

# GLENN COUNTY

2003 Economic, Demographic, Health, and Social Profile



**Prepared for Glenn Communities Working Together**

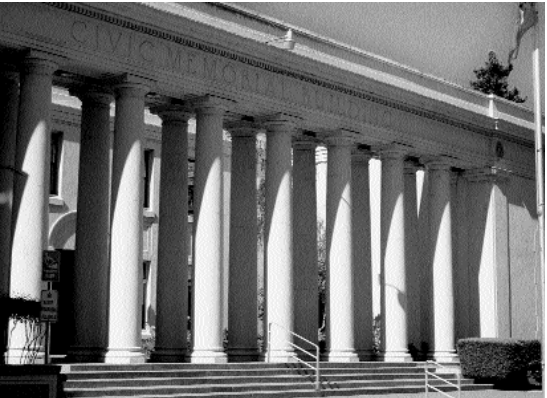


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## **Acknowledgments**

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# 1. Introduction

This profile contains vital statistics for analyzing the economic and demographic characteristics of the population of Glenn County. It includes demographics such as total population and population breakdowns; labor market and income information; social indicators including child care, common health, and education statistics; and a discussion of transportation between Glenn County and the remainder of the state.

In addition to analyzing Glenn County's economic and demographic indicators, this profile takes a look at indicators within the county and throughout the state of California as well as the state's rural region.

The rural region of California consists of all 24 of the state's nonmetropolitan counties. According to the California Department of Finance, a metropolitan area must have one of two population characteristics: a minimum population of 50,000 or a U.S. Census Bureau-defined urban area with a population of more than 100,000. Typically, a county with fewer than 50,000 people may be considered metropolitan if it is within commuting distance to a metropolitan county and more than 15 percent of its workforce commutes to that county. Within the 24 counties considered to be rural, including Glenn County, no such area exists.

By comparing Glenn County with the state's rural region, the indicators provide a more significant look into the area's economic and demographic well-being, as ranked among other areas of its kind. In most cases within the profile, data for the rural region is calculated by combining data from all 24 nonmetropolitan counties. Where appropriate, the rural region indicator is a weighted average of those counties.

## 1.1 Geography

The County of Glenn is located 90 miles north of Sacramento and 70 miles south of Redding along Interstate 5. It is bordered on the south by Colusa County, on the east by Butte County, on the north by Tehama County, on the west by Mendocino County, and on the southwest by Lake County.

Glenn County has a total area of 1,327.2 square miles. It contains a total land area of 1,314.9 square miles and a water area of 12.4 square miles. Glenn County represents 0.81 percent of the total area of the State of California.

The eastern half of Glenn County lies within the Sacramento Valley, an agriculturally rich area with rice as its predominant crop. The western quarter of the county is within the Coast Range, which rises to over 7,448 feet at Black Butte in the northwestern part of the county and is mostly forested. The remaining quarter is low foothills with narrow valleys where ranching is dominant.

The single most prominent natural geographic feature is the Sacramento River, which runs south from Tehama County to Colusa County and makes up most of the border between Glenn and Butte counties. Other features include Stony Creek, which runs north from Colusa County and connects Stony Gorge and Black Butte reservoirs to the Sacramento River; St. John Mountain and Black Butte in the Coast Range; the Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge located in the Sacramento Valley at the Colusa County border; and the Mendocino National Forest, which covers most of Glenn County's share of the Coast Range.

There are several prominent man-made features in Glenn County: Black Butte and Stony Gorge reservoirs in the foothills and the Tehama-Colusa and Glenn-Colusa canals, which provide water for agricultural use to half of the county.

There are three small population centers in Glenn County: Hamilton City, the City of Orland, and the City of Willows (the county seat). Artois, Butte City, Elk Creek, and Glenn are population centers with post offices. Smaller hamlets include Alder Springs, Bayliss, Chrome, Codora, Fruto, Ordbend, and Grindstone Rancheria.

## **1.2 Climate**

Glenn County has a typical Mediterranean climate, with hot, dry summers and cool, wet winters. There are three weather stations in Glenn County: Elk Creek, located in the foothills, and Orland and Willows, located in the Sacramento Valley.

There is very little difference in climate between the Sacramento Valley and the foothills in Glenn County. The average maximum temperature reaches about 95 degrees in the summer and 54 degrees in the winter. Minimum temperatures average 60 degrees in the summer and 35 degrees in the winter.

Glenn County is relatively dry, since it is located on the lee side of the Coast Range. Average annual precipitation totals between 18 and 22 inches. Summers receive very little precipitation; however, the foothills receive up to 5 inches during winter months, while the valley receives about 4 inches of precipitation during its wettest month. Snowfall is rare in Glenn County, averaging only two inches in the foothills annually.

## 2. Demographics

### 2.1 Total Population

Total population is used in calculating the growth rate, age distribution, and density, as well as the economic and ethnic diversity of a specific area. Public officials, as well as CEOs and small-business owners, use these numbers in determining where and how much need there is for their products or services.

Total population is the estimated number of people living in the city or county on January 1st of the given year. This number includes people residing in any jail or prison and workers visiting from other countries. Residents in incorporated places are also included. The population estimates are as of January 1 of the years shown in Table 2.1 and Charts 2.1 and 2.2.

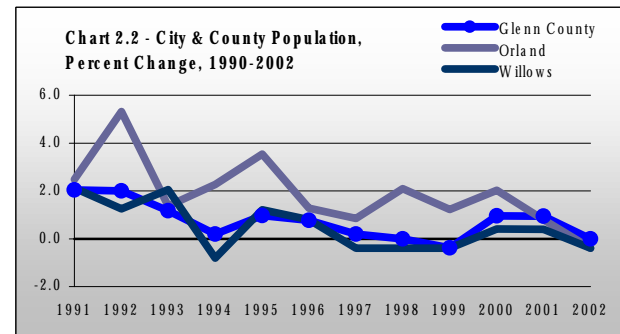
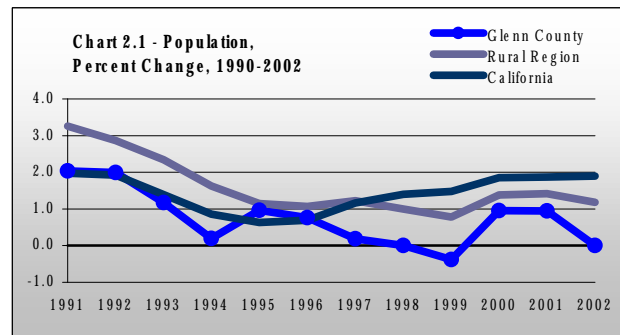
Glenn County's population grew at a slightly slower rate on average than California during the 1990s. Between 1990 and 2000, Glenn County experienced an average annual growth rate of 0.7 percent compared to the rural region's 1.6 percent and California's 1.4 percent average annual growth rate during the same period. The annual average growth rate in the City of Orland was 1.9 percent. The City of Willows had a slower growth rate of 0.5 percent per year on average (see Table 2.2, Chart 2.3).

In 2000 12,425 people were living in the Orland area and 8,280 people were living in the Willows area. Orland has many small farms and developments outside its incorporated area and has begun to serve as a suburb of Chico.

**Table 2.1 - Historical City, County, and State Population Estimates, Percent Change, 1990-2002**

Year	Orland		Willows		Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	#	% Chg	#	% Chg	#	% Chg	% Chg	% Chg
1990	5,050	n/a	5,900	n/a	24,550	n/a	n/a	n/a
1991	5,175	2.5	6,025	2.1	25,050	2.0	3.3	2.0
1992	5,450	5.3	6,100	1.2	25,550	2.0	2.9	1.9
1993	5,525	1.4	6,225	2.0	25,850	1.2	2.3	1.4
1994	5,650	2.3	6,175	-0.8	25,900	0.2	1.6	0.9
1995	5,850	3.5	6,250	1.2	26,150	1.0	1.1	0.6
1996	5,925	1.3	6,300	0.8	26,350	0.8	1.1	0.7
1997	5,975	0.8	6,275	-0.4	26,400	0.2	1.2	1.2
1998	6,100	2.1	6,250	-0.4	26,400	0.0	1.0	1.4
1999	6,175	1.2	6,225	-0.4	26,300	-0.4	0.8	1.5
2000	6,300	2.0	6,250	0.4	26,550	1.0	1.4	1.8
2001	6,350	0.8	6,275	0.4	26,800	0.9	1.4	1.9
2002	6,325	-0.4	6,250	-0.4	26,800	0.0	1.2	1.9

Source: California Department of Finance

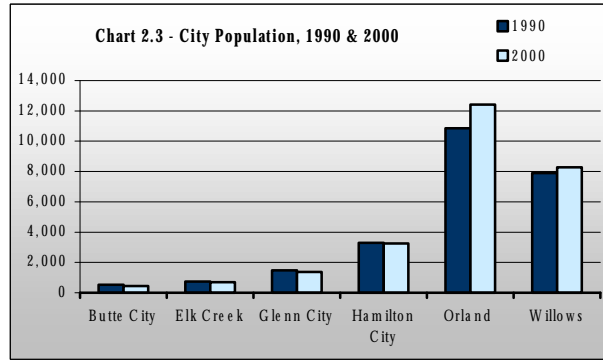


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**Table 2.2 - Total Population, 1990 & 2000**

Area	1990	2000	% Chg
Butte City	535	434	- 18.9 %
Elk Creek	743	707	- 4.8 %
Glenn City	1,470	1,362	- 7.3 %
Hamilton City	3,299	3,245	- 1.6 %
Orland	10,850	12,425	14.5 %
Willows	7,901	8,280	4.8 %
Glenn County	24,798	26,453	6.7 %
Rural Region	961,303	1,121,254	16.6 %
California	29,760,021	33,871,648	13.8 %

Source: U.S. Department of Census



**2.2 Components of Population Change**

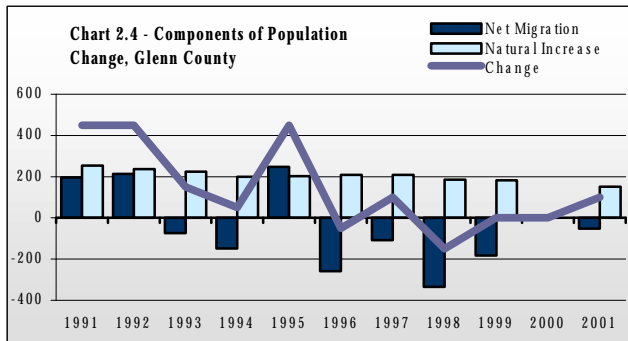
Components of population change are used to account for increases and decreases in population size. They may be indicators of a prospering/failing economy, since people often chose to move to places where adequate employment is available. Since 1992 the California Department of Finance has rounded their population estimates and estimates of population change to the nearest 50.

There are several components of population change described in this report. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and deaths. Net migration is the total change in population minus the natural increase. The natural increase component of population growth tends to remain relatively constant, while net migration tends to show large variation from year to year. In Glenn County net migration dropped below zero at least seven of the last nine years (see Table 2.3, Chart 2.4).

**Table 2.3 - Components of Population Change, 1990-1999 & 2001, Glenn County**

Year	Population (July 1)	Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Net Immigration	Net Domestic Migration
1990	24,850							
1991	25,300	450	479	225	254	196	53	143
1992	25,750	450	478	241	237	213	57	156
1993	25,900	150	465	241	224	-74	72	-146
1994	25,950	50	419	220	199	-149	88	-237
1995	26,400	450	457	254	203	247	74	173
1996	26,350	-50	434	225	209	-259	157	-416
1997	26,450	100	431	223	208	-108	186	-294
1998	26,300	-150	412	227	185	-335	177	-512
1999	26,300	0	407	225	182	-182	180	-362
2000	26,750	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2001	26,850	100	385	233	152	-52	n/a	n/a

Source: California Department of Finance



2.3 Population by Age

Population distribution by age identifies total number of persons by age group. Persons of certain consecutive ages tend to have similar characteristics. For example, persons age 17 and under require children's services, and persons age 65 and over require senior services. Population by age for counties and places is recorded in the decennial census.

There has recently been a shift in age distribution in Glenn County. Persons age 25 to 34 and 65 to 74 decreased in number. There were increases in persons 5 to 24, 35 to 64, and over 75 (see Table 2.4 and Chart 2.5).

In 2000 the cities of Willows and Orland had the greatest percentage of children age 5-17 (24.1 and 22.7 percent of total population respectively) and adults age 35-54 (26.5 and 26.9 percent of population respectively). The population for the communities of Butte, Elk Creek, Glenn, and Hamilton City, as well as Glenn County as a whole, the rural region, and the state show the same trend (see Table 2.5).

Glenn County has the highest percentage of children 0 to 17 years old at 31 percent of total compared to

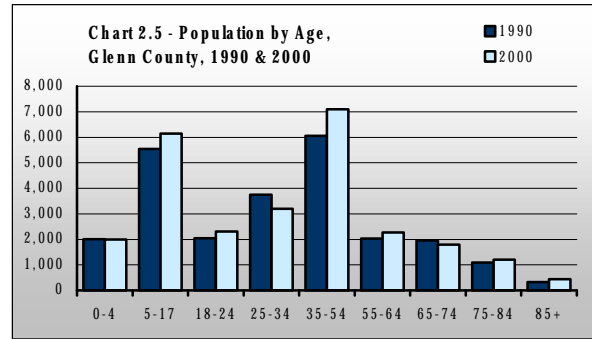


Table 2.4 - Age Distribution, 1990 & 2000

Age	Butte City			Elk Creek			Glenn			Hamilton City			Orland			Willows			Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990-00 % Chg	1990-00 % Chg
Total	535	434	-18.9	743	707	-4.8	1,470	1,362	-7.3	3,299	3,245	-1.6	10,850	12,425	14.5	7,901	8,280	4.8	24,798	26,453	6.7	16.6	13.8
0-4	76	42	-44.7	72	28	-61.1	90	114	26.7	303	239	-21.1	841	967	15.0	621	602	-3.1	2,003	1,992	-0.5	-2.8	4.7
5-17	132	110	-16.7	93	116	24.7	410	288	-29.8	771	822	6.6	2,415	2,821	16.8	1,723	1,992	15.6	5,544	6,149	10.9	16.8	26.1
18-24	36	40	11.1	75	46	-38.7	81	96	18.5	361	363	0.6	938	1,008	7.5	555	756	36.2	2,046	2,309	12.9	20.7	1.2
25-34	106	48	-54.7	169	104	-38.5	248	170	-31.5	481	451	-6.2	1,542	1,485	-3.7	1,207	945	-21.7	3,753	3,203	-14.7	-8.4	-8.9
35-54	73	118	61.6	213	215	0.9	352	387	9.9	757	837	10.6	2,525	3,339	32.2	2,136	2,198	2.9	6,056	7,094	17.1	36.0	29.1
55-64	60	36	-40.0	67	76	13.4	137	121	-11.7	297	262	-11.8	900	1,075	19.4	576	705	22.4	2,037	2,275	11.7	22.3	17.1
65-74	13	23	76.9	29	77	165.5	93	95	2.2	215	156	-27.4	987	903	-8.5	615	539	-12.4	1,952	1,793	-8.1	-1.0	1.2
75-84	39	12	-69.2	25	36	44.0	52	60	15.4	80	87	8.7	536	624	16.4	354	385	8.8	1,086	1,204	10.9	30.6	32.5
85+	0	5	n/a	0	9	n/a	7	31	342.9	34	28	-17.6	166	203	22.3	114	158	38.6	321	434	35.2	52.7	47.6

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

Table 2.5 - Age Distribution, 2000

Age	Butte City		Elk Creek		Glenn		Hamilton City		Orland		Willows		Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number of People	% of Total	Number of People	% of Total	Number of People	% of Total	Number of People	% of Total	Number of People	% of Total	Number of People	% of Total	Number of People	% of Total	% of Total	% of Total
Total	434	100.0	707	100.0	1,362	100.0	3,245	100.0	12,425	100.0	8,280	100.0	26,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	42	9.7	28	4.0	114	8.4	239	7.4	967	7.8	602	7.3	1,992	7.5	6.1	7.3
5-17	110	25.3	116	16.4	288	21.1	822	25.3	2,821	22.7	1,992	24.1	6,149	23.2	19.8	20.0
18-24	40	9.2	46	6.5	96	7.0	363	11.2	1,008	8.1	756	9.1	2,309	8.7	8.8	9.9
25-34	48	11.1	104	14.7	170	12.5	451	13.9	1,485	12.0	945	11.4	3,203	12.1	12.3	15.4
35-54	118	27.2	215	30.4	387	28.4	837	25.8	3,339	26.9	2,198	26.5	7,094	26.8	30.1	29.0
55-64	36	8.3	76	10.7	121	8.9	262	8.1	1,075	8.7	705	8.5	2,275	8.6	9.4	7.7
65-74	23	5.3	77	10.9	95	7.0	156	4.8	903	7.3	539	6.5	1,793	6.8	7.3	5.6
75-84	12	2.8	36	5.1	60	4.4	87	2.7	624	5.0	385	4.6	1,204	4.6	4.7	3.8
85+	5	1.2	9	1.3	31	2.3	28	0.9	203	1.6	158	1.9	434	1.6	1.4	1.3

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

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26 percent in the rural region and 27 percent in California. Adults 18 to 54 years old make up 54 percent in California, 51 percent in the rural region, and 48 percent in Glenn County. Population over 55 represents 23 percent in the rural region, 22 percent in Glenn County, and 18 percent in California (see Table 2.5).

**2.4 Population by Race/Ethnicity**

Population by race and ethnicity is determined in the decennial census. Population by race/ethnicity statistics are used by grant writers and companies marketing products to a particular ethnic group.

Population by race and ethnicity is compiled by what respondents themselves consider their primary ancestry. American Indian, Asian, black and white are racial designations while Hispanic is an ethnic designation that is often a mixture of white, black, and American Indian races. The Hispanic population was grouped separately because many Hispanic people associate their ancestry with their ethnicity rather than race. In this section, the five racial/ethnic groups are mutually exclusive.

Glenn County's racial distribution is characteristic of the rural region of California, consisting of more white, non-Hispanic people and fewer minorities than the state as a whole (see Table 2.6).

Following state patterns, the percentage of Hispanic and non-white people in Glenn County is increasing. For example in 1990 Glenn County's non-Hispanic, white population was almost 75 percent of Glenn County's total population. By 2000 the percentage had dropped to 62.6 percent of the total. Comparatively, between 1990 and 2000, the rural region's and California's non-Hispanic, white population dropped from 75.1 and 57.4 percent of total population respectively to about 66.4 and 46.7 percent (see Table 2.7).

**Table 2.6 - Total Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2000**

Race/Ethnicity	Butte City		Elk Creek		Glenn		Hamilton City		Orland		Willows		Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%	%
White	231	53.2	565	79.9	1,129	82.9	1,133	34.9	8,073	65.0	5,417	65.4	16,548	62.6	66.4	46.7
Black	0	0.0	33	4.7	0	0.0	7	0.2	26	0.2	51	0.6	117	0.4	2.4	6.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	0.9	7	1.0	2	0.1	19	0.6	272	2.2	135	1.6	439	1.7	2.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	0.2	1	0.1	33	2.4	10	0.3	156	1.3	662	8.0	863	3.3	1.6	10.8
Hispanic	185	42.6	92	13.0	179	13.1	2,031	62.6	3,624	29.2	1,729	20.9	7,840	29.6	24.6	32.4
Other	13	3.0	9	1.3	19	1.4	45	1.4	274	2.2	286	3.5	646	2.4	2.5	3.2
Total	434	100	707	100	1,362	100	3,245	100	12,425	100	8,280	100	26,453	100	100	100

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

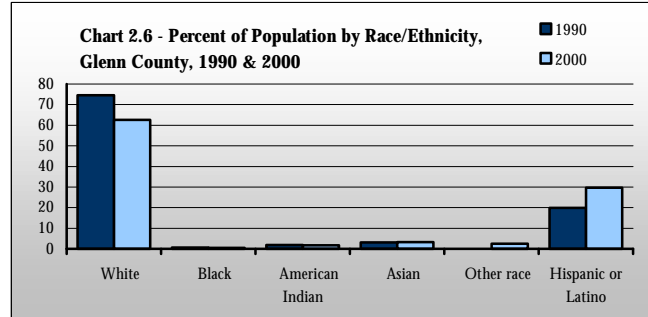
**Table 2.7 - Population by Race/Ethnicity, Percent of Total Population, 1990 & 2000**

Race/Ethnicity	Butte City		Elk Creek		Glenn		Hamilton City		Orland		Willows		Glenn County		Rural Region		California				
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg		
White	54.2	53.2	91.9	79.9	88.7	82.9	42.4	34.9	79.5	65.0	78.5	65.4	74.6	62.6	-10.6	75	66	3.1	57	47	-7.5
Black	0.0	0.0	6.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	-22.5	2	2	34.1	7	6	3.4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	-1.8	3	2	3.7	1	1	-9.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.3	8.6	8.0	3.0	3.3	14.3	1	2	28.0	9	11	32.8
Hispanic	41.5	42.6	1.6	13.0	9.6	13.1	55.9	62.6	17.2	29.2	10.6	20.9	19.9	29.6	59.1	18	25	55.2	25	32	45.1
Other	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.1	3.5	0.1	2.4	3700.0	0	3	31.8	0	3	1929.6

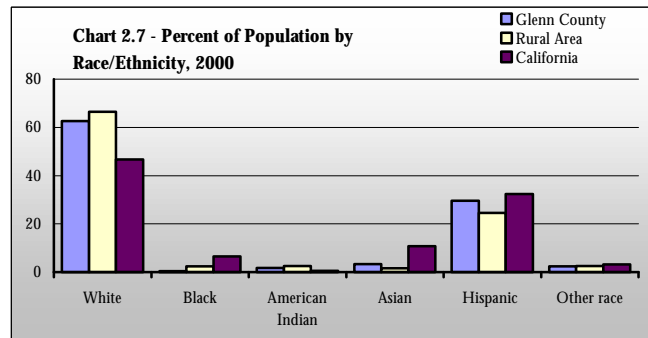
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

The largest minority population in the county is of Hispanic ethnicity. In 1990 Hispanic counts were at about 20 percent of the total Glenn County population and rose to 29.6 percent by 2000. During the same period, California's Hispanic population grew from 25.4 percent to 32.4 percent of the total population, and the rural region's Hispanic population grew from 18.5 percent to 24.6 percent (see Table 2.7).

Other ethnic and racial groups account for much smaller percentages of the total county population. In 1990 people of Asian ancestry comprised 3.0 percent of the population in Glenn County, 1.4 percent of the population in the rural region, and 9.2 percent in California. By 2000 the Asian population rose to 3.3 percent in Glenn County, 1.6 percent in the rural region, and 10.8 percent in California as a whole.



Between 1990 and 2000, the American Indian population declined from 1.8 percent in 1990 to 1.7 percent in 2000 in Glenn County, declined from 2.8 to 2.5 percent in the rural region, and from 0.7 percent to 0.5 percent in California.



Glenn County's black population decreased from 0.6 percent in 1990 to 0.4 percent in 2000, increased from 2.1 to 2.4 percent in the rural region, and declined from 7.1 to 6.4 percent in California.

The white population declined in Glenn County from 74.6 percent in 1990 to 62.6 percent in 2000, declined in the rural region from 75.1 to 66.4 percent, and declined in California from 57.4 to 46.7 percent.

There were significant racial clusters present. There was a larger cluster of Hispanic people in Butte City (42.6 percent) and Hamilton City (62.6 percent) in 2000.

### 2.5 Population Density

Glenn County has a population density well below the population density of California as a whole but slightly above the population density in California's rural region.

Population density is calculated by taking the California Department of Finance population estimates and dividing this figure by total square miles of land area. The population density of Glenn County for January 1, 2002 was estimated at 20 persons per square mile, while the population densities of the rural region and California were estimated at 18 and 225 persons per square mile respectively (see Table 2.8).

**Table 2.8 - Population Density, Number of Persons Per Square Mile, 1990-2002**

Year	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1990	2,295	2,269	19	15	190
1991	2,352	2,327	19	15	193
1992	2,432	2,356	19	16	197
1993	2,455	2,394	20	16	200
1994	2,489	2,394	20	17	201
1995	2,545	2,423	20	17	203
1996	2,557	2,442	20	17	204
1997	2,580	2,452	20	17	206
1998	2,614	2,452	20	17	209
1999	2,625	2,452	20	17	212
2000	2,898	2,423	20	18	216
2001	2,886	2,413	20	18	220
2002	2,875	2,404	20	18	225

Source: California Department of Finance (Population Estimates); Census 2000 TIGER Files (Land Areas); RAND California (Density for Orland & Willows)

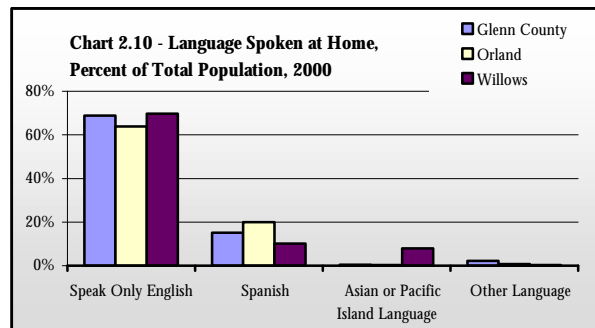
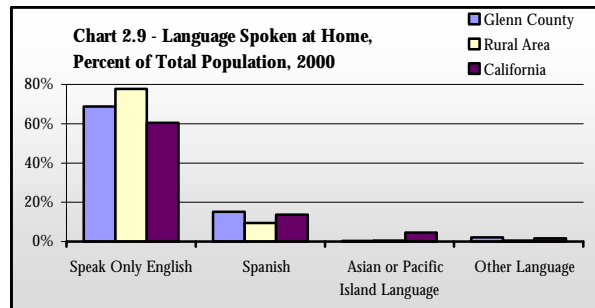
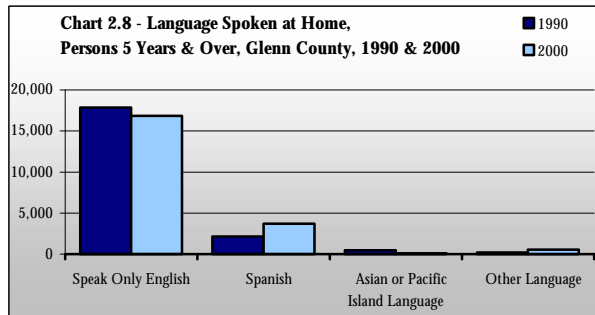
**2.6 Population by Language Spoken at Home**

In 2000 Glenn County had a higher concentration of Spanish speakers (15.1 percent of the population) than California's rural region (9.4 percent) and California as a whole (13.7 percent). Glenn County also had a higher percentage of English speakers than California but a lower percentage than the rural region. In contrast Glenn County and the rural region had a much lower percentage of Asian language speakers compared to California (see Table 2.9, Charts 2.8, 2.9, and 2.10).

**Table 2.9 - Language Spoken at Home & Ability to Speak English (Percent of Population 5 Years and Over)**

Language Spoken at Home	Orland		Willows		Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Speak Only English	81.8 %	63.8%	79.6 %	69.7 %	78.4 %	68.8 %	81.6 %	77.7 %	68.5 %	60.5 %
Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	10.2 %	21.0%	14.5 %	18.4 %	12.3 %	17.7 %	8.3 %	10.4 %	16.2 %	20.0 %
Spanish	9.5 %	20.0%	5.5 %	10.2 %	9.4 %	15.1 %	7.2 %	9.4 %	10.8 %	13.7 %
Asian or Pacific Island Language	0.0 %	0.2%	8.2 %	7.9 %	2.1 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	3.9 %	4.6 %
Other Language	0.6 %	0.8%	0.8 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	2.2 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	1.5 %	1.7 %

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



2.7 Total Families and Households

The Bureau of the Census defines a family as “a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone,” (U.S. Department of Commerce).

Glenn County has a higher number of families as a percentage of total households than California’s rural region and California as a whole. Over 73 percent of households in Glenn County are composed of families, while 69.7 percent of the households in the rural region and 68.9 percent of the households in California are composed of families. Hamilton City has an even higher number of families as a percentage of households at over 81.7 percent (see Table 2.10 and Chart 2.11).

The number of families and households in 1990 and 2000 for Glenn County and its communities, as well as California’s rural region and California as a whole, are displayed in Tables 2.11 and 2.12 and Charts 2.12 and 2.13.

Table 2.10 - Number of Families As a Percentage of Households, 1990 & 2000

Year	Butte City	Elk Creek	Glenn	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1990	75.4	65.0	81.5	84.3	74.5	69.5	74.1	72.8	69.4
2000	74.7	72.8	71.3	81.7	72.9	71.7	73.4	69.7	68.9

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

Table 2.11 - Number of Families, 1990 & 2000

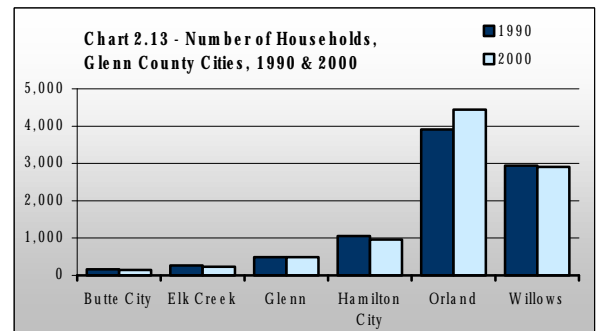
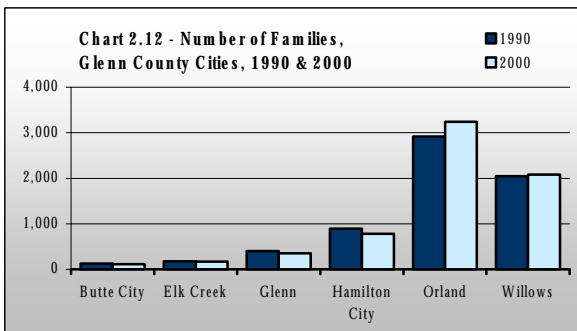
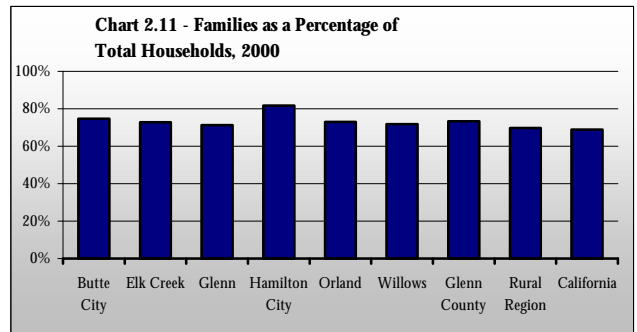
Year	Butte City	Elk Creek	Glenn	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1990	126	173	400	893	2,915	2,044	6,551	251,974	7,218,877
2000	109	171	348	783	3,238	2,084	6,733	277,808	7,920,049

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

Table 2.12 - Total Households, 1990 & 2000

Year	Butte City	Elk Creek	Glenn	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1990	167	266	491	1,059	3,915	2,942	8,840	346,190	10,399,700
2000	146	235	488	958	4,439	2,906	9,172	398,751	11,502,870

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



### 3. Land and Environment

#### 3.1 U.S. Forest Service Acreage

As a federal agency, the U.S. Forest Service manages public lands in national forests and grasslands. Established by Congress in 1905 to help protect the nation's water and timber supplies, the Forest Service is also the largest forestry research organization in the world, conducting research on all aspects of forestry, rangeland management, and resource utilization. As the country's need for resources continues to rise, the Forest Service manages the lands for sustainable use of water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation, among other resources.

**Table 3.1 - National Forest Acreage**

Year	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1997	182,642	12,779,118	20,628,717
1998	182,642	12,779,622	20,652,922
1999	182,642	12,805,282	20,697,511
2000	182,642	12,805,428	20,698,866
2001	182,642	12,815,232	20,708,710

Source: United States Forest Service

As Table 3.1 shows, the amount of Forest Service acreage in Glenn County has not changed in the last five years. In other rural regions and the state as a whole, the amount of Forest Service land has increased slowly but steadily.

**Table 3.2 - Glenn County Wilderness Areas (1999)**

	Acre in County	Total Acres in Wilderness	Percent of Total in County
Snow Mountain	10,957	36,791	30

Source: United States Forest Service

The National Wilderness Preservation System includes the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Congress created the system under the Wilderness Act of 1964. The act set aside certain federal land as wilderness areas. Under the act, a wilderness area is “an area...untrammeled by man” and is normally 5,000 acres or more. No motorized or mechanized vehicles are allowed in these areas.

The Snow Mountain Wilderness Area lies in the southern part of the Mendocino National Forest. As Table 3.2 shows, 30 percent of this wilderness area lies within Glenn County. This can be an attraction for those seeking recreation such as camping, backpacking, fishing, and horseback riding.

#### 3.2 Air Quality

Air quality is a general term used to describe various aspects of the air that plant and human populations are exposed to on a daily basis. Air quality can be degraded by a variety of contaminants including particulates (PM10) and gaseous pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NOX ), hydrocarbons (HC), and tropospheric ozone (O3), (see Table 3.3).

Air pollutants are emitted by both stationary and mobile sources. Stationary sources include factories, power plants, and agricultural burning (forest fires and field burning). Pollutants emitted by mobile sources are primarily the product of the transportation system and include emissions from automobiles, trucks, buses, and various types of recreational vehicles. Mobile sources are responsible for the majority of the emissions of oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons in rural Northern California.

Tropospheric ozone (sometimes called smog or photochemical oxidants) is formed when nitrogen and hydrocarbon pollutants are exposed to sunlight. Each of these pollutants has an adverse impact on human health and some (e.g., ozone) can cause damage to forests and agricultural crops.

Air quality has generally improved over the last decade with tougher emission standards for both stationary and mobile sources of pollution. Yet some areas are still in violation of one or more air quality standards. These

**Glenn County: 2003 Economic, Demographic, Health, and Social Profile**

standards are set at both the state and federal levels. The allowable levels for a particular pollutant are established to

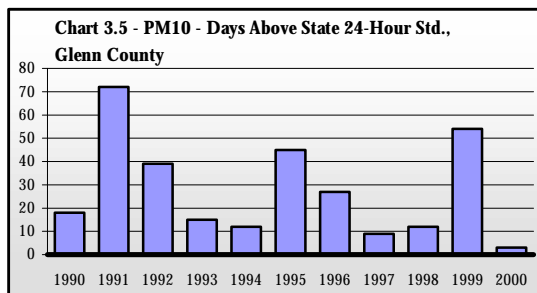
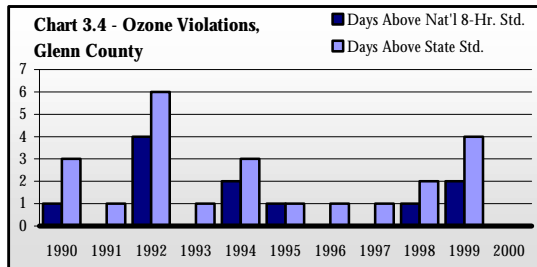
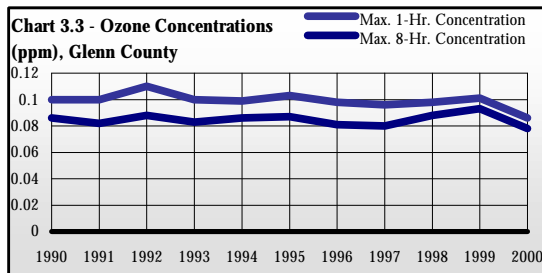
protect human health, avoid damage to sensitive vegetation, and preserve aesthetic values. In most cases the federal and state standards are similar, but the state may set more (but not less) stringent standards. If a region is in violation of one or more standards for allowable levels of air pollution, it may limit the type of new industrial facilities that can locate in the area and can mean more restrictions on existing operations in the future.

**Table 3.3 - Glenn County Air Quality**

Pollutant (measurement)	Measure	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Ozone (ppm)	Max. 1-Hr. Concentration	0.100	0.100	0.110	0.100	0.099	0.103	0.098	0.096	0.098	0.101	0.086	0.094
Ozone (ppm)	Max. 8-Hr. Concentration	0.086	0.082	0.088	0.083	0.086	0.087	0.081	0.080	0.088	0.093	0.078	0.084
Ozone (ppm)	Days Above State Std.	3	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	0	0
Ozone (ppm)	Days Above Nat'l 1-Hr. Std.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ozone (ppm)	Days Above Nat'l 8-Hr. Std.	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Max. 24-Hr. Concentration	63	81	111	75	80	88	75	72	53	88	65	68
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Max. Annual Geometric Mean	25.91	27.85	24.18	20.80	0	25.37	19.58	19.20	16.89	20.50	18.80	20.00
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Days Above State 24-Hr. Std.	18	72	39	15	12	45	27	9	12	54	3	18
PM <sub>10</sub> (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Days Above Nat'l 24-Hr. Std.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: California Air Resources Board

PM<sub>10</sub> - Particulate matter over 10 microns in diameter. Ground level concentrations are measured in micrograms per cubic meter.



## 4. Agriculture

### 4.1 Harvested Acreage of Farms

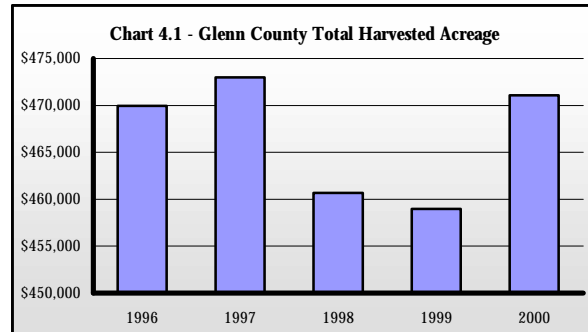
Total acreage harvested is a reported number that is published by the county's agricultural commissioner each year. Total acreage includes field crops, seed crops, vegetable crops, and rangeland.

Glenn County produces about 1.5 percent of the state's total harvested acreage. This number has remained stable over the last five years, although the amount of acreage in the county has fluctuated. Although 1998 and 1999 saw a decrease in harvested acreage, in 2000 it regained an amount equal to that of previous years.

**Table 4.1 - Glenn County Total Harvested Acreage**

Year	Total Acres Harvested	Percent of State Total
1996	469,944	1.5
1997	473,003	1.5
1998	460,677	1.5
1999	458,967	1.5
2000	471,086	1.5

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service



### 4.2 Agricultural Production

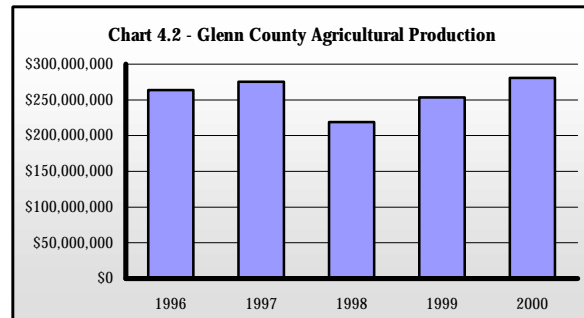
Total agricultural production varies from year to year based on crops planted, acreage planted, weather conditions, and agricultural prices. A significantly good or bad year for agricultural production can have a pronounced affect on wide-ranging areas of the economy. Those sectors most affected are finance, insurance, real estate, retail trade, transportation, manufacturing, and services.

As shown in Table 4.2, agricultural production in Glenn County has remained quite stable over the last five years, while timber production (Table 4.3) has been on the decline since a 1998 peak of 4.7 percent.

