

Orange County

community
indicators

2003

2003

This report, the 2003 Orange County Community Indicators, represents the fourth edition of our annual index of regional trends. For the past four years, we have tracked Orange County's progress against key economic, social and health measures.

Three years into the new millennium, Orange County is ahead of other regions in the areas of technological growth and diversity, educational achievement, prenatal care and immunizations, and overall public safety. All these indicators, and others, show positive trends. And almost 90% of the county's residents report they are pleased with their quality of life.

We have also identified several persistent and new challenges that may impact how county residents perceive their quality of life. The creation of new housing is not catching up to demand, which means that housing affordability, rental affordability and related issues of overcrowding remain unresolved problems for the county. The physical fitness of our children is at a crisis stage. With two-thirds of our youth not considered physically fit, Orange County children are not exempt from the national epidemics of childhood obesity and unhealthy, sedentary lifestyles. The estimated number of homeless in Orange County has doubled in just four years, and the number of homeless families with children has increased as a portion of the overall homeless population. The cost of child care rose at twice the rate of family income over the past three years.

It has become increasingly important to examine the internal differences within Orange County, and not simply in comparison to other regions. For several health and human services and education indicators, there are notable differences among segments or communities within Orange County.

In addition, three special features included in this year's report focus on recent trends for Orange County's workforce, infrastructure, and pediatric asthma. These special features also highlight important issues that need to be reviewed and addressed if we are to achieve improvements in these critical areas.

I hope you will find the 2003 Orange County Community Indicators useful and thought-provoking, and that the resulting dialogue will stimulate specific actions to keep Orange County a leader where we are already leading, and drive us to improve in those areas where we most need it.



Michael M. Ruane
Project Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i>	2	
<i>County Profile</i>	3	
<hr/>		
<i>Special Features</i>	8	Orange County's Workforce
	11	Infrastructure Conditions
	12	Pediatric Asthma
<hr/>		
<i>Economic and Business Climate</i>	14	Business Climate
	15	Tourism-Related Spending and Jobs
	16	World Trade
	17	Consumer Confidence Index, Per Capita Income
	18	Housing Demand
	19	Housing Affordability
	20	Rental Affordability
	21	Mobility
	25	Distribution of Jobs by Industry Cluster
	26	High-Tech Cluster Diversity
<hr/>		
<i>Technology and Innovation</i>	28	E-Commerce
	29	Domain Name Concentration
	30	Venture Capital
	31	Computers in Schools
	32	Tech-Related Degrees
<hr/>		
<i>Education</i>	34	Educational Attainment
	35	College Readiness
	36	Academic Performance
	37	English Learners
<hr/>		
<i>Health and Human Services</i>	40	Health Status
	41	Child Care Quality and Affordability
	42	Prenatal Care
	43	Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five
	44	Vaccine-Preventable Disease and Immunization Rates
	45	Physical Fitness of Children ♦
	46	Family Wellbeing
	48	Senior Wellbeing ♦
	49	Health Insurance Coverage ♦
	50	Substance Abuse, Mental Health ♦
<hr/>		
<i>Public Safety</i>	52	Child Abuse and Neglect
	53	Felony Arrests
	54	Crime Rate
	55	Gang-Related Crime
	56	Hate Crime
<hr/>		
<i>Environment</i>	58	Coastal Water Quality
	59	Regional Recreational Resources, Natural Habitat Resources ♦
	60	Solid Waste
	61	Air Quality
	62	Water Use and Supply
<hr/>		
<i>Civic Engagement</i>	64	Civic Participation
	66	Voter Participation
	67	Community Wellbeing
<hr/>		
<i>Acknowledgements and Sources</i>	68	

 New Indicator

♦ Data for at least one element of this indicator is not available on an annual basis.

Introduction

What is a Good Indicator?

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

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

Why are Community Indicators Important?

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

Selection Criteria

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

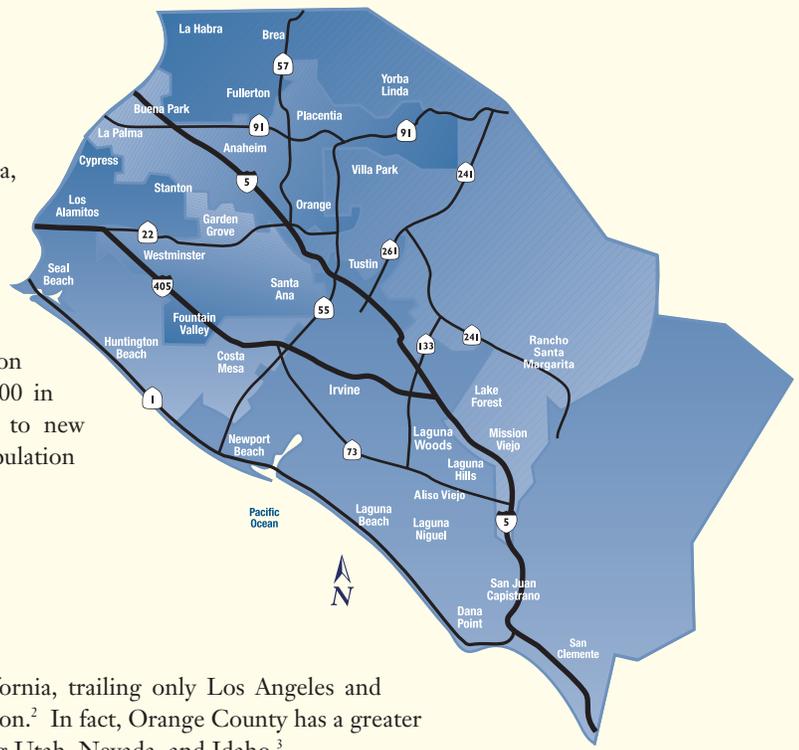
- Illustrate countywide interests and impacts as defined by impacting a significant percentage of the population
- Include the categories of economic development, technology, education, health and human services, public safety, environment, and civic engagement
- Reflect data that is both reliable and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

Peer Counties

To gain a better understanding of the state of the county in relation to other metropolitan areas, Orange County is compared to neighboring and/or certain peer counties or regions in many of the indicators presented in this report. Neighboring counties include: Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. Peer regions are metropolitan areas that have similar economic or demographic characteristics as Orange County and thus are considered economic competitors. They include: Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Minneapolis (or Twin Cities), Research Triangle (North Carolina), San Francisco Bay Area (or Santa Clara County or the San Jose Metropolitan Area), and Seattle.

County Profile

Orange County is located in the heart of Southern California, with Los Angeles County to the north and San Diego County to the south. There are currently 34 cities within the county, several of which have recently been incorporated. The most recent cities to incorporate were the cities of Laguna Woods (1999), Rancho Santa Margarita (2000), and Aliso Viejo (2001). The unincorporated population has remained relatively steady over the last decade (163,000 in 2002). Population increases in unincorporated areas due to new construction have generally made up for unincorporated population losses resulting from incorporations and annexations.¹



POPULATION

Growth

Orange County is now the second largest county in California, trailing only Los Angeles and surpassing San Diego, and the fifth largest county in the nation.² In fact, Orange County has a greater number of residents than 21 of the country's states, including Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.³

Over the past 30 years, Orange County's population has been increasing at a steady, but relatively slow rate compared with its growth in the previous 30 years. In 1950, Orange County's population numbered 216,224. By 1970, that number had increased to over 1.4 million people, growing an average of 22% per year during the 50s and 10% per year in the 60s. During the 70s, the county's population growth slowed to an annual average of 3.5%, and during the 80s it slowed even further to 2.5%. Between 1990 and 2000, the rate of increase was 1.8% and from 2000 to 2001, the rate of change was 1.6%.⁴

Despite the slowing rate of growth since the 50s, the 2000 Census revealed that Southern California remains one of the fastest growing regions in the nation. In 2001, Orange County's population was 2,890,444. Out of the over 3,000 counties in the nation, Orange County ranks 11th in terms of numeric population growth between 2000 and 2001, adding over 44,000 people. However, compared to rapid county growth rates in places like Colorado and the South, Orange County's 1.6% growth rate puts it at 700th in the nation in terms of percent change between 2000 and 2001.⁵ Nonetheless, the county's steady population growth is expected to continue, with population projections in Orange County of over three million by 2005 and nearly 3.6 million by 2030.⁶

Numeric Population Growth, 2000-2001: Top 15 Counties

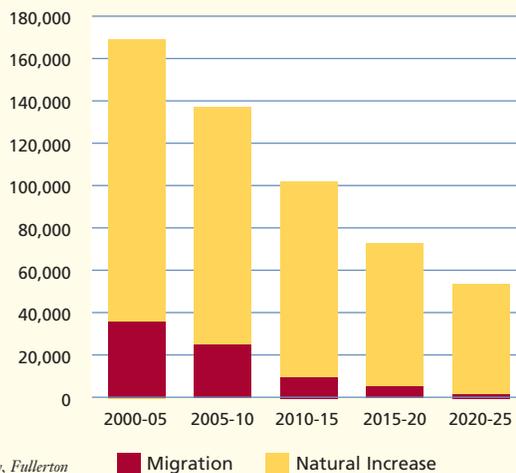
County	Rank
Maricopa (Phoenix)	1
Los Angeles	2
Riverside	3
Clark (Las Vegas)	4
Harris (Houston)	5
San Bernardino	6
Collin (Dallas)	7
San Diego	8
Broward (Fort Lauderdale)	9
Sacramento	10
Orange	11
Tarrant (Fort Worth)	12
Miami-Dade	13
Will (Joliet, IL)	14
Palm Beach	15

Between January 2001 and 2002, Anaheim accounted for the largest numeric and percent population growth in Orange County, adding 9,300 residents and growing at a rate of 6.3%. San Clemente and unincorporated areas had the second and third fastest growth rates (5.8% and 5.6%, respectively). Unincorporated areas and Anaheim had the second and third fastest numeric growth (8,600 and 4,500, respectively).⁷

Migration Versus Natural Increase

In the 1950s and 60s, there was enormous migration into the county from surrounding counties and other locations. The majority of growth came not from natural increases, but from people moving to the county from elsewhere. That trend is long over. Today the vast majority of Orange County's population growth is generated internally through natural increase (births minus deaths).

Components of Population Growth – 2000-2025



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

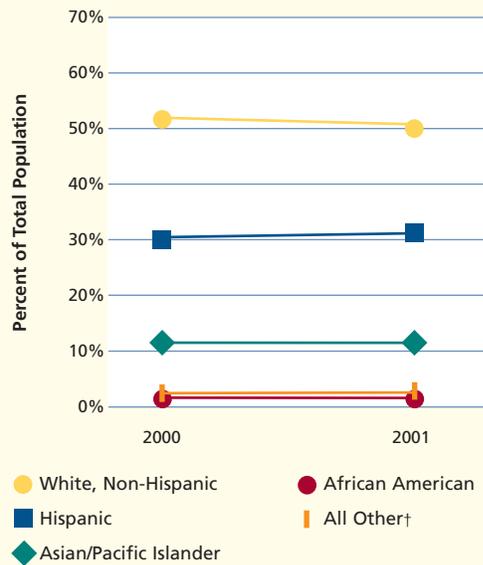
Density

Orange County is one of the most densely populated areas in the United States and is second only to San Francisco for the most densely populated county in California. As of January 2001, Orange County's population density was estimated at 3,665 persons per square mile, a 2% increase in density over the course of one year. It is denser than Los Angeles County, more than 2.5 times denser than Santa Clara and Sacramento Counties and five times denser than San Diego County, which has roughly the same population. Within the county, densities vary by location, from a low of 492 persons per square mile in unincorporated areas to 2,733 in Los Alamitos, 3,691 in Rancho Santa Margarita, 7,095 in Huntington Beach, and 12,355 in Stanton.⁸

Ethnicity and Age

The trend toward greater ethnic diversity witnessed in the past decade continued between 2000 and 2001. Whites comprise 50.5% of the total county population, down slightly from 51.3% in 2000. Hispanics comprise 31.8%, up slightly from 30.9%. All other races or ethnicities did not show significant change.

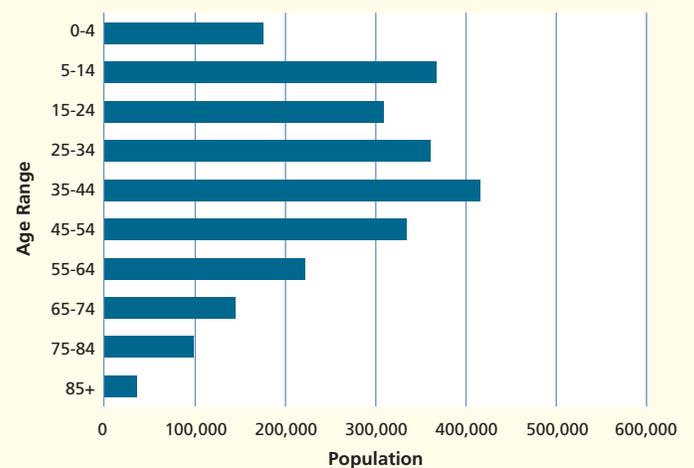
Orange County Population by Ethnicity – 2000-2001



† Includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other single race, and two or more races.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey and 2001 Supplementary Survey

Orange County Population by Age – 2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey

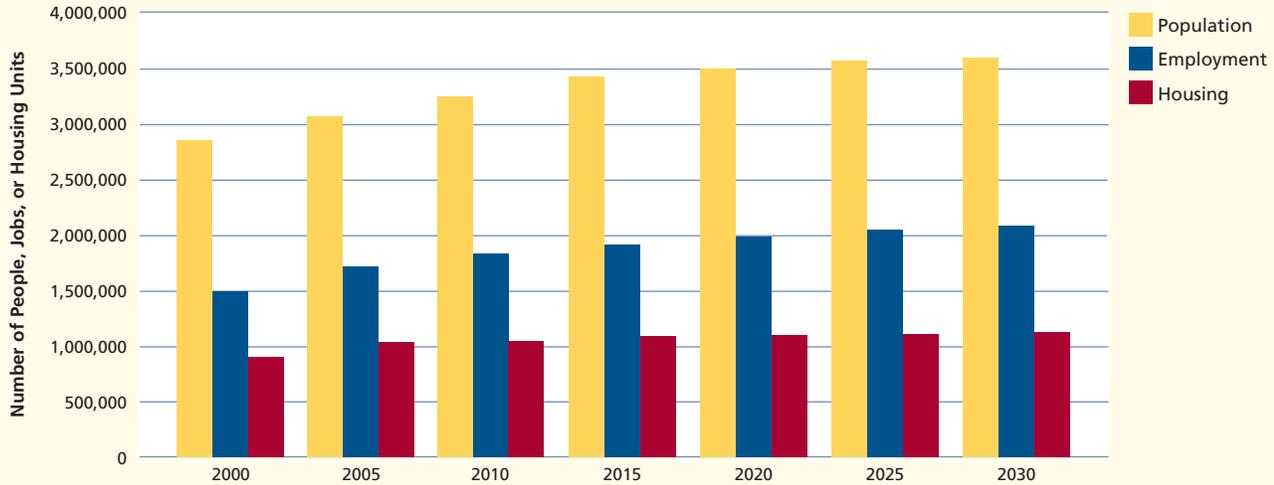
Orange County's total population distribution approximates a bell curve across the traditional age brackets with a median age of 32. However, projected growth among the various age groups differs by ethnicity. Orange County's White population is aging while all other races and ethnicities are projected to show a significant growth in the child and young adult populations.⁹

EMPLOYMENT

Orange County enjoys a diverse economy, with no single sector accounting for more than one-third of the county's economic output or labor market. The employed labor force at the end of 2000 was approximately 1.49 million, with the largest labor markets comprised of services (31%), trade (24%), and manufacturing (17%). The trend over the past 10 years has been a rapid increase of the service sector, while manufacturing employment has fluctuated.¹⁰ Industry projections for 1997 to 2004 indicate that services will grow 56%, driven primarily by growth in business services. Manufacturing is projected to grow 18% with the durable goods sector accounting for most of the job growth, particularly electronic equipment, transportation equipment, and industrial machinery manufacturing. Retail trade is expected to grow 11%.¹¹

Small businesses flourish in Orange County's entrepreneurial climate, with only 20% of residents working in companies employing more than 500 people, compared with the state average of 25%. Small businesses have accounted for the bulk of job creation in the past few years.¹²

Orange County Population, Employment and Housing – 2000-2030



Source: Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton (preliminary data)

Unemployment

The Orange County economy has produced some of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation in recent years. As of October 2002, Orange County’s unemployment rate was 4.4% - lower than the California rate of 6.2% and the national rate of 5.3%. After a declining unemployment rate for much of the 1990s, Orange County’s rate has begun to rise since the beginning of 2001. Still, Orange County also has a lower unemployment rate than all its neighboring and peer metro areas including San Jose (7.9%), Los Angeles (6.1%) and Austin (5.1%).¹³

STATE AND LOCAL FINANCES

Orange County is what is referred to as a “donor county” – the county government receives from the state the least amount of property taxes per capita (\$51) among large counties in California. The same is true for Orange County cities – Anaheim and Santa Ana are at the bottom of the allocation among large cities (both at \$56). The smaller allocations would suggest that Orange County and its large cities, in comparison to other large counties and cities in California, did not receive a large share of countywide property taxes before Proposition 13.¹⁴

Per Capita Property Tax Allocation Among Large Counties and Cities 1999/00

Large Counties	Per Capita Property Taxes	Large Cities	Per Capita Property Taxes
Santa Clara	\$153	Oakland	\$147
Los Angeles	139	Los Angeles	142
Alameda	121	San Diego	118
Contra Costa	116	Long Beach	101
Sacramento	101	San Jose	82
San Diego	94	Fresno	62
Riverside	77	Anaheim	56
San Bernardino	66	Santa Ana	56
Orange	51	Riverside	43
Statewide County Average	\$115	Statewide City Average	\$85

Source: California Legislative Analysts Office (www.lao.ca.gov/2002/cal_facts/finances.html)

GROSS COUNTY PRODUCT

If Orange County were a country, its gross product in 2001 would rank 39th in the world – ahead of such nations as Turkey, Finland, Greece, South Africa, and Thailand. Among metro areas in the United States, Orange County has the 11th largest gross product, behind Los Angeles (2nd) and Boston (4th) and ahead of the Twin Cities (12th) and Seattle (13th). However, Orange County’s economy is not growing fast enough to be among the top 100 metro areas for gross metro product growth between 1991 and 2001. The county ranks 117th.¹⁵

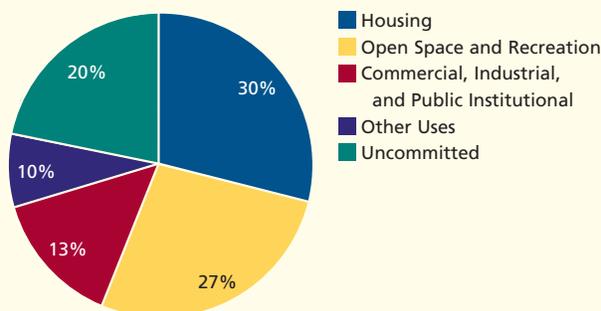
LAND USE

Orange County covers 798 square miles of land, including 42 miles of coastline. Substantial portions of the county are devoted to residential housing of various types (30%). There are 984,536 housing units available to county residents, the majority of which are single-family detached units.¹⁶ As described further in the following report, the cost of single-family homes and multiple family dwellings is increasing, along with rental costs. The median price of a single-family detached home in Orange County as of July 2002 was \$432,630 and Fair Market Rents range from \$934 for a one-bedroom unit to \$1,155 for a two-bedroom unit, and \$1,607 for a three-bedroom unit.¹⁷ Housing projections for the county anticipate almost 91,000 housing units to be added between 2000 and 2010.

Commercial, industrial, and public institutional uses account for only 13% of the county’s land area. One-fifth of the county is classified as uncommitted, meaning it is either vacant or devoted to agricultural or mineral extraction activities.

Twenty-seven percent of the land is dedicated to open space and recreation. The County of Orange maintains nine beaches, three harbors and approximately 36,500 acres of regional parks (over 57 square miles) for the enjoyment of county residents and the protection of natural resources. Orange County’s many cities and other state or federal agencies also maintain local park and open space facilities, adding upwards of 65,000 acres to the county total.

Orange County Land Uses - 2001



Source: County of Orange, Public Facilities and Resources Department, October 2001

¹ Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Progress Report 2002

² U.S. Census Bureau (<http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>)

³ U.S. Census Bureau (<http://factfinder.census.gov>)

⁴ Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton (www.fullerton.edu/cdr) and U.S. Census Bureau (<http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>)

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau (<http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/counties.php>)

⁶ Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau

⁸ Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Progress Report 2002 and U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/population/censusdata)

⁹ Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton, Orange County Progress Report 2002

¹⁰ Center for Demographic Research, California State University, Fullerton

¹¹ California Employment Development Department, County Snapshot 2001 (www.calmis.cahwnet.gov/file/COsnaps/oransnap.pdf)

¹² Orange County Business Council (www.ocbc.org) and California Employment Development Department (www.calmis.ca.gov)

¹³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://stats.bls.gov/>)

¹⁴ California Legislative Analysts Office (http://www.lao.ca.gov/2002/cal_facts/finances.html)

¹⁵ U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies: The Engine of America’s Growth (www.econdata.net/)

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2001 Supplementary Survey (www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/index.htm)

¹⁷ The median home price is reported by the California Association of Realtors. Fair Market Rents are established by Housing and Urban Development based on 50th percentile (or median) rents in the market area.



Special Features

County Needs a More Technically Skilled Workforce to Compete in Knowledge Economy

Description of Indicator

This indicator provides an assessment of Orange County's workforce through measures of labor supply and demand, and wage and employment growth, average annual salaries, and required training for key industry clusters.¹

Why is it Important?

Business leaders in Orange County have identified workforce development as a top priority, stating that the county's two biggest problems are the shortage of workers and the significant skills gap between the students coming out of school today and the workers that businesses and industries need. Research shows that demand for workers in Orange County is broad-based, across many industry sectors, occupational categories, and skill levels. Imbalances in workforce supply and demand can lead to pools of unemployed workers or labor shortages that can drive up the cost of doing business in the county. Comparing the projected annual number of jobs requiring specific training or education to the recent graduates entering the workforce indicates whether the educational and training systems in Orange County are meeting the labor needs of the local economy. Similarly, comparing wage growth to job growth data can confirm if there are industry clusters with unmet labor demand, and thereby show where to target training resources, since higher than average wage growth suggests a shortage of qualified workers.

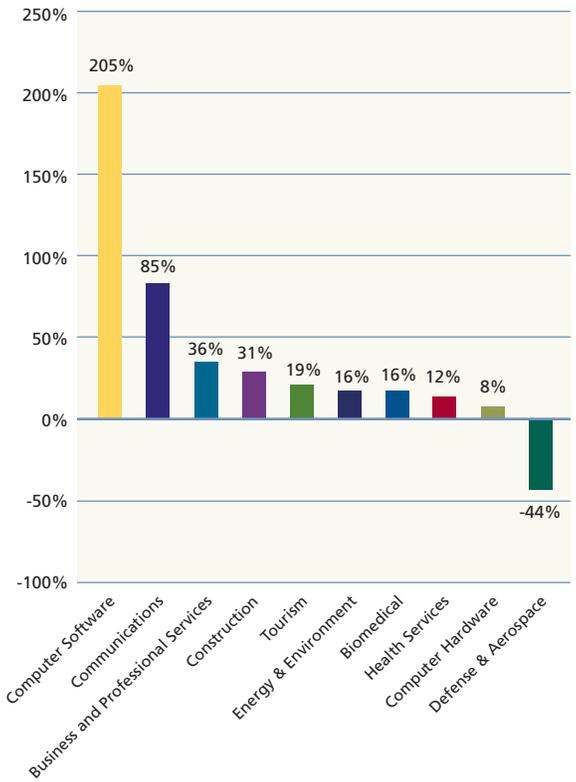
Orange County businesses face the challenge of recruiting and retaining the best employees and the responsibility for internally growing a strong Orange County workforce for the future. Building a responsive training and education system out of many independent programs and institutions would move the county towards meeting the employment needs in high-growth occupations and would help individuals acquire initial skills and life-long skills upgrades for sustainable careers and improved wages.

How is Orange County Doing?

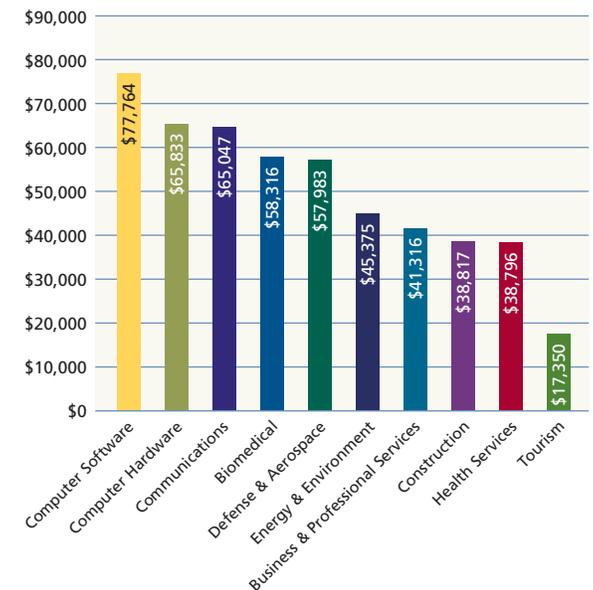
Employment and Wage Growth

Of the clusters with high wage growth, computer software and communications had the largest employment increases, adding respectively 21,713 and 10,591 jobs during the nine-year period. In those clusters, salary growth likely reflects, in part, unmet labor demand. Presumably, this was especially true during the dot-com and communications technology boom of the late 1990s. Other clusters with strong employment growth include business and professional services, construction, and tourism. These clusters added tens of thousands of jobs from 1991 through 2000, while wages in those clusters grew slowly. This suggests that in the more low-tech clusters, labor force demand is high but can be met with available pools of entry-level, seasonal, or temporary workers. In 2000, the highest average wages were in computer software (\$77,764), computer hardware (\$65,833) and communications (\$65,047). The lowest average wages were in construction (\$38,817), health services (\$38,796) and tourism (\$17,350).

Percent Employment Growth in Key Orange County Clusters – 1991-2000



Average Annual Salary in Key Orange County Clusters – 2000

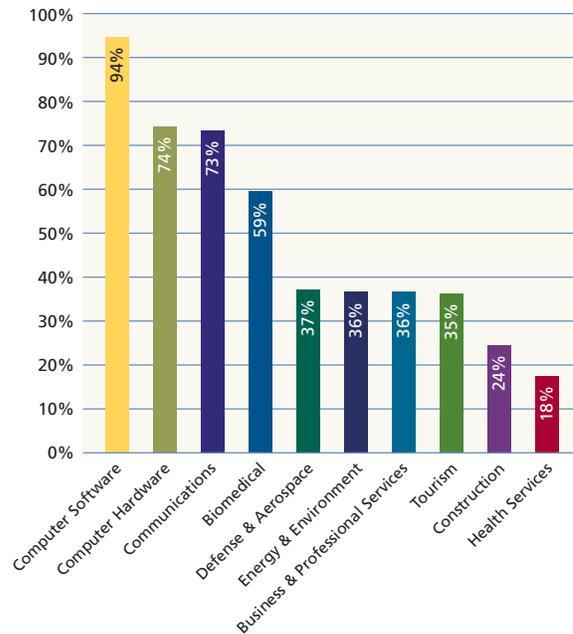


¹ Unless otherwise noted, the information for this indicator is based on a special report titled Orange County Workforce 2002, State of the County prepared by the Orange County Business Council, Orange County Workforce Investment Board, and County of Orange.

Comparing average annual wage growth for 10 key industry clusters from 1991 through 2000, there are four high-wage-growth and six slow-wage-growth clusters.² Computer software, computer hardware, and communications all posted wage growth above 70% in the nine-year period. Biomedical salaries grew by 59% during that time. These clusters are in high-tech sectors with substantial skill and education requirements. The other six clusters posted wage growth in the range of 40% or lower. They mostly include non-technology clusters: business and professional services, tourism, construction, health services, and defense/aerospace. The defense/aerospace cluster experienced a dramatic 44% decline in Orange County employment from 1991 through 2000. Related indicators tracking trends in high-tech cluster diversity, job distribution and related salaries, and tourism can be found in the Economic and Business Climate section of this report.

² Ten industry clusters were developed to track workforce policy in the county: computer software, computer hardware, communications, biomedical, defense & aerospace, energy & environment, business and professional, tourism, construction, and health services.

