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Executive Officer's Report
April 1, 2009 Meeting

DATE: March 25, 2009

TO: Children and Families Commission of Orange County

FROM: Michael M. Ruane, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

The Executive Officer's Report for April 1, 2009, will include the following items.

A. Informational Items *(Report)*

1. Financial Highlights (included in Attachment 1)
2. State Commission and Association Meetings

B. Release of the 2009 Orange County Community Indicators Report *(Information)*

The 2009 Community Indicators Report was released at the March 17, 2009 Board of Supervisors meeting. The Community Indicators Report tracks economic, social, environmental and quality of life indicators and measures annual progress in Orange County. The Commission serves as co-sponsor of the annual publication and the Commission Executive Director serves as Project Director for the report.

Copies of the 2009 Community Indicators Report (Attachment 2) will also be available at the April 1, 2009 meeting.

C. Matching Fund Program with Merage Children First Foundation *(Information and Action)*

The Commission has an existing partnership with Children First, a Merage Foundation. The Children First Foundation has two primary functions: 1) providing grants and retiree placements to early childhood organizations serving children under 6 years old, and 2) supporting a demonstration project at the El Sol Academy (charter school) in Santa Ana to provide preschool, literacy and health services to low income children. The current partnership has been successful, and has provided an excellent opportunity to expand services which improve the school readiness of children in low income communities.

Both the early learning objectives and the demonstration project at El Sol Academy are consistent with the recommendations in the Bridgespan Strategic Assessment to expand early literacy and learning opportunities in communities with the greatest needs.

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At this time, it is recommended that the matching fund program with the Children First Foundation be renewed at an annual funding level of $75,000. In 2008, it was at a *not to exceed* level of $100,000 due to the availability of matching funds. The approved parameters for matching fund program are specifically:

- Organizations must be existing or prior Commission grantee
- Maximum contribution is limited to $20,000 per individual organization
- Organization serves children under 6-years of age
- The total contribution amount must be matched by Children First Foundation.
-

This serves as a challenge grant for Children First's upcoming fund raising efforts.

In addition, one of the other key programs of the Children First Foundation is to match retired doctors, nurses and teachers with placements at early childhood organizations. This leverages Commission investments further and creates a more sustainable strategy for support.

The Orange County Community Foundation serves as the fiscal intermediary for the matching grant program, and would continue to serve in this role. Commission staff will also be involved in the review process for the matching grant program and establish any required terms and conditions through a letter agreement.

The El Sol Academy demonstration project is supported through existing funding programs for early literacy, health and dental services, and project evaluation is also sponsored by the Commission. No specific allocation is required at this time.

D. 2009 Orange County Fair *(Information and Action)*
The Commission will again be participating in the Orange County Fair and will be operating an exhibit in the Orange County building. This year's exhibit will again promote early literacy and reading in conjunction with the Early Literacy Program, and will utilize exhibit displays from the 2008 exhibit. Commission approval is recommended for execution of any necessary forms to utilize the exhibit space. Funds are available in the adopted budget for any expenses; however, the exhibit relies heavily on existing and volunteer staff resources.

ATTACHMENTS:
1. Financial Highlights
2. 2009 Community Indicators Report

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
February 28, 2009

Investment Update

The Children and Families Commission of Orange County investment portfolio consisting of U.S. Treasury bills is **$35,435,955** with laddered maturities extending through July 2010. The Commission's investment portfolio report is included in Attachment 1C. Unrealized gains and losses that are noted have not become actual. They become realized gains and losses when the security in which there is a gain or loss is actually sold. The U.S. Treasuries in the Commission's investment portfolio are held until maturity.

Revenue Update

The Children and Families Commission of Orange County received and recorded **$24,073,315** in total revenues year to date. The detail of all revenues received is included in Attachment 1B.

- $19,849,471 – Tobacco Tax Revenues for July 2008 through January 2009. As reported by the state, Prop 10 revenues for July 2008 through January 2009 are approximately $310,529 or 1.5% lower than the year to date estimated budget plan of $20,160,000.

- $2,499,477 – Interest Revenues received for July 2008 through February 2009 are approximately $100,523 or 3.9% lower than the year to date estimated budget plan of $2,600,000.

Expenditure Update

The total actual operating expenditures and encumbrances year to date are **$83,394,204**. Overall budgeted expenditures and encumbrances were approximately $34,494,389 higher than the year to date current operating budget plan of $48,899,815. The variance is due to the reconciliation of provisional payments issued in June 2008 and the implementation of multi-year encumbrances within the general ledger.

The following is an overview of the actual operating expenditures and encumbrances for the year to date ended February 28, 2009:

- $83,394,204 – Total Year To Date Actual Operating Expenditures and Encumbrances
  - $78,559,458 for Children's Programs
    - $43,909,313 – Healthy Children Programs
    - $4,468,893 – Strong Families Programs
    - $21,665,783 – Ready to Learn (School Readiness) Programs
    - $8,515,469 – Quality Services including Capacity Grants, AmeriCorps/VISTA, POMS (Evaluation costs of $2,103,407)
  - $4,834,746 for Administrative Functions

Administrative costs and functions are defined by State Commission guidelines (Fiscal Memorandum No. 05-01, dated April 14, 2006) pursuant to Chapter 284, Statutes of 2005 (AB 109). Actual Administrative expenditures and encumbrances of $4,834,746 were 4.8% of the year to date ended February 28, 2009 Operating Budget of $99,879,723.

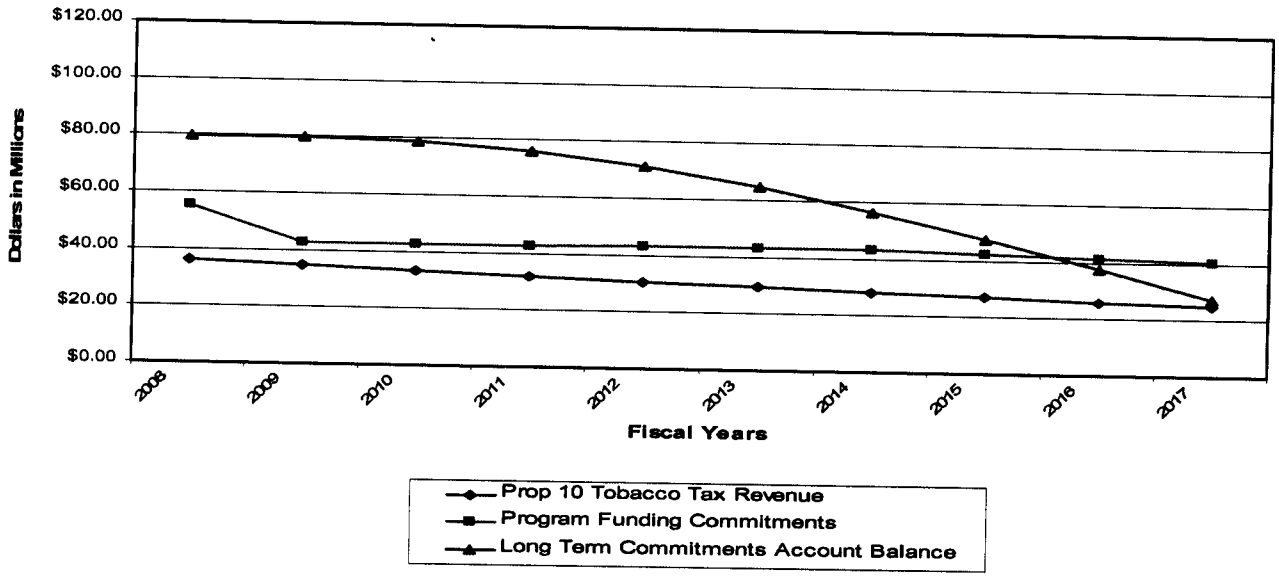
Consistent with 10-Year Financial Plan

The Commission has dedicated funding for long-term support of programs consistent with the current Ten-Year Financial Plan.

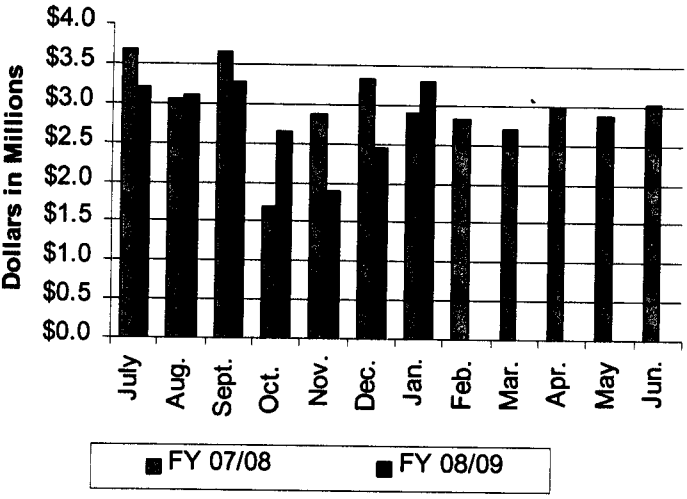
Attachment 1A

Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Snapshot Period Ended February 28, 2009

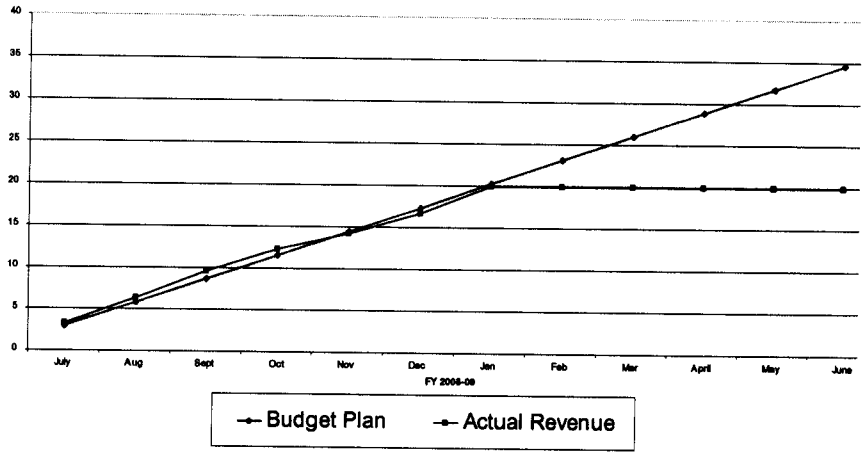
1) Ten-Year Financial Plan Projections



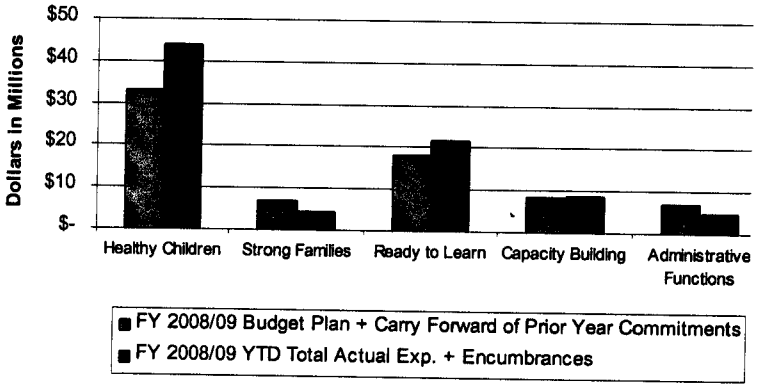
2) FYS 07/08 & 08/09 Tobacco Monthly Revenues *



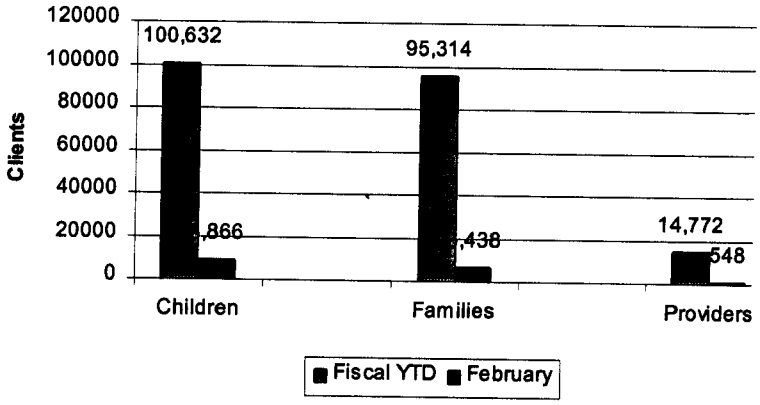
3) FY 2008-09 Cumulative Tobacco Tax Revenue Budget Plan Vs. Actuals To Date *



4) FY 2008-09 Budget Plan Vs. YTD Total Actuals



5) Clients served in February and Fiscal YTD



* SOURCE: County Funds Distribution Report (08) First 5 California

Attachment 1B

Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Comparison of FY 2008-09 Budget vs. Actuals - Unaudited
Period Ended 2/28/09

High Level Summary

	FY 2008-09 (budget + carry forward for prior year commitments)	FY 2008-09 YTD Total Actual Expend. & Encumb. Thru 2/28/09	Budget vs. Actuals	Actuals % of Final Budget Amount
FINANCING				
General Purpose Revenues				
Tobacco Tax Revenue	34,560,000	18,944,087	-15,615,913	55%
All Other General Purpose Revenues	4,370,000	2,771,661	-1,598,339	63%
General Purpose Revenues Subtotal	38,930,000	21,715,748	-17,214,252	56%
Special Purpose Revenues	4,918,955	2,357,567	-2,561,388	48%
TOTAL REVENUES	43,848,955	24,073,315	-19,775,640	55%
Multi-Year Commitments - Operating Budget	0	0		
Fund Balance Available	47,964,762	43,587,439		
PY Carry forward Encumbrances	8,066,006	14,087,217		
TOTAL FINANCING	99,879,723	81,747,971	-19,775,640	82%
REQUIREMENTS				
PROGRAM SERVICES				
Healthy Children	33,120,778	43,909,313	10,788,536	133%
Strong Families	6,884,109	4,468,893	-2,415,216	65%
Ready to Learn	17,808,799	21,665,783	3,856,984	122%
Capacity Building	8,298,116	8,515,469	217,353	103%
TOTAL PROGRAM SERVICES	66,111,802	78,559,458	12,447,656	119%
Administrative Functions	6,737,921	4,834,746	-1,903,175	72%
Contingency Funding	500,000	0	-500,000	0%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	73,349,723	83,394,204	10,044,481	114%
Transfer to Long Term Commitments Account	10,000,000	0	-10,000,000	0%
Undesignated/Unreserved	16,530,000			
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	99,879,723	83,394,204	44,481	83%
FINANCES LESS EXPENSES	0	-1,646,233	-1,646,233	

Attachment 1C

Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Investment Portfolio Report
As of February 28, 2009

Issuer	Purchase Date	Maturity Date	Days to Maturity	Yield (%)	CUSIP	Cost	Market Value	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Accrued Earnings For Month	Accrued Earnings To Date
Treasury Bill (issued at a discount)										
U.S. Treasury Security	1/14/2009	7/9/2009	176	0.2500	912795M99	$ 4,993,888.89	$ 4,993,765.00	$ (123.89)	$ 972.22	$ 1,597.22
Subtotal for: Treasury Bill						4,993,888.89	4,993,765.00	(123.89)	972.22	1,597.22
Treasury Bond (semi-annual coupons)										
U.S. Treasury Security	10/2/2006	4/15/2009	926	4.6332	912828CE8	4,821,484.40	5,016,405.00	25,080.16	17,417.11	228,648.82
U.S. Treasury Security	10/11/2006	7/15/2009	1008	4.7447	912828CN8	4,856,445.30	5,060,155.00	79,523.49	18,006.97	146,717.29
U.S. Treasury Security	10/16/2006	10/15/2009	1095	4.8011	912828CX6	4,803,125.00	5,085,940.00	126,933.15	18,015.02	219,394.90
U.S. Treasury Security	4/30/2008	1/31/2010	641	2.3023	912828HP8	4,984,779.15	5,060,940.00	68,918.48	8,883.10	15,754.11
U.S. Treasury Security	4/30/2008	4/30/2010	730	2.3462	912828HX1	4,978,515.65	5,080,470.00	92,978.01	8,997.14	44,295.71
U.S. Treasury Security	7/31/2008	7/31/2010	730	2.641	912828JF8	5,010,546.90	5,138,280.00	130,810.48	10,230.82	7,937.81
Subtotal for: Treasury Bond						29,454,896.40	30,442,190.00	524,243.77	81,550.16	662,748.64
Grand Total						$ 34,448,785.29	$ 35,435,955.00	$ 524,119.88	$ 82,522.38	$ 664,345.86

All of the above investments and any investment decisions made for the month February 28, 2009 were in full compliance with the Commission's investment policy as adopted on May 2, 2007.

The Commission had adequate cash flows for six months of operations.

Signed by:_____

Director of Finance

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◆ Data for at least one element of this indicator is updated every two years or more.

Introduction

The purpose of the Orange County Community Indicators report is to inform and inspire community members, policymakers and business leaders working to make Orange County the best it can be. Released annually since 2000, the report tracks key countywide trends that allow residents to evaluate the critical factors which contribute to sustaining community vitality, as well as a healthy economy, environment and populace.

Indicator Selection Criteria

Good indicators are objective measurements that reflect how a community is doing. They reveal whether key community attributes are improving, worsening, or remaining constant. The indicators selected for inclusion in this report:

- Reflect broad countywide interests which impact a significant percentage of the population
- Illustrate fundamental factors that underlie long-term regional health
- Can be easily understood and accepted by the community
- Are statistically measurable and contain data that is both reliable and available over the long-term
- Measure outcomes, rather than inputs whenever possible
- Fall within the categories of the economy, technology, education, community health and prosperity, public safety, environment, and civic engagement

Peer Regions

To place Orange County's performance in context, many indicators compare the county to the state, nation or other regions. We compare ourselves to our neighbors to better understand our position within the Southern California region and to "peer" regions, both within California and nationwide. Peer regions are considered economic competitors or good barometers for comparison due to the many characteristics we have in common. Each section of the report includes slightly different peer regions based on the characteristics considered relevant to that topic.

As one of the largest counties in the country with both urban and suburban qualities, Orange County is similar to other large metropolitan areas. These areas may consist of single counties as Orange County does, but in most cases they include a collection of counties or local jurisdictions. For example, the San Jose metropolitan area includes both Santa Clara and San Benito counties. When "San Jose" is referenced, it typically includes data for both counties, but when county-only data was used for comparative analysis, "Santa Clara County" is used to represent that region.

Since the manner in which data is collected and reported varies among data sources, the boundaries of our peers vary as well. Whenever possible, metropolitan areas or divisions, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget were used. In other instances, the county boundary or some other boundary defined by the data source was used. For additional information regarding the boundaries used for a particular measure, please contact ocindicators@ocgov.com.

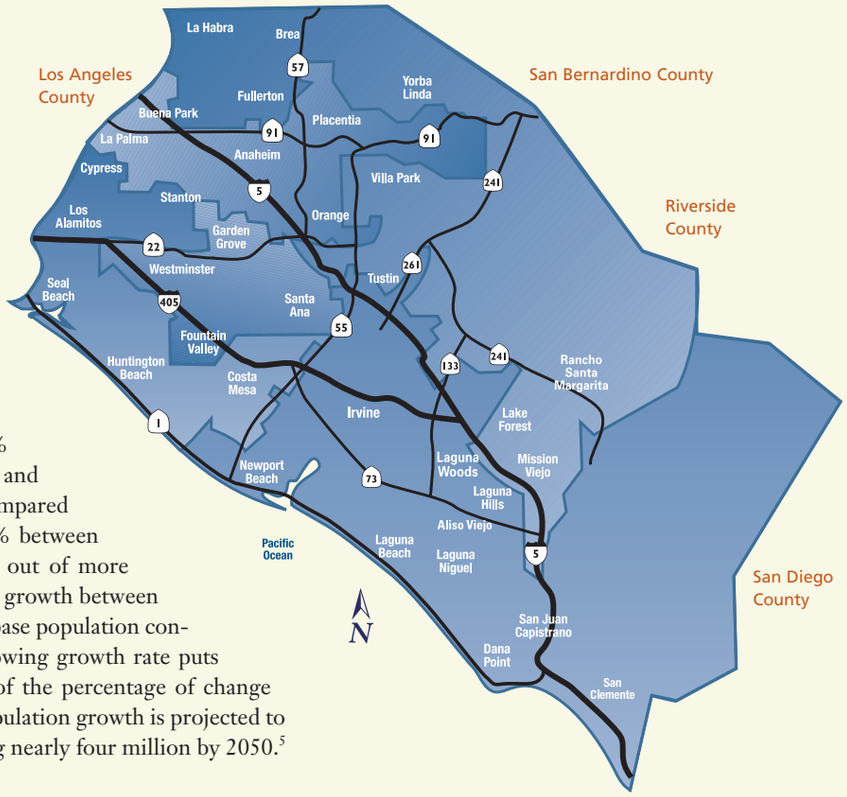
County Profile

Orange County is located in the heart of Southern California, with Los Angeles County to the north, San Diego County to the south, and Riverside and San Bernardino counties to the east. There are currently 34 cities within the county and several unincorporated areas.

POPULATION

Growth

In January 2008, Orange County's population was 3,121,251. Orange County is the third largest county in California, behind Los Angeles (10,363,850) and slightly smaller than San Diego (3,146,274).[1] Orange County is the fifth largest county in the nation, with more residents than 22 of the country's states, including Iowa, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.[2]



Orange County's population grows each year. However, population growth has slowed considerably since the 1950s and 1960s when the county grew an average of 22% and 10% per year, respectively. Between 1990 and 2000, the average annual increase was 1.8%, compared to 1.5% between 2000 and 2005, and just 0.9% between 2006 and 2008.[3] Orange County ranked 50th out of more than 3,000 U.S. counties in numeric population growth between 2006 and 2007. Orange County's already large base population contributes to a high numeric ranking, but the slowing growth rate puts the county at 1,490th in the nation in terms of the percentage of change between 2006 and 2007 (1%).[4] The county's population growth is projected to continue at an increasingly slower rate, reaching nearly four million by 2050.[5]

Components of Population Change

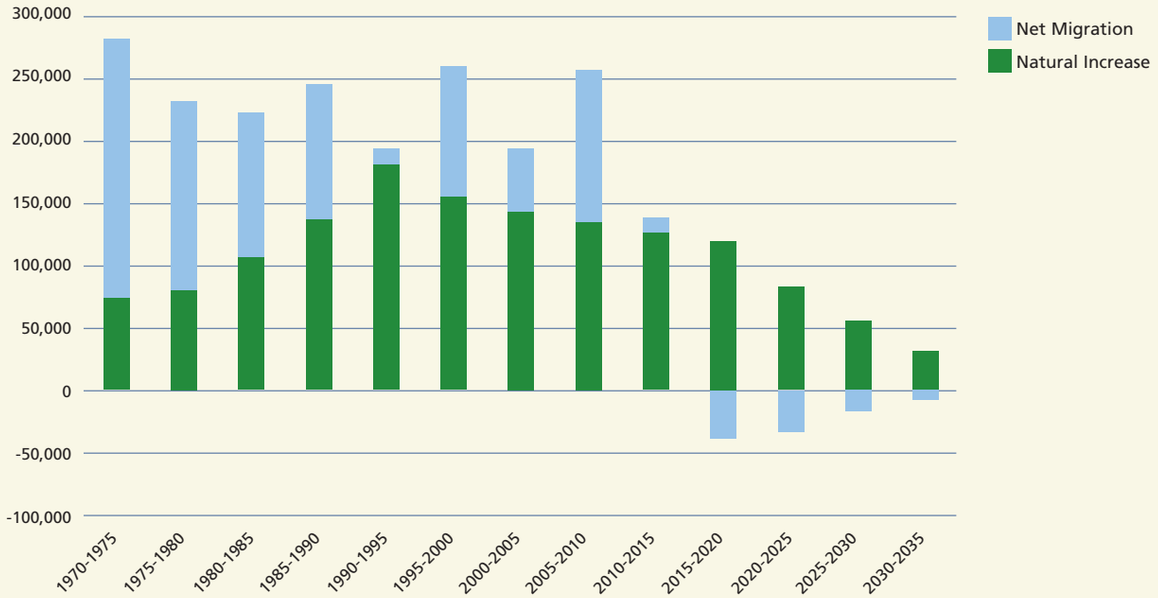
From the 1950s through the 1970s, much of the county's growth stemmed from migration into the county from within the state as well as from other states (domestic migration). Over the past 30 years, international immigration – largely from Asia and Latin America – has contributed to Orange County's growth, shifting the county's proportion of foreign born residents from 6% in 1970 to 30% in 2007. However, migration patterns are changing. Since the 1980s, natural increase (births minus deaths) has outpaced migration as the principal source of growth. For example, between 2006 and 2007, Orange County added approximately 27,000 residents through natural increase and approximately 21,000 through international immigration. At the same time, the county lost nearly 18,000 residents through domestic out-migration (primarily young adults), for a net migration increase of approximately 3,000. Long-range projections suggest this pattern will continue, with natural increase becoming the sole contributor to growth.[6]

Numeric Population Growth
County Comparison, 2006-2007

County (Major City)	State	Rank
Maricopa (Phoenix)	AZ	1
Riverside	CA	2
Tarrant (Fort Worth)	TX	5
Travis (Austin)	TX	9
Dallas	TX	13
Santa Clara (San Jose)	CA	14
San Diego	CA	17
King (Seattle)	WA	19
San Bernardino	CA	24
Sacramento	CA	33
Alameda (Oakland)	CA	37
Orange (Santa Ana)	**CA**	**50**
San Francisco	CA	78
Hennepin (Minneapolis)	MN	86
Suffolk (Boston)	MA	251
Los Angeles	CA	3,119

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program

Components of Population Change
Orange County, 1970-2035



Note: Data from 2005 onward are projections.

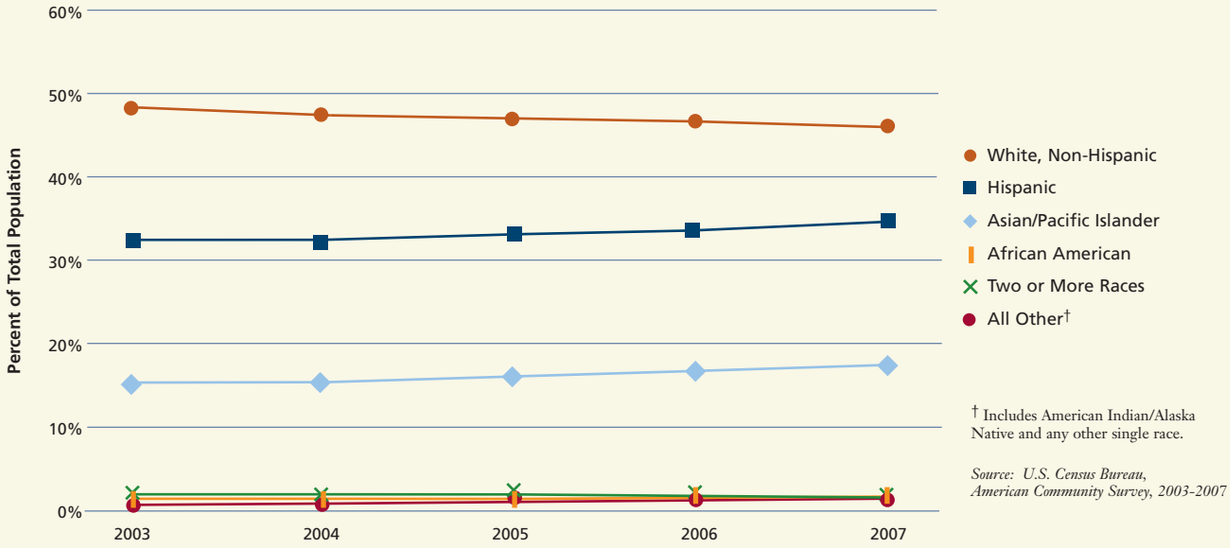
Sources: Demographic Research Unit at California Department of Finance, Tables E-2, and E-6 and Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006

Ethnicity and Age

The trend toward greater ethnic diversity continues with 44% of Orange County residents (over age five) speaking a language other than English at home. As of 2002, no single racial or ethnic group comprises more than 50% of the total population.[7]

In 2007, the county's median age was 36 and this number is projected to rise. Projections through year 2030 anticipate a 94% increase in the older adult population, compared to a 32% increase among all ages. The trend toward a larger older adult population has already begun. Between 2003 and 2007, there was a significant increase in the number of residents over age 45. At the same time, the number of young adults (ages 25 to 34) declined, while the number of teens and young adults (ages 15 to 24) rose. There were slightly fewer children and youth under age 15 in 2007 compared to 2003.[8]

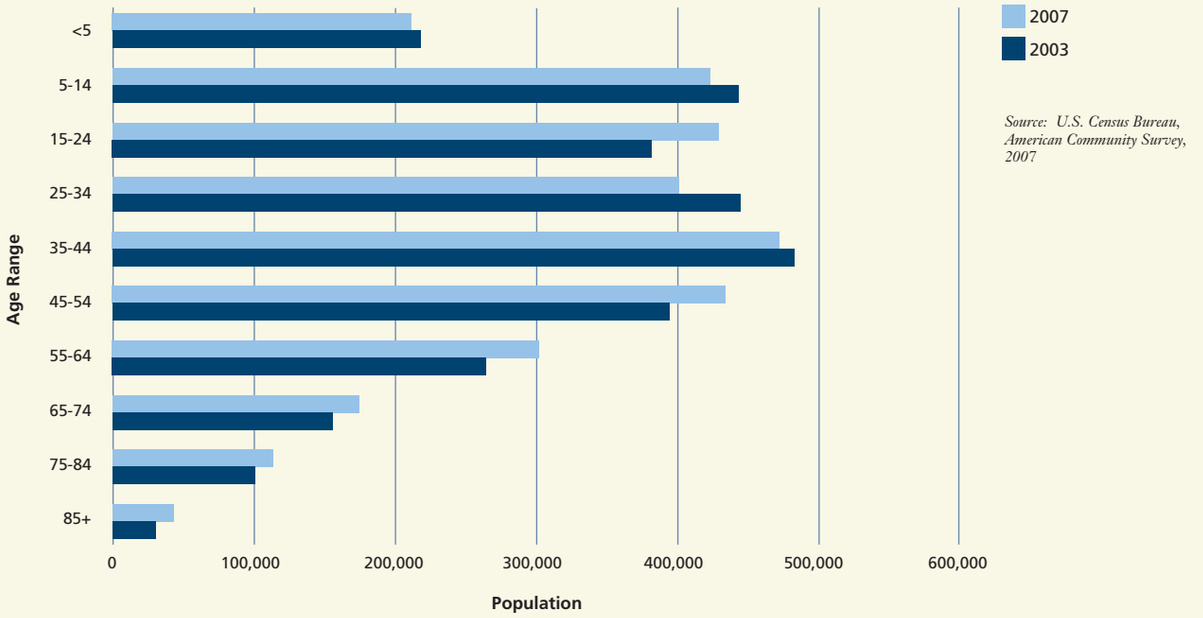
Population by Ethnicity
Orange County, 2003-2007



† Includes American Indian/Alaska Native and any other single race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2003-2007

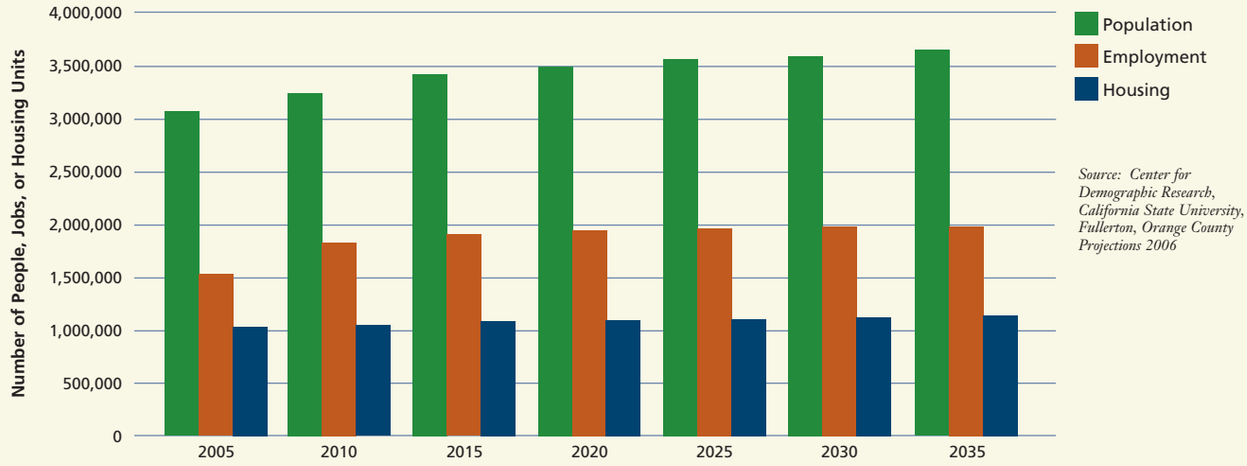
Population by Age
Orange County, 2003 and 2007



HOUSING

There were 1,030,289 housing units available to county residents as of January 2008.[9] A majority of occupied units are owner-occupied (62.7%) compared to renter-occupied (37.3%).[10] Approximately half (50.4%) of the existing housing units in Orange County are single-family detached units, yet single-family homebuilding is on a downward trend. Only 31% of building permits issued in 2007 were for single-family homes. Overall, the number of building permits issued fell 16% between 2006 and 2007, driven by a 42% decline in permits for single-family dwellings. The number of permits issued in 2007 was below the past 10- and 20-year averages.[11] Between 2010 and 2015, housing projections for the county anticipate approximately 32,500 housing units to be added. This equates to 42% of the total housing units expected to be added by the year 2035.[12]

Projected Population, Employment and Housing
Orange County, 2005-2035



Average Household Size

As of 2007, the average household size in Orange County was 3.0 persons. Among the 1,867 counties with 20,000 or more residents, Orange County has the 76th highest average household size in the nation, higher than California (2.9) and the U.S. (2.6).[13] At 4.4 persons per household, Santa Ana has the highest household size in the county and the seventh highest household size in the nation when compared to cities with over 20,000 residents.[14] Garden Grove (3.7), Stanton (3.6), and Anaheim (3.5) all have higher than average household sizes.[15]

