Orange County

2012

COMMUNITY INDICATORS

2012

As Orange County begins to emerge from the lingering recession, modest improvements are appearing on the economic horizon. The region continues to have some strong competitive attributes that have not been undermined by the recession. Unfortunately, state and local fiscal challenges are expected to persist into the future and tax revenues will lag behind financial recovery.

Against this backdrop, there is a renewed focus among community leaders on job creation and other drivers for economic renewal. Per capita income is down, cost of living is high, and overall business climate measures are weak. If Orange County residents are feeling relief from the economic slump, it is not yet appearing in indicators of poverty or housing security among children, families or seniors.

What about key trends that provide a positive outlook for the economy? The 2012 Orange County Community Indicators report has good news to offer. Orange County's high-tech sector is diverse and sizable, our trade with other parts of the world is rebounding, suggesting markets are bouncing back, and employment is on an upward swing. At the same time, per capita income is rising and housing prices are slowly stabilizing. Several indicators of residents' health show improvement, from prenatal care to childhood safety to adult disease.

And recent data from Gallup-Healthways shows Orange County residents' life satisfaction rising in the past year.

We hope you will use the Community Indicators Report to gain further insight about the welfare of the Orange County community. On the following pages, we provide a snapshot of business climate, health, education, public safety, and the status of our valuable natural environment. This realistic assessment of where we are now can help provide a pathway forward to a stronger and continually thriving community.

On behalf of the Children and Families Commission of Orange County, the County of Orange, and the Orange County Business Council, I welcome your feedback and look forward to working together for a healthy and prosperous Orange County.

Michael M. Ruane
Project Director

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

Introduction

Released annually since 2000, the Orange County Community Indicators report tracks countywide trends related to the economy, environment, and populace. The data in this report allows stakeholders to ask whether a certain practice or trend is sustainable. Simply put, are we investing in our future? To invest, we must make decisions that foster and maintain Orange County's vitality now and into the future. Otherwise, we are leaving it up to later generations to pay the costs and consequences of our decisions. The issues we face are complex and interrelated. By investing wisely, communities and individuals alike can provide for a sustainable and successful place for us, our children, and our children's children to call home.

Indicator Selection

Good indicators are measurements that reflect how a community is doing and indicate whether key attributes are improving, worsening, or remaining constant. The indicators included in this report:

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

Peer Regions

To place Orange County's performance in context, many indicators compare the county to the state, nation or other regions. Specifically, we compare ourselves to our neighbors to better understand our position within Southern California. We also compare ourselves to "peer" regions, both within California and nationwide, because they are economic competitors or good barometers for comparison due to the many characteristics we have in common. Peer regions may vary slightly across sections based on the characteristics considered relevant to that topic.

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

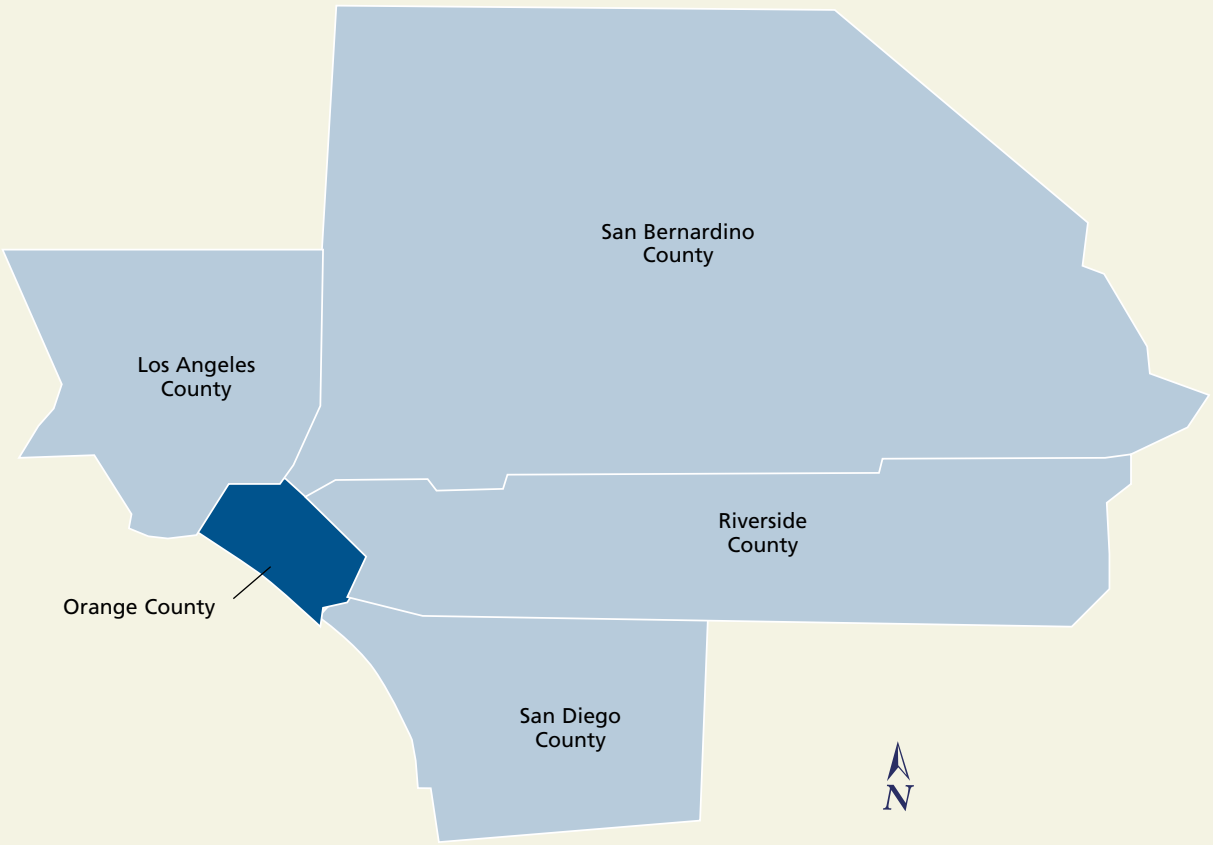
Specialized Indicators

While the 2012 Community Indicators report contains most of the historically tracked indicators, some specialized indicators no longer appear in this main publication. In addition, some indicators were combined or data was moved to an alternate location in the report. For indicators that no longer appear in the main report, updated information can be found at the following locations:

Indicator	Report/Website
English Learners	Orange County Workforce Indicators (www.ocwib.org)
Pediatric Asthma	California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu)
Child Care Quality and Affordability	Conditions of Children in Orange County (ochealthinfo.com/occp)
Substance Abuse	Various sources - see 2011 Community Indicators report
Hate Crime	California Criminal Justice Statistics Center (http://ag.ca.gov/cjsc/pubs.php#hate)
Green Jobs	Next10 (http://next10.org/next10/publications/index.html)

County Profile

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



POPULATION

Growth

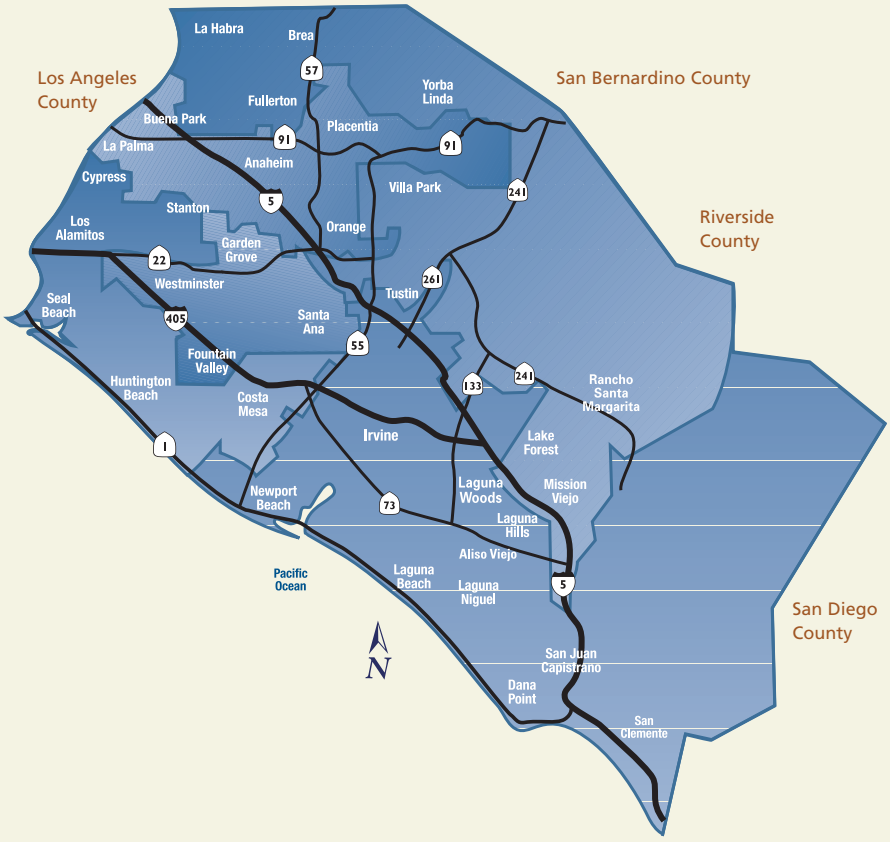
Orange County is the third largest county in California:

- With a population of 3,043,964 in July 2011, Orange County falls behind Los Angeles (9,857,567) and San Diego (3,131,254) counties.[1]
- Orange County is the sixth largest county in the nation, with more residents than 20 of the country's states, including Mississippi, Arkansas, Kansas, Utah, and Nevada.[2]
- At its peak, Orange County's population increased rapidly, by an average of 22% per year in the 1950s and 10% per year in the 1960s.[3]
- The average annual increase slowed considerably to 1.7% between 1990 and 2000, and further to 0.6% between 2000 and 2010.[4]
- The latest population growth estimates for Orange County showed slightly faster growth (0.9%) between 2010 and 2011.[5]
- Out of more than 3,000 counties nationwide, Orange County ranks ninth in terms of the number of people added to the county between 2009 and 2010.
- However, Orange County's already high base population combined with slowing growth places it 709th in the nation in terms of the percentage of change between 2009 and 2010.[6]
- The county's population growth is projected to continue at an increasingly slower rate, reaching nearly four million by 2050.[7]

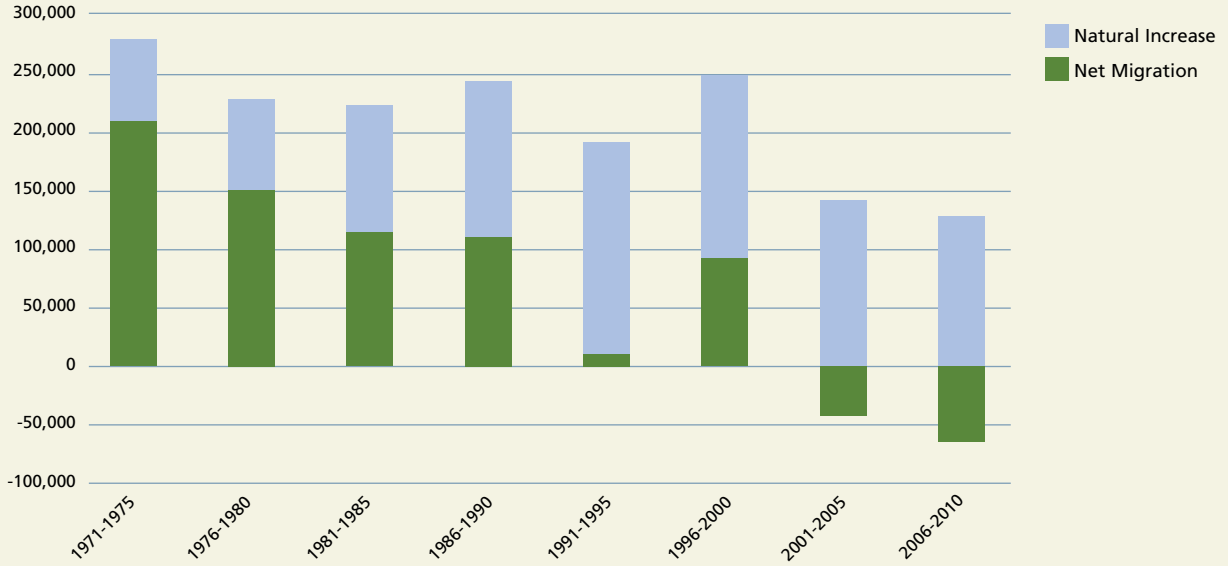
Components of Population Change

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

- From the 1950s through the 1970s, much of the county's growth stemmed from migration into the county from within the state as well as from other states (domestic migration).[8]
- International immigration – largely from Asia and Latin America – has also contributed to Orange County's growth in the last 30 years, shifting the county's proportion of foreign-born residents from 6% in 1970 to 30% in 2010.[9]
- Between 2010 and 2011, Orange County added 21,356 residents through natural increase and 12,498 through international immigration.
- At the same time, the county lost 6,979 residents through domestic out-migration, for a net domestic migration increase of 5,519.[10]
- Long-range projections suggest this pattern will continue, with natural increase becoming the primary contributor to growth.[11]



Components of Population Change
Orange County, 1971-2010



Note: Data between 2000 and 2010 have been updated.

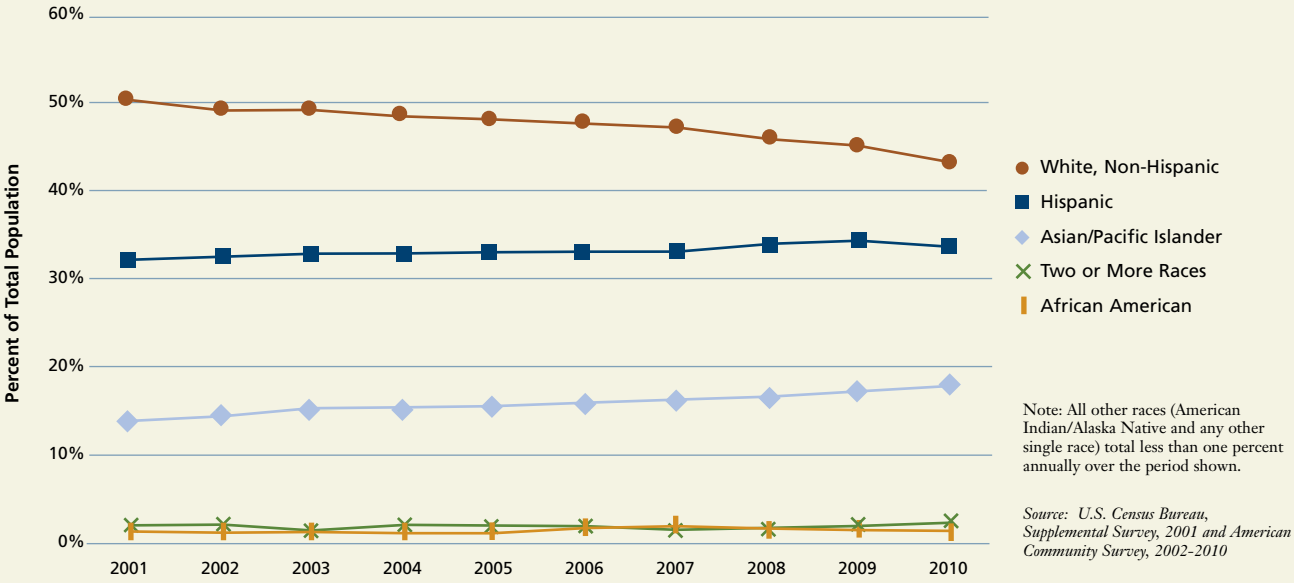
Source: Demographic Research Unit at California Department of Finance, Table E-6

Ethnicity and Age

Orange County is a racially and ethnically diverse region:

- 43.9% of Orange County residents self-identify as Non-Hispanic White, followed by 33.8% Hispanic (who may be of any race), and 18.3% Asian/Pacific Islander.
- 1.5% of residents are African American, another 2.2% are two or more races, and 0.4% are American Indian/Alaska Native or any other single race.[12]

Population by Race and Ethnicity
Orange County, 2001-2010



Note: All other races (American Indian/Alaska Native and any other single race) total less than one percent annually over the period shown.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Supplemental Survey, 2001 and American Community Survey, 2002-2010

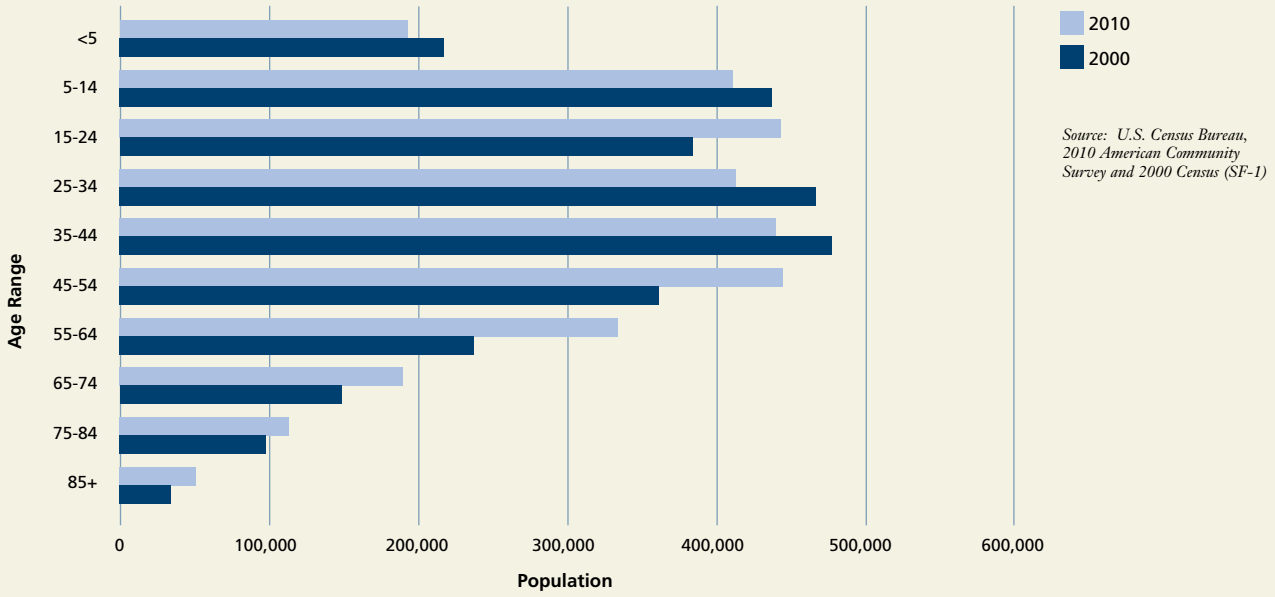
Orange County has a substantially higher proportion of foreign-born residents (30%) than the national average (13%) and only slightly higher than the statewide average (27%):

- Among Orange County residents at least five years of age or older, 45% speak a language other than English at home.
- Of those, the majority speak Spanish (59%) followed by Asian/Pacific Islander languages (31%), and other Indo-European languages (9%). The remaining 1% speak some other language.
- 21% of the total population report that they do not speak English "very well."[13]

In 2010, Orange County's median age was 36 years:

- This is slightly younger than the national median age of 37 years.[14]
- The 2000 Census reported Orange County's median age was 33 years, indicating an aging population.[15]
- In 2010, 24% of Orange County's population was under 18 years of age (compared to 27% in 2000) and 12% were 65 years and older in 2010 (compared to 10% in 2000).[16]

Population by Age
Orange County, 2000 and 2010



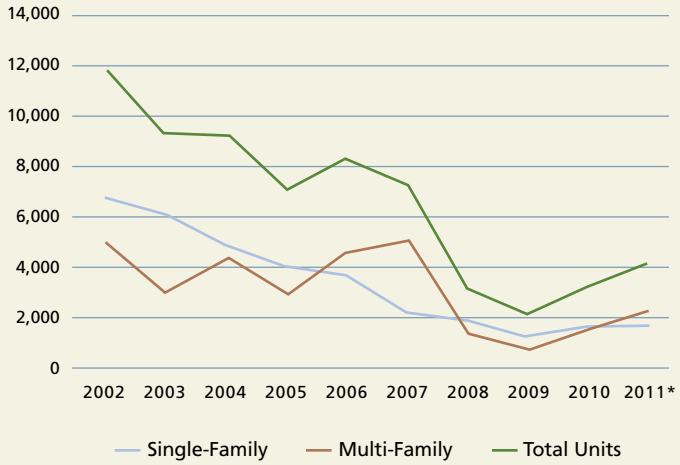
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey and 2000 Census (SF-1)

HOUSING

As of January 2011, there were 1,054,626 housing units available to Orange County residents:[17]

- According to the 2010 American Community Survey, a majority of occupied units were owner-occupied (59%) compared to renter-occupied (41%).
- Approximately half (51%) of the existing housing units in Orange County were single-family detached units.[18]
- Driven largely by increases in multi-family unit development, building permits issued for new construction show a modest rebound.
- In 2010, single-family permits comprised 52% of total permits issued, compared to 63% in 2009.
- Preliminary 2011 data indicates only 44% of permits issued were for single-family units.[19]

Housing Unit Building Permits
Orange County, 2002-2011



*2011 data are preliminary and do not include December.

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

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size in Orange County is 2.97 persons:

- Among the more than 3,000 counties in the nation, only 196 had an average household size larger than Orange County's.
- Orange County's average household size is larger than California (2.89) and the United States (2.59).[20]
- Santa Ana has the highest household size in the county (4.43) and the 11th highest household size in the nation when compared to other cities or unincorporated areas with more than 20,000 residents.
- After Santa Ana, the Orange County cities with the highest household sizes include Garden Grove (3.68), Buena Park (3.53), Stanton (3.35), and Anaheim (3.32).[21]

DENSITY

Census 2010 data shows Orange County remains one of the most densely populated areas in the United States, ranking 18th among all counties in the nation:

- Orange County's population density in 2010 was 3,808 persons per square mile, an increase of 6% since 2000.[22]
- Densities vary by location among Orange County's incorporated areas, from lows of 1,984 persons per square mile in Seal Beach and 2,429 in San Juan Capistrano, to highs of 12,360 in Stanton and 11,913 in Santa Ana.
- Population density is much lower in unincorporated areas (439 persons per square mile), which include large areas of parkland and open space.[23]

Population Density Ranking
County Comparison, 2010

Rank out of all U.S. Counties	County (Major City)	Persons per Square Mile of Land Area
5	San Francisco (San Francisco)	17,179
7	Suffolk (Boston)	12,416
18	**Orange County (Santa Ana/Irvine)**	**3,808**
26	Dallas (Dallas)	2,718
30	Los Angeles (Los Angeles)	2,420
37	Hennepin (Minneapolis)	2,082
67	Sacramento (Sacramento)	1,471
76	Santa Clara (San Jose)	1,381
106	Travis (Austin)	1,034
121	Seattle (Seattle)	913
145	San Diego (San Diego)	736
250	Maricopa (Phoenix)	415
348	Riverside (Riverside)	304
825	San Bernardino (San Bernardino)	102

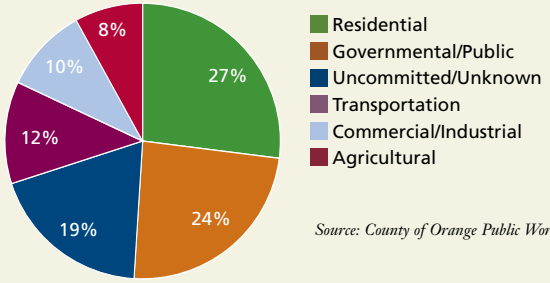
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, GCT-PH1-R: Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density, Census 2010

LAND USE

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

- A substantial portion (27%) of the county's land is devoted to various types of residential housing.
- Approximately a quarter (24%) of the county's land is classified "Governmental/Public," including open space and parks.
- Transportation infrastructure (e.g. roads, rails) accounts for 12% of county land, followed by 10% devoted to commercial and industrial uses.
- About one-fifth of county land is classified as "Uncommitted," meaning it is either vacant or there is no data available.[24]

Land Use by Category
Orange County, 2011



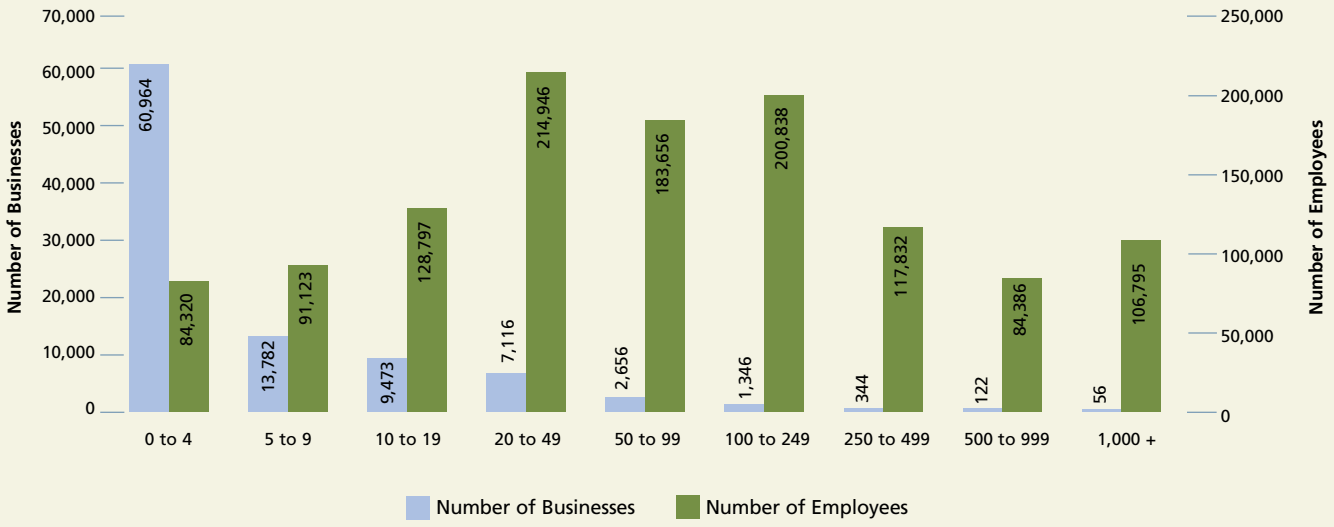
Source: County of Orange Public Works

EMPLOYMENT

While Orange County has the third highest population in the state, the county has the second highest number of jobs and the second highest number of firms:

- After averaging 1.54 million jobs between 2006 and 2008, employment in Orange County hit a post-crash low in June 2010 at 1.43 million jobs.
- Employment stayed at approximately 1.44 million jobs between 2009 and the first half of 2011; however, the second half of 2011 showed growing employment, ending with 1.47 million jobs.
- As of December 2011, the largest labor markets remain Trade, Transportation and Utilities (18%), Professional and Business Services (18%), and Leisure and Hospitality (13%).[25] See the Employment indicator for a detailed analysis of selected industry clusters and unemployment.
- Between 2005 and 2010, businesses with zero to four employees were the only size to experience growth (+9%).
- In 2010, fewer Orange County residents worked in large firms of 500+ employees (16%) than the statewide average (21%).
- Orange County's larger firms experienced the most significant employment losses between 2005 and 2010 (-32% among firms with 500+ employees).[26]

Number of Businesses and Employees, by Size of Business Category (Private Industry)
Orange County, Third Quarter 2010



Source: California Employment Development Department

[1] California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
[2] U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 (www.census.gov/popest/intercensal/county/county2010.html)
[3] U.S. Census Bureau and California Department of Finance as reported by Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Progress Report 2010 (www.fullerton.edu/cdr)
[4] California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Tables E-5 and E-6
[5] California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2
[6] U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Intercensal Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010
[7] California Department of Finance, Table P-3: Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Gender and Age for California and its Counties 2000-2050
[8] Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006
[9] Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey
[10] California Department of Finance, Tables E-2 & E-6
[11] Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Projections 2006
[12] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey
[13] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey
[14] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey
[15] U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census (SF-1)
[16] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey and 2000 Census (SF-1)
[17] California Department of Finance, Table E-5
[18] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey
[19] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html)
[20] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates
[21] U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates (only cities or unincorporated areas with population over 20,000 are included in the ranking)
[22] U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010, Table GCT-PH1. Population, Housing Units, Area, and Density
[23] Calculated from land area data presented in the Orange County Progress Report 2010 by the Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, and California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 1, 2011 population figures
[24] County of Orange Public Works (Land use distributions have been revised since previously reported.)
[25] California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for Orange County (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166)
[26] California Employment Development Department, Size of Business Data, 2001-Present (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?PAGEID=138)

Special Features

Boomers Drive Up Median Age

Description of Indicator

By comparing U.S. Census data collected in 2000 and 2010, this feature summarizes changes in the age composition of Orange County's population and where population growth occurred within the county.

