Orange County

2001 community indicators

2001

Now more than ever before we have access to a seemingly endless flood of information. The purpose of the 2001 Orange County Community Indicators Report is to gather relevant information and present it in a useful and thought-provoking format. The report is intended to raise awareness and spark discussion among governmental, business, and community organizations.

Orange County begins the 21st century in good shape. How can we continue to build upon this success? What are the factors underlying and influencing Orange County's high quality of life? What efforts need to be recognized and supported? What are the "red flags" that need to be addressed to avoid stagnation, or even a decline, in the health of our community?

The second annual Community Indicators Report again measures the overall wellbeing of the Orange County community. It uses a range of indicators to track broad, countywide economic, social and environmental trends.

The indicators are grouped into seven sections: Economic and Business Climate; Technology and Innovation; Education; Health and Human Services; Public Safety; Environment; and Civic Engagement. Within these categories, there are several new indicators, including:

- Tourism
- Transit
- World Trade
- Career Preparation
- Physical Fitness of Children
- Mental Health/Illicit Drug Use
- Hate Crimes
- Civic Participation

In addition, the 2001 Community Indicators Report introduces a new Special Features section, which highlights notable issues. The featured issues will change each year. This year, the highlighted topics are: Orange County's image, the wellbeing of senior citizens, and the rate of resident participation in the 2000 Census.

The 2001 report would not be possible without the support of many Orange County organizations and their data-gathering efforts. In addition, many thanks go to all who provided feedback on last year's report so we could continue to improve the document. We welcome your continued input and support.

Michael M. Ruane
Project Director

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New Indicator

Introduction

What Is a Good Indicator?

Good indicators are objective measurements that reflect how a community is doing. They reveal whether key community attributes are going up or down; forward or backward; getting better, worse, or staying the same. Effective indicators meet the following criteria:

- Reflect the fundamental factors which determine long-term regional health
- Can be easily understood and accepted by the community
- Are statistically measurable on a frequent basis
- Measure outcomes, rather than inputs.

Why Are Community Indicators Important?

The value of community indicators is to provide balanced measurements of the factors which contribute to sustaining community vitality and a healthy economy, including economic, social, quality of life, and environmental measurements. They also provide a picture of the County's overall social and economic health over time. The narrative for each community indicator defines why the indicator is important to the community and measures community progress.

Selection Criteria

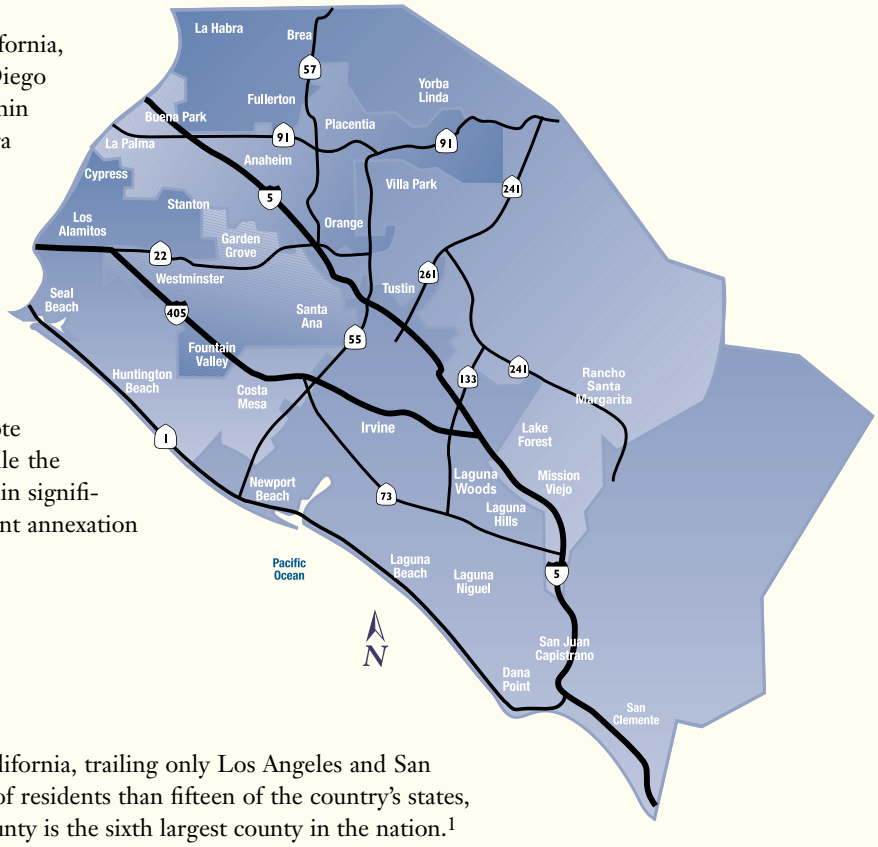
The indicators selected for inclusion in the Orange County Community Indicators Report represent broad interests and trends in Orange County and are comparable to indicator efforts in similar communities throughout the nation. The indicators that were selected also meet the following specific criteria:

- Illustrate Countywide interests and impacts as defined by impacting a significant percentage of the population;
- Include the categories of economic development, technology, education, health and human services, public safety, environment, and civic engagement; and
- Reflect data that is both reliable and available over the long-term.

County Profile

Orange County is located in the heart of Southern California, with Los Angeles County to the north and San Diego County to the south. There are currently 33 cities within the county, which extends north to the cities of La Habra and Brea, east to the city of Rancho Santa Margarita, west to the cities of Los Alamitos and Seal Beach, and south to the city of San Clemente.

Several cities in Orange County have been incorporated within the last decade. The most recent cities to incorporate were the cities of Laguna Woods (1999) and Rancho Santa Margarita (2000). Residents of the Aliso Viejo community will vote on cityhood for their community in March 2001. While the unincorporated land area and related populations remain significant, they are declining in size and number due to recent annexation and incorporation activities.



POPULATION

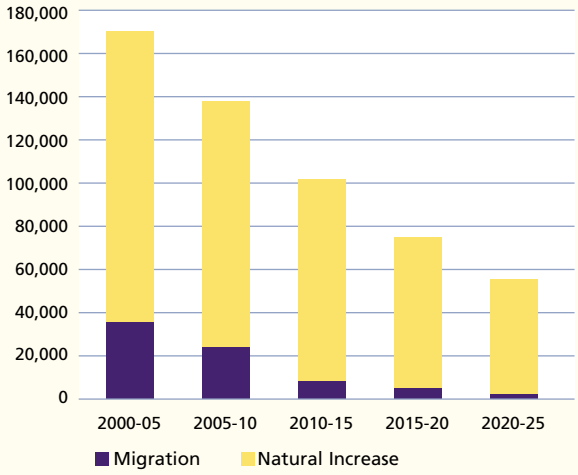
Growth

Orange County remains the third largest county in California, trailing only Los Angeles and San Diego. In fact, Orange County has a greater number of residents than fifteen of the country's states, including Nevada, Utah and New Mexico. Orange County is the sixth largest county in the nation.[1]

Over the past 30 years, Orange County's population has been increasing at a steady, but relatively slow rate compared with its growth in the previous 30 years. In 1950, Orange County's population numbered 216,224. By 1970, that number had increased to over 1.4 million people, growing an average of 22% per year during the 50's and 10% per year in the 60's. During the 70's, the county's population growth slowed to an annual average of 3.5%, and during the 80's it slowed even further to 2.5%.[2]

As of January 1, 2000, Orange County's total population was estimated to be 2,828,400, which equates to an average annual increase in the last decade of about 2% per year.[3] While the current percentage of annual growth appears small, it amounts to the addition of over 40,000 new residents a year. This steady population growth is expected to continue, with population projections of over three million by 2005 and over 3.3 million by 2020.

***Components of Population Growth** - 2000-2025*



Migration Versus Natural Increase

In the 1950's and 60's, there was enormous migration into Orange County from surrounding counties and other locations. The majority of our population growth came not from natural increases, but from people moving to Orange County from elsewhere. That trend is long over. Today, the vast majority of Orange County's population growth is generated internally through natural increase (births minus deaths). This trend is projected to continue, with natural increase eclipsing migration as the reason for our population growth (see chart at left).

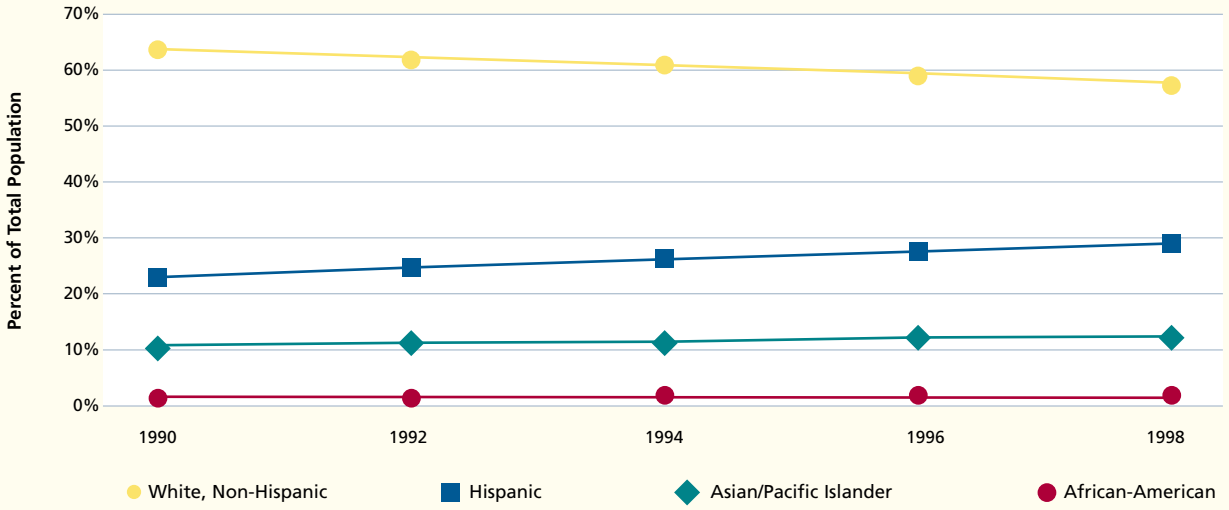
Density

Orange County is one of the most densely populated areas in the United States. At the end of 1999, Orange County's population density was estimated at 3,543 persons per square mile. It is denser than Los Angeles County, more than 2.5 times denser than Contra Costa and Santa Clara Counties and five times denser than San Diego County, which has roughly the same population.[4] Within the county, densities vary by location, from a low of 874 persons per square mile in unincorporated areas to 2,942 in San Clemente to 6,252 in Anaheim, to 13,462 in Santa Ana.

Ethnicity and Age

Orange County is becoming more ethnically diverse. In 1998, Whites comprised 57% of the total population, Hispanics were 28%, Asians & Pacific Islanders comprised 12%, African-Americans constituted two percent, and all other races totaled less than one percent.[5] The following chart shows this trend toward greater ethnic diversity.

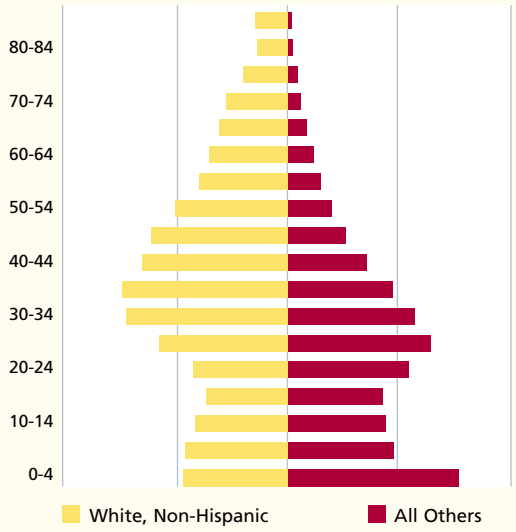
Orange County Population, by Ethnicity, *1990 - 1998*



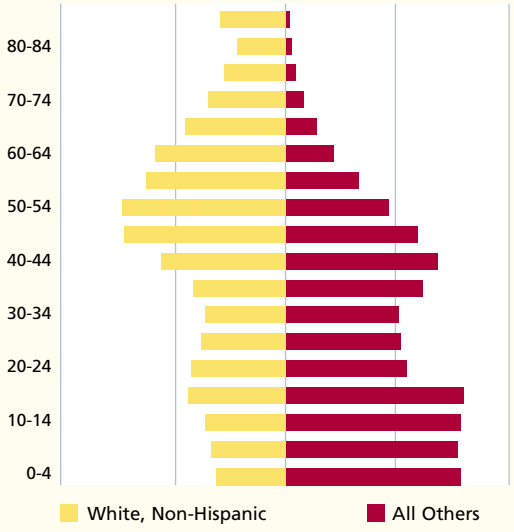
Source: California Department of Finance

Orange County's total population distribution approximates a bell curve across the traditional age brackets, with the greatest numbers of the population in the 35 to 54 year age-range. However, projected growth among the various age groups differs by ethnicity. As evidenced by the following charts, Orange County's White population is aging while all other races and ethnicities show a significant growth in the child and young adult populations.

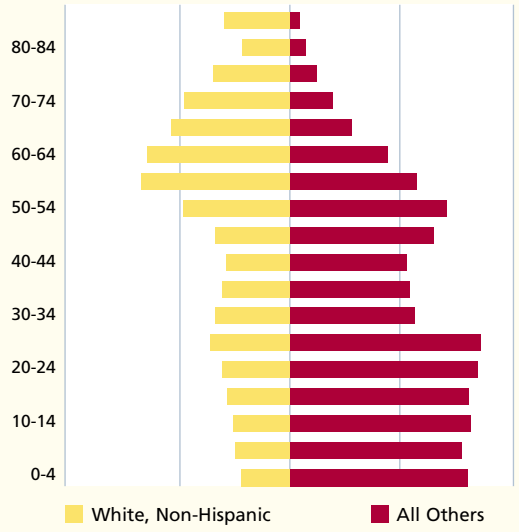
Orange County Population 1995 - *By Age and Race*



Orange County Population 2010 - *By Age and Race*



Orange County Population 2020 - *By Age and Race*



Source: Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton

EMPLOYMENT

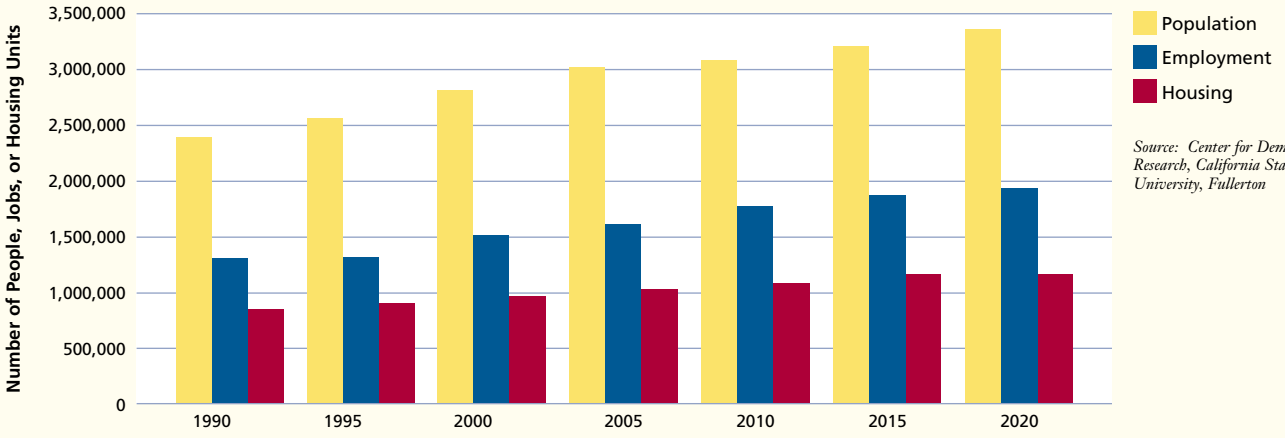
Orange County enjoys a diverse economy, with no single sector accounting for more than one-third of the county's economic output or labor market. The employed labor force as of June, 2000 was approximately 1.46 million, with the largest labor markets comprised of manufacturing (16%), trade (23%), and services (28%). Fully ten percent of Orange County's labor market is self-employed. The trend over the past ten years has been a rapid increase of the service sector, while manufacturing employment has declined.[6] Overall, employment is expected to grow over the next ten years to 1,796,726—an increase of approximately 23%.

Small businesses flourish in Orange County's entrepreneurial climate, with only 20% of residents working in companies employing more than 500 people, compared with the state average of 25%. Small businesses have accounted for the bulk of job creation in the past few years.[7]

Unemployment

The Orange County economy has produced some of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation in recent years. In July 2000, Orange County's unemployment rate was 2.7%—lower than the California rate of 5.5% and national rate of 4.2%. Orange County's rate has steadily declined since 1995, when it was 5.1%. Orange County also has a lower unemployment rate than our neighboring counties and a rate similar to several counties considered our peers—Boston, Austin, Santa Clara County, and San Francisco.[8]

Orange County Population, Employment and Housing 1990-2020



Source: Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton

GROSS COUNTY PRODUCT

If Orange County were a country, its gross product would rank approximately 42nd in the world – ahead of such nations as Finland, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, and Singapore. From 1977 through 1997, the fraction of Orange County gross product from manufacturing grew – a sign that the county's manufacturing economy has become stronger over the past two decades, while other places within the United States have experienced declines in the relative importance of manufacturing. However, Orange County's gross product grew more slowly than both California's and the U.S. from 1997 to the present.

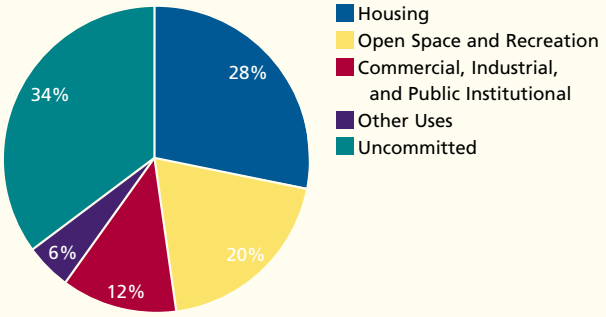
LAND USE

Orange County covers 798 square miles of land, including 42 miles of coastline. Substantial portions of the county are devoted to residential housing of various types (28%). There are 966,000 housing units available to county residents, the majority of which are single-family detached units. As described further in the following report, the cost of single-family homes and multiple family dwellings is increasing, along with rental costs. The median price of a home in Orange County as of July 2000 was $306,028 and Fair Market Rents range from $792 for a one-bedroom unit to $980 for a two-bedroom, $1,346 for a three-bedroom and $1,518 for a four-bedroom unit.[9] Housing projections for the county anticipate almost 91,000 housing units to be added over the next ten years.

Commercial, industrial, and public institutional uses account for less than 12% of the county's land area. More than a third of the county is classified as uncommitted, meaning it is either vacant or devoted to agricultural or mineral extraction activities.

Twenty percent of the land is dedicated to open space and recreation. The County of Orange maintains nine beaches, three harbors and 35,000-plus acres of regional parks (over 42 square miles) for the enjoyment of county residents and the protection of natural resources. Orange County's many cities and other state or federal agencies also maintain local park and open space facilities, adding upwards of 65,000 acres to the county total.

Orange County Land Uses



Source: Southern California Association of Governments, Land Coverage Study

[1] National Association of Counties (www.naco.org/counties/queries)
[2] Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton (www.fullerton.edu/cdr)
[3] California Department of Finance (www.dof.ca.gov)
[4] U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/population/censusdata)
[5] California Department of Finance
[6] Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton
[7] Orange County Business Council and Employment Development Department
[8] Employment Development Department and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
[9] The median home price is reported by the California Association of Realtors, July 2000. Fair Market Rents are established by Housing and Urban Development. They are based on 40th percentile rents in the market area, thus do not typically reflect "market rate."

Special Features

County's Image Has Both Strengths and Weaknesses

Description of Indicator

Every place has an image. Such images are formed by facts, personal experience, or reputation. This indicator measures the image of Orange County as a business location according to Chief Executive Officers (CEO's) in other similar locations, such as San Francisco, Silicon Valley, Boston, Seattle, Austin, Dallas, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Portland, and Chicago. CEO's were chosen in Orange County's targeted key industry growth clusters which are experiencing high growth in terms of employment and average salary.

Why is it Important?

All regions compete against each other for economic development. Orange County's image as a place to do business is a paramount driver to its continued success. The Business Image Study assessed and benchmarked Orange County's key competitive advantages and disadvantages in primary industry growth clusters. How decision-makers view Orange County as a place to do business is important to guiding overall economic development policy, since a business image must be consciously managed, developed, and improved like any other asset.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County is well known by CEO's across the United States. This means that Orange County is on their radar screen as a potential business location. Fully 87% of CEO's interviewed have visited Orange County for personal reasons and 70% have visited Orange County for professional reasons. Orange County left both positive and negative impressions on this group of outside business leaders.

Orange County Strengths	*For Trends in These Issues see:*
1. Recreation, climate, beaches, entertainment and culture	Recreational Resources, pg. 53
2. High concentrations of high-tech firms	High-Tech Cluster Diversity, pg. 24
3. Good infrastructure to support business	Business Climate, pg. 14
4. Good proximity to major markets	County Profile, pgs. 3-6; World Trade, pg. 16
5. Orange County racial diversity	County Profile, pgs. 3-6
Orange County Challenges	
1. Traffic Congestion	Average Commute Times, pg. 21
2. Housing Affordability	Housing/Rental Affordability, Housing Demand, pgs. 18-20
3. Workforce Availability	County Profile, pgs. 3-6; Career Preparation, pg. 32
4. K-12 Education	Education Indicators, pgs. 30-34
5. Environmental Pollution	Coastal Water Quality, pg. 52; Air Quality, pg. 57

Source: Orange County Business Council, County of Orange, Gollub and Associates

County Exceeds Target Response Rate

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the response rate of the 2000 Census in Orange County cities, overall, and compared to peer counties.

Why is it Important?

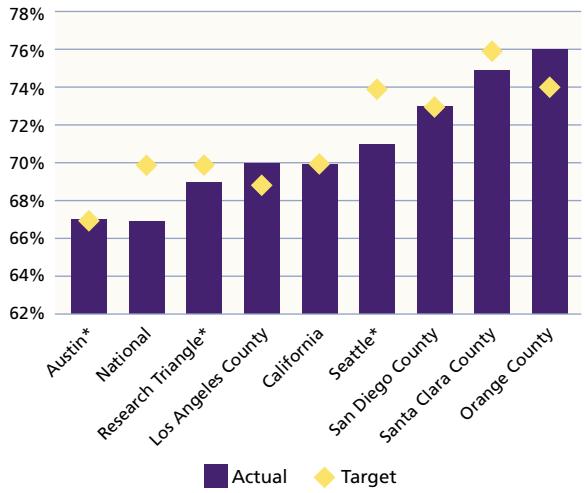
A high response rate on the Census ensures the reliability of critical demographic and housing data communities need to make informed decisions and plan appropriately. A high response rate is also a sign of civic interest and engagement, pointing to a public awareness of the importance of the Census for federal and state funding and political representation.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County exceeded its target response rate by 2%, compared to most peer counties that just met or did not meet the targets set by the Census Bureau. Cities in Orange County responded well, with 24 out of 32 cities reaching their targets.[1] The cities exceeding their targets by the greatest percentages were Laguna Woods (+10%), Santa Ana (+9%), and Lake Forest (+8%).

[1]As a new city in 2000, Rancho Santa Margarita was categorized by the Census Bureau as a Census Designated Place instead of a city for Census 2000.