EMPLOYMENT

Orange County enjoys a diverse economy, with economic output and employment well distributed among sectors. In 2008, the employed labor force was over 1.6 million, roughly the same number as 2007. The largest labor markets include Trade, Transportation and Utilities (18%), Business and Professional Services (18%), and Manufacturing (12%).[16]

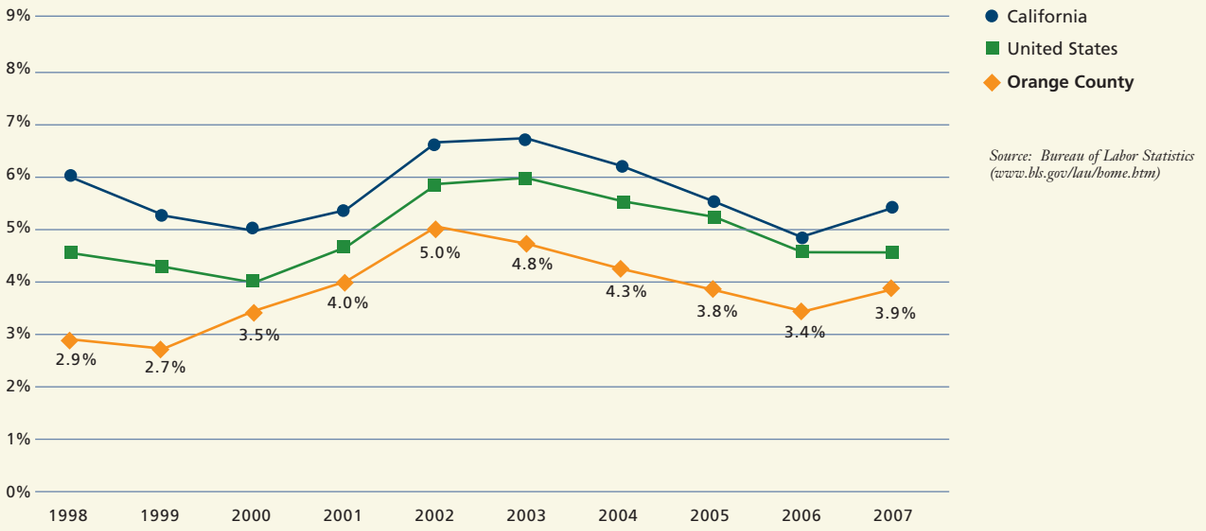
Industry estimates for 2006 to 2016 project Orange County's fastest growing sectors to be Education Services, Health Care and Social Assistance (+24%), Utilities (+22%), and Leisure and Hospitality (+22%). The occupations with the fastest projected job growth are Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts (+52%), Home Health Aides (+46%), and Occupational Therapist Assistants (+46%). The projected slowest growing – or retracting – non-farm sectors include Durable and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing (-1.4%) and Management of Companies and Enterprises (+1.4%).[17]

Small businesses flourish in Orange County's entrepreneurial climate, with fewer residents working in large firms with over 500+ employees than the statewide average (16% vs. 21% in 2007). Since 2002, small firms with 0-4 employees witnessed the fastest employment growth (+11%), adding over 8,000 new jobs and nearly 7,500 new firms of this size. Large firms with over 1,000 employees had the most significant employment declines, shrinking by 50,000 jobs since 2002. Orange County lost 18 firms of this size since 2002 – a 5% decline.[18]

Unemployment

In 2007, Orange County posted the state's third lowest unemployment rate at 3.9%, behind Marin and San Mateo counties.[19] This was the fourth lowest rate among the 11 counties nationwide with a labor force over one million. Approximately 28% of all counties in the United States had lower unemployment rates than Orange County in 2007, up from 16% in 2006. While 2008 annual average unemployment figures were not available at the time of publication, Orange County's unemployment rate for December 2008 was 6.5%. This data suggests that the 2008 annual unemployment rate will likely exceed the county's 10-year high of 5.0% in 2002.[20]

Unemployment
Annual Average Rate, 1998-2007



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm)

Population Density Ranking
Regional Comparison, 2000

Rank out of all U.S. Urban Areas	Rank out of Selected Peers	City	Persons per Square Mile of Land Area
16	1	San Francisco, CA	16,634
32	2	Boston, MA	12,166
82	3	Los Angeles, CA	7,877
103	4	Minneapolis, MN	6,970
110	5	Seattle, WA	6,717
168	6	San Jose, CA	5,118
233	7	Sacramento, CA	4,189
279	8	San Diego, CA	3,772
299	**9**	**Orange County, CA**	**3,606**
313	10	Dallas, TX	3,470
340	11	Riverside, CA	3,267
363	12	San Bernardino, CA	3,152
435	13	Phoenix, AZ	2,782
465	14	Austin, TX	2,610

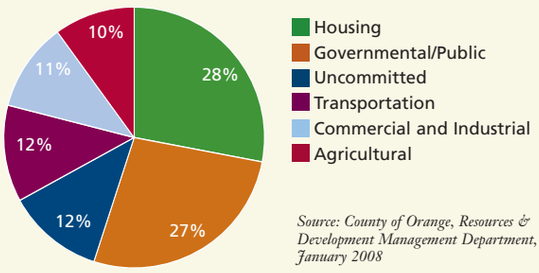
Note: U.S. rank includes cities, boroughs, townships, and other county subdivisions with population over 50,000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, GCT-PH1-R: Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density, Census 2000

DENSITY

As of January 2007, Orange County's population density was estimated at 3,954 persons per square mile, an average increase of about 1.1% annually since 2000.[21] Census 2000 data show Orange County is one of the most densely populated areas in the United States, falling 18th among all counties in the nation.[22] However, unlike Orange County, many otherwise urbanized peer counties (such as San Diego and Los Angeles) have large amounts of undeveloped, rural land which reduce their overall density. When comparing Orange County to the cities within our peer regions, Orange County is the ninth densest area. When comparing Orange County to large urban areas (cities, townships, boroughs, and other county subdivisions) across the country, we fall 299th.[23] Within the county, densities vary by location, from a low of 440 persons per square mile in unincorporated areas to highs of 12,937 in Santa Ana, 12,670 in Stanton, and 9,669 in Garden Grove.[24]

Orange County Land Uses, 2007



Source: County of Orange, Resources & Development Management Department, January 2008

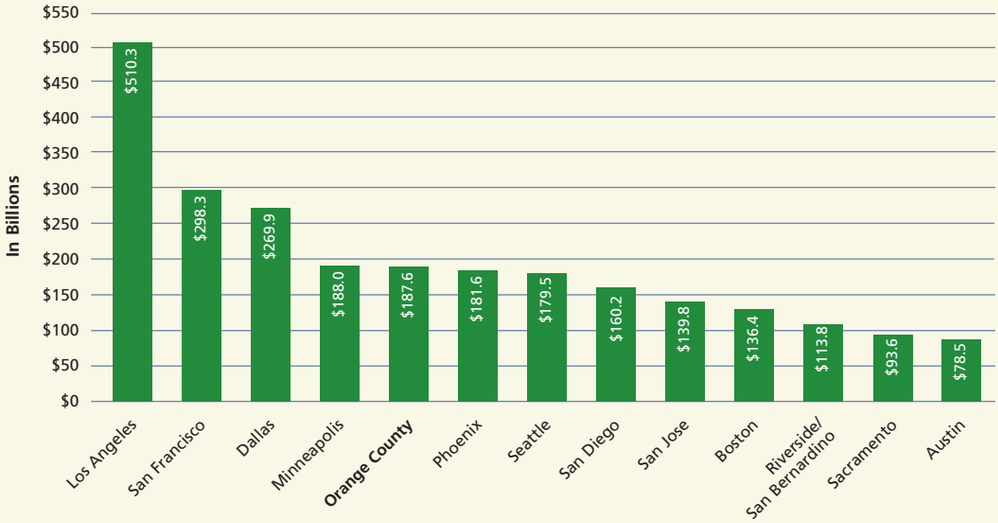
LAND USE

Orange County covers 798 square miles of land, including 42 miles of coastline. Substantial portions of the county are devoted to residential housing of various types (28%). About a tenth of the county is classified as "Uncommitted," meaning it is either vacant or there is no data available for that land. Another quarter of the county's land is classified "Governmental or Public," including open space and parks.

GROSS METRO PRODUCT

If Orange County were a country, its Gross Metro Product (GMP) in 2007 would rank 39th in the world – ahead of such nations as Israel, Singapore, and the Czech Republic. Within the United States, Orange County is the 15th top producing economy in the nation. Compared to 12 peer regions, Orange County's GMP ranks fifth.

Gross Metro Product
Regional Comparison, 2007

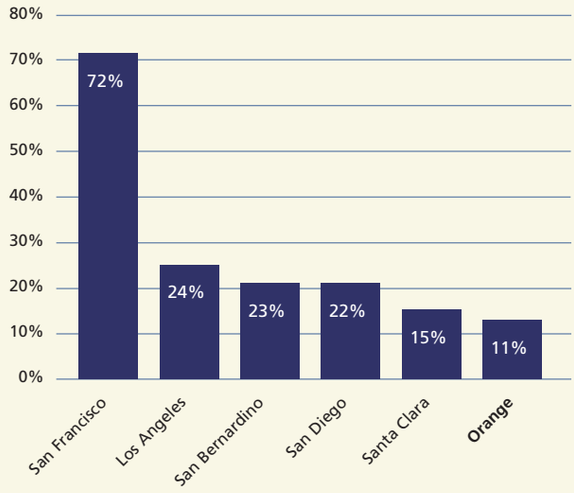


U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies, GMP – The Engine of America's Growth, June 2008 (www.usmayors.org/metroeconomies/)

STATE AND LOCAL FINANCES

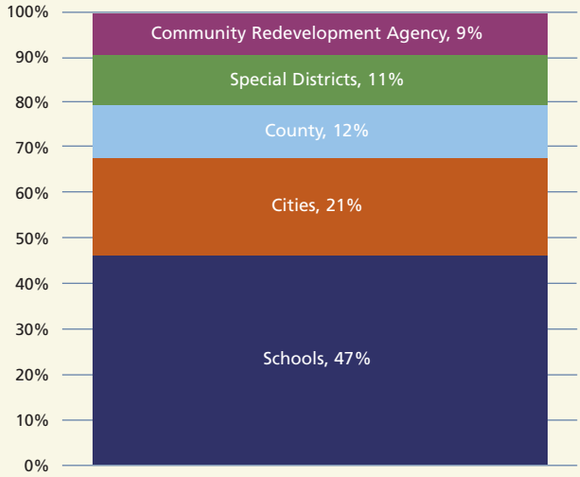
The County of Orange General Fund receives the lowest share of property taxes compared to all counties in the entire state of California. The County of Orange receives 12% of the typical property tax dollar with 11% going to the County of Orange General Fund and 1% earmarked for the Orange County Public Library. In comparison, San Francisco County receives 72% and Los Angeles County receives 24%. In Orange County, cities receive 21% of the typical property tax dollar. The largest share of all property taxes supports public schools (47%).[25]

Percent of Each Dollar of Property Tax Collected that Remains in the County General Fund
County Comparison, 2007



Source: County of Orange, County Executive Office, Facts & Figures, 2008

Where the Typical Property Tax Dollar Goes
Orange County, 2007/08



Note: The "County" percentage includes 11% to the County General Fund and 1% to the Orange County Public Library.

Source: County of Orange, County Executive Office, County Facts & Figures, 2008

1 California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-1 (www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/ReportsPapers.asp)
2 U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2007 County Population Estimates, CO-EST2007-ALLDATA (www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html)
3 U.S. Census Bureau and California Department of Finance as reported by Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Progress Report 2008 (www.fullerton.edu/cdr), and California Department of Finance, Table E-1 and E-5.
4 U.S. Census Bureau, CO-EST2007-ALLDATA
5 California Department of Finance, Table P-3: Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age for California and Its Counties 2000–2050
6 Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey; and California Department of Finance, Tables E-2 & E-6
7 U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey
8 U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey and Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006
9 California Department of Finance, Table E-5
10 U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey
11 Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Progress Report 2008
12 Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006
13 U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates
14 U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates, Geographic Ranking Tables. Note: only selected cities with population over 20,000 are included in the ranking.
15 Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Progress Report 2008
16 Employment Development Department, Labor Market Profiles (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166)
17 California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information, Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)
18 Employment Development Department, Size of Business Data, 2001-Present (http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=138)
19 California Employment Development Department (www.calmis.ca.gov/file/lfhist/07aamsa.pdf)
20 Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/lau/tables.htm) and California Employment Development Department (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=131)
21 Calculated using 2000 land area from U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/phc-1-6.pdf) and 2008 population data from California Department of Finance, Table E-1
22 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table GCT-PH1-R. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density
23 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table GCT-PH1-R. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density
24 Calculated from land area data presented in the Orange County Progress Report 2008 by the Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton and California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 1, 2008 population figures.
25 County of Orange, County Executive Office, Orange County Facts & Figures 2008

Special Features

Orange County's Overall Dropout Rate is Lower than Peers

Significant Differences Exist Within the County

Description

This special feature measures the high school dropout rate in Orange County, including dropout rates by grade and school district.

Why is it Important?

Dropping out of school has a dramatic impact on a student's ability to thrive in a modern economy. In an era when many jobs require higher education, dropping out may preclude these individuals from obtaining jobs that provide a sustainable income for housing, sustenance and advancement. A high dropout rate also impacts Orange County businesses as there are fewer skilled employees to draw from the local community. Further, dropouts may require increased public assistance, placing greater demand on limited government and nonprofit resources.

How is Orange County Doing?

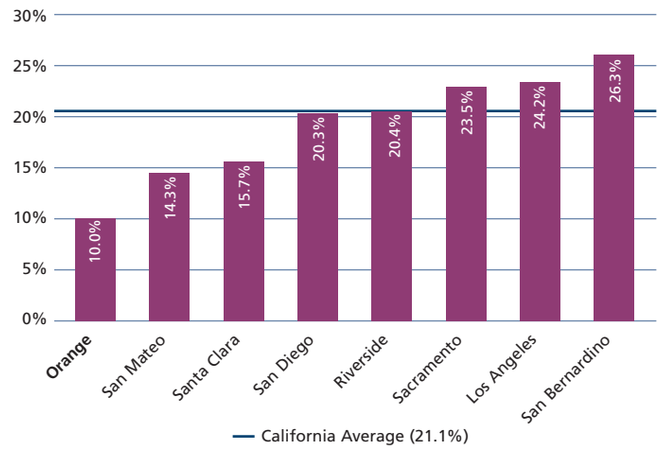
Orange County has the lowest dropout rate of major urbanized counties in California:

- In 2006/07, Orange County's four-year dropout rate was 10%, compared to the California average of 21.1%.
- Counties located in Silicon Valley, including San Mateo and Santa Clara, also have low four-year dropout rates.
- San Diego, Riverside, Sacramento, Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties all have dropout rates double Orange County's rate or higher.

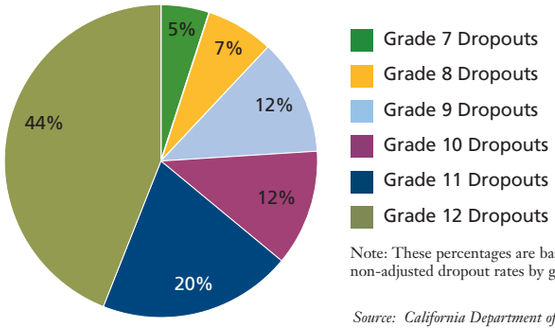
Most dropouts occur in 12th grade, or as a result of a transfer:

- Of Orange County's 4,081 dropouts in 2006/07, 1,183 were 12th graders and nearly half (1,808) were "lost" transfer students (those who may have transferred to private schools or moved out of state).
- Each grade had a declining number of dropouts, with the second highest number of dropouts among 11th graders to the least number among 7th graders.

Grade 9-12 Four-Year Dropout Rate
County Comparison, 2006/07



Dropouts by Grade
Orange County, 2006/07



Note: These percentages are based on non-adjusted dropout rates by grade.

Source: California Department of Education

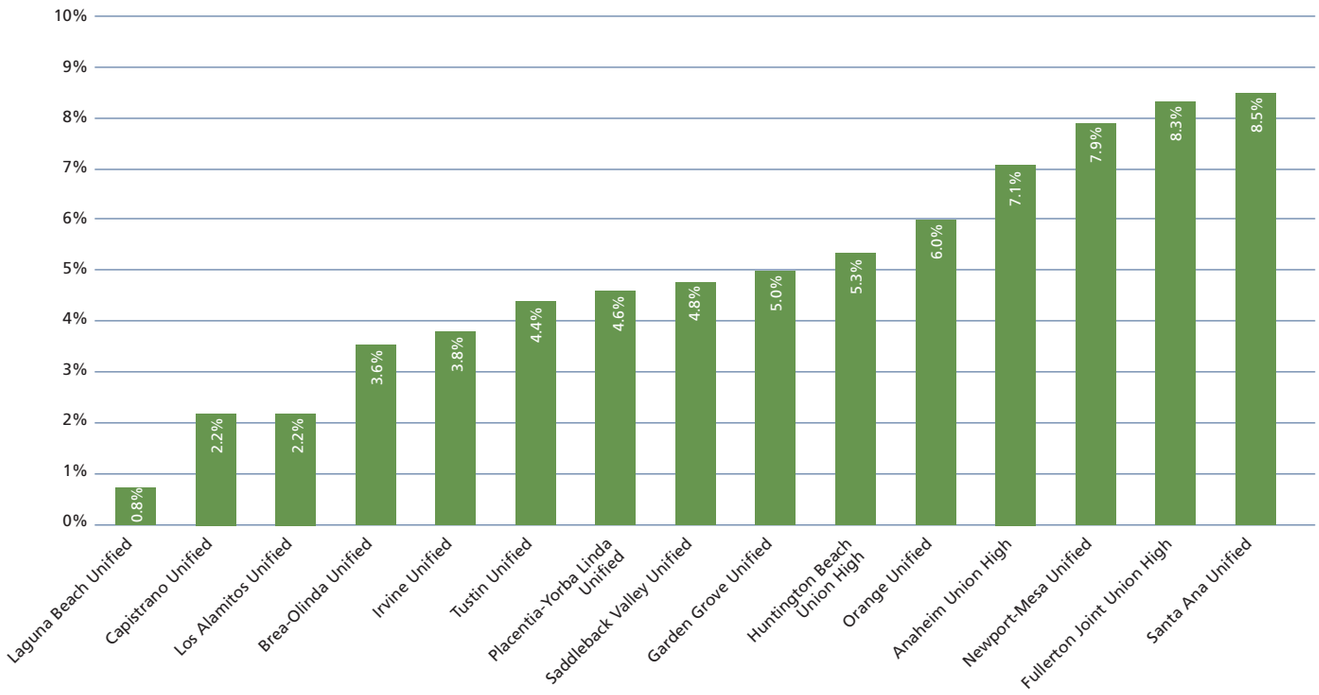
Tracking Students

Data on the high school dropout rate is much improved from previous years because of a new system that tracks each student through a unique identifier. Students are more easily followed as they move across districts, dropout and/or re-enroll, resulting in more accurate statistics and better targeted services to help students stay in school. By the spring of 2011, four years' worth of data under the new tracking system will enable a more accurate depiction of Orange County students' journey through high school. The four-year dropout rate shown in this indicator is an estimate of the percentage of students who drop out in a four-year period based on data collected for the single year. The formula used to derive the dropout rate can be obtained at http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/.

Dropout rates for individual school districts range from less than 1.0% to 8.5%:

- School districts with the highest dropout rates in 2006/07 were Santa Ana Unified (8.5%), followed by Fullerton Joint Union High (8.3%), Newport-Mesa Unified (7.9%), and Anaheim Union High (7.1%).
- School districts with the lowest dropout rates were Laguna Beach Unified (0.8%), Capistrano Unified (2.2%) and Los Alamitos Unified (2.2%).
- The dropout rates of individual school districts are less than Orange County's total dropout rate because the county rate includes the Orange County Department of Education (OCDE) rate. Although the California Department of Education does not publish a separate, official dropout rate for the OCDE, it can be roughly calculated at 29%.
- The OCDE dropout rate includes several special programs such as Access County Community (for students expelled from school), Access Juvenile Hall, and Special Education.

Grade 9-12 Four-Year Dropout Rate by District
Orange County, 2006/07



Note: The most recent dropout statistics may vary for a time period of up to one year because school districts and the Orange County Department of Education have a window in which they can report revised data to the California Department of Education.

Source: California Department of Education

Urban Attributes Help Slow Declining Home Values

Proximity to Jobs, Quality of Life Slow Orange County's Rate of Decline

Description

This special feature examines the correlation between short-term home value stability and specific attributes of regional development in the four metropolitan areas within Southern California (Orange County, Los Angeles, San Diego and Riverside/San Bernardino). Home value stability is measured by the one-year change between third quarter 2007 and third quarter 2008. Attributes include how compact an area is developed, whether an area is a job center (number of jobs per resident age 15 and over), and the average commute time in an area.[1]

Why is it Important?

Many factors influence the decisions of homebuyers such as proximity to work, quality of the neighborhood and schools, square footage, and affordability. Because a home is often a resident's single largest investment, homeowners hope and expect their property to retain or grow in value. However, home values have decreased sharply since the peak of the housing appreciation boom in 2005. Research shows that the sharpest decreases in many metropolitan areas have been in outlying areas. Meanwhile, the more urbanized cores have experienced less dramatic short-term home value losses. This trend suggests that suburban areas further away from job centers fare well in times of economic expansion, less stringent lending patterns, and affordable gas prices. But in times of economic contraction, more urban areas – with shorter commute times, more compact development patterns, and proximity to jobs – tend to have greater housing value stability.[2]

How is Orange County Doing?

Less dramatic home value losses in the core regions of Southern California mirror the pattern witnessed in other regions across the nation:

- Home values in the Riverside/San Bernardino metro area have fallen 31.5% in one year, compared to declines in Los Angeles, Orange County, and San Diego of 18.8%, 18.2% and 17.6%, respectively.
- This is compared to the California average home value decline of 20.8% and the national average drop of 6.0%.

In Southern California, relative home value stability is correlated with more compact and connected urban design, shorter average commute times, and closer proximity to jobs:

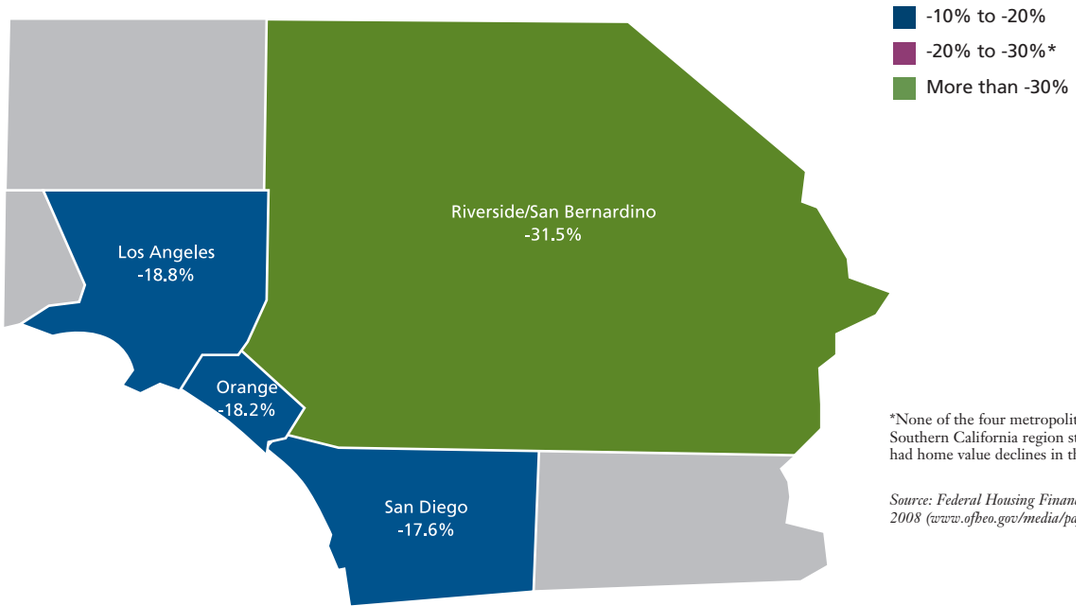
- The Riverside/San Bernardino metro area was ranked the least compact and connected region of the 83 largest metro areas in the nation.
- Relative to Los Angeles, Orange County and San Diego, the Riverside/San Bernardino metro area also had a longer average commute time (approximately 31 minutes) and the fewest number of jobs per resident age 15 and over.
- Comparatively, Orange County ranked in the middle in terms of compact and connected urban design (41st out of 83), had an average commute time similar to the national average (approximately 26 minutes), and had the most jobs per resident age 15 and over in Southern California.
- With the exception of commute times, Los Angeles and San Diego generally had similar values as Orange County.[3]

[1] A region's development pattern is measured by an index of street connectivity, centeredness, mixed use and density. Smart Growth America (www.smartgrowthamerica.org/sprawlindex/chart.pdf)

[2] Joe Cortright , Impresa (www.impresaconsulting.com), conference presentation (http://movingforwardtogether.net/wp/wp-content/uploads/2008/06/mft-cortright-slides.pdf)
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, The Market Slowdown and Home Prices in the Suburbs and "Exurbs" (www.ofheo.gov/media/hpi/focus/Focus4Q06.pdf)
Falling House Prices Take Toll in Virginia Suburbs, Washington Post, April 2008 (www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/04/21/AR2008042101971.html)

[3] Commute times are often longer in urban areas where there is more congestion and public transit use, such as in Los Angeles which is highly congested and 7% of the population use public transit, compared to 4% in San Diego, 3% in Orange County, and 1% in Riverside/San Bernardino. Texas Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Report 2007 (http://tti.tamu.edu/documents/mobility_report_2007.pdf) and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007 (www.census.gov)

One-Year Change in Home Value
Regional Comparison, Third Quarter 2007 to Third Quarter 2008



*None of the four metropolitan areas within the Southern California region studied in this feature had home value declines in the -20% to -30% range.

Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency, November 2008 (www.ofheo.gov/media/pdf/3q08hpi.pdf)

Change in Home Valuation Compared to Development Rank, Job Centeredness, and Average Commute Time
Regional Comparison, 2007 and 2008

	One-Year Change in Home Value[1]	Development Rank (1 least compact, 83 most compact)[2]	Jobs per 100 Residents (Age 15 and Over)[3]	Average Commute Time (in Minutes)[4]
United States	-6.0%	--	57	25.3
San Diego	-17.6%	46th	55	25.7
Orange County	**-18.2%**	**41st**	**62**	**25.9**
Los Angeles	-18.8%	45th	53	29.5
California	-20.8%	--	52	27.3
Riverside/San Bernardino	-31.5%	1st	40	30.6

[1] Data is for third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008, Federal Housing Finance Agency, November 2008 (www.ofheo.gov/media/pdf/3q08hpi.pdf)
[2] Smart Growth America (www.smartgrowthamerica.org/sprawlindex/chart.pdf)
[3] Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 2008 (www.bls.gov/sae/) and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007(www.census.gov)
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007 (www.census.gov)

Multiple Approaches Utilized to Measure Green Practices

Description

This special feature discusses existing and prospective indicators or measurements that could be used to gauge Orange County's progress towards community sustainability and the utilization of green practices.

Why is it Important?

To track our progress and help define our role in advancing community sustainability, Orange County needs an index or set of sustainability indicators that can be used on a consistent basis. While the definition of sustainability is evolving, many green practices have emerged nationally that can be measured and tracked over time. The discussion among Orange County organizations and stakeholders has revolved around what sustainability means, what practices or indicators can be measured, and how to best assess sustainability on a countywide level. The Orange County Community Indicators report currently includes elements of sustainability measures in its social, economic, and environmental sections, but the creation of a broader sustainability index may improve our ability to track our community's transition to a more eco-friendly future. This index may include existing data, as well as new and innovative metrics.

How Would We Measure Sustainability?

Following are potential approaches to developing a sustainability index for Orange County:

- **Compilation of Existing and New Indicators**
  This approach would examine existing indicators and identify possible new indicators to further articulate the issues of sustainability, green practices and the interconnectivity between indicators. Existing Orange County indicators that could be incorporated into a sustainability indicator include air quality, water use and supply, commuting patterns, traffic congestion, and Internet use. There are several examples of statewide and regional indicator reports that include sustainability indicators which could be newly incorporated into an Orange County Sustainability Indicator, such as alternative fuel vehicle purchases and renewable energy sources.[1]

- **Green Certifications**
  This approach would gauge Orange County's progress in implementing sustainable building practices. Green building certifications such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification or Build It Green could be tracked for existing buildings and new development. These certifications use a checklist of standards to rate individual projects and larger neighborhood developments across multiple categories (for example, new construction, existing buildings, and neighborhood design). They focus on building livable communities through energy efficiency and resource conservation, use of green materials and resources, indoor environmental quality, and sustainable neighborhood design.[2]

- **Green Economy Index or Ranking**
  This approach would develop an index or ranking system to evaluate how a region compares across a variety of metrics, compiling the results to provide a composite picture of overall sustainability. In order to develop a green community ranking, a set of specific measures related to sustainability would need to be identified, measured, and tracked at the county level. Some components may already be reported through current indicators (air quality, water use, commuting patterns, and traffic congestion) while others may be newly identified (such as LEED-certified buildings per capita, presence of green technology industries, or renewable energy use). An example of this type of measurement is a ranking of the 50 most populous cities in the United States with regard to urban sustainability.[3]

Over the next year we anticipate continued discussion among community partners such as the Urban Land Institute and other experts, exploring the creation of a sustainability index to be included in future Community Indicators reports.

[1] Next10 California Green Innovation Index (www.next10.org/environment/greenInnovation09.html), California Forward Progress Indicators (www.caforward.org/progress/), Sustainable San Mateo County Indicators Project (www.sustainablesanmateo.org/indicators-report/)
[2] U.S. Green Building Council, LEED Rating System (www.usgbc.org), Build it Green (http://accessgreen.builditgreen.org)
[3] U.S. Sustainability Rankings, SustainLane.com (www.sustainlane.com/us-city-rankings)

Economic and Business Climate

Orange County lost over 28,000 jobs last year, including declines in three of the region's top 10 industries. At the same time, the high cost of doing business dampened Orange County's national ranking. The median sales price of a single-family detached home fell 24%, and affordability of rental housing improved for the first time since tracking began. Per capita income remains high compared to peers, and eight out of 10 major industry clusters experienced salary increases.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Orange County Drops to Lowest Ranking in Five Years

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's business climate through *Forbes* magazine's "2008 Best Places for Business" regional rankings. The *Forbes* ranking compares metropolitan regions by cost of doing business, number of colleges, cost of living, crime rate, culture and leisure amenities, educational attainment, income growth, job growth and net migration.

Why is it Important?

A region's business climate reflects its attractiveness as a location, the availability of business support and resources, opportunities for growth, and barriers to doing business. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax revenue, economic growth, and entrepreneurship opportunities, a strong business climate is important for maintaining Orange County's economic health and quality of life.

How is Orange County Doing?

Forbes' 2008 national rankings placed Orange County 92nd out of the 200 metro areas ranked:

- This spot marks a decline of 22 places from the previous year and 65 places from Orange County's highest ranking of 27th in 2005.
- Within California, only Riverside/San Bernardino ranked higher at 78th.
- Among our peers outside of California, Orange County is outranked only by Seattle at 20th and Austin at 47th.

Best Places for Business Ranking, by Component
Orange County, 2008

	Rank
Educational Attainment[1]	29
Job Growth	64
Cost of Doing Business[2]	184
Overall	**92**

Source: Forbes magazine, March 19, 2008 (www.forbes.com/lists/2008/1/bestplaces08_Best-Places-For-Business-And-Careers_MetroArea.html)

[1] Share of population over age 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher
[2] Index based on cost of labor, energy, taxes and office space

Best Places for Business Ranking
Regional Comparison, 2004-2008

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Seattle	109	73	101	62	20
Austin	3	3	28	66	47
Riverside/San Bernardino	79	111	133	110	78
Orange County	**40**	**27**	**58**	**70**	**92**
Dallas	29	19	25	111	93
Minneapolis	19	18	71	106	103
San Diego	17	25	61	92	106
Los Angeles	116	106	147	159	154
Boston	42	40	94	142	160
San Francisco	81	81	167	175	166
San Jose	97	50	166	183	174

Lowest Rank				Highest Rank
200-161	160-121	120-81	80-41	40-1
Bottom 40				Top 40

Source: Forbes magazine, March 19, 2008 (www.forbes.com/lists/2008/1/bestplaces08_Best-Places-For-Business-And-Careers_MetroArea.html)

Tax Receipts Rise, Employment is Steady

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures visitor spending on travel arrangements, accommodations, food, recreation, and retail products, as well as tax revenue generated within the county by visitor spending. This indicator also tracks travel industry employment trends.

Why is it Important?

Visitors traveling to Orange County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Tourism is one of the leading industries in Orange County, accounting for 10% of the county's employment (see Employment by Industry Clusters). Hotels, shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues rely on the tourism market for a significant percentage of their business. Moreover, the county benefits from tax revenue generated by visitor spending.

How is Orange County Doing?

Daily visitor spending fell, but overall spending and tax receipts rose:

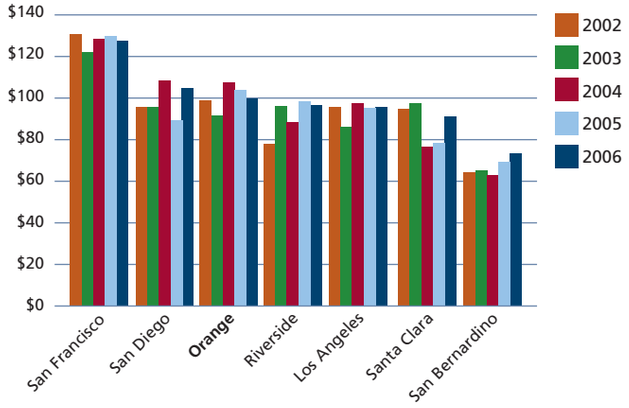
- After a jump to $107.70 per day in 2004, average visitor spending fell for the second year in a row to $100.10 in 2006, placing Orange County behind San Francisco and San Diego.[1]
- Orange County is second among California peers in total visitor spending, with an average annual growth rate of 7% between 2002 and 2006.
- In 2006, Orange County tourism generated $527 million in tax receipts compared with $506 million in 2005.