**Table 4.2 - Glenn County Agricultural Production**

Year	Agricultural Production	Percent of State Agricultural Production
1996	\$263,854,000	1.01
1997	\$275,365,000	0.98
1998	\$219,036,000	0.81
1999	\$253,474,000	0.89
2000	\$280,899,000	0.96

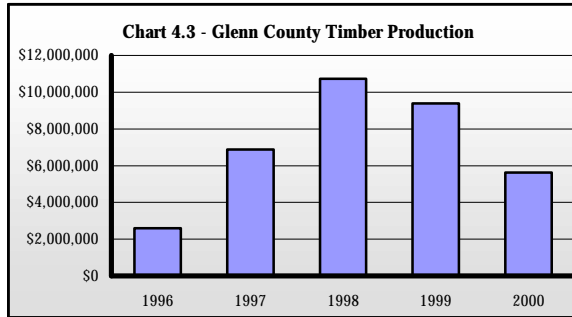
Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service



**Table 4.3 - Glenn County Timber Production**

Year	Total Timber Production	Percent of County Agricultural Production
1996	\$2,592,000	1.0
1997	\$6,885,000	2.4
1998	\$10,737,000	4.7
1999	\$9,385,000	3.6
2000	\$5,634,000	2.0

Source: California Agricultural Statistics



### 4.3 Top 10 Crops by Value

The data presented here was made available by crop reports submitted to the state by the county agricultural commissioner. The California Agricultural Statistics Service compiled the results into detailed categories before releasing the information.

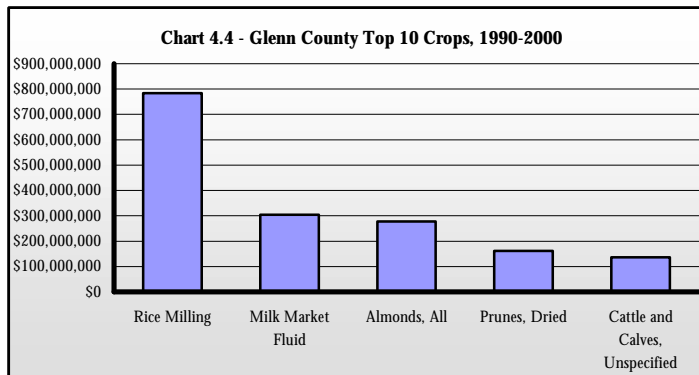
Many factors affect the production of an area's most significant crops, including weather patterns, market supply and demand, and national, state, and local government.

**Table 4.4 - Glenn County Top 10 Crops by Value, 1990-2000**

Crop	Value
Rice Milling	\$783,444,000
Milk Market Fluid	\$303,873,000
Almonds, All	\$277,629,000
Prunes, Dried	\$161,045,000
Cattle and Calves, Unspecified	\$136,122,000
Hay Alfalfa	\$118,498,000
Walnuts, English	\$96,077,000
Corn Grain	\$63,050,000
Wheat, All	\$54,679,000
Milk Manufacturing	\$54,245,000

Source: California Agricultural Statistics Service

Table 4.4 shows the top 10 crops by value for Glenn County as a total over the last decade. Rice milling has remained the top value over the years, while milk market fluid and almonds have been second and third. Cattle holds fifth place, followed by other crops such as alfalfa, walnuts, corn grain, and wheat, among others. Chart 4.4 shows the comparison for the top 10 crops by value in Glenn County.



## 5. Labor Market

Although California experienced a general trend toward an increasing labor force, increasing employment, and lower unemployment rates from 1990 to 2001, the trends in Glenn County were different. Glenn County has experienced decreases in labor force and employment.

Data for labor force, employment, and unemployment were compiled from the California Employment Development Department (EDD), which estimates labor force and employment statistics for all counties in the state. Jobs by industry were collected from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis through the Regional Economic Information System (REIS).

### 5.1 Labor Force

Labor force refers to the total civilian labor force and is the number of non-institutionalized people age 16 and older who are working or looking for work and who are not in the military. It includes wage and salary workers, proprietors, and household workers. Labor force figures from EDD are based upon place of residence, that is, it reflects people who live in Glenn County and are employed.

Between 1990 and 2000, the annual average labor force declined in Hamilton City by 10.6 percent and increased in the cities of Orland and Willows by 14.2 and 3.3 percent respectively (see Table 5.1 and Chart 5.1).

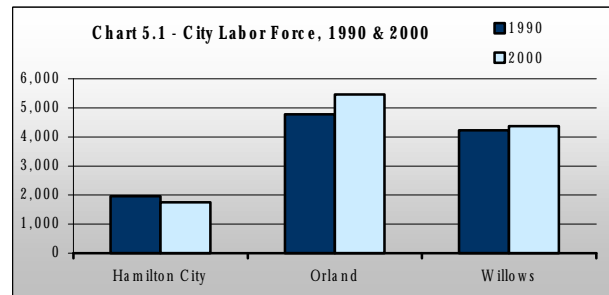
In Glenn County, the labor force declined throughout most of the 1990s, with the exception of 1992 and 1994. It dropped to 10,460 in 1999, showed a small increase in 2000, and then declined again to 10,350 in 2001 (see Table 5.2, Chart 5.2). By comparison, overall labor force trends in the rural region and California climbed steadily throughout the period. On average the labor force in the rural region and California increased annually by 0.8 percent and 1.2 percent respectively (see Table 5.2, Chart 5.2).

The average monthly labor force is the average number of people in the labor force in each month of the calendar year. In this section, the average refers to the period from 1985 to 2001 and shows short-term monthly fluctuations in the labor force. During economic downturns, labor force tends to fall. The main reason for this change in monthly labor force is that some people quit searching for work when they realize that finding work may be difficult. These people are not considered part of the total labor force.

**Table 5.1 - Labor Force and Percent Change by Community, 1990 & 2000**

Year	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows
1990	1,955	4,782	4,229
2000	1,748	5,463	4,369
2000-1990 % Change	-10.6	14.2	3.3

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



**Table 5.2 - Labor Force, 1990-2001**

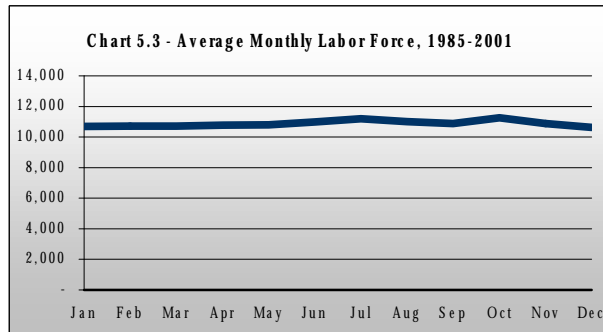
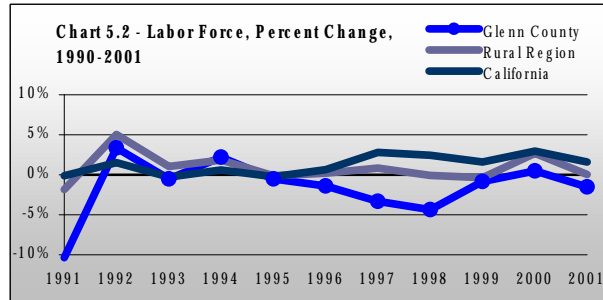
Year	Glenn County		% Change	
	Labor Force	% Chg	Rural Region	California
1990	12,350	n/a	n/a	n/a
1991	11,070	-10.4	-1.8	-0.1
1992	11,440	3.3	5.1	1.5
1993	11,380	-0.5	1.0	-0.3
1994	11,630	2.2	1.9	0.6
1995	11,570	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2
1996	11,410	-1.4	0.2	0.6
1997	11,030	-3.3	0.8	2.8
1998	10,550	-4.4	-0.1	2.4
1999	10,460	-0.9	-0.4	1.6
2000	10,510	0.5	2.7	3.0
2001	10,350	-1.5	0.0	1.6

Source: California Employment Development Department

**Table 5.3 - Average Monthly Labor Force in Glenn County, 1985-2001**

Month	Labor Force
January	10,700
February	10,723
March	10,719
April	10,770
May	10,804
June	10,995
July	11,187
August	11,001
September	10,873
October	11,261
November	10,884
December	10,622

Source: California Employment Development Department



The average monthly labor force in Glenn County for the 1985-2001 period showed very little fluctuation (see Table 5.3, Chart 5.3). These statistics tend to contradict the common belief that labor force participation in Glenn County is highly influenced by the seasonal nature of agriculture, which is Glenn County's largest industrial sector.

### 5.2 Employment

Employment refers to total civilian employment as calculated by EDD. Total civilian employment is the number of people employed in both the private sector and in the non-military public sector. Employment includes wage and salary workers, proprietors, and household workers.

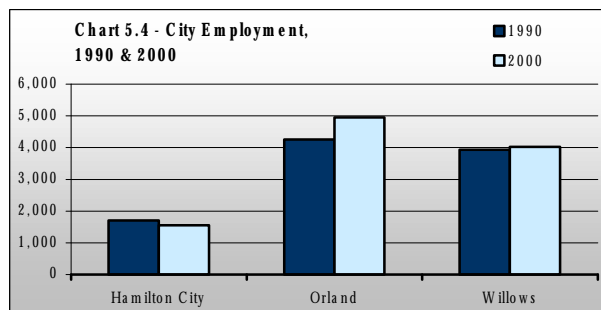
Between 1990 and 2000, the annual average employment declined in Hamilton City by 9.2 percent and increased in Orland and Willows by 16.5 and 2.2 percent respectively (see Table 5.4, Chart 5.4).

Employment in rural Northern California tends to grow at a slower rate than in the state. In Glenn County, employment actually declined from 10,940 in 1990 to 9,200 in 2001. It showed small growth in 1993 and 1994, but fell every year thereafter

**Table 5.4 - Employment and Percent Change by Community, 1990 & 2000**

Year	Hamilton City		
	City	Orland	Willows
1990	1,704	4,255	3,937
2000	1,548	4,955	4,024
1990-2000 % Chg	-9.2	16.5	2.2

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



reaching a low of 9,140 in 1998. It grew in 1999, but continued to decline in 2000 and 2001 (see Table 5.5, Chart 5.5).

By comparison, employment increased annually in both the rural region and California by 1.0 and 1.3 percent respectively on average between 1990 and 2001. Employment in California dipped between 1991 and 1993, during the economic recession of the early 1990s, but grew steadily thereafter. Overall, by 2001, employment in the rural region increased by 11.0 percent and in California by 14.8 percent (see Table 5.5, Chart 5.5).

Fluctuation in annual employment levels is largely influenced by variation from year to year in crop production. Monthly trends reflect the seasonal nature of agriculture. Employment tends to be highest in the late spring and summer when crops are planted and in the fall when crops are harvested. Subsequently, employment drops in the non-producing winter months as seasonal workers are laid off.

In Glenn County between 1985 and 2001, there was a difference of 1,258 people employed between the months of lowest and highest average employment. October is the high month with 10,195 people working while January is the low month with 8,937 people working on average (see Table 5.6, Chart 5.6).

**5.3 Unemployment**

Unemployment refers to the average civilian unemployment rate and represents the percentage of the total civilian labor force that is not employed.

In 2000, Willows showed the lowest unemployment rate of 7.9 percent, followed by Orland with 9.3 percent and Hamilton City with 11.4 percent. Between 1990 and 2000, unemployment in Hamilton City and Orland

**Table 5.5 - Employment, 1990-2001**

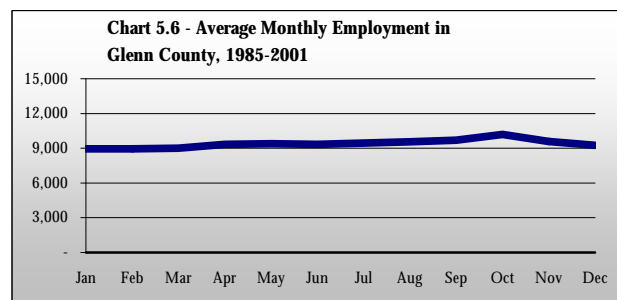
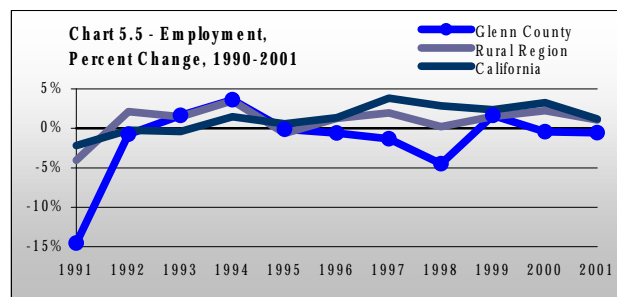
Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Employment	% Chg		
1990	10,940	n/a	n/a	n/a
1991	9,350	-14.5	-4.0	-2.2
1992	9,280	-0.7	2.1	-0.2
1993	9,430	1.6	1.5	-0.4
1994	9,770	3.6	3.5	1.5
1995	9,760	-0.1	-0.6	0.6
1996	9,700	-0.6	1.3	1.3
1997	9,570	-1.3	1.9	3.8
1998	9,140	-4.5	0.2	2.8
1999	9,290	1.6	1.5	2.4
2000	9,250	-0.4	2.2	3.3
2001	9,200	-0.5	1.1	1.2

Source: California Employment Development Department

**Table 5.6 - Average Monthly Employment, 1985-2001**

Month	Employment
January	8,937
February	8,947
March	9,016
April	9,335
May	9,389
June	9,341
July	9,445
August	9,545
September	9,700
October	10,195
November	9,575
December	9,244

Source: California Employment Development Department



**Table 5.7 - Unemployment and Unemployment Rate by City, 1990 & 2000**

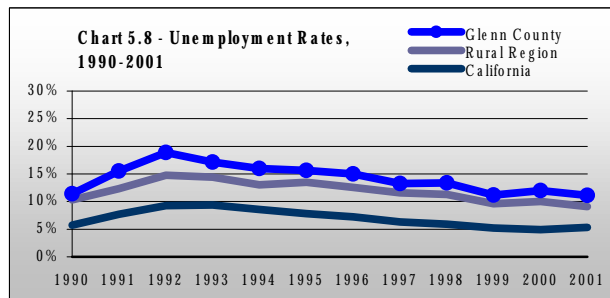
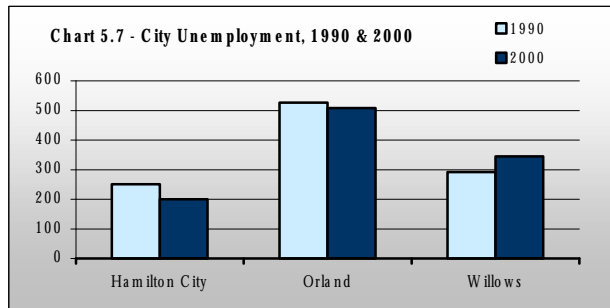
Year	Hamilton City		Orland		Willows	
	Unempl.	Rate	Unempl.	Rate	Unempl.	Rate
1990	251	12.8	527	11.0	292	6.9
2000	200	11.4	508	9.3	345	7.9
2000 % Change	-20.3	-10.9	-3.6	-15.5	18.2	14.5

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

**Table 5.8 - Unemployment, 1990-2001**

Year	Glenn County			Rural Region		California	
	Unempl.	% Chg	Rate	% Chg	Rate	% Chg	Rate
1990	1,410	n/a	11.4	n/a	10.3	n/a	5.8
1991	1,720	22.0	15.5	17.3	12.3	34.1	7.7
1992	2,160	25.6	18.9	25.8	14.8	22.1	9.3
1993	1,950	-9.7	17.1	-1.3	14.4	0.7	9.4
1994	1,860	-4.6	16.0	-8.0	13.0	-7.9	8.6
1995	1,810	-2.7	15.6	3.2	13.5	-8.9	7.8
1996	1,710	-5.5	15.0	-6.7	12.5	-7.4	7.2
1997	1,460	-14.6	13.2	-6.9	11.6	-10.3	6.3
1998	1,410	-3.4	13.4	-2.4	11.3	-3.6	5.9
1999	1,170	-17.0	11.2	-15.1	9.6	-10.8	5.2
2000	1,260	7.7	12.0	7.0	10.0	-2.3	4.9
2001	1,150	-8.7	11.1	-9.4	9.1	9.7	5.3

Source: California Employment Development Department



declined by 20.3 and 3.6 percent respectively, and increased in Willows by 18.2 percent (see Table 5.7, Chart 5.7).

The annual average unemployment rate in Glenn County generally remains far above the unemployment rate for California. In 2001 Glenn County registered an average unemployment rate of 11.1 percent, while the 2001 annual average unemployment rate for the rural region was 9.1 percent and for the state was 5.3 percent (see Table 5.8, Chart 5.8).

Unemployment rates rose from 1990 through 1993 from 11.4 to 17.1 percent in Glenn County, from 10.3 to 14.8 percent in the rural region, and from 5.8 to 9.4 percent in California due to a national recession, and then fell every year after that with a few exceptions when slight increases occurred (see Table 5.8, Chart 5.8).

The average monthly unemployment is used to view seasonal trends in unemployment. This indicator is especially important to Northern California counties because agriculture is such a prominent industry. The numbers help to paint a clear picture of how the county is doing economically.

Agriculturally dependent areas tend to have very wide fluctuations in unemployment that cannot be seen using the annual average. Fluctuations in average monthly unemployment tend to reflect harvest and planting seasons. Typically, May through October has the lowest unemployment and January through March has the highest. Fluctuations can also usually be observed in total labor force and employment.

Glenn County's average monthly unemployment between 1985 and 2001 ranged from a high of 1,775 in February to a low of 1,068 in October. During the same period, unemployment rates ranged from a high of 16.5 percent in February to a low of 9.4 percent in October, a shift of 7.0 percentage points (see Table 5.9, Charts 5.9 and 5.10).

In general unemployment rates are highest during the winter and early spring months.

Rates fall during April and May, months when crops are being planted, rise in June and July and then fall again in September and October when crops are harvested. In 1997 rice represented 27.5 percent of all agricultural production in Glenn County.

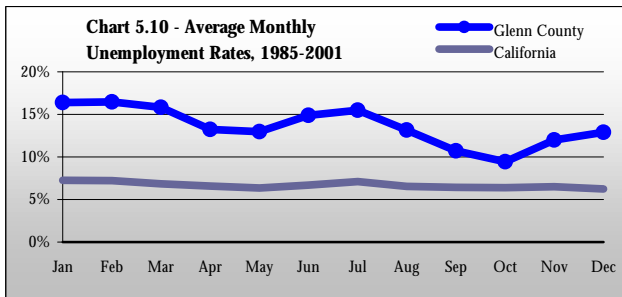
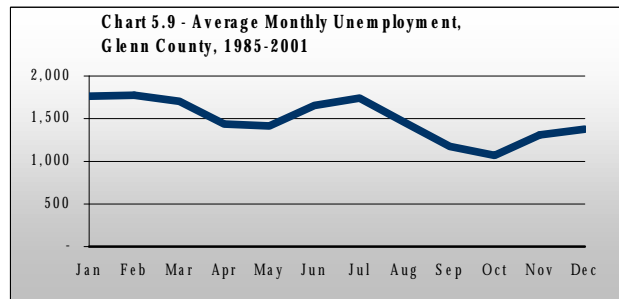
In contrast, over the same period, California's unemployment rate varied by only 1.0 percent, ranging from a low in December of 6.2 percent to a high in January of 7.3 percent (see Table 5.9, Chart 5.10).

Monthly unemployment trends in California reflect winter holiday season business expansion and summer lay-offs. Overall California employment trends are not as closely tied to the agricultural industry and, therefore, reflect much less of a seasonal trend. For example, unemployment in the state tends to be the highest during the January-March and the June-July period, and the lowest in May, September, October, and December.

**Table 5.9 - Average Monthly Unemployment, 1985-2001**

Month	Glenn County		California
	Unempl.	Unempl. Rate	Unempl. Rate
January	1,764	16.4	7.3
February	1,775	16.5	7.2
March	1,704	15.8	6.9
April	1,435	13.2	6.6
May	1,414	13.0	6.4
June	1,654	14.9	6.7
July	1,742	15.5	7.1
August	1,455	13.1	6.6
September	1,174	10.7	6.4
October	1,068	9.4	6.4
November	1,309	12.0	6.5
December	1,378	12.9	6.2

Source: California Employment Development Department



## 5.4 Occupational Outlook

Table 5.10 provides information on 22 different occupations. The data comes from *The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey*. This survey combines occupational information about Northern California including Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity counties.

In Table 5.10, the first column indicates the occupation. The next two columns indicate hourly wage levels for Glenn County and California.

The mean hourly wages for most of the occupations are significantly higher in California than in Glenn County. Mean hourly wages in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations, protective service occupations, production occupations, and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations are, however, higher in Glenn County.

Mean hourly wages in legal occupations, management occupations, arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations, and computer and mathematical occupations are significantly higher in California.

**Table 5.10 - Mean Hourly Wages, 2001**

<i>Occupational Title</i>	<i>Glenn County*</i>	<i>California</i>
Total For All Occupations	\$14.01	\$17.94
Management Occupations	\$28.55	\$39.18
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	\$20.37	\$25.44
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	\$23.08	\$32.43
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	\$25.48	\$30.10
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	\$19.91	\$26.22
Community and Social Services Occupations	\$16.64	\$18.52
Legal Occupations	\$21.89	\$38.60
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	\$16.22	\$21.18
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	\$12.49	\$22.74
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	\$25.68	\$26.43
Healthcare Support Occupations	\$11.01	\$11.89
Protective Service Occupations	\$20.76	\$17.26
Food Preparation and Serving-Related Occupations	\$7.84	\$8.20
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	\$10.24	\$10.18
Personal Care and Service Occupations	\$9.56	\$11.34
Sales and Related Occupations	\$10.65	\$15.09
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	\$11.66	\$14.43
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	\$12.83	\$7.85
Construction and Extraction Occupations	\$18.31	\$19.22
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	\$17.21	\$17.74
Production Occupations	\$13.62	\$12.37
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	\$12.42	\$12.50

*Note*\*: Glenn County is seen as a part of Northern California as are Colusa, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, and Trinity counties.

*Source*: California Employment Development Department, 2000 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey

## 6. Income

### 6.1 Total Personal Income

The United States Department of Commerce (DOC), Bureau of Economic Analysis defines total personal income as the income received by all residents in the area.

The DOC reports personal income annually. The data used to calculate personal income is obtained from tax records. It is the county's aggregate personal income.

Personal income is an important indicator of a region's economic condition. Income influences consumer spending on a wide variety of goods and services. For example, if income increases substantially, consumer spending on goods and services like housing and retail purchases increases.

Between 1990 and 2000, total personal income increased in Glenn County by 40.1 percent. However this increase was slower than in the rural region (57.6 percent) and California (66.7 percent).

In 2000 total personal income in Glenn County increased by 5.6 percent, in the rural region by 6.4 percent, and in California by 9.6 percent (see Tables 6.1, 6.2, Charts 6.1, 6.2). Glenn County shows much greater year-to-year fluctuations in personal income, from a 10.6 percent increase in 1995-96 to a 4.6 percent decrease in 1997-98.

**Table 6.1 - Total Personal Income (Millions of Dollars)**

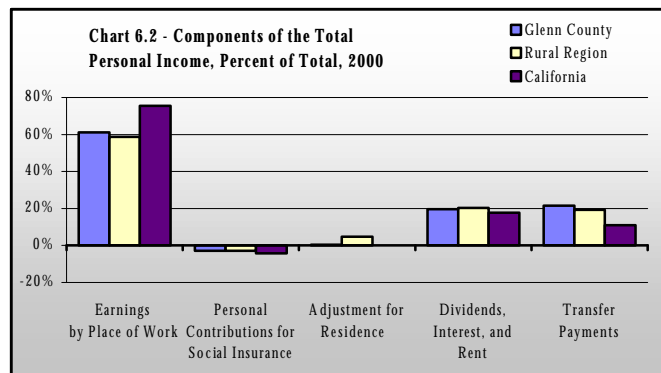
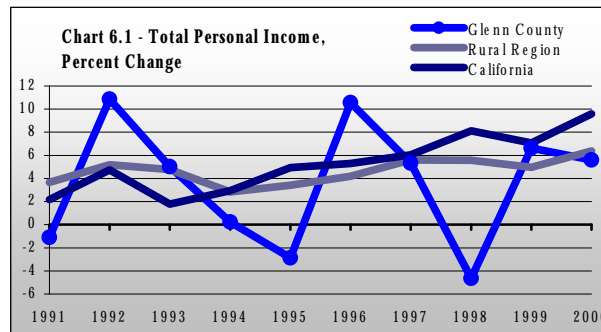
	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1990	363	15,554	655,567
1991	359	16,122	669,842
1992	398	16,957	701,572
1993	418	17,768	714,107
1994	419	18,273	735,104
1995	407	18,897	771,470
1996	450	19,689	812,404
1997	474	20,793	861,557
1998	452	21,954	931,564
1999	482	23,047	997,351
2000	509	24,520	1,093,065

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Table 6.2 - Total Personal Income, Percent Change**

	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1990	n/a	n/a	n/a
1991	-1.1	3.7	2.2
1992	10.9	5.2	4.7
1993	5.0	4.8	1.8
1994	0.2	2.8	2.9
1995	-2.9	3.4	4.9
1996	10.6	4.2	5.3
1997	5.3	5.6	6.1
1998	-4.6	5.6	8.1
1999	6.6	5.0	7.1
2000	5.6	6.4	9.6

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis



## 6.2 Components of Total Personal Income

The components of total personal income illustrate and define the various categories of items that are considered income by the DOC. This indicator provides a clearer picture of where people in this county receive the majority of their income.

The components of total personal income are earnings by place of work; dividends, interest, and rent; transfer payments; personal contributions for social insurance; and adjustment for residence.

Total personal income growth in Glenn County is not as strong as it is in the rural region and California due largely to the stagnant economy and little population growth in the county.

Earnings by place of work include wage, salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietor's income within the county regardless of the employee's place of residence. In 2000 earnings by place of work were significantly lower in Glenn County and the rural region (see Chart 6.2). Between 1990 and 2000, earnings by place of work increased in Glenn County by 35.9 percent, in the rural region by 53.6 percent, and in California by 70.9 percent (see Table 6.4, Chart 6.3).

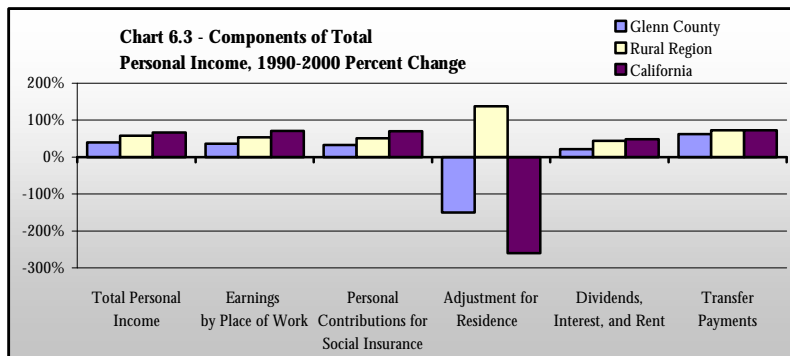
Personal contributions for social insurance includes payments made by employees, by the self-employed, and by other individuals to programs such as the federal deposit insurance, Social Security, and Medicare. Personal contributions for social insurance grew only 32.8 percent for Glenn County while contributions increased 50.7 percent for the rural region and 69.6 percent for California.

Adjustment for residence is made so that total personal income is an indicator that reveals income by place of residence instead of by place of work. Positive residence adjustments indicate that more people live in the county and work outside the county. Negative residence adjustments indicate that more people work in the county,

**Table 6.4 - Total Personal Income (Thousands of Dollars) and Its Components, Percent Change**

	Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	1990	2000	% Chg	% Chg	% Chg
Total Personal Income	363,191	508,841	40.1	57.6	66.7
Earnings by Place of Work	228,829	311,092	35.9	53.6	70.9
Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	-10,806	-14,350	32.8	50.7	69.6
Adjustment for Residence	-4,697	2,357	-150.2	138.0	-259.9
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	82,043	99,988	21.9	44.4	48.7
Transfer Payments	67,822	109,754	61.8	72.6	72.7

Source: Regional Economic Information System; Bureau of Economic Analysis



but live outside the county. Both Glenn County and California show negative residence adjustments (see Chart 6.3).

Dividends, interest, and rent include payments made by corporations located in the United States or abroad to stockholders who are U.S. residents; monetary interest and imputed interest received by individuals, nonprofit institutions, estates, and trusts; the income of persons from the rental of real estate property; and the royalties

**Table 6.3 - Total Personal Income (Thousands of Dollars) and Its Components, Percent of Total**

	Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Personal Income	363,191	508,841	15,553,846	24,520,142	655,567,167	1,093,065,244
Earnings by Place of Work	63.0 %	61.1 %	60.3 %	58.7 %	73.7 %	75.5 %
Insurance	- 3.0 %	- 2.8 %	- 3.1 %	- 3.0 %	- 4.2 %	- 4.3 %
Adjustment for Residence	- 1.3 %	0.5 %	3.1 %	4.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Dividends, Interest, and Rent	22.6 %	19.7 %	22.1 %	20.3 %	19.9 %	17.8 %
Transfer Payments	18.7 %	21.6 %	17.6 %	19.3 %	10.7 %	11.0 %

Source: Regional Economic Information System; Bureau of Economic Analysis

received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources. Since 1990 dividends, interest, and rent payments for Glenn County increased by 21.9 percent, which is half of the growth rate in the rural region (increase of 44.4 percent) and California (increase of 48.7 percent).

Transfer payments are income payments to persons for which no current services are performed. They are payments by government and businesses to individuals and nonprofit institutions (see analysis in Section 6.3).

### 6.3 Components of Transfer Payments

Transfer payments are a component of total personal income. They include any income payment to individuals and nonprofit institutions that are neither compensation for work immediately performed nor investment income provided by the government or businesses that is not compensation for current work or service performed. Returns on investments such as dividends, interest, and rent are not included. There are nine major components of transfer payments (see Table 6.5, Chart 6.4).

Transfer payments include payments from retirement insurance, disability insurance, and medical benefits; income maintenance such as food stamps and family aid, unemployment insurance, veteran benefits, and federal education and training assistance; payments to nonprofit institutions; and business payments to individuals (primarily personal-injury liability payments to individuals other than employees) are also included. Data for this section is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Retirement and disability insurance benefit payments include the Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (OASDI), commonly known as Social Security, and a variety of other programs such as federal, state, and local government employees retirement benefits. Between 1990 and 2000, these payments grew 53 percent for Glenn County, 60.5 percent for the rural region, and 57.1 percent for California (see Table 6.6).

Medical payments include Medi-Care, Medicaid, and the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services program (CHAMPUS) payments. By 2000 medical payments grew by 94.6 percent for Glenn County, by 110.5 percent for the rural region, and by 108.8 percent for California.

**Glenn County: 2003 Economic, Demographic, Health, and Social Profile**

Income maintenance benefit payments include SSI, AFDC, CalWORKS, food stamps, and other income supplements (see Table 6.6).

Unemployment insurance benefit payments include state, federal, veteran, and other unemployment compensation (see Table 6.6).

Veteran benefit payments include veteran pensions, life insurance, educational assistance, and other payments to veterans and their survivors.

Federal education and training assistance payments include payments to non-veterans in the form of fellowships, loan interest subsidies, educational grants, and Job Corps payments (see Table 6.6).

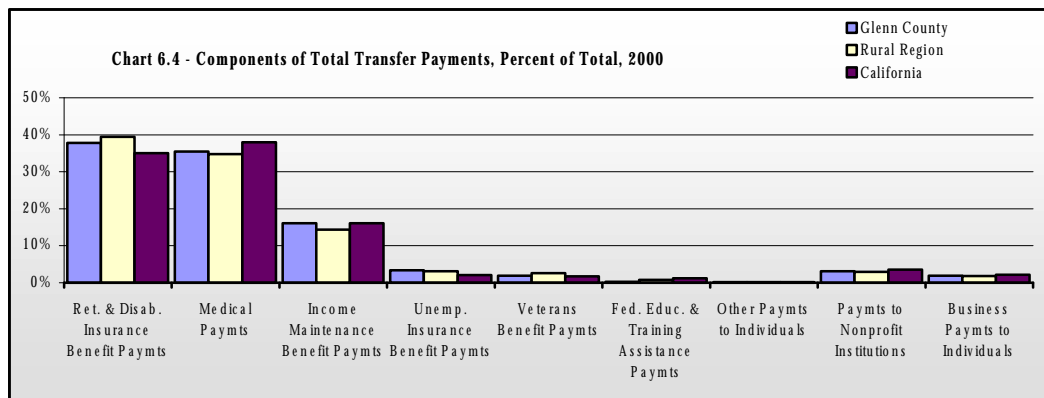
Other payments to individuals include Indian Affairs payments; compensation to survivors of fallen public safety officers, victims of crime, victims of disasters, compensation for Japanese internment, and other special payments to individuals (see Table 6.6).

Payments to nonprofit institutions include payments for foster home care, educational assistance, and all other public and private payments to nonprofit institutions. These payments grew by 108.1 percent for Glenn County, by 122.9 percent for the rural region, and by 119.2 percent for California.

**Table 6.5 - Total Transfer Payments (Thousands of Dollars) and Its Components, Percent of Total**

	Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Transfer Payments	67,822	109,754	2,738,012	4,726,547	69,826,107	120,567,271
Government Payments to Individuals	95.1 %	95.0 %	95.4 %	95.2 %	94.4 %	94.3 %
Retirement & Disability Insur. Benefit Payments	40.0 %	37.8 %	42.5 %	39.5 %	38.5 %	35.0 %
Medical Payments	29.5 %	35.5 %	28.5 %	34.8 %	31.4 %	38.0 %
Income Maintenance Benefit Payments	17.8 %	16.1 %	16.4 %	14.4 %	17.2 %	16.1 %
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments	5.2 %	3.4 %	4.3 %	3.1 %	3.1 %	2.1 %
Veterans Benefit Payments	2.2 %	1.9 %	2.6 %	2.6 %	2.2 %	1.8 %
Fed Ed. & Train. Assist. Paymts.(Excl.Vets)	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	1.2 %
Other Payments to Individuals	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.8 %	0.1 %
Payments to Nonprofit Institutions	2.4 %	3.1 %	2.3 %	3.0 %	2.8 %	3.5 %
Business Payments to Individuals	2.5 %	1.9 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	2.8 %	2.2 %

Source: Regional Economic Information System; Bureau of Economic Analysis



**Table 6.6 - Total Transfer Payments (Thousands of Dollars) and Its Components, Percent Change**

	Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	1990	2000	% Chg	% Chg	% Chg
Total Transfer Payments	67,822	109,754	61.8	72.6	72.7
Government Payments to Individuals	64,530	104,267	61.6	72.3	72.5
Retirement & Disability Insur. Benefit Payments	27,118	41,495	53.0	60.5	57.1
Medical Payments	20,005	38,936	94.6	110.5	108.8
Income Maintenance Benefit Payments	12,075	17,624	46.0	51.3	61.2
Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments	3,500	3,677	5.1	24.4	14.2
Veterans Benefit Payments	1,469	2,131	45.1	70.7	39.8
Fed Ed. & Train. Assist. Paymts.(Excl.Vets)	288	306	6.3	74.2	85.6
Other Payments to Individuals	75	98	30.7	-42.8	-78.5
Payments to Nonprofit Institutions	1,627	3,385	108.1	122.9	119.2
Business Payments to Individuals	1,665	2,102	26.2	35.3	33.0

Business payments to individuals include any payments to non-employees and consist largely of personal injury liability payments to individuals. These payments grew by 26.2 percent for Glenn County, by 35.3 percent for the rural region, and by 33.0 percent for California.

In 1990 and 2000, transfer payments consistently represented a larger portion of total personal income for the county than for the state and the rural region (Table 6.7). In 2000 transfer payments accounted for 21.6 percent of total personal income for the county, 19.3 percent for the rural region, and 11.0 percent for the state. The annual average growth rate for transfer payments between 1990 and 2000 was higher in Glenn County, averaging 1.6 percent compared to 1.0 percent for the rural region and 0.5 percent for California (see Table 6.7).

**Table 6.7 - Transfer Payments as a Percent of Total Personal Income, and Annual Percent Change, 1990-2000**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Area		California	
	% of Total Personal Income	Annual % Chg	% of Total Personal Income	Annual % Chg	% of Total Personal Income	Annual % Chg
1990	18.7	n/a	17.6	n/a	10.7	n/a
1991	21.0	12.5	19.1	8.2	11.6	9.1
1992	22.1	5.3	21.1	10.8	12.9	10.8
1993	21.5	-2.7	21.1	0.1	13.3	3.2
1994	22.3	3.6	21.0	-0.7	13.3	0.3
1995	23.7	6.2	21.2	1.2	13.2	-0.6
1996	22.2	-6.3	21.3	0.2	13.1	-1.2
1997	20.9	-5.5	20.2	-5.1	12.4	-5.3
1998	22.8	8.9	20.1	-0.4	12.0	-3.3
1999	22.1	-2.9	19.9	-1.3	11.7	-2.6
2000	21.6	-2.6	19.3	-3.0	11.0	-5.5
Average	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5

Source: Regional Economic Information System; Bureau of Economic

\$32,149 in California in 2000 (see Table 6.8, Charts 6.5, 6.6). In 2000 Glenn County's per capita income was only 59.8 percent the level of the state and 88.1 percent of the rural region.

Glenn County's per capita income grew slower than in the rural region and California. On average Glenn County's per capita income grew 2.9 percent annually since 1990. Average annual percents of growth for the rural region and California were 3.1 and 3.9 percent respectively.

Components of transfer payments indicate that Glenn County is a region of fewer retirees and college students and a region of high welfare and unemployment.

#### 6.4 Per Capita Income

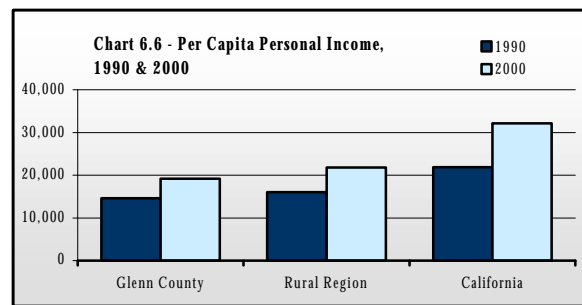
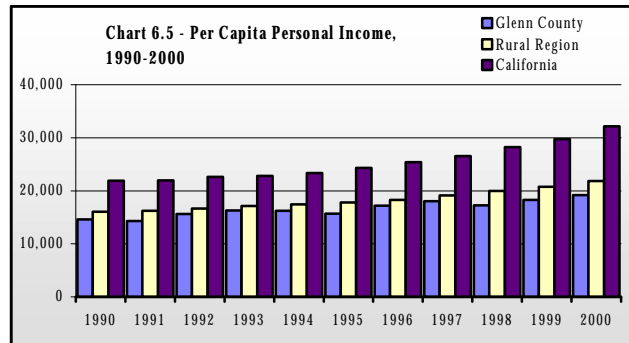
Table 6.8 shows that per capita personal income (more commonly referred to as per capita income) in Glenn County was persistently lower than in the rural region and the state at \$14,575 in 1990 and \$19,213 by year 2000. Per capita income in the rural region was \$21,811 and

Lower incomes per capita do not necessarily mean standards of living are lower. Cost of living must be analyzed first. However, there are no surveys currently under way to index cost of living in Glenn County.

**Table 6.8 - Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars), 1990-2000**

Year	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1990	14,575	16,059	21,882
1991	14,269	16,203	21,983
1992	15,604	16,665	22,650
1993	16,304	17,127	22,833
1994	16,256	17,415	23,348
1995	15,694	17,774	24,339
1996	17,190	18,300	25,373
1997	18,027	19,120	26,521
1998	17,247	19,985	28,240
1999	18,286	20,759	29,772
2000	19,213	21,811	32,149

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis



### 6.5 Median Household Income

Median household income indicates the midpoint of the distribution of household incomes. Half of all households have incomes above this level while half have incomes below.

