Children & Families
Commission of Orange County

Executive Officer's Report
April 6, 2011 Meeting

DATE: March 29, 2011

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 6, 2011, includes the following items.

A. Informational Items *(Report)*
Financial Highlights (included in Attachment 1)

B. 2011 Orange County Community Indicators Report *(Report)*
The 2011 Orange County Community Indicators Report was released at the March 22, 2011 meeting of the Orange County Board of Supervisors. This annual report is a partnership effort of the Children and Families Commission, the County of Orange and the Orange County Business Council. A copy of the latest report is included with the agenda package.

C. State Controller's Office Annual Audit Compliance Process *(Report)*
County commission annual financial audits for FY 2009-10 are being reviewed by the State Controller's Office, Division of Audits. The audited financial statements are accompanied by an "Independent Auditors' Report on State Compliance," generally called a "compliance letter," wherein the external auditor states that the audit was conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and professional standards, and based on the audit, that the county commission complied with applicable laws and regulations.

We have learned that the State Controller's Office (SCO) neglected to change their audit guide with reference to a new format for the FY 2009-10 compliance letter, and now they are contacting all county commissions to have their auditors revise and resubmit this letter. The SCO audit guide is very specific in requiring external auditors not to use anything but the explicit format and exact language in the audit guide.

Staff is working with the Commission's external auditor, Vavrinek, Trine Day & Co. LLP (VTD), to revise and resubmit their September 24, 2010 "Independent Auditors' Report on State Compliance" for the Commission's FY 2009-2010 audited financial statements. VTD has prepared a draft revised compliance letter and forwarded the draft letter to the SCO for their review. Upon receiving comments from the SCO, VTD will finalize and submit the letter to the SCO by their stated deadline of April 5, 2011. No other part of the

17320 Red Hill Avenue, Suite 200 • Irvine, California • 92614
714-834-5310 • FAX 949-474-2243

Commission's FY 2009-10 audit is included in this SCO request, nor is the outcome of the Commission's FY 2009-10 audit changed in any form.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Financial Highlights
2. 2011 Orange County Community Indicators Report

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
February 28, 2011

Revenue Update

The Children and Families Commission of Orange County has received and recorded **$12,021,810** in total revenues fiscal year to date.

- The Commission's total Tobacco Tax Revenues for January 2011 as reported by First 5 California is $16,991,444. Prop 10 revenues for July through January 2011 are approximately 1.3% lower than the year to date estimated budget plan of $17.21 million. As of February 28, $14.1 million has been received for July through December 2010.

- $367,867 – Interest Earnings received for July 2010 through February 2011.

Expenditure Update

The total actual operating expenditures and encumbrances year to date are **$71,474,954**.

The following is an overview of the actual operating expenditures and encumbrances for the year to date ended February 28, 2011:

- $71,474,954 – Total Year To Date Actual Operating Expenditures and Encumbrances
    - $67,824,466 for Children's Programs
        - $39,882,762 – Healthy Children Programs
        - $13,407,019 – Strong Families Programs
        - $10,184,194 – Ready to Learn (School Readiness) Programs
        - $4,350,492 – Quality Services including Capacity Grants, AmeriCorps/VISTA, POMS (Evaluation costs of $1,565,305)
    - $3,650,488 for Administrative Functions

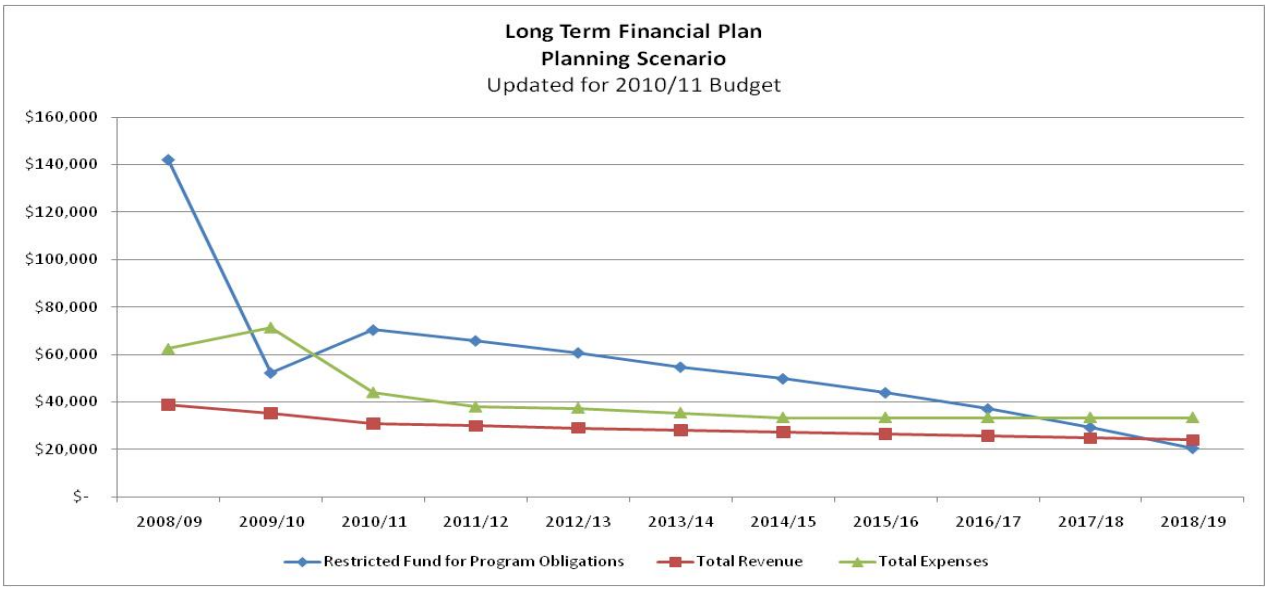
Administrative costs and functions are defined by State Commission guidelines (Fiscal Memorandum No. 05-01, dated April 14, 2006) pursuant to Chapter 284, Statutes of 2005 (AB 109). Actual Administrative expenditures and encumbrances of $3,650,488 were 6.6% of the year to date ended February 28, 2011 Operating Budget of $55,672,894.

Consistent with 10-Year Financial Plan

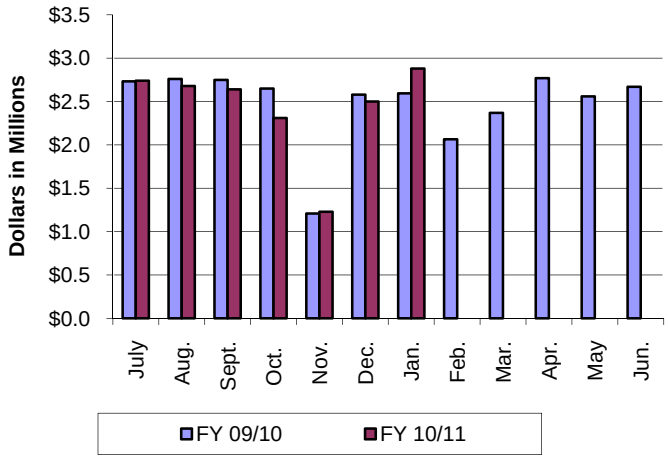
The Commission has dedicated funding for long-term support of programs consistent with the current Ten-Year Financial Plan.

Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Snapshot Period Ended February 28, 2011

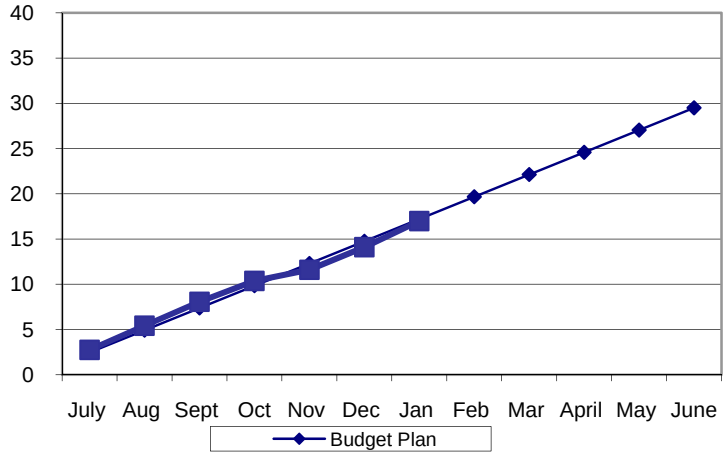
1) Long Term Financial Plan



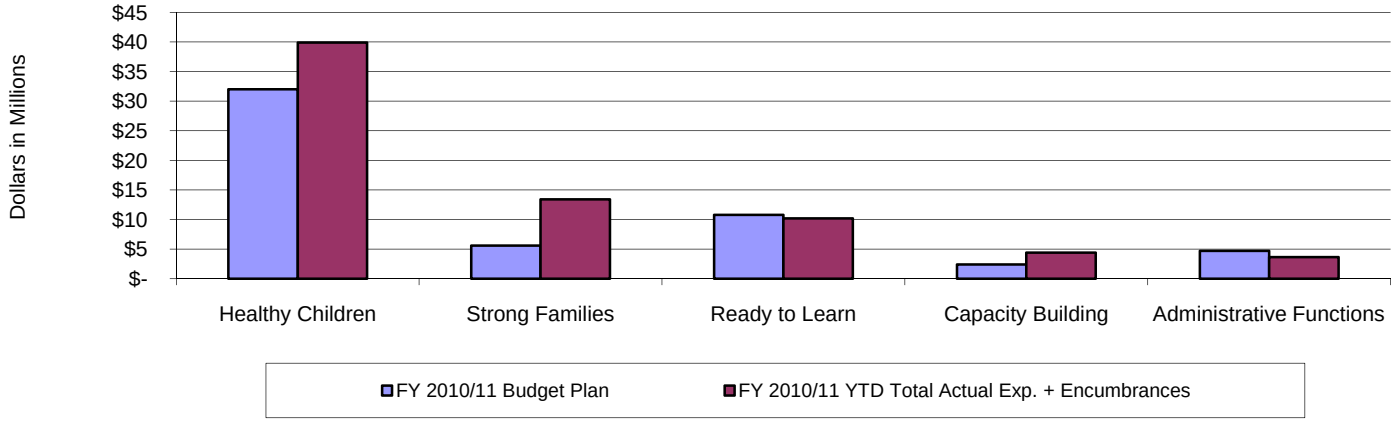
2) FYS 09/10 & 10/11 Tobacco Monthly Revenues *



3) FY 2010-11 Cumulative Tobacco Tax Revenue Budget Plan Vs. Actuals To Date *



4) FY 2010-11 Budget Plan Vs. YTD Total Actuals



•SOURCE: County Funds Distribution Report – First 5 California

Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Comparison of FY 2010-11 Budget vs. Actuals - Unaudited
Period Ended 02/28/11

FINANCING

	FY 2010-11 Amended Budget	FY 2010-11 Actual Revenues
General Purpose Revenues	**30,935,000**	14,609,287
Special Purpose Revenues	**450,000**	163,611
TOTAL REVENUES	**$31,385,000**	**$14,772,897**
Other Financing		
From Capital Reserve	**$1,499,950**	
Prior Year Encumbrance Released	**1,109,640**	
Fund Balance	**21,678,304**	
TOTAL FINANCING	**$55,672,894**	

EXPENSES

	FY 2010-11 Amended Budget	**FY 2010-11 Actual Expenses**	**Encumbrances As of 02/28/11**
Healthy Children	**32,146,179**	**13,679,690**	**26,203,072**
Strong Families	**5,654,899**	**535,062**	**12,871,957**
Ready to Learn	**10,796,575**	**433,191**	**9,751,003**
Capacity Building	**2,386,193**	**1,242,001**	**3,108,491**
PROGRAM SERVICES	**$50,983,846**	**$15,889,944**	**$51,934,522**
Administrative Functions	**4,689,048**	**2,593,292**	**1,057,195**
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	**55,672,894**	**$18,483,237**	**52,991,717**

Orange County 2011

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

2011

The Community Indicators Report provides readers with an inside look at the overall wellbeing of the Orange County community – tracking business climate, health, education, public safety, and the status of our valuable natural environment. Over the years, we have learned how quickly conditions can change. For example, we have experienced the gamut of economic realities – from boom to bust. This year, the impact of the extended economic recession is reflected in nearly every indicator related to Orange County's business climate.

Thankfully, recovery appears to be on the horizon. However, it will take time and hard work for businesses, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to regain fiscal health. Public finance issues in particular loom large, with budgets strained to the breaking point, creating considerable momentum at the local, state and national levels in the realignment and reform of governmental finance, service delivery, and pension obligations.

In addition to Orange County's economic health, residents' physical health and general wellbeing play an integral role in the overall status of the county. This year's special feature provides an in-depth look at the wellbeing of our residents – from their ability to access the basic necessities of life, to health status and outlook for the future. Broadly speaking, Orange County residents fare well compared to the state and nation. But a closer look reveals extreme disparities.

Understanding where we have been helps lead the way forward. Creative solutions to our current challenges require everything from preventive action to community leadership. It is our hope that this report offers the context and perspective of Orange County's unique history and culture. But most of all, we hope it provides inspiration as we strive to meet the needs of our changing population in an ever-changing world. On behalf of the Children and Families Commission of Orange County, the County of Orange, and the Orange County Business Council, we welcome your feedback and look forward to working together as we address these future challenges.

Michael M. Ruane
Project Director

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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.

Securing a Prosperous Orange County: Now and in the Future

The data in the Orange County Community Indicators report allows community members to ask whether a certain practice or trend is sustainable. In other words, are we investing in the future? To invest, we must make decisions that help our community thrive today, and foster and maintain Orange County's vitality into the future. Otherwise, we are leaving it up to future generations to pay the costs and consequences of our decisions. The issues we face are complex and interrelated. By investing wisely, communities and individuals alike can provide for a sustainable and successful place for us, our children, and our children's children to call home.

Ensuring Relevant Measurement: 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

Placing Orange County in Context: Peer Regions

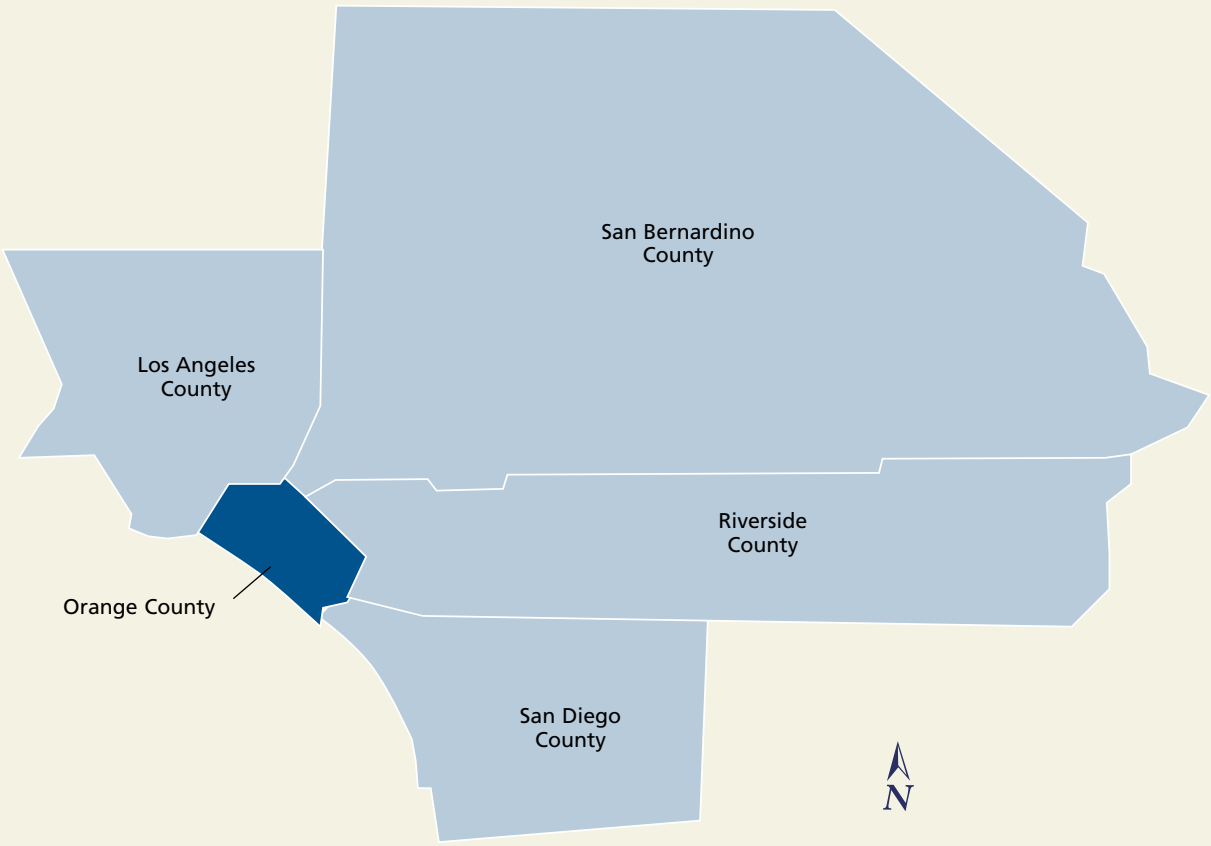
To place Orange County's performance in context, many indicators compare the county to the state, nation or other regions. We compare ourselves to our neighbors to better understand our position within the Southern California region and to "peer" regions, both within California and nationwide. Peer regions 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 metro areas. These areas may consist of single counties as Orange County does, but in most cases include a collection of counties or local jurisdictions. For example, the San Jose metro 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, metro 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 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

Orange County is the third largest county in California:

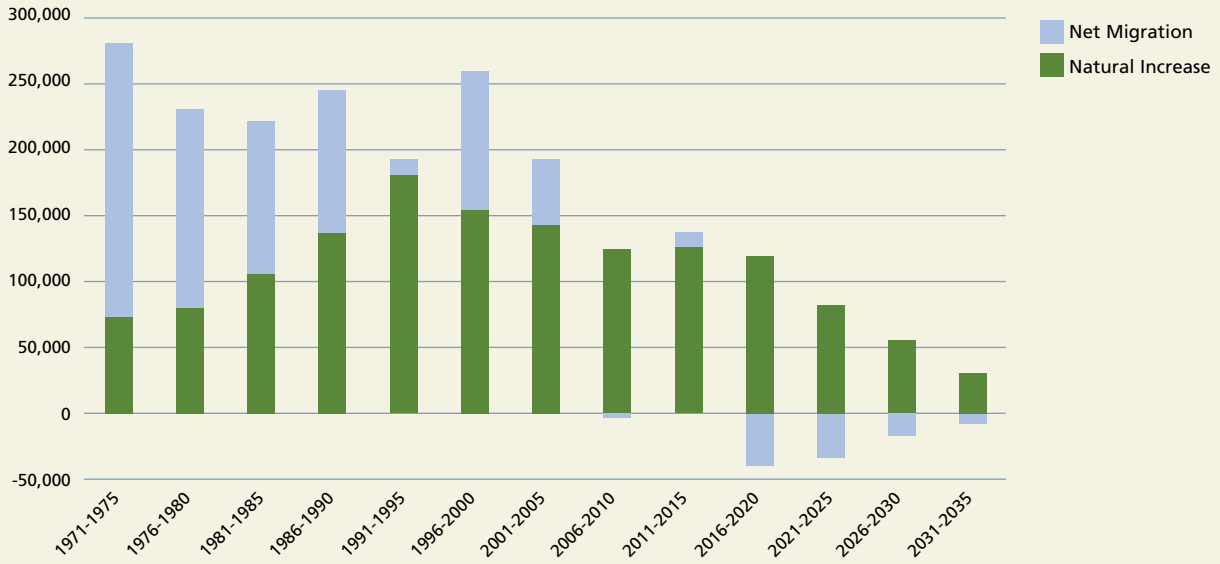
- With a population of 3,166,461 in January 2010, Orange County falls behind Los Angeles (10,441,080) and San Diego (3,224,432) counties.[1]
- Orange County is the sixth largest county in the nation, with more residents than 22 of the country's states, including Mississippi, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Alaska.[2]
- At its peak, Orange County's population increased rapidly – an average of 22% per year in the 1950s and 10% per year in the 1960s.
- The average annual increase slowed considerably to 1.8% between 1990 and 2000.
- Between 2009 and 2010, population growth was only 1% per year.[3]
- Orange County ranks fifth out of more than 3,000 counties nationwide in terms of the number of people added between 2008 and 2009.
- However, Orange County's already high base population combined with slowing growth places it 510th in the nation in terms of the percentage of change between 2008 and 2009.[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

Since the 1980s, natural increase (births minus deaths) has outpaced migration as the county's principal source of growth:

- 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).[6]
- International immigration – largely from Asia and Latin America – has also contributed to Orange County's growth in the last 30 years, shifting the county's proportion of foreign-born residents from 6% in 1970 to 30% in 2009.[7]
- Between 2009 and 2010, Orange County added 22,442 residents through natural increase and 12,223 through international immigration.
- At the same time, the county lost 6,475 residents through domestic out-migration, for a net migration increase of an estimated 5,748.[8]
- Long-range projections suggest this pattern will continue, with natural increase becoming the sole contributor to growth.[9]

Components of Population Change
Orange County, 1971-2035



Note: Data from 2011 onward are projections.

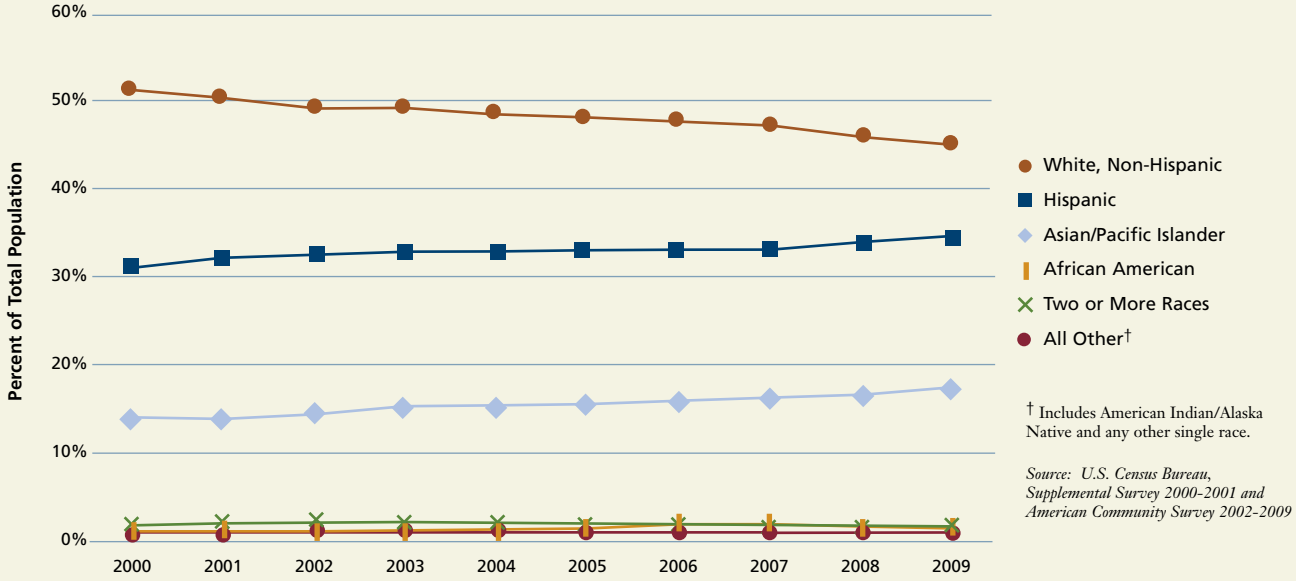
Sources: Demographic Research Unit at California Department of Finance, Tables E-2 and E-6; Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006

Ethnicity and Age

Orange County is a racially and ethnically diverse region:

- 45% of Orange County residents self-identify as Non-Hispanic White, followed by 34% Hispanic (who may be of any race), and 17% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Slightly less than 2% of residents are African American, another nearly 2% are two or more races, and the remaining 0.5% are American Indian/Alaska Native or any other single race.[10]

Population by Ethnicity
Orange County, 2000-2009



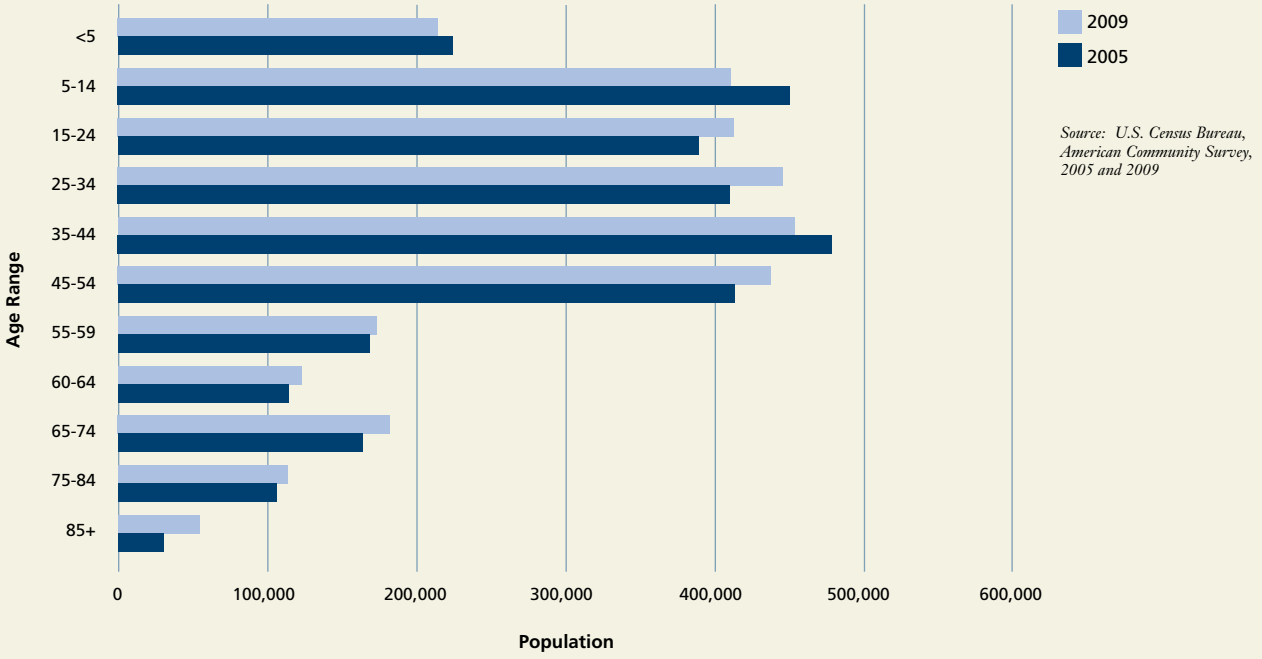
† Includes American Indian/Alaska Native and any other single race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Supplemental Survey 2000-2001 and American Community Survey 2002-2009

In 2009, more than a third (30%) of the people living in Orange County were foreign born:

- Among Orange County residents at least five years of age or older, 45% speak a language other than English at home.
- Of those, the majority speak Spanish (60%) followed by Asian/Pacific Islander languages (28%), and other Indo-European languages (9%). The remaining 2% speak some other language.
- 22% of the total population report that they do not speak English "very well."[11]

Population by Age
Orange County, 2005 and 2009



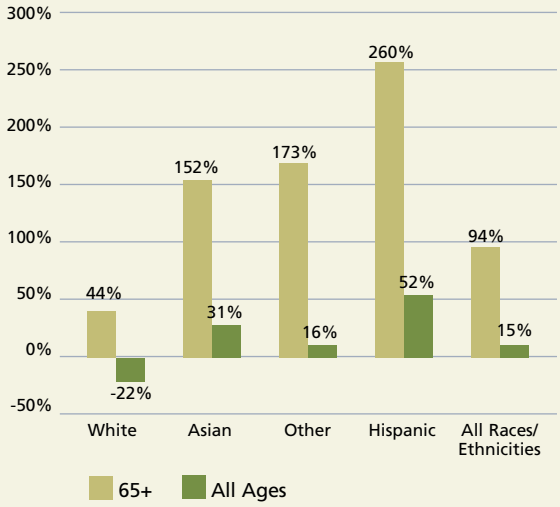
In 2009, Orange County's median age was 36 years:

- 25% of the population was under 18 years and 11% were 65 years and older.[12]
- Projections from 2010 through 2030 anticipate a 94% increase in the older adult population, compared to a 15% increase among all ages.
- As a result, the proportion of the population that is 65 years and older will increase from a projected 11% in 2010 to 22% percent in 2050.[13]

The trend toward an increase in the older adult population has already begun:

- Between 2004 and 2008, there was an increase in the number of residents over age 45.
- At the same time, the number of 35- to 44-year-old residents declined, a trend that is thought to be linked to these residents seeking less expensive home prices inland.
- Although the number of teens and young adults ages 15 to 34 increased, there were far fewer children and youth under age 15 in 2009 compared to 2005.[14]

Projected Change in Older Adult Population Compared to All Ages, by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2010-2030



Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2000-2050, by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity, Sacramento, California

EMPLOYMENT

Orange County enjoys a diverse economy, with economic output and employment well-distributed among sectors:

- After shrinking from mid-2009 to early-2010, Orange County's total civilian labor force has mostly remained above 1.6 million throughout the remainder of 2010, similar to the size of the labor pool from 2006 through mid-2009.
- Non-farm industry accounts for 99.8% of the total labor force.
- As of December 2010, the largest labor markets included Trade, Transportation and Utilities (18%), Professional and Business Services (18%), and Leisure and Hospitality (13%).[15]

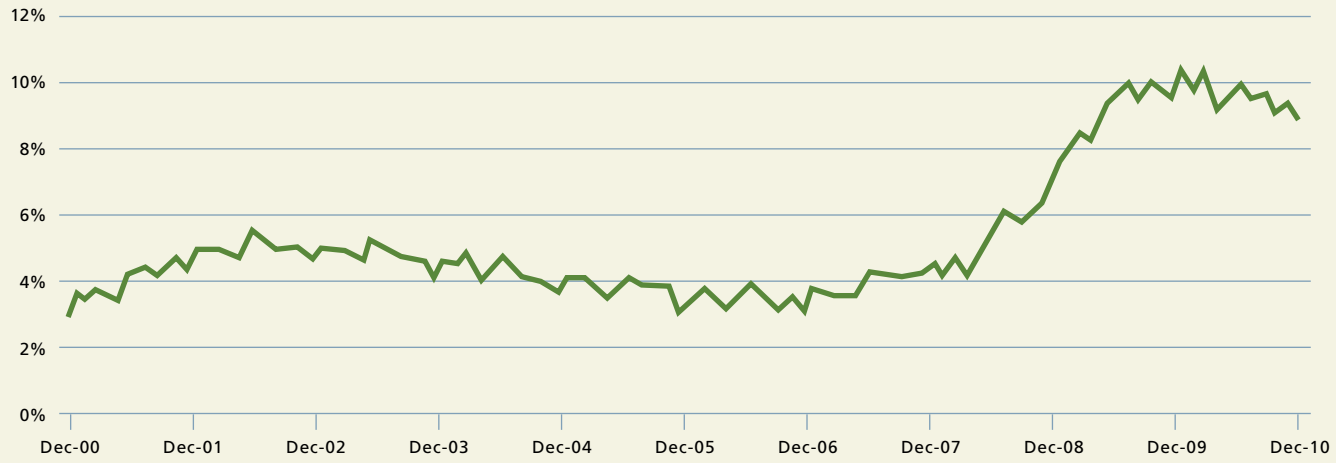
Small businesses flourish in Orange County's entrepreneurial climate:

- In 2009, fewer Orange County residents worked in large firms of 500+ employees (15%) than the statewide average (21%).
- Larger firms witnessed the most significant employment losses between 2004 and 2009 (-33% among firms with 500+ employees).
- At the same time, small firms with fewer than 20 employees only witnessed a 2% decline in employment.[16]

Orange County's unemployment rate remains below state and national averages:

- Unemployment in the last half of 2010 improved slightly from earlier in the year, finishing at 8.9% in December 2010 (not seasonally adjusted).
- While this rate is historically quite high for Orange County, it remains below the state average for December 2010 (12.5%) and on par with the national average (9.1%).[17]

Unemployment Rate
Orange County, December 2000-December 2010



Source: California Employment Development Department (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166)

HOUSING

As of January 2010, there were 1,040,544 housing units available to Orange County residents:[18]

- A majority of occupied units were owner-occupied (60%) compared to renter-occupied (40%).
- Approximately half (51%) of the existing housing units in Orange County were single-family detached units.[19]
- In 2009, single-family permits comprised 62% of total permits issued, compared to 41% in 2008.
- Only 2,184 residential building permits were issued in 2009, representing a decline of 31% in one year and 77% since 2004.[20]

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size in Orange County is 3.0 persons:

- Among all counties in the nation, Orange County has the 122nd highest average household size, which is higher than California (2.9) and the United States (2.6).[21]
- Santa Ana has the highest household size in the county (4.5) and the seventh highest household size in the nation when compared to cities with more than 20,000 residents.
- In addition to Santa Ana, eight Orange County cities have higher household sizes than the county average, including Garden Grove (3.7), Buena Park (3.6), Stanton (3.4), and Anaheim (3.4).[22]

DENSITY

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:[23]

- As of January 2010, Orange County's population density was estimated at 3,967 persons per square mile, an increase of 10% since 2000.[24]
- 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.
- In comparison to large urban areas across the country (such as cities, townships, boroughs, and other county subdivisions), Orange County ranks 299th.[25]
- Densities vary by location among Orange County's incorporated areas, from a low of 2,132 in Seal Beach to a high of 13,105 in Santa Ana.
- Population density is much lower in unincorporated areas (434 persons per square mile).[26]

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.