Tourism-related jobs stayed relatively constant:

- Orange County remains the third largest market for tourism-related employment in the state behind Los Angeles and San Diego counties.
- In 2006, the average number of tourism-related jobs in Orange County increased by 100 to 86,400.
- Although tourism-related employment remains strong, these workers remain among the lowest paid in Orange County with an average annual salary of approximately $20,200 (see Employment by Industry Clusters).

[1] Year 2007 data was not available at the time of publication, thus information on average daily visitor spending is reprinted from the previous year's Indicators report.

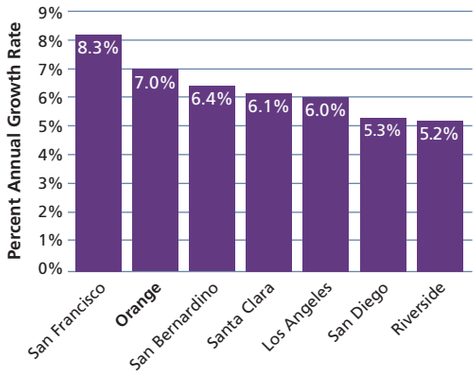
Average Expenditures per Visitor per Day
County Comparison, 2002-2006[1]



Note: Daily visitor spending data excludes transportation expenditures.

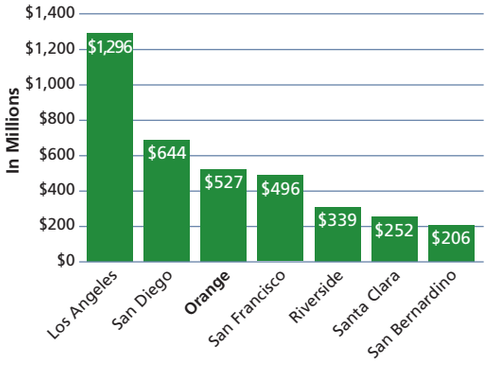
Source: D.K. Shifflet and Associates for the California Division of Tourism, California 2006 Domestic Travel Report (www.visitcalifornia.com)

Total Visitor Spending by County
Average Annual Growth Rate, 2002-2006



Source: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts by County, Dean Runyan Associates (www.visitcalifornia.com)

Tourism-Related Total Tax Receipts
County Comparison, 2006



Source: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts by County, Dean Runyan Associates (www.visitcalifornia.com)

Canada and Mexico are Top Export Destinations

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the change in dollar value of Orange County exports as well as exports from the greater Los Angeles metro area (which includes Orange County). These measures include exports by destination compared to peer regions and the leading exports by type of commodity.

Why is it Important?

The ability to access foreign markets is important for a strong and growing local economy. Trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and subsequent bilateral agreements continue to open new markets for Orange County businesses. The county's location on the Pacific Rim, proximity to the Long Beach and San Pedro ports, and our large population of Spanish and Asian language speakers make us well positioned for international trade.

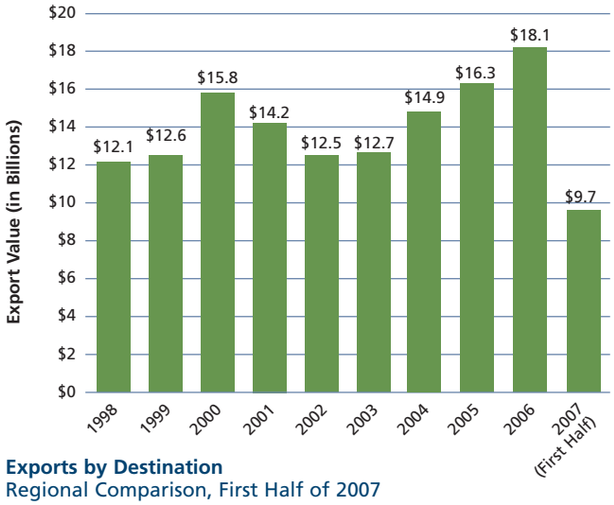
How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County is part of the second largest export-generating region in the United States:

- A total of $26 billion was exported from the Los Angeles/Orange County metro area in the first half of 2007, and $48.7 billion in 2006.
- In the first half of 2007, exports from Orange County alone were estimated at $9.7 billion.
- In comparison, total 2006 Orange County exports were estimated at $18.1 billion.
- Compared to peer regions, Los Angeles/Orange County is the top exporter to NAFTA countries (Mexico and Canada).
- In 2007, Los Angeles/Orange County's top destination for regional exports (both manufacturing and services) was Canada, followed by Mexico, Japan and China.
- Asian countries combined are the top export market for Los Angeles/Orange County with only the Seattle region selling more to Asia.
- The top exports from Los Angeles/Orange County are computers and electronics, and transportation equipment.

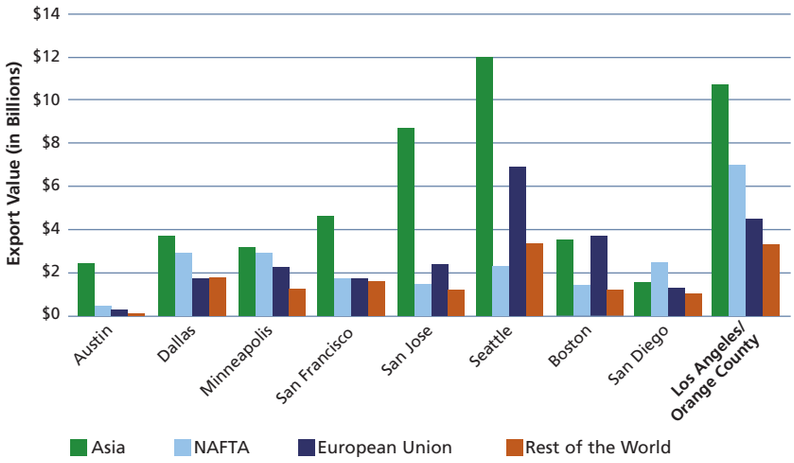
With the global credit crunch of 2008, exports from Orange County may decline from previous years, stalling the past decade's general trend of expanding global trade from Orange County.

Total Orange County Exports Worldwide, 1998-2007



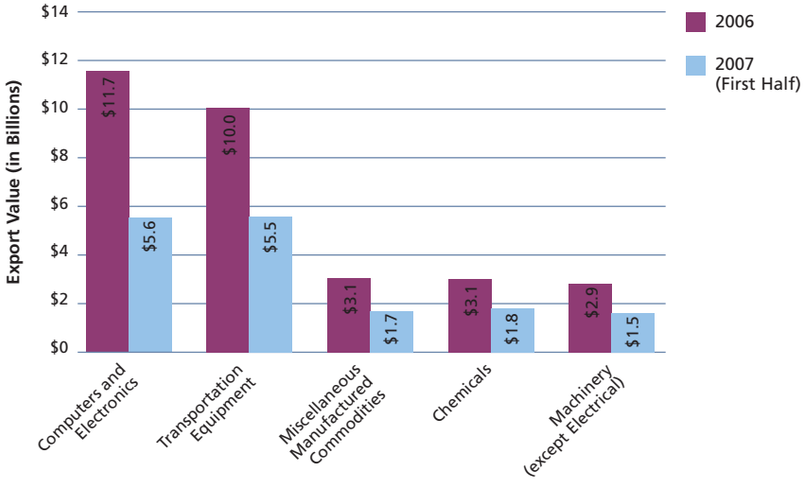
Sources: California State University, Fullerton's Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies and International Trade Administration, US Department of Commerce (http://ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/metro/)

Exports by Destination
Regional Comparison, First Half of 2007



Source: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (http://ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/metro/)

Top Five Exports
Los Angeles/Orange County, 2006 and First Half of 2007



Source: International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce (http://ita.doc.gov/td/industry/otea/metro/)

Housing Continues to Drive High Cost of Living

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses a cost of living index to compare prices of housing, consumer goods, and services for Orange County and peer metropolitan regions. The weighted index compares local market prices in the following areas:

- Housing (28%)
- Utilities (10%)
- Health care costs (4%)
- Groceries (13%)
- Transportation (10%)
- Miscellaneous items (35%)

The average for all 300 metro areas analyzed equals 100 and each area's individual index is read as a percentage of the average for all places.

Why is it Important?

A high cost of living relative to peer markets can make Orange County less attractive as a destination for businesses and workers. In addition, businesses already operating in Orange County may opt to relocate or expand elsewhere. Current residents – particularly young workers – may decide to move to more affordable areas.

How is Orange County Doing?

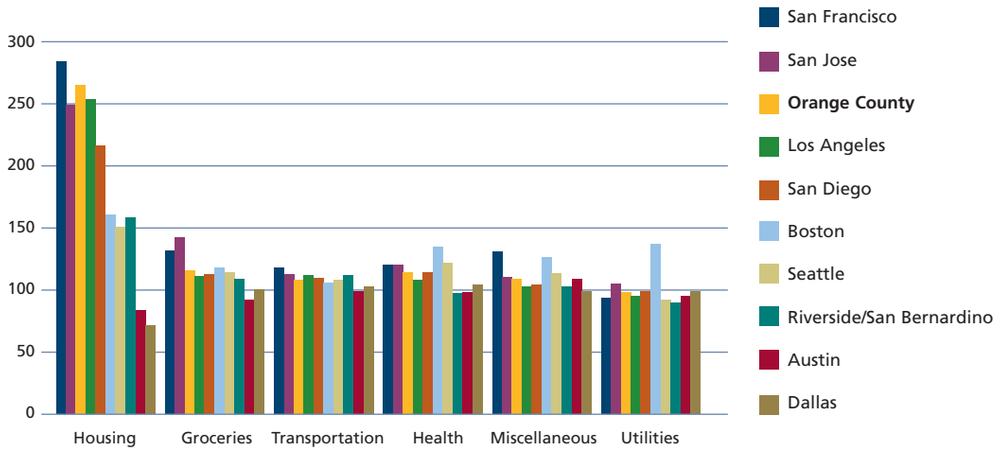
In the second quarter of 2008:

- Orange County's cost of living was the third highest of our peer regions, which are among the highest of the 300 metro areas analyzed in the index.
- San Francisco and San Jose were the only markets more expensive.
- With 100 being average, Orange County measured 155.8 on the index (up from 154.9 last year).
- Orange County's cost of living measures for groceries, utilities, transportation and miscellaneous items tended to rank in the middle among peers, but high housing costs significantly affected the index, making Orange County's score among the highest.

Cost of Living Index
Regional Comparison, 2nd Quarter 2008

Location	Total Index Value
San Francisco	171.7
San Jose	156.6
Orange County	**155.8**
Los Angeles	150.1
San Diego	139.9
Boston	135.6
Seattle	122.8
Riverside/San Bernardino	119.9
Austin	95.0
Dallas	90.8

Cost of Living Index, by Component
Regional Comparison, 2nd Quarter 2008



Source: Council for Community and Economic Research (www.c2er.org)

High Average Income and Growth Rate in 2006

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures per capita income levels and income growth. Total personal income includes wages and salaries, proprietor income, property income, and transfer payments, such as pensions and unemployment insurance. Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Why is it Important?

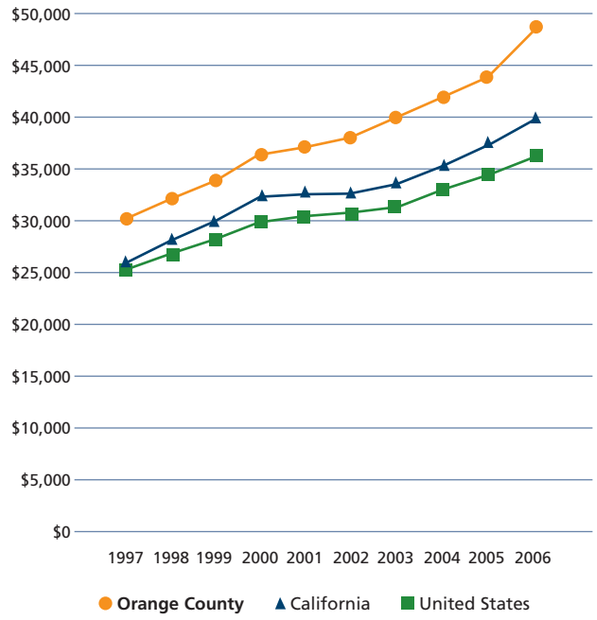
A high per capita income for residents is crucial in the context of Orange County's high housing costs. In addition, a higher relative per capita income signals greater discretionary income for the purchase of goods and services.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County boasts fast income growth in recent years:

- In 2006, Orange County's per capita income of $48,209 was higher than the state and national averages and up 6.0% from $44,465 in 2005.
- When compared to peer and neighboring markets, Orange County has the fourth highest per capita income, trailing only San Jose, Boston and Seattle.
- Between 1997 and 2006, Orange County posted a per capita income growth of 5.1%, which is faster than all peer regions compared except for San Diego.
- Over this same 10-year period, the average inflation rate was 2.5%, which should be taken into account when interpreting these income growth percentages.
- As the country slips into recession, per capita income is anticipated to decline.

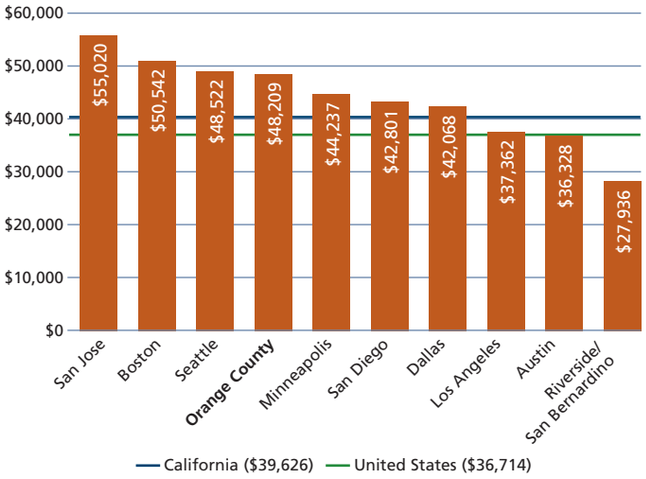
Per Capita Income
Orange County, California, and United States, 1997-2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov)

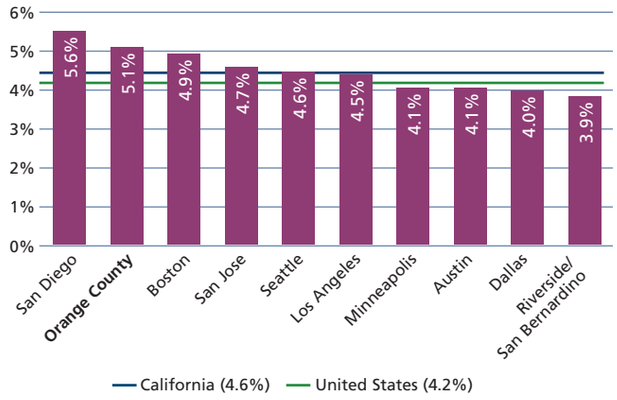
Note: Each year the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis refines and updates their data. Thus, these figures have been updated from previous Community Indicators reports.

Per Capita Income
Regional Comparison, 2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov)

Per Capita Income Average Annual Percent Change
Regional Comparison, 1997-2006



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov)

Largest Clusters Split Between Growth and Decline

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows employment and salaries in 10 major Orange County industry clusters. The clusters were chosen to reflect the diversity of Orange County employment, major economic drivers within the county, and important industry sectors for workforce development. Approximately 40% of all Orange County jobs can be found in the 10 clusters described in this indicator.

Why is it Important?

Employment change within specific clusters illustrates how Orange County's economy is evolving. Tracking salary levels in these clusters shows whether these jobs can provide a wage high enough for workers to afford to live in Orange County.

How is Orange County Doing?

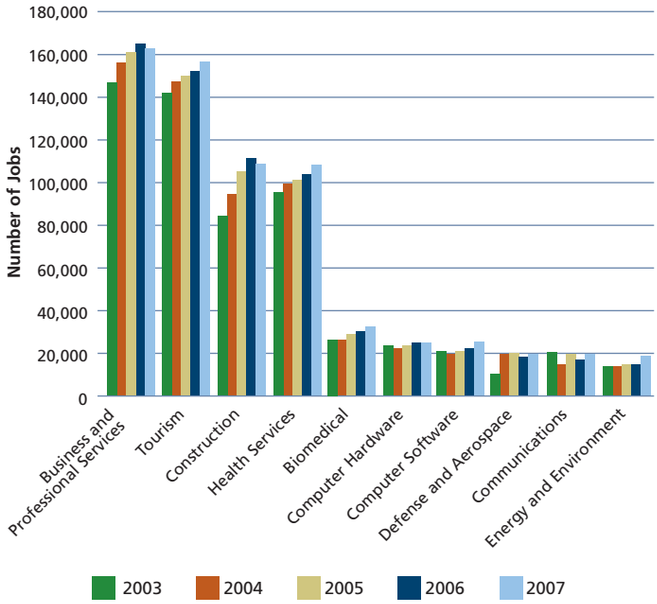
Between 2006 and 2007, employment grew in seven of the 10 major industry clusters:

- Two of the largest clusters –Tourism and Health Services – were part of this growth.
- The other two largest clusters – Business and Professional Services, and Construction – experienced employment declines.
- Computer Hardware also experienced a decline.
- The largest employment gains occurred in Communications (19.2%), Energy and Environment (11.5%), and Computer Software (6.4%).

Eight of the 10 major Orange County industry clusters experienced salary increases between 2006 and 2007:

- The largest salary increases occurred in Communications (11.8%), and Energy and Environment (8.8%).
- The two industries experiencing salary reductions were Computer Software (-1.1%) and Biomedical (-3.1%).
- As presented in the Housing Affordability indicator, the annual income needed to purchase a median-priced home in Orange County is $78,100, affordable only to the top three paying clusters.
- Despite salary increases, three of the four largest clusters do not have an annual income high enough to afford median rent on a one-bedroom apartment (estimated at $51,840 in the Rental Affordability indicator).

Employment in Selected Clusters
Orange County, 2003-2007



Average Annual Salaries in Orange County Clusters
Orange County, 2007

	2007	Change 2006-07
Defense and Aerospace	$95,199	6.7%
Computer Software	$82,630	-1.1%
Biomedical	$80,198	-3.1%
Computer Hardware	$70,432	1.7%
Communications	$69,694	11.8%
Energy and Environment	$59,292	8.8%
Construction	$53,581	7.3%
Business and Professional Services	$51,349	5.2%
Health Services	$47,124	3.0%
Tourism	$20,197	5.8%

Source: Orange County Business Council analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

Economic Contraction Narrows Housing Gap

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows the ratio of new housing permits divided by new jobs created in Orange County compared with peer metropolitan areas across the state and the country.

Why is it Important?

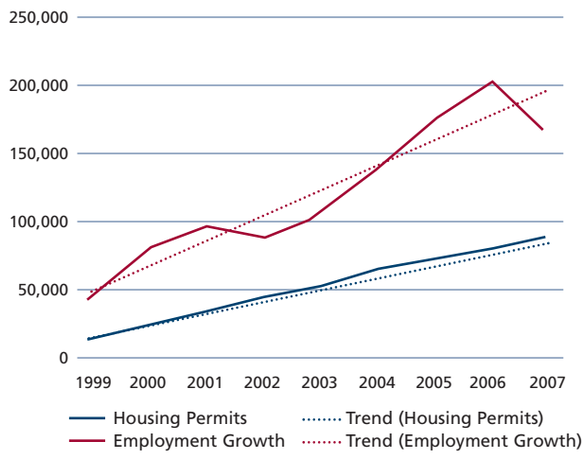
When an economy is growing, new housing is needed for the additional workers employed. When the housing demand is unmet, it can drive up home prices and apartment rents beyond what is affordable to many workers and residents. An expensive housing market affects Orange County's desirability as a business location partly because businesses have greater difficulty attracting and retaining workers — particularly young workers. In addition, residents face longer commute times due to people moving out of the county or to a small concentration of affordable areas within the county. Orange County's housing deficit is the result of a long-term chasm between the amount of housing built relative to the number of jobs created. Even when the economy contracts, the gap is so wide that demand for new housing does not disappear. To begin to close a gap of this size, housing construction must increase and remain high in times of economic growth as well as contraction.

How is Orange County Doing?

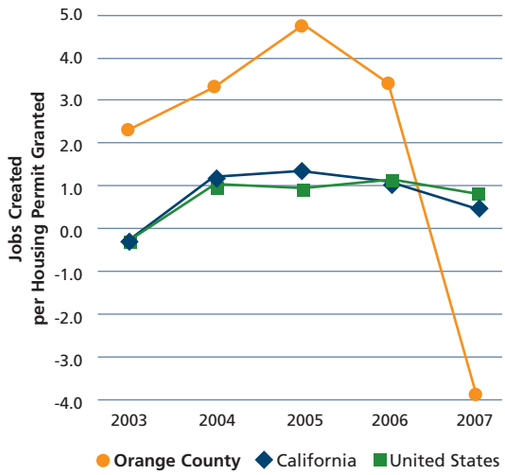
Despite a significant decline in employment, the long-term housing shortage that has existed in Orange County since the late-1990s continues due to weak housing development:

- In 2007, employment dropped by 28,200 jobs while 7,372 new housing permits were granted.
- The resulting ratio of -3.83 leaves Orange County with a negative number of jobs (job losses) per new housing permit.
- This is in contrast to peer regions around the country (except for the Inland Empire and Los Angeles) where job growth continued in correspondence with housing permit growth.
- Still, since 1999, a total of 162,100 new jobs were created (including losses) compared with 78,800 housing units permitted.
- In other words, for every 1.8 jobs created since 1999, one housing unit has been permitted. The standard "healthy" ratio of jobs to permits is 1.5 jobs per housing unit.
- All peer areas compared granted more housing permits than Orange County in 2007.

Cumulative Growth in Employment and Housing Permits (1999 Baseline)
Orange County, 1999-2007



New Jobs Created per Housing Permit Granted
Orange County, California and United States, 2003-2007



Sources: Hanley Wood Market Intelligence (www.hanleywood.com/hwmi) and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov)

Housing Demand
Regional Comparison, 2007

	Housing Permits	Employment Change (Jobs) 2006 to 2007	Ratio of Employment Change to Permits
Boston	11,248	21,700	1.93
San Francisco	18,376	31,500	1.71
Dallas	31,174	47,400	1.52
Seattle	25,564	36,700	1.44
Austin	19,903	27,200	1.37
United States	1,266,076	1,096,000	0.87
Minneapolis	9,982	6,300	0.63
California	94,742	40,700	0.43
San Diego	7,435	300	0.04
Riverside/San Bernardino	20,086	-10,100	-0.50
Los Angeles	19,244	-16,200	-0.84
Orange County	**7,372**	**-28,200**	**-3.83**

Sources: Hanley Wood Market Intelligence (www.hanleywood.com/hwmi) and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov)

Housing Affordability Nearly Doubles

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the value and change in value of the median-priced existing single-family detached home. It uses the California Association of Realtors Housing Affordability Index to measure the percentage of households that can afford the existing median-priced single-family detached home in Orange County. It also compares homeownership rates.

Why is it Important?

High relative housing prices adversely impact businesses' ability to attract and retain workers. A shortage of affordable housing, particularly for first-time buyers, discourages young workers from moving to or remaining in Orange County. In addition, a lack of affordable housing results in longer commutes, leading to increased traffic congestion and pollution, decreased productivity and diminished quality of life. Homeownership increases stability for families and communities and is a significant means of personal wealth creation.

How is Orange County Doing?

The single-family median home sale price is significantly less than the previous year, although still out of reach for many:

- In July 2008, the median sale price of an existing single-family detached home in Orange County was $537,570, down $172,150 or 24% since July 2007.
- This price is still nearly $200,000 more than the state median price for a comparable home in July 2008.

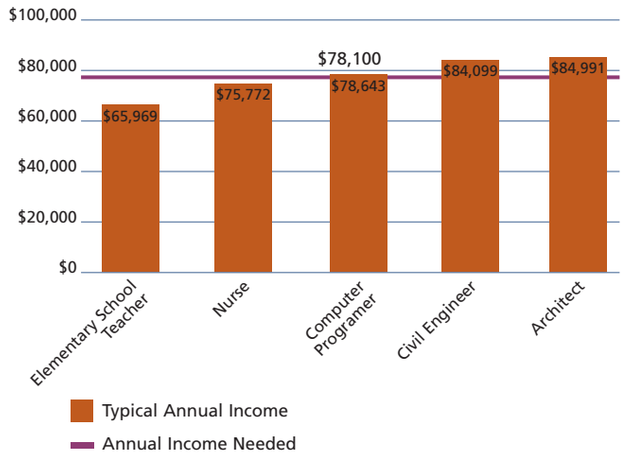
Housing affordability nearly doubled since last year:

- The minimum household income needed to purchase a median-priced single-family home in Orange County is approximately $78,100.[1]
- As of the second quarter of 2008, 41% of households in Orange County could afford an existing single-family detached home that was priced at 85% of median (or $456,900).
- This is significantly higher than the 23% able to afford the same home in 2007.
- Orange County's affordability rate is consistent with San Diego and Los Angeles counties.
- Neighboring Riverside and San Bernardino counties remain more affordable with housing affordability rates of 59% and 63%, respectively.

Homeownership rates rose slightly:

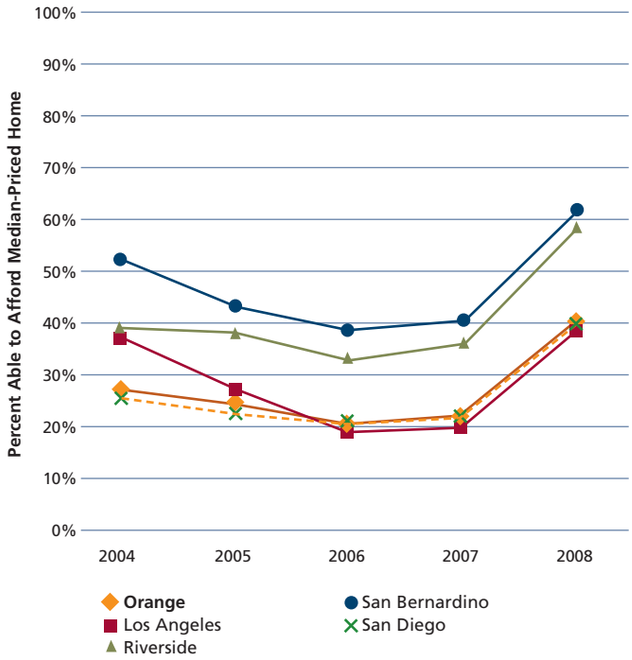
- Homeownership rates for Orange County rose from 62.4% in 2006 to 62.7% in 2007.
- Orange County has similar levels of homeownership as many of our peer regions, but still lags behind the national rate by approximately 4.5%.

Income Needed to Afford Median-Priced Home ($537,570) Compared to Typical Salaries
Orange County, 2008



Sources: Orange County Business Council analysis of California Association of Realtors data, and California Employment Development Department (www.edd.ca.gov)

Housing Affordability Index
County Comparison, 2004-2008



Source: California Association of Realtors (www.car.org)

[1] The California Association of Realtors defines the parameters for the First Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index. For 2008, these parameters were 10% down and a 5.69% adjustable interest rate.

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Housing Wage Drops for First Time

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the Housing Wage – the hourly wage a resident needs to afford "Fair Market Rent" (the median rent in the Orange County market).

Why is it Important?

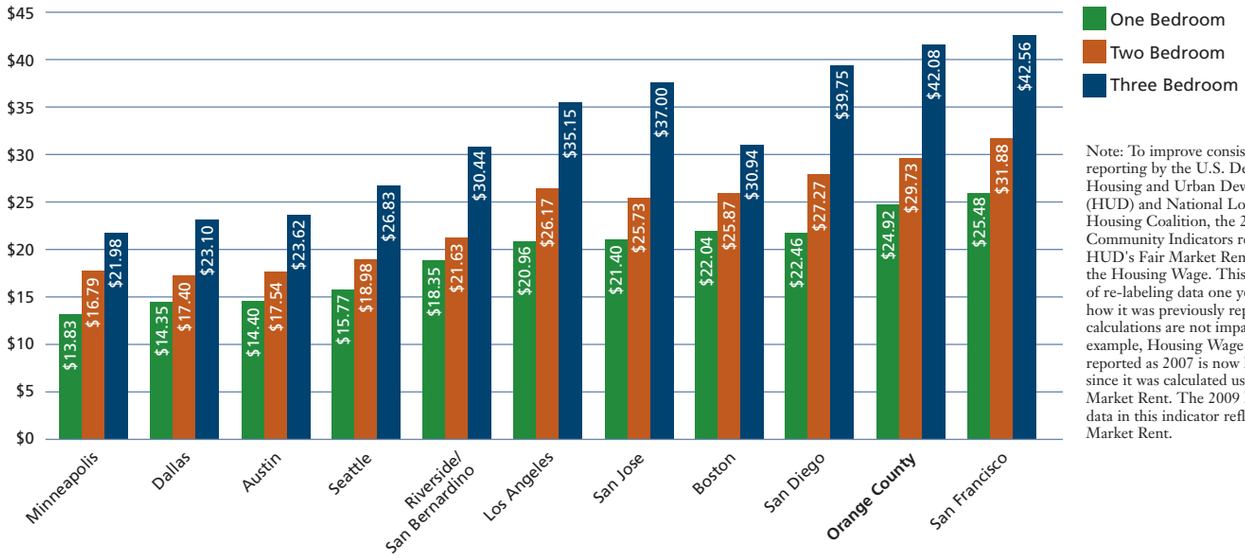
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to overcrowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to eventually become homeowners and build personal wealth through housing appreciation. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can instigate a cycle of poverty.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's Housing Wage decreased in 2009:

- For the first time since tracking began, the hourly wage needed for a one-bedroom apartment fell – from $25.57 in 2008 to $24.92 in 2009. This Housing Wage is equivalent to an annual income of $51,840.
- The hourly wages needed to afford two- and three-bedroom apartments also declined.
- Despite decreases in Housing Wage levels, Orange County has the second highest Housing Wage (less affordable rental housing) compared to state and national peer metropolitan areas.

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent
Regional Comparison, 2009



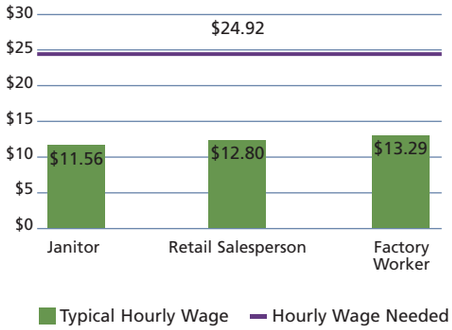
Note: To improve consistency with reporting by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and National Low Income Housing Coalition, the 2009 Community Indicators report uses HUD's Fair Market Rent date to report the Housing Wage. This has the effect of re-labeling data one year ahead of how it was previously reported (actual calculations are not impacted). For example, Housing Wage data previously reported as 2007 is now labeled 2008 since it was calculated using 2008 Fair Market Rent. The 2009 Housing Wage data in this indicator reflects 2009 Fair Market Rent.

Renting in Orange County

	2008	2009
Fair Market Rent (Monthly)		
One Bedroom	$1,330	$1,296
Two Bedroom	$1,595	$1,546
Three Bedroom	$2,282	$2,188
Amount a Household Earning Minimum Wage Can Afford to Pay in Rent (Monthly)	$416	$416
Number of Hours per Week a Minimum Wage Earner Must Work to Afford a One-Bedroom Apartment	128	125

Source: Orange County Business Council analysis of U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fair Market Rent (www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (www.nlihc.org), and California Employment Development Department (www.calmis.ca.gov)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages
Orange County, 2009



Commute Times Constant; Most Continue to Drive Alone

Description of Indicator

This indicator includes average commute times, state highway use, and residents' primary mode of travel to work.

Why is it Important?

Tracking commuter trends and transportation system demand helps gauge the ease with which residents, workers, and goods can move within the county. Long commutes impact personal lives and worker productivity due to the time lost in transit. Traffic congestion adversely affects the efficient movement of goods, contributes to the expense of operating a car, and increases air pollution.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County commute times remain constant:

- In 2007, the average commute time to work for Orange County residents was unchanged from 2006 (approximately 26 minutes).
- Compared to peer regions, Orange County has one of the lower commute times.

The local freeway system is heavily used:

- Orange County continues to have the highest level of state highway utilization of all counties compared.
- A greater number of Vehicle Miles Traveled per highway mile suggests greater congestion on the system and more wear and tear on the roadways, resulting in higher maintenance and preservation costs.
- Vehicle Miles Traveled rose 10% between 2000 and 2004, but declined 1.4% between 2004 and 2006.
- In 2003, 26% of travel on Orange County freeways was congested, resulting in delays of 2.6 hours per 1,000 Vehicle Miles Traveled.[1]

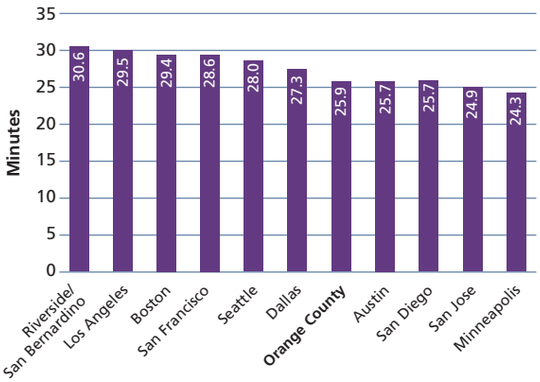
Modes of travel to work are shifting slightly:

- In 2007, the majority (78.0%) of Orange County commuters drove alone, a fact that is largely unchanged over this decade.
- Carpooling, the second most common mode of travel to work, has decreased since 2000 when 13.5% carpooled compared to 10.7% in 2007.
- In 2007, 4.9% worked at home, the highest proportion since tracking began in 2000.
- Only 2.7% used public transportation in 2007, a proportion that has not changed significantly in recent years.