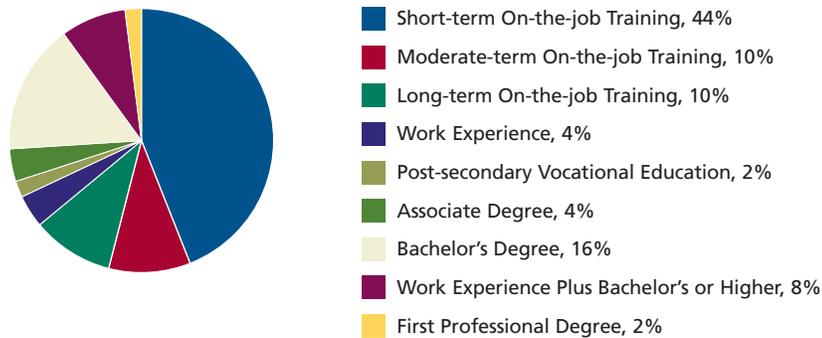
Percent Wage Growth in Key Orange County Clusters 1991-2000



Training and Education Requirements for High Growth Occupations

Among the top 50 high growth occupations in Orange County the training and education most often required is short-term on-the-job-training, a Bachelor's degree, or moderate on-the-job training. As many as 22 out of 50 (44%) high growth occupations require only short-term on-the-job training. Eight out of 50 (16%) high growth occupations require a Bachelor's degree, and five out of 50 (10%) require moderate on-the-job-training. Only two of the top 50 Orange County growth occupations require an associate's degree. For top growth occupations, the most valuable skills are oral and written communication, basic reasoning, and numerical competency.

Education/Training Requirements for Top 50 Orange County Growth Occupations - Projected Through 2006

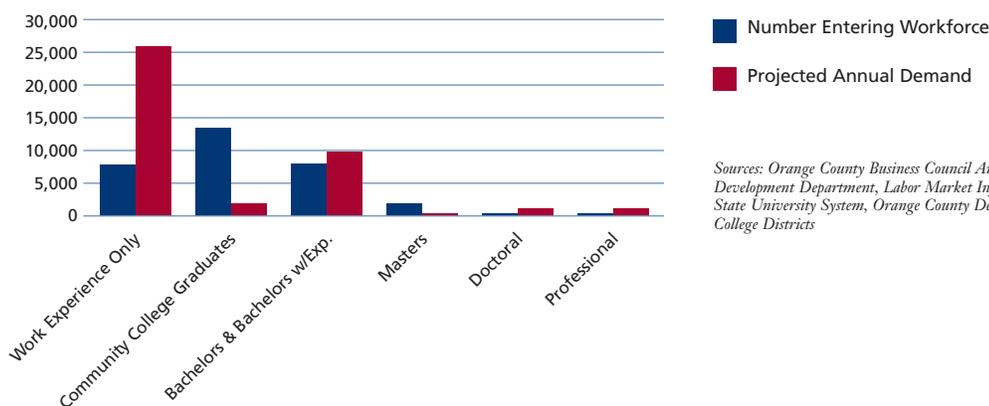


Note: The top 50 occupations were determined based on the largest projected absolute growth from 1999 through 2006. Source: California Employment Development Department.

Matching Graduates to Employer Demand

Many factors contribute to whether or not labor supply and demand are in balance, but one telling measure is the degree to which the county's education and training institutions are producing graduates the local economy needs. Orange County is producing more than enough community college graduates and Master's degree graduates to meet projected employer demand for these levels of education. Orange County is matching the demand for Bachelor's degrees and is somewhat under-supplied in graduates with doctoral degrees and professional degrees (such as medical doctors and attorneys). The local economy has an abundance of occupations that require work experience only and Bachelor's degrees with experience, both of which are undersupplied. As a result, many community college and Master's degree graduates are likely hired due to their work experience credentials rather than their educational credentials alone. In addition, Orange County must continue to import workers with doctoral and professional degrees. For more detailed trend analysis of locally conferred technology-related degrees, please see page 32 in the Technology and Innovation section.

Workforce Supply & Demand Assessment



Sources: Orange County Business Council Analysis of information from California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, University of California, California State University System, Orange County Department of Education, and Orange County Community College Districts

Conclusion

Being recognized as a leader in workforce development represents an attractive and powerful opportunity for Orange County to position itself as one of the world's premier locations for industries of the 21st century. Some of the challenges that will continue and accelerate emphasis on workforce in Orange County include:

- A large and growing high-tech economy that requires an increasing level of workforce skill and specialization,
- Regional and national workforce pipeline trends where those almost ready to enter the workforce do not have the training or skills to match the needs of growth sector jobs,
- A continued "War for Talent," in which the county is competing with other regions for an increasingly mobile workforce,
- Significant demographic changes occurring in the regional population, and
- Increasing barriers to attracting and retaining top workforce talent, such as housing prices and traffic congestion.

If the county's future prosperity is to be assured, it will be essential that the challenges be met successfully.

Community Colleges, Regional Occupation Programs, and One-Stops

In 2001/02, approximately 162,000 students were enrolled in one of Orange County's nine community colleges. In addition to providing an associate's degree, community colleges in Orange County play a strong role as feeders to four-year institutions of higher education. They can also provide innovative training programs to substitute for or enhance the on-the-job training that is the primary requirement of most growth occupations in Orange County. The county's Regional Occupation Programs offer tuition-free career preparation classes and internships for teens and adults in response to the needs of the local labor market. Business leaders review curriculum to ensure training meets the needs of the local labor market and all ROP classes address work ethic, applied academics, and job seeking strategies, in addition to career specific competencies. From 1999/00 to 2000/01 enrollment increased approximately 13% to a level of 64,642 students countywide. Another important element of the county's career preparation and training resources is the county's One-Stop System with six full service centers connecting job seekers and businesses through on-the-job training and recruitment assistance.

Sources: Capistrano-Laguna, Coastline, Central County, and North County Regional Occupation Programs; North Orange County Community College District (www.noccd.cc.ca.us/); Coast Community College District (www.ccd.edu/); South Orange County Community College District (www.soccd.cc.ca.us/); and Orange County Workforce Investment Board (www.oc.ca.gov/csa/spd/)

County Infrastructure Ranks Better than the Nation

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports the results of the Orange County Infrastructure Report Card which developed grades for Orange County infrastructure systems in eight areas: aviation, parks/recreation/environmental, schools, solid waste, transportation, urban runoff/flood control, wastewater, and water. The methodology used is comparable to the National Infrastructure Report Card developed by the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) and Orange County's grades are compared to national grades.

Why is it Important?

Infrastructure systems are vital for maintaining a high quality of life and for providing a foundation for a growing economy. Systems with low grades are areas where the county lags either in current capability and operations or in plans for future capacity and investment. If left unimproved, lagging infrastructure systems will create backlogs of deferred construction and maintenance that can pose large spending burdens in the future. In addition, the quality of life is reduced for residents who depend on transportation, aviation, parks, schools, and other elements of the county's infrastructure on a daily basis.

How is Orange County Doing?

For every national category that is comparable to a category on the Orange County report card, Orange County has higher grades than the United States. Orange County's overall grade is a "C," compared to an overall national infrastructure grade of "D+." Orange County's grade, compared to the national report card, likely reflects the fact that most development, and hence most infrastructure, in the county is relatively new. There are still problem areas in Orange County that require attention. The county's lowest infrastructure grade was in urban runoff/flood control, with the county earning a "D" in that category. Urban runoff contributes to the increase in health warnings on the county's beaches due to poor water quality (see page 58). The county's schools rated a "D+," suggesting that school facilities in many areas lag either in their ability to meet current or future capacity or in their current standards of maintenance. The county's highest grades were in two categories that both earned "B's": solid waste and water (see pages 60 and 62, respectively). Despite the strong grades in those categories, the infrastructure report card noted that future challenges exist, both in maintaining Orange County's large network of water storage and distribution systems and in planning for future landfill space.

Seeming to recognize similar deficiencies in school facilities, 45% of Orange County residents indicated in a recent survey that school facilities should be the top priority for public funding among a list of infrastructure projects. Surface transportation came in second (27%), and water systems came in third (13%).

Orange County Infrastructure Report Card 2002		ASCE National Infrastructure Report Card 2001	
Infrastructure Category	Grade	Infrastructure Category	Grade
Aviation	C+	Aviation	D
Parks / Recreation / Environmental	C	N/A	
School Facilities	D+	Schools	D-
Solid Waste	B	Solid Waste	C+
Transportation	C	Roads	D+
		Bridges	C
		Transit	C-
Urban Runoff / Flood Control	D	N/A	
Wastewater	C+	Wastewater	D
Water	B	Drinking Water	D
Grade Point Average	C	Grade Point Average	D+

Orange County Residents' 2002 Response to: "Which infrastructure project do you think should have the top priority for public funds in Orange County?"

School Facilities	45%
Surface Transportation	27%
Water Systems	13%
Sewer Systems	7%
Airports	5%
Other/Don't Know	3%

Source: Public Policy Institute of California, Special Survey of Orange County (<http://ocsurveys.lib.uci.edu/>)

Note: N/A indicates that a directly comparable category was not used in the National Infrastructure Report Card.
Sources: 2002 Report Card for Orange County's Infrastructure (<http://ocreportcard.eng.uci.edu/>) and American Society of Civil Engineers (<http://www.asce.org/reportcard/>)

2002 Orange County Infrastructure Report Card Partners

During the summer of 2002, a partnership of experts from public and private organizations assessed the current conditions, current and future capacity, and operational capability of the county's infrastructure system. The partners were: University of California, Irvine Civil and Environmental Engineering Affiliates; American Society of Civil Engineers; Orange County Business Council; California Rebuild America Coalition; and Center for a New Orange County. This partnership will reconvene in the future to reassess the state of the county's infrastructure.

Asthma Prevalence is Growing Nationwide

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses 2001 data to compare asthma symptom prevalence (persons who reported being diagnosed with asthma by a physician at any time and reported symptoms of asthma during the preceding 12 months) and asthma diagnosis among Orange County children under 18 years of age to peer counties and the state. Asthma is characterized by recurrent episodes of breathlessness, wheezing, coughing, and chest tightness triggered by respiratory infections, house dust mites, cockroaches, animal dander, mold, pollen, cold air, exercise, stress, tobacco smoke and indoor and outdoor air pollutants. This data will be updated every two years.

Why is it Important?

Asthma prevalence has more than doubled in the past two decades, with children under five experiencing the highest degree of increase. Nationwide, in 1998, as many as 53 out of 1,000 (3.8 million) children had experienced an asthma attack in the previous 12 months, 5.8 million children visited their doctor for asthma related complaints, over 867,000 children visited emergency departments, and 246 children died. Experts are not certain why the prevalence is rising or why certain children develop asthma, but the personal and societal costs are mounting.¹

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2001, approximately 8.3% (or one in 12) of Orange County children reported being diagnosed with asthma at some point in their lives and experiencing asthma symptoms during the preceding 12 months. This compares favorably to the statewide pediatric asthma prevalence average of 9.6%. Among peer counties, San Bernardino County had the most severe asthma prevalence (13.1%) and highest percentage of children ever diagnosed with asthma (16.3%). One in 10 Orange County children has been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetime.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, New Asthma Estimates: Tracking Prevalence, Health Care, and Mortality (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/>) and Department of Health and Human Services, Action Against Asthma: A Strategic Plan for the Department of Health and Human Services, May 2000 (<http://www.aspe.hhs.gov/sp/asthma/overview.htm#epidemic>)

Why is Asthma Prevalence Growing?

Although the causes of the rise in asthma over the past two decades are not known, the most likely reason is an interaction between environmental and genetic factors. Genetically inherited susceptibility to become allergic is the most important predictor of a person developing asthma, but this alone cannot be responsible for the dramatic and rapid increase in asthma prevalence since the genetic make-up of the population changes slowly.

The possible environmental factors are numerous. Many studies have demonstrated that exposure to indoor allergens and environmental tobacco smoke are risk factors for more severe asthma. Some studies suggest that indoor allergen exposure is a risk factor for the initial onset of asthma. People now spend more time indoors, thus increasing exposure to indoor allergens and pollutants. Research has revealed that exposure to house dust mite allergen can cause the development of asthma in susceptible children. Exposure to tobacco smoke is associated with the development of asthma in younger children, however, maternal smoking during pregnancy is thought to have a stronger adverse affect than exposure after birth. Limited but suggestive evidence was found for associations between cockroach allergen exposure or respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection and the development of asthma in infants.

There are other possible, but less well-studied and more controversial, factors that may affect the development of asthma. One hypothesis is that certain infections in early life may block the allergic immune response and thereby protect against asthma. Other factors postulated to cause asthma include the diet during the prenatal period and early infancy, and obesity in adolescents and adults.

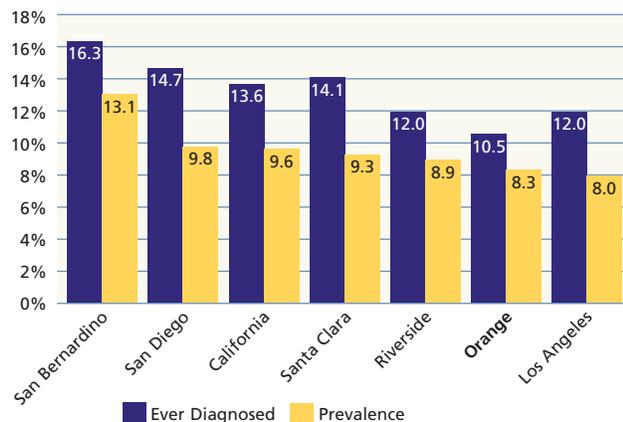
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Action Against Asthma, May 2000

Minorities and Poor Hardest Hit by Asthma

Although asthma affects Americans of all ages, races, and ethnic groups, low-income and minority populations experience substantially higher rates of fatalities, hospital admissions and emergency room visits due to asthma. Socioeconomic factors such as poverty, substandard housing that results in increased exposure to certain indoor allergens, lack of education about asthma, inadequate access to health care, and the failure to take appropriate medications may all contribute to the risk of having a severe asthma attack or, more tragically, of dying from asthma.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Action Against Asthma, May 2000

Children Ever Diagnosed with Asthma and Asthma Symptom Prevalence Among Children - County Comparison - 2001



Source: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, 2001 California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu)

Economic and Business Climate

The indicators for this section illuminate the underlying strengths and weaknesses of Orange County's economy, and conditions that will merit close attention. The economy's diversified technology sector and generally adequate infrastructure systems make Orange County well positioned to grow and prosper in the future. Conditions such as lagging income growth, increasing lack of housing affordability, and future infrastructure investment needs suggest that the county must focus significant effort on accommodating the demands of growth and generating jobs that provide for a range of income levels.

- Orange County has the 4th most diversified technology economy in the country. This technology employment base has shielded the county from the most severe effects of the dot-com downturn.
- The economy is experiencing slow economic growth due to the national recession, but conditions have not approached the magnitude of the early 1990s downturn. While both business optimism and consumer confidence fell for the second year in a row, these indicators are still much higher than during the recession of 1992/93.
- Per capita income growth continues to lag behind peer metropolitan areas.
- Housing affordability for both new homeowners and renters continues to decline. High housing costs and slowing income gains are contributing to increased overcrowding and homelessness, and long commutes to neighboring counties to find more affordable housing.
- A recent infrastructure report card rated the county's infrastructure systems at a grade of "C" overall. While many systems are comparatively new and have more capacity relative to demand than in other areas of the country, they will need substantial expansion or refurbishment to handle anticipated future increases in demand and changing needs.

Business Climate

Tourism-Related Spending and Jobs

World Trade

Consumer Confidence Index

Per Capita Income

Housing Demand

Housing Affordability

Rental Affordability

Mobility

Distribution of Jobs by Industry Cluster

High-Tech Cluster Diversity

Business Optimism Falls for Second Year in a Row

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

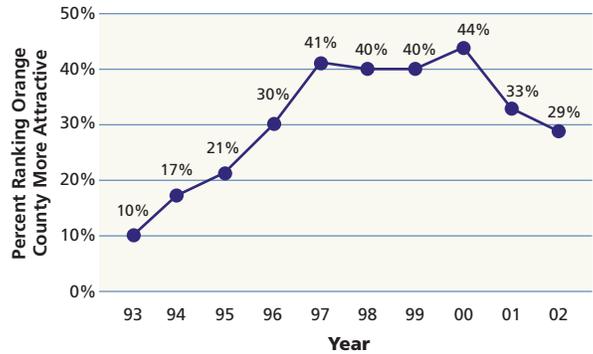
How is Orange County Doing?

In 2002, 29% of Orange County executives surveyed stated that the county was becoming a more attractive place to do business. This is the second year in a row that this rating has dropped, bringing the county to the lowest rating since 1995. Despite the drop, business sentiment is still better than the early 1990s; only 6% of executives polled in 1992 thought the county was becoming more attractive for business at that time.

The most often cited reasons for the county's attractiveness as a business location were: Orange County is centrally located to markets, the county is a desirable place to live, and the particular business' customers are here. In 2002, executives ranked the high cost of housing as the primary negative factor in the county's business climate, surpassing traffic, which was the top negative factor in the 2000 and 2001 surveys. In 2002, only 19% of executives polled stated that the county's desirability as a place to live contributed to its attractiveness as a business location, down from 32% in 2000.

In 2001, Entrepreneur magazine ranked Orange County the 6th best region for entrepreneurs in the Western U.S., down from its 2000 ranking of 3rd. Orange County lagged behind San Jose, San Francisco, and San Diego in the rankings, but was ahead of other California cities. Nationally, Orange County was rated as the 27th best place for entrepreneurs in 2001, down from 19th in 2000. Metropolitan areas were evaluated based on the number of businesses less than five years old, employment growth in small companies, overall employment growth for the past three years, and the rate of business failures.

Business Sentiment - 1993-2002



Source: Orange County Executive Survey, 2002

Top 10 Entrepreneurial Western Cities/Regions - 2001		Rank in the Nation
1	Las Vegas, Nevada/Arizona ¹	11
2	San Jose, California	13
3	San Diego, California	15
4	San Francisco, California	16
5	Seattle/Bellevue/Everett, Washington	20
6	Orange County, California	27
7	Oakland, California	36
8	Riverside/San Bernardino, California	42
9	Sacramento, California	45
10	Los Angeles/Long Beach, California	49

¹The Las Vegas metropolitan area includes Clark and Nye Counties, Nevada and Mohave County, Arizona.

Source: Dun & Bradstreet and Entrepreneur Magazine, 2002

Orange County Has Fourth Largest Visitor Spending in State

Visitor Spending by County - 1996-2000



Description of Indicator

This indicator measures total dollars spent by travelers to Orange County and to peer California counties on accommodations, food, ground and air transport, recreation, retail sales and travel arrangements. It also measures the number of jobs supported by the tourism industry in Orange County and other major California tourist counties.

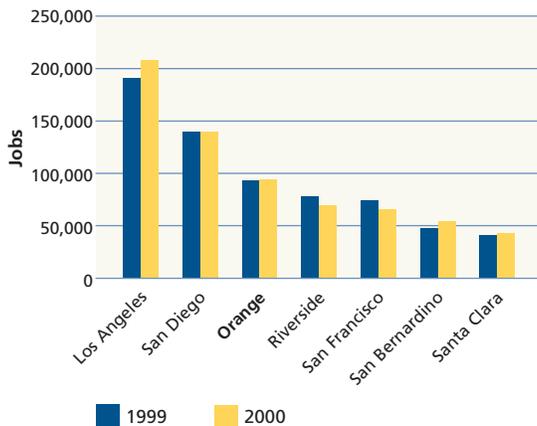
Why is it Important?

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 7% of the county's employment in 2000. Hotels, shops, restaurants, and entertainment venues rely on the tourism market for a significant percentage of their business. Additionally, Orange County cities benefit from tourism due to the Transient Occupancy Tax, a local tax applied to hotel charges.

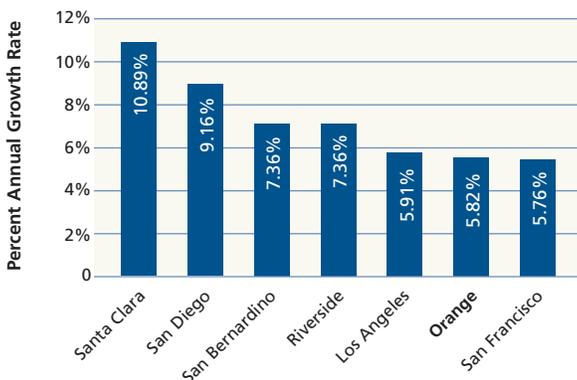
How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County has the fourth largest total visitor spending in California, following Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego Counties. Tourism spending in Orange County, as in the rest of the state, increased during the 1990s, although Orange County's rate of increase in visitor spending was lower than many other major tourist counties in California. Orange County had the second slowest rate of growth in visitor spending among the counties compared. Tourism-related jobs in Orange County totaled 93,800 in 2000, making the county the third largest center for travel-related employment in California, behind Los Angeles and San Diego Counties. Amusement parks, such as Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm, and the county's 42 miles of beaches continue to be among the most popular tourist destinations in California.

Travel Industry Jobs by County - 1999 and 2000



Visitor Spending, Average Annual Growth Rate - 1999-2000



The Impact of Terrorism on Tourism
 The latest tourism data available (2000) do not reflect the impact of the September 11th terrorist attacks on the tourism industry, which was likely large in the months immediately following the attacks. The Milken Institute reported that nationwide, air travel expenditures dropped 38.2% in September 2001 compared with a year earlier. The Milken Institute also projected that Orange County's amusement and recreation sector would experience a loss of 3,490 jobs in 2002 due to the effect of the September 11 attacks. Since the fall of 2001, air travel and tourism have recovered but many observers believe visitor travel remains below pre-September 11th levels.

Source: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts by County 1992-2000, Dean Runyan Associates, March 2002 (www.deanrunyan.com/impactsCA.html)

Orange County Exports Decline for Second Year in a Row

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures top export markets for Orange County companies, focusing on both total exports and top export markets in leading high-tech sectors. This indicator also shows the level of total and manufacturing exports for Orange County companies in the past several years.

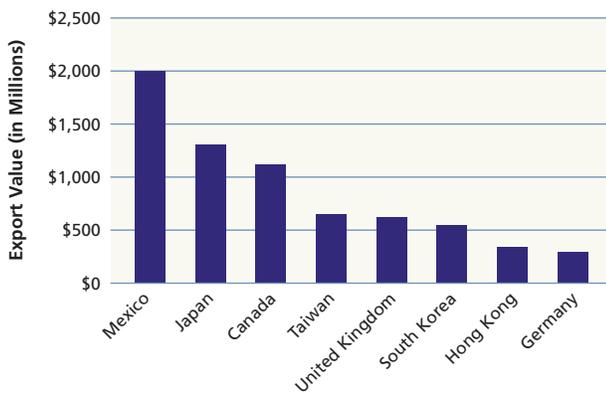
Why is it Important?

As trade agreements continue to increase free trade opportunities and competition, Orange County companies must be increasingly able to access foreign markets. Due to the county's strong Latino community and proximity to Mexico, Orange County is well positioned to take advantage of growing markets in Latin America, as well as more traditional export markets in Europe and Asia.

How is Orange County Doing?

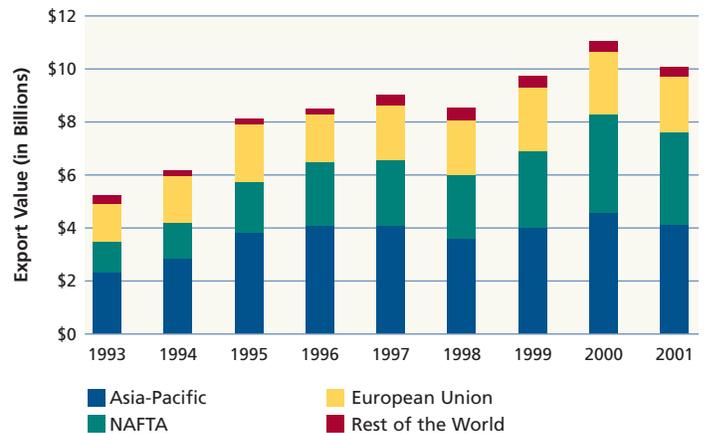
Both total and manufacturing exports dropped in 2001. For 2002, data are only available for total exports, and those data reveal a continued decline in the value of Orange County's exports. This sluggish export performance is linked to weak economies in the county's primary export markets. In 2001, Mexico was the top destination for Orange County exports, with Japan and Canada the next most important export markets. This reflects the impressive growth of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) countries as markets for Orange County firms. NAFTA countries accounted for 19% of Orange County manufacturing exports in 1993; by 2001, 34% of the county's manufacturing exports were destined for NAFTA countries. While NAFTA countries, and Mexico in particular, have grown in importance as export destinations, technology export markets are still dominated by Canada and Asian and European countries. For the high-tech sectors shown in this indicator, the most popular export destinations in 2002 included the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, and Japan.

Total Orange County Exports by Destination - 2001



Source: California State University, Fullerton

Orange County Manufacturing Export Value by Destination - 1993-2001



Source: California State University, Fullerton, Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies, Economic Forecast 2002

Orange County Total Exports to World 2000-2002



Source: California State University, Fullerton

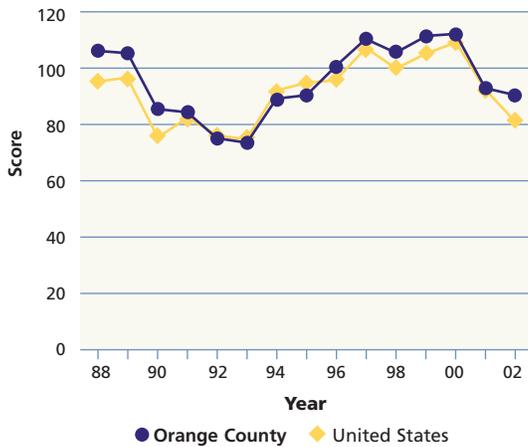
Top Five Export Markets for Orange County Companies by Sector - 2002

		Sectors			
		Biotechnology	Electronics	Information Technology	Telecommunications
1	Germany	Canada	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Canada
2	Japan	United Kingdom	Israel	Germany	United Kingdom
3	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Canada	France
4	France	Canada	Taiwan	Japan	Japan
5	Canada	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	Mexico

Source: California State University, Fullerton Center for Study of Emerging Markets, International Trade Action Program Database, 2002

Consumer Confidence Drops Slightly in 2002

Consumer Confidence - 1988-2002



Source: Public Policy Institute of California Statewide Survey, Special Survey of Orange County, in collaboration with University of California, Irvine (<http://ocsurveys.lib.uci.edu/>)

Description of Indicator

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

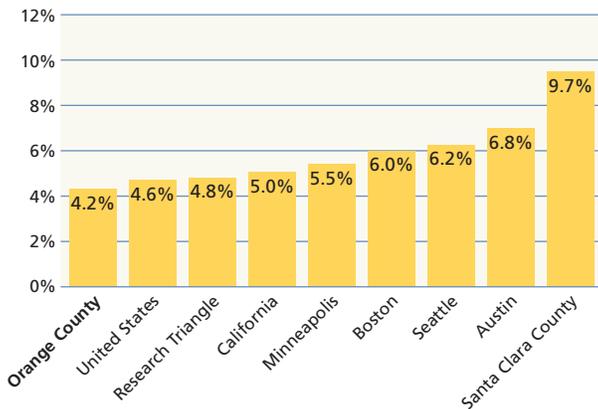
Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2002, the CCI score in Orange County was 90, down from 93 in 2001 and twelve points below the record high score of 112 in 2000. Orange County's CCI was still higher than the levels recorded in the early 1990s. Nationwide, the CCI in 2002 was 81, down from 92 in 2001, according to the University of Michigan. For the national index, a score of 100 or more is considered very good, and a score of 85 is the average for the 50-year history of the national survey.

Per Capita Income
Average Annual Percent Change - 1993-2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Income Growth Continues to Lag Peers

Description of Indicator

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

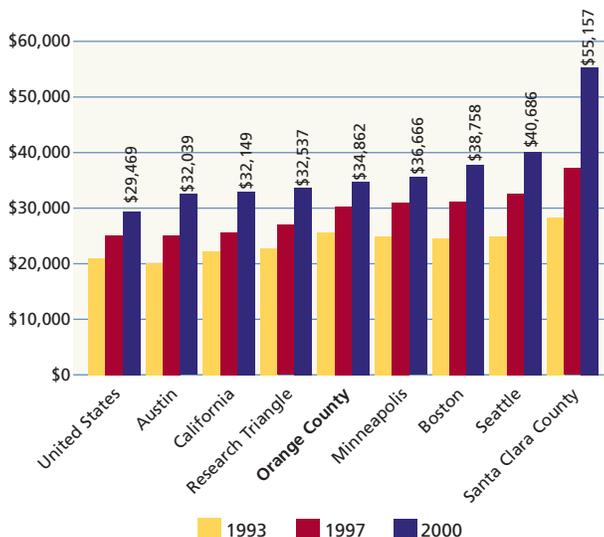
Why is it Important?