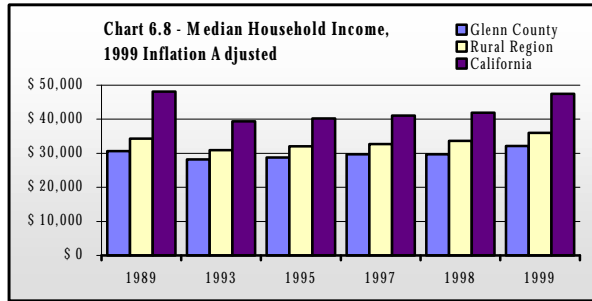
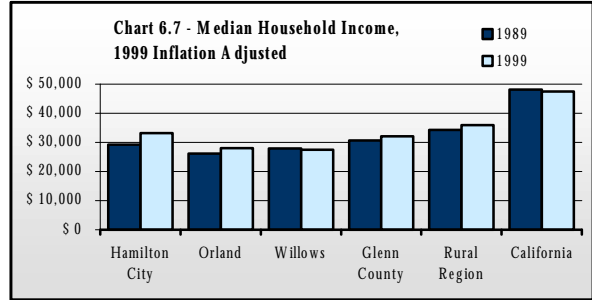
Median household income is often used for grants and other funding purposes because it is an important economic indicator. However, it is not a major determinant of standard of living because it is possible for a region to have a favorable environment or lower cost of living, but a low median household income.

Although Glenn County showed large increases in median household income, the county was still below median household income in the rural region and California. Glenn County's 1999 median household income of \$32,107 was about 89.2 percent of the rural region's \$35,107 and about 67.6 percent of California's \$47,493 median. However, over the 1989-99 period, real (inflation adjusted) median household income increased 4.7 percent in Glenn County and 5.0 percent in the rural region, and decreased by 1.3 percent in California.

**Table 6.9 - Median Household Income, Inflation Adjusted for the Year 1999**

Year	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1989	\$ 29,217	\$ 26,136	\$ 27,865	\$ 30,675	\$ 34,291	\$ 48,096
1993	n/a	n/a	n/a	28,150	\$ 30,951	\$ 39,348
1995	n/a	n/a	n/a	28,743	\$ 32,025	\$ 40,193
1997	n/a	n/a	n/a	29,738	\$ 32,697	\$ 41,100
1998	n/a	n/a	n/a	29,697	\$ 33,606	\$ 41,909
1999	\$ 33,169	\$ 27,973	\$ 27,466	\$ 32,107	\$ 35,989	\$ 47,493

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



### 6.6 Poverty Rates

Each year the U.S. Census Bureau issues a report on poverty in the United States. Among other information, it provides statistics on how many people are considered poor and how poverty is distributed by age, race, ethnicity, religion, and family type.

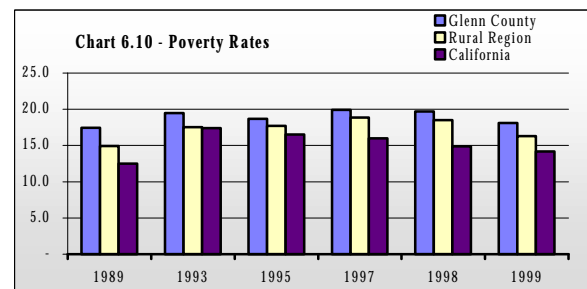
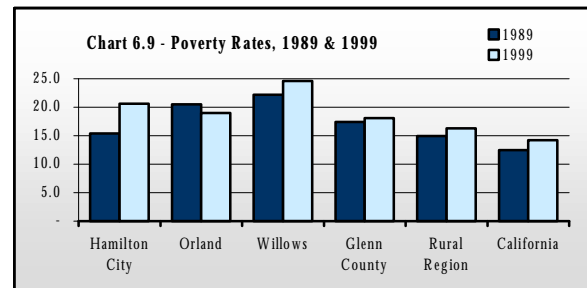
The poverty rate is the percent of all people residing in households earning an income below the poverty level. Poverty is a status given to households for which the total household income for 1999 is below a certain poverty threshold. The poverty rate represents an average over the entire population; it does not tell who is particularly well off or worse off. Poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of household, number of children, and age of householder (head of household).

Between 1989 and 1999, poverty rates increased from 17.4 percent to 18.1 percent in Glenn County, from 14.9 percent to 16.3 percent in the rural region, and from 12.5 percent to 14.2 percent in California. In 1999 Glenn County had higher poverty rates than the rural region or California. Of Glenn County communities, in 1999, Hamilton City had a poverty rate of 20.6 percent, the City of Orland had a poverty rate of 19.0 percent, and the City of Willows had a poverty rate of 18.2 percent (see Table 6.10).

Table 6.10 - Poverty Rates

Year	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1989	15.4	20.5	22.2	17.4	14.9	12.5
1993	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.5	17.5	17.4
1995	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.7	17.7	16.5
1997	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.9	18.9	16.0
1998	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.7	18.5	14.9
1999	20.6	19.0	24.6	18.1	16.3	14.2

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



## 7. Business and Industry

### 7.1 Taxable Sales

Each quarter, the California State Board of Equalization publishes reports on total taxable sales and taxable retail sales by county. Total taxable sales includes all transactions subject to sales and use tax. Taxable retail sales includes transactions subject to sales and use taxes by retail stores. Total taxable sales do not necessarily indicate the gross sales of businesses dealing in taxable items. Only transactions subject to sales and use tax are counted. Excluded are items for resale, sales of nontaxable items such as food for home consumption and prescription medicines, and taxable sales disclosed by board audits.

Total taxable sales in Glenn County increased modestly from 1990 to 2000 at an annual average rate of 3.7 percent. This is higher than the average inflation rate of 2 to 3 percent, but lower than the rural region average taxable sales growth of 4.2 percent, lower than the state's average taxable sales growth of 4.8 percent, and higher than Glenn County's per capita income growth of 2.9 percent during the same period (see Table 7.1, Chart 7.1).

In 1998 the City of Willows saw the only negative annual percent change in total taxable sales. In 1994 and 1999, the City of Willows had the greatest annual growth in total taxable sales. On average, total taxable sales in the City of Orland are 16 percent lower annually. The existence of Wal-Mart in Willows since 1994 has influenced this dis-

Table 7.1 - Total Taxable Sales, 1990-2000

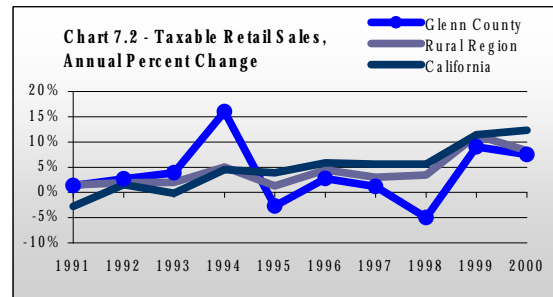
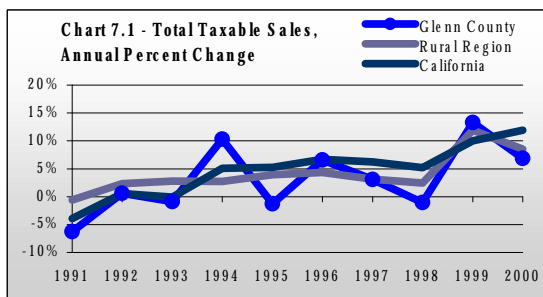
Year	Willows		Orland		Glenn County		Rural Region-Annual % Chg	California-Annual % Chg
	Taxable Annual Sales	% Chg	Taxable Annual Sales	% Chg	Taxable Annual Sales	% Chg		
1990	\$43,466.00		\$44,884.00		\$172,030.00			
1991	\$45,502.00	4.7	\$43,950.00	-2.1	\$161,235.00	-6.3	-0.6	-3.9
1992	\$46,677.00	2.6	\$42,357.00	-3.6	\$162,266.00	0.6	2.4	0.5
1993	\$47,697.00	2.2	\$40,022.00	-5.5	\$160,795.00	-0.9	2.8	-0.1
1994	\$53,304.00	11.8	\$42,037.00	5.0	\$177,347.00	10.3	2.7	5.1
1995	\$56,109.00	5.3	\$43,775.00	4.1	\$175,124.00	-1.3	4.0	5.2
1996	\$57,989.00	3.4	\$47,568.00	8.7	\$186,650.00	6.6	4.3	6.7
1997	\$60,936.00	5.1	\$48,329.00	1.6	\$192,430.00	3.1	3.2	6.2
1998	\$56,631.00	-7.1	\$46,528.00	-3.7	\$190,367.00	-1.1	2.5	5.2
1999	\$62,629.00	10.6	\$51,379.00	10.4	\$215,702.00	13.3	11.9	10.0
2000	\$64,492.00	3.0	\$55,176.00	7.4	\$230,514.00	6.9	8.5	11.9

Source: California Board of Equalization

Table 7.2 - Total Taxable Retail Sales, 1990-2000

Year	Willows		Orland		Glenn County		Rural Region-Annual % Chg	California-Annual % Chg
	Taxable Annual Sales	% Chg	Taxable Annual Sales	% Chg	Taxable Annual Sales	% Chg		
1990	\$36,917.00		\$34,330.00		\$89,158.00			
1991	\$40,266.00	9.1	\$33,092.00	-3.6	\$90,371.00	1.4	1.5	-2.8
1992	\$42,004.00	4.3	\$33,307.00	0.6	\$92,774.00	2.7	1.9	1.5
1993	\$42,150.00	0.3	\$31,758.00	-4.7	\$96,391.00	3.9	2.0	-0.1
1994	\$50,316.00	19.4	\$34,509.00	8.7	\$111,819.00	16.0	5.0	4.5
1995	\$52,174.00	3.7	\$37,044.00	7.3	\$108,825.00	-2.7	1.3	3.9
1996	\$52,834.00	1.3	\$40,084.00	8.2	\$111,786.00	2.7	4.5	5.8
1997	\$55,566.00	5.2	\$38,217.00	-4.7	\$113,055.00	1.1	3.0	5.6
1998	\$50,314.00	-9.5	\$37,045.00	-3.1	\$107,422.00	-5.0	3.4	5.6
1999	\$54,450.00	8.2	\$41,600.00	12.3	\$117,103.00	9.0	11.3	11.4
2000	\$58,482.00	7.4	\$44,115.00	6.0	\$125,870.00	7.5	8.3	12.3

Source: California Board of Equalization



parity.

Glenn County's growth in taxable sales occurred mainly in the retail sector (see Table 7.2, Chart 7.2). Between 1990 and 2000, taxable retail sales increased by 41.2 percent in Glenn County, by 50.6 percent in the rural region, and by 58.0 percent in California.

In 1998 the City of Willows saw the only negative annual percent change in total

taxable retail sales. In 1994 the City of Willows had the greatest annual growth in total taxable retail sales (19.4 percent), the year Wal-Mart opened in town. On average total taxable retail sales in the City of Orland were 25 percent lower annually than in the City of Willows.

**7.2 Establishments by Industry by Employment-Size Class**

This indicator provides important information on the types of businesses that employ the majority of the labor force in this county. It also indicates what size businesses are the most prevalent in the area.

This section shows the total number of establishments in the county according to the Dun & Bradstreet, July 2002 database. Dun & Bradstreet is a private company that conducts telephone surveys to collect business data throughout the country. Dun & Bradstreet provides the most comprehensive data identifying small and home-based businesses, which the Center for Economic Development recognizes as the most important types of businesses for this region.

In 2002 most of the establishments in Glenn County were involved in the services sector (28.1 percent of establishments), followed by the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector (25.6 percent) and retail trade (15.2 percent).

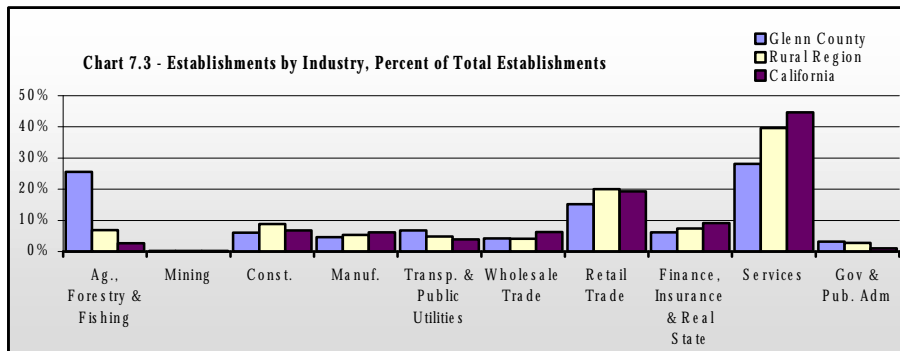
In California's rural region, in 2002, the services sector was the largest (39.7 percent of all establishments), followed by retail trade sector (20.0 percent). In California as a whole in 2002 almost 50.0 percent of the establishments were involved in the services sector (see Table 7.3, Chart 7.3).

Of the total number of establishments by industry, 25.6 percent are involved in the agriculture, forestry, and

**Table 7.3 - Establishments by Industry as a Percent of Total Establishments, 2002**

	Ag., Forestry & Fishing	Mining	Const.	Manuf.	Transp. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real State	Services	Gov & Pub. Adm
Glenn County	25.6 %	0.2 %	6.1 %	4.6 %	6.8 %	4.2 %	15.2 %	6.1 %	28.1 %	3.1 %
Rural Region	6.9 %	0.2 %	8.8 %	5.4 %	4.8 %	4.1 %	20.0 %	7.4 %	39.7 %	2.8 %
California	2.7 %	0.1 %	6.7 %	6.1 %	3.9 %	6.3 %	19.3 %	9.2 %	44.7 %	1.0 %

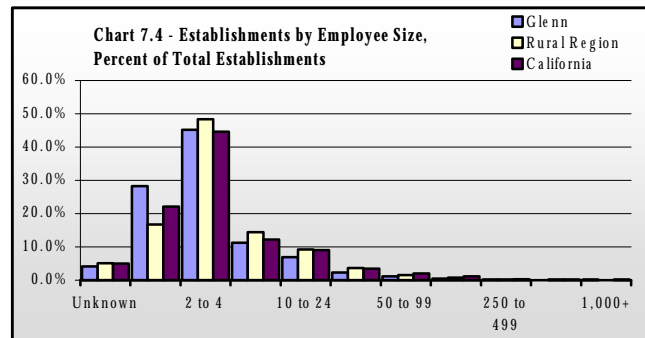
Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., July 2002 Database



**Table 7.4 - Establishments by Employee Size as a Percent of Total Establishments, 2002**

Number of Employees	Glenn County							Glenn County	Rural Region	California
	Artois	Butte City	Elk Creek	Glenn	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows			
Unknown	0.0%	4.3%	18.2%	1.2%	2.6%	3.7%	7.5%	4.2%	5.1%	5.0%
1	39.3%	21.7%	22.7%	34.1%	20.5%	30.9%	27.6%	28.3%	16.7%	22.2%
2 to 4	35.7%	52.2%	50.0%	42.4%	33.3%	45.3%	40.8%	45.2%	48.4%	44.6%
5 to 9	14.3%	8.7%	0.0%	10.6%	20.5%	11.0%	12.5%	11.3%	14.4%	12.2%
10 to 24	10.7%	8.7%	4.5%	7.1%	15.4%	6.4%	5.9%	6.9%	9.2%	9.0%
25 to 49	0.0%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	5.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	3.6%	3.5%
50 to 99	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.6%	0.6%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	2.0%
100 to 249	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
250 to 499	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
500 to 999	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
1,000+	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., July 2002 Database



fishing sector in Glenn County compared to 6.9 percent in the rural region and 2.7 percent in California. A larger number of establishments in the rural region are involved in the mining sector at 8.8 percent compared to 6.1 percent in Glenn County and 6.7 percent in California. Of the total establishments, 6.8 percent are in the transportation and public utilities sector in Glenn County, compared to 4.8 percent in the rural region and 3.9 percent in California. There are fewer establishments in Glenn County involved in retail trade (15.2 percent) compared to 20.0 percent in the rural region and 19.3 percent in California. A significantly low number of establishments in Glenn County are involved in the services sector (28.1 percent) compared to 39.7 percent in the rural region and 44.7 percent in California (see Table 7.3, Chart 7.3).

Looking at establishments by employee size in 2002 in Glenn County, most establishments (73.5 percent) had 5 or fewer employees and 0.7 percent had 100 or more employees, compared to 65.1 percent of the establishments in the rural region and 66.8 percent of the establishments in California that had fewer than 5 employees. Only 1.0 percent of the establishments in the rural region and 1.6 percent of the establishments in California had 100 or more employees (see Table 7.4, Chart 7.4).

### 7.3 Job Growth by Industry Sector

Job growth by industry sector is extremely important because analysis provides an indication of an economy's health and diversity. If too many jobs are concentrated in one sector, a downturn in that sector could devastate the county. Job growth is an important indicator for business and government planning, allowing for a better understanding of which sectors are the major generators of jobs in the area and which sectors are continuing to grow.

The U.S. Department of Commerce counts both part-time and full-time jobs equally. Job growth by industry is counted by place of work regardless of where employees live. Wage, salary, and proprietor employment are

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included. Unpaid family workers and volunteers are not included in the analysis. Proprietors' employment consists of the number of sole proprietorships and the number of partners in partnerships.

There are 10 industry sectors: agriculture; mining; construction; manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government and public administration. Mining is combined with agriculture because it tends to be too small to independently analyze.

1. Agriculture includes establishments primarily engaged in agricultural production, forestry, commercial fishing, hunting and trapping, and related services.

2. Mining includes companies engaged in the extraction of minerals occurring naturally, as well as the operations customarily done at the mine site. In 2000 4.6 percent of Glenn County's employment came from this industry sector, compared to 5.9 percent in the rural region and 5.3 percent in California.

In 2000 29.4 percent of employment in Glenn County, 11.1 percent in the rural region, and 3.9 percent in California was provided by these two sectors (see Table 7.5, Chart 7.5). This is another indicator of agricultural economic dominance.

3. Construction includes businesses engaged in building, modifying, or repairing structures. Of total employment in 2000, 4.6 percent in Glenn County came from the construction sector, less than in both the rural region (5.9 percent) and California (5.3 percent).

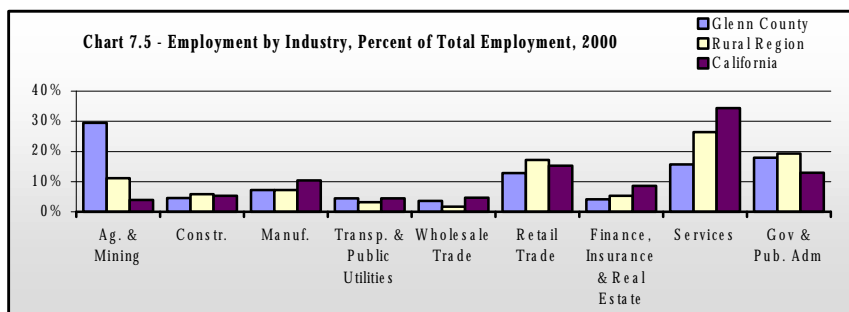
4. Manufacturing includes businesses engaged in the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials into new products. In 2000 California had a higher percentage of employment coming from this industry sector. In 2000 7.2 percent in both Glenn County and the rural region and 10.4 percent in California came from the manufacturing sector.

5. Transportation and public utilities includes establishments providing freight or passenger transportation; communications services; electricity, gas, steam, water or sanitary services; and all establishments of the United States Postal Service. In 2000 Glenn County and California had equal percentages of employment coming from this industry sector at 4.5 percent, while the rural region showed a slightly lower percentage (3.2 percent).

**Table 7.5 - Employment by Industry Sector as Percentage of Total Employment, 2000**

	Ag. & Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Gov & Pub. Adm.
Glenn County	29.4%	4.6%	7.2%	4.5%	3.6%	12.9%	4.2%	15.7%	17.9%
Rural Region	11.1%	5.9%	7.2%	3.2%	1.7%	17.2%	5.4%	26.5%	19.3%
California	3.9%	5.3%	10.4%	4.5%	4.6%	15.3%	8.6%	34.4%	12.9%

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



6. Wholesale trade includes businesses engaged in selling merchandise to retailers; to other wholesalers; and to industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, construction contractors, or professional business users. In 2000 the rural region had the lowest percentage of employment provided by this sector at 1.7 percent compared to Glenn County (3.6 percent) and California (4.6 percent).

7. Retail trade includes businesses engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of those goods. In 2000 12.9 percent of employment in Glenn County came from this industry sector, less than in the rural region at 17.2 percent and California at 15.3 percent.

8. Finance, insurance, and real estate includes institutions such as banks, credit unions, brokers, and dealers in securities and commodity contracts, insurance agents and brokers, and real estate owners, lessees, agents, and developers. In 2000 California had twice as much employment coming from this industry sector (8.6 percent) compared to Glenn County at 4.2 percent and the rural region at 5.4 percent.

9. Services includes a wide variety of businesses performing services to individuals, businesses, government, and other organizations, including lodging, repair, amusement, health, legal, engineering, education, and membership. In 2000 15.7 percent of employment in Glenn County was provided by this sector, much less than 26.5 percent of the employment in the rural region and 34.4 percent of the employment in California.

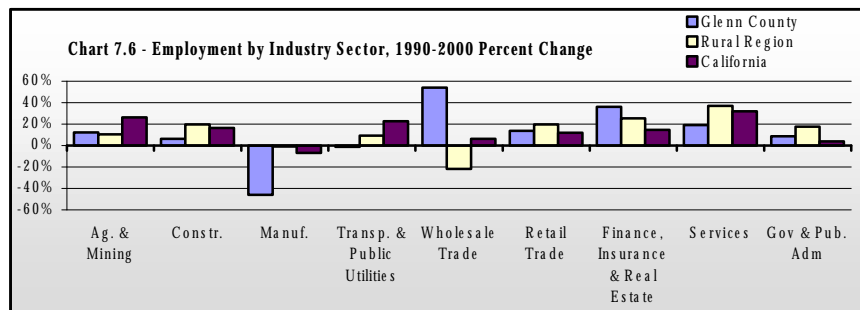
10. Government and public administration includes the executive, legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of federal, state, local, and international governments. In 2000 17.9 percent of employment in Glenn County was provided by this sector, less than in the rural region at 19.3 percent, but more than in California at 12.9 percent.

Between 1990 and 2000, the manufacturing sector showed significant decrease in employment (by 46.0 percent), while the wholesale trade and finance, insurance, and real estate sectors showed significant increases (by 54.1 and by 36.0 percent respectively). See Table 7.6 and Chart 7.6 for the details.

**Table 7.6 - Employment by Industry Sector, 1990-2000 Percent Change**

	Ag. & Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Gov & Pub. Adm
Glenn County	12.2%	6.3%	-46.0%	-1.1%	54.1%	13.6%	36.0%	19.2%	8.7%
Rural Region	10.3%	19.7%	-1.0%	9.2%	-21.9%	19.7%	25.5%	37.0%	17.7%
California	26.2%	16.4%	-6.9%	22.7%	6.3%	12.0%	14.6%	31.9%	3.8%

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

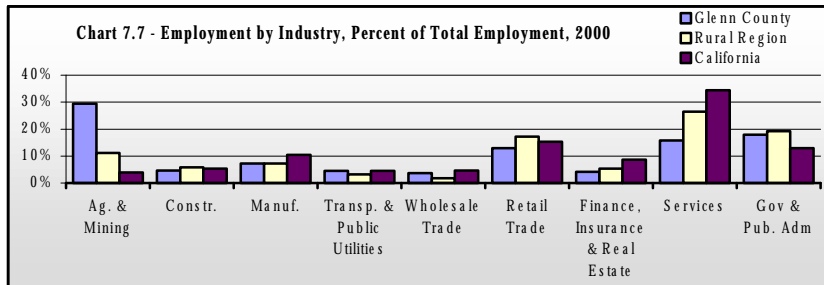


**Table 7.7 - Employment by Industry Sector, Glenn County**

Year	Ag. & Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Gov & Pub. Adm
1990	3,110	510	1,579	535	279	1,344	364	1,564	1,953
1991	2,968	484	1,370	492	263	1,361	341	1,573	2,061
1992	2,812	457	1,310	490	242	1,372	354	1,549	2,093
1993	3,040	444	1,325	523	255	1,484	347	1,495	2,122
1994	3,068	438	1,275	525	280	1,632	369	1,562	2,073
1995	3,331	476	1,279	484	305	1,645	(D)	1,618	2,103
1996	3,338	498	1,121	502	336	1,567	(D)	1,732	2,090
1997	3,369	569	1,143	498	333	1,560	(D)	1,753	2,150
1998	3,563	647	1,086	488	365	1,475	420	1,806	2,066
1999	3,865	650	1,105	511	409	1,477	436	1,862	2,091
2000	3,490	542	852	529	430	1,527	495	1,864	2,122

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

\*Note: (D) = Information was not disclosed by the source



Employment by industry sector for Glenn County for 1990 through 2000 is shown in Table 7.7.

### 7.4 Earnings by Industry

The U.S. Department of Commerce releases total personal income broken down by industry sector each year; however, there is always a lag time of 1.5 years. The most recent data is for the year 2000.

In Glenn County in 2000, the largest percentage of earnings came from the government and public administration sector (25.6 percent), more than in California (14.5 percent) but slightly less than in the rural region (28.2 percent).

The agriculture and mining sector is responsible for 19.3 percent of Glenn County's earnings, which is twice as much as the rural region (8.9 percent) and eight times as much as California (2.3 percent).

The lowest earnings in Glenn County come from the finance, insurance, and real estate sector at 2.4 percent

**Table 7.8 - Earnings by Industry Sector as Percentage of Total, 2000**

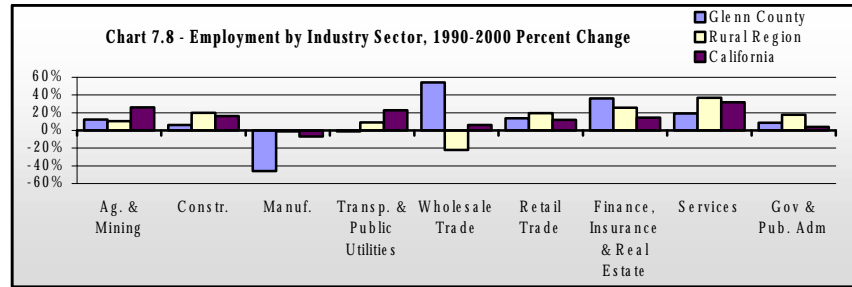
	Ag. & Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Gov & Pub. Adm
Glenn County	19.3%	5.4%	11.5%	11.1%	4.3%	7.5%	2.4%	12.8%	25.6%
Rural Region	8.9%	7.4%	9.0%	5.8%	2.1%	12.3%	3.7%	22.7%	28.2%
California	2.3%	5.7%	15.6%	6.0%	5.7%	8.7%	8.7%	32.8%	14.5%

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

Table 7.9 - Earnings by Industry Sector, 1990-2000 Percent Change

	Ag. & Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Gov & Pub. Adm
Glenn County	5.6%	43.4%	-22.0%	79.2%	132.1%	42.3%	119.5%	88.4%	65.1%
Rural Region	5.9%	52.1%	21.5%	58.6%	0.7%	58.5%	104.9%	85.8%	54.8%
California	38.8%	53.3%	58.7%	83.7%	57.7%	58.8%	109.2%	96.4%	43.6%

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



(less than in both the rural region at 3.7 percent and California 8.7 percent) and the construction sector at 5.4 percent (less than in both the rural region at 7.4 percent and California at 5.7 percent).

Between 1990 and 2000, earnings in manufacturing decreased by 22.0 percent while earnings from wholesale trade increased by 132.1 percent. Earnings from the finance, insurance, and real estate sector increased by 119.5 percent. For the same period of time, in the rural region, earnings from wholesale trade increased the least while earnings from the finance, insurance, and real estate sector increased the most. In California in 2000, the biggest increase was in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector (see Table 7.9, Chart 7.8).

Table 7.10 - Earnings by Industry Sector, Glenn County (Dollars)

Year	Ag. & Mining	Constr.	Manuf.	Transp. & Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services	Gov & Pub. Adm
1990	56,986	11,802	45,757	19,326	5,750	16,401	3,419	21,194	48,194
1991	49,769	12,130	38,591	18,251	5,454	17,512	4,762	21,619	52,230
1992	76,404	11,978	38,369	18,640	5,629	17,489	3,732	21,889	53,424
1993	89,211	12,151	39,796	21,985	6,441	19,971	4,255	21,218	55,993
1994	74,375	11,233	40,158	22,319	6,853	22,847	4,306	23,354	60,290
1995	49,719	11,226	44,189	20,865	7,432	21,927	(D)	24,971	62,664
1996	72,703	13,585	44,562	21,151	7,673	21,062	(D)	28,720	64,162
1997	71,721	17,275	51,742	28,552	7,913	21,499	(D)	30,639	68,373
1998	28,646	26,064	46,164	29,191	8,605	21,680	5,600	34,447	70,288
1999	46,354	23,784	45,182	29,440	10,894	20,513	5,704	36,359	73,019
2000	60,196	16,923	35,681	34,624	13,348	23,332	7,506	39,923	79,559

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

Earnings by industry sector for Glenn County for 1990 through 2000 is reflected in Table 7.10.

**7.5 Largest Employers**

The largest establishments in the county are included to demonstrate which industries employ the largest number of workers. The top ten largest establishments as of July 2002 for Glenn County are listed in Table 7.11.

**Table 7.11 - Largest Establishments, Glenn County, July 2002**

<i>Name of Employer</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>
Elks Lodge, Willows	250 to 499
Jonhs Manville Corporation	250 to 499
Glenn County Health Services	100 to 249
Wal-Mart	100 to 249
Glenn Medical Center	100 to 249
L & W Stone Corporation	100 to 249
Willows Unified School District	100 to 249
Willows Intermediate School	100 to 249
Glenn County Human Resource Agency	100 to 249
Sheriff's Department	100 to 249

*Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., July 2002 Database*

## 8. Housing and Real Estate

There are several indicators to be discussed in this section. These include total housing units, new housing units, new construction and fair market rent.

Total housing units is defined as the number of single and multiple family dwellings located within the given jurisdiction. Total housing units is an indicator that moves at the same pace as population. The growth of one, in a specific region, tends to change in proportion to the growth of the other. As the population grows, the number of available housing units will increase.

A building permit is required for any new construction, demolition, remodeling, expansion, addition, or repair done to a structure. The number of building permits typically indicates future building activity; however, the number of building permits cannot be considered as an actual housing start.

The value of new construction is an estimation of the dollar amount that will potentially be spent to build a new structure. When the building permit is issued, a valuation is made based on costs that may include labor, materials, and architecture and engineering expertise.

Fair market rent for a specific area is an estimation of the amount that would be necessary to pay a full month's rent. The level at which fair market rent is set is at the 40th percentile point within the rent distribution of housing units. This definition is a statistical concept, meaning that around 40 percent of the rent values will be below the number suggested and 60 percent will be above. The fair market rent is expressed in dollars per month.

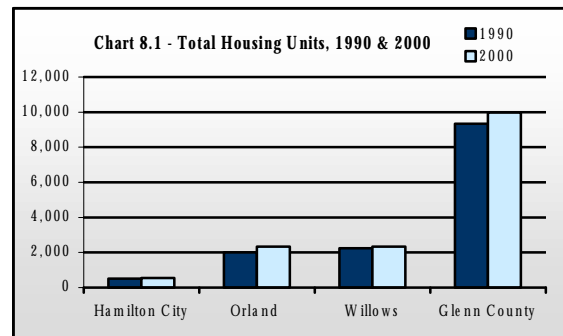
**Table 8.1 - Total Housing Units, 1990 & 2000**

	1990	2000
Hamilton City	518	543
Orland	2,008	2,340
Willows	2,240	2,338
Glenn County	9,329	9,982
Rural Region	418,063	491,178
California	11,182,882	12,214,549

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

### 8.1 Total Housing Units

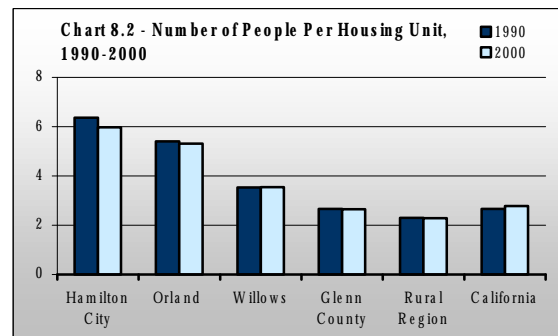
Between 1990 and 2000, the increase in the number of housing units in Glenn County has been slightly lower than in California as a whole but significantly lower compared to the rural region. During 1990 and 2000, the number of housing units in Glenn County increased by 7.0 percent. During the same period of time, the number of housing units increased by 17.5 percent in the rural region and by 9.2 percent in California (see Table 8.1, Chart 8.1).



**Table 8.2 - Number of People Per Housing Unit**

	1990	2000
Hamilton City	6.4	6.0
Orland	5.4	5.3
Willows	3.5	3.5
Glenn County	2.7	2.7
Rural Region	2.3	2.3
California	2.7	2.8

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



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Between 1990 and 2000, the annual average percent change in the number of housing units was 0.7 percent in Glenn County, lower than in the rural region (1.6 percent) and California (0.9 percent).

The rate of increase in the number of housing units has been lower in Willows and Hamilton City and higher in Orland than in the county as a whole. Between 1990 and 2000, the annual average percent change was 0.4 percent in the City of Willows, 0.5 percent in Hamilton City, and 1.5 percent in the City of Orland.

Housing is an important statistic to watch in conjunction with total population. When one changes faster than the other, surpluses or shortages of housing can occur. Between 1990 to 2000, population in Glenn County grew by 0.6 percent. Therefore, housing growth is exceeding population growth so that the demand keeps up with supply.

Table 8.2 and Chart 8.2 provide data on the number of people per housing unit.

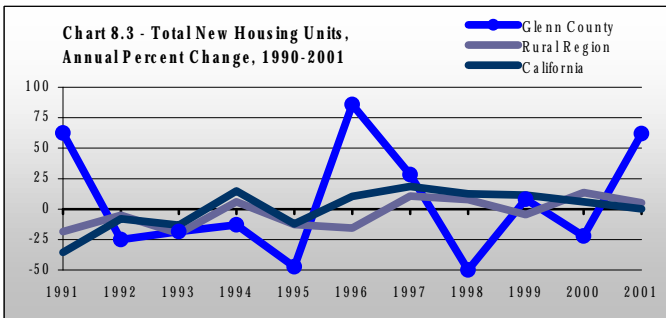
**8.2 New Housing Units**

A building permit is required for any new construction, demolition, remodeling, expansion, addition, or repair done to a structure. The number of building permits typically indicates future building activity; however, the number of building permits cannot be considered an actual housing start. A drop in permit numbers can be attributed to high land and construction costs that would discourage new buyers, or decreased demand for new homes or declining speculation for new home demand.

**Table 8.3 - Total New Housing Units, 1990-2001**

Year	Unincorp. Areas		City of Willows		City of Orland		Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	# of Units	Annual % Chg	# of Units	Annual % Chg	# of Units	Annual % Chg	# of Units	Annual % Chg	Annual % Chg	Annual % Chg
1990	64	n/a	0	n/a	29	n/a	93	n/a	n/a	n/a
1991	44	-31.3	41	n/a	66	127.6	151	62.4	-18.4	-35.5
1992	39	-11.4	24	-41.5	50	-24.2	113	-25.2	-5.0	-8.0
1993	60	53.8	8	-66.7	24	-52.0	92	-18.6	-20.1	-13.2
1994	41	-31.7	21	162.5	18	-25.0	80	-13.0	6.0	14.8
1995	26	-36.6	10	-52.4	6	-66.7	42	-47.5	-12.6	-12.1
1996	22	-15.4	2	-80.0	54	800.0	78	85.7	-15.5	10.5
1997	25	13.6	25	1150.0	50	-7.4	100	28.2	10.7	18.5
1998	19	-24.0	0	-100.0	31	-38.0	50	-50.0	7.8	12.5
1999	28	47.4	1	n/a	25	-19.4	54	8.0	-4.5	11.5
2000	32	14.3	2	100.0	8	-68.0	42	-22.2	13.5	6.0
2001	56	75.0	4	100.0	8	0.0	68	61.9	5.3	0.1

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board



On average, the number of new housing units increases annually by 6.3 percent in Glenn County. The rural region shows an average decrease of 3.0 percent annually, and California shows an average annual increase of only 0.5 percent.

Each month the California Construction Industry Research Board publishes detailed housing data by county and city, including new housing units authorized by building permits.

Table 8.3 and Chart 8.3 show total new housing units development from 1990 to 2001 in Glenn County and Glenn County's cities as well as in California's rural region and California as a whole.

### 8.3 Value of New Construction

The value of new construction is an estimated value of a new structure. When a building permit is issued, a valuation is made based on costs that may include labor, materials, and architecture and engineering expertise.

**Table 8.4 - Value of New Construction (thousands), Glenn County**

Year	Single Family Units	Multiple Family Units	Residential Alterations	Commercial Offices	Commercial Stores	Other Commercial	Industrial	Other Construction	Non-Residential Alterations	Total Valuation
1990	\$ 7,079	\$ 250	\$ 1,456	\$ 186	\$ 1,151	\$ 70	\$ 0	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,282	\$ 12,759
1991	\$ 7,084	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,560	\$ 17	\$ 93	\$ 47	\$ 1,137	\$ 2,354	\$ 775	\$ 14,397
1992	\$ 8,291	\$ 195	\$ 1,605	\$ 14	\$ 241	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,499	\$ 243	\$ 12,088
1993	\$ 6,838	\$ 754	\$ 1,303	\$ 0	\$ 3,971	\$ 915	\$ 0	\$ 1,897	\$ 313	\$ 15,991
1994	\$ 6,262	\$ 306	\$ 991	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,457	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,347	\$ 1,425	\$ 14,376
1995	\$ 4,146	\$ 0	\$ 1,493	\$ 131	\$ 600	\$ 0	\$ 724	\$ 2,423	\$ 1,274	\$ 10,791
1996	\$ 6,361	\$ 0	\$ 1,345	\$ 180	\$ 100	\$ 125	\$ 0	\$ 2,786	\$ 1,378	\$ 12,275
1997	\$ 8,929	\$ 0	\$ 745	\$ 0	\$ 1,667	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,263	\$ 1,420	\$ 15,024
1998	\$ 4,953	\$ 0	\$ 727	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 460	\$ 2,218	\$ 1,155	\$ 9,513
1999	\$ 5,264	\$ 0	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,452	\$ 152	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 2,364	\$ 735	\$ 11,544
2000	\$ 4,670	\$ 0	\$ 1,057	\$ 0	\$ 176	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4,043	\$ 485	\$ 10,431
2001	\$ 6,728	\$ 0	\$ 1,159	\$ 420	\$ 203	\$ 199	\$ 376	\$ 3,135	\$ 497	\$ 12,717

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Construction can be classified as residential or nonresidential and public or private. The major components of residential units are single-family and multi-family. Residential building is the industry's biggest sector and accounts for nearly half of all construction.

The major components of commercial construction are

Commercial offices , which includes offices as well as bank buildings;

Commercial stores , which includes stores and any other mercantile buildings;

Other commercial buildings , which includes hotels, motels, amusement parks, parking garages, and service stations;

Industrial buildings , which includes manufacturing plants and affiliated buildings;

And other construction , which includes churches and religious buildings, hospitals and institutional buildings, schools and educational buildings, residential garages, public works and utility buildings, and other miscellaneous, nonresidential structures.

The total value of building alterations is added to new structures to get the total value of new construction.