Vehicle Miles Traveled measures the total number of miles traveled by automobiles on specified roads during a specified period of time.

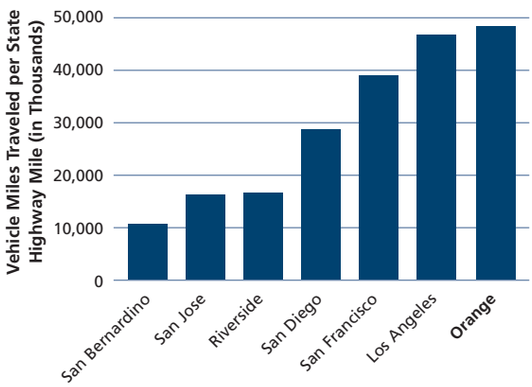
[1] Monitoring Urban Freeways in 2003: Current Conditions and Trends from Archived Operations Data, Texas Transportation Institute and Cambridge Systematics, Inc., prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, Office of Operations, December 2004

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
Regional Comparison, 2007



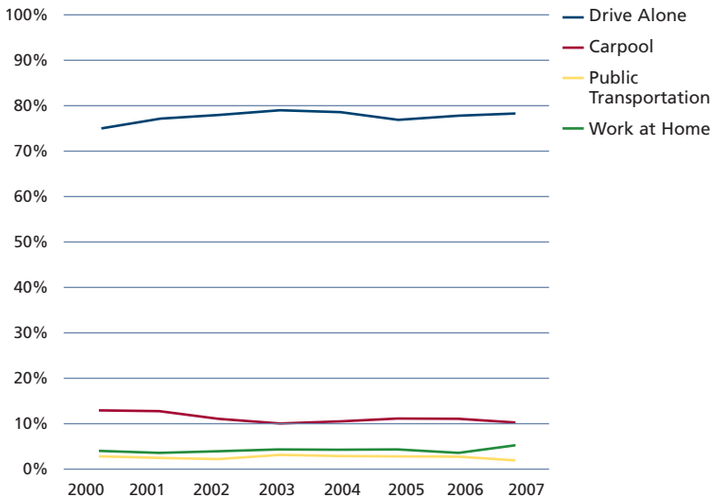
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey (www.census.gov)

State Highway Utilization
County Comparison, 2006



Source: Caltrans, 2006 Collision Data on California State Highways

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
Orange County, 2000-2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey (www.census.gov)

Bus Ridership Steady; Rail Ridership Climbing

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures ridership and operating costs for Orange County's bus system, as well as ridership on the commuter rail system.

Why is it Important?

The ability of residents and workers to move efficiently within Orange County is important to our quality of life and a prosperous business climate. An effective public transit system is essential for individuals who cannot afford, are unable, or choose not to drive a car.

How is Orange County Doing?

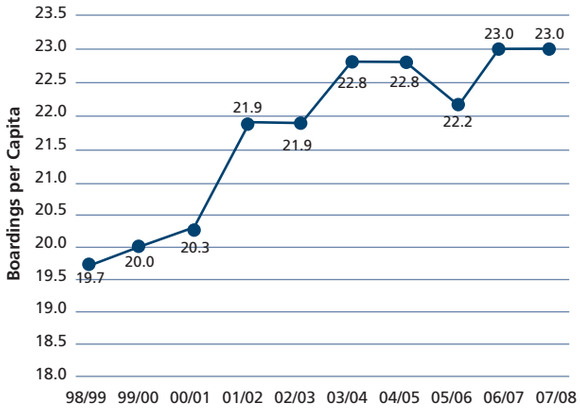
Per capita bus boardings for Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) bus service remained steady:

- Bus boardings were at 23 per capita in 2007/08, the same as in 2006/07.
- Total bus passenger boardings were 65,200,200 in 2007/08, down from 69,007,264 in 2006/07.
- Compared to peers, Orange County's bus ridership per capita is higher than San Jose, San Diego, San Bernardino and Riverside, but lower than all remaining peers compared.
- Orange County's bus system operating costs are among the lowest when compared to transportation agencies in peer regions.

Ridership continues to rise on Orange County's commuter rail lines:

- Ridership reached a high of 4.1 million riders on all lines in 2007/08, an increase of 7.2% in one year.
- Over the past 10 years, ridership has grown an average of 10% per year.
- The Orange County Line (between Oceanside and downtown Los Angeles) grew from approximately 2.05 million riders in 2006/07 to 2.21 million riders in 2007/08.
- The Inland Empire Line (between San Bernardino and San Juan Capistrano) grew to 1,282,610 riders during that same period, up 5.2%.
- The 91 Line (parallels State Route 91, linking Riverside with Fullerton and downtown Los Angeles) lost about 2,000 riders bringing its total to 570,164 in 2007/08.

OCTA Bus Passenger Boardings, 1999-2008



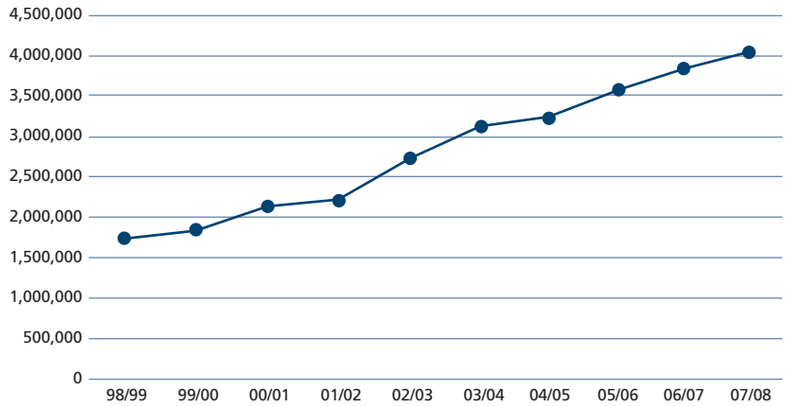
Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

Bus System Boardings per Capita and Operating Costs per Boarding
Regional Comparison, 2007

Regional Transportation System	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Twin Cities Area Transportation Authority (Minneapolis)	51	$ 3.24
King County Department of Transportation, Metro Transit Division (Seattle)	40	$ 4.10
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	39	$ 2.08
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (Boston)	36	$ 2.78
Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Austin)	28	$ 3.17
Dallas Area Rapid Transit	25	$ 3.66
Orange County Transportation Authority	**23**	**$ 2.85**
Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (San Jose)	18	$ 6.25
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	9	$ 2.94
Omnitrans (San Bernardino)	7	$ 3.69
Riverside Transit Agency	3	$ 4.87

Source: Federal Transit Administration

Number of Commuter Rail Riders
Orange County Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line and 91 Line, 1999-2008



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

Technology and Innovation

Orange County's strong high-tech sector continues to provide residents with higher than average wages. The number of undergraduate technical degrees rose, and more K-12 students have computers in their classrooms. Mirroring nationwide trends, both venture capital investment and the number of new Orange County patents declined.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

High-Tech Diversity Remains Strong

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures how diversified our high-tech economy is relative to other metropolitan areas in the country. It tallies all of the technology sectors for which employment is more concentrated at the local level compared to the national average. A diversified technology sector will include concentrations in many high-tech employment clusters, so a larger number shows a more diversified technology employment base.

Why is it Important?

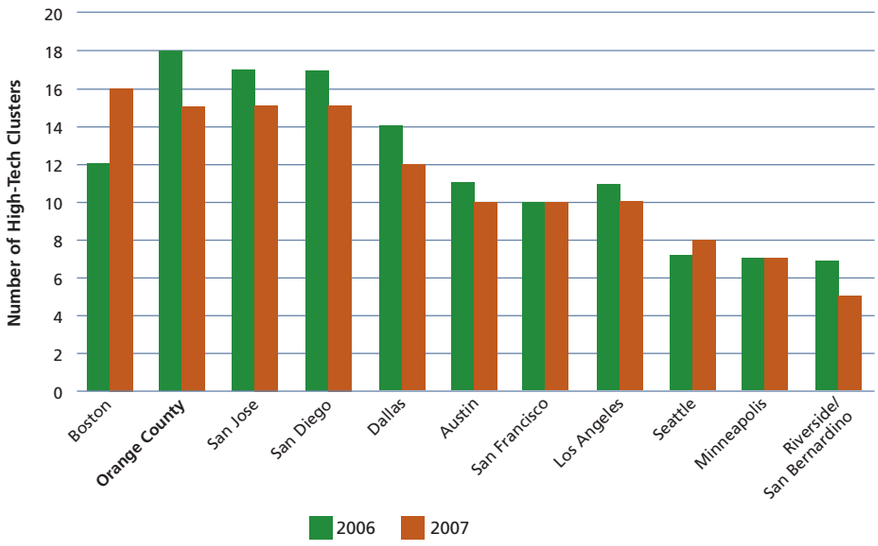
High-tech industries such as computer software programming, pharmaceuticals, or communications equipment development use a high degree of advanced technology, science and research in the creation or implementation of their primary goods and services. They provide strong economic growth potential and higher than average wages. A diverse high-tech economy attracts a broad range of skilled workers and professional services, and may help foster dynamic new ventures. A diverse high-tech sector will also be more resilient during unanticipated downturns than economies that are more reliant upon a particular industry.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County is among the most diverse high-tech economies in the country:

- The number of high-tech industries with an employment concentration above the national average slipped from 18 in 2006 to 15 in 2007.
- Still, Orange County ranked the same or higher than all peers compared except Boston in terms of the number of high-tech clusters above the national average.
- Within the past five years, Orange County's cluster concentration has ranged from 15 to 18.

High-Tech Cluster Diversification
Regional Comparison, 2006 and 2007



Source: The Milken Institute (www.milkeninstitute.org)

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Access to Internet Higher than National Average

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of adults who have access to the Internet either at home or work.

Why is it Important?

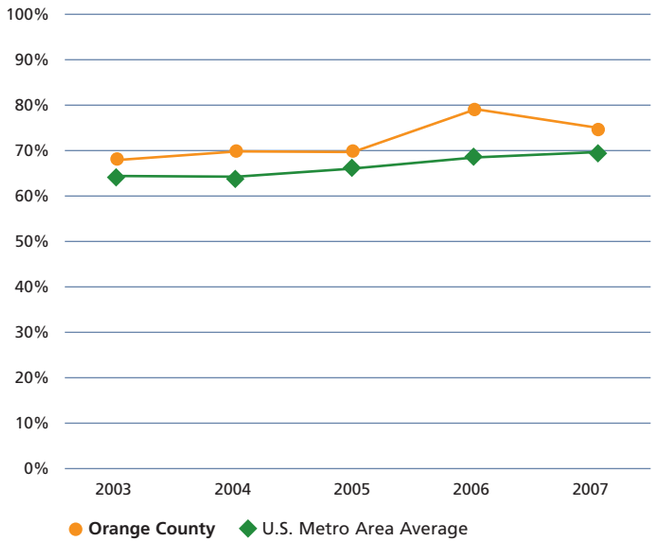
The Internet has emerged as a dynamic and effective communications platform for work, education, social interaction, and government-related communication and services. Internet access connects residents to a wealth of information, resources, products and services. At the same time, a larger online audience creates a larger marketplace for the sale of goods and services of local businesses.

How is Orange County Doing?

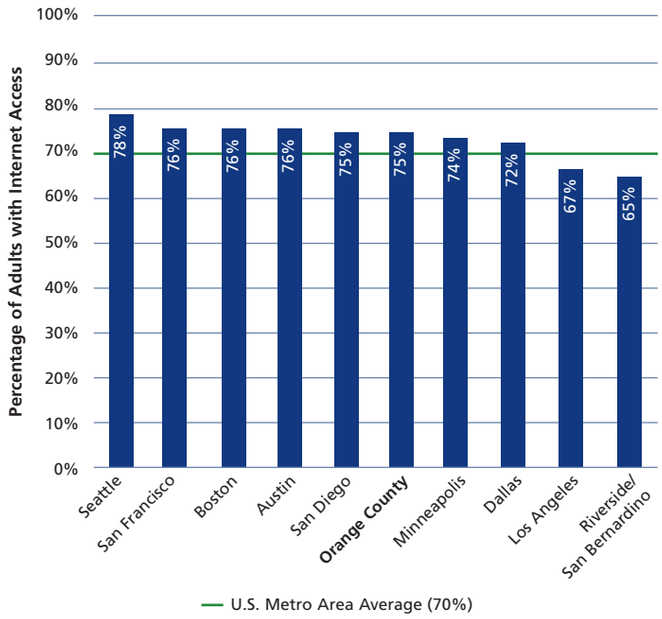
Orange County's Internet access rate is higher than the U.S. metro area average:

- Orange County's Internet access rate for adults dropped from 79% in 2006 to 75% in 2007.
- This rate is the 10th highest out of 97 large metropolitan areas compared.
- The county's slow rate of increase over the past several years roughly mirrors the rate of increase of the U.S. metro area average.

Internet Access Among Adults
Orange County and United States, 2003-2007



Internet Access Among Adults
Regional Comparison, 2007



Source: Scarborough Research

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Investment and Patents Decline

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County businesses' access to venture capital (financing for early-stage companies) by tracking investment among metropolitan areas. It also measures the number of patent grants awarded to inventors.

Why is it Important?

Innovation and the development of new technology are critical for a regional economy's long-term viability. Venture capital facilitates the growth of new business and the exploitation of new technologies. The number of patent grants awarded for county businesses and residents is a good barometer of both the ingenuity of the local workforce and businesses' commitment to research and development.

How is Orange County Doing?

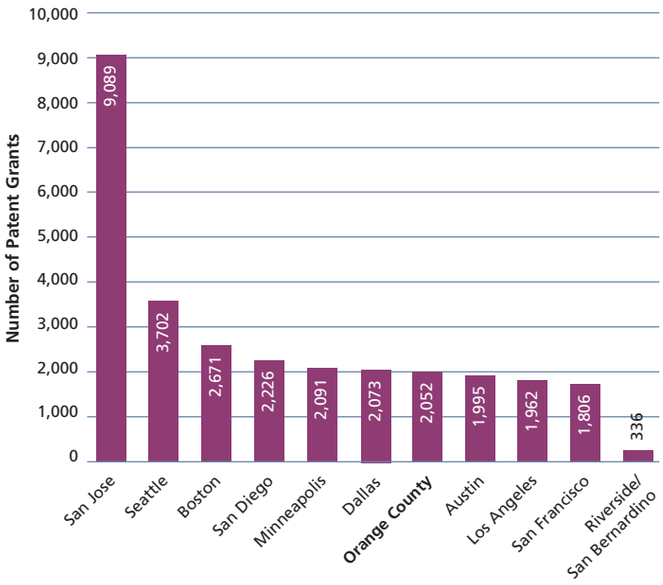
Venture capital investments remain below the 10-year average of $705 million:

- Venture capital funding in 2007 was $554.1 million, compared to $646.2 million in 2006.[1]
- Investments for the first half of 2008 totaled $393 million, which is above the pace of 2007.
- Top sectors receiving funding in the first half of 2008 were medical devices ($198.2 million), semi-conductors ($47.7 million), and biotechnology ($20.5 million).
- Orange County's share of national venture capital is approximately 2.5%.

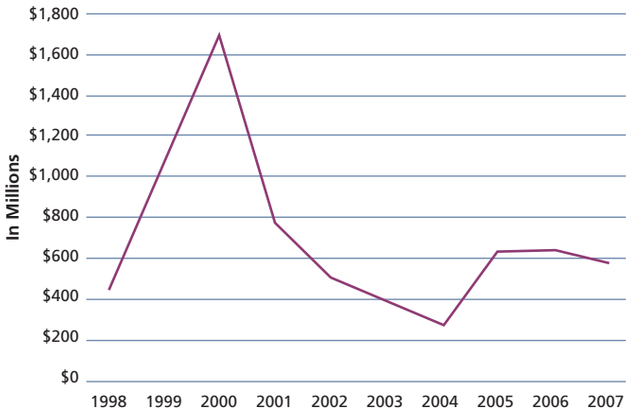
Orange County's 2007 decline in the number of patents mirrors a decline seen in all comparison regions:

- In 2007, there were 2,052 patents granted for county inventors.
- This is below the 2006 level of 2,408 patents, but above the 2005 level of 1,837 patents.
- Overall, patent grants to Orange County inventors grew by 2.9% between 2003 and 2007.

Number of Patent Grants Awarded
Regional Comparison, 2007

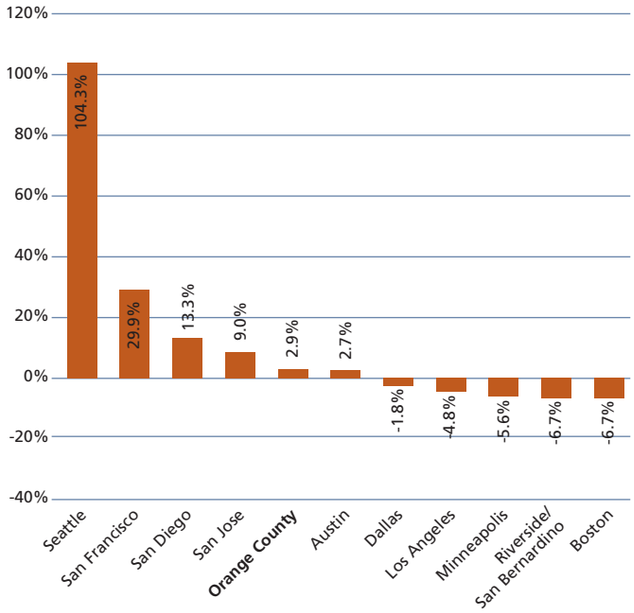


Venture Capital Investment
Orange County, 1998-2007



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Reuters/NVCA Moneytree Venture Capital Profiles (http://vx.thomsonib.com/VxComponent/static/stats/2008q3/0MAINMENU.html)

Percent Change in Patent Grants Awarded
Regional Comparison, 2003-2007



Source: United States Patent Office (www.uspto.gov)

[1] These figures have been updated from previous Community Indicators reports.

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Computer Access and Math Enrollment Continue to Rise

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the technological know-how of the future workforce by tracking key technology indicators in public schools. These include the number of K-12 students per computer, the number of classrooms with Internet access, and the percent of high school students enrolled in an upper level math (Intermediate Algebra or Advanced Math) and/or science (first year Chemistry or Physics) course in Orange County public school districts.

Why is it Important?

Computer, math, and science competency are some of the most important technical skills a student can possess in our knowledge- and computer-driven economy. Many experts agree that a low ratio of four-to-five students per computer represents a reasonable level for the effective use of computers in schools. The Internet is also a major research tool for students and an instructional device for teachers. Upper level math and science courses are required for UC/CSU entry, providing the background needed for many college level courses and many technology-related jobs.

How is Orange County Doing?

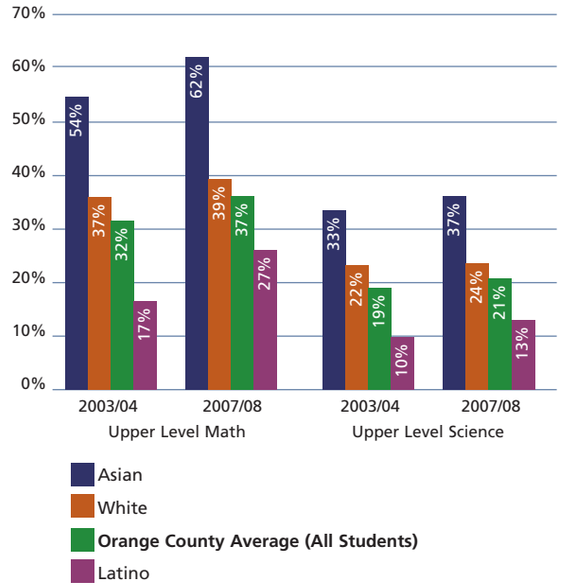
Five-year trends show increasing enrollment in math and science courses for all ethnicities:

- 37% of high school students took upper level math in 2007/08, up two percentage points from last year.
- 21% of high school students took upper level science, the same as the previous year.
- Latino high school students showed the greatest increase in upper level math course enrollment over the past five years, and Asian high school students had the greatest increase in upper level science course enrollment.

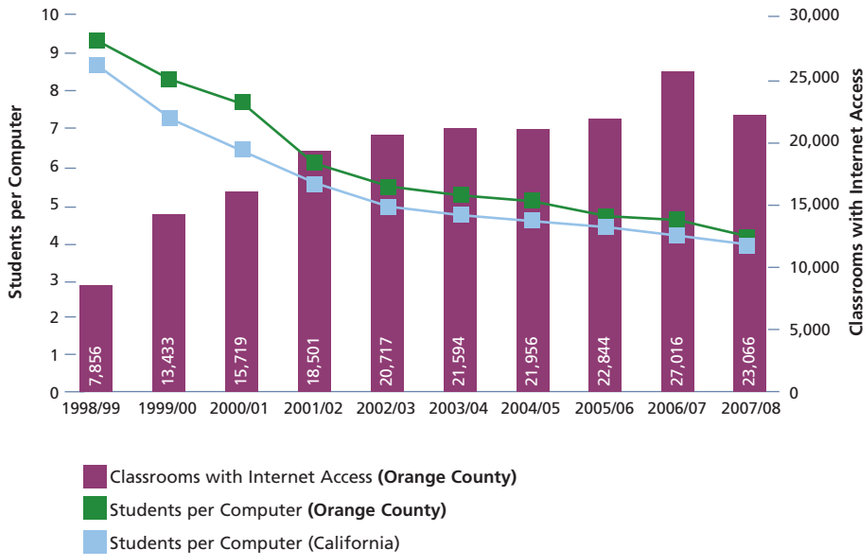
Computer and Internet access is trending in a positive direction:

- The number of students per computer in Orange County schools improved 54% between 1998/99 and 2007/08.[1]
- At 4.4 students per computer, Orange County has a higher average number of students per computer than the state of California (4.2).
- In 2007/08, the number of Orange County classrooms with Internet access decreased nearly 15%, after peaking the previous year.[2]
- Nonetheless, the number of classrooms with Internet access has shown a slow, but steady increase over the past six years.

Upper Level Math and Science Course Enrollment as Percent of Grade 9-12 Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2004 and 2008



Students per Computer and Number of Classrooms with Internet Access
Orange County and California, 1999-2008



Source: California Department of Education (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest)

[1] A decrease in the number of students per computer is an improvement, indicating students have increased access to a computer.

[2] The number of classrooms with Internet access includes all classrooms and other instructional settings at the school (such as a computer lab, library or career center) with an Internet connection. If a classroom has more than one Internet connection, that classroom is still only counted once.

Undergrad Degrees Increase; Graduate Degrees Hold Steady

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of technology-related degrees conferred by local universities.[1]

Why is it Important?

Effective workforce development and training supports Orange County's high-tech sector, nurtures our innovation economy, and contributes to our overall economic wellbeing. High-tech jobs provide good wages for employees and an increasing number of local graduates with technical skills means employers do not have to recruit workers from outside the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2007, roughly 19% of total undergraduate degrees granted were technology-related:

- After a decrease in 2006, the number of technology-related undergraduate degrees increased 6.4% in 2007 to 2,261.
- Disciplines with the greatest growth over the past five years were Biological Sciences (59% gain) and Engineering (44% gain).
- Undergraduate degrees in Information and Computer Sciences are trending downward with a 7% decrease in 2007, and a 66% drop between 2005 to 2006.

Approximately 29% of total graduate degrees conferred in 2007 were technology-related:

- Technology-related graduate degrees remained relatively constant, decreasing by less than 1% in 2007 after significant gains between 2004 and 2006.
- In 2007, Orange County universities awarded 765 technology-related graduate degrees.
- At the graduate level, Computer Science degrees continue to rise, posting 107% growth between 2003 to 2007.

Tech-Related Bachelor's Degrees Conferred at Orange County Universities

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Biological Sciences	524	610	710	798	833
Biology	122	92	125	108	139
Engineering	359	437	504	518	518
Information and Computer Sciences	331	388	478	288	269
Computer Sciences	124	157	114	102	105
Physical Sciences	181	222	273	307	380
Other Sciences	31	22	4	4	17
Total	**1,672**	**1,928**	**2,208**	**2,125**	**2,261**

Note: "Other Sciences" includes environmental science, kinesiology, movement and exercise science.

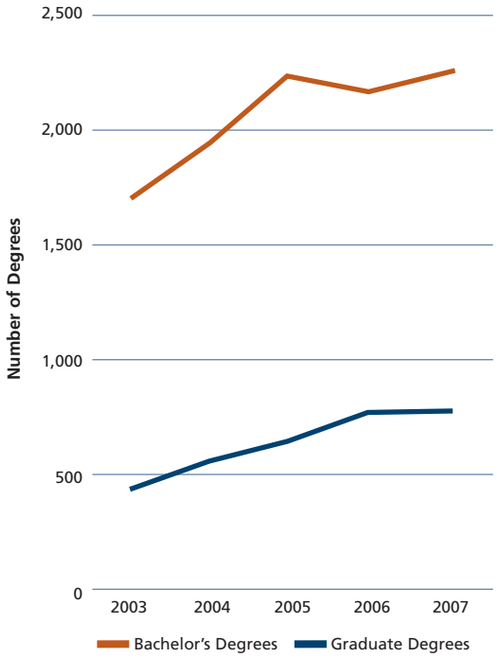
Tech-Related Graduate Degrees Conferred at Orange County Universities

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Biological Sciences	42	19	60	54	63
Biology	18	19	10	8	17
Engineering	177	256	240	300	273
Information and Computer Sciences	70	71	73	89	110
Computer Sciences	41	60	85	129	120
Physical Sciences	62	125	150	155	139
Other Sciences	38	22	36	36	43
Total	**448**	**572**	**654**	**771**	**765**

Note: "Other Sciences" includes physical therapy, food science and nutrition.

Sources: California State University, Fullerton, Chapman University, and University of California, Irvine

Tech-Related Degrees Granted, 2003-2007



Sources: California State University, Fullerton, Chapman University, and University of California, Irvine

[1] Orange County universities that offer technology-related graduate and undergraduate degrees include California State University, Fullerton, Chapman University, and University of California, Irvine.

Education

English Learners comprise more than 28% of Orange County's K-12 enrollment. While most schools improved their state Academic Performance Index scores, less than one-third met federal progress targets. ROP and community college graduates fare well in employment, with job placement rates at 80%. Although Orange County has more residents with college degrees than the national average, there are also more residents without high school diplomas.

NATIONAL PEERS

Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Phoenix

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Jose, San Francisco

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Job Placement Strong for Career Tech Students

Description of Indicator

This indicator aggregates and reports career technical education data from the Orange County Regional Occupational Programs (ROP) and Orange County community colleges.

Why is it Important?

Career technical education allows residents to acquire skills for specialized jobs instead of, or in preparation for, obtaining a two- or four-year degree. It provides opportunities for those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades. Ultimately, this indicator enables the community to assess the ability of career education providers to supply the local economy with a diverse and appropriately-trained labor force.

How is Orange County Doing?

ROP and community colleges serve a notable proportion of county residents:

- Approximately 27% of Orange County high school students participated in ROP in the 2006/07 school year.
- A much smaller percent of Orange County adults participate in ROP (1%). This proportion may drop due to a new law that will eventually limit adult ROP enrollment to 10% of all enrollment (currently adults comprise 33% of ROP enrollment countywide).
- Approximately 10% of residents are enrolled in one of Orange County's nine community colleges in any given semester.

Performance is strong among career technical education students:

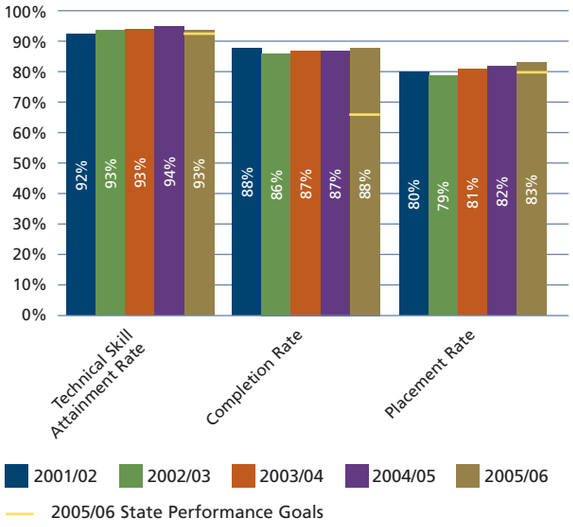
- 96% of 12th graders enrolled in ROP graduated from high school, while 88% of community college students received a credential, certificate, or degree.
- 80% of ROP students were placed within six months of graduating and 83% of community college students were placed within a year.
- On average, Orange County community college students exceeded the state performance goals for technical skill attainment, completion, and placement rates.

Placement Rate for Five Most Popular Community College Career Technical Concentrations
Orange County, 2005/06

	Number of Students	Placement Rate
Health	2,433	92%
Engineering and Industrial Technologies	1,734	84%
Public and Protective Services	1,268	89%
Business and Management	1,219	75%
Commercial Services	1,191	76%

Source: California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office, Vocational Education (https://misweb.cccco.edu/perkins/main.aspx)

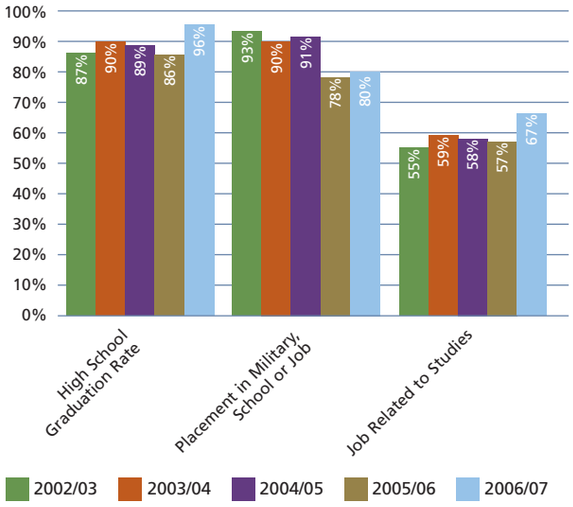
Community College Career Technical Education Student Performance
Orange County, 2002-2006



Note: Community college career technical education data has been revised and updated retroactively to conform to the Perkins IV Career and Technical Education Act of 2006. The core performance indicators are defined as follows: "Technical Skill Attainment" is earning a "C" grade or better, "Completion" is receiving a credential, certificate or degree, and "Placement" is finding employment, an apprenticeship, or joining the military.

Source: California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office, Vocational Education (https://misweb.cccco.edu/perkins/main.aspx)

Regional Occupational Programs Student Performance
Orange County, 2003-2007



Note: For the purposes of this indicator, placement is calculated as: 1-(# of students not placed/# of survey respondents). "Placement" and "Job Related to Studies" include both high school and adult students.

Sources: Capistrano-Laguna, Coastline, Central County, and North County Regional Occupational Programs

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Countywide Disparities in Educational Attainment

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the educational attainment of Orange County residents over age 25 compared to the state, nation, and peer regions.[1]

Why is it Important?

A high school diploma or college degree provides many career opportunities that are closed to those without these achievements. Additionally, the education level of residents is evidence of the quality and diversity of our labor pool – an important factor for businesses looking to locate or expand in the region.

How is Orange County Doing?

The proportion of residents with Bachelor's degrees increased:

- Since 2003, the proportion of residents over age 25 with at least a Bachelor's degree rose 6% to 35.4% in 2007.
- This is a faster rate of growth than the state and nation experienced over the same period.
- Orange County is above state and national averages for Bachelor's degrees, but in the mid-range among peers.

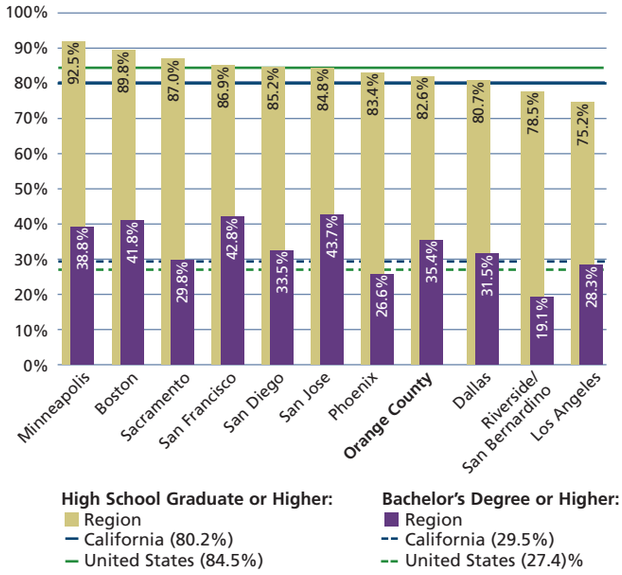
Orange County witnessed little change in the proportion of residents who graduated from high school:

- Orange County is in the mid-range among peers for residents over age 25 with a high school diploma or GED (82.6% in 2007) – exceeding the California average, but below the national average.
- The proportion of high school graduates has grown only 0.7% in the past five years.

Educational attainment statistics reflect Orange County's broad economic and educational disparities:

- Orange County has more residents without high school diplomas than the national average, yet more people with college degrees than the national average.
- In Laguna Beach and Newport Beach, nearly all residents over 25 have graduated from high school, compared to only half in Santa Ana.