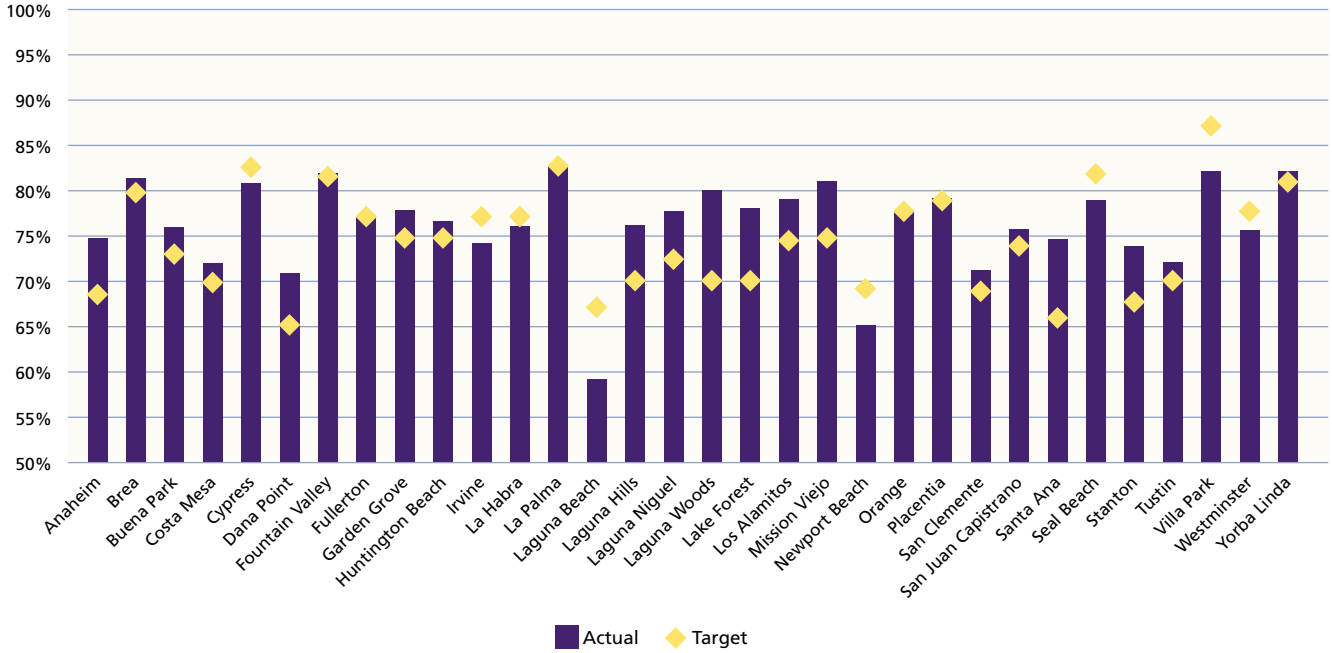
Census 2000 Participation: Orange County Compared to the Nation, State and Peer Counties



* In this chart, Austin is Travis County, Texas; Seattle is King County, Washington; and Research Triangle is the average of the counties of Durham, Orange and Wake, North Carolina.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Final Response Rates, September 2000 (http://rates.census.gov/cgi-bin/ResponseRates)

Census 2000 Participation in Orange County Cities



The 2000 Census participation figures provide a backdrop for a new special feature planned for the next Orange County Community Indicators report. The new feature will utilize the 2000 Census results to examine the changing character of Orange County.

Boomers Reaching Retirement Will Increase Demand for Services

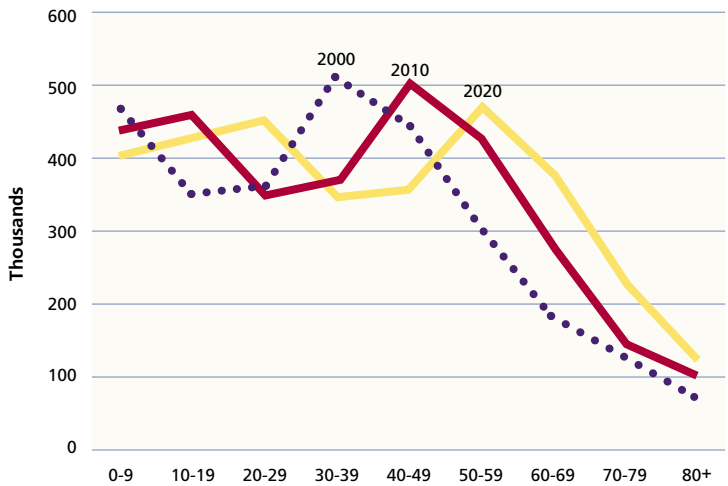
Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the status of the three most frequently cited issues of concern for seniors (those over 65 years of age) and senior service providers, according to a series of surveys by the Orange County Area Agency on Aging. The top three issues are crime, transportation, and in-home care.

Why is it Important?

Seniors are a vital and growing segment of the county's population. Currently, seniors make up 14% of the county's population but by 2020 they will make up 23% due to the Baby Boom generation reaching retirement age. Additionally, people are living longer resulting in more seniors over age 85. While the Baby Boom generation is expected to have better health in their sixties and seventies due to better prenatal care, more healthful work environments, and healthier lifestyles, almost half of those currently over 85 in California have either mobility or self-care limitations. It is important to ensure that the quality and quantity of services seniors depend on will grow to meet the increasing demand.

Orange County Population by Age Group



	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
2000	471	365	373	509	441	308	186	129	76
2010	436	467	362	373	503	426	279	149	103
2020	411	433	457	350	364	483	386	224	123

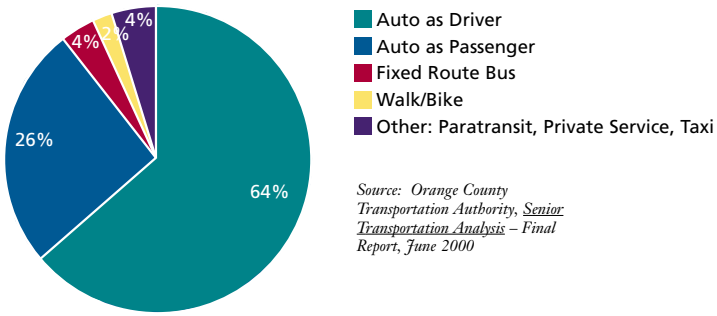
Source: California Department of Finance, Population Research Unit. Chart courtesy of "The Aging of Orange County's Population" by JamesL. Doti

How is Orange County Doing?

Transportation

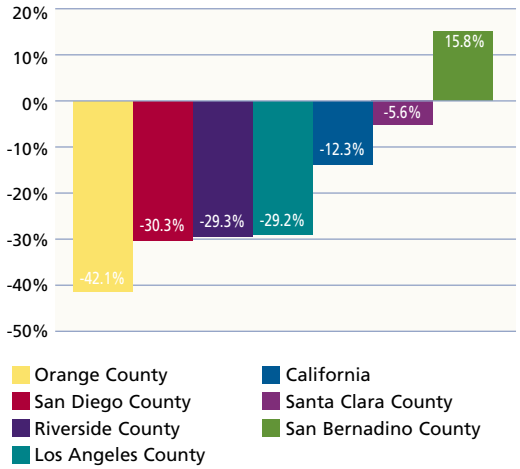
Fully 90% of seniors use a car to travel to destinations, with 64% driving themselves and 26% as a passenger in a car. To remain independent, seniors retain drivers' licenses as long as possible and generally do not report transportation difficulties until they give up or lose their license. In 1999, 87% of seniors aged 65-69 had drivers licenses compared to 31% age 85 and older. Orange County's auto-dependent land use pattern has lessened the effectiveness of most traditional mass transit alternatives. The percent of seniors who use fixed route bus service (4%) or walk (2%) as their primary mode of transportation is not unlike the general population, 3% and 2% respectively. An additional 4% use paratransit, private transportation services or taxis.

Primary Mode of Transportation for All Orange County Seniors – 1999



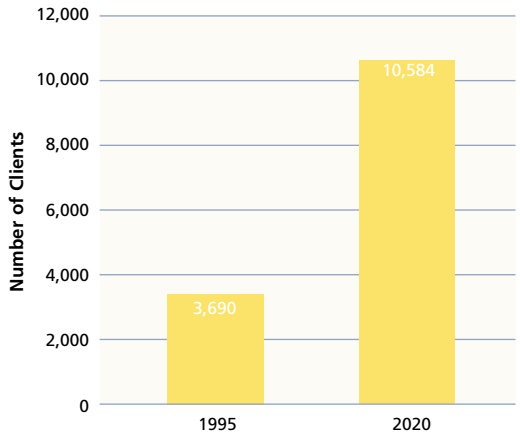
Source: Orange County Transportation Authority, Senior Transportation Analysis – Final Report, June 2000

Violent Crimes Committed Against Senior Citizens
Percent Change, 1988-1998



Source: California Office of the Attorney General, Report on Violent Crimes Committed Against Senior Citizens in California, 1998 (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/pubs.htm)

Projected Orange County Senior Client Increase for In-Home Supportive Services - 1995-2020



Source: County of Orange Area Agency on Aging (www.oc.ca.gov/aging)

Additional Resources and Data Sources:
Doti, James L., The Aging of Orange County's Population, June 2000
Federal Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics, Older Americans 2000: Key Indicators of Well-Being (http://www.agingstats.gov/chartbook2000/default.htm)
Orange County Health Care Agency
Orange County Senior Services (www.oc.ca.go/seniors/), Hotline: (714) 567-7500

Crime

According to the California Attorney General, between 1988 and 1998, violent crime against seniors (including murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and assault) declined more sharply in Orange County than in neighboring and peer counties (42.9% decline).

While violent crime is on the decline, the average monthly adult abuse reports to the Orange County Social Services Agency, Adult Protective Services increased 46% since 1995/96. The increase is primarily attributed to the expansion of the types of abuse which must be reported and who must report them, as well as increased community awareness. In 1999/2000, most abuse allegations were for self-neglect (42%). Other most commonly reported categories of abuse were neglect (17%), psychological abuse (14%), financial abuse (14%), and physical abuse (9%).[1]

Home Care

Although measurable long-term care spending in the United States is for nursing home and other institutional care, the majority of older persons with disabilities live in the community and receive assistance from spouses, adult children, and other family members. Most of this care is informal and unpaid, although there is an increasing number of older Americans with disabilities who are relying on public programs for support. In Orange County, the Area Agency on Aging expects the demand for in-home supportive services to increase by 187% by 2020. This raises important questions about who will provide this care and how it will be financed.

[1] More than one category of allegation may be made on a single report.

Economic and Business Climate

The indicators measured in this section demonstrate that the economy of Orange County is one of the strongest regional economies in the country. Orange County's current prosperity offers a unique opportunity to address structural deficiencies that could threaten the long-term economic growth of the region. To be specific:

- There is not enough housing being developed in Orange County to match the growing population of either residents or employees.
- Orange County is dependent on surrounding counties to meet its housing and employment needs, which directly impacts traffic congestion.
- The costs of living in Orange County are rising faster than income growth.
- Orange County's ability to maintain its diverse high-tech clusters of activity will directly correlate to its ability to attract and retain the best and brightest graduates. This in turn is dependent upon the quality of life and the perceived ability to acquire reasonable housing.
- Measures of consumer and business confidence are currently high but can change very quickly if perceived problems are not addressed.

Business Climate

Tourism Related Spending and Jobs

World Trade

Consumer Confidence Index

Per Capita Income

Housing Demand

Housing Affordability

Rental Affordability

Average Commute Times and Modes of Travel

Annual Transit Boardings

Distribution of Jobs by Industry Cluster

High-Tech Cluster Diversity

Business Optimism at a 10-year High; County Rated Attractive For Entrepreneurs

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's business climate through two studies: a survey of how business executives in Orange County feel about doing business in Orange County (Business Sentiment, Orange County Executive Survey), and a ranking of the best regions in the nation for entrepreneurship (Best Cities, Dun & Bradstreet and Entrepreneur Magazine).

Why is it Important?

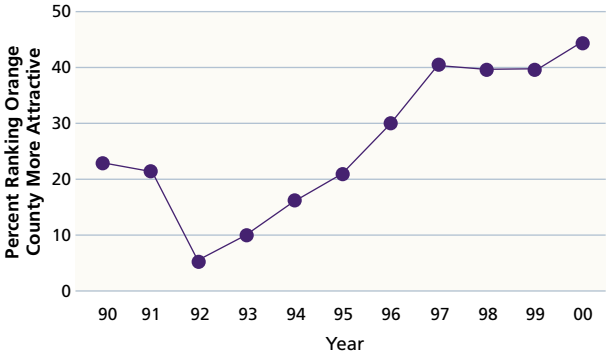
A region's business climate reflects its attractiveness as a location, the availability of business support and resources, opportunities for growth, and barriers to doing business. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax dollars, and accessibility to consumer goods and amenities, a strong business climate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

How is Orange County Doing?

After judging Orange County to be a not very attractive place to do business in the early and mid 1990s, Orange County's executives have rated the county as a more attractive place to do business in recent years. In 2000, 44% of the executives surveyed stated that Orange County was becoming a more attractive place to do business. The most often cited reasons for the county's attractiveness as a business location were: Orange County is a desirable place to live, it is centrally located, and the particular business' customers are here. The most cited problems with Orange County's business climate were traffic and the high cost of housing.

In 2000, Orange County ranked 3rd out of the top five best regions for entrepreneurship in the West. Orange County is also among the top 20 best regions in the nation, ranking 19th. Regions were evaluated based on the number of young businesses, small company employment growth, overall employment growth, and rate of business failures.

Business Sentiment



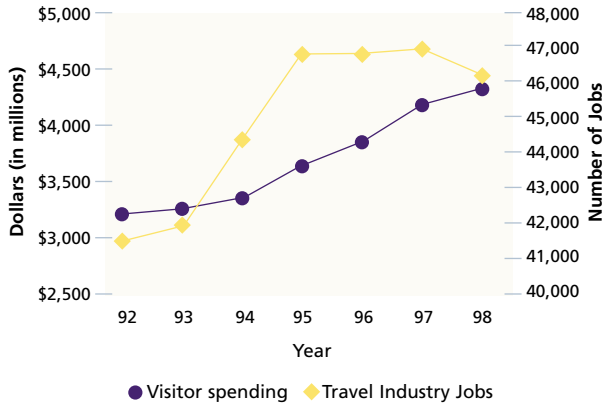
Source: Orange County Executive Survey, 2000

Top 5 Entrepreneurial Western Cities/Regions - 2000		Rank in the Nation
1	San Jose, California	15
2	Seattle/Bellevue/Everett, Washington	16
3	Orange County, California	19
4	San Diego, California	21
5	Sacramento, California	29

Source: Dun & Bradstreet and Entrepreneur Magazine, 2000

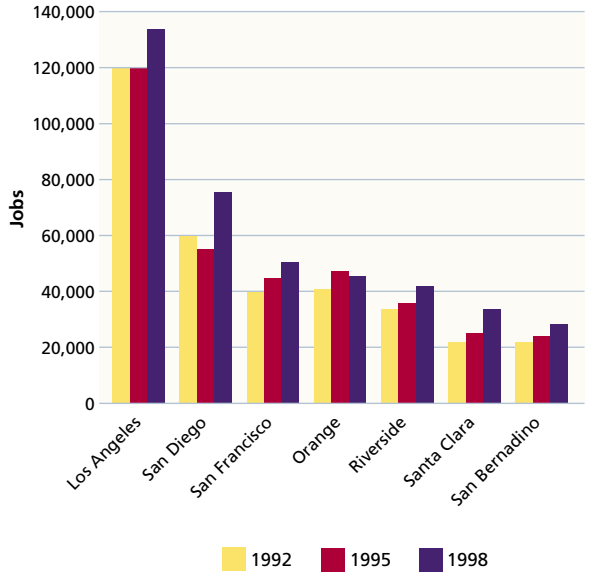
Visitor Spending Continues to Rise, But Travel-Related Jobs Decline

Visitor Spending and Travel Industry Jobs -
Orange County 1992-1998



Source: California Tourism, Fast Facts 2000 (http://gocalif.ca.gov/research)

Travel Industry Jobs, by County
1992-1998



Source: California Tourism, Fast Facts 2000 (http://gocalif.ca.gov/research)

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures total dollars spent by travelers to Orange County on accommodations, food, ground and air transport, recreation, retail sales and travel arrangement. It also measures the number of jobs supported by Orange County's tourism industry.

Why is it Important?

Visitors traveling to Orange County for recreation and business purposes generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Tourism is the third largest employer in California, following business services and health care, and it is one of the leading industries in Orange County. Hotels, shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues rely on the tourism market for a significant percentage of their business. Additionally, Orange County cities benefit from tourism due to the Transient Occupancy Tax, a local tax applied to hotel charges. Orange County local governments received a total of over $128 million in 1998 from visitor-related tax revenues.

How is Orange County Doing?

Following a statewide trend, visitor spending in Orange County has increased steadily over the past seven years, increasing an average of 6.2% yearly over this time. Compared to all California counties, Orange County has the fourth largest total dollar amount of annual travel spending, trailing only Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego counties.

Similarly, tourism-related employment in Orange County is on the rise. Between 1992 and 1997, Orange County tourism-related jobs gradually increased in total number from 41,470 in 1992 to 46,270 in 1997. In 1998, the total number of jobs related to the tourism industry decreased slightly.

Amusement parks, like Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm, and the county's 42 miles of beaches continue to be among the most popular tourist destinations in the state.

Economic Impacts of Tourism

Research indicates that each one percent (1%) increase in visitor spending equates to $131 million for the Orange County economy, and creates $33 million in earned income for residents. Each million dollars of visitor spending results in the creation of 26 new full-time jobs.

CIC Research, Inc. and PKF Consulting

Strong Export Growth and Diverse Market Base Bode Well For County's Trade Potential

Description of Indicator

This indicator identifies top export markets for Orange County companies in leading high-tech sectors. It also measures the distribution of exports in dollars among the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Africa & the Middle East for Orange, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties.

Why is it Important?

New trade agreements continue to increase free trade opportunities and competition. In order to remain competitive, Orange County companies must expand their presence in foreign markets. Due to the county's strong Latino community and proximity to Mexico, Orange County is well positioned to take advantage of growing markets in Latin America. Additionally, the more traditional export markets of Europe and Asia continue to provide growth opportunities.

How is Orange County Doing?

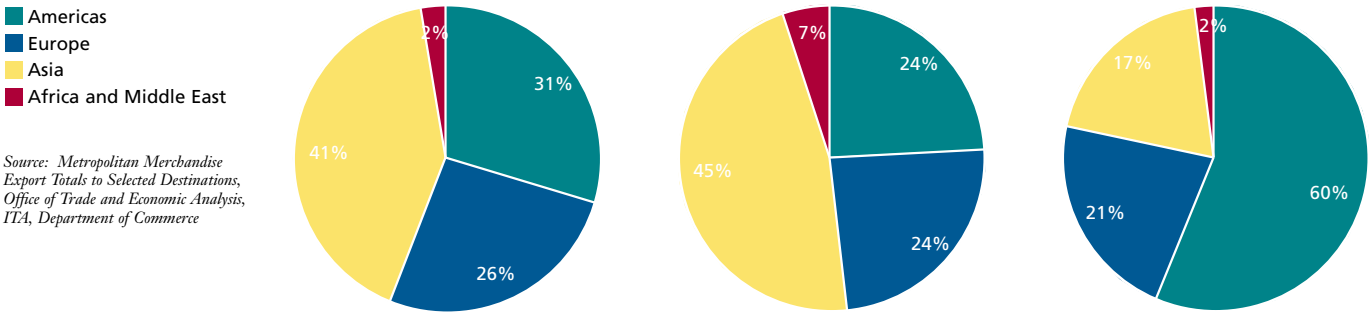
In 2000, the top five export markets for Orange County companies in leading high-tech sectors included a majority of European and English-speaking countries. However, Mexico and Singapore have a strong showing in the electronics and information technology sectors. Between 1993-1998, exports to the world have increased in Orange County by 37.8%, slower than growth in San Diego County (54.5%) but faster than growth in Los Angeles County (24.9%). Orange County's exports are well distributed between the Americas, Asia and Europe, making the county more able to weather economic crises abroad. Los Angeles County is heavily invested in Asian markets while San Diego County is primarily exporting to the Americas.

Top Five Export Markets for Orange County Companies by Sector – 2000

	Sectors			
	Biotechnology	**Electronics**	**Information Technology**	**Telecommunications**
1	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	Germany
2	United Kingdom	Singapore	Mexico	United Kingdom
3	France	United Kingdom	Germany	France
4	Germany	Australia	Australia	Singapore
5	South Africa	Mexico	Canada	Australia

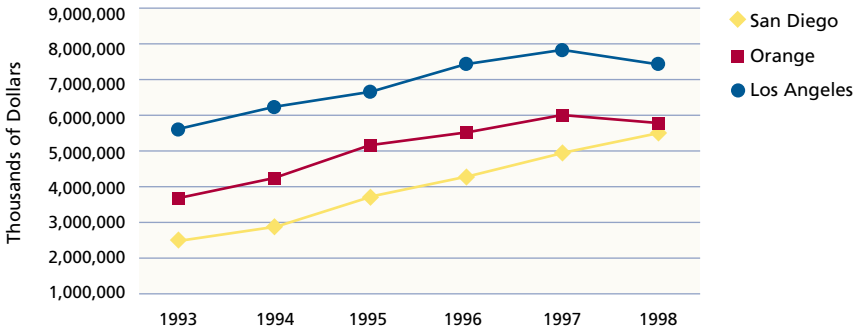
Source: California State University, Fullerton Center for Study of Emerging Markets, International Trade Action Program Database, 2000

Exports by Region – 1998



Source: Metropolitan Merchandise Export Totals to Selected Destinations, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, ITA, Department of Commerce

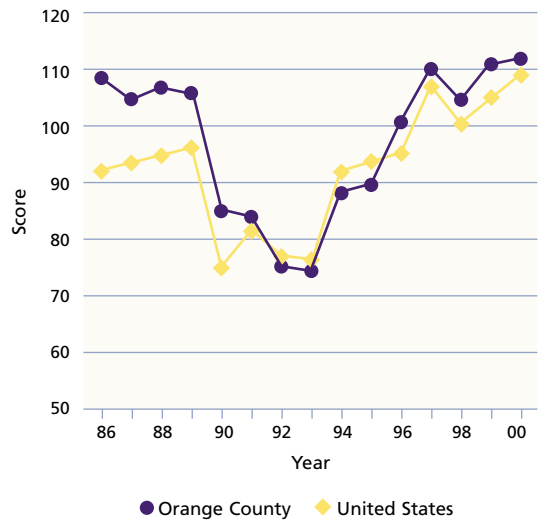
Exports to World



Source: Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, ITA, Department of Commerce

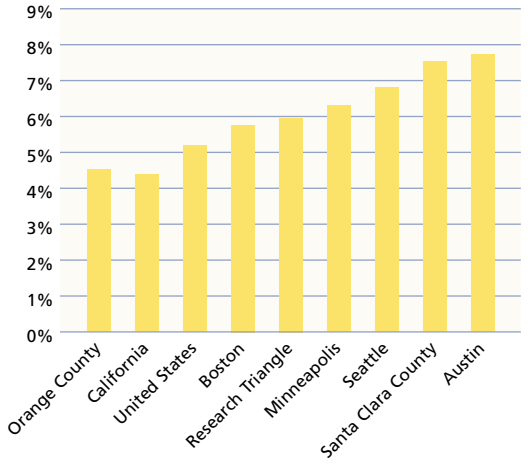
Consumer Confidence at an All Time High

Consumer Confidence



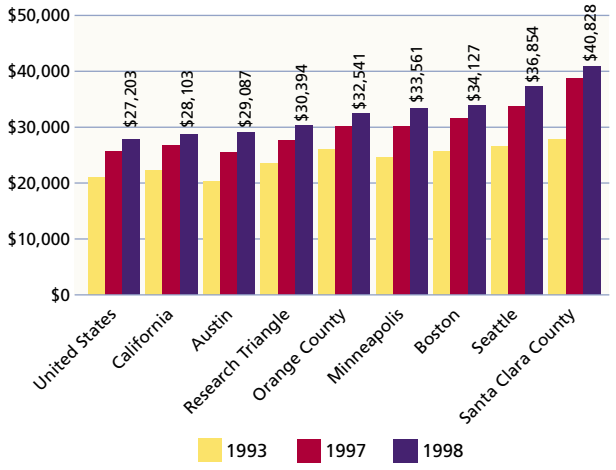
Source: Orange County Annual Survey, UC Irvine, 2000

Per Capita Income
Percent Annual Change, 1993-1998



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Per Capita Income



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses the Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), a five-question survey conducted nationally by the University of Michigan and locally by the University of California, Irvine, to measure the confidence that consumers have in their present and future personal income situations.

Why is it Important?

The CCI is a leading indicator of the future spending habits of consumers. It is important because it measures the willingness of Orange County consumers to make major purchases such as a new home or new automobile, invest in new business endeavors, or take a risk with their career such as starting a new business or pursuing additional education. A high CCI indicates that consumers feel generally optimistic about the state of the economy and their wellbeing.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's 2000 CCI score of 112 represents the highest score since the index was first tracked in Orange County on an annual basis in 1986. Nationwide, the CCI is 109, according to the University of Michigan. For the national index, a score of 100 or more is considered very good, since a score of 85 is the average for the 50-year history of the national survey.