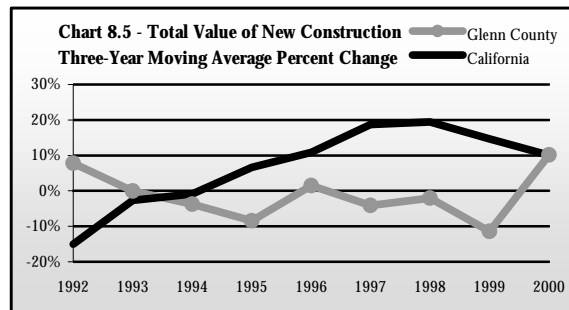
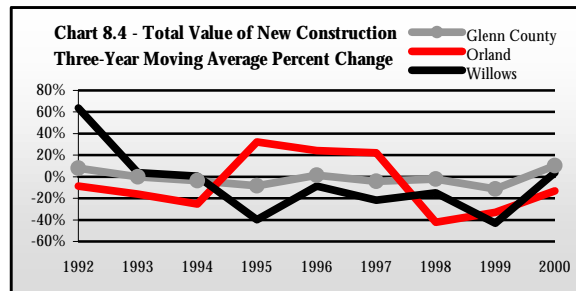
**Table 8.5 - Total Value of New Construction**

Year	Orland		Willows		Glenn County		California
	3 Year Moving Value	3 Year Moving Average	3 Year Moving Value	3 Year Moving Average	3 Year Moving Value	3 Year Moving Average	3 Year Moving Average
1990	\$ 2,420	n/a	\$ 1,413	n/a	\$ 12,759	n/a	n/a
1991	\$ 3,352	n/a	\$ 3,449	n/a	\$ 14,397	n/a	n/a
1992	\$ 3,663	- 8.7%	\$ 2,370	63.6%	\$ 12,088	7.8%	- 15.0%
1993	\$ 1,842	- 16.0%	\$ 6,191	3.9%	\$ 15,991	0.0%	- 2.7%
1994	\$ 1,986	- 25.3%	\$ 3,866	0.4%	\$ 14,376	- 3.7%	- 0.9%
1995	\$ 1,528	32.1%	\$ 2,402	- 39.9%	\$ 10,791	- 8.4%	6.6%
1996	\$ 4,246	24.3%	\$ 1,341	- 8.6%	\$ 12,275	1.5%	10.9%
1997	\$ 3,812	22.3%	\$ 2,950	- 21.8%	\$ 15,024	- 4.1%	18.7%
1998	\$ 2,793	- 42.2%	\$ 1,147	- 15.1%	\$ 9,513	- 2.0%	19.4%
1999	\$ 822	- 33.0%	\$ 822	- 43.1%	\$ 11,544	- 11.5%	14.7%
2000	\$ 1,144	- 13.1%	\$ 544	3.7%	\$ 10,431	10.2%	10.0%
2001	\$ 1,830	n/a	\$ 1,280	n/a	\$ 12,717	n/a	n/a

Source: California Construction Industry Research Board

Table 8.4 shows the value of new housing construction in Glenn County. In 2001 single family units made up 52.9 percent of the total value of construction. Residential alterations made up 9.1 percent, commercial offices made up 3.3 percent, and other construction made up 24.6 percent. The construction of multiple family units has not been reported since 1995.

The total value of new construction in both Glenn County and California increased by 10 percent between 1990 and 2001 (see Table 8.4, Charts 8.4, 8.5).



**8.4 Fair Market Rent**

Fair market rent for a specific area is an estimation of the amount that would be necessary to pay a full month's rent. The level at which fair market rent is set is at the 40th percentile point within the rent distribution of housing units. This definition is a statistical concept, meaning that around 40 percent of the rent values will be below the number suggested and 60 percent will be above. The fair market rent is expressed in dollars per month.

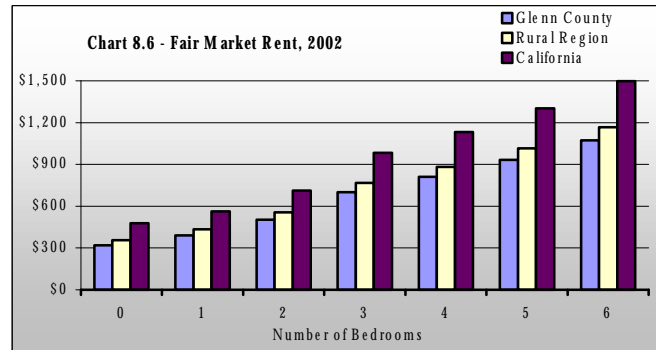
The fair market rent indicator is calculated considering privately owned, modest dwellings with standard sanitary conditions. This indicator is calculated in order to provide rental and utility assistance to low-income families. Although this indicator may not completely reflect the market rent for each county, it can be used as a parameter for rent values. Given the difficulty in finding reliable and updated information about the housing rent market, the center has determined that fair market rent would be a useful indicator for those interested in the housing market in general.

In 2002 fair market rent in Glenn County was significantly lower compared to California's rural region and California as a whole (see Table 8.6, Chart 8.6). On average fair market rent in Glenn County is 9.0 percent lower than in the rural region and 29.6 percent lower than in California.

**Table 8.6 - Fair Market Rent (Dollars), 2002**

# of Bedrooms	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
0	319.00	356.46	478.61
1	391.00	433.96	562.96
2	503.00	556.29	712.82
3	701.00	766.96	983.82
4	811.00	882.21	1,132.73
5	932.65	1,014.54	1,302.64
6	1,072.55	1,166.72	1,498.04

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development



## **9. Transportation**

Glenn County is well connected by highway and rail; however, air and sea transport is considerably less accessible. Transportation is a measure of the connectivity between places within Glenn County and between the county and the outside world.

### **9.1 Local Transportation**

The most common form of local transportation is the personal automobile. Glenn County is well connected internally, and traffic volumes are low in this sparsely populated, rural county. Most people commute to work within their community and many more commute to nearby communities to work using automobile transportation.

Local public transportation in Glenn County is provided mainly by Glenn Ride. Glenn Ride is administered by the Glenn County Transportation Commission and is based in the City of Willows. It offers service to the City of Chico in Butte County from the City of Willows passing through Blue Gum, Artois, the City of Orland, and Hamilton City. The route operates seven times a day on weekdays and three times a day on Saturdays. Glenn Ride buses accommodate 17 passengers with two wheelchair positions. The cost for bus trips within Glenn County is \$1.00 one-way, and bus trips to and from Chico are \$1.50 one-way. Children age six and under ride for free. Butte-Glenn Community College passes are available to Glenn County students by contacting the Glenn County Center.

A subsidized taxi program provides transportation to qualified residents (elderly, disabled, and low-income) for local trips within the cities of Willows and Orland. Jimmie's Cab is the current service provider. A van is available to meet the needs of disabled residents in wheelchairs. There are no restrictions on the types of trips. Eligible residents must live within three miles of either Willows or Orland City Halls. The cost for subsidized taxi service is \$1.20 per one-way trip.

Glenn County also has a volunteer medical transportation program. The program is designed to meet the medical transportation needs of Glenn County residents who cannot provide their own transportation and are unable to coordinate Glenn Ride bus transportation. The program utilizes volunteers driving their own vehicles to transport residents to medical appointments both inside and outside the county. Volunteers are reimbursed at the rate of \$ 0.40 per mile. A donation of \$0.10 per mile is suggested, but is not required to use the service. The program is currently coordinated through a contract with Jimmie's Cab.

The Human Resources Agency (HRA) Van Transportation, started operation in January 2000. This program is sponsored by the CalWORKS program through the Human Resource Agency. The program will provide transportation to CalWORKS clients needing transportation that live in the outlying areas of Glenn County. The vans will transport clients within the county to jobs, training programs, or school.

### **9.2 Regional Transportation**

Most regional transportation occurs via automobile on the county's two main highways, Interstate 5 and State Highway 32. Interstate 5 runs north to Oregon and Washington and south to Sacramento and Los Angeles. State Highway 32 links the county to Chico in the east. There are also two minor highways in Glenn County, State Highway 162 and State Highway 45. State Highway 162 serves as the connection between Willows and Oroville. State Highway 45 runs north to south on the eastern edge of the county, providing access between Hamilton City and Colusa. There is a proposal to extend State Highway 162 to serve as the connection between Interstate 5 and U.S. Highway 101, but there is currently no plan for construction.

Greyhound provides regional passenger transportation from Glenn County to the rest of the state. From the City

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of Willows on Interstate 5, Greyhound runs two buses a day heading south to Sacramento, the San Francisco Bay Area, and Los Angeles. It also runs one bus a day heading north to Redding, Oregon, and Washington.

Glenn County's nearest seaport is at San Francisco Bay, which has an extension in Sacramento. It is connected to Glenn County by highway and rail. Glenn County has two airports, one near the City of Willows and the other close to the City of Orland. Both provide air support for local agricultural operations and support private aircraft, but there is little market for air freight or passenger transport. The nearest passenger airport is Chico Municipal Airport. The nearest regional airport is Sacramento International, which is located approximately 90 miles south of the county next to Interstate 5.

**9.3 Railroad Transportation**

Railroad transportation is provided by the California Northern Railroad, which operates the only active rail line passing through Glenn County. The rail line parallels Interstate 5 and runs Monday through Friday making stops at select companies along the way. California Northern Railroad trains are restricted to cargo. There is a spur still being used that links Johns Manville International Group, an insulation manufacturing facility, to the main line at Willows. There is also a right of way for a spur that links Orland to Hamilton City. This spur is not currently operational.

**9.4 Vehicle Transportation**

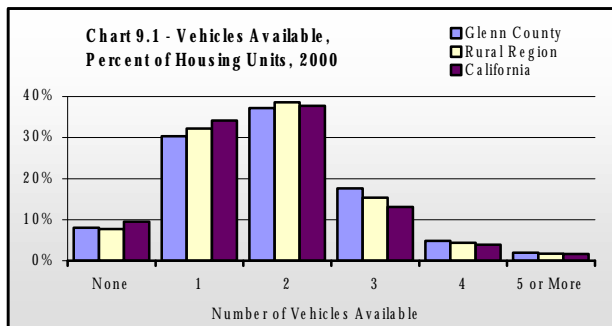
Vehicles available shows the number of vehicles present in each household of a given region and is determined by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units. This data comes from the Census of Population and Housing, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 2000 Hamilton City had a lower percentage of households that had no vehicles available when compared to the county or the rural region and the state, and a much higher percentage of households having three or more vehicles (see Table 9.1).

**Table 9.1 - Vehicles Available, Percent of Households, 1990 & 2000**

	Orland		Willows		Hamilton City		Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
None	7.3%	7.7%	7.3%	10.0%	3.5%	3.9%	6.8%	8.1%	6.8%	7.7%	8.9%	9.5%
1	29.0%	31.3%	34.4%	31.2%	26.5%	24.4%	30.8%	30.3%	31.1%	32.2%	33.2%	34.1%
2	38.5%	37.1%	36.3%	34.9%	49.4%	43.8%	39.2%	37.2%	39.6%	38.6%	37.7%	37.7%
3	18.1%	17.2%	16.0%	17.7%	11.9%	18.9%	16.4%	17.6%	16.0%	15.4%	14.1%	13.1%
4	5.0%	4.5%	4.5%	4.9%	5.4%	6.0%	4.9%	4.9%	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	3.9%
5 or More	2.0%	2.4%	1.5%	1.1%	3.2%	2.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%

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



Despite significant differences in per capita household income, the number of vehicles per household is slightly higher for the county than for the rural region and for the state as a whole: 17.6 percent of the households in the county had three or more vehicles while 15.4 percent of the households in the rural region and 13.1 percent of the households in the state had three or more vehicles in 2000. The number of households with 4 or more and 5 or more vehicles per household is also higher for Glenn County compared to the rural region or California as a whole (see Table 9.1, Chart 9.2).

### **9.5 Travel Distance Between Major Metropolitan Areas**

Chico is the local metropolitan area closest to the City of Willows (38 miles), followed by Yuba City and Redding (60 and 78 miles respectively).

Sacramento is 86 miles away and the regional metropolitan area closest to Glenn County's City of Willows. San Francisco is 141 miles and Reno is 214 miles away. Other regional metropolitan areas are over 400 miles away (see Table 9.2).

**Table 9.2 - Distance from the City of Willows (Miles)**

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Distance in Miles</i>
<b>Local Metropolitan Areas</b>	
Chico	38
Redding	78
Yuba City	60
<b>Regional Metropolitan Areas</b>	
Sacramento	86
San Francisco	141
Los Angeles	469
Portland	497
Reno	214
Salt Lake City	732
Phoenix	841
Las Vegas	650

*Source: 2002 MapQuest.com, Inc.*

## 10. Tourism

The travel industry encompasses all of the businesses that provide goods and services to the traveling public. The industry has a significant impact on California's economy as well as having primary importance in many local communities. It helps to diversify and stabilize rural economies generating jobs, payroll, and tax revenues.

### 10.1 Travel Expenditures by County

Travel spending is defined as all purchases made by a traveler at the point of sale during a trip to or through the county. The expenditures are estimated in current dollars and can include accommodations, eating, drinking, retail sales, transportation, and recreation.

1. Accommodations refer to spending by travelers for lodging in hotels and motels, camping sites, and rented vacation homes.

**Table 10.1 - Total Annual Travel Expenditure by County and State (\$ Millions)**

Year	Glenn		Rural Region		California	
	Annual Number	Annual Change	Annual Number	Annual Change	Annual Number	Annual Change
1992	29	n/a	2,340	n/a	47,120	n/a
1993	30	1.4%	2,380	1.7%	48,389	2.7%
1994	31	4.4%	2,475	4.0%	50,046	3.4%
1995	32	4.2%	2,560	3.4%	52,680	5.3%
1996	34	7.2%	2,691	5.1%	57,560	9.3%
1997	36	4.1%	2,917	8.4%	62,624	8.8%
1998	37	3.1%	3,030	3.9%	64,933	3.7%
1999	39	6.8%	3,251	7.3%	69,775	7.5%
2000	43	9.6%	3,479	7.0%	75,364	8.0%

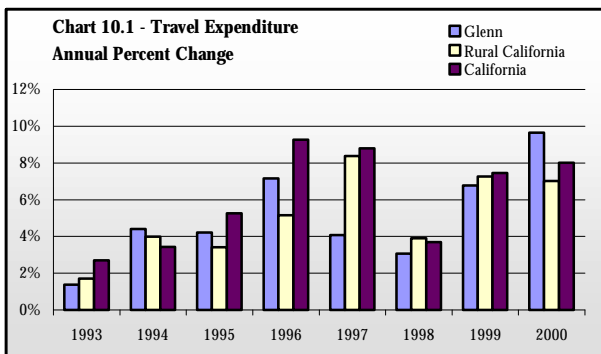
Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission

2. Eating/drinking refers to spending by travelers at businesses serving food and beverages for immediate consumption.

3. Retail sales refers to spending by travelers on gifts or souvenirs and any items other than food or recreation.

4. Transportation refers to spending by travelers for travel arrangements to and from their destinations.

5. Recreation refers to spending by travelers for amusement such as admissions to tourist attractions.



Between 1992 and 2000, total annual travel expenditures increased by 48.5 percent in Glenn County, which was similar to the rural region at 48.6 percent, and much lower than California as a whole at 59.9 percent (see Table 10.1, Chart 10.1).

Travel expenditures in Glenn County and the rural region increased by 5.1 percent annually and in California increased by 6.1 percent annually.

### 10.2 Travel-Generated Employment

Travel-generated employment includes all the part-time and full-time positions of wage and salary workers associated with travel-generated payroll and proprietors. The most common jobs are held in the areas of amusement, recreation, public parks, cultural services, motels, and restaurants.

In 1998 Glenn County saw the greatest annual decrease of travel-generated employment since 1992 (by 6.7 per-

**Table 10.2 - Total Travel-Generated Employment (Thousands of Jobs),1992-2000**

Year	Glenn		Rural Region		California	
	Number	Annual Change	Number	Annual Change	Number	Annual Change
1992	0.80		59.44		877.57	
1993	0.80	0.0%	59.88	0.7%	882.23	0.5%
1994	0.84	5.0%	62.41	4.2%	914.17	3.6%
1995	0.86	2.4%	63.20	1.3%	934.81	2.3%
1996	0.90	4.7%	64.71	2.4%	989.87	5.9%
1997	0.90	0.0%	67.49	4.3%	1054.25	6.5%
1998	0.84	-6.7%	65.32	-3.2%	1044.90	-0.9%
1999	0.90	7.1%	68.41	4.7%	1087.14	4.0%
2000	0.91	1.1%	71.22	4.1%	1100.31	1.2%

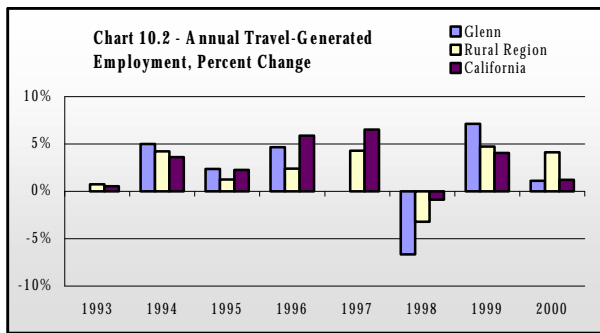
Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission

cent). On average, travel-generated employment increases 1.7 percent in Glenn County, 2.3 percent in the rural region, and 2.9 percent in California annually (see Table 10.2, Chart 10.2).

The increase in Glenn County is lower than in both the rural region and California.

Between 1992 and 2000, travel-generated employment increased by 13.8 percent in Glenn County, by 19.8 percent in the rural region, and by 25.4 percent in California (see Table 10.2, Chart 10.2).

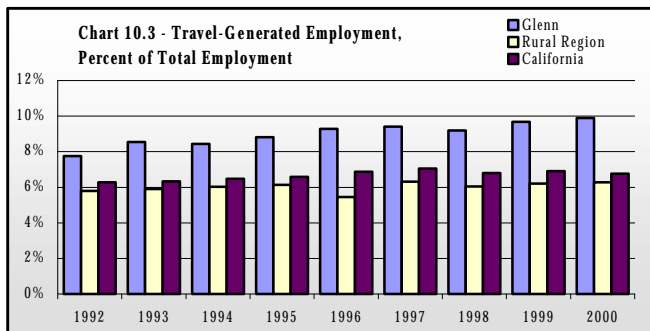
Between 1992 and 2000, travel-generated employment averaged 9.0 percent of total employment in Glenn County, more than 6.0 percent in the rural region, and 6.7 percent in California (see Table 10.3, Chart 10.3).



**Table 10.3 - Travel-Generated Employment as a Percentage of Total Employment (Thousands of Jobs),1992-2000**

Year	Glenn		Rural Region		California	
	Total Empl.	% of Travel-Generated Empl.	Total Empl.	% of Travel-Generated Empl.	Total Empl.	% of Travel-Generated Empl.
1992	10.32	7.8	1,025	5.8	13,973	6.3
1993	9.37	8.5	1,016	5.9	13,918	6.3
1994	9.96	8.4	1,036	6.0	14,122	6.5
1995	9.76	8.8	1,032	6.1	14,203	6.6
1996	9.70	9.3	1,185	5.5	14,392	6.9
1997	9.57	9.4	1,069	6.3	14,943	7.1
1998	9.14	9.2	1,081	6.0	15,356	6.8
1999	9.29	9.7	1,103	6.2	15,722	6.9
2000	9.20	9.9	1,134	6.3	16,246	6.8

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission



**10.3 Total Annual Tourism Earnings**

Total tourism earnings are all the earnings of employees attributable to travel expenditures including wages and salaries, earned benefits, and proprietor income.

Between 1992 and 2000, total tourism earnings increased by 55.1 percent in Glenn County, by 48.8 percent in the rural region, and by 56.6 percent in California (see Table 10.4, Chart 10.4).

On average between 1992 and 2000, tourism earnings increased by 5.7 percent in Glenn County, by 5.1 percent in the rural region, and by 5.8 percent in California annually.

**10.4 Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures**

Tax revenues can be defined as the amount of money received from taxes collected by a government on its own behalf or as an agent of another government.

Between 1992 and 2000, tax revenues generated by travel expenditures increased by 46.8 percent in Glenn County, which was not as fast as in the rural region (by 49.4 percent) and much slower than in California (65.5 percent). See Table 10.5 and Chart 10.5 for details.

Between 1992 and 2000, tax revenues generated by travel expenditures increased by 4.9 percent in Glenn County, by 5.2 percent in the rural region, and by 6.5 percent in California annually (see Table 10.5, Chart 10.5).

There are two types of taxes generated from the tourism industry: local taxes and state taxes.

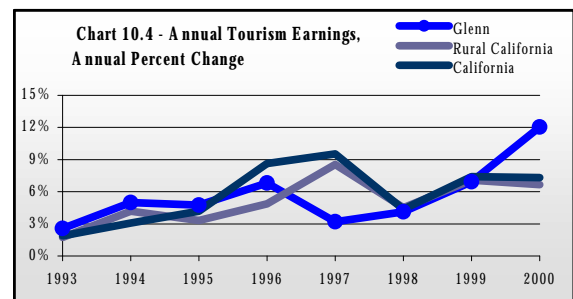
1. Local tax receipts can be defined as all tax receipts collected by counties and municipalities from travel-related purchases.
2. State tax receipts can be defined as all state sales taxes resulting from travel expenditures and business taxes incurred by the travel industry.

In Glenn County between 1992 and 2000,

**Table 10.4 - Total Annual Tourism Earnings by County and State (\$ Millions)**

Year	Glenn		Rural Region		California	
	Number	Annual Change	Number	Annual Change	Number	Annual Change
1992	7.80	n/a	734.80		15,900	n/a
1993	8.00	2.6%	747.50	1.7%	16,200	1.9%
1994	8.40	5.0%	778.70	4.2%	16,700	3.1%
1995	8.80	4.8%	804.50	3.3%	17,400	4.2%
1996	9.40	6.8%	843.70	4.9%	18,900	8.6%
1997	9.70	3.2%	915.80	8.5%	20,700	9.5%
1998	10.10	4.1%	957.20	4.5%	21,600	4.3%
1999	10.80	6.9%	1,024.90	7.1%	23,200	7.4%
2000	12.10	12.0%	1,093.20	6.7%	24,900	7.3%

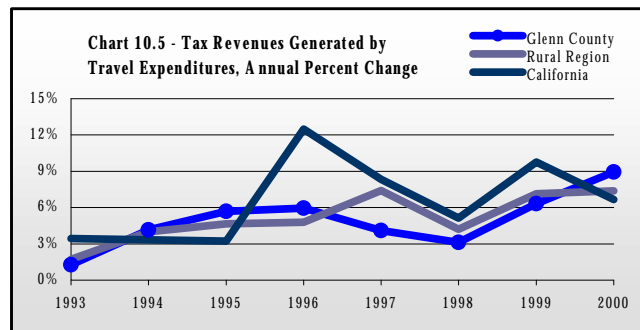
Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission



**Table 10.5 - Total Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditure (\$ Millions)**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	Tax Revenues	Annual Chg	Tax Revenues	Annual Chg	Tax Revenues	Annual Chg
1992	\$1.90	n/a	\$138.00		\$2,900	n/a
1993	\$1.92	1.3%	\$140.37	1.7%	\$3,000	3.4%
1994	\$2.00	4.2%	\$145.97	4.0%	\$3,100	3.3%
1995	\$2.12	5.7%	\$152.78	4.7%	\$3,200	3.2%
1996	\$2.24	5.9%	\$160.11	4.8%	\$3,600	12.5%
1997	\$2.34	4.1%	\$171.97	7.4%	\$3,900	8.3%
1998	\$2.41	3.1%	\$179.20	4.2%	\$4,100	5.1%
1999	\$2.56	6.3%	\$191.98	7.1%	\$4,500	9.8%
2000	\$2.79	8.9%	\$206.15	7.4%	\$4,800	6.7%

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission



**Table 10.6 - Local and State Tax Revenues Generated by Travel Expenditures (\$ Millions)**

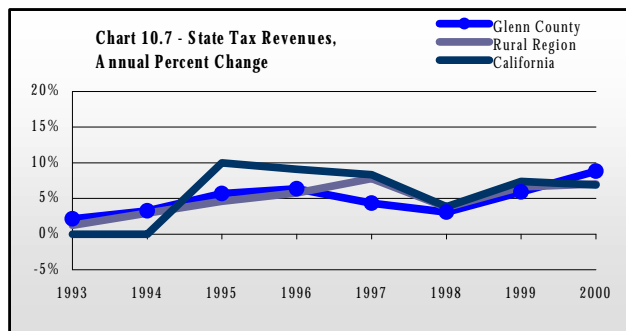
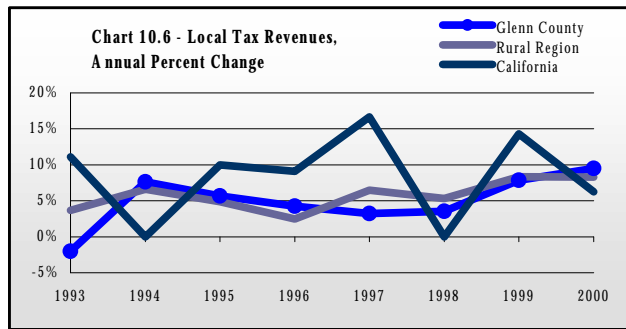
Year	Glenn County				Rural Region		California	
	Local Taxes		State Taxes		Local Taxes Annual Chg	State Taxes Annual Chg	Local Taxes Annual Chg	State Taxes Annual Chg
	\$ Millions	Annual Chg	\$ Millions	Annual Chg				
1992	\$0.40	n/a	\$1.50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
1993	\$0.39	-2.0 %	\$1.53	2.1 %	3.7 %	1.3 %	11.1 %	0.0 %
1994	\$0.42	7.7 %	\$1.58	3.3 %	6.6 %	2.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
1995	\$0.45	5.7 %	\$1.67	5.7 %	4.9 %	4.6 %	10.0 %	10.0 %
1996	\$0.47	4.3 %	\$1.78	6.3 %	2.5 %	5.8 %	9.1 %	9.1 %
1997	\$0.48	3.2 %	\$1.86	4.3 %	6.5 %	7.8 %	16.7 %	8.3 %
1998	\$0.50	3.5 %	\$1.91	3.1 %	5.3 %	3.8 %	0.0 %	3.8 %
1999	\$0.54	7.8 %	\$2.03	5.9 %	8.4 %	6.6 %	14.3 %	7.4 %
2000	\$0.59	9.5 %	\$2.20	8.8 %	8.3 %	7.0 %	6.3 %	6.9 %

Source: California Travel and Tourism Commission

local taxes generated by travel expenditures increased by 46.8 percent and state taxes generated by travel expenditures increased by 46.9 percent (see Table 10.6).

Between 1992 and 2000, average local tax revenues generated by travel expenditures increased by 5.0 percent in Glenn County, by 5.8 in the rural region, and by 8.4 percent in California annually.

During the same period of time, state tax revenues generated by travel expenditures increased by 4.9 percent in Glenn County, by 5.0 in the rural region, and by 5.7 percent in California annually.



# 11. Health

Health is one of the most important issues facing communities today. It is an area of public interest because it directly affects every resident. This chapter reports some of the significant health facts about Glenn County.

The health care data used in this report comes from the California Department of Health Services, Glenn County Health Services, Data Matters, U.S. Census Bureau, California Department of Justice, Butte-Glenn Family Violence Protection Council, and the Janet Levy Center at California State University, Chico.

This chapter presents information on the number of child abuse cases in Glenn County, low birth weight, teen births, infant mortality, domestic violence, accidental deaths and injuries among children and youth, intentional violence and homicide among children and youth, and suicide among children and youth.

## 11.1 Birth, Deaths, and Leading Causes of Death

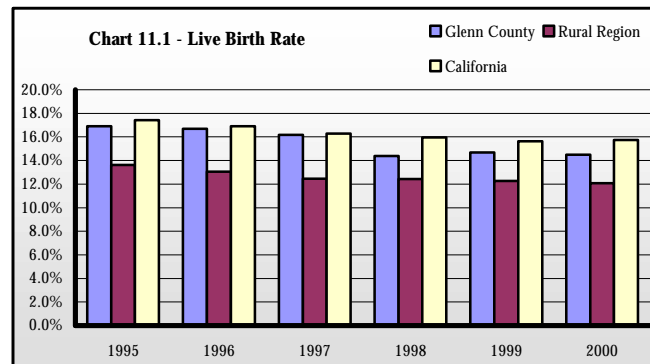
**Table 11.1 - Number of Live Births**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Residence Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1990	471	19.2%	16.7%	20.7%
1991	485	19.4%	15.8%	20.2%
1992	482	18.9%	15.1%	19.6%
1993	419	16.2%	14.5%	18.8%
1994	461	17.8%	14.0%	18.0%
1995	442	16.9%	13.6%	17.4%
1996	440	16.7%	13.1%	16.9%
1997	427	16.2%	12.5%	16.3%
1998	380	14.4%	12.4%	16.0%
1999	386	14.7%	12.3%	15.6%
2000	385	14.5%	12.1%	15.7%

Source: California Department of Finance (1990 Population Estimates) California Department of Health Services

Table 11.1 shows the total number of births in Glenn County, the rural region, and the state, and the rate per 1,000 total population between 1990 and 2000. The birth rate has been declining consistently in the last decade in California, and as a whole the rates are lowest in the combined rural regions of the state.

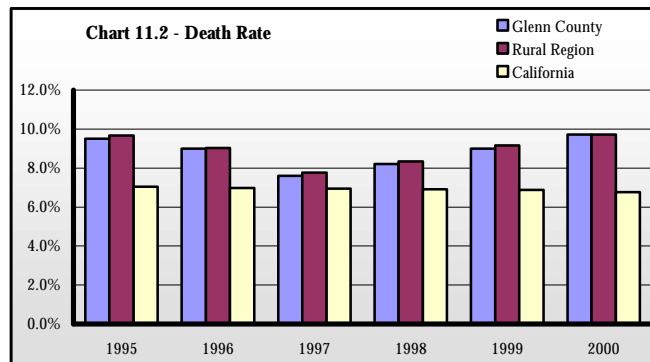
In 1990 the birth rate per 1,000 total population was 19.2 percent in Glenn County, 16.7 percent in the rural region, and 20.7 percent in California.



**Table 11.2 - Number of Deaths**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Residence Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1990	223	8.9%	9.1%	7.2%
1991	218	8.5%	8.7%	7.1%
1992	251	9.6%	9.8%	7.0%
1993	247	9.3%	9.6%	7.1%
1994	209	7.9%	8.1%	7.1%
1995	253	9.5%	9.7%	7.0%
1996	238	9.0%	9.0%	7.0%
1997	205	7.6%	7.8%	6.9%
1998	220	8.2%	8.3%	6.9%
1999	241	9.0%	9.2%	6.9%
2000	258	9.7%	9.7%	6.8%

Source: California Department of Finance (1990 Population Estimates) California Department of Health Services



**Table 11.3 - Leading Causes of Death, Glenn County**

Disease	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All Causes	209	253	239	205	220	241	258
Heart Disease	57	66	57	53	62	74	59
Cancer	52	62	64	60	55	52	75
Cerebro-Vascular Disease	13	27	14	14	15	24	21
Pneumonia & Influenza	7	5	12	5	10	9	11
Pulmonary Disease	12	19	18	15	9	13	12
Accidents	12	8	20	9	16	10	11
AIDS	0	1	2	0	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	0	0	1	0	4	5	4
Diabetes	9	15	9	6	4	8	2
Suicide	3	2	0	4	5	3	8
Alzheimers	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Homicide	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
All Other Causes	44	48	42	39	38	40	51

Source: State of California Department of Health Services

In 2000 this number had decreased by 4.7 percent in Glenn County, 4.6 percent in the rural region, and 5 percent in the state as a whole.

**11.2 Teen Births**

Teen births indicates the total number of live births among adolescent females. The teen birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 adolescent females.

**Table 11.4 - Total Teen Births**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Total Teen Births	Percent of Live Births	Percent of Live Births	Percent of Live Births
1990	67	14.2	13.8	11.4
1991	66	13.6	14.0	11.5
1992	64	13.3	14.4	11.5
1993	58	13.8	14.6	11.7
1994	64	13.9	15.3	12.0
1995	65	14.7	15.5	12.1
1996	61	13.9	15.3	11.7
1997	65	15.2	15.0	11.4
1998	63	16.6	14.9	11.2
1999	54	14.0	14.6	10.9
2000	52	13.5	14.3	10.4

Source: California Department of Finance (1990 Population) California Department of Health Services

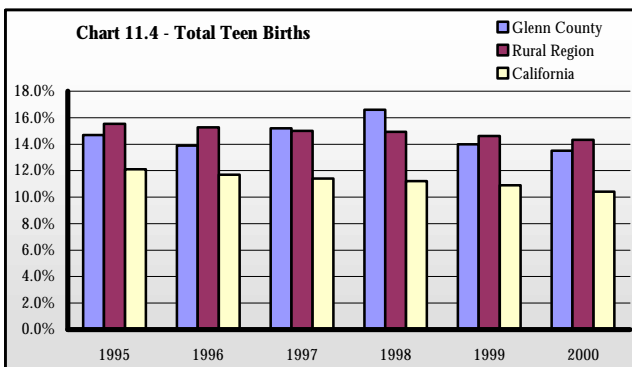
Since 1990 Glenn County has seen a 5 percent decrease in the teen birth rate, although it has fluctuated significantly during the last decade, as shown in Table 11.4. Compared with the rural region, the county has had a decrease in teen births while the rural region has had an increase.

Although there was an increase during the mid 1990's in all regions, the overall rate in the state has declined since 1990 by about 9 percent.

**11.3 Low Birth Weight**

In California the percent of low birth weight infants per live births has decreased over the last decade by about 7 percent. This is also due to the decline in total live births.

In Glenn County, patterns regarding low birth weight are hard to identify because the total numbers are so small that they are not statistically significant. Table 11.5 shows significant fluctuation from year to year for the county.

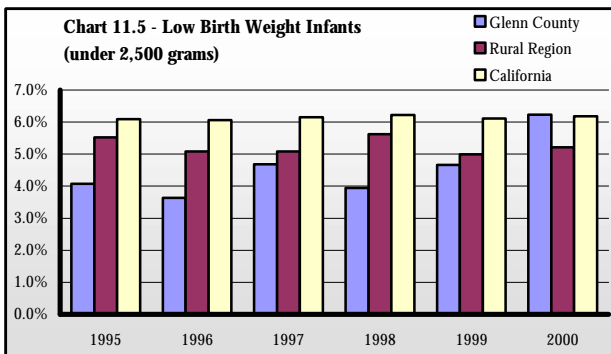


**Table 11.5 - Low Birth Weight Infants (under 2,500 grams)**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Percent of Live Births	Percent of Live Births	Percent of Live Births
1990	21	4.5	5.6	5.8
1991	14	2.9	4.7	5.8
1992	32	6.6	5.2	5.9
1993	12	2.9	5.3	6.0
1994	20	4.3	5.4	6.2
1995	18	4.1	5.5	6.1
1996	16	3.6	5.1	6.1
1997	20	4.7	5.1	6.1
1998	15	3.9	5.6	6.2
1999	18	4.7	5.0	6.1
2000	24	6.2	5.2	6.2

Source: State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records

Although the percent of low birth weight infants has declined since 1990 in the rural region, the percent in California has been on a steady increase. This trend is not readily apparent in Glenn County or the rural region, due perhaps to the smaller numbers.



### 11.4 Infant Mortality

Table 11.6 shows the percent of infant deaths among births in the county, rural region, and state. The infant mortality rate indicates the number of deaths per 1,000 live births occurring at less than 365 days of age.

California has experienced a decline in infant mortality over the last three years, while the rural region has seen a fluctuation in the rate. A statistically significant decline in Glenn County has not been observed due to the small numbers.

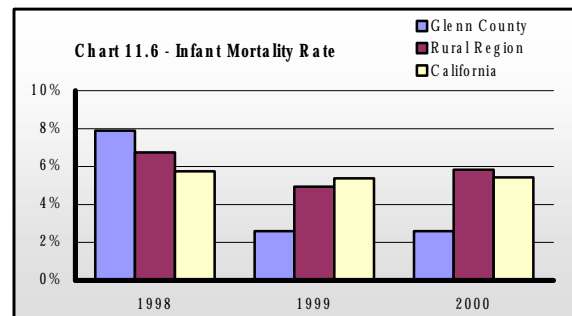
However, since infant mortality is an important indicator of a county's health status, the Fetal and Infant Mortality Review Program of Butte and Glenn counties reviews individual fetal and infant deaths to determine causes and to assess the service delivery system. No findings have been released at this point.

**Table 11.6 - Number of Infant Deaths**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate*	Rate*	Rate*
1998	3	7.9%	6.7%	5.7%
1999	1	2.6%	4.9%	5.4%
2000	1	2.6%	5.8%	5.4%

\* (per every 1000 live births)

Source: California Department of Finance (1990 Population Estimates) California Department of Health Services



**11.5 Tobacco Use**

As research continues to point towards tobacco-related disease and mortality, the use of tobacco may result in an increased need for health services as well as preventative and educational programs for children.

Tables 11.7 through 11.12 reflect the findings of a 1999 survey conducted in Glenn County. The survey focused on teen tobacco use in the area. The questions asked can be interpreted as an indicator of the information teens were aware of concerning tobacco use and its effects, as seen in Table 11.7.

Table 11.7 demonstrates the knowledge teens display regarding the effects of tobacco use on a person's health. An average of 30 percent of teens between 7th and 11th grade perceived the effects of occasional smoking as being extremely harmful. The percent drops from 46 percent for 7th graders to 20 percent for 11th graders. This indicates that older teens perceive smoking to be less harmful than younger teens. Similar trends were found with the subject of frequent tobacco use.

Table 11.10 shows that 33 percent of 7th graders surveyed had at least tried a cigarette. That number increased to 70 percent for 11th graders. The other tables shown here relay similar information regarding teen tobacco use in Glenn County.

**Table 11.7 - Perceived Harm of Cigarette Smoking**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 11	Alt. ed.
<b>Occasional</b>					
Extremely Harmful	46%	30%	21%	20%	33%
Somewhat Harmful	39%	15%	49%	39%	21%
Not Too Harmful	11%	40%	24%	37%	38%
Not Harmful at All	4%	15%	5%	4%	8%
<b>Frequent (Almost Everyday or Every Other Day)</b>					
Extremely Harmful	71%	50%	56%	61%	33%
Somewhat Harmful	20%	30%	34%	33%	42%
Not Too Harmful	5%	15%	7%	4%	17%
Not Harmful at All	4%	5%	3%	2%	8%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 1999, High School Questions A.49, A.53; Middle School Questions A.39, A.43

**Table 11.8 - Percentage of Students That Have Ever Used Cigarettes**

	1998	1999
7th Grade	29%	15%
9th Grade	47%	52%
11th Grade	49%	51%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 1999

**Table 11.9 - Percentage of Students That Have Ever Smoked Regularly (Daily)**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 11	Alt. Ed.
Yes	9%	15%	22%	33%	40%
No	91%	85%	78%	67%	60%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 1999, Question B.4

**Table 11.10 - Percentage of Students That Have Ever Used Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco (Lifetime)**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 11	Alt. Ed.
Tried One or Two Puffs of a Cigarette	33%	44%	63%	70%	92%
Smoked a Whole Cigarette	15%	35%	52%	51%	72%
Used Smokeless Tobacco	7%	5%	10%	22%	16%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 1999, High School Questions A.19 - A.21; Middle School Questions A.19 - A.21

**Table 11.11 - Any Daily and Current Use of Cigarettes/Smokeless Tobacco (Past 30 Days)**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 11	Alt. Ed.
<b>Cigarettes</b>					
Any	13%	20%	29%	49%	48%
Daily	1%	0%	6%	18%	28%
<b>Smokeless Tobacco or Snuff</b>					
Any	2%	5%	5%	6%	12%
Daily	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 1999, High School Questions A.36, A.38; Middle School Questions A.29, A.31

**Table 11.12 - Number of Cigarettes Smoked Per Day (Past 30 Days)**

	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 11	Alt. Ed.
None	91%	75%	74%	55%	40%
Less Than One Cigarette per Day	5%	15%	7%	12%	8%
2-5 Cigarettes per Day	0%	5%	9%	16%	8%
6-10 Cigarettes per Day	2%	0%	3%	8%	24%
11-20 Cigarettes per Day	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%
More Than 20 Cigarettes per Day	0%	0%	1%	2%	4%

Source: California Healthy Kids Survey 1999, Question B.5

**Table 11.13 - Number of Physicians**

Year	Glenn County
89-90	6
90-91	8
91-92	10
92-93	8
93-94	8
94-95	8
95-96	8
96-97	7
97-98	11
98-99	11
99-00	10
00-01	10

Source: Medical Board of California

### 11.6 Physicians and Dentists

According to data collected from the Medical Board of California, Glenn County has a ratio of one physician for every 2,680 people. This ratio is smaller in comparison to the ratio of one to 3,131 in 1990. Yet in California, this ratio is considerably lower, at one to 406 people in 2000. This number has changed little in the last decade.