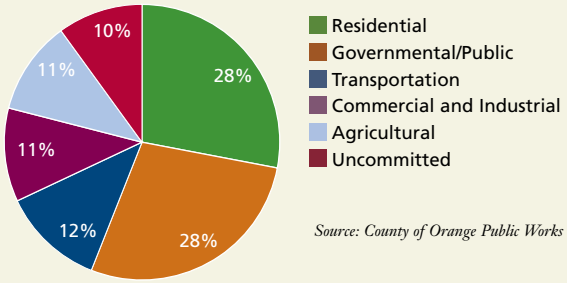
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, GCT-PH1-R: Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density, Census 2000

LAND USE

Orange County covers 798 square miles of land, including 42 miles of coastline:

- A substantial portion (28%) of the county's land is devoted to various types of residential housing.
- More than a quarter (28%) of the county's land is classified "Governmental/Public," including open space and parks.
- Transportation infrastructure (e.g. roads, rails) accounts for 12% of county land, followed by 11% devoted to commercial and industrial uses.
- About one-tenth of county land is classified as "Uncommitted," meaning it is either vacant or there is no data available.[27]

Land Use by Category
Orange County, 2010



Source: County of Orange Public Works

Accolades for Regional Parks and Trails

Regional parks and trails received numerous local and national accolades in 2010. In *The Orange County Register's* annual listing, eight regional parks and/or trails received a "Best of Orange County" designation (www.ocregister.com/sections/best ofoc/). Four regional park programs attracted national attention, receiving awards for excellence or innovation from the National Association of Counties or National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials:

- Caspers Wilderness Park 2010 Adventure Day
- Second Sundays Habitat Restoration Program
- Clark Regional Park Interpretive Center
- Habitat Improvement Program at Limestone Canyon

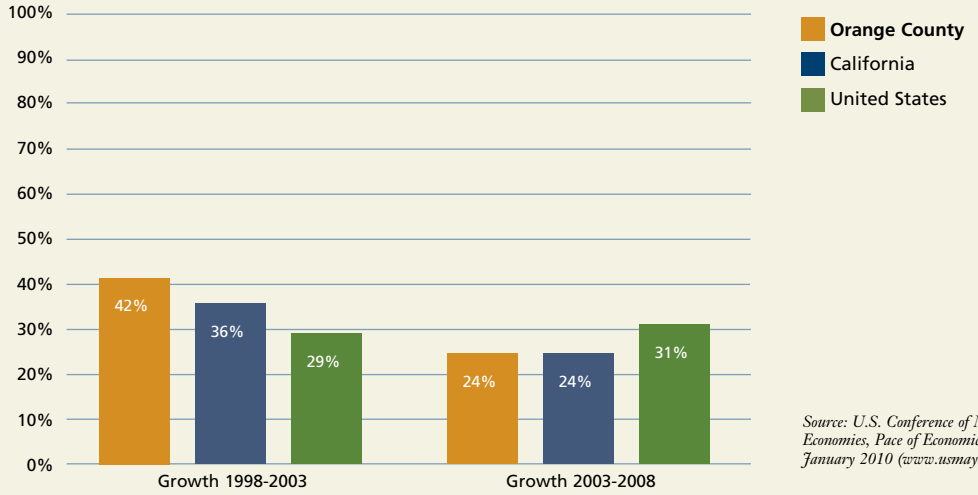
To learn more about these programs or other natural and historical resources within Orange County, visit www.ocparks.com.

GROSS METRO PRODUCT

If Orange County were a country, its gross metro product (GMP) in 2008 would rank 45th in the world:

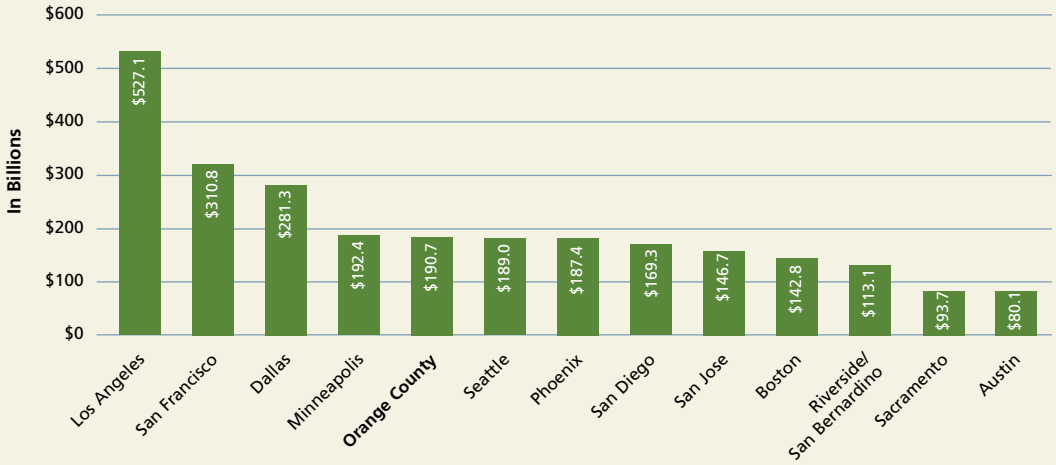
- This is greater than such nations as Singapore, Ukraine, Algeria, and Chile.
- Within the United States, Orange County is the 15th top producing economy in the nation.
- Orange County's GMP ranks fifth among 12 peer regions compared.
- Between 1998 and 2003, Orange County's GMP growth rate was faster than the state and nation, yet in the last five years (between 2003 and 2008) GMP growth has slowed.
- Still, over the past 10 years, Orange County's GMP growth rate (75%) has outpaced the state (69%) and nation (70%).[28]

Gross Metro Product, Five-Year Growth Rates
Orange County, California, and United States, 1998-2003 and 2003-2008



Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies, Pace of Economic Recovery: GMP and Jobs, January 2010 (www.usmayors.org/metroeconomies/)

Gross Metro Product
Regional Comparison, 2008



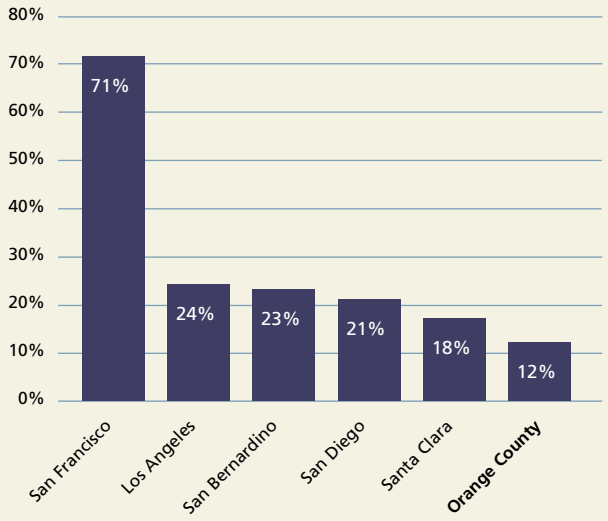
Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies, Pace of Economic Recovery: GMP and Jobs, January 2010 (www.usmayors.org/metroeconomies/)

STATE AND LOCAL FINANCES

The County of Orange General Fund receives the lowest share of property tax dollars compared to all counties in the state of California:

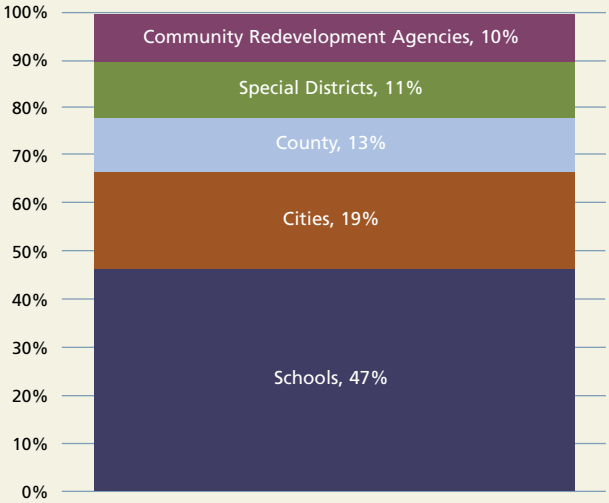
- In Orange County, the largest share of all property taxes supports public schools (47%).
- The next largest proportion goes to Orange County cities, which share 19% of the typical property tax dollar.
- The County of Orange receives substantially less of the typical property tax dollar (13%) than peers such as San Francisco County (71%) and Los Angeles County (24%).
- Of the 13% received by the County of Orange, 12% goes to the County of Orange General Fund and 1% is earmarked for the Orange County Public Libraries.[29]

Percent of Each Dollar of Property Tax Collected that Remains in the County General Fund
County Comparison, 2009/10



Source: County of Orange, County Executive Office, County Facts & Figures, 2010 (http://bos.ocgov.com/finance/ff2010/pages_frm.asp?OPT=facts_full)

Where the Typical Property Tax Dollar Goes
Orange County, 2009/10



Note: The "County" percentage includes 12% to the County of Orange General Fund and 1% to the Orange County Public Libraries.

Source: County of Orange, County Executive Office, County Facts & Figures, 2010 (http://bos.ocgov.com/finance/ff2010/pages_frm.asp?OPT=facts_full)

CalPERS, CalSTRS, and the University of California Retirement System – the state public pension programs – reported steep shortfalls:

- As of June 2009, the pensions reported a combined $91.5 billion in unfunded obligations.[30]
- A 2010 Stanford University study suggests that the figure could be even higher, nearly $500 billion, if more strict accounting methods are applied.[31]
- The credit-rating agency, Moody's, reports California's combined bond and unfunded pension debt is 162.6% of annual state revenue, ranking it 19th highest in the nation.[32]
- In 2010, $5.5 billion was diverted from other programs such as higher education and parks to cover the shortfall in California's retiree pension and health-care benefits.
- Without reform, some estimates suggest this figure will grow to over $15 billion in the next 10 years with effects felt throughout California, including Orange County.[33]

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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 2010 (www.fullerton.edu/cdr)
4 U.S. Census Bureau, CO-EST2009-ALLDATA (www.census.gov/popest/datasets.html)
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7 Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006; U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey (http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html)
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21 U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates
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23 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table GCT-PH1-R. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density
24 2010 density calculated from land area data presented in the Orange County Progress Report 2010 by the Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, and California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 1, 2010 population figures. Growth since 2000 calculated using U.S. Census Bureau 2000, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table GCT-PH1-R. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density
25 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Table GCT-PH1-R. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density
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30 PublicCEO, Moody's Begins Treating Pension Liabilities like Bond Debt, by Ed Mendel, February 3, 2011 (http://publicceo.com)
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32 PublicCEO, Moody's Begins Treating Pension Liabilities like Bond Debt, by Ed Mendel, February 3, 2011
33 Wall Street Journal, April 27, 2010

Special Feature

Residents Fare Well Overall; Local Disparities Exist

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the wellbeing of Orange County residents. Using the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, more than 7,100 Orange County residents were surveyed regarding a variety of topics including access to basic needs, physical health, healthy behaviors and an evaluation of their current status and outlook toward the future.[1] The results are presented in a "telescoping" format in which Orange County is compared outward to the state and nation, as well as inward by congressional districts within the county.

Why is it Important?

Studies show that individuals with higher levels of wellbeing take fewer sick days, have lower health care costs, and display greater engagement at work and in their communities. Higher community wellbeing is also associated with lower unemployment and poverty, and greater literacy rates. Several of the conditions that determine wellbeing, such as healthy behaviors and access to basic needs, can be influenced by preventive measures and community leadership.

Through a total of 55 questions, results of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being survey are grouped into six sub-indices or areas of interest. The responses are also compiled into one overall Composite Score, which is an average of the six sub-indices. While descriptions are provided for each sub-index that was measured in the study, the focus of this special feature is primarily on the areas of Basic Access, Physical Health, and Healthy Behaviors.

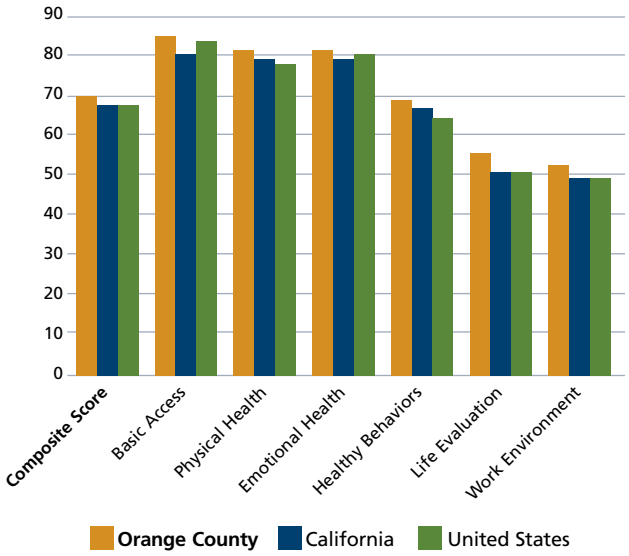
Sub-Index/Area of Interest	What it Measures
Basic Access	Health care, community satisfaction, and whether or not residents have money for basic necessities. Respondents were asked about personal safety, access to clean water, medicine, dentists and doctors, and affordable food and shelter.
Physical Health	Health conditions, lifestyles, and related outcomes. Questions inquired about minor illness, use of sick days and chronic diseases (including asthma and obesity).
Healthy Behaviors	Incidences of smoking, healthy eating and regular exercise.
Life Evaluation	How residents evaluate their current status and outlook for the future based on a ranking of zero at the bottom to 10 at the top.
Emotional Health	Feelings regarding enjoyment, happiness, worry and sadness, as well as stress management and clinical depression.
Work Environment	Levels of job satisfaction and work environment.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2010, Orange County's wellbeing scores ranked higher than the state and the nation:

- Orange County ranked 70.4 on the Composite Index, compared to a score of 67.0 for both California and the United States.
- On each of the six sub-indices, Orange County also scored higher than both California and the United States.

Gallup Well-Being Index Scores
Composite and Sub-Indicies
Orange County, California, and United States, 2010



Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, 2010

[1] Gallup-Healthways surveys 1,000 residents daily across the United States. Survey results for Orange County residents were obtained as a subset of the national data set for analysis in this indicator. Interviews were conducted between January and November 2010.

Orange County as the 51st State

To gain a better understanding of the significance of the various index scores, Orange County can be compared with our nation's 50 states as if it were the 51st state. When ranked in this manner, Orange County falls in the top 10 in five of the six sub-indices:

- Orange County would rank second, only trailing the state of Hawaii, in the Composite Well-Being Index.
- For Physical Health, Orange County would rank first – higher than all 50 states.
- For Healthy Behaviors, Orange County would rank second.
- Orange County's lowest ranking among the states would be for Basic Access at 15th.

Basic Access Index

Orange County respondents indicated significantly higher levels of satisfaction with where they live than those throughout California and the United States:

- More Orange County residents have health insurance than in the state, but fewer than have it than in the nation.
- In the last 12 months, more Orange County residents visited the dentist compared to both the state and nation.
- Compared to the state and nation, more Orange County respondents believe their cities are getting better, and feel safe walking alone at night.

Physical Health Index

Orange County scored better than the state and nation on several components of the Physical Health Index:

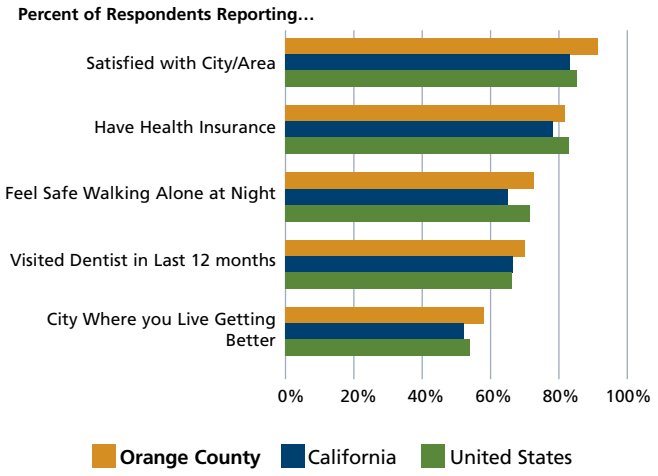
- Orange County respondents reported less high blood pressure, obesity, diabetes, and asthma than those throughout the state and nation.
- Fewer Orange County residents report high cholesterol and cancer diagnoses than the nation, but more than the state.

Healthy Behaviors Index

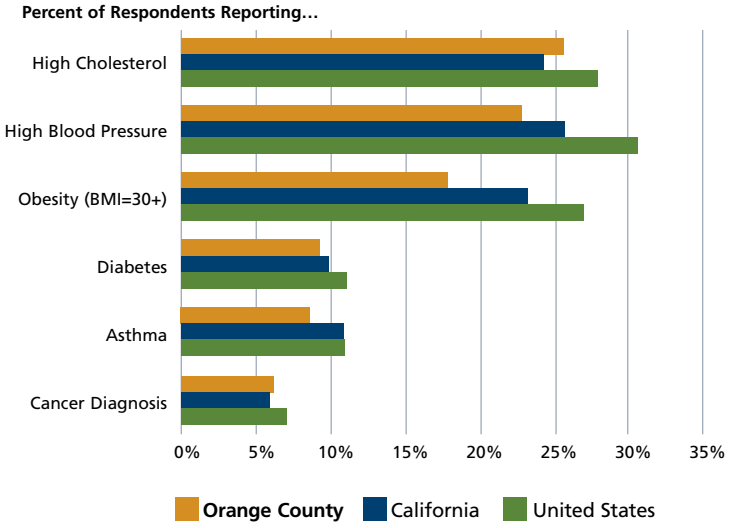
Orange County roughly mirrors California and nationwide scores on the Healthy Behaviors Index, with the exception of scores related to smoking:

- About the same proportion of residents report eating healthy foods and exercising as the state and national averages.
- However, notably fewer Orange County residents smoke compared with those throughout the state and nation.

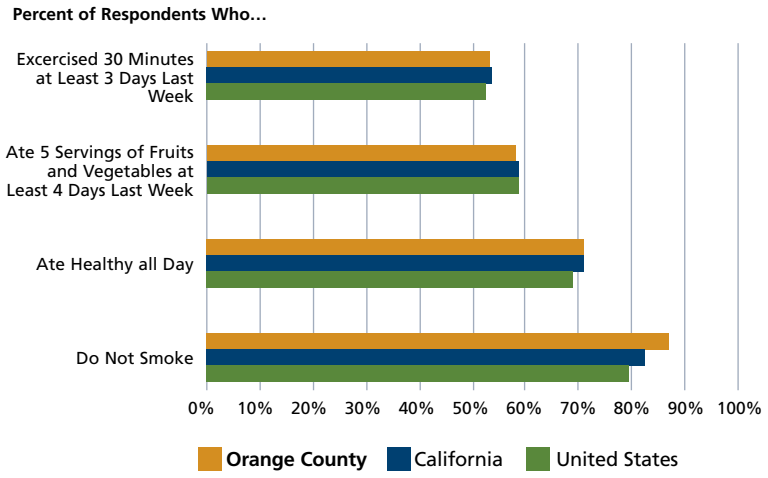
Basic Access Index
Orange County, California, and United States, 2010



Physical Health Index
Orange County, California, and United States, 2010



Healthy Behaviors Index
Orange County, California, and United States, 2010



Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, 2010

Focusing Within Provides a Unique Perspective

On average, Orange County ranks favorably compared to the state and nation. However, a deeper look within the county helps explain the 40% of residents who report they are struggling.

A review of Orange County's congressional districts shows wide disparities:

- Among California's 435 congressional districts, Orange County has districts that scored at both extremes on the Composite Well-Being Index.
- One congressional district ranks at the top of the Composite Well-being Index in second place (CA-48), while another ranks at the bottom at 430th (CA-47).

Similar disparities are evident within the sub-indices:

- Congressional District 48 ranks in the top 10 for Basic Access, Physical Health, Healthy Behaviors, and Life Evaluation.
- In contrast, Congressional District 47 ranks last among all California districts for Life Evaluation and 432nd for Healthy Behaviors.

Orange County Congressional District	Communities	Composite Well-Being Index Ranking out of 435 Districts
CA-48	Aliso Viejo, Dana Point, Irvine, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Lake Forest, Newport Beach, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Ana, Tustin, Foothill Ranch, Portola Hills, San Joaquin Hills, Tustin Foothill, Newport Coast	2
CA-46	Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Santa Ana, Seal Beach, Westminster	15
CA-42	Anaheim, Brea, La Habra, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, Yorba Linda, Las Flores	25
CA-40	Anaheim, Buena Park, Cypress, Fullerton, Garden Grove, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Orange, Placentia, Stanton, Villa Park, Westminster, Rossmoor	94
CA-44	San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, Coto de Caza, Las Flores	169
CA-47	Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Santa Ana	430

Orange County Congressional District Ranking by Sub-Index, 2009

Orange County Congressional District	Basic Access	Physical Health	Healthy Behaviors	Life Evaluation
CA-40	70	188	191	156
CA-42	7	54	104	33
CA-44	176	217	204	45
CA-46	15	19	70	25
CA-47	306	113	432	435
CA-48	5	3	5	9

Rank	
1-109	Top 25%
110-218	
219-327	
328-435	Bottom 25%

Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, 2009

Economic and Business Climate

The impact of the extended economic recession is reflected in nearly every indicator related to Orange County's business climate. Per capita income and growth declined along with employment in most sectors, while the costs of living and doing business remained high among peers. However, continued growth in world trade and increased visitor spending provide bright spots in a continually challenging economic landscape.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Business Climate Ranking Rebounds

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's business climate through *Forbes* magazine's "2010 Best Places for Business" regional rankings. The *Forbes* ranking compares metropolitan regions using multiple topics including: 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?

Orange County's ranking increased significantly in 2010:

- *Forbes*' 2010 national rankings placed Orange County 79th out of the 200 metro areas ranked.
- This spot marks an increase of 28 places from the previous year.
- Within California, only San Francisco and San Jose ranked higher at 38th and 48th, respectively.
- Among peers outside of California, Orange County is outranked by Austin, Seattle, Dallas, Minneapolis, and Boston.
- Orange County's peak ranking was 27th in 2005.
- Orange County ranks well in crime rate, culture and leisure, educational attainment, and projected economic and income growth; but poorly in the cost of doing business, cost of living, and job growth.

Best Places for Business Ranking, by Component
Orange County, 2010

	Rank
Crime Rate[1]	15
Culture and Leisure[2]	22
Educational Attainment[3]	28
Economic Growth (Projected)[4]	30
Colleges[5]	34
Income Growth[6]	41
Job Growth (Projected)[7]	71
Subprime Mortgages[8]	130
Job Growth[9]	164
Net Migration[10]	172
Cost of Doing Business[11]	177
Cost of Living[12]	197
Overall	**79**

Source: Forbes magazine, March 25, 2009 (www.forbes.com)

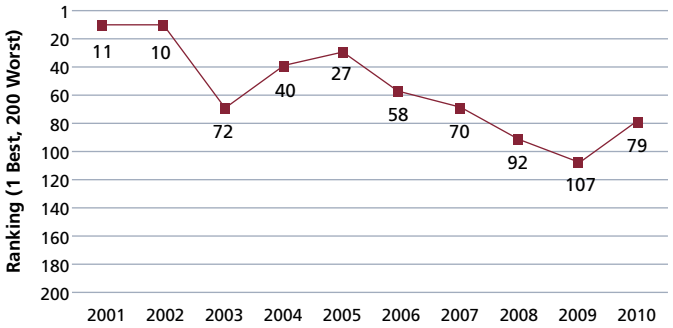
Best Places for Business Ranking
Regional Comparison, 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Austin	28	66	47	8	10
Seattle	101	62	20	17	18
Dallas	25	111	93	32	26
San Francisco	167	175	166	127	38
San Jose	166	183	174	115	48
Minneapolis	71	106	103	76	57
Boston	94	142	160	90	67
Orange County	**58**	**70**	**92**	**107**	**79**
Riverside/San Bernardino	133	110	78	94	88
San Diego	61	92	106	104	89
Los Angeles	147	159	154	180	120

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

Source: Forbes magazine, April 13, 2010 (www.forbes.com)

Best Places for Business Ranking
Orange County, 2001-2010



Source: Forbes magazine, April 13, 2010 (www.forbes.com)

Note: Through 2005, the ranking was out of 150 metro areas. In 2006, the ranking was expanded to include 200 metro areas.

1 Crimes per 100,000 residents
2 Index based on museums, theaters, golf course, sports teams, and other activities
3 Share of population over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher
4 3-year annualized figure
5 Measure of 4-year colleges in area with extra credit for highly-rated schools
6 5-year annualized figure
7 3-year annualized figure
8 As a percent of total originations between 2006 and 2008
9 5-year annualized figure
10 5-year annualized figure
11 Index based on cost of labor, energy, taxes, and office space
12 Index based on cost of housing, utilities, transportation, and other expenditures

Visitor Spending Up; Growth Rate Slows

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

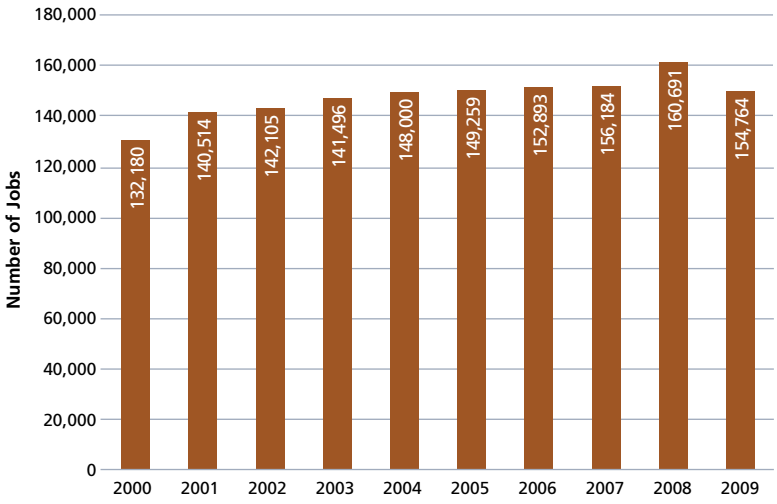
Visitors traveling to Orange County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Tourism is one of the leading industries in Orange County, accounting for 10% of the county's employment (see Employment by Industry Clusters). Hotels, shops, restaurants, and entertainment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

How is Orange County Doing?

Overall spending and tax receipts rose:

- Spending by visitors to Orange County totaled $8.55 billion in 2008, up from $8.46 billion in 2007.
- In 2008, Orange County tourism generated $544 million in taxes – compared to $542 million in 2007 and $527 million in 2006.
- Tourism-related tax receipts increased for all counties compared except Santa Clara, which remained the same.
- Orange County ranks fifth among California peers in terms of growth in visitor spending.
- However, the average annual growth rate has declined from 5.6% between 2003 and 2007 to 4.1% between 2004 and 2008.

Tourism-Related Employment
Orange County, 2000-2009

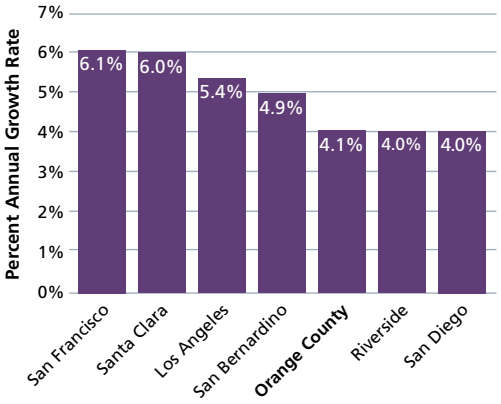


Source: California Employment Development Department

Tourism-related jobs declined:

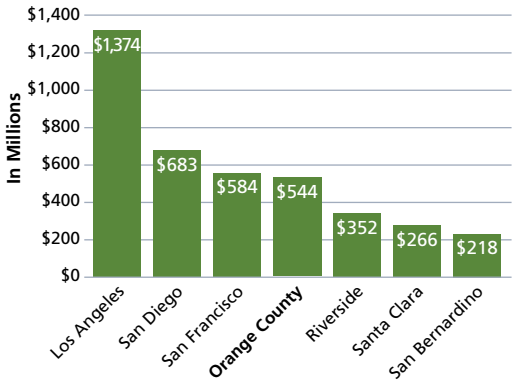
- The average number of tourism-related jobs in Orange County decreased by nearly 6,000 jobs in 2009 to 154,764.
- Workers employed in the tourism arena are among the lowest paid in Orange County with an average annual salary of approximately $20,000 (see Employment by Industry Clusters).
- Employment at restaurants and eateries comprise the greatest proportion of tourism-related jobs (69%), followed by hotels and accomodations (15%), and amusement and theme parks (13%).

Visitor Spending by County
Average Annual Growth Rate, 2004-2008



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

Tourism-Related Tax Receipts
County Comparison, 2008



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

Upward Trend in International Trade Continues

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the change in dollar value of Orange County exports. These measures include exports by destination compared to peer regions, as well as the leading exports by type of commodity.

Why is it Important?

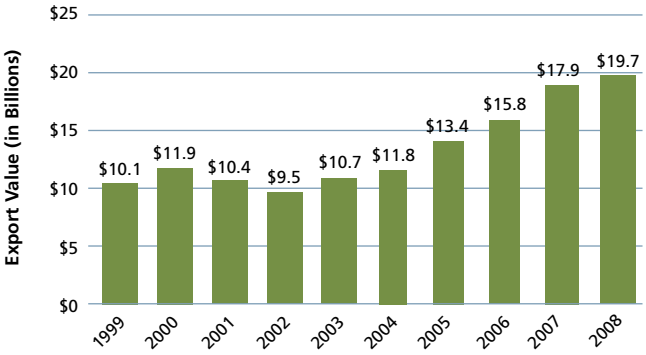
The ability to access foreign markets is important for a strong and growing local economy. Trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and subsequent agreements with individual countries continue to open new markets for Orange County businesses. The county's location on the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

How is Orange County Doing?

Exports from Orange County have trended upward since 2002:

- In 2008, exports from Orange County were $19.7 billion, compared to $17.9 billion in 2007.
- Preliminary estimates suggest a 25% drop in Orange County's 2009 exports; however, a rebound is expected in 2010 data.
- In 2008, Orange County's largest single-country export destinations included Canada ($2.71 billion), Mexico ($2.33 billion), Japan ($1.78 billion), China ($1.75 billion), and South Korea ($1.01 billion).
- Transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, chemicals, machinery, petroleum and coal products, and food were the top exports to those countries.

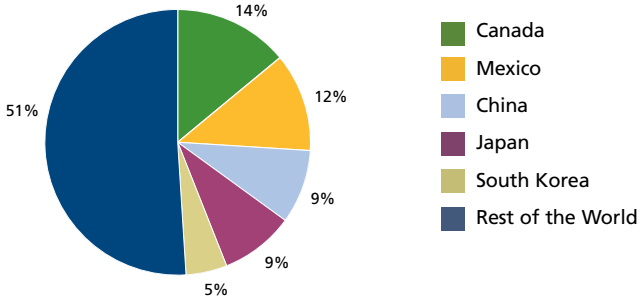
Total Orange County Exports Worldwide, 1999-2008



Note: Data is derived from a new report which uses different methodology for estimating export volumes. As such, figures have been updated and are not directly comparable to previous Community Indicators reports.