Why is it Important?

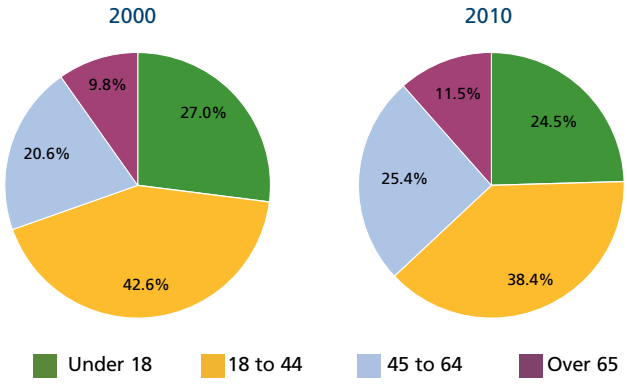
Tracking changes in the age composition of our population and the location of population growth helps decision-makers, businesses, and residents understand changing demographics and the related public and social service needs of the community.

How is Orange County Doing?

Between 2000 and 2010, Orange County's population grew by 5.8%:

- The median age of Orange County residents rose from 33.3 years in 2000 to 36.2 years in 2010.
- The proportion of residents under age 44 decreased over the decade, while the population over age 45 increased.
- The proportion of Orange County's population comprised of children and youth (under 18 years) decreased from 27.0% in 2000 to 24.5% in 2010.
- The 18 to 44 age group shrank by four percentage points, from 42.6% of the population in 2000 to 38.4% in 2010.
- The aging baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964) is driving growth in the 45 to 64 age group, which now makes up 25.4% of Orange County's population and is up nearly five percentage points from 20.6% in 2000.
- As of 2010, seniors (age 65 and over) comprise 11.5% of the total population, an increase of 1.7 percentage points since 2000.
- Orange County's population is aging at a faster rate than the state and the nation.

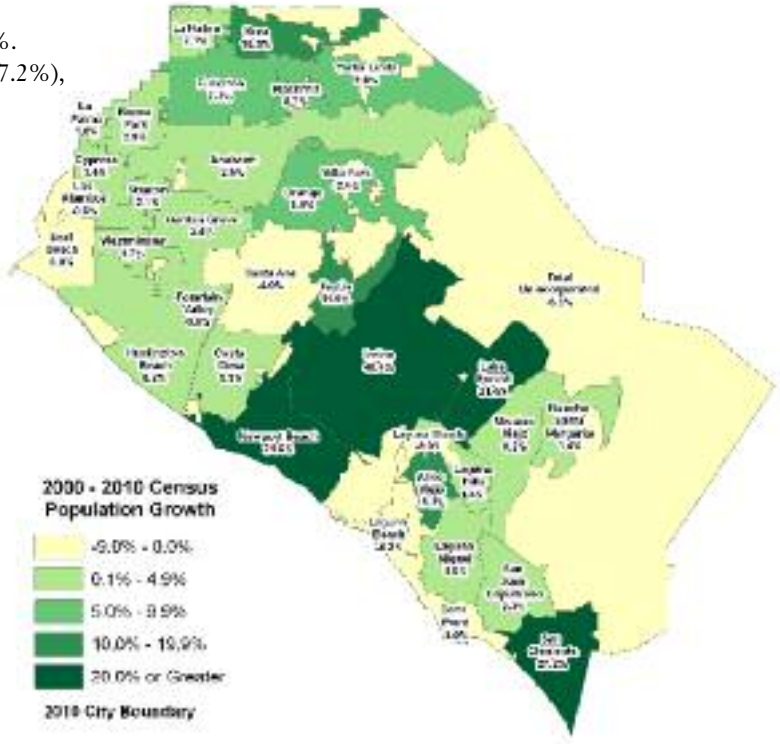
Population by Age
Orange County, 2000 and 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 (SF-2) and Census 2010 (SF-1)

Between 2000 and 2010, the largest population growth in Orange County occurred in cities that annexed areas with existing development:

- Irvine experienced the greatest population growth at 48.4%.
- This is followed by Lake Forest (31.6%), San Clemente (27.2%), Newport Beach (21.6%), and Aliso Viejo (19.2%).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000, 2010. Map prepared by Center for Demographic Research (www.fullerton.edu/cdr/census2010_oc_change.pdf)

Investment Climate Improves; Still Trails Peers

Description of Indicator

Based on the 2012 *Emerging Trends in Real Estate*® report, this feature assesses real estate and investment trends for Orange County and comparison regions, including commercial/multi-family and for-sale homebuilding. *Emerging Trends* reports the findings of a survey of leading real estate executives including investors, fund managers, developers, property companies, lenders, brokers, advisors, and consultants who completed surveys or were interviewed.

Why is it Important?

Attitudes and perceptions about real estate investment and development opportunities can be used to track and forecast economic growth and recovery. Comparison with peer and neighboring regions provide insight about the strength of Orange County's real estate market.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County ranked within *Emerging Trends* "Top 20" real estate markets to watch:

- Orange County scored best in the area of commercial/multi-family investment prospects, ranking 15th among 51 U.S. cities surveyed for the *Emerging Trends* report.
- This represents a decline of one place from Orange County's 2011 ranking of 14th, but an improvement from 17th in 2010 and 26th in 2009.
- Only one of the 51 cities surveyed failed to improve its investment score over the previous year's report.
- Orange County rated "fair" in terms of development prospects for commercial/multi-family properties and for-sale homebuilding prospects.
- Orange County's ratings for investment and development prospects in all categories are low compared to peers, but have increased for the past two years.

The Big Picture

Emerging Trends in Real Estate 2012® predicts that economic recovery will be slow, with growth focused in real estate markets offering 24-hour transportation hubs and global access, as well as areas with locally-based technology- and energy-related industries. Further, while most commercial markets have stabilized, occupancies and rents are not expected to show significant improvement. Among property sectors, multi-family units are anticipated to experience growth as a result of changing demographic trends and the aftermath of the housing market crash.

Prepared annually by PwC and the Urban Land Institute, *Emerging Trends in Real Estate*® is a trademark of PwC and is registered in the United States and other countries. "PwC" is the brand under which member firms of Pricewaterhouse-Coopers International Limited (PwCIL) operate and provide services.

Real Estate Investment and Development Prospects
Regional Comparison, 2009-2012

Generally Poor	Fair	Generally Good

Commercial/Multi-Family Investment

	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Francisco	6.12	5.57	6.34	6.92
Austin	5.64	5.45	6.29	6.92
Seattle	6.15	5.31	6.09	6.60
Boston	5.62	5.42	6.20	6.60
San Jose	5.69	5.16	6.08	6.58
Los Angeles	5.82	5.13	5.84	6.30
San Diego	4.92	5.04	5.63	6.17
Dallas	5.33	5.10	5.50	6.10
Orange County	**4.60**	**4.78**	**5.42**	**6.01**
Minneapolis	4.57	4.46	4.85	5.38
Riverside/San Bernardino	4.08	3.86	4.11	5.30

Commercial/Multi-Family Development

	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Francisco	4.79	3.00	4.55	6.16
Austin	4.51	3.51	4.63	6.04
San Jose	4.04	2.78	4.54	5.86
Seattle	4.73	3.12	4.23	5.81
Boston	4.01	2.98	4.46	5.68
Dallas	4.09	3.31	3.64	5.42
Los Angeles	4.33	2.77	4.17	5.27
San Diego	3.40	2.68	3.99	5.18
Orange County	**3.28**	**2.51**	**3.58**	**4.92**
Minneapolis	3.36	2.70	3.33	4.54
Riverside/San Bernardino	2.52	2.23	2.84	4.22

For-Sale Homebuilding

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austin	4.53	4.50	5.39	5.76
San Francisco	4.79	3.61	4.78	5.40
San Jose	4.03	3.35	4.57	5.27
Seattle	4.73	3.91	4.28	5.21
Dallas	4.10	4.03	4.35	5.19
Boston	4.01	3.44	4.82	5.05
San Diego	3.36	3.08	4.25	4.64
Orange County	**3.29**	**2.99**	**4.08**	**4.58**
Los Angeles	4.33	3.04	4.41	4.50
Minneapolis	3.34	2.93	3.72	3.87
Riverside/San Bernardino	2.52	2.42	2.97	3.35

Note: Figures represent the combined ranking (on a scale of one to nine) by the real estate professionals surveyed.

Source: PwC and Urban Land Institute, Emerging Trends in Real Estate®, 2009 – 2012 (www.pwc.com)

Economic and Business Climate

Most measures of economic health demonstrate the lingering impacts of the Great Recession. Orange County's business climate suffered and residents continue to feel the pinch of unemployment and the high cost of living. However, some of the latest data presented show Orange County experiencing a solid rebound. Housing prices are slowly stabilizing, per capita income is gaining ground, and world trade volumes are growing.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Business Ranking Lowest Since Tracking Began

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's business climate through *Forbes* magazine's "2011 Best Places for Business" regional rankings. The *Forbes* ranking compares metro areas using 12 metrics related to job growth, income growth, educational attainment, projected economic growth, crime rates, cultural and recreational opportunities, number of highly ranked colleges, and net migration patterns.

Why is it Important?

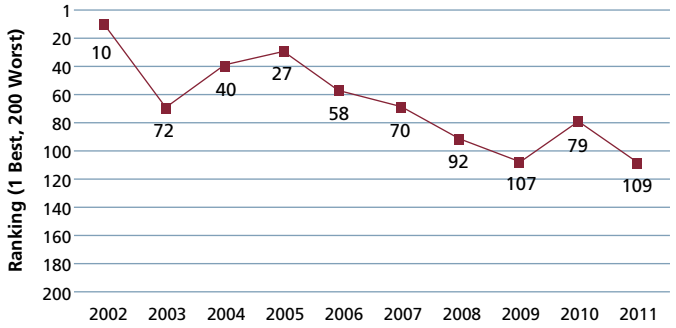
A region's business climate reflects its attractiveness as a location, the availability of business support and resources, opportunities for growth, and barriers to doing business. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax revenue, economic growth, and entrepreneurial opportunities, a strong business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

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's *Forbes* ranking declined:

- The *Forbes* 2011 national rankings placed Orange County 109th out of 200 metro areas ranked, behind all peers compared except Los Angeles.
- Falling 30 places since 2010, this is Orange County's worst ranking in more than 10 years.
- However, *Forbes* 2011 rankings are based on 2010 year-end employment numbers. Accordingly, the strong job growth Orange County experienced during 2011 will be reflected in the 2012 rankings.
- Orange County's peak ranking was 10th in 2002.
- Orange County ranks well in educational attainment, but poorly in the cost of doing business and job growth.

Best Places for Business Ranking
Orange County, 2002-2011



Source: Forbes magazine, June 29, 2011(www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business)

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

Best Places for Business Ranking, by Component
Orange County, 2011

	Rank
Educational Attainment	30
Cost of Doing Business	169
Job Growth	182
Overall	**109**

Source: Forbes magazine, June 29, 2011(www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business)

Best Places for Business Ranking
Regional Comparison, 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Austin	66	47	8	10	7
Dallas	111	93	32	26	10
Seattle	62	20	17	18	13
Minneapolis	106	103	76	57	34
San Jose	183	174	115	48	35
San Francisco	175	166	127	38	37
Boston	142	160	90	67	52
San Diego	92	106	104	89	64
Riverside/San Bernardino	110	78	94	88	99
Orange County	**70**	**92**	**107**	**79**	**109**
Los Angeles	159	154	180	120	114

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

Source: Forbes magazine, June 29, 2011 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business)

Tourism Rebounds After Recessionary Dip

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Visitors traveling to Orange County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Tourism is one of the leading industries in Orange County, accounting for nearly 15% of employment (see Employment indicator). Hotels, shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues rely on tourism for a significant percentage of their business. Moreover, cities within the county benefit from tax revenue generated by visitor spending.

How is Orange County Doing?

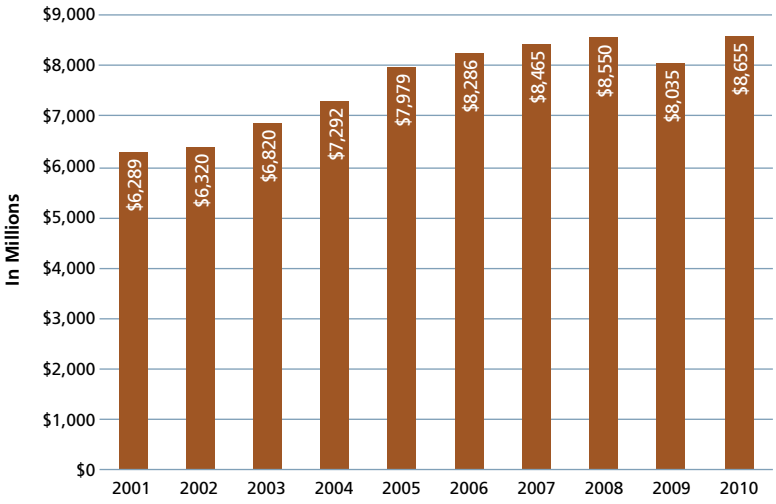
Overall spending and tax receipts rebounded:

- Visitor spending in Orange County totaled $8.66 billion in 2010, up from $8.04 billion in 2009.
- Similarly, Orange County tourism generated $552 million in 2010 – compared to $508 million in 2009 and $544 million in 2008.
- Despite losses in 2009, both Orange County visitor spending and tax receipts have grown an average of approximately 4% annually since 2001.
- Among California peers and neighbors, Orange County has the second highest rate of tax receipt growth (+14% since 2005).

Tourism-related jobs remained largely unchanged:

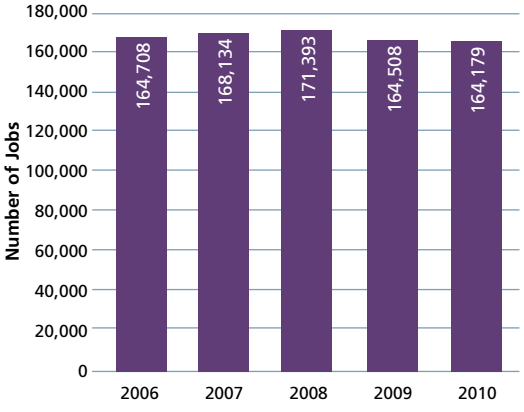
- Between 2009 and 2010, the average number of tourism-related jobs in Orange County decreased by 329 jobs.
- The average annual salary for jobs in the tourism sector was estimated at $22,151 in 2010, a modest increase over 2009 (see Employment indicator).

Visitor Spending
Orange County, 2001-2010



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

Tourism-Related Employment
Orange County, 2006-2010



Note: Data have been revised since previously published. The industry sectors included within this estimate of tourism-related employment is based partly on the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis categorization of the travel and tourism industry.

Source: California Employment Development Department

Tourism-Related Tax Receipts
Regional Comparison, 2010

Note: 2010 data is considered preliminary.

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

Global Trade Volumes Increased in 2010

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the change in dollar value of Orange County exports, including exports by destination as well as the leading exports by type of commodity.

Why is it Important?

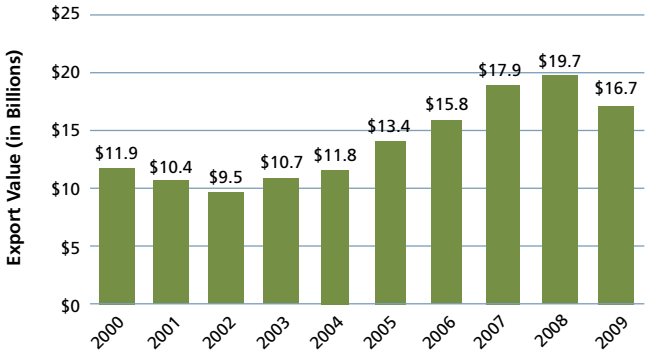
The ability to access foreign markets is important for a strong and growing local economy. Trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and subsequent agreements with individual countries continue to open new markets for Orange County businesses. The county's location on the Pacific Rim, proximity to the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, and diverse foreign-born population with international networks, make Orange County well positioned for international trade.

How is Orange County Doing?

The Great Recession significantly impacted world trade; however, global trade volumes are on the rise:

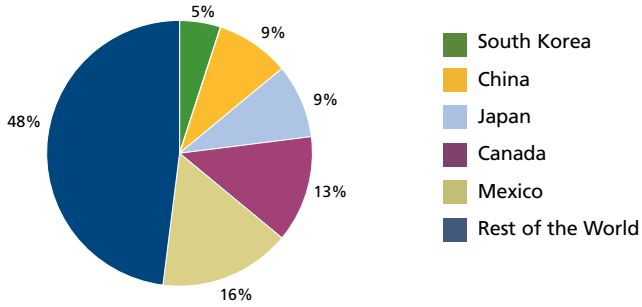
- Preliminary 2010 estimates show a significant increase in Orange County's exports, potentially surpassing pre-recession levels.
- The Chapman University 2012 Forecast indicates that Orange County's largest trading partners – particularly Mexico, Canada, and China – are experiencing solid economic growth, providing promising markets for Orange County exports.
- However, in 2009, exports from Orange County were $16.7 billion, decreasing 14.9% from the peak of $19.7 billion in 2008.
- In 2009, Orange County's largest single-country export destinations included Mexico ($2.6 billion), Canada ($2.1 billion), China ($1.4 billion), Japan ($1.4 billion), and South Korea ($0.8 billion).
- Orange County exports are concentrated in high-tech clusters dominated by computer and electronic products and transportation equipment. Other top exports include chemicals, machinery, food, and petroleum and coal products.

Total Orange County Exports Worldwide, 2000-2009



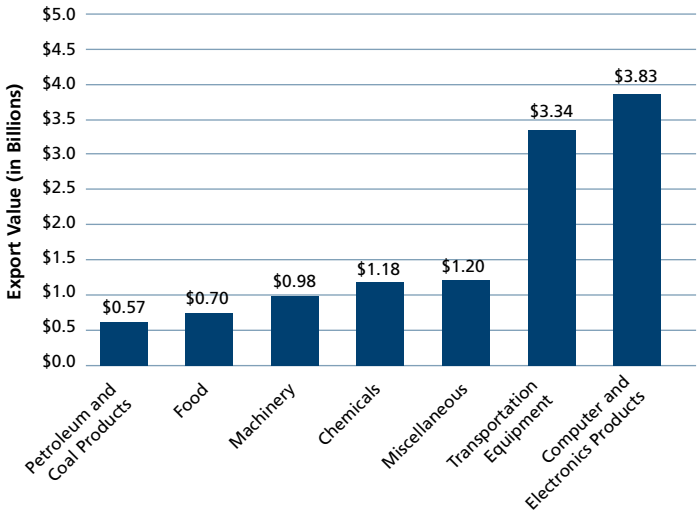
Source: California State University, Fullerton, Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies

Exports by Country
Orange County, 2009



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

Exports by Sector
Orange County, 2009



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

Large Differential Between Income and Cost of Living

Description of Indicator

This indicator compares per capita personal income relative to inflation and the cost of living. Total personal income includes wages and salaries, proprietor income, property income, and transfer payments (such as pensions and unemployment insurance). These figures are not adjusted for inflation. The Cost of Living Index compares the prices of housing, consumer goods, and services in Orange County and peer metro areas.

Why is it Important?

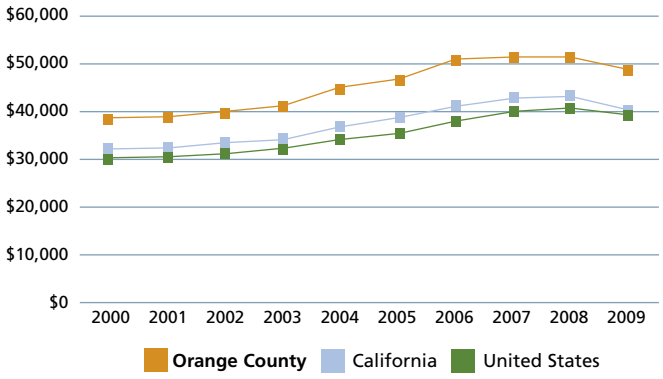
An above average and growing per capita income for Orange County residents is crucial in the context of high housing costs and overall cost of living. Current residents – particularly young workers – may decide to move to more affordable areas if incomes cannot keep pace with the cost of living. In addition, a high cost of living relative to peer markets can make Orange County less attractive as a destination for businesses and workers, and may push existing businesses to relocate to more affordable regions.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's per capita income is down:

- In 2009, the national inflation rate was negative (deflation), falling 0.34%. As a result, each dollar bought marginally more, but Orange County residents were unlikely to sense the advantage since per capita income declined 5.5% from $51,877 in 2008 to $49,020 in 2009.[1]
- However, the 10-year trend is positive. Since 2000, income growth in Orange County (+28%) outpaced inflation (+25%), resulting in a slight net increase in buying power.
- In 2010, income statistics for both the state and nation indicate a rebound of approximately 3%, a trend likely to follow in Orange County as well.
- Among peers and neighbors, Orange County ranks in the middle in per capita income, but above both national and California averages.

Per Capita Income
Orange County, California, and United States, 2000-2009



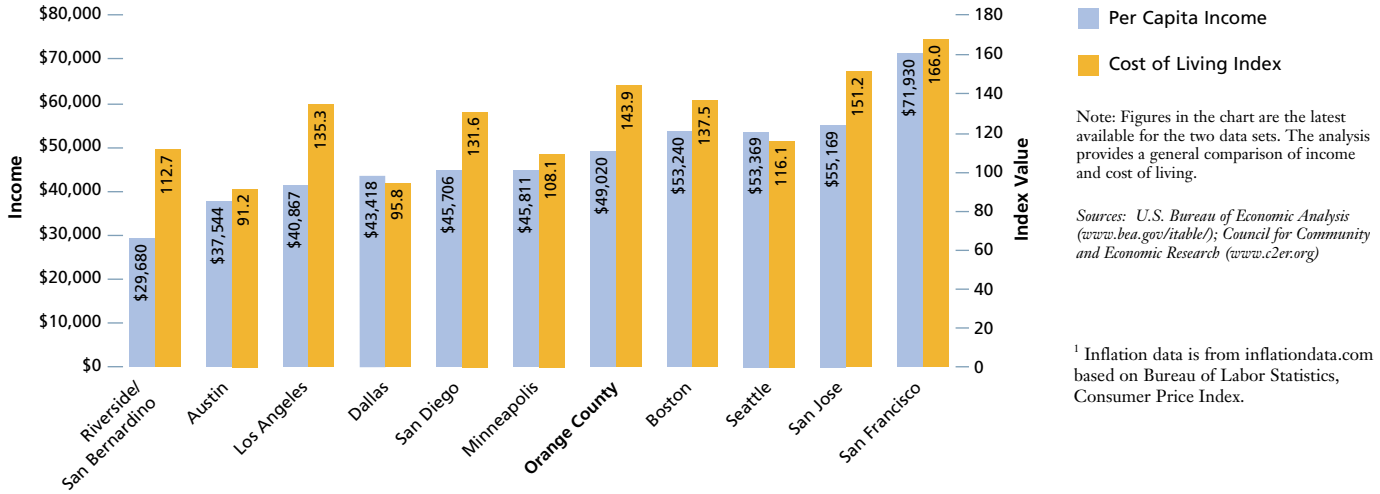
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov/itable/)

Note: These figures have been updated since previously reported.

Cost of living remained third highest among peers:

- With 100.0 being average, Orange County measured 143.9 on the Cost of Living Index in 2011, down from 146.5 in 2010.
- Orange County's high cost of living is driven by comparatively high housing prices.
- When comparing per capita income and cost of living, Southern California has the largest differential between the two.
- In Orange County, this translates to less discretionary income than areas where income and cost of living are more aligned, less disposable income for consumer purchases, a reduced ability to pay off debt, and lower wealth creation over time.

Per Capita Income Compared to Cost of Living Index
Regional Comparison, 2009 (Income) and 2nd Quarter 2011 (Cost of Living)



Note: Figures in the chart are the latest available for the two data sets. The analysis provides a general comparison of income and cost of living.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov/itable/); Council for Community and Economic Research (www.c2er.org)

[1] Inflation data is from inflationdata.com based on Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

Health and Biomed Sectors Grew Despite Recession

Description of Indicator

This indicator calculates average employment and salaries in 10 major Orange County industry clusters, which account for over half of the jobs in Orange County.[1] It also shows unemployment rates.