Higher disposable incomes result in additional purchases of goods and services which contribute to overall economic strength and a sense of material satisfaction as residents have what they need to survive and prosper.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2000, Orange County's per capita income level of \$34,862 was higher than the U.S. and California averages. However, when compared to economic peers it is only higher than the per capita income in Austin, Texas and the Research Triangle area of North Carolina. This is a relatively recent occurrence. In 1993, Orange County's per capita income of \$26,160 was higher than the income level in all of the economic peer metropolitan areas except Santa Clara County. Because Orange County has had the slowest percent growth in per capita income over the past seven years, Orange County now lags all peers except Austin and the Research Triangle.

Per Capita Income - 1993, 1997, and 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Housing Demand Still High Despite Slowing Economy

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows the ratio of new housing permits divided by new jobs for Orange County, comparison metropolitan areas, California, and the United States.

Why is it Important?

When an economy is growing, new housing must be created to handle the additional workers employed. The inability to meet housing demand has the potential to make housing unaffordable to workers by driving up housing prices and apartment rents, making it more difficult for employers to attract and retain workers, and forcing more employees to make longer commutes.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2001, Orange County created 1.73 new jobs per housing permit granted. This is a more balanced ratio than the preceding three years. However, Orange County still has the most unbalanced housing market out of metropolitan areas nationwide. Due to pent-up demand from previous years of strong employment growth, demand still exceeds current supply. In fact, the more balanced jobs/housing ratio in 2001 is mostly a function of weaker job growth (declining 65% in one year) and fewer new housing permits issued (declining 35% in one year). Another sign that demand is still outpacing supply is that housing prices continue to appreciate at a rapid pace. Other housing measures contained in this report show that housing prices are still out of reach for many (see pages 19 and 20).

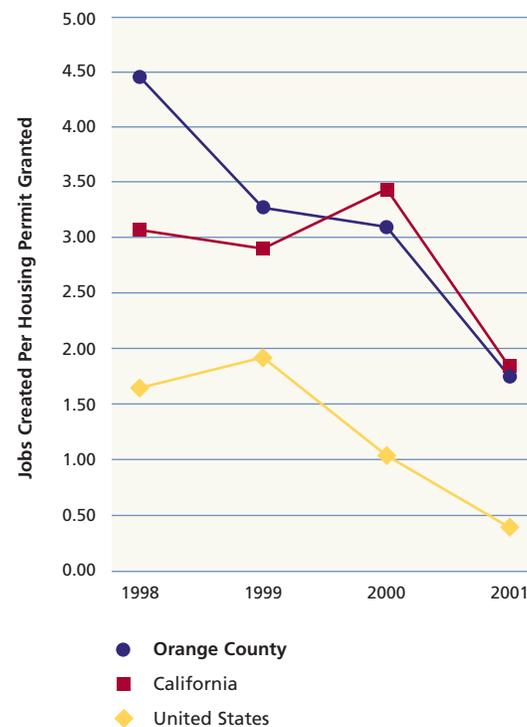
Housing Demand Measures – 2001

	Job Growth	Housing Permits	Ratio of Job Growth to Housing Permits	Metro Area Rank ¹
Orange County	14,800	8,577	1.73	1
Inland Empire	41,100	26,574	1.55	2
San Diego	14,400	15,459	0.93	4
Research Triangle	12,500	19,773	0.63	6
Phoenix	-26,600	43,313	-0.61	42
Austin	-14,800	17,407	-0.85	48
Atlanta	-57,900	65,692	-0.88	49
Minneapolis	-28,100	22,919	-1.23	57
Los Angeles	-31,300	18,182	-1.72	63
Seattle	-69,500	23,787	-2.92	72
Boston	-62,300	16,648	-3.74	74
San Francisco Bay Area	-142,600	23,948	-5.95	76
California	271,500	146,740	1.85	
U.S.	377,983	1,007,832	0.38	

¹ A rank of one indicates the worst jobs/housing balance of metropolitan areas in the country

Sources: California Employment Development Department, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Meyers Group

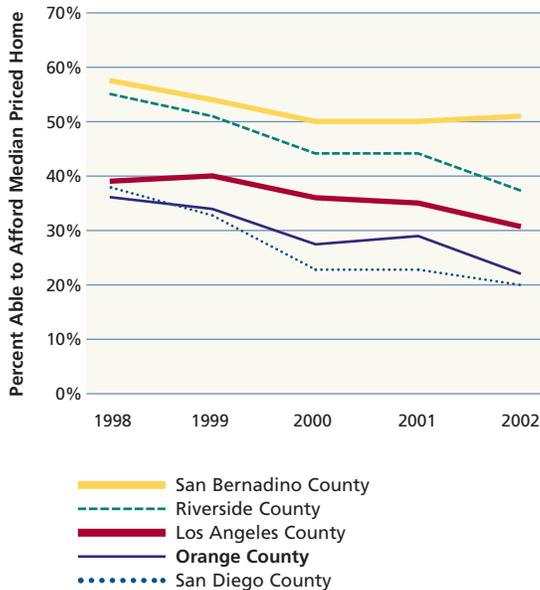
New Jobs Created Per Housing Permit Granted 1998-2001



Sources: California Employment Development Department and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

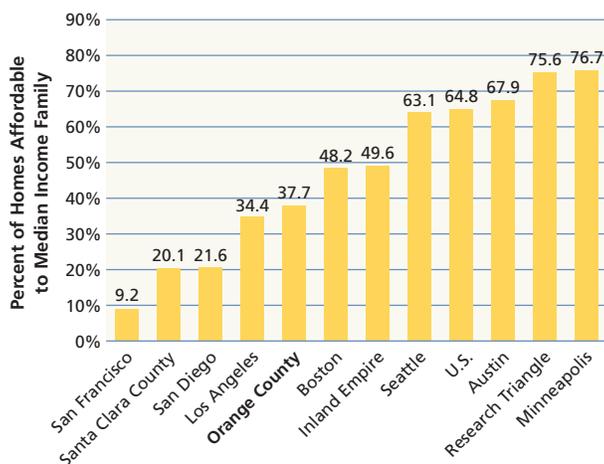
Only 22% of County Residents Can Afford the Median-Priced Home

Housing Affordability Index
1998-2002



Source: California Association of Realtors

Housing Opportunity Index - 1st Quarter 2002



Source: National Association of Home Builders

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Home Sale Price

According to the California Association of Realtors, in July 2002 the median sale price for a single-family detached home in Orange County was \$432,630, an increase of 20.3% from July 2001. This rapid price appreciation reflects similar trends throughout California as statewide home sales prices increased 21% from July 2001 to July 2002. Low interest rates and high housing demand relative to available supply contributed to the price increases. According to the California Budget Project, to purchase the median-priced home in Orange County with a 20% down payment, the buyer's annual income must be over \$87,000. For comparison purposes, the approximate annual income in Orange County for a firefighter is \$59,000, a nurse is \$53,000, and an elementary school teacher is \$46,000.¹

Housing Affordability Index

In July 2002, only 22% of households in Orange County could afford the median priced home, down from 29% in 2001 and far below the United States average of 55%. According to the Housing Affordability Index, Orange County is less affordable than all its neighbors except San Diego County.

Housing Opportunity Index

In the first quarter of 2002, 37.7% of homes sold in Orange County were affordable to a family earning the median income, down from 53.9% in 1999. According to the Housing Opportunity Index, Orange County is more affordable than peer California counties in coastal areas in both the Bay Area and Southern California, but less affordable than economic peers in other parts of the U.S. Orange County ranked 172nd among U.S. metropolitan areas on the Housing Opportunity Index in 2002, worse than the 2001 ranking of 162nd.² The California peer group is less affordable than metropolitan areas outside of California. Since 1999, all comparison California metropolitan areas have experienced declining housing affordability as measured by the Housing Opportunity Index. Outside of California, housing affordability has been relatively stable since 1999.

¹ California Budget Project, Locked Out 2002 (www.cbpp.org/2002/LockedOut2002.pdf)

² A rank of one indicates the most affordable region.

Many Low Income Earners Must Stretch to Afford Rental Housing

Description of Indicator

The rental affordability indicator measures the Housing Wage – the hourly wage a resident would need to afford Fair Market Rent. For Orange County, Fair Market Rent is the 50th percentile (or median) rent in the market.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's Housing Wage rates increased in 2002. The hourly wage needed for a one-bedroom apartment (\$17.96) is equivalent to an annual income of \$37,357. According to employment projections, most of the occupations likely to have the most job gains in the county's three high-growth industries have hourly wages far below the Housing Wage. Even among the higher wage jobs, the wages are not enough to afford a median priced home in the county (see page 19). Among state and national peer metropolitan areas, only Boston, Santa Clara County, and San Francisco have higher Housing Wages (less affordable rental housing) than Orange County.

Renting in Orange County	
Fair Market Rent	
One Bedroom	\$ 934
Two Bedroom	\$1,155
Three Bedroom	\$1,607
Estimated Orange County Median Family Income, 2002	\$75,600
Amount a Household Earning Minimum Wage Can Afford to Pay in Rent	\$351
Amount a Household Earning 30% of Median Family Income Can Afford to Pay in Rent	\$567
Number of Hours Per Week a Minimum Wage Earner Must Work to Afford a One-Bedroom Apartment	115

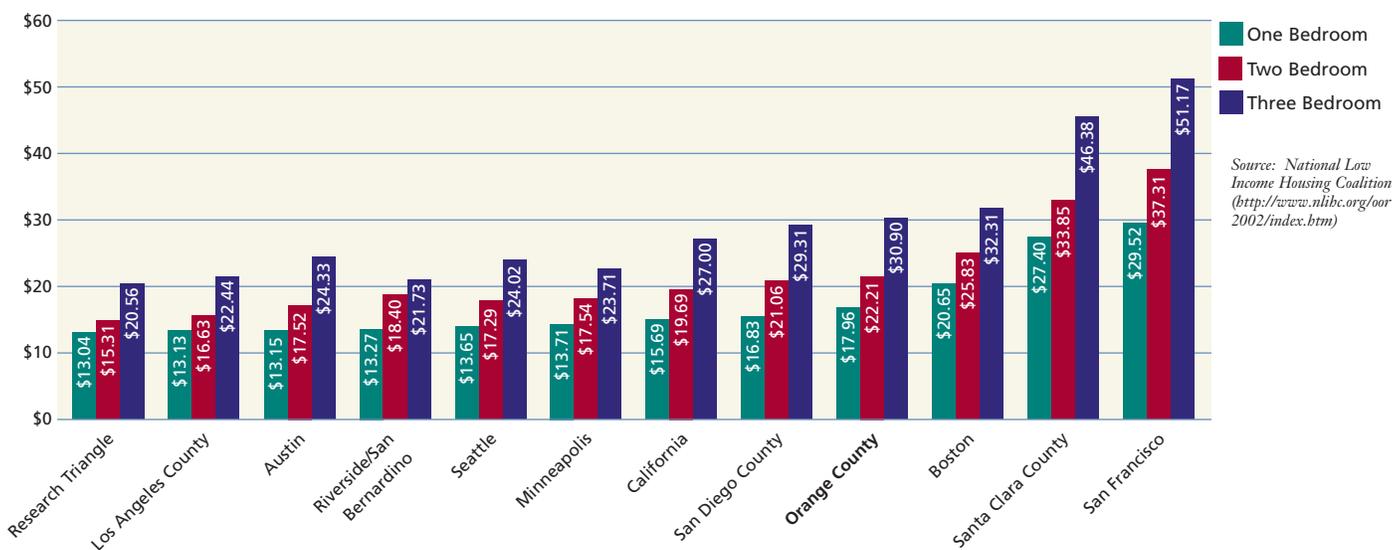
Sources: U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development and National Low Income Housing Coalition

1997-2004 Projected Top Growth Industries and the Median Hourly Wage for Occupations Likely to Have Most Job Gains, Orange County

Occupation	Median Hourly Wage	
Services	Security Guards	\$8.60
	Janitors and Cleaners (excludes Maids/Housekeeping)	\$7.45
	Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	\$8.06
Manufacturing	General Managers, Top Executives	\$29.22 - \$70.00
	Assemblers, Fabricators, Electrical	\$6.84 - \$8.96
	Electrical and Electronic Engineers	\$28.98 - \$31.21
	General Managers, Top Executives	\$29.22 - \$70.00
Retail Trade	Computer Hardware Engineers	\$31.73
	Retail Salespersons	\$8.59
	Cashiers	\$7.95
	Food Preparation Workers	\$8.21
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers	\$7.02	

Source: California Employment Development Department, County Snapshots (www.calmis.cawnet.gov/file/COsnaps/oransnap.pdf)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent – 2002



Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://www.nlihc.org/or2002/index.htm>)

Transit Ridership Continues to Grow, but Most Orange County Commuters Drive Alone

Description of Indicator

This indicator describes several transportation-related factors that reflect regional mobility – the ability of Orange County residents and workers to get around within the county and link with regional transportation corridors. It includes measures of levels of traffic congestion: average commute times and growth trends in arterial lane miles, vehicle miles traveled and population. It also shows how Orange County’s transit system is performing in terms of numbers of riders as well as dollars invested in the system. Finally, Orange County residents’ use of alternative modes of travel is described.

Why is it Important?

As Orange County’s population increases and our region becomes more dense and urbanized, our transportation infrastructure must be improved and expanded in order to maintain reasonable levels of mobility. Congestion and long commutes affect personal lives and worker productivity due to the time lost in transit. Mobility improvements may include maximizing the use of existing roadways and transit services, constructing additional roadway lanes, and adding transit facilities such as new bus and rail service. It may also include managing increases in traffic congestion by encouraging more carpooling and/or HOV lanes. Measuring the use of existing facilities and investment in transportation infrastructure will help the community determine how to address future mobility needs.

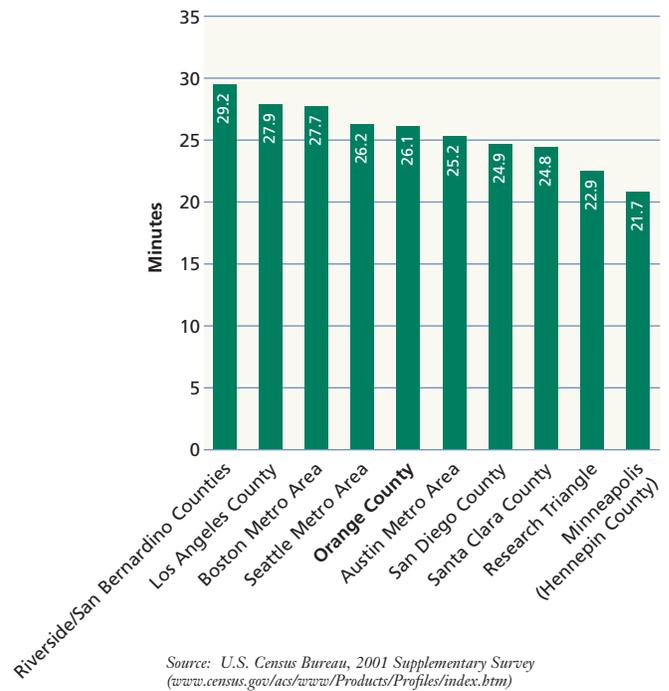
How is Orange County Doing?

Average Commute Times

In 2001, the average commute time to work in Orange County was 26 minutes. This places Orange County in the middle of the comparison regions, with Riverside/San Bernardino County commuters spending the longest time commuting to work (29 minutes) and Minneapolis commuters spending the least (22 minutes).

Lane Miles and Vehicle Miles Traveled Defined
 An arterial lane mile is one mile of a single lane of roadway (if two lanes are added to a mile stretch of road, it would be considered two lane miles). Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) measures the total number of miles traveled by automobiles on Orange County roads. For this indicator, only roadways on the Master Plan of Arterial Highways are measured, which includes Orange County’s network of major streets and freeways.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
 Regional Comparison - 2001



Construction of New Roadways

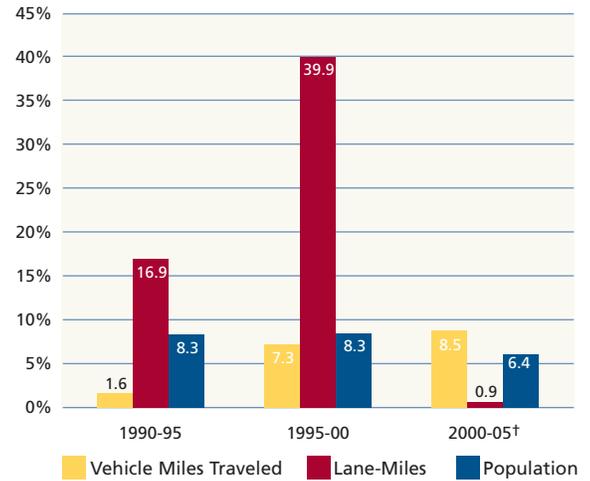
The total number of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in Orange County has been steadily increasing along with our population. While the county's population grew faster than VMT growth in the early 1990s, VMT growth is projected to outpace population growth between 2000 and 2005, a trend that is likely to lead to increased traffic congestion. In 1990, traffic congestion on Orange County's roadways was severe. In June of that year, voters approved a one-half cent sales tax for transportation improvements called Measure M, providing for construction of new and widened roads and freeways. With the passage of Measure M, construction of new lane miles increased significantly, totaling 64% growth between 1990 and 2000. However, with the exception of improvements planned for State Route 22, construction of new freeway facilities funded through Measure M is already complete or will be completed by 2005. Between 2000 and 2005, construction of new freeway lane miles is expected to increase by only one percent. So, while the total number of vehicle miles traveled in Orange County is projected to continue growing, construction of additional lanes is expected to drop significantly. If these projections prove true, traffic congestion and delays could worsen in the future.

Transit Performance

Between 2000/01 and 2001/02, Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) bus passenger boardings per capita showed the greatest annual increase (9.7%) in over five years. This increase can be attributed to several factors including increased bus service and marketing efforts, more transit-dependent persons, and increasing traffic congestion. However, when compared with peers, Orange County has low per capita fixed route bus ridership.

Ridership on commuter rail increased fifteen-fold in the last nine years. Metrolink, the primary commuter rail service in the county, began service in 1994, contributing significantly to the small base of commuter rail riders prior to 1994. The Orange County line which runs between Oceanside and downtown Los Angeles grew to approximately 1.43 million riders in 2001/02 and the Inland Empire Line, running between San Bernardino and San Juan Capistrano, grew to 760,000 riders. In May of 2002, Metrolink began service on a new 91 line, which links downtown Riverside, Fullerton, and downtown Los Angeles.

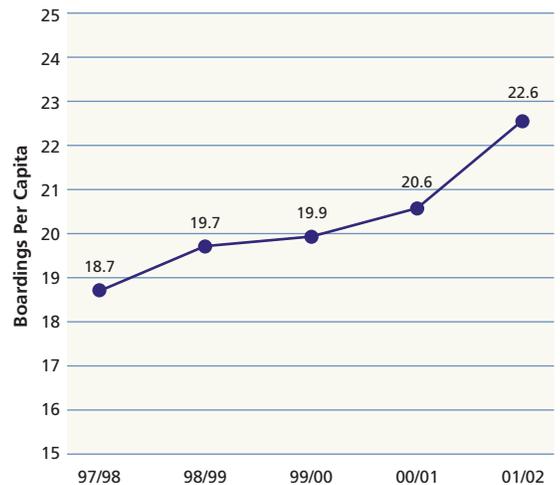
Percent Growth in Vehicle Miles Traveled, Lane-Miles, and Population in 5-Year Intervals – 1990-2005



† Projection

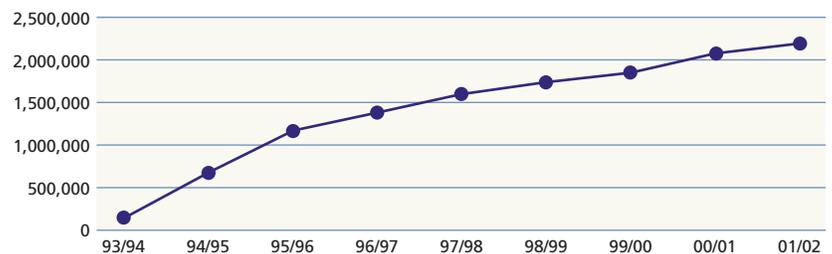
Sources: Caltrans, California Motor Vehicle Stock, Travel and Fuel Forecast, November 1998; Master Plan of Arterial Highways; and California Department of Finance

OCTA Bus Passenger Boardings – 1997/98-2001/02



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

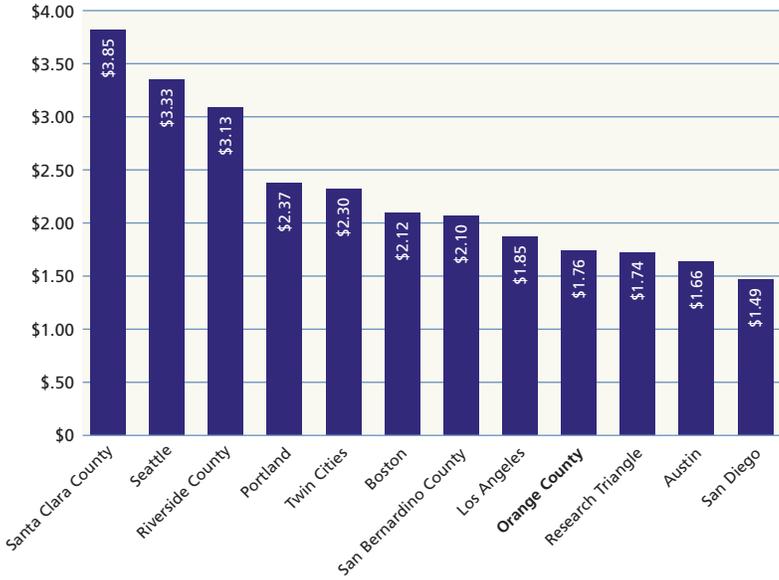
Number of Commuter Rail Riders – All Lines - 1994-2002



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

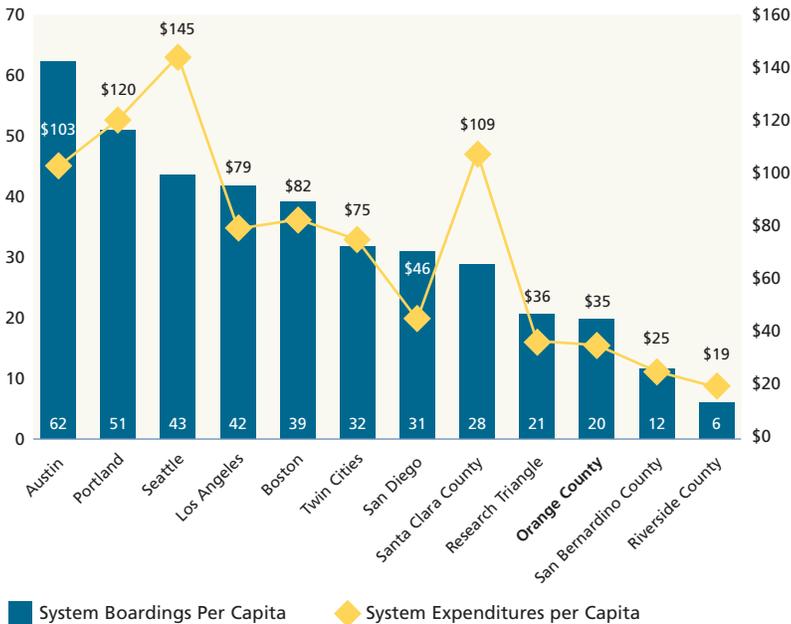
Comparing OCTA transit service with transit service in peer metropolitan areas shows that OCTA operates an efficient system. Orange County’s bus service operating costs, at \$1.76 per boarding, are smaller than bus operating costs in most peer metropolitan areas, including areas commonly known for transit (such as Portland). Of 12 comparison metropolitan areas, only San Diego, Austin, and the Research Triangle have lower bus operating costs per boarding. However, Orange County’s annual per capita system expenditures (including capital investments), at \$34.67, are lower than all of the comparison metropolitan areas except Riverside and San Bernardino. With the exception of Seattle and Santa Clara (where expenditures are proportionately more for the number of system boardings), the data show that metropolitan areas that invest more in their transit system have higher operating costs, but they also have proportionately more boardings per capita.

System Operating Costs Per Boarding – 2000



Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, 2000

Bus Boardings and System Expenditures Per Capita – 2000

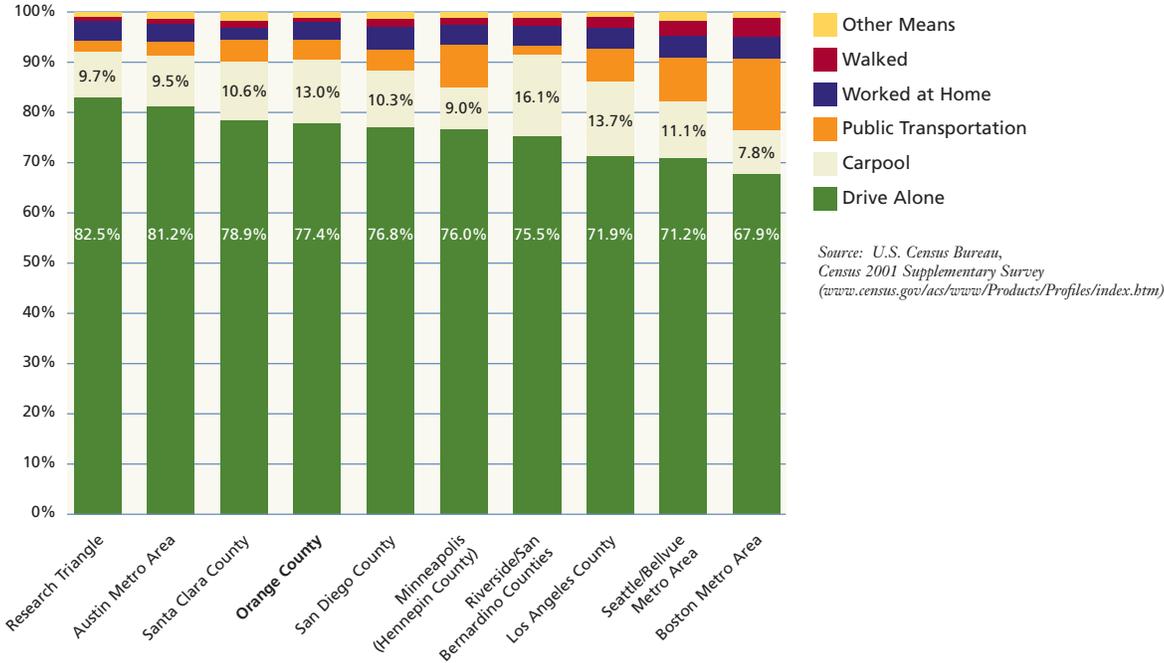


Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, 2000

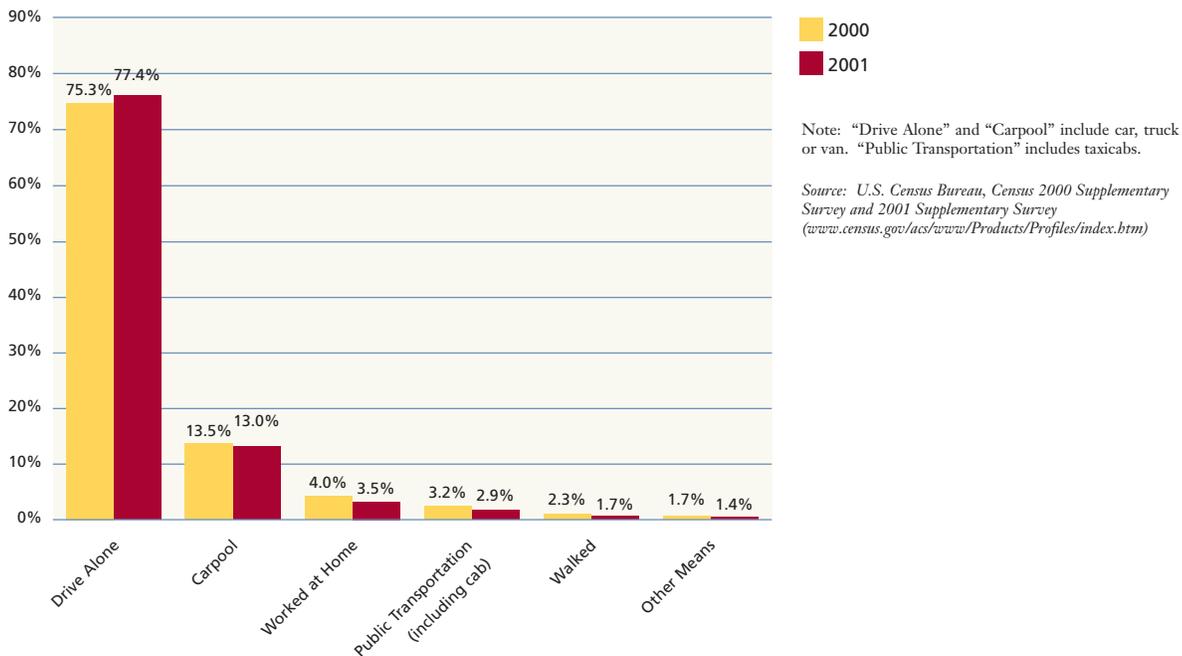
Alternative Modes of Travel

Orange County residents are more likely to drive alone than residents from other southern California counties. Among the comparison regions, in 2001 Orange County had the fourth highest proportion of residents driving alone at 77.4%, up from 75.3% in 2000. The county had the fourth lowest proportion of commuters using public transportation, but the third highest proportion of carpoolers. The changes from 2000 to 2001 for all modes except driving alone were in the statistical error range and thus do not show significant trends.