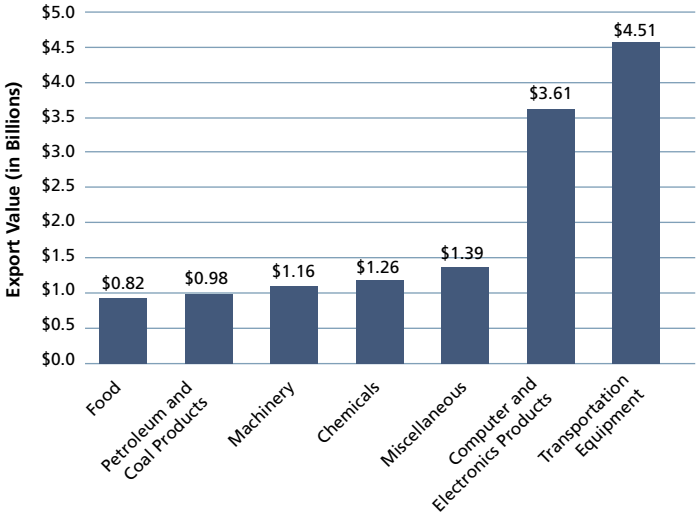
Source: California State University, Fullerton, Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies

Exports by Country
Orange County, 2008



Source: California State University, Fullerton, Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies

Exports by Sector
Orange County, 2008



Source: California State University, Fullerton, Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies

Cost of Living Still High Among Peers

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 metro areas 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 2010:

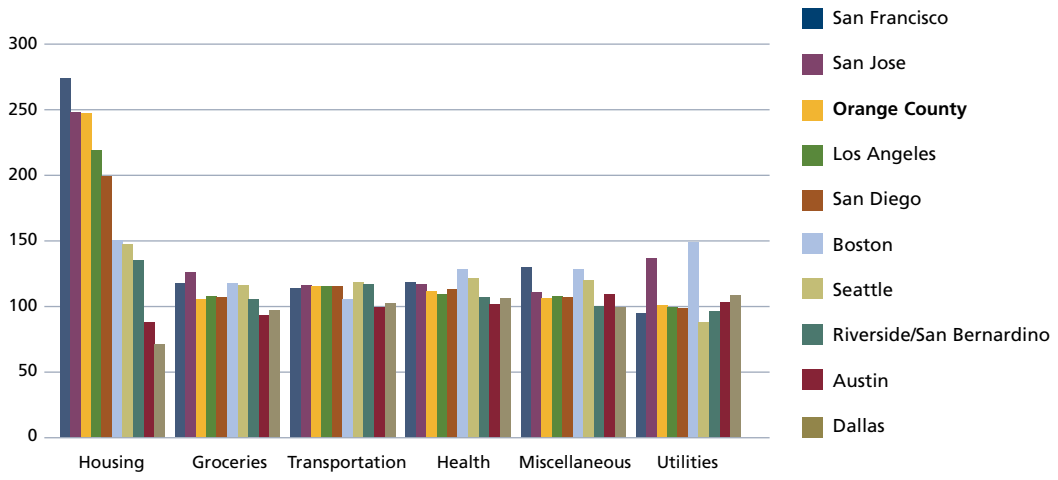
- Orange County's cost of living ranked the third highest among peer regions, which are among the highest of the 300 metro areas analyzed in the index.
- San Francisco and San Jose were the only markets more expensive.
- With 100.0 being average, Orange County measured 146.5 on the index, down from 148.8 in 2009.
- Overall cost of living decreased in all regions compared except Austin.
- 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, continuing to make Orange County's score among the highest.

Cost of Living Index
Regional Comparison, 2nd Quarter 2010

Location	Total Index Value
San Francisco	162.1
San Jose	154.1
Orange County	**146.5**
Los Angeles	138.4
San Diego	133.2
Boston	131.5
Seattle	122.0
Riverside/San Bernardino	112.1
Austin	96.2
Dallas	91.5

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

Cost of Living Index, by Component
Regional Comparison, 2nd Quarter 2010



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

Per Capita Income and Income Growth Decline

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?

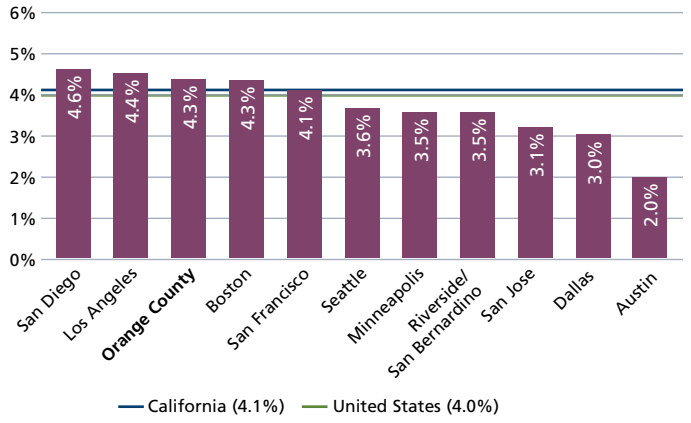
A high per capita income for county residents is crucial in the context of the county's high housing costs. In addition, a higher relative per capita income signals greater discretionary income for the purchase of goods and services.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's per capita income is down:

- In 2008, per capita income was $51,894 – down 0.2% from $52,009 in 2007.
- At the same time, the inflation rate for 2008 was 3.8%.
- This nominal decrease in per capita income, combined with the inflation rate increase, resulted in a substantial loss in real income.
- When compared to peer and neighboring markets, Orange County has the fifth highest per capita income, trailing San Jose, San Francisco, Boston, and Seattle.
- Per capita income decreased for all regions compared.
- Between 1999 and 2008, Orange County posted a per capita average annual income growth of 4.3%.
- With the exception of San Diego and Los Angeles, this rate is still greater than all peer regions compared, but it is down from the previous 10-year average annual growth of 5.0%.

Per Capita Income Average Annual Percent Change
Regional Comparison, 1999-2008

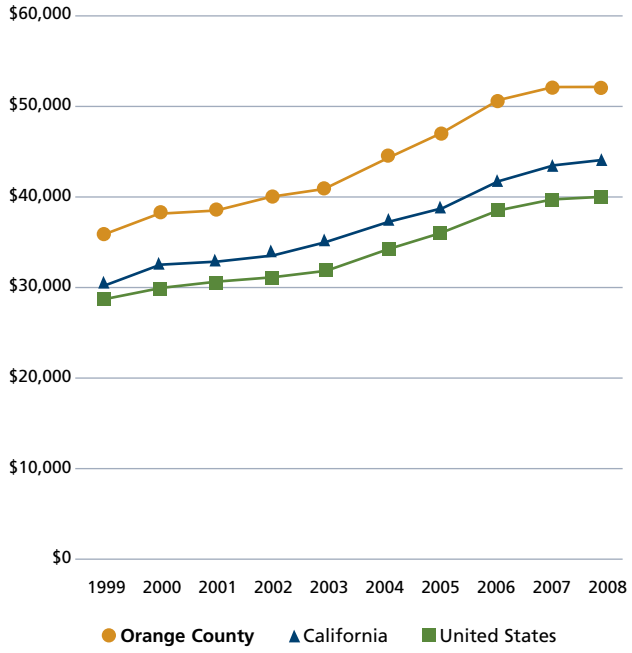


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov)

In a ranking of 200 large metro areas, Orange County ranked 121st in five-year salary growth (2003-2008) and 170th in one-year salary growth (2007-2008).

Source: Milken Institute (www.milkeninstitute.com)

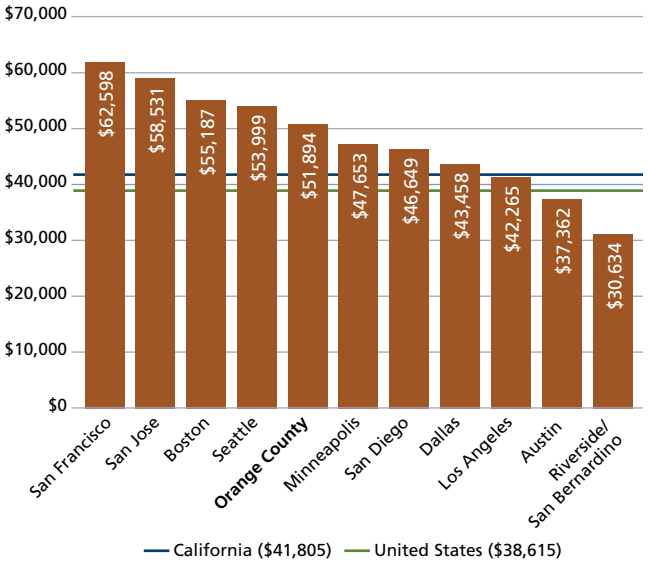
Per Capita Income
Orange County, California, and United States, 1999-2008



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

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

Per Capita Income
Regional Comparison, 2008



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

Employment Declines in Most Industry Clusters

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 by cluster 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 2008 and 2009, employment grew in only two of Orange County's 10 major industry clusters:

- Communications employment grew by 6.3%, while Health Services employment grew by 1.4%.
- All other clusters experienced declines in employment with the biggest losses in Construction (15.3%) and Computer Hardware (12.5%).

Five of the 10 major Orange County industry clusters experienced salary increases between 2008 and 2009:

- The largest salary increases were in Defense and Aerospace (8.4%) and Biomedical (3.9%).
- Three of the five clusters experiencing wage growth had growth of less than 2%.
- As presented in the Housing Affordability indicator, the annual income needed to purchase a median-priced home in Orange County is $84,700 – affordable to only the top-paying cluster, Defense and Aerospace.

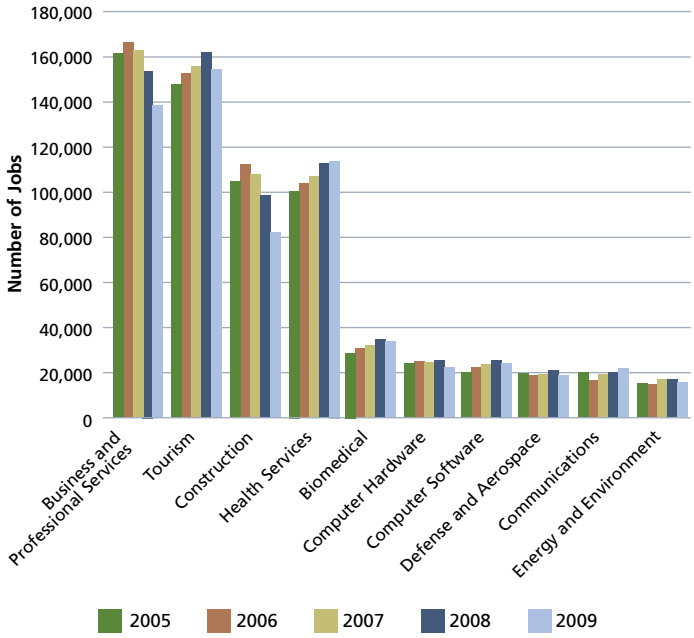
Tourism is the industry cluster with the largest employment in Orange County:

- Between 2008 and 2009, Tourism experienced employment declines of 3.7%.
- Tourism is the lowest paying cluster, with wages declining by 1.3% in 2009.

In a ranking of 200 large metro areas, Orange County ranked 178th in five-year job growth (2004-2009) and 186th in one-year job growth (2008-2009).

Source: Milken Institute (www.milkeninstitute.com)

Employment in Selected Clusters
Orange County, 2005-2009



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

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters
Orange County, 2009

	2009	Change 2008-09
Defense and Aerospace	$91,183	8.4%
Computer Software	$82,771	-3.5%
Biomedical	$74,114	3.9%
Computer Hardware	$72,356	-0.6%
Communications	$66,185	-0.9%
Energy and Environment	$60,719	-0.8%
Construction	$57,371	1.5%
Business and Professional Services	$55,879	1.4%
Health Services	$49,521	1.0%
Tourism	$20,251	-1.3%

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

Job Losses Reverse Housing Supply Shortage

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

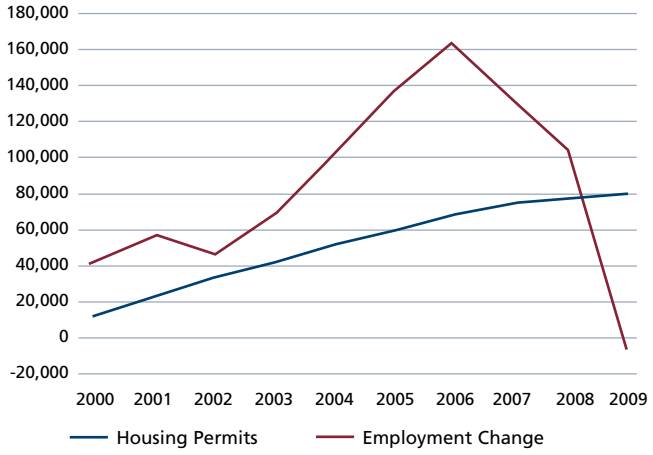
An adequate housing supply is essential for a community's labor force. When an economy is growing, new housing is needed for the additional workers employed. If the housing demand is unmet, it can drive up home prices and apartment rents beyond what is affordable to many workers and residents.

How is Orange County Doing?

Due to a significant decline in employment, the long-term housing shortage that has existed since the late-1990s has been reversed:

- In 2009, employment dropped by 110,200 jobs, while 2,143 new housing permits were granted.
- The resulting ratio of –51.42 jobs (job losses) for every new housing permit leaves Orange County with the greatest negative ratio among peers compared.
- Prior to 2007, Orange County's significant job growth created a situation of too many jobs for houses permitted. Since then, job losses have reversed this trend, resulting in a negative jobs-to-housing ratio for the last three years.
- Counting both new jobs and subsequent lost jobs, Orange County has 6,600 fewer jobs than it did a decade ago.
- During the same time period, 79,166 new housing units were permitted.
- In other words, more housing units have been permitted than jobs created since 2000. The resulting jobs-to-housing ratio for the decade is -0.08. The standard "healthy" ratio of jobs to permits is 1.5 jobs per housing unit.
- Job losses in 2009 resulted in a negative jobs-to-housing ratio in all markets, the state, and the nation.

Cumulative Change in Employment and Housing Permits (2000 Baseline)
Orange County, 2000-2009



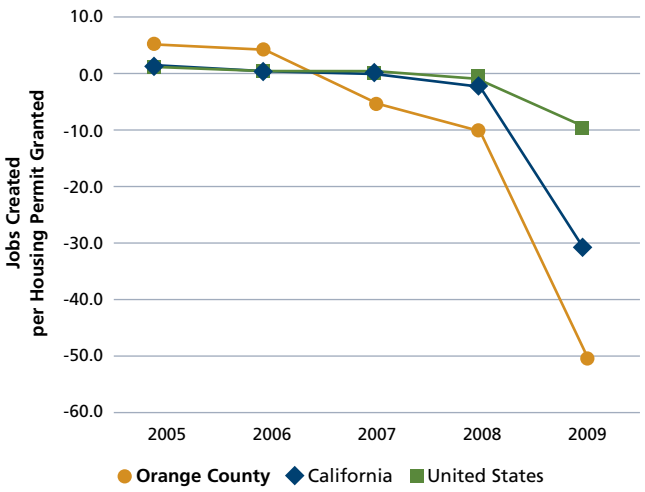
Sources: Hanley Wood Market Intelligence (www.hanleywood.com/hwmi); United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov)

Housing Demand
Regional Comparison, 2009

	Housing Permits	Employment Change (Jobs) 2008 to 2009	Ratio of Employment Change to Permits
Austin	8,758	-17,600	-2.01
Dallas	21,349	-109,200	-5.11
United States	582,963	-5,870,000	-10.07
Boston	5,476	-59,100	-10.79
Seattle	7,419	-88,600	-11.94
Riverside/San Bernardino	6,335	-91,900	-14.51
Minneapolis	4,670	-83,400	-17.86
San Diego	2,946	-69,100	-23.46
San Francisco	5,952	-177,500	-29.82
California	30,021	-902,100	-30.05
Los Angeles	5,138	-241,300	-46.96
Orange County	**2,143**	**-110,200**	**-51.42**

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

New Jobs Created per Housing Permit Granted
Orange County, California, and United States, 2005-2009



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

Housing Affordability Doubles Since 2007

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 Orange County households that can afford the existing median-priced single-family detached home in the county.

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 for many, can provide long-term financial benefits that renting cannot.

How is Orange County Doing?

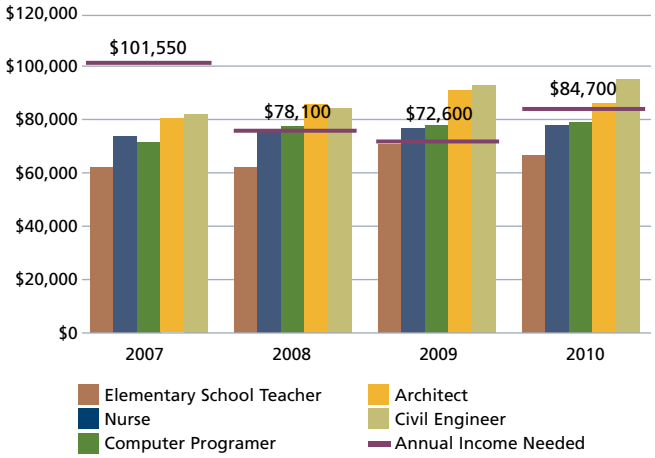
Orange County's single-family median home sale price is up somewhat from 2009, but nowhere near the 2007 peak in housing prices:

- In July 2010, the median sale price of an existing single-family detached home in Orange County was $514,180, up 2.8% since July 2009.
- Orange County's median housing prices peaked in April 2007 at $747,260, followed by the low of $423,100 in January 2009.
- As of July 2010, Orange County's median price is approximately $200,000 more than the state median price for a comparable home.

Housing affordability is approximately the same as in 2009:

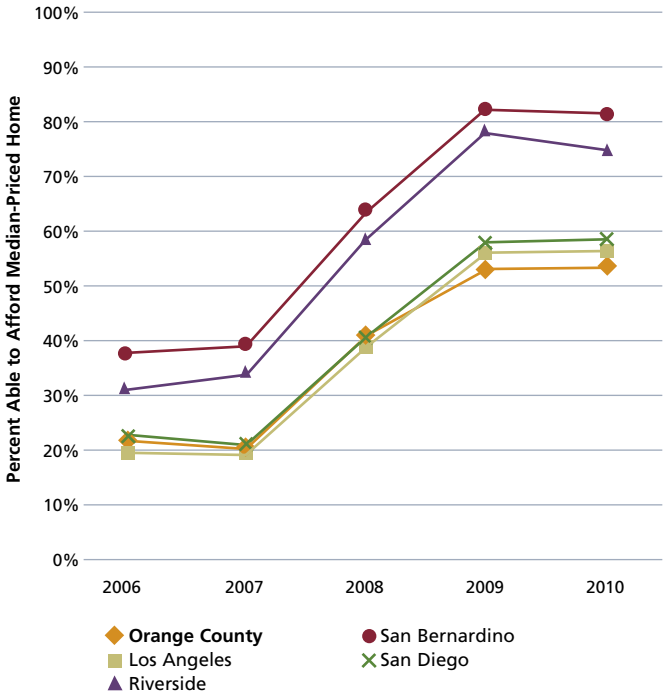
- The minimum household income needed to purchase a median priced single-family home in Orange County is approximately $84,700.[1]
- Second quarter 2010 results indicate 54% of households in Orange County could afford an existing single-family detached home that was priced at 85% of median (or $437,100).
- This is compared with housing affordability of 53% in 2009, 41% in 2008, and only 23% in 2007.
- Orange County's affordability rate is lower than all peers compared.
- Neighboring Riverside and San Bernardino counties remain more affordable with rates of 75% and 81%, respectively.

Income Needed to Afford Median-Priced Home Compared to Typical Salaries
Orange County, 2007-2010



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

Housing Affordability Index
County Comparison, 2006-2010



Source: California Association of Realtors

[1] The California Association of Realtors defines the parameters for the First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index. In 2010, these parameters were 10% down and 4.09% adjustable interest rate.

Rental Housing Remains More Expensive than Most Peers

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?

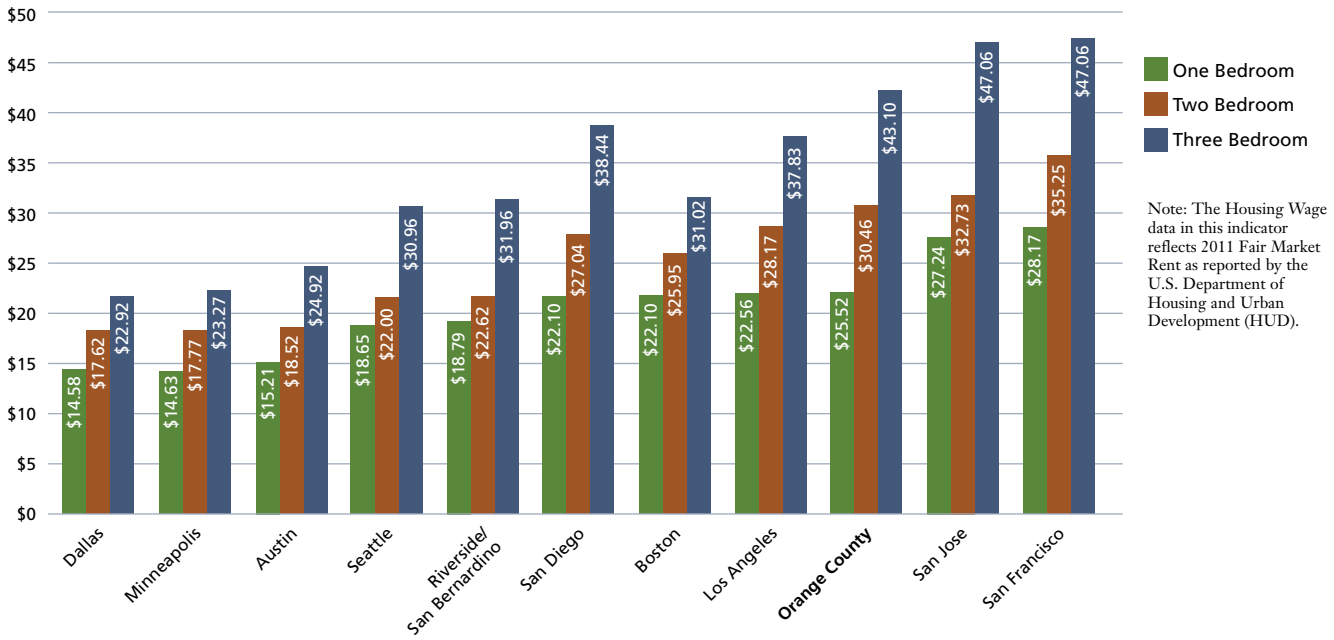
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to eventually realize the long-term advantages of home-ownership. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can instigate a cycle of poverty.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's Housing Wage decreased in 2011:

- The hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom unit decreased from $25.69 in 2010 to $25.52 in 2011. The Housing Wage is equivalent to an annual income of $53,080.
- The hourly wages needed to afford two- and three-bedroom apartments also decreased.
- Orange County has the third highest Housing Wage (less affordable housing) compared to peer metro areas.

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent
Regional Comparison, 2011

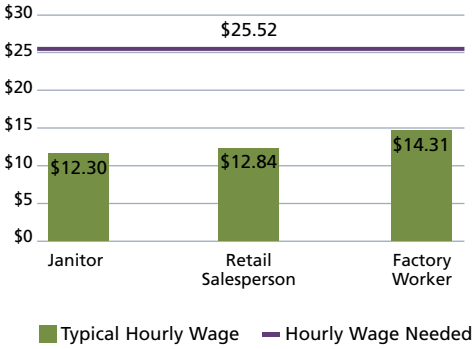


Note: The Housing Wage data in this indicator reflects 2011 Fair Market Rent as reported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Renting in Orange County

	2010	2011
Fair Market Rent (Monthly)		
One Bedroom	$1,336	$1,327
Two Bedroom	$1,594	$1,584
Three Bedroom	$2,256	$2,241
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	131	130

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages
Orange County, 2011



Sources: Orange County Business Council analysis of US Department of Housing and Urban Development Fair Market Rent (www.huduser.org) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (www.nlihc.org); California Employment Development Department (www.edd.ca.gov)

Less Congestion on Freeways

Description of Indicator

This indicator includes commute times, residents' primary mode of travel to work, and hours of delay due to congestion on Orange County freeways.

Why is it Important?

Long commutes impact personal lives and worker productivity due to the time lost in transit. Tracking commuter trends and transportation system demand helps gauge the ease with which residents, workers, and goods can move within the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County commute times remain the same:

- In 2009, the average commute time to work for Orange County residents remained relatively unchanged at 25.9 minutes, compared to 26.0 minutes in 2008.
- Austin, San Jose, Minneapolis, and San Diego have lower commute times among peers compared.

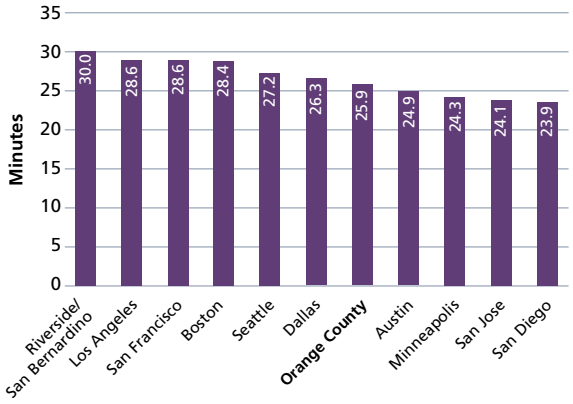
Primary travel modes have varied little over the past decade:

- Most Orange County commuters continue to drive alone (78.1% in 2009, up from 76.8% in 2008).
- Although the number of Orange County commuters who drive alone has remained largely unchanged since 2000, the 2009 rate is slightly higher than the average for the past decade.
- Carpooling – the second most common mode of travel to work – dropped to 9.9% in 2009 compared to 11.2% in 2008.
- In 2009, 4.9% of people worked at home, up from 4.7% in 2008.
- The number of people using public transportation dropped slightly in 2009 to 2.9%, compared to 3.3% in 2008.

Vehicle delays declined significantly:

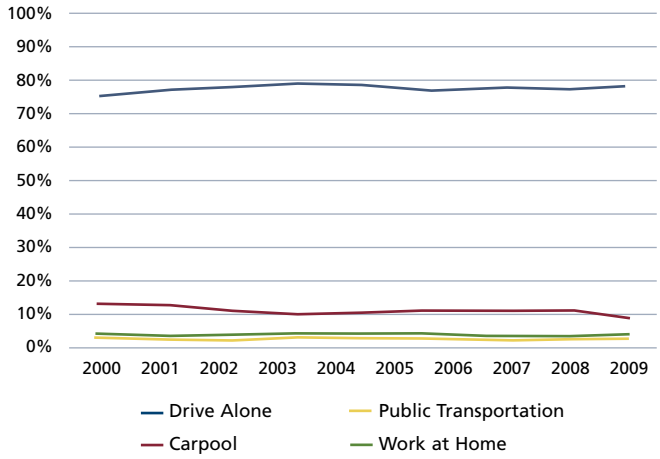
- In 2008, there were 69,857 daily hours of vehicle delay due to freeway congestion in Orange County, the lowest level since 2002.[1]
- Between 2007 and 2008, there was a difference of 28,939 daily hours of vehicle delay.
- A sustained increase in fuel prices, the economic recession, and the completion of freeway improvement projects are likely responsible for this sharp decline in hours of vehicle delay.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
Regional Comparison, 2009



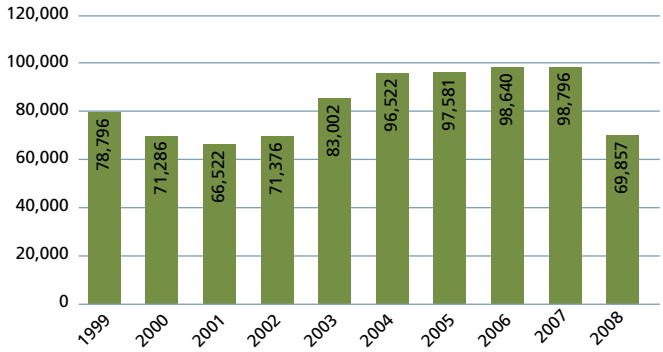
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2009 (www.census.gov)

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
Orange County, 2000-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Supplementary Survey 2001, American Community Survey 2002-2009 (www.census.gov)

Daily Hours of Vehicle Delay
Orange County, 1999-2008



Source: Caltrans, State Highway Congestion Monitoring Program (www.dot.ca.gov)

[1] Congestion is defined as a condition lasting for 15 minutes or longer where travel demand exceeds freeway capacity and vehicular speeds are 35 miles per hour or less during peak commute times.

Bus and Rail Ridership Rates Decline

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?

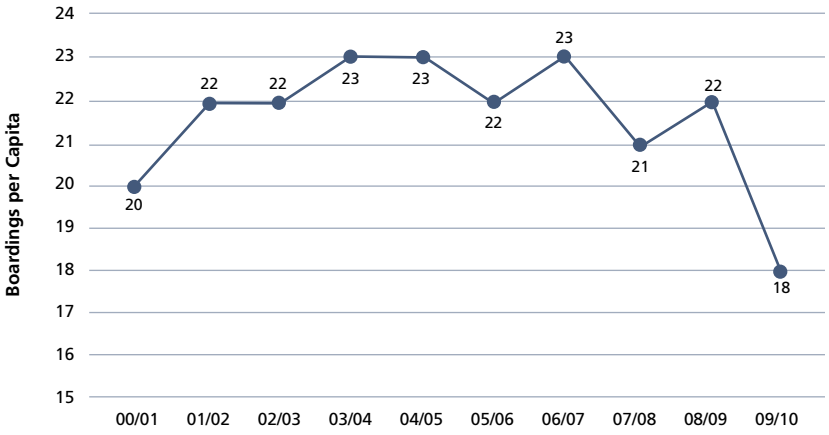
Per capita bus boardings for Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) bus service declined:

- Bus boardings dropped in 2009/10 to 18 per capita, compared to 22 per capita in 2008/09.
- This is equivalent to a 22% decline in total bus passenger boardings, from 68,768,740 in 2008/09 to 53,364,753 in 2009/10.
- Orange County's bus ridership per capita is higher than San Jose, Dallas, San Bernardino, San Diego, 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, with only Austin and Los Angeles having lower costs.

Ridership declined on Orange County's commuter rail lines for the second consecutive year:

- The Orange County Line (between Oceanside and downtown Los Angeles) dropped from approximately 1.84 million riders in 2008/09 to 1.82 million riders in 2009/10.
- The Inland Empire Line (between San Bernardino and San Juan Capistrano) dropped from 1,217,956 to 1,081,257 riders during the same period.
- The 91 Line (parallels State Route 91, linking Riverside with Fullerton and downtown Los Angeles) dropped by approximately 34,000 riders, bringing its total to 552,867 in 2009/10.
- In 2009/10, ridership dropped 5% to 3.4 million riders on all lines combined.

OCTA Bus Passenger Boardings, 2001-2010



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority (www.octa.net)

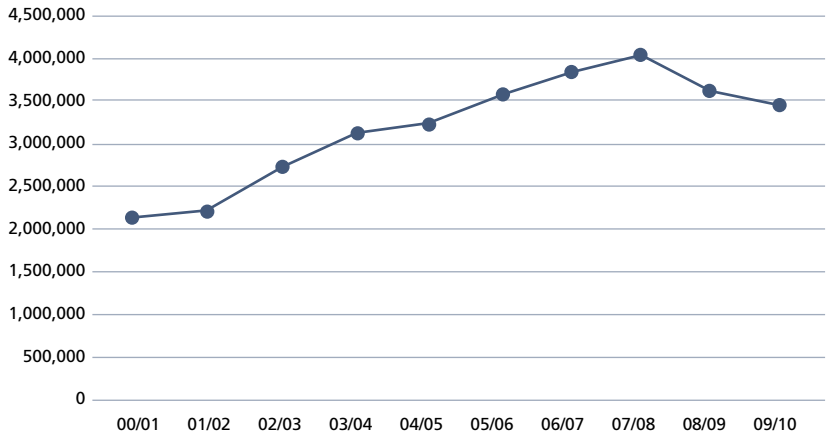
Bus System Boardings per Capita and Operating Costs per Boarding
Regional Comparison, 2009

Regional Transportation System	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Twin Cities Area Transportation Authority (Minneapolis)	55	$3.58
King County Department of Transportation, Metro Transit Division (Seattle)	50	$4.13
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	38	$2.36
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (Boston)	34	$3.33
Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Austin)	28	$3.27
Orange County Transportation Authority	**21**	**$3.30**
Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (San Jose)	20	$5.69
Dallas Area Rapid Transit	18	$5.45
Omnitrans (San Bernardino)	9	$3.74
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	7	$3.84
Riverside Transit Agency	3	$5.01

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, 2009 (www.ntdprogram.gov)

Note: The Orange County Transportation Authority measures per capita bus boardings based on a fiscal year whereas the Federal Transit Administration measures on a calendar year. As such, per capita bus boarding counts differ in the Orange County and regional comparison charts based on the data source.

Number of Commuter Rail Riders
Orange County, Inland Empire/Orange County, and 91 Lines, 2001-2010



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

Technology and Innovation

The diversity of our high-tech industries continues to outperform most peer regions. Patent grants are on the rise along with tech-related degrees at Orange County universities. Almost half of Orange County high school students took Algebra or other Advanced Math courses critical to future science and engineering careers. Sustaining Orange County's high-tech stronghold will require a reversal of lackluster growth in high-tech output and inconsistent venture capital.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Diversity is Strong, but Tech GDP Growth Lags

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures how diversified our high-tech economy is relative to other metro 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. Orange County's ranking among economic peers in gross domestic product (GDP) growth within high-tech industries is also included.

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. When highly productive, these industries 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 is also 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 increased to 17 in 2009.
- With the exception of Boston, Orange County tied or was higher than all peers compared in its number of high-tech clusters above the national average.
- Since 2003, Orange County's cluster concentration has ranged from 15 to 18.