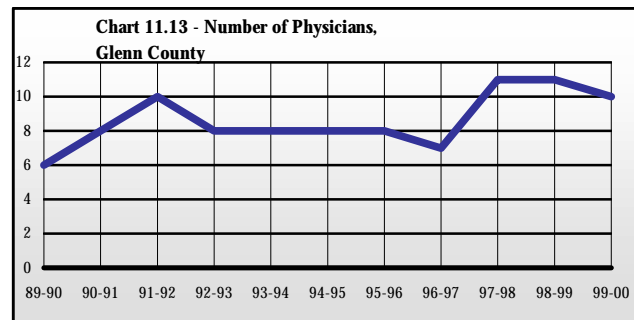
Although there are no universally accepted standards on what the ratio of patients per doctor needs to be, there is general agreement that California has a sufficient number of physicians.

The number of dentists in each region was calculated using the latest data from Dun and Bradstreet. The rates shown in Table 11.14 represent the ratio of dentists to every 5,000 people. Glenn County has a ratio slightly smaller than that of the rural region and California as a whole.

**Table 11.13a - Physicians per Thousand People**

Year	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
99-00	0.4	1.5	2.5
00-01	0.4	1.5	2.5

Source: Medical Board of California, California Department of Finance



**Table 11.14 - Number of Dentists, 2002**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
2002	7	1.3	2.0	2.5

(Rate per 5 thousand people)

Source: Dun and Bradstreet, 2002

**11.7 AIDS Cases**

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has become a worldwide epidemic since first reported in the United States in 1981. Over 600,000 AIDS cases have been reported in the United States since 1981, and as many as 900,000 people in the U.S. may be infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS.

The epidemic is growing most rapidly among minority populations and is the leading killer of African-American males, according to the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID).

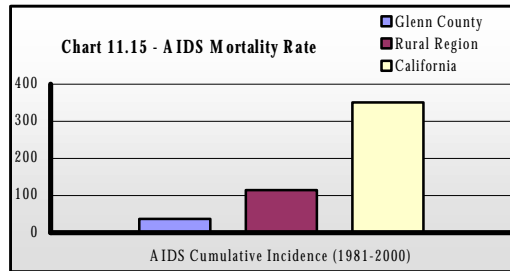
AIDS applies to the most advanced stages of the HIV infection. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines AIDS to include all HIV-infected people who have fewer than 200 CD4+ T cells. Healthy adults normally have CD4+ T cell counts of 1,000. The definition also includes 26 clinical conditions that affect people with advanced HIV. Most of these conditions are opportunistic infections that rarely cause harm in healthy individuals. To people with AIDS these infections can be fatal. People infected with AIDS are also prone to developing various cancers that can be very difficult to treat. Young children with AIDS are susceptible to the same opportunistic infections as well as some severe forms of bacterial infections.

Although the number of AIDS cases is significantly smaller in Glenn County and the rural region, the death rate remains similar in these areas and the state, at about 60 percent of all cases.

**Table 11.15 - AIDS Cases & Cumulative Incidence (1981-2000)**

	AIDS Cases	Deaths		Incidence (per 100,000)
		Number	Percent	
Glenn County	10	6	60.0	37.17
Rural Region	1,287	690	54.0	114.74
California	118,417	72,006	60.6	350.83

Source: California Department of Health



**11.8 Late Prenatal Care**

Table 11.16 and Chart 11.16 show the number and percentage of total live births to women who received late prenatal care or no prenatal care at all.

In California the percentage of total live births to women with late or no prenatal care continued to decline from 6.96 percent in 1990 to 3.02 percent in 2000. The rural region repeats the state's trend showing a decline from 9.37 percent in 1990 to 4.98 percent in 2000. Glenn County's percentages vary from year to year reaching high numbers of women with late or no prenatal care in 1990 (7.64 percent), 1992 (7.47 percent), and 1995 (7.24 percent). In 1997 Glenn County saw the lowest number of births with late or no prenatal care (3.28 percent of live births).

**Table 11.16 - Number and Percent of Live Births with Late or No Prenatal Care, 1990-2000**

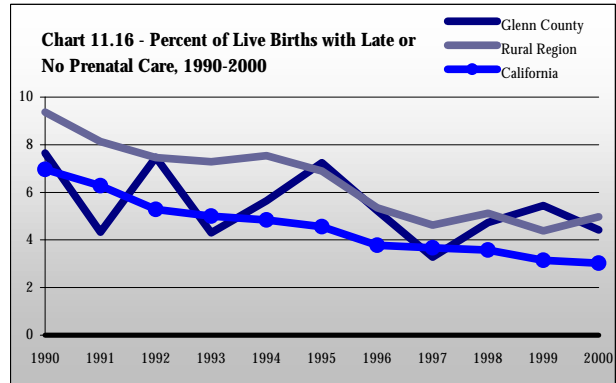
Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
1990	36	7.6	9.4	7.0
1991	21	4.3	8.1	6.3
1992	36	7.5	7.5	5.3
1993	18	4.3	7.3	5.0
1994	26	5.6	7.5	4.8
1995	32	7.2	6.9	4.6
1996	23	5.2	5.3	3.8
1997	14	3.3	4.6	3.7
1998	18	4.7	5.1	3.6
1999	21	5.4	4.4	3.1
2000	17	4.4	5.0	3.0

Note: Late prenatal care is care beginning in the third trimester.

Note: Percents are not calculated for fewer than five events.  
Source: State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records

It is important to emphasize that the percentage of women entering prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy in the county has stayed consistently below state levels.

The percentage of live births to women that did not receive adequate prenatal care decreased in California and the rural region as well as Glenn County between 1990 and 2000. The rates in Glenn County tend to be worse than those for California as a whole, but better than in the rural region.



**11.9 Maternal HIV**

Table 11.17 indicates the number of childbearing women with the HIV virus per 1,000 live births. California's rate declined between 1990 and 1998. In 1998 in Glenn County, only one of the women who gave birth to live infants tested positive for the HIV virus in those years.

**Table 11.17 - Childbearing Women with HIV Infection, 1988-1995, 1998**

Year	Number Tested		Number HIV+		Rate HIV+ per 1,000	
	Glenn County	California	Glenn County	California	Glenn County	California
1992	128	151,033	0	101	0.00	0.67
1993	n/a	150,598	n/a	83	n/a	0.55
1994	126	143,095	0	105	0.00	0.73
1995	123	135,991	0	88	0.00	0.65
1998	91	119,108	1	77	10.99	0.65

Source: California Department of Health Services Office of AIDS, HIV Seroprevalence in California Childbearing Women, 1998

**11.10 Child Abuse**

Table 11.18 and Chart 11.17 show the number of child abuse cases and number of cases per 100,000 persons for Glenn County, the rural region, and California as a whole. California and the state's rural region tend to follow a similar trend with the number of child abuse cases slightly but steadily declining from 1990 to 2000. In California the number of child abuse cases per 100,000 persons declined from 180 cases in 1990 to 119 cases in 2000. In the rural region, the number of child abuse cases per 100,000 persons decreased from 208 in 1990 to 157 in 2000.

Glenn County's numbers tend to vary from year to year. In 1992 Glenn County saw the highest number of child abuse cases (144 total cases). In 1993 the numbers started to steadily decline reaching 35 total cases in 1999; in 2000 there were 89 cases of child abuse in Glenn County.

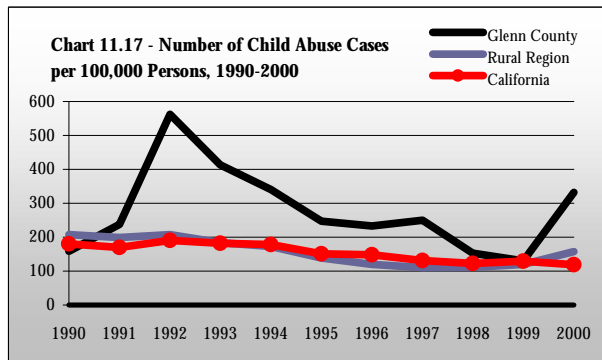
Table 11.19 shows the number of child abuse cases by type of abuse for Glenn County. Physical abuse and sexual abuse are the two most prevalent types of abuse. In 2000, of the total abuse cases in Glenn County, 46.07 percent fell under the category of physical abuse, 24.72 percent fell under sexual abuse, 17.98 percent fell under mental abuse, and 11.24 percent fell under child neglect.

**Glenn County: 2003 Economic, Demographic, Health, and Social Profile**

**Table 11.18 - Total Number of Child Abuse Cases, 1990-2000**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	Number of Cases	# per 100,000 Persons	Number of Cases	# per 100,000 Persons	Number of Cases	# per 100,000 Persons
1990	39	159	1,999	208	53,226	180
1991	60	238	1,963	199	51,539	170
1992	144	563	2,067	207	58,653	190
1993	107	413	1,871	184	57,063	182
1994	89	341	1,811	173	56,583	179
1995	65	247	1,462	138	48,316	151
1996	62	233	1,284	120	47,819	148
1997	67	250	1,193	110	42,831	131
1998	41	153	1,218	112	40,664	122
1999	35	130	1,332	120	43,639	129
2000	89	332	1,762	157	40,728	119

Source: California Department of Justice



**Table 11.19 - Child Abuse Cases by Type of Child Abuse, Glenn County, 1990-2000**

Year	Total Number of Abuse Cases	Physical Abuse		Mental Abuse		Child Neglect		Sexual Abuse	
		# of Cases	Percent of Total	# of Cases	Percent of Total	# of Cases	Percent of Total	# of Cases	Percent of Total
1990	39	19	48.7	2	5.1	0	0.0	18	46.2
1991	60	33	55.0	4	6.7	2	3.3	21	35.0
1992	144	73	50.7	15	10.4	3	2.1	53	36.8
1993	107	56	52.3	8	7.5	3	2.8	40	37.4
1994	89	57	64.0	6	6.7	2	2.2	24	27.0
1995	65	45	69.2	1	1.5	2	3.1	17	26.2
1996	62	42	67.7	5	8.1	2	3.2	13	21.0
1997	67	35	52.2	17	25.4	3	4.5	12	17.9
1998	41	20	48.8	9	22.0	1	2.4	11	26.8
1999	35	25	71.4	3	8.6	0	0.0	7	20.0
2000	89	41	46.1	16	18.0	10	11.2	22	24.7

Source: California Department of Justice

**11.11 Domestic Violence**

In this section the following indicators are discussed: calls for assistance related to domestic violence, calls for assistance related to domestic violence in which weapons were involved, and calls by the type of weapon involved.

Table 11.20 indicates the number of calls to law enforcement agencies that were related to domestic violence and the rate per 10,000 population. In California the number of calls increased between 1990 and 2000 by 1 percent. In California's rural region, between 1990 and 2000, the number of calls decreased by 16.6 percent. Glenn County as well as Glenn County's cities have a statistically significant higher rate than California and California's rural region for this time period.

Table 11.21 shows the number and proportion of domestic violence calls to law enforcement agencies that had no weapons involved or had weapons involved.

In Glenn County 56.4 percent of domestic violence related calls in 1990 and half as many (26.2 percent) calls in 2000 had no weapons involved while the number of calls with weapons involved increased from 43.6 percent in 1990 to 73.8 percent in 2000. California's rural region shows a similar trend: the number of domestic violence calls with no weapons involved decreased, while the number of calls with weapons involved increased between 1990 and 2000. In California the number of calls with no weapons involved increased and the number of calls involving weapons decreased (see Table 11.21 and Chart 11.18).

Of the calls with weapons involved, calls involving hands, feet, or fists show the highest percentage in all of the areas.

**Table 11.20 - Number of Domestic Violence Calls, 1990 & 2000**

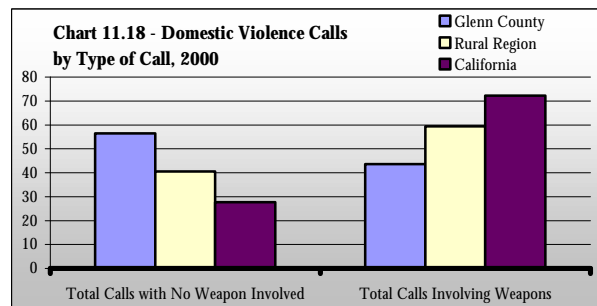
	Orland			Willows			Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	1990	2000	% Chg	% Chg	% Chg
Calls per 10,000 People	55	130	134.8	132	312	136.0	121	124	2.5	-29.3	-11.6
Total Number of Calls	28	82	192.9	78	195	150.0	296	328	10.8	-16.6	1.0
Total Calls Involving Weapons	26	29	11.5	78	195	150.0	129	242	87.6	-7.4	-4.1

Source: California Department of Justice

**Table 11.21 - Domestic Violence Calls, Percent of Total Calls**

	Orland		Willows		Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Calls with No Weapon Involved	7.1	64.6	0.0	0.0	56.4	26.2	40.6	34.0	27.7	31.4
Total Calls Involving Weapons	92.9	35.4	100.0	100.0	43.6	73.8	59.4	66.0	72.3	68.6
Calls Involving Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.7
Calls Involving Knife or Cutting Instrument	3.6	3.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.2
Calls Involving Other Dangerous Weapon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.6	3.4	4.2	5.6	7.6
Calls Involving Hands, Fists, or Feet	89.3	31.7	98.7	98.5	38.9	71.3	53.1	60.1	60.3	58.1

Source: California Department of Justice



**11.12 Accidental Deaths and Injuries**

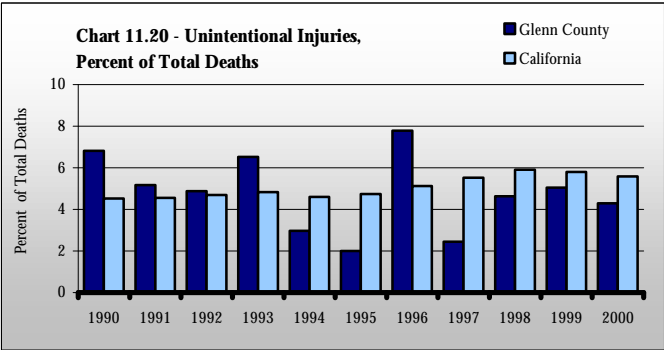
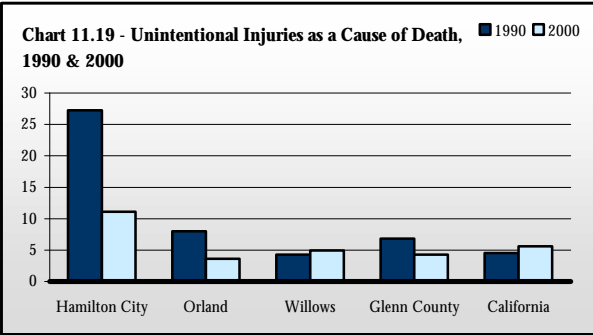
This section provides information on accidental deaths according to the California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics of California.

Table 11.22 and Charts 11.19 and 11.20 show the number of deaths due to unintentional injuries as a percent of total deaths between 1990 and 2000 for Glenn County and Glenn County’s communities as well as California as a whole. Statistically, the rate in Glenn County is not significantly different than the California rate. On average 4.8 percent of deaths in Glenn County and 5.1 percent in California are caused by unintentional injuries annually. Of Glenn County’s communities, Hamilton City shows the highest annual average percent of deaths caused by unintentional injuries (6.9 percent), followed by Orland (4.9 percent) and Willows (4.6 percent).

**Table 11.22 - Unintentional Injuries as a Cause of Death, Percent of Total Deaths**

Year	Artois	Elk Creek	Glenn	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	California
1990	0	0	0	27.3	8.0	4.3	6.8	4.5
1991	0	0	11.1	0	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.6
1992	0	0	0	0	4.8	6.3	4.9	4.7
1993	0	0	11.1	7.1	7.4	5.3	6.5	4.8
1994	0	0	0	12.5	3.3	1.4	3.0	4.6
1995	0	0	0	0	1.4	3.4	2.0	4.7
1996	0	0	0	10.0	8.3	7.5	7.8	5.1
1997	0	0	0	0	3.8	1.2	2.4	5.5
1998	0	0	14.3	0	4.1	5.6	4.6	5.9
1999	0	0	0	8.3	4.6	5.7	5.0	5.8
2000	0	0	0	11.1	3.6	5.0	4.3	5.6

Source: California Department of Health Services, Birth Profiles by Zip Code



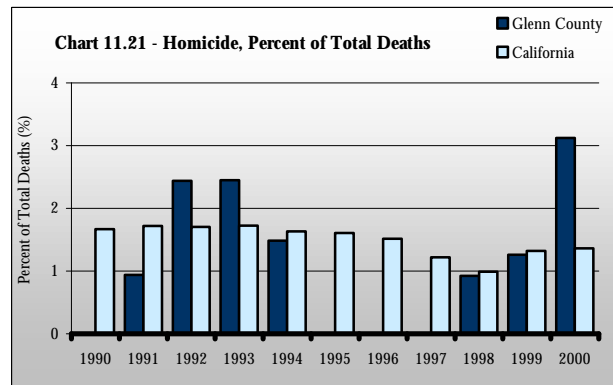
**11.13 Intentional Violence and Homicide**

In 2000 Glenn County saw the highest percentage of deaths due to intentional violence or homicide at 3.1 percent. On average 1.1 percent of deaths in Glenn County and 1.5 percent of deaths in California are caused by intentional violence or homicide annually. The annual average rate for Orland is 1.4 percent and for Willows is 1.0 percent (see Table 11.23 and Chart 11.21).

**Table 11.23 - Homicide as a Cause of Death, Percent of Total Deaths**

Year	Elk		Hamilton			Glenn County	California
	Artois	Creek	Glenn	City	Orland		
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
1991	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	0.9
1992	0	0	0	0	3.2	2.1	2.4
1993	0	0	11.1	0	3.3	1.1	2.4
1994	0	0	0	0	0.8	2.7	1.5
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2
1998	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.4	0.9
1999	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	1.3
2000	0	0	0	0	2.9	4.0	3.1

Source: California Department of Health Services, Birth Profiles by Zip Code



**11.14 Suicide**

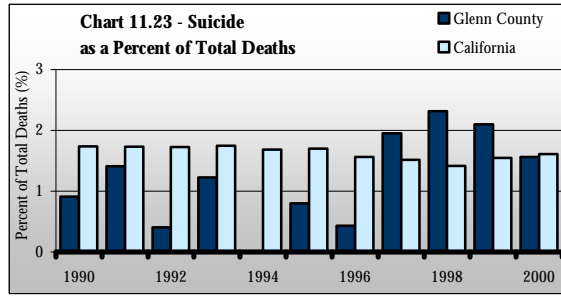
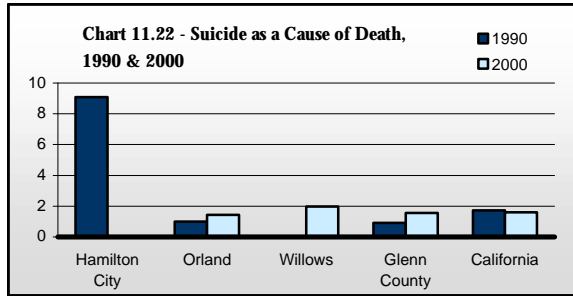
Table 11.24 and Charts 11.22 and 11.23 show the number of deaths due to suicide as a percentage of total deaths. According to the data, on average, 1.2 percent of deaths in Glenn County and 1.6 percent of deaths in California are due to suicides annually.

On average, 2.4 percent of deaths in Hamilton City, 1.3 percent in Orland, 1.1 percent of deaths in Glenn, and 0.8 percent of deaths in Willows are due to suicides annually.

**Table 11.24 - Suicide as a Cause of Death, Percent of Total Deaths**

Year	Elk		Hamilton			Glenn County	California	
	Artois	Creek	Glenn	City	Orland			Willows
1990	0	0	0	9.1	1.0	0	0.9	1.7
1991	0	0	0	10.0	1.7	0	1.4	1.7
1992	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.4	1.7
1993	0	0	0	7.1	1.6	0	1.2	1.7
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1.7
1995	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0.8	1.7
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.4	1.6
1997	0	0	12.5	0	1.0	2.4	2.0	1.5
1998	0	0	0	0	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.4
1999	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	2.1	1.5
2000	0	0	0	0	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.6

Source: California Department of Health Services, Birth Profiles by Zip Code



**11.15 Healthy Families Enrollment**

The Healthy Families Program is low cost insurance that provides health, dental, and vision coverage to families who do not have insurance and do not qualify for Medi-Cal.

According to the Table 11.25, for the fiscal year of July 2001 through June 2002, Glenn County accounted for 0.17 percent and California's rural region accounted for 3.59 percent of California's enrollment.

**Table 11.25 - Healthy Families Program New Subscriber Enrollment**

	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
Currently Enrolled	943	20,192	562,614
Jul-01	31	933	25,153
Aug-01	28	793	23,445
Sep-01	33	766	21,661
Oct-01	48	974	28,427
Nov-01	32	775	24,037
Dec-01	38	749	20,739
Jan-02	17	701	21,084
Feb-02	17	717	23,042
Mar-02	44	796	26,102
Apr-02	37	1,015	28,452
May-02	33	846	26,019
Jun-02	6	255	7,107
12 Months Total	364	9,320	275,268

Source: Managed Risk Management Insurance Board, Healthy Family Program Monthly Enrollment Reports

Of Glenn County's enrollment, Orland accounts for 51.4 percent, Hamilton City accounts for 20.4 percent, and Willows accounts for 19.6 percent (see Table 11.26).

**Table 11.26 - Healthy Families Program Subscribers Enrollment on June 2002**

	Enrollment	% of Glenn County
Artois	7	0.7
Willows	185	19.6
Butte City	37	3.9
Elk Creek	5	0.5
Glenn	32	3.4
Hamilton City	192	20.4
Orland	484	51.4
Glenn County Total	942	100.00
Rural Region Total	21,041	n/a

Source: Managed Risk Management Insurance Board, Healthy Family Program Monthly Enrollment Reports

**11.16 Drug and Alcohol Use**

Of the total number of admissions with drug and alcohol problems as a primary reason in 1999 in Glenn County, most of the people were admitted from Orland and Willows (69.6 and 44.0 percent of the county's total admissions). In 1999 Glenn County saw the highest number of admissions with drug and alcohol problems as a primary reason since 1992 (see Table 11.27).

On average, 46.9 percent of admissions in Glenn County, 41.0 percent of admissions in California's rural region, and 27.1 percent of admissions in California are due to alcohol problem as a primary reason annually. Between

1992 and 1999, the number of admissions with alcohol as a primary reason decreased 11.6 percentage points in Glenn County, 10.8 percentage points in California's rural region, and 8.6 percentage points in California (see Table 11.28, Chart 11.24).

In 1999 32.1 percent of admissions in Glenn County, 26.8 percent of admissions in California's rural region, and 16.6 percent of admissions in California were due to methamphetamines. Between 1992 and 1999, the number of admissions with methamphetamine as a primary reason increased 19.2 percentage points in Glenn County, 11.7 percentage points in California's rural region, and 9.4 percentage points in California (see Table 11.29, Chart 11.25).

Of all of the admissions in 1999, 18.5 percent in Glenn County, 17.3 percent in California's rural region, and 9.5 percent in California were due to marijuana/hashish. Between 1992 and 1999, the number of admissions with marijuana/hashish as a primary reason increased 10.4 percentage points in Glenn County, 9.0 percentage points in California's rural region, and 5.1 percentage points in California (see Table 11.30, Chart 11.26).

**Table 11.27 - Total Number of Program Admissions with Drug/Alcohol Problem as a Primary Reason, 1992-1999**

Year	Artois	Butte City	Elk Creek	Glenn	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows	Glenn County	Rural Region	California
1992	2	1	0	2	7	102	48	162	2,990	149,329
1993	1	3	1	0	5	37	19	66	2,281	139,862
1994	0	0	0	0	3	14	6	23	2,256	144,400
1995	2	1	3	2	5	93	59	165	4,852	184,931
1996	2	3	5	3	19	82	62	176	5,066	188,826
1997	0	0	4	4	7	76	46	137	4,567	180,731
1998	0	0	2	4	9	60	44	119	4,073	177,146
1999	0	2	0	6	14	117	74	168	5,655	161,423

Source: RAND California, Drug Use Statistics Section based on Department of Alcohol and Drug Data Programs

**Table 11.28 - Number of Program Admissions with Alcohol as a Primary Reason, 1992-1999**

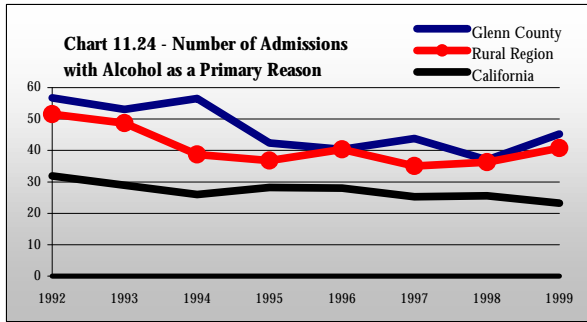
Year	Artois		Butte City		Elk Creek		Glenn		Hamilton City		Orland		Willows		Glenn County		%** in Rural Region	%** in California
	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**		
1992	2	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	14.3	58	56.9	29	60.4	92	56.8	51.5	31.9
1993	1	100.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0	19	51.4	11	57.9	35	53.0	48.7	28.9
1994	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	10	71.4	2	33.3	13	56.5	38.7	26.0
1995	1	50.0	1	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	36	38.7	24	40.7	70	42.4	36.8	28.2
1996	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	2	66.7	8	42.1	32	39.0	27	43.5	71	40.3	40.3	28.0
1997	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	3	75.0	5	71.4	32	42.1	17	37.0	60	43.8	35.0	25.3
1998	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	25.0	3	33.3	17	28.3	22	50.0	44	37.0	36.3	25.6
1999	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	3	50.0	7	50.0	50	42.7	25	33.8	76	45.2	40.8	23.3

Note\*: Number of admissions with drug/alcohol problem as a primary reason.

Note\*\*: Percent of total number of admissions with drug/alcohol problem as a primary reason.

Source: RAND California, Drug Use Statistics Section based on Department of Alcohol and Drug Data Programs

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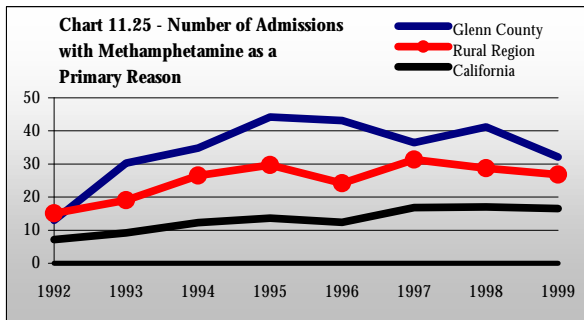
**Table 11.29 - Number of Admissions with Methamphetamine as a Primary Reason, 1992-1999**

Year	Artois		Butte City		Elk Creek		Glenn		Hamilton City		Orland		Willows		Glenn County		%** in Rural Region	%** in California
	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**		
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	14.7	6	12.5	21	13.0	15.1	7.2
1993	0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0	1	20.0	12	32.4	6	31.6	20	30.3	19.0	9.2
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	4	28.6	3	50.0	8	34.8	26.5	12.3
1995	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	46.2	27	45.8	73	44.2	29.7	13.6
1996	0	0	0	0	4	80.0	0	0	11	57.9	36	43.9	25	40.3	76	43.2	24.2	12.4
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28.6	32	42.1	15	32.6	50	36.5	31.3	16.8
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44.4	33	55.0	11	25.0	49	41.2	28.7	17.0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	42.9	44	37.6	25	33.8	54	32.1	26.8	16.6

Note\*: Number of admissions with drug/alcohol problem as a primary reason.

Note\*\*: Percent of total number of admissions with drug/alcohol problem as a primary reason.

Source: RAND California, Drug Use Statistics Section based on Department of Alcohol and Drug Data Programs



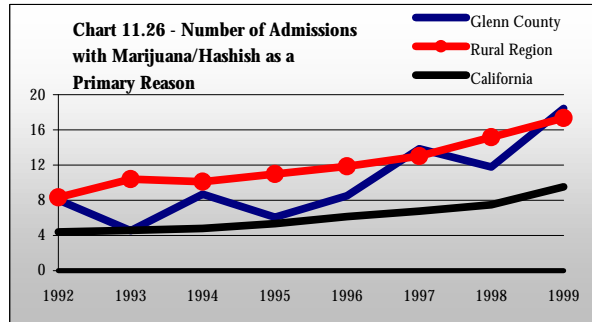
**Table 11.30 - Number of Admissions with Marijuana/Hashish as a Primary Reason, 1992-1999**

Year	Artois		Butte City		Elk Creek		Glenn		Hamilton City		Orland		Willows		Glenn County		%** in Rural Region	%** in California
	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**	#*	%**		
1992	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	7.8	5	10.4	13	8.0	8.3	4.4
1993	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.4	1	5.3	3	4.5	10.4	4.6
1994	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	16.7	2	8.7	10.1	4.8
1995	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	6.5	4	6.8	10	6.1	11.0	5.4
1996	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	8	9.8	5	8.1	15	8.5	11.8	6.2
1997	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	9.2	12	26.1	19	13.9	13.0	6.8
1998	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	7	11.7	6	13.6	14	11.8	15.2	7.5
1999	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	7.1	14	12.0	19	25.7	31	18.5	17.3	9.5

Note\*: Number of admissions with drug/alcohol problem as a primary reason.

Note\*\*: Percent of total number of admissions with drug/alcohol problem as a primary reason.

Source: RAND California, Drug Use Statistics Section based on Department of Alcohol and Drug Data Programs



**11.17 Persons with Limited Mobility**

The number of persons within the county living with a disability indicates the present or met needs for resources and facilities necessary to provide access and care to those with a disability. These may include specialized health care in public facilities or in the home, wheel chair access to public buildings, and transportation, among other needs.

During the 2000 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau collected more detailed disability information than in previous years. For this reason, data shown here cannot be compared accurately with data from the 1990 Census.

In the 2000 Census, two long form questions applied to disability. Sensory and physical disabilities alone were considered long-lasting conditions, while the terms used to describe difficulties involving mental, self-care, going-outside-the-home, and employment tasks were considered to be conditions lasting 6 months and longer. Some of these conditions may have included physical or sensory disabilities as well.

Table 11.31 shows the number of people in Glenn County reporting a disability. The questions were asked of each age group indicated, as these conditions were applicable to only those groups. Sensory, physical, mental, and self-care were lumped into one question, therefore, the same person may be counted in one or more categories at the same time.

**Table 11.31 - Persons Living with a Disability, 2000**

	5 Years of Age and Older				16 Years of Age and Older	16 - 64 Years of Age
	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-Care	Go-Outside-Home	Employment
Imputed	15,717	16,811	16,614	17,136	17,352	13,691
Not Imputed	174,056	172,962	173,159	172,637	141,280	113,803
Total*	189,773	189,773	189,773	189,773	158,632	127,494

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

The terms used are explained below as defined by the U. S. Census Bureau.

**Glossary of Terms - Disabilities**

Sensory - blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment.

Physical - a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying.

Mental - learning, remembering, or concentrating.

Self-Care - dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

Going Outside the Home - going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office.

Employment - working at a job or business.

## 12. Welfare

### 12.1 TANF/CalWORKS Caseload and Attainment

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) is California's implementation of the federal welfare program, Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF). The CalWORKs program was created in 1997 to replace the previous welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), which had been eliminated by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). The intentions of the PRWORA were to replace the long-term entitlement program that welfare had become with short-term assistance for needy families.

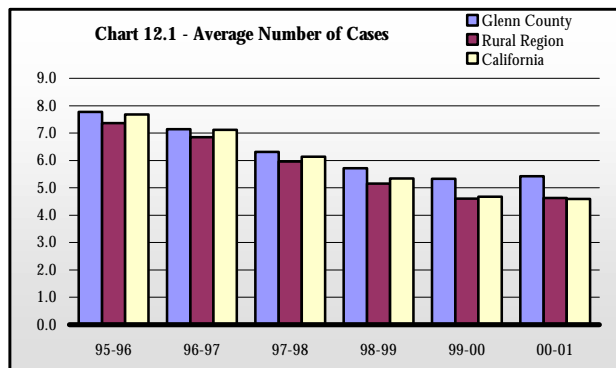
Every recipient of CalWORKs aid who does not have a work disability must be seeking employment or acquiring training for employment, known as Welfare-to-Work. The Welfare-to-Work programs are limited to 18 months for new recipients and 24 months for current recipients, with a lifetime limit of five years in the program. CalWORKs provides cash assistance and services to qualified families. Families eligible for cash aid are those with needy children who are deprived because of the disability, absence, or death of a parent or unemployment of the principle earner when both parents are in the home. The assistance is intended to encourage work, enabling families to become self-sufficient, and provide financial support for children who lack the proper support and care.

The change in procedure over the last four years has had an affect on the amount of caseloads and how they are handled. As Table 12.1 and Chart 12.1 show, the number of TANF/CalWORKs caseloads per household has been declining in Glenn County, the rural region, and the state as a whole.

Table 12.1 - TANF/CalWORKs Caseload

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Average Number of Cases	Rate per Household	Rate per Household	Rate per Household
90-91	774	8.3	7.0	7.1
91-92	800	8.5	6.7	6.2
92-93	800	8.4	0.1	7.4
93-94	823	8.5	7.4	7.8
94-95	860	8.8	7.5	7.9
95-96	772	7.8	7.4	7.7
96-97	713	7.1	6.9	7.1
97-98	633	6.3	6.0	6.1
98-99	577	5.7	5.2	5.3
99-00	543	5.3	4.6	4.7
00-01	555	5.4	4.6	4.6

Source: California Department of Social Services



### 12.2 Food Stamps Caseload and Expenditures

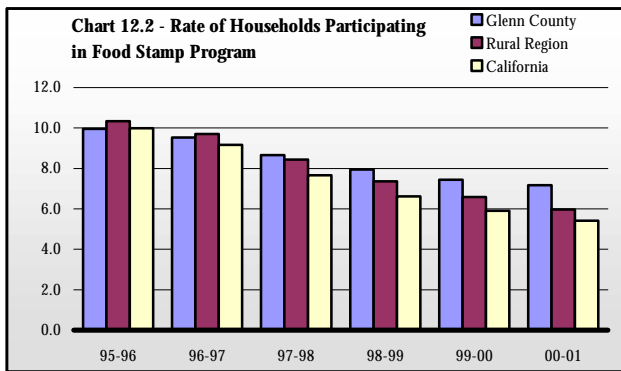
The food stamp program was created in 1964 to help low-income households buy the food necessary for good health. For the purpose of determining food stamp eligibility, a household can be a person, family, or group of people living together who buy and fix their food together. Much like the determination of CalWORKs benefits, the household's income, property, and number of people determine the food stamp program's benefits. Food stamps are intended to subsidize the purchase of food for the household; additional money must be contributed by the household to buy enough food for each month.

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**Table 12.2 - Households Receiving Food Stamps**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Avg. Number of Households Receiving Food Stamps	Percent of Total Households	Percent of Total Households	Percent of Total Households
90-91	815	8.7	8.0	6.9
91-92	952	10.1	9.0	8.1
92-93	1,000	10.5	9.5	9.2
93-94	1,019	10.5	9.9	10.0
94-95	1,020	10.4	10.2	10.1
95-96	989	10.0	10.3	10.0
96-97	951	9.5	9.7	9.2
97-98	868	8.7	8.4	7.7
98-99	802	8.0	7.4	6.6
99-00	756	7.4	6.6	5.9
00-01	734	7.2	6.0	5.4

Source: California Department of Social Services



In addition to stamps being used to purchase food for human consumption, seeds and plants may be purchased to grow food for household use. Food stamps cannot be used to purchase any non-food items including pet food, soaps, paper products, and household supplies. Food stamps also may not be used to purchase alcoholic beverages, vitamins, or any food marketed to be purchased and heated in the store or ready-to-eat.

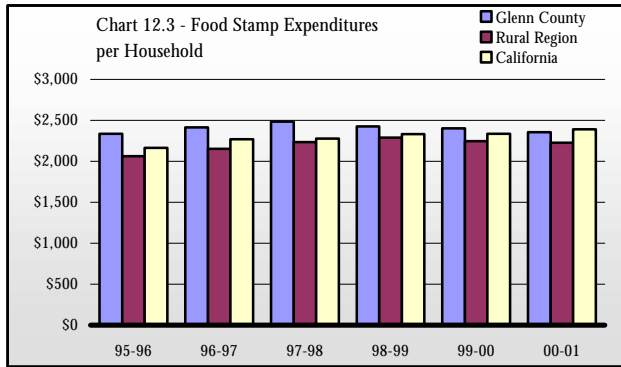
The food stamp program is federally funded by the United States Department of Agriculture, which pays all of the costs of the food stamps issued and one-half of the administrative costs of the program. The state and county share the other half of the administrative costs.

On an average, the percent of total households receiving food stamps has declined by about 2 to 3 percent over the last decade. This applies to Glenn County, the rural region, and California as a whole. At the same time, food stamp expenditures have increased over the last decade on an average of 3 to 4 percent a year.

**Table 12.3 - Food Stamp Expenditures**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Total Expenditures	Expenditures per Household	Expenditures per Household	Expenditures per Household
90-91	\$1,387,658	\$1,703	\$1,569	\$1,572
91-92	\$1,909,222	\$2,005	\$1,798	\$1,794
92-93	\$2,150,626	\$2,151	\$1,897	\$1,904
93-94	\$2,303,647	\$2,261	\$1,964	\$2,032
94-95	\$2,382,812	\$2,336	\$2,025	\$2,090
95-96	\$2,310,810	\$2,337	\$2,064	\$2,163
96-97	\$2,294,250	\$2,412	\$2,151	\$2,269
97-98	\$2,156,532	\$2,484	#DIV/0!	\$2,279
98-99	\$1,945,605	\$2,426	#DIV/0!	\$2,331
99-00	\$1,816,433	\$2,402	\$2,245	\$2,335
00-01	\$1,728,422	\$2,355	\$2,226	\$2,391

Source: California Department of Social Services



### 12.3 Medi-Cal Caseload and Expenditures

Medi-Cal is a state-assisted medical program for low-income families in California. In 2001 there was an average of 5,102 persons eligible to receive Medi-Cal in Glenn County. This represents 19 percent of the county's 2001 population. By comparison, only 7.5 percent of California's total population was eligible to receive Medi-Cal in the same year. As Table 12.4 shows, the number of eligibles has been declining in all regions since 1995, although the percent of those eligible using Medi-Cal (Table 12.6) has been increasing. This may reflect a more efficient means of determining eligibility among welfare recipients.

In Glenn County, the percent of eligibles using Medi-Cal has increased by 15 percent since 1995. In California's rural region, this number has increased by 18 percent, and in the state it has increased by 42 percent.