Percent Over Age 25 Earning a High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Regional Comparison, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007 (http://factfinder.census.gov/)

Percent Over Age 25 Earning a High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher
City/Unincorporated Area, 2005-2007
(Three-Years Combined)

	High School Diploma/GED		Bachelor's Degree	
Highest 10	Laguna Beach	97.8%	Irvine	62.8%
	Newport Beach	97.5%	North Tustin	61.2%
	Irvine	96.4%	Newport Beach	60.9%
	Rancho Santa Margarita	96.1%	Laguna Beach	59.6%
	North Tustin	95.6%	Aliso Viejo	53.7%
	Yorba Linda	95.6%	Laguna Niguel	53.7%
	Laguna Niguel	95.5%	Rancho Santa Margarita	49.4%
	San Clemente	94.4%	Yorba Linda	45.7%
	Dana Point	94.3%	Dana Point	45.1%
	Mission Viejo	94.1%	San Clemente	44.7%
Lowest 10	Placentia	81.7%	Placentia	31.6%
	San Juan Capistrano	81.7%	Costa Mesa	31.4%
	Orange	81.1%	Orange	29.1%
	Buena Park	80.5%	Buena Park	24.8%
	La Habra	79.8%	Anaheim	22.1%
	Westminster	73.1%	La Habra	21.1%
	Anaheim	72.1%	Westminster	20.1%
	Garden Grove	70.5%	Garden Grove	19.4%
	Stanton	69.3%	Stanton	16.2%
	Santa Ana	49.5%	Santa Ana	11.0%

Note: Data reflects cities or unincorporated areas with populations over 20,000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates (http://factfinder.census.gov/)

[1] In 2006/07, the California Department of Education modified its method for tracking student dropouts and released the new data this year. For this reason, dropout data is the focus of a Special Feature in this year's report. Next year, dropout data will return to the Educational Attainment indicator.

Orange County SAT Scores Among the Highest

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses. It also includes the percentage of high school graduates taking the SAT and the percentage of students scoring 1500 or better on the SAT.

Why is it Important?

A college education is important for many jobs in Orange County. To gain entry to most four-year universities, high school students must complete the necessary coursework and take standardized tests.

How is Orange County Doing?

UC/CSU eligibility is above the 15-year average:

- In the 2006/07 school year, 39% of Orange County students took the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This is higher than the statewide average of 36%.
- Over the past 15 years, UC/CSU eligibility has fluctuated with an average eligibility rate of 37%.

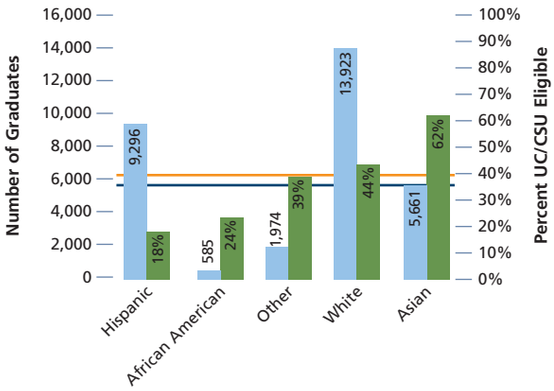
Overall, SAT test taking and scores are strong:

- At 1590, Orange County trails only the San Jose metro area for the highest average SAT score among California peers.
- 26% of Orange County test takers scored above 1500 points, higher than the California average of 18%.

There are disparities in SAT taking and scores, as well as UC/CSU eligibility:

- For example, in Laguna Beach Unified School District, 56% of students scored above 1500, compared to 9% in Santa Ana Unified School District.
- Asian students are the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible (62%), but comprise only 18% of all high school graduates.
- Hispanic students are the least likely to be UC/CSU eligible (18%), but comprise 30% of all high school graduates.
- Over the past 10 years, both Asian and Hispanic students have increased eligibility while White students' eligibility has remained steady.

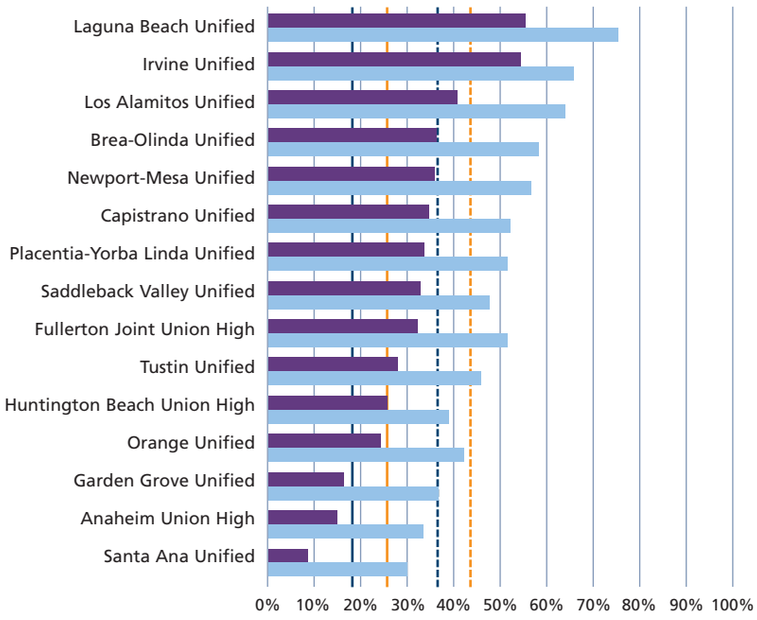
Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2006/07



Number of Graduates:
by Race/Ethnicity
Percent UC/CSU Eligible:
by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County (39%)
California (36%)

Note: "Asian" includes students identified as Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino. "Other" includes all races and/or ethnicities not otherwise shown in this chart, as well as multiple or no response.

Percent of 12th Grade Students Taking the SAT and Scoring 1500 or Better, by District
Orange County, 2006/07



Percent Scoring 1500 or Better:
School District
Orange County (26%)
California (18%)

Percent Tested:
School District
Orange County (44%)
California (37%)

Note: The highest score possible is 2400.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Orange County Exceeds Statewide API Target

Description of Indicator

This indicator summarizes academic performance of K-12 public school districts as determined by the California Department of Education and the federal *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001.

Why is it Important?

Tracking academic performance enables school administrators and the public to evaluate how well Orange County schools are meeting state and national standards.

How is Orange County Doing?

More schools met the California Department of Education academic performance target:

- In 2008, 14 out of 27 school districts had Academic Performance Index (API) scores above the statewide target of 800 – two more than the previous year.
- The average API score among Orange County school districts – currently 807 – rose 6% over the last five years.
- This is the first time the average Orange County API score exceeded 800.
- 84% of Orange County public schools met their state-identified API growth targets (districts do not have growth targets).

Schools continued to decline in *No Child Left Behind* target performance:

- Less than one-third of Orange County school districts achieved Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in 2008, compared to half in 2007 and over three-quarters in 2006.
- Seven districts have been identified for Program Improvement, an increase of three districts since last year.
- Only 64% of Orange County public schools met all the criteria to achieve AYP, down from 78% in 2007.
- 31% of Title I schools have been identified for Program Improvement.[1]

[1] Schools with a high percentage of students from low income families receive federal "Title I" funding.

Performance Targets

Statewide

The California Department of Education uses the Academic Performance Index (API) score to measure performance. The API – ranging from a low of 200 to a high of 1000 – is calculated for each school based on the performance of individual pupils on several standardized tests. Schools that do not meet their state-identified Academic Performance Index (API) growth target and are ranked in the bottom half of the statewide distribution may be required to participate in an intervention program.

National

A school district is said to have achieved the national Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) threshold if the four *No Child Left Behind* targets have been met. These targets relate to: API Growth score, testing participation rate of 95% or better, the percentage of students performing at the proficient level or above in English-language arts and mathematics, and graduation rate targets for districts with high school students.

Program Improvement

A Title I school district that fails to make AYP for two consecutive years on the same criteria is identified for Program Improvement (PI) and must develop or revise a plan to improve performance and also reserve funds for professional development of its staff.[1] To exit PI status, a school must achieve Adequate Yearly Progress for two consecutive years. If after two years of PI status a school has not achieved AYP, it is subject to corrective action from the state Department of Education.

Average Academic Performance Index Scores Orange County, 2008 | **Adequate Yearly Progress** Orange County, 2008

	School District	2008 API	Achieved AYP	Program Improvement Status
Above State API Target	Irvine Unified	898	•	
	Los Alamitos Unified	881	•	
	Fountain Valley Elementary	879	•	
	Cypress Elementary	860	•	
	Huntington Beach City Elementary	859	•	
	Laguna Beach Unified	858		
	Saddleback Valley Unified	847		
	Ocean View Elementary	845		
	Brea-Olinda Unified	840	•	
	Capistrano Unified	837		
	Tustin Unified	826	•	
	Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	822		
	Fullerton Elementary	813		Year 1
	Orange County Average	**807**	**N/A**	**N/A**
	Centralia Elementary	804		
Below State API Target	Newport-Mesa Unified	796		
	Fullerton Joint Union High	794		Year 3
	Huntington Beach Union High	793		
	Orange Unified	787		
	Westminster Elementary	782		
	Garden Grove Unified	778		Year 1
	Magnolia Elementary	771	•	
	Buena Park Elementary	769		
	Savanna Elementary	763		
	La Habra City Elementary	738		Year 3
	Anaheim Union High	729		Year 1
	Anaheim Elementary	725		Year 3
	Santa Ana Unified	689		Year 3

Note: No entry in the Program Improvement Status column indicates the district has not been identified for Program Improvement.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (www.data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

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English Learner, Bilingual Student Enrollment Holds Steady

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures public school enrollment of English Learners and bilingual students.

Why is it Important?

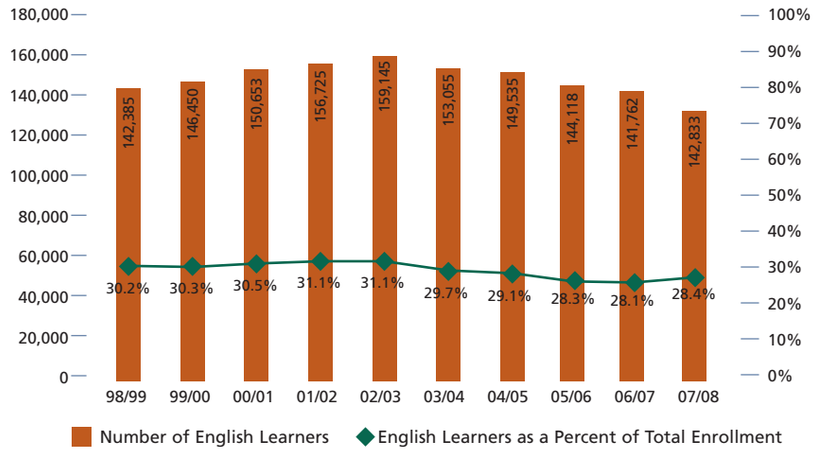
Students who have limited English speaking skills often face academic, employment and financial challenges. English Learners who become fluent in English can provide a rich employment resource for companies seeking to expand internationally (see World Trade).

How is Orange County Doing?

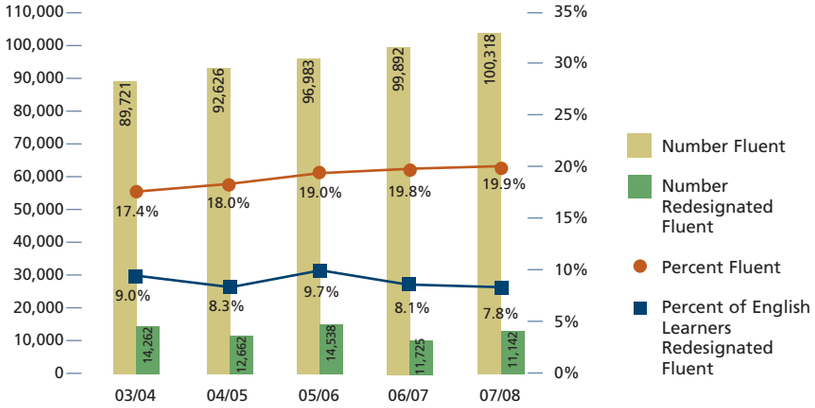
English Learner enrollment experienced minor changes:

- English Learner enrollment rose less than 1% in 2007/08.
- Orange County has a higher proportion of English Learners than the state average, and the second highest proportion among California peers.
- The number and percent of total enrollment initially designated as bilingual (Fluent-English-Proficient) remained close to 20% in 2007/08.
- Although Orange County posted a low percentage of English Learner Students redesignated bilingual in 2007/08 (7.8%), this rate is slightly above the 10-year average.

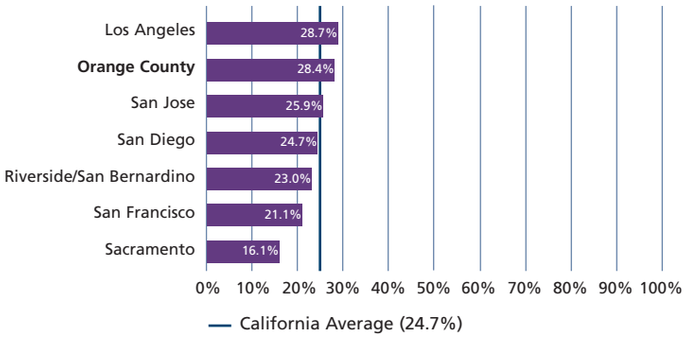
English Learners
Orange County, 1999-2008



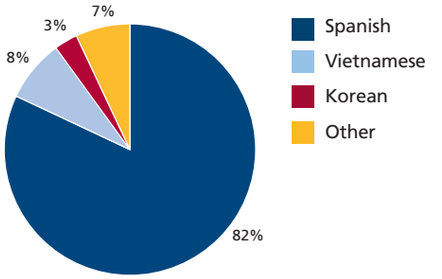
Fluent-English-Proficient Students and English Learners Redesignated Fluent-English-Proficient
Orange County, 2004-2008



English Learners as a Percent of Total Enrollment
Regional Comparison, 2007/08



English Learners by Primary Language
Orange County, 2007/08



Source: Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Language Assessment Explained

When students enter school, their language skills are assessed and they are given a designation. Each spring, English Learners are reassessed to determine whether their designation should be changed. The designations are as follows:

English Learner: A student who does not speak English fluently.

Fluent-English-Proficient (FEP): A student whose primary language is not English but who is also fluent in English (bilingual).

Redesignated Fluent-English-Proficient: A student initially designated as an English Learner who has become fluent in English.

English Only/English Primary: Native English speakers for whom English is their primary or only language.

Community Health and Prosperity

Significantly more children are immunized than 10 years ago and youth fitness improved for all grades tested this year. Orange County has fewer uninsured residents than the state and nation, and a healthy senior population. However, fewer families are self-sufficient with more relying on public assistance programs and living doubled-up with another family. Drug-induced deaths and fatal accidents involving alcohol have also increased.

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Prenatal Care Rate Declines Yet Remains Above State Average

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of live births to Orange County women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy, including racial and ethnic detail. Rates of early prenatal care in Orange County are also compared to peer counties and the state.

Why is it Important?

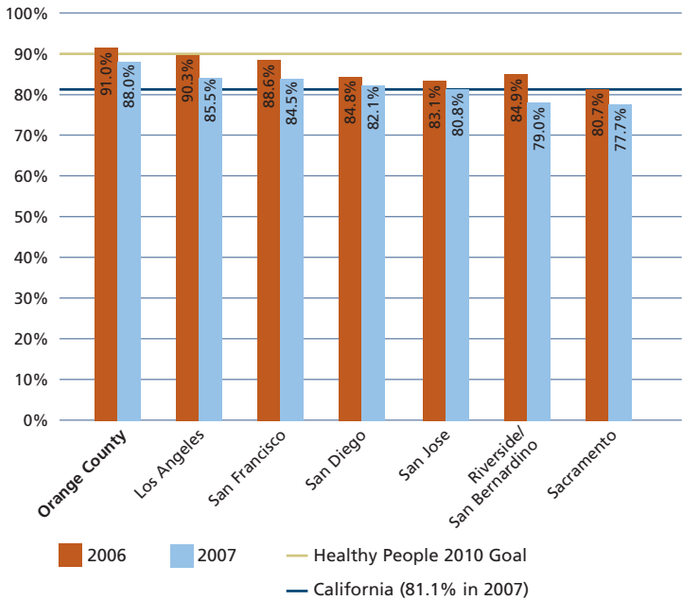
Early prenatal care provides an effective and cost-efficient way to prevent, detect and treat maternal and fetal medical problems. It provides an excellent opportunity for health care providers to offer counseling on healthy living habits that lead to optimal birth outcomes. Conditions such as low birth weight and infant mortality, which are often associated with late or no prenatal care, may also be avoided. Showing birth rates by ethnicity provides a glimpse into the future in terms of the coming school age population and overall demographic shifts in the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

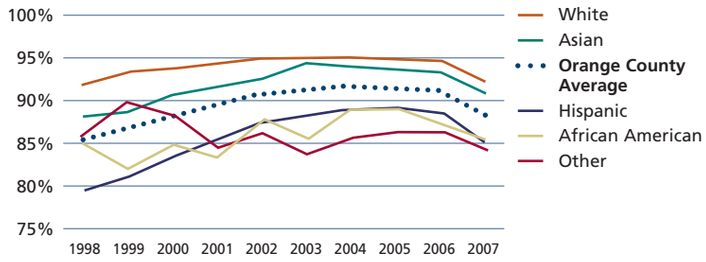
In 2007, prenatal care rates dropped below the 2000 rate:

- Only 88.0% of Orange County mothers received early prenatal care in 2007, which falls below the Healthy People 2010 objective of 90%.
- All races and ethnicities slipped for the second year in a row, resulting in an overall two year decline of 3.4 percentage points.
- Still, Orange County's rate exceeded the statewide rate of 81.1% in 2007.
- Due to similar decreases statewide, Orange County's rate of early prenatal care remains the highest among peers.
- The majority of births in Orange County are to Hispanic mothers (51.9%), followed by White mothers (27.9%), and Asian mothers (16.6%).

Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care
Regional Comparison, 2006 and 2007

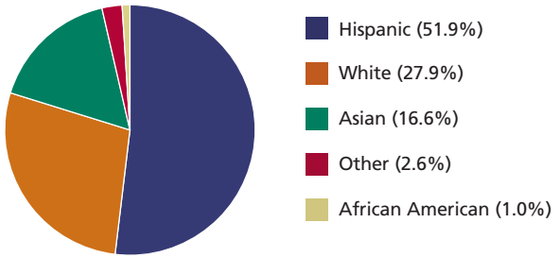


Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity
Orange County, 1998-2007



Note: The ethnic category "Hispanic" includes any race; the racial categories "White," "Asian," and "African American" are all non-Hispanic. "Other" includes the categories of two or more races, Pacific Islander, American Indian/Native Alaskan, and unknown/other/withheld.

Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
Orange County, 2007



Sources: County of Orange Health Care Agency, Epidemiology and Assessment and California Department of Health Services

What is Healthy People 2010?
Healthy People 2010 is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative which establishes national objectives to improve the health of all Americans, eliminate disparities, and increase the years and quality of healthy life.

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Accidents Reach Lowest Level in More than a Decade

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the five leading causes of death for infants less than one year old and children ages one through four in Orange County (shown as raw number of deaths). Also shown are deaths for children ages birth through four years due to all causes compared to peer California regions (shown as number of deaths per 100,000 children).

Why is it Important?

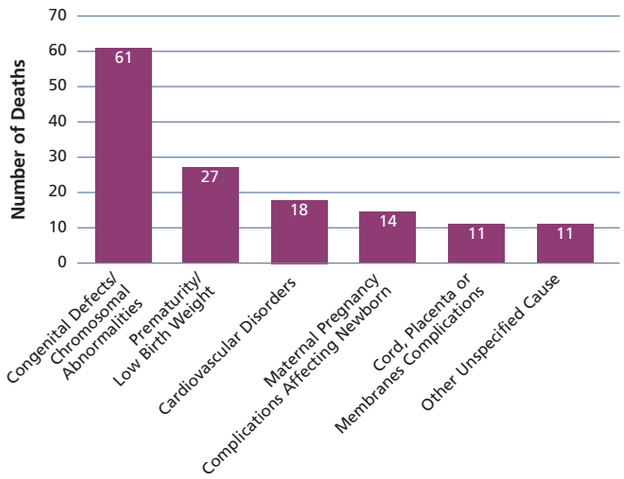
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies that can help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through improved prenatal care and education.

How is Orange County Doing?

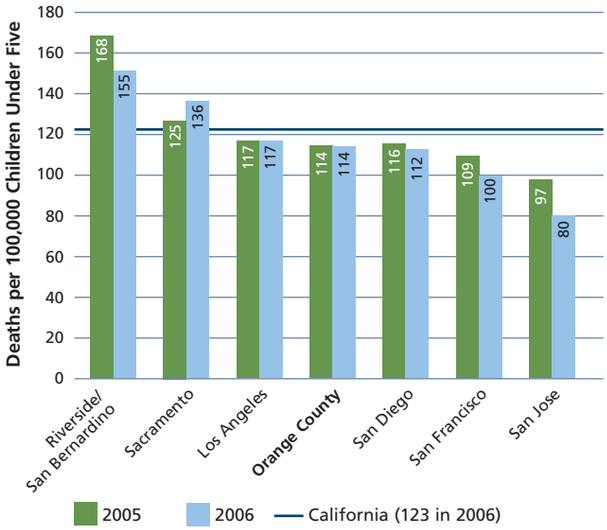
In 2006, deaths for children under age five changed little from the previous year and remained above the 10-year average:

- There were slightly more infant deaths and significantly fewer toddler and preschooler deaths.
- There was approximately one death for every 202 infants born in Orange County and one in 6,085 among children ages one through four.
- Congenital defects (e.g. spina bifida) and chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Down syndrome) continue to top the list of leading causes of infant deaths at 61.
- Prematurity or low birth weight deaths among infants were higher than average at 27.
- Among children ages one through four, there were six accidental deaths – the lowest level in 10 years.

Leading Causes of Death for Infants (Under Age One)
Orange County, 2006*

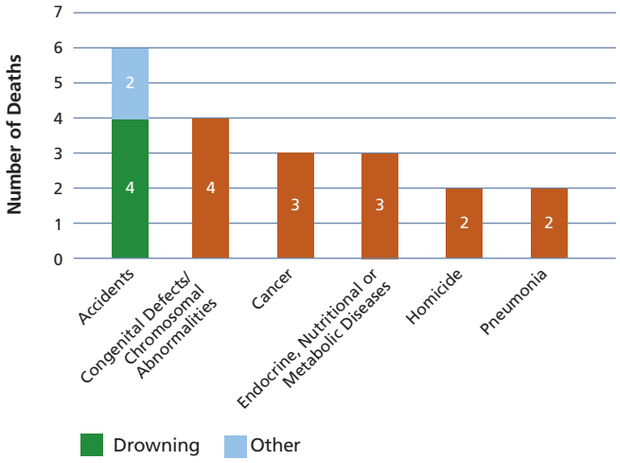


Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
Regional Comparison, 2005 and 2006



Sources: California Department of Health Services, Death Records (www.applications.dhs.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp)

Leading Causes of Death for Young Children (Ages 1-4)
Orange County, 2006*



*2006 data is considered preliminary.

Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency, Epidemiology and Assessment

Total and Accidental Deaths Among Children Under Five
Orange County, 1997-2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	10-Year Average	10-Year Change
Number of Deaths (Accidents Only)	35	15	28	12	14	26	17	15	17	11	19	-69%
Number of Deaths (Total)	256	249	256	270	248	253	241	218	254	253	250	-1%
Rate of Death per 100,000 (Total)	110	110	105	111	103	105	111	100	115	114	108	4%

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Fewer Vaccine-Preventable Disease Cases

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures immunization rates for children at two years of age and reported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases among children less than six years of age.

Why is it Important?

Immunization is considered one of the most important interventions available to prevent serious diseases among infants and children. The Healthy People 2010 immunization goal is for 90% of young children (age 1½ to 2¾) to be protected by universally recommended vaccines.

How is Orange County Doing?

The number of vaccine-preventable disease (VPD) cases among children under six fell below the 10-year average:

- In 2007, there were a total of 50 VPD cases with a majority (21) among children under one.
- Pneumococcal disease was the most common with 28 cases, followed by whooping cough with 11 cases.
- Hemophilus influenza type B (Hib) was the next most common VPD with seven cases, followed by four varicella (chicken pox) hospitalizations.[1]
- Hepatitis A cases have fallen dramatically since the vaccine became available in 1995. There were no reported cases of hepatitis A, nor diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles, mumps, or rubella in 2007.

The percentage of children adequately immunized at age two is stable:

- Orange County's immunization rate remained 79% in 2007, three percentage points higher than the California average, which slipped to 76%.[2]
- Over the past 10 years, there has been a 23% increase overall, with an average annual increase of 2%.
- Although immunization rates increased over the past 10 years, the overall trend in VPD is upward. This may be partially due to new requirements to report certain diseases, such as those that are now "vaccine-preventable" through the development of new vaccines.

Adequately Immunized

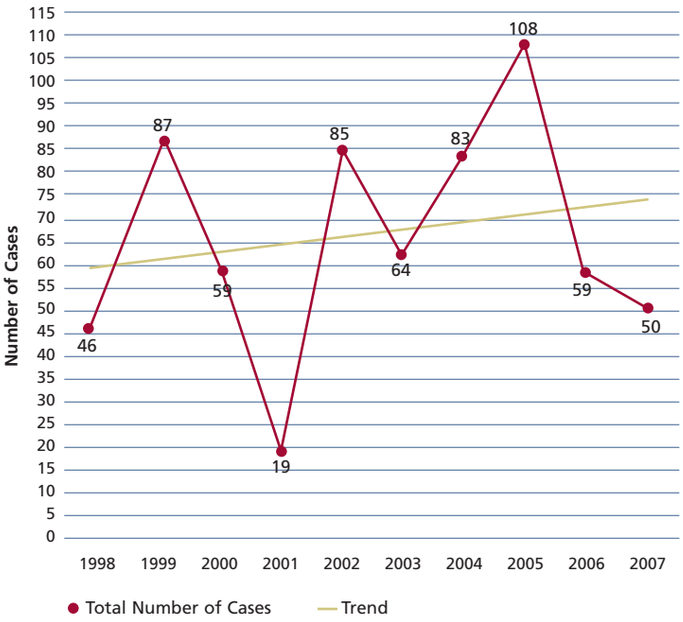
To be considered "adequately immunized" at age two, a child must have the following vaccinations: four doses of diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis (DTaP), three doses of polio, and one dose of measles/mumps/rubella (MMR). Other vaccines recommended by age two include: hemophilus influenza type B (Hib), hepatitis A, hepatitis B, pneumococcal disease, varicella (chicken pox), and annual flu shots.

Source: California Department of Health Services

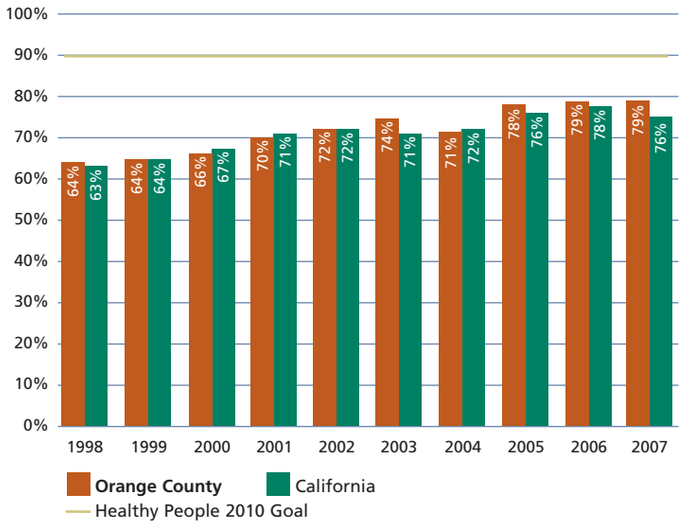
[1] Varicella (chicken pox) is only required to be reported if the case results in hospitalization. Pneumoccocal disease and Hib are the most common causes of serious bacterial infections such as meningitis and pneumonia.

[2] Immunization rate data presented for "Orange County" includes Imperial, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego and Orange counties in the analysis.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Among Children Under Six Years of Age
Orange County, 1998-2007



Percent of Children Adequately Immunized at Two Years of Age
Orange County and California, 1998-2007



Note: See Prenatal Care for a description of Healthy People 2010 goals.

Sources: State Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey (www.dhs.ca.gov); 14th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County; and Orange County Health Care Agency

Immunization Registry

As of June 2008, there were 158,934 children enrolled in the countywide computerized immunization registry. Originally launched in March 2005, this registry creates an electronic record to help prevent under- and over-immunizations and improve immunization rates.

Source: 14th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County

Asthma Prevalence Among Children Declines Slightly

Description of Indicator

This indicator compares asthma diagnoses among Orange County children ages one through 17 to peer counties, the state, and nation. Asthma is characterized by recurrent episodes of breathlessness, wheezing, coughing, and chest tightness triggered by respiratory infections, exercise, or environmental factors.

Why is it Important?

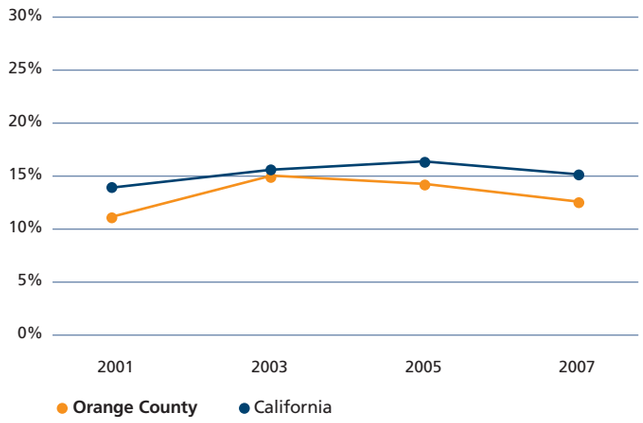
Nationwide, asthma prevalence has grown over the past two decades, especially among children. Children are more likely than adults to suffer an actual asthma attack and children with poorly controlled asthma are more than twice as likely to miss school than those whose symptoms are well-managed.[1]

How is Orange County Doing?

Asthma prevalence has fallen slightly since 2003:

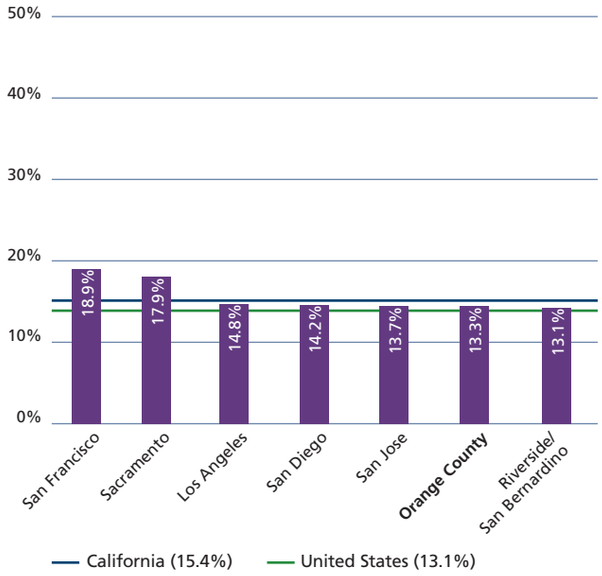
- As of 2007, 13.3% of children in Orange County have been diagnosed with asthma at some point in their lives. This is similar to the adult rate of 12.9%.
- Orange County's asthma rate is lower than the California average of 15.4% but higher than the national average of 13.1%.
- Among Orange County youth with asthma, 15.4% had visited an emergency room or urgent care facility to be treated for asthma symptoms in the 12 months prior to when the survey was fielded in 2007.

Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma
Orange County and California, 2001-2007



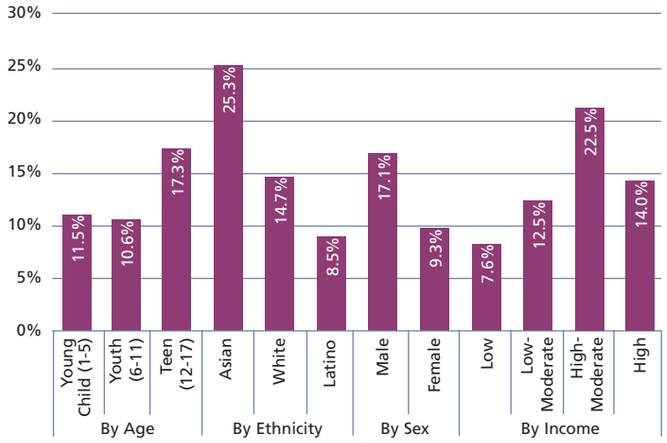
Source: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu)

Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma
Regional Comparison, 2007



Sources: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey (www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/nhis/reports_2007.htm)

Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma (Age, Ethnic, Sex, and Income Detail)
Orange County, 2007



Note: Estimates for the subpopulations of Asian children and children living in families with High-Moderate incomes have large confidence intervals compared to the estimates for the other subpopulations. As a result, these estimates should be interpreted with caution.

Source: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu)

[1] MedlinePlus, "Uncontrolled Asthma Leads to Missed School, Work," October 23, 2007 (www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/) based on research by David Tinkelman, M.D. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Asthma Prevalence, Health Care Use and Mortality: United States, 2003-2005 (www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/ashtma03-05/asthma03-05.htm)

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Fitness Improves; Overweight Still Far From Goal

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the physical fitness and weight status of children through two sources. The California Department of Education's Fitnessgram is administered annually to 5th, 7th, and 9th graders and measures performance in six areas: aerobic capacity, body composition (overweight or underweight), abdominal strength, trunk extension strength, upper body strength, and flexibility. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS) tracks the percentage of children from low-income families who are considered overweight.

Why is it Important?

A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems. Building a commitment to fitness and maintaining a healthy body weight can have positive impacts on children's health now and into adulthood.

How is Orange County Doing?

Fitness levels are slowly improving:

- Orange County student fitness levels rose among all three grades tested in 2008.
- In 2008, 71% of students met the aerobic capacity standard (widely considered one of the most important components of fitness), compared to only 65% in 2004.
- On average, Orange County students continue to perform better than their California peers by four to 10 percentage points.