Primary Mode of Commuting to Work, Regional Comparison – 2001

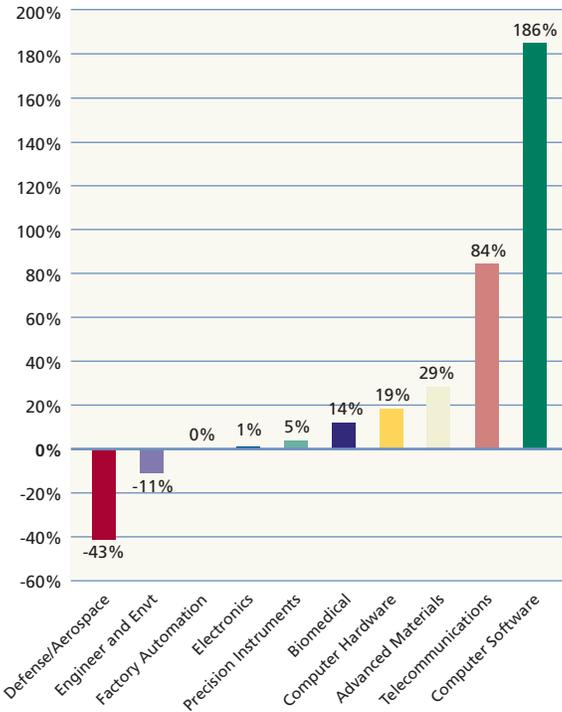


Primary Mode of Travel to Work, Orange County – 2000-2001

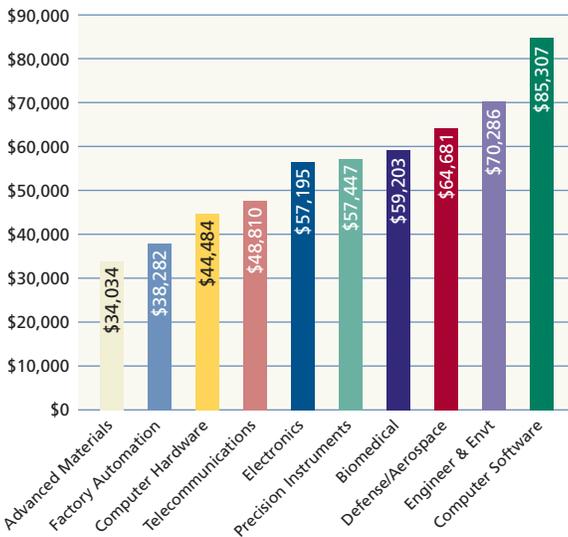


Fastest Growing Cluster, Computer Software, Pays Highest Wages

Jobs in High-Tech Industry Clusters
Percent Change 1991-2000



Average Wage in High-Tech Industry Clusters - 2001



Source: California Employment Development Department

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows for 2001 the distribution of jobs according to high-tech industry cluster and compares salaries across industries. It also reports the percent change for cluster employment from 1991 to 2000. Firms that typically share customers or suppliers, or that trade with each other in different stages of the same production process, are in the same cluster.¹

Why is it Important?

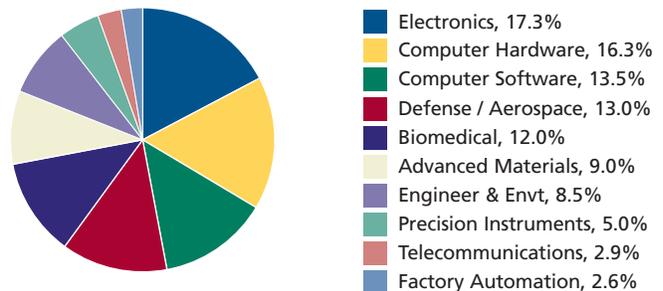
Examining employment changes within specific clusters illuminates how the composition of Orange County's technology economy is evolving. Well-developed high-tech clusters attract talent and financial resources, enhance research opportunities, enable informal networking that spurs innovation, and create a strong and reliable tax base. Salary levels in different industries measure the ability of particular segments of our economy to provide a wage high enough for workers to afford the cost of living in Orange County. Growth in high-wage industries can help drive increases in average incomes and total economic product within the county.

How is Orange County Doing?

The large reductions in defense/aerospace employment seen during the 1990s were more than counterbalanced by strong growth in telecommunications and computer software. Computer software employment grew by 186% from 1991 to 2000 and employment in telecommunications grew by 84% during the same time period. These changes illustrate that Orange County technology employment has kept pace with changes in the overall economy. As of 2001, the high-tech clusters with the largest share of employment are electronics, computer hardware, and computer software. Computer software, the cluster with the largest percent increase in employment, pays the highest wage among high-tech clusters.

¹ Note that the data in this indicator for 2001 are not comparable to the data for earlier years. The raw data used to construct industry clusters are obtained from the California Employment Development Department (EDD). The EDD data follow the Standard Industrial Classification system for all years prior to 2001. In 2001, the EDD began reporting data only in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). While one can compare the two classification schemes, it is not possible to consistently transfer data in a one-to-one fashion across the two schemes.

Share of Employment in High-Tech Clusters - 2001



Note: Cluster share is based on total employment in all 10 high-tech clusters. Shares sum to 100%.

County Remains Among the Most Diversified High-Tech Economies in the Nation

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures how diversified our high-tech economy is relative to other metropolitan areas in the country. The indicator uses the concept of a location quotient. A location quotient measures whether a region's employment in an industry is more or less concentrated than national employment in the same industry. The indicator counts the number of technology sectors for which employment is more concentrated at the local level than at the national level. A diversified technology sector will include concentrations in many high-tech employment clusters, so larger numbers for the indicator show a more diversified technology employment base.

Why is it Important?

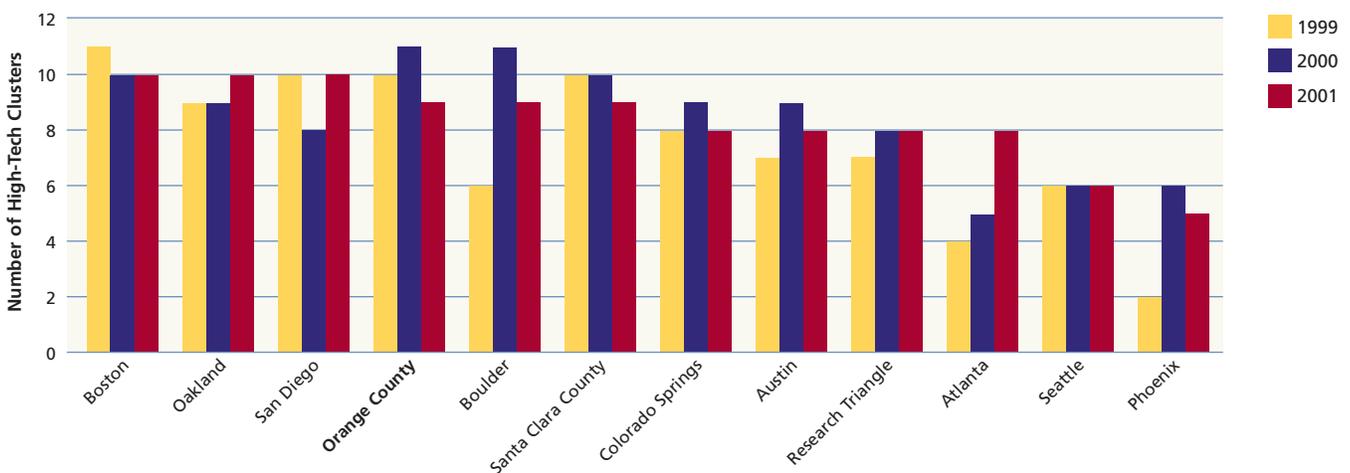
High-technology industries provide strong economic growth potential, better than average salaries, and opportunities for significant profit. Gaining a broad representation of high-tech industries in Orange County will ensure future economic prosperity for the region as these industries attract talent, finances and firms. Diversity in the local high-tech cluster base is important because it helps insulate Orange County's economy from unanticipated downturns in any particular cluster or industry segment. Too much reliance on any particular industry segment may exacerbate economic recessions.

How is Orange County Doing?

For the past four years (since tracking for this indicator began), Orange County has consistently been one of the most diverse high-tech economies in the United States. In 2001, Orange County lagged behind only Boston, Oakland, and San Diego (all tied for number one) in the measure of high-tech diversity, and was tied with Boulder, Colorado and Santa Clara County for second place in the national rankings. Last year, Orange County shared with Boulder, Colorado the top spot in the list of diversified high-tech economies, and the change in Orange County's position from 2000 to 2001 is minor.

While Orange County has not been immune to the business slowdown, the county's technology economy is diversified across a large number of sectors. This has shielded the county from the more serious impacts of the recent slowdown in technology and also provides a strong foundation on which to build future technology-related business growth.

High-Tech Cluster Diversification – 1999-2001



Source: Milken Institute

Technology and Innovation

Technology is alive and well in Orange County, which continues to be a national leader in technology application and innovation. But other areas around the country are rapidly catching up and we must work to maintain a competitive edge over these economic peers.

- Our Internet savvy keeps Orange County businesses competitive, but the percent of business presence on the Internet has leveled off over the past two years.
- The annual number of technology-related Bachelor's and graduate degrees conferred at Orange County universities has decreased somewhat since 1997. While there is currently a balance between demand and supply for workers with technology-related degrees, it is important to ensure that this balance is maintained; the county will need a skilled "home grown" workforce to successfully grow its emerging high tech firms.
- Orange County's share of national venture capital investments was only 2% for the first half of 2002. Even in a sluggish national economy, the county's comparatively stable economy has not been able to generate the strong venture capital support critical for seeding the growth of new entrepreneurial companies, especially in high-tech industries.
- The county has improved the ratio of students per computer in the classroom, but for being so technologically savvy we still lag behind the state and the nation. Computer skills are a fundamental building block for future successful workforce participation.
- The high concentration of "dot-com" domain names in Orange County may play a very positive role in local firms' abilities to communicate, market and recruit both customers and high quality employees.

E-Commerce

Domain Name Concentration

Venture Capital

Computers in Schools

Tech-Related Degrees

County is a National Leader in Internet Use

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of adults who have access to the Internet either at home or work and Orange County firms' presence on the Internet.

Why is it Important?

Internet technology is rapidly becoming a mainstream medium with far-reaching impacts on every aspect of our lives. On a community level, the Internet encourages the interaction of a variety of demographic, cultural, retail, social, business, and media groups. City and county governments are increasingly using the Internet as an effective way to interact with and engage Orange County citizens.

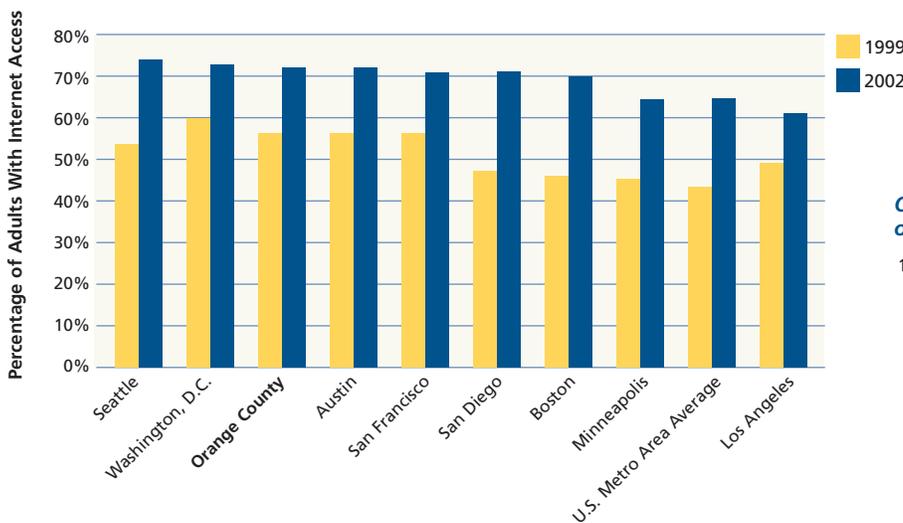
On an economic level, the explosive growth of the Internet is changing the way a broad range of firms conduct business and commerce. Orange County firms' usage of the Internet indicates whether Orange County businesses are keeping up with technological advances. The level of Internet access among Orange County residents measures how the county's population compares to other urban areas in accessing and using new technology. Higher rates of Internet usage among adults suggest a more technologically savvy population and possibly more skilled workforce as computer skills become increasingly required for sustainable careers.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County remains a national leader in Internet usage rates among adults. In 2002, Orange County tied with Austin for third in Internet usage among peer metropolitan areas. In that year, 72% of Orange County adults had access to the Internet, compared to a national average (across 75 large metropolitan areas) of 64% of adults who had Internet access. Internet usage among adults in Orange County has risen substantially in the past three years – from 56% of the county's adults having access to the Internet in 1999 to 72% in 2002 – a trend that is similar to increases in other peer metropolitan areas.

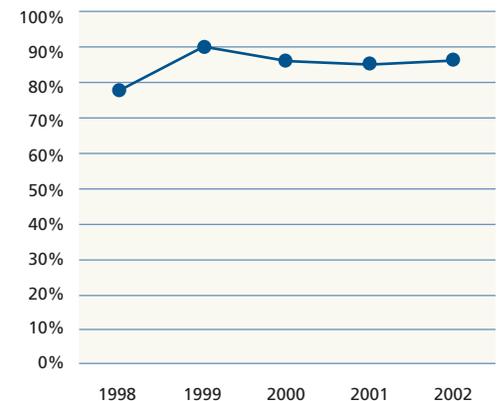
Orange County firms' presence on the Internet grew tremendously in the late 1990s. In 1996, approximately a third of all firms surveyed had a website or home page; by 1999 that fraction had grown to 90%. In the most recent survey, 86% of Orange County firms reported using the Internet. The drop from 1999 to 2002 is likely within the error range of the survey, so the survey data reveal that, after increasing rapidly, Orange County firms' business presence on the Internet has essentially stayed constant, at between 85% and 90% since 1999. Among Orange County firms, the most common uses of the Internet are email (97%), advertising (76%), and as a source of information on markets or competitors (67%).

Internet Usage Among Adults – 1999 and 2002



Source: Scarborough Research

Orange County Business Presence on the Internet – 1998-2002



Source: Orange County Executive Survey, 2002 (University of California, Irvine)

Orange County Ranks High in the Number of "Dot-Com" Domain Names

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the distribution and concentration of Internet businesses in the United States using two measures based on July 2000 data: (1) the percentage of domain names in the United States that are located in a particular geographic area, and (2) the Domain Name Specialization Ratio. The Domain Name Specialization Ratio is a measure of concentration, calculated as

$$\frac{\text{Number of dot-com domain names in metropolitan area} / \text{Number of firms in metropolitan area}}{\text{Number of dot-com domain names in the U.S.} / \text{Number of firms in the U.S.}}$$

For a metropolitan area, a Domain Name Specialization Ratio greater than one indicates a concentration of domain names (relative to total firms) that is higher than the national average. A Domain Name Specialization Ratio less than one indicates a metropolitan area with a lower concentration of domain names than the national average. Since some firms have more than one domain name registration and some individuals have dot-com domain names, this measure does not assume a one-to-one correspondence of domain names to firms.

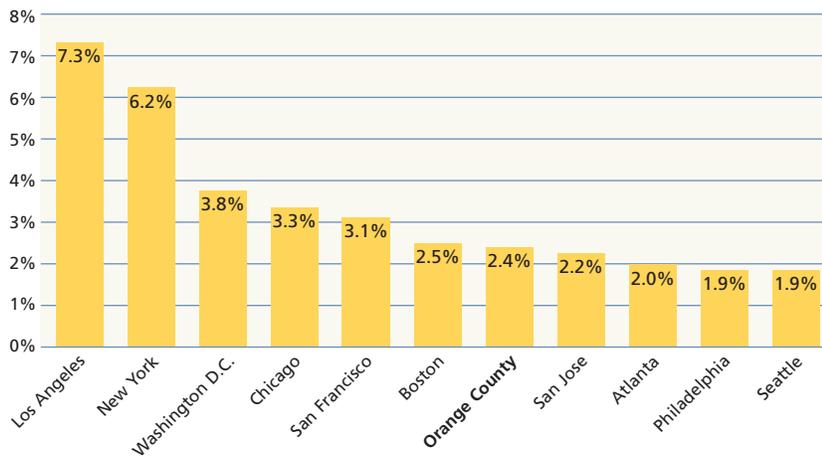
Why is it Important?

The presence of domain names in a particular area suggests that businesses in that location have a higher level of connectivity and interaction with the Internet. With the Internet becoming an increasingly important tool for communication, logistics, recruiting, and marketing, businesses that use the Internet are likely to be more competitive. Metropolitan areas with high concentrations of domain names suggest businesses have vigorously adopted new technology, and thus have positioned themselves well for future growth.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County hosts 2.4% of all domain names in the United States – seventh among comparison metropolitan areas. Orange County has slightly more than one percent of the population of the United States, so compared to population, domain names are over-represented in Orange County. Orange County has a Domain Name Specialization Ratio of 2.05, which is fifth among comparison economic metropolitan areas. This indicates that Orange County’s concentration of domain names relative to total firms is twice as high as the national average.

Distribution of U.S. Domain Names - July 2000



Source: Zooknic Internet Intelligence (www.zooknic.com/Domain/us.html)

Domain Name Specialization Ratio by Peer Region - July 2000

Region	Ratio
San Jose	3.71
San Francisco	3.45
Los Angeles	2.21
Washington D.C.	2.06
Orange County	2.05
New York	1.96
Seattle	1.79
Boston	1.77
Atlanta	1.33
Chicago	1.25
Philadelphia	1.07

Source: Zooknic Internet Intelligence (www.zooknic.com/Domain/us.html)

County Remains Sluggish in Venture Capital Investment

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures access to venture capital – financing for early stage companies – by looking at investments in metropolitan regions from 1998 through June of 2002. The fraction of national venture capital investments going to top metropolitan areas in the first half of 2002 is also shown.

Why is it Important?

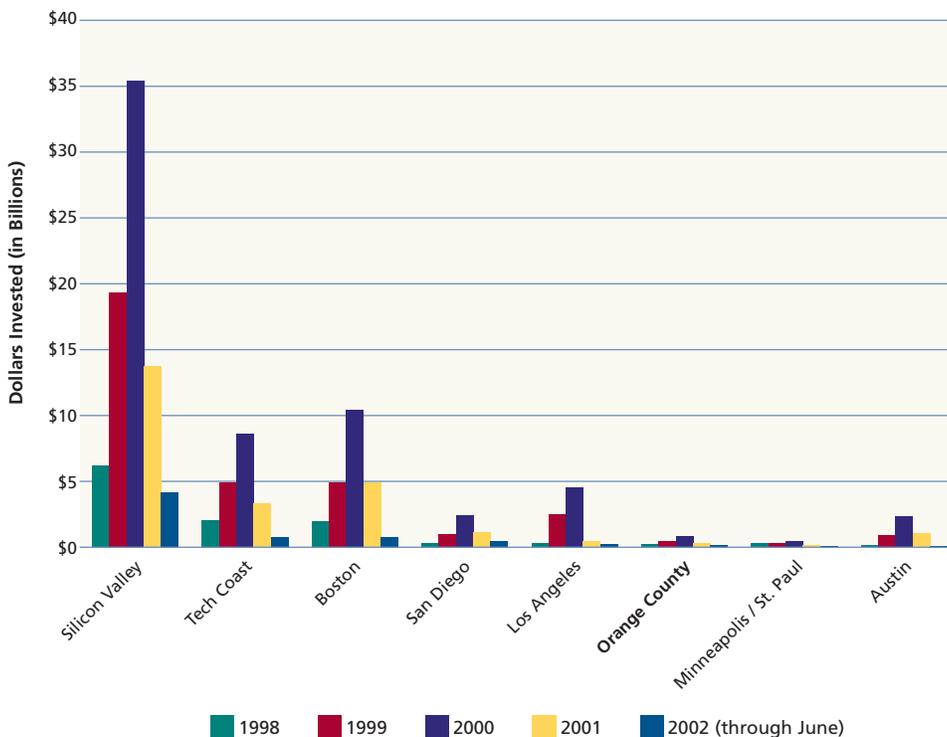
Few things are as important for a national or regional economy’s long-term viability as the development of technological potential, human resources, and innovative capacity. Venture capital is an important factor in facilitating the growth of new entrepreneurial companies, especially in high-tech industries. This indicator helps gauge one element of the county’s ability to innovate, capitalize on new ideas, grow new companies, and enhance prosperity.

How is Orange County Doing?

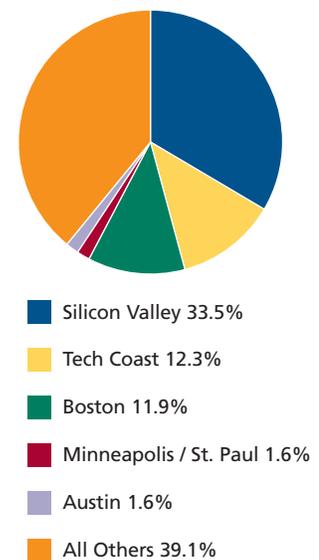
At the national level, venture capital investment activity has dropped to a five-year low. Due to the stock market decline even promising start-ups are finding it increasingly difficult to find early-stage funding resources. Venture capital investments in Orange County rose from \$263 million in 1996 to \$1.5 billion in 2000, then fell to \$206 million in the first half of 2002. Despite the falloff of the past two years, the county’s first-half 2002 venture capital investments were on pace to exceed the level invested in the county in 1997 (\$382 million).

The Silicon Valley and the Boston area are the two leading metropolitan areas for venture capital investment, garnering in the first half of 2002 \$4 billion and \$1.4 billion in investments respectively. For the first half of 2002, Orange County’s amount of venture capital investment lagged behind San Diego (\$724 million) and Los Angeles (\$563 million), but exceeded Minneapolis/St. Paul (\$194 million) and Austin (\$189 million). While Orange County’s share of national venture capital investments is only two percent, the larger Tech Coast region (Orange, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties) received 12% of all national venture capital dollars in the first half of 2002, placing the broader region in a tie with Boston for the second leading source of venture capital funding behind the Silicon Valley. This suggests that venture capital opportunities exist in Southern California, but Orange County’s share of those opportunities lags behind similarly-sized San Diego County.

Venture Capital Investments – 1998-2002



Metropolitan Region Share of National Venture Capital Investments – 2002 (January through June)

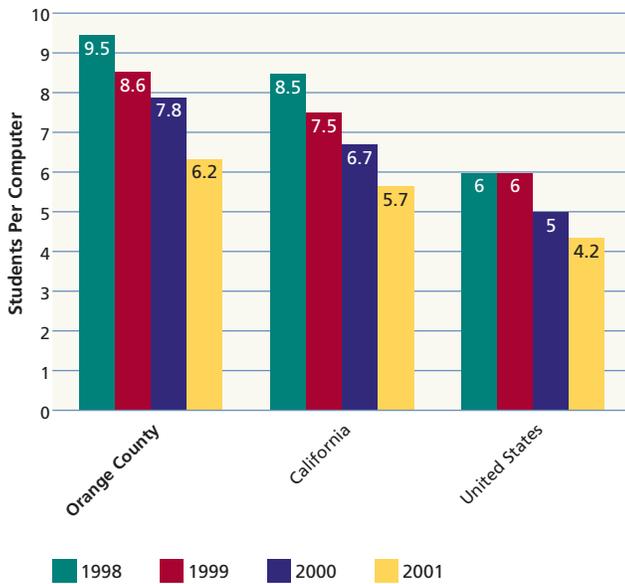


Note: Tech Coast is Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/Thomson Venture Economics/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Survey

Computer Access Improves for Third Straight Year

Number of K-12 Students Per Computer - 1998-2001



Sources: National data are from National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2001/2001071.pdf>) and MDR (Market Data Retrieval) - a division of Dun & Bradstreet (<http://www.schooldata.com/pr27.html>). California and Orange County data are from California Department of Education (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>).

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of K-12 students per computer in Orange County schools and compares this to state and national levels. The indicator also shows the number of K-12 students per classroom with Internet access in Orange County and California.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County schools have more computers available on a per-child basis than four years ago, but still lag behind the state and nation. According to the California Department of Education, in 2001 Orange County had an average 27.2 students per classroom with Internet access, while in the same year California had an average of 25.4 students per classroom with Internet access. Given that average K-12 class sizes in 2001 were 28.1 students in Orange County and 26.3 students in California, both the county and the state come very close to having Internet access in all classrooms.

Degrees Shift from Biology to the Physical Sciences

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Effective workforce development and training is vital to Orange County's continued economic wellbeing. This is particularly true in recent years, as growth in Orange County's high-tech sector spurs the local demand for graduates with technical skills. High-tech jobs also provide good wages for employees.

How is Orange County Doing?

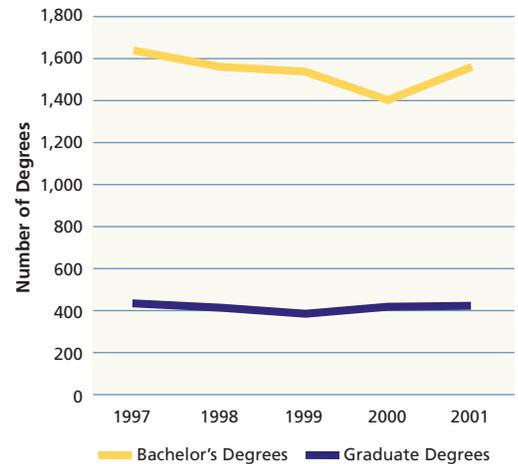
Graduate Degrees

The number of technology-related graduate degrees awarded in Orange County has been stable, at approximately 400, since 1994. Graduate degrees in physical sciences awarded by Orange County universities increased by 60% since 1998.

Undergraduate Degrees

The number of undergraduate degrees earned in the county in fields related to technology increased by 7.5% in 2001, after dropping from 1997 through 2000. Undergraduate degrees awarded in engineering, information and computer sciences, and computer science increased 40% from 1997 through 2001.

Tech-Related Degrees Granted - 1997-2001



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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Biological Sciences	808	688	593	477	505
Biology	140	125	122	133	121
Engineering	270	241	226	239	330
Information and Computer Sciences	131	156	189	213	198
Computer Sciences	63	66	95	78	119
Physical Sciences	169	172	239	244	222
Other Sciences	71	95	52	18	13
Total	1,652	1,543	1,516	1,402	1,508

Note: Other sciences include environmental science, health science, food science, and nutrition.
Source: California State University, Fullerton, Chapman University, and University of California, Irvine

Number of Tech-Related Graduate Degrees Conferred at Orange County Universities

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Biological Sciences	71	63	47	43	33
Biology	11	16	13	17	13
Engineering	170	177	141	152	148
Information and Computer Sciences	31	31	17	49	55
Computer Sciences	34	24	25	21	28
Physical Sciences	77	69	75	115	111
Other Sciences	43	36	42	37	42
Total	437	416	360	434	430

Note: Other sciences include physical therapy, food science, and nutrition.
Source: California State University, Fullerton, Chapman University, and University of California, Irvine

Education

A good education is the foundation for personal and career success and for a prosperous economy. The long-term future of Orange County rests on the success of all its students. Orange County schools are improving in overall academic performance and high school dropout rates are low, but there are warning signs that have profound implications for the county, including the ability to sustain a competitive economy with a well-prepared workforce.