Why is it Important?

The dynamics of employment size and composition illustrate how Orange County's economy is evolving and responding to macro economic forces. Tracking salary levels by cluster shows whether these jobs pay enough for workers to afford to live in Orange County.

How is Orange County Doing?

Due to the Great Recession, employment declined in most of Orange County's 10 major industry clusters between 2006 and 2010:

- Only Health Services and Biomedical grew during this period (+11% and +8%, respectively), while Tourism remained largely unchanged (-0.3%).
- The remaining seven industry clusters posted employment losses.
- Construction took the hardest hit dropping 37% in five years.
- However, Business and Professional Services rebounded in 2010, while Computer Hardware remained steady.

In 2010, average salaries rose in most major clusters:

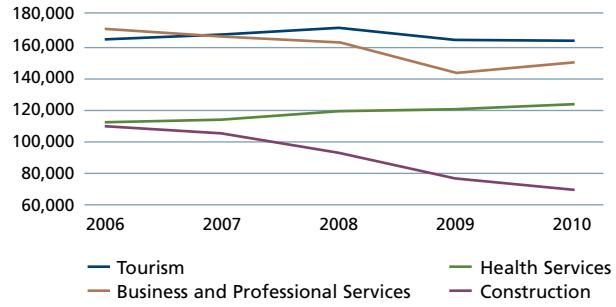
- The highest paid cluster, Computer Software, also saw the largest percent increase since 2009.
- Construction was the only industry showing losses in average salary between 2009 and 2010 (-1.6%).

Unemployment rates remain below state and national averages:

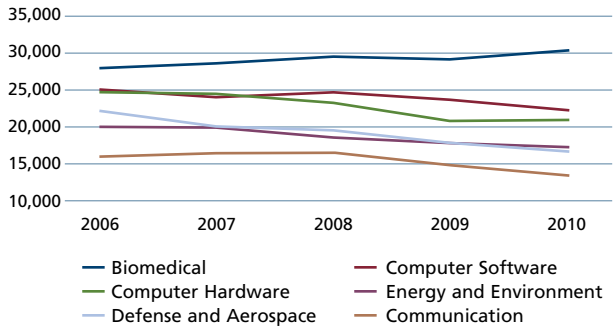
- Finishing the year at 7.8% in December 2011 (not seasonally adjusted), Orange County's unemployment rate improved substantially from the high of 10.0% in January 2010.
- While historically high, 7.8% falls below the December 2011 state and national rates of 10.9% and 8.3%, respectively.

Employment in Selected Orange County Clusters, 2006-2010

40,000 Jobs or More



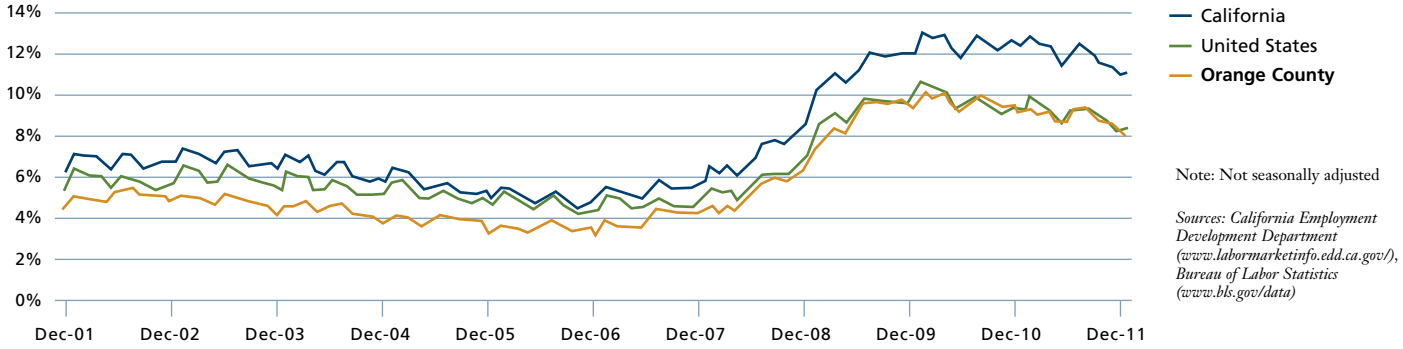
35,000 Jobs or Less



Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters
Orange County, 2010

	2010	Change from 2009
Computer Software	$101,166	9.7%
Defense and Aerospace	$93,775	5.6%
Computer Hardware	$81,069	4.3%
Communication	$73,565	2.4%
Health Services	$73,310	5.2%
Energy and Environment	$71,950	3.1%
Business and Professional	$58,323	0.0%
Construction	$56,703	-1.6%
Health Services	$53,311	1.8%
Tourism	$22,151	2.4%

Unemployment Rate
Orange County, California and United States, December 2001-December 2011



Note: Not seasonally adjusted

Sources: California Employment Development Department (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/), Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/data)

[1] Data have been revised since previously reported.

Housing Shortage Eases Due to Job Losses

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

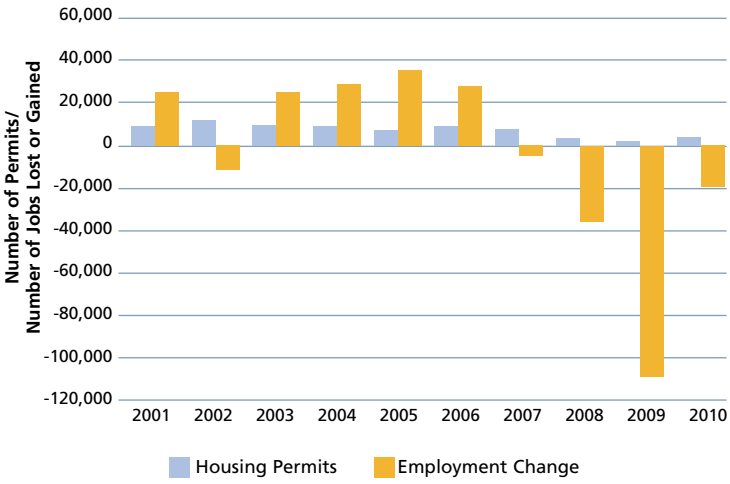
An adequate housing supply is essential for a community's labor force. When an economy is growing, new housing units are needed for the additional workers employed. If this housing demand is unmet, it can drive up home prices and apartment rents beyond what is affordable to many workers and residents. As a result, Orange County workers may choose to live in surrounding counties that offer a greater supply of affordable housing options, creating longer commutes and traffic congestion.

How is Orange County Doing?

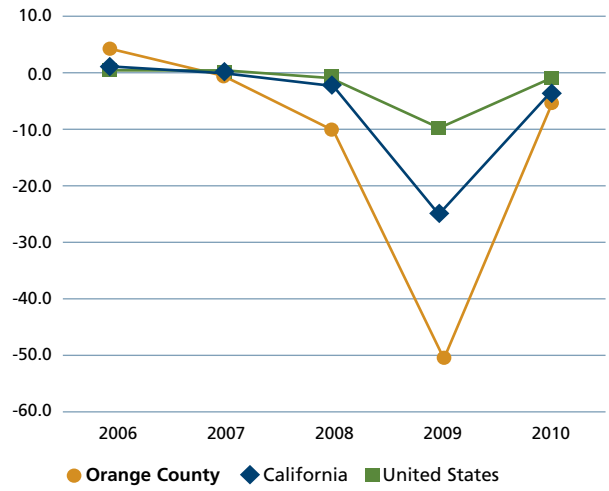
Due to a significant decline in employment over the past three years, the housing shortage – a result of many years of insufficient housing unit production relative to jobs created – has lessened:

- In 2010, employment dropped by 19,200 jobs, while 3,134 new housing permits were granted.
- With the exception of Boston and Austin, all peers compared experienced job losses in 2010 resulting in a negative jobs-to-housing ratio in nearly all markets, as well as in the state and the nation.
- Although recent employment losses alleviate some pressure on Orange County's housing demand, the reprieve is likely temporary unless housing production increases in step with economic recovery and future job creation; traditionally, the number of jobs in Orange County has far outpaced new housing production.

Housing Permits Granted and Employment Change
Orange County, 2001-2010



New Jobs Created per Housing Permits Granted
Orange County, California, and United States, 2006-2010



Housing Demand
Regional Comparison, 2010

	Housing Permits	Employment Change (Jobs) 2009 to 2010	Ratio of Employment Change to Permits
Boston	6,672	8,200	1.23
Austin	8,786	7,400	0.84
Dallas	20,640	-1,000	-0.05
San Jose	4,179	-4,000	-0.96
United States	*604,742*	*-989,000*	*-1.64*
Minneapolis	5,726	-16,700	-2.92
Seattle	10,040	-30,600	-3.05
San Diego	3,494	-11,200	-3.21
Riverside/San Bernardino	6,336	-23,600	-3.72
California	*43,716*	*-192,900*	*-4.41*
Orange County	**3,134**	**-19,200**	**-6.13**
San Francisco	4,621	-29,700	-6.43
Los Angeles	7,260	-56,400	-7.77

Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.

Sources: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (www.bls.gov/data/); United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html)

More Affordable; Still Most Expensive Among Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures change in the median home price and the ability of first-time homebuyers to afford a home priced at 85% of the median in Orange County. It uses the California Association of Realtors' First-Time Homebuyer Housing Affordability Index to measure the percentage of Orange County households that can afford a home within these parameters and compares the minimum qualifying income to annual salaries in common or growing occupations.[1]

Why is it Important?

High relative housing prices adversely impact businesses' ability to attract and retain workers. A shortage of affordable housing, particularly for first-time buyers, discourages young workers from moving to or remaining in Orange County. In addition, a lack of affordable housing results in longer commutes, leading to increased traffic congestion and pollution, decreased productivity, and diminished quality of life. Homeownership increases stability for families and communities and for many, can provide long-term financial benefits that renting cannot.

How is Orange County Doing?

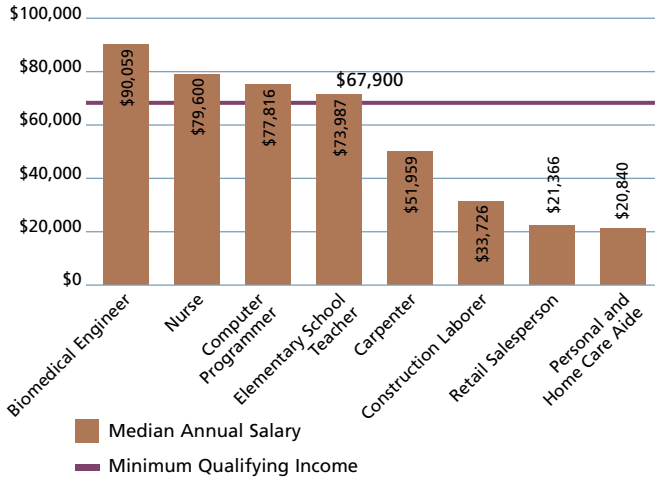
After reaching a post-crash low in January 2009, housing prices have slowly stabilized:

- In July 2011, the median sale price of an existing single-family detached home in Orange County was $551,510.
- Although this is down 3% from July 2010, Orange County housing has maintained its value better than the state, which decreased 8% over the same period.[2]
- As of July 2011, Orange County's median price was nearly $260,000 more than the state's median price for a comparable home.

While housing affordability improved in 2011, Orange County remains the most expensive market among California peers and neighbors:

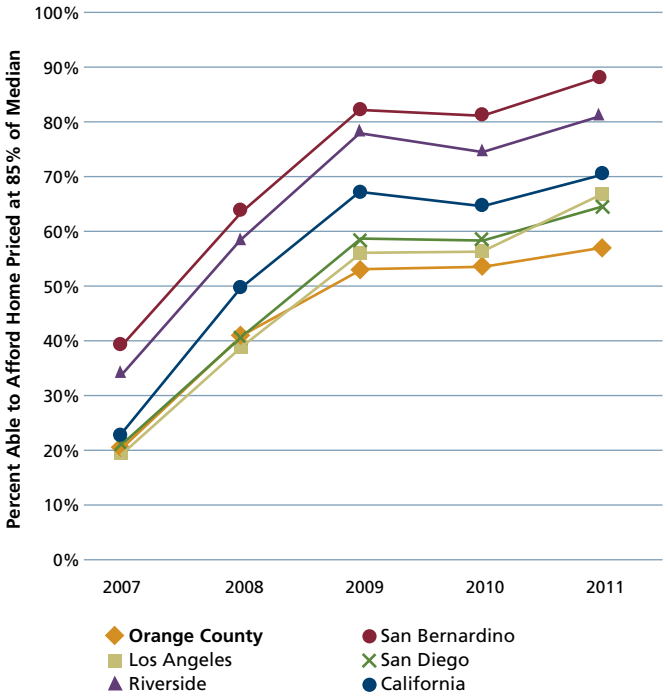
- The minimum household income needed for a first-time homebuyer to purchase an existing single-family home priced at 85% of the Orange County median price is approximately $67,900.
- Second quarter 2011 results indicate 57% of households in Orange County could afford an existing single-family detached home that was priced at 85% of median (or $456,210).
- This is compared with 54% in 2010, 53% in 2009, 41% in 2008, and 23% in 2007.
- Orange County's affordability rate is lower than all peers compared.
- Neighboring Riverside (81%) and San Bernardino (88%) counties remain the most affordable among peers with a majority of first-time buyers able to afford a home priced at 85% of the median.

Income Needed to Afford a Home Compared to Typical Salaries
Orange County, Second Quarter 2011



Sources: California Association of Realtors (www.car.org); California Employment Development Department (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?PageID=1009)

First-Time Homebuyer Housing Affordability Index
County Comparison, 2007-2011



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

[1] The California Association of Realtors defines the parameters for the First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index. In 2011, the parameters were 10% down and the prevailing 1-year adjustable interest rate as reported by Freddie Mac (www.freddiemac.com/pmms/pmmsarm.htm) used towards the purchase of an existing single-family detached home priced at 85% of the county median price. Minimum qualifying income data in this indicator has been updated since previously reported.

[2] Median housing price data have been updated since previously reported. The July 2010 median sales price for Orange County was revised to $568,970.

Rent Rises Faster than Wages

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the Housing Wage – the hourly wage a resident needs to afford "Fair Market Rent" (the median rent in the Orange County market). The Housing Wage is also compared to median wages among selected common and/or growing occupations in Orange County. "Affordable" is defined as spending 30% or less of total income on rent.[1]

Why is it Important?

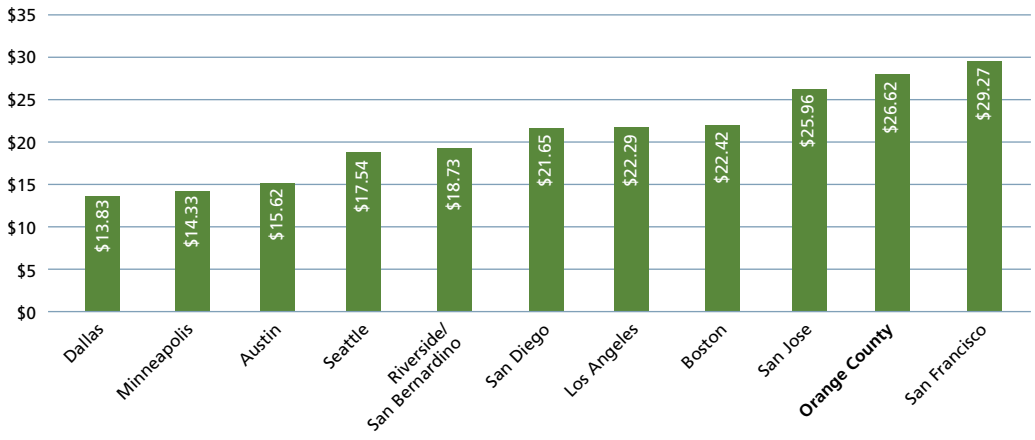
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to overcrowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to eventually realize the long-term advantages of owning a home. Ultimately, a shortage of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

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's Housing Wage increased in 2012:

- The hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom unit increased from $25.52 in 2011 to $26.62 in 2012. The one-bedroom Housing Wage is equivalent to an annual income of $55,360.
- The hourly wage needed to afford a unit of any size rose 4.3% since 2010, while changes in average wages for selected common and/or growing occupations ranged from -3% to +3% over the same period.
- Orange County has the second highest Housing Wage (less affordable housing) compared to peer metro areas.
- A minimum-wage worker must work 133 hours per week to afford a one-bedroom unit at fair market rent in Orange County.

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit
Regional Comparison, 2012

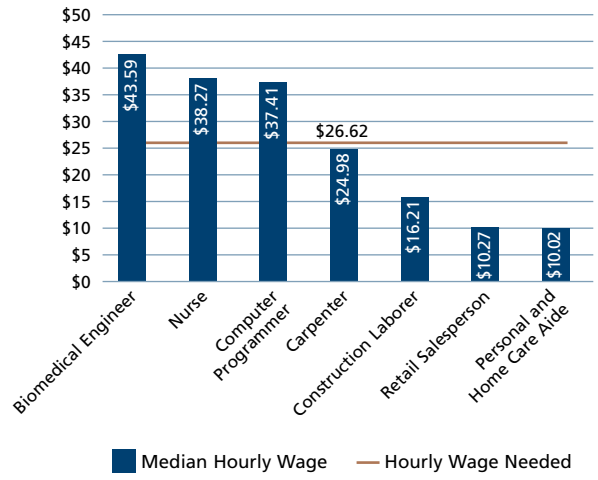


Renting in Orange County

	2011	2012
Fair Market Rent (Monthly)		
One Bedroom	$1,327	$1,384
Two Bedroom	$1,584	$1,652
Three Bedroom	$2,241	$2,338
Amount a Household Earning Minimum Wage Can Afford to Pay in Rent (Monthly)	$416	$416
Number of Hours per Week a Minimum Wage Earner Must Work to Afford a One-Bedroom Apartment	130	133

Sources: Community Indicators report analysis of Fair Market Rent data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (www.huduser.org) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (www.nlihc.org); California Employment Development Department (www.edd.ca.gov)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Wages
Regional Comparison, 2012



[1] The Housing Wage data in this indicator reflects 2012 Fair Market Rent as reported by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Freeways Experience Nearly 10 Million Hours of Delay

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks commute times and hours of vehicle delay due to congestion on Orange County freeways. It also measures ridership on Orange County's bus and commuter rail systems.

Why is it Important?

The ability of residents and workers to move efficiently within Orange County is important to quality of life and a prosperous business climate. Long commutes impact personal lives and worker productivity due to the time lost in transit. In addition, an effective public transit system is essential for the mobility of individuals who cannot afford, are unable, or choose not to drive a car.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County commute times remain steady:

- In 2009 and 2010, the average commute time to work for Orange County residents was 25.9 minutes, compared to 26.0 minutes in 2008.
- Orange County's average commute time falls in the middle among peers, with Riverside/San Bernardino on the high end at 30.6 minutes and Minneapolis on the low end at 22.9 minutes.

Delay due to congestion exacts a considerable cost:

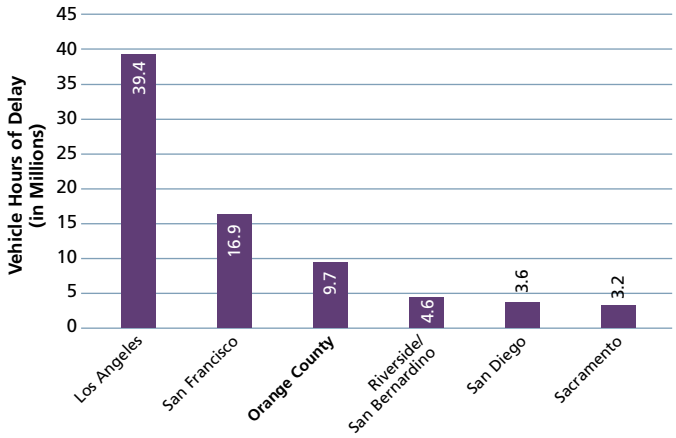
- In 2009, there were 9,736,000 annual hours of delay on Orange County freeways, the third greatest number of hours among California regions compared.[1]
- According to Caltrans' calculations, this delay resulted in usage of 16.7 million gallons of extra fuel and an additional 162,000 tons of carbon dioxide released into the air compared to what would have been emitted at free-flow speeds.
- In terms of productivity, the delays equate to wage and salary losses of $154.8 million for Orange County, or $424,000 per day in 2009.

In 2010/11, bus ridership continued to decline while rail ridership leveled:

- In 2010/11, bus boardings dropped to the lowest level in 15 years at 17 boardings per capita.
- This is equivalent to a 4% decline in total bus passenger boardings, on top of a 22% drop the previous year.
- Total ridership on Orange County's three commuter rail lines declined less than 1% to 3,430,828 riders.
- The 91 and Orange County Lines increased 5% and less than 1%, respectively, while the Inland Empire/Orange County Line decreased 5%.[2]

[1] In 2009, the California Department of Transportation instituted the Mobility Performance Report (MPR), which replaced the Highway Congestion Monitoring Program (HICOMP). The MPR uses different methodology to measure congestion and should not be compared to congestion data previously reported.
[2] The Orange County Line runs between Oceanside and downtown Los Angeles; the 91 Line parallels State Route 91; and the Inland Empire/Orange County Line runs between San Bernardino and San Juan Capistrano.

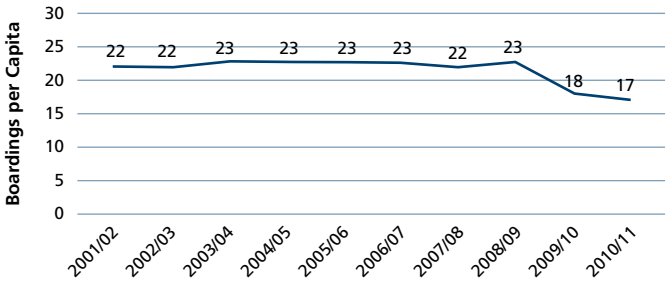
Annual Vehicle Hours of Delay
Regional Comparison, 2009



Note: As defined by the California Department of Transportation, the following regional boundaries include: Sacramento (Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties); San Francisco/San Jose (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma counties); Los Angeles (Los Angeles and Ventura counties); and San Diego (Imperial and San Diego counties).

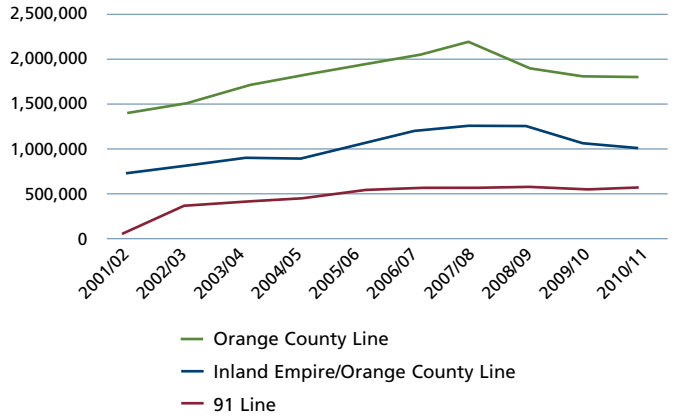
Source: California Department of Transportation Mobility Performance Report, 2010 (www.dot.ca.gov)

OCTA Bus Passenger Boardings, 2002-2011



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

Commuter Rail Ridership
Orange County, 91 and Inland Empire/Orange County Lines, 2002-2011



Source: Metrolink

Technology and Innovation

Orange County has the second most diverse high-tech sector in the nation. Venture capital investment in the county increased and shows continuing strength. At the same time, patents granted for inventions rose for the third year. Roughly 17% of all undergraduate degrees and 22% of graduate degrees granted by Orange County universities were tech-related.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Diversity Increases; Tech Output Growth is Moderate

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures high-tech sector employment concentration, diversity, and output growth. Regions with employment concentration values higher than 1.0 in a particular industry have a greater concentration than the national average. A larger number of concentrated high-tech industries indicates a more diversified technology employment base. High-tech sector output growth is relative to the national average (100.0).

Why is it Important?

High-tech industries provide strong economic growth potential, offer higher than average wages, and support a broad range of skilled workers and professional services. Regions with a large and diverse high-tech economy have an edge in attracting and retaining high-tech firms because of their deep employment pool and other factors that encourage industry clustering. A diverse high-tech sector is also more resilient during economic downturns than markets that are more reliant upon a particular industry.

How is Orange County Doing?

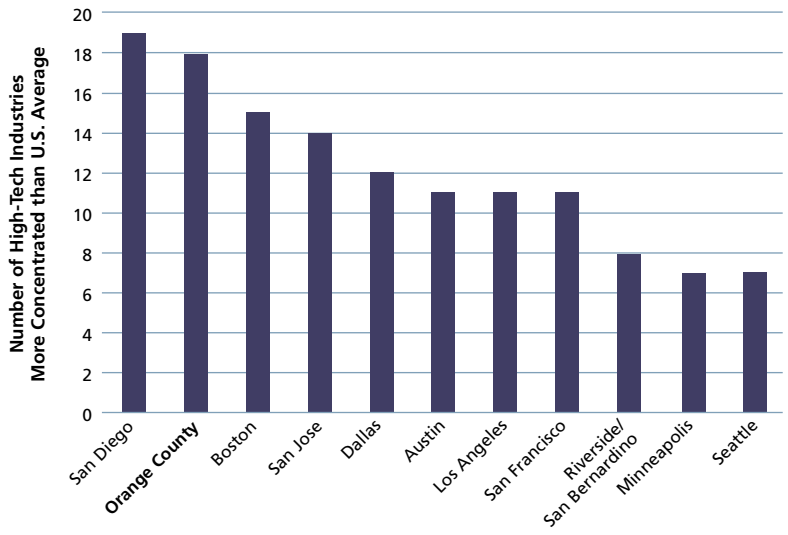
Compared to 200 large metro areas, Orange County ranks second in high-tech sector diversity:

- In 2010, Orange County's employment concentration was above the national average in 18 of 25 high-tech industries measured.
- Since 2003, the number of Orange County's high-tech industries with higher than average concentration has ranged from 15 to 18.
- With an overall value of 1.43, Orange County's high-tech employment is above the national average of 1.0.

In terms of high-tech output growth, Orange County ranks in the middle among peers compared:

- As of 2010, Orange County's one- and five-year levels of relative high-tech output growth – 98.7 and 96.4, respectively – fall below the national average of 100.0.
- Although Orange County's output growth has trended downward since tracking began in 2004, the growth posted in 2010 marks a substantial reversal of this trend.