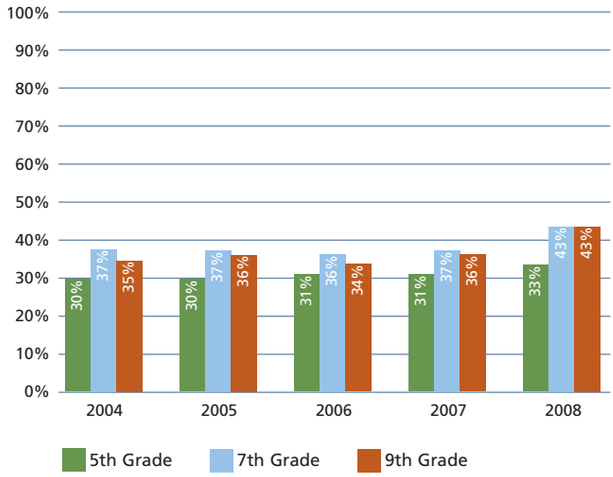
Overweight youth estimates vary:

- In 2008, 26% of the students tested for the Fitnessgram were considered to have unhealthy body weight (typically overweight), compared to 29% in 2004.[1]
- Despite little change in PedNSS overweight youth estimates, Orange County improved its ranking among California's 58 counties to 23rd among children ages two to less than five, and 14th among youth ages five to less than 20.
- Both data sources show Orange County youth did not meet the Healthy People 2010 goal to reduce the percent of overweight youth ages six to 19 to 5%.

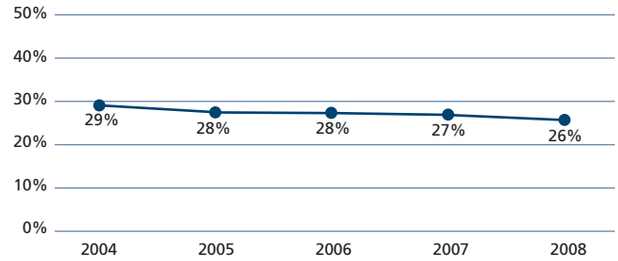
A recent California Health Interview Survey study found that low-income teenagers are more than twice as likely to be obese than their affluent peers. For more information, go to www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu/pubs/files/Teen_Barriers_PB_1208.pdf.

[1] A small percentage (estimated at roughly 2%) of body composition proportions include underweight youth. Results by grade were aggregated and averaged.

Physically Fit Youth: Percent of Students Acheiving Six out of Six Fitness Standards
Orange County, 2004-2008

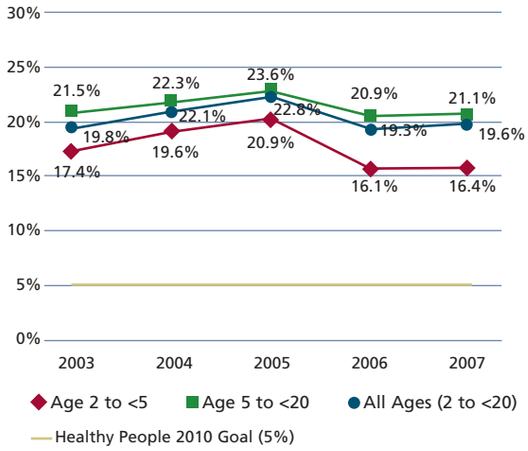


Percent of 5th, 7th, and 9th Grade Students with Unhealthy Body Composition[1]
Orange County, 2004-2008



Source: California Department of Education (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest)

Percent Overweight Among Low-Income Youth
Orange County, 2003-2007



Note: See Prenatal Care of a description of Healthy People 2010 goals.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (www.dhs.ca.gov/pcfh/cms/onlinearchive/chdpin.htm)

Demand for Licensed Care Outpaces Supply

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures child care quality and affordability including cost, supply and demand, and accreditation of child care providers.

Why is it Important?

Research on children's brain development and school readiness demonstrates the importance of high quality early education and care programs for young children. Affordable child care is essential to enable working families to maintain economic self-sufficiency.

How is Orange County Doing?

Working families continue to face high costs and lack of subsidized child care:

- Orange County has the 3rd highest child care costs among the counties compared.
- Between 2002 and 2008, child care costs increased faster than the cumulative rate of inflation (25% and 18%, respectively).[1]
- Center-based care costs increased more than licensed home-based care costs.
- Only 8% of Orange County children who qualify for subsidized child care receive those services.[2]

While many families choose informal sources of child care such as family members, babysitters, nannies or other "license-exempt" providers, among families seeking licensed care, only half can find available space:

- Licensed spaces for preschool age children are the least constrained of the age groups, yet there is still an estimated need for an additional 28,531 spaces.
- Among infants, toddlers and school age children, less than half of the estimated demand is actually met.

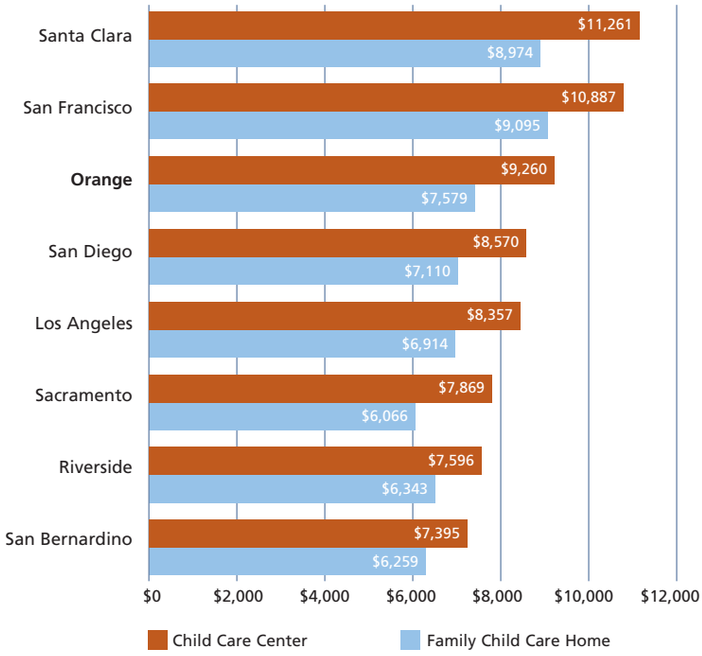
United Way Star-Quality Rating of Child Care Programs
Orange County, November 2008

Rating	Number of Programs with Rating
★★★★★	53
★★★★	4
★★★	13
★★	3
★	16
Awaiting Rating	10

Sources: County of Orange Social Services Agency and United Way of Orange County

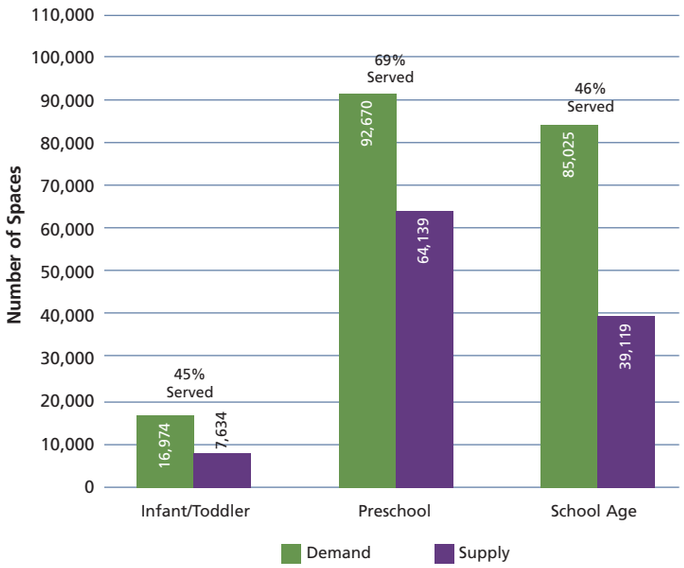
The United Way of Orange County's Star-Quality Rating System recognizes improvements in child care programs through an incremental rating system, ranging from one-star (indicating the program is in good standing with state licensing standards) to five-stars (indicating a program has achieved accreditation from the National Association for the Education of Young Children).

Average Annual Full Time Child Care Costs
County Comparison, 2008



Source: California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov/fg/aa/cd/ap/index.aspx)

Estimated Supply and Demand for Licensed Early Care and Education Spaces
Orange County, 2008



Source: County of Orange Social Services Agency

[1] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on Consumer Price Index data (www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm)
[2] Children's Home Society of Orange County, Centralized Eligibility List

Children Living in Low Income Families Trending Upward

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County families' progress toward self-sufficiency and economic stability by tracking enrollment in core public assistance programs and the proportion of children living in low income families.

Why is it Important?

While most families in Orange County do well, the families struggling to get by are the focus of this indicator. The challenges associated with poverty – stress, strained family relationships, substandard housing, lower educational attainment, limited employment skills, unaffordable child care, and transportation difficulties – make it hard for low income families to obtain and maintain employment. Economic stability can have lasting and measurable benefits for both parents and children.

How is Orange County Doing?

Enrollment in cash assistance programs remained steady, while food and health insurance program participation grew:

- The number of people receiving CalWORKs cash assistance (38,498 in 2007/08) remained the same for the first time in more than 10 years of steady declines.
- Welfare-to-Work participation in employment, education and services remained largely unchanged.
- The number of people receiving Food Stamps continues to grow, currently at 88,284 people, or 2.8% of the total county population.[1]
- Medi-Cal enrollment grew 3% last year, while Healthy Families enrollment rose 8%.
- The increasing enrollments for programs without time limits reflects expanded eligibility and increased efforts to enroll income-eligible people.

While the proportion of children living in low income families fluctuates each year, the long-term trend is upward:

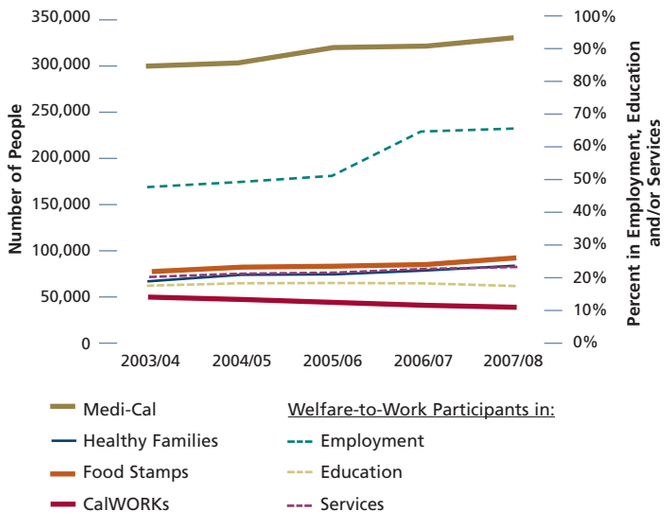
- 40% of students were eligible for free or reduced price school meals in 2007/08, an increase of 6% over the past 10 years.[2]
- Wide disparities within the county are evident.

Percent of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Meals
Highest and Lowest Five Orange County School Districts, 2007/08

	School District	Percent
Highest	Anaheim City Elementary	81%
	Santa Ana Unified	80%
	Magnolia Elementary	79%
	La Habra City Elementary	68%
	Garden Grove Unified	65%
	California Average	51%
	Orange County Average	**40%**
Lowest	Saddleback Valley Unified	16%
	Huntington Beach City Elementary	12%
	Los Alamitos Unified	10%
	Irvine Unified	7%
	Laguna Beach Unified	6%

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Major Public Assistance Program Enrollment and Welfare-to-Work Participants Involved in Employment, Education and/or Services
Orange County, 2004-2008



Note: Food Stamps and Medi-Cal counts include all persons who receive Medi-Cal and Food Stamps - both those who receive CalWORKs and those who do not. Minor changes to counting Welfare-to-Work (WTW) enrollment since December 2006 contributed slightly (one percentage point or less) to the 2006/07 increase in WTW participation. WTW participants may be enrolled in more than one activity per month: Employment (job, training, job search, work-study, or internships), Education (enrolled in school), and/or Services (mental health counseling, substance abuse treatment, or domestic abuse programs).

Sources: County of Orange Social Services Agency and State of California, Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, Healthy Families

Program Descriptions	
The **CalWORKs** program provides cash benefits for the care of needy children when one or both parents are absent, disabled, deceased or unemployed.	The **Healthy Families** program is low cost insurance that provides health, dental and vision coverage to children who do not have insurance and do not qualify for no-cost Medi-Cal.
The **Food Stamp** program is a federal nutrition program to help eligible low-income households obtain more food.	**Medi-Cal** is a health care program that pays for a variety of medical services for children, families, people over 65, and people with disabilities.
Most adult CalWORKS recipients are required to participate in **Welfare-to-Work,** which is designed to give participants the resources and skills necessary to become self-sufficient.	

Primary Eligibility Factors
Most programs require income and asset limitations, as well as citizenship or permanent legal resident status. Other eligibility factors may apply such as county or state residency, age, or time in the program (time-limits).

[1] California Department of Finance, Table E-4 (www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/ReportsPapers/ReportsPapers.php)

[2] A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (e.g. $39,220 for a family of four in 2008). Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2008 (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/08Poverty.shtml).

Housing Assistance Scarce; More Families Live Doubled-Up

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County families' progress toward housing stability by tracking availability of rental assistance, and children that are homeless or living in unstable housing arrangements. For additional countywide housing trends, see Housing Demand, Housing Affordability, and Rental Affordability.

Why is it Important?

High housing costs in Orange County force many families into living conditions they would not choose otherwise. Living doubled- or tripled-up with another family due to economic constraints can place stress on personal relationships, housing stock, public services and infrastructure. When shared housing is not an option, or if other factors arise, such as foreclosure, financial loss, or domestic violence, the result can be homelessness.

How is Orange County Doing?

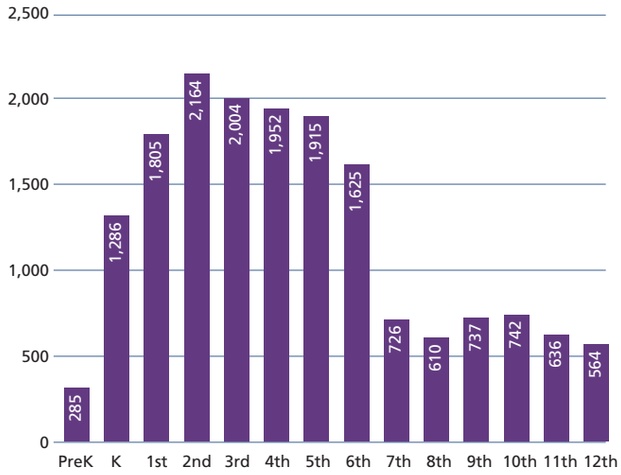
Most residents seeking rental assistance will wait many years for a voucher unless conditions or funding levels change:

- At the end of December 2008, there were 11,654 applicants waiting for a Housing Choice Voucher.
- During 2008, the Orange County Housing Authority used all of its allocated vouchers to assist an average of 9,619 households each month, and issued 671 vouchers to applicants on the waiting list to replace families that terminated from the program.
- The voucher supply remains limited because housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional housing vouchers since 2003.

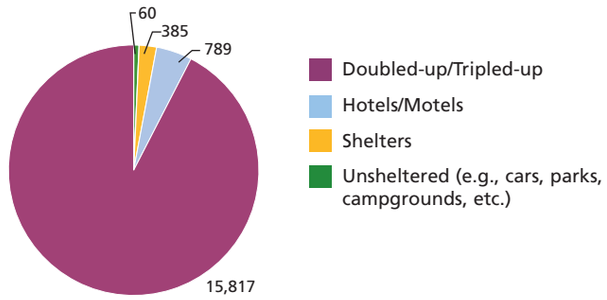
Federal law requires public school districts to report the number of students living in shelters or unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, as well as in motels or with another family due to economic hardship:

- In 2007/08, 17,051 Orange County students (mostly in grades K-12) were identified as living in one of these unstable housing conditions.[1] This is a 30% increase over the past year.
- Families living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship are the largest cohort with 15,817 students living in these conditions.
- Additionally, 789 students live in motels, 385 live in shelters, and 60 live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds.

Homeless and Unstably-Housed Students, by Grade
Orange County, 2007/08



Homeless and Unstably-Housed Students, by Primary Nighttime Residence
Orange County, 2007/08



Source: Orange County Department of Education, according to information provided by school districts on their Local Education Agency Reporting Form Title 1, Part A and Homeless Education Consolidated Application

[1] This figure includes 285 pre-kindergarten children. Districts are able to make changes to reported counts so these figures may be subject to revision.

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Significant Improvement in Health Insurance Coverage

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures health insurance coverage and the types of coverage. It also shows the consistency of coverage (full, partial, or no coverage in the past year) by age, race and ethnicity, and income.

Why is it Important?

Access to quality health care is heavily influenced by health insurance coverage. Because health care is expensive, individuals who have health insurance are more likely to seek routine medical care and to take advantage of preventive health screening services than those without such coverage – resulting in a healthier population and more cost-effective health care.

How is Orange County Doing?

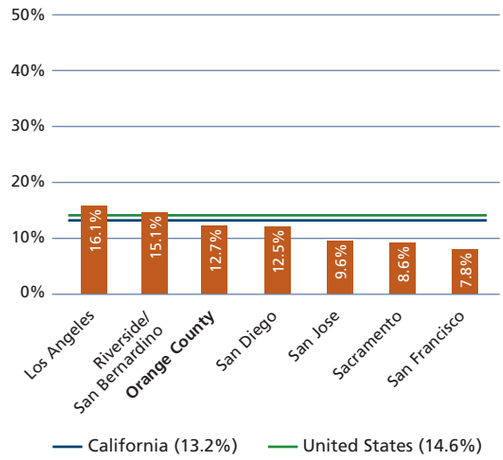
The proportion of uninsured in Orange County fell:

- In 2007, Orange County's rate of uninsured (12.7%) fell below state and national averages.
- From a high of 16.3% uninsured in 2003, the 2007 rate marked a 23% decrease.
- The majority of people are covered by their employer (58%), followed by publicly-funded coverage (23%), and privately purchased insurance (7%).

Health insurance coverage and consistency varies by population:

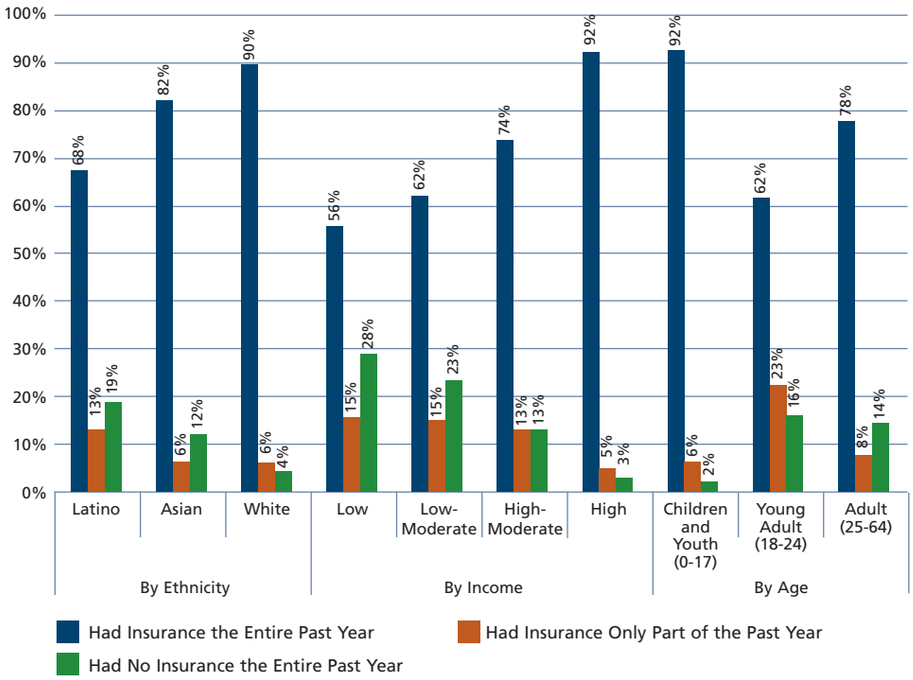
- In 2007, 80% of Orange County residents ages zero through 64 had coverage the entire past year.
- The remaining 20% either had no insurance in the past year (11%) or were insured for only part of the year (9%).
- 90% of White residents had consistent coverage compared to 82% of Asians and 68% of Latinos.
- Despite the disparities, both Asian and Latino residents improved consistency of coverage since 2005, up six and eight percentages points, respectively.
- Children and youth were more likely to have consistent coverage (92%) than young adults (62%) and adults between 25 and 64 years of age (78%).
- Children and youth with consistent coverage increased three percentage points since 2005, while young adults increased by five points and adults between 25 and 64 remained unchanged.

Uninsured (All Ages)
Regional Comparison, 2007



Sources: California Health Interview Survey, University of California, Los Angeles (www.chis.ucla.edu) and National Health Interview Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/nchs)

Consistency of Coverage in the Past Year by Ethnicity, Income, and Age (Ages 0-64)
Orange County, 2007



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Sources: California Health Interview Survey, University of California, Los Angeles (www.chis.ucla.edu)

Crime, Abuse, and Demand for Support Services Grows

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the economic, safety and health status of Orange County older adults (65 years of age and over).[1]

Why is it Important?

Orange County's older population is expected to increase 94% between 2010 and 2030, and experience a significant shift in racial and ethnic composition. This trend will place greater and changing demands on health, transportation and support services for this population.

How is Orange County Doing?

Older residents have unique economic conditions:

- In 2007, the median household income of Orange County's older adult population was $43,676, approximately $29,000 less than the county median of $73,263.
- Many older residents live on fixed incomes which, due to inflation, has reduced purchasing power over the span of their retirement.
- 6.8% of older adults are living under the poverty level, a proportion that has not changed appreciably in recent years.
- 78% of older adults own a home, compared to 59% of the non-senior adult population.

Although most older adults are healthy, demand for support services continues to grow:

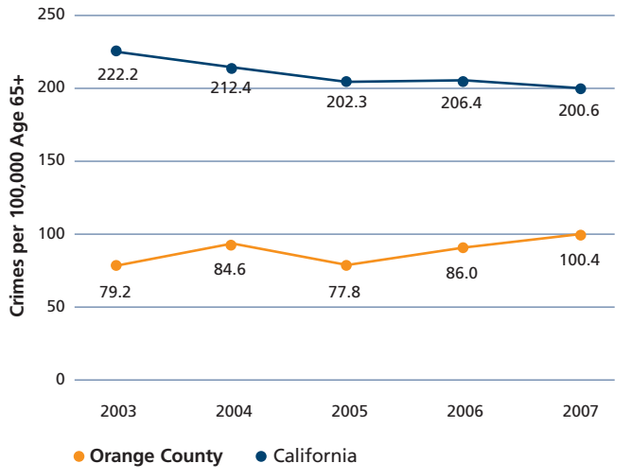
- According to the 2007 California Health Interview Survey, as many as 73% of older adults rate their health as excellent, very good or good, while 7% rate their health as poor.
- About one-third (33%) of older adults have a disability, compared to 7% of the non-senior adult population.
- Over 1.3 million congregate and in-home meals were served to older adults in 2007/08 by the County of Orange Office on Aging, an increase of 2% over the past five years.
- Demand for the County of Orange Social Services Agency's (SSA) In-Home Supportive Services program increased 18% in the past year, while the overall caseload increased 54% since 2004.

Crime and abuse reports among older adults are low, but rising:

- Orange County has a significantly lower rate of violent crime against older adults than the statewide average, but this rate continues to grow at an average of 3% annually, while the state rate is declining each year by the same amount.
- Robbery and aggravated assault were the most common crimes against seniors.
- Elder abuse reported to SSA rose 6% last year, and 33% since 2003/04.

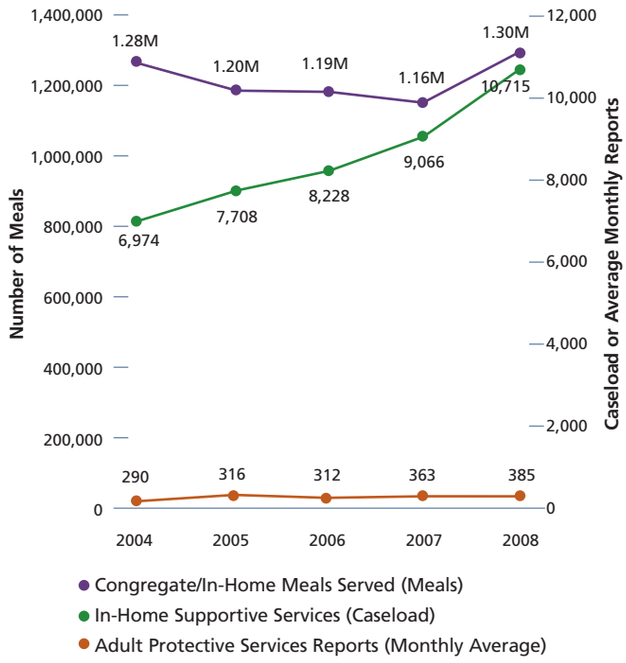
[1] Data is from the U.S. Census Bureau 2007 American Community Service Survey unless otherwise noted.

Violent Crime Against Seniors
Orange County and California, 2003-2007



Sources: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Requests Unit and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (www.census.gov)

Older Adult Support Services and Abuse Reports
Orange County, 2004-2008



Note: Data for In-Home Supportive Services is the caseload as of June of a given year; Adult Protective Service abuse reports and Congregate/In-Home Meals served are by fiscal year (2008 refers to 2007/08). In-Home Supportive Services include domestic assistance, personal and paramedical care, and protective supervision to prevent self-harm. Elder abuse includes self-neglect as well as abuse by others including neglect or financial, physical, or emotional abuse.

Sources: County of Orange Social Services Agency (IHSS, APS) and County of Orange Housing and Community Services/Office on Aging (IHMS)

Nearly One-Third of Behavioral Health Clients are Children

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the need for and access to mental health care services. It also measures the number of clients served by publicly-funded Orange County mental health programs compared to the estimated annual proportion of residents with psychological distress.

Why is it Important?

Mental health disorders often go unreported and untreated. If left untreated, mental health disorders can worsen and lead to difficulties in the home and workplace, and in severe cases, suicide.

How is Orange County Doing?

More adults need mental health services than access it:

- 74% of Orange County adults have needed mental health care services at some point in their lives.
- In 2007, 6% of all adult respondents to the Orange County Health Needs Assessment indicated they needed mental health care in the last 12 months but did not access it due to cost.
- Among the 17% of Orange County adult respondents to the California Health Interview Survey that needed help for a mental, emotional and/or alcohol-drug issue in the past 12 months, 44% indicated they did not seek out care (reasons unspecified).
- The gap between need and access is similar to the statewide gap.
- Of those who sought help, 95% were seeking help for a mental or emotional problem.

Children are also affected by mental and behavioral health conditions:

- Children and youth accounted for 29% of the Orange County Health Care Agency's mental health clients in 2005/06.
- 7% of parents of two-to-five year olds, and 8% of parents of six-to-17 year olds have been told by a health care provider that their child had a mental, emotional, or behavioral health problem.[1]
- In 2007, 14% of parents talked to school staff, and 8% talked to a health care provider about their child's difficulties with emotions, concentration, behavior, or getting along with others.[1]

Publicly-funded Orange County Health Care Agency mental health programs serve a small proportion of psychologically distressed individuals who, as an alternative, may obtain private care or no care at all:

- In 2006/07, 14.5 out of 1,000 Orange County residents were served by an Orange County Health Care Agency mental health program.
- 85 out of 1,000 Orange County residents, or 8.5% of the population, had psychological distress in the past year.[2]

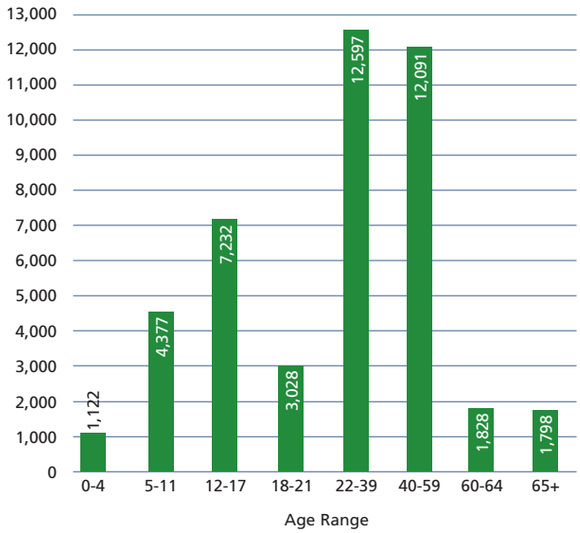
The Mental Health/Substance Abuse Connection

Adults with serious psychological distress (SPD) are more likely than the general population to use illicit drugs, be heavy drinkers, or participate in binge drinking. Nationwide, 22.3% of adults with SPD were dependent on or abused illicit drugs or alcohol. The rate among adults without SPD was 7.7%. Adults suffering from depression are also more likely than the general population to abuse drugs or alcohol.

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (www.samhsa.gov)

[1] Orange County Health Needs Assessment, 2007 (www.ochna.org)
[2] California Health Interview Survey, 2007 (www.chis.ucla.edu)

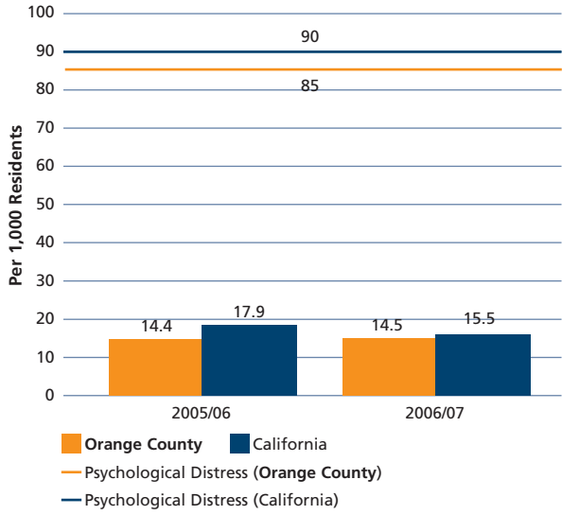
Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by Orange County Health Care Agency Mental Health Programs, by Age
Orange County, 2005/06



Note: Orange County data by age is only available for 2005/06.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Behavioral Health Services, Client and Services Information System, 2005/06

Unduplicated Count of Clients (All Ages) Served by Orange County Health Care Agency Mental Health Programs Compared to Adults Identified as Psychologically Distressed in the Past Year
Orange County and California, 2006-2007



Note: California data for 2006/07 is preliminary.

Sources: Orange County Health Care Agency, Behavioral Health Services, and California Department of Mental Health, Client and Services Information System, 2005/06 and 2006/07. University of California, Los Angeles, California Health Interview Survey, 2007 (www.chis.ucla.edu/)

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Substance Abuse Trends are Mixed

Description of Indicator

A variety of commonly used proxy indicators are shown to help gauge the extent of alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse. These include youth use and perceptions of AOD, AOD-related deaths and arrests, admissions to treatment facilities, and alcohol-involved car accidents.

Why is it Important?

A broad spectrum of public health and safety problems are linked with substance abuse including addiction, traffic accidents, domestic violence, crime, unintended pregnancy, and diseases such as cancer, HIV/AIDS, and birth defects.

How is Orange County Doing?

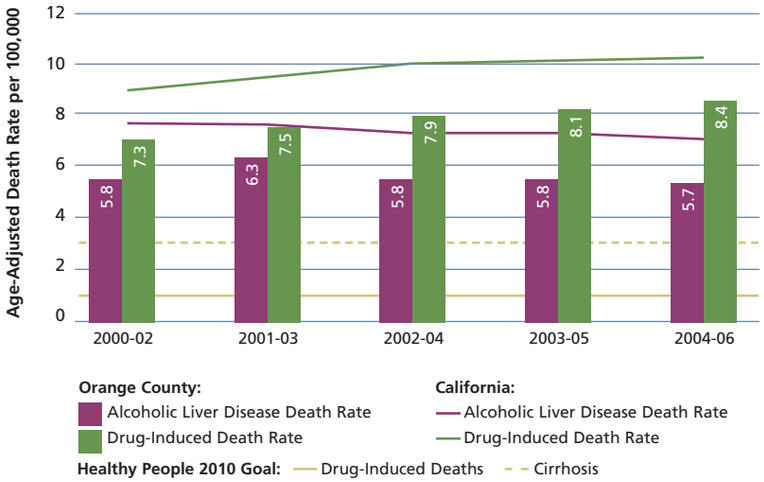
Orange County performs better than statewide averages on all indicators:

- Compared to the California average, Orange County youth engage in about the same frequency of binge drinking, have similar lifetime and recent alcohol usage levels, and slightly lower inhalant use.[1]
- The Healthy People 2010 goals for "past 30 days" use of marijuana (0.7%) and binge drinking (2%) were exceeded – often substantially – by all grades.
- Trending in the same direction as the state, Orange County's rate of death caused by alcoholic liver disease is down slightly, while drug-induced deaths grew steadily.
- Unlike California, Orange County's alcohol- and drug-related arrest rates have declined over the past five years.
- In 2007, drug-related arrests fell while alcohol-related arrests rose, but both rates are lower than statewide averages.[2]
- Drug-related admissions for recovery or treatment services far surpass alcohol-related admissions.
- Drug-related admissions did not change appreciably between 2006/07 and 2007/08, while alcohol-related admissions rose 15%.
- Although there has been no long-term change in injury accidents over the past nine years, alcohol-involved fatal accidents are trending upward since 1998.

[1] New data was not available by time of publication, thus this data is reprinted from the 2008 Community Indicators report (WestEd, California Healthy Kids Survey, www.wested.org). Inhalants are the second most commonly used class of drugs behind marijuana and include glue, paint, gasoline, poppers, or gases (California Student Survey, 2005/06, www.safestate.org/css).

[2] Orange County Community Indicators analysis of data from the California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center

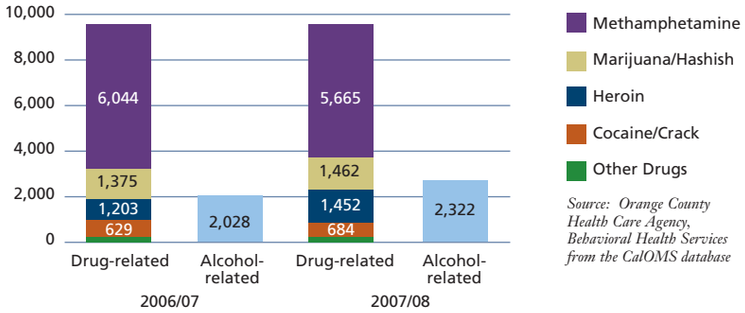
Drug- and Alcohol-Related Deaths
Orange County and California, 2002-2006 (Three-Year Averages)



Note: See Prenatal Care for a description of Healthy People 2010 goals. The Healthy People 2010 goal for alcohol-related deaths is the goal for deaths due to cirrhosis of the liver. Cirrhosis is the final phase of alcoholic liver disease. Counties with varying age compositions can have widely disparate death rates since the risk of dying is mostly a function of age. To enable county comparisons, age-adjusted death rates, which control for this variability, are used rather than crude death rates.