Orange County ranks poorly in terms of growth in high-tech output:

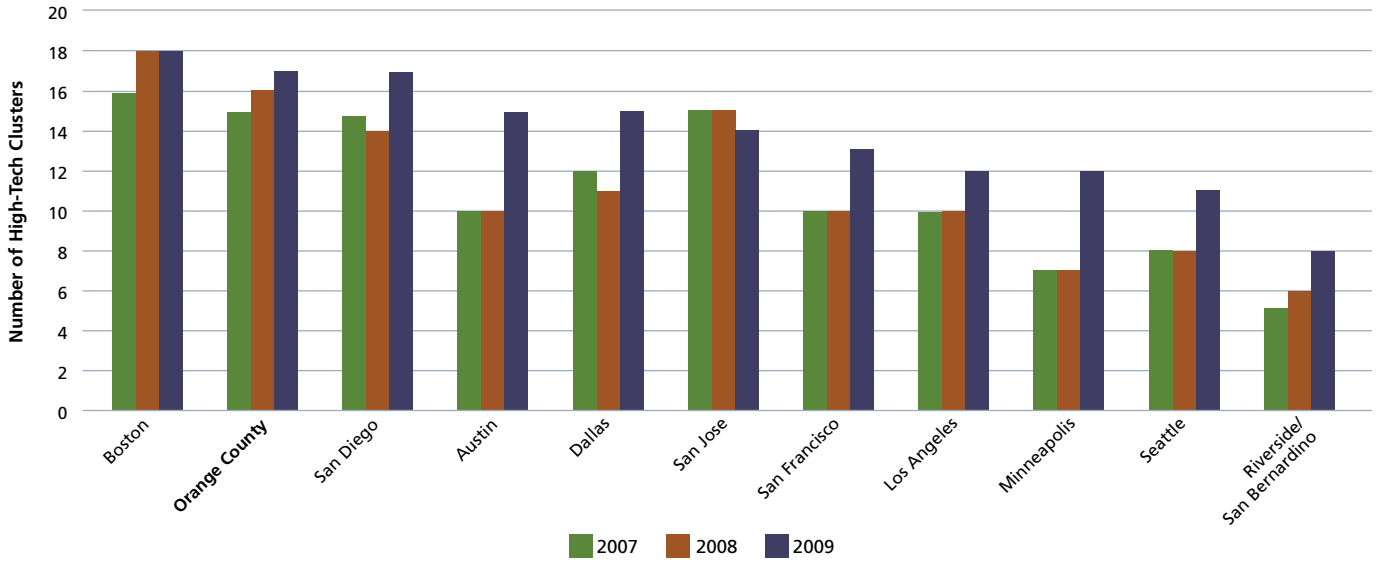
- Orange County ranks 148th out of 200 large metro areas compared in terms of high-tech GDP growth from 2004 to 2009.
- Among peers compared during the same period, only Los Angeles had a lower ranking for high-tech economic growth.

High-Tech GDP Five-Year Growth Ranking
Regional Comparison, 2004-2009

Metro Area	Rank
San Diego	36
Riverside/San Bernardino	38
Seattle	42
Austin	53
Dallas	73
San Jose	97
San Francisco	98
Boston	101
Minneapolis	123
Orange County	**148**
Los Angeles	149

Source: Milken Institute (www.milkeninstitute.org)

High-Tech Cluster Diversification
Regional Comparison, 2007-2009



Source: Milken Institute (www.milkeninstitute.org)

Internet Access Increases Slightly

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 become an essential communications platform for work, education, social interaction, and government-related communication. Access to the Internet allows residents to tap into a wealth of information, resources, products, and services. Increased access not only benefits residents, it also significantly expands the marketplace for the sale of goods and services by local businesses.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's Internet access rate remains higher than the United States metro area average:

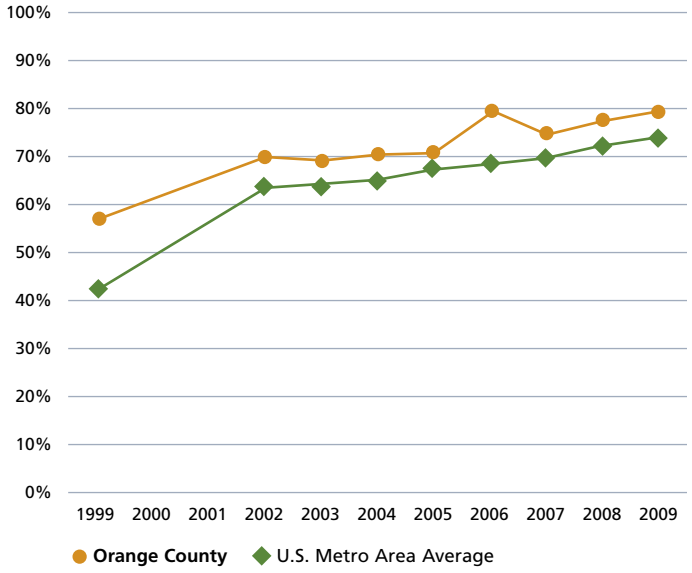
- In 2009, Orange County's Internet access rate for adults was 79%, up from 77% in 2008.
- While higher than Los Angeles, this rate of access is the same or lower than all other peers compared.
- Orange County's rate of increase since 2002 roughly mirrors the rate of increase in the national metro area average.

Wireless Usage Grows

According to the National Health Interview Survey, the number of American homes that are replacing traditional landlines with wireless telephones is growing rapidly. During the first half of 2010, over half (51%) of 25 to 29 year olds reported living in homes with only cell phone service. For all age groups, more than one out of every four households (27%) had only cell phones, while one out of six homes received all or almost all calls on wireless telephones despite having access to a landline.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov)

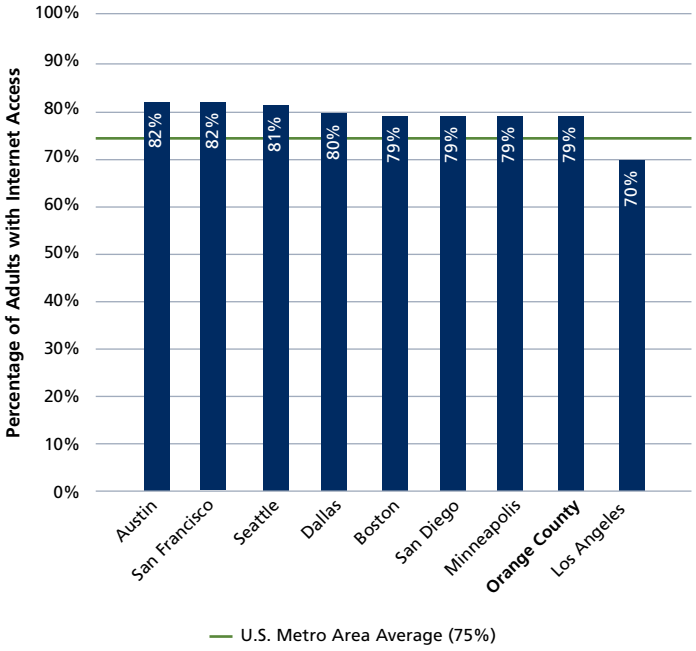
Internet Access Among Adults
Orange County and United States, 1999-2009



Note: Data for 2000 and 2001 are not available.

Source: Scarborough Research

Internet Access Among Adults
Regional Comparison, 2009



Source: Scarborough Research

Venture Capital Investment Mixed; Patent Grants Increase

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County businesses' access to venture capital (financing for early-stage companies) by tracking investment among metro areas. It also measures the number and growth 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 new business growth and exploits 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?

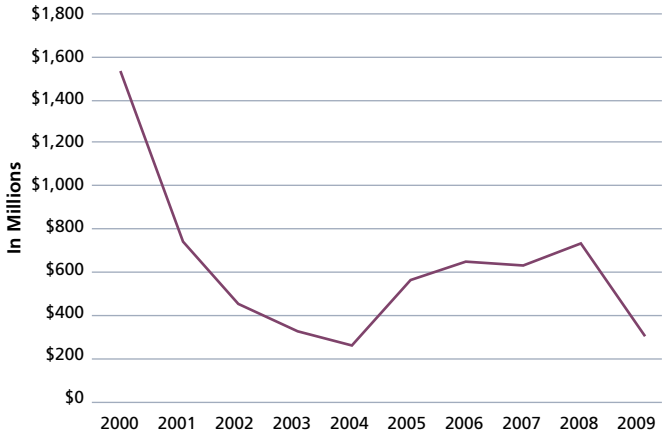
Venture capital investment decreased in 2009, remaining below the 10-year average of $668 million:

- Venture capital funding in 2009 was $298.2 million, compared to $711.9 million in 2008.[1]
- However, investments for the first half of 2010 totaled $453.5 million, which is ahead of the pace of 2009.
- Top sectors receiving funding in the first half of 2010 include medical devices ($107.6 million), industrial/energy ($93.2 million), and semiconductors ($44.4 million).
- Orange County's share of national venture capital is approximately 2.0%.

Patent grants rose for the third year in a row:

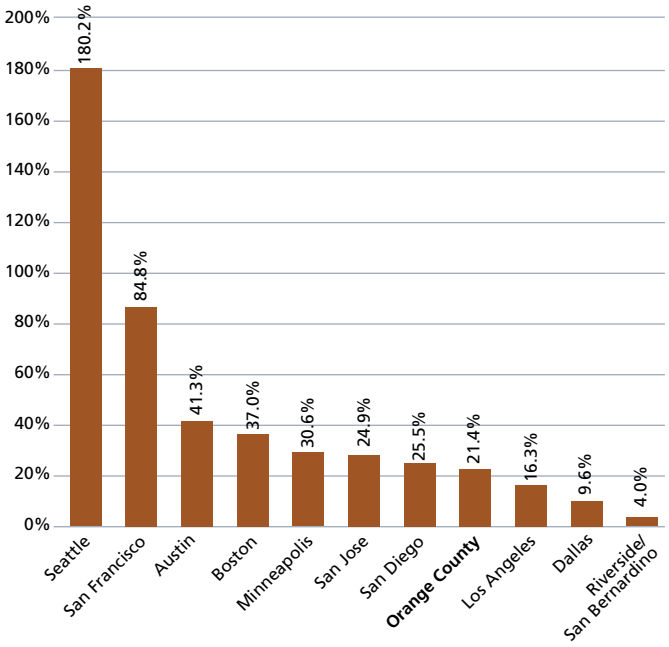
- In 2009, there were 2,231 patents granted to county inventors – up from 2,205 in 2008 and 2,052 in 2007.
- The number of patents awarded in 2009 increased for all peers compared except Riverside/San Bernardino.
- Patent grants to Orange County inventors grew by 21.4% between 2005 and 2009 – a rate of growth that ranks on the lower end of the mid-range among peers compared.
- In terms of patent density (patents per capita), Orange County ranks in the middle among peers compared, with 7.43 patents per 10,000 residents.

Venture Capital Investment
Orange County, 2000-2009

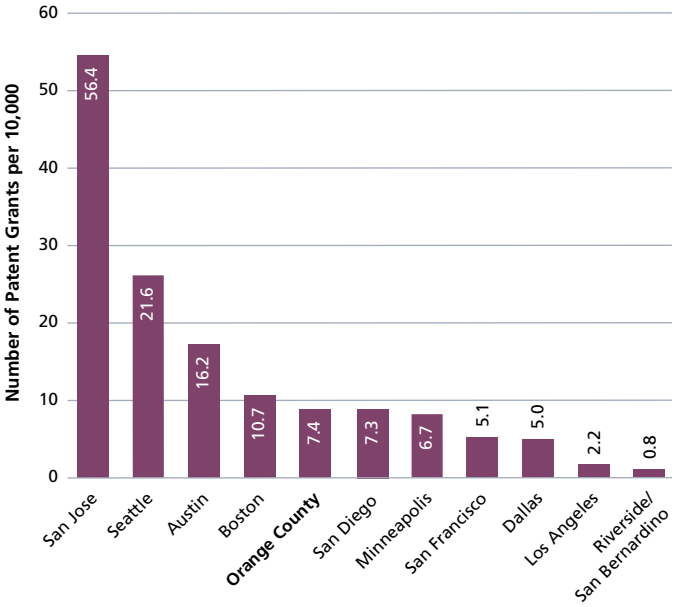


Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Reuters/NVCA Moneytree Venture Capital Profiles (http://vx.thomsonib.com/VxComponent/static/stats/2010q2/metro_2112.html)

Percent Change in Patent Grants Awarded
Regional Comparison, 2005-2009



Number of Patent Grants Awarded per 10,000 Residents
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

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

Advanced Science Test Scores Improve

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the technological know-how of Orange County's future workforce. It tracks the percent of high school students enrolled in an upper level math (Intermediate Algebra /Algebra II or other Advanced Math) and/or science (first year Chemistry or Physics) course in the county's public school districts; the percentage of 11th grade students who demonstrate achievement in these courses by being "Advanced" or "Proficient"; the number of K-12 students per computer; and the number of classrooms with Internet access.

Why is it Important?

Computer, math, and science competency are critical in our knowledge- and computer-driven economy. Computer and Internet access are important instructional devices and provide students with indispensible research tools. In addition, enrollment and achievement in upper level math and science courses are required for UC/CSU entry, imparting the necessary background for many college level courses and technology-related jobs (see Technology-Related Degrees and Employment by Industry Clusters).

How is Orange County Doing?

A significant percentage of Orange County students enroll in upper level math courses, while fewer participate in upper level science courses:[1]

- In 2008/09, approximately 47% of high school students enrolled in Intermediate Algebra/Algebra II, and 42% took other Advanced Math courses.
- 35% of high school students enrolled in first year Chemistry, while 15% took first year Physics.
- The percentage of Hispanic high school students taking upper level math and science courses is less than the Orange County average.

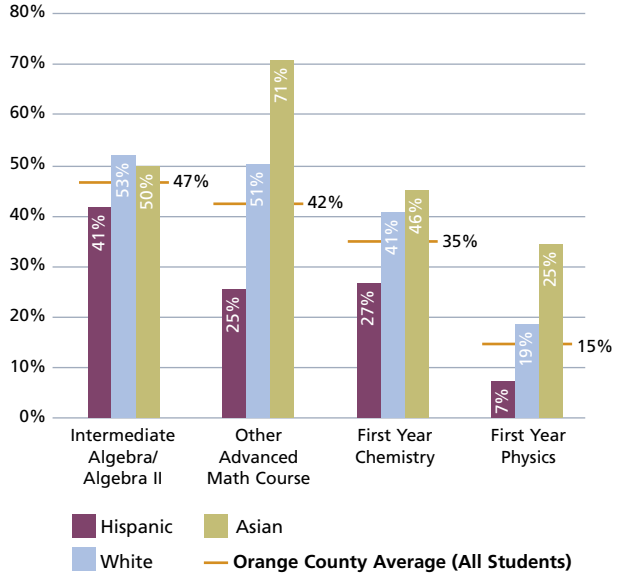
Test scores among Orange County's 11th grade students are mixed:

- Between 2006 and 2010, the proportion of 11th grade students scoring "Advanced" or "Proficient" in Chemistry increased from 34% to 42%.
- During this same time period, the proportion of 11th grade students scoring "Advanced" or "Proficient" in Physics increased from 54% to 67%.
- In 2010, only 20% of 11th grade students scored "Advanced" or "Proficient" in Algebra.
- Since 2006, the percentage of students scoring "Advanced" or "Proficient" in Algebra increased from 18% to 20%.

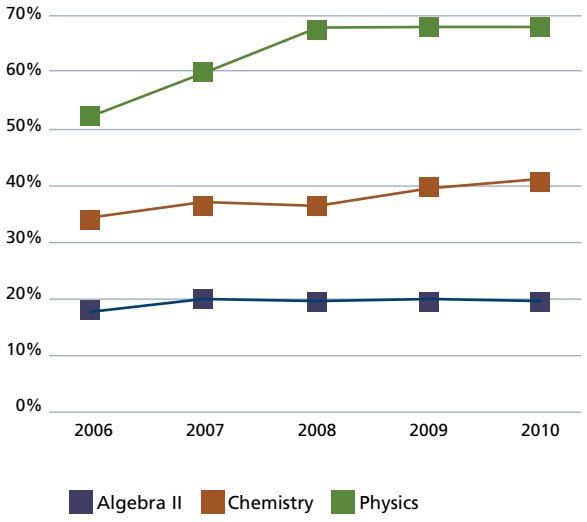
The number of students per computer remained constant while Internet access improved:

- In 2008/09, there were 4.4 students per computer in Orange County schools, which was the same as the previous year but higher than the state at 4.1.
- However, the number of students per computer improved 49% between 1999/00 and 2008/09.
- In 2008/09, the number of Orange County classrooms with Internet access increased 6% above 2007/08 levels, but is still 9% below the peak in 2006/07.[2]

Upper Level Math and Science Course Enrollment as Percent of Grade 9-12 Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2008/09



Percent of 11th Grade Students Scoring "Advanced" or "Proficient" in Math and Science Testing
Orange County, 2006-2010



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

[1] The California Department of Education revised its method for gathering this data and the categories of upper level math and science courses. Thus, this indicator includes data for 2008/09 only and it is not directly comparable with previous Community Indicators reports.

[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.

Undergraduate Degrees Bounce Back

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of tech-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 (see Employment by Industry Clusters) for employees and an increasing number of local graduates with technical skills helps employers by reducing the need to recruit workers from outside the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2009, roughly 18% of total undergraduate degrees granted were tech-related:

- After declining in 2008, the number of tech-related undergraduate degrees increased 8.5% in 2009 to 2,208.
- Disciplines with the greatest growth since 2005 include Physical Sciences (26% gain) and Biological Sciences/Biology (24% gain).
- Undergraduate degrees in Computer Sciences declined for the fifth consecutive year, while undergraduate degrees in Information and Computer Sciences declined for the fourth year in a row.

Approximately 32% of total graduate degrees conferred in 2009 were tech-related:

- In 2009, tech-related graduate degrees increased by approximately 10%.
- Orange County universities awarded 892 tech-related graduate degrees in 2009.
- Between 2005 and 2009, the number of Engineering degrees at the graduate level continued to increase with 50% growth, while Computer Science-related graduate degrees posted 37% growth.

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Biological Sciences	710	798	833	789	894
Biology	125	108	139	115	140
Engineering	504	518	518	525	530
Information and Computer Sciences	478	288	269	190	178
Computer Sciences	114	102	79	75	70
Physical Sciences	273	307	380	338	388
Other Sciences	4	4	17	3	8
Total	**2,208**	**2,125**	**2,261**	**2,035**	**2,208**

Note: "Other Sciences" includes food science.

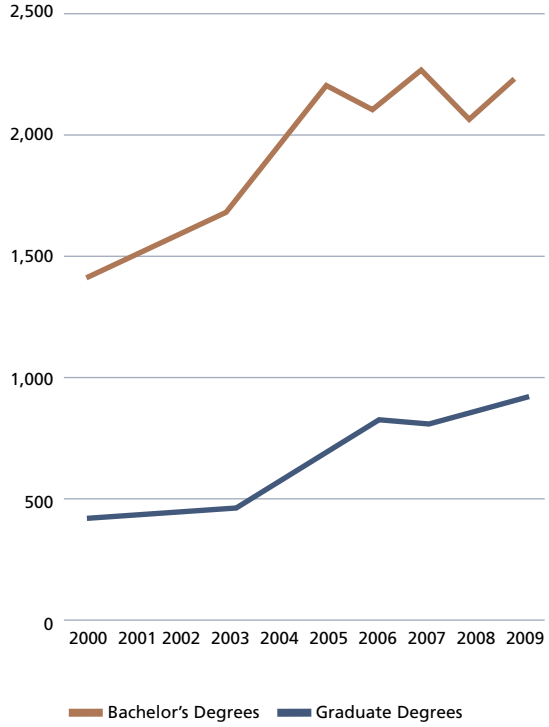
Tech-Related Graduate Degrees Conferred at Orange County Universities

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Biological Sciences	60	54	63	88	70
Biology	10	8	17	15	11
Engineering	240	300	273	305	360
Information and Computer Sciences	73	89	110	60	91
Computer Sciences	85	129	120	115	126
Physical Sciences	150	155	139	178	180
Other Sciences	36	36	43	49	54
Total	**654**	**771**	**765**	**810**	**892**

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

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

Number of Tech-Related Degrees Granted
Orange County, 2000-2009



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

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

Education

Test scores are rising, helping more school districts meet their academic performance targets. Orange County students have among the highest average SAT scores in California, and UC/CSU eligibility remains above the 15-year average.

However, the high school dropout rate rose for the third consecutive year, only two districts met the *No Child Left Behind* benchmarks, and wide educational disparities remain throughout the county.

NATIONAL PEERS

Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Phoenix

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Jose, San Francisco

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Job Placement Remains Steady for Career Tech Students

Description of Indicator

This indicator aggregates and reports career technical education (CTE) 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 CTE providers to supply the local economy with a diverse and appropriately-trained labor force.

How is Orange County Doing?

ROP and community colleges served fewer students:

- In 2008/09, only 0.6% of all Orange County adults participated in ROP. However, adults comprise 30% of total ROP enrollment countywide.
- Approximately 20% of all Orange County high school students participated in ROP in 2008/09, just under the five-year average of 22%.
- Community college enrollment in 2009/10 dropped to the second lowest level in the past 10 years. Still, 9% of all adult residents are enrolled in one of Orange County's nine community colleges in any given semester.

Performance remained strong among CTE students:

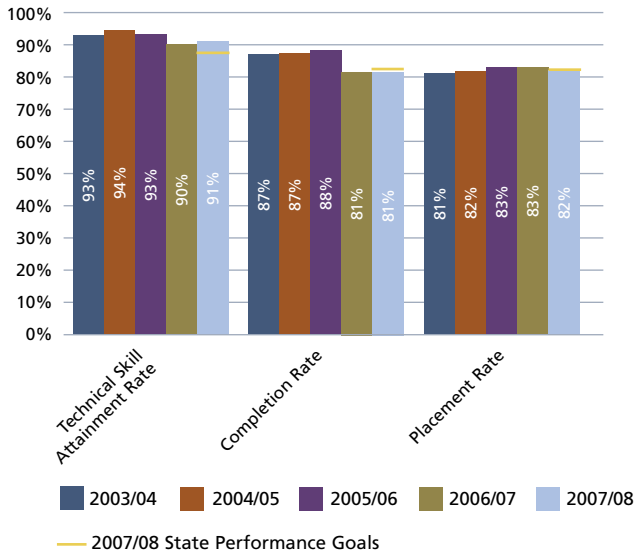
- 95% of 12th grade students enrolled in ROP graduated from high school, while 81% of community college students received a credential, certificate, or degree.
- Within six months of graduating, 82% of ROP students were placed and 60% of those students obtained jobs related to their field of study.
- Within a year, 82% of community college students were placed.
- On average, Orange County community college students exceeded or met the state performance goals for skill attainment and placement rates, but not for completion.
- Placement rates in the two most popular community college concentrations – Business and Management and Engineering and Industrial Technologies – dropped, while the three next popular concentrations – Health, Public and Protective Services, and Commercial Services – remained the same or improved slightly.

Placement Rate for Five Most Popular Community College Career Technical Concentrations
Orange County, 2007/08

	Number of Students	Placement Rate
Business and Management	1,461	70%
Engineering and Industrial Technologies	1,303	88%
Health	1,167	90%
Public and Protective Services	867	91%
Commercial Services	505	79%

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

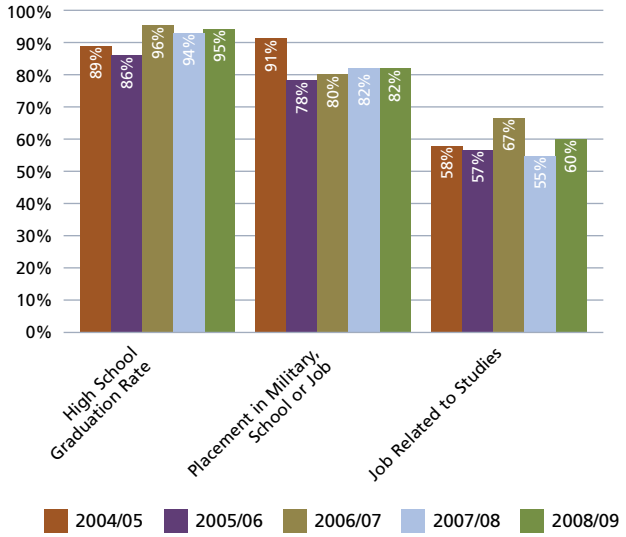
Community College CTE Student Performance
Orange County, 2004-2008



Note: 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, 2005-2009



Note: "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

High School Dropout Rate Trends Upward

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the educational attainment of Orange County residents over age 25 compared to the state, nation, and peer regions. It also measures the percentage of public high school students who drop out annually, in total and by race/ethnicity.

Why is it Important?

A high school diploma or college degree opens 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?

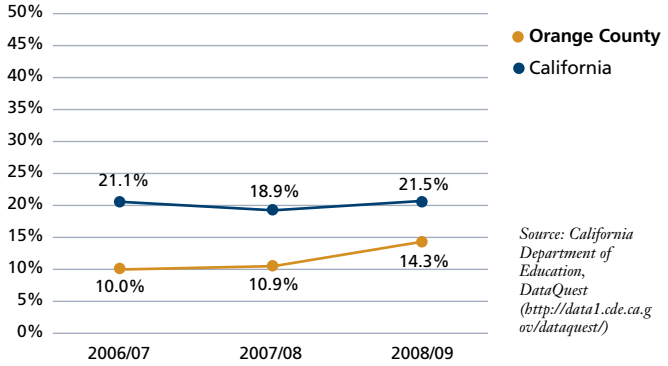
The high school dropout rate rose for the third consecutive year:

- According to 2008/09 figures, 14.3% of Orange County students drop out over the course of four years of high school, compared to 10.9% in 2007/08, and 10.0% in 2006/07.
- In spite of this increase, Orange County's rate remains well below California's four-year dropout rate of 21.5%.
- Hispanic students comprise 41% of the high school student body, yet a disproportionate 65% of the dropout population.

Broad economic and educational disparities remain:

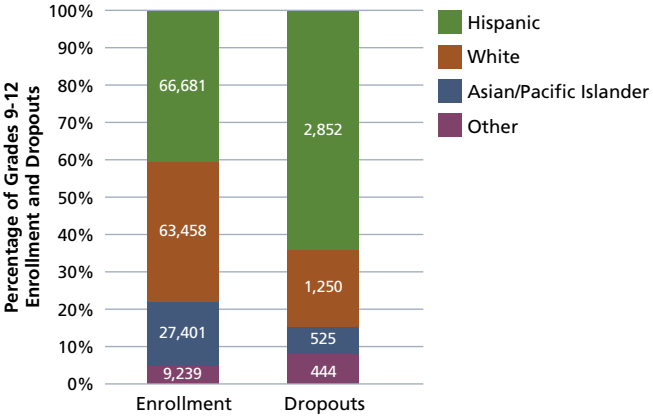
- The county is home to more highly-educated residents as well as more residents without a high school diploma than the national average.
- In Laguna Beach and Newport Beach for example, nearly all residents over age 25 have graduated from high school, compared to only half in Santa Ana.
- Countywide, the proportion of residents over age 25 with Bachelor's degrees remained steady at 35%.
- Orange County is above state and national averages for Bachelor's degrees, but in the mid-range among peers compared.
- In 2009, 83% of residents over age 25 had a high school diploma or GED – exceeding the state average but still below the national average.

Four-Year Dropout Rate for Grades 9-12
Orange County and California, 2007-2009



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

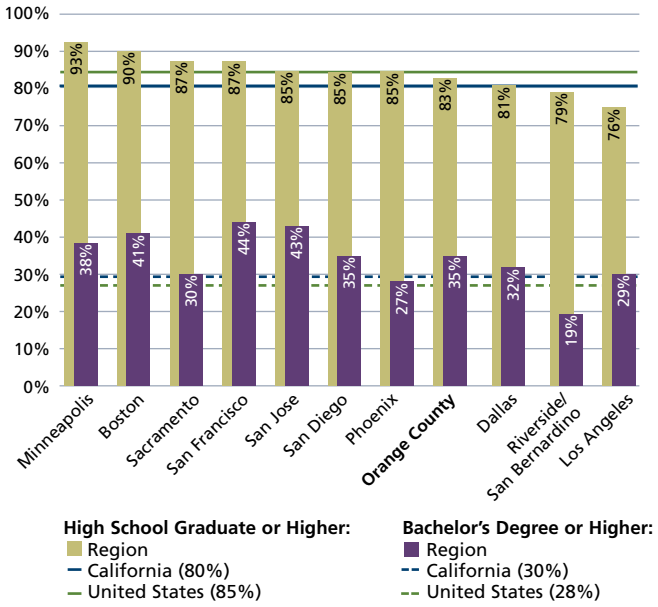
Comparison of Racial/Ethnic Composition of Grades 9-12 Enrollment and One-Year Dropout Population
Orange County, 2008/09



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.

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

Percent Over Age 25 Earning a High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Regional Comparison, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 (http://factfinder.census.gov/)

College Eligibility and SAT Scores Remain Steady

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 1,500 or better.

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:

- During the 2008/09 school year, 40% of Orange County students completed the necessary coursework to be UC or CSU eligible, compared to 35% statewide.
- While UC/CSU eligibility has fluctuated over the past 15 years, the average eligibility rate is 38%.

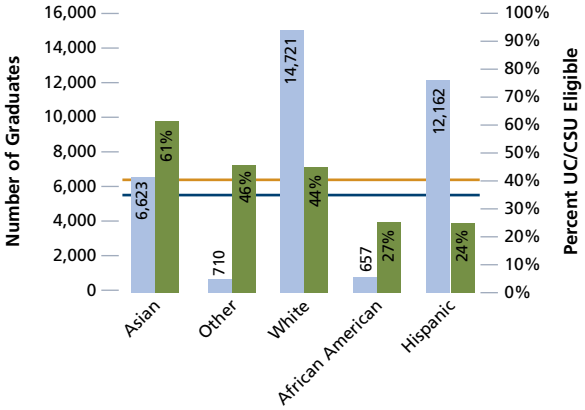
Overall, SAT test-taking and scores are strong:

- At 1,600, Orange County trails only the San Jose metro area for the highest average SAT score among California peers compared.
- 62% of Orange County test-takers scored above 1,500 points, which is higher than the California average of 49%.
- In recent years, there has been a slight decline in the proportion of students tested, countered by a slight increase in the proportion of test-takers scoring 1,500 or better.

Throughout the county, there are wide disparities in SAT test-taking, SAT scores, and UC/CSU eligibility:

- In Irvine Unified School District, 83% of students scored above 1,500 on the SAT, compared to 28% in Santa Ana Unified School District.
- Asian students are the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible (61%), but comprise only 19% of all high school graduates.
- Hispanic students are the least likely to be UC/CSU eligible (24%), but comprise 35% of all high school graduates.
- However, eligibility among Hispanic students has improved 5% annually since 2000, compared to no change among White students, and 1% average annual improvement among Asian students.

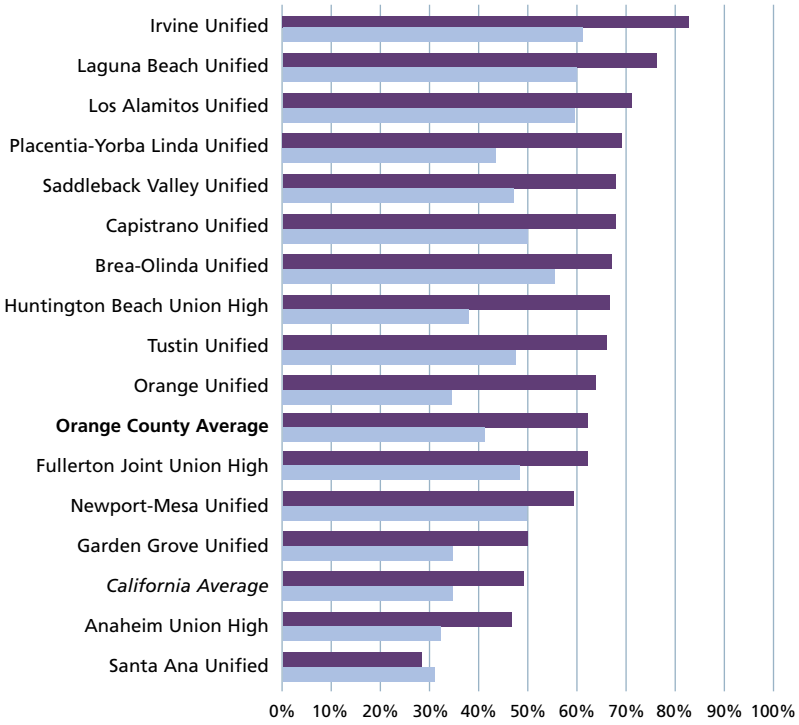
Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2008/09



Number of Graduates:
by Race/Ethnicity
Percent UC/CSU Eligible:
by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County (40%)
California (35%)

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 1,500 or Better, by District
Orange County, 2008/09



Percent of Test-Takers Scoring 1,500 or Better:
School District

Percent Tested:
School District

Note: The highest score possible is 2,400.

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

Difficulties Meeting Adequate Yearly Progress Criteria

Description of Indicator

This indicator summarizes academic performance of K-12 public schools and districts as determined by the California Department of Education (CDE) and the federal *No Child Left Behind Act* (NCLB) 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 CDE academic performance target:

- In 2010, 22 out of 27 school districts had Academic Performance Index (API) scores above the statewide target of 800 – three more than the previous year.
- The average API score among Orange County school districts – currently 832 – rose 5% over the last five years, and 14% over the last 10 years.
- For the third consecutive year, Orange County's average API score exceeded 800.
- 87% of Orange County public schools met their state-identified API growth targets (districts do not have growth targets).