High-Tech Sector Diversity
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities Report (www.milkeninstitute.org)

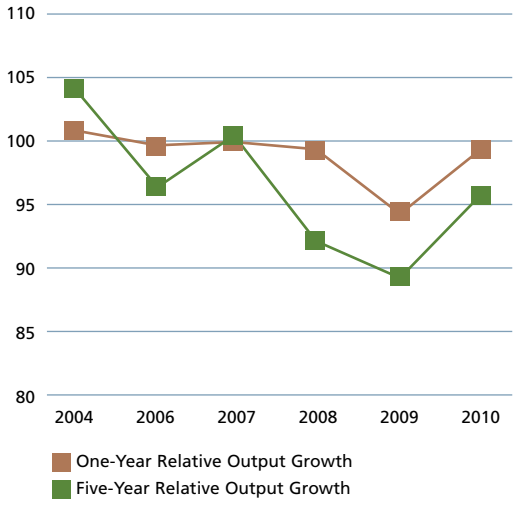
High-Tech Sector Employment Concentration Compared to the U.S. Average
Regional Comparison, 2010

	Employment Concentration Value
San Jose	3.71
Boston	2.93
Seattle	2.61
San Francisco	1.76
San Diego	1.74
Austin	1.74
Los Angeles	1.56
Dallas	1.53
Orange County	**1.43**
United States	*1.00*
Minneapolis	0.97
Riverside/San Bernardino	0.75

Note: "Boston" is the Cambridge-Newton-Framingham Metro Division.

Source: Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities Report (www.milkeninstitute.org)

High-Tech Sector Output Growth Relative to the National Average
Orange County, 2004-2010



Note: Data not available for 2005. U.S. average value is 100.0.

Source: Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities Report (www.milkeninstitute.org)

Access to the Internet Remains Steady

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

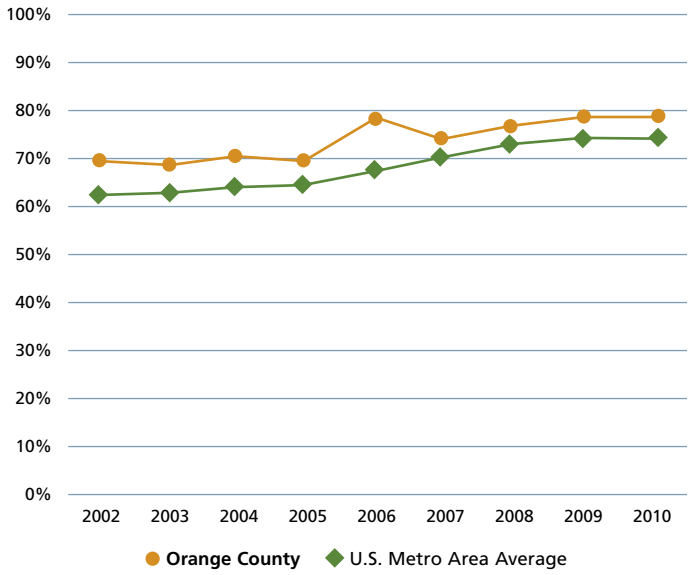
The Internet has become an essential communications platform for work, education, social interaction, and government-related communication. Access to the Internet allows residents to tap into a wealth of information, resources, products, and services. Increased access not only benefits residents and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

How is Orange County Doing?

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

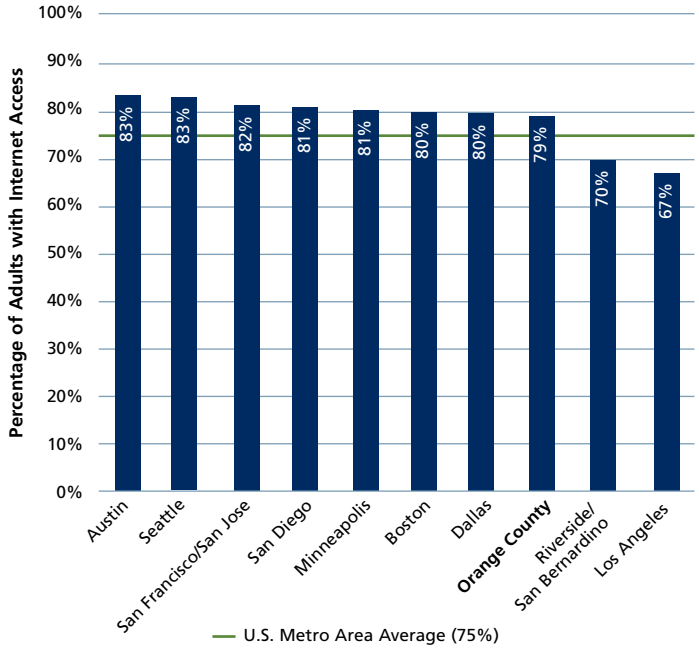
- In 2010, Orange County's Internet access rate for adults was 79%, the same as in 2009.
- While higher than Los Angeles and Riverside/San Bernardino, this rate is lower than all other peers compared.
- Orange County's rate of increase since 1999 roughly mirrors the rate of increase for the U.S. metro area average.

Internet Access Among Adults
Orange County and United States, 2002-2010



Source: Scarborough Research

Internet Access Among Adults
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: Scarborough Research

Patent Grants Grow; Venture Capital Rebounds

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County businesses' access to venture capital (financing for new companies) by tracking emerging and early-stage business investment among metro areas. It also measures the number of utility patents, or "patents for inventions" granted to inventors based in Orange County.[1]

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

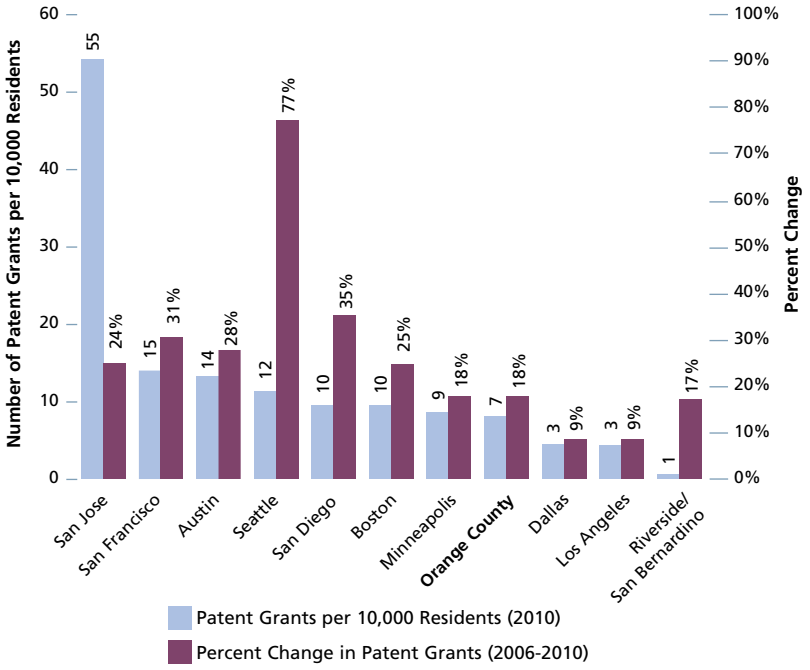
Patents granted for inventions rose 32% in one year:

- In 2010, there were 2,175 patents granted to Orange County inventors, up from 1,648 in 2009 and 1,571 in 2008.
- Despite this growth, Orange County ranked eighth among comparison regions for patents per capita (7 per 10,000) in 2010.
- The county tied for seventh in rate of growth of patents granted between 2006 and 2010 (18%).

Venture capital investment increased in 2010, rising above the 10-year average of $517 million:

- Venture capital funding in 2010 was $624.2 million, compared to $307.8 million in 2009.
- Investments for the first half of 2011 totaled $525.2 million, signaling continued strength.
- Local companies devoted to medical devices and equipment led investments, garnering 48% of the total venture capital invested in Orange County during the second quarter of 2011.
- The industrial/energy sector (including electric vehicle design and manufacturing) received 36% during the same period.
- In 2010, Orange County's share of national venture capital was approximately 2.7%.

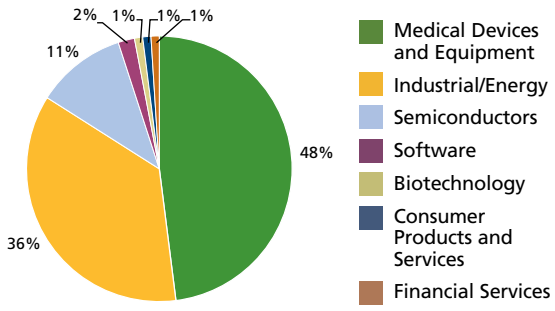
Regional Comparison of the Number of Patent Grants per Capita (2010) and the Percent Change in Patents Grants Awarded (2006-2010)



Note: Percent change calculations are based on the raw number of patents granted.

Sources: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (www.uspto.gov); U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (www.census.gov)

Venture Capital Investment, by Sector
Orange County, Second Quarter 2011



Source: MoneyTree Report prepared by National Venture Capital Association and PricewaterhouseCoopers, based on data provided by Thomson Reuters (www.pwcmoneytree.com/MTPublic/ns/index.jsp)

Venture Capital Investment
Orange County, 2001-2011 (First Half)

Source: Thomson Reuters data prepared by National Venture Capital Association

[1] The data for this indicator has been revised and should not be compared with data previously reported.

Math and Science Enrollment Stable; Proficiency Improves

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the scientific and technological know-how of Orange County's future workforce using four metrics: the percentage of public high school students enrolled in an upper level math or science course (Intermediate Algebra/Algebra II, other advanced math, first year Chemistry, or first year Physics); the percentage of eighth through 11th grade students who demonstrate achievement in these courses by scoring at a proficient level or better at course completion; the number of K-12 students per computer; and the number of classrooms with Internet access.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Enrollment in upper level math and science courses remains largely unchanged:[1]

- In 2010/11, approximately 20% of high school students enrolled in Intermediate Algebra/Algebra II, and 13% took other advanced math courses.
- 14% of high school students enrolled in Chemistry, while 6% took Physics.
- Female enrollment was higher in all subjects except Physics, where enrollment was the same for male and female students.
- Compared to 2008/09, course-taking rates remained largely unchanged, with the exception of enrollment in other advanced math courses, which dropped from 18% to 13%.

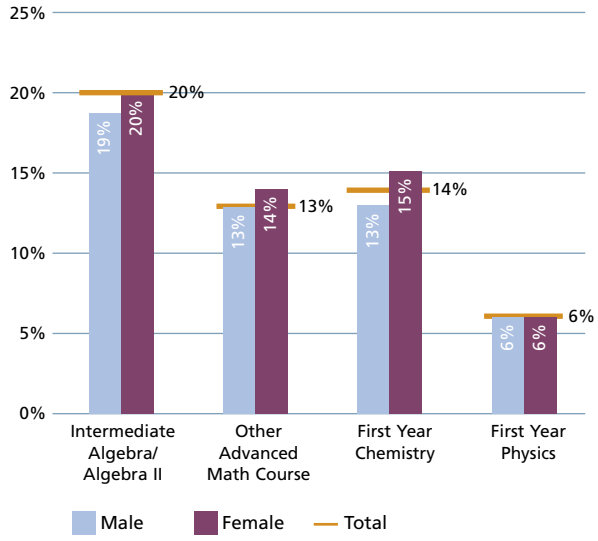
Test scores have gradually improved among eighth through 11th grade students completing upper level math and science courses:

- Between 2007 and 2011, the proportion of students scoring proficient or better in Physics after completing the course increased from 58% to 66%.
- Over the same period, proficiency in Chemistry improved from 49% to 55% of students tested at course completion.
- Algebra II proficiency at course completion improved from 41% to 47% between 2007 and 2011.

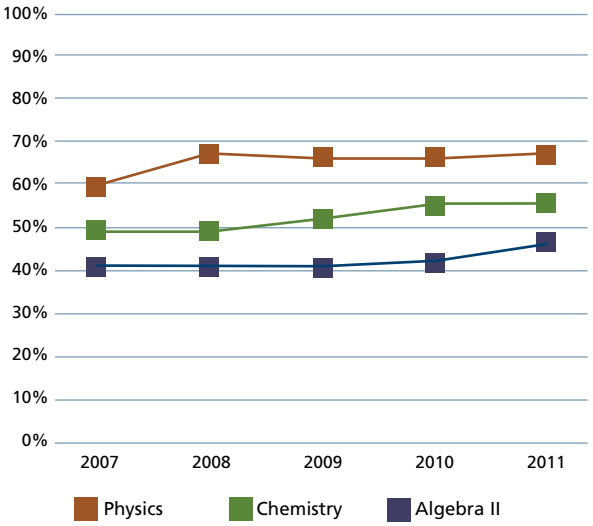
Internet access in schools continues to increase, but aging equipment is a growing problem:

- The number of students per computer less than four years old jumped to 6.5 in 2009/10, up from 4.7 students per computer in 2005/06.
- The number of Orange County classrooms with high-speed Internet access increased 4% between 2005/06 and 2009/10.[2]

Upper Level Math and Science Course Enrollment as Percent of Total Enrollment for Grades 9-12
Orange County, 2010/11



Percent of Students Scoring Proficient or Better in Math and Science Testing at Course Completion
Orange County, 2007-2011



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

[1] Course enrollment data published in the 2011 Community Indicators report was subsequently revised by the data source; comparisons to 2008/09 data reflect currently published statistics by the California Department of Education (CDE). Course enrollment data is not available for 2009/10. The 2010/11 figures are a Community Indicators report calculation based on information and data provided by the CDE.

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

More Technical Degrees Granted

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of tech-related degrees conferred by Orange County universities that offer tech-related graduate and undergraduate degrees, including California State University, Fullerton, Chapman University, and University of California, Irvine.[1]

Why is it Important?

A workforce trained in the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) supports Orange County's high-tech sector, nurtures innovation, and contributes to our overall economic wellbeing. High-tech jobs provide good wages for employees and a technically-skilled pool of local graduates reduces the need for employers to recruit workers from outside the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

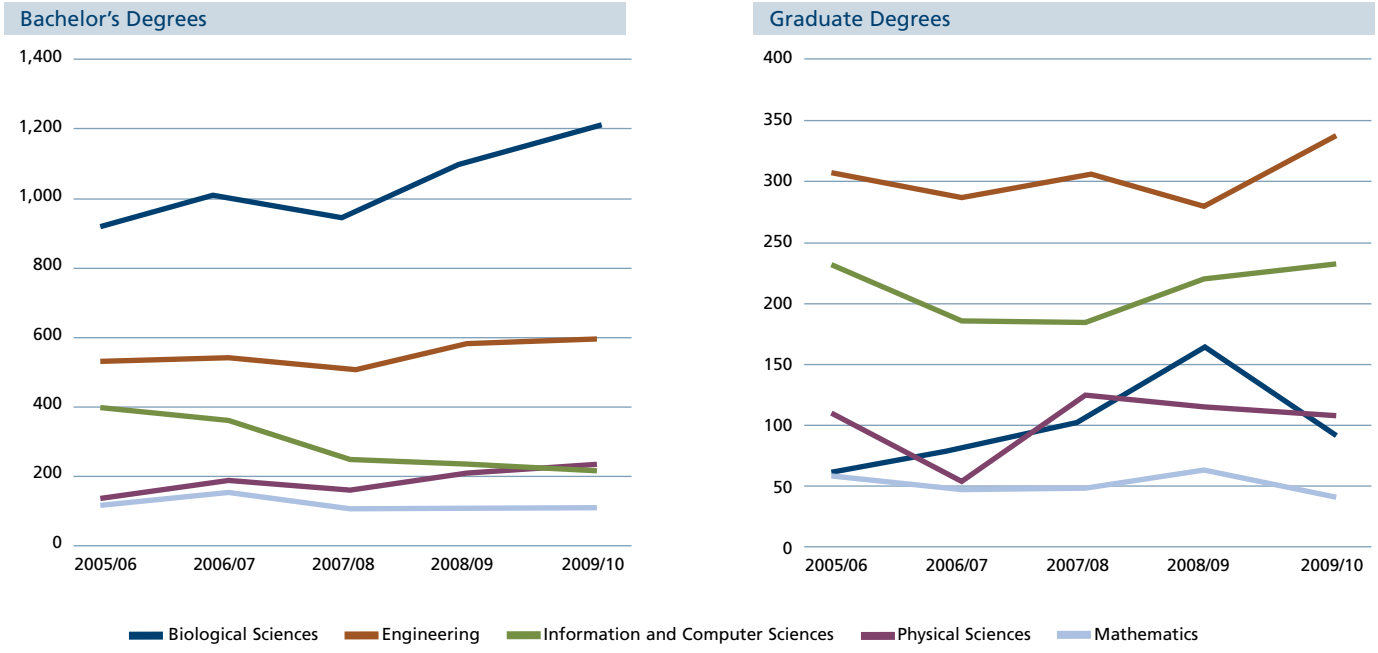
In 2009/10, roughly 17% of all undergraduate degrees were tech-related:

- The number of tech-related undergraduate degrees granted increased 5% in one year and 10% since 2005/06.
- Since 2005/06, undergraduate degrees granted in physical sciences grew 47%, while biological sciences degrees grew 29%, and engineering degrees grew 10%.
- During the same period, undergraduate degrees granted in information and computer science dropped 45%, while mathematics fell 9%.

Just over 22% of all graduate degrees in 2009/10 were tech-related:

- The number of tech-related graduate degrees fell 4% in one year, but still shows positive growth (+7%) since 2005/06.
- Since 2005/06, graduate degrees granted in biological sciences grew 56%, and engineering degrees grew 11%, while information and computer science degrees remained largely unchanged at +1%.
- During the same period, mathematics dropped 25%, while physical sciences fell 3%.

Tech-Related Degrees Conferred at Orange County Universities, 2006-2010



Total Tech-Related Degrees

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bachelor's	2,149	2,246	2,031	2,248	2,361
Graduate	764	659	763	848	818
Total	2,913	2,905	2,794	3,096	3,179

Sources: California State University, Fullerton (www.calstate.edu); Chapman University (www.chapman.edu); and University of California, Irvine (www.oir.uci.edu).

[1] Data have been revised since previously published to include mathematics dregrees from all three universities and to omit food science and physical therapy degrees.

Education

Orange County K-12 students outperformed students statewide, with 63% proficient in English-language arts and 60% proficient in math. More students are staying in high school, yet 14% drop out over the course of four years. Of those students, a disproportionate 69% were Hispanic. Community college and ROP placement rates declined, but remain strong at 88% and 80%, respectively.

NATIONAL PEERS

Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Phoenix

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Jose, San Francisco

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Job Placement Dips for Career Tech Students

Description of Indicator

This indicator aggregates and reports career technical education (CTE) data from the Orange County Regional Occupational Programs (ROP) and Orange County community colleges. This data enables the community to assess the ability of CTE providers to supply the local economy with a diverse and appropriately trained labor force.

Why is it Important?

Career technical education helps high school students connect their academic learning to real-world training and prepares graduates to enter a career or advanced education. CTE allows adults to acquire specialized job skills, providing opportunities for those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades.

How is Orange County Doing?

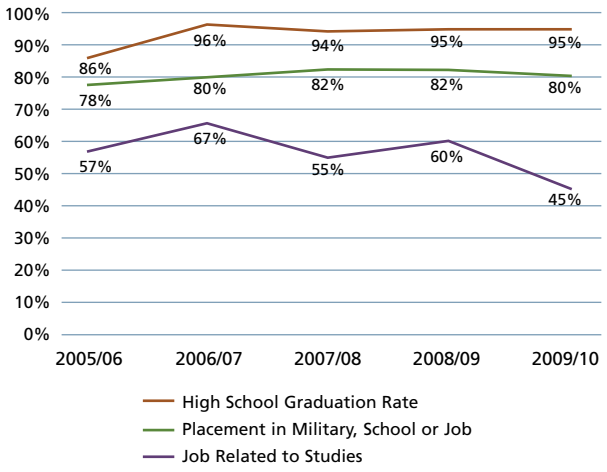
ROP enrollment is shifting:

- Due in part to new limitations on adult enrollment, the number of adults in ROP fell 55% between 2008/09 and 2009/10. Adults currently make up 14% of overall ROP enrollment.
- Meanwhile, ROP enrollment among high school students grew 13% to 38,270 between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- Community college enrollment continues to decline, falling 1.2% between 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- As many as 22% of all Orange County high school students participate in ROP and 9% of all adult residents are enrolled in an Orange County community college.

Placement rates declined:

- 80% of ROP students were placed within six months of graduating in 2009/10, down from 82% the previous year.
- Of the 80% of ROP students placed, 45% obtained jobs related to their field of study – a decrease of 15% from the previous year.
- For community college CTE students, 88% were placed within a year of completing their course of study in 2008/09, compared to 91% the previous year.
- While overall rates declined, placement in the three most popular community college CTE concentrations – Engineering and Industrial Technology, Business and Management, and Health – improved for students completing their studies in 2008/09.
- Placement rates for the next two most popular concentrations – Public and Protective Services, and Commercial Services – remained the same from 2007/08 to 2008/09.

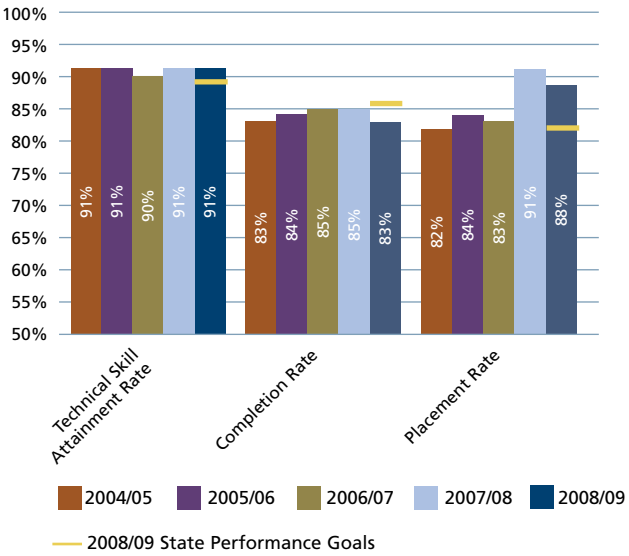
Regional Occupational Programs Student Performance
Orange County, 2006-2010



Note: "Placement" and "Job Related to Studies" include both high school and adult students.

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

Community College CTE Student Performance
Orange County, 2005-2009



Note: Data has been updated since previously reported. The core performance indicators are defined as follows: "Technical Skill Attainment" is earning a "C" grade or better; "Completion" is receiving a credential, certificate or degree; and "Placement" is finding employment, an apprenticeship, or joining the military.

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

Placement Rate for Five Most Popular Community College Career Technical Concentrations
Orange County, 2007/08 and 2008/09

	2007/08	2008/09
Engineering and Industrial Technologies	88%	93%
Business and Management	70%	80%
Health	90%	94%
Public and Protective Services	91%	91%
Commercial Services	79%	79%

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

More Students Complete High School

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

A high school diploma or college degree increases the range of career opportunities available, enabling residents to seek out higher paying fields. Research shows that each percentage point increase in the proportion of college-educated residents is directly associated with an increase in per capita income, benefiting both the individual and the community.[1] Additionally, the education level of residents reflects the quality of the labor pool – an important factor for business attraction, expansion, and retention.

How is Orange County Doing?

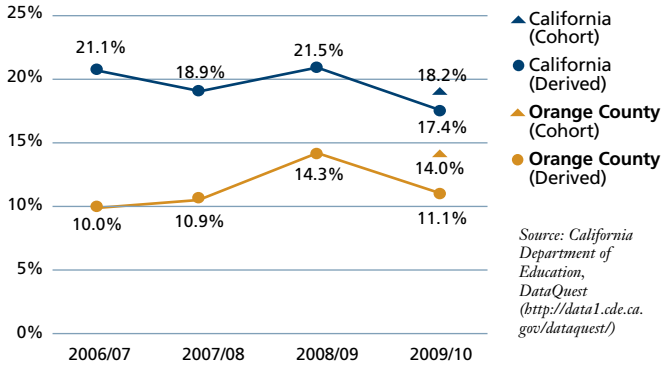
More Orange County students are staying in school:

- The newly available cohort dropout rate – calculated by tracking a class of students through their four years of high school – indicates that 14.0% of the class of 2009/10 dropped out before graduating.[2]
- This is lower than the statewide cohort dropout rate of 18.2%.
- The derived dropout rate – the previous calculation methodology – fell from 14.3% in 2008/09 to 11.1% in 2009/10.[3]
- Among all dropouts in 2009/10, Hispanic and White students were the two largest groups (69% and 17%, respectively).
- Compared to enrollment, the dropout rate among Hispanic students is disproportionately high.

Broad economic and educational disparities persist:

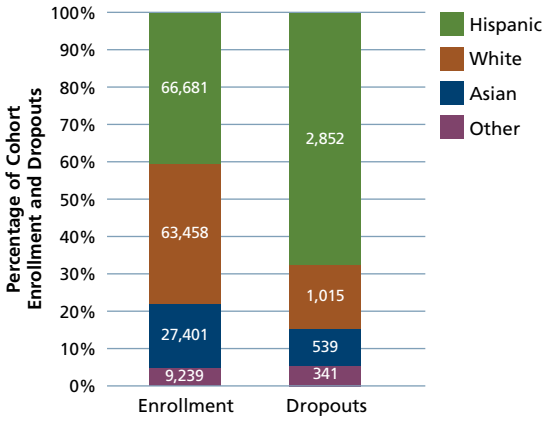
- The county has more college-educated residents and fewer high school graduates than the national averages.
- Countywide, the proportion of residents over age 25 with Bachelor's degrees rose from 35% in 2009 to 37% in 2010.
- In 2010, 83% of residents over age 25 had a high school diploma or GED, the same as in 2009.