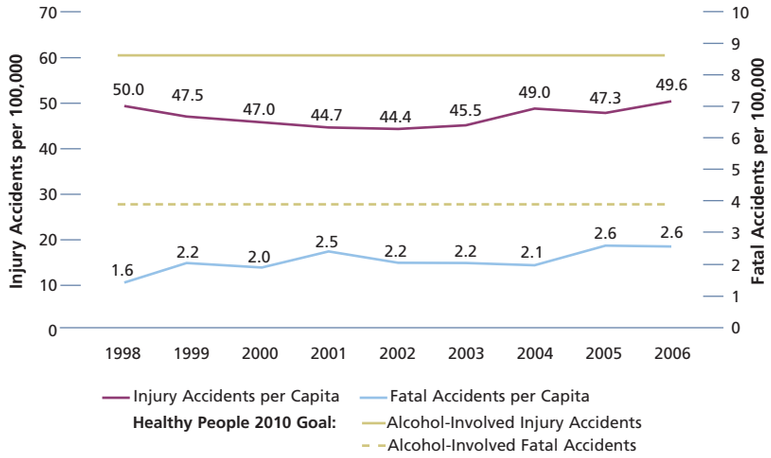
Source: California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics (www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/reports/ and www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/Tables.htm)

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to Publicly-Funded or State-Licensed Recovery and Treatment Services
Orange County, 2006/07 and 2007/08



Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Behavioral Health Services from the CalOMS database

Alcohol-Involved Motor Vehicle Accidents
Orange County, 1998-2006



Source: California Highway Patrol (www.chp.ca.gov/switrs)

Reduction in Stroke Deaths Leads to Goal Achievement

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people), morbidity rates (cases per 100,000 people) and progress toward the Healthy People 2010 goals for commonly measured health-status indicators.[1] AIDS and HIV data are also presented.

Why is it Important?

Viewing the county in relation to statewide averages and national health objectives identifies public health issues that are comparatively more or less pronounced in Orange County. This information helps the development and prioritization of public health initiatives.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's health status continues to show improvement:

- For the first time, Orange County achieved the Healthy People 2010 national goal for the reduction of deaths due to stroke, and again achieved the goal for motor vehicle accidents after this status was first achieved in 2000.
- Orange County continued to meet national objectives for lung, breast and prostate cancers, as well as the general category of "all cancers," heart disease, and homicide.
- Death rates due to heart disease, stroke, and breast cancer improved the most in the past year.
- County death rates are better than the California average for all causes compared except Alzheimer's disease and influenza or pneumonia.

AIDS cases in Orange County continue to rise, largely attributable to increases in testing and reporting:

- As of December 2007, there were 3,662 people living with AIDS, of which 261 of the cases were newly diagnosed.
- Latinos and African Americans are disproportionately impacted by AIDS.
- 1,640 HIV cases were reported between April 17, 2006 and December 31, 2007.

Orange County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2006

Rank	Cause of Death
4	Unintentional Injuries
5	Firearms Injury
6	Motor Vehicle Accidents
8	All Cancers
9	Lung Cancer
12	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis
12	Suicide
12	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
12	Drug-Induced
12	Breast Cancer
17	Diabetes
18	Colon Cancer
21	Homicide
28	Stroke
29	Prostate Cancer
37	Alzheimer's Disease
38	Heart Disease
39	Influenza or Pneumonia

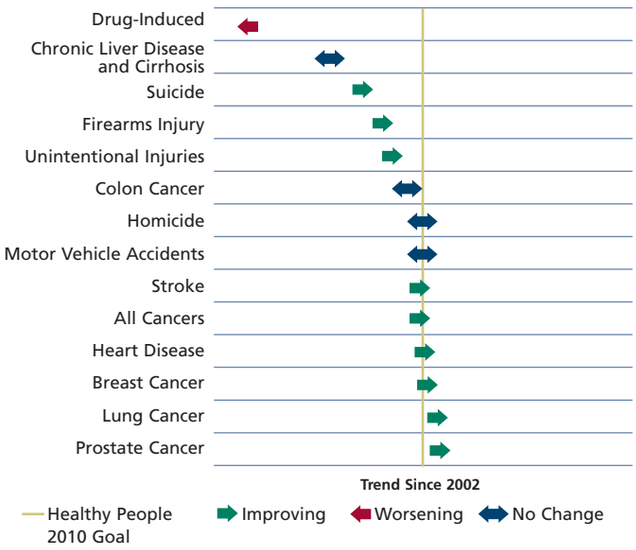
Better than California Average

Worse than California Average

Note: Ordered by Orange County's rank among California counties (one is best, 58 is worst).

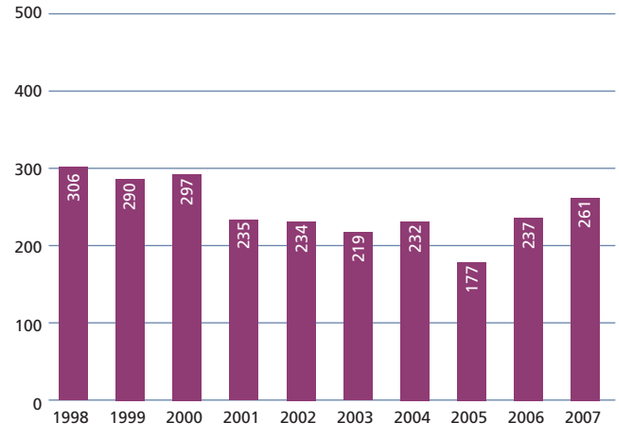
Source: California Department of Health Services, County Health Status Profiles

Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Progress Towards 2010 Goals
Orange County, 2006



Source: California Department of Health Services, County Health Status Profiles

AIDS Cases by Year of Report
Orange County, 1998-2007



Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Monitoring Program (www.ochealthinfo.com/public/hiv/local.htm)

[1] See Substance Abuse for an explanation of age-adjusted death rates. See Prenatal Care for an explanation of Healthy People 2010.

Public Safety

Crime in Orange County remains low compared to peers. However, more youth are participating in crime, and child abuse and neglect reports are at a seven-year high. Gangs continue to be responsible for a significant percentage of Orange County's serious crime.

NATIONAL PEERS
Phoenix, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS
Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS
Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Recent Rise in Child Abuse and Neglect Reports

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks child abuse by measuring confirmed child abuse and neglect reports (substantiated referrals) and the number of children entering foster care. Domestic violence is tracked by measuring domestic violence calls for assistance and spousal abuse arrests.

Why is it Important?

Foster care placement is often the final act to protect children from abuse and neglect after repeated attempts to stabilize their families. Domestic violence threatens the physical and emotional wellbeing of children and women in particular, and can have lasting negative impacts. It can also lead to homelessness when the abused flees a dangerous environment.

How is Orange County Doing?

Child abuse and neglect reports are on the rise:

- In 2007, Orange County had more substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 children than the statewide average, and a 6% increase over 2006 levels.[1]
- However, the 10-year trend for referrals remains downward.
- The number of children entering foster care fell 5% from 2006 to 2007 (1,862 to 1,770).
- Orange County has the lowest rate of children entering foster care among California peers (2.2 per 1,000 children).
- Approximately 18% of substantiated referrals in Orange County result in foster care placement, compared to rates between 22% and 43% in peer regions. This lower rate may be attributed to the Orange County Social Services Agency's aim to keep families intact while providing stabilizing services whenever possible.

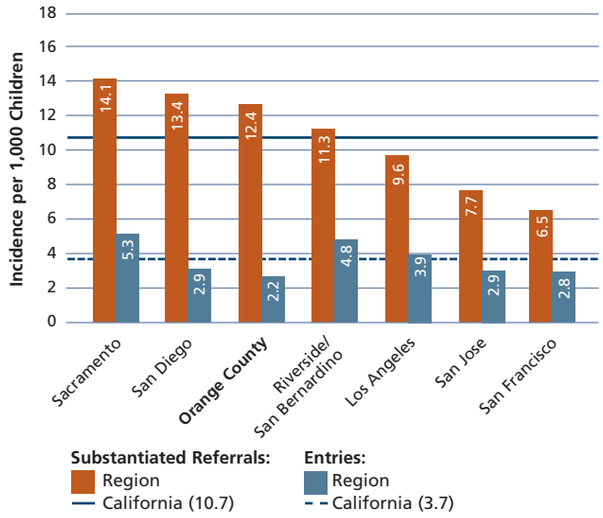
Domestic violence-related calls for assistance continue to trend downward:

- Since 2006, calls for assistance are down 5% with 10,641 calls in 2007.
- Spousal abuse arrests rose 2% since 2006 with 2,331 arrests in 2007.
- Orange County continues to have significantly lower levels of calls for assistance and spousal abuse arrests than the statewide average.

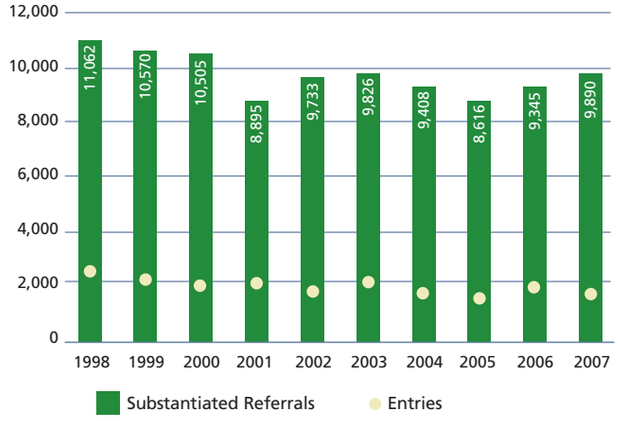
Notes: The methodology for child abuse and neglect data has been revised and updated since publication of the previous Community Indicators report. Domestic violence-related calls for assistance per 100,000 are calculated using the total population. Spousal abuse arrests per 100,000 are calculated using the total population at risk, 10-69 years of age.

[1] An increase in child abuse reports can be indicative of increased abuse and neglect or of more awareness and reporting due to prevention efforts in the community. Increases may also be attributed to a new policy that includes counting siblings in referral investigations.

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
Regional Comparison, 2007

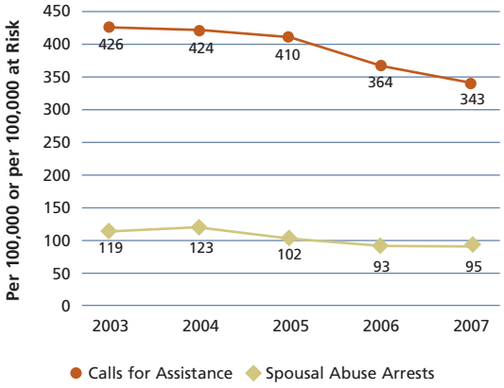


Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
Orange County, 1998-2007



Sources: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx) and County of Orange Social Services Agency

Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance and Spousal Abuse Arrests
Orange County, 2003-2007



Sources: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Requests Unit

More Juvenile Crime in 2007

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses arrests as a means of measuring juveniles' (persons under 18 years of age) participation in felony and misdemeanor crimes, compared to adults and peer regions. Felonies include crimes such as murder, assault, rape, robbery, burglary, and serious drug offenses. Misdemeanors include crimes such as assault and battery, prostitution, petty theft, vandalism, driving while intoxicated, and less serious drug offenses.

Why is it Important?

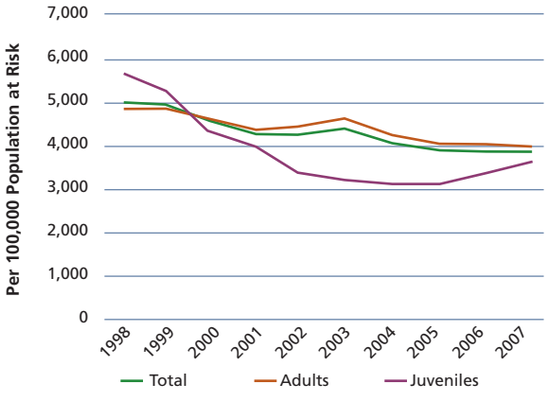
Tracking juvenile arrests helps the community understand the level of major and minor crime in Orange County and the extent to which youth contribute to that crime. While youths make up a small portion of overall arrests, criminal justice experts argue that intervening early with at-risk youth can help reduce criminal activity in their adult lives.

How is Orange County Doing?

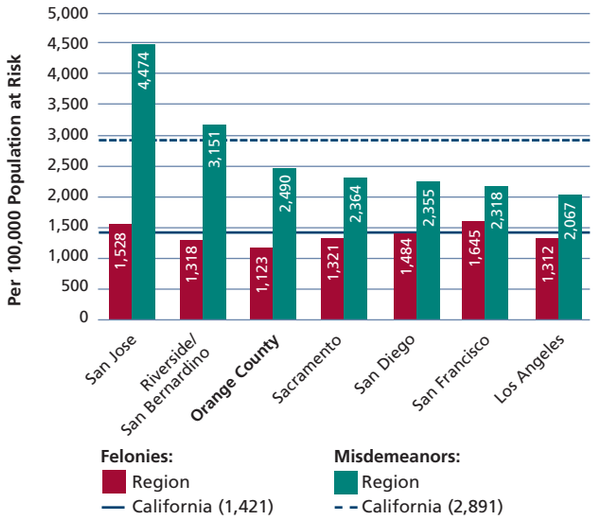
Juvenile crime rose again in 2007:

- The juvenile felony arrest rate rose 10% in the past year and misdemeanor arrests rose 9%.
- Juveniles made up 14% of all arrests in 2007.
- Out of the 13,174 juvenile arrests, most (69%) were for misdemeanors.
- In 2007, Orange County had the lowest juvenile felony arrest rate among peers, and the third highest juvenile misdemeanor arrest rate.

Adult and Juvenile Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests
Orange County, 1998-2007



Juvenile Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests
Regional Comparison, 2007



Note: The juvenile population at risk is 10-17 years of age, the adult population at risk is 18-69 years of age, and the total population at risk is 10-69 years of age.

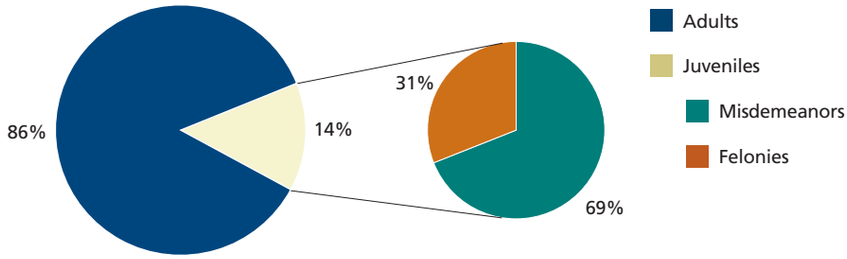
School Crime
Students are expelled from school for violent or dangerous behavior, or for committing drug or firearm offenses on school grounds. Compared to the state, Orange County has a lower rate of expulsions.

Expulsions per 1,000 Students Enrolled
Orange County & California, 2006-2008

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Orange County	**2.4**	**2.0**	**1.7**
California	3.4	5.2	2.8

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/Dataquest/)

Total Adult and Juvenile Arrests and Proportion of Juvenile Arrests that are Felonies or Misdemeanors
Orange County, 2007



Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

Crime Rate Falls for Third Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses FBI Uniform Crime Reports to compare crime rates among regions and to track crime rate trends. Crimes included in this analysis are violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property felonies (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft). The number of victims of homicides by race or ethnicity is also shown.

Why is it Important?

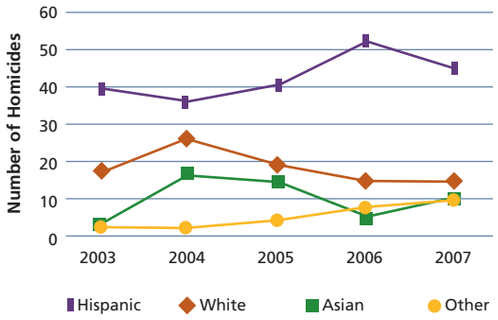
Crime impacts both real and perceived safety in a community. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's crime rate continues to fall:

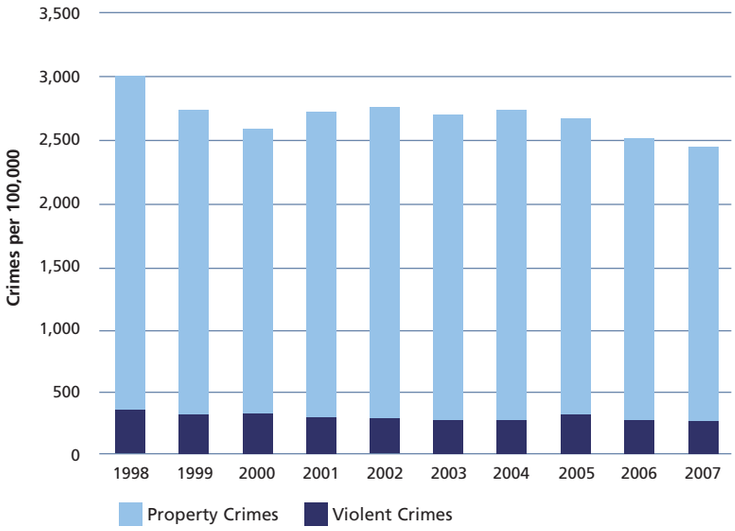
- Between 2006 and 2007, Orange County's crime rate fell 3%.
- Over the past 10 years, reported crime in Orange County dropped 19%, or an average of 2% each year.
- Compared to peers, Orange County has the lowest overall crime rate.
- Of the 77 homicides in Orange County in 2007, 57% of the victims were Latino, compared to 17% White and 10% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Based on Orange County's overall racial and ethnic composition, Hispanic residents are disproportionately more affected by homicides, while White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are less affected.

Victims of Homicides by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2003-2007

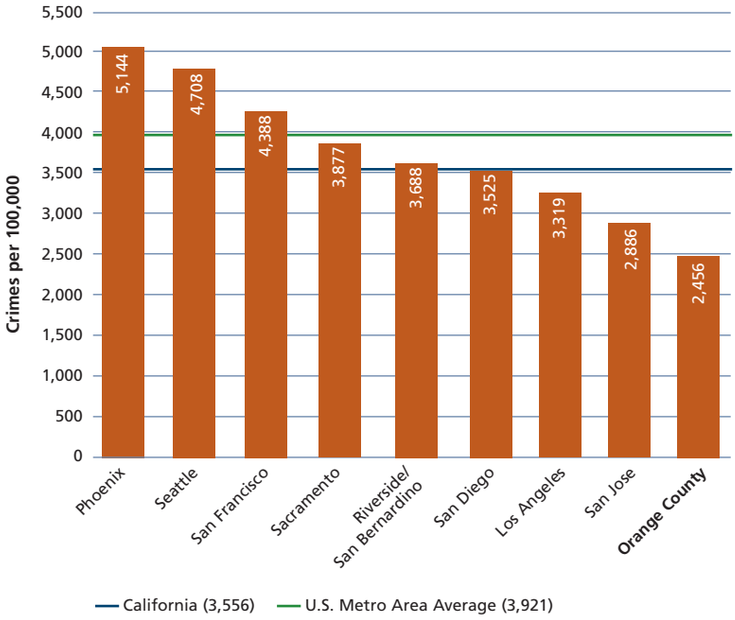


Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Request Unit (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

Crime Rate
Orange County, 1998-2007



Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2007



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm)

Gangs Responsible for Large Portion of Violent Crime

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures gang-related crime filings, homicides, and the percentage of countywide filings that are gang-related. Also measured are the numbers of identified gang members and the number of identified gangs in Orange County.

Why is it Important?

Tracking gang-related crime can help the community gauge the extent and nature of gang participation in crime. It can also aid policymakers in decisions regarding the effectiveness of programs designed to combat gang-related crime and the level of funding needed to support these programs now and in the future.

How is Orange County Doing?

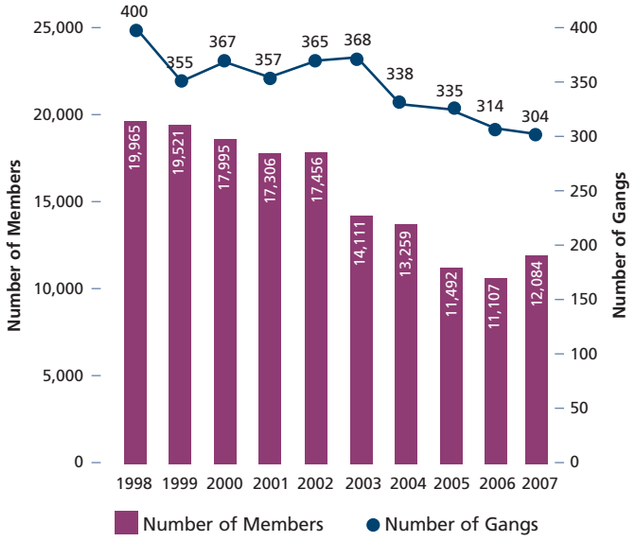
Gangs continue to contribute heavily to violent crime in Orange County:

- Of all felony filings in Orange County in 2007, 8.7% were gang-related.
- There were a total of 2,105 anti-gang unit and gang-related misdemeanor and felony filings in 2007 — the highest number this decade.[1]
- The number of gangs continues to fall, but the number of gang members rose for the first time in four years.
- Gang-related homicides fell from 35 in 2006 to 31 in 2007, remaining above the 10-year average of 27.
- Gang members were responsible for 46% of countywide felony homicides/manslaughter filings, 40% of all felony weapons charges, and 22% of all felony robbery charges in 2007.

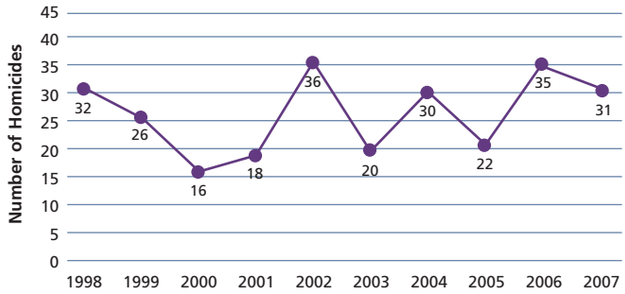
Gang Membership

Using a detailed set of criteria, law enforcement agencies submit information on gang members to a statewide law enforcement database. Gang members are removed from the state database if they have not had contact with law enforcement in the last five years. The fact that new gang members have not replaced them in the database may suggest there are fewer gang members or that overburdened police agencies are unable to record new members. The rise in homicides and the fact that gang members are responsible for a large proportion of all felony violent crime shows the continued impact gangs have on serious crime in Orange County.

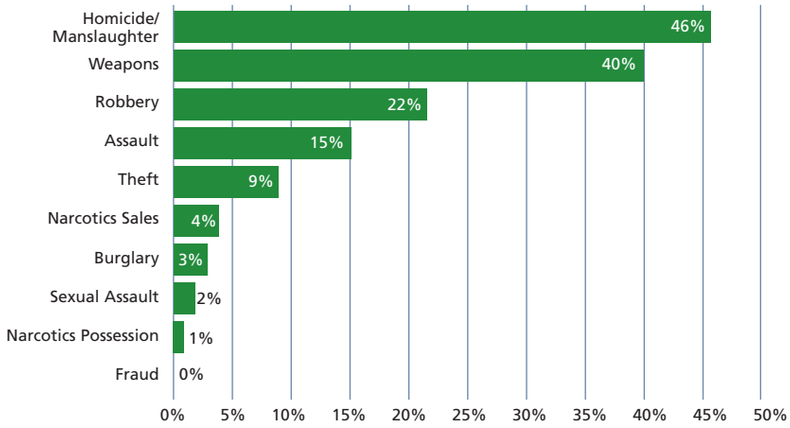
Gangs and Gang Membership
Orange County, 1998-2007



Victims of Gang-Related Homicides
Orange County, 1998-2007



Anti-Gang Unit and Gang-Related Felony Filings as a Percentage of all District Attorney Filings, by Offense
Orange County, 2007



Source: County of Orange Office of the District Attorney

[1] A filing is a charging document filed with the superior court clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

Hate Crime Lowest Among Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of reported hate crime incidents in Orange County compared to peer regions and the number of hate crime-related cases filed in Orange County court. When bias against another person's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity drives a criminal act, the offense is classified as a hate crime.

Why is it Important?

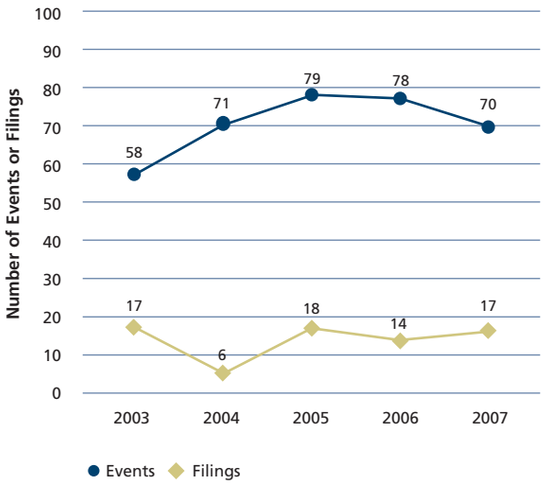
Hate crimes are particularly threatening crimes because the perpetrator views his or her victim as lacking full human worth due to their skin color, ethnic background, religion, sexual orientation, or disability. In addition, a hate crime impacts the entire group to which the victim belongs, spreading concern throughout the community.

How is Orange County Doing?

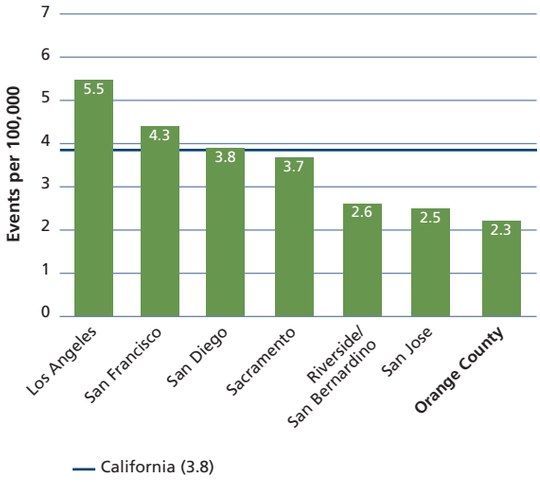
Hate crime is trending downward:

- The number of hate crime events (70) and victims (82) in 2007 fell below the 10-year averages.
- In 2007, 17 hate crime-related cases were filed in criminal court.[1]
- Orange County's hate crime event rate of 2.3 per 100,000 is lower than the statewide average and all regions compared.
- Statewide, the most frequent bias motivation in 2007 was race, ethnicity or national origin (64%), followed by sexual orientation (18%), and religion (14%).

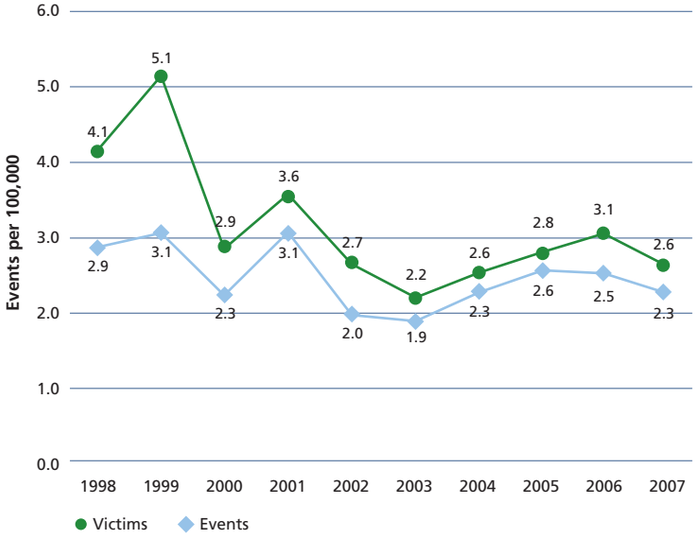
Reported Hate Crime Events and Filings
Orange County, 2003-2007



Reported Hate Crime Events
Regional Comparison, 2007



Reported Hate Crime Events
Orange County, 1998-2007



Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Hate Crime in California Reports (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

[1] A filing is a charging document filed with the superior court clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

Environment

Overall, Orange County's environmental indicators are strong. Air quality is stable, our ocean waters are clean, and solid waste disposal is down. Park acreage grows in step with population growth as does water use. However, drought conditions are reaching near crisis levels, prompting increased conservation efforts.

NATIONAL PEERS

Boston, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Oakland, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Closures Reach Lowest Level on Record

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures coastal water quality by tracking when ocean and bay waters are closed to the public (closures) or warning signs have been posted (postings) due to a sewage spill or other contamination. Closures and postings are shown by Beach Mile Days, which is calculated by multiplying the number of days of closure or posting by the number of miles of beach closed or posted. This measurement takes into account both the length of time and amount of beach that is unavailable for recreational use due to a closure or posting. For additional information, visit www.ocbeachinfo.com.

Why is it Important?

When ocean or bay waters are closed to the public or warnings are posted on beaches that indicate the water quality is poor, tourists and local residents are discouraged from visiting Orange County's beaches. This results in less consumer traffic in the beach communities and diminishes our overall sense of quality of life. Furthermore, pollutants that enter the ocean or bays through urban runoff and sewage spills have the potential to compromise public health and endanger marine life.

How is Orange County Doing?

The numbers of closures and postings declined:

- There were two Beach Mile Days of closures in 2007 – the lowest level since tracking by Beach Mile Days began in 1999.
- Pipeline blockages (nine occurrences) and vessel pump station failures (three occurrences) were the causes of the closures.
- The number of Beach Mile Days of postings fell from 587 in 2006 to 434 in 2007.

Sewage spills are down for the fifth year in a row:

- While the total number of sewage spills reported to the Orange County Health Care Agency increased 31% over the past 10 years, the downward trend beginning in 2003 continued in 2007 with 293 sewage spills.
- The average annual number of spills in the late 1980s was 68, compared to 137 in the 1990s and 360 in the 2000s.
- The increases are attributed to an aging infrastructure, need for increased maintenance, and more diligent reporting by sanitation district or city staff.

Closures
By state law, recreational ocean or bay waters must be closed when they have been directly contaminated by sewage or when the streams, creeks and rivers that discharge into them have been contaminated by sewage.

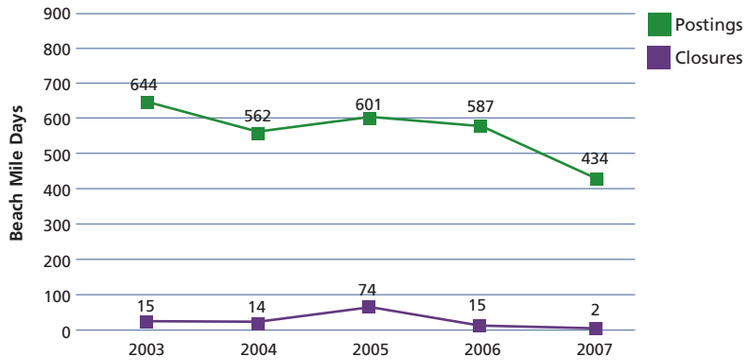
Postings
The Orange County Health Care Agency is required to post warning signs when water quality exceeds state bacteriological standards. This poor water quality is largely attributed to urban runoff.

Sewage Spills
Sewage spills occur when wastewater in underground pipes overflows through a manhole, cleanout or broken pipe.

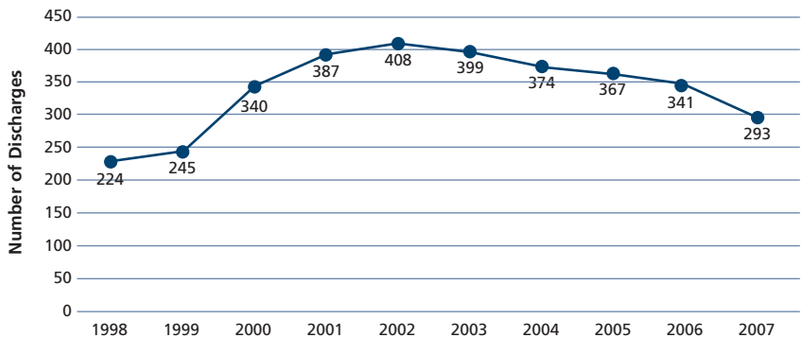
Pipeline Blockages and Breaks
Grease build up is the most common cause of pipeline blockages. Pipeline blockages or breaks in sewer pipes are also caused by tree roots in the lines, undersized sewers, and broken or cracked pipes.

Infrastructure Capability
Intense rain can overwhelm certain portions of a sewer system and lead to sewage spills. An aging sewer system in need of maintenance is also at increased risk of blockages and breaks.

Beach Mile Days of Ocean Water Postings and Closures
Orange County, 2003-2007



Unauthorized Sewage Discharges
Orange County, 1998-2007



Note: Unauthorized waste discharges exclude tertiary recycled water discharges.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services, Environmental Health

272 Acres of Regional Parkland Added

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the change in acres of regional parks and regional hiking, biking, and riding trails managed by the County of Orange, as well as city park acreage.

Why is it Important?

Orange County's parks, trails and beaches contribute to a high quality of life. They provide a variety of recreational opportunities and offer relief from the urban environment. They also contribute to public health by providing outdoor areas where children and adults can play, ride or hike. Measuring acreage and mileage change enables residents to track the County of Orange's progress in preserving open space and providing regional trail linkages. As Orange County becomes increasingly dense and built-out, these resources are likely to become even more valuable to residents.

How is Orange County Doing?