Compared to U.S. Average, Income in Orange County is Higher But Growing Slower

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures real per capita income levels and income growth in Orange County, compared to economic peer counties. Total personal income includes wages and salaries, proprietor income, property income and transfer payments, such as pensions and unemployment insurance.

Why is it Important?

The overall increase in wealth of Orange County residents is important because higher disposable incomes result in additional purchases of goods and services which provide jobs, tax receipts, and a sense of material satisfaction as residents have what they need to survive and prosper.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's per capita income level is higher than the U.S. and California averages, and higher than economic peers Austin, Texas and Research Triangle, North Carolina. However, Orange County's growth in per capita income from 1993 through 1998 lags behind the national growth rate and economic peers such as Austin, Santa Clara County, Seattle, Minneapolis, Research Triangle, and Boston.

Supply of New Housing Not Keeping Pace With Demand

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures how much new housing is being constructed (housing starts, permits) relative to new jobs being provided by the economy in Orange County.

Why is it Important?

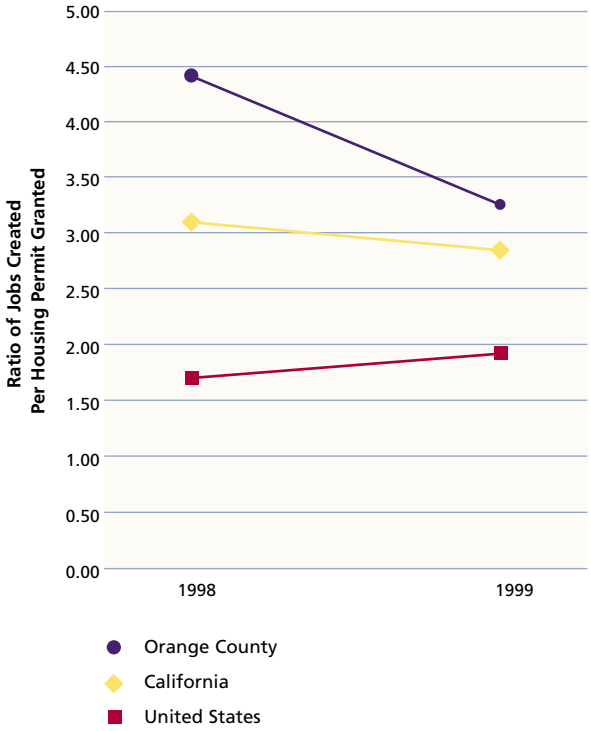
Housing demand that exceeds available supply contributes to Orange County's poor performance in the housing and rental affordability indices. A balance must exist between the number of jobs in an economy and the number of housing units. Housing for workers should not fall behind Orange County's ability to create jobs. When an economy is growing, new housing must be created to handle the additional workers employed. The inability to meet housing demand has the potential to make housing unaffordable to workers by:

- Driving up purchase and rental prices, already at record levels;
- Making it more difficult for employers to attract and retain workers;
- Forcing more employees to make longer commutes.

How is Orange County Doing?

In Orange County, more than three new jobs were created for every house built during the past year (demand index 3.26). This indicates that housing supply is not keeping pace with the growth of the county's economy. Orange County's housing demand index ranked third out of U.S. metro areas, indicating that the county's imbalance of housing starts relative to new jobs is among the most severe in the country. Most similar regions, with the exception of Los Angeles County, have a better balance of housing permits relative to job growth. Compared to Orange County's 1998 demand index of 4.41, the County improved slightly in 1999.

***Demand Index Trend** – 1998-1999*



Source: The Meyers Group

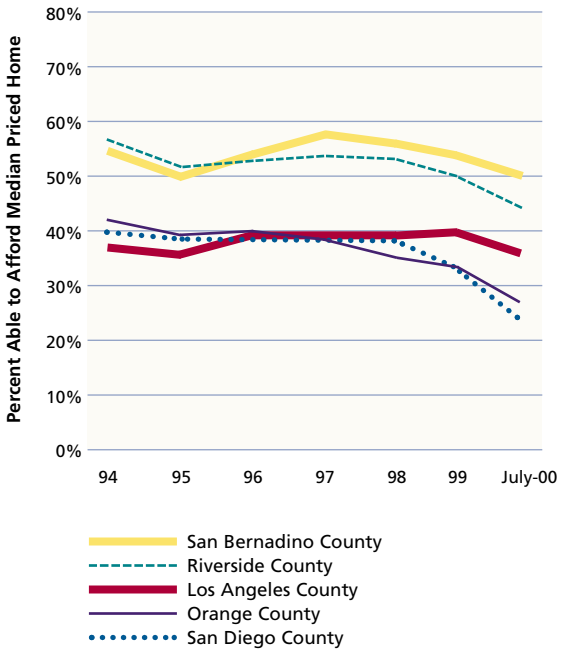
	1999 Job Growth	1999 Housing Permits	Demand Index [1]	Rank [2]
Los Angeles	86,700	14,060	6.17	1
Orange County	39,900	12,236	3.26	3
San Francisco Bay Area	79,100	28,307	2.79	4
Boston	46,800	17,823	2.63	6
Inland Empire	43,400	20,921	2.07	13
San Diego	26,100	16,295	1.60	30
Austin	28,100	19,897	1.41	37
Phoenix	63,400	47,713	1.33	40
Atlanta	79,800	61,046	1.31	41
Seattle	36,800	28,387	1.30	42
Minneapolis	26,700	23,173	1.15	46
Research Triangle	10,900	21,472	0.51	67
California	394,000	138,040	2.83	
US	3,213,000	1,663,500	1.93	

Source: The Meyers Group

[1] Number of jobs created per housing permit granted in a given year.
[2] A rank of one equals the worst jobs/housing balance of metropolitan areas in the country.

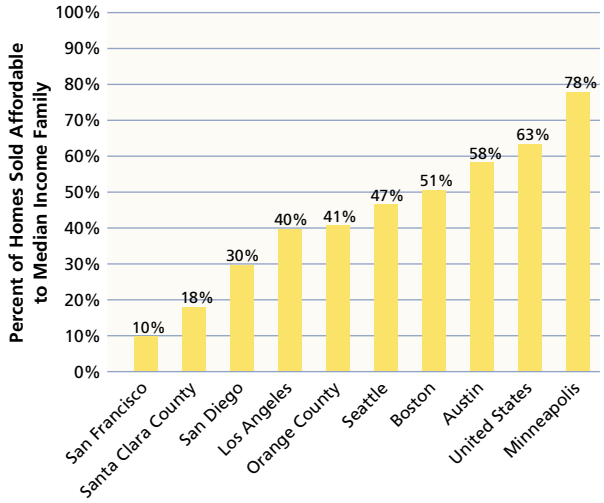
Fewer Households Can Afford Homes as House Prices Continue to Rise

Housing Affordability Index
1994-2000



Source: National Association of Realtors and the United States Census Bureau (tabulations based on March 2000 data)

Housing Opportunity Index
2nd Quarter 2000



Source: National Association of Home Builders

Description of Indicator

The Housing Affordability Index measures the percentage of Orange County households that can afford the median priced home in the county. The Housing Opportunity Index is a measure of the percentage of homes sold that a family earning the median income can afford to buy.

Why is it Important?

A lack of affordable housing can be a major barrier to a strong, reliable economy. High relative housing prices may potentially influence location decisions of corporations, causing some to consider whether to relocate or remain in a region. A shortage of affordable housing (particularly for first-time buyers) may discourage young families from moving to Orange County or staying here after graduating from local colleges and universities. Alternatively, high housing costs can encourage Orange County workers to settle outside the county, resulting in longer commutes, increased traffic congestion and pollution, decreased productivity, and an overall diminished quality of life.

How is Orange County Doing?

Between July 1999 and July 2000, the median home price in Orange County rose by about $28,000 from $287,840 to $315,730 according to the California Association of Realtors. In 2000, only 27% of households in Orange County could afford the median priced home, down from 37% in 1999 and far below the United States average of 53%. Orange County's Housing Affordability Index lags behind all of its neighbors except San Diego. In 2000, 41.3% of homes sold were affordable to a family earning the median income, down from 53.9% in 1999. Orange County ranked 165th among U.S. metropolitan areas for the Housing Opportunity Index in 2000, dropping in rank from 164th in 1999.

Large Fractions of Renters Not Able to Afford Rental Rates

Description of Indicator

The Rental Affordability Index measures the percentage of renter households unable to afford Fair Market Rent.[1]

Why is it Important?

Rental housing can provide low- and moderate-income workers with affordable places to live. Lack of affordable rental housing can cause high occupancy levels, leading to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also limits the ability of moderate-income workers to save for a down payment on a home, limiting the ability of renters to become home owners and build personal wealth through housing appreciation. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can instigate a cycle of poverty with potentially debilitating effects throughout the whole county.

How is Orange County Doing?

Thirty-four percent (34%) of Orange County renters are unable to afford Fair Market Rent on a one-bedroom apartment, while 42% cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment. These rates have not changed significantly since 1999. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, an Orange County household earning minimum wage can afford to pay no more than $299 per month in rent. A household earning 30% of the Orange County median family income ($22,120) can only afford to pay $533 per month in rent. Compared to the state average and economic peers, Orange County has similar, if not better, rental affordability rates. However, none of the rents in these regions would be considered affordable to a large percentage of renters.

Renting in Orange County

Average Monthly Rent, 2000
$1,086
Source: Research Network, Ltd and Cal State Fullerton

Fair Market Rent, 2000[1]

One-Bedroom	$792
Two-Bedroom	$980
Three-Bedroom	$1,364

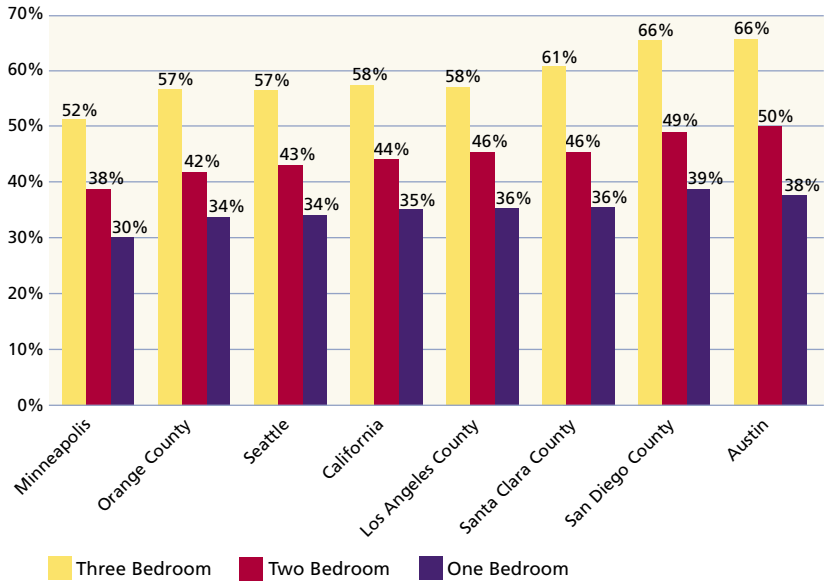
Source: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

Estimated OC Median Family Income, 2000
$73,732
Source: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

Estimated OC Renter Household Income, 2000
$47,106
Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition

[1] Fair Market Rents are based on 40th percentile rents in the market area, thus do not typically reflect "market rate."

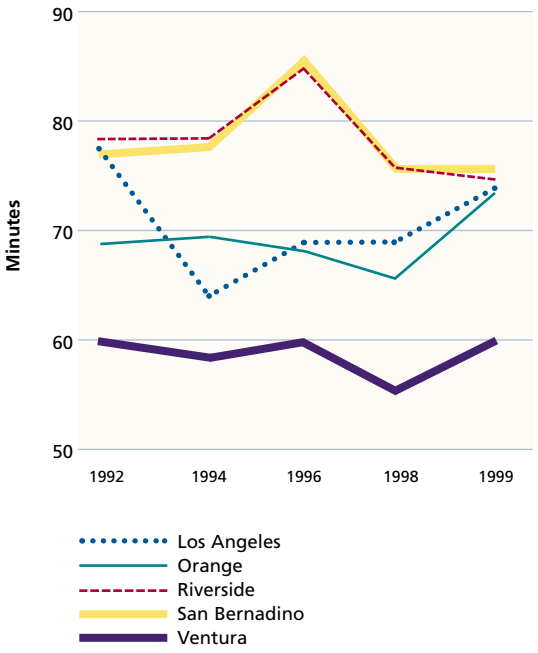
Estimated Number of Renters Unable to Afford Fair Market Rent – 2000



Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition (http://www.nlihc.org)

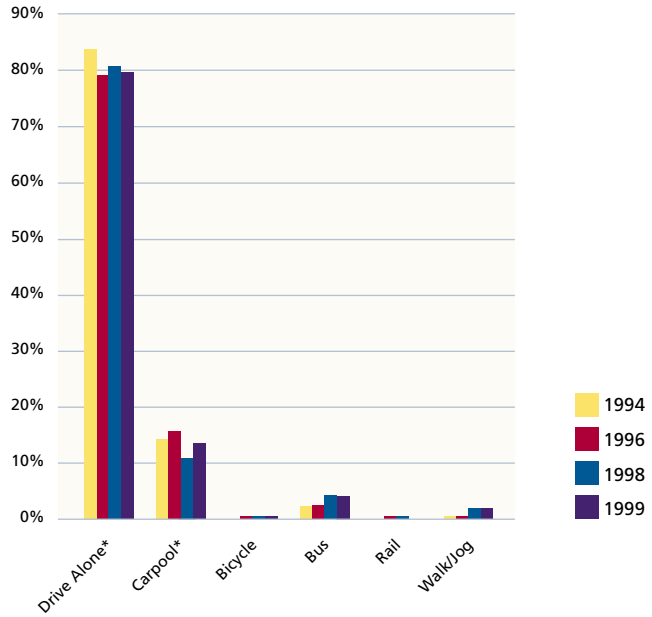
Commute Times Rise Sharply in 1999

Average Commuting Time To And From Work
by Home County



Source: Southern California Association of Governments, State of the Commute Report, 1999

Primary Travel Mode - Orange County



* "Drive Alone" includes motorcycles and "Carpool" includes vanpools

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, State of the Commute Report, 1999

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the average two-way commute time for Orange County residents, compared to other counties in the Southern California region from 1992 to 1999. It also shows the primary mode of travel for commuting for Orange County residents from 1994 to 1999.

Why is it Important?

Traffic congestion and long commutes have a negative impact on personal perceptions of quality of life and on regional air quality. As employment and population continue to increase, hours of traffic delays and daily vehicle miles traveled per person are projected to increase as well.

How is Orange County Doing?

The average daily two-way commute time for Orange County residents increased from 65 minutes in 1998 to 74 minutes in 1999. This was after commute times for Orange County had remained relatively stable from 1992 to 1998. While Orange County average commute times had been lower than Riverside and San Bernardino Counties for much of the 1990s, the most recent data suggest that commutes for Orange County residents now are roughly as time-consuming as those for Inland Empire residents. From 1998 to 1999, Orange County had the largest increase in commute times in the five-county Los Angeles metropolitan area. That increase could be partly due to statistical fluctuations, but rapid employment and population growth and a strong economy are also contributors to increased traffic.

In general, Orange County residents are consistently more likely to drive alone than residents from other Southern California counties. Since 1994, Orange County residents who primarily drive alone to work has decreased from 84% to 80% in 1999. Over the same period, the rate of Orange County residents carpooling (13% in 1999), using the bus (3%) or walking (2%) has not changed significantly.

Annual Bus Boardings Increasing, But Low Compared to Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of bus boardings per capita per year. Each time a passenger boards a fixed route OCTA (Orange County Transportation Authority) bus, it is considered one boarding. Also measured is the growth in rail transit boardings for the commuter rail line that operates within Orange County.

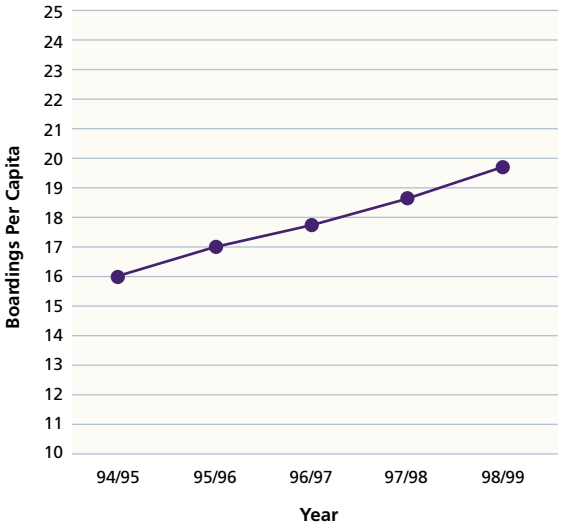
Why is it Important?

The ability of Orange County residents to access destinations throughout the county is an important element of our economic and social wellbeing, whatever the destination—be it a job, school, residence, shopping, recreation or other activity. Bus and rail transit are alternatives to automobile transportation. Transit-reliant groups, such as senior citizens, children and teenagers, persons with disabilities and households that cannot afford an automobile, depend on public bus service for their mobility. Other residents may seek alternatives to the automobile for economic or environmental reasons. Bus and rail service is an important strategy for alleviating traffic congestion and air pollution.

How is Orange County Doing?

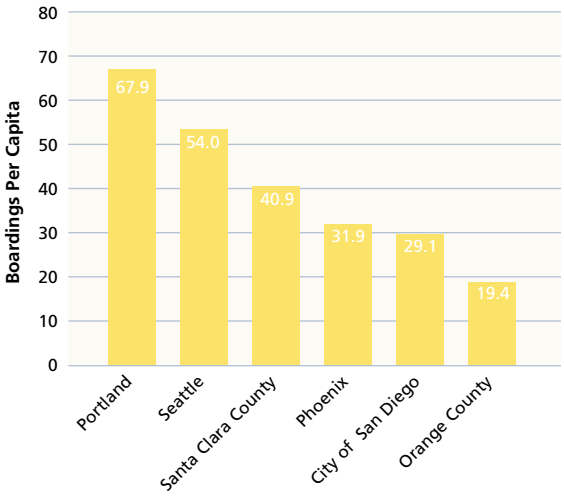
The number of OCTA bus passenger boardings per capita has gradually increased over the past five years from an average of 16 boardings per person in 1995 to 19.7 boardings per person in 1999. This increase can be attributed to several factors including increased bus service and marketing efforts, rising employment rates, increasing traffic congestion and increasing gas prices. When compared with peers, Orange County has the lowest per capita fixed route bus ridership. Ridership on the Orange County Line, the commuter rail line which runs between Los Angeles County and Orange County, has increased tenfold since service began in 1990.

***OCTA Bus Passenger Boardings** – 1994/95-1998/99*



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

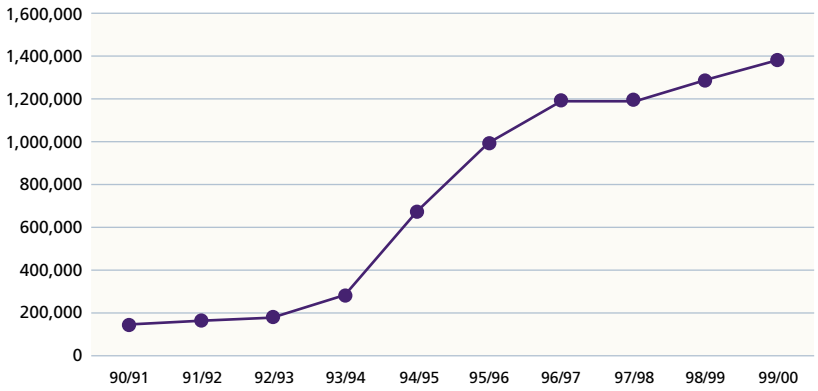
Bus Boardings Per Capita for 1998, Calendar Year*



Source: Federal Transit Authority, 1998 National Transit Database

** The Federal Transit Authority calculates per capita boardings on a calendar year basis, while the OCTA calculates on a fiscal year basis, which explains the slight difference in figures for Orange County.*

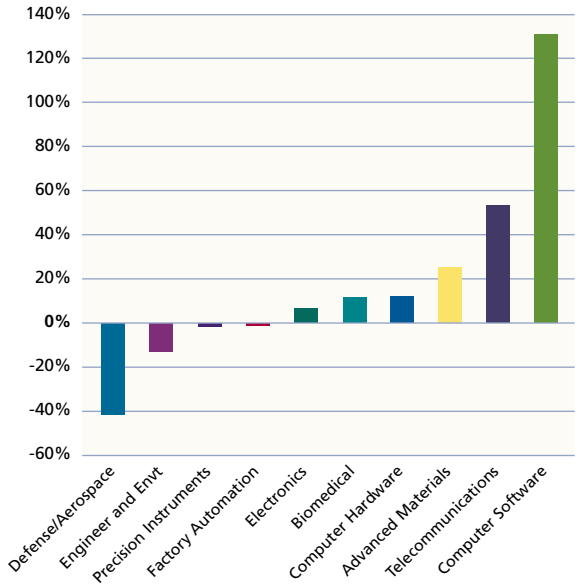
***Number of Commuter Rail Riders** – 1990/91-1999/00*



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

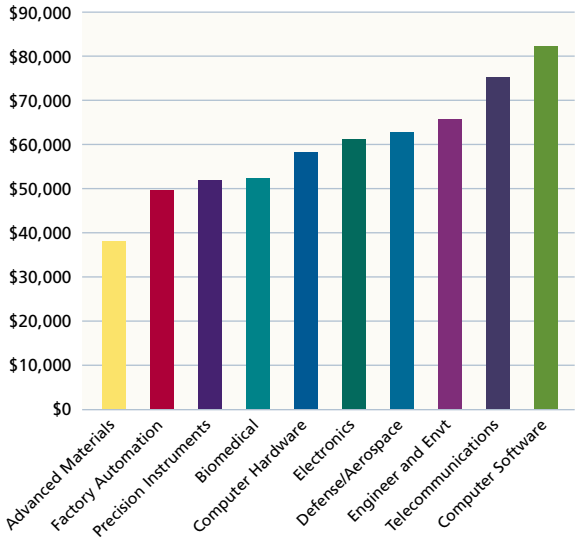
Growth in Software and Telecommunications Balances Defense/Aerospace Job Losses

Jobs in High-Tech Industry Clusters - *Percent Change 1991-1999*



Source: California Employment Development Department

Average Wage in High-Tech Industry Clusters - 1999



Source: California Employment Development Department

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows distribution of jobs according to high-tech industry cluster and compares salaries across industries.

Why is it Important?

High-tech clusters are an essential engine in an information-age economy. Clustering helps to demonstrate how competitive Orange County is – or could be – from an international, regional, and metropolitan perspective. Examining employment changes within specific clusters illuminates how the composition of Orange County's technology economy is evolving. Well developed high-tech clusters:

- Attract superb scientific and business talent;
- Enhance university and research opportunities for state-of-the-art technological research and joint ventures by innovation companies;
- Allow the development of informal networks of entrepreneurs and researchers who can trade ideas and spur innovation and business growth;
- Attract financial and venture capital resources, and;
- Create a strong and reliable tax base.

Salary levels in different industries reflect the ability of particular segments of our economy to provide a wage high enough for workers to afford the cost of living in Orange County. Growth in high-wage industries can help drive increases in average incomes and total economic product within the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

There has been considerable change in the composition of Orange County's high-tech employment during the 1990s. Large reductions in defense/aerospace employment were more than counterbalanced by strong growth in telecommunications and computer software. Computer software employment, for example, grew by 130% from 1991 to 1999. These changes illustrate that Orange County technology employment has kept pace with changes in the economy. The county is less dependent on aerospace and computer hardware employment now than in the past. Instead, clusters that are strongly linked to evolving Internet and communications technologies are now an important part of Orange County's high-tech economy. Encouragingly, the clusters with the highest average wages – computer software and telecommunications – also had the fastest employment growth rates from 1991 to 1999. High-tech companies offer higher wages than other segments of our economy. For example, Orange County's computer software jobs pay an average wage of more than $80,000 per year.

County Among The Most Diversified High-Tech Economies in The Nation

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures how diversified our high-tech economy is relative to other regions in the country.

Why is it Important?