Table 12.4 - Medi-Cal Eligibles

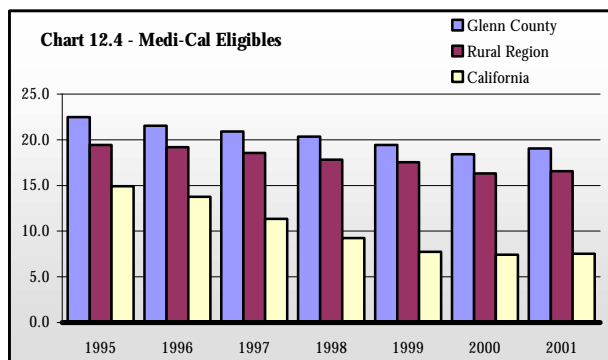
Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Eligibles	Percent of Population	Percent of Population	Percent of Population
1995	5,881	22.5	19.4	14.9
1996	5,673	21.5	19.2	13.8
1997	5,521	20.9	18.5	11.3
1998	5,374	20.4	17.8	9.2
1999	5,107	19.4	17.5	7.7
2000	4,894	18.4	16.3	7.4
2001	5,102	19.0	16.6	7.5

Source: California Department of Health Services

Table 12.5 - Glenn County Medi-Cal Eligibles by Age

Age Group	Frequency	Percent
01 and Under	235	4.2
01 - 05	840	15.1
06 - 10	749	13.4
11 - 15	681	12.2
16 - 20	525	9.4
21 - 25	299	5.4
26 - 30	328	5.9
31 - 35	308	5.5
36 - 40	299	5.4
41 - 45	245	4.4
46 - 50	174	3.1
51 - 55	139	2.5
56 - 60	131	2.4
61 - 65	106	1.9
66+	513	9.2

Source: California Department of Health

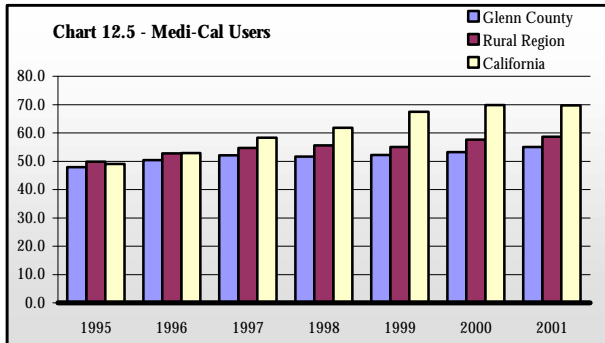


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**Table 12.6 - Medi-Cal Users**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Users	Percent of Eligibles	Percent of Eligibles	Percent of Eligibles
1995	2,820	47.9	49.8	49.0
1996	2,860	50.4	52.8	52.9
1997	2,875	52.1	54.6	58.3
1998	2,777	51.7	55.6	61.8
1999	2,665	52.2	55.0	67.4
2000	2,602	53.2	57.6	69.8
2001	2,806	55.0	58.7	69.7

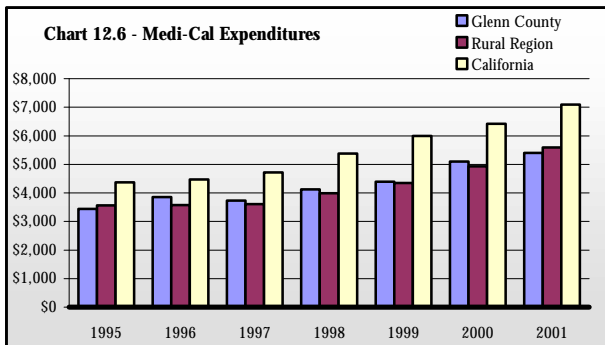
Source: California Department of Health Services



**Table 12.7 - Medi-Cal Expenditures**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Total Expenditures	Expenditures per User	Expenditures per User	Expenditures per User
1995	\$9,683,560	\$3,434	\$3,558	\$4,373
1996	\$11,018,174	\$3,852	\$3,569	\$4,472
1997	\$10,742,476	\$3,737	\$3,612	\$4,718
1998	\$11,437,857	\$4,119	\$3,985	\$5,375
1999	\$11,709,367	\$4,394	\$4,347	\$5,999
2000	\$13,272,386	\$5,101	\$4,927	\$6,420
2001	\$15,153,730	\$5,400	\$5,595	\$7,090

Source: California Department of Health Services



### 12.4 State Program Client Population

The State of California provides public funds for numerous certified agencies to promote health services other than Medi-Cal. The services discussed in this section include the California Alcohol and Drug Program and Child Health and Disability Prevention Services (CHDP).

The California Alcohol and Drug Program provides leadership in the implementation of statewide alcohol and drug treatment and prevention services. The department also offers certification of residential and non-residential programs. The data collected here was provided by CADDs (California Alcohol and Drug Data Services). Treatment providers who receive state or federal funds send data on enrolled clients to CADDs for analysis and compilation.

As Tables 12.8 and 12.9 indicate, the rate per 1,000 people admitted into drug and alcohol programs has remained somewhat stable in the last six years, at about 3 to 4 percent for all regions.

CHDP is a preventative health care program for children. CHDP provides early assessments to children and teens, especially those in low-income families.

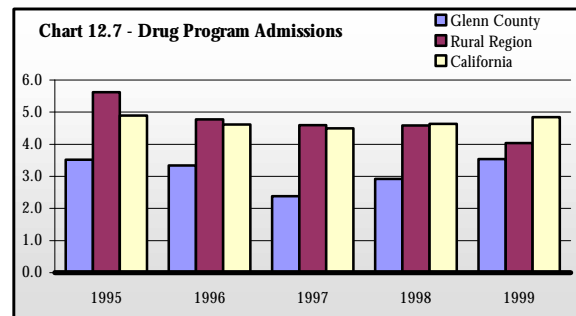
They receive periodic health evaluations and further diagnosis and treatment referrals if problems are evident. Medi-Cal recipients are also eligible for periodic preventative screenings until age 21 and dental care after age three. Services offered include, but are not limited to, nutritional assessments, immunizations, vision testing, Tuberculin skin testing, and various laboratory tests.

Table 12.10 indicates that the target population for these services is being met on a larger scale since 1995 in all regions, including Glenn County. Although the number of children served decreased in 1999-2000, the percent targeted for necessary services continues to increase.

**Table 12.8 - Drug Program Admissions**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1995	92	3.5	5.6	4.9
1996	88	3.3	4.8	4.6
1997	63	2.4	4.6	4.5
1998	77	2.9	4.6	4.6
1999	93	3.5	4.0	4.8

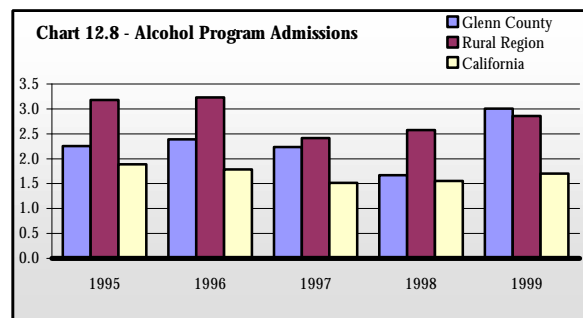
Source: California Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs



**Table 12.9 - Alcohol Program Admissions**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1995	59	2.3	3.2	1.9
1996	63	2.4	3.2	1.8
1997	59	2.2	2.4	1.5
1998	44	1.7	2.6	1.6
1999	79	3.0	2.9	1.7

Source: California Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs

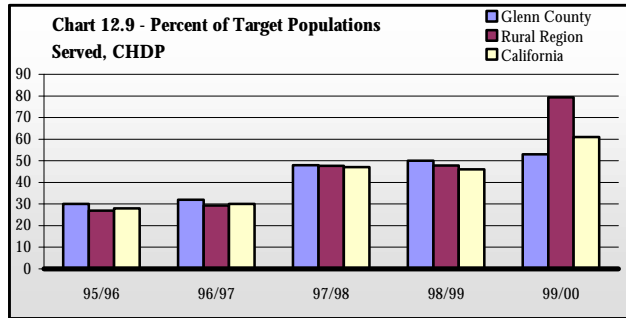


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**Table 12.10 - Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)**

	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Percent of Target Pop. Served	Percent of Target Pop. Served	Percent of Target Pop. Served
95/96	2,474	30	27	28
96/97	2,611	32	29	30
97/98	2,988	48	48	47
98/99	3,066	50	48	46
99/00	2,749	53	79	61

Source: California Department of Health Services, CHDP



**12.5 Adult Protective Services**

Table 12.11 shows caseload information regarding Adult Protective Services (APS) in Glenn County for fiscal year 2001.

According to the California Department of Social Services, county adult protective service agencies are responsible for providing assistance to elderly and dependent adults. These persons may be physically impaired or unable to perform necessary self-care. The APS agencies also investigate reports of abuse and neglect to elderly and/or dependent adults living in their homes, adult and social day care centers, acute care hospitals, and health clinics.

The data in this section was provided by the Glenn County Human Resource Agency, as requested by Glenn Communities Working Together.

**Table 12.11 - Adult Protective Services**

Month	Adult Protective Services			In-Home Supportive Services				Other Adult Services and Activities				Total			
	New Cases	Carry-Over Cases (from prior month)	Case Total	New/ Approved Cases	On-going Cases	Terminated Cases	Case Total	Denied Cases	Total IHSS Hours Paid	Average # of Provider-Hours per Paid Case	Total Amount Paid		# of IHSS Providers (Avg.)	SSI/SSP Advocacy	Special Circumstance Cases
Jul-01	12	0	12	9	344	9	344	1	27,932.8	84.9	\$189,254	329	0	2	2
Aug-01	10	1	11	5	344	8	343	3	28,561.8	88.9	\$195,202	321	1	3	4
Sep-01	6	3	9	2	344	1	344	3	28,603.1	86.9	\$192,367	329	2	1	3
Oct-01	8	3	11	11	344	17	339	6	26,718.4	85	\$181,334	314	0	1	1
Nov-01	7	1	8	7	339	9	338	0	28,191.0	83	\$190,606	339	1	1	2
Dec-01	3	3	6	11	338	6	347	5	27,229.2	84	\$184,122	326	0	1	1
Jan-02	**	**	**	13	347	10	354	0	29,182.9	82	\$203,082	355	0	0	0
Feb-02	1	2	3	10	354	4	361	2	29,428.3	81.2	\$215,323	362	0	0	0
Mar-02	**	**	**	15	361	8	371	0	28,943.8	81.9	\$218,327	353	1	0	1
Apr-02	4	4	8	8	371	6	374	0	29,403.1	82.5	\$221,046	356	0	0	0
May-02	7	3	10	14	374	6	385	1	30,104.0	80.5	\$226,951	374	0	0	0
Jun-02	11	4	15	3	385	10	381	0	31,858.7	87.5	\$239,677	364	0	0	0
<b>Monthly Average</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28,846</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>\$204,774</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Glenn County Human Resource Agency

\*\* Data not available

**12.6 County Medical Services Program (CMSP)**

According to the California Department of Health Services, the County Medical Services Program (CMSP) was established to provide medical and dental services to medically indigent adults age 21 to 64 who are of marginal income and who are not eligible for the state's Medi-Cal Program. Services available to the medically indigent may include all medical services covered under the Medi-Cal program except prenatal, long-term care, chiropractic, acupuncture, or psychological care services.

Table 12.12 shows the number of eligibles and annual expenditure for the CMSP in Glenn County. The number of eligibles has been declining since 1998 and by 2000 included 1,961 eligibles. The annual expenditure amount has been increasing over the same time period and in 2000 was \$744,019. Data for 2001 represents counts through the month of June, while all previous years include all 12 months.

**Table 12.12 - County Medical Services Program (CMSP)**

Year	Number of Eligibles	Annual Expenditure Amount
1995	2,026	\$317,208.62
1996	2,588	\$409,677.75
1997	2,079	\$473,967.43
1998	2,102	\$433,727.90
1999	1,994	\$546,983.20
2000	1,961	\$744,019.11
2001	1,808	\$698,349.65*

Source: CMSP Governing Board

\* Represents claims paid through June 30, 2002; up to 10% of expenditures still to be reported.

## 13. Education

Compared to California, Glenn County tends to have a slower rate of increase in public school enrollment and a slightly higher high school dropout rate. However, the average number of students from Glenn County that are likely to go on to a public college is lower than the California average. These are two issues that may need to be addressed in the future.

Most of the education data in this section comes from the California Department of Education and the U.S. Census Bureau.

### 13.1 Population by Educational Attainment

Population statistics by educational attainment show that Glenn County's population tends to be less educated than the rural region and the state.

Educational attainment in Glenn County is typical of regions that do not have a university located within their boundaries and of a region with relatively low reliance upon industries that require the hiring of large numbers of workers with high level degrees.

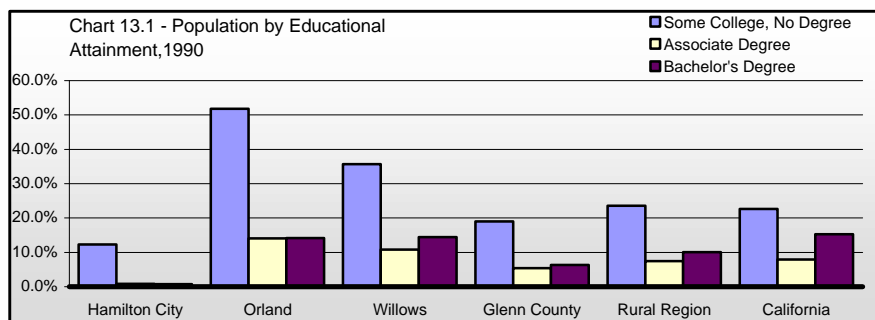
Data for this section comes from the 1990 and 2000 Census. The Bureau of the Census defines educational attainment as the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received.

About 16 percent of Glenn County's population in 2000 had less than a 9th grade education compared to 13 percent in 1990. In 2000 15 percent attended high school without completing graduation requirements. In comparison 13 percent of the statewide population had less than a 9th grade education, and the same percent attended high school without graduating.

**Table 13.1 - Population by Education Attainment, Persons 25 and Over, Percent of Total, 1990**

	Community			Glenn County	Rural Region	California
	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows			
Less Than 9th Grade	42%	39%	21%	13%	11%	11%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	18%	48%	27%	16%	15%	13%
High School Graduate	26%	72%	49%	26%	29%	22%
Some College, No Degree	12%	52%	36%	19%	24%	23%
Associate Degree	1%	14%	11%	5%	7%	8%
Bachelor's Degree	1%	14%	14%	6%	10%	15%
Graduate or Professional Degree	0%	6%	3%	2%	4%	8%

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



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The percentage of the total population that have received bachelor's degrees or graduate/professional degrees differs significantly between the county and the state, with about 11 percent of Glenn County residents having received a four-year degree compared to almost 30 percent statewide.

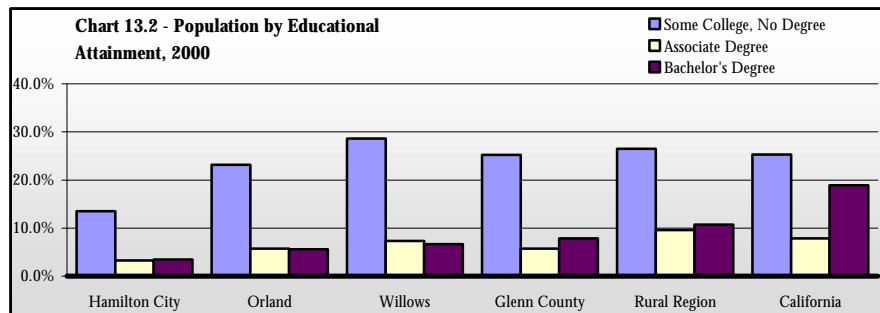
In addition, whereas 3 percent of county residents have obtained a graduate or professional degree, almost 11 percent of the state population has earned this type of degree.

There is a large disparity in educational attainment within Glenn County's communities. In Hamilton City, 45 percent of the population 18 and over have less than a 9th grade education and over 61 percent have no high school degree. In Willows 29 percent of people 18 and over have not received a high school diploma and 9 percent have a four-year degree or higher.

**Table 13.2 - Population by Education Attainment, Persons 25 and Over, Percent of Total, 2000**

	Community			Glenn County	Rural Region	California
	Hamilton City	Orland	Willows			
Less Than 9th Grade	45%	19%	17%	16%	9%	13%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	16%	19%	12%	15%	13%	13%
High School Graduate	17%	25%	26%	27%	26%	22%
Some College, No Degree	14%	23%	29%	25%	26%	25%
Associate Degree	3%	6%	7%	6%	10%	8%
Bachelor's Degree	3%	6%	7%	8%	11%	19%
Graduate or Professional Degree	1%	2%	2%	3%	5%	11%

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



**13.2 Total Enrollment**

Total enrollment (Table 13.5) refers to the total number of students attending public schools (grade levels K-12) in Glenn County, as compiled by the California Department of Education.

According to the California Department of Education, 2001 enrollment in Glenn County public schools was over 6,000. There are four school districts that cover grades K through 12. Of the 6,055 students, 39 percent were enrolled in the Orland Joint Unified School District, 29 percent in Willows Unified, 4 percent in Princeton Joint Unified, and 3 percent in Stony Creek Joint Unified (Table 13.4).

Princeton Joint Unified, while technically located in Colusa County, is listed with the Department of Education as being in Glenn County because of an historical anomaly. When Glenn County split from Colusa County in the late 1800s, Princeton was on the Glenn County side, and its school district was associated with the new

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Glenn County. Soon afterwards a local landowner whose land was split by the county line, lobbied for and won a boundary change resulting in Princeton going back to Colusa County. However, the school district never migrated back and today remains associated with Glenn County.

In addition to the four high school districts, there are three elementary school districts, Hamilton Union Elementary (7 percent of the county's enrollment), Plaza Elementary (2 percent), and Lake Elementary (2 percent). There is also one high school district, Hamilton Union High School (5 percent).

California Department of Finance statistics indicate that enrollment in Glenn County public schools increased about 8 percent between 1990 and 2001, growing from under 5,600 students to over 6,000. Over the same period, California public school enrollment increased almost 30 percent, rising from 4.8 million in 1990 to over 6.1 million in 2001. The rural region's enrollment decreased slightly from 6,234 in 1998 to 6,055 in 2001.

The number of students enrolled in home study consists of those in grades K-12 that attend a state funded alternative school. These students typically study at home, receiving homework and planning from facilitators at that school. According to the William Finch School, there were 151 students enrolled in the 2001/2002 school year. This number is consistent with previous years.

**Table 13.5 - Total School Enrollment**

Year	Community										Glenn County Total	Rural Region Total	California Total
	Capay Joint Union Elementary	Glenn Co. Office of Education	Hamilton Union Elementary	Hamilton Union High	Lake Elementary	Orland Joint Unified	Plaza Elementary	Princeton Joint Unified	Stony Creek Joint Unified	Willows Unified			
97/98	157	297	470	236	136	2,299	137	265	184	1,986	6,167	208,163	5,727,303
98/99	144	345	463	246	129	2,347	140	273	184	1,944	6,234	210,398	5,844,111
99/00	142	394	441	255	130	2,355	144	252	172	1,949	6,167	209,280	5,951,612
00/01	142	342	426	276	126	2,424	147	244	167	1,873	6,167	208,128	6,050,895
01/02	130	338	443	311	139	2,376	142	235	161	1,780	6,055	208,017	6,147,375

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 13.4 - Glenn County School Enrollment, 2000/2001 School Year**

	Capay Joint Union Elementary	Glenn Co. Office of Education	Hamilton Union Elementary	Hamilton Union High	Lake Elementary	Orland Joint Unified	Plaza Elementary	Princeton Joint Unified	Stony Creek Joint Unified	Willows Unified
K	13	9	49	-	15	196	14	15	9	124
Grade 1	11	14	49	-	13	171	19	16	16	167
Grade 2	6	5	48	-	15	199	18	15	10	130
Grade 3	19	10	44	-	20	168	15	16	19	148
Grade 4	14	11	59	-	17	176	17	23	6	134
Grade 5	13	15	43	-	14	200	17	24	15	124
Grade 6	26	14	42	-	15	170	16	19	8	139
Grade 7	12	35	51	-	17	195	16	20	14	124
Grade 8	16	47	58	-	13	171	10	21	10	138
Ung. Elem.	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Grade 9	-	44	-	96	-	172	-	19	19	150
Grade 10	-	51	-	85	-	190	-	17	15	156
Grade 11	-	29	-	74	-	168	-	21	11	130
Grade 12	-	39	-	56	-	188	-	9	9	116
Ung. Sec	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Total Enroll.	130	338	443	311	139	2,376	142	235	161	1,780

Source: California Department of Education

**Table 13.3 - Alternate Studies, 2001/2002**

Home Study (William Finch School)	Home School
151	112

Source: Glenn County Dept. of Education, the William Finch School

Home school enrollment includes students who are taught at home by a privately funded teacher. The Glenn County Department of Education reported that during the 2001/2002 school year, a total of 112 students were being taught privately in the home (see Table 13.3).

### 13.3 Dropout Rate

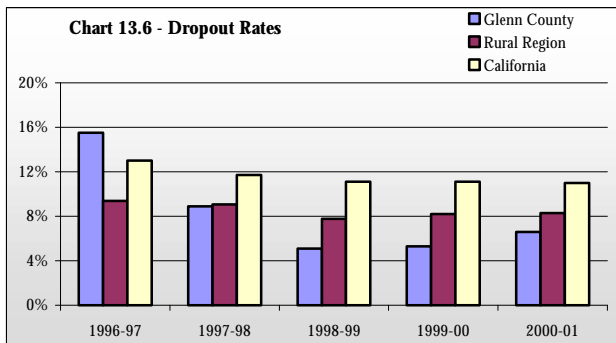
According to the California Department of Education, the high school dropout rate is the percentage of students entering 9th grade who do not graduate high school. Often referred to as the four-year dropout rate, this social indicator can reflect a community's success in offering education to its young people.

Table 13.6 shows that the dropout rate in Glenn County for the 2000/01 school year was 7 percent. This is a lower rate than California's 11 percent. In the last decade, dropout rates have decreased across the state, as well as in Glenn County and the rural region. In 1991 Glenn County's dropout rate was 10 percent, while the rate in the rural region was an average of 13 percent. Glenn County's rate has dropped by over 35 percent, while the rural region's has dropped by over 37 percent. While these numbers are smaller in comparison to California's 45 percent decrease, small changes in the number of dropouts result in greater variation in Glenn County because of the relatively small high school student population.

**Table 13.6 - Dropout Rate by School District**

School Year	Community							Glenn County	Rural Region
	Glenn Co. Office of Education	Hamilton Union High	Orland Joint Unified	Orland Joint Union High	Princeton Joint Unified	Stony Creek Joint Unified	Willows Unified		
1991-92	n/a	13%	n/a	6%	10%	42%	12%	10%	13%
1992-93	n/a	12%	n/a	7%	0%	26%	35%	18%	14%
1993-94	n/a	11%	n/a	10%	0%	31%	20%	14%	13%
1994-95	87%	13%	n/a	11%	6%	0%	23%	18%	12%
1995-96	67%	6%	n/a	16%	12%	0%	25%	19%	10%
1996-97	0%	2%	n/a	20%	6%	12%	19%	16%	9%
1997-98	17%	0%	1%	n/a	10%	7%	20%	9%	9%
1998-99	7%	10%	2%	n/a	0%	6%	6%	5%	8%
1999-00	0%	12%	5%	n/a	0%	13%	4%	5%	8%
2000-01	7%	16%	6%	n/a	0%	8%	5%	7%	8%

Source: California Department of Education



### 13.4 Average SAT Scores

The Scholastic Aptitude Test is designed to measure verbal and mathematical reasoning abilities that are related to successful performance in college, according to the California Department of Education. When looking at average SAT scores, there must be an understanding of the context in which the test scores were earned. Many factors affect the results of the test scores including academic, demographic, and socioeconomic factors. The largest factor affecting average SAT scores is the number of students taking the test: as the number of test takers increase, scores tend to fall.

High school students take the SAT for admission to colleges and universities. Students are not required to take the test unless they plan on attending a college that requires the test for admission. This is the primary reason the SAT is not an accurate measure of the effectiveness of school curriculum or teaching. If a small percentage of students from a school take the test, then the average score could reflect selective testing: a school may encourage only those students who are identified as “high achieving” to participate.

The total SAT score is the verbal score plus the mathematical score. The highest possible score a person can receive is 1600.

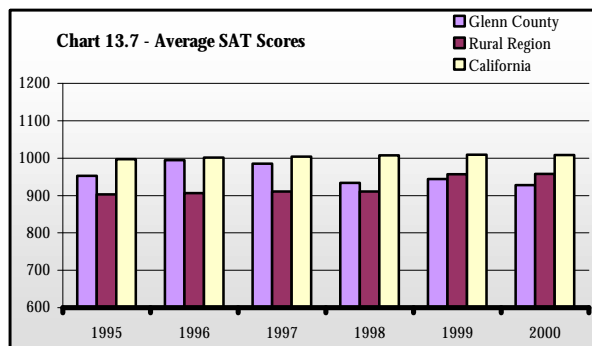
Average SAT scores only provide data for graduating seniors. The scores from students who take the SAT as juniors are included with their graduating class.

Table 13.7 shows the average SAT scores for Glenn County, the rural region and the state. As the accompanying chart (13.7) shows, the average score tends to remain somewhat stable over the years. Glenn County’s average score over the last decade is 950, while the rural region’s is slightly lower, at 918. The data for the rural region is an average of 24 counties in the state. California’s SAT score average remained at 1,000 during the last 10 years and may be slightly higher because of the larger population.

Table 13.7 - Average SAT Scores

School Year	Community					Glenn County	Rural Region	California
	Hamilton Union High	Orland Joint Unified	Princeton Joint Unified	Stony Creek Joint Unified	Willows Unified			
1991-92	903	975	908	-	954	942	938	994
1992-93	870	949	1033	-	932	935	901	996
1993-94	893	1,006	989	1,034	951	967	899	994
1994-95	848	934	960	1,035	919	915	896	991
1995-96	964	950	967	-	940	953	903	997
1996-97	933	1,023	1,054	850	991	995	906	1,001
1997-98	898	980	1,061	990	1,001	985	911	1,004
1998-99	868	971	947	1,050	910	934	911	1,007
1999-00	843	966	-	-	964	944	957	1,009
2000-01	953	981	-	-	892	928	958	1,008

Source: California Department of Education



**13.5 Academic Performance Index**

This indicator is a more reliable measure of academic performance and progress than average SAT scores because it uses a test that every student is required to take beginning in 2nd grade and continuing through 11th grade.

The API's main purposes are to rank academic performance, establish growth targets, and monitor progress toward meeting the established targets. The API was established by the Public Schools Accountability Act (PSAA) and signed into law in April 1999. Its goal is to help schools improve the academic achievement of all students. Schools reaching targeted goals may receive a number of awards.

The 2000 base year API includes the results of the Stanford 9 test along with the addition of the California Standards Test in English-Language Arts (CST ELA). The test evaluates major subject areas such as reading, language, mathematics, and spelling for elementary schools and mathematics, reading, language, history-social science, and science for high schools.

**Table 13.8 - Glenn County Academic Performance Index (API)**

<i>School</i>	<i>API 1999</i>	<i>API 2000</i>	<i>API 2001</i>
Elk Creek Elementary	n/a	669	781
Fairview Elementary	639	636	650
Hamilton Elementary	509	579	640
Indian Valley Elementary	n/a	628	704
Lake Elementary	750	777	806
Mill Street Elementary	621	689	686
Murdock Elementary	667	681	679
Plaza Elementary	715	726	737
Princeton Elementary	n/a	632	662
Willows Intermediate	640	679	717
Princeton Junior-Senior High	n/a	600	558
Elk Creek Junior-Senior High	n/a	559	568
Price Intermediate	597	644	659
Hamilton Union High	n/a	582	542
Orland High	603	546	624
Willows High	630	631	683

*Source: California Department of Education*

The API has a scale of 200 to 1000 and is based on the individual performance of students on STAR content area tests as measured through national percentile rankings (NPR). When the API is calculated, individual student scores in each subject area were combined into a single number to represent the performance of a school. The NPR for each student tested is used to make the calculation.

When calculating the API, each content area of the Stanford 9 is weighed differently. In grades 2 through 8, the weight given to each content area is 40 percent mathematics, 30 percent reading, 15 percent language, and 15 percent spelling. In grades 9 through 11, each subject area is weighted equally at 20 percent; the areas included mathematics, reading, language, history-social science, and science.

**13.6 College Attendance Rates**

According to the 1996/97 High School Performance Report, 56 percent of Glenn County’s high school graduates went on to attend a state public college (UC, CSU, or community college) compared to 52 percent of all high school students in the state (see Table 13.9).

In the spring of 1999, Butte College reported that 1,043 students originated from Glenn County. CSU, Chico reported that in 1998, 269 students were from Glenn County. These statistics include students whose permanent addresses are located in Glenn County. Students originating from Glenn County who declare their permanent address as other than Glenn County are not counted. Therefore, it is difficult to assess the actual number of students from any one place, only that Butte College receives the largest number of students that continue on to college.

**Table 13.9 - Percentage of Total Students Going on to College, 1996/97**

	<i>UC</i>	<i>CSU</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>Private</i>
Hamilton Union H.S.	1.6	21.9	35.9	1.6
Orland Joint Union H.S.	4.8	12.1	39.5	0.0
Princeton Joint H.S.	0.0	28.6	42.9	0.0
Willows Unified	5.8	20.2	26.0	0.0
Stony Creek Joint Unified	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0
Glenn County	4.2	17.3	34.8	0.0
California	7.3	9.4	34.8	8.1

*Source: California Department of Education*

**13.7 Majors Pursued**

Data available concerning majors pursued by Glenn County college students are available for Butte College and California State University, Chico.

Table 13.10 shows the majors being pursued at Butte College, which are much more varied. The data in this table was collected in 2000.

At CSU, Chico, the three most common majors of students from Glenn County (Table 13.11) are Biological Sciences, Business Administration, and Liberal Studies, covering 27.4 percent of students listed. Over 5 percent of students are pursuing credential objectives and almost 14 percent are undeclared.

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**Table 13.10 - Majors Pursued at Butte College by Students Originating from Glenn County, 2000**

Major	Frequency	Major	Frequency
Accounting	18	History	3
Addiction Counselor Training	1	Home & Interior Design	2
Administration Of Justice Careers	4	Home Economics	1
Adult Education	31	Information & Communication Systems	2
Agricultural Business	15	Journalism	1
Agricultural Science	2	Language Arts	3
Agriculture, General	4	Language-Foreign	2
Alcohol & Drug Studies	2	Law Enforcement	20
Animal Science	1	Liberal Arts	8
Art	5	Liberal Studies	29
Automotive Technology	14	Management And Marketing	4
Biological Sciences, General	4	Manufacturing Technology	1
Biology	3	Mathematics, General	2
Building Inspection Technology	1	Mechanized Agriculture	1
Business Administration	19	Medical Front Office Assistant	4
Business Careers	4	Micu Paramedic	3
Business Education, General	3	Natural Resources	3
Cardio Vascular Technology	1	Nursing Assistant	4
Chemistry	1	Office Assistant-Administration	2
Child Development	21	Office Assistant-Executive	2
Civil Engineering Technology	1	Ornamental Horticulture	1
Commercial Art	1	Paralegal/Court Personnel/Prelaw	2
Communication Arts And Technology	1	Parks & Recreation	1
Communications Arts & Tech Careers	1	Personal Interest	29
Communications Systems	1	Philosophy	1
Computer Science, General	21	Photography-Fine Arts	4
Construction Technology	3	Physical Education	6
Cosmetology	7	Political Science	4
Court Reporting	5	Pre-Nursing	8
Dietetics Management	2	Pre-Professional Program/Medical	1
Drafting Technology	3	Psychology, General	5
Early Childhood Education	15	Public Relations	1
Education Training	20	Real Estate	4
Education, General	7	Registered Nursing	12
Emergency Medical Technician I	9	Social & Behavioral Science	3
Engineering, General	7	Social Sciences, General	6
English, General	6	Social Work & Helping Services	4
Fine Arts, General	1	Tourism And Travel	1
Food Service & Management	1	Undeclared	536
Foods & Nutrition	1	University Studies	2
General Office Assistant	4	Unknown Major	2
General Studies	2	Video Graphics	1
Graphic Design	4	Visual Communications	1
Graphic Design For Video	2	Vocational Nursing	14
Health Science	2	Welding & Fabrication	3
Heavy Equipment Operation	10	Welding Technology	3
Total			1043

Source: Butte-Glenn Community College District

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**Table 13.11 - Majors Pursued at CSU, Chico by Students Originating from Glenn County, 2000**

<i>Major</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Major</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
<none>	1	0.3	Journalism	4	1.2
Agricultural Business	7	2.2	Liberal Studies	41	12.6
Agriculture	6	1.8	Manufacturing Technology	3	0.9
Anthropology	1	0.3	Mechanical Engineering	2	0.6
Art	11	3.4	Mechatronic Engineering	1	0.3
Biological Sciences	17	5.2	Microbiology	1	0.3
Business Administration	31	9.5	Music	7	2.2
Child Development	1	0.3	Nursing	3	0.9
Civil Engineering	6	1.8	Philosophy	1	0.3
Communication Design	6	1.8	Physical Education	2	0.6
Communication Studies	3	0.9	Political Science	8	2.5
Computer Engineering	9	2.8	Pre: Business Administration	6	1.8
Computer Science	11	3.4	Pre: Nursing	4	1.2
Construction Management	5	1.5	Psychology	14	4.3
Credential Objective	18	5.5	Public Administration	3	0.9
Education	2	0.6	Recreation Administration	3	0.9
Electrical/Electronic Engineering	3	0.9	Social Science	2	0.6
English	5	1.5	Social Work	2	0.6
Exercise Physiology	7	2.2	Sociology	3	0.9
Geosciences	1	0.3	Spanish	4	1.2
Health Science	2	0.6	Speech Pathology and Audiology	1	0.3
History	5	1.5	Teaching International Languages	1	0.3
Interdis. St: Simulation Science	1	0.3	Theatre Arts	1	0.3
Interdisciplinary Studies MA	1	0.3	Undeclared	45	13.8
International Relations	3	0.9			
			<b>Total:</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: California State University, Chico

### 13.8 Adult Education Programs

Table 13.12 shows the number of students enrolled in adult education programs in Glenn County. Figures from 1997 are the most recent available through the California Department of Education.

Hamilton Union High School has the only adult education program outside the Glenn County Office of Education. Its large Hispanic population (see population by race/ethnicity, chapter one) makes it a natural location for English as a second language and vocational programs, resulting in high enrollment.

**Table 13.12 - Enrollment in Adult Education by Program and District, 1997**

	<i>Glenn County Office of Education</i>	<i>Hamilton Union H.S.</i>	<i>Princeton Joint Unified</i>	<i>Stony Creek Joint Unified</i>	<i>Willows Unified</i>	<i>Orland Joint Unified</i>
Elementary Basic Skills Programs	21	20	0	0	0	0
High School Skills or Independent Study	32	85	0	0	0	0
English as a Second Language Programs	39	519	0	0	0	0
Programs for Immigrants (Citizenship)	48	0	0	0	0	0
Substantially Handicapped Programs	75	0	0	0	0	0
Vocational Programs	178	0	0	0	0	0
Parent Education Programs	48	0	0	0	0	0
Programs for Older Adults	14	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Safety Education Programs	12	0	0	0	0	0
Home Economics Education Programs	31	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Avenues Towards Independence (GAIN)	47	0	0	0	0	0
Enrollment in Non-Fee Based Classes	545	624	0	0	0	0
Enrollment in Fee-Based Courses	107	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Adult Education Enrollment</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: California Department of Education

## 14. Child Care

Glenn County can be characterized as having a high percentage of working parents in need of child care and high poverty levels, resulting in many citizens not being able to afford child care.

### 14.1 Child Care Demand

Percent of child care demand is calculated as a percentage of the demand for child care slots met by availability in the area. Reasons for child care demand include such situations as the guardians of the children are employed, looking for work, or attending school or training. Other reasons include CPS/Respite, involving children for risk of abuse, or alternate/backup, a category in which the primary child care provider is unable to meet all of the parents' needs. CPS are cases referred by child protective services or another agency. Respite refers to parents that are considered at risk for abusing a child, so they are given time off for themselves.

Between 1996 and 1998, 16.3 percent of child care demand was met in Glenn County, 17.5 percent in the rural region, and 19.5 percent in California. By 2000 almost 32 percent of the child care demand in Glenn County, 25.6 percent of the child care demand in the rural region, and 21.8 percent of the child care demand in California was met by available supply of child care slots. In Glenn County in 2000, only 986 slots were available to fill a need of 3,127 (see Table 14.1, Chart 14.1).

There is an unmet need for child care in Glenn County according to data from the Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services. The data is tabulated from calls received between July of 1998 and June of 2001 requesting child care referrals. The data allows double count, since parents can call more than once about the same need. However, the data still paints a relevant picture of Glenn County's child care needs (see Table 14.2).

Between July of 2000 and June of 2001, the department received 249 requests for child care referral. Of these 69 were requests for infant care (0 to 2 years old), 94 for preschool care (2 to 5 years old), and 86 for school age children (over 6 years old) (see Table 14.2).

Of the 249 calls made, not all specified what kind of care was needed. Therefore, the totals in Tables 14.3 and 14.4 are different from those in Table 14.2. In fiscal year 2000-01 full-time care of over 6 hours was requested by 147 callers, and 135 stated that they needed part-time care of less than 6 hours (see Table 14.3).

Some of those callers also specified that they needed care in non-traditional hours. Non-traditional hours are those between 6 pm and 6 am, as well as weekend and summer hours. Twenty-six callers needed care before or after school, 35 needed summer care, and

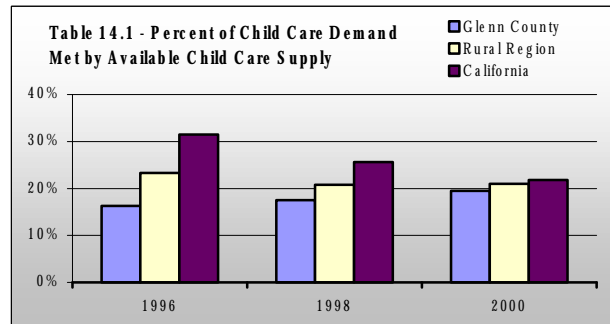
**Table 14.1 - Child Care Demand and Supply, 1996, 1998, and 2000**

Year	Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	Number of Slots	Child Care Demand <sup>1</sup>	% of Demand Met <sup>2</sup>	% of Demand Met <sup>2</sup>	% of Demand Met <sup>2</sup>
1996	564	3,453	16.3	17.5	19.5
1998	759	3,251	23.3	20.8	21.0
2000	986	3,127	31.5	25.6	21.8
1998-00 % Chg	29.2	-3.8	8.2	4.8	0.8
1996-00 % Chg	74.8	-9.4	15.2	8.1	2.3

Note<sup>1</sup> : Children needing child care (children with working parents).

Note<sup>2</sup> : Percent of the estimated need for licensed care for children of all ages met by licensed child care supply in the area.

Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral, The 2001 California Child Care Portfolio



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**Table 14.2 - Ages Of Children Requiring Child Care, Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Infants	131	11	201	17	69	6
Preschool	193	16	284	24	94	8
School-Age	161	13	374	31	86	7
Totals	485	40	859	72	249	21

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

42 needed care during weekends or nights (see Table 14.4).

Reasons for child care demand were given by 177 parents. Since fiscal year 1999-00 two additional categories were added to include mildly ill children and children with special needs as reasons for parents to request child care (see Table 14.5).