Dropout Rates (Cohort and Adjusted Grade 9-12 Four-Year Derived)
Orange County and California, 2007-2010



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

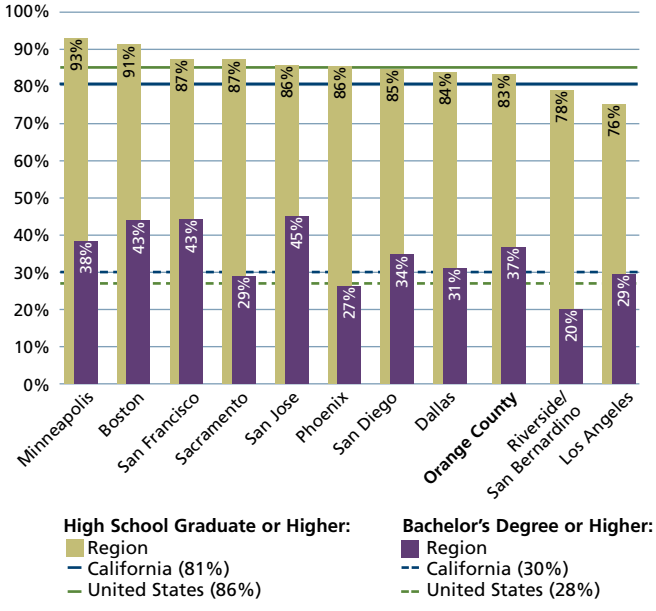
Class of 2009/10 Enrollment and Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2009/10



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

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

Percent Over Age 25 with a High School Diploma/GED or Bachelor's Degree
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010 (http://factfinder2.census.gov)

[1] CEOs for Cities, Talent Dividend (www.ceosforcities.org/work/city_dividends)
[2] The California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), initiated in 2006, allows tracking a class of students through their four years of high school to determine what proportion of that class dropped out over that period. The class of 2009/10 is the first class for which the cohort dropout rate could be calculated.
[3] The adjusted four-year derived dropout rate estimates the four-year dropout rate based on a single-year of dropout data from CALPADS.

No Gains in College Readiness

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses. It also includes the percentage of high school graduates taking the SAT and the percentage of students scoring 1,500 or better.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

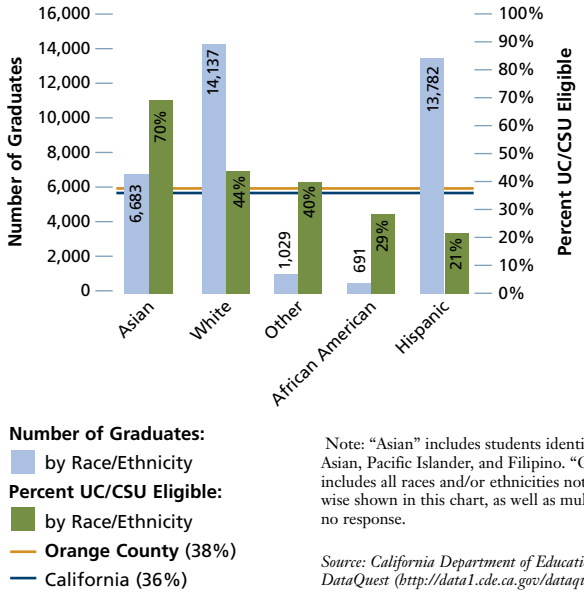
UC/CSU eligibility matches the 15-year average:

- During the 2009/10 school year, 38% of Orange County students completed the necessary coursework to be UC or CSU eligible, compared to 36% statewide.
- Despite falling eligibility rates over the past two years, the long-term trend remains modestly upward.

Scores rise as fewer take the SAT:

- In 2009/10, 38% of 12th grade students took the SAT, down from 41% the previous year, contributing to a slight downward trend over the past decade.
- 64% of Orange County test-takers scored above 1,500 points, which is higher than in 2008/09 (62%) and well above the California average of 51%.
- Compared to California peer and neighboring metro areas, Orange County's average SAT score of 1,621 trails only the San Jose metro area.

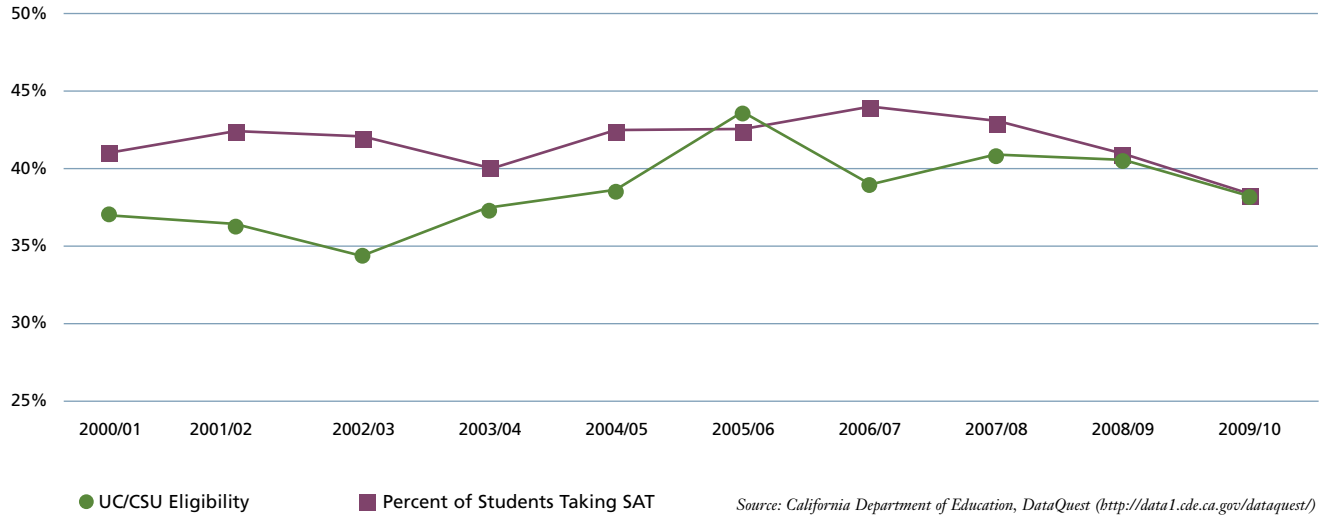
Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity
Orange County, 2009/10



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

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

Percent of 12th Grade Students Taking the SAT and Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU
Orange County, 2001-2010

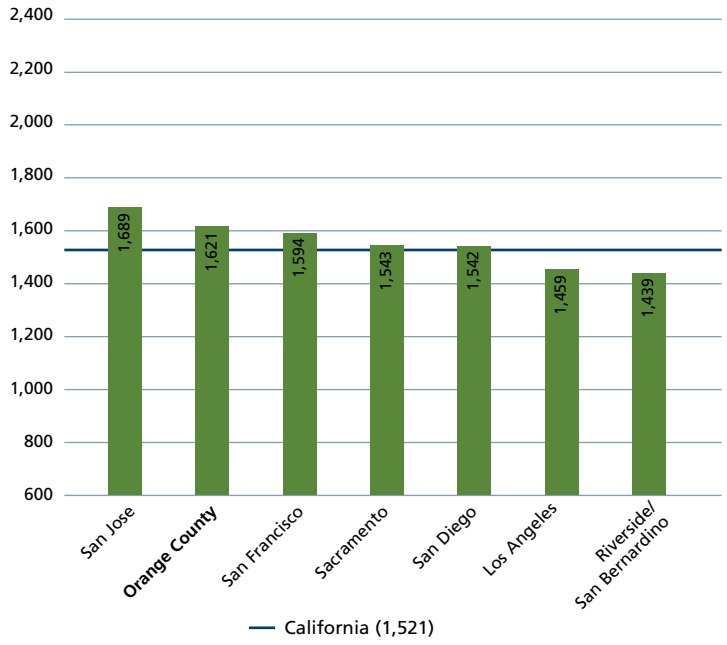


Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Wide disparities in SAT test-taking, scores, and UC/CSU eligibility persist:

- In 2009/10, 87% of students in Irvine Unified School District scored above 1,500 on the SAT, compared to 34% in Santa Ana Unified School District.
- Asian students are the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible (70%), but comprise only 18% of all high school graduates.
- Hispanic students are the least likely to be UC/CSU eligible (21%), but comprise 38% of all high school graduates.
- However, eligibility among Hispanic students has improved approximately 4% annually since 2001, compared to 3% among Asian students, and no change among White students.

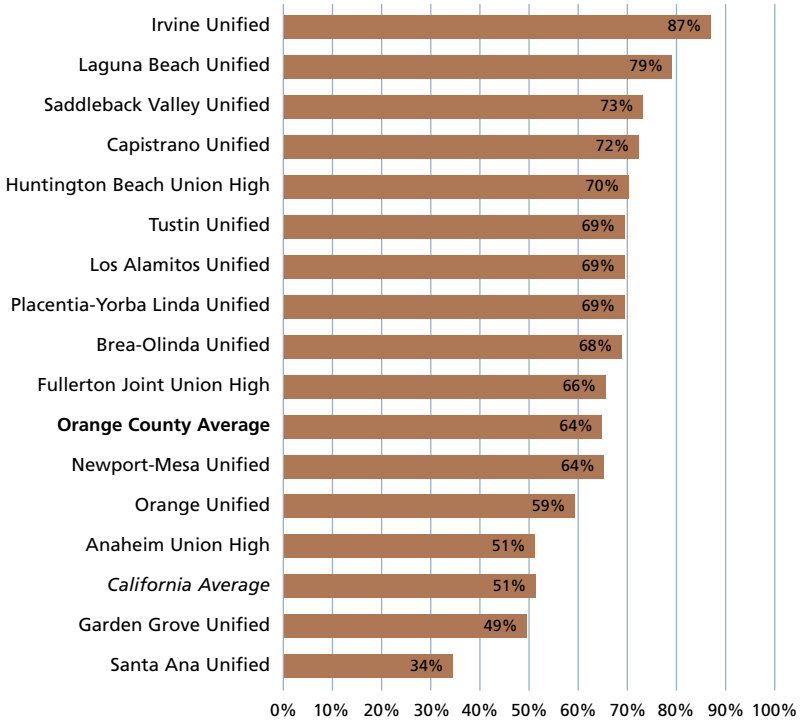
Average SAT Scores
Regional Comparison, 2009/10



Note: The highest score possible is 2,400.

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

Percent of Students Scoring 1,500 or Better on the SAT, by District
Orange County, 2009/10



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

More than 60% of Students Proficient or Better

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures academic performance using two metrics: the California Academic Performance Index (API), which summarizes progress toward achievement of academic growth targets for K-12 public schools and districts; and the California Standards Test in English-language arts (ELA) and mathematics, which reports the proportion of students testing proficient or better.

Why is it Important?

Tracking academic performance enables school administrators and the public to evaluate how well Orange County schools are meeting state standards and how well students are performing in core academic disciplines.

How is Orange County Doing?

On average, Orange County's school district API scores remained constant in 2011:

- 22 out of 27 school districts achieved Academic Performance Index (API) scores above the statewide target of 800 – the same as in 2010.
- The average API score among Orange County school districts – currently 833 – rose 17% since 2002, but less than one percent since 2010.
- Since 2002, Santa Ana Unified School District demonstrated the fastest rate of improvement, increasing their API score by 30%.
- 88% of Orange County public schools met their individualized, state-identified API improvement target (districts do not have individualized improvement targets).

Orange County students outperformed students statewide:

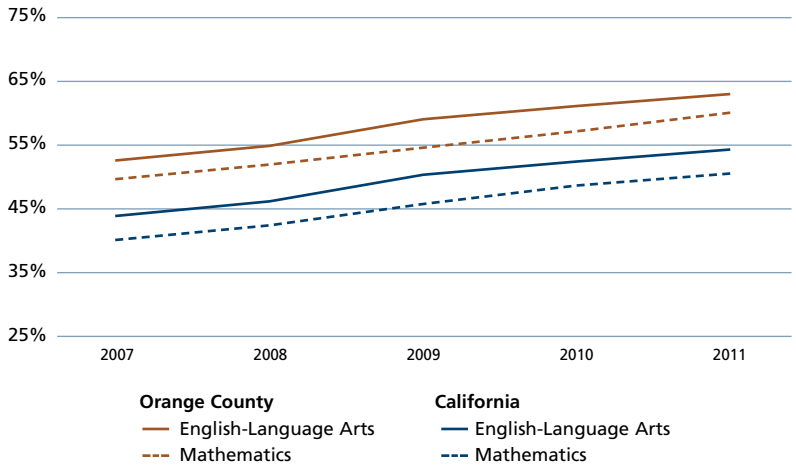
- In 2011, 63% of Orange County students scored proficient or better in ELA and 60% scored proficient or better in math, marking two- and three-percentage point improvements since 2009, respectively.
- Compared to the state, more Orange County students scored proficient or better in both ELA and math; however, students statewide have improved at a slightly faster rate than Orange County students since 2007.
- Since 2007, students statewide have improved 26% in ELA and 24% in math, whereas Orange County students have improved 21% in ELA and 23% in math.

Average Academic Performance Index Scores
Orange County, 2011

	School District (Percent of Total County Enrollment)	2011 API
Above State API Target	Irvine Unified (5%)	921
	Los Alamitos Unified (2%)	912
	Laguna Beach Unified (1%)	904
	Huntington Beach City Elementary (1%)	895
	Fountain Valley Elementary (1%)	892
	Cypress Elementary (1%)	878
	Capistrano Unified (11%)	875
	Brea-Olinda Unified (1%)	869
	Ocean View Elementary (2%)	868
	Saddleback Valley Unified (6%)	862
	Fullerton Elementary (3%)	861
	Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified (5%)	859
	Tustin Unified (5%)	857
	Centralia Elementary (1%)	846
	Huntington Beach Union High (3%)	834
	Orange County Average	**833**
	Newport-Mesa Unified (4%)	830
	Orange Unified (6%)	823
	Westminster Elementary (2%)	821
	Fullerton Joint Union High (3%)	817
	Buena Park Elementary (1%)	816
	Garden Grove Unified (10%)	815
	Magnolia Elementary (1%)	808
Below State API Target	Savanna Elementary (0.5%)	795
	La Habra City Elementary (1%)	781
	Anaheim City (4%)	773
	Anaheim Union High (7%)	762
	Santa Ana Unified (11%)	740

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

Percent of Students Proficient or Above in English-Language Arts or Mathematics
Orange County and California, 2007-2011



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

Community Health and Prosperity

Early prenatal care rates improved, leading causes of death for young children declined, and four leading killers of adults – cancer, heart disease, stroke and diabetes – also declined. However, more families need public assistance, more children have insecure housing and qualify for subsidized school meals, and more seniors live in poverty.

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Prenatal Care Rate Continues Rebound

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of live births to Orange County women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy, including racial and ethnic detail. Additionally, these rates are compared to peer regions and the state. An analysis of Orange County's live births by race and ethnicity is also included.[1]

Why is it Important?

Early prenatal care provides an effective and cost-efficient way to prevent, detect and treat maternal and fetal medical problems. It provides an excellent opportunity for health care providers to offer counseling on healthy living habits that lead to optimal birth outcomes. Late or no prenatal care substantially increases the likelihood that an infant will require admission to a neonatal intensive care unit or require a longer stay in the hospital at substantial cost to the family and the health care system.[2] Assessing Orange County's total live births by race and ethnicity provides a perspective on the future school age population and overall demographic shifts in the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

Early prenatal care rates improved in 2010:

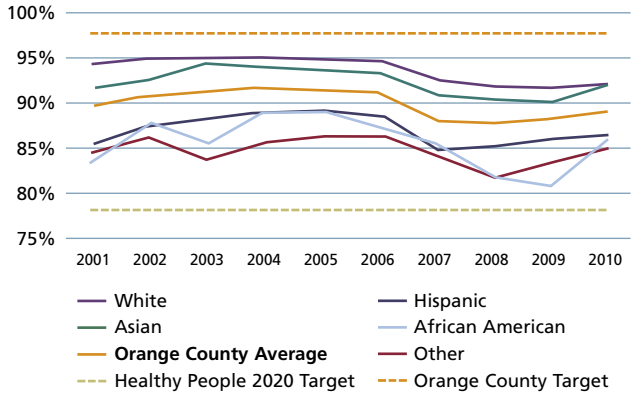
- Orange County's early prenatal care rate rose 0.8 percentage points to 89.0% in 2010.
- However, due to a marked decline in rates between 2006 and 2007, Orange County is still below the highest rate on record of 91.6%, achieved in 2004.
- Orange County exceeded the statewide rate of 81.7% in 2010 and has the highest early prenatal care rate compared to peer and neighboring regions.
- In 2010, levels of early prenatal care for all racial and ethnic groups in Orange County showed improvement.
- The national Healthy People 2020 target for early prenatal care is 77.9% – a level Orange County has surpassed for many years.
- A 10% improvement over Orange County's average early prenatal care rate in 2010 establishes a local 2020 target of 97.9%.[3]
- The majority of births in Orange County are to Hispanic mothers (49.5% or 18,930 births), followed by White mothers (31.1% or 11,874 births), and Asian mothers (16.4% or 6,269 births).
- Since 2000, the number of live births in Orange County has dropped 19%, from 46,990 in 2000 to 38,237 in 2010.

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

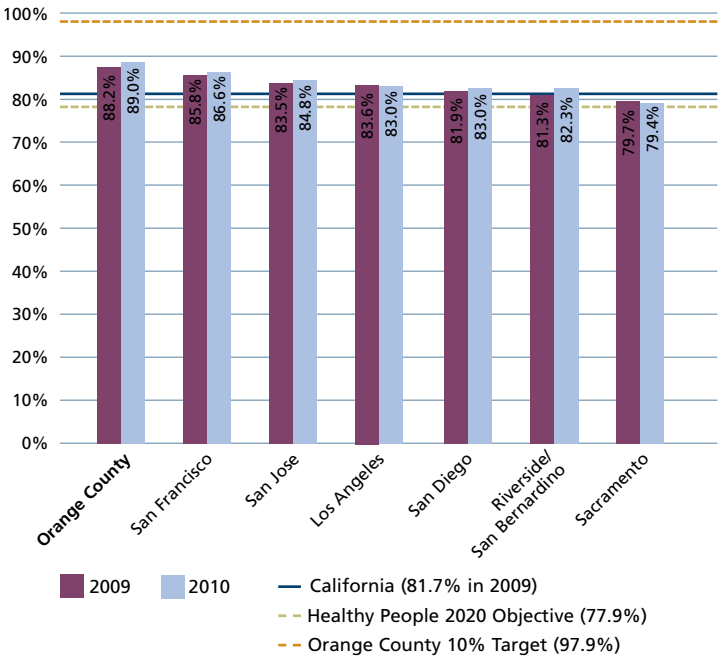
[2] Saeid B, Amini, Patrick AA, Catalano and Leon I. Mann, "Effect of Prenatal Care on Obstetrical Outcome," Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine 1996 5:3, 142-150

[3] See page 46 for more information about health targets.

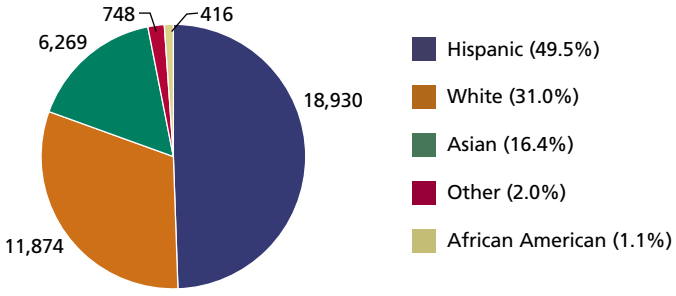
Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity
Orange County, 2001-2010



Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care
Regional Comparison, 2009 and 2010



Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
Orange County, 2010



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

Deaths Due to Prematurity Decline by 50%

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

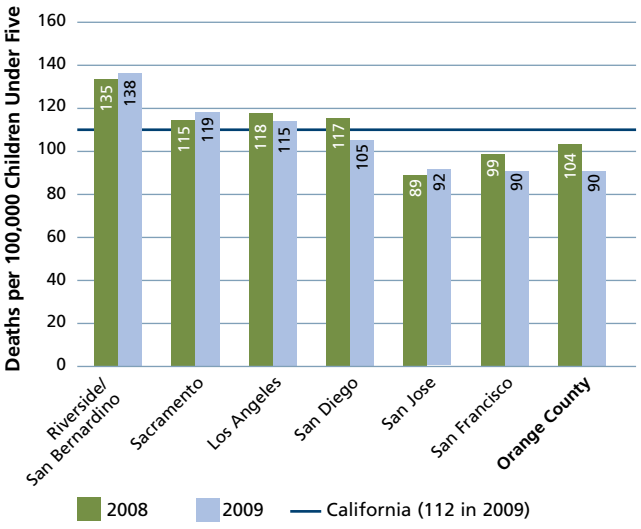
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies that can help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through preconception health care, early and ongoing prenatal care, and education.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2009, Orange County had the lowest rate of infant and young child death among California neighbors and peers:

- The number of deaths among infants declined from 202 in 2008 to 165 in 2009, contributing to a 26% drop in the total number of deaths for children under five since 2000.
- There were 36 deaths among children ages one through four in 2009, up from 30 in 2008.
- In 2009, there was approximately one death for every 275 infants under age one in Orange County, and one in 4,956 among children ages one through four.
- Deaths due to prematurity or low birth weight among infants dropped significantly in 2009, with only five deaths due to this cause. This number of deaths is well below the previous 10-year average (between 1999 and 2008) of 21 deaths annually.
- Conversely, deaths due to assault/homicide among young children more than doubled in 2009, rising to seven deaths in 2009 compared to the previous 10-year average of two deaths annually.
- Accidents – the leading cause of death for young children – continue to trend downward.

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
Regional Comparison, 2008 and 2009



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

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children
Orange County, 2009*

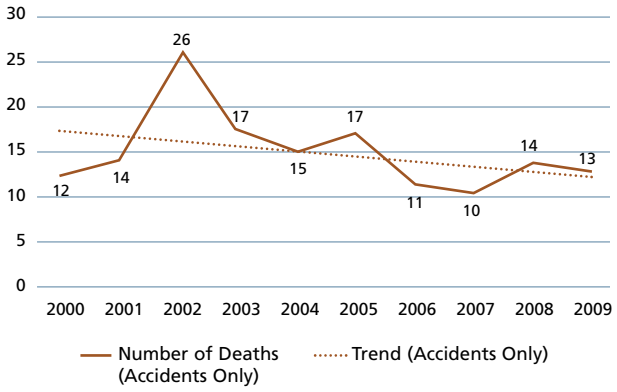
Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	56
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	15
Cord, Placenta or Membranes Complications	13
Circulatory System Diseases	8
Assault	6
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	5
All other causes	62
Total	**165**
Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3
Drowning	2
Falls	1
Other	3
Assault/Homicide	7
Cancer	3
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	3
All other causes	14
Total	**36**

Note: Causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "all other causes."

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

*2009 cause of death data is considered preliminary.

Number of Accidental Deaths Among Children Ages 0-4
Orange County, 2000-2009*



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

*2009 cause of death data is considered preliminary.

Vaccine-Preventable Disease Increases 62%

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Immunization is one of the most important interventions available for preventing serious diseases among infants and children.

How is Orange County Doing?

Immunization rates dipped:

- According to the analysis of kindergarten immunization records from spring 2011, 75% of Orange County children were adequately immunized at age two, down from 77% in 2010.[1]
- Taking into account the margin of error, Orange County's early immunization rates have remained roughly on par with state and national averages in recent years.
- The Healthy People 2020 national target is that 80% of children ages 19 to 35 months be protected by universally recommended vaccines.[2]

In 2010, a significant outbreak of pertussis (whooping cough) among children less than six years of age reversed Orange County's previous gains in reducing VPD incidence:

- There were 206 cases of VPD in 2010; the majority (120) among children under age one.
- Of those 206 cases, 194 were cases of whooping cough.[3]
- Infants under age one are most at risk of contracting a VPD until they have full vaccination coverage by age two.
- However, 87 children ages two through five contracted a VPD (53 of which were whooping cough).
- Preliminary 2011 figures indicate fewer whooping cough cases (167), however this level is still well above average.
- The high incidence suggests that many children are not receiving vaccinations on schedule, putting younger, more vulnerable siblings at increased risk of getting a VPD.

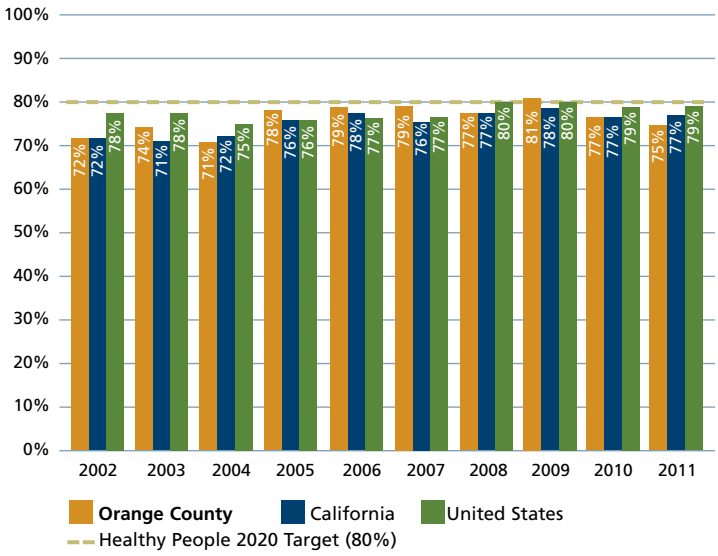
Immunization Registry

As of April 2011, there were 158,438 Orange County children age five and under enrolled in the web-based California Immunization Registry. This represents a 6.3% increase in the number of children enrolled in the registry since April 2010. The Healthy People 2020 objective is for 95% of children ages zero to five to be enrolled in an immunization registry. Currently, 68% of Orange County children ages zero to five are enrolled.

Source: 17th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County (www.occhildrenandfamilies.com)

[1] Immunization rate data presented for "Orange County" includes Imperial, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Orange counties in the analysis. Since this is a retrospective survey of kindergarten students, the estimates represent immunization levels of the students when they were two years old, which was mostly in 2007, depending on the age the child started kindergarten.
[2] See page 46 for more information about health targets.
[3] Pertussis totals include 188 confirmed cases and six suspected cases.