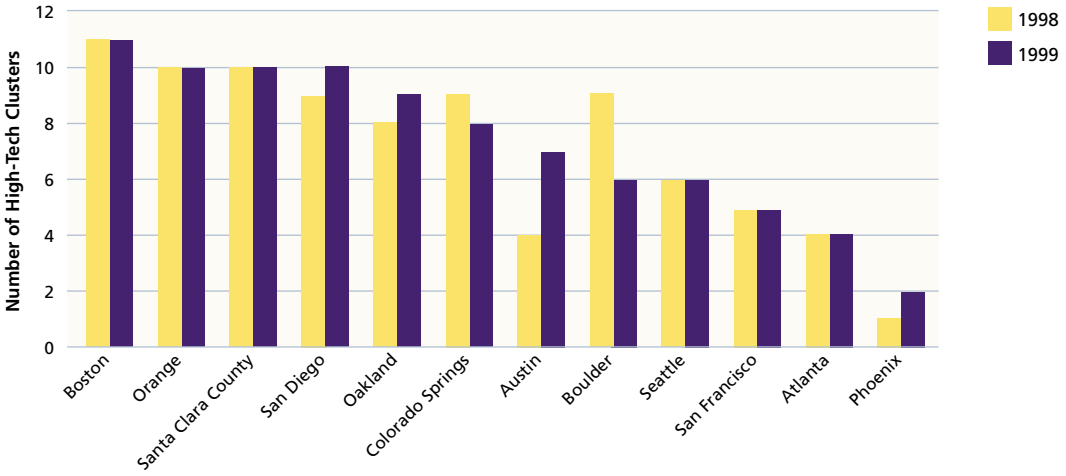
High technology businesses are high-growth, high-employment, and high-profitability industries that are important to the future economy. Gaining a broad representation of high-tech industries in Orange County will ensure future economic prosperity for the region as these industries attract talent, finances and firms.

Diversity in the local high-tech cluster base is important because it helps insulate Orange County's economy from unanticipated downturns in any particular cluster or industry segment. Too much reliance on any particular industry segment may exacerbate economic recessions.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County has one of the most diverse high-tech economies in the United States, trailing only Boston in high-tech cluster concentration diversity. Orange County has the same high-tech cluster diversity as in 1998.

***High-Tech Cluster Diversification** - 1998-1999*



Source: Milken Institute

Technology and Innovation

The indicators measured in this section confirm that Orange County has the technological backbone necessary to compete in the new economy. As demonstrated by the level of educational attainment by its residents, it also has the community culture that values technology and understands the importance of access and training. The county is vulnerable, however, in two areas:

- Maintaining a critical mass of business research. The activities and atmosphere that lead to innovation include the ties to research universities and the access to venture capital. Those regions that pay attention to the elements of innovation will gain a competitive advantage.
- Making sure that all of the county's inhabitants have both access to, and the ability to use, the various technology tools is vital in the new economy. Orange County trails the statewide average of students per computer which suggests unequal investment in different regions of the county.

E-Commerce

Patent Grants and Venture Capital

Computers in Schools

Tech-Related Degrees

County Among National Leaders in Internet Use

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of adults who have access to the Internet either at home or work and the percentage that use the Internet to purchase goods and services. Also measured is Orange County firms' presence on the Internet.

Why is it Important?

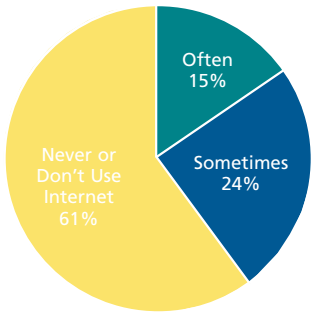
The Internet is rapidly becoming a mainstream medium with far-reaching impacts on every aspect of our lives. On a community level, the Internet encourages the interaction of a variety of demographic, cultural, retail, social, business, and media groups. On an economic level, the explosive growth of the Internet is affecting not only high-tech firms, but changing the way a broad range of firms conduct business and commerce in general. Orange County firms' usage of the Internet indicates whether Orange County businesses are keeping up with technological advances. Tracking Internet usage reveals how Orange County residents are responding to this relatively new, but pervasive, phenomenon compared to other metropolitan areas in the nation.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County has the 3rd highest Internet usage rate among adults in the U.S. (55.6%), trailing only Washington D.C. (59.9%) and San Francisco (56.1%) among sixty-five major metropolitan areas. The overall national average for U.S. metro areas is 43.7%. In 2000, 39% of residents reported that they used the Internet to purchase products.

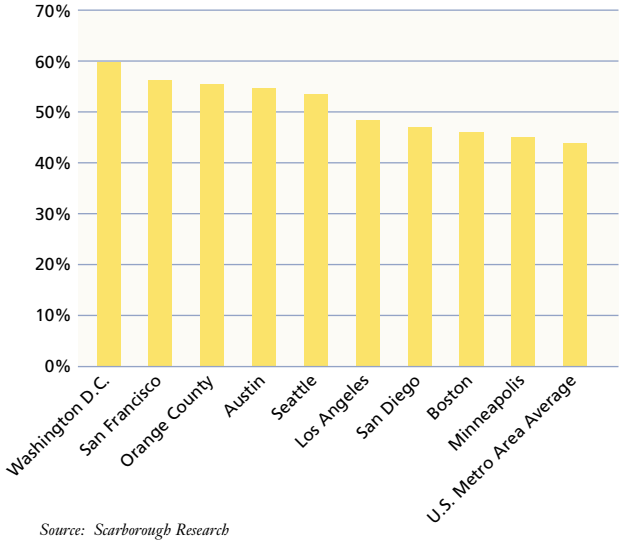
Orange County firms' presence on the Internet has grown tremendously in the last four years. In 1996, approximately one-third of all firms surveyed had a website or home page; by 1999 that fraction had grown to 90%. Among Orange County firms, the most common uses of the Internet are e-mail (99%), advertising (72%), and a source of information (63%).

Orange County Residents Who Use the Internet to Purchase Goods and Services – 2000



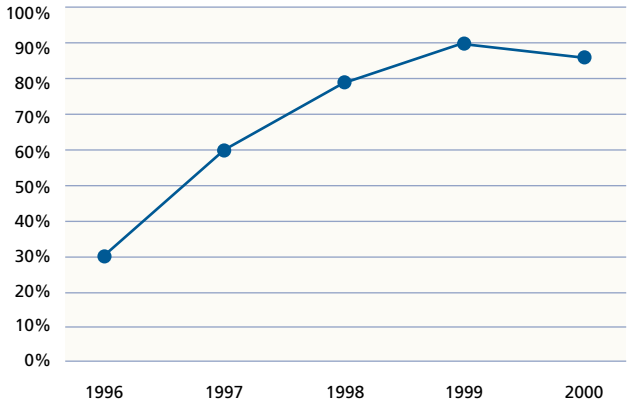
Source: University of California, Irvine, Orange County Annual Survey 2000

Internet Usage Among Adults – 1999



Source: Scarborough Research

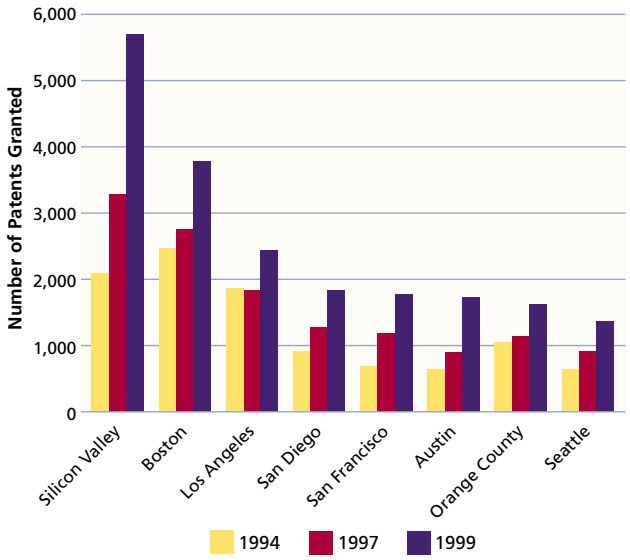
Orange County Business Presence on the Internet – 1996-2000



Source: Orange County Executive Survey 2000

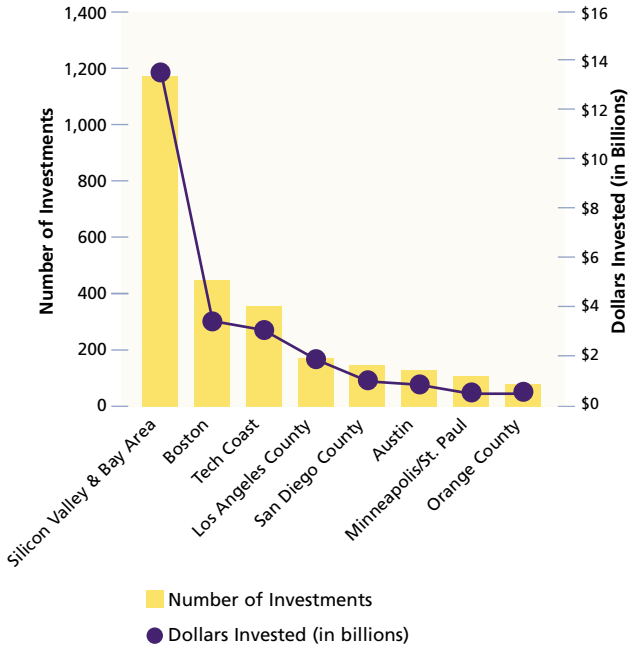
Patents Increasing Slower Than Peers; Venture Capital Shortfalls a Likely Factor

Patent Grants – 1994-1999



Source: U.S. Patent Office (http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/mclsstc/mregions.htm)
Note: Silicon Valley is Santa Clara County

Venture Capital Investments – 1999



Source: Pricewaterhouse Coopers, LLC
Note: Tech Coast is Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures patent grants awarded and access to venture capital.

Why is it Important?

Few items are as important for a national or regional economy's long term viability as the development of its technological potential and human resources. Orange County's knowledge- and information-intensive economy has become increasingly reliant on scientific discovery for growth.

Venture capital and other early-stage capital sources support the creation of new entrepreneurial companies, especially in high-tech industries. This indicator helps gauge the county's ability to innovate and capitalize on new ideas.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County patent grants were fairly static between 1994 and 1997, while other similar areas saw increasing levels of patent grants during the same period. By 1999, the number of patent grants in Orange County jumped 30% but still lagged behind substantial growth rates seen in similar areas. While Orange County venture capital investments in 1999 totaled nearly a half-billion dollars, investments were not as large as investments in similarly-sized places, such as San Diego or Austin. This suggests a need to expand the availability of venture capital and other early-stage financial support for Orange County companies. Venture capital opportunities might also need to expand to further support research and technology development to help generate the technological innovation growth rates seen in similar areas.

Student Access to Computers Increases But Still Lags State And Nation

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of K-12 students per computer in Orange County schools and compares this to state levels and national levels.

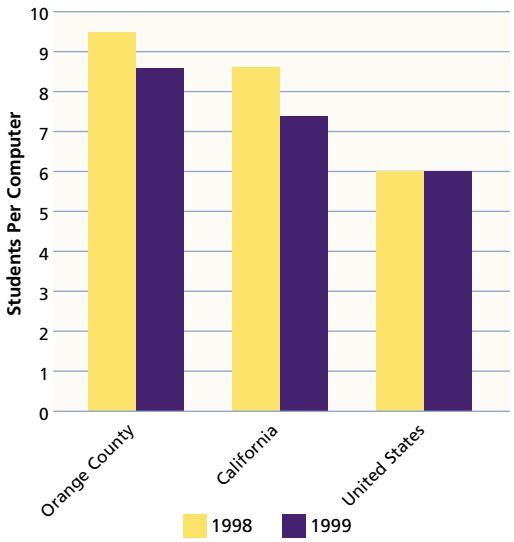
Why is it Important?

Computer skills are some of the most important technical skills that a student can possess in the new economy. The Internet is a major research tool for students and an instructional device for teachers. Many experts agree a ratio of four to five students per computer represents a reasonable level for the effective use of computers in schools.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County trails the state and national averages with 8.6 students per computer in comparison to 7.5 students per computer for the state and six for the nation. However, the county has improved since 1998 when there were 9.5 students per computer.

Number of K-12 Students per Computer



Sources: National Center for Education Statistics (national data), http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/2000086.pdf and California Department of Education (county and state data), http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/

Tech-Related Degrees Conferred Are Down, But Certain Fields See Increases

Description of Indicator

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

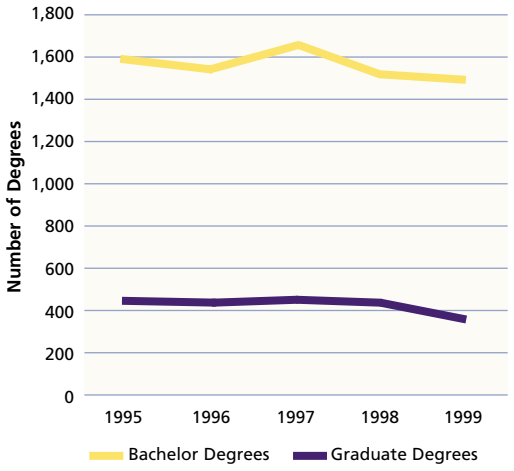
Why is it Important?

Effective workforce development and training is vital to Orange County's continued economic wellbeing, particularly with today's tight labor market and increasing demand for graduates with appropriate technological skills to serve the needs of high-tech businesses.

How is Orange County Doing?

The number of bachelor's degrees conferred in computer science and information science rose by almost 30% from 1998 to 1999, after increasing somewhat more slowly during the previous four years. Bachelor's degrees conferred in biological sciences dropped in 1999, after having increased from 1994 through 1997. Overall, this shift is consistent with the changing composition of Orange County's high technology employment. Physical sciences bachelor's degrees also increased in the past years. Engineering degrees dropped at both the bachelor's and graduate levels from 1998 to 1999.

Trend in Total Number of Tech-Related Degrees – 1995-1999



Number of Bachelor and Graduate Degrees Conferred at Orange County Universities

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999	
	Bach.	Grad.	Bach.	Grad.	Bach.	Grad.	Bach.	Grad.	Bach.	Grad.
Biological Sciences	823	61	789	56	808	71	688	63	593	47
Engineering	284	198	272	200	270	170	241	177	226	141
Physical Sciences	149	67	123	58	169	77	172	69	239	75
Information and Computer Sciences	99	43	133	28	131	31	156	31	189	17
Biology	85	5	106	19	140	11	125	16	122	13
Other Sciences	83	25	74	29	71	43	95	36	52	42
Computer Sciences	80	33	68	26	63	34	66	24	95	25

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

Education

The strength and quality of the economy can be no better than the abilities and skills of the people in the community. There is therefore no better indicator of long-term economic prospects than the scholastic preparation of the students in the region. In this regard the indicators measured in this section show that Orange County has much to be proud of and some things to be concerned about. For example:

- There is a significant difference between individual districts such as Irvine Unified and Santa Ana Unified. It does not serve the county to measure performance on the basis of "comparable" communities if the goal is to be globally competitive.
- The long-term future of Orange County is tied to the success of all its students. The disparity between Whites, Asians and Hispanics is disturbing given the fact that over 40% of the entire student population, and a much higher percentage of kindergartners, are Hispanic. Today's kindergartners are the backbone of tomorrow's economy.

Educational Attainment

College Readiness

Career Preparation

Academic Performance

English Learners

High School Dropout Rate Declines; County Has Fewer College-Educated Than Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the educational attainment of Orange County residents over 25 years of age, compared to neighbor and peer regions. It also measures the annual percentage of Orange County public high school students who have dropped out over the past five years.

Why is it Important?

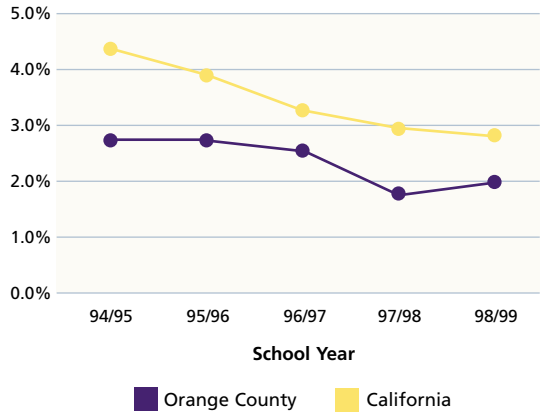
Educational attainment is important not only for personal success, but for sustaining the local economy. A high school diploma or college degree opens many career opportunities that are closed to those without these achievements. Also, the education level of residents is evidence of the quality and diversity of our labor pool – an important factor for businesses looking to locate or expand in the region.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County has one of the lowest annual high school drop out rates in the state (2% in 1999). There was little variation among ethnicities. Of the Orange County population over 25 years of age, fully 84% had high school diplomas in 1999, an increase of 4% since 1994. The gap between the current annual high school completion rate of 98% and the current high school diploma rate for residents over 25 years of age of 84% is likely due to older age groups in the county which did not complete high school and an in-migration of less educated adults.

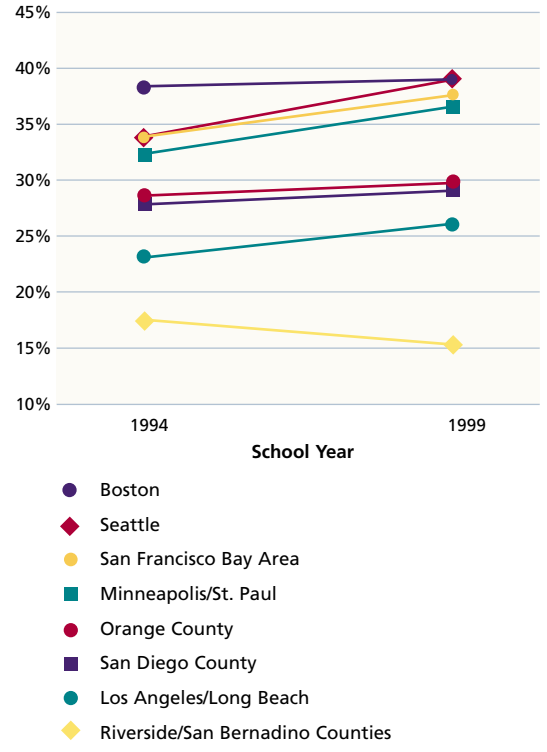
Of our neighboring counties, Orange County has the highest percentage of residents over 25 with a Bachelor's degree. However, when compared to economic peers, Orange County has the lowest percentage of college educated (nearly 30% in 1999) with Boston and Seattle at the top (39%).

Annual Drop Out Rate for Grades 9 Through 12
1994/95 - 1998/99



California Department of Education, Educational Statistics Unit, DataQuest, Grades 9-12 Drop Out Rate (as defined by the National Center for Educational Statistics), 1994-1999 (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Educational Attainment - Percent Over 25 Who Completed a Bachelor's Degree
March 1994 and 1999



U.S. Census Bureau, Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over, By Metropolitan Area, March 1994 and 1999. (http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/educ-attn.html)

More Asians And Whites Eligible For UC/CSU, While Only One in Six Hispanics Qualify

Description of Indicator

College readiness measures number of public high school graduates eligible for admission to University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) campuses. It also measures Orange County high school graduates' performance on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).

Why is it Important?

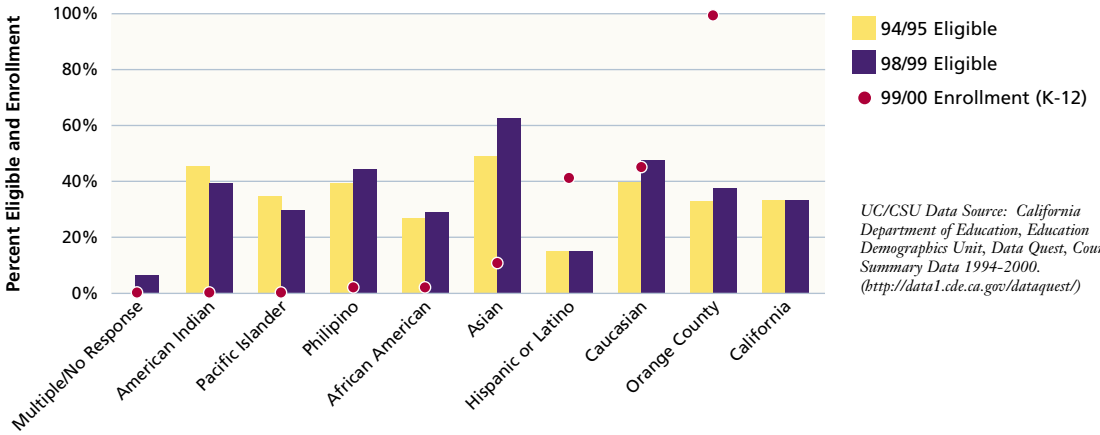
A college education or related skilled certification is increasingly important for many of today's jobs in Orange County. To gain entry to most four-year universities, high school students must complete the necessary course work and perform well on standardized tests.

How is Orange County Doing?

Since 1994/95, UC/CSU eligibility for the entire county has risen, but this is largely attributable to increased eligibility for Asians and Whites; all other ethnicities did not see a similar trend over the past five years. Only one in six Hispanic students, who make up over 40% of total enrollment in Orange County, graduate with the appropriate coursework to go to a state college.

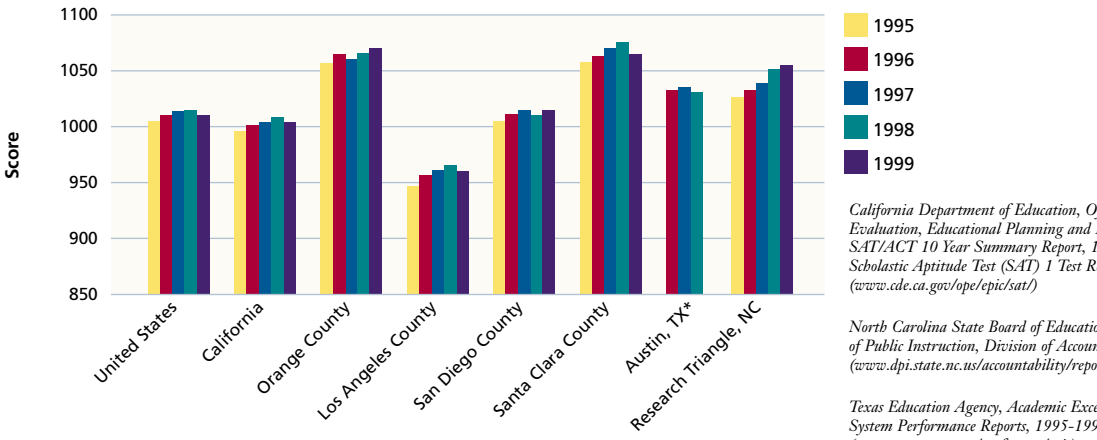
Orange County students on average perform well on the SAT. Orange County students on average score higher than the nation, state, and most peer counties. Of the counties compared, only Santa Clara County had the same five-year average score as Orange County – 1068 out of a possible 1600.

UC/CSU Eligible Graduates and Enrollment



UC/CSU Data Source: California Department of Education, Education Demographics Unit, Data Quest, County Summary Data 1994-2000. (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

1995-1999 SAT Scores: Metro/State Comparisons



California Department of Education, Office of Policy and Evaluation, Educational Planning and Information Center, SAT/ACT 10 Year Summary Report, 1989-1998 and Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) 1 Test Results, 1999. (www.cde.ca.gov/ope/epic/sat/)

North Carolina State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, Division of Accountability. (www.dpi.state.nc.us/accountability/reporting/index.html#sat)

Texas Education Agency, Academic Excellence Indicator System Performance Reports, 1995-1997. (www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis)

** 1998 and 1999 data not available*

Most Students in Career Preparation Programs Find Jobs or Educational Advancement

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the yearly student enrollment in Orange County Regional Occupation Programs (ROP) from 1994/95 to 1998/99, and of those who complete the program, the number who were placed in jobs or are continuing their studies. In subsequent years, this indicator will include additional data on skill attainment and career/economic advancement.

Why is it Important?