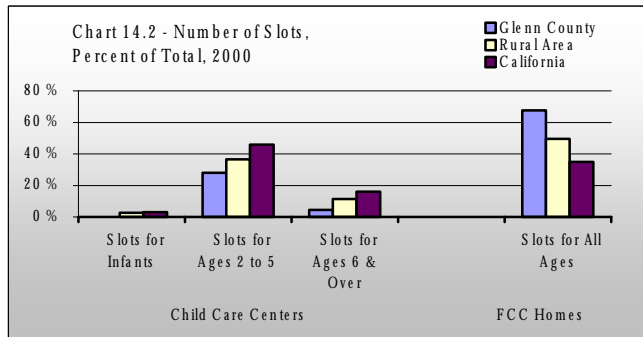


Table 14.6 displays where the child care is needed. In fiscal year 2000-01, no one requested care in the town of Artois while 160 requested child care in the City of Orland, 86 in the City of Willows, and 4 in Hamilton City. Calls from all other areas were added to the closest community mentioned above. These figures only count each child once.

**Table 14.3 - Type of Care Requested, Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Full-Time (6+hrs)	174	15	167	14	147	12
Part-Time (-6hrs)	136	11	179	15	135	11
Totals	310	26	346	29	282	24

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

**Table 14.4 - Requests for Non-Traditional Hours, Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Before/After Schl	65	5	357	30	26	2
Summer	7	1	294	25	35	3
Other (Wknds, Nght)	60	5	335	28	42	4

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

**Table 14.5 - Reasons Parents Need Child Care, Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Employed	106	9	226	19	104	9
Looking For Work	93	8	59	5	28	2
In School/Training	26	2	56	5	40	3
Other Parental Nds	0	0	8	1	3	0
CPS/Respite	7	1	4	0	2	0
Alternate/Backup	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mildly Ill Child	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Child/Special Needs	n/a	n/a	6	1	0	0
Total	233	19	359	30	177	15

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

**Table 14.6 - Number Of Child Care Referrals, Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Artois	9	1	11	1	0	0
Orland	157	13	474	40	160	13
Willows	149	12	238	20	86	7
Hamilton City	18	2	32	3	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

## 14.2 Licensed Providers

Family day care homes are private child care businesses that operate in residential buildings. These providers can be licensed with two different capacities: up to 8 children or up to 14 children. Licenses are issued by the California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing.

Table 14.7 indicates the number of licensed family day care homes enrolled in the Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services' referral program as well as the combined licensed capacity of family child care homes and other licensed child care centers.

A total of 14 child care centers and 75 family child care homes in Glenn County in 2000 provided the county with 986 slots. This indicated a 29.9 percent increase since 1998 and 74.8 percent increase since 1996.

Glenn County has no slots for infants and has fewer slots for ages 2 to 5 (28 percent) compared to the rural region (36.5 percent of slots) and California (45.8 percent of slots). In 2000 as a percentage of the total number of slots, Glenn County showed a higher availability of slots in family child care homes compared to the rural region and California (see Chart 14.2).

**Table 14.7 - Child Care Supply**

	Glenn County					Rural Area		California	
	1996	1998	2000	1998-00 % Chg	1996-00 % Chg	1998-00 % Chg	1996-00 % Chg	1998-00 % Chg	1996-00 % Chg
	Number of Centers <sup>1</sup>	9	12	14	16.7	55.6	8.3	18.8	2.3
Slots for Infants	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	67.2	92.6	12.8	28.7
Slots: Ages 2 to 5	228	301	276	-8.3	21.1	1.6	12.5	0.1	3.3
Slots: Ages 6 & Over	0	44	44	0.0	0.0	7.8	40.3	11.4	22.0
Number of FCC Homes <sup>2</sup>	46	53	75	41.5	63.0	13.1	13.9	4.3	4.8
Slots for All Ages	336	414	666	60.9	98.2	24.3	40.1	20.8	32.3

Note<sup>1</sup> : Number of licensed child care centers

Note<sup>2</sup> : Number of family child care homes

Source: California Child Care Resource & Referral, The 2001 California Child Care Portfolio

**Table 14.8 - Licensed Child Care Providers (Monthly Average), Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99	FY 1999-00	FY 2000-01
Artois	1	1	1
Orland	28	29	34
Willows	26	35	35
Hamilton City	2	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>74</b>

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

**Table 14.9 - Provider's Licensed Capacity (Monthly Average), Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99	FY 1999-00	FY 2000-01
Artois	8	7	7
Orland	225	232	280
Willows	208	281	291
Hamilton City	18	27	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>614</b>

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

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**Table 14.10 - Exempt Child Care Providers, Glenn County**

	FY 1998-99	FY 1999-00	FY 2000-01
Monthly Total (Average)	103	134	161

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

slots while 35 licensed child care providers operated in the City of Willows offering an average monthly capacity of 291 slots (see Tables 14.8 and 14.9). The capacity figures indicate the maximum number of children the providers are allowed to accept, however, they may choose to operate below their licensed capacity.

Table 14.10 shows the number of children in the program that are attended by exempt child care providers. Those providers are also enrolled in the program, but they are not required to have a license, as long as they only take care of one family. If the provider is not directly related to the family, the provider must go through a background check.

The number of child care centers enrolled in the program is provided in Table 14.11. Center-based programs can be publicly or privately operated. These programs operate in a place other than the providers home. Centers are divided in four categories: for profit pre-schools, public part-day/part-year centers, public full-day/full-year centers, and public full-day/part-year centers. Part-year centers are centers that only operate during the school year and full-year centers operate during the whole year. Part-day centers operate for less than six hours a day, and full day centers operate for over six hours a day. Table 14.12 shows the licensed capacity of those centers. Centers tend to run at their full licensed capacity.

**Table 14.11 - Glenn County Center Programs**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
For Profit Pre-Schools	38	3	47	4	48	4
Pblc Prt-Day/Prt-Year Cntrs	84	7	120	10	80	7
Pblc Fl-Day/Full-Year Cntrs	36	3	36	3	36	3
Pblc Fl-Day/Part-Year Cntrs	0	0	0	0	36	3
Total	158	13	203	17	200	17

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

**Table 14.12 - Glenn County Center's Licensed Capacity (Averaged Full-Time Slots)**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
For Profit Pre-Schools	584	49	651	54	660	55
Pblc Prt-Day/Prt-Year Cntrs	1584	132	2496	208	1520	127
Pblc Fl-Day/Full-Year Cntrs	864	72	864	72	792	66
Pblc Fl-Day/Part-Year Cntrs	0	0	0	0	1476	123
Total	3032	253	4011	334	4448	371

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

Table 14.8 indicates the number of licensed child care providers enrolled in the Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services' referral program. Table 14.9 shows the combined licensed capacity of those providers. In fiscal year 2000-01, 34 licensed child care providers operated in the City of Orland offering an average monthly capacity of 280

### 14.3 Subsidized Child Care

Tables 14.13 and 14.14 show the number of families and children who are receiving subsidized child care payments. The funding for the subsidized child care provided by the Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services comes from the federal government (61 percent) and from the State of California (39 percent). No resources are obtained from local sources.

In fiscal year 2000-01, on average 183 families (308 children) in Glenn County were receiving subsidized child care (see Tables 14.13, 14.14).

**Table 14.13 - Glenn County Families Receiving Subsidized Child Care**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Ap Program	n/a	n/a	532	44	590	49
Calworks Stg. 1	n/a	n/a	711	59	509	42
Calworks Stg. 2	n/a	n/a	320	27	674	56
Calworks Stg. 3	n/a	n/a	256	21	395	33
<b>Total # of Families</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1819</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>183</b>

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

**Table 14.14 - Children In Subsidized Child Care**

	FY 1998-99		FY 1999-00		FY 2000-01	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Ap Program	n/a	n/a	1101	92	1077	90
Calworks Stg. 1	n/a	n/a	1404	117	896	75
Calworks Stg. 2	n/a	n/a	698	58	1054	88
Calworks Stg. 3	n/a	n/a	525	44	664	55
<b>Total # of Families</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>3728</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>3691</b>	<b>308</b>

Source: Glenn County Office of Education, Child and Family Services

### 14.4 Foster Care

There are two types of foster care: child welfare supervised foster care and probation supervised foster care. This section focuses entirely on child welfare supervised foster care.

Although the foster care caseload in Glenn County varies from year to year, there was a decrease of 21.3 percent between 1990 and 2001 (see Table 14.15, Chart 14.4).

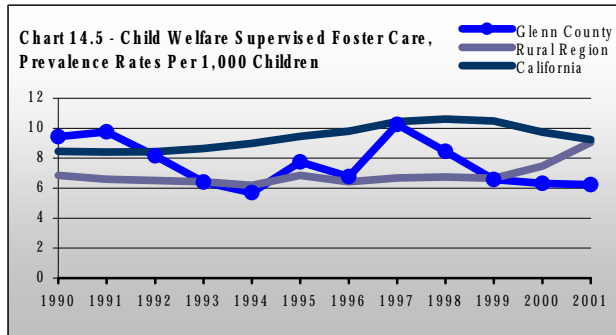
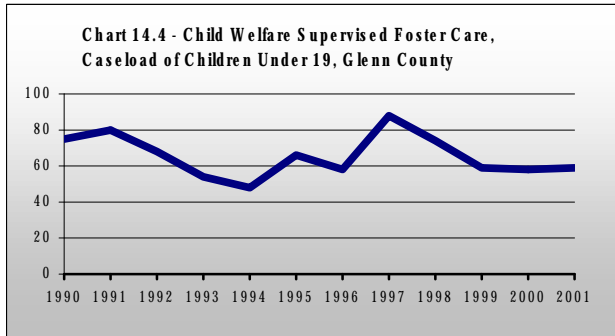
On average between 1990 and 2001, the prevalence rates per 1,000 children increased by 7.7 percent annually in Glenn County, by 6.9 percent in the rural region, and by 9.4 percent in California (see Table 14.15, Chart 14.5).

**Table 14.15 - Child Welfare Supervised Foster Care, Prevalence Rates per 1,000 Children**

Year	Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	Caseload <19	Population (0-18)	Prevalence per 1,000 Children	Prevalence per 1,000 Children	Prevalence per 1,000 Children
1990	75	7,939	9.4	6.8	8.5
1991	80	8,204	9.8	6.6	8.4
1992	68	8,342	8.2	6.5	8.4
1993	54	8,418	6.4	6.4	8.7
1994	48	8,408	5.7	6.2	9.0
1995	66	8,525	7.7	6.9	9.4
1996	58	8,563	6.8	6.4	9.8
1997	88	8,591	10.2	6.7	10.4
1998	74	8,756	8.5	6.7	10.6
1999	59	8,979	6.6	6.7	10.5
2000	58	9,173	6.3	7.5	9.7
2001	59	9,447	6.2	9.0	9.3

Note: Due to missing county values, totals will not match totals by age, race, or placement type.

Source: Needell, B., Webster, D., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Brookhart, A., Lery, B., Shaw, T., & Kim, H. (2002). *Child Welfare Services Reports for California*



### 14.5 Child Protection Services

Between 1998 and 2000, Glenn County was showing a higher percentage of children 0 to 17 with maltreatment referrals compared to the rural region and California as a whole (see Chart 14.6). In 2000 for every 1,000 children 0 to 17 years old, 101 children in Glenn County, 92 children in the rural region, and 53 children in California had maltreatment referrals (see Table 14.16, Chart 14.6).

Between 1998 and 2000, Glenn County showed higher prevalence rates of children with maltreatment referrals compared to the rural region and significantly higher prevalence rates compared to California.

Since 1998 the prevalence rates of children with maltreatment referrals increased by 7.0 percent in Glenn County, by 4.7 percent in the rural region, and by 3.1 percent in California.

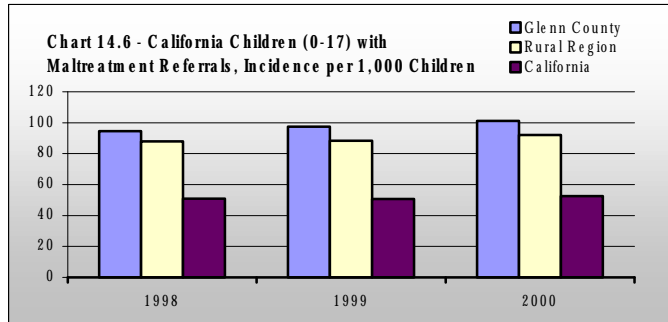
In 2000 for every 1,000 children 0 to 17 years old, 27 had substantiated cases in Glenn County, 19 had substantiated cases in the rural region, and 12 had substantiated cases in California (see Table 14.17, Chart 14.7).

Between 1998 and 2000, the prevalence rates of children with substantiated cases increased by 28.6 percent in Glenn County and by 2.2 percent in the rural region, and decreased by 0.9 percent in California as a whole.

**Table 14.16 - California Children (0-17) with Maltreatment Referrals, 1998-2000**

Year	Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	Child Population (0-17)	Number of Cases	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Incidence per 1,000 Children
1998	8,315	787	94.6	87.9	51.0
1999	8,488	828	97.5	88.4	50.7
2000	8,672	878	101.2	92.0	52.6

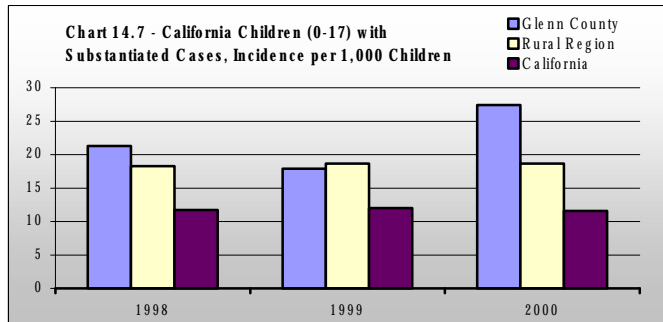
Source: Center for Social Services Research, Berkeley



**Table 14.17 - California Children (0-17) with Substantiated Cases, 1998-2000**

Year	Glenn County			Rural Region	California
	Child Population (0-17)	Number of Cases	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Incidence per 1,000 Children	Incidence per 1,000 Children
1998	8,315	177	21.3	18.3	11.7
1999	8,488	152	17.9	18.7	12.0
2000	8,672	238	27.4	18.7	11.6

Source: Center for Social Services Research, Berkeley



# 15. Crime

## 15.1 Reported Crime and Crime Rates

Reported violent crimes in Glenn County have been decreasing over the last three years, according to the California Department of Justice (see Table 15.2); the state and rural region have seen a similar trend (Table 15.4).

**Table 15.1 - Glenn County Property Crimes**

Year	Burglary	Motor-Vehicle Theft	Total
1997	253	72	325
1998	228	51	279
1999	225	69	294
2000	172	97	269

Source: California Department of Justice

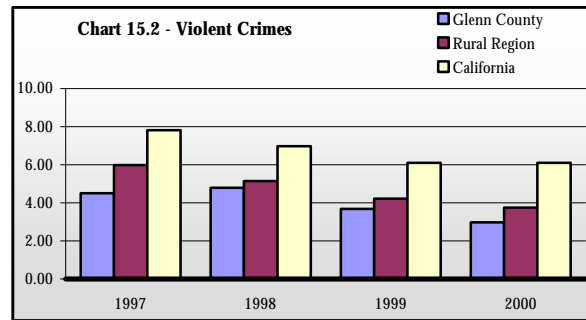
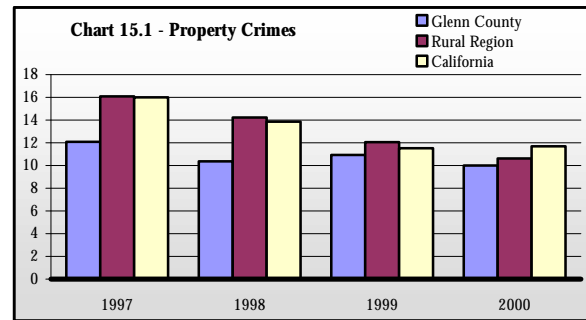
**Table 15.2 - Glenn County Violent Crimes**

Year	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
1997	0	10	7	104	121
1998	3	6	8	112	129
1999	1	8	10	80	99
2000	1	4	11	64	80

Source: California Department of Justice

Property crimes in Glenn County (Table 15.1) have fluctuated over the last four years. In the rural region and California these crimes have been on a steady decline over the last four years (Table 15.3).

The rates shown in Tables and Charts 15.3 and 15.4 were calculated using population figures from the California Department of Justice and represent a rate per 1,000 people.



**Table 15.3 - Total Property Crimes**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	325	12.1	16.1	16.0
1998	279	10.4	14.2	13.9
1999	294	10.9	12.1	11.5
2000	269	10.0	10.6	11.7

Source: California Department of Justice

**Table 15.4 - Total Violent Crimes**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	121	4.50	5.98	7.81
1998	129	4.80	5.14	6.97
1999	99	3.68	4.21	6.11
2000	80	2.97	3.74	6.10

Source: California Department of Justice

**15.2 Criminal Justice Personnel**

The number of Glenn County criminal justice personnel has been steadily increasing at an average of 12 percent a year during the last four years. The rural region has also seen an increase in the number of criminal justice personnel, but at a slower rate of approximately 3 percent each year. The state's numbers have increased by about 2 percent a year.

**Table 15.5 - Glenn County Criminal Justice Personnel**

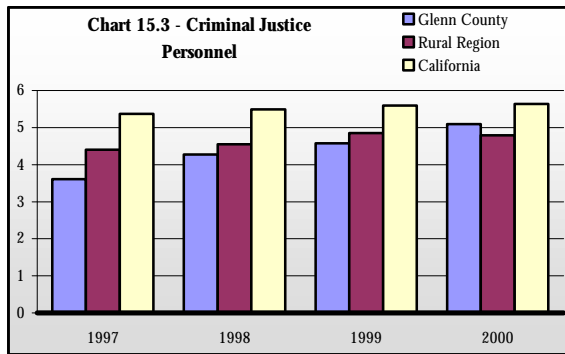
Year	Law		
	Enforcement	Prosecution	Trial Courts
1997	72	15	2
1998	76	16	2
1999	77	16	2
2000	87	17	2

Source: California Department of Justice

**Table 15.6 - Criminal Justice Personnel**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	97	3.6	4.4	5.4
1998	115	4.3	4.6	5.5
1999	123	4.6	4.9	5.6
2000	137	5.1	4.8	5.6

Source: California Department of Justice



Criminal justice personnel include state and federal-ly funded positions as well as locally funded positions. State agencies are not included. Law enforcement personnel counts were obtained from surveys conducted on October 31 of each year. All other counts shown here were obtained from surveys taken on June 30.

**15.3 Crime Expenditures**

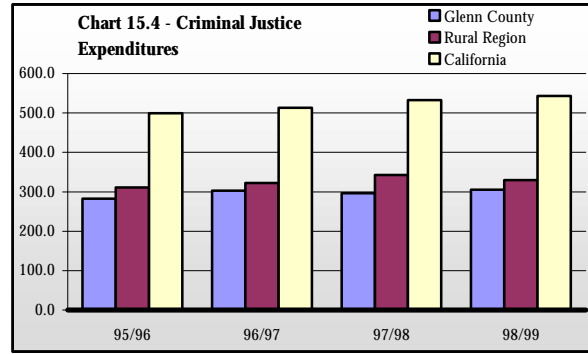
According to the California Department of Justice, Glenn County's criminal expenditures have remained steady over the last four years, while the state's expenditures have increased rapidly.

Criminal justice expenditures include the amount of money spent in a fiscal year. The data include employee salaries and benefits as well as services and supplies. Capital expenditures and construction and maintenance of structures are not included in the data. All criminal justice expenditures are provided by taxpayer money, whether directly from local sources or filtered down through the state. In this section, state agencies are not included in the county numbers.

**Table 15.7 - Criminal Justice Expenditures**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
95/96	\$7,607,000	282.8	311.0	499.1
96/97	\$8,138,000	302.5	322.5	513.2
97/98	\$7,980,000	296.7	342.5	532.8
98/99	\$8,207,000	305.1	329.7	543.0

Source: California Department of Justice

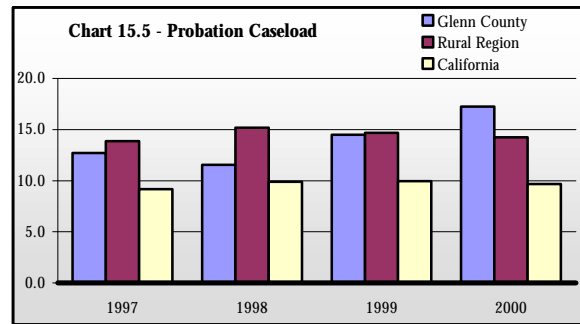


### 15.4 Probation Caseload

The number of probation caseloads in Glenn County has been rising more rapidly over the last four years, compared to a slower rate of increase in the rural region and the State of California.

Probation can serve to allow those convicted of lesser crimes to serve time outside criminal justice facilities. (Violent crime offenders normally do not receive this privilege.) This helps to effectively utilize facility space and taxpayer money.

The data here include adults on active probation as of December 31 of each year. As of 1998, caseload labels were changed from Superior Courts and Lower Courts to felony offense and misdemeanor offense due to court consolidations.



**Table 15.8 - Glenn County Probation Caseload**

Year	Felony Offense	Misdemeanor Offense	Total
1997	293	49	342
1998	250	61	311
1999	274	116	390
2000	312	152	464

Source: California Department of Justice

**Table 15.9 - Total Probation Caseload**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	342	12.7	13.9	9.2
1998	311	11.6	15.2	9.9
1999	390	14.5	14.7	10.0
2000	464	17.2	14.3	9.7

Source: California Department of Justice

### 15.5 Jail Population Survey

The adult jail population in Glenn County has been increasing over the last four years and has almost doubled since 1997. Comparatively the rural region and the state have had little change since then, with only a slight increase in 1998.

Types of local detention facilities included in the data are Types II through IV. Type I data was not included, as few of these facilities exist in the North state.

Type II facilities are used to detain persons awaiting trial, arraignment, or sentencing.

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Type III facilities are used only for those people convicted or sentenced after trial.

Type IV facilities are used or partially used to house inmates that are eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work or education services and other programs that allow involvement within the community.

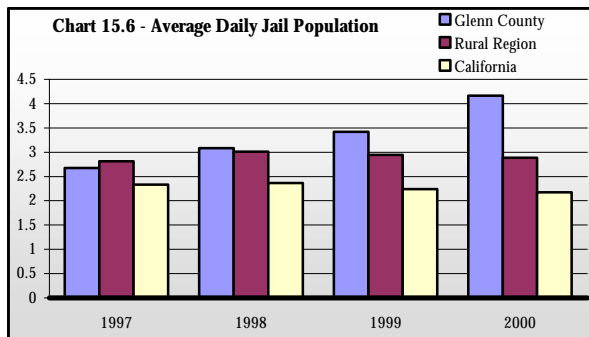
All data consists of annual counts, with the exception of the 2000 data, which was only reported for the third quarter of the fiscal year.

**Table 15.10 - Average Daily Jail Population (Type II, III & IV Facilities)**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	72	2.7	2.8	2.3
1998	83	3.1	3.0	2.4
1999	92	3.4	2.9	2.2
2000	112	4.2	2.9	2.2

Source: California Department of Justice

Incarcerated persons are included in the total population (Section 1.1). To obtain the total non-incarcerated population, subtract figures in this section (15.5) from the total population.



**15.6 Drug and Alcohol Related Crimes**

The number of drug offenses in Glenn County has increased in the last four years by approximately 24 percent (see Table 15.11). In the rural region and the state, these numbers have declined slightly. These numbers include cases where an arrest has been made involving marijuana, narcotics, or other drugs considered dangerous and/or illegal, according to the California Department of Justice.

The number of DUI (driving under the influence) arrests has declined since 1998, matching a similar trend in the rural region. In California the number has changed little as a rate per 1,000 people.

**Table 15.11 - Drug Offenses**

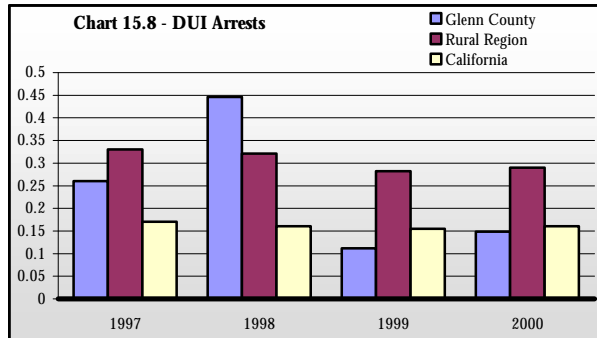
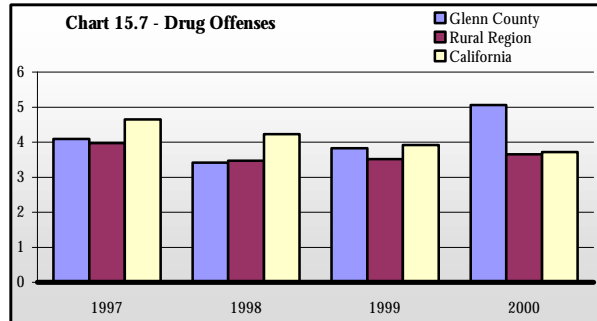
Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	110	4.1	4.0	4.6
1998	92	3.4	3.5	4.2
1999	103	3.8	3.5	3.9
2000	136	5.1	3.7	3.7

Source: California Department of Justice

**Table 15.12 - Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Arrests**

Year	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	7	0.3	0.3	0.2
1998	12	0.4	0.3	0.2
1999	3	0.1	0.3	0.2
2000	4	0.1	0.3	0.2

Source: California Department of Justice



### 15.7 Youth/Juvenile Crime

The number of total juvenile arrests shown in Table 15.13 and Chart 15.13 include misdemeanor and felony offenses committed by juveniles age 10-17.

Misdemeanor offenses can range from theft, assault and battery, drug possession, breaking liquor laws, and/or being a minor in possession of alcohol to status offenses, including truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations.

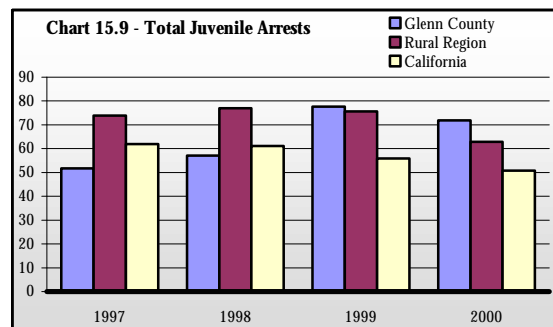
Felony offenses can include violent offenses such as homicide and rape (neither of which were reported in Glenn County between 1997 and 2000 with the exception of two rape offenses in 1999). Felony offenses can also include property offenses, drug offenses, and others such as driving under the influence and possession of weapons.

Table 15.13 - Total Juvenile Arrests (Age 10-17)

	Glenn County		Rural Region	California
	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
1997	212	51.7	73.9	61.9
1998	211	57.0	77.0	61.1
1999	295	77.6	75.6	55.8
2000	273	71.8	62.8	50.8

Source: California Department of Justice

While the population of individuals age 10-17 has decreased in Glenn County by approximately 300 since 1997, the number of juvenile arrests have increased by 20 percent, according to the California Department of Justice. In comparison the rates for California and the rural region have decreased by almost 10 percent.



**15.8 Gang-Related Crimes**

Table 15.14 indicates gang-related crime between January 1 and September 30, 2001. Based on these figures, there was a 9 percent county-wide decrease in projected violent criminal gang activity between 2000 and 2001. In the City of Orland, a similar projected decrease of 7 percent was also recorded for violent gang crimes.

Overall figures for total crimes were not available for individual areas.

**Table 15.14 - Gang-Related Crimes**

	<i>Willows Gang</i>	<i>Orland Gang</i>	<i>Other County Areas (inc. Hamilton City) Gang</i>	<i>Total Gang</i>
<b>VIOLENT</b>				
Homicide	0	0	0	0
Forcible Rape	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	20	1	21
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	1	20	1	22
<i>PROJECTED VIOLENT</i>	1	27	1	29
<b>NON-VIOLENT</b>				
Burglary	0	5	0	5
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	1	0	1
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	0	6	0	6
<i>PROJECTED NON-VIOLENT</i>	0	8	0	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	1	26	1	28
<i>PROJECTED TOTAL</i>	1	35	1	37

Source: Glenn Communities Working Together

## 16. Voter Information

### 16.1 Voter Registration

As of February 2002, 70.1 percent were registered to vote in Glenn County, 73.0 percent of residents were registered to vote in the rural region, and 71.0 percent were registered to vote in California (see Table 16.2).

**Table 16.1 - Voter Registration as of February 19, 2002**

Political Affiliation	Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Eligible to Register	16,550	n/a	756,359	n/a	21,507,390	n/a
Registered to Vote <sup>1</sup>	11,603	70.1	552,044	73.0	15,280,808	71.0

Note <sup>1</sup>: Registered to vote shows percent of total eligible to vote. Political parties show percent of total registered to vote.

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Division

### 16.2 Political Party Membership

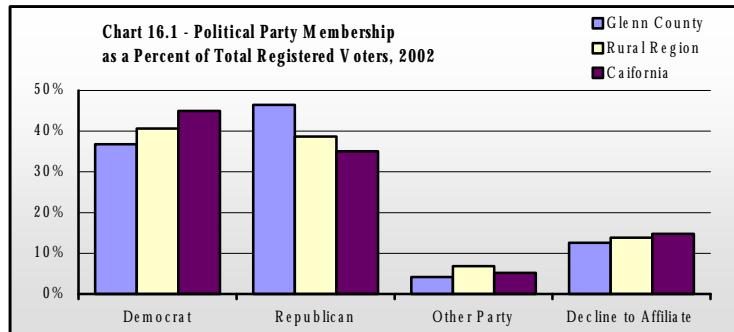
Most of the voters in Glenn County as well as in the rural region and California as a whole are either Democrats or Republicans.

As of February 2002, Glenn County's population was comprised of 36.8 percent Democrats and 46.5 percent Republicans. Compared to the rural region and California as a whole, Glenn County has the lowest percentage of Democrats and the highest percentage of Republicans (see Table 16.2, Chart 16.1).

**Table 16.2 - Political Party Membership as of February 19, 2002**

Political Affiliation	Glenn County		Rural Region		California	
	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Democrat	4,270	36.8	224,301	40.6	6,873,476	45.0
Republican	5,390	46.5	213,644	38.7	5,354,358	35.0
American Independent	312	2.7	14,846	2.7	309,174	2.0
Green	36	0.3	12,026	2.2	146,251	1.0
Libertarian	47	0.4	4,313	0.8	92,318	0.6
Natural Law	9	0.1	650	0.1	49,924	0.3
Reform	19	0.2	2,319	0.4	67,072	0.4
Miscellaneous	64	0.6	3,556	0.6	133,416	0.9
Decline to Affiliate	1,456	12.5	76,389	13.8	2,254,819	14.8

Source: California Secretary of State, Elections Division



## 17. Grindstone Rancheria

### 17.1 Total Population and Population by Age

Between 1990 and 2000, Grindstone Rancheria experienced an average annual growth rate of 6.0 percent showing an overall increase of population by 60.4 percent for 10 years (see Table 17.1, Chart 17.1).

Between 1990 and 2000, persons age 10 to 14 and 45 to 54 decreased in number within Grindstone Rancheria. There were significant increases in persons age 35 to 44, 20 to 24, and 5 to 9 year olds (see Table 17.1, Chart 17.1).

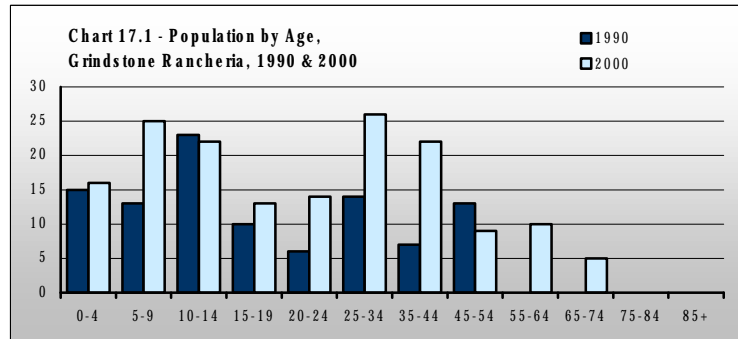
In 2000 Grindstone Rancheria had the greatest percentage of adults age 25-34 and 34-44 (16.0 and 13.6 percent of total population respectively) and children age 5-9 and 10-14 (15.4 and 13.6 percent of population respectively).

Grindstone Rancheria did not have a population of 75 and older in either 1990 or 2000.

**Table 17.1 - Population by Age, Grindstone Rancheria, 1990 & 2000**

	1990		2000	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Total	101	100.0	162	100.0
0-4	15	14.9	16	9.9
5-9	13	12.9	25	15.4
10-14	23	22.8	22	13.6
15-19	10	9.9	13	8.0
20-24	6	5.9	14	8.6
25-34	14	13.9	26	16.0
35-44	7	6.9	22	13.6
45-54	13	12.9	9	5.6
55-64	0	0.0	10	6.2
65-74	0	0.0	5	3.1
75-84	0	0.0	0	0.0
85+	0	0.0	0	0.0

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



### 17.2 Educational Attainment

About 3.0 percent of Grindstone Rancheria's population in 2000 received less than a 9th grade education compared to 38.2 percent in 1990. In 2000 66.7 percent attended high school without completing graduation requirements compared to 61.8 percent in 1990 (see Table 17.2, Chart 17.2).

The percentage of students who graduated high school reached 7.6 percent in 2000 compared to 0 percent in 1990.

The percentage of the total population that had attended some college without completing graduation requirements reached 21.2 percent in 2000 compared to 0 percent in 1990.

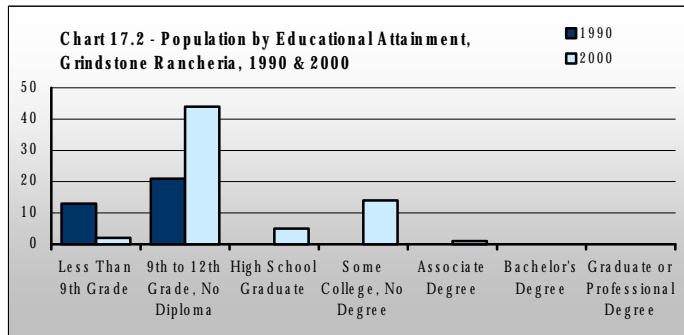
In addition, 1.5 percent of Grindstone Rancheria residents had obtained an associate degree in 2000.

**Table 17.2 - Educational Attainment, Persons 25 Years and Over, Grindstone Rancheria, 1990 & 2000**

Education	1990		2000	
	Number	Total	Number	Total
Population 25 Years and Over	34	33.7	66	40.7
Less Than 9th Grade	13	12.9	2	1.2
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	21	20.8	44	27.2
High School Graduate	0	0.0	5	3.1
Some College, No Degree	0	0.0	14	8.6
Associate Degree	0	0.0	1	0.6
Bachelor's Degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graduate or Professional Degree	0	0.0	0	0.0

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

Therefore, between 1990 and 2000, the educational level of Grindstone Rancheria's population increased significantly. In 1990 none of the Grindstone Rancheria's residents had completed high school graduation requirements. By 2000 30.3 percent of the population had completed high school or a more advanced degree (see Table 17.2, Chart 17.2).



### 17.3 Employment Status

Labor force refers to the total civilian labor force and includes people age 16 and older who are working or looking for work and who are not in the military.

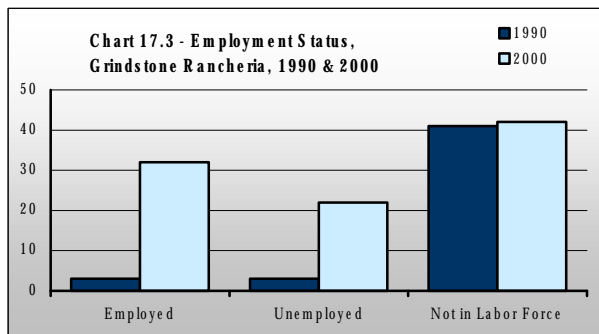
**Table 17.3 - Employment Status, Population 16 Years and Over, Grindstone Rancheria, 1990 & 2000**

	1990		2000	
Population 16 and Over	47	100.0 %	96	100.0 %
Employed	3	6.4 %	32	33.3 %
Unemployed	3	6.4 %	22	22.9 %
Not in Labor Force	41	87.2 %	42	43.8 %
Unemployment Rate	50.0 %		41.5 %	

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

Between 1990 and 2000, the labor force in Grindstone Rancheria increased annually by an average of 80.0 percent. It reached 54 people in 2000 compared to 6 people in 1990.

The number of employed increased from 6.4 percent of the population 16 years and over in 1990 to 33.3 percent in 2000. The number of unemployed increased from 6.4 percent of the population 16 years and over in 1990 to 22.9 percent in 2000 (see Table 17.3, Chart 17.3).



Although there was a decrease in the unemployment rate in Grindstone Rancheria, it was still considerably high in 2000 reaching 41.5 percent (see Table 17.3, Chart 17.3).

### 17.4 Household Income and Poverty Rates

Overall, Grindstone Rancheria showed an increase in household income. In 1990 50.0 percent of the households in Grindstone Rancheria had a household income of \$10,000 or less. By 2000 26.3 percent of households in Grindstone Rancheria had a household income of \$10,000 or less, 7.9 percent of households had \$10,000 to \$14,999, 34.2 percent had \$15,000 to \$24,999, and 31.6 percent had \$25,000 or more (see Table 17.4, Chart 17.4).

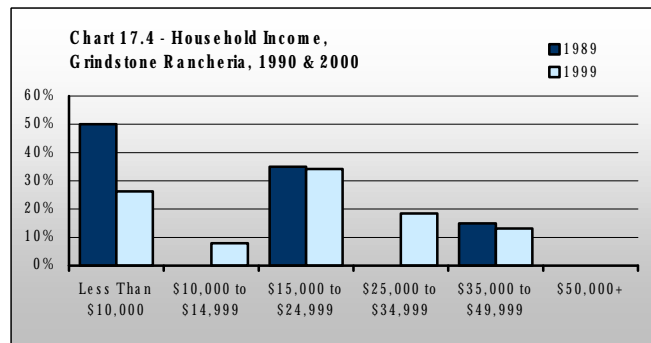
Grindstone Rancheria's 1989 median household income of \$12,500 and 1999 median household income of \$20,714 indicated an increase of 65.7 percent over 10 years.

Between 1989 and 1999, Grindstone Rancheria's poverty rates decreased from 48.5 percent to 41.5 percent (see Table 17.4, Chart 17.4).

**Table 17.4 - Household Income and Poverty Rates, Grindstone Rancheria, 1989 & 1999**

	1989		1999	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Households	20	19.8	38	23.5
Less Than \$10,000	10	9.9	10	6.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	0	0.0	3	1.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7	6.9	13	8.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	0	0.0	7	4.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3	3.0	5	3.1
\$50,000+	0	0.0	0	0.0
Median Household Income	\$12,500		\$20,714	
Poverty Rates	48.5%		41.5%	

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



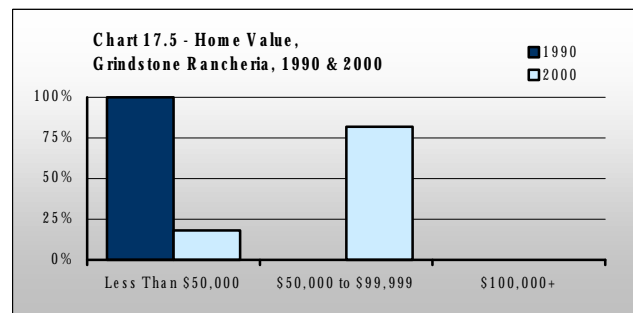
### 17.5 Home Value

According to the data, home value in Grindstone Rancheria showed a significant increase between 1990 and 2000. In 1990 all owner-occupied housing units in Grindstone Rancheria were valued at \$50,000 or less. By 2000, 18.2 percent of the owner-occupied housing units in Grindstone Rancheria valued \$50,000 or less and the remaining 81.8 percent of the housing units were valued from \$50,000 to \$99,999 (see Table 17.5, Chart 17.5).