Percent of Children Adequately Immunized at Two Years of Age
Orange County and California, 2002-2011



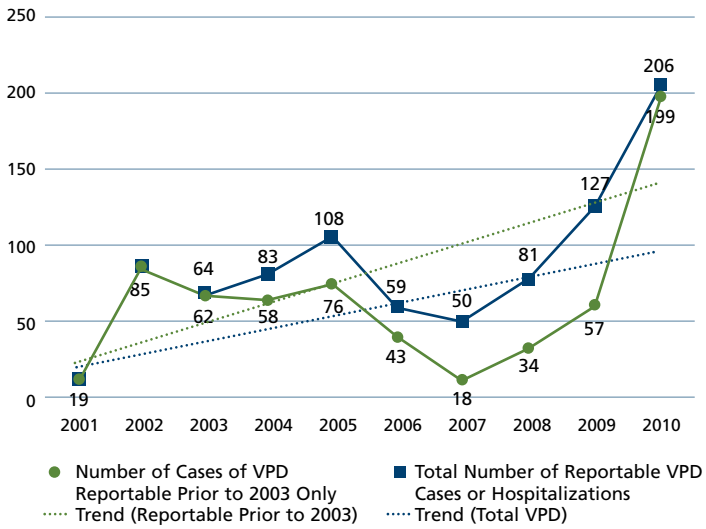
Sources: California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/immunize/Pages/ImmunizationLevels.aspx); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey (www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/)

Adequately Immunized

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

Source: California Department of Public Health

Vaccine-Preventable Disease (VPD) Cases or Hospitalizations Among Children Ages Zero to Five
Orange County, 2001-2010



Note: VPD since 1999 includes polio, tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, HIB, mumps, measles, and rubella. Total VPD includes all of the above plus pneumococcal disease (as of 2003), varicella (chicken pox) hospitalization (as of 2004), and serious influenza hospitalization (as of 2008).

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

Half of Orange County Adults are Overweight/Obese

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the weight status of Orange County's children and adults. Children's weight status is based on the California Department of Education (CDE) Physical Fitness Test, which evaluates the proportion of students in fifth, seventh, and ninth grades with an unhealthy body composition (overweight or underweight). The weight status of adults is measured using the California Health Interview Survey and the National Health Interview Survey.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

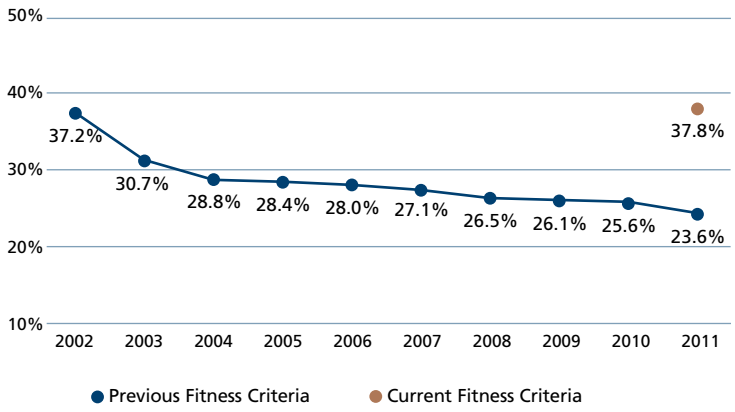
The healthy weight range was modified for the 2011 CDE fitness test to better represent a level of fitness that helps prevent diseases resulting from physical inactivity. As a result, weight status for Orange County students is mixed:

- In 2011, 37.8% of Orange County students in the grades tested had an unhealthy body composition, compared to 44.4% statewide.
- Of the Orange County students with an unhealthy body composition, 23.9% were considered "high risk" (far outside the healthy range), while the remaining 13.8% had "some risk."
- To enable continuing trend analysis, the 2010 fitness criteria can be applied to the 2011 results. Using the 2010 criteria, 23.6% of Orange County students in 2011 would be considered to have unhealthy body composition, down from 25.6% in 2010.

More Orange County adults have a healthy body weight than in the state and nation:

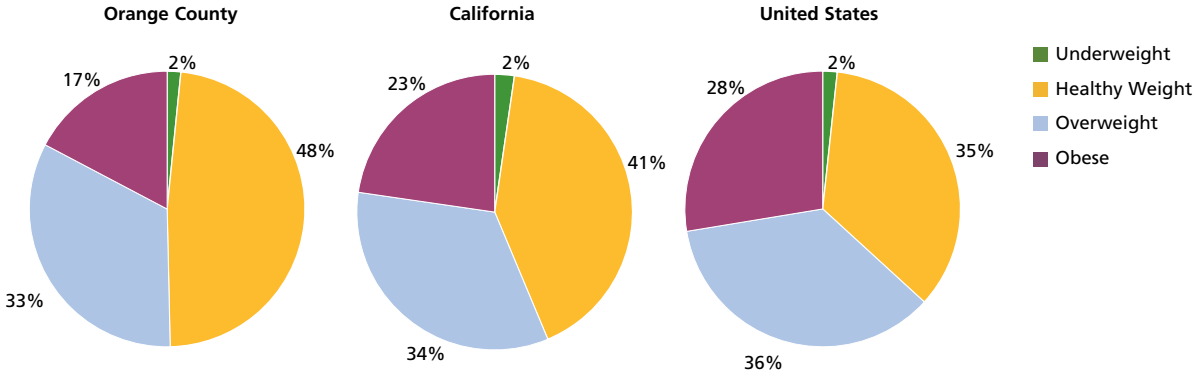
- In 2009, 33.1% of Orange County adults were considered overweight and 17.3% obese.
- Nearly half (48.1%) of Orange County adults had a healthy body weight.
- In comparison, 41.4% of adults statewide and 35.1% of adults nationwide had a healthy body weight.

Percent of 5th, 7th, and 9th Grade Students with Unhealthy Body Composition, Based on Previous and Current Fitness Criteria
Orange County, 2002-2011



Source: Orange County Community Indicators analysis of the California Department of Education Physical Fitness Test (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

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



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Sources: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health Interview Survey (www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/series/series10.htm)

Poverty and Public Assistance Enrollment Growing

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Economic stability can have lasting and measurable benefits for both parents and children. The challenges associated with poverty such as stress, strained family relationships, substandard housing, lower educational attainment, limited employment skills, unaffordable child care, and transportation difficulties can make it hard for low-income families to obtain and maintain employment.

How is Orange County Doing?

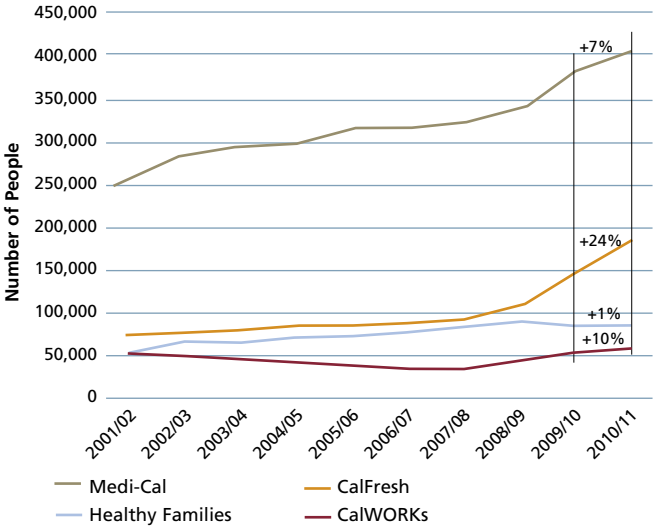
Enrollment in public assistance programs continues to grow:

- The number of people receiving CalWORKs cash assistance increased 10% in one year, rising to a monthly average of 58,007 in 2010/11.
- CalFresh (formerly Food Stamps) enrollment jumped 24% during the same time period, on top of a 37% rise in 2009/10.
- Enrollment data reveals a monthly average of 185,489 residents received CalFresh in 2010/11, equivalent to 6.1% of the county's total population.[1]
- Medi-Cal enrollment grew 7%, while Healthy Families enrollment grew 1%.
- The increasing enrollment in public assistance programs may reflect current economic conditions, expanded eligibility, and greater efforts to enroll income-eligible residents.

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

- Nearly 46% of students were eligible for free or reduced-price school meals in 2010/11 – an increase of 19% over the past 10 years.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (e.g. $41,348 for a family of four in 2011).[2]
- In Orange County, wide disparities persist with the highest rate of eligibility in Anaheim City School District (86%) and the lowest rate of eligibility in Los Alamitos Unified School District (10%).

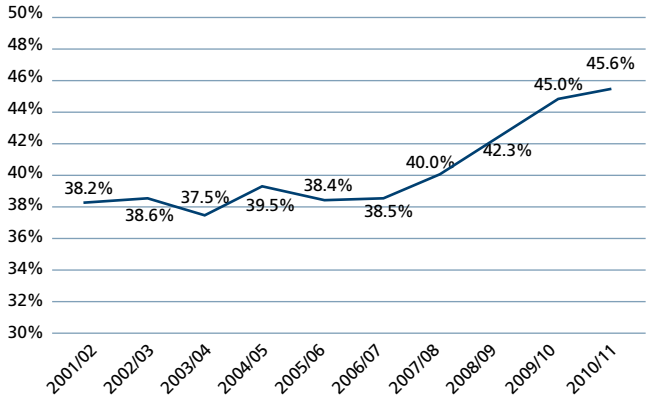
Major Public Assistance Program Enrollment
Orange County, 2002-2011



Note: CalFresh and Medi-Cal counts include all persons who receive Medi-Cal and CalFresh - both those who receive CalWORKs and those who do not.

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

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals
Orange County, 2002-2011



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

Program Descriptions

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

- **CalWORKS** provides cash benefits for the care of low-income children.
- **CalFresh** (formerly Food Stamps) provides low-income households with assistance for the purchase of food. Due to a federal waiver in 2010, there are no longer asset limitations in this program.
- **Medi-Cal** is a health care program for low-income populations.
- **Healthy Families** is a health insurance program for children under age 19 who do not qualify for free (zero share-of-cost) Medi-Cal.

[1] California Department of Finance, Table E-4 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
[2] Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2011 (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/11poverty.shtml)

More Children Facing Housing Insecurity

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County families' progress toward housing stability by tracking the number of preschool through 12th grade students that are homeless or living in insecure housing arrangements.[1] The availability of rental assistance is also shown.

Why is it Important?

High housing costs force many families into living conditions they would not choose otherwise. Living doubled- or tripled-up with another family due to economic constraints can place stress on personal relationships, housing stock, public services, and infrastructure. When shared housing is not an option – or if other factors arise such as foreclosure, financial loss, or domestic violence – the result can be homelessness. Housing insecurity among young children is associated with food insecurity and a greater likelihood of poor health and developmental delays.[2]

How is Orange County Doing?

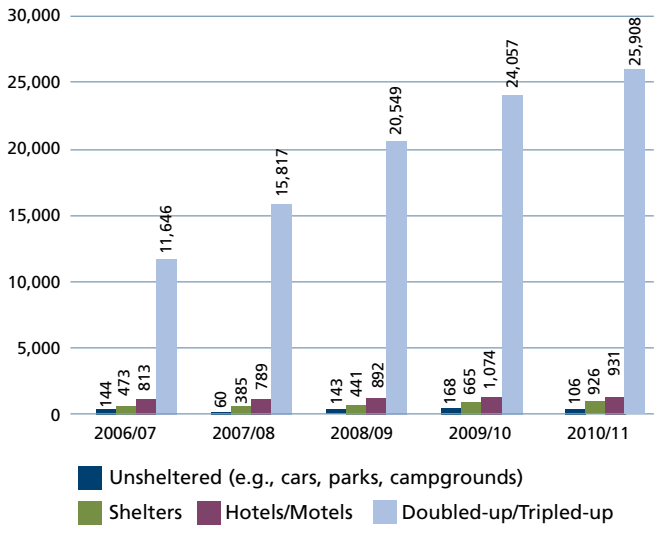
Housing insecurity continues to grow for school-aged children:

- In 2010/11, the number of PreK-12 students who were identified as homeless or living in unstable housing arrangements rose by 7%, bringing the number to 27,871.
- Families living doubled- or tripled-up is the largest and fastest growing cohort; 25,908 students live in these conditions.
- Additionally, 931 students live in motels, 926 in shelters, and 106 unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds.
- At 5.5% of total enrollment, Orange County has proportionately more students with insecure housing than the statewide average and all California peers compared except Riverside/San Bernardino.

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) will open its rental assistance waiting list for a two-week period in 2012:

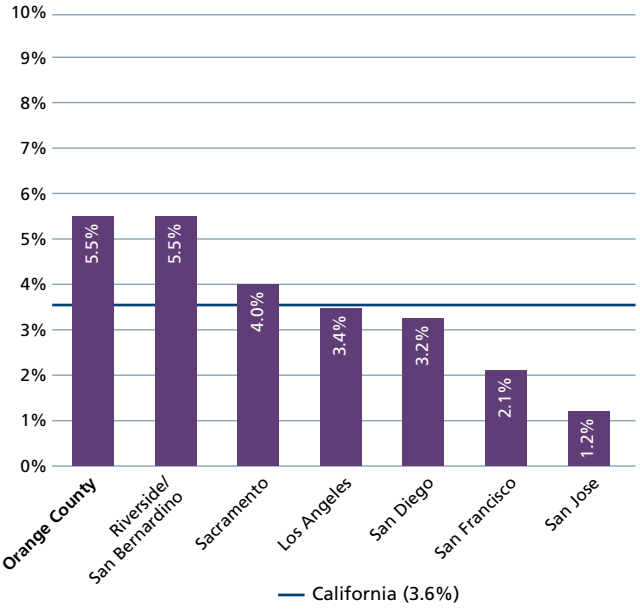
- For the first time since 2005 (when more than 18,000 applications were received), residents may apply for rental assistance.
- As of September 2011, there were approximately 4,800 applicants still on the waiting list since applying in 2005.
- As of November 2011, there were 21,857 assisted households countywide (more than 51,000 individuals), including 7,191 families with school-age children.[3]
- Among those assisted, elderly households were the largest cohort (41%), followed by families with children (33%), disabled (15%), and singles or couples (11%).

Homeless and Housing Insecure Students, by Primary Nighttime Residence
Orange County, 2007-2011



Source: Orange County Department of Education

Homeless and Housing Insecure Students, by Percentage of Total Enrollment
Regional Comparison, 2010/11



Sources: Orange County Department of Education; California Department of Education, December 2011

High Demand for Rental Assistance Among Families with Children
Families with children represent the largest proportion of applicants to OCHA (37%). However, this group is not the largest cohort of assisted households due to higher mobility and preference criteria that favor elderly and disabled applicants ahead of other applicants. Households with children assisted by OCHA have an average annual income of $20,712, of which the average earned income from wages is $13,322.

Source: Orange County Housing Authority

[1] Federal law requires public school districts to report the number of students living in shelters or unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, as well as students living in motels or with another family due to economic hardship. Homeless student data is subject to revision. Preschool counts only include students enrolled in a program administered by a public school district, such as Head Start.
[2] Children's HealthWatch (www.childrenshealthwatch.org/page/policyactionbriefs)
[3] Totals reflect clients assisted by the four Housing Authorities serving Orange County: Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Orange County. Source: Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing, Resident Characteristics Report, (https://pic.hud.gov/pic/RCRPublic/rcrmain.asp)

One in Six Residents are Uninsured

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

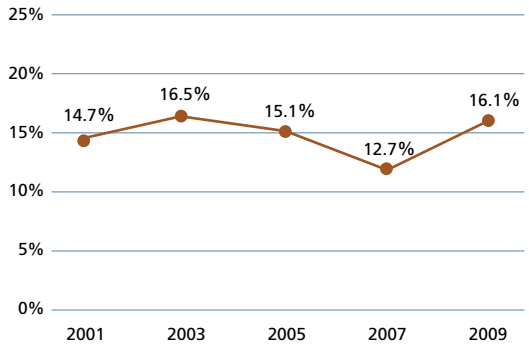
Access to quality health care is heavily influenced by health insurance coverage. Due to the high cost of health care, individuals who have health insurance are more likely to seek routine medical care and to take advantage of preventive health screening services than those without such coverage. This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

How is Orange County Doing?

Estimates indicate approximately one in six residents are uninsured:

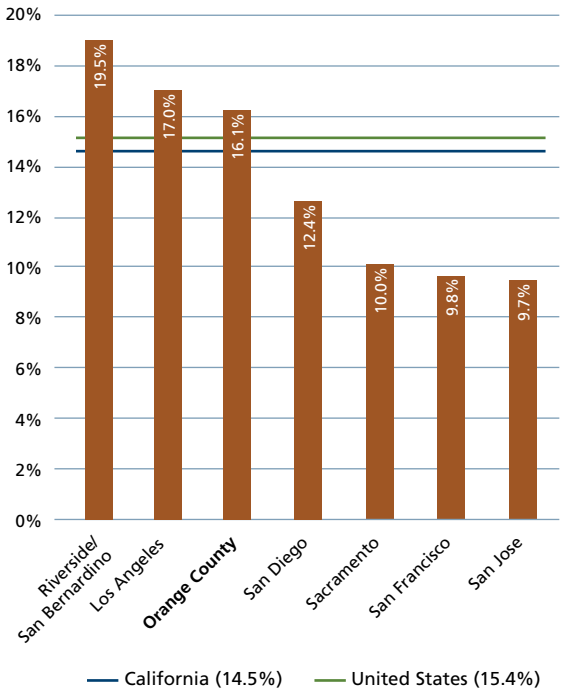
- In 2009, 16.1% of Orange County residents surveyed reported being uninsured.[1]
- This proportion is higher than both the United States and California averages.
- Young adults were the most likely to be uninsured (32%), followed by low-income residents (25%).

Uninsured (All Ages)
Orange County, 2001-2009



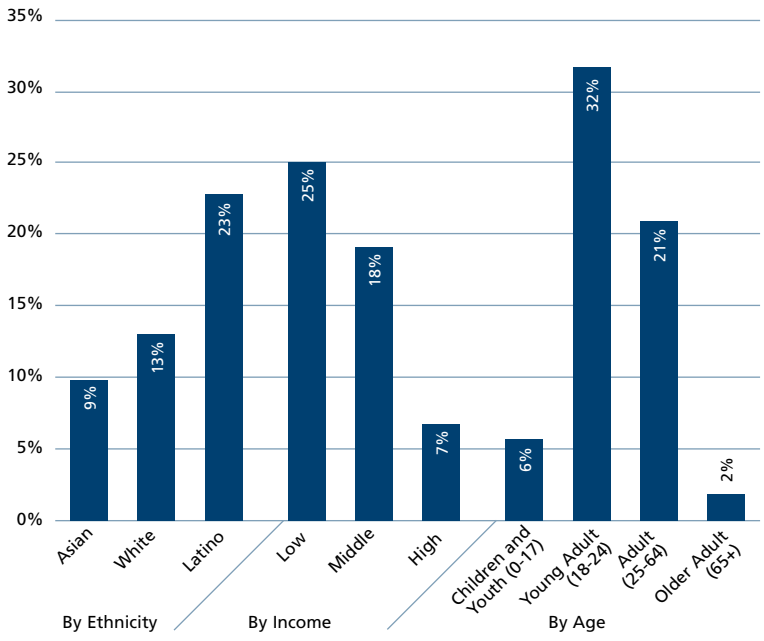
Source: California Health Interview Survey, University of California, Los Angeles (www.chis.ucla.edu)

Uninsured (All Ages)
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

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



Note: Estimates for the subpopulations "White" and "Older Adult" are considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Prevalence data by income bracket relates to the 2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines. For a family of four, "Low" is considered to be an annual income of $44,100 or below, "Middle" ranges from $44,101 - $88,200, and "High" is $88,201 and above. These income brackets are not comparable to data by income bracket reported in Health Insurance Coverage prior to the 2011 report.

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

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

Increasing Challenges for Seniors and Service Providers

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Orange County's older population is expected to continue to increase and experience a significant shift in racial and ethnic composition. These trends will place greater and changing demands on health, transportation and support services for this population.

How is Orange County Doing?

Poverty among Orange County's older adults rose:

- In 2010, approximately 8.7% of older adults were living under the official poverty level, compared to 6.9% in 2009.
- Between 2001 and 2010, the official poverty rate among Orange County's older adults increased an average of 4% each year, compared to an average annual increase of 2% statewide and a 1% decrease nationwide.
- According to a Census Bureau report that measured poverty differently than the official method – factoring in costs of living as well as benefits received – the poverty rate for Americans 65 or older was 16%. Among all age groups, senior poverty is considered the most underestimated, largely due to out-of-pocket medical expenses that are unaccounted for in the official rate.[2]
- The 2009 median household income of Orange County's older adults is $46,184, compared to the county median of $70,880.

Most older adults in Orange County are healthy:

- The 2009 California Health Interview Survey reports 70% of older adults rate their health as "excellent," "very good" or "good." The remaining 30% rate their health as "fair" or "poor."
- As residents live longer and deaths due to common causes such as heart disease and stroke decline, deaths due to Alzheimer's increased 39% between 2005 and 2009.[3]
- Medicare and Medicaid payments for people with Alzheimer's and other dementias range from three to nine times higher than patients without these conditions.[4]

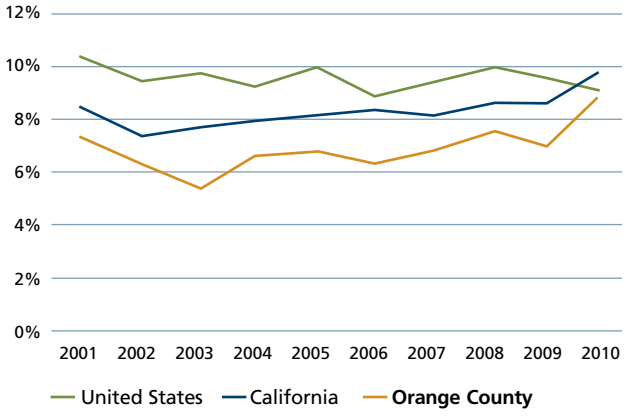
Demand for support services is increasing:

- Congregate and in-home meals served to seniors in 2010/11 by the County of Orange Office on Aging increased 15% since 2006/07.
- The County of Orange Social Services Agency's (SSA) In-Home Supportive Services senior caseload increased 190% over the past 10 years.
- Between 2009/10 and 2010/11, seniors enrolled in Medi-Cal increased 7% and CalFresh senior enrollment rose 45%.

Elder abuse reports showed little change in the past year:

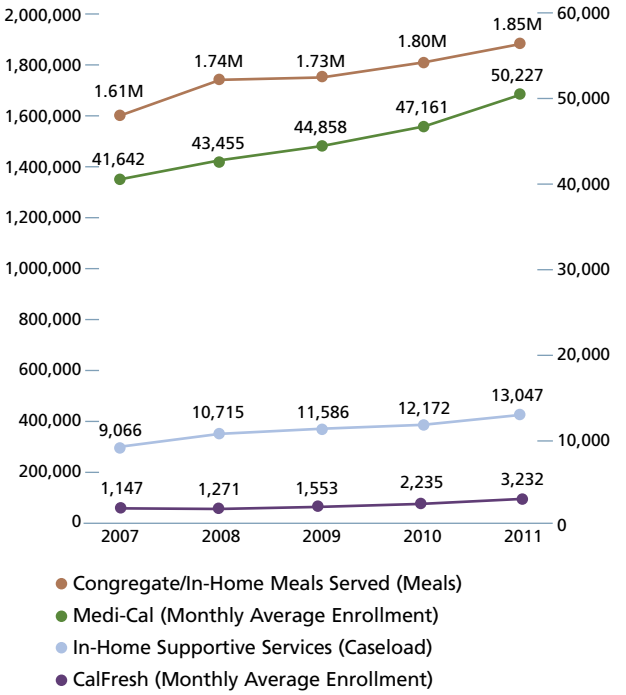
- Elder abuse reported to SSA fell to 430 reports in 2010/11, down from 433 in 2009/10. However, over the past five years, abuse reports have increased 38%.
- Elder abuse includes self-neglect (the most common form of abuse) as well as abuse by others including neglect, and financial, physical, or emotional abuse.

Percent Age 65 and Over Living in Poverty
Orange County, California, and United States, 2001-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey and Supplementary Survey

Older Adult Support Services
Orange County, 2007-2011



Note: Data for In-Home Supportive Services is the caseload as of June of a given year; Congregate/In-Home Meals served, Medi-Cal enrollment and CalFresh enrollment are by fiscal year (2011 refers to 2010/11). In-Home Supportive Services include domestic assistance, personal and paramedical care, and protective supervision to prevent self-harm.

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

[1] Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey unless otherwise noted.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau, November 2011 (www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/poverty/cb11-tps44.html)
[3] California Department of Public Health (age-adjusted death rates)
[4] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/data_stats/alzheimers.htm)

Gallup-Healthways Index Tracks Residents' Wellbeing

Description of Indicator

This indictor measures residents' sense of wellbeing about their lives and overall emotional health based on data derived from the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index.

Why is it Important?

Life satisfaction and emotional health have profound impacts on individuals as well as the home, workplace, and community. Public and private entities can use this data to identify problems and develop strategies to overcome these difficulties, helping the community thrive.

How is Orange County Doing?

Life satisfaction among residents remained relatively constant:

- At 57.3% in 2011, slightly fewer Orange County residents were "thriving" than a year ago (57.9%), but since 2008, life evaluation has improved nearly five percentage points.
- Also in 2011, 40.7% were "struggling" and 2.0% were "suffering."
- Orange County's overall Life Evaluation Index score was 55.3 in 2011, up from 54.9 in 2010.
- In 2010, Orange County's Life Evaluation Index score was higher than the state (50.0) and nation (50.3).
- Similarly, Orange County's 2010 Emotional Health Index score of 81.2 was higher than the state (78.9) and nation (79.4).
- In 2011, Orange County's Emotional Health Index score fell slightly, dropping from 81.2 in 2010 to 80.3 in 2011.
- A strong majority of residents consider themselves treated with respect (94%) and happy (88%).
- 39% indicated they are currently living with stress, and 12.5% reported they were diagnosed with clinical depression at some point in their lives.

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

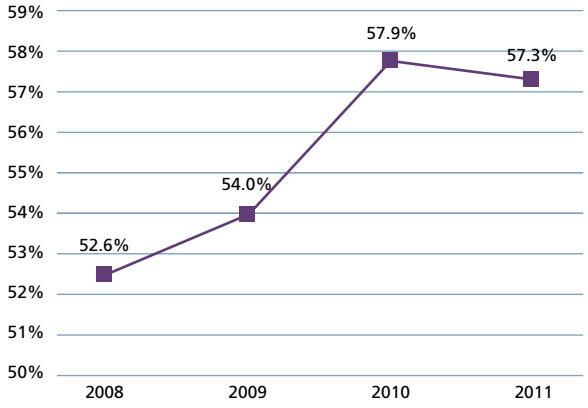
The Well-Being Index measures health through six sub-indices including Emotional Health and Life Evaluation:

Emotional Health Index
Measures daily experiences including smiling or laughter, being treated with respect, enjoyment, happiness, worry, sadness, anger, stress, learning or doing something interesting, and depression.

Life Evaluation Index
Measures how residents evaluate their current status and outlook for the future on a scale of zero to 10. The results are then categorized with the highest rankings considered "thriving," the middle rankings considered "struggling," and the lowest rankings considered "suffering."