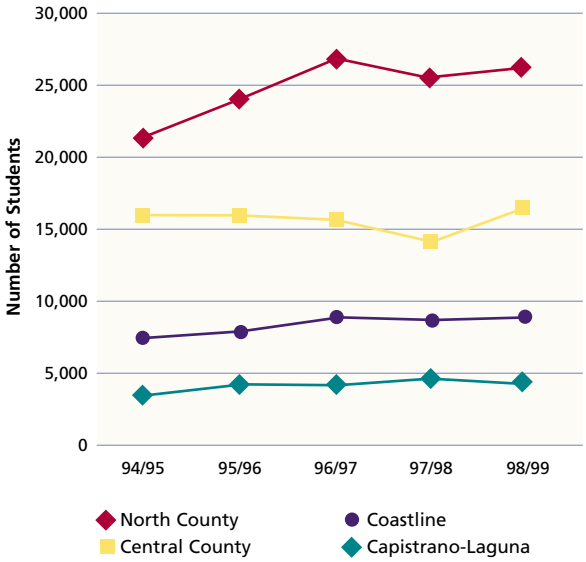
Career education, in which students learn the skills necessary to perform competently in particular careers and occupations, is a critical component of the county's education system. Recognizing the importance of having career skills in addition to general education, many high school students taking college preparatory courses are also enrolled in ROP. Career education also provides opportunities for adults who are either re-entering the workforce after taking time off or changing careers. Educational choice—whether career education, college or university education, or both—provides career alternatives for residents and supplies the local economy with a diverse and well-trained labor force.

How is Orange County Doing?

From 1994/95 to 1998/99, enrollment in Orange County's four ROP districts (Coastline, Capistrano-Laguna, Central, and North) has increased 11.1%, faster than the California state average enrollment growth of 4.4%. Of those enrolled in the 98/99 school year, 65.7% completed the full curriculum and 85.3% of those completers had jobs or were enrolled in additional education after completion. Over the past five years, the county's placement rate (the percent of program completers who find jobs or continue schooling) has varied from a low of 80.2% in 1995/96 to the current high of 85.3%.[1]

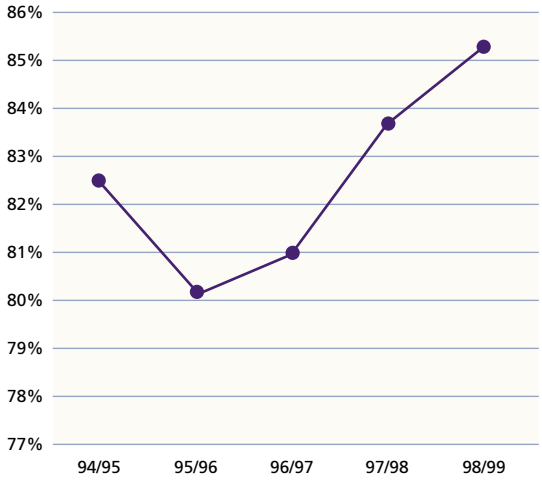
[1] Completion/placement data does not include North County ROP.

Enrollment in Orange County Regional Occupation Programs – 1994/95-1998/99



Sources: Capistrano-Laguna Beach, Coastline, Central County, and North County Regional Occupation Programs; California Department of Education

Placement Rate for Regional Occupation Program Completers – 1994/95-1998/99



Sources: Capistrano-Laguna Beach, Coastline, and Central County Regional Occupation Programs; California Department of Education

Elementary Schools Performing Well, But Disparity Among Districts is Evident

Elementary School Academic Performance Index District Average – 1999

School District	Average API
Irvine Unified	843
Los Alamitos Unified	813
Saddleback Valley Unified	808
Fountain Valley Elementary	805
Laguna Beach Unified	802
Brea-Olinda Unified	795
Cypress Unified	773
Huntington Beach Elementary	762
Capistrano Unified	754
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	735
Centralia Unified	707
Newport-Mesa Unified	701
Ocean View Elementary	693
Tustin Unified	690
Orange Unified	688
Fullerton Elementary	679
Savanna Elementary	671
Westminster Elementary	627
La Habra City Elementary	622
Garden Grove Unified	621
Buena Park Elementary	590
Magnolia Elementary	579
Anaheim Elementary	529
Santa Ana Unified	490

Elementary School Similar School Rank District Average – 1999

School District	Average SSR
La Habra City Elementary	9
Savanna Elementary	9
Anaheim Elementary	8
Brea-Olinda Unified	8
Cypress Unified	8
Newport-Mesa Unified	8
Saddleback Valley Unified	8
Tustin Unified	8
Centralia Unified	7
Fountain Valley Elementary	7
Irvine Unified	7
Laguna Beach Unified	7
Magnolia Elementary	7
Santa Ana Unified	7
Buena Park Elementary	6
Garden Grove Unified	6
Orange Unified	6
Westminster Elementary	6
Capistrano Unified	5
Fullerton Elementary	5
Huntington Beach Elementary	5
Los Alamitos Unified	5
Ocean View Elementary	5
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	5

Source: California Department of Education, September 1999. (www.cde.ca.gov)

Description of Indicator

This indicator summarizes the Academic Performance Index (API) score and Similar School Rank for each public elementary school in Orange County, expressed as the average school score and rank for each district. The API—ranging from a low of 200 to a high of 1000—is calculated for each school based on Stanford Achievement Test, Ninth Edition (Stanford 9) test results. The Similar School Rank—ranging from a low of one to a high of ten—measures how the school fared compared to other schools with similar characteristics.

Why is it Important?

The Similar School Ranking and Academic Performance Index enables school administrators and the public to evaluate how well a school or district is performing, both with or without consideration of school characteristics.

How is Orange County Doing?

Most Orange County elementary schools performed well both in terms of Academic Performance Index (API) and rank. Irvine Unified had the highest average API score in the county, with Los Alamitos and Saddleback Unified close behind. Santa Ana Unified, one of the largest districts in the county, had the lowest average API score in the county. However, when compared to schools throughout the state with similar characteristics, Santa Ana Unified elementary schools performed well with an average rank of seven out of ten. The La Habra City and Savanna Elementary school districts received the highest similar school ranks with a district average of nine out of ten. Individual school API scores and ranks are available from the California Department of Education.

Characteristics Used to Determine School Similarity Include:

- pupil mobility
- pupil ethnicity
- pupil socioeconomic status
- % of teachers fully credentialed
- % of teachers with emergency credentials
- % of pupils who are English Learners
- average class size per grade level
- whether schools operate multi-track year round educational programs

California Department of Education

Gains in English Fluency Eclipsed by Increase in English Learner Enrollment

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of enrolled students who are English language learners in Orange County public schools over the past twelve years. Also shown is the percent of Orange County English Learners redesignated to Fluent-English-Proficient (FEP) and Orange County English Learner enrollment compared to neighboring and peer California counties.

Why is it Important?

Students who have limited English speaking skills often face academic, employment and financial challenges. An educated workforce with good communication skills is important for a strong economy.

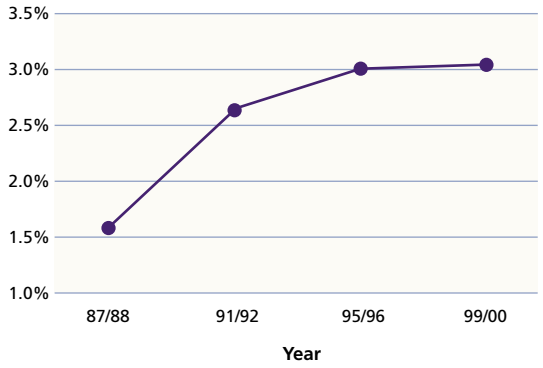
How is Orange County Doing?

The percent of total public school enrollment made up of English Learners has stayed roughly level over the past five years (rising only 0.4 percent, slower than the state average of 0.7 percent over the same period). However, since 1988, English Learners in the school system have increased by over 14%.

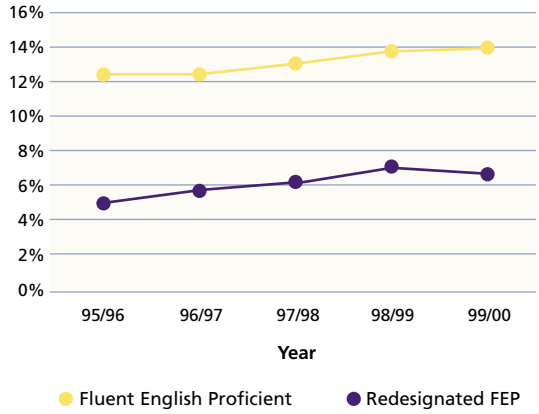
Since 1996, the number of students considered Fluent-English-Proficient (students for whom English is a second language but who are fluent in English) has risen, as has the number of students redesignated from English Learner to Fluent-English-Proficient (FEP).

Compared to neighboring and peer California counties, Orange County has the second largest enrollment of English Learners in the 1999-00 school year (30.3%). Of those compared, Los Angeles County has the highest percent of English Learners (34.8%) while San Bernardino has the lowest (17.5%).

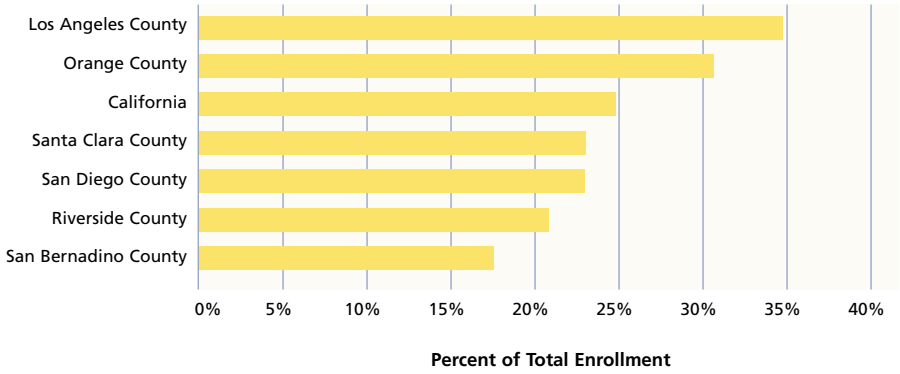
***English Learners as Percent of Total Enrollment in Orange County** – 1988-2000*



***Percent of Fluent English Proficient (FEP) and Students Redesignated FEP, Annually** – 1996-2000*



English Learners as a Percent of Total Enrollment



Source: California Department of Education, Demographic Research Unit, DataQuest, 2000 (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Health and Human Services

The new economy (and modern life) provides many benefits, but makes many demands on individuals. Pressures of time, work, money and family can become overwhelming. Several of the indicators measured in this section suggest the long-term health of the community is threatened. To be specific:

- Most Orange County children do not meet the physical fitness standards at any age measured.
- Nearly 40% of Orange County children are eligible for free or reduced price lunches, which is a proxy measurement for child poverty.
- Orange County death rates for heart disease, stroke, and cancer exceed national targets by a significant margin.
- The number of residents with health insurance coverage is declining.
- Drug use, higher in Orange County than other Southern California counties, and major depression must be carefully understood and monitored, as they relate to workforce preparedness and quality of life.

Health Status

Child Care Quality and Affordability

Prenatal Care

Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five

Vaccine-Preventable Disease and Immunization Rates

Physical Fitness of Children

Family Wellbeing

Health Insurance Coverage

Illicit Drug Use

Mental Health

Orange County Death Rates Don't Meet National Standards

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the health status of the Orange County population for the period of 1996-1998, including mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people) due to the following: homicide, suicide, firearm injuries, motor vehicle accidents, drug-induced deaths, unintentional injuries, coronary heart disease, stroke, female breast cancer, lung cancer and all other cancer; and morbidity rates (cases per 100,000 people) for AIDS and tuberculosis during the same time period.

Why is it Important?

Comparing Orange County's mortality and morbidity rates to the Healthy People 2010 National Objectives helps officials to assess how well health and safety programs are doing, identify areas for improvement, and suggest needed public health initiatives.

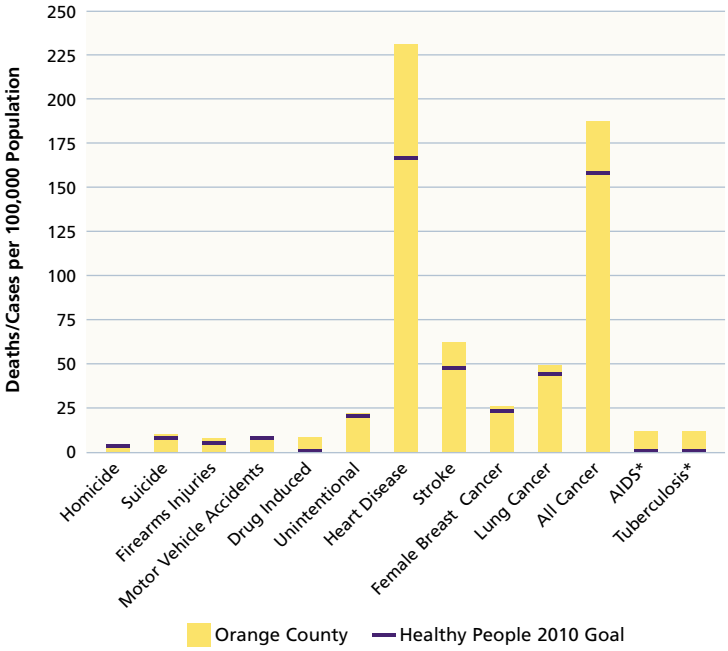
How is Orange County Doing?

During the period of 1996 to 1998, Orange County met the Healthy People 2010 goal for deaths due to motor vehicle accidents but exceeded the death rate for the remaining 12 commonly measured health status indicators.

What is Healthy People 2010?

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

Age-Adjusted Deaths* Per 100,000 Population,
Orange County, 1996-1998

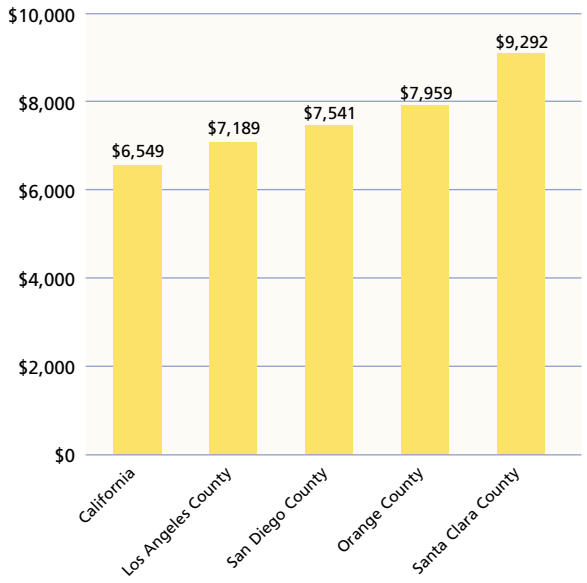


* Note: AIDS and tuberculosis cases are measured by number of cases. All others are measured by number of deaths. Rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the Year 2000 standard population.

Sources: Orange County Health Care Agency, Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology, 9/2000
California Department of Health Services, County Health Status Profiles (http://www.dhs.cahwnet.gov/)
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Healthy People 2010 (http://www.health.gov/healthypeople/)
Health Status Indicators, Age-Adjusted Deaths Per 100,000 Population, Orange County, 1996-1998.*

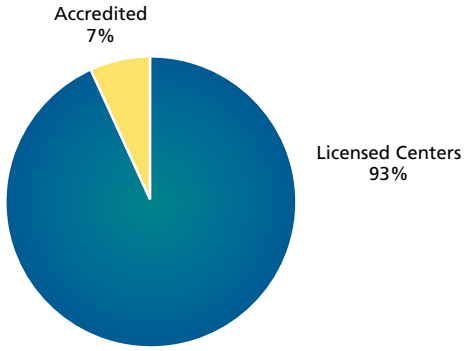
Child Care is Costly and 93% Unaccredited; Need for Subsidized Care Outpaces Supply

Average Child Care Cost Per Year, Infant (0-2) - 1999



Sources: California Child Care Resource and Referral Program, Children's Home Society of California, The 1999 California Child Care Portfolio.

Orange County Accredited Early Care and Education Centers - June 1999



Source: California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of licensed center-based early care and education programs accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the number of children age 0-13 whose families' income qualify them for subsidized early care and education services. Accreditation by the NAEYC requires early care and education providers to meet quality standards. Also measured is the average yearly cost of licensed, center-based child care for children zero to two years of age in Orange County compared to peer California counties.

Why is it Important?

High-quality early child care and education ensures children will have a stimulating and supportive environment in which to learn the skills they need to be successful in school and life. Long-term studies have shown that children, especially high-risk children, enrolled in high-quality early care programs (including high adult-to-child ratio and specially designed play programs to encourage social, emotional, and cognitive development) have higher academic test scores, higher graduation and employment rates, and lower early pregnancy rates.[1]

Cost-effective child care is essential to enable working families to maintain economic self-sufficiency. For many parents, finding and paying for child care is a significant challenge and an enormous financial burden.

How is Orange County Doing?

Out of the 825 licensed center-based early care and education programs in Orange County, only 57 (or 7%) are accredited by the NAEYC. There are 97,592 children eligible for subsidized child care in Orange County, while only 18,880 children are receiving subsidized care, leaving a remaining 78,712 children eligible for subsidized care but unable to access it due to funding shortfalls. In 1999 the average yearly cost of infant care in Orange County was $7,959.

[1] Abecedarian Project, 1999

Children Eligible and Receiving Subsidized Child Care and Education - 1999

	Number of Children
Eligible for Subsidized Care	97,592
Received Subsidized Care	18,880
Eligible Without Subsidy	78,712

Sources: California Department of Education, 1999 Orange County Child Care and Development Planning Council, 1999

Rate of Early Prenatal Care Continues to Rise

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of live births in Orange County to women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy, compared to California and by race and ethnicity.

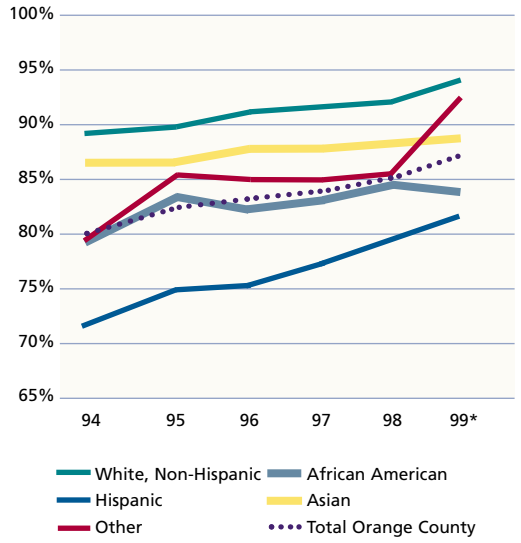
Why is it Important?

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 habits and lifestyles to lead to an optimal birth outcome. Higher levels of low birth weight and infant mortality are associated with late or no prenatal care.

How is Orange County Doing?

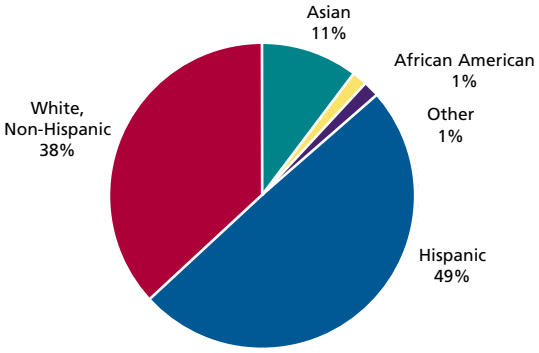
The percentage of women receiving early prenatal care has increased steadily over the past five years to a high of 86.7% in 1999. The Healthy People 2010 goal for prenatal care is that 90% of mothers will receive early and adequate prenatal care by 2010. Of the three largest groups, White, Non-Hispanic mothers were the only group to reach the goal as of 1999. However, over the past six years, Hispanic mothers have seen the largest percent increase in early prenatal care (14%) – a positive trend since 49% of births in Orange County in 1998 were to Hispanic mothers, more than any other ethnic or racial group. The age group with the lowest percentage of early prenatal care was teenage mothers (19 years of age and under). However, this age group showed a slight increase in early prenatal care between 1998 and 1999, 71.2% versus 72.0%, respectively.

Percent of Orange County Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity - 1994-1999



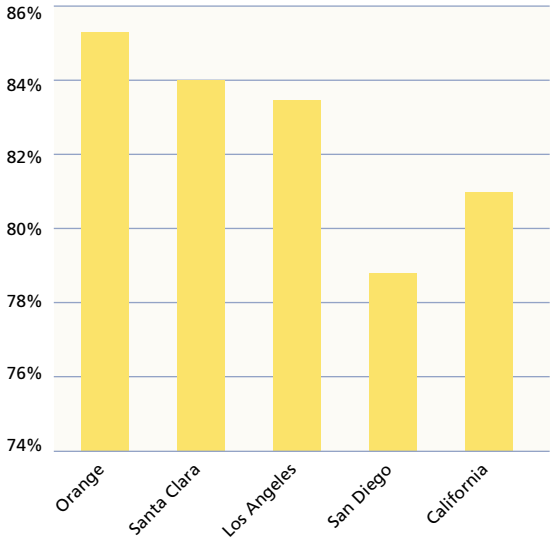
* Preliminary data for 1999.
Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency, Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology, 2000

Percent of Total Births - 1998



Source: Orange County Health Care Agency/Public Health/Health Assessment Services and the 6th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County 2000

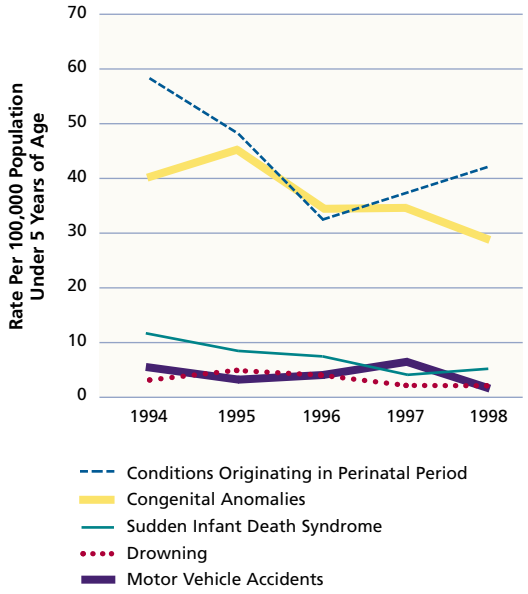
Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care - County Comparison - 1998



Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of Health Information and Research, Vital Statistics Section

Deaths of Young Children Decline; Prenatal Care And Education Credited

Death Rates for Five Leading Causes of Death for Children Under 5 Years of Age -
County of Orange, 1994-1998



Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency, Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology, 9/2000

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the increase and/or decrease in number of deaths from the five leading causes of death for children under five years of age in Orange County from 1994 to 1998 (shown in terms of number of deaths per 100,000 children under five).

Why is it Important?

Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies that can help prevent mortality.

How is Orange County Doing?

The five leading causes of death for children under five years of age in Orange County from 1994 to 1998 include conditions originating in the perinatal period (including conditions such as low birth weight, and related complications, such as Respiratory Distress Syndrome), congenital anomalies (including severe birth defects and the effects of drugs and alcohol on the fetus), Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (defined as an unexplained death in the first year of life), motor vehicle accidents and drowning.[1] Many of these deaths are preventable, and deaths from these causes have declined between 1994 and 1998, largely due to improved prenatal care and education programs.

[1] Perinatal death is defined as "death of a fetus of at least 20 weeks of gestation or of a child under 28 days of life." (California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics)

Immunization Rate Far Below Recommended, But Infection Rate Remains Low

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures reported cases of vaccine-preventable diseases among children under five in Orange County between 1994 and 1998 which children are required to be vaccinated against before entering kindergarten. The required immunization series includes: 5 doses diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP or DTP), 2 doses measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR), 3 doses hepatitis B (hep B), and 4 doses polio. Also measured are immunization rates in Orange County from 1995 to 1999 for children at two years of age.

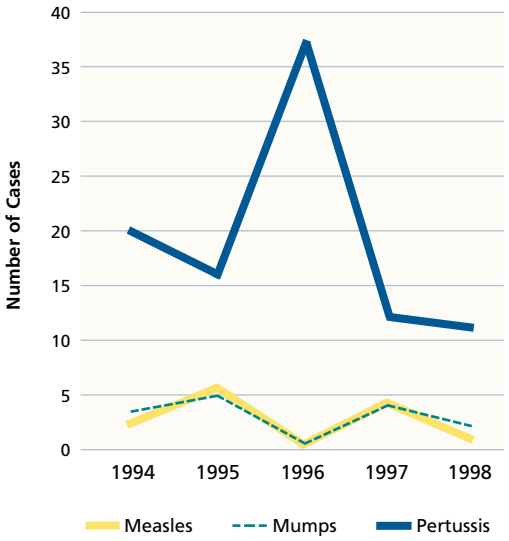
Why is it Important?

Immunization is considered to be 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 1 1/2 to 2 3/4) to be protected by universally recommended vaccines.