**Table 17.5 - Home Value (Owner-Occupied Housing Units), Grindstone Rancheria, 1990 & 2000**

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number of Units	9	8.9%	11	6.8%
Less Than \$50,000	9	8.9%	2	1.2%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	0	0.0%	9	5.6%
\$100,000+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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



**17.6 Rent Value**

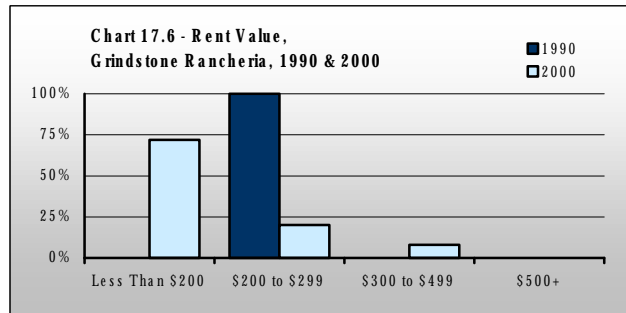
Between 1990 and 2000, the number of renter-occupied housing units in Grindstone Rancheria increased from 9 to 25.

In 1990 the rent varied from \$200 to \$299 for all of the renter-occupied housing units in Grindstone Rancheria. By 2000 for 72.0 percent of the renter-occupied units rent dropped to \$200 or less, for 20.0 percent of the units rent stayed in the range of \$200 to \$299, and for 8.0 percent of units rent increased to \$300 to \$499 (see Table 17.6, Chart 17.6).

**Table 17.6 - Rent Value (Renter-Occupied Housing Units), Grindstone Rancheria, 1999 & 2000**

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter-Occupied Units	9	9 %	25	15 %
<b>With Cash Rent:</b>				
Less Than \$200	0	0 %	18	11 %
\$200 to \$299	9	9 %	5	3 %
\$300 to \$499	0	0 %	2	1 %
\$500+	0	0 %	0	0 %
<b>No Cash Rent</b>	0	0 %	0	0 %

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



**17.7 Age of Housing Units**

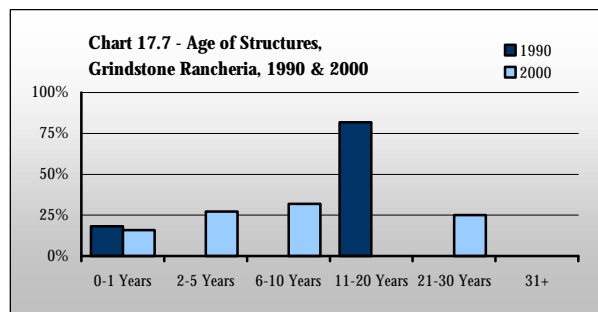
Most of the housing units in Grindstone Rancheria in 1990 were 11 to 20 years old (81.8 percent) with the remaining 18.2 percent being new housing (0 to 1 years old).

By 2000 25.0 percent of the housing units in Grindstone Rancheria were 21 to 30 years old, 31.8 percent were 6 to 10 years old, 27.3 percent were 2 to 5 years old, and 15.9 percent were less than a year old (see Table 17.7, Chart 17.7).

**Table 17.7 - Age of Structures, Grindstone Rancheria, 1990 & 2000**

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	22	21.8 %	44	27.2 %
0-1 Years	4	4.0 %	7	4.3 %
2-5 Years	0	0.0 %	12	7.4 %
6-10 Years	0	0.0 %	14	8.6 %
11-20 Years	18	17.8 %	0	0.0 %
21-30 Years	0	0.0 %	11	6.8 %
31+	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Census 1990 & 2000



## 18. Funding Received

### 18.1 Funding Received, Levels I, II, and III

The information in Section 18 provides data on funding received by the Glenn County Office of Education (GCOE), health services, probation, and social services. Each section is broken down into three levels of funding. The data were provided by the Glenn County Human Resource Agency.

The last column in Tables 18.1, 18.2, and 18.3 titled "Sharing Ratios (100%)" indicates the ratio of funding received at the federal, state, or county level. The information in this column is received from the stated level at 100% unless otherwise noted.

These notes refer to the corresponding allocations in each table. They reflect any special conditions on the funding received by these programs.

**Table 18.1 - Level I Funds**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratios (100%)
<b>Health Services</b>	DA : County General Fund	52,252	yes	Staff time - .5 FTE Probation Officer; .5 FTE Counselor	Drug Court participants	County
	PH : Dental Program	60,375	no	One-year program	Uninsured poor	County
	MH : Realignment	810,000	yes	Used as Matching Funds for Medi-Cal, Long term care of Mental Health Clients	Child/Adult indigent care	State
	PH : Realignment*	700,184	yes	For general public health services (e.g., environmental issues, immunizations, TB, CDC)	General population of county	State
<b>HS Subtotal</b>		<b>\$1,622,811</b>				
<b>Probation</b>	Court Fees & Costs	3,000	no	Collected from participants.	Youth on probation	State
	Drug Court Fees	1,500	no	Collected from participants.	Substance abusers	State
	Juvenile Traffic Fines	100	no	Traffic fines collected from juvenile offenders	Juvenile traffic offenders	State
	Traffic School	1,000	no	Fees collected from juvenile offenders	Juvenile traffic offenders	State
<b>Probation Subtotal</b>		<b>\$2,600</b>				
<b>Social Services (HRA)</b>	TANF Incentive Funds*	25,000	no	Flexible funding derived from reductions in welfare rolls	CalWORKs population	State
<b>Level I Funds Total</b>		<b>\$1,650,411</b>				

Source: Glenn County Human Resource Agency

Note: After MOE is reached, county share goes to 0%

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**Table 18.2 - Level II Funds**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratio (100%)
Health Services	PH : AIDS Education	54,000	no	One year program renewable yearly, state budget permitting	HIV/AIDS & at-risk individuals of all ages	State
	MH : CSOC*	287,500	yes	Provides services to SED children who are at risk of out of home placement RCL 12+	High-risk SED children	State
	DA : D/A SGF	112,156	yes	Provides substance abuse education and prevention assistance	Drug and alcohol clients	State
	DA : Drug Court Partnership*	133,023	yes	Provides direct court supervision, drug testing and other treatment.	Drug and alcohol clients	State
	MH : EPSDT	70,688	no	Provides specialty mental health services to children	Children with special mental health needs	State
	PH : Lead Poisoning Prevention	9,131	no	One-year program, renewable annually, state budget permitting		State
	MH : Managed Care	223,686	no	Provide services to mentally ill adults/children	Adults/Children w/ mental illness	State
	DA : Perinatal SGF	75,163	yes	Provides substance abuse education and prevention assistance to women w/children	Pregnant women or women with children	State
	PH : STD Control*	5,219	yes	Education and treatment services for those at-risk of contracting STDs	Chlamydia-infected individuals and at-risk populations	State
	PH : Tobacco Ed.*	150,000	yes	Must be used for tobacco use education and prevention assistance	General population of county	State
	PH : Wellness & Prevention*	56,282	yes	Health and wellness education; disease prevention assistance	Medically needy and CMSP eligible, w/focus on high-risk	State
<b>HS Subtotal</b>		<b>\$1,176,848</b>				
GCOE	AE : Court School	90,000	yes	Court School operations	Incarcerated youth/juvenile offenders	
	AE : Opportunity*	440,000	yes	Funds five classrooms 7th to 9th grade	7th-9th grade students at risk of dropping out of school due to attendance, behavior, or grades	State
	AE : Title I - N & D	7,000	yes	Reading & math readiness	Neglected and/or delinquent children	
	MDT : Lottery (III)	25,000	yes	Lottery K-12	Sp Ed Court, opportunity	State
	PAR*	17,900	no	Staff development	Certificated & classified staff	State
	School Safety/Violence	15,000	yes	Carl Washington Funds	Violence reduction; school safety	State
	SE : Local Property Tax	830,000	yes	Tax support for special ed	Special education age 0-22	County
	SE : Special Ed STATE BASE*	2,100,000	yes	Special ed - state base	Special education age 0-22 Glenn County	State
	SE : STATE ADA	623,000	yes	ADA transfer - special ed	Special education K-12	variable
	VT : Carl Perkins*	48,000	no	Follow state-prescribed plan for vocational/ academic/ technical Ed	High school students in vocational education	State
	VT : Workability   AE : GRIP (Gang Risk Intervention Program)*	126,000	no	Job readiness	Youth grade 6 through age 22 w/ disabilities & on active IEPs	State
	100,000	no	Intervention for youth at risk of gang involvement	Orland/Willows High School youth at-risk of gang involvement	State	
<b>GCOE Subtotal</b>		<b>\$4,421,900</b>				

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**Level II Funds, cont'd**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratios (100%)
<b>Probation</b>	AB 1913*	95,283	no	Initiate pre-employment and job training placement for 36 at risk youth	At risk youth 14-17	State
	Canine Drug Team*	9,000	no	Training and supplies	Substance abusers	County
	DOJ*	273,000	no	Staff time - substance abuse mental health counselor & accompanying administration expenses.	Substance abusers	75% State 25% County
	Drug Court - HRA Incentive \$'s*	25,000	no	Collected from participants.	Juvenile substance abusers	State
	Drug Testing*	7,500	no	Contribution/assistance for drug testing costs.	Prop. 36 clients.	State
	Juvenile Justice Commission*	1,350	no	Provide supplies and training for commission members.	Mandated commission use for training, supplies, misc.	County
	Motor Vehicle fines	16,000	no	Variable based on incoming fines	Adult/youth on probation	State
	Penalties - Court Mandated	4,400	no	Variable based on state-derived formula, court mandates, & number of offenders	Adults on probation	State
	Prop 36*	35,624	no	Staff time - 1 FTE probation officer	Substance abusers	State
	Public Safety Sales Tax - Juv. Hall	100,000	no	Variable from year to year	Juveniles	State
	Public Safety Sales Tax - Probation	191,007	no	Variable from year to year	Adults on probation	State
	Renaissance Program*	164,000	no	Provide 24 hr. service to domestic violence victims, individual and group counseling (2 senior program specialist and 1 clerical position)	Domestic violence victims	State
	Restitution 10% Rebate (SB 144)	2,000	no	% of restitution collected and reassigned.	Adults/youth on probation	State
	SARB (Student Absentee Review Board)*	22,408	no	Staff time - .5 FTE probation officer	Truant children	County
	SB90*	5,000	no	Helps pay for certain mandated activities directed toward target population, i.e. training	Domestic violence - sex offenders	State
	SB933*	6,924	no	Covers costs associated with the monthly visits to children in group homes.	Placement of children in foster/group care	State
	SHO Grant*	65,000	no	Staff time - 1 FTE deputy PO and .5 FTE clerical position) focuses on developing an interagency response to chronic & serious juvenile offenders	Repeat offenders	90% State 10% County
	STC*	14,681	no	Provides dollars to establish minimum standards for selection and training of juvenile counselors and probation officer	Staff training	State
	Systems of Care*	9,620	no	Staff time - .25 FTE PO	Children at risk of placement	State
	<b>Probation Subtotal</b>		<b>\$1,047,797</b>			

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**Level II Funds. Cont'd**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratios (100%)
<b>Social Services (HRA)</b>	APS/ IHSS : APS/CSBG	108,362	no	Adult services program admin (SWs, clerical & admin support, program costs)	Developmentally disabled adults; elderly over age 65	State
	APS/ IHSS : Special Circumstances	3,676	no	Assistance to SSI/SSP & IHSS/CAPI recipients for unanticipated "special" needs	SSI, SSP, IHSS, & CAPI recipients	State
	CalWORKs : WtW Matching funds	27,228	no	Youth Employment Services (YES) program & case management services	CalWORKs recipients w/ barriers to employment	State
	CWS : Other Allocations (a) SCIAP	3,129	no	Specialized care incentives/assistance program	FC or children in juvenile court system	
	CWS : Emancipated Youth Stipends	2,989	no	Support for emancipated FC youth - housing, text books, vocational training, etc.	ILP & YES participants; emancipated FC youth	State
	CWS : ILP State	20,267	no	Services for youth transitioning out of FC	Transitioning FC youth	State
	CWS : STOP	9,170	no	Expands daycare & aftercare programs for families w /at-risk children & youth	At-risk children & youth	54% Fed 32% State 14% County
	CBFRS	28,471	yes	Community-based family resource & support	Families in GC communities	Fed
	Children's Trust Fund	4,000	yes	Birth Certificates - discretionary funding w/service determination made via CICC	GC children & families	Fed
	CMSP	177,111	no	County Medical Services Program (CMSP)	Indigent population	State
	Medi-Cal Base & Staff Dev.	748,982	no	Medi-Cal eligibility determination	Low-income, potential Medi-Cal recipients	State
	Medi-Cal Procedural funds	147,390	no			State
	Realignment	1,700,000	no	Derived from state sales tax		State
	<b>Social Services Subtotal</b>		<b>\$2,980,775</b>			
<b>Level II Funds Total</b>		<b>\$9,627,320</b>				

Source: Glenn County Human Resource Agency

**Level I Special Conditions**

\*PH Realignment - funds are used for the county match required by categorical programs

\*TANF Incentive Funds - funds must be used for activities that speak to at least one of the four TANF goals; can be used as match

**Level II Special Conditions**

Glenn County Office of Education

\*Opportunity - Services provided through individual districts via MOUs

\*PAR - Funding may end 6/02

\*Special Ed STATE BASE - Special ed funds require assurances

\*Carl Perkins - Direct distribution to high school vocational programs

\*Workability I - Funding shifts between federal & state

\*GRIP - Renewable funding, but no rollover

Health Services

\*MH- CSOC - Collaborative with HRA, probation, and schools

\*Drug Court Partnership - Year 3 of a 4 year contract

\*STD Control - Two-year contract, \$5,219 per year

\*Tobacco Ed. - First year of a three-year contract

\*Wellness & Prevention - Three-year contract, \$56,262 per year, ends 3/31/04

Probation

\*AB 1913 - Received from Board of Corrections

\*Canine Drug Team - general purpose fund

\*DOJ - To Health Services, Year 1 (to 9/30/02) = \$151,816;

Year 2 (to 9/30/03) = \$121,927; \$10K allocated for drug testing

\*Drug Court/HRA Incentive Dollars - From HRA/Social Services - one time only item

\*Drug Testing - From Health Dept., available thru June 30, 2002, must use or lose

\*Juvenile Justice Commission - County General Fund dollars

\*Prop 36 - From Health Services

\*Renaissance Program - From HRA, one year funding, \$64,000 (TANF) and \$100,000 (Cal-Works)

\*SARB - In conjunction w/GCOE

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\*SB90 - From HRA/SSD, must apply for annually based on services provided or training completed.

\*SB933 - From HRA/SSD, renewed annually; reimbursed to probation. Uncapped at state

\*SHO Grant - From State DOJ, 3 yr. limit to grant, (1 PO, 1/2 clerk, infrastructure)

\*STC - From Board of Corrections; amount varies based on # of staff - \$503/staff from base, \$755/staff from core, use or lose \*Systems of Care - In collaboration w/Health Services

*Social Services*

\*APS/IHSS, APS/CSBG - CSBG portion is for outreach, \$3,754 MOE required

\*CalWorks, WtW Matching funds - funding ends in 2002/2003

\*CBFRS - primarily discretionary, but decisions are community-driven & funding requires documentation of community involvement

\*Children's Trust Fund - allocated to HRA/Community Action Division, CICC=Children's Interagency Coordinating Council

\*CMSP - State funding, very restrictive

\*Medi-Cal Base & Staff Dev. - small amount of funding left, very restrictive

\*Realignment - useable as county

**Glenn County: 2003 Economic, Demographic, Health, and Social Profile**

**Table 18.3 - Level III Funds**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratios (100%)
<b>Health Services</b>	MH : CalWORKs	99,000	no	Used for CalWORKs clients referred by HRA	CalWORKs Clients	Fed
	DA : CalWORKs	99,000	no	Used for CalWORKs clients referred by HRA	CalWORKs Clients	Fed
	MH : Medi-Cal	786,804	no	Provide specialty mental health services to adults & children	Medi-Cal population	Fed
	MH : PATH	3,486	no	Assist mentally ill clients that are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless	Homeless or close to homeless	Fed
	DA : SACPA (Prop 36)	234,533	yes	Court supervision, probation, drug testing, and a variety of other treatment services	Prop 36 clients	State
	DA : SACPA (Prop 36) Drug Testing	16,683	no	Drug testing of Prop 36 clients	Prop 36 clients	State
	MH : SAMSHA	96,734	no	Provide services to severely mentally ill adults and children	Severely Mentally ill Adults, Children, and Dual Diagnosis Clients	Fed
	DA : SAPT	509,844	yes	Primary, secondary, and residential treatment for substance abusing adults and children	Adults and Children at risk or actively abusing alcohol or drug	Fed
	PH : AFLP (Adolescent Family Life Prog)*	111,272	no	Supportive services to pregnant/parenting teens	Pregnant and Parenting adolescents and their children	64% Fed, 31% State, 5% County
	PH : Cal Learn*	30,000	no	Supportive services to assist pregnant or parenting teens in graduating from high school	CalWORKs Teen parents in approved education or training programs	
	PH : CCS*	180,851	no	One-year program renewable yearly dependent on state budget	Children under the age of 21 with CCS eligible medical conditions	41% Fed, 46% State, 13% County
	PH : CHDP*	151,341	no	Child Health & Disability Prevention - provides medical/dental care to eligible children	low-income children 0-20	59% Fed, 22% State, 19% County
	PH : CHDP Foster Care	61,038	no	Same as above, but specific to FC children	Medi-Cal pop. Ages 0-20; non Medi-Cal pop ages 0-18	54% Fed, 46% State
	PH : MCH (Maternal/Child Health)*	173,385	no	Provides mothers and children access to maternal and child health services	Pregnant/parenting females	48% Fed, 44% State, 8% County
<b>HS Subtotal</b>		<b>\$2,553,971</b>				

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**Level III Funds, cont'd**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratios (100%)
<b>GCOE</b>	MDT : IDEA LOCAL AS	34,422	yes	Special ed local assist	Special Education Age 0-22	Fed
	MDT : IDEA Local Assistance	460,493	yes	Special ed - fed base	Special Education Age 0-22	Fed
	MDT : IDEA LOCAL SD*	6,988	yes	Special ed local staff development	Special Education Age 0-22	State
	MDT : IDEA Preschool	41,018	yes	Special ed preschool	Preschool Special Education	Fed
	MDT : IDEA Preschool Loc	22,259	yes	Special ed local preschool	Special Education Age 0-22	Fed
	MDT : IDEA Preschool SD*	2,888	yes	Special ed pre staff development	Special Education Age 0-5	Fed
	MDT : IMF	3,900	yes	Instructional media purchases	State approval text K-8, 9-12	State
	LEA (Medi-Cal billing)*	15,000	yes	LEA Medi-Cal direct services	Medi-Cal eligible population	Fed
	MAA (Medi-Cal Administrative Activities)*	65,000	yes	Medi-Cal administrative activities	Low-income not already on Medi-Cal	Fed
	SE : Infant/Early Start	73,015.00	yes	Special ed Early Start	Infants Special Education	Fed
	SE : Low Incidence - IDEA*	2,600	yes	Equipment purchases for low incidence disabled	Disabled student pop - vision, hearing, orthopedically handicapped	Fed
	SE : Transportation	282,993	yes	Special ed - sp. transportation	Special Ed in need of transportation	State
	VT : Innovative Practices*	Unknown	yes	Vocational ed through Butte College	Potential Community College entrants/High School students	State
	VT : Transition Partnership Program*	98,000	yes	Vocational rehabilitation	Youth w/ADA eligible disabilities - disability must be present either 2 yrs before entering school or for up to 2 years after	State
<b>GCOE Subtotal</b>		<b>\$1,108,576</b>				
<b>Probation</b>	Adult Drug Ct.*	43,000	no	Staff time - PO to conduct suitability review/ case management services to Drug Court participants.	Substance abusers & drug court participants	Fed
	Rural Gang Initiative*	275,000	yes	Gang Intervention, community mobilization, creating social opportunities, organizational change and development and suppression to gang members. (3 outreach workers and 1 clerical position)	Children in gangs	Fed
	TANF*	93,000	no	Provides Juvenile Hall with staff that promotes self-sufficiency, personal responsibility, and family stability for the children at the hall	At risk families	Fed
	Title IV-E*	64,000	no	Reimbursement for costs associated with provision of services to youths who were reasonable candidates for foster care	At risk families	Fed
	<b>Probation Subtotal</b>		<b>\$475,000</b>			

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**Level III Funds,cont'd**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratios (100%)
<b>Social Services (HRA)</b>	CalWkWs : Fed/State - Single Allocation*	2,365,988	no	Admin services & related program support (eligibility and employment services)	Families w/absent/unemployed parent; income/property limits apply	61.3% Fed, 35% State, 3.7% County
	CalWkWs : SA/MH*	192,888	no	Assistance to CalWORKs recipients with SA and/or MH barriers	CalWORKs recipients w/SA and/or MH barriers	State
	CWS Base Allocation*	1,325,143	no	Child welfare services	Children at-risk of abuse/neglect	53% Fed, 33% State, 14% County
	CWS : (b) Teen Preg. Disincentive	4,946	no	Discourage out-of-wedlock pregnancies	Sexually active teens	
	CWS : (c) Live Scan	3,208	no	Law enforcement scan for prior incidents/offences	Foster parents	
	CWS : (d) CMS System Support Staff	28,391	no	Technical support for CWS/CMS computer system		
	CWS : (e) CWS/CMS Staff Dev.*	343,580	no	Staff development activities/training for CWS staff		
	CWS : (f) KinGap Savings	-9,468	no	Deducted from CWS base allocation		
	CWS : Adoptions County Counsel	10,000	no	Legal costs associated w/ adoptions process	FC/adopted youth	
	CWS Fed Augmentation*	71,464	no	Child welfare services	Children at-risk of abuse/neglect	Fed
	CWS State Augmentation	106,997	no	Child welfare services	Children at-risk of abuse/neglect	40% Fed, 60% State
	CWS : EA Foster Care Eligibility	465	no	Staff costs associated w/ determination of eligibility	FC youth	Fed

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**Level III Funds, cont'd**

Source Agency	Allocation Category	01/02 Allocation (\$)	Roll-over?	Funding Description	Target Population	Sharing Ratios (100%)
<b>Social Services (HRA), cont'd</b>	CWS : Foster Care - Admin	28,095	no	Admin suppt for FC prog; staff costs	FC youth	50% Fed, 37% State, 13% County
	CWS : Foster Family Homes	8,040	no	Recruitment/licensing costs for foster family homes	12-14 Foster Family Homes	50% Fed, 50% State
	CWS : Foster Parent Recruitment & Training*	2,000	no	Recruitment/training for foster parents	Potential foster parents/FC youth	
	CWS : Group Home Monthly Visits*	4,626	no	Group home visits conducted by CWS	FC/CWS youth in group homes	45% Fed, 55% State
	CWS : ILP Federal	39,315	no	Services for youth transitioning out of FC	Transitioning FC youth	Fed
	CWS : KinGap	973	no	Placements with family members	FC youth in relative care	Fed
	CWS : Post-Adoptive Services*	25,543	no	Services to assist families/youth after adoption	Adopted youth	Fed
	CWS : PSSF*	43,276	no	Family preservation & support plan	At-risk & CWS families	75% Fed, 25% State
	Food Stamps : NAFS	322,738	no	Food stamp eligibility & admin costs	Low-income w/no other public asst	49% Fed, 37% State, 14% County
	CAPIT*	74,539		Child abuse prevention, intervention, & treatment; CICC coordinator staff time	Children/Families in CPS, CHAT; children at risk of abuse	Fed
	Prob. : Group Home Monthly Visits	6,924	no	Group home visits conducted by probation (SB 933)	FC/Probation youth in group homes	45% Fed, 55% State
	Prob. : TANF Probation - Admin*	91,341	no	Juvenile assessment/treatment facilities; probation admin costs	Probationary youth	Fed
	<b>Social Services Subtotal</b>		<b>\$5,091,012</b>			
<b>Level III Total</b>		<b>\$9,228,559</b>				
<b>Total - All Levels</b>		<b>\$20,506,290</b>				

Source: Glenn County Human Resource Agency

Level III Special Conditions

Health Services

- \*AFLP - One year program renewable annually dependent on state budget, funding maximized
- \*Cal Learn - MOU w/HRA; \$1,650 per client, per year
- \*CCS - One year program renewable annually dependent on state budget, funding maximized
- \*CHDP - One year program renewable annually dependent on state budget, funding maximized
- \*MCH - One year program renewable annually dependent on state budget, funding, maximized

Glenn County Office of Education

- \*IDEA LOCAL SD - Staff development only
- \*IDEA Preschool SD - Staff development only
- \*LEA - Health Services/funding is to supplement programs developed by collaborative
- \*MAA - Medi-Cal Claiming for Outreach
- \*Low Incidence/IDEA - VI, HI & OH student equipment
- \*Innovative Practices - Butte College reimburses to GCOE; not federal fund, but very restrictive; expenditures/reimbursement varies
- \*Transition Partnership Program - Specific requirements for carryover, including zero participation, match certificated

Probation

- \*Adult Drug Ct. - Annual funding through Health Services, 1 PO/\$7500 for drug testing
- \*Rural Gang Initiative - From DOJ, 3-5 yrs, funding can roll over
- \*TANF - From HRA/SSD, annual time study claiming (capped)
- \*Title IV-E - HRA, annual time study claiming (uncapped)

Social Services

- \*Fed/State Single Allocation - Available dollars reduced over prior years' funding, \$137,622 MOE req'd, county share will change when MOE is met
- \*SA/MH - Contracted to Glenn County Health Services
- \*CWS Base Allocation - Federal share includes Titles IV-B, IV-E, XIX, and EA (TANF)
- \*(e) CWS/CMS Staff Dev. - Lab training for 14-county consortium
- \*CWS Fed Augmentation - Rolls into base allocation, for caseload reductions
- \*Foster Parent Recruitment & Training - Matched by county general funds at approx. 30%

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\*Group Home Monthly Visits - Matched at 350%

\*Post-Adoptive Services - Services provided in Chico

\*PSSF - contracted to HRA/CAD

\*CAPIT - Funding is fairly flexible provided activities are within current state focus, prevention is state focus for 2002, cannot be used as matched

\*TANF Probation /Admin - Allocated to Glenn County Probation Dept.

## Appendix

The list of services included in this section is not exhaustive. It is intended to show some of the services available to Glenn County residents.

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## **1. Children's Services**

### 1.1 Clinics that Provide CHDP Services

#### Chico

Rio Lindo Family Health Center ..... 342-4395

#### Corning

Chico Children Center..... 894-2047

Corning Medical Associates..... 824-4663

#### Hamilton City

Hamilton City Medical Clinic..... 826-3694

#### Orland

Orland Family Health Center..... 865-5544

#### Willows

Glenn Medical Center..... 934-1816

#### Oroville

Butte County Health Department..... 538-7533

Oroville Family Health Center..... 534-7500

### 1.2 Child Care/Children's Resources

Ident-A-Child..... 895-0535

Migrant Head Start..... 865-4018

Orland Day Care - Department of  
Child and Family Services..... 865-1145

### 1.3 Children's Health Programs

Child Health and Disabilities  
Prevention (CHDP)

(800)655-5418..... 934-6588

Early Intervention..... 897-4580/

(800)750-1101..... 222-4791

Immunizations - Glenn County  
Public Health Department

(800)655-5418..... 934-6588

### 1.4 Dental Providers for Medi-Cal

#### Chico

Access Dental..... 342-7500

Chico Dental Group..... 893-5334

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Orland

Orland Family Health Center..... 865-5561

Willows

Northern Valley Indian Health..... 934-6970

1.5 Disabilities

Association for Retarded

Citizens (ARC)..... 891-5865

California Children's Services (CCS)..... 934-6588

Far Northern Regional Center..... 895-8633

Shriners Hospital.....(415) 665-1100 x133

Social Security.....(800) 234-5772

1.6 Parenting

Butte College Parent..... 895-2582/ Education..... 895-1352

Glenn County Mental Health..... 934-6582

Mother of Twins Support

Terry Fry..... 892-0808

Vicki Wallen..... 343-7820

Parent Education

Network (PEN).....893-0391

Teenage Pregnancy &

Parenting Program.....(800) 655-5418

1.7 Schools

Capay Joint Union

School District..... 865-1222

C.K. Price School..... 865-1225

County Schools .....934-6575 x28

Elk Creek Jr./Sr.

High School..... 968-5288

Fairview School ..... 865-1235

Hamilton High

Continuation School..... 826-3331

Hamilton Union	
Elementary.....	826-3474
High School District.....	826-3261
Indian Valley	
Elementary School.....	963-3210
Lake School District.....	865-1250
Migrant Education.....	891-2847
Mill Street School.....	865-1240
Murdock School .....	934-6640
North Valley Continuation	
High School.....	865-1205
Orland Joint Union	
High School.....	865-1210
Orland Joint Union	
School District.....	865-1200
Plaza School District.....	865-1250
Princeton Elementary	
School.....	439-2501
Princeton Jr./Sr. High School.....	439-2501
Willows Community	
High School.....	934-6605
Willows High School.....	934-6611
Willows Intermediate School.....	934-6633
Willows Unified School District.....	934-6600

**2. Counseling Services**

Deana Fleming LCSW.....	934-8444
Glenn County Health Services.....	(800) 655-5418. 934-6582
Glenn Medical Center.....	934-1800

**3. Crisis Intervention/Advocacy, Children’s Rights/Counseling**

Area 11 Board.....	895-4027
Catalyst.....	(800) 895-8476, 895-8476 934-5163
Catholic Social Services .....	452-7481
Child Protective Services (CPS)	
24 hour hotline.....	934-6520
Willows .....	934-6520
Orland.....	865-5686
Community Advisory Committee (CAC).....	538-7242
Community Legal Information Center (CLIC).....	898-4354
Far Northern Regional Center.....	(800) 283-3672, 895-8633
Glenn County Food Bank, referrals taken from...	
Social Services.....	934-6510
Mental Health.....	934-6582
Orland and Willows Ministerial Association.....	934-3778
Law Enforcement Agencies Glenn County Mental Health.....	934-6582
Glenn Medical Center.....	934-1800
Legal Services of Northern California.....	(800) 345-9491
Protection and Advocacy, Inc. (PAI).....	(800) 776-5746 488-9950
Rape and Incest National Network (RAINN).....	(800) 656-4673
Rape Crisis (Call Collect).....	342-7273
Respond – Enloe Labor and Delivery.....	(800) 822-8102
Victim/Witness Assistance Program.....	(800) 287-8711 934-6510

## **4. Health Care**

### 4.1 HIV Resources

Early Intervention Prevention Services (EIP).....	895-6562
Northern California AIDS Consortium.....	342-7898

### 4.2 HIV Testing

Glenn County Health Department.....	934-6588 865-1146
Dr. Tye and Associates.....	865-3400
Orland Family Health Center.....	865-5544

### 4.3 Home Health Care

Butte Home Health.....	895-0462 934-8340
California Health Professionals, Inc.....	(800) 698-7420 877-9497
Enloe Home Health.....	934-5372
Butte Home Health Plus .....	(800) 655-6192 343-7095
Home Health Care Management.....	(800) 400-0727 343-0727
North State Home Health.....	934-4830 342-2477
Salvation Army Health Care of Yuba Sutter.....	742-0891

### 4.4 Immunizations

CHDP California Health and Disabilities Prevention.....	(800) 655-5418 934-6588
Glenn County Health Department.....	(800)655-5418, 934-6588

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4.5 Infectious Disease Resource Center

Glenn County Public Health  
Department..... 934-6588

4.6 Medical Clinics

Family Care Clinic..... 934-1816

Glenn County Health Services  
Alcohol & Drug Program..... 865-1146

Mental Health Department..... 934-6582

Public Health Department..... 934-6588

Glenn Family Medical Group..... 934-4681

Glenn Medical Center Certified  
NURSE Midwife ..... 934-1816

Emergency Room ..... 934-1800

Family Care Clinic..... 934-1816

Internal Medicine Clinic..... 934-1800

Hamilton City Medical Center..... 826-3694

Northern Valley Indian Health..... 934-4641

Orland Family Health Center..... 865-5544

Willows Family Practice Clinic

Dr. Wellock..... 934-7014

4.7 Pharmacies

Long's Drug..... 865-4775

Wal-Mart Pharmacy..... 934-2042

Willows Pharmacy..... 934-7744

**5. Social Services and Human Resources**

5.1 Adult Literacy Project

Orland..... 865-1642

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Willows.....	934-7413
Butte College.....	934-2144 865-9728
5.2 Employment Services	
Regional Occupation Program (ROP).....	934-6575
GAIN.....	934-6552
Job Training Program Assistance.....	934-6552
5.3 Energy and Heating Assistance	
Home Energy Assistance Program.....	(800) 287-8711 934-6510
PG&E Assistance.....	865-5230
5.4 Financial Assistance	
Welfare.....	(800)339-9236 934-6514
CHDP California Welfare and Disabilities Prevention.....	(800) 655-5418 934-6588
How to get birth certificate for your baby.....	538-7581
Social Security.....	(800) 772-1213 345-5199
Social Services/Medi-Cal.....	(800) 345-8627 934-6514
5.5 Food and Clothing	
Birthright.....	345-9711
Catholic Ladies' Relief Society.....	895-8331
Glenn Community Services.....	934-6510
Saint Army.....	865-3575
Senior Thrift Shop.....	865-4520

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Wear It Again Sam.....	934-5029
Willows United Way Branch Thrift Shop.....	934-2238
Women, Infants and Children(WIC).....	(800)440-4942 865-8791

5.6 Housing Temporary Shelter

Glenn County Human Resource Agency.....	934-6510
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**6. Teen Services and Resources**

6.1 Disabilities

California Children's Services (CCS).....	934-6588
Shriners Hospital.....	(415) 665-1100 x133

6.2 Employment Services

ROP.....	934-6575
GAIN.....	934-6552
Job Training Program Assistance (JTPA).....	934-6552

6.3 Parenting

Teen Parent Support Group.....	(800) 655-5418, 865-1146 934-6588
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6.4 Support Services

Adolescent and Family Life Program (AFLP).....	934-6683
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6.5 Teen Clinics

Teen Clinic.....	(800) 655-5418, 934-6588
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**7. Women’s Health Care and Resources**

7.1 Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

Breast Cancer Early Detection  
Program (BCEDP)..... (800) 682-2282

Northern Valley Indian  
Rural Health..... 934-5431

7.2 Breastfeeding

Better Babies..... 894-5585

Glenn County Health  
Department..... (800) 655-5418  
934-6588

La Leche League

Red Bluff

D’Lorah Hurton..... 527-6818

Lori Smetter..... 528-8730

Gridley

Sue Taylor (Gridley)..... 846-5831

Orland family Health Center..... 865-5544

St. Elizabeth Community  
Hospital..... (800) 440-4942  
527-2112

WIC..... 865-8791

7.3 Childbirth Classes

Better Babies..... 894-5585

Sutter North Medical Foundation..... 895-1900

Enloe Memorial Hospital..... (800)822-8102  
891-7300

Feather River Hospital/Perinatal  
Unit..... 877-9361

Orland Family Health Center..... 865-5544

Oroville Center..... 533-8500

St. Elizabeth Hospital..... 527-2112

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7.4 Domestic Violence Assistance

Catalyst..... (800)895-8476  
934-5163

Rape and Incest National  
Network (RAINN)..... (800) 656-4673

Rape Crisis (call collect) 342-7273

Victim/Witness Assistance  
Program..... (800) 287-8711  
934-6510

7.5 Financial Assistance

CalWORK/Welfare..... (800) 339-9236  
934-6514

Glenn County Department of  
Child and Family Services..... 865-1145

Social Services/Medi-Cal..... (800) 339-9236  
934-6514

7.6 Home Health

California Health  
Professionals, Inc..... (800) 698-7420  
895-3003

Enloe Home Health..... 934-5372

Butte Home Health Plus ..... (800) 655-6192  
343-7095

7.7 Home Visiting Services

Adolescence and Family  
Life Program..... (800) 655-5418

Butte Home Health Plus..... (800) 655-6192  
343-7095

California Health  
Professionals, Inc..... (800) 698-7420  
895-3003

Enloe Home Health..... 934-5372

Perinatal Outreach and  
Education (POE)..... (800) 655-5418, 934-6588

7.8 Pregnancy Testing

Glenn County Health  
Department..... (800) 655-5418  
934-6588  
865-1146

Glenn County Health Services  
Teen Clinic..... (800) 655-5418  
934-6588

Glenn Medical Center..... 934-1816

Orland Family Health Center..... 865-5544

Tye and Associates..... 865-3400

7.9 Substance Abuse Services

California Chewers' Helpline..... (800) 844-CHEW

California Smokers' Helpline.... (800) 7-NO-BUTTS

California Teratogen Registry..... (800) 532-3749

Community Recovery Center..... 865-1146

Discovery House..... (800) 655-5418  
865-1146

Health Education Program..... (800) 655-5418, 934-6506

7.10 Clinics that Provide Prenatal Care and  
Take Medi-Cal

Chico

Better Babies..... 894-5585  
Planned Parenthood..... 342-8367  
Sutter North Medical Group..... 895-2024

Colusa

North Valley Family..... 458-8050

Orland

Orland Family Health Center..... 865-5544

Oroville

Family Practice Associates..... 533-6588  
Oroville Hospital..... 532-8545

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Paradise

Family Health Center..... 872-7579  
Paradise Midwifery..... 872-7579

Red Bluff

Lassen Medical Group..... 527-0414  
Red Bluff Medical Center..... 527-3424  
St. Elizabeth Hospital..... 527-4780  
527-4781  
Tehama Women's Health..... 529-4866

Willows

Glenn Medical Center..... 934-1816

7.11 Family Planning Services

Chico

Chico Family Health Center ..... 342-4395  
Feminist Women's Health Center..... 891-1911  
Planned Parenthood..... 342-8367

Hamilton City

Hamilton City Medical Center..... 826-3694

Orland

Glenn County Public Health..... (800) 655-5418, 865-1146  
Orland Family Health Center..... 865-5544

Oroville

Oroville Family Health Center..... 891-5700  
534-7500

Sacramento

Planned Parenthood Mar Monte.... (916) 446-5037

Willows

Glenn County Public Health..... (800) 655-5418, 934-6588  
Glenn Medical Center/Outpatient  
Service ..... 934-1816  
Northern Valley Indian  
Rural Health..... 934-5431  
Willows Family Planning Clinic..... 934-6588

7.12 Adoption Resources

A Love Option..... (800) 877-6736

State of California –

Department of Social Services..... 895-6143

Adoption Choices of Northern California.....	(800) 607-9200 891-0302
Children's Home Society.....	342-2463
7.13 Abortion Resources	
Family Planning Specialist.....	(510) 268-3720
Feminist Women's Health Center.....	891-1911
Planned Parenthood.....	342-8367
Pregnancy Consultation Center.....	(510) 652-6503
Women's Health Specialists.....	(916) 451-0621
7.14 Low or No Cost Services Available for Pregnant Women and Families with Young Children	
Discovery Home.....	865-1146
Domestic Violence Resources/ Catalyst – Women's Advocate, Inc.	(800) 895-8476
Early Intervention.....	(800) 750-1101 895-8633 222-4791
Glenn County Health Services.....	(800) 655-5418
Social Services/Medi-Cal.....	(800) 339-9236 934-6514
Transportation - Jimmie's Cab/Volunteer Driver's Program.....	934-2114 865-9667
Glenn County Department of Child and Family Services.....	865-1145 934-6598
WIC.....	(800)440-4942 865-8791
<b><u>8 Transportation</u></b>	
Birthright.....	345-9711

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First Response Non-Emergency Medical Transportation.....	891-4357
Jimmy's Cab/Volunteer Driver's Program.....	934-2114 865-9667
Maraud Medi-Trans.....	934-2700 893-8690