Few districts met *No Child Left Behind* targets:

- Out of the 27 Orange County school districts, only two achieved Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in 2010, compared to 11 in 2009, eight in 2008, and 15 in 2007.
- Districts had the most difficulty meeting the English-Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics criteria, with only 11% meeting ELA and 15% meeting mathematics.
- 12 districts have been identified for Program Improvement, the same number as in 2009.
- Only 43% of Orange County public schools met all the criteria to achieve AYP, down from 63% in 2009, 64% in 2008, and 78% in 2007.
- Similar trends were witnessed statewide, with fewer schools achieving AYP than in 2009.
- Slightly over half of all Orange County schools are "Title I" eligible and 51% of those 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. All Orange County school districts have schools that receive Title I funding.

Performance Targets

Statewide

The California Department of Education uses API scores to measure performance. The API – ranging from a low of 200 to a high of 1,000 – is calculated for each school based on the performance of individual pupils on several standardized tests. Each year, schools are given an API growth target.

National

A school district is said to have achieved the national AYP threshold if the four NCLB targets have been met: API growth score; testing participation rate; proficient performance or better in English-language arts and mathematics; and high school graduation rates for districts with high schools.

Source: California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov)

Average Academic Performance Index Scores
Orange County, 2010

Adequate Yearly Progress
Orange County, 2010

	School District (Percent of Total Enrollment)	2010 API	Achieved AYP	Program Improvement Status
Above State API Target	Irvine Unified (5%)	916	•	
	Los Alamitos Unified (2%)	904	•	
	Laguna Beach Unified (1%)	894		
	Fountain Valley Elementary (1%)	892		
	Huntington Beach City Elementary (1%)	889		
	Cypress Elementary (1%)	877		
	Brea-Olinda Unified (1%)	864		
	Capistrano Unified (11%)	862		Year 1
	Saddleback Valley Unified (6%)	859		
	Ocean View Elementary (2%)	857		Year 2
	Fullerton Elementary (3%)	855		Year 3
	Tustin Unified (4%)	850		
	Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified (5%)	847		
	Orange County Average	832	N/A	N/A
	Centralia Elementary (1%)	830		
	Huntington Beach Union High (3%)	826		Year 3
	Westminster Elementary (2%)	821		
	Newport-Mesa Unified (4%)	820		
	Fullerton Joint Union High (3%)	811		Year 3+
	Buena Park Elementary (1%)	811		Year 2
	Orange Unified (6%)	806		Year 2
	Garden Grove Unified (10%)	802		Year 3
	Magnolia Elementary (1%)	800		
Below State API Target	Savanna Elementary (1%)	775		
	La Habra City Elementary (1%)	760		Year 3+
	Anaheim City Elementary (4%)	755		Year 3+
	Anaheim Union High (7%)	748		Year 3
	Santa Ana Unified (11%)	723		Year 3+

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

Source: California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov)

Program Improvement for Title I Districts and Schools

Districts that fail to achieve AYP for two consecutive years on the same criteria are identified for Program Improvement (PI) and must develop or revise performance improvement plans among other interventions. A district must achieve AYP for two consecutive years to exit PI status and avoid corrective action from the state Department of Education. Districts that advance to a third year of PI obtain a "Year 3" designation and a "Year 3+" designation for any subsequent year in PI. PI for schools is similar, but designed on a five-year timeline and interventions vary from those imposed on districts. For example, schools in "Year 1" must offer students an option to attend a non-PI school in the same district with paid transportation.

Source: California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov/ta/ac/ti/programimprov.asp)

Number of Bilingual Students on the Rise

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

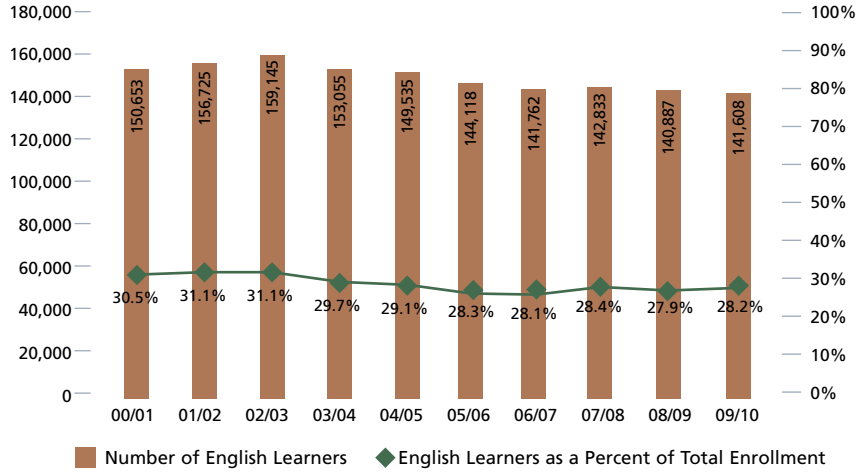
An educated workforce with good communication skills is important for a strong economy. Students with limited English speaking skills often face academic, employment, and financial challenges. English Learners who become fluent in English can provide a rich employment resource for companies seeking to expand internationally (see World Trade).

How is Orange County Doing?

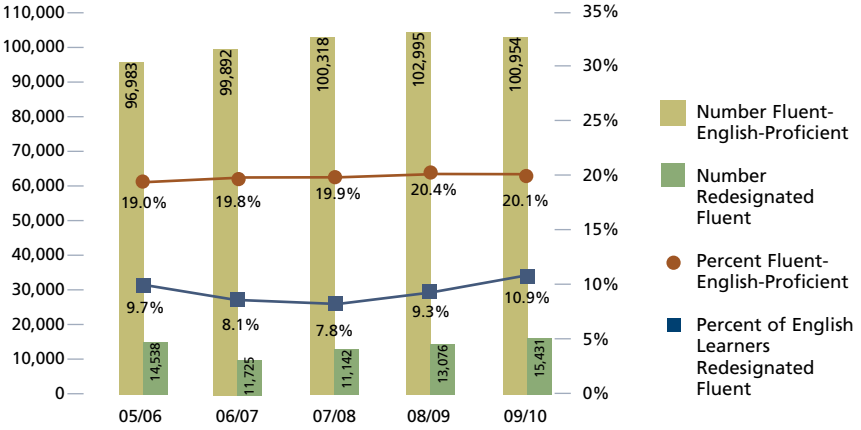
The proportion of EL students has not changed appreciably:

- 28.2% of students in Orange County public schools are EL.
- Among California peers compared, Orange County continues to have the highest proportion of EL.
- 20.1% of non-native English speaking students are bilingual (Fluent-English-Proficient).
- Of students formerly designated as EL, 10.9% were redesignated bilingual in 2009/10, the highest proportion in 15 years.
- The majority of EL speak Spanish as their primary language (82%), followed by Vietnamese (9%), and Korean (3%).

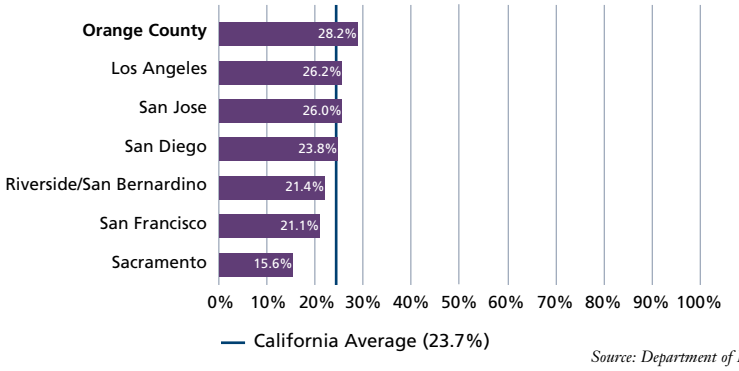
English Learners
Orange County, 2001-2010



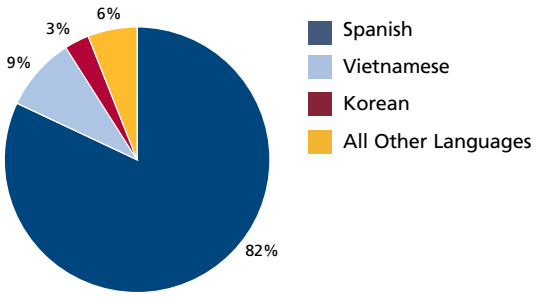
Fluent-English-Proficient Students and English Learners Redesignated Fluent-English-Proficient
Orange County, 2006-2010



English Learners as a Percent of Total Enrollment
Regional Comparison, 2009/10



English Learners by Primary Language
Orange County, 2009/10



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: 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

With growing enrollment in welfare and Medi-Cal programs, the effects of the recession are unmistakable. Nearly five percent of people in the county receive Food Stamps and the number of students living in unstable housing conditions increased 18% in one year.

As for physical health, most measures of substance abuse showed improvement, the recent downward trend in early prenatal care was halted, and immunization rates remained steady. Still, there were 79 cases of life-threatening vaccine-preventable diseases and more accidental deaths among children.

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Downward Trend Halted

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 regions 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?

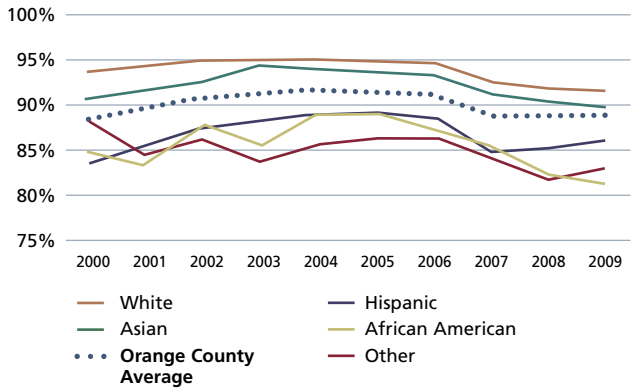
On average early prenatal care rates show improvement:

- The downward trend in the early prenatal care rate that began in 2005 was halted in 2009.
- The rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 88.2% after falling a total of 3.8 percentage points from a high of 91.6% in 2004.
- This improvement is driven by increases in early prenatal care for mothers in the racial/ethnic categories of Hispanic and Other.
- However, prenatal care for White, Asian and African American mothers continued to decline in 2009.
- Orange County exceeded the statewide rate of 81.3% in 2009, but remained below the Healthy People 2010 objective of 90%.
- Early prenatal care among Orange County mothers remains the highest among peers compared.
- The majority of births in Orange County are to Hispanic mothers (50.3% or 20,323 births), followed by White mothers (29.9% or 12,107 births), and Asian mothers (16.8% or 6,788 births).
- Among California counties compared, only Los Angeles and San Diego counties had more babies born than Orange County's 40,431 in 2009.

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.

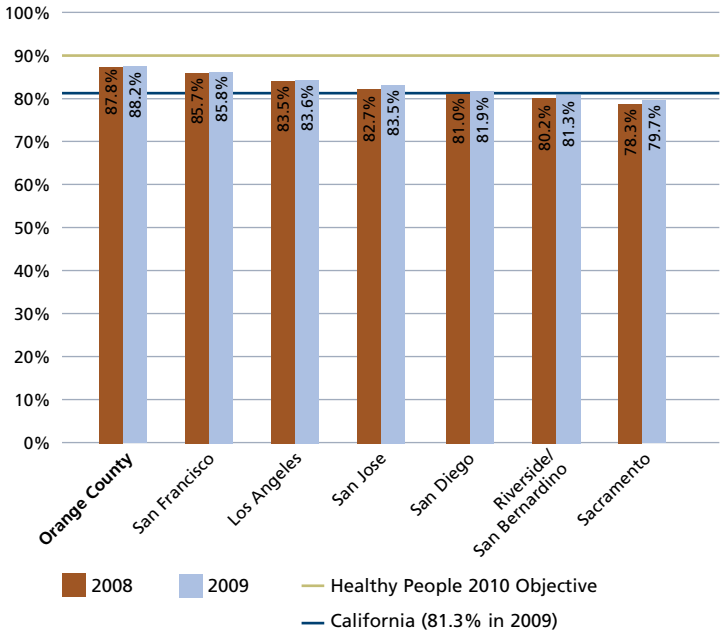
The Healthy People 2020 objectives have recently been released (www.healthypeople.gov). The Community Indicators report will begin using 2020 objectives for comparison in the 2012 report.

Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity
Orange County, 2000-2009

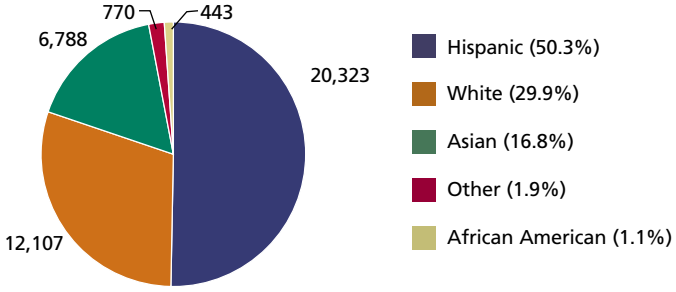


Note: The ethnic category "Hispanic" includes any race; the racial categories "White," "Asian," and "African American" are all non-Hispanic. "Other" includes the categories of two or more races, Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Native Alaskan.

Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care
Regional Comparison, 2008 and 2009



Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
Orange County, 2009



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

Accidental Deaths Rise; Long-Term Trend Still Downward

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the 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?

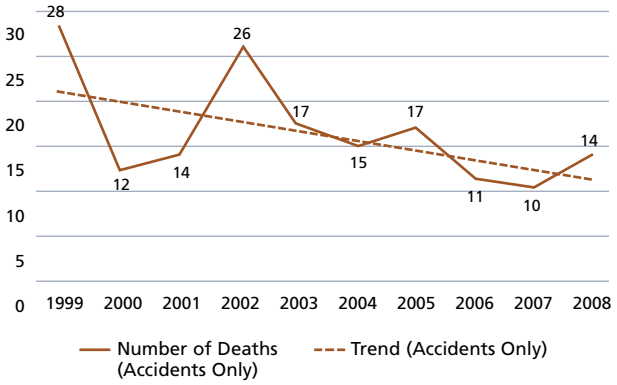
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies that can help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through preconception health care, early and ongoing prenatal care, and education.

How is Orange County Doing?

Although deaths for children under five rose in 2008, the overall trend remains downward, falling 9% since 1999:

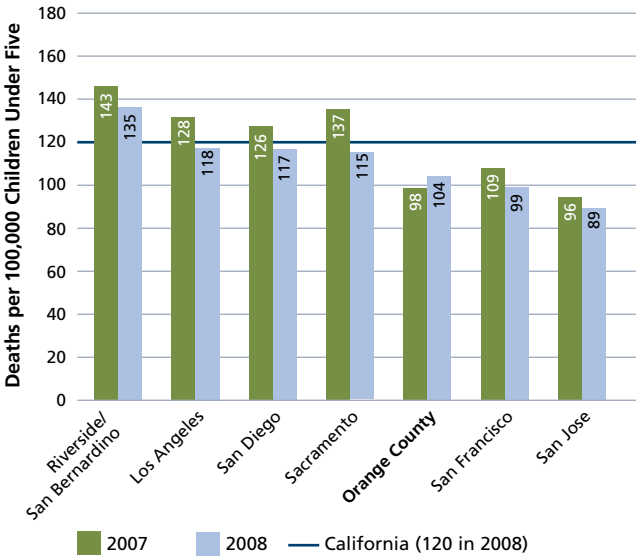
- The number of deaths among infants rose from 187 in 2007 to 202 in 2008.
- There was no change in deaths among young children, with 30 deaths in both 2007 and 2008.
- In 2008, there was approximately one death for every 225 infants born in Orange County, and one in 5,916 among children ages one through four.
- Congenital defects (e.g. spina bifida or heart malformations) and chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Down syndrome) continue to top the list of leading causes of infant deaths at 64.
- Accidents – the leading cause of death for young children – rose in 2008, but the 10-year trend remains downward.

Number of Accidental Deaths Among Children Ages 0-4
Orange County, 1999-2008



Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency, Family Health Division

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
Regional Comparison, 2007 and 2008



Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Services, Vital Statistics Query System (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp)

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children
Orange County, 2008*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	64
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	23
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	14
Circulatory System Diseases	9
Cord, Placenta or Membranes Complications	7
Respiratory Distress	6
Neonatal Hemorrhage	5
Collapsed Lung	5
All Other Causes	69
Total	**202**
Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Accidents	
Drowning	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7
Falls	1
Cancer	4
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	4
Endocrine, Nutritional or Metabolic Diseases	4
Homicide	2
All Other Causes	2
Total	**30**

Note: Causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All Other Causes."

Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency, Family Health Division

*2008 cause of death data is considered preliminary.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Rise by 20%

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Immunization rates have remained relatively constant:

- According to the 2010 analysis of kindergarten immunization records, 77% of Orange County children were adequately immunized at age two.[1]
- Since 2005, Orange County's early immunization rates have remained equal to or higher than the state average, yet still fall short of the national objective.

Despite a recent rise in VPD, Orange County continues to show positive long-term trends:

- In 2009, there were 79 VPD cases with a majority (48) among children under age one.
- Pertussis (whooping cough) was the most common VPD with 39 cases, followed by 21 cases of pneumococcal disease during the same time period.
- Because of newly available vaccines and case reporting requirements, more VPD cases are reported today than when the Community Indicators report began tracking.
- The addition of new VPD in recent years has led to a slightly upward trend over the past 10 years.
- However, when only tracking VPD reportable prior to 2003, the trend is toward fewer cases.

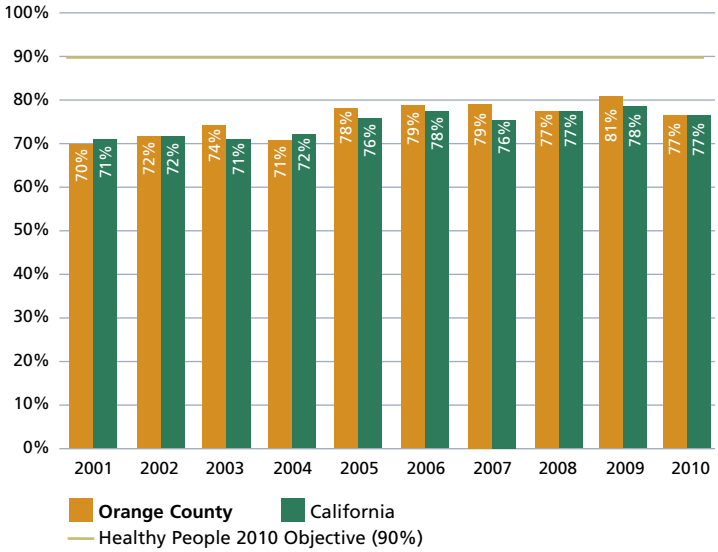
Immunization Registry

As of June 2010, there were 151,287 children ages 0-5 enrolled in the countywide computerized immunization registry that was launched in March 2005. This represents a 24.2% increase in the number of children in the registry since June 2009. The Healthy People 2010 objective is that 95% of children ages 0-5 are enrolled in an immunization registry. Currently, 56% of Orange County children ages 0-5 are enrolled, up from 45% a year ago.

Sources: 16th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County (www.ocbealthinfo.com/cscc/report/); California Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000–2050 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/data/race-ethnic/2000-50/)

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

Percent of Children Adequately Immunized at Two Years of Age
Orange County and California, 2001-2010



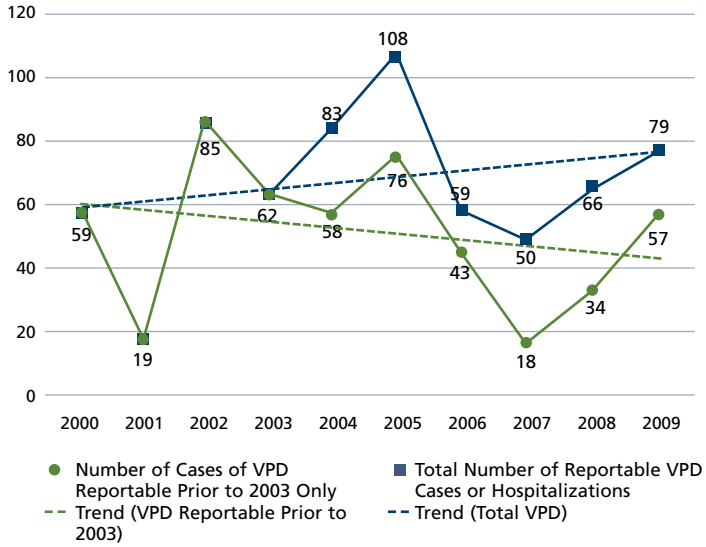
Source: California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/immunize/Pages/ImmunizationLevels.aspx)

Adequately Immunized

To be considered "adequately immunized" at age two, a child must have: 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 Public Health

Vaccine-Preventable Disease (VPD) Cases or Hospitalizations Among Children Ages 0-5
Orange County, 2000-2009



Note: VPD since 1999 includes polio, tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, HIB, mumps, measles, and rubella. Total VPD includes all of the above plus pneumococcal disease (as of 2003) and varicella (chicken pox) hospitalization (as of 2004).

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

Asthma Prevalence Continues to Decline

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures asthma diagnoses among children under 18 years of age.

Why is it Important?

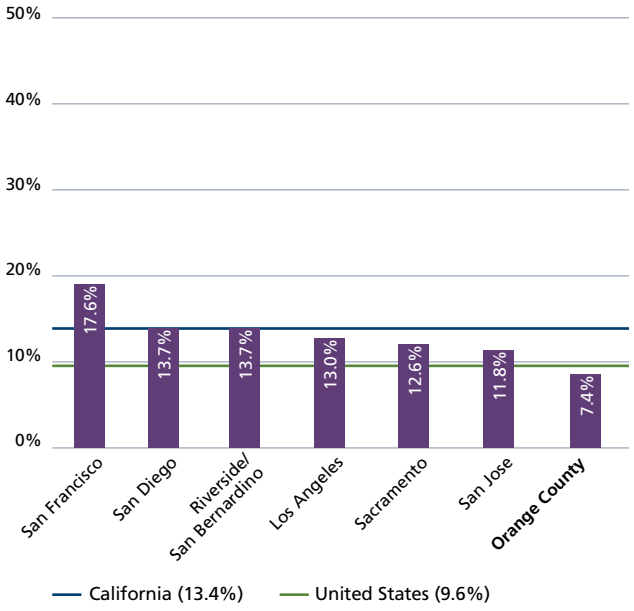
Nationwide, asthma prevalence has more than doubled in the past 30 years and the rate continues to grow. Children are more likely than adults to suffer from asthma, experience an asthma attack, visit an emergency room, and be hospitalized due to asthma. Children with poorly controlled asthma are more likely to miss school than those whose symptoms are well-managed. Parents of children with uncontrolled asthma miss more days of work and rate their quality of life lower than parents of children with controlled asthma.[1]

How is Orange County Doing?

Asthma prevalence has decreased since 2003:

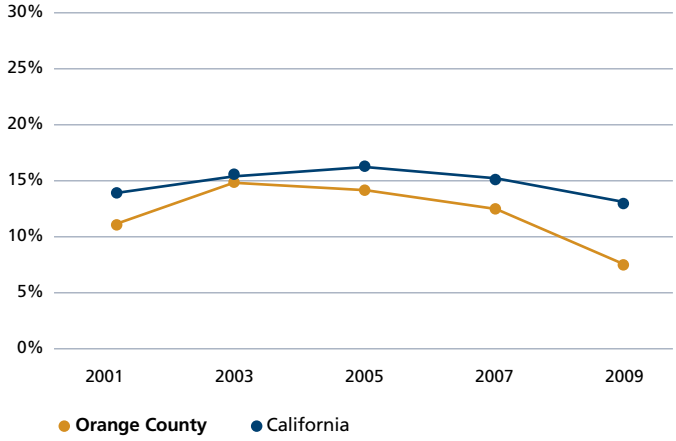
- As of 2009, 7.4% of children in Orange County have been diagnosed with asthma at some point in their lives. This is lower than the adult rate of 11.1%.
- Orange County's asthma rate is lower than the California average (13.4%) and the national average (9.6%).
- Among Orange County youth with asthma, 92% had symptoms within the past year.

Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma
Regional Comparison, 2009



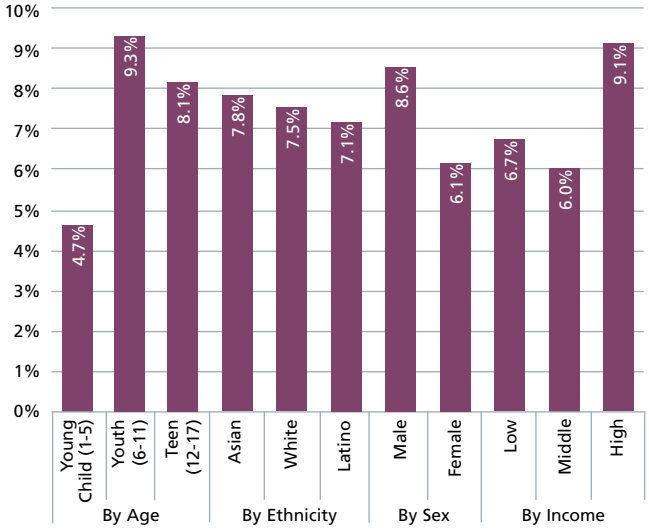
Sources: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2009 (www.cdc.gov/nchs/faststats/asthma.htm)

Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma
Orange County and California, 2001-2009



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

Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma by Age, Ethnicity, Sex, and Income
Orange County, 2009



Note: Estimates for the subpopulations "Young Child" and "Asian" are considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Prevalence data by income bracket is not comparable to previous Community Indicators reports. The income brackets relate to the 2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines. For a family of four: "Low" is $44,100 or below, "Middle" is between $44,101 and $88,200, and "High" is $88,201 and above.

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

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health Statistics Reports, "Asthma Prevalence, Health Care Usage, and Mortality: United States, 2005-2009" (www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr032.pdf)
Dean BB, et. al. (2009) "The impact of uncontrolled asthma on absenteeism and health-related quality of life," Journal of Asthma, Vol. 46, Issue 9, p861-866.
Children are considered to have uncontrolled asthma if they are on controller medications, were hospitalized or visited an emergency room in the past six months, complain of night-time symptoms, or complain of daily or continual symptoms.

Fewer Obese Residents than the State and Nation

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the weight status of children and adults. Children's weight status is obtained from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS), which tracks the percentage of children from low-income families who are considered overweight. The weight status of adults is obtained from the California Health Interview Survey and the National Health Interview Survey.

Why is it Important?

Overweight children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults. A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems and premature death. Building a commitment to fitness and maintaining a healthy body weight can have positive impacts on physical and mental health.

How is Orange County Doing?

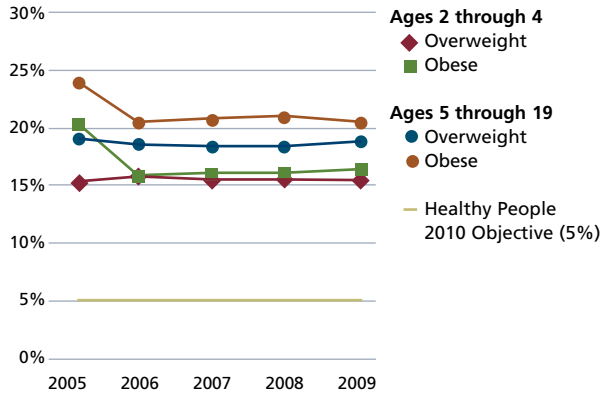
The weight status of children and youth has not changed significantly:

- In 2009, 16% of children ages two through four years were overweight and 17% were obese.
- Among five through 19-year olds, 19% were considered overweight and 21% were obese.
- Orange County has approximately the same proportion of overweight youth as the California average, but a lower proportion of obesity.
- Orange County youth remain far from achieving the Healthy People 2010 objective to reduce the percent of overweight youth among six- to 19-year-olds to 5%.

According to the latest survey data available:

- In 2009, 36% of Orange County adults were considered overweight and 18% obese.
- Overall, California and the United States have similar proportions of residents considered overweight, but higher proportions of obesity among the adult population.

Percent Overweight Among Low-Income Youth
Orange County, 2005-2009



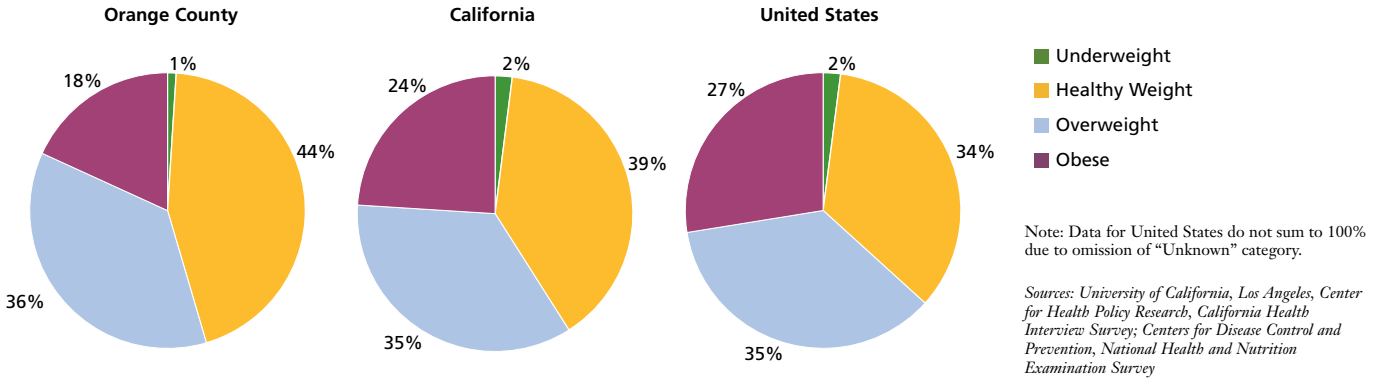
Note: See "Prenatal Care" for a description of Healthy People 2010 objectives.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/chdp/Pages/PedNSS2009.aspx)

According to the California Department of Education Fitness Test – administered annually to fifth, seventh, and ninth graders – 26% of Orange County students in these grades in 2009 had an unhealthy body composition (in other words, overweight or, less frequently, underweight).

This indicator uses recent changes in terminology for overweight recommended by an expert panel of the American Medical Association and employed by the Centers for Disease Control and the National Center for Health Statistics. Children with a Body Mass Index for age (BMI-for-age) in the 95th percentile are classified as "obese" (formerly "overweight") and children with a BMI-for-age in the 85th percentile are classified as "overweight" (formerly "at-risk for overweight").

Weight Status of Adults
Orange County, California and United States, 2009



Note: Data for United States do not sum to 100% due to omission of "Unknown" category.

Sources: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Need for Subsidized Care Persists

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 school readiness and children's brain development demonstrates the importance of high quality early education and care programs for young children. Affordable child care is essential for 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 third highest early care and education costs among all peers compared.
- Since 2002, center-based care costs for all ages have increased faster than licensed home-based care costs.
- Between 2002 and 2008, child care costs increased 25% on average, which is faster than the cumulative rate of inflation over the same period (18%).[1]
- Only 9% of Orange County children who qualify for subsidized child care receive it.[2]

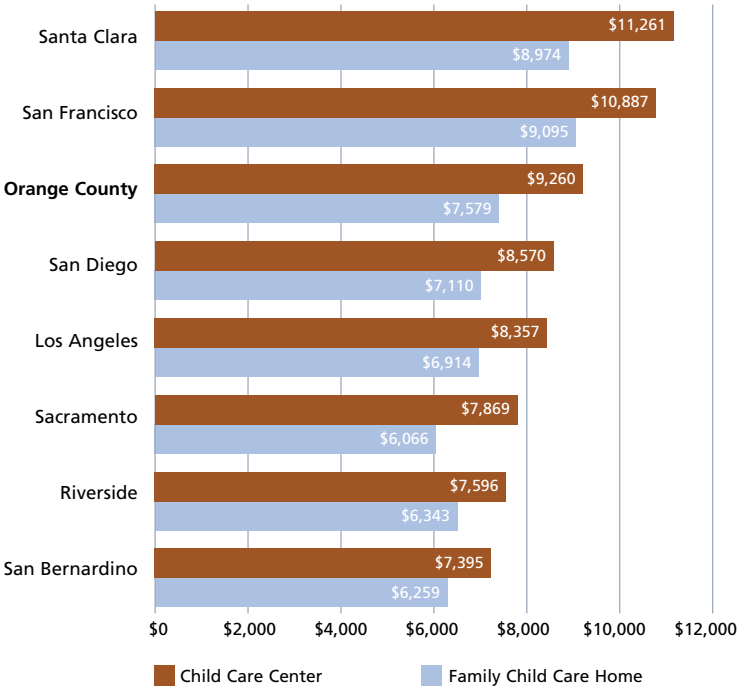
For families seeking formal care, as opposed to informal care such as family members or babysitters, space is limited:

- The California Department of Health Services estimates that only 61% of these families with working parents are able to find available space.
- Licensed child care spaces for preschool age children are the least constrained of the age groups with 69% of demand currently being met.
- Only 50% of demand for infant care is currently being met, and only 39% for school age care.