How is Orange County Doing?

All vaccine-preventable diseases were either not seen or were on the decline among children under five years of age in Orange County during the period of 1994 to 1998. Over the past five years, there has been little change in the percent of children immunized by age two. In 1999, 64% of children at age two were immunized, far below the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90%.

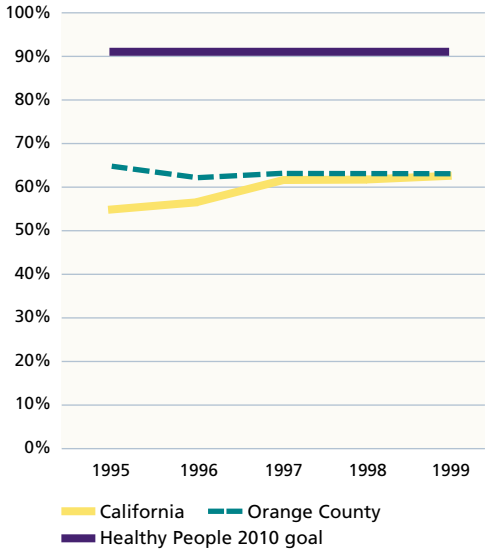
***Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Among Children Under 5 Years of Age** - County of Orange, 1994-1998**



* There were no reported cases of diphtheria, tetanus, rubella, hepatitis B or polio during this period among children under five years of age.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology, 9/2000.

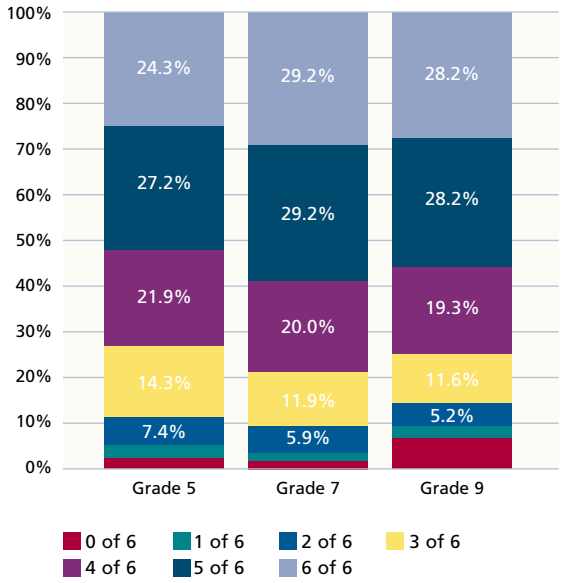
***Percent of Orange County Children Immunized at 2 Years of Age** - 1995-1999*



Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology, 9/2000.

Most Orange County Children Unable to Meet Fitness Goals

Percent of Orange County Children Achieving Six Fitness Standards - 1999



Source: California Department of Education, 1999 California Physical Fitness Test, Orange County Report (http://207.87.22.181/fitness/report.idc?co=30&dist=0&schl=0&reportno=0&prob=0)

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the physical fitness of children in grades 5, 7, and 9. Six tasks measured include: aerobic capacity, body composition (percent of body fat), abdominal strength, trunk extension strength, upper body strength, and flexibility.

Why is it Important?

A sedentary lifestyle is one of the primary risk factors for many health problems. The physical fitness of children is important both for their health now and for the positive impact building a commitment to fitness can have on their health as an adult.

How is Orange County Doing?

Students must meet the minimum fitness standards for all six areas of the test to be considered fit, and over 70% of Orange County students in the grades tested could not meet that goal. Statewide, 80% percent of students were not able to meet all six fitness standards.

Fewer Receiving Public Aid But Child Poverty Increases

Description of Indicator

As a means of measuring Orange County families' progress toward self-sufficiency and economic stability, this indicator measures the caseloads of core public assistance programs including CalWORKs (provides cash assistance and employment services), Food Stamps (provides vouchers to buy food), and Medi-Cal (provides health care coverage), and compares this to measures of economic status including household income as approximated by the number of children eligible for free or reduced price school lunches.

Why is it Important?

Families living in or on the edge of poverty are more prone to stress, volatile family relations, and poor nutrition, health, and performance at school or work. Achieving self-sufficiency and economic stability can have lasting and measurable benefits for both parents and children.

How is Orange County Doing?

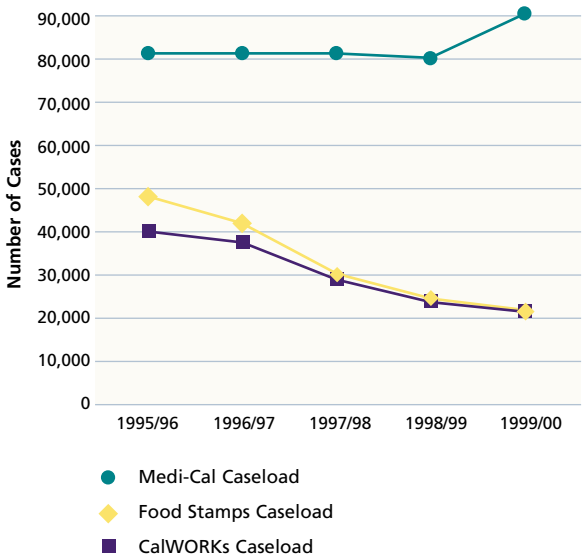
Orange County families are transitioning out of CalWORKs at a rapid rate (down 48% from 1995/96) and those still receiving CalWORKs benefits are working and earning income at an even greater rate (up 179% from 1995/96). The Food Stamp caseload has also dropped (by 50% since 1995/96). Despite the decrease in the CalWORKs caseload, many families have remained eligible for Medi-Cal coverage. Overall, the Medi-Cal caseload has increased 13% over the past five years.

The number of children eligible for free or reduced price school lunches is a proxy for child poverty. A child is eligible for subsidized school meals if his or her parents' income is below 185% of the poverty level. Fully 37.7% of school age children in Orange County live in families with incomes at or below this level, up from 33.8% in 1993.[1]

Among the many families that are no longer receiving public assistance, some may have achieved economic stability, while the increasing number of children eligible for subsidized meals suggests others have joined the ranks of the so-called "working poor" and are struggling to get by. Limited affordable housing (pages 18-20) and quality child care (page 37) add to the challenges for working families in Orange County.

[1] The 6th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County 2000

Medi-Cal, Food Stamps and CalWORKs Average Monthly Cases



Source: Orange County Social Services Agency, September 2000

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for 2000 ranges from $11,250 for a family of two to $28,650 for a family of eight. To be eligible for reduced price school meals, household income must be less than 185% of the FPL, ranging from $20,813 for a family of two to $53,003 for a family of eight.

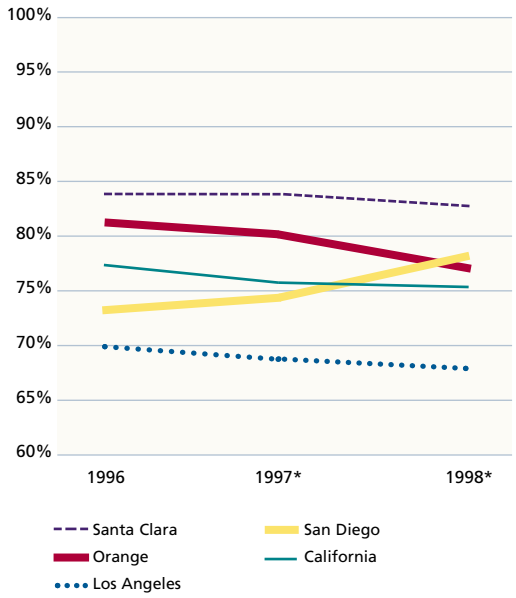
***Percent and Number of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Meals** – 1999/00*

School District	Percent	Number
Countywide	38%	181,224
***Highest Five** (by Percent)*		
Anaheim Elementary	82%	17,895
Santa Ana Unified	73%	42,447
La Habra City Elementary	71%	4,390
Magnolia Elementary	69%	4,650
Westminster Elementary	62%	6,013
***Lowest Five** (by Percent)*		
Laguna Beach Unified	11%	277
Saddleback Valley Unified	10%	3,552
Los Alamitos Unified	10%	864
Irvine Unified	7%	1,638
Fullerton Joint Union High	3%	359

Source: California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division (http://www.cde.ca.gov/cyfsbranch/cnfddiv/)

Percent of Residents With Health Insurance Declines

Percent of Residents Ages 0-64 With Health Insurance Coverage – 1996-1998



* Two-year average 1996/97 and 1997/98 respectively
Sources: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and UC Berkeley Center for Health and Public Policy Studies, The State of Health Insurance in California, 1997, 1998, 1999
Orange County Health Needs Assessment Survey, 1998.

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of Orange County residents aged 0-64 from 1996-1998 who have health insurance coverage, compared to Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and San Diego Counties, and California.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

The percentage of Orange County's non-senior residents who have health insurance has dropped from 81% in 1996 to 77% in 1998, according to a California-wide study. This downward trend is occurring statewide and in the other counties compared, with the exception of San Diego which has witnessed a sizable increase in insured. The Orange County Health Needs Assessment (OCHNA) Survey, conducted in 1998, revealed that 83% of all residents 18 and older and 87% of all children 18 and under were covered. The Healthy People 2010 target for health insurance coverage is 100%.

Drug Use Higher in Orange County Than Other Southern California Counties

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of Orange County residents age 12 and older who have used illicit drugs recently (within the month prior to when the survey was conducted), compared to peer Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Illicit drugs include: marijuana, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens (including LSD and PCP), inhalants, and non-medical use of psychotherapeutic drugs.

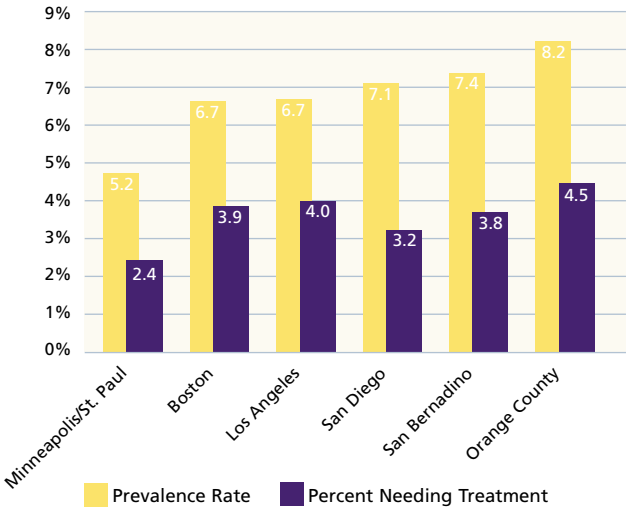
Why is it Important?

Drug use can have detrimental effects on the emotional, physical, and economic wellbeing of the user and his or her family and friends.

How is Orange County Doing?

In Orange County, 8.2% of residents 12 years of age and over are recent drug users, and 4.5% need treatment for their drug use. Orange County has the highest rate of the areas compared.

Illicit Drug Use (in Past Month) Ages 12 and Older - 1991-1993



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, 1998 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Statistics Source Book (http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/p0000008.htm)

Baseline Set For Number of Residents Suffering From Major Depression

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the estimated number of individuals over 18 suffering from major depression in Orange County (within the year prior to when the survey was conducted). The estimate is calculated by multiplying the 1996 national race-specific prevalence rate by the 1997 county population age 18 and older.

Why is it Important?

Depression is just one form of many debilitating mental health disorders that often go unreported and untreated. Untreated, mental health disorders can worsen, leading to difficulties in the home and workplace, and in severe cases, suicide.

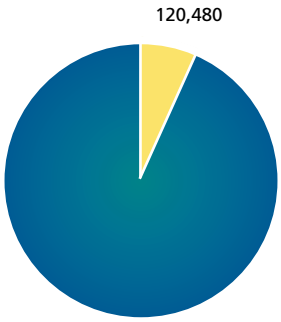
How is Orange County Doing?

An estimated 120,480 Orange County residents over 18 years of age are suffering from major depression.

The Mental Health/Drug Abuse Connection

Nationwide, approximately 48% of the U.S. population aged 15-54 has had an alcohol, drug abuse, and/or mental disorder in their lifetime. Depressed individuals are more inclined to drink, smoke or use drugs, and more than half of individuals reporting a substance abuse problem in their lifetimes have also had mental disorders.

***Number of Orange County Residents Ages 18 and Older Suffering From Major Depression** - 1996 Estimate*



Note: mental health estimates are based on national prevalence information and adjusted to reflect local demographic characteristics, therefore these estimates may not be accurate at the county level.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Community Health Status Indicators Project, Community Health Status Report, Orange County California, July 2000 (http://www.community-health.hrsa.gov/Disclaimer.asp?DocPathName=Documents/V-CA/CHSI-V-06-059-CA-Orange.pdf)

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates by Age and Gender, 1990 – 1999 (www.census.gov)

Public Safety

Each of the public safety indicators measured in this section show a steady decline in crime in the county and a lower rate of crime compared to other counties in California. These are positive trends, since investments are made in places that individuals and companies know are safe and secure, and denied to places they know or perceive are not. To the extent it is a safer environment for both property and employees of various enterprises, Orange County will achieve a competitive advantage. Areas to watch include:

- Child abuse. Although the number of children removed from their homes decreased in the last year, this follows several years of steady increases.
- Growing teenage population. The large number of kids about to enter their late teens could impact crime rates because this segment of the population has the highest rate of criminal behavior.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Felony Arrests

Crime Rate

Gang-Related Crime

Hate Crimes

Children in Out-of-Home Care Decreases For First Time in Five Years

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of children placed in out-of-home care (with a relative, foster family, or group home) after substantiation of child abuse or neglect and a determination by the Juvenile Court that the child cannot be adequately protected while remaining at home.

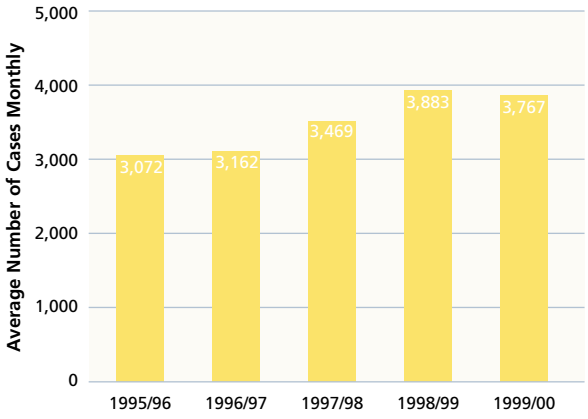
Why is it Important?

Out-of-home placement is often the final act to protect children from dangerous circumstances after repeated attempts to stabilize their families.

How is Orange County Doing?

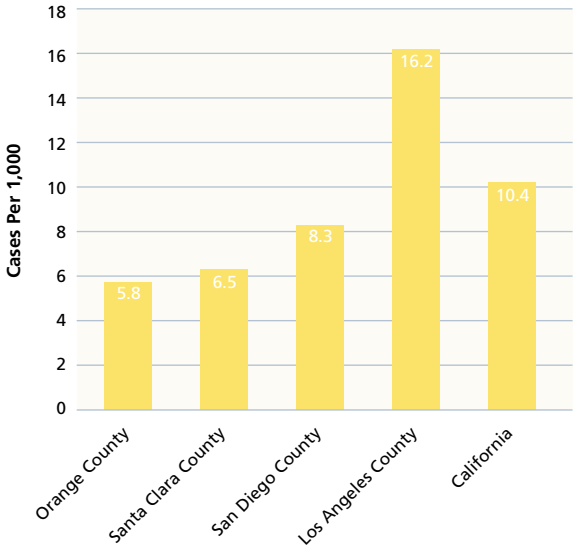
Although the number of children in out-of-home care increased steadily over the period from 1995/96 to 1998/99, outpacing the rate of population growth, the County saw a reduction of 3% from 1998/99 to 1999/00. In 1999, Orange County's out-of-home care rate for children 0-18 was 5.8 children per thousand children living in the county, less than peer California counties and the state average.

***Children in Out-of-Home Foster/Relative Care** - 1995-2000*



Source: Orange County Social Services Agency, Children and Family Services, 2000

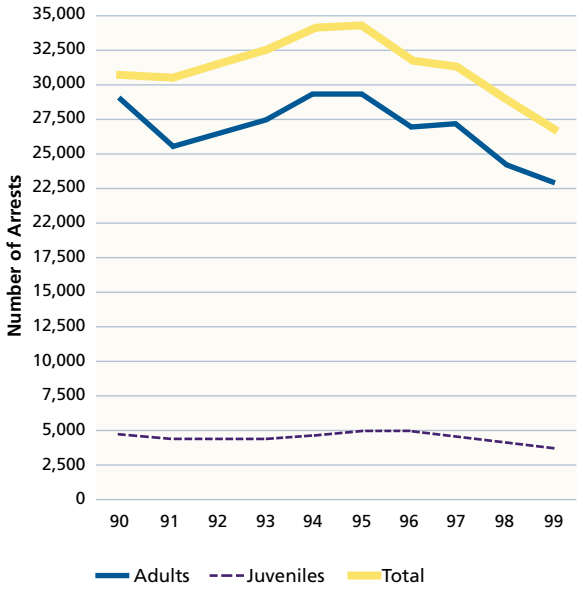
***Children 0-18 in Out-of-Home Care Per 1000 Children** - 1999*



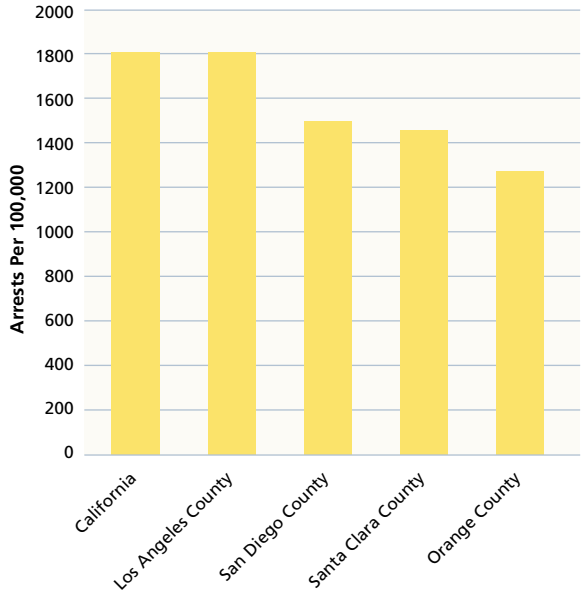
Source: Needell, Webster, Cucaro-Alamin, Armijo, Lee, & Brookhart, Performance Indicators for Child Welfare in California, University of California, Berkeley, Center for Social Service Research, 2000.

Adult and Juvenile Felony Arrests Hit a 10-Year Low

***Felony Arrests, Adult and Juvenile** - 1990-1999*



***Felony Arrest Rate** - County Comparison 1999*



Sources: California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, September 2000 (http://justice.hdcdojnet.state.ca.us/cjsc_stats/prof99/index.htm#matrix)

Office of the Orange County District Attorney

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures annual felony arrests for persons under 18 years of age (juveniles) and persons over 18 years of age (adults) from 1990 – 1999. Felonies are the most serious offenses and include murder, assault, robbery, and other offenses (see Crime Rate, page 48).

Why is it Important?

Tracking juvenile and adult felony arrests helps the community understand the level of serious crime in Orange County and the extent that youth and adults contribute to that crime. While youths make up a small portion of overall felony arrests, criminal justice experts argue that intervening early with at-risk youth can help reduce criminal activity in their adult lives. Furthermore, population projections indicate that teenagers as a group are growing faster than the rest of the population. Since males age 15-19 have the highest rate of criminal behavior, the number of juvenile crimes may increase as the teenage population increases.

How is Orange County Doing?

Adult felony arrests have fluctuated over the past ten years, ranging from a high of 29,340 in 1994 to a present low of 22,785. While the fluctuation has been less dramatic for juveniles, they have followed the pattern of adult felony arrests with a spike in the mid-nineties to a ten-year low in 1999.

Crime Rate Drops, Following Nationwide Trend

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures crime rates in California between 1995-1999 using the California Crime Index. The California Crime Index measures reported violent and property felonies per 100,000 people. Violent crime includes: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and assault. Property crime includes: burglary, larceny and auto theft.

Why is it Important?

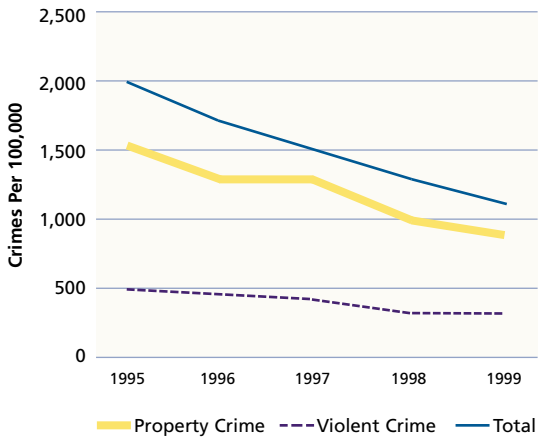
Crime impacts both real and perceived safety in a community. While crime has decreased over the past five years, year after year residents continue to name it the most important problem in Orange County.[1]

How is Orange County Doing?

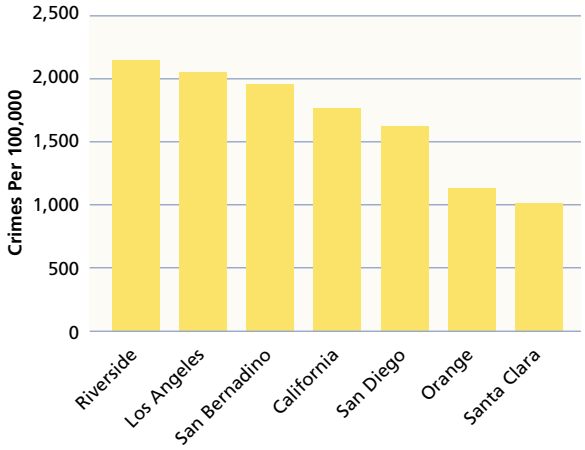
Both the violent and property crime rates continue to decline in Orange County and throughout the state. Orange County has the lowest overall crime rate among neighboring counties, and has only slightly higher crime rates than economic peer, Santa Clara County. Demographic and economic circumstances may account for the nationwide decline in crime rates.

[1] UCI Orange County Annual Survey. Crime has topped the list of most important problems in Orange County since 1993.

***California Crime Index** - Orange County Reports*



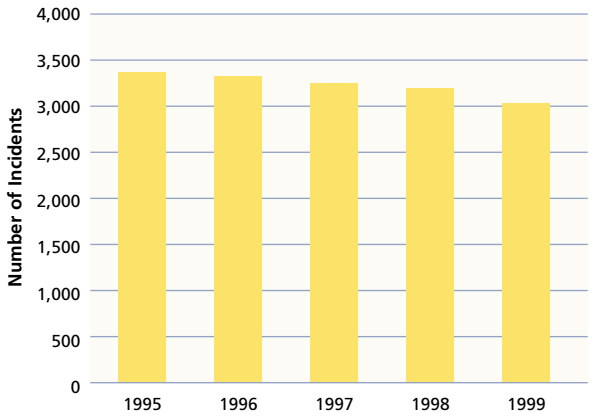
***California Crime Index** - County Comparison 1999*



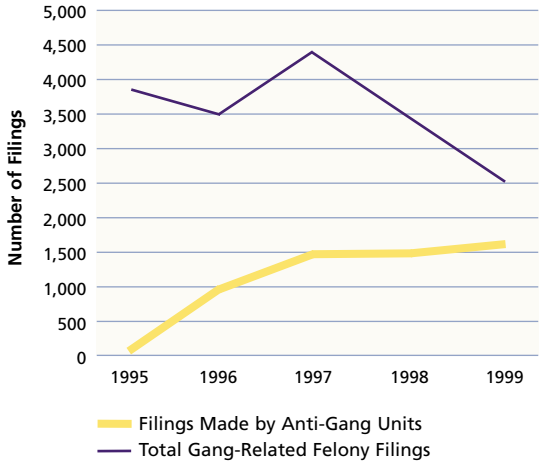
Sources: Office of the California Attorney General, Criminal Justice Profile, 1998-1999. (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/prof98/tabs/983001.pdf) (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/ad/ad99/9899list.htm

Gang-Related Crime at Lowest Rate in Five Years

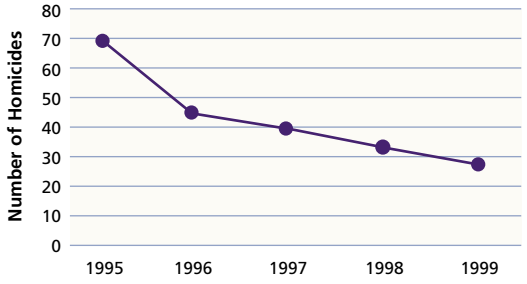
Gang-Related Crime Incidence



***California Crime Index** - Orange County Reports*



Gang-Related Homicides



Source: Orange County District Attorney, 1999 Annual Gang Cases Report, May 2000.