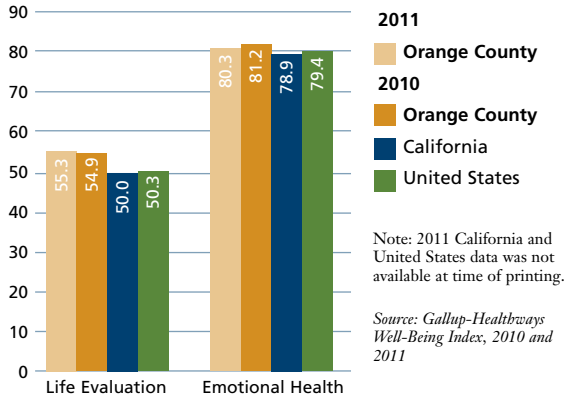
For more information, visit: www.well-beingindex.com.

Life Evaluation Index: Percent "Thriving"
Orange County, 2008-2011



Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, 2008-2011

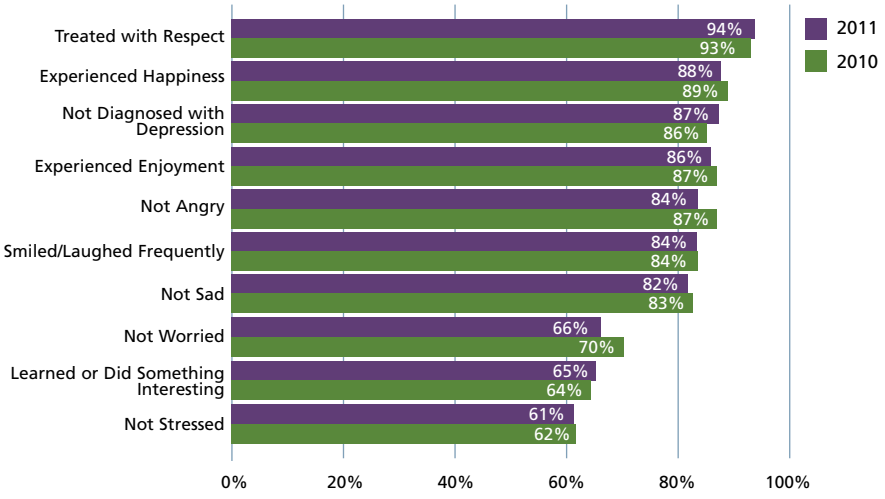
Life Evaluation and Emotional Health Composite Index Scores
Orange County, California and United States, 2010 and 2011



Note: 2011 California and United States data was not available at time of printing.

Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, 2010 and 2011

Emotional Health Index
Orange County, 2010 and 2011



Source: Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index, 2010 and 2011

Decline in Leading Causes of Death

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people) and progress toward the Healthy People 2020 objectives for 18 commonly measured causes of death, with detailed trend analysis for five leading causes.[1]

Why is it Important?

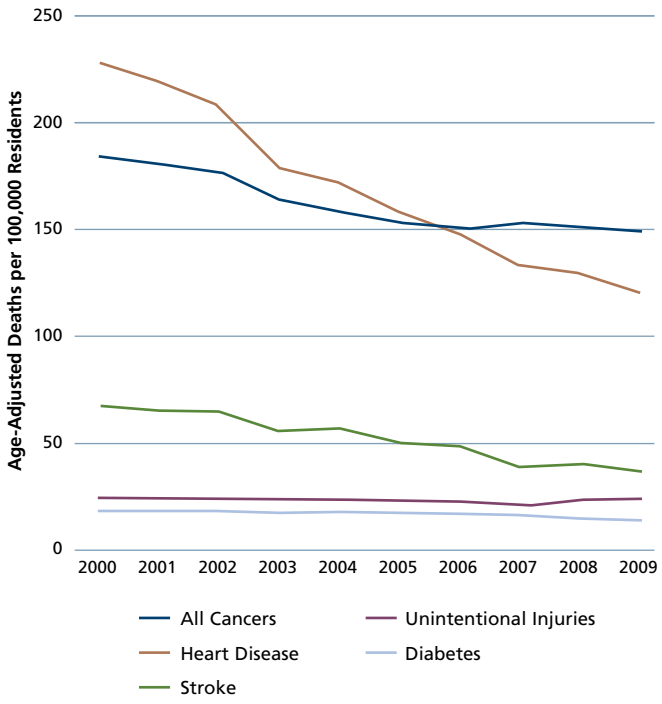
Viewing the county in relation to statewide averages and national health objectives identifies public health issues that are comparatively more or less pronounced in Orange County. This information helps the development and prioritization of public health initiatives.

How is Orange County Doing?

Death rates for cancer, heart disease, stroke, and diabetes continue to fall, while unintentional injury deaths show little change:

- Based on 2009 death rates, Orange County has met Healthy People 2020 objectives for all causes of death measured except unintentional injuries, heart disease, chronic liver disease or cirrhosis, and stroke.
- Orange County's death rates are lower than the California average for all causes compared except Alzheimer's and influenza or pneumonia.
- Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Orange County since 2006; however, the rate of death has decreased 19% since 2000.
- Although heart disease deaths have declined 47% since 2000, newly set Healthy People 2020 targets indicate that this rate must be even lower to achieve national objectives.
- Compared to California peers, Orange County deaths due to heart disease rank in the bottom third, also suggesting room for improvement.
- Since 2000, deaths due to stroke dropped 45% and deaths due to diabetes dropped 24%, but deaths due to unintentional injury show little change over the same period.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Leading Causes of Death
Orange County, 2000-2009



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

Orange County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2009

Rank Among California Counties	Cause of Death	Death Rate per 100,000
4	Firearms Injury ✔	4.5
8	Unintentional Injuries	23.0
8	Motor Vehicle Accidents ✔	6.1
9	Suicide ✔	8.6
14	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease*	32.9
14	Homicide ✔	2.4
17	All Cancers ✔	148.3
17	Diabetes*	14.2
17	Drug-Induced ✔	9.7
18	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	9.4
19	Colon Cancer ✔	13.0
19	Lung Cancer ✔	35.8
23	Breast Cancer ✔	20.1
25	Prostate Cancer ✔	21.0
25	Stroke	37.1
37	Heart Disease	119.8
39	Influenza or Pneumonia*	19.0
46	Alzheimer's Disease	30.9

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

Better than California Average
Worse than California Average
✔ Healthy People 2020 target achieved
* No Healthy People 2020 target set or objective does not align with how deaths are categorized

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

[1] See page 46 for more information about health targets. Data reflect three-year averages. For example, "2009" is an average of 2007, 2008, and 2009 data. Counties with varying age compositions can have widely disparate death rates since the risk of dying is largely a function of age. Age-adjusted rates control for this variability and enable county comparisons and the ability to track progress toward Healthy People 2020 objectives, which are also based on age-adjusted rates.

Healthy People 2020 and Local Improvement Targets

Healthy People 2020 is a health promotion and disease prevention initiative which establishes national objectives to improve the health of all Americans, eliminate disparities, and increase the years and quality of healthy life. Compared to Healthy People 2010 targets, Healthy People 2020 targets were modified significantly to coincide with the current national status on a particular health measure, which in many cases led to a more achievable target. Communities are also encouraged to set their own targets of 10% improvement over the current local status on health measures. For purposes of this report, Orange County's progress is compared to the Healthy People 2020 target when the target has not yet been achieved. If Orange County has already achieved the Healthy People 2020 target, a local target of 10% improvement over a baseline year of 2010 is provided. For more information, visit: www.healthypeople.gov.

Public Safety

Orange County's crime rate has dropped nearly 20% in the past 10 years and juvenile arrests are also declining. However, gangs continue to be a concern with gang membership rising and more victims of gang-related homicides. In addition, the number of children entering foster care and domestic violence-related calls for assistance rose again.

NATIONAL PEERS

Phoenix, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Foster Care Placement Remains Low

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

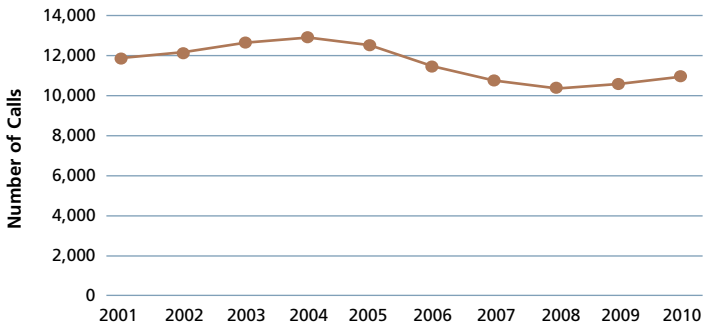
Child abuse and neglect reports continue to decline:

- In 2010, Orange County had slightly more substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 children (ages 0-17) than the statewide average, yet a 7% decrease over 2009 levels.
- While the number of children entering foster care increased 5% between 2009 and 2010, Orange County had the second lowest rate of children entering foster care (1.8 per 1,000 children) among regions compared.
- When possible, the Orange County Social Services Agency keeps families intact while providing stabilizing services. This may account for the fact that only 19% of substantiated referrals in Orange County result in foster care placement, compared to between 31% and 49% in peer regions.

Domestic violence-related calls for assistance rose:

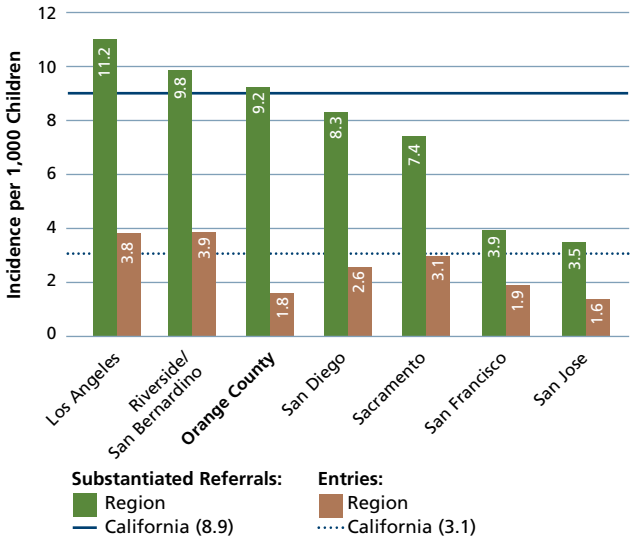
- In 2010, there were 11,003 domestic violence-related calls for assistance, compared to 10,377 in 2009.
- Despite the increase, the 10-year trend in calls for assistance remains downward, falling 13% since 2001.

Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance
Orange County, 2001-2010



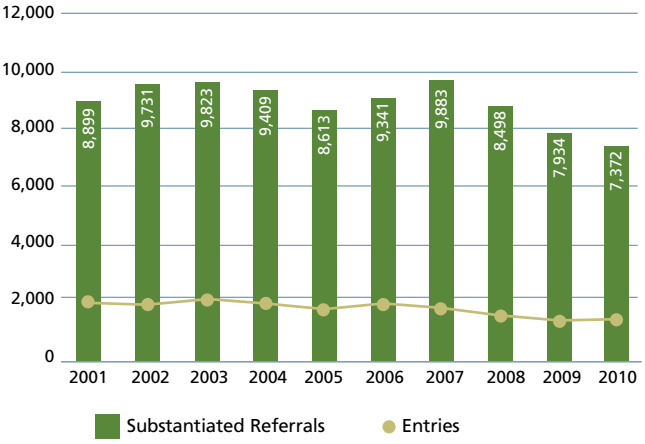
Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Requests Unit

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
Regional Comparison, 2010



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

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
Orange County, 2001-2010



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

Crime Rate Falls for Sixth Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses FBI Uniform Crime Reports to compare crime rates among regions and to track crime rate trends. This analysis includes violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property felonies (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft). Also included are the number of homicide victims by race or ethnicity and juvenile crime trends (the number of juvenile arrests and proportion of students expelled from school).

Why is it Important?

Crime impacts both real and perceived safety in a community. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe. Tracking juvenile arrests helps the community understand the level of major and minor crime in Orange County and the extent to which youth contribute to that crime. Intervening early with at-risk youth can help reduce criminal activity in their adult lives.

How is Orange County Doing?

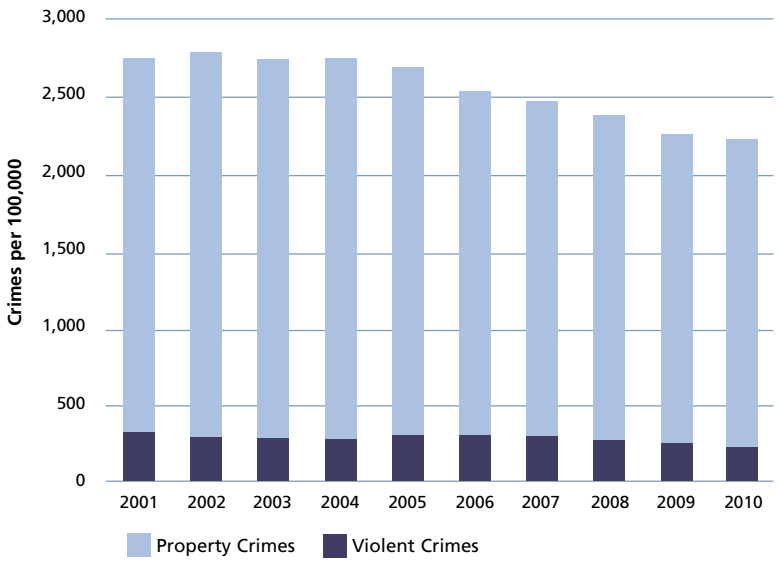
Although already low, Orange County's crime rate continues to fall:

- Between 2009 and 2010, Orange County's crime rate fell 1%.
- Over the past 10 years, reported crime in Orange County dropped a total of 19%, falling an average of 3% annually since 2004.
- Compared to peers, Orange County has the lowest overall crime rate, as well as the lowest violent and property crime rates.

Hispanic residents continue to be disproportionately more affected by homicides than other segments of the population:

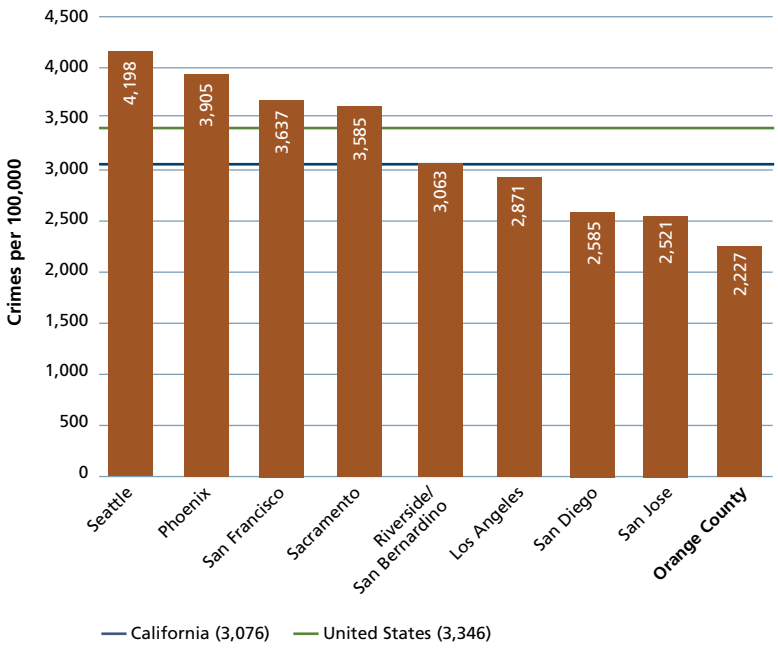
- Of the 67 homicides in Orange County in 2010, 37 of the victims were Hispanic, 13 were White, and the remaining 17 victims were Asian/Pacific Islander or some other race.
- Overall, homicides are trending downward, falling 15% since 2006.

Crime Rate
Orange County, 2001-2010



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

Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2010



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

Juvenile Crime

Most juvenile arrests in 2010 (69%) were for misdemeanors:

- Juvenile arrests dropped 6% between 2009 and 2010, to a total of 11,903 arrests.
- Juvenile arrests in Orange County fluctuate from year-to-year but dropped an average of 1% annually since 1994.
- Typically, juveniles account for 15% of all arrests.
- The rate of students expelled from school due to violent or dangerous behavior, or for committing a drug or firearm offense on school grounds, fell in 2010/11.

Expulsions per 1,000 Students Enrolled
Orange County and California, 2007-2011

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Orange County	**2.0**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**1.7**
California	5.2	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.0

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

Gang-Related Crime Dips; Membership Creeps Upward

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures gang-related crime filings, homicides, and the percentage of countywide filings that are gang-related.[1] Also measured are the numbers of gang members and gangs known to law enforcement in Orange County.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

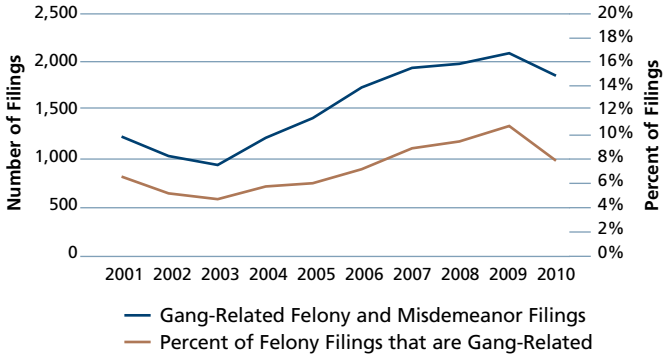
The proportion of serious crime that is gang-related dropped:

- In 2010, 7.9% of all felony filings in Orange County were gang-related, down from the 10-year record of 10.5% in 2009.[2]
- Gang members were responsible for 45% of countywide felony homicide/manslaughter filings, 36% of felony weapons filings, and 26% of all felony robbery charges in 2010.
- Gang-related misdemeanor and felony filings fell to 1,792; however, this figure is above the previous 10-year average of 1,486 filings.
- The number of victims of gang-related homicides increased from 19 in 2009 to 21 in 2010, which is slightly below the previous 10-year average of 25.
- The number of gang members rose for the third consecutive year (up 2% between 2009 and 2010), while the number of gangs grew marginally (up 1%).
- According to the 2007-09 California Healthy Kids Survey, 9% of Orange County 9th and 11th grade students consider themselves a member of a gang, compared to 10% of 9th graders and 9% of 11th graders statewide.

Gang Membership

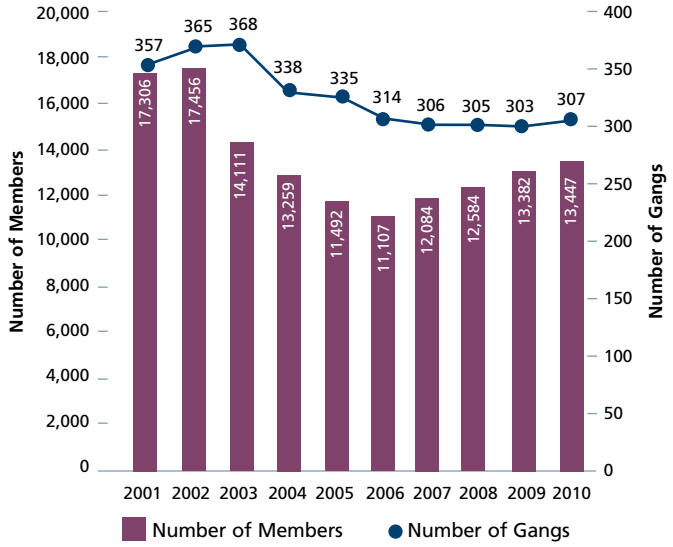
Using a detailed set of criteria, law enforcement agencies submit information on gang members to a statewide law enforcement database. Gang members are removed from the state database if they have not had contact with law enforcement in the last five years.

Gang-Related Filings and Proportion of all Felony Filings that are Gang-Related
Orange County, 2001-2010



Gang-Related Felony Filings as a Percentage of all District Attorney Filings, by Offense
Orange County, 2006-2010

Gangs and Gang Membership
Orange County, 2001-2010



Source: County of Orange Office of the District Attorney

[1] Gang-related data includes crimes filed by anti-gang units, crimes tagged as gang-related by the filing deputy district attorney, or charges specific to gangs.
[2] A filing is a charging document filed with the superior court clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

Environment

Both waste generation and water use continue to decline. At the same time, air quality improved with only one day in the unhealthy range. Renewable energy and solar installations are also on the rise, gaining a larger portion of the energy portfolio. Although the number of sewage spills dropped, several of the spills were large enough to reach ocean waters, leading to a significant jump in beach closures.

NATIONAL PEERS

Boston, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Renewable Energy Production Continues to Rise

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Generating energy from domestic, renewable sources reduces a community's impact on the environment. It also addresses resource supply challenges from nonrenewable sources and contributes to national security. Increasing the proportion of electricity from carbon-neutral sources (such as solar) in Orange County's energy portfolio – along with reduced auto emissions – will help meet statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals and improve air quality.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2010, the amount of Orange County's electricity generated from renewable sources increased for all providers:

- Southern California Edison, which provides most of Orange County's electricity, supplied 19.3% from renewable energy sources, up from 16.8% in 2009.
- San Diego Gas & Electric, which serves many South County residents, increased its renewable energy from 10.2% in 2009 to 11.9% in 2010.
- The City of Anaheim, which has its own utility, increased renewable energy from 9.4% in 2009 to 11.0% in 2010.
- In comparison, the 2010 California and national averages for renewable energy sources were 17.9% and 10.7%, respectively.

Orange County's solar capacity increased substantially:

- Over 18,000 kilowatts of grid-connected capacity was added in 2011, compared to just under 10,000 kilowatts in 2010.
- Orange County ranks in the middle among California peers and neighboring regions for the number of kilowatts of solar capacity added per 100,000 residents in 2011.

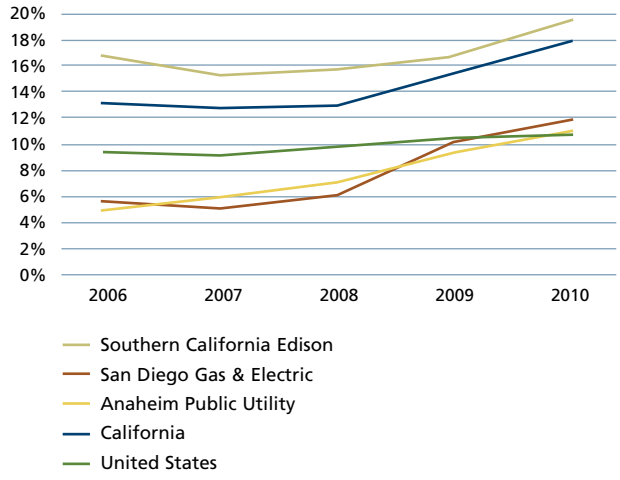
Renewables Portfolio Standard

California's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) is one of the most ambitious renewable energy standards in the country. The RPS program requires investor-owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy resources to 33% of total procurement by 2020. Eligible renewable sources include geothermal, biomass and waste, wind, small hydroelectric, and solar. Non-eligible sources, such as large hydroelectric projects and customer-owned generation (e.g. rooftop solar panels), do not count toward the 33%.

Source: California Public Utilities Commission (www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Renewables/overview.htm)

Percent of Electricity Generated from Renewable Sources

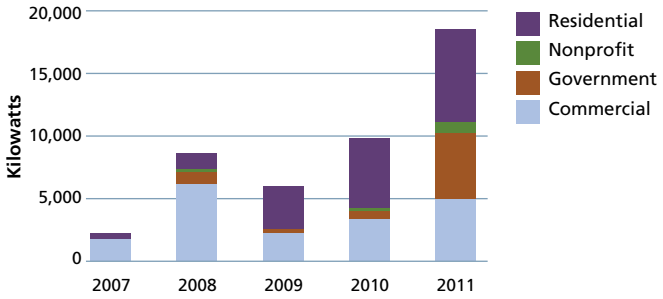
Orange County, California, and United States, 2006-2010



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

Grid-Connected Solar Installations Completed Annually, by Capacity and Sector

Orange County, 2007-2011



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

Completed Grid-Connected Solar Installations

Regional Comparison, 2011

Region	Kilowatts per 100,000 Residents
San Jose	1,343
San Diego	998
California	*697*
San Francisco	622
Orange County	**618**
Riverside/San Bernardino	565
Sacramento	419
Los Angeles	414

Note: Figures represent kilowatts completed in 2011, not cumulative solar capacity.

Sources: California Solar Statistics (www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov); California Department of Finance, Table E-2, July 2011 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)

Grid-Connected Solar Installations

To be eligible for rebates in California, photovoltaic (PV) energy systems installed on residential, commercial, nonprofit or governmental buildings must be connected to the utility company electrical grid. As a customer's PV system produces electricity, the kilowatts are first used for any electric needs in the home or business. If more electricity is generated than the customer needs, the extra kilowatts are fed into the utility grid and customers receive the full retail value of the extra electricity their system generates.

Source: California Energy Commission & California Public Utilities Commission (www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov)

Fewer Sewage Spills, but Significant Jump in Beach Closures

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Although postings reached the lowest level on record, the number of closures rose substantially:

- In 2010, there were 68 Beach Mile Days of closures, compared to six in 2009 and 30 in 2008.
- Pipeline blockages and breaks were responsible for the majority of the closures, with more than half of all closures due to large sewage spills (1,000 gallons or more) significant enough to reach the ocean.
- In 2010, the number of Beach Mile Days of postings dropped 76% from the 10-year high in 2002 to the lowest level on record.

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

- There were 188 sewage spills reported in 2010, continuing the downward trend that began in 2003.
- This low level of spills is especially noteworthy given that 2010 had the highest number of Rain Advisory Days on record.

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

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

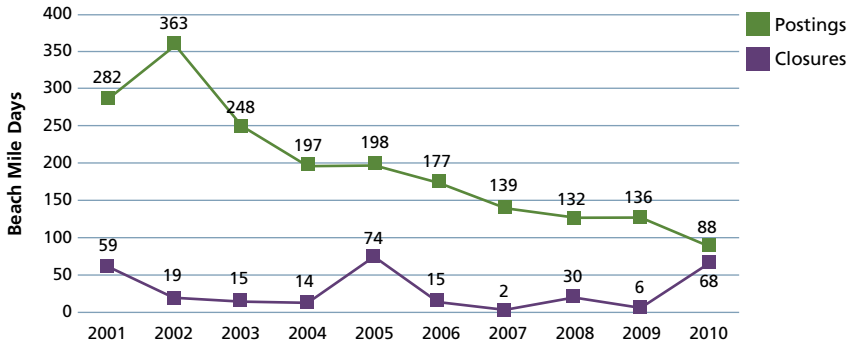
Sewage Spills
Sewage spills occur when wastewater in underground pipes overflows through a manhole, cleanout or broken pipe. Although intense rain can overwhelm the sewer system and lead to spills, only a small fraction of all sewage spills reach the ocean causing beach closures.