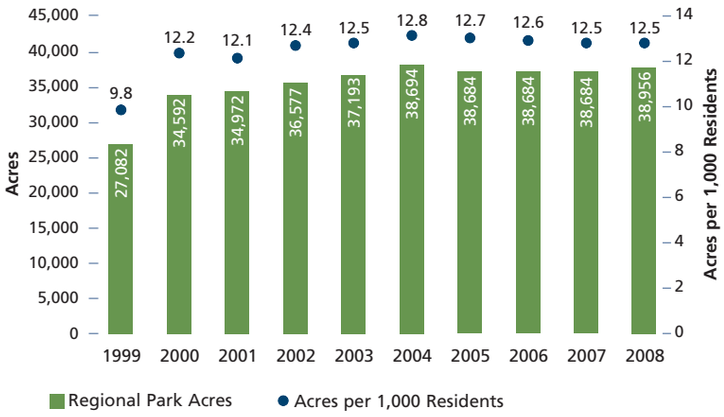
County and city parklands, as well as state and federal lands, provide a variety of recreational options for residents:

- As of October 2008, there were approximately 38,956 acres of County of Orange regional parkland, an increase of 272 acres since October 2007.
- The number of acres per capita was relatively unchanged from the previous year with 12.5 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents.
- City parks comprise 7,553 additional acres as of October 2008, equivalent to 2.4 acres of city parkland per 1,000 residents.
- In addition to local and regional parklands, the Orange County portion of the Cleveland National Forest provides nearly 55,000 acres of open space.
- Residents can also enjoy 42 miles of public beaches.

Trail mileage progress is modest but steady:

- Between October 2007 and 2008, 4.5 miles of off-road bikeways (paved) were added to the County of Orange's system of trails and bikeways.
- Half a mile of riding and hiking trails (unpaved) was also added.
- The stated goal of the County of Orange General Plan, which guides planning decisions, is to build 80% of the planned bikeway and trail miles by 2010.
- To reach this goal, the County of Orange must develop 44 more miles of trails and 79 more miles of bikeways by 2010.

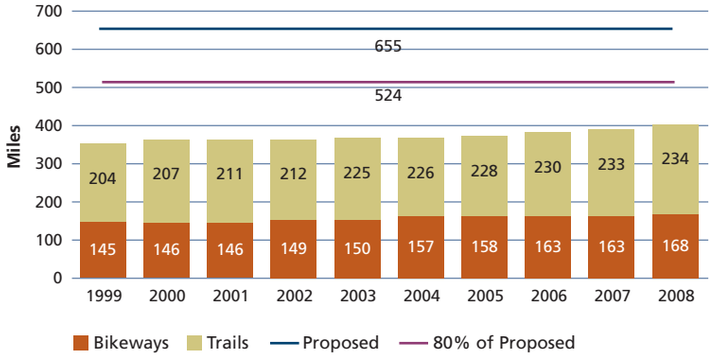
County of Orange Regional Parks, 1999-2008



Note: Regional park acreage includes wilderness and nature preserves and properties that have been irrevocably offered (but not currently owned by the County of Orange).

Sources: County of Orange Resources & Development Management Department, Harbors, Beaches and Parks Division and Geomatics/Land Information Systems Division, and California Department of Finance

County of Orange Regional Bikeways and Trails, 1999-2008



Source: County of Orange Resources & Development Management Department, Harbors Beaches and Parks Division

Solid Waste Disposal Lowest in 10 Years

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the tons of commercial and residential solid waste deposited in Orange County landfills, diversion rates, the pounds of household hazardous waste collected (such as oil, paint, and batteries) and the number of annual participants.

Why is it Important?

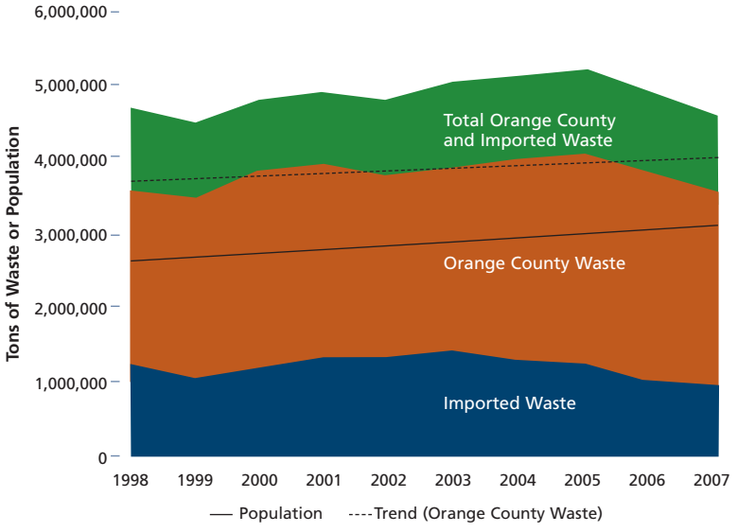
Reducing solid waste production and diverting recyclables and green waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and reduces environmental impact. As of 2000, all jurisdictions are required by law to divert 50% of waste from landfills. Collection of household hazardous waste helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper hazardous waste disposal. "E-waste" – electronic devices such as cell phones, computers and monitors that now must be recycled – contributes increasingly to the amount of hazardous waste collected and to the cost of collection.

How is Orange County Doing?

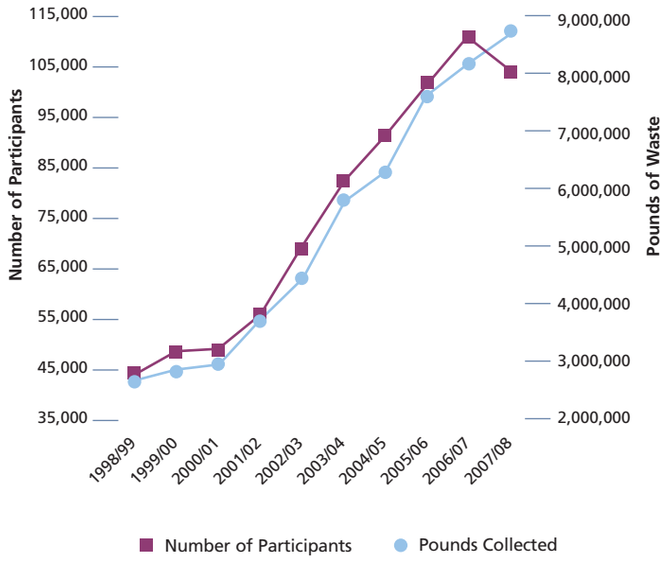
Solid waste disposal and household hazardous waste collection trends are mixed:

- Waste disposed in landfills dropped for the second year in a row, reaching the lowest level in 10 years.
- Over the past 10 years, tons of solid waste disposed by residents has grown an average of 1% each year. This rate is slower than the county's population growth rate of 1.5%.
- For the first time in nearly a decade, the number of annual participants bringing household hazardous waste to regional collection centers fell in 2007/08.
- This drop is likely due to new e-waste disposal alternatives available in 2007/08 including nonprofit organizations hosting collection events to earn rebates on e-waste, or cities using state grant funds to initiate curbside e-waste recycling programs.

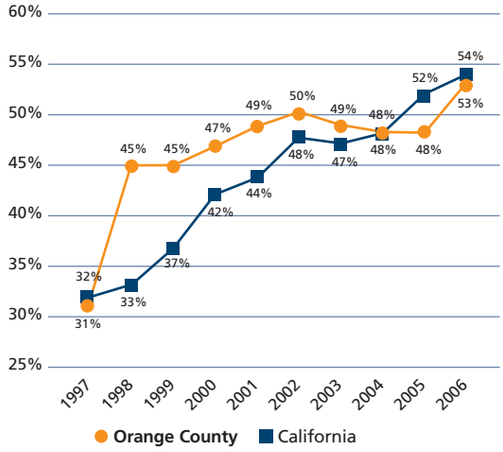
Solid Waste Disposal in Orange County Landfills Compared to Population Growth, 1998-2007



Household Hazardous Waste
Orange County, 1999-2008



Average Solid Waste Diversion Rates
Orange County and California, 1997-2006



Note: California Integrated Waste Management Board preliminary and approved rates are included in the averages. Averages from 1997 through 2002 are approved rates. Averages for 2003 and 2004 include some preliminary rates. Averages for 2005 and 2006 consist of all preliminary rates. (Diversion rate status as of September 30, 2008.)

Sources: County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department, California Integrated Waste Management Board (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/) and California Department of Finance, Tables E-4 (www.dof.ca.gov)

Air Quality Remains Steady

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures air quality, including specific pollutants, in Orange County and peer regions using the Air Quality Index (AQI).

Why is it Important?

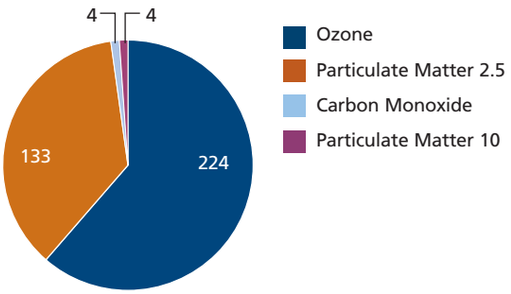
Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart or lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness in the healthy population. Research suggests that children with severe asthma start suffering symptoms when air quality is in the "moderate" range. Long-term exposure increases risks for many health conditions including lung cancer and cardiovascular disease. High levels of airborne particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM 2.5) can have adverse effects on children's lung development.[1]

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's air quality is in the mid-range compared to peers:

- During 2007, most days were in the "good" range (244).
- There were 16 days considered "unhealthy for sensitive groups" such as asthmatics (see Pediatric Asthma) and 102 days in the "moderate" range, which can also affect asthmatics.
- There were three days in the "unhealthy" range.
- Ozone was the main pollutant followed by PM 2.5.
- In 2007, Orange County exceeded the national air quality standards for 8-hour ozone on 14 occasions and 24-hour PM 2.5 on two occasions.
- Among peers, Orange County ranks 5th, with San Francisco experiencing the best air quality and Phoenix experiencing the worst.

Number of Days in 2007 when the Main Pollutant in Orange County was...



Note: A daily index value is calculated for each air pollutant measured. The highest of those index values is the AQI value for that day, and the pollutant responsible for the highest index value is called the "main pollutant." There were no days in 2007 when the main pollutant was sulfur dioxide or nitrogen dioxide.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirData (www.epa.gov/air/data/index.html)

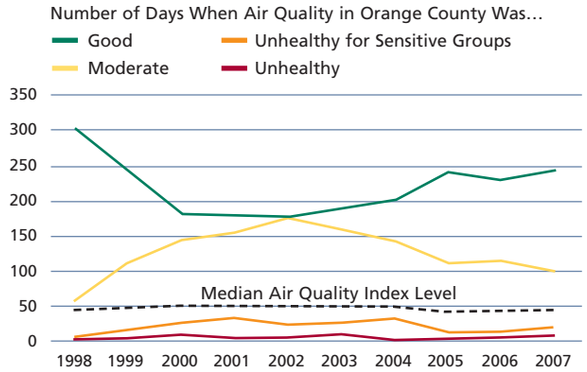
Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index is calculated for ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The number 100 corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant.

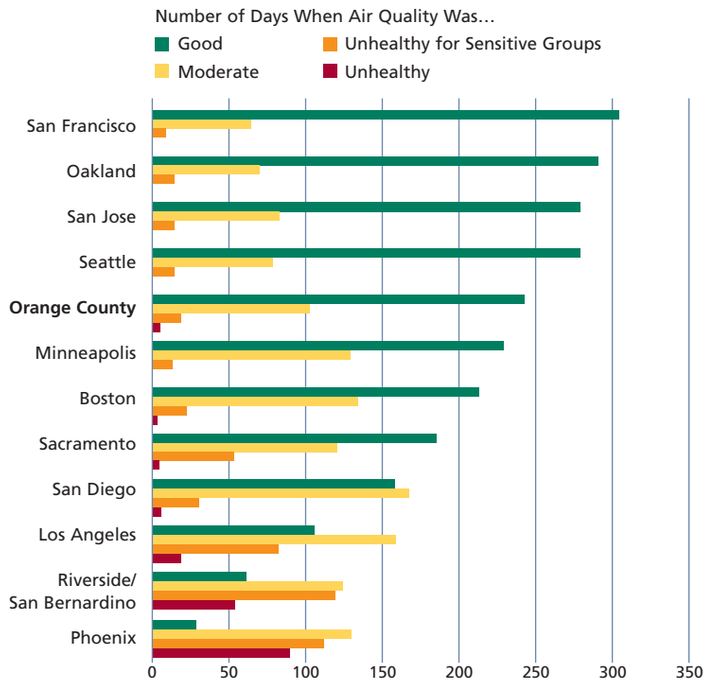
AQI Values	Health Categories
0 - 50	Good
51 - 100	Moderate
101 - 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
151 - 200	Unhealthy
201 - 300	Very Unhealthy
301 - 500	Hazardous

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (http://airnow.gov/)

Air Quality Index
Orange County, 1998-2007



Air Quality Index
Regional Comparison, 2007



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirData (www.epa.gov/air/data/index.html)

[1] *Journal of the American Medical Association*, October 8, 2003; *New England Journal of Medicine*, September 9, 2004

Ongoing Drought Prompts Increased Conservation

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's annual urban (residential and commercial) water usage. It also shows high, low and average wholesale water costs by source.

Why is it Important?

Given our arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. As population and business growth drives water demand, reliance on imported water will continue. The county's long-term sustainability will also rely on increased conservation and investments in additional water supplies, such as groundwater basin replenishment and desalination.

How is Orange County Doing?

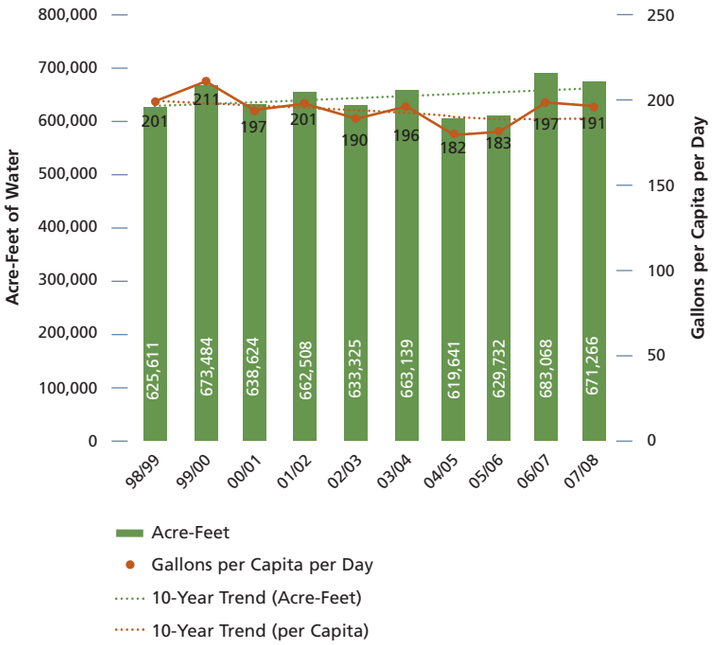
Urban water use fell in 2007/08:

- Per capita use fell 3% between 2006/07 and 2007/08, while total acre-feet usage fell 2%.
- Long-term trends show per capita usage continuing slightly downward, while overall acre-feet usage is increasing in step with population growth.
- To meet future water demand, conservation efforts are increasingly important.[1]
- Desalination remains the most costly source of water, yet it will become more financially viable as imported water rates increase.

The Water Outlook for 2009

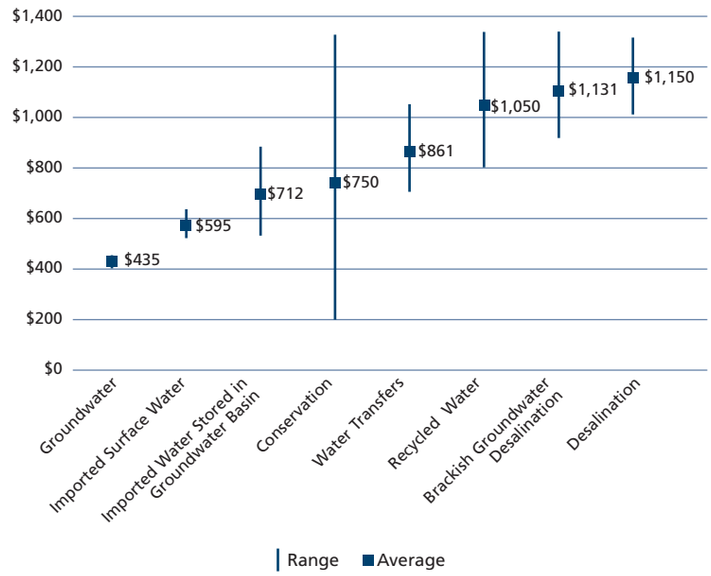
In June 2008, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) declared a water supply alert encouraging their member agencies and all local jurisdictions to enhance local conservation efforts. MWD and its member agencies have also been preparing for potential drought allocations during 2009 – a precursor to local agencies adopting formal water rationing ordinances should conditions become dire enough. In response to current conditions, an increasing number of Orange County cities and water districts are now reviewing and updating drought/conservation ordinances with voluntary or mandatory conservation actions for water users. Southern California will be faced with difficult water management decisions if conditions do not improve during the 2008/09 winter and calls for more aggressive conservation are not met.

Urban Water Usage
Orange County, 1999-2008



Note: Figures have been revised since previously reported.

Cost of Water per Acre-Foot to Wholesaler by Source, 2008



Sources: Municipal Water District of Orange County, Orange County Water District, and California Department of Finance (Tables E-4)

[1] Refer to the 2008 Orange County Community Indicators Report on page 66 for a chart showing water use and supply projections through 2030 by water source, as well as descriptive information about meeting future water demand.

Civic Engagement

Orange County had comparatively moderate turnout for the 2008 general election. Less than half of voters supported propositions for high speed rail and hospital construction, while nearly 58% voted in favor of homeownership assistance for veterans. The overall number of nonprofit organizations is steadily increasing, but annual revenues declined for the past two years.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Registered Voter Turnout Remains Constant

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures voter registration and voter turnout in Orange County and peer regions in California. Voter turnout is measured among registered voters and among the voting eligible population (U.S. citizens 18 years of age or older who are not convicted felons in prison or on parole).[1]

Why is it Important?

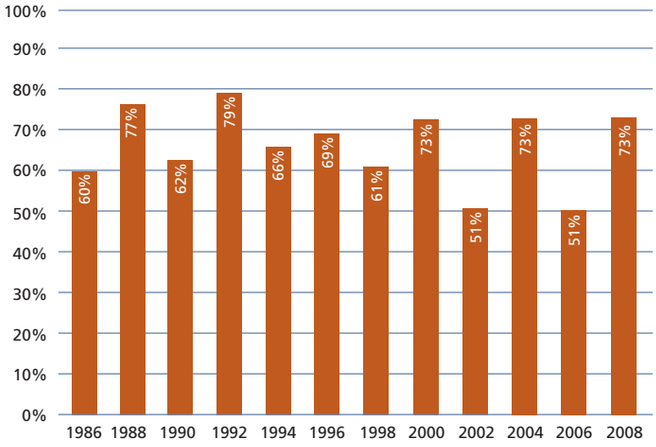
Voter registration and participation measures civic interest and the public's optimism regarding their impact on decision-making. A high level of citizen involvement improves the accountability of government and increases personal investment in community issues.

How is Orange County Doing?

While turnout varies depending on how it is measured, voter registration in Orange County is high:

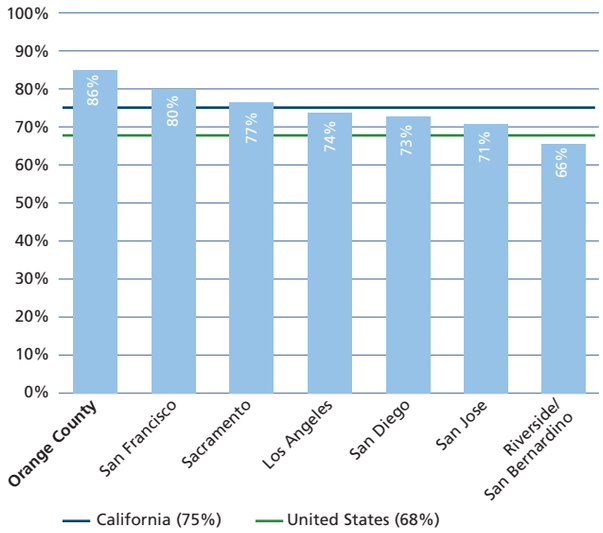
- As of October 2008, more than 86% of Orange County residents who are eligible to vote were registered.
- This rate is greater than state and national averages, and more than 6% greater than all peers compared.
- Among registered Orange County voters, 73% chose to vote in the 2008 general election.
- This is the same rate of registered voter turnout as the last two general elections, but lower than the statewide average and all peers compared.
- Among Orange County residents eligible to vote, 63% went to the polls in November 2008.
- This participation rate for the voting eligible population is higher than the statewide average and several peer counties.

General Election Turnout Among Registered Voters
Orange County, 1986-2008



Source: California Secretary of State, November 2008 Returns (http://vote.ss.ca.gov/Returns/status.htm)

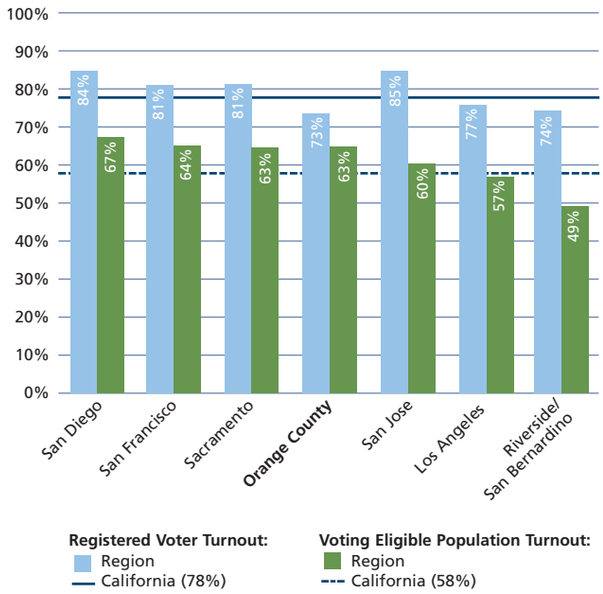
Percentage of Eligible Residents Registered to Vote
Regional Comparison, 2008



Note: Data for United States is registration as of November 2006.

Sources: California Secretary of State, October 20, 2008 Report of Registration (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ror/ror-pages/15day-presgen-08/ror-102008.htm), U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html)

General Election Turnout Among Registered Voters and Voting Eligible Population
Regional Comparison, 2008



Sources: California Secretary of State, November 2008 Returns (http://vote.sos.ca.gov/Returns/status.htm) and October 20, 2008 Report of Registration (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ror/ror-pages/15day-presgen-08/ror-102008.htm)

[1] Registration status is not a factor in the calculation of the voting eligible population.

Number of Nonprofits Increase; Per Capita Revenues Lag Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses Orange County's nonprofit sector including the number of organizations, and per capita revenues and assets. It also measures Orange County residents' contributions to nonprofits and civic involvement.

Why is it Important?

A well-funded and supported nonprofit sector is an integral part of a healthy and stable community. Nonprofit, charitable organizations help bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. Additionally, the nonprofit sector is a valuable contributor to the local economy. Volunteerism and financial contributions are measures of residents' investment in the wellbeing of their community.

How is Orange County Doing?

The number of nonprofit organizations in Orange County is steadily increasing:

- In 2008, there were 11,500 registered nonprofit organizations, up from 11,179 in 2007.
- This increase is similar to several metro areas across the United States.
- Over the past 10 years, the number of nonprofit organizations in Orange County increased by a total of 54%.

Orange County's per capita rates are lower than comparison regions:

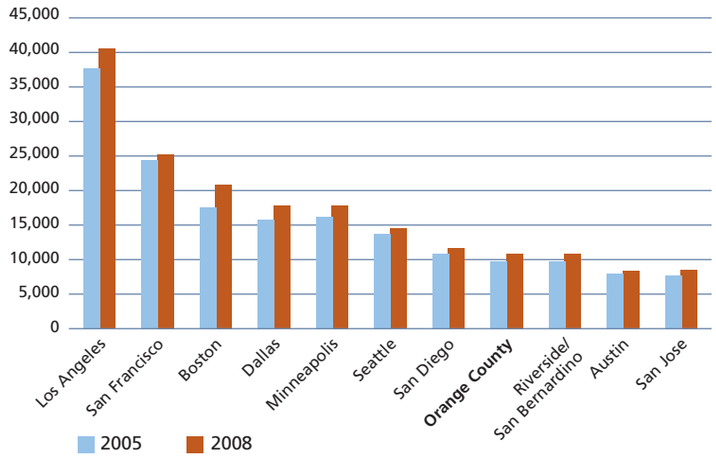
- Orange County has 3.8 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all peer regions compared except Riverside/San Bernardino.
- In 2008, the county also lagged behind all peers except Riverside/San Bernardino for per capita revenues and assets, at $2,878 and $6,518, respectively.
- Reported assets for Orange County nonprofits have grown steadily since 1999, while annual revenues declined for the second year in a row, down from $8.9 billion in 2006 to $8.6 billion in 2008.

Charitable giving and civic involvement is strong:[1]

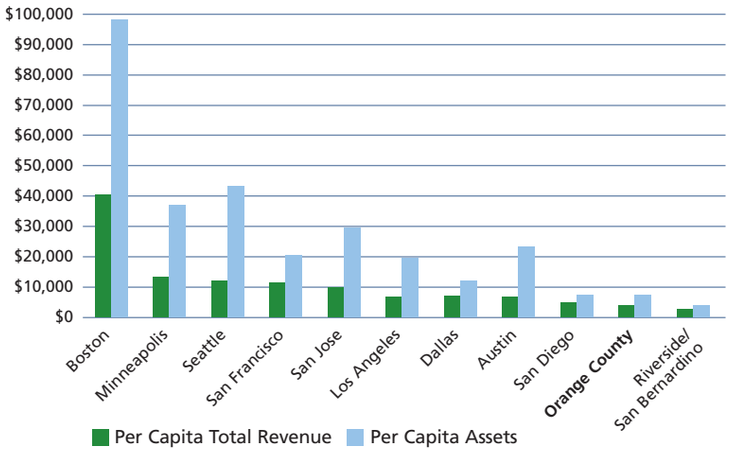
- In 2005, 79% of Orange County residents reported that they contributed money to nonprofit organizations.
- In 2006, 70% of residents indicated they were involved in one or more civic activities.

[1] New data on charitable giving and civic involvement has not been generated since 2005 and 2006, respectively. Refer to the 2008 Orange County Community Indicators Report on page 69 for a chart on frequency of contributing to a nonprofit and civic involvment for Orange County residents.

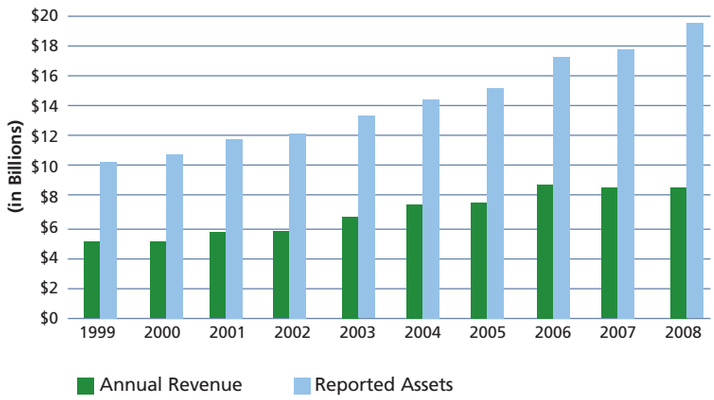
Number of Registered Nonprofit Organizations
Regional Comparison, 2005 and 2008



Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets
Regional Comparison, 2008



Nonprofit Revenue and Asset Growth
Orange County, 1999-2008



Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccs.urban.org/statistics/index.cfm)

Orange County Support for Statewide Bonds is Mixed

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses voting patterns to measure residents' level of support for public investment in infrastructure improvements. It also measures residents' perceptions of the direction of Orange County compared to the state.

Why is it Important?

The wellbeing of Orange County depends in large part on the confidence residents have in their local government and their willingness to take a vested interest in their community's quality of life. Tracking how Orange County residents feel about the direction of the state and county, and how they voted on recent bond measures reveals public opinion on the importance of the proposed improvements, attitudes towards public finance, and the level of confidence in public organizations tasked with building and maintaining critical infrastructure.

How is Orange County Doing?

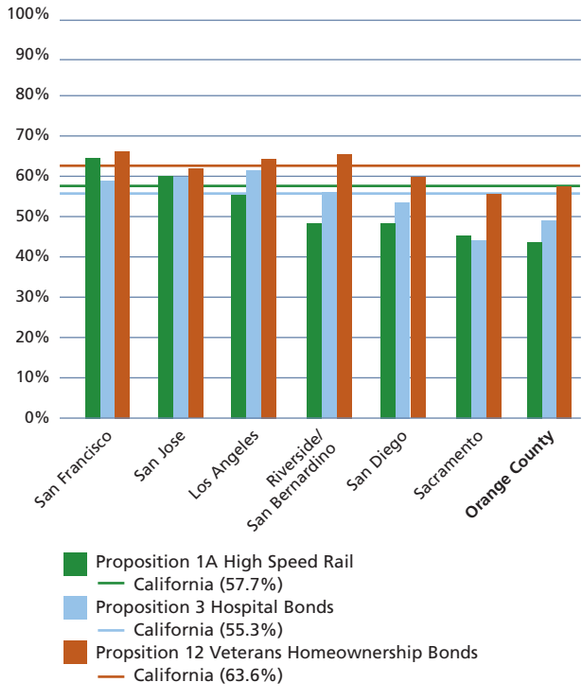
Orange County residents demonstrated varying degrees of support for three bond acts presented to voters in November 2008:

- Proposition 1A (High Speed Rail) failed in Orange County, supported by only 43.6% of Orange County voters compared to 57.7% statewide.
- Similarly, only 49.1% of voters supported Proposition 3 (Construction Bonds for Hospitals) compared to 55.3% statewide.
- In contrast, Proposition 12 (Bonds to Support Homeownership for Veterans) passed, with 57.6% of Orange County voters in favor compared to 63.6% statewide.

A majority of residents are satisfied with the direction Orange County is going:

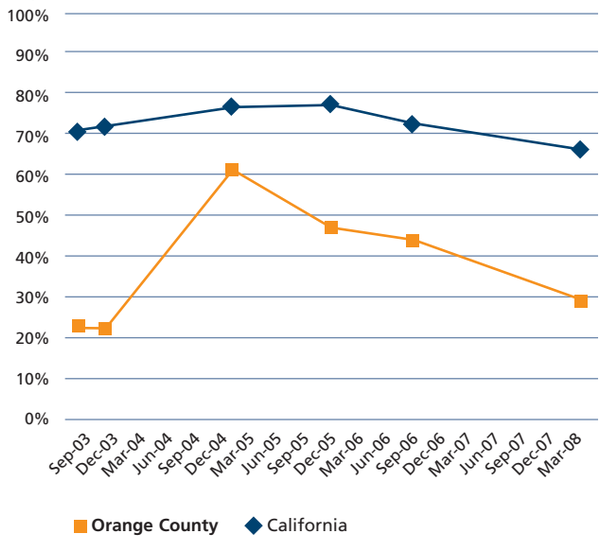
- In March 2008, 66.3% of residents believed that Orange County was "going in the right direction" compared to only 29.2% who believed the state was "going in the right direction."
- Since 2005, residents' confidence in the direction of both the county and the state has declined.

Votes on Statewide Infrastructure Propositions
Regional Comparison, 2008



Source: California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/sov/2008_general/contents.htm)

Percent of Orange County Residents Stating Orange County or the State is "Going in the Right Direction"
September 2003 - March 2008



Note: The data points reflect the actual month when the survey was taken, which was not always in regular quarterly intervals.

Sources: California State University, Fullerton, Center for Public Policy, and Orange County Business Council

NOTES

The Community Indicators report would not be possible without the data provided by the following agencies and the expertise of their representatives:

14th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County
California Association of Realtors
California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office
California Department of Education
California Department of Finance
California Department of Health Services
California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
California Department of Mental Health
California Department of Transportation
California Division of Tourism
California Employment Development Department
California Highway Patrol
California Integrated Waste Management Department
California Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board
California Secretary of State
California State University, Fullerton
Capistrano-Laguna Beach Regional Occupational Program
Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton
Center for Economic and Environmental Studies at California State University, Fullerton
Center for Public Policy at California State University, Fullerton
Central County Regional Occupational Program
Chapman University
Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Children's Home Society of Orange County
Coastline Regional Occupational Program
Council for Community and Economic Research
County of Orange County Executive Office
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Behavioral Health Services
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Environmental Health
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Epidemiology and Assessment
County of Orange Health Care Agency/HIV/AIDS Surveillance & Monitoring Program
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Nutrition Services
County of Orange Housing and Community Services/Homeless Prevention
County of Orange Housing and Community Services/Office on Aging
County of Orange Housing and Community Services/Orange County Housing Authority
County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department
County of Orange Office of the District Attorney
County of Orange Resources & Development Management Department/Harbors, Beaches and Parks
County of Orange Resources & Development Management Department/Geomatics-LIS Division
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Adult Protective Services
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Children and Family Services
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Family Self-Sufficiency
D.K. Shifflet and Associates
Dean Runyan Associates
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Housing Finance Agency
Forbes magazine
Hanley Wood Market Intelligence
Impresa Consulting
La Jolla Institute
Milken Institute
Municipal Water District of Orange County
National Center for Charitable Statistics
North Orange County Regional Occupational Program
Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight
Orange County Business Council
Orange County Department of Education/Division of School and Community Services
Orange County Transportation Authority
Orange County Water District
PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Reuters/NVCA Moneytree
Scarborough Research
Smart Growth America
SustainLane.com
Texas Transportation Institute
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
United States Census Bureau
United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics
United States Conference of Mayors
United States Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration
United States Department of Health and Human Services
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
United States Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration
United States Department of Transportation/Federal Transit Administration
United States Environmental Protection Agency
United States Green Building Council
United States Patent Office
United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
University of California, Berkeley/Center for Social Services Research
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles/Center for Health Policy Research
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