- Social and economic disparities are reflected in the widely varying levels of both individual and school district performance. Irvine Unified was at the top for SAT and Academic Performance Index scores, while Santa Ana Unified was at the bottom. The significant gap in achievement between these neighboring cities reveals the wide disparity of educational and economic conditions in the heart of Orange County.
- Latinos now make up a majority of high school students in Orange County. However, this group has the lowest rate of high school graduates with the necessary coursework to go on to a state college. It is important to determine why this significant portion of the student population is either not taking or completing the courses to ensure their eligibility.

Educational Attainment

College Readiness

Academic Performance

English Learners

Dropout Rate and Number of College-Educated Remains Steady

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the educational attainment of Orange County residents over 25 years of age, compared to neighbor and peer regions. It also measures the percentage of Orange County public high school students who drop out in a given year.

Why is it Important?

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

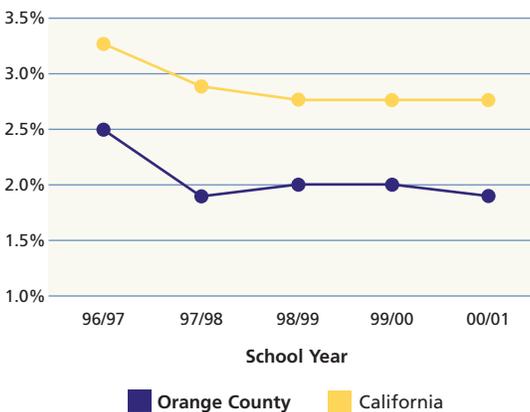
How is Orange County Doing?

In a given year, Orange County has one of the lowest high school dropout rates in the state. The Orange County rate declined slightly (change of 0.1%), while the California rate (2.8%) remained the same between 2000 and 2001.

In 2001, the San Diego and Los Angeles metropolitan areas' percentage of residents over 25 with a Bachelor's degree increased slightly while Orange County's rate remained steady at 32%. Nevertheless, Orange County remained the southern California region with the highest percentage of residents over 25 with a Bachelor's degree in 2000 and 2001. From 2000 to 2001, Orange County's percentage of residents over 25 with a high school diploma increased. However, when compared to peers, only Los Angeles has a lower percentage of residents with a high school diploma.¹

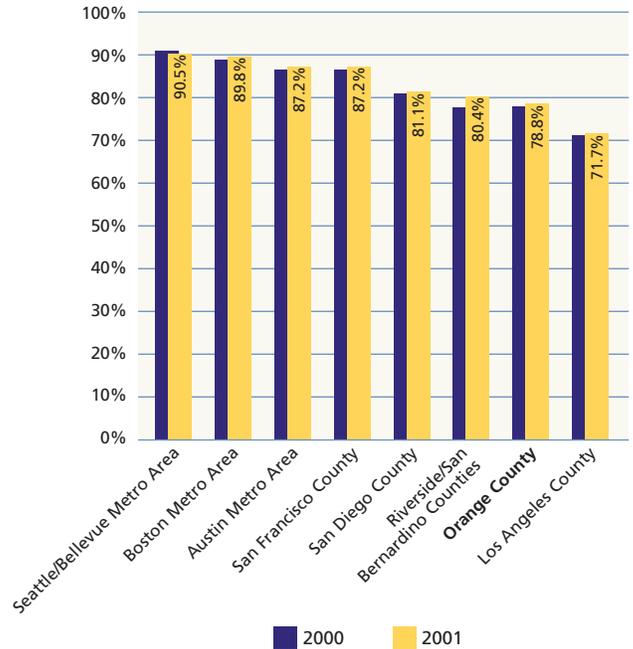
¹ This data should not be compared to the data in past indicators reports as the source has changed from the Current Population Survey to the U.S. Census Bureau's Supplementary Surveys for 2000 & 2001.

Annual Drop Out Rate for Grades 9 Through 12 1996/97 - 2000/01

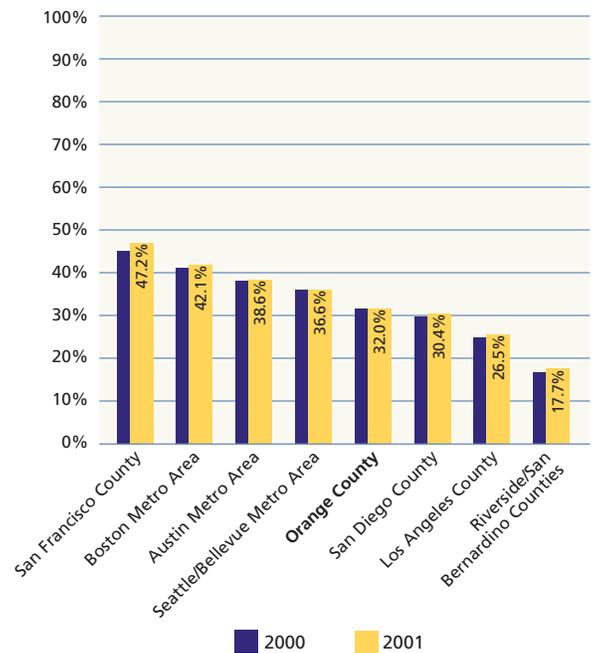


Source: California Department of Education, Educational Statistics Unit, DataQuest, Grades 9-12 Drop Out Rate (as defined by the National Center for Educational Statistics), 1997-2001 (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

Percent Over 25 Who Completed High School 2000-2001



Percent Over 25 Who Completed a Bachelor's Degree 2000-2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Supplementary Survey, 2000 & 2001 (www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/index.htm#ImpNote)

Percent of Students Eligible for UC/CSU Declines Again

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. Also measured is Orange County high school graduates' performance on the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) – required for admission to most universities.

Why is it Important?

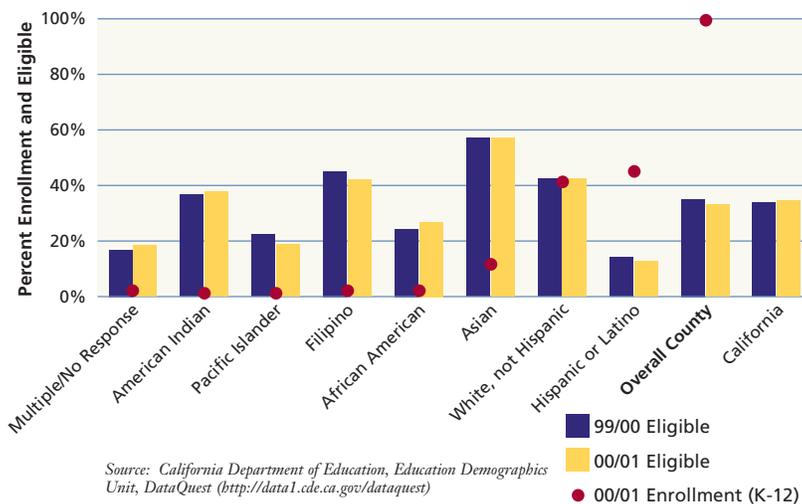
A college education or related skilled certification is increasingly important for many of today's jobs in Orange County. To gain entry to most four-year universities, high school students must complete the necessary course work and perform well on standardized tests.

How is Orange County Doing?

The county as a whole, as well as most ethnic groups, saw a slight decrease in UC/CSU eligibility from 1999/00 to 2000/01. Hispanic students, who now make up the majority of enrollment in the county (42.9%), have the lowest proportion of graduates with the necessary coursework to attend a state college. On average, Orange County students score higher on the SAT than the nation, state, and the peer regions compared. The highest possible score is 1600 and the national average in 2001 was 1020. Out of total enrollment, Irvine Unified has the highest rate of students scoring over 1000 (54.9%), while Santa Ana Unified has the lowest (7.3%), indicating the disparity in the percentage of college ready students from district to district.¹

¹ The percent scoring 1000 or better is calculated by dividing the number of students scoring at or above 1000 by the grade 12 enrollment at the school. The California Department of Education does not report a simple percentage of test takers who score at or above 1000 because changes over time in a simple percentage measure are likely to reflect changes in the population of test takers, rather than real changes in achievement. Since taking the SAT is a choice, use of a per-enrollment rate is more informative and does not penalize schools for encouraging students of all capabilities to take the SAT.

Graduates Who Completed UC/CSU Coursework Compared to County Enrollment



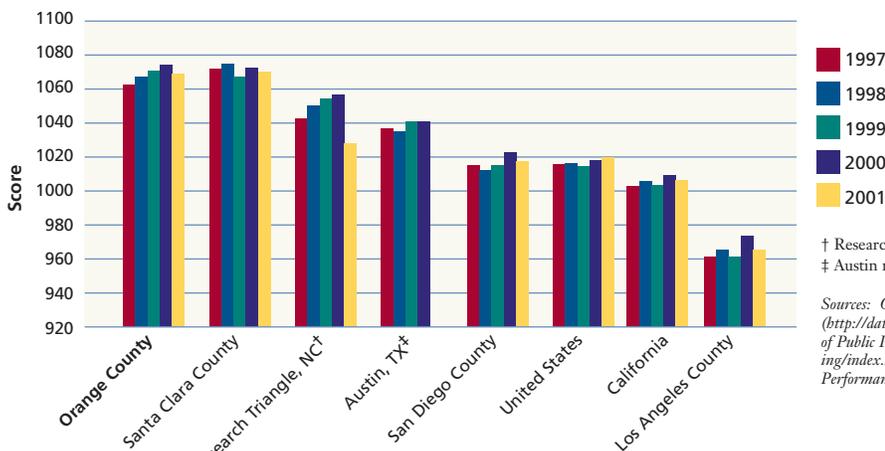
Source: California Department of Education, Education Demographics Unit, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>)

Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1000 or Better by School District - 2001

School District	Percent Scoring 1000 or Better	Average SAT Score
Irvine Unified	54.4%	1163
Laguna Beach Unified	48.0%	1114
Los Alamitos Unified	36.9%	1085
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	36.2%	1088
Saddleback Valley Unified	35.8%	1100
Capistrano Unified	34.1%	1114
Brea-Olinda Unified	33.0%	1082
Newport-Mesa Unified	30.5%	1090
Orange Unified	28.2%	1066
Fullerton Joint Union High	27.7%	1098
Orange County Average	26.8%	1069
Tustin Unified	26.7%	1032
Huntington Beach Union High	25.8%	1082
State Average	19.2%	1006
Garden Grove Unified	18.3%	1002
Anaheim Union High	16.0%	986
Santa Ana Unified	7.3%	885

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

1997-2001 SAT Scores: Metro/State Comparisons



Legend:
 1997 (Red)
 1998 (Blue)
 1999 (Green)
 2000 (Purple)
 2001 (Yellow)

† Research Triangle includes Orange, Durham and Wake Counties, North Carolina.
 ‡ Austin region as defined by Texas Education Agency. 2001 data not available.

Sources: California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov/ope/epic/sat/) and (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>); North Carolina State Board of Education, Department of Public Instruction, Division of Accountability (www.dpi.state.nc.us/accountability/reporting/index.html#sat); and Texas Education Agency, Academic Excellence Indicator System Performance Reports, 1996-2000 (www.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis)

On Average, Elementary School Districts Continue to Improve Academic Performance

Description of Indicator

This indicator summarizes the Academic Performance Index (API) score and Similar School Rank (SSR) for each public elementary school in Orange County, expressed as the average school score and rank for each district. The API – ranging from a low of 200 to a high of 1000 – is calculated for each school based on Stanford Achievement Test, Ninth Edition (Stanford 9) test results. The Similar School Rank – ranging from a low of one to a high of 10 – measures how the school fared compared to other schools with similar characteristics.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

All districts, with the exception of Tustin Unified, witnessed increases in API scores from 2000 to 2001. As in previous years, Irvine Unified had the highest average API score in the county, while Santa Ana Unified, one of the largest districts in the county, had the lowest. Since 2000, Ocean View had the greatest point improvement, while Tustin Unified's average score decreased. In 2001, Saddleback Valley Unified joined La Habra City and Savanna as the highest similar school ranked districts in the county whereas Cypress and Tustin Unified dropped in rank. Capistrano Unified was the district that had the greatest rank improvement between 2000 and 2001. Individual school API scores and ranks are available from the California Department of Education.

Characteristics Used to Determine School Similarity Include:

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

Source: California Department of Education

Elementary School Academic Performance Index District Average – 2001

School District	Average API
Irvine Unified	874
Laguna Beach Unified	867
Los Alamitos Unified	850
Saddleback Valley Unified	843
Fountain Valley Elementary	838
Cypress Elementary	829
Brea-Olinda Unified	828
Huntington Beach City	804
Capistrano Unified	803
Ocean View Elementary	777
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	766
County Average	751
Newport-Mesa Unified	746
Tustin Unified	743
Centralia Elementary	743
Savanna Elementary	739
Orange Unified	722
Fullerton Elementary	710
Buena Park Elementary	698
Westminster Elementary	697
Garden Grove Unified	692
La Habra City Elementary	669
Magnolia Elementary	634
Anaheim Elementary	585
Santa Ana Unified	563

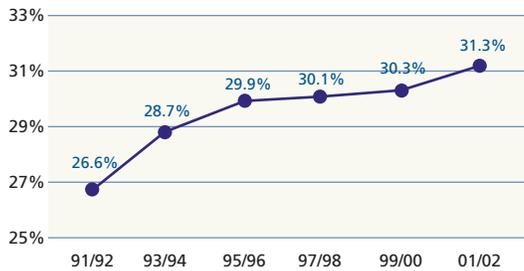
Elementary School Similar School Rank District Average – 2001

School District	Average SSR
Savanna Elementary	10
La Habra City Elementary	9
Saddleback Valley Unified	9
Cypress Elementary	8
Laguna Beach Unified	8
Buena Park Elementary	8
Tustin Unified	7
Ocean View Elementary	7
Magnolia Elementary	7
Irvine Unified	7
Garden Grove Unified	7
Capistrano Unified	7
Brea-Olinda Unified	7
County Average	7
Newport-Mesa Unified	7
Anaheim Elementary	7
Santa Ana Unified	6
Centralia Elementary	6
Fountain Valley Elementary	6
Los Alamitos Unified	6
Westminster Elementary	5
Fullerton Elementary	4
Orange Unified	4
Huntington Beach City	4
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	3

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

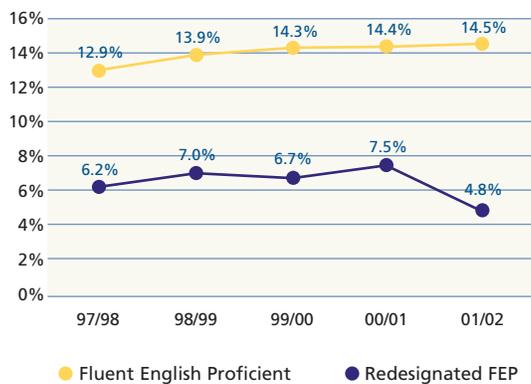
Fewer English Learners are Redesignated as Fluent English Speakers

English Learners as Percent of Total Enrollment – 1991/92-2001/02



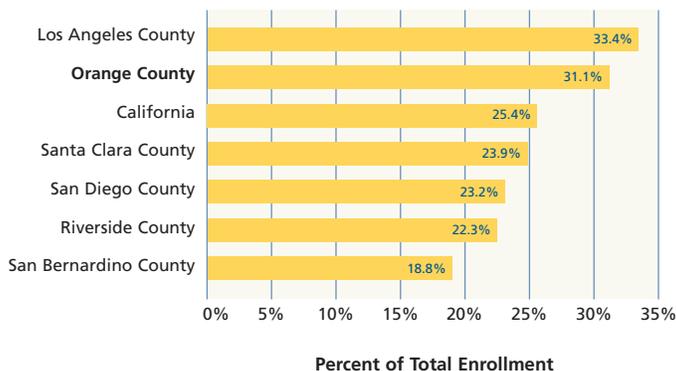
Source: Education Data Partnership (www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/dev/County.asp)

Percent of Enrollment Comprised of Fluent English Proficient (FEP) Students & Students Redesignated Fluent English Proficient – 1998-2002



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

English Learners as a Percent of Total Enrollment – 2001/02



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

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of enrolled students who are English language learners in Orange County public schools over the past 10 years. Also shown is the percent of Orange County students initially identified as Fluent English Proficient (FEP) and English Learners redesignated to Fluent-English-Proficient. Finally, Orange County English Learner enrollment is shown compared to neighboring and peer California counties. Children for whom English is a second language are given a test upon enrollment in school, and yearly thereafter, to assess their level of English fluency. Students are identified as either English Learner (students who are not fluent in English), initially Fluent English Proficient (students for whom English is a second language, but are initially identified as fluent in English), or redesignated Fluent English Proficient (students initially identified as English Learner, but are now considered fluent in English).

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Over the past decade the percentage of English Learners has grown 17.7%. However, after steady increases in the early 1990s, the percent of total public school enrollment made up of English Learners has remained relatively level for the past five years.

Since 1998, the number of students considered initially Fluent English Proficient has risen slightly; however, the percentage of students redesignated from English Learner to Fluent English Proficient has fallen to its lowest level since 1995/96. The combination of two factors contributed to a decline in redesignation statewide. First, the 2001/02 school year marks the first year districts were required to assess English Learners with a single, state-approved exam and reclassify students using a locally-developed, but state-approved, criteria and process. Second, Orange County school districts set rigorous redesignation criteria to ensure that the students redesignated FEP will be as successful in the mainstream classroom as their English-only peers.

Compared to neighboring and peer California counties, Orange County had the second largest enrollment of English Learners in the 2001/02 school year (31.1%). Of those compared, Los Angeles County had the highest percent of English Learners (33.4%) while San Bernardino County had the lowest (18.8%). Since 2000/01, the percentage of English Learners in Los Angeles County decreased slightly while in the remaining counties, as well as California overall, the percentage of English Learners increased slightly.

Health and Human Services

The high cost of living and the slowing economy in Orange County, along with the stresses and challenges of today's lifestyles, can impact the long-term health and well-being of the community. The high cost and limited availability of housing and child care are stressful for families and individuals. Latinos in particular report difficulty in finding well-paying jobs and are less likely to have health insurance coverage than other racial or ethnic groups.

- Infant and prenatal health is good, with immunizations and prenatal care increasing.
- However, tracking with the nationwide increase in childhood obesity, 16% of low-income two to five year olds are overweight, rising to 20% for the five to 20 year old age group. By the time all children are in the 9th grade, two thirds do not meet minimum fitness standards.
- While Orange County adults fare better than the California average for most causes of death, we are more at-risk for lifestyle-related diseases – stroke, heart disease and cancer.
- Compared to the California average Orange County has a lower percentage of children living in poverty or low-income conditions, but there are wide disparities among cities and school districts. The most impoverished school districts tend to be located in North County and have a higher percentage of Latino students.
- The continued imbalance between housing supply and demand results in housing costs so high that a family with a full-time minimum wage earner would need to spend most of family income to pay median rent. These conditions force many families into overcrowded living arrangements or onto the streets. In just four years, the total estimated homeless population has nearly doubled and a large proportion of the homeless are families with children.

Health Status

Child Care Quality and Affordability

Prenatal Care

Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five

Vaccine-Preventable Disease and Immunization Rates

Physical Fitness of Children

Family Wellbeing

Senior Wellbeing

Health Insurance Coverage

Illicit Drug Use

Mental Health

Most Mortality Rates Improve; Heart Disease, Stroke Still Problems

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the health status of the Orange County population in 2000 compared to the state using mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people) and morbidity rates (cases per 100,000 people) and shows the county's progress toward achieving Healthy People 2010 National Objectives.¹ Also shown is whether Orange County improved or worsened its rates from the previous year and how Orange County ranks among the other 57 California counties (a rank of one is best).

Why is it Important?

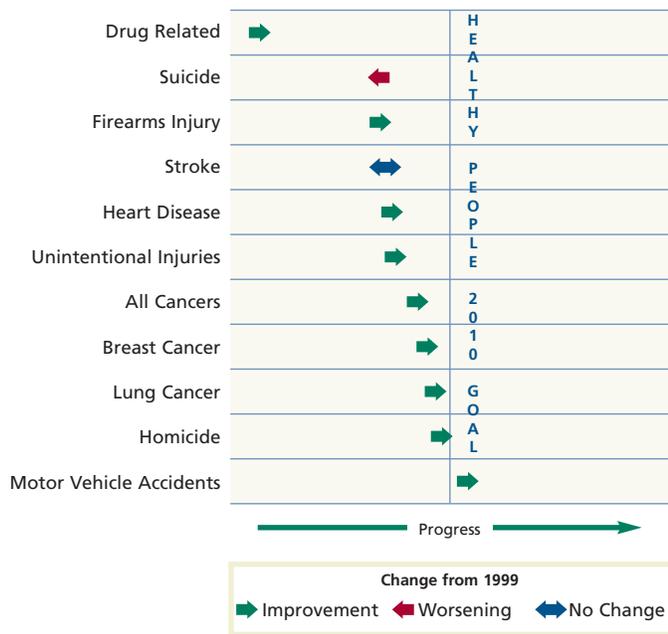
Viewing Orange County in relation to statewide averages and national health objectives helps identify public health problems that are comparatively more (or less) pronounced in Orange County and can inspire new public health initiatives to address problems.

How is Orange County Doing?

In 2000, Orange County achieved for the first time the Healthy People 2010 goal for deaths due to homicide and continues to achieve the goal for motor vehicle accidents. For the remaining commonly measured health status indicators the county did not achieve the national objectives. Yet the county showed improvement in all but three of the 14 indicators. The exceptions were deaths due to suicide and the case rate of AIDS, which both worsened, and stroke, which did not change. Of all the causes of death, heart disease showed the greatest degree of improvement from the previous year, however, it remains the leading cause of death for Orange County residents. Interestingly, all the counties comprising the greater Los Angeles basin rank worse than the California average (between 48th and 49th) for heart disease deaths: Riverside (52nd), Orange (53rd), Los Angeles (54th), and San Bernardino (58th). As in the previous year, more Orange County residents die of cancer, stroke, and heart disease than the average Californian.

¹ Counties with varying age compositions (e.g. a county with a large population of elderly vs. a county with a large population of children) can have widely disparate death rates since the risk of dying is mostly a function of age. To enable county comparisons, age-adjusted death rates, which control for this variability, are used rather than crude death rates. The data is comprised of two- or three-year averages (1999-2000 or 1998-2000).

Age-Adjusted Death Rates - Progress Toward Healthy People 2010 Goals, Orange County - 2000



Crude Case Rates - Progress Toward Healthy People 2010 Goals, Orange County - 2000



What is Healthy People 2010?

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

Orange County 2000 Age-Adjusted Death Rates Compared to the California Average - Ordered According to Orange County's Rank Among Other California Counties (one is best, 58 is worst)*

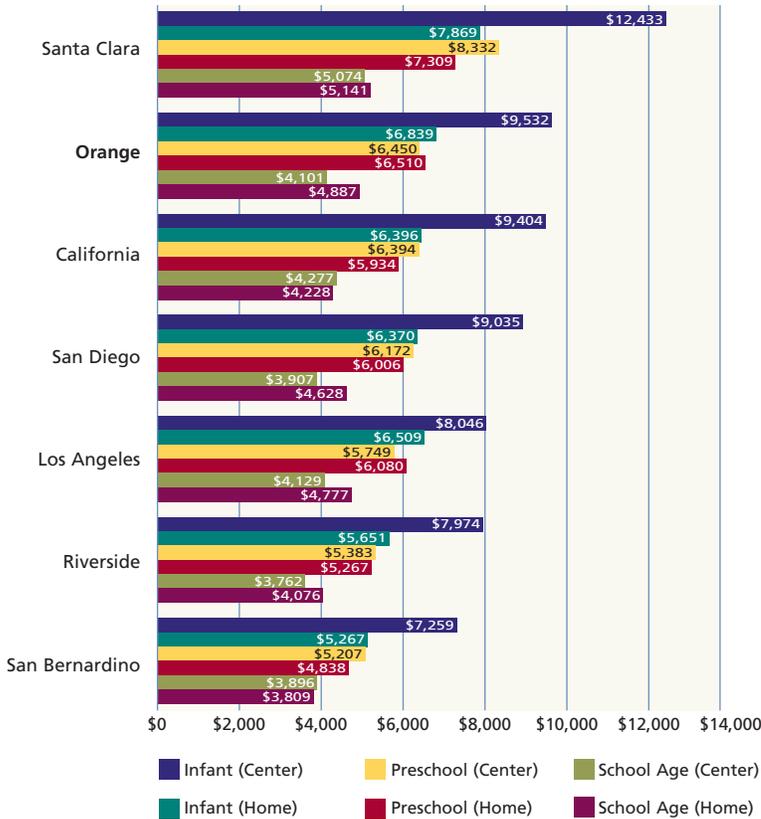
Rank	Cause of Death	County's Rate is Better Than California Average
9	Unintentional Injuries	✓
10	Firearms Injury	✓
13	Suicide	✓
16	Lung Cancer	✓
17	Motor Vehicle Accidents	✓
19	Breast Cancer	✓
20	Homicide	✓
20	Drug-Related	✓
29	All Cancers	✓
33	Diabetes	✓
44	Stroke	✓
46	Tuberculosis (case rate)	✓
47	AIDS (case rate)	✓
53	Heart Disease	✓

* Tuberculosis and AIDS are measured by case rates, not death rates.

Source: California Department of Health Services, County Health Status Profiles 2002 (www.dhs.cabwnet.gov)

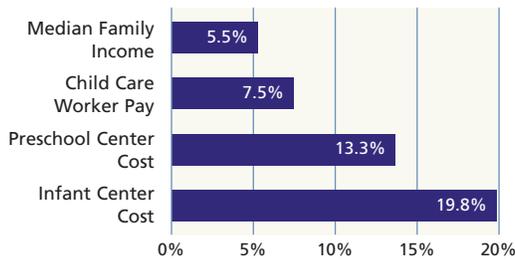
Costs Rise at Twice the Rate of Family Income and Child Care Worker Pay

Average Child Care Costs, County Comparison - 2001



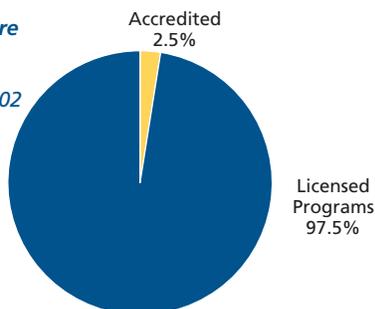
Source: California Child Care Resource and Referral Network

1999-2001 Percent Change in:



Sources: California Child Care Resource and Referral Network; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State and County Employment and Wages from Covered Employment and Wages, 1999-2001 (<http://www.bls.gov/data/bome.htm>); Economic and Business Review, Center for Economic Research, Chapman University, 2002; and California State University, Fullerton, Center for Demographic Research, Orange County Progress Report 2002

Percent of Licensed Child Care Programs Accredited by NAEYC or NAFCC Orange County - October 2002



Sources: California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing; National Association for the Education of Young Children; National Association for Family Child Care; and Children and Families Commission of Orange County

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures increases in median family income and average annual child worker pay compared to increases in the average yearly cost of licensed, center-based child care for infants (up to 24 months) and preschoolers (age two through five). Also measured is the 2001 average yearly cost of infant, preschool and school-age (six and up) center- and home-based care in Orange County compared to peer California counties and the state. Finally, the number of licensed center-based early care and education programs accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and licensed home-based programs accredited by the National Association for Family Child Care (NAFCC) is shown. Accreditation by the NAEYC or NAFCC is voluntary and requires early care and education providers to meet additional quality standards.

Why is it Important?