The proportion of quality-accredited child care centers and homes has fallen since 2006:

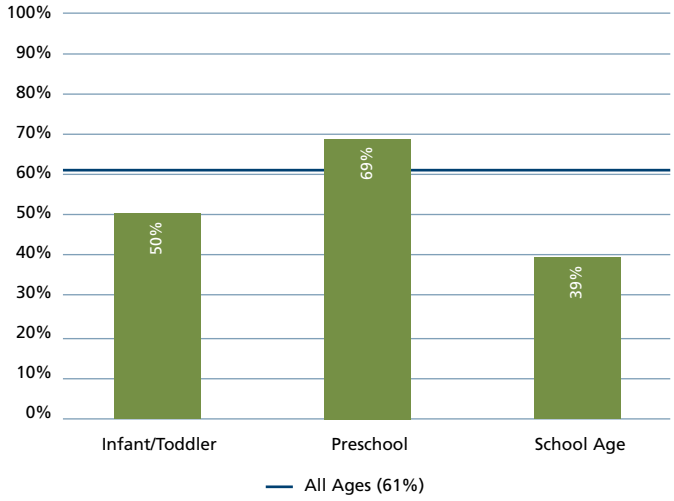
- As of January 2011, there were 52 Orange County centers accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children and two child care homes accredited by the National Association for Family Child Care.
- This equates to approximately 3% of all licensed child care facilities.
- In 2006, 5% of centers and homes were accredited.

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 Proportion of Children Needing Care for Whom a Licensed Child Care Slot is Available, by Age Group
Orange County, 2009



Source: County of Orange Social Services Agency

Improving Child Care Quality in Orange County

In April 2010, the Orange County Department of Education (OCDE) assumed responsibility for the management of the Orange County United Way's Star Quality Rating System. At this time it was renamed the Orange County Quality Improvement System (OC QIS) to align with the California Early Learning Quality Improvement System (CAEL QIS) which is currently under development. The goal of OC QIS is to improve quality in early childhood education by providing a ladder of continuous quality improvement. Participating centers are assessed on the quality of their classroom environments using the Environment Rating Scales (ERS). As of February 2011, OC QIS had 80 participating centers, of which 25 will receive in-person coaching support from the OCDE team.

[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

Food Stamps and Welfare Show Double Digit Growth

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?

The challenges associated with poverty are many. Stress, strained family relationships, substandard housing, lower educational attainment, limited employment skills, unaffordable child care, and transportation difficulties can 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?

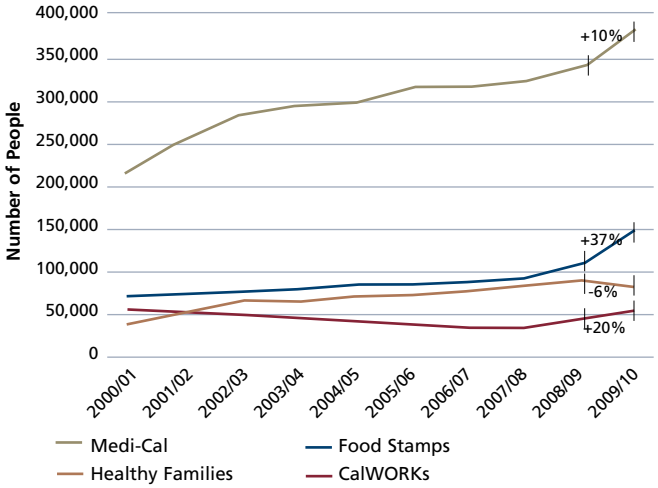
The economic recession continues to dramatically affect Orange County's low income families:

- The number of people receiving CalWORKs cash assistance increased 20% in one year, rising to a monthly average of 52,528 in 2009/10.
- Food Stamps enrollment jumped 37% during the same time period, on top of a 24% rise in 2008/09.
- Enrollment data reveals a monthly average of 150,141 residents received Food Stamps in 2009/10, equivalent to 4.7% of the county's total population.[1]
- Medi-Cal enrollment grew 10%, while Healthy Families enrollment dipped for the first time since tracking began, falling 6%.
- In addition to current economic conditions, the increasing enrollment in public assistance programs may also reflect expanded eligibility and increased efforts to enroll income-eligible residents.

The proportion of children living in low income families continues to grow:

- 45% of students were eligible for free- or reduced-priced school meals in 2009/10 – an increase of 6% in one year and 22% since 2000/01.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (e.g. $40,793 for a family of four in 2010).[2]
- Wide disparities within the county persist with the highest rate of eligibility in Santa Ana Unified School District (84%) and the lowest rate of eligibility in Laguna Beach Unified School District (9%).

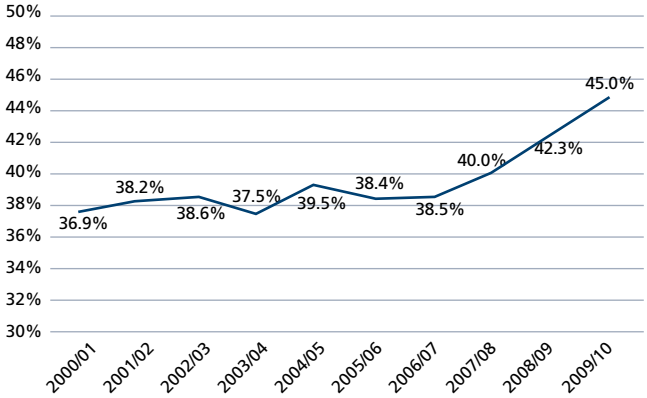
Major Public Assistance Program Enrollment
Orange County, 2001-2010



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.

Sources: County of Orange Social Services Agency; State of California, Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, Healthy Families (www.mrmib.ca.gov/MRMIB/HFPReportsJune10.shtml)

Children Eligible for Free- or Reduced-Priced School Meals
Orange County, 2001-2010



Source: California Department of Education (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/ and www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/cw/filesafdc.asp)

Program Descriptions

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).

- **CalWORKS** provides cash benefits for the care of low income children.
- **Food Stamps** provides low income households with assistance for the purchase of food.
- **Medi-Cal** is a health care program for certain low income populations.
- **Healthy Families** is a health insurance program for children under 19 years who do not qualify for free (zero share-of-cost) Medi-Cal.

[1] California Department of Finance, Table E-4 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
[2] Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2010 (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10poverty.shtml)

More Students Living Doubled-Up

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County families' progress toward housing stability by tracking the availability of rental assistance and the number of children that are homeless or living in unstable housing arrangements.

Why is it Important?

High housing costs 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?

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 students living in motels or with another family due to economic hardship:

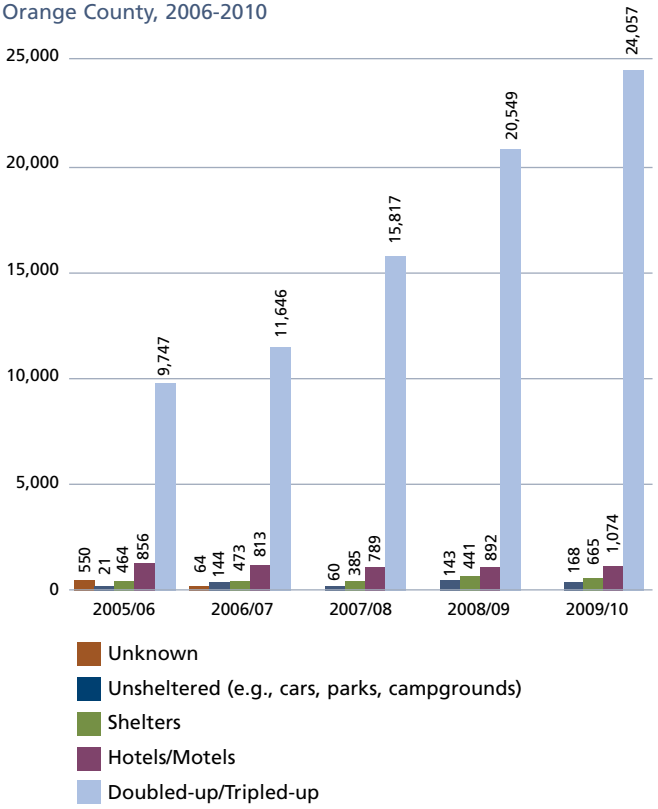
- In 2009/10, there was an 18% increase in the number of students (grades Pre-K through 12) who were identified as living in one of these unstable housing conditions, bringing the number to 25,964.[1]
- Families living doubled- or tripled-up are the largest and fastest growing cohort, with 24,057 students living in these conditions.
- Additionally, 1,074 students live in motels, 665 live in shelters, and 168 live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds.
- When student enrollment is taken into account, Orange County has proportionately more homeless and unstably-housed students than the statewide average and all California peers compared.

Most residents seeking rental assistance continue to wait:

- In November 2005, the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) accepted over 18,000 applications for assistance. As of September 2010, there were approximately 9,000 applicants still on the waiting list for a Housing Choice Voucher.
- During 2010, OCHA used all of its allocated vouchers to assist an average of 9,575 households each month and issued approximately 300 vouchers to applicants on the waiting list (to replace households that terminated from the program).
- Housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional vouchers since 2003 and, compared to 2009, fewer households terminated from the program in 2010.
- However, during 2010, OCHA applied for and received 150 vouchers reserved for the Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing Program, plus another 37 vouchers to expand its Family Unification Program (which reunites children in foster care with their parents once the family has been stabilized and housing is indicated as a key need for family success).

[1] Districts are able to make changes to reported counts so these figures may be subject to revision.

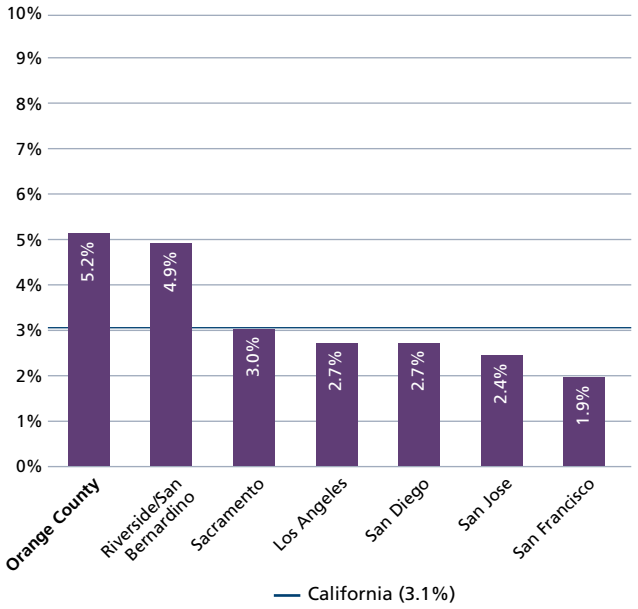
Homeless and Unstably-Housed Pre-K through 12th Grade Students by Primary Nighttime Residence
Orange County, 2006-2010



Note: The category "Unknown" was discontinued after 2006/07.

Source: Orange County Department of Education (http://mv.ocde.us/OC_Homeless_Data.htm)

Homeless and Unstably-Housed Students by Percentage of Total Enrollment
Regional Comparison, 2009/10



Source: California Department of Education, December 2010

One in Six are Uninsured

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the proportion of residents who did not have health insurance coverage at the time of the survey. Results by age, race and ethnicity, and income are provided.

Why is it Important?

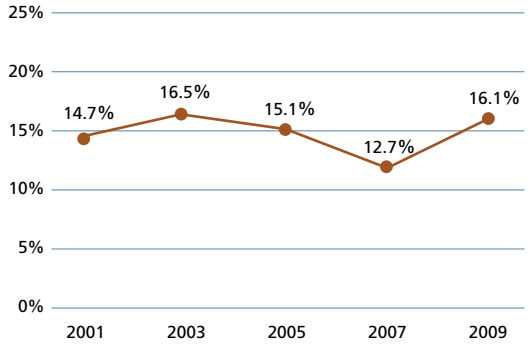
Access to quality health care is heavily influenced by health insurance coverage. Due to the high cost of health care, individuals who have health insurance are more likely to seek routine medical care and to take advantage of preventive health screening services than those without such coverage. This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

How is Orange County Doing?

Estimates indicate approximately one in six residents are uninsured:

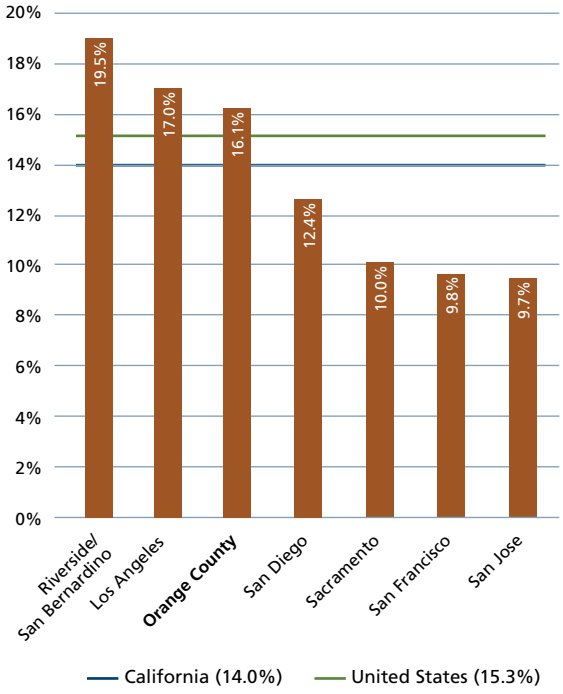
- In 2009, 16.1% of Orange County residents surveyed reported being uninsured.[1]
- This proportion is higher than the United States average, but lower than the California average.
- Young adults were the most likely to be uninsured (32%), followed by low income residents (25%).

Uninsured (All Ages)
Orange County, 2001-2009



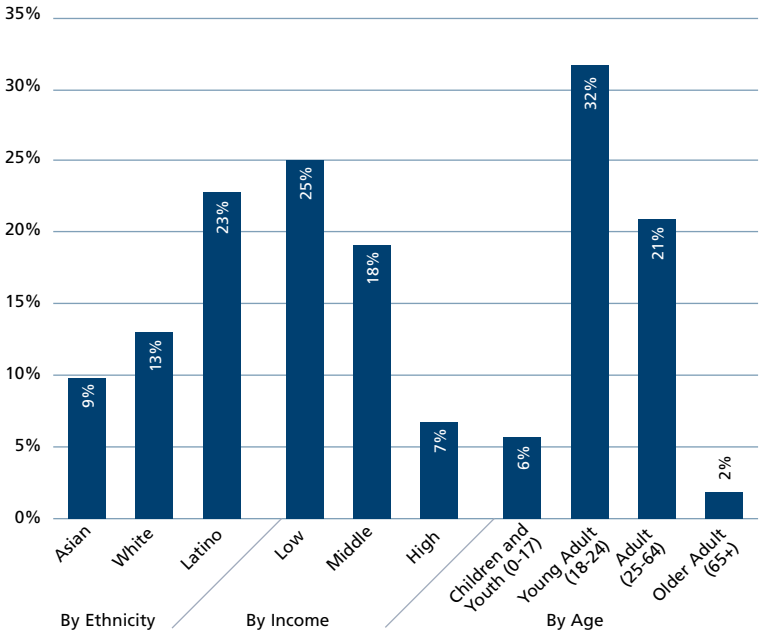
Source: California Health Interview Survey, University of California, Los Angeles (www.chis.ucla.edu)

Uninsured (All Ages)
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income and Age
Orange County, 2009



Note: Estimates for the subpopulations "White" and "Older Adult" are considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Prevalence data by income bracket relates to the 2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines. For a family of four, "Low" is considered to be an annual income of $44,100 or below, "Middle" ranges from $44,101 - $88,200, and "High" is $88,201 and above. These income brackets are not comparable to data by income bracket published previously in Health Insurance Coverage.

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

[1] The margin of error for this estimate is plus or minus four percentage points.

Poverty Rate Rising Faster than State and Nation

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 by 94% between 2010 and 2030, and experience a significant shift in racial and ethnic composition.[2] This trend will place greater and changing demands on health, transportation and support services for this population.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's older adults face unique economic conditions:

- The 2009 median household income of older adults is $47,992, almost $24,000 less than the county median income of $71,865.
- However, while the county median income fell by $3,000 between 2008 and 2009, the older adult median rose by $500.
- In 2009, approximately 6.9% of older adults were living under the poverty level, compared to 7.6% in 2008.
- Between 2000 and 2009, poverty among Orange County's older adults increased an average of 3% each year, compared to 1% statewide and a slight decrease nationwide.
- Homeownership rates among older adults (79%), compared to the non-senior adult population (55%) have not changed appreciatively this decade.

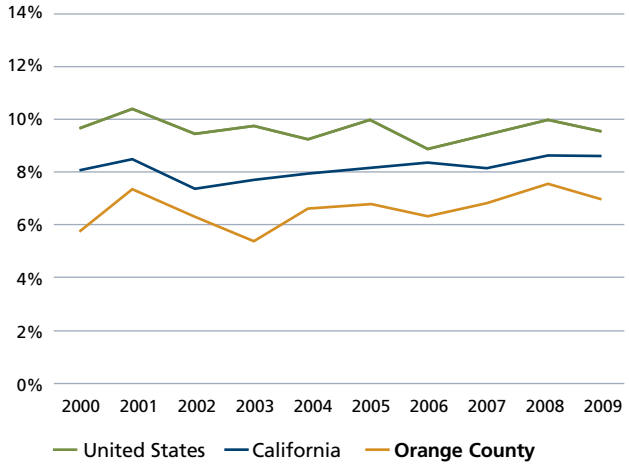
Most older adults are healthy, but demand for services grows:

- According to the 2009 California Health Interview Survey, 70% of older adults rate their health as "excellent," "very good" or "good." The remaining 30% rate their health as "fair" or "poor."
- About one-third (33%) of older adults have a disability, compared to 5% of the non-senior adult population.
- Congregate and in-home meals served to older adults in 2009/10 by the County of Orange Office on Aging increased 51% since 2005/06.
- Demand among older adults for the County of Orange Social Services Agency's (SSA) In-Home Supportive Services program increased 171% over the past 10 years.
- The number of older adults receiving Medi-Cal has grown steadily for seven years at almost 5% per year.
- At the same time, the number of seniors receiving Food Stamps grew steadily, then increased more rapidly to almost double in three years through 2009/10.

Crime and abuse reports decline:

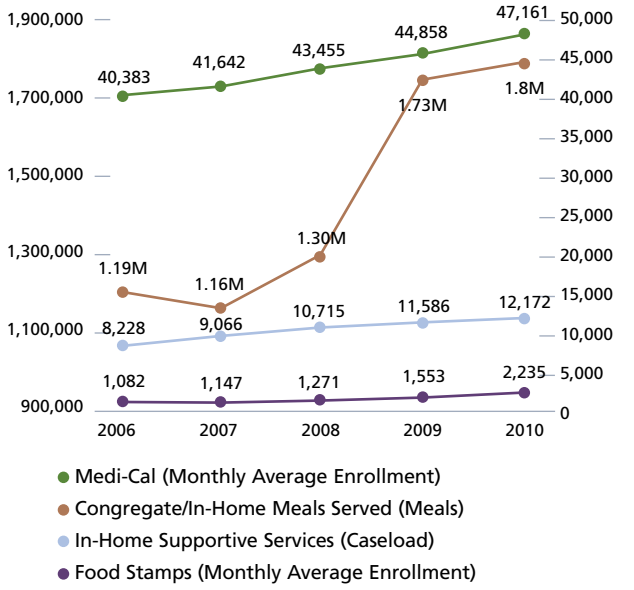
- In 2009, the rate of violent crime against Orange County's older adults remained steady and significantly lower than the statewide average (85 crimes per 100,000 residents 65+ compared to 186 crimes per 100,000 65+ statewide).[3]
- Of the 295 reported crimes, robbery was the most common.
- On average, elder abuse reported to SSA has grown 5% each year since 2000/01, however reports rose 15% in 2009/10.
- Elder abuse includes self-neglect (the most common form of abuse) as well as abuse by others including neglect or financial, physical, or emotional abuse.

Percent Age 65 and Over in Poverty
Orange County, California, and United States, 2000-2009



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

Older Adult Support Services, Medi-Cal and Food Stamps Enrollment and Meals Served
Orange County, 2006-2010



Note: Data for In-Home Supportive Services is the caseload as of June of a given year; Congregate/In-Home Meals served, Medi-Cal enrollment and Food Stamps enrollment are by fiscal year (2010 refers to 2009/10). In-Home Supportive Services include domestic assistance, personal and paramedical care, and protective supervision to prevent self-harm.

Sources: County of Orange Social Services Agency (IHSS, Medi-Cal, Food Stamps); Orange County Community Services/Office on Aging (C/IHMS)

[1] Data is from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey unless otherwise noted.
[2] California Department of Finance
[3] California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Requests Unit; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey and Supplementary Survey (www.census.gov)

More Children Receive Mental Health Care

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 need for services.

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?

In 2009/10, publicly-funded mental health programs served approximately 31% of the estimated need for mental health services:

- As many as 142,617 residents (or 4.5% of the population) are estimated to have a serious mental illness in need of treatment.[1]
- The number of low income residents estimated to need treatment is 64,576.
- Orange County Health Care Agency mental health programs served 44,645 Orange County residents (1.5% of the total population) in 2009/10.
- This reflects a gap of 93,627 residents (among all incomes) or 19,931 (low income) needing care who – as an alternative to County-funded services – may obtain private care or no care at all.
- Slightly more residents statewide (5.0%) are estimated to have serious mental illness than Orange County residents (4.5%), with roughly the same proportionate gap in need compared to services accessed.

Residents of all ages are affected by mental and behavioral health conditions:

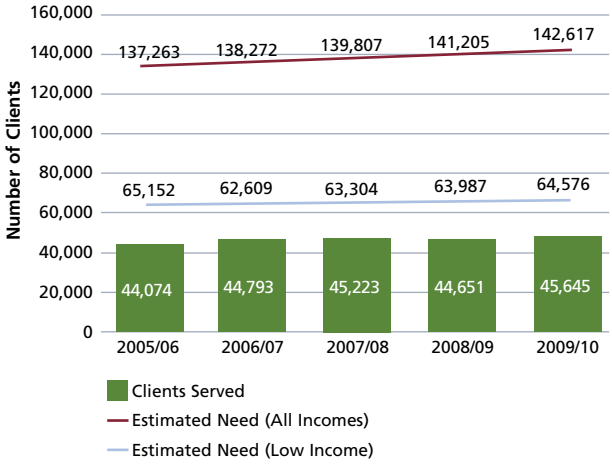
- Since 2007/08, the number of young children treated grew 13% and the number of youth treated grew 5%, while the number of seniors treated fell 40%.
- Children ages 0 to 5 accounted for 4% of the Orange County Health Care Agency's mental health clients in 2009/10.
- This is equivalent to less than 1% of the population ages 0 to 5, which is far less than the estimated proportion of children of this age needing care (7%).
- Youth ages six to 18 accounted for 29% of the clients served, adults ages 19 to 64 accounted for 64%, and seniors age 65 and over accounted for the remaining 3%.

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, compared to 7.7% of adults without SPD. Adults suffering from depression are also more likely than the general population to abuse drugs or alcohol.

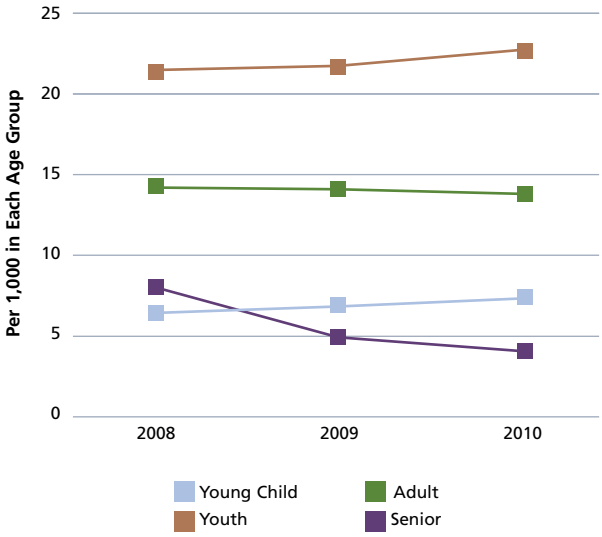
Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2006 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (www.samhsa.gov)

Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by Orange County Health Care Agency Programs Compared to Estimated Need for Mental Health Services
Orange County, 2006-2010



Sources: Orange County Health Care Agency, Behavioral Health Services; California Department of Mental Health, Client and Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Series P5 Estimates of Need for Mental Health Services for Serious Mental Illness, 2007 (www.dmh.ca.gov/Statistics_and_Data_Analysis/Prevalence_Rates.asp)

Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by Orange County Health Care Agency Mental Health Programs per 1,000 Residents, by Age Group
Orange County, 2008-2010



Source: California Department of Mental Health, Client and Services Information System

[1] Need estimates are based on California Department of Mental Health "Series P5 Estimates of Need for Mental Health Services for Serious Mental Illness, 2007," adjusted by annual population change as reported by the California Department of Finance, Tables E-1 and E-2.

Most Substance Abuse Measures Improve

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

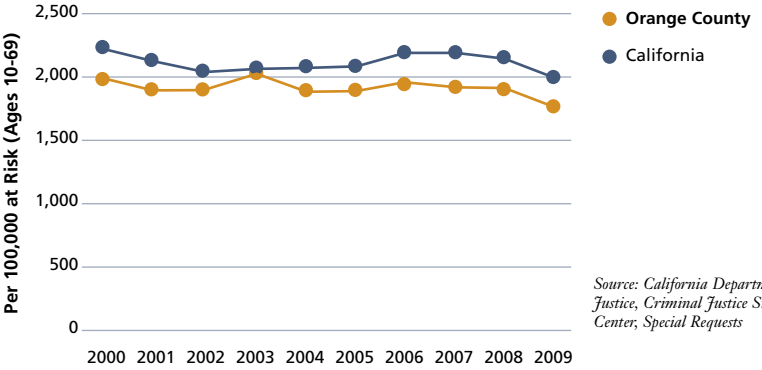
With the exception of AOD-related deaths, all substance abuse indicators showed improvement:

- According to 2007-09 data, compared to the California average, Orange County high school youth engaged with similar frequency in binge drinking, slightly less frequently in current alcohol use, and were significantly less likely to have used alcohol or other drugs in their lifetimes.[1]
- Among Orange County's 11th grade students, 51% reported that alcohol is very easy for them to get and approximately 27% reported driving after drinking or being in a car with someone who had been drinking and driving.[1]
- Drug-related arrests fell 8% between 2000 and 2009, while alcohol-related arrests fell 11%.
- Orange County consistently has fewer AOD-related arrests per capita than the state average.
- Over the past five years, Orange County has maintained a consistently lower rate of alcohol-involved injury and fatal motor vehicle collisions than the state averages and the long-term trend is toward fewer collisions per capita.[2]
- In 2009, alcohol was a factor in 62 fatal motor vehicle collisions and 1,492 injury collisions.
- Although rates of death caused by drugs and chronic liver disease/cirrhosis increased, Orange County's rates are still lower than the statewide average, but well above the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- Since 2008/09, substance-related treatment admissions fell 15%.
- Among people admitted for treatment, the age at first use clusters around age 13 for alcohol and marijuana, while age at first use clusters around age 18 for heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine/crack.

[1] WestEd, California Healthy Kids Survey (http://chks.wested.org/reports)

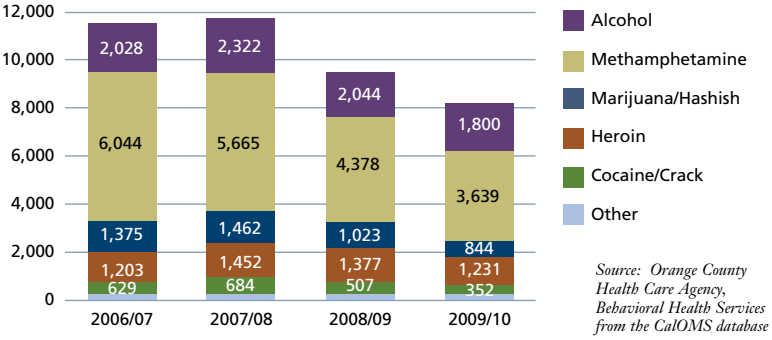
[2] California Highway Patrol (www.chp.ca.gov/switrs) and California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Population Estimates (http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/publications/profiles/pub.php)

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Arrests per 100,000 at Risk
Orange County and California, 2000-2009



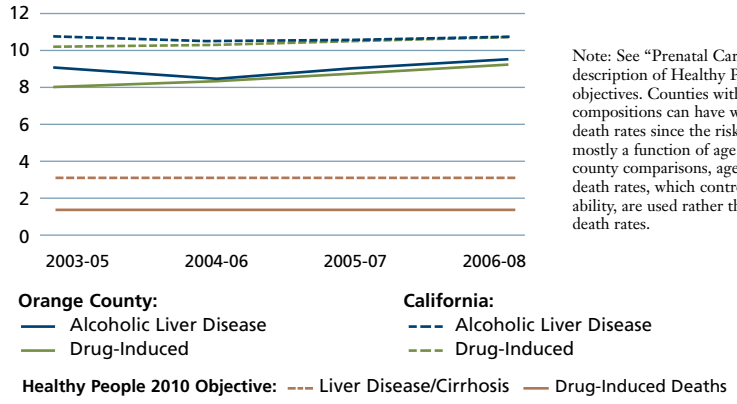
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Requests

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to Publicly-Funded or State-Licensed Recovery and Treatment Services, All Ages
Orange County, 2006/07-2009/10



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

Drug- and Alcohol-Related Age-Adjusted Death Rates
Orange County and California, 2003-2008



Note: See "Prenatal Care" for a description of Healthy People 2010 objectives. 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 Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx)

Death Rates Rise for 11 of 18 Common Causes

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people) and progress toward the Healthy People 2010 objectives for 18 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 aids the development and prioritization of public health initiatives.

How is Orange County Doing?

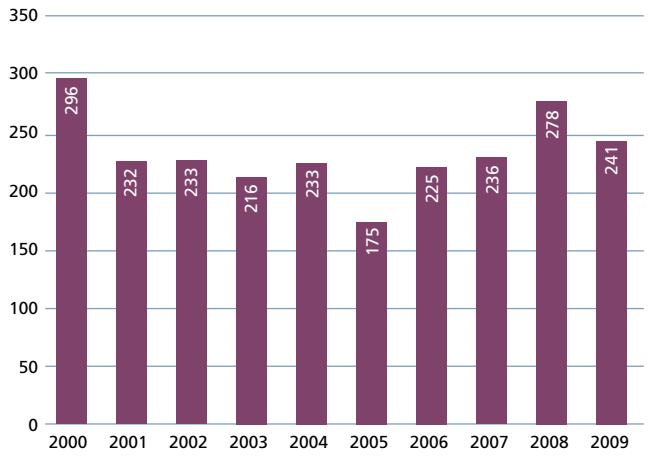
In 2008, death rates rose for 11 of the 18 common causes tracked:

- Despite these increases, the changes were not significant enough to reverse the overall promising five-year trends for most causes of death.
- Deaths due to drugs, homicide, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis increased the most in the past year; deaths due to diabetes, prostate cancer, and heart disease declined the most.
- The county continued to meet national objectives for lung, breast and prostate cancers, as well as the general category of "all cancers," heart disease, stroke, motor vehicle accidents, and homicide.
- Orange County's death rates are lower than the California average for all causes compared except Alzheimer's and influenza or pneumonia.

Although reported AIDS cases fell in 2009, the number of people in Orange County living with HIV or AIDS continues to rise:

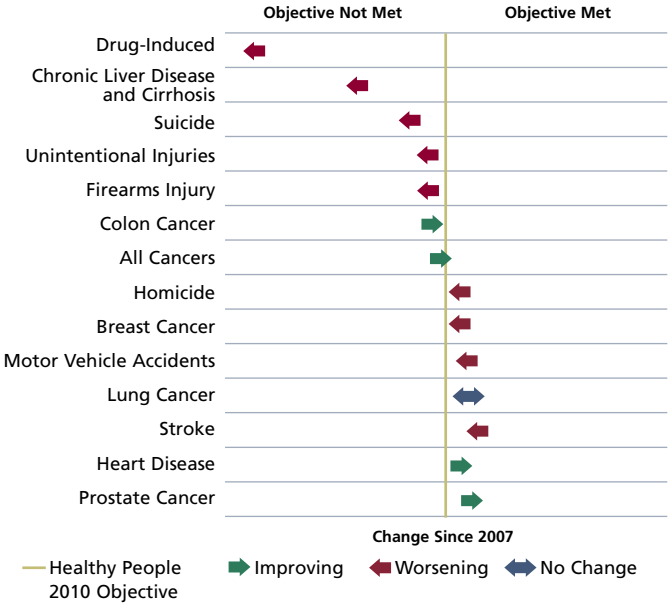
- As of December 2009, approximately 6,676 people were known to be living with HIV, up from 4,138 in 2000.
- Over half of current HIV cases have been diagnosed with AIDS and 241 of those cases were newly diagnosed in 2009.
- Compared to the 1980s, White residents account for a decreasing proportion of the county's HIV cases, while other races/ethnicities account for an increasing proportion.

AIDS Cases by Year of Report
Orange County, 2000-2009



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

Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Progress Towards 2010 Objectives
Orange County, 2008



Note: Deaths due to Diabetes, Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease, Alzheimer's, and Influenza or Pneumonia do not have a Healthy People 2010 objective and are not included in this chart.

Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/obir/Pages/CHSP.aspx)

Orange County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2008

Rank Among California Counties	Cause of Death
7	Firearms Injury
8	Unintentional Injuries
8	Motor Vehicle Accidents
10	Suicide
15	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
18	Lung Cancer
18	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis
18	Drug-Induced
19	All Cancers
19	Breast Cancer
19	Homicide
20	Diabetes
21	Prostate Cancer
23	Colon Cancer
28	Stroke
36	Heart Disease
42	Influenza or Pneumonia
46	Alzheimer's Disease

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 Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/obir/Pages/CHSP.aspx)

[1] See Substance Abuse for an explanation of age-adjusted death rates. See Prenatal Care for an explanation of Healthy People 2010. Data reflect three-year averages; "2008" is an average of 2006, 2007, and 2008 data.

Public Safety

A low incidence of crime continues to be an Orange County hallmark. The adult arrest rate is down, gang-related homicides are down, and hate crime remains low compared to peers. Child abuse reports declined for the third consecutive year. Of concern however, is the increasing proportion of serious crime committed by gang-related individuals.

NATIONAL PEERS

Phoenix, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Child Abuse Reports Continue Decline

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks 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 have failed. 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?

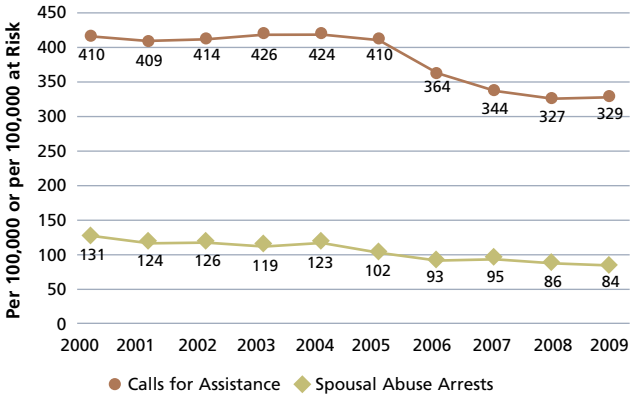
Child abuse and neglect reports declined again:

- In 2009, Orange County had slightly more substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 children (ages 0-17) than the statewide average, yet a 7% decrease over 2008 levels.
- Foster care entries declined 12% from 2008 to 2009.
- Among California peers, Orange County shares the lowest rate of children entering foster care with the San Jose metro area (1.7 per 1,000 children).
- When possible, the Orange County Social Services Agency keeps families intact while providing stabilizing services. This may account for the fact that only 17% of substantiated referrals in Orange County result in foster care placement, compared to between 28% and 42% in peer regions.

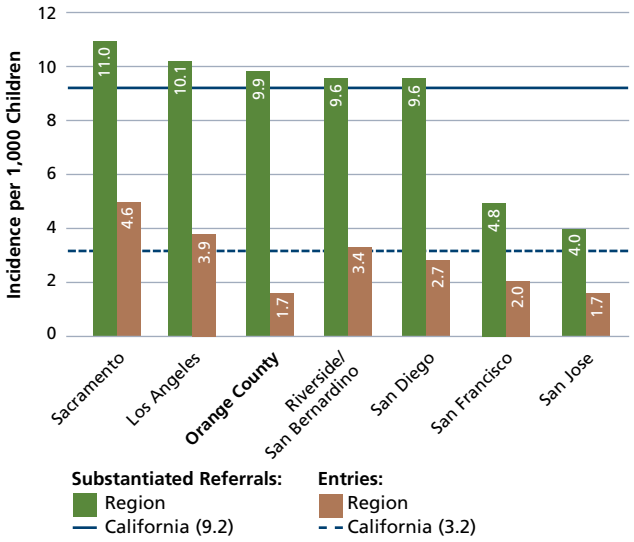
Domestic violence indicators remained steady:

- In 2009, there were 10,377 domestic violence-related calls for assistance, compared to 10,219 in 2008.
- There were 2,101 spousal abuse arrests in 2009, compared to 2,121 in 2008.
- Despite little change last year, the 10-year trends for calls for assistance and arrests are notably downward.
- Orange County continues to have significantly lower levels of calls for assistance and spousal abuse arrests than the statewide averages.

Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance and Spousal Abuse Arrests
Orange County, 2000-2009

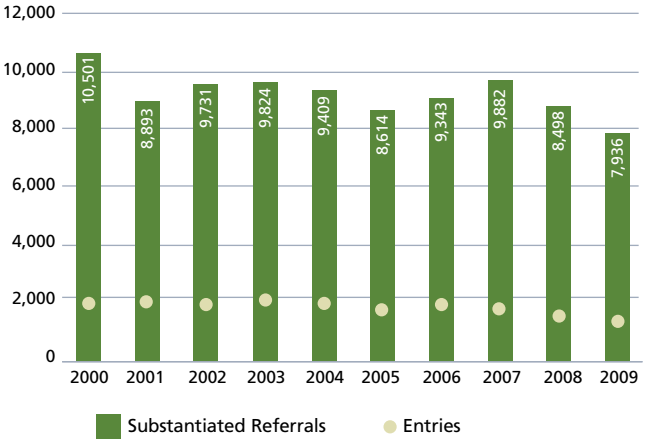


Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
Orange County, 2000-2009



Note: Data has been updated from previous Community Indicators reports.

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

A recent review of child welfare data conducted by the National Coalition for Child Protection Reform found that among 25 large California counties, Orange County has one of the best safety outcomes, as measured by a low reoccurrence of maltreatment and foster care recidivism.

Note: 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.

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

Adult and Juvenile Arrest Rate Gap Hits 10-Year Low

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?

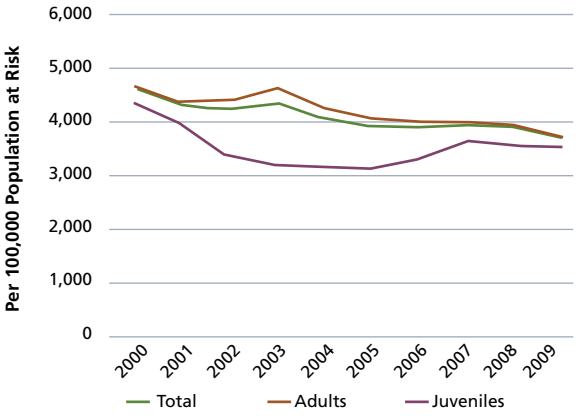
Tracking juvenile arrests helps the community understand the level of major and minor crime in Orange County and the extent to which youth contribute to that crime. While youths make up a small portion of overall arrests, criminal justice experts argue that intervening early with at-risk youth can help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

How is Orange County Doing?

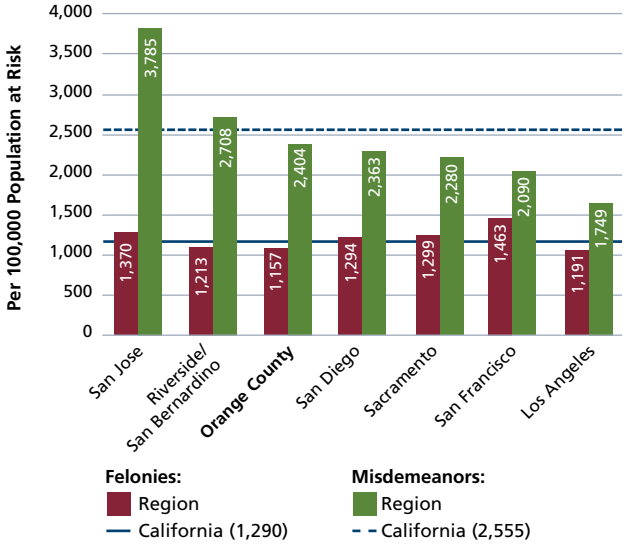
The gap between the adult and juvenile arrest rate is narrowing as the adult rate falls and the juvenile rate remains steady:

- In 2009, there were 3,561 arrests per 100,000 youth compared to 3,701 per 100,000 adults.
- Still, since the juvenile population is much smaller than the adult population, juveniles only account for 14% of all arrests (12,734 juvenile arrests compared to 79,736 adult arrests).
- Out of the 12,734 juvenile arrests, 68% were for misdemeanors.
- Orange County had the lowest juvenile felony arrest rate among peers in 2009, and the third highest juvenile misdemeanor arrest rate.

Adult and Juvenile Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests
Orange County, 2000-2009



Juvenile Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

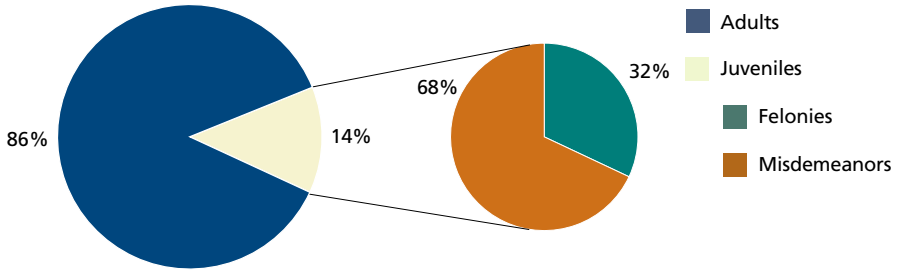
Students are expelled from school for violent or dangerous behavior, or for committing drug or firearm offenses on school grounds. Compared to the state, Orange County has a lower rate of expulsions.

Expulsions per 1,000 Students Enrolled
Orange County and California, 2008-2010

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Orange County	**1.7**	**2.2**	**2.4**
California	2.8	2.7	3.4

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, 2009



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

Crime Rate Falls for Fifth Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

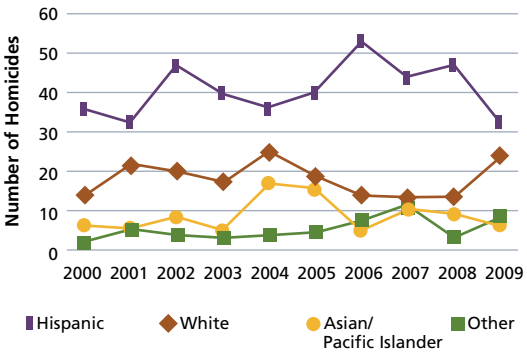
Crime impacts both real and perceived safety in a community. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's crime rate continues to fall:

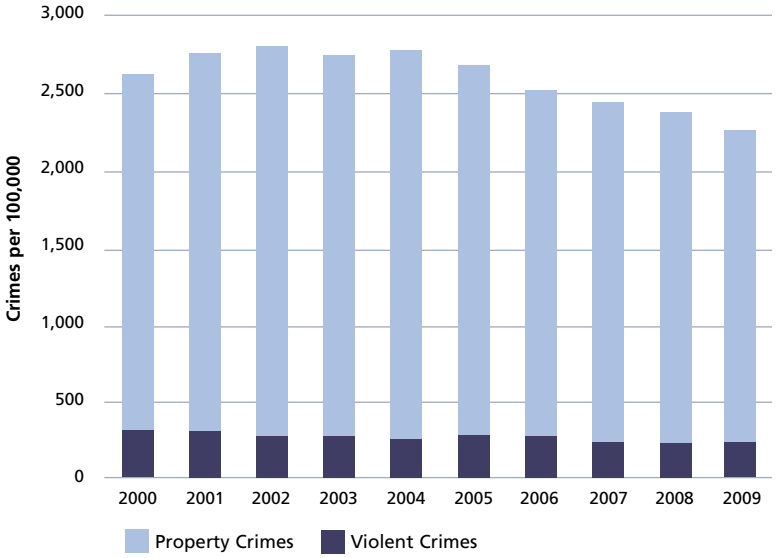
- Between 2008 and 2009, Orange County's crime rate fell 5%.
- Over the past 10 years, reported crime in Orange County dropped 14%, or an average of approximately 2% each year.
- Compared to peers, Orange County has the lowest overall crime rate, as well as the lowest violent and property crime rates.
- Of the 69 homicides in Orange County in 2009, 46% of the victims were Hispanic, compared to 33% White, and 9% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Based on Orange County's overall racial and ethnic composition, Hispanic residents continue to be disproportionately more affected by homicides than White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents.

Victims of Homicides by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2000-2009



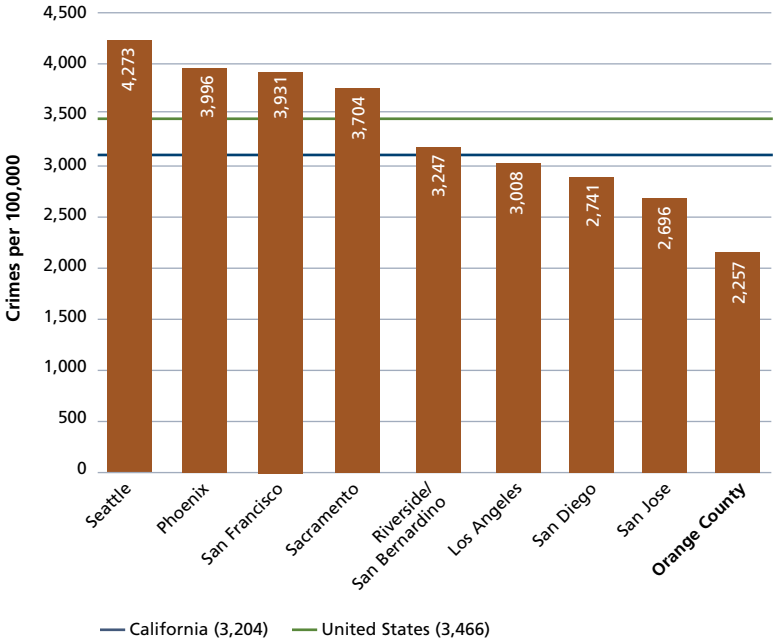
Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Request Unit (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

Crime Rate
Orange County, 2000-2009



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

Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

According to a poll conducted by Gallup-Healthways, nearly three quarters (74%) of Orange County residents feel safe walking alone at night.

Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index (www.well-beingindex.com)

Gang Membership Up; Homicides Reach 10-Year Low

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 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.

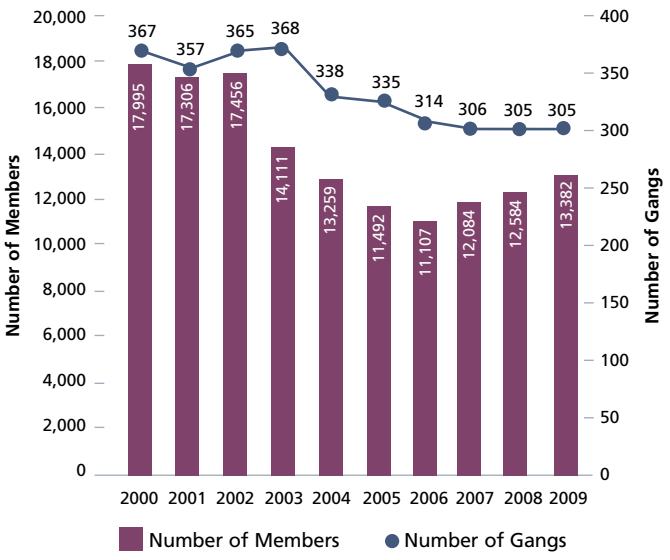
How is Orange County Doing?

Gang-related crime continues to account for a growing proportion of all serious crime:

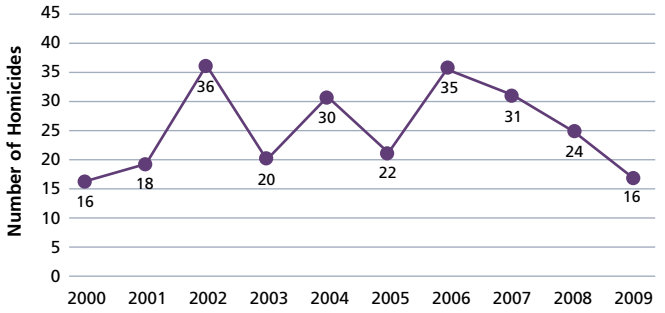
- In 2009, 10.4% of all felony filings in Orange County were gang-related – the highest proportion this decade.[1]
- Anti-gang unit and gang-related misdemeanor and felony filings reached the second highest number this decade at 2,071.
- The number of gang members rose for the third consecutive year, while the number of gangs remained steady.
- Gang-related homicides fell from 24 in 2008 to 16 in 2009, the lowest level since 2000.
- In 2009, gang members were responsible for 46% of countywide felony homicide/manslaughter filings, 44% of felony weapons filings, 30% of all felony robbery charges, and 21% of felony assault charges.
- Gangs were responsible for less than 8% of other crimes such as narcotics possession or sales, sexual assault, or theft.

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.

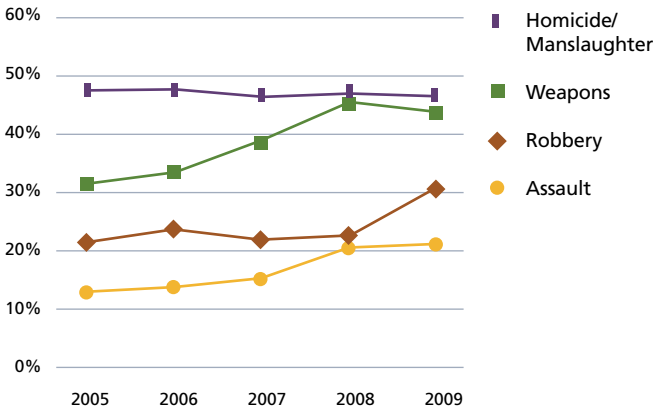
Gangs and Gang Membership
Orange County, 2000-2009



Victims of Gang-Related Homicides
Orange County, 2000-2009



Anti-Gang Unit and Gang-Related Felony Filings as a Percentage of all District Attorney Filings, by Offense
Orange County, 2005-2009



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 Remains Low

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?

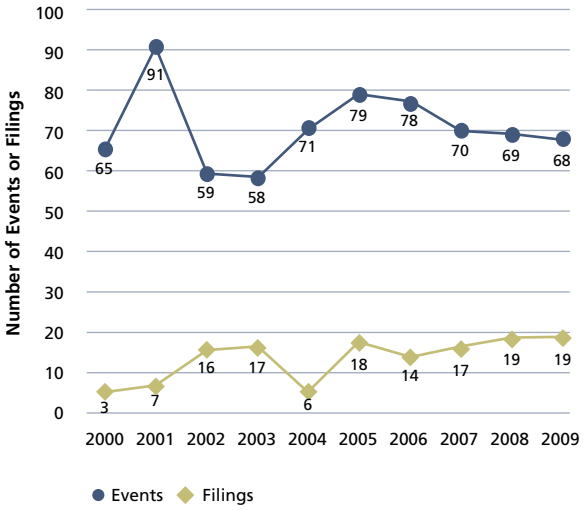
In 2009, there was little change in Orange County's already low level of bias-motivated crimes:

- The number of hate crime events (68) and victims (77) remained below the 10-year averages of 71 and 83, respectively.
- The number of hate crime-related cases filed in criminal court in 2009 was the same number filed in 2008 (19).[1]
- All peer regions compared witnessed fewer hate crimes in 2009.
- Orange County's hate crime event rate of 2.2 per 100,000 is lower than the statewide average and all regions compared, with the exception of Riverside/San Bernardino, which showed substantial improvement in the last year.
- Statewide, the most frequent bias motivation was race, ethnicity or national origin (60%), followed by sexual orientation (21%), and religion (17%).

Reported Hate Crime Events and Victims
Orange County, 2000-2009

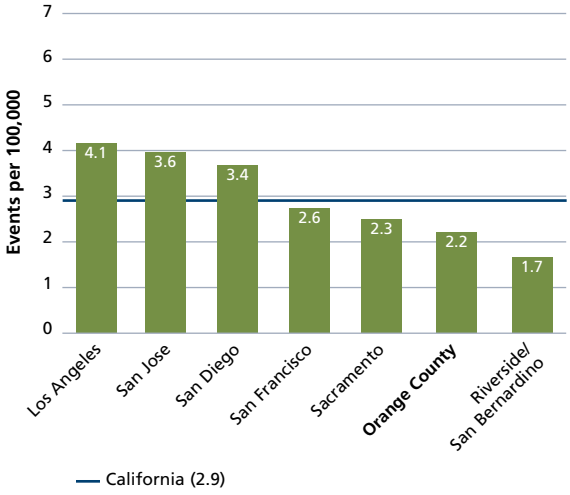
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Hate Crime in California Reports (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

Reported Hate Crime Events and Filings
Orange County, 2000-2009



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

Reported Hate Crime Events
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

Propelled by the growth of clean transportation and solar-related jobs, employment in green industries is growing. Residents are also embracing the shift to alternative fuel vehicles with the second highest proportion of new registrations statewide. In addition, water use and waste disposal are continuing their downward trends. Beach closures and sewage spills are also on the decline.

NATIONAL PEERS

Boston, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Renewable Energy Production on the Rise

Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses the percentage of Orange County's electricity generated from renewable sources using data from the county's three major electricity suppliers.[1] It also measures grid-connected solar installations completed through the California Solar Initiative (CSI).

Why is it Important?

Generating energy from renewable sources reduces a community's impact on the environment. Home and business energy use contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions, as well as resource supply challenges when the sources are nonrenewable. An increasing proportion of carbon-neutral, renewable sources in Orange County's energy portfolio – together with reduced auto emissions – will help the county meet statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals while contributing to improved air quality.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2009, the amount of Orange County's electricity generated from renewable sources increased for all providers:

- Southern California Edison provides most of Orange County's electricity, 17.4% of which was from renewable energy sources, up from 15.8% in 2008.
- San Diego Gas & Electric, which serves many South County residents, increased its renewable energy from 6.1% in 2008 to 10.2% in 2009.
- The City of Anaheim has its own utility, which increased renewable energy from 7.0% in 2008 to 9.4% in 2009.
- In comparison, the 2009 California and national averages for renewable energy sources were 13.9% and 10.6%, respectively.

Although solar installations increased, Orange County still lags behind peers:

- In 2010, homeowners, businesses, governments, and nonprofit organizations installed 283.4 kilowatts of grid-connected solar capacity per 100,000 residents.
- Orange County ranks behind all California peers compared except Los Angeles in solar installations.

What is Renewable Energy?

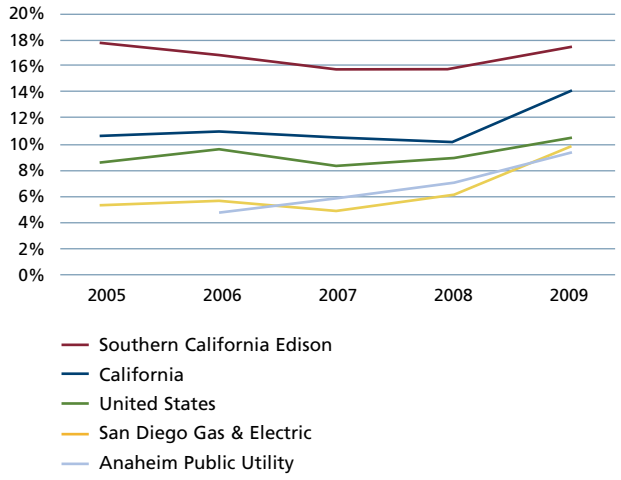
Renewable energy sources are those that can be replenished. The most common renewable energy sources include biomass (such as wood and wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas and biogas, ethanol and biodiesel), water (hydropower), geothermal, wind, and solar.

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (www.eia.doe.gov)

Renewable Electricity Standard

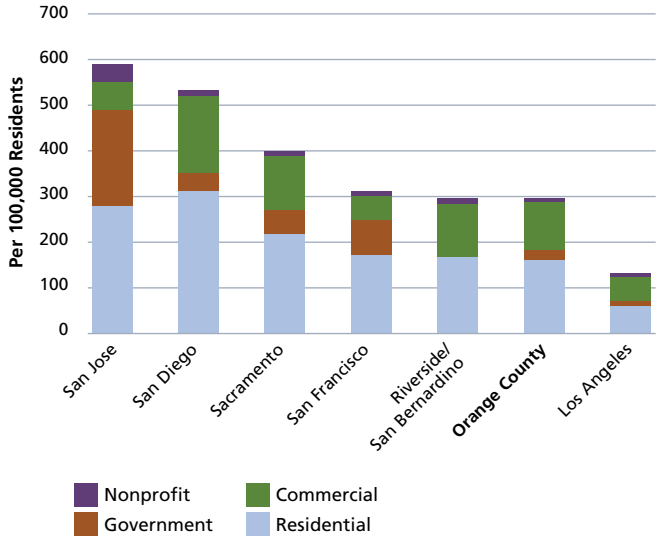
In a measure approved by the California Air Resources Board in September 2010, the state's investor-owned utilities are required to increase procurement from eligible renewable sources to 33% by the end of 2020.

Electricity Generated from Renewable Sources
Orange County Utilities, California, and United States
2005-2009



Sources: Anaheim Public Utilities (www.anaheim.net); California Public Utilities Commission (www.cpuc.ca.gov); San Diego Gas & Electric (www.sdge.com); Southern California Edison (www.sce.com); U.S. Energy Information Administration (www.eia.doe.gov)

Grid-Connected Solar Installations
Kilowatts per 100,000 Residents
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: California Solar Statistics (www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov)

[1] Orange County's electricity is generated by individual utilities and because service territories do not always match jurisdictional boundaries, data are not available for the county as a whole.

Recession Makes Long-Term Analysis Difficult

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures transportation practices of Orange County residents including total vehicle miles traveled on public roads, public transit usage, and Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) purchases.

Why is it Important?

Gasoline-powered motor vehicles are a significant source of air pollution and one of the largest contributors of greenhouse gas emissions. Adopting land use practices that make transit use and alternatives (such as walking and cycling) more feasible can reduce the amount of miles traveled by vehicles. Reducing miles on the road – as well as replacing gasoline-powered vehicles with more efficient AFV options – can improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and limit dependence on fossil fuels.

How is Orange County Doing?

Mirroring trends in rail and bus ridership, the depressed economy is affecting driving habits:

- From a high in 2007, overall Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and VMT per capita fell in 2009, marking the second year of reduced-VMT.
- The long-term trend in total VMT remains upward, while the long-term trend on a per capita basis is downward.

Compared to peers, Orange County performs well with regard to AFV purchases:

- Orange County has a higher concentration of new AFV registrations than the state average.
- This is especially true for natural gas vehicles; Orange County has nearly twice the percentage of natural gas vehicles as the state average.
- Of all newly registered vehicles in California in 2008, Orange County had the highest rate of AFV registrations, with the exception of San Francisco, among peers compared.

Ridership on Orange County's transit system remains average compared to peers (see Transit for details):

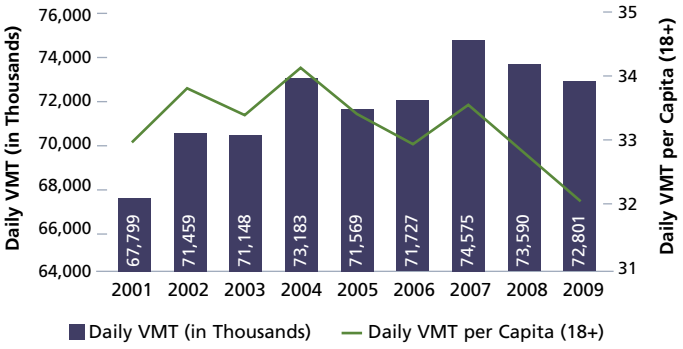
- In 2009, Orange County bus ridership averaged 21 boardings per capita.
- Per capita boardings varied throughout peer regions compared from highs in Minneapolis (55) and Seattle (50), to lows in San Diego (7) and Riverside (3).

What Orange County Residents are Saying

- 87% believe it is important to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.
- 51% would seriously consider buying an electric vehicle that can go at least 100 miles without recharging.
- 59% would seriously consider buying a hybrid vehicle (3% already own a hybrid).
- 54% acknowledge climate change is real and action is required.

Source: Brandman University's 2010 State of Orange County Survey

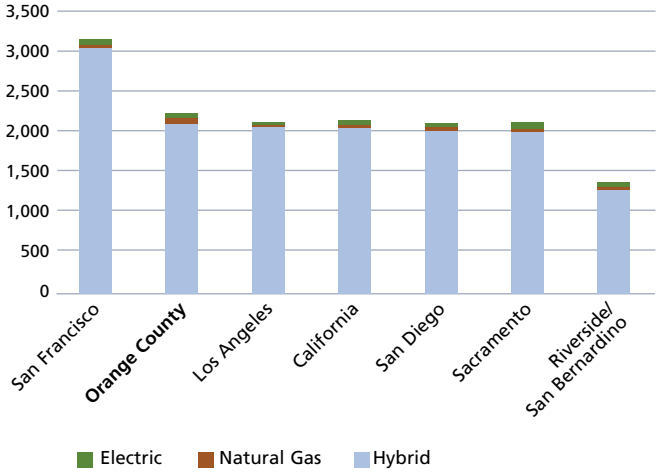
Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled and Daily Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Capita (Age 18 and Older)
Orange County, 2001-2009



Sources: Caltrans, Public Road Data; U.S. Census Bureau, Supplementary Survey 2001 and American Community Survey 2002-2009

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) measures the total number of miles traveled by automobiles on public roads in a given year.

Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Registrations per 100,000 of All Registered Vehicles
Regional Comparison, 2008



Source: Next 10 Green Innovation Index, analysis conducted by Collaborative Economics with data from R.L. Polk & Co. and California Department of Finance

Note: Regions for this analysis vary from the typical presentation in the Community Indicators report. Specifically, Los Angeles includes Los Angeles and Venture counties; San Diego includes San Diego and Imperial counties; Sacramento includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties; and San Francisco includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma counties.

Employment in Green Sectors Outpaces Overall Job Growth

Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses Orange County's growth in green jobs – employment within industries that provide products and services related to alternative energy, resource conservation, and pollution reduction – compared to other California regions and the state.

Why is it Important?

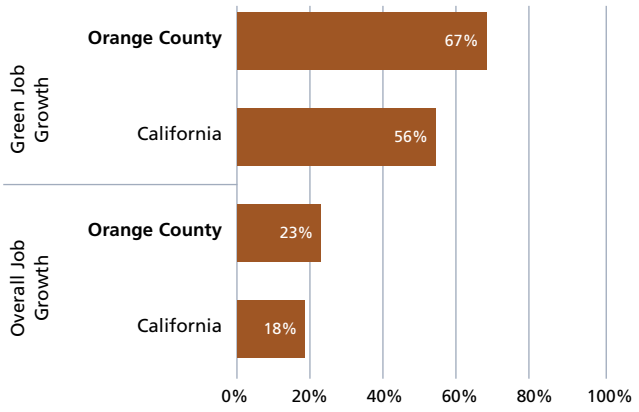
Jobs related to using alternative energy, conserving natural resources, and reducing pollution have increasing economic and environmental value. Growth in green industries supports economic resiliency, environmental health, and national security.

How is Orange County Doing?

Employment in green industries continues to grow:

- Between 2008 and 2009, green industry employment in Orange County grew 2.4%.
- Between 1995 and 2009, green industry employment in Orange County grew 67%, exceeding California's green industry growth rate of 56%.
- Orange County's green job growth between 1995 and 2009 also outpaced overall job growth during this period.
- Orange County has the third fastest green job growth rate among the regions included in the study.[1]
- After Air & Environment, Energy Generation holds the largest share of employment (18%) among green sector jobs and was the sector with the fastest growth between 2008 and 2009 – up 20% due to the rise in solar-related jobs.
- Orange County's employment in Clean Transportation is more than two times the state average. Motor Vehicles & Equipment drives much of this growth, with employment increases of 116% (450 jobs) from 1995 to 2009.

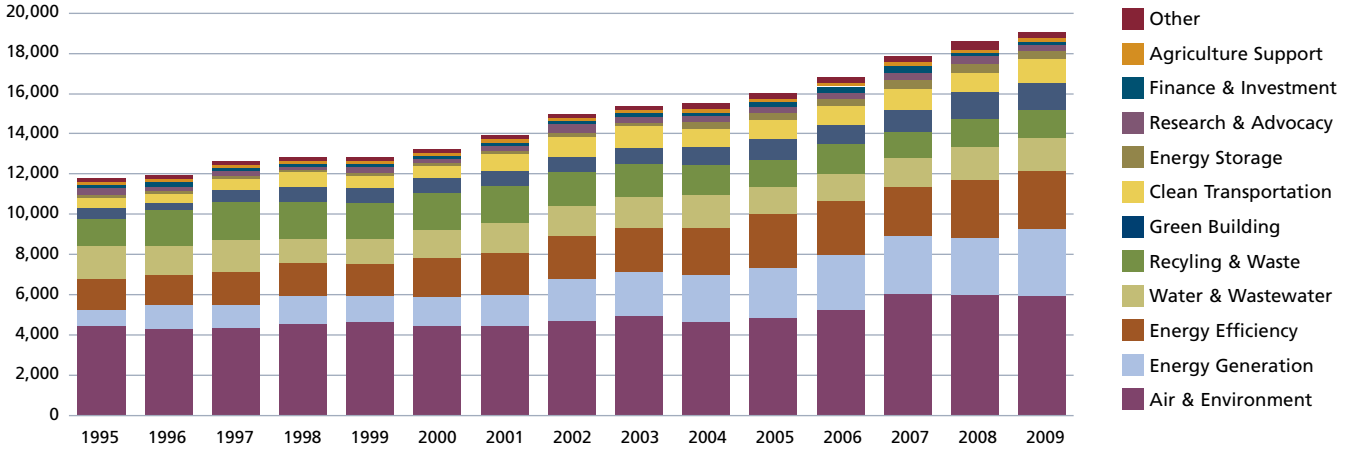
Green Job Growth Compared to Overall Job Growth
Orange County and California, 1995-2009



Source: Green Establishment Database, January 2011. Analyzed by Collaborative Economics and presented in the Next10 report "Many Shades of Green: Regional Distribution and Trends in California's Green Economy, 2011" (www.next10.org/next10/publications/green_jobs/2011.html)

Core Green Economy Segments
Advanced Materials
Air & Environment
Agriculture Support
Business Services
Clean Transportation
Energy Efficiency
Energy Generation
Energy Infrastructure
Energy Storage
Finance & Investment
Green Building
Manufacturing & Industrial Support
Recycling & Waste
Research & Advocacy
Water & Wastewater

Employment by Green Industry
Orange County, 1995-2009



Source: Green Establishment Database, January 2011. Analyzed by Collaborative Economics and presented in the Next10 report "Many Shades of Green: Regional Distribution and Trends in California's Green Economy, 2011" (www.next10.org/next10/publications/green_jobs/2011.html)

[1] For this analysis, the following regions were compared: Bay Area, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Sacramento Valley, Orange County, Central Coast, North Coast, San Joaquin Valley, Inland Empire, San Diego, and Sierra Region.