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures gang-related crime incidence, filings, and homicides from 1995-1999.

Why is it Important?

Over the past few years, due to public demand, increased resources have gone toward existing anti-gang units and the development of new units to reduce gang-related crime in Orange County. This indicator can help the community gauge the effectiveness of these programs and help determine future needs.

How is Orange County Doing?

Gang-related crime has decreased over the past five years, as has the total number of gang-related felony filings. The proportion of filings made by various anti-gang units in Orange County has increased, evidence of the increased resources given to these units to combat gang-related crime. Possibly the most dramatic trend is the decrease in gang-related homicide, falling from 70 in 1995 to 26 in 1999.

What is a Filing?

A filing is made in court by the District Attorney when sufficient evidence has been found to incriminate an alleged offender on the charges being submitted.

Hate Crimes Increase After Record Low in 1998

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of reported hate crime incidents in Orange County from 1995-1999. 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.

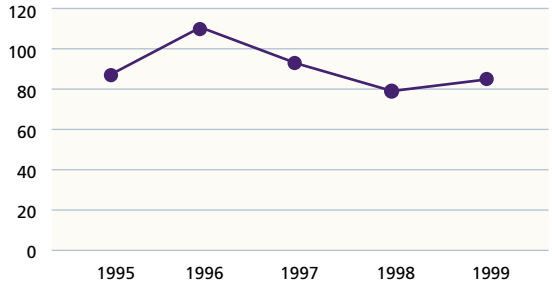
Why is it Important?

Hate crimes are among the most dehumanizing of crimes because the perpetrator views their victim as lacking full human worth due to their skin color, language, 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?

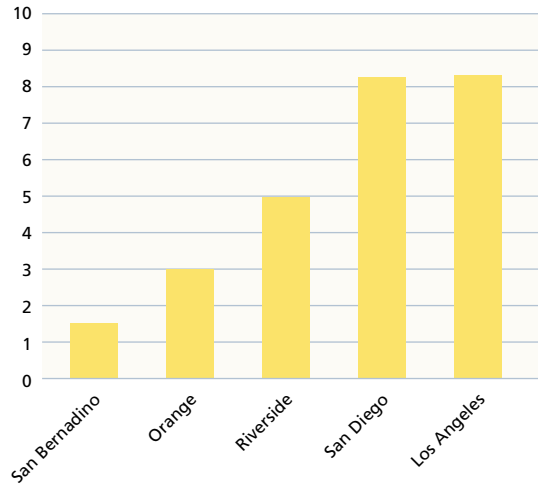
Following a high of 108 hate crime incidents in 1996, the number has decreased to 86 in 1999. The lowest number on record since law enforcement began to track hate crimes in 1995 was 80 incidents in 1998. Over the past 5 years, 667 individuals, businesses, religious organizations, or governments have been victimized by hate crimes in Orange County. In California, of all reported hate crime offenses, 60% were based on race or ethnicity, 22% on sexual orientation and 17% on religion. Fully 68% were violent offenses and 92% targeted individuals.

***Hate Crime Events in Orange County** - 1995-1999*



Source: California Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Hate Crime in California, 1995 report – 1999 report (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

***Hate Crime Events Per 100,000** - County Comparison - 1999*



Source: California Department of Finance, California Counties Ranked by January 1, 2000 - Population Size, Percentage Change and Numeric Change (http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Rankcnty.htm)

Environment

One often hears that in today's economy work can be done anytime, anyplace. This has led some to conclude that place does not matter any longer. The opposite is actually the case: place now matters most of all. "Anytime, anyplace" means that people have the choice to do what they want, wherever they want. It is therefore the quality of a place, of both its natural and built environment, that determines whether people choose to work or live there. Orange County has an enviable location and vast natural amenities that must be carefully tended to ensure the long-term future quality of life of the community. Specifically:

- Continued ocean water closures will negatively impact Orange County's quality of life, affecting natural resources, perceptions of wellbeing, and business competitiveness.
- The county is doing very well in the areas of air quality, landfill waste diversion, natural habitat preservation and parkland dedication, but we have to sustain the strides made as the county welcomes 40,000 new residents each year.

Coastal Water Quality

Regional Recreational Resources

Natural Habitat Resources

Solid Waste

Air Quality

Water Use and Suppy

Unauthorized Waste Discharges Increase Leading to Ocean Water Closings

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of beach mile days lost due to ocean water closures for 1999, as well as the causes for closures from 1995 – 1999, and the number of unauthorized sewage spills from 1990 – 1999. Also measured are long-term postings for 1999.

Why is it Important?

It is important to protect beachgoers from unhealthful coastal conditions. These unhealthful conditions negatively impact both beachgoers and beach businesses. When ocean water is closed, tourists and local Orange County beachgoers alike are discouraged from visiting Orange County's beaches, reducing the amount of consumer traffic in the beach communities and reducing beachgoers' enjoyment and our overall perception of quality of life.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 1999, there were 156 beach mile days lost due to ocean water closures. The primary cause for closures was sewage pipeline blockages in 1999 and pipeline breakages in 1998. There were 276 unauthorized waste discharges in 1999, up from 76 in 1990. The reason for the increase in pipeline failures over the past 10 years is debated. Possible causes include: an aging sewer infrastructure, a need for increased pipeline maintenance, uncharacteristically wet weather, or a combination of the above.

In response to the nearly 1,500 days of long-term postings in 1999, local agencies have taken steps during dry weather periods to divert urban runoff into the sewer system on a temporary basis, while seeking long-term solutions.[1] Poor water quality leading to postings is largely attributed to urban run-off.

[1] Multiple beaches can be posted for multiple days leading to a total number of days of postings per year in excess of 365.

What are Beach Mile Days?

Due to AB 411, 1999 marks the baseline year for counting closures in "beach mile days." Beach mile days are calculated by multiplying the number of days of closure by the number of miles of beach closed. This method of counting closures is an improvement over the previous method which did not take into account the amount of beach affected by the closure.

What are Postings?

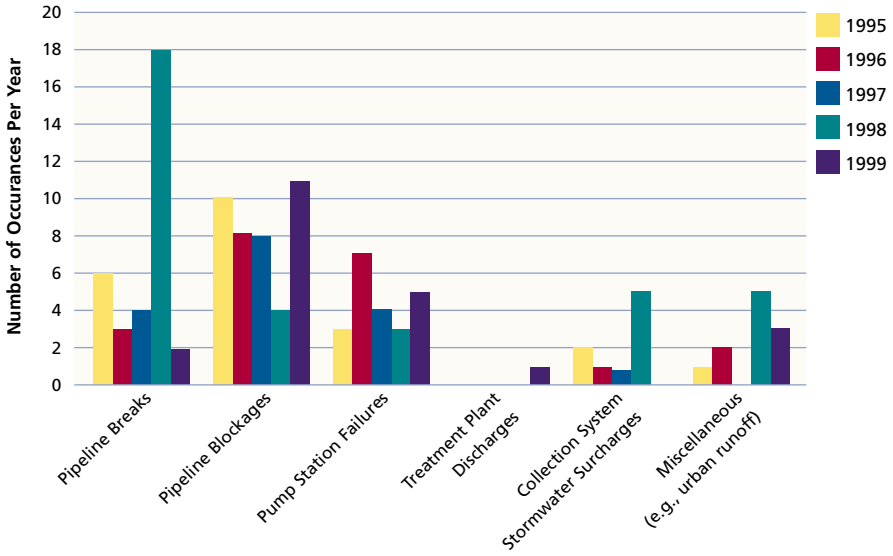
The County Health Care Agency is required to post warning signs when the water quality exceeds state standards, but is not polluted enough to warrant a closing.

New Rules

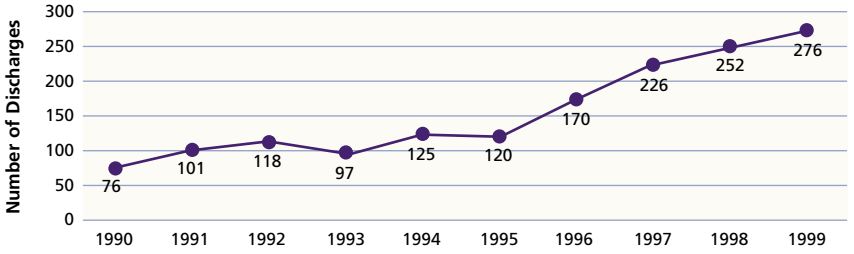
AB 411 has changed the way coastal water quality is measured, resulting in regulations more protective of public health. In addition to closing coastal waters when sewage has been spilled into streams, creeks, and rivers that discharge into recreational ocean waters, the County Health Care Agency is required to post warning signs when the water quality exceeds state standards.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Ocean Water Closure Causes – 1995-1999

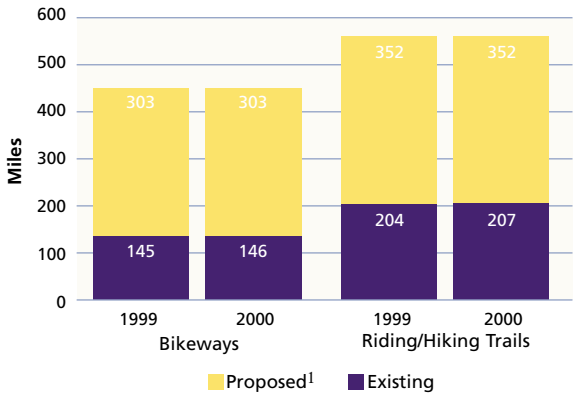


Unauthorized Waste Discharges in Orange County – 1990-1999



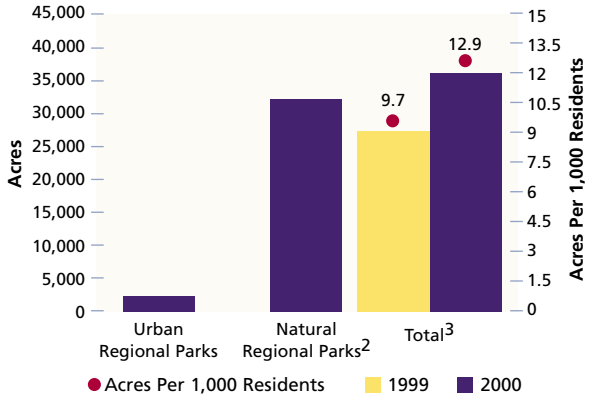
Significant Parkland Dedicated in 2000; Trail Construction Continues

***County Bikeways and Trails** - 1999-2000*



[1] As proposed in the County of Orange Master Plan

***County Regional Parks** - 1999-2000*

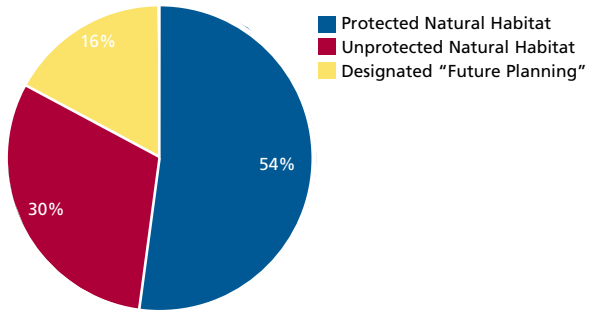


[2] Includes wilderness and nature preserves.
[3] Includes properties that have been irrevocably offered (but not currently owned by the County).
Note: 2000 marks the baseline year for calculating acreage based on urban regional parks.

***Non-County Regional Park Lands** - 2000*

	Acres
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve	1,160
Crystal Cove State Beach	2,863
Rancho Mission Viejo Conservancy Area	1,306
Coal Canyon Ecological Reserve	965
Chino Hills State Park	4,468
Cleveland National Forest	54,381

***Natural Habitat Resources** - 2000*



Sources: Public Facilities and Resources Department/Harbors, Beaches and Parks, October 2000. Planning and Development Services Department, October 2000

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the change in acres of regional parks and regional hiking, biking, and riding trails from 1999-2000.

Why is it Important?

Orange County's parks, trails and beaches contribute to a high quality of life. They provide a variety of recreational opportunities and offer relief from the urban environment. Measuring acreage and mileage change enables residents to track the County's progress in preserving open space and providing regional trail linkages.

How is Orange County Doing?

As of October 2000, there were 353 miles of unpaved regional trails and off-road, paved bikeways (4 more than 1999) and 36,592 acres of regional parkland (9,510 more than 1999, due to the addition of Limestone, Weir Canyon, and City of Irvine open space). These resources, combined with the 42 miles of beach in Orange County, make up the regional recreational resources available to all Orange County residents and visitors. Federal, state, local and city parks further add to residents' recreational options. A map following shows regional park and trail resources.

Baseline Measurements of Habitat Acreage Established

Description of Indicator

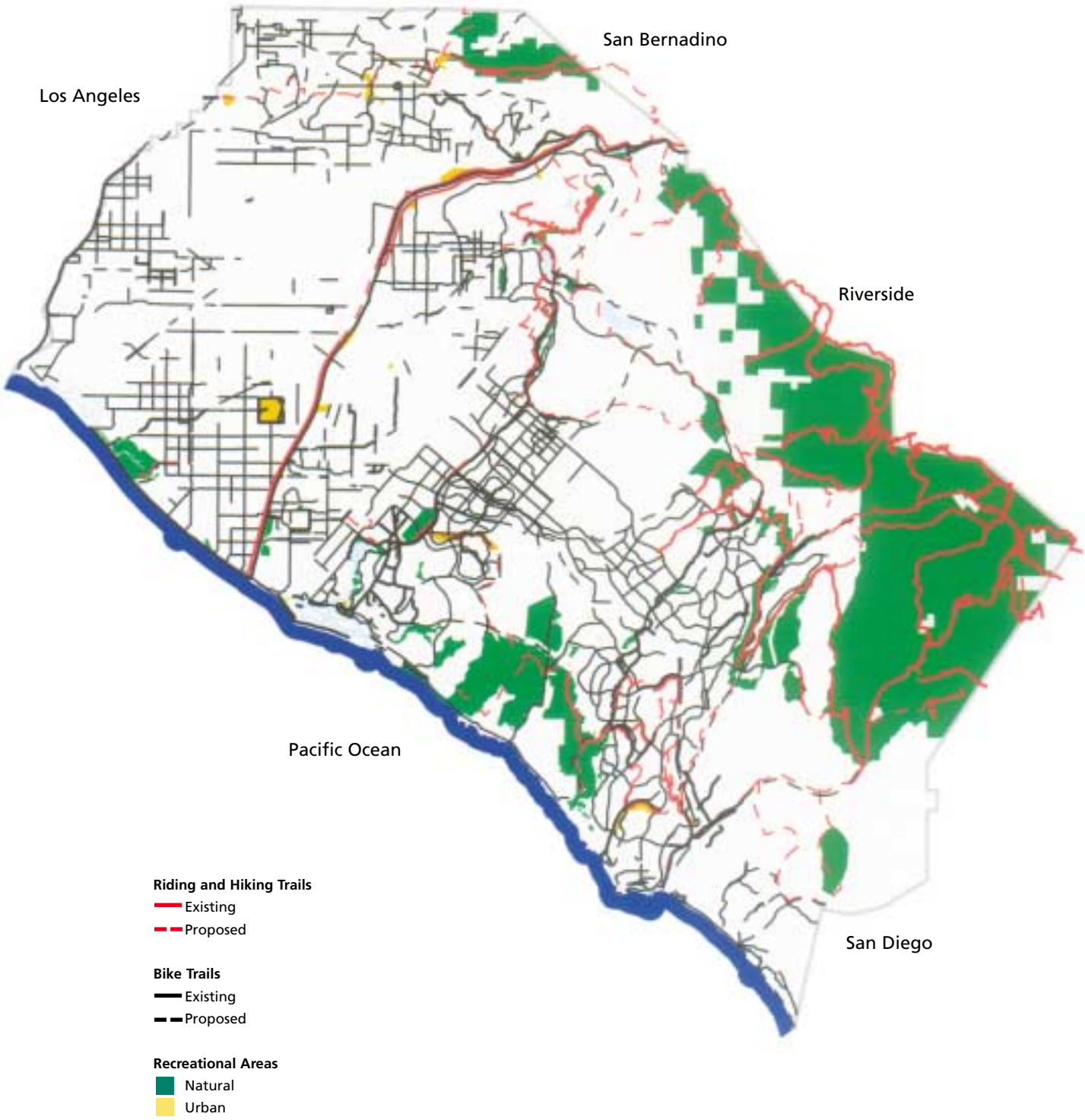
This indicator measures acres of natural habitat resources in Orange County as of October 2000. The land is categorized as protected, unprotected (developable), or future planning (planning for the area has not yet commenced or is not yet complete), and includes public and private lands, regional and state parks, Cleveland National Forest lands, marine refuges, and land protected under the Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP). All other lands not included in these categories are considered developed, disturbed or agriculture.

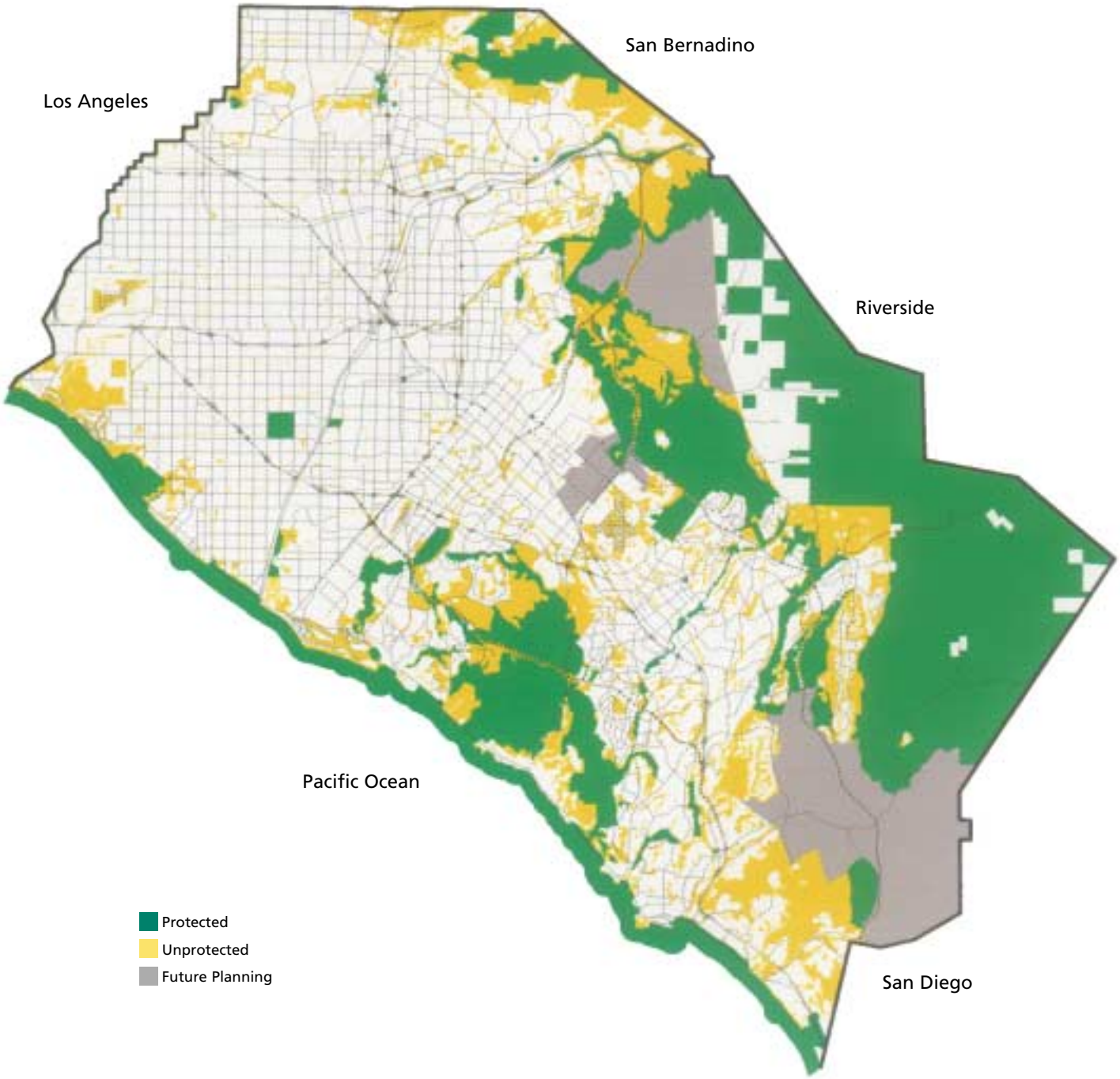
Why is it Important?

Protecting habitat helps preserve biodiversity by providing plants and animals with the environment they need to survive.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County has preserved 121,731 acres of natural habitat as of October 2000. Approximately 67,770 acres are currently unprotected and 36,852 acres are designated "future planning." The year 2000 is the baseline year for calculating habitat acreage in these categories. A map following shows natural habitat resources.


San Bernadino
Los Angeles
Riverside
Pacific Ocean
San Diego
Riding and Hiking Trails
Existing
Proposed
Bike Trails
Existing
Proposed
Recreational Areas
Natural
Urban


San Bernadino
Los Angeles
Riverside
Pacific Ocean
San Diego
Protected
Unprotected
Future Planning

Landfill Waste Decreases as Most Cities Approach 2000 Diversion Goals

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the annual tonnage of solid waste (both commercial and household) deposited in Orange County landfills between 1994 – 1999. It also measures the percent of waste diverted from landfills (e.g. recycled) in 1999 by each jurisdiction in Orange County.

Why is it Important?

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires cities and counties to divert 50% of all solid waste by the end of 2000, through source reduction, recycling and composting activities.[1] Reducing the amount of waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and has a positive environmental impact.

How is Orange County Doing?

The amount of waste generated in the county and disposed in County landfills in 1999 is still higher than the five-year low of about 2,500,000 tons in 1996, but it decreased by almost 40,000 tons between 1998 and 1999.

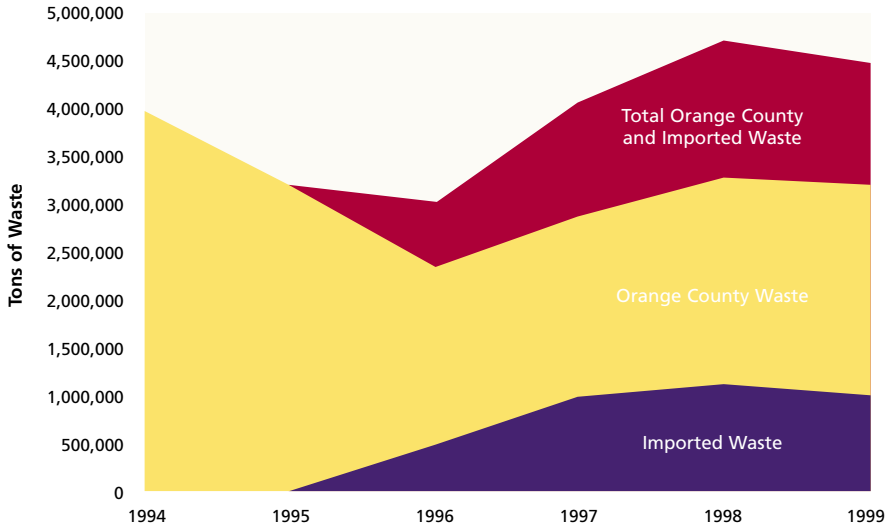
While the diversion target is for the year 2000, 1999 figures show jurisdictions' progress toward meeting the target. Eleven Orange County cities met the target in 1999 and 12 more are within ten percentage points of reaching the target. The estimated statewide diversion rate for 1999 was 37%.

[1] Jurisdictions which do not meet the diversion rate target can be fined under the law, however, the deadline may be extended beyond 2000 since many jurisdictions are struggling to meet the target.