High-quality early care and education ensures children will have a stimulating and supportive environment to learn the skills they need to be successful in school and life. Affordable care is essential for working families to maintain economic self-sufficiency. High child care costs and the gap between supply and demand of licensed slots places a significant burden on working parents.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County child care costs are above average, ranking second highest among the counties compared. Between 1999 and 2001 center-based child care costs rose approximately twice as fast as the median family income and average annual child care worker pay. The rise in costs is most likely a function of the gap in child care demand and supply. As of 2001, there were an estimated 363,702 children potentially needing child care and 79,292 licensed child care slots, a proportion that ranks Orange County among the lowest of California's 58 counties in its supply of licensed child care slots per estimated need.¹ As of October 2002, one additional Orange County child care center was accredited by the NAEYC in the past year (66 out of 1,008 licensed child care centers, or 7%). Out of 2,040 home-based programs 13 (or 1%) are accredited by the NAFCC. Most accredited centers are in the city of Irvine (22), which has the sixth largest population of children among Orange County cities. Santa Ana, with the county's highest number of children, has four accredited centers and three accredited home-based programs. Anaheim, with the second largest population of children, has no accredited centers and only two accredited home-based programs.

¹ Child care need data is from the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network and child care slot data is from the California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing.

County Almost Achieves Healthy People 2010 Goal for Early Prenatal Care

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 from 1997 to 2001, with racial and ethnic detail. Rates of early prenatal care in Orange County are also compared to peer counties and California overall.

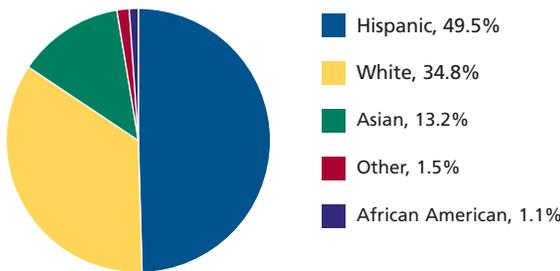
Why is it Important?

Early prenatal care provides an effective and cost-efficient way to prevent, detect and treat maternal and fetal medical problems. It provides an excellent opportunity for health care providers to offer counseling on healthy habits and lifestyles to lead to an optimal birth outcome. Higher levels of low birth weight and infant mortality are associated with late or no prenatal care.

How is Orange County Doing?

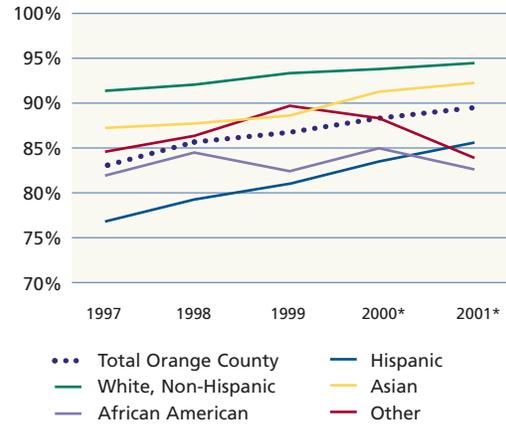
With an overall early prenatal care rate of 89.3% in 2001, Orange County is 1.2 percentage points closer than last year to meeting the Healthy People 2010 goal of 90% of mothers receiving early, if not necessarily adequate, prenatal care.¹ All ethnic and racial groups showed improvement in 2001 except for African Americans and Other races (which includes Pacific Islander, Native American and multi-racial mothers).² Among peer counties, with the exception of Santa Clara County, each witnessed an increase in early prenatal care rates between 2000 and 2001, as well as since 1998. Orange County has the highest rate.

Live Births in Orange County by Race and Ethnicity – 2001



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

Percent of Orange County Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity – 1997-2001

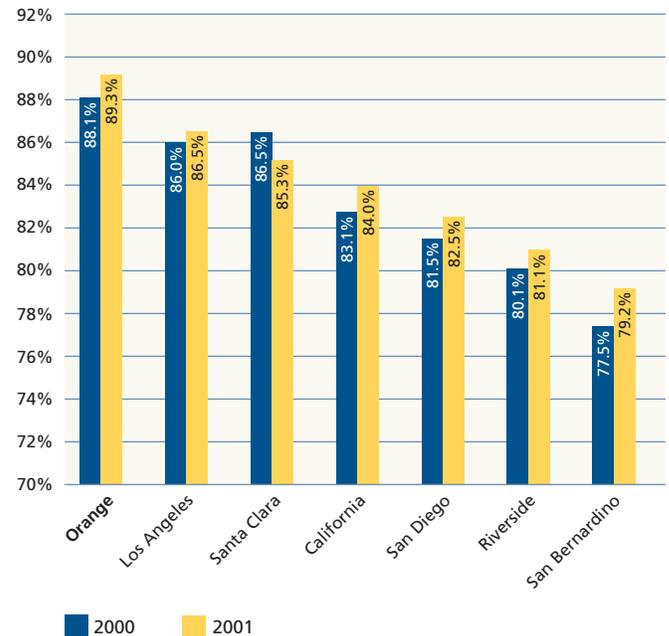


* 2001 data is considered preliminary and 2000 data has been revised to reflect new Census racial and ethnic categories.

Note: Hispanic includes any race; all other race/ethnic groups are non-Hispanic.

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

Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care County Comparison – 2000 and 2001



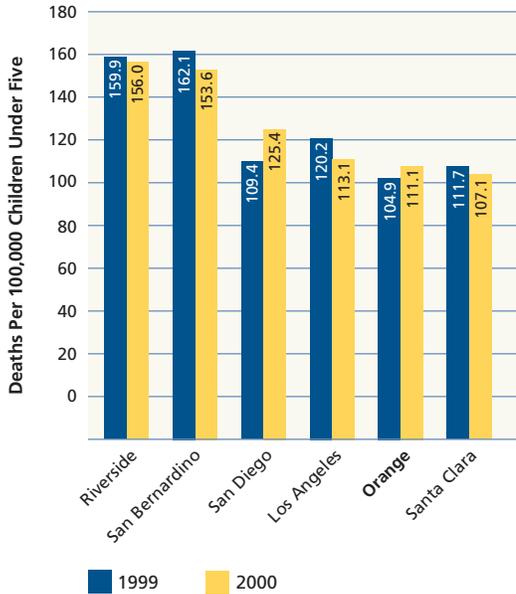
Source: California Department of Health Services, Birth Records

¹ The Healthy People 2010 goal is for early *and* adequate prenatal care and on that score Orange County, as well as all California counties, have work to do. Using the Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index, 79.3% of mothers in Orange County received "adequate/adequate plus" prenatal care (1998-2000 average). Adequate/adequate plus prenatal care is care that began before the fourth month of pregnancy and included 80% or more of the number of prenatal care visits recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

² These decreases may be explained by statistical factors. First, African Americans constitute such a small portion of total Orange County births (504 out of 45,492) that fluctuations from year to year are to be expected (for example, 10 fewer African American women receiving early prenatal care would drop their rate two full percentage points, whereas 10 fewer Hispanic women would drop their rate less than 0.1 percentage points). Second, the 2000 Census changed the way racial and ethnic groups are categorized, altering the composition of the category "other." In comparison to previous years, the addition of a "two or more races" category and separation of Pacific Islanders from Asians affects the data presentation.

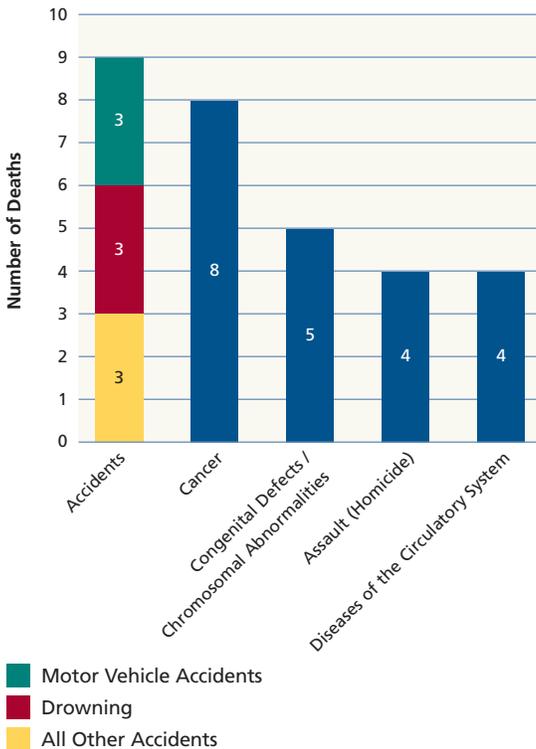
Accidents Factor Less in Causes of Death

**Death Rate Due to All Causes - Birth Through Age Four
County Comparison, 1999 and 2000**



Source: California Department of Health Services, Death Records

**Leading Causes of Death for Children Ages One Through
Four - Orange County, 2000**



Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Epidemiology and Assessment

Description of Indicator

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

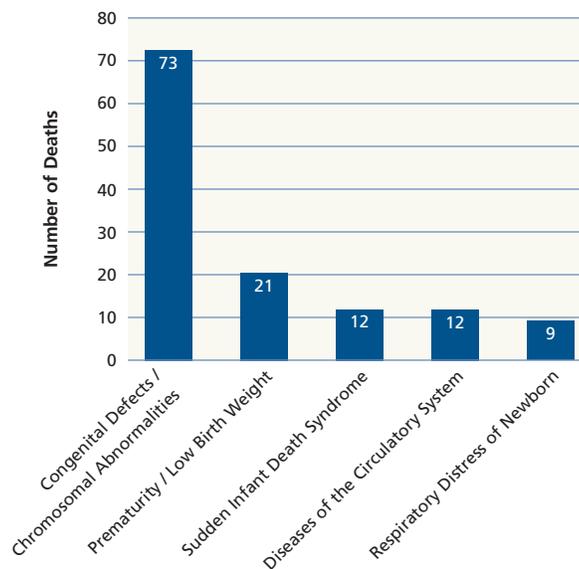
Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County's total rate of death for children under five years of age rose slightly in 2000 to 111.1 deaths per 100,000. Of the counties compared, Orange County has the second lowest rate of death. The leading causes of death for infants remained largely the same as in 1999 with congenital defects or chromosomal abnormalities (such as spina bifida or Down's syndrome) topping the list. Accidents have been displaced by respiratory distress. In 2000 there were only four deaths due to accidents (two involving motor vehicles, two due to all other accidents, and no drownings), ranking accidents the 11th leading cause of death. In 2000 there was one death for every 184 infants. Accidents remain at the top of the list of leading causes of death for children ages one through four years, although the total number dipped from 19 in 1999 to nine in 2000. In 2000 there was one death for every 4,464 children ages one through four.

**Leading Causes of Death for Infants (Under One)
Orange County, 2000**



Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Epidemiology and Assessment

2001 Boasts a Four Point Rise in County Immunization Rates – a Bigger Gain than in the Last Five Years Combined

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures reported cases among children under six years of age (0-5) of vaccine-preventable diseases which children are required to be vaccinated against before entering kindergarten. The required immunization series includes: five doses diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP or DTP), two doses measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR), three doses hepatitis B, and four doses polio. Also measured are immunization rates in Orange County and California from 1997 to 2001 for children at two years of age.

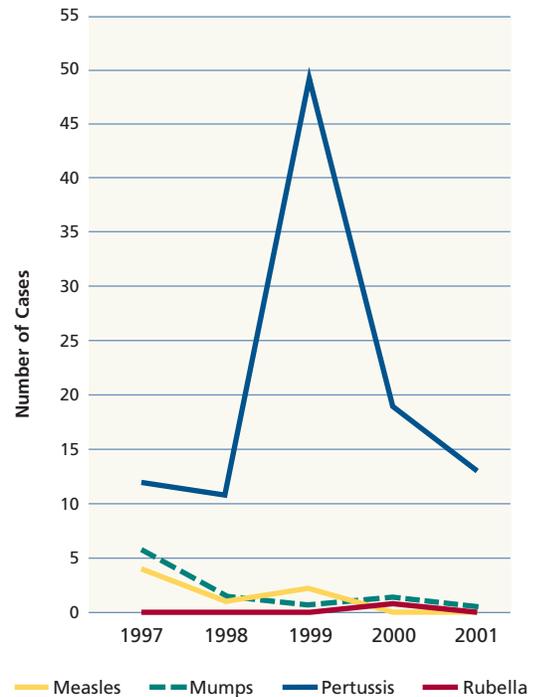
Why is it Important?

Immunization is considered to be one of the most important interventions available for preventing serious diseases among infants and children. The Healthy People 2010 immunization objective is for 90% of young children (age 1^{1/2} to 2^{3/4}) to be protected by universally recommended vaccines.

How is Orange County Doing?

The incidence of pertussis (whooping cough) fluctuates widely, spiking in certain years (recently, 1996 and 1999) and showing relatively little incidence in intervening years. In 2001, there were 13 cases, a relatively low incidence. Since 1997, cases of measles, mumps, and rubella (German measles) have been on a general downward trend, with only one case of mumps in 2001 and no cases of measles or rubella. In 2001, both the state and Orange County achieved fairly significant gains in the percentage of children immunized at age two after a number of years of very little change. Fully 70% of Orange County two-year olds and slightly more (71%) California two-year olds are immunized according to 2001 figures. For many years Orange County had higher immunization rates than the state but the state caught up in 1999 and surpassed the county in 2000 and 2001.

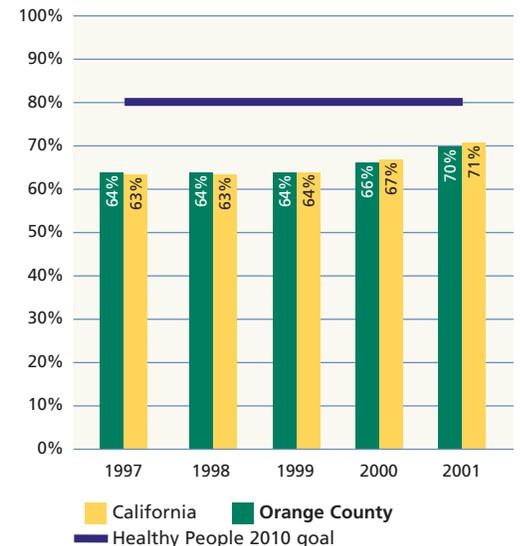
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Among Children Under Six Years of Age, Orange County – 1997-2001*



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

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

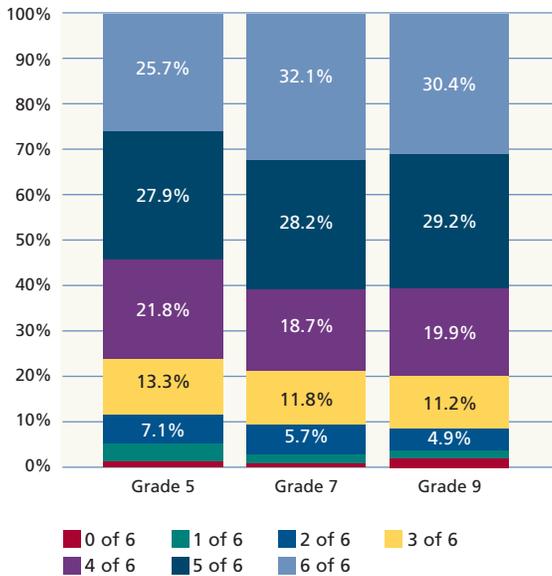
Percent of Orange County Children Immunized at Two Years of Age - 1997-2001



Sources: California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch, 8th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County 2002, and County of Orange Health Care Agency

Nearly 20% of School-Age Youth are Considered Overweight

Percent of Orange County Children Achieving Six Fitness Standards - 2001



Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the physical fitness of children in 5th, 7th and 9th grades. Six tasks measured include: aerobic capacity, body composition (percent of body fat), abdominal strength, trunk extension strength, upper body strength, and flexibility. Also measured is the percentage of children from low-income families who are considered overweight (body mass index equal or greater than the 95th percentile) and at risk for becoming overweight (body mass index between the 85th and 94th percentile).

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

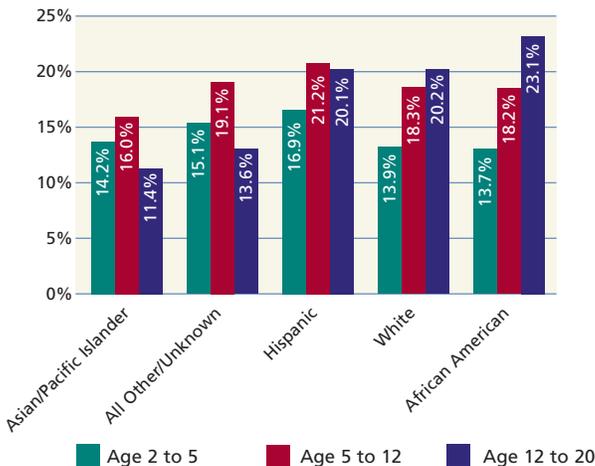
Compared to 1999 results, the percentage of Orange County students considered physically fit increased in 2001. Still, students must meet minimum fitness standards for all six areas of the test to be considered fit, and 74% of 5th graders, 68% of 7th graders, and 71% of 9th graders could not meet that goal. Orange County students remain more fit than the state average, where fitness rates are between five and eight percent lower. Girls tend to be more fit than boys until 9th grade when boys begin to outperform girls.

Percent of Orange County Children Achieving Six Fitness Standards by Gender - 2001

	Grade 5	Grade 7	Grade 9
Female	27.5%	33.5%	29.3%
Male	24.1%	30.8%	31.6%

Source: California Department of Education, 2001 California Physical Fitness Test, Orange County Report (<http://164.109.154.248/fitnessrpt2001/>)

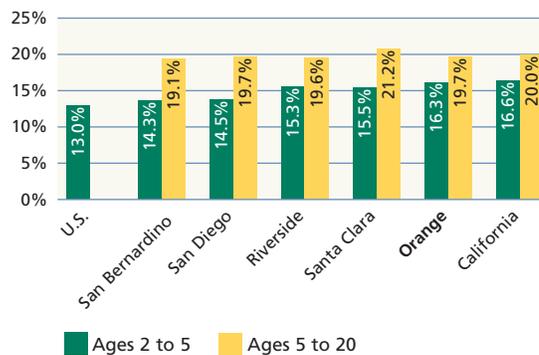
Percent of Low-Income Orange County Youth Who Are Overweight by Race/Ethnicity - 2001



Note: American Indian/Alaskan Native data set is too small for inclusion.

Among children from low-income families, 16.3% of two to five year olds are considered overweight. This figure rises to 20.2% for ages five to 12 then declines slightly to 18.6% for ages 12 to 20. Levels vary among racial and ethnic groups. Orange County has more overweight two to five year olds than all of the areas compared except California and more overweight five to 20 year olds than all the areas compared except California and Santa Clara County. The percentage of overweight children has increased for all racial and ethnic groups in Orange County over the past 10 years.

Percent of Low-Income Youth Who Are Overweight County Comparison - 2001



Note: U.S. data for ages five to 20 is not available. Data for Los Angeles County is divided into five areas and thus not included.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001 Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System and County of Orange Health Care Agency, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program

Changes in Caseloads Suggest Growing Poverty

Description of Indicator

As a means of measuring Orange County families' progress toward self-sufficiency and economic stability, this indicator measures the caseloads of core public assistance programs including CalWORKs (provides cash assistance and employment services), Food Stamps (provides resources to buy food), and Medi-Cal and Healthy Families (provides health care coverage), and compares this to measures of economic status including household income as approximated by the number of children eligible for free or reduced price school lunches.¹ This indicator also measures the number of homeless families and individuals, and the problem of overcrowding by looking at CalWORKs grant levels and Fair Market Rents in Orange County.

Why is it Important?

Most families in Orange County are able to thrive despite the county's high cost of living. The families struggling to get by are the focus of this indicator. Families living in or on the edge of poverty are more prone to stress, volatile family relations, homelessness, and poor nutrition, health, and performance at school or work. Achieving self-sufficiency and economic stability can have lasting and measurable benefits for both parents and children.

How is Orange County Doing?

The data suggest the recent economic downturn has had a negative effect on those near or under the poverty line. These families and individuals have little cushion for weathering layoffs, tight labor markets or stagnant wage levels, especially as rental costs and child care costs continue to rise in spite of a slowing economy and lagging income growth (see pages 14, 17, 20, and 41 for indicators pertaining to these issues).

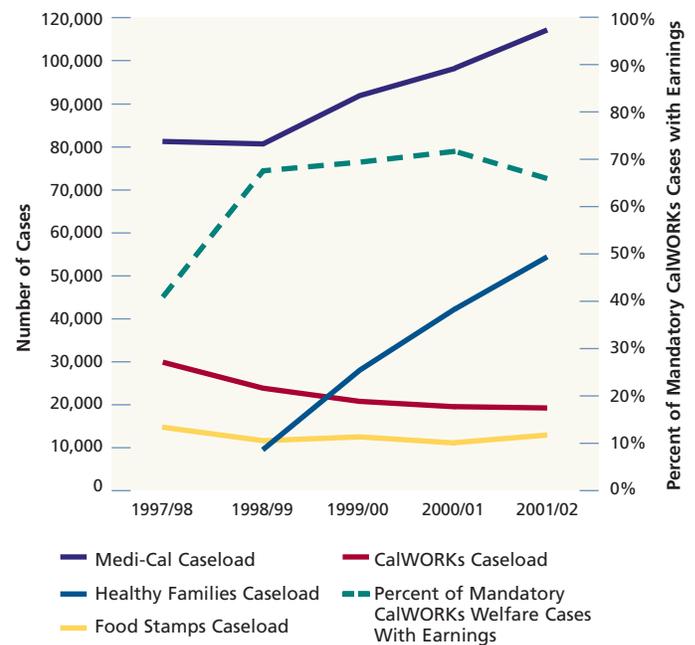
Public Assistance

The CalWORKs caseload decreased less than 1% in the past year, compared to annual decreases of 9% to 19% in previous years, while the percentage of CalWORKs recipients with jobs dropped from 72% to 66% in one year. Meanwhile, the caseloads for other public assistance programs which do not have time limits, such as Medi-Cal, Healthy Families, and Food Stamps, are rising. The trends are largely a function of layoffs in entry-level and low-wage occupations, lower overall income levels, and increased efforts by program operators to inform income-eligible individuals of programs available to them.

Overcrowding

In Orange County, the monthly CalWORKs grant for a family of three without other income is \$679 and the median monthly rent for a two-bedroom apartment (Fair Market Rent as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development) is \$1,155, resulting in a gap of \$476 per month just to cover rent. Even a family with a full-time minimum wage earner would feel this pressure: wages of \$1,080 a month and a CalWORKs grant of \$247 (reduced due to other income) would result in more than 87% of family income going toward rent (compared to the recommended 30%) and would leave only \$172 for other expenses. These circumstances can force families into shared housing arrangements they would not choose otherwise, placing strain on personal relationships, housing stock, and city and county services.

Major Public Assistance Program Caseloads
Orange County - 1998-2002



Note: The Healthy Families child health insurance program began in 1998.

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

Homelessness

The estimated number of homeless individuals and families in Orange County continues to grow, from 19,740 in 2001 to 23,134 in 2002.² Families with children represent approximately 70% of the total homeless population. Nearly 65% of the homeless in Orange County have jobs, indicating that having a job does not guarantee the ability to afford housing. A growing number of families live in motels because they cannot afford the high upfront costs to rent an apartment (first and last month's rent and/or a security deposit). Financial hardship also often results in tainted credit. Families with credit problems are often locked out of the county's tight rental housingmarket. Programs like Section 8, which provides rental assistance, do not have enough funds to meet the demand. A study to assess the predicament of "motel families" in Anaheim is underway by the Children and Families Commission of Orange County.

Income and Poverty

While overall most Orange County residents feel finding a well-paying job is not a problem, 34% of Latinos in 2002 report that finding a well-paying job is a big problem in Orange County, compared to 15% of Whites. Many factors may contribute to this disparity, but the finding is supported by the significant number of children living in families with incomes low enough to be eligible for free or reduced price school lunches (a proxy for child poverty).³ The overall number of eligible children has stayed roughly the same since the prior year, but disparities are evident when looking at different school districts. The most impoverished districts tend to be located in North County and have a higher percentage of Latino students.

¹ Since CalWORKs recipients generally also receive Food Stamps and Medi-Cal, the Food Stamps and Medi-Cal caseloads represent the "non-assisted" caseload (those who do not receive CalWORKs).
² A person is considered homeless if they have no fixed or regular nighttime residence (including motels), were evicted, or are staying in a temporary shelter or place that is not designed for housing, such as a car or garage.
³ A child is eligible for subsidized school meals if the household income is below 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG). The FPG for 2002 ranges from \$11,940 for a family of two, to \$18,000 for a family of four, and up to \$30,000 for a family of eight. To be eligible for reduced price school meals, household income must be less than 185% of the FPG, ranging from \$22,089 for a family of four, up to \$36,277 for a family of eight. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (<http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/poverty>)

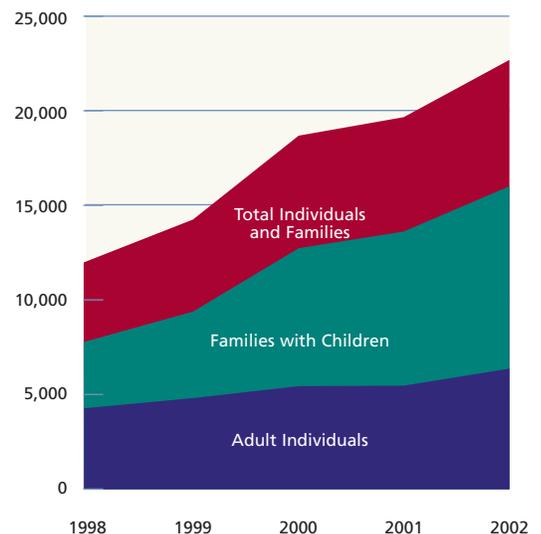
Percent and Number of Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price School Meals – 2001/02*

School District	Percent	Number	Change from Prior Year (%)
Anaheim Elementary	85%	19,024	↔
Buena Park Elementary	73%	4,732	↑
Magnolia Elementary	72%	5,044	↑
La Habra City Elementary	71%	4,593	↓
Santa Ana Unified	71%	45,441	↑
Westminster Elementary	62%	6,240	↑
Garden Grove Unified	59%	29,234	↑
Savanna Elementary	51%	1,366	↑
California	47%	2,911,604	↔
Centralia Elementary	44%	2,410	↑
Fullerton Elementary	39%	5,164	↓
Orange County Average	38%	190,979	↑
Newport-Mesa Unified	37%	8,107	↑
Orange Unified	34%	10,961	↔
Tustin Unified	33%	5,995	↑
Ocean View Elementary	32%	3,246	↔
Cypress Elementary	21%	1,097	↑
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	21%	5,392	↑
Brea-Olinda Unified	18%	1,086	↔
Capistrano Unified	15%	7,262	↓
Huntington Beach City Elementary	13%	917	↓
Saddleback Valley Unified	11%	3,965	↑
Fountain Valley Unified	11%	708	↓
Laguna Beach Unified	9%	236	↓
Los Alamitos Unified	8%	710	↓
Irvine Unified	6%	1,549	↔

* Elementary and unified school districts only.

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

Estimated Number of Homeless in Orange County 1998-2002



Source: County of Orange Housing and Community Development Department

Most Seniors Rate Their Health and Safety Positively

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the status of Orange County seniors (those 65 years of age or over) through economic, crime, and health measures.

Why is it Important?

Due to increasing longevity and the Baby Boom generation reaching retirement age, the proportion of seniors in Orange County is expected to rise significantly over the next decade. The economic and physical wellbeing of seniors not only impacts seniors themselves, it impacts the families of seniors and the demand for senior services.

How is Orange County Doing?

Economic

The 2000 Census reports that 6.2% of Orange County seniors are living below the poverty threshold. This equates to approximately 17,000 seniors with incomes either below \$8,494 if living alone or below \$10,715 for a household of two.¹ The median household income for 65 to 74 year olds is \$45,420 and \$30,856 for those 75 and older, both less than the county median household income of \$58,820.

Crime

Fully 97.7% of seniors feel safe in their neighborhoods. Violent crime against seniors declined 43% between 1988 and 1998. Adult abuse, however, continues to rise. The average number of adult abuse reports received each month by the County of Orange Social Services Agency, Adult Protective Services increased 78% since 1996/97. The increase is primarily attributed to an aging population, increased community awareness, and the expansion of the types of abuse which must be reported. Adult abuse includes self-neglect (the most common form of abuse), relatives or strangers taking financial advantage of seniors, or psychological or physical abuse or neglect by a family member.