Fewer Ocean Water Closures and Sewage Spills

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 number of closures dropped substantially and postings reached the lowest levels on record:

- In 2009, there were six Beach Mile Days of closures, compared to 30 in 2008.
- Six pipeline blockages were responsible for the closures.
- The number of Beach Mile Days of postings reported in 2009 dropped 66% to 124, compared to 363 in 2000.

Sewage spills reported by sanitation districts, cities that operate sewage collections systems, and private property owners decreased for the seventh consecutive year:

- There were 208 sewage spills reported in 2009, continuing the downward trend that began in 2003.
- The average annual number of spills in the late-1980s was 68, compared to 137 in the 1990s and 338 in the 2000s.

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.

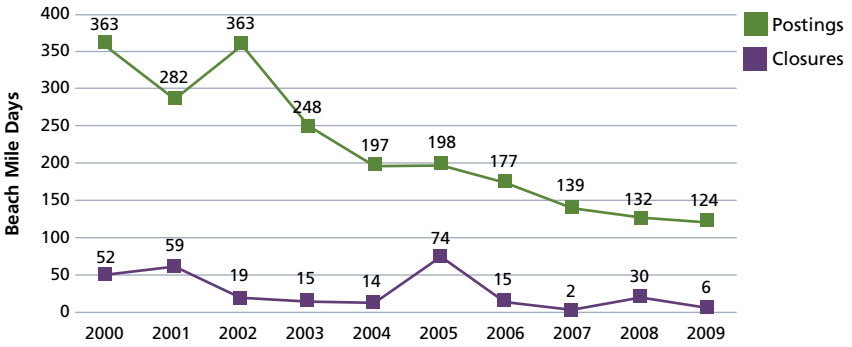
Postings
The Orange County Health Care Agency is required to post warning signs when water quality exceeds state bacteriological standards. This poor water quality is largely attributed to urban runoff.

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.

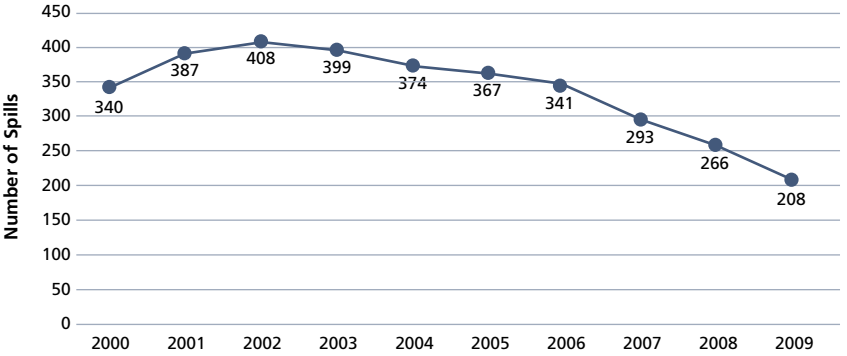
Infrastructure Capability
Intense rain can overwhelm certain portions of a sewer system and lead to sewage spills. An aging sewer system in need of maintenance is also at increased risk of blockages and breaks.

Beach Mile Days of Ocean Water Postings and Closures
Orange County, 2000-2009



Note: Posting data reflects monitoring from April 1 through October 31 and is not comparable to calendar year data previously reported. Orange County suspended ocean and bay water monitoring from November 1 to March 31 due to a reduction in sustainable funding for the program.

Reported Sewage Spills
Orange County, 2000-2009



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

Recession Contributes to Reduced Waste Disposal

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the tons of commercial and residential solid waste deposited in Orange County landfills and provides a regional comparison of jurisdictions meeting state-defined waste diversion targets. It also measures the pounds of household hazardous waste collected (such as oil, paint, batteries, cell phones, computers, and monitors) and the number of annual participants.

Why is it Important?

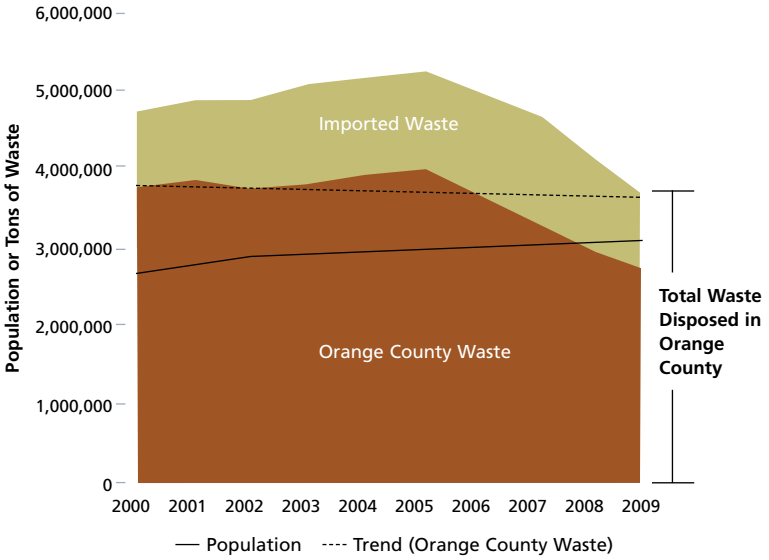
Reducing solid waste production and diverting recyclables and green waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and reduces environmental impact. Collection of household hazardous waste helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper disposal.

How is Orange County Doing?

Waste disposal continues to decrease:

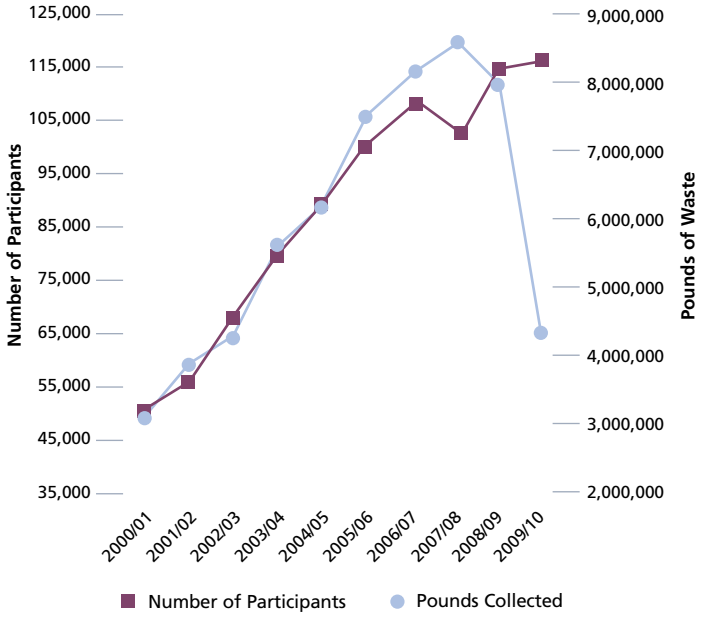
- Waste disposed in Orange County landfills dropped for the fourth consecutive year, reaching the lowest level in more than a decade.
- Recent reductions in waste disposal have shifted the 10-year trend in the amount disposed by Orange County residents to an average of -2% annually. This is in contrast to the county's average annual population growth rate of +1.2% since 2000.
- In 2008, 97% of Orange County jurisdictions met their population-based waste diversion targets, while 94% met their employment-based targets. Both rates exceed the California average.[1]
- In 2009/10, the number of residents bringing household hazardous waste to regional collection centers was slightly higher than the prior year; however, the number of overall pounds disposed declined sharply (-44%).
- Economic factors tend to drive solid and hazardous waste reductions, with waste collection peaking during boom years.

Solid Waste Disposal in Orange County Landfills Compared to Population Growth, 2000-2009



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

Household Hazardous Waste
Orange County, 2001-2010



Source: County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department; California Integrated Waste Management Board (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/)

[1] Annually, the California Integrated Waste Management Board calculates a jurisdiction's per capita (per resident and per employee) disposal rates; targets for each jurisdiction are based on these calculations.

Best Air Quality in Southern California

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's air quality (including specific pollutants) compared to peer regions using the Air Quality Index (AQI).

Why is it Important?

Poor air quality can cause irritation and illness in an otherwise healthy population and increases risks for many health conditions such as lung cancer and cardiovascular disease. It can also aggravate the symptoms of existing heart or lung ailments, including asthma. Research suggests that children with severe asthma start suffering symptoms when air quality is in the "moderate" range. 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?

In 2009, Orange County's air quality remained in the mid-range compared to peers:

- 65% of days were in the "good" range, which is on average with rates for the past five years.
- 32% of days were in the "moderate" range, while 3% were considered "unhealthy for sensitive groups."
- No days were in the "unhealthy" range.
- Ozone exceeded the federal standard on 10 days, followed by PM 2.5, which exceeded the standard on four days. No other pollutants exceeded standards in 2009.
- Among peers compared, Orange County ranked sixth on the AQI, with San Francisco experiencing the best air quality and Phoenix experiencing the worst.

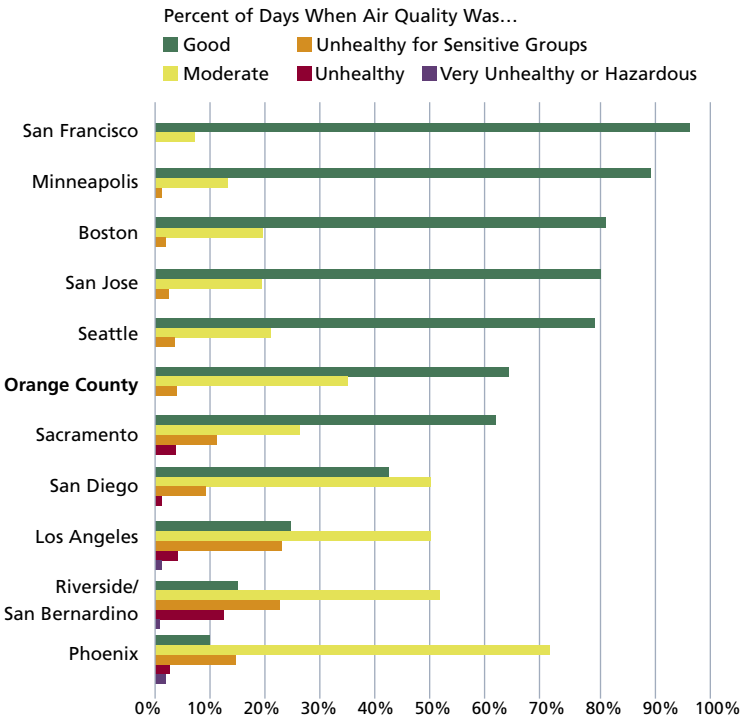
Air Quality Index

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

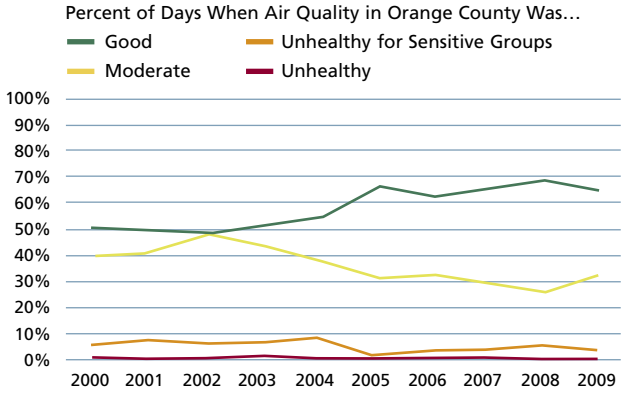
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (http://airnow.gov/)

Air Quality Index
Regional Comparison, 2009



Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Explorer (www.epa.gov/airexplorer/index_recent.htm)

Air Quality Index
Orange County, 2000-2009



Sources: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data (www.epa.gov/air/data/index.html) and Air Explorer (www.epa.gov/airexplorer/index_recent.htm)

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

Water Usage Down for Third Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's annual urban (residential and commercial) water usage. It also shows projected water use and supply through 2030.

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 drive water demand, reliance on imported water will continue. The county's long-term sustainability will also rely on increased conservation and investment in additional water supplies, such as groundwater basin replenishment and desalination.

How is Orange County Doing?

Urban water usage dropped in 2009/10:

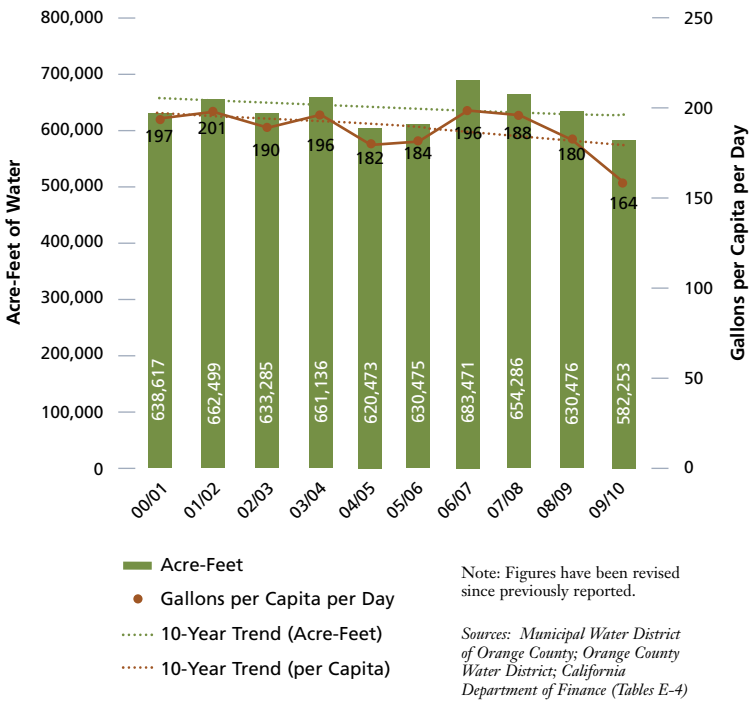
- Between 2008/09 and 2009/10, per capita usage experienced a 9% decline, while total acre-feet usage decreased 8%.
- Although usage fluctuates from year-to-year, long-term trends show per capita usage rates continuing downward by approximately 2% annually, and overall acre-feet usage declining by approximately 1% annually – even while population grows by roughly 1% each year.
- To meet future water demand, continued conservation efforts are increasingly important.[1] SB 7 passed by the state legislature requires an approximate 20% reduction in per capita demand by the year 2020.
- Ocean water desalination remains one of the most costly sources of water, though it will become more financially viable as imported water rates increase.
- Over the past five years, imported water costs have increased approximately 65%.

Drought Status

As of early 2011, California's precipitation and reservoir storage were above average. An unusually cool summer in 2010 lowered demand and enabled some refill of storage that was severely depleted as a result of dry years from 2007 to 2009. However, if the drought continues in the Colorado River Basin, water flows to Southern California could be restricted. Flows from the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta are already reduced due to endangered species protection. Due to these challenges, and the fact that some local storage has yet to recover, local water officials are warning consumers that municipal water use restrictions are likely to remain in effect.

Source: Municipal Water District of Orange County

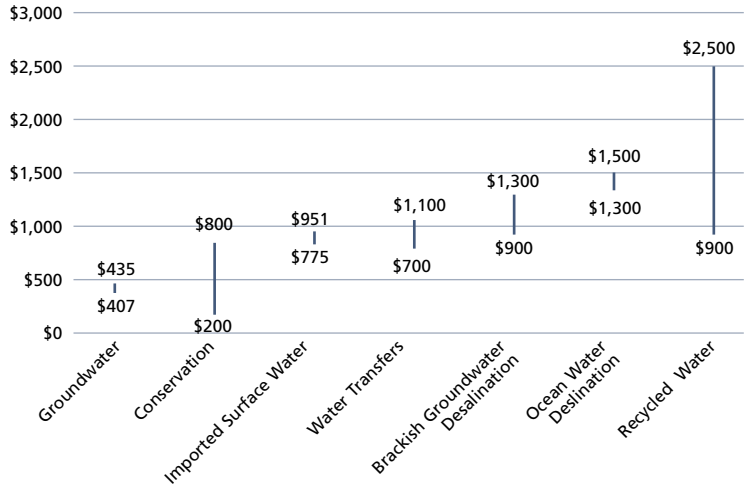
Urban Water Usage
Orange County, 2001-2010



Note: Figures have been revised since previously reported.

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

Cost of Water per Acre-Foot to Wholesaler by Source, 2010



Sources: Municipal Water District of Orange County; Orange County Water District

Drought Conditions are Normal
California, February 2011

Source: California Department of Water Resources (www.water.ca.gov/drought/conditions/)

[1] Presentation of water source projection data and water cost data alternate annually. Refer to the 2010 Orange County Community Indicators report (page 68) to view water use and supply projections through 2030.

Civic Engagement

Despite more charitable organizations, there is also less revenue. Half of nonprofit service organizations experienced budget decreases, reducing the availability of services to those in need. Registered voter participation in the 2010 mid-term election was low compared to peers. However, participation in the census was notable with 75% of Orange County residents mailing back surveys.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura

Voting by Mail Increases

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures voter registration and voter turnout. Voter turnout is measured among registered voters and the voting eligible population. Also shown are percentages of Orange County's electorate who are voting by mail.

Why is it Important?

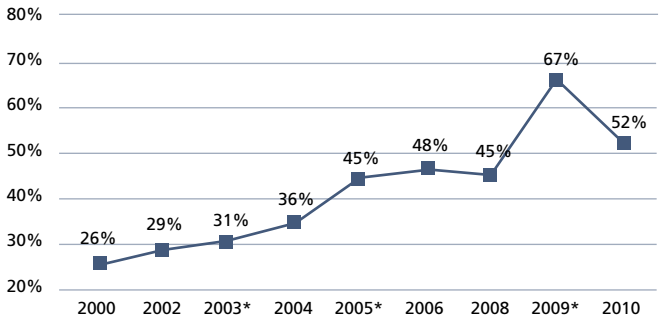
Voter participation measures civic interest and the public's optimism regarding their impact on the decision-making process. A high level of citizen involvement increases personal investment in community issues and government accountability. An increase in the number of constituents voting by mail may reduce the cost of holding elections.

How is Orange County Doing?

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

- As of October 2010, 86% of Orange County residents who are eligible to vote were registered.
- This rate is greater than state and national averages, and 10% greater than all peers compared including Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco, San Diego, San Jose, and Riverside/San Bernardino.
- Among registered Orange County voters, 55% chose to vote in the November 2010 mid-term election, which is lower than the statewide average and all peer counties compared except Los Angeles.
- Among Orange County residents eligible to vote, 48% voted in the 2010 mid-term election.
- This participation rate for the voting eligible population is higher than the statewide average and several peer counties compared.
- In 2010, 52% of Orange County voters chose to vote by mail, compared with 49% of voters statewide.
- Since 2000, the percentage of voters who vote by mail has steadily increased.

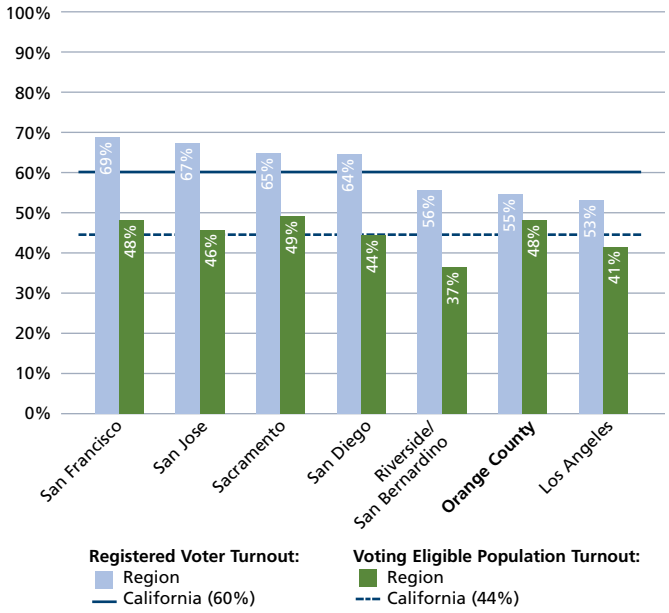
Percentage Voting by Mail in General, Mid-Term and Special Elections
Orange County, 2000-2010



*Special Elections

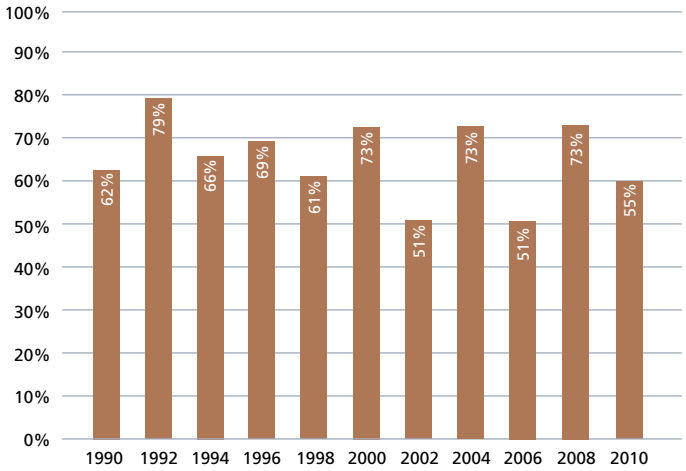
Source: Orange County Registrar of Voters

Mid-Term Election Turnout Among Registered Voters and Voting Eligible Population
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: California Secretary of State, 2010 Returns (http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_u.htm)

General and Mid-Term Election Turnout Among Registered Voters
Orange County, 1990-2010



Source: California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov)

Registered Voter Turnout
The number of votes cast in any given election divided by the number of residents who are registered to vote.

Voting Eligible Population Turnout
The number of votes cast in any given election divided by the number of all eligible residents (U.S. Citizens 18 years of age or older who are not convicted felons in prison or on parole).

Census Mail-Back Rate Mirrors National Average

Description of Indicator

This indicator compares Orange County's participation in the April 2010 U.S. Census with peer regions. Participation is measured by the proportion of surveys returned by mail.

Why is it Important?

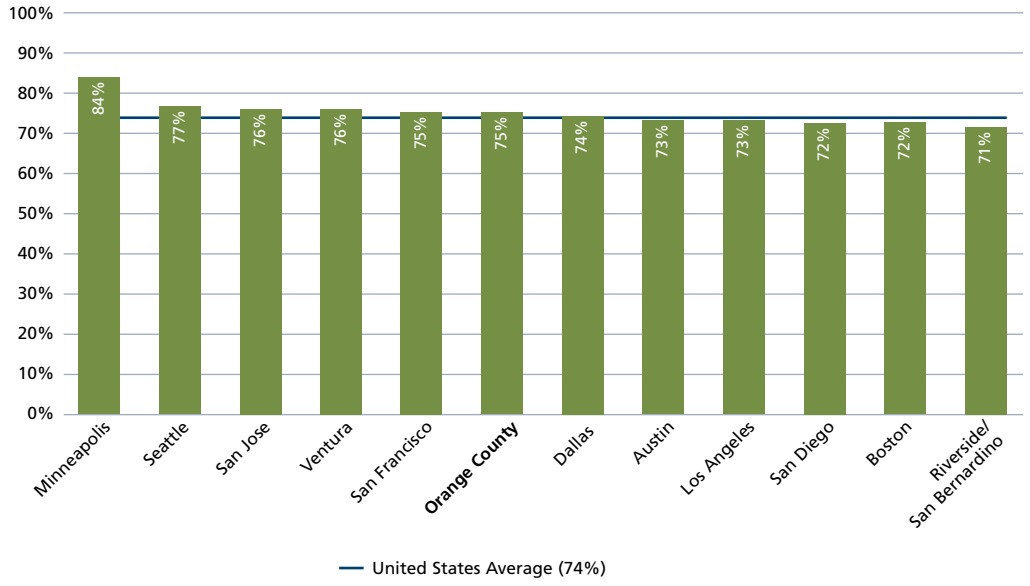
The U.S. Census is a survey conducted every 10 years to count each resident in the United States. Information collected through the census includes economic, social, and housing data and determines the number of seats each state has in the U.S. House of Representatives. It is also used to distribute billions in federal funds to help local communities. Many jurisdictions actively encourage residents to participate in the census to obtain a better picture of their community and access more government funds.

How is Orange County Doing?

At 75%, a slightly greater proportion of Orange County residents mailed back census forms than the national average:

- Orange County's mail-back rate was second among Southern California counties, behind Ventura (76%).
- Orange County's mail-back rate exceeded Dallas, Austin, Los Angeles, San Diego, Boston, and Riverside/San Bernardino.
- Minneapolis (84%) had the highest mail-back rate among peers compared.

U.S. Census Participation Rate
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (http://2010.census.gov)

Number of Charities Grows; Revenue Lags

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of nonprofit organizations as well as per capita revenue and assets. It also includes survey responses regarding the impact of the recession on nonprofit budgets and operations.

Why is it Important?

A well-funded and supported nonprofit sector is an integral part of a healthy and stable community. Nonprofit service organizations help bridge the gap between government programs and local needs, and are a valuable contributor to the economy.

How is Orange County Doing?

The number of nonprofit organizations in Orange County continues to rise:

- In 2010, there were 12,198 registered nonprofit organizations in Orange County.
- Since 2001, the number of nonprofits increased a total of 49%, a rate second only to Dallas (54%) among peers compared.
- Human Service organizations comprise the highest percentage of nonprofits (24%), followed by Religious (21%), and Public/Societal Benefit (20%).

In 2010, Orange County had fewer nonprofit organizations per capita than most comparison regions:

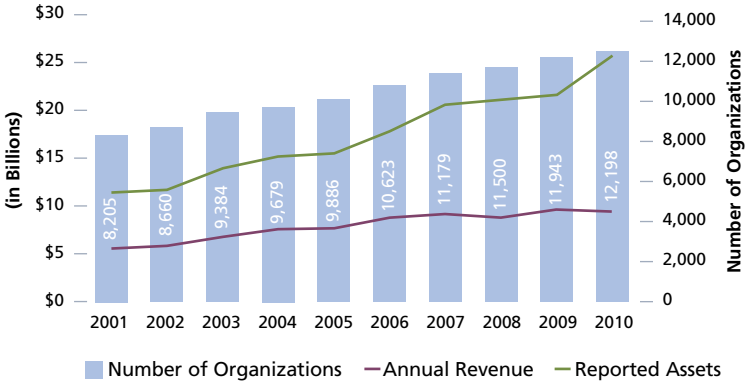
- With 4.1 nonprofit organizations per 1,000 residents, Orange County's rate is lower than all regions compared except Riverside/San Bernardino and Dallas.
- Orange County also lagged behind all peers compared except Riverside/San Bernardino in per capita revenues ($3,250) and assets ($8,297).
- Since 2001, annual revenues have increased by approximately 7% per year, while assets have increased by approximately 11% per year.

Regarding 2009 operations, approximately half of Orange County nonprofits reported budget reductions:[1]

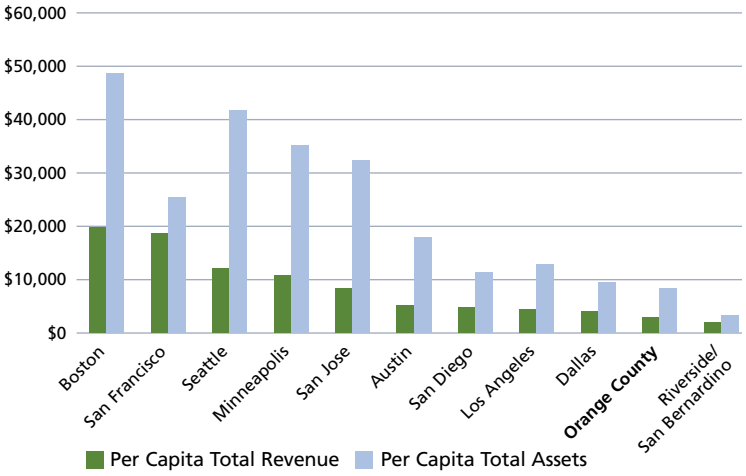
- Budget decreases between 1 and 19% were reported by 35% of nonprofits, while 16% reported budget declines of 20% or more.
- Operating budgets for nearly one quarter of nonprofits (23%) experienced no change, while another quarter (26%) showed budget increases.
- However, 67% of nonprofits anticipated their budgets would stay the same or increase in the coming year.
- Primary reasons for changes in nonprofit revenue included fewer donations (47%), less revenue from fundraisers (37%), and loss of one or more government grants or contracts (37%).

[1] Orange County Funders Roundtable, *The Economy and Orange County Nonprofit Organizations*, January 2010

Number of Nonprofit Organizations and Reported Annual Revenue and Assets
Orange County, 2001-2010

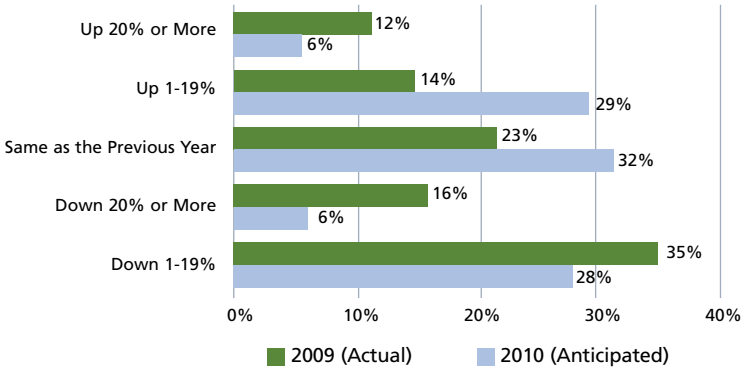


Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets
Regional Comparison, 2010



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

Grant-Driven Nonprofit Budgets
Orange County, 2009 and 2010



Source: Orange County Funders Roundtable (http://ocfunders.org)

Note: Survey recipients included Orange County 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations as compiled from the grantee lists of the Orange County Funders Roundtable, and represent a majority of grant-driven service delivery organizations throughout Orange County.

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

16th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County
Anaheim Public Utilities
Brandman University
California Association of Realtors
California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office
California Department of Education
California Department of Finance
California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
California Department of Mental Health
California Department of Public Health
California Department of Water Resources
California Division of Tourism
California Employment Development Department
California Highway Patrol
California Integrated Waste Management Department
California Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board
California Public Utilities Commission
California Secretary of State
California Solar Statistics
California State University, Fullerton
Caltrans
Capistrano-Laguna Beach Regional Occupational Program
Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton
Central County Regional Occupational Program
Chapman University
Children's Home Society of Orange County
Coastline Regional Occupational Program
Collaborative Economics
Council for Community and Economic Research
County of Orange Community Services/Office on Aging
County of Orange Community Services/Orange County Housing Authority
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/Family Health Division
County of Orange Health Care Agency/HIV/AIDS Surveillance & Monitoring Program
County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department
County of Orange Office of the District Attorney
County of Orange Public Works
County of Orange Registrar of Voters
County of Orange Social Services Agency
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Transit Administration
Forbes magazine
Gallup-Healthways
Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index
Green Establishment Database
Hanley Wood Market Intelligence
Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies at California State University, Fullerton
Milken Institute
Municipal Water District of Orange County
National Center for Charitable Statistics
National Low Income Housing Coalition
Next 10
North Orange County Regional Occupational Program
Orange County Department of Education
Orange County Funders Roundtable
Orange County Transportation Authority
Orange County Water District
PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Reuters/NVCA Moneytree
PublicCEO
R.L. Polk & Co.
San Diego Gas & Electric
Scarborough Research
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Southern California Edison
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
United States Census Bureau
United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
United States Conference of Mayors
United States Department of Health and Human Services
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
United States Energy Information Administration
United States Environmental Protection Agency
United States Patent Office
University of California, Berkeley/Center for Social Services Research
University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles/Center for Health Policy Research
Wall Street Journal
WestEd

Orange County Community Indicators 2011 Project Team:

Michael Ruane (Project Director), Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Carolyn McInerney (Project Manager), County of Orange County Executive Office
Lisa Burke, Burke Consulting
Tillie Martinez, Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Tracy McNiven, McNiven Consulting
Roger Morton, Tech Coast Consulting Group
Kari Parsons, Parsons Consulting, Inc.
Ray Schmidler, Raymond Ari Design
Wallace Walrod, Tech Coast Consulting Group

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Orange County
Community Indicators Project

17320 Redhill Avenue, Suite 200
Irvine, California 92614

(714) 834-7257
www.oc.ca.gov/ceocommunity.asp