Pipeline Blockages and Breaks
Roots and grease build-up are the most common causes of pipeline blockages.

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

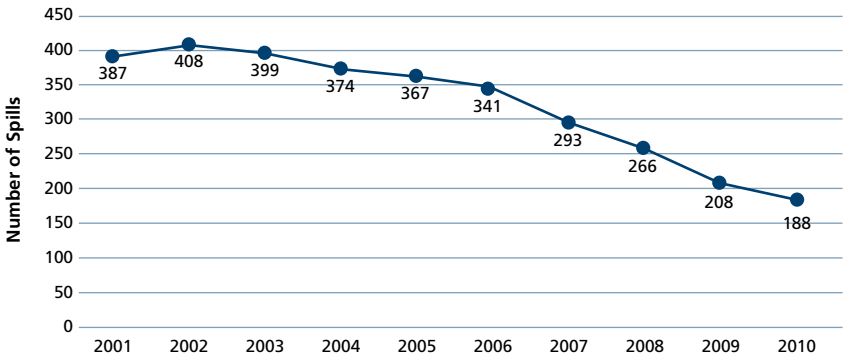
Rain Advisory Days
Because rain can carry urban runoff (such as fertilizers, road oils, litter and large amounts of bacteria from a variety of sources) into the ocean, bays and harbors, residents are warned via a Rain Advisory to avoid contact with recreational waters during or following a rain event of 0.2 inches or more.

Beach Mile Days of Ocean Water Postings and Closures
Orange County, 2001-2010



Note: Due to the reduction of the monitoring period, posting data reflects monitoring from April 1 through October 31 and is not comparable to calendar year data presented prior to the 2011 Community Indicators report.

Reported Sewage Spills
Orange County, 2001-2010



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

Solid Waste Production and Disposal Hit 14-Year Low

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

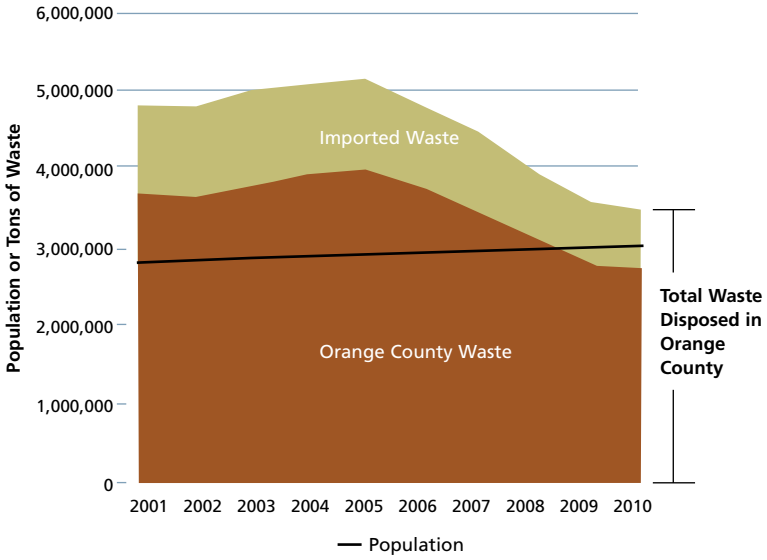
Reducing solid waste production and diverting recyclables and green waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and reduces environmental impact. Collection of household hazardous waste helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper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

How is Orange County Doing?

Waste disposal continues to decrease:

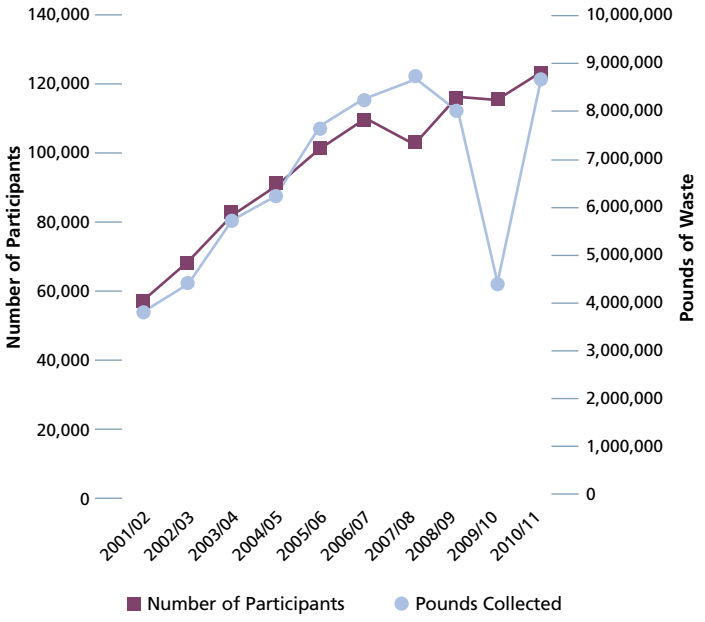
- Waste generated and disposed in Orange County landfills dropped for the fifth consecutive year, reaching the lowest level since 1996.
- Recent reductions in waste disposal have shifted the 10-year trend in the amount disposed by Orange County residents to an average of nearly -3% annually. This is in contrast to the county's average annual population growth rate of 0.6% since 2000.
- In 2009, all Orange County jurisdictions met their population-based waste diversion targets, and all but one met their employment-based targets.[1]
- The number of residents bringing household hazardous waste to regional collection centers continues to increase each year, rising to 123,539 participants in 2010/11 – a 6% increase over the previous year.
- The number of pounds collected rebounded to 8,710,153 pounds, up 95% from the prior year, possibly aided by increased public outreach on the part of OC Waste & Recycling to encourage proper disposal of household hazardous waste.
- In addition to public outreach, economic factors tend to drive solid and hazardous waste trends, with waste collection declining during economic downturns.

Solid Waste Disposal in Orange County Landfills Compared to Population Growth, 2001-2010



Source: OC Waste & Recycling

Household Hazardous Waste
Orange County, 2002-2011



Source: OC Waste & Recycling

[1] Annually, the California Integrated Waste Management Board calculates a jurisdiction's per capita (per resident and per employee) disposal rates; targets for each jurisdiction are based on these calculations. Data is considered preliminary and may be subject to change.

Air Quality Improves Markedly

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's air quality (including specific pollutants) compared to neighbors and peer regions using the Air Quality Index (AQI).[1]

Why is it Important?

Air pollution can cause irritation and illness in an otherwise healthy population and plays a well-documented role in the aggravation of symptoms of existing heart or lung ailments, including asthma. Long-term exposure also increases risks for many health conditions such as lung cancer and cardiovascular disease. Children exposed to air pollution have an increased likelihood of impaired lung development.[2]

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2010, Orange County's air quality was among the best compared to peers:

- Most days (292 or 80%) were in the "good" range, which is well above average for the previous 10 years (2000-2009).
- This is followed by 70 days (or 19%) in the "moderate" range and two days (or 1%) considered "unhealthy for sensitive groups."
- One day was in the "unhealthy" range.
- Among peers compared, Orange County ranked third on the AQI, with Seattle experiencing the best air quality and Riverside/San Bernardino experiencing the worst.

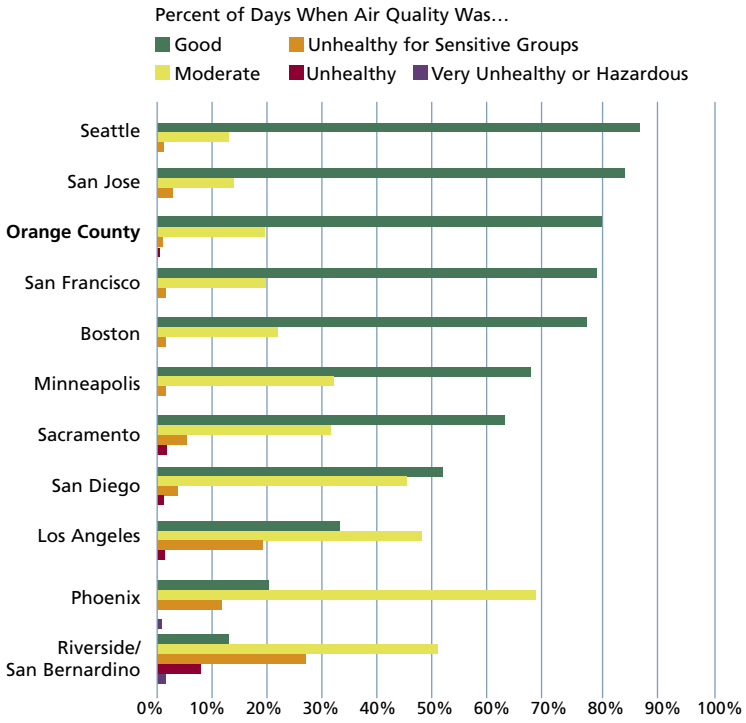
Air Quality Index

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

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

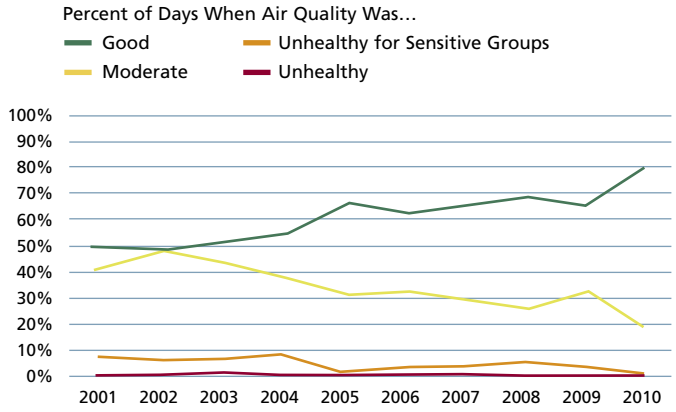
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (http://airnow.gov/)

Air Quality Index
Regional Comparison, 2010



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

Air Quality Index
Orange County, 2001-2010



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

[1] Air Quality Index (AQI) calculations are based on data downloaded from Air Explorer (an online portal for accessing EPA Air Quality System data) and have not been modified.
[2] California Air Resources Board (www.arb.ca.gov/research/asthma/asthma.htm), Environmental Protection Agency (www.epa.gov/ebtpages/airairpohealtheffects.html)

Water Usage Down for Fourth Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County's annual urban (residential and commercial) water usage. It also includes known and estimated costs of water by source, as well as projected water use and supply through 2030.

Why is it Important?

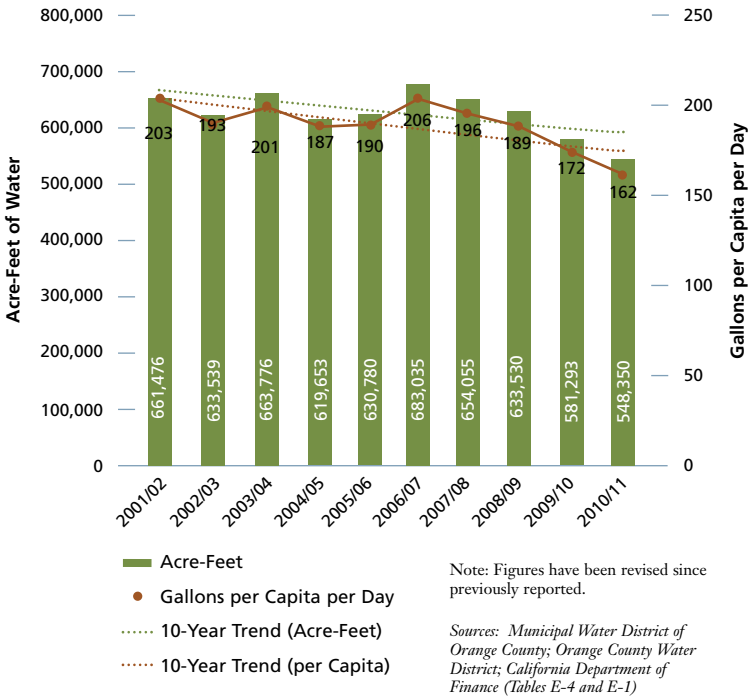
Effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. As population and business growth drives demand, reliance on imported water will continue. The county's long-term sustainability will also rely on increased conservation and investment in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

How is Orange County Doing?

Urban water usage dropped again in 2010/11:

- Between 2009/10 and 2010/11, both per capita usage and total acre-feet usage declined by 6%.
- The low demand in recent years is attributed to mandatory conservation, above-average rainfall, rate increases, and the economic recession.
- Although usage fluctuates from year-to-year, long-term trends show per capita usage rates falling by approximately 2% annually, and overall acre-feet usage declining by approximately 1% annually – even while population grew roughly 1% each year.
- However, long-term projections still anticipate increases in overall water use.
- SB 7 passed by the state legislature requires an approximate 20% reduction in per capita usage by 2020.
- Local groundwater and conservation are the least costly sources of water, while ocean water desalination and recycled water are the most costly.
- Over the past five years, average imported water costs increased approximately 61%.

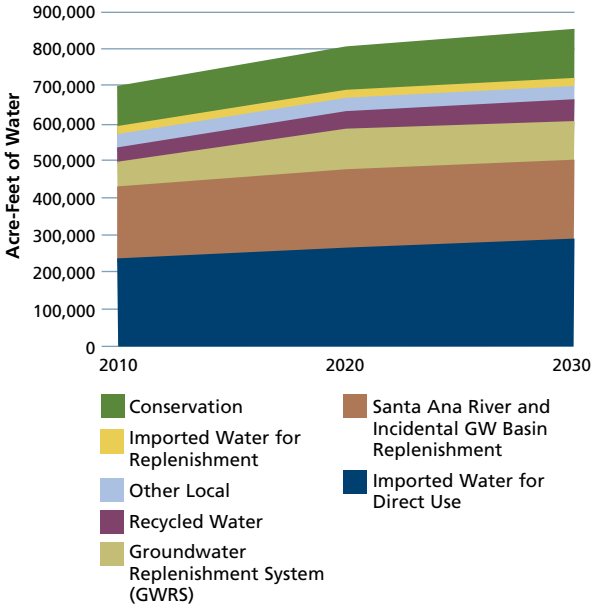
Urban Water Usage
Orange County, 2002-2011



Note: Figures have been revised since previously reported.

Sources: Municipal Water District of Orange County; Orange County Water District; California Department of Finance (Tables E-4 and E-1)

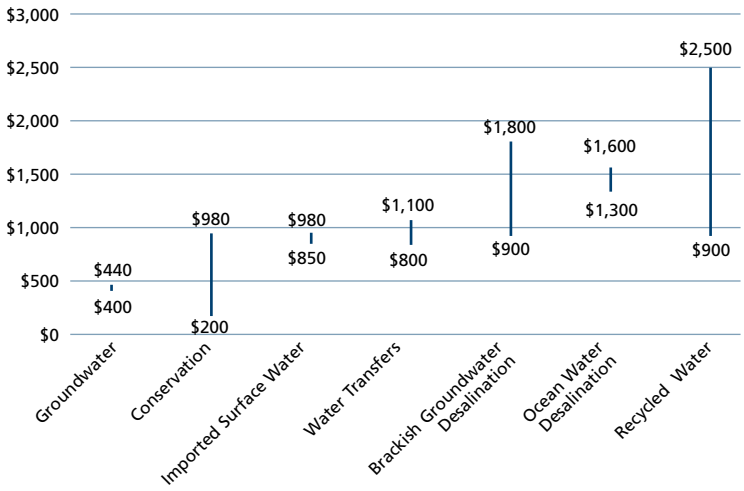
Water Sources Projection
Orange County, 2010-2030



Note: 2010 figures reflect 2009/10 actual use. Projections have been revised since previously reported.

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

Cost of Water per Acre-Foot to Wholesaler, by Source
Orange County, 2011



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

Civic Engagement

The number of charitable organizations in Orange County increased, as did their annual revenues. Still, the county has fewer nonprofits per capita than most regions compared. Registered voter turnout in 2010 was low compared to peer regions; it remains to be seen whether more residents will vote in the 2012 elections.

NATIONAL PEERS

Austin, Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis, Seattle

CALIFORNIA PEERS

Sacramento, San Francisco, San Jose

NEIGHBORS

Los Angeles, Riverside/San Bernardino, San Diego

Voting by Mail Increases

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

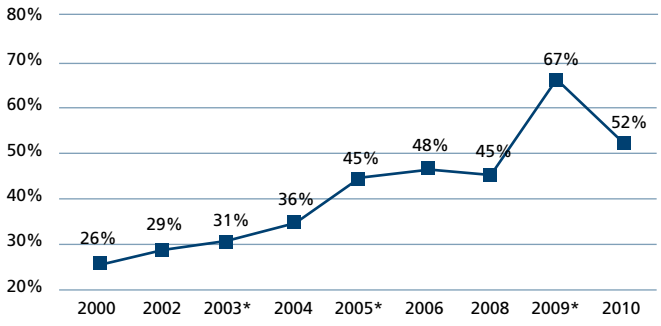
Voter participation measures civic interest and the public's optimism regarding their impact on the decision-making process. A high level of citizen involvement increases personal investment in community issues and government accountability. An increase in the number of constituents voting by mail may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

How is Orange County Doing?

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

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

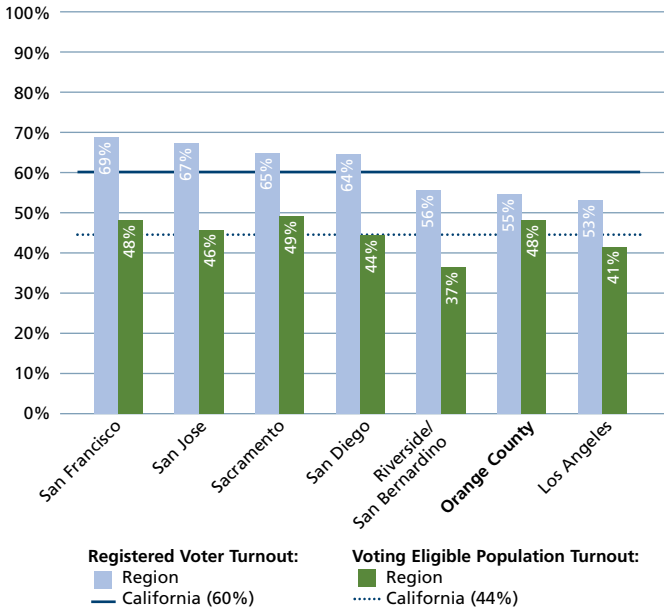
Percentage Voting by Mail in General, Mid-Term and Special Elections
Orange County, 2000-2010



*Special Elections

Source: Orange County Registrar of Voters

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

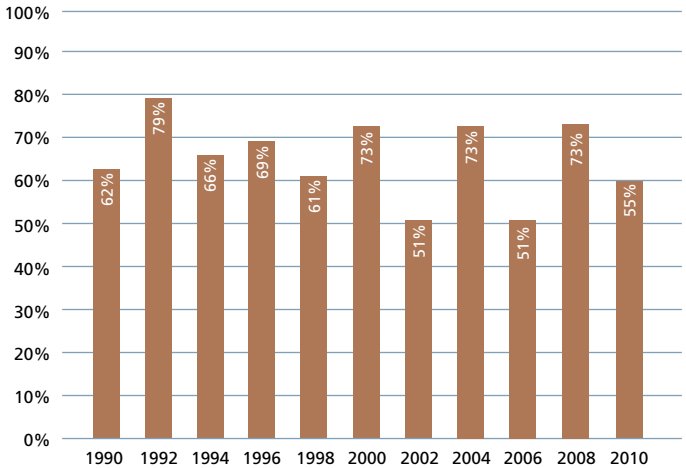


Source: California Secretary of State, 2010 Returns (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_u.htm)

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

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

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



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

Charities per Capita Remain Comparatively Low

Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses Orange County's nonprofit sector by measuring the number of organizations as well as per capita revenue and assets.

Why is it Important?

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

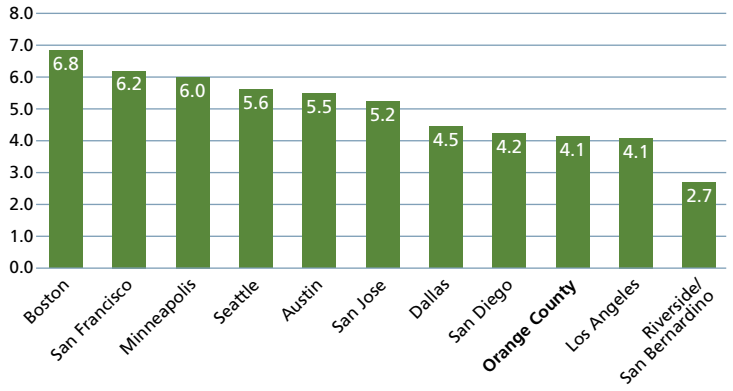
How is Orange County Doing?

While the number of nonprofit organizations is rising, Orange County has fewer nonprofit organizations per capita than most comparison regions:

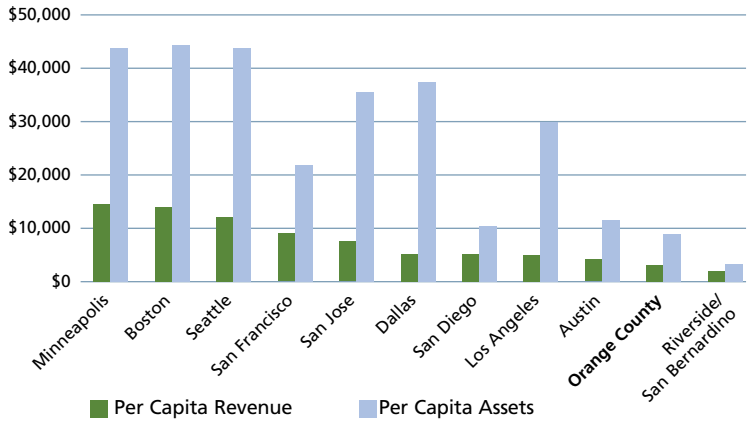
- In 2011, there were 12,461 registered nonprofit organizations in Orange County.
- This equates to 4.1 nonprofit organizations per 1,000 residents, which is the same rate as Los Angeles, but lower than all other regions compared except Riverside/San Bernardino.
- Since 2002, the number of Orange County nonprofit organizations increased a total of 44%.
- Public/Societal Benefit organizations comprise the highest percentage of nonprofits (26%), followed by Human Service (21%), and Religious (20%).
- In 2011, annual revenues grew 5% to $10.5 billion, while assets increased 3% to $27.4 billion.
- However, Orange County lagged behind all neighbors and peers compared – except Riverside/San Bernardino – in per capita revenues ($3,496) and assets ($9,091).
- Since 2002, annual revenues and assets increased by approximately 7% and 10% per year, respectively.

Coming Soon: Improved Orange County Nonprofit Data
A new report with updated information on Orange County's nonprofit sector is planned for release in spring 2012. A collaboration between OneOC and Cal State Fullerton's Gianneschi Center for Nonprofit Research, the *Nonprofit Sector: Orange County* report will provide a fresh snapshot of Orange County's working nonprofits, as well as recent trends in growth or downsizing. The report will clarify the often conflicting data about the size of this dynamic sector and its role in the economy and society.

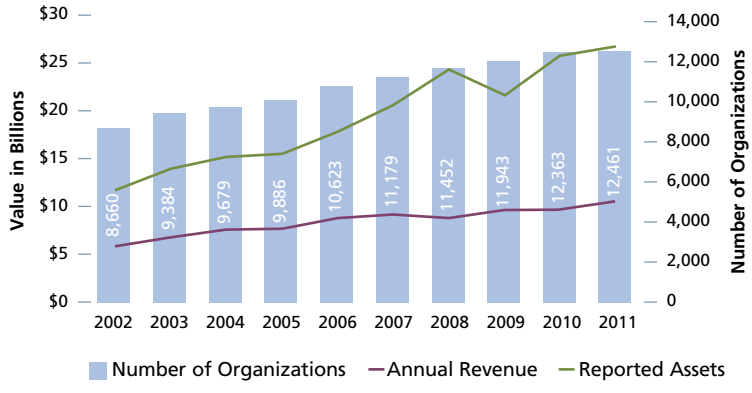
Registered Nonprofit Organizations per 1,000 Residents
Regional Comparison, 2011



Nonprofit Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets
Regional Comparison, 2011



Nonprofit Organizations and Reported Annual Revenue and Assets
Orange County, 2002-2011



Note: Data for 2008 and 2010 have been revised since previously reported.

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

The Community Indicators report sponsors would like to thank the following organizations for providing data and expertise in support of this effort:

Anaheim Public Utilities
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California Department of Public Health
California Department of Transportation
California Division of Tourism
California Employment Development Department
California Energy Commission
California Integrated Waste Management Board
California Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board
California Public Utilities Commission
California Secretary of State
California Solar Statistics
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Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton
Central County Regional Occupational Programs
CEOs for Cities
Chapman University
Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Children's HealthWatch
Coastline Regional Occupational Programs
Council for Community and Economic Research
County of Orange Community Services/Office on Aging
County of Orange Community Services/Orange County Housing Authority
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Environmental Health
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Epidemiology and Assessment
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Family Health Division
County of Orange Office of the District Attorney
County of Orange Public Works
County of Orange Registrar of Voters
County of Orange Social Services Agency
Dean Runyan Associates
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Forbes magazine
Gallup-Healthways
Healthy People 2020
Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies at California State University, Fullerton
Metrolink
Milken Institute
Municipal Water District of Orange County
National Center for Charitable Statistics
National Low Income Housing Coalition
National Venture Capital Association
North Orange County Regional Occupational Programs
Orange County Department of Education
Orange County Funders Roundtable
Orange County Transportation Authority
Orange County Waste & Recycling
Orange County Water District
Orangewood Children's Foundation
PricewaterhouseCoopers/PwC
PublicCEO
San Diego Gas & Electric
Scarborough Research
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Southern California Edison
Thomson Reuters
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
United States Census Bureau
United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
United States Department of Health and Human Services
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
United States Energy Information Administration
United States Environmental Protection Agency
United States Patent and Trademark Office
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University of California, Irvine
University of California, Los Angeles/Center for Health Policy Research
Urban Land Institute
WestEd/California Healthy Kids Survey

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