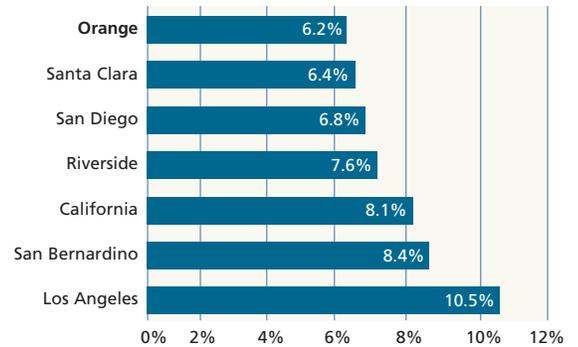
Health

Approximately one in five Orange County seniors considers themselves in excellent health compared to one in eight California seniors. At the other end of the spectrum, Orange County seniors were also less likely to rate themselves in poor health (7.1%) than the California average (8.0%). Those in poor health often need assistance with daily living. As of June 2002, the number of seniors receiving in-home supportive services through the County of Orange Social Services Agency increased 20% in one year (from 4,493 to 5,378). However, most (76.3%) Orange County seniors find themselves in the middle categories of very good, good, or fair health.

Six percent of Orange County seniors reported they needed help with mental or emotional problems in the past 12 months, compared to 14% of the Orange County adult population. It is a widely held belief by health care and social service providers that seniors underreport depression or emotional problems. An alternative method of assessing emotional wellbeing is to ask individuals if they have experienced stressful life events like losing a spouse (severe life stressor) or stopping driving (modest life stressor). The 2002 Orange County Health Needs Assessment found that 27% of seniors reported having seven or more stressful life events in the past year, increasing their likelihood of depression or becoming seriously ill.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds for individuals 65 and older for 2001.

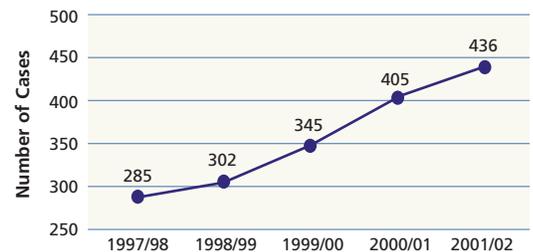
Percent of Seniors in Poverty
County Comparison – 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

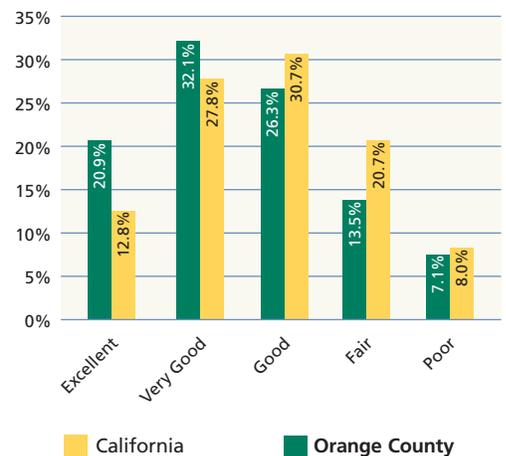
Adult Abuse Reports

Monthly Average – 1997/98-2001/02



Source: County of Orange Social Services Agency, Adult Protective Services

Self Assessment of Health Status by Orange County and California Seniors – 2001



Sources: Orange County Health Needs Assessment Spring Report 2002 (Orange County data) and 2001 California Health Interview Survey (California data)

County Matches State Average for Health Insurance Coverage

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of adult residents (ages 18+) who have health insurance coverage, compared to peer counties and California. Orange County detail is provided for children, racial/ethnic breakdown, age, and the most frequently cited reasons for being uninsured.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

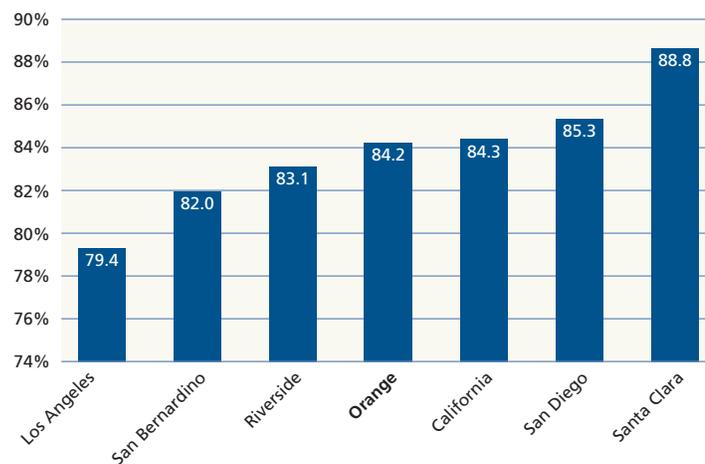
In 2001, at 84.2%, Orange County falls in the middle of the counties compared for the percentage of adult residents who have health insurance coverage. When seniors, who have nearly 100% coverage rates, are removed from the calculation, the rate falls to 81.8%.¹ Fully 91% of children (0-17) in Orange County are covered.² Whites are more likely to have coverage than the other racial and ethnic groups compared. The Healthy People 2010 target for health insurance coverage is 100%.

As adult residents age they appear to have greater opportunities, financial means, or motivation for obtaining health insurance coverage. In Orange County, 65% of 20-24 year olds are insured versus 90% of 50-54 year olds. The primary reason cited by those who do not have coverage was that it was too expensive and they could not afford it (42.1%). The second and third most common reasons for lack of coverage were due to changing or losing jobs (12.2%) and feeling healthy and therefore having no need for it (8.9%).

¹ Data for adults and seniors, with age and racial/ethnic detail, is drawn from the 2001 results of the debut UCLA California Health Interview Survey which will be updated every two years. For comparison purposes, the Orange County Health Needs Assessment (OCHNA) Spring Report 2002 reported 88.2% of Orange County adults (18+) had health insurance coverage in 2001, up from 83.3% in 1998.

² Data for children is drawn from the OCHNA Spring Report 2002.

Rate of Health Insurance Coverage (Ages 18+) County Comparison - 2001



Percent Currently Insured (Ages 18-64) by Race / Ethnicity Orange County - 2001

Latino	64%
Asian	77%
Other Single/Multiple Race	78%
White	91%

Note: Due to small samples, the data for Pacific Islanders, African Americans, and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives is unstable and thus not provided.

Source: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey, 2001 (<http://www.chis.ucla.edu/index.html>)

Drug-Related Arrests and Treatment Rates on the Decline

Description of Indicator

Direct measures of substance abuse are elusive, so the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs uses a variety of somewhat indirect indicators to help gauge the extent of the problem. Two of these are measured in this indicator: drug-related crime among adults and juveniles and drug-related hospital discharges.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Drug-related arrests have decreased over the past five years. Slightly more Orange County youth than state youth are arrested for drug-related crime, but Orange County consistently has fewer drug-related adult arrests than the state average. In Orange County, a significant portion of juvenile misdemeanor arrests are related to marijuana, however, among adults, arrests for marijuana are on par with arrests for other drugs. The rate of Orange County residents getting treated for substance-related conditions dropped between 1996 and 1999. This places Orange County's treatment rate second lowest among the counties compared. This statistic suggests two equally plausible trends: 1) that fewer substance-addicted residents are getting the treatment they need, and 2) that Orange County likely has fewer substance-addicted residents than most of the counties compared.

One in Seven Need Treatment

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of adults (18+) who indicated a need for help with an emotional or mental health problem in the past 12 months. Also shown is the percentage of residents who visited a specialist for an emotional or mental health problem in the past 12 months. This data will be updated every two years.¹

Why is it Important?

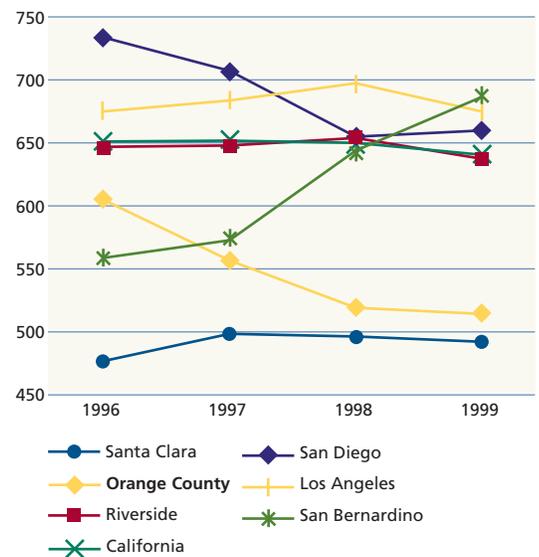
Mental health disorders often go unreported and untreated. Untreated, mental health disorders can worsen, leading to difficulties in the home and workplace, and in severe cases, suicide.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County adults are in the mid-range among areas compared in terms of needing help for emotional or mental problems (14.4%). Only 6.8% visited a specialist indicating a gap of 7.6% who did not seek help for their problem.

¹ The Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) collects inpatient discharge data from all nonfederal acute care hospitals in California. Freestanding chemical dependency recovery hospitals, as well as distinct units of acute care hospitals treating patients for alcohol abuse, are included in the database.

Alcohol and Drug-Related Hospital Discharges
County Comparison – 1996-1999



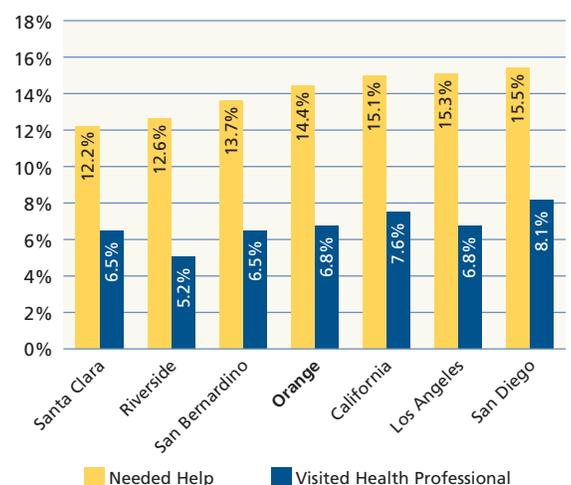
Source: California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Indicators of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (<http://www.adp.cabwnet.gov/RC/pdf/coverpage.pdf>)

The Mental Health/Drug Abuse Connection

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

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

Percent of Adults (18+) Needing and Receiving Help for an Emotional or Mental Problem in the Past 12 Months
County Comparison – 2001



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

Public Safety

Similar to last year, Orange County compares well to neighboring and peer counties across almost all public safety measurements, despite slowing economic growth and somewhat increased unemployment levels. Juvenile felony arrest rates and violent crimes are down, but property crimes experienced a slight increase as did adult felony arrests and gang-related homicides.

- Since criminal activity is one of the leading reasons families move out of neighborhoods – triggering disinvestment and neighborhood decline and increasing social and economic disparities within and across communities – it is important to track crime at the neighborhood level in an effort to eliminate so-called ‘hot spots’ of criminal activity.
- Neighborhoods that experience poor public safety and economic disinvestments also tend to fall behind in educational achievement, creating barriers to long-term economic advancement.
- Crime continues to be a significant concern in the Latino community where residents were more likely than other racial or ethnic groups to report a higher incidence of discrimination and lower opinion of their local police protection.
- Hate crime increased in 2001. The continued economic downturn and increased international tensions are cited as potential contributors to this increase.

Child Abuse and Neglect

Felony Arrests

Crime Rate

Gang-Related Crime

Hate Crime

Number of Children Removed From Home Decreases for Third Year

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the average monthly caseload of children (under 19 years of age) in out-of-home care from 1997/98 to 2001/02 (with a relative, foster family, or group home). Removal from the home occurs after substantiation of child abuse or neglect and a determination by the Juvenile Court that the child cannot be adequately protected while remaining at home. Also shown is the July 1, 2002 caseload of children in out-of-home care per 1,000 children in Orange County compared to peer California counties and California overall.

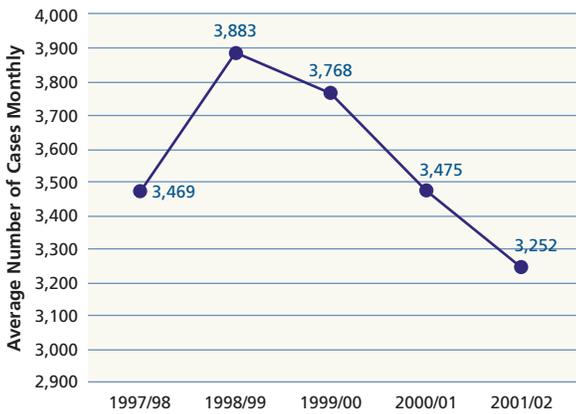
Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

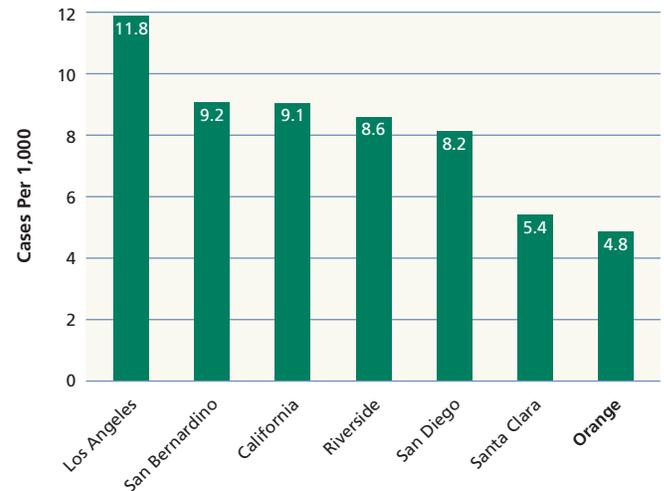
The number of children in out-of-home care in 2001/02 decreased for the third year in a row, down 6.9% from 2000/01. In July 2002, Orange County's out-of-home care placement rate was 4.8 children per 1,000 children living in the county, less than the state average and counties compared. This trend coincides with efforts in recent years to prevent abuse and end out-of-home placement for children as quickly as possible through family reunification with support services, guardianship, or adoption.

Children in Out-of-Home Foster/Relative Care 1998-2002



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

Children 0-18 in Out-of-Home Care Per 1,000 Children County Comparison - July 2002*

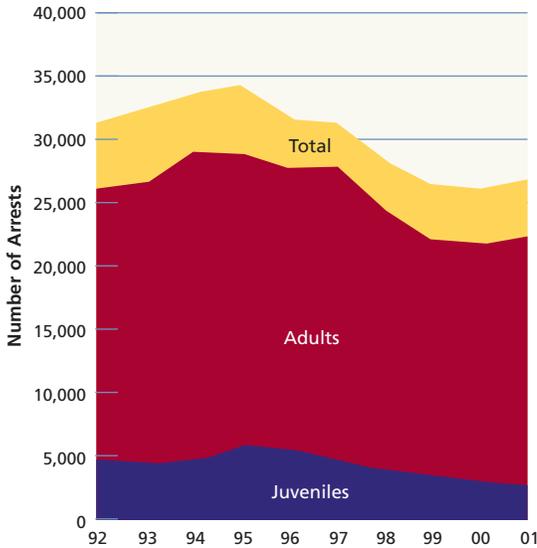


* Due to ongoing refinements to the methodology and an update to 2000 Census-based population figures, these prevalence figures are not comparable to figures published in previous Community Indicators reports.

Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Service Research, Performance Indicators for Child Welfare Services in California, Supervision and Placements by County, July 2002 (<http://cssr.berkeley.edu/childwelfare/>)

Juvenile Felony Arrest Rate Continues its Downward Trend

Felony Arrests, Adult and Juvenile - 1992-2001



Description of Indicator

This indicator measures annual felony arrests for persons under 18 years of age (juveniles) and persons 18 years of age and over (adults) from 1992 to 2001. It also compares Orange County's 2001 total felony arrest rate to the statewide average and peer counties. Felonies are the most serious offenses and include crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, and burglary.

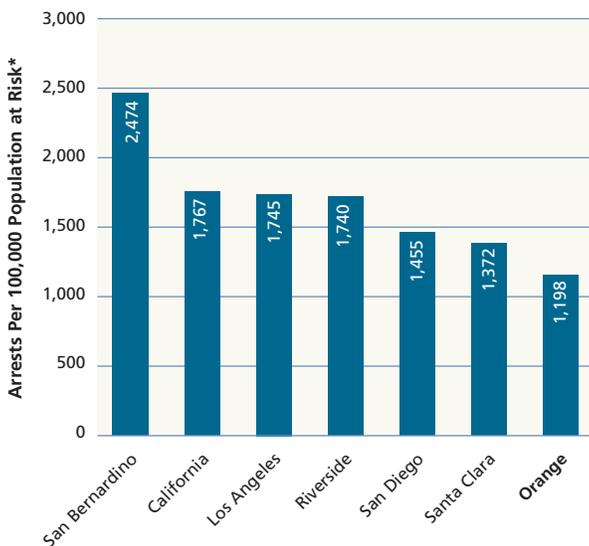
Why is it Important?

Tracking juvenile and adult felony arrests helps the community understand the level of serious crime in Orange County and the extent that youth and adults contribute to that crime. The 15-19 year old age cohort (which includes both juveniles and adults) has the highest rate of criminal behavior in Orange County. While youths make up a small portion of overall felony arrests, criminal justice experts argue that intervening early with at-risk youth can help reduce criminal activity in their adult lives.

How is Orange County Doing?

Over the past ten years, total felony arrests peaked in 1995 and have been decreasing steadily since then until 2001 when the number rose minutely to 26,148 (an increase of less than 0.1% from the prior year). This increase was due to a rise in adult arrests to 22,587 (an increase of 0.5%). Juvenile felony arrests continued their downward trend in 2001, with 3,569 arrests (a decrease of 2.4%). While the total number of arrests went up in 2001, the total arrest rate dropped, indicating that the number of arrests grew more slowly than the population in Orange County. With the exception of Santa Clara County, all the other comparison counties witnessed higher arrest rates in 2001 than in the previous year.

Felony Arrest Rate - County Comparison 2001



* The total "population at risk" comprises those 10-69 years of age.

Sources: California Department of Justice, Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, 2001 Criminal Justice Profile (http://justice.bdcdojnet.state.ca.us/cjse_stats/prof00/index.htm)

For First Time in 10 Years Crime Rate Increases

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses the California Crime Index and the FBI Crime Index to compare crime rates among counties and to track crime rate trends from 1997 to 2001. The indices measure reported violent and property felonies per 100,000 people. Violent crime includes homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary and auto theft. The FBI Index includes all these plus larceny-theft and arson.

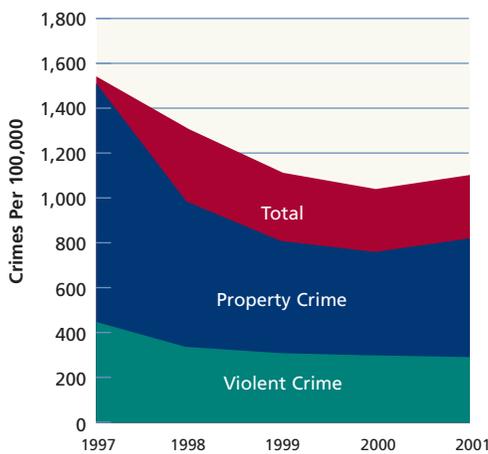
Why is it Important?

Crime impacts both real and perceived safety in a community. While crime has decreased over the past 10 years it remains one of the issues of greatest concern in the county, especially for Latinos and North County residents according to an Orange County survey.¹

How is Orange County Doing?

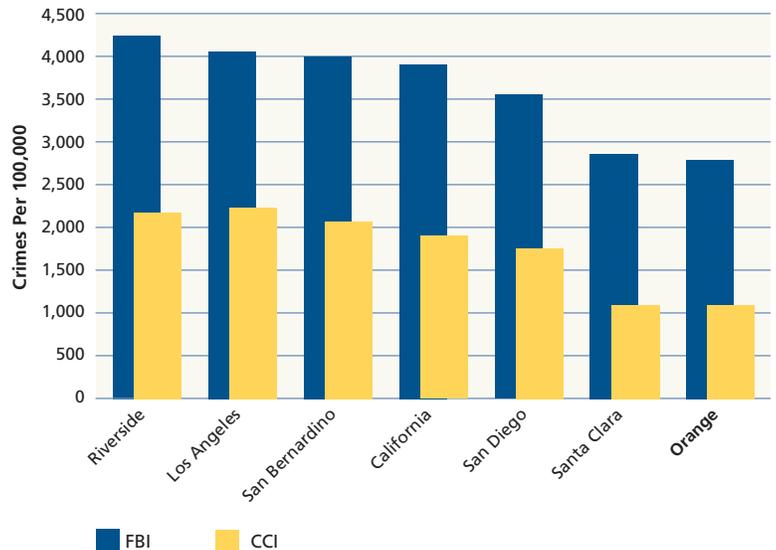
Due to a rise in property crime, Orange County's California Crime Index rose for the first time in 10 years from 1,056.4 to 1,114.7 crimes per 100,000 people (which means slightly more than one in 100 Orange County residents were victims of a crime). Violent crime, making up 26% of the total number of crimes, decreased again slightly in 2001. Like Orange County, the state also witnessed a slight decrease in violent crime but an overall rise in the crime rate due to a rise in property crimes. Orange County has the lowest overall FBI Crime Index rate and second lowest California Crime Index rate among the counties compared.

California Crime Index - Orange County Reports 1997-2001



Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center.

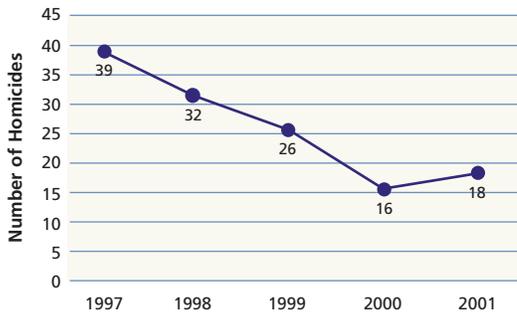
California Crime Index (CCI) and FBI Index County Comparison - 2001



¹ Public Policy Institute of California Statewide Survey: Special Survey of Orange County, September 2001. North and South County are defined by an imaginary line bisecting the county with Costa Mesa, Santa Ana, Tustin, and Anaheim above the line and Newport Beach, Irvine and the Cleveland National Forest below.

Gang-Related Homicides Still Half the Level They Were Five Years Ago

Gang-Related Homicides - Orange County 1997-2001



Source: County of Orange Office of the District Attorney, 2002

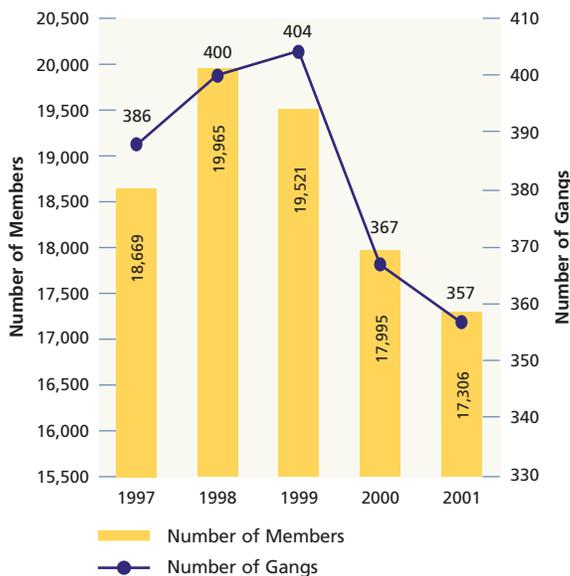
Description of Indicator

This indicator measures gang-related crime filings and homicides from 1997 to 2001. Also measured are the numbers of identified gang members and the number of identified gangs in Orange County from 1997 to 2001. Gang-related crime incidence data is no longer available.

Why is it Important?

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

Gangs and Gang Membership - Orange County 1997-2001



Source: County of Orange Office of the District Attorney, CalGangs Database, 2002

How is Orange County Doing?

All indicators of criminal gang activity show positive trends, with one exception. Gang-related homicides, showed a slight increase from 16 in 2000 to 18 in 2001, less than half the 39 homicides of five years ago and one-fourth the peak of 74 in 1993. Over the last three years the number of gangs in Orange County decreased 12% and gang membership decreased 10%. The decrease in gang numbers and membership appears to have had an impact on the number of gang-related filings, which dipped again in 2001. Fully 84% of the filings were made by various anti-gang units, up from 76% last year and 31% in 1997. The high proportion of filings made by anti-gang units indicates the growing influence these units have on combating gang-related crime.

What is a Filing?

A filing is a document filed with the municipal court clerk or county clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

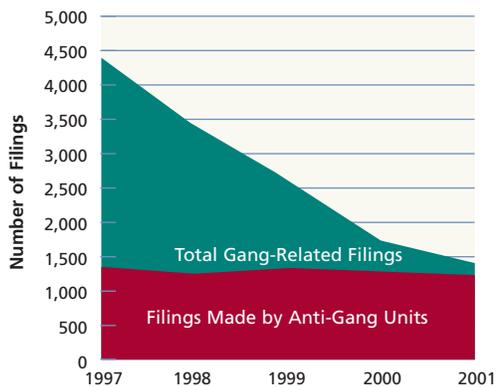
Source: Office of the California Attorney General

Gang Membership

Law enforcement agencies, using a detailed set of criteria, submit information on gang members to the CalGangs database.

Source: County of Orange Office of the District Attorney

Gang-Related Filings - Orange County 1997-2001



Source: County of Orange Office of the District Attorney, 2002

Hate Crime Rises in 2001

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of reported hate crime incidents in Orange County from 1997 to 2001. When bias against another person's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or ethnicity drives a criminal act, the offense is classified as a hate crime.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Following a fairly steady downward trend to a low in 2000 of 65 hate crime events, the number of events rose to 91 in 2001. There were 104 hate crime victims in 2001. The number of hate crime events per 100,000 rose in the past year in Orange County and all the counties compared. Likely in response to the events of September 11, hate crimes against Arab or Middle Eastern victims increased 345.8% statewide in 2001. According to a local survey completed before September 11, Orange County Latinos were more likely than other racial or ethnic groups to report that they or someone in their ethnic group had been a victim of discrimination.¹ Asians and Latinos were also less likely than Whites to rate their local police protection as excellent or good.²

¹ Fred Smoller, Ph.D., Director, Ludie & David C. Henley Social Sciences Research Laboratory at Chapman University, May 2001

² University of California Irvine and Mark Baldassare, Ph.D., Public Policy Institute of California, Special Survey of Orange County, September 2001

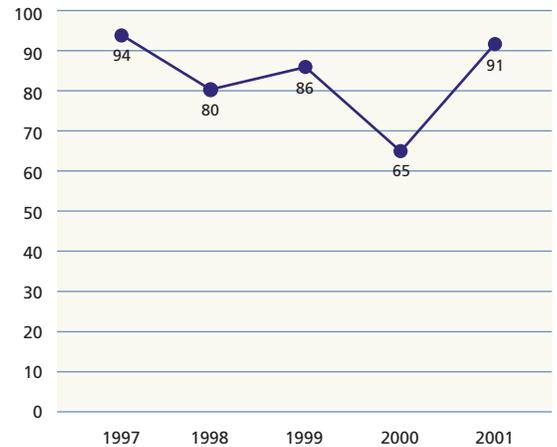
Most Hate Crimes Not Reported But Overall, Ethnic Relations Improve

Reported hate crime incidence is on a downward trend, but a recent survey suggests that most hate crimes go unreported. When asked if they had been a victim of a crime or verbal attack due to race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability, 12% of Orange County residents responded "yes" but fully 67% did not report the incident.

Nevertheless, the survey suggests Orange County as a whole is becoming more tolerant. In 1994, only 33% felt ethnic groups were getting along, but in 2001 this increased to 56%. Furthermore, Orange County residents are more optimistic now than in 1994 that ethnic relations will improve over the next five to 10 years (in 1994, 28% said relations would improve versus 48% in 2001).

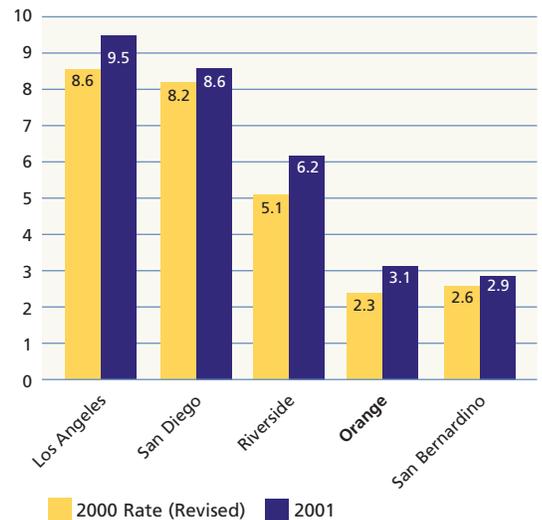
Source: Chapman University, 2001

Hate Crime Events in Orange County - 1997-2001



Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the California Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Hate Crime in California, 1997 report - 2001 report (<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/>)

Hate Crime Events Per 100,000 County Comparison - 2000 and 2001



Note: Due to changes made by the California Department of Finance to population estimates for January 2001 (Table E-1), the 2000 hate crime rates in Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside, and Orange Counties are 0.1 higher than the rates published in the 2002 Orange County Community Indicators report. The population estimate changes did not affect the rate for San Bernardino County.