JURISDICTION	1999 DIVERSION RATE
Lake Forest	68%
Villa Park	67%
Yorba Linda	64%
La Palma	62%
Placentia	59%
Westminster	59%
Cypress	58%
Fullerton	58%
Santa Ana	57%
Garden Grove	55%
Anaheim	50%
Seal Beach	49%
Newport Beach	47%
Stanton	47%
Costa Mesa	45%
Fountain Valley	45%
San Juan Capistrano	45%
Buena Park	44%
Dana Point	41%
Huntington Beach	41%
La Habra	41%
Mission Viejo	40%
Tustin	40%
San Clemente	39%
Irvine	37%
Laguna Niguel	37%
Orange	35%
Brea	32%
Los Alamitos	32%
Laguna Beach	22%
Laguna Hills	22%
Unincorporated	18%
Laguna Woods	Not Available
Rancho Santa Margarita	Not Available

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board (http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/)

Solid Waste Disposed in Orange County Landfills – 1994-1999



Source: Integrated Waste Management Department, Tonnage Reports, 1994-1999

County Has Banner Year With Consistently "Good" And "Moderate" Air Quality

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percent of days per year the air quality in the South Coast Air Basin (which includes Orange, Los Angeles and parts of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties) was unhealthful according to the Air Quality Index (formerly the Pollutant Standards Index) from 1995 to 1999.

Why is it Important?

Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart or lung ailments and can cause irritation and illness in the healthy population, especially active children and adults. While air quality has steadily improved since the 1970s, Orange County is located in the South Coast Air Basin, one of the most polluted air basins in the United States.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 1999, for the first time in over 30 years, Orange County experienced no days when air quality was rated as unhealthy, either for sensitive groups or the general population. Thirty-six percent (36%) of the days were rated "moderate" and sixty-four percent (64%) were rated "good."

Orange County's coastal location contributes to the county consistently having one of the lowest air pollution levels in the Basin. The improved air quality throughout the Basin is largely attributable to favorable weather conditions, cleaner vehicles, and better pollution control equipment and strategies. Despite the gains, the Basin is still a "non-attainment area" which means it persistently does not meet federal air quality standards.

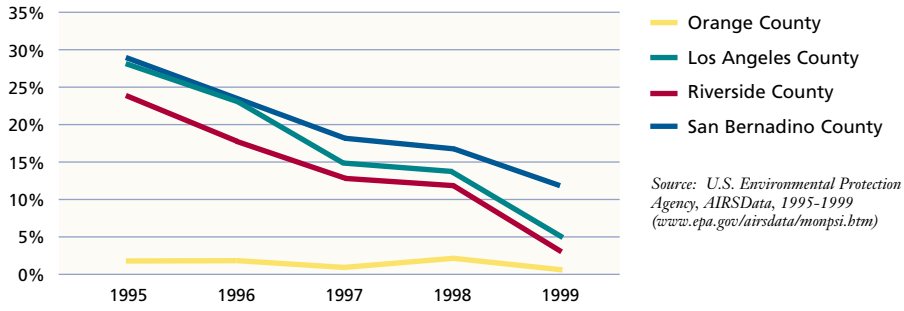
Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index (AQI) converts pollutants found in a community's air to a number on a scale from 0 to 500. The number 100 corresponds to the National Ozone Standard established by the Clean Air Act. Levels over 100 are considered unhealthful.

AQI Index Values	Health Categories	Health Cautions for Ozone
0 – 50	Good	None
51 – 100	Moderate	Unusually sensitive people should consider limiting prolonged outdoor exertion.
101-150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Active adults and children with respiratory disease, such as asthma, should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.
150 – 199	Unhealthy	Active adults and children with respiratory disease, such as asthma, should avoid prolonged outdoor exertion. All people, especially children, should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.
200 – 299	Very Unhealthful	All people should avoid strenuous outdoor activities (200-274) or remain indoors (275+).
Over 300	Hazardous	All people should avoid all outdoor exertion.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Index: A Guide to Air Quality and Your Health, June 2000 (www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/airnow/aqibroch/)

Percent of Days with Air Quality Index Values Over 100 in the South Coast Air Basin – 1995-1999



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AIRSData, 1995-1999 (www.epa.gov/airsdata/monpsi.htm)

Water Supply Can Meet Future Demand, But May Cost More

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County annual water use and supply in acre-feet from 1990 – 2000, and projects through 2020. It also measures the wholesale cost of water from various sources.

Why is it Important?

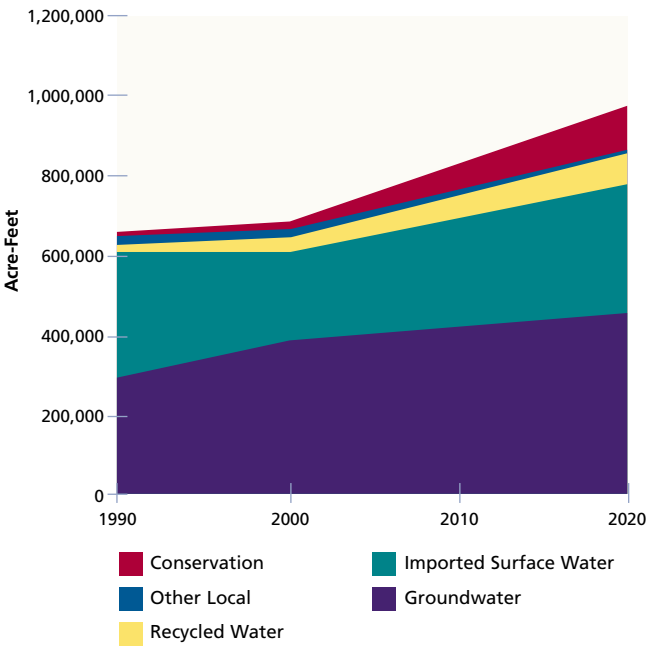
Orange County has a varied water supply: about half comes from local groundwater, and the other half comes from surface water imported from outside the region. As population increases, demand on this resource also increases, which may lead to higher water prices and supply challenges.

How is Orange County Doing?

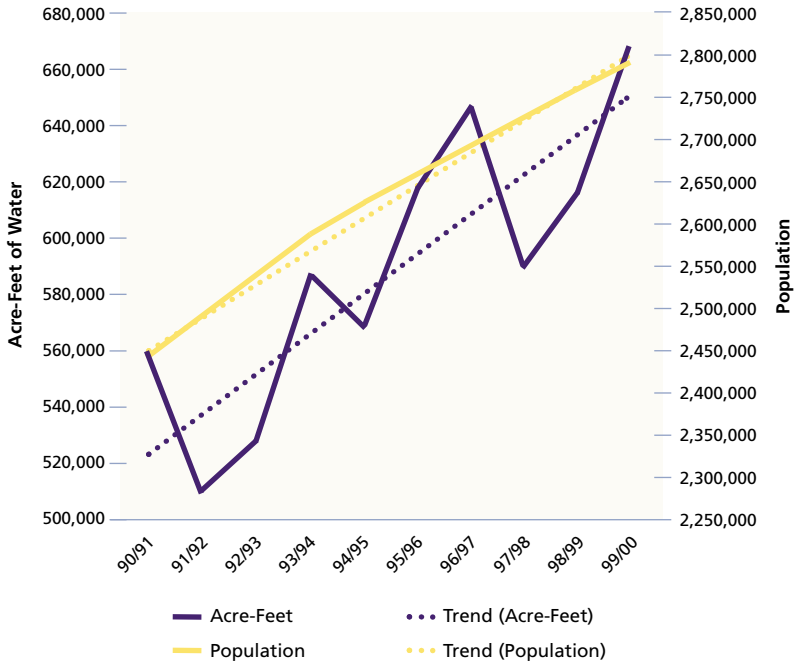
With the increased use of recycled water and improved conservation, Orange County's supply of water is expected to meet projected demand. However, as the cheapest sources of water are increasingly supplemented with more expensive sources, such as recycled and desalinized water, water costs can be expected to increase. Conservation remains one of the cheapest ways to increase overall supply.

In fiscal year 1999-2000, Orange County residents and businesses used 668,000 acre-feet (218 billion gallons) of water, an increase of 28,000 acre-feet from the previous year. From 1990 to 2000, the rate of water consumption outpaced population increases.

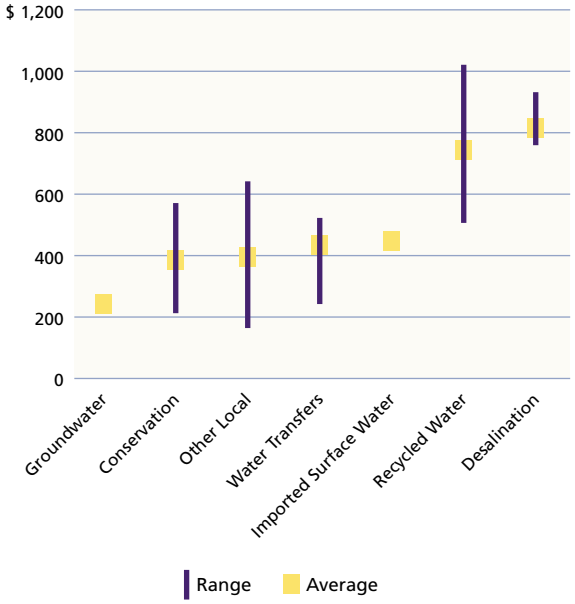
***Orange County Water Use and Supply** – 1990-2020*



***Urban Water Usage and Population Trends** - 1990-2000*



***Cost of Water Per Acre-Foot to Wholesaler, by Source** - 2000*



Sources: Municipal Water District of Orange County; Orange County Water District; California Department of Finance, Population Estimates (http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/e-1table.htm)

Civic Engagement

The indicators measured in this section reveal that despite the fact that Orange County residents are not highly involved in traditional civic activities, they are pleased with their overall quality of life and feel socially connected. This leads to important conclusions about civic engagement in Orange County in the 21st century:

- The organizations providing services throughout the county need to make sure they are operating in ways that will attract the necessary support in both financial and human resources. The organizational infrastructure created to meet the needs of the old economy is not always relevant to leaders in the new economy.
- As new constituency groups in the county gain critical mass it will be important to reach out in new ways to include them. The absence of people whose participation would be beneficial in various policy-making forums is not necessarily due to lack of interest; it can just as easily be due to a lack of relevant process.
- There is a new value and role of time: time is now the most valuable non-renewable resource for most people and companies. When civic organizations and activities are restructured around valuing time, then participation will increase.
- To achieve true civic engagement, the relevance of the issue must be communicated to desired participants in terms they can understand and via a familiar medium.

Civic Participation

Charitable Organizations

Voter Participation

Community Wellbeing

Most Residents Are Not Involved in Civic Activities But Are Not Socially Isolated

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County residents' participation in their community's civic life. Specifically this indicator looks at: community service, membership and participation in community organizations, volunteer leadership roles, political involvement, and personal social attachments and perceptions. The data was obtained through a random telephone survey of Orange County residents.

Why is it Important?

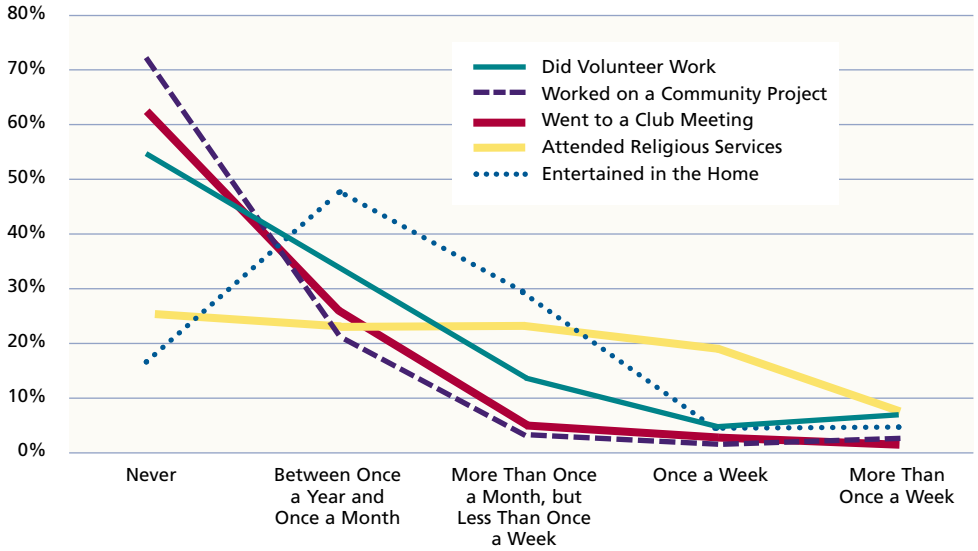
Nationwide there has been a decline in Americans' direct participation in politics and civic affairs over the last generation.[1] This erosion of civic and political engagement could have detrimental effects on the functioning of our communities, the strength of our national identity, and our social connections.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County residents may not be very involved in civic or community activities, but they are not socially isolated. Residents polled stated in the past year they did not participate in a community project (70%) or volunteer their time (46%). While more than half (55%) of Orange County residents reported being members of one or more political or social clubs, 64% did not attend a club meeting in the past year. Religious services are sparsely attended as well, with only 19% attending weekly and 26% never attending. Twenty percent (20%) of residents served in a leadership position for a club or local organization in the past year. Participation in public meetings is comparatively high with 42% reporting they had attended a public meeting in the past year while 57% reported they did not. In contrast, 65% of residents surveyed agree with the statement, "I spend a lot of time visiting friends." Residents also feel positively about their neighbors, with 64% reporting they feel most people are honest and 56% stating most people can be trusted.

Higher levels of education were related to greater amounts of public activity. Similarly, attendance at public meetings is much more likely among those with higher incomes. Volunteer work was less common at the lowest levels of income, but similar for incomes above $36,000.

In the Past Year, Percent of Orange County Residents Who:

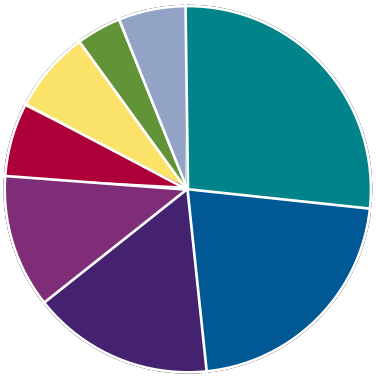


Source: California State University, Fullerton Center for Public Policy and Orange County Business Council

[1] Putnam, Robert. Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community, New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000.

Most Nonprofits Created in '80s; Organizations Per Capita Varies by City

Orange County Religious, Educational, Charitable Organizations Reporting Over $25,000 in Income in 1997 by Category



Source: Center for Nonprofit Sector Research , California State University, Fullerton, The Nonprofit Sector in Orange County, California – 1997 Economic Scope and Characteristics. (www.fullerton.edu/cnsr/)

Number of Religious, Educational, and Charitable Organizations Per 1,000 Population, by City - 1997

	Number Per 1,000
Highest Ratio	
Los Alamitos	2.40
Laguna Beach	2.08
Newport Beach	1.94
Villa Park	1.86
Irvine	1.41
Lowest Ratio	
Lake Forest	0.28
Buena Park	0.22
Westminster	0.22
Unincorporated	0.19
Stanton	0.18
Countywide	**0.61**

Source: Center for Nonprofit Sector Research , California State University, Fullerton, The Nonprofit Sector in Orange County, California – 1997 Economic Scope and Characteristics. (www.fullerton.edu/cnsr/)

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of religious, educational, and charitable organizations in Orange County, including the percent reporting over $25,000 in income, by service category. Also measured is the number of organizations per 1,000 population in the 10 cities with the highest and lowest rates. All data reflect 1997 tax returns.

Why is it Important?

Nonprofit, charitable organizations play an important role in filling the gap between government programs and local needs. A strong nonprofit sector is critical for a healthy and stable community.

How is Orange County Doing?

As of 1997, Orange County had 5,595 religious, educational, and charitable organizations, 29% of which reported over $25,000 in gross receipts. Of that 29%, over one-quarter provide "human services" such as legal, employment, housing, or youth development services. Countywide, there were 0.61 nonprofit organizations per 1,000 population, with variation among cities. Orange County reached its peak in nonprofit development in the 1980's and then declined in the 1990's. Fully 34.9% of Orange County's nonprofits were established in the 80's compared to 22.1% in the 90's.

Turnout Increased From Last Presidential Election But Still Lower Than 20-Year Average

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures voter participation among the voting age population and among registered voters for presidential elections from 1980 to 2000. Orange County is compared to California and the nation.

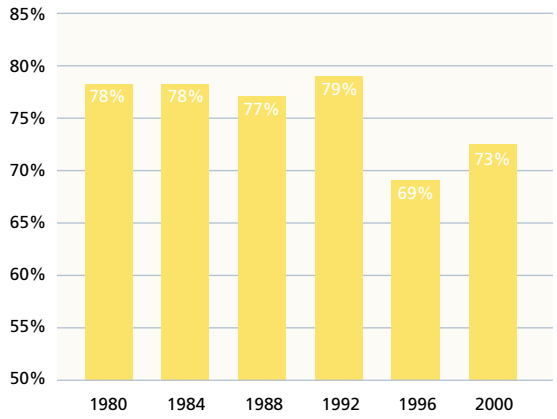
Why is it Important?

Voter participation measures civic interest and the public's optimism regarding their impact on decision-making. A high level of citizen involvement improves the accountability of government and the level of support for community programs.

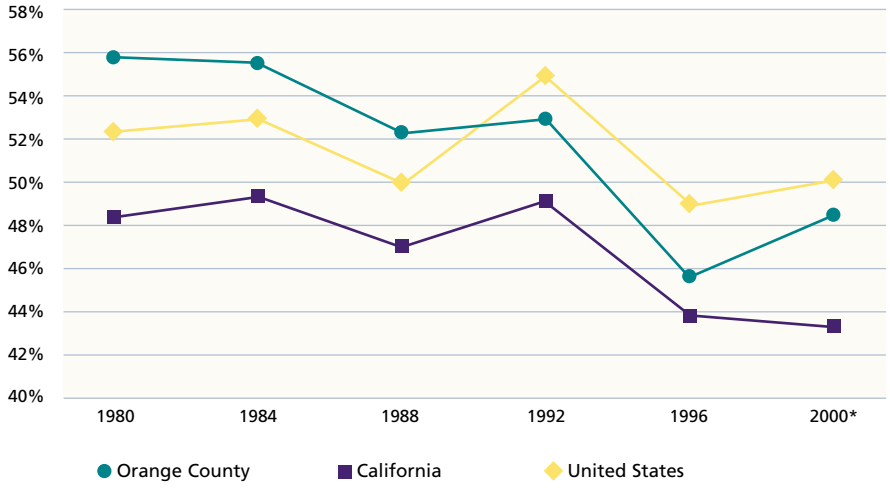
How is Orange County Doing?

Voter turnout among registered voters was up four percentage points from 1996, but down from the 1980-1992 average of 78%. Voter turnout among the entire voting age population was on a downward trend in Orange County until 2000 when overall turnout rose to 48.3%. Compared to California and the nation, Orange County's turnout rate roughly mirrors the nation, and consistently remains above the state rate.

***Orange County Presidential Election Turnout Among Registered Voters** - 1980-2000*



***Orange County Presidential Election Turnout Among the Voting Age Population** 1980-2000*



*Preliminary

Sources: Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, November 2000, from Reuters, Voter Turnout Up Modestly From 1996, November 8, 2000 (http://cache.voter.com/home/news/article/0,1175,2-15508-,00.html)
California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Race/Ethnic Population with Age/Sex Detail 1970-2040, (www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm)
U.S. Federal Election Commission (www.fec.gov)
Orange County Registrar of Voters, November 2000 (www.oc.ca.gov/election/Live/e20/frame20.htm)
League of Women Voters, November 2000 (www.smartvoter.org/2000/11/07/ca/state/ballot.html)

Residents Pleased With Quality of Life

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures residents' perception of wellbeing and quality of life in Orange County from 1990 to 2000. Data for this indicator represents Orange County residents' response to one of 61 telephone survey questions relating to social, economic and political trends and perceptions.

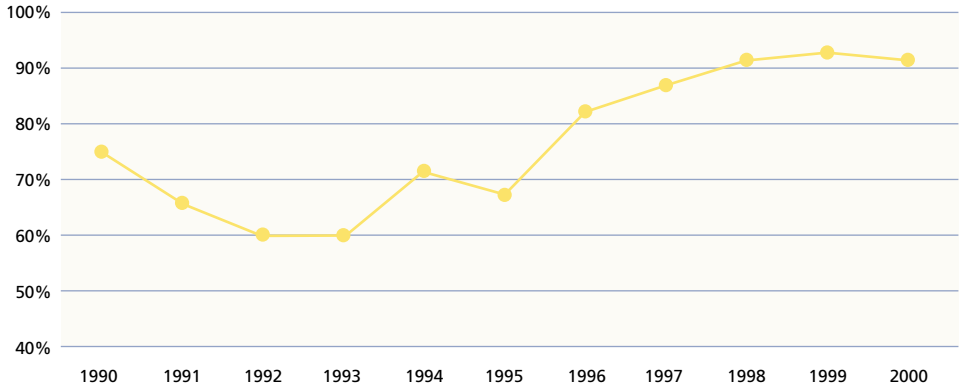
Why is it Important?

Perception of wellbeing reflects individuals' level of satisfaction with home, work, leisure and finances, and, when taken in aggregate, reflects residents' overall satisfaction with life in Orange County.

How is Orange County Doing?

To the question: "Thinking about the quality of life in Orange County, how do you think things are going – very well, somewhat well, somewhat badly, or very badly?," 91% of Orange County residents replied things are going well. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the 91% felt things were going "very well." Non-Hispanic whites are more likely to say things are going "very well" (43%) than are Latinos (21%). Those earning $80,000 or more are much more positive than those earning less than $36,000 (53% versus 26%). And the number saying things are going "very well" is higher in the South County (49%) than the North (34%).

Percent of Orange County Residents Indicating "Things Are Going Well" *- 1990-2000*



Source: University of California, Irvine 2000 Orange County Annual Survey (http://www.communications.uci.edu/ocas00/overallmood.html)

The Community Indicators Project Team Would Like to Extend our Gratitude to the Representatives of the Following Agencies for the Data and Expertise They Provided to the Project:

California Department of Education
California Integrated Waste Management Board/WasteLine & Office of Local Assistance
California State University, Fullerton
Capistrano-Laguna Beach Regional Occupational Program
Center for Collaboration for Children at California State University, Fullerton
Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton
Center for Public Policy at California State University, Fullerton
Center for the Study of Emerging Markets at California State University, Fullerton
Central Regional Occupational Program
Chapman University
Coastline Regional Occupational Program
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Communicable Disease Control and Epidemiology
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Environmental Health
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Public Health
County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department
County of Orange Planning and Development Services Division
County of Orange Public Facilities and Resources Department/Harbors, Beaches and Parks
County of Orange Registrar of Voters
County of Orange Sheriff-Coroner Department
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Children and Family Services
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Family Self-Sufficiency
Gollub and Associates
Irvine Unified School District
Municipal Water District of Orange County
North Orange County Regional Occupational Program
Office of the Orange County District Attorney
Orange County Affordable Homeowners Alliance
Orange County Annual Survey
Orange County Child Care and Development Planning Council
Orange County Department of Education
Orange County Executive Survey
Orange County Health Needs Assessment
Orange County Tourism Council
Orange County Transportation Authority
Orange County Water District
Orangewood's Children Foundation
PKF Consulting
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Surfrider Foundation
United Way of Orange County
University of California, Irvine

Additional Data Sources
Abecedarian Project
Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
California Department of Finance
California Department of Health Services
California Department of Justice
California Department of Social Services/Community Care Licensing
California Division of Tourism
California Employment Development Department
Center for Health and Public Policy Studies at University of California, Berkeley
Center for Health Policy Research at University of California, Los Angeles
Center for Nonprofit Sector Research at California State University, Fullerton
Center for Social Service Research at University of California, Berkeley
Children's Home Society of California
CIC Research, Inc.
Committee for the Study of the American Electorate
Dun & Bradstreet
Entrepreneur Magazine
Federal Transit Authority
Housing and Urban Development
League of Women Voters
Milken Institute
National Association of Counties
National Association of Home Builders
National Association of Realtors
National Center for Education Statistics
National Low Income Housing Coalition
North Carolina State Board of Education
Office of the California Attorney General
Orange County Area Agency on Aging
Pricewaterhouse Coopers, LLC
Real Estate Research Council of Southern California
Scarborough Research
Southern California Association of Governments
Texas Education Agency
The Meyers Group
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
United States Census Bureau
United States Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis
United States Department of Health and Human Services
United States Environmental Protection Agency
United States Federal Election Committee
United States Patent Office
United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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