Sources: California Department of Justice, Office of the California Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Hate Crime in California, 2000 report - 2001 report (<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/>) and California Department of Finance, City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change (<http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/E-1table.xls>)

Environment

As the county continues to grow, pressures will increase on the quality and health of the environment, the very element that makes life in Orange County so desirable. There will be continued tension between current residents' desire for open space and clean beaches and the need for affordable housing and good jobs. Many of the environmental issues facing the county relate to the quality and condition of its infrastructure systems and on that score the indicators reveal both successes and challenges.

- Regional recreational resources increased and there were slightly fewer beach miles days lost to ocean water closures, but the number of sewage spills increased, as well as solid waste disposal and water usage.
- As the number of sewage spills continues to climb, problems related to the county's aging sewer and drainage infrastructure must be addressed. Coastal and inland cities alike must develop strategies and commit resources for infrastructure investments to stem the pollution of Orange County's coastal areas, one of the county's most important natural and economic assets.
- Garbage production increased when the economy improved, but this trend does not need to continue. Increased efforts may be required to encourage residents and businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle. Techniques for improved building, water and energy efficiencies are not only the coming wave in technology solutions but they can provide homeowners and businesses with savings and increased reliability of service. Such strategies can help prevent state sanctions for non-compliance with waste diversion requirements.

Coastal Water Quality

Regional Recreational Resources

Natural Habitat Resources

Solid Waste

Air Quality

Water Use and Supply

Little Change in Number of Closures; Sewage Spills Continue to Climb

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of beach mile days lost due to ocean water closures, as well as the causes for closures, and the number of unauthorized waste discharges (sewage spills). Also measured are the number of beach mile days of postings.

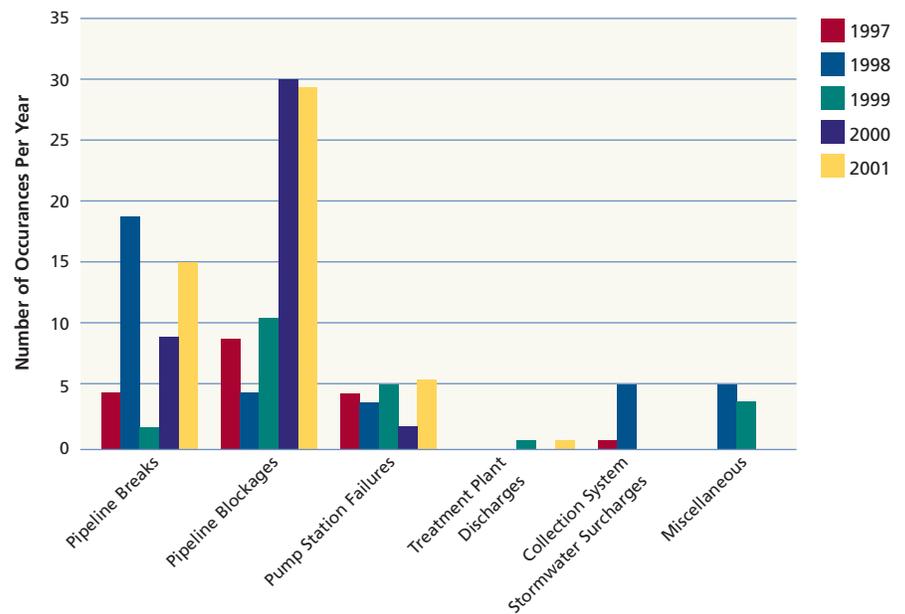
Why is it Important?

Unhealthy coastal conditions negatively impact beachgoers, beach businesses and the marine environment. When ocean waters are closed, tourists and local beachgoers are discouraged from visiting Orange County's beaches, resulting in less consumer traffic in the beach communities and diminishing our overall sense of quality of life. Pollutants enter the ocean through urban runoff, leaks and dumping, exposing marine life to toxic substances and degrading habitats.

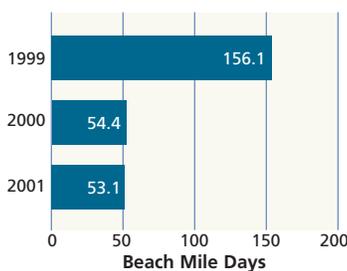
How is Orange County Doing?

There were slightly fewer beach mile days lost due to ocean water closures in 2001 than the previous year. Pipeline blockages, which result in unauthorized waste discharges, remain the primary cause of beach closures. By law, ocean waters must be closed when sewage has been spilled into streams, creeks, and rivers that discharge into recreational ocean waters. The number of reported unauthorized waste discharges continues to climb each year, increasing 9% between 2000 and 2001 and 249% over the past 10 years. Possible causes for the increase include: an aging sewer infrastructure, a need for increased pipeline maintenance, increased reporting by sanitation district or city staff of spills in their jurisdiction (including small private property owner spills), or a combination of the above. Fortunately, the record number of unauthorized discharges was not severe enough to warrant large-scale and long-term closures as in previous years. In addition to beach closures, the County of Orange Health Care Agency is required by law to post warning signs (referred to as a "posting") when the water quality exceeds state standards. There were 649 beach mile days of postings in 2001, up from 596 postings in 2000. Poor water quality leading to postings is largely attributed to urban runoff.

Ocean Water Closure Causes – 1997-2001



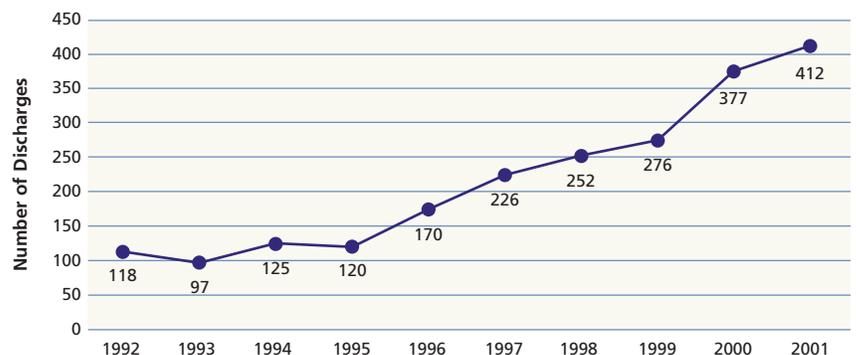
Ocean Water Closures – 1999-2001



What are Beach Mile Days?

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

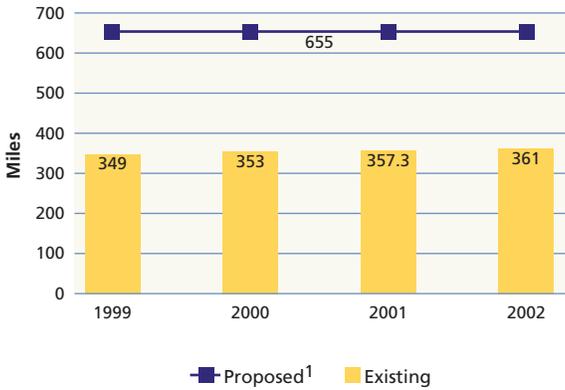
Unauthorized Waste Discharges in Orange County – 1992-2001



Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency

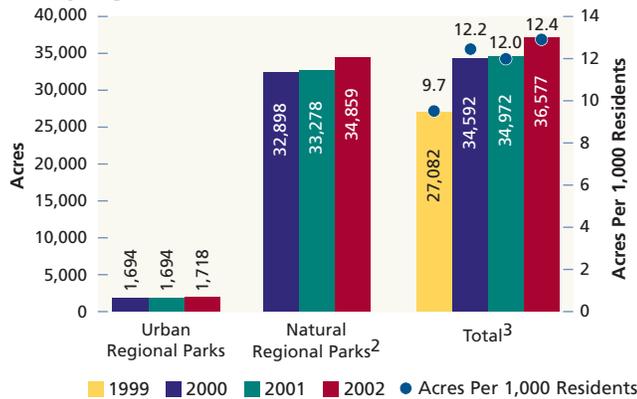
Acres of Parks Per Capita Rises Due to New Acquisitions

County Bikeways and Trails - 1999-2002



¹ As proposed in the County of Orange Master Plan

County Regional Parks - 1999-2002



² Includes wilderness and nature preserves.

³ Includes properties that have been irrevocably offered (but not currently owned by the County).

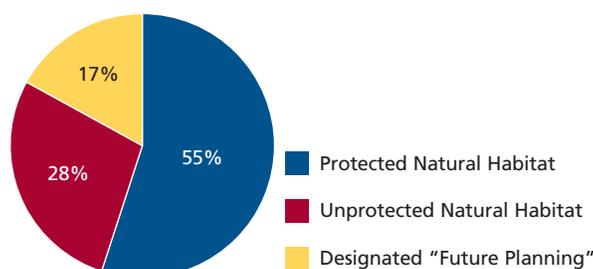
Note: 2000 marks the baseline year for calculating acreage based on urban and regional parks.

Sources: Public Facilities and Resources Department/Harbors, Beaches and Parks and California Department of Finance

Non-County Regional Park Lands - 2002

Land	Acres
Bolsa Chica Ecological Reserve	1,160
Crystal Cove State Beach	2,863
Rancho Mission Viejo Conservancy Area	1,306
Coal Canyon Ecological Reserve	965
Chino Hills State Park	5,149
Cleveland National Forest	54,381

Natural Habitat Resources - 2002



Source: County of Orange Planning and Development Services Department

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the change in acres of regional parks and regional hiking, biking, and riding trails from 1999 to 2002.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

Between October 2001 and 2002, 2½ miles of off-road paved bike-way and a total of 1¼ miles of unpaved regional trails were added throughout the county.

As of October 2002, there were 36,577 acres of County regional parkland – 1,605 acres more than in 2001, due primarily to two major acquisitions: Limestone Management Area I (1,064 acres) and Barham Ranch (509 acres). Federal, state, local and city parks further add to recreational options for residents. These resources, combined with the 42 miles of beach in Orange County, make up the regional recreational resources available to all Orange County residents and visitors.

About Half of Undisturbed Natural Habitat is Protected

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures acres of natural habitat resources in Orange County.¹ The land is categorized as protected, unprotected (developable), or future planning (planning for the area has not yet commenced or is not yet complete), and includes public and private lands, regional and state parks, Cleveland National Forest lands, marine refuges, and land protected under the Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP). All other lands not included in these categories are considered developed, disturbed or agriculture.

Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

As of October 2002, Orange County had 120,485 acres of protected natural habitat. Some 60,452 acres of natural habitat are currently unprotected and 36,873 acres are designated "future planning."

¹ Due to ongoing improvements in Geographic Information System (GIS) acreage tracking and adjustments and modifications due to the Natural Communities Conservation Program (NCCP) process, the 2002 figures should not be directly compared to the 2000 figures published in previous Community Indicators reports.

Solid Waste Disposal Increases but More Hazardous Waste is Diverted

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the annual tonnage of solid waste (both commercial and household) deposited in Orange County landfills. It also measures the percent of waste diverted from landfills by each jurisdiction in Orange County and their status in regard to California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) approval. The pounds collected of household hazardous waste (such as oil, paint, and batteries) and the number of annual participants are also provided.

Why is it Important?

State law requires cities and counties to divert 50% or more of all solid waste away from landfills through source reduction, recycling and composting activities. Reducing the amount of waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and has a positive environmental impact. Targeted collection of household hazardous waste ensures it will not be inappropriately disposed of in garbage cans or landfills (where workers can be injured by liquids or fumes), or allowed to seep into the ground or poured into the sewer where it has the potential of harming water quality.

How is Orange County Doing?

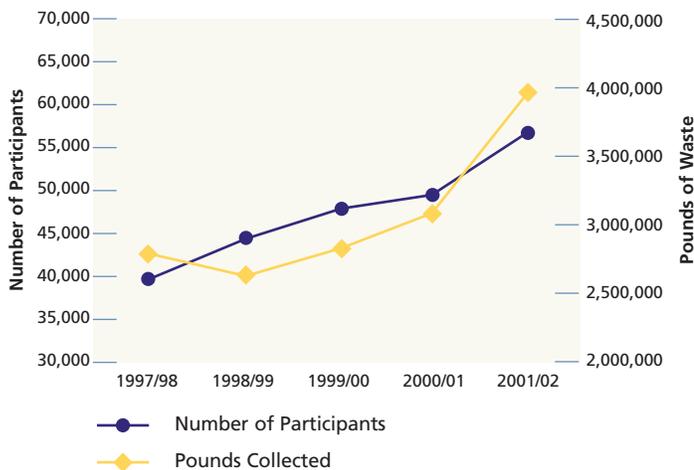
The amount of waste generated in the county and disposed in County landfills in 2001 rose by about 38,000 tons to almost 3.7 million tons – the highest amount since 1994. The CIWMB certified that 13 Orange County cities met the 2000 target and five others made a good faith effort toward meeting the goal and will not be fined. Six cities that did not make the target have been given until December 31, 2003 to meet the 50% diversion rate required by law. The diversion rate figures submitted by the remaining jurisdictions, which are all under the 50% target, are still being reviewed by CIWMB. In 2001/02, the number of pounds of household hazardous waste collected (3.9 million) and the number of annual participants (57,000) bringing the waste to one of four regional collection centers increased by 26% and 15%, respectively, since the previous year. In a survey of Orange County’s infrastructure (see page 11), the county’s waste management system received a “B” grade – the highest grade given, shared only with the water system.

Jurisdiction	2000 Diversion Rate	Status as of Nov 2002
Lake Forest	69%	BA
Huntington Beach	67%	BA
Villa Park	65%	BA
Yorba Linda	60%	BA
Westminster	58%	BA
Fullerton	57%	BA
Cypress	56%	BA
Orange	56%	BA
Placentia	56%	BA
Santa Ana	56%	BA
Garden Grove	52%	BA
Costa Mesa	51%	BA
Seal Beach	50%	BA
Newport Beach	49%	GFE
Fountain Valley	48%	GFE
La Palma	47%	GFE
Los Alamitos	47%	GFE
Laguna Beach	45%	GFE
Anaheim	44%	PD
Buena Park	43%	PD
Irvine	42%	PD
Mission Viejo	42%	TE
Laguna Niguel	40%	TE
Unincorporated	40%	PD
San Juan Capistrano	39%	TE
La Habra	38%	PD
Dana Point	36%	TE
Stanton	35%	TE
San Clemente	34%	TE
Brea	30%	PD
Tustin	30%	PD
Laguna Hills	23%	PD
Aliso Viejo	Not Available	
Laguna Woods	Not Available	
Rancho Santa Margarita	Not Available	

BA Board Approved
 GFE Board Approved Good Faith Effort
 PD Preliminary Data
 TE Board Approved Time Extension to 12/31/03

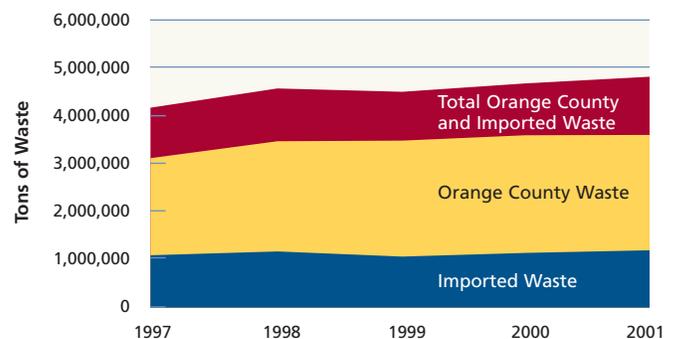
Sources: County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department and California Integrated Waste Management Board (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/)

Pounds of Household Hazardous Waste Collected and Number of Participants – Orange County 1998-2002



Source: County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department

Solid Waste Disposal in Orange County Landfills – 1997-2001



Source: County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department, Tonnage Reports, 1997-2001

Only One Unhealthy Air Day in 2001, but Air Basin Exposure Increases Cancer Risk

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percent of days per year the air quality in the South Coast Air Basin (which includes Orange, Los Angeles and parts of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties) was unhealthy according to the Air Quality Index. Also shown for five California air basins are the numbers of days before an infant exceeds the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) lifetime acceptable exposure levels for toxic air contaminants that increase cancer risk.

Why is it Important?

Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart or lung ailments, including asthma, and can cause irritation and illness in the healthy population, especially active children and adults. Long-term exposure increases cancer risks. While air quality has steadily improved since the 1970s, Orange County is located in the South Coast Air Basin, one of the most polluted air basins in the U.S.

How is Orange County Doing?

Current data shows Orange County's air quality improved by half a percent with only 0.4% days of unhealthy air in 2001. This equates to one day of unhealthy air. The median Air Quality Index (see below) value for 2001 was 47, on the high end of the "good" range. All counties in the Basin, with the exception of Orange County, experienced an increase in unhealthy air in 2001. Orange County's coastal location contributes to the county consistently having one of the lowest air pollution levels in the Basin. However, the Basin is still a "non-attainment area" which means it persistently does not meet federal air quality standards. Because children breathe more air relative to their body weight, their exposure to air contaminants is higher relative to adults. A baby born in the South Coast Air Basin will be exposed to such high levels of toxic air contaminants (particularly diesel exhaust, but also 1,3-butadiene, benzene, formaldehyde and other chemicals) that the child will exceed the EPA's lifetime acceptable exposure level for cancer risk by 12 days of life and will exceed the lifetime acceptable exposure level by many multiples by age 18.

Air Quality Index

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

AQI Index Values	Health Categories	Health Cautions for Ozone
0 - 50	Good	None
51 - 100	Moderate	Unusually sensitive people should consider limiting prolonged outdoor exertion.
101 - 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Active adults and children with respiratory disease, such as asthma, should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.
151 - 200	Unhealthy	All people, especially children, and those with respiratory disease, should limit prolonged outdoor exertion.
201 - 300	Very Unhealthy	All people should avoid strenuous outdoor activities (201) or remain indoors (275+).
Over 300	Hazardous	All people should avoid all outdoor exertion.

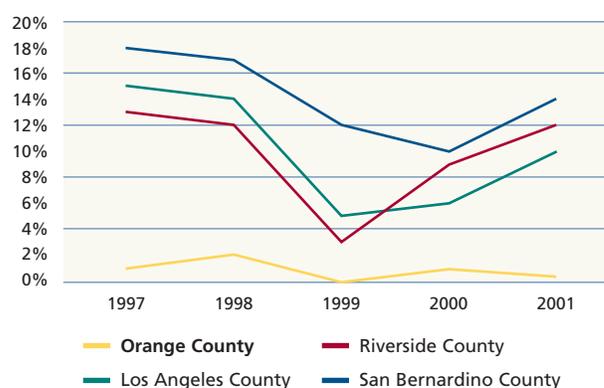
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Air Quality Index: A Guide to Air Quality and Your Health*, June 2000 (www.epa.gov/airnow/)

Number of Days Before an Infant in California Reaches EPA's Lifetime Potential Cancer Risk from Exposure to Toxic Air Pollution 1999-2001 Three-Year Average

Air Basin	Nine Non-Diesel Toxic Air Contaminants	Diesel Particulates	All Pollutants, Including Diesel Particulates
South Coast	40	17	12
San Francisco Bay	71	26	19
San Diego	56	29	19
San Joaquin Valley	62	32	21
Sacramento Valley	72	34	23

Source: National Environmental Trust (http://environet.policy.net/health/toxic_beginnings02.pdf)

Percent of Days Unhealthy in the South Coast Air Basin 1997-2001



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

Many Factors Contribute to Increase in Water Usage Over Last Decade

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County annual urban (residential & commercial) water usage in acre-feet compared to the county's annual population from 1992/93 to 2001/02. It also measures what proportion various sources contributed to the county's overall water supply in 2001/02.

Why is it Important?

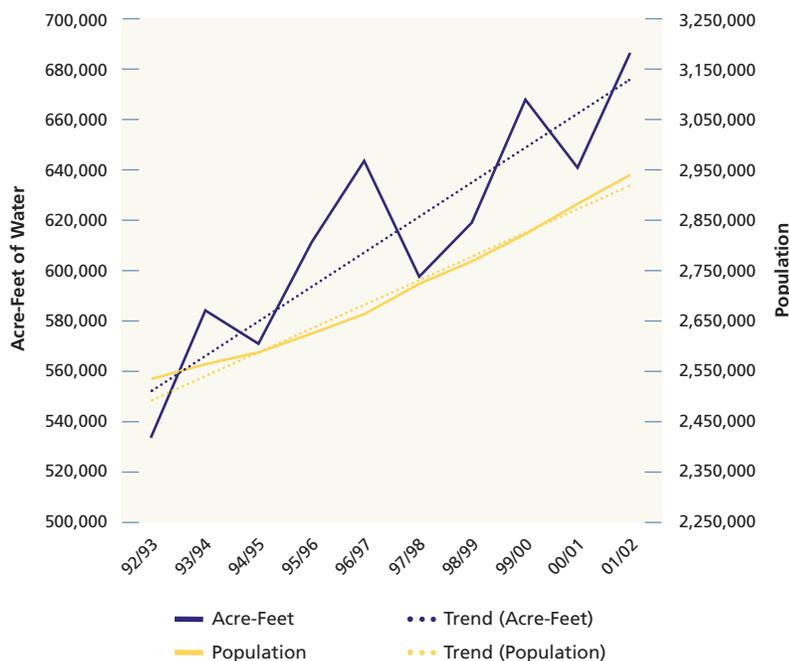
Orange County has a varied water supply: about half comes from local groundwater, and the other half comes from surface water imported from outside the region. As population increases, demand on this resource also increases, which may lead to higher water prices and supply challenges.

How is Orange County Doing?

In fiscal year 2001/02, Orange County residents and businesses used 687,500 acre-feet (224 billion gallons) of water, an increase of 46,500 acre-feet (or 15 billion gallons) from the previous year. Between 1992/93 and 2001/02, the average annual rate of change in water consumption (3.3%) outpaced the average annual rate of change in population (1.7%). The proportionally higher rate of consumption over the last decade is more likely the result of the economic recovery of the 1990s and water-intensive manufacturing than it is due to substantial increases in personal consumption (although, that also may be a contributor). Regardless of the causes, the rapid rate of consumption combined with cutbacks in surplus Colorado River water (one source of imported water) and four consecutive dry years in the Los Angeles and Colorado River basins would seem to point to crisis conditions. However, due to investments in alternative supplies and storage, as well as negotiated storage and transfer agreements, the county's water system should remain reliable into the future if the same high-level of investment is continued. In a recent study of Orange County's infrastructure, the county's water system was given a "B" grade, the highest grade given (see page 11).¹

¹ 2002 Report Card for Orange County's Infrastructure (<http://ocreportcard.eng.uci.edu/Assets/images/report.pdf>)

Urban Water Usage and Population Trends – 1993-2002



Water Supply By Source – 2001/02

Source	Acre-Feet	Percent of Total
Orange County Water District Groundwater Basin	340,400	46.4%
Metropolitan Water District Imported Surface Water	326,100	44.4%
Recycled Water	30,900	4.2%
Local Surface Water (Irvine Lake, Santiago Creek, other)	20,600	2.8%
Other Groundwater	16,000	2.2%
Non-Metropolitan Water District Import	0	0%
Total Supply	734,000	100%
Less Water Placed Into Storage	-46,500	
Total Urban Consumption	687,500	

Sources: Municipal Water District of Orange County; Orange County Water District; and California Department of Finance (Tables E-4 and E-5)

Civic Engagement

These indicators attempt to measure civic engagement, or in other words, the extent to which individuals participate in their community's social and political life and have a sense of community connectedness and wellbeing. Orange County residents' overall satisfaction with quality of life in the county remains high. However, other measures of civic engagement, including voter participation, mostly reflect national trends toward reduced levels of formal civic involvement. Exceptions include slight increases in religious service attendance and volunteerism following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

- This uptick in involvement suggests that when motivations are strong enough, traditional avenues for civic engagement are appealing. But a truly strong civic life must be sustainable without such a wrenching stimulus. The usual mode of civic engagement built during an era of single breadwinner families is no longer relevant to many families and individuals today and will not engender a strong civic life in the future.
- The responsibility for reversing the sharp decline in voter participation lies in part with the political process itself and in part with the way we vote. Candidates and policy advocates need to examine how (or if) they are getting their message communicated to residents and new constituency groups. We also need to look at how to engage alienated and time-stretched voters by offering and encouraging voting in a variety of mediums and locations, including online and at the workplace, and improving outreach for voter registration among youth and an increasingly diverse population.
- As the challenges increase for managing a growing population and economy in a highly urbanized region, we must address needs for increased housing supply; improved infrastructure and mobility; ensured access to education, workforce and social services; and maintaining environmental quality in order for residents to continue to enjoy a strong sense of community wellbeing.

Civic Participation

Voter Participation

Community Wellbeing

Formal Civic Involvement is Low; Distrust High for Government and Big Corporations

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Orange County residents' participation in their community's civic life. Specifically, this indicator looks at the number of times in the past year (2002) that Orange County residents: worked on a community project, went to a club meeting, attended a sports event for children, did volunteer work, and attended religious services. This indicator also reports the extent of Orange County residents' membership in formal clubs in 2002, and attitudes about government, private sector, and non-profit institutions in the county.

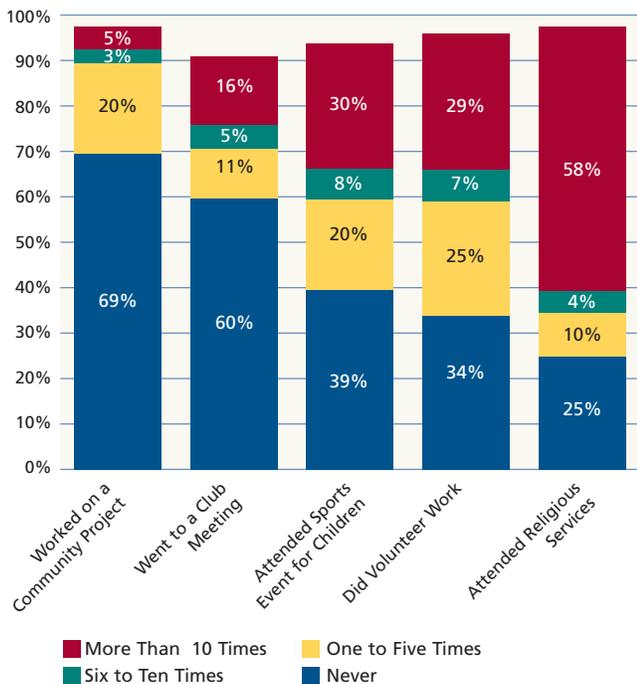
Why is it Important?

Nationwide there has been a decline in Americans' direct participation in politics and civic affairs over the last generation.¹ This erosion of civic and political engagement could have detrimental effects on the functioning of our communities, civic life in general, voting trends, the strength of our local, regional, and national identity, and our personal and social connections with others. Residents' attitudes toward major institutions could impact their willingness to participate in community or civic activities related to these institutions.

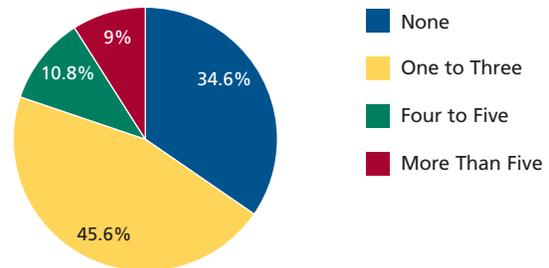
How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County residents reflect the national trend toward reduced levels of formal civic involvement. Many residents polled in 2002 stated that, in the past year, they did not participate in a community project (69%), attend a sports event for children (39%), or attend a religious service (25%). While 65% of residents polled reported being a member of a formal club, 60% of residents polled stated they had not attended a club meeting in the past year. Over the past three years that the survey has been conducted, change has not been significant. Between 2001 and 2002 a slight upward trend in participation rates can be perceived, particularly in the percentage of residents who attended religious services or volunteered.²

In the Past Year (2002), Percent of Orange County Residents Who:



Orange County Residents' Membership in Formal Clubs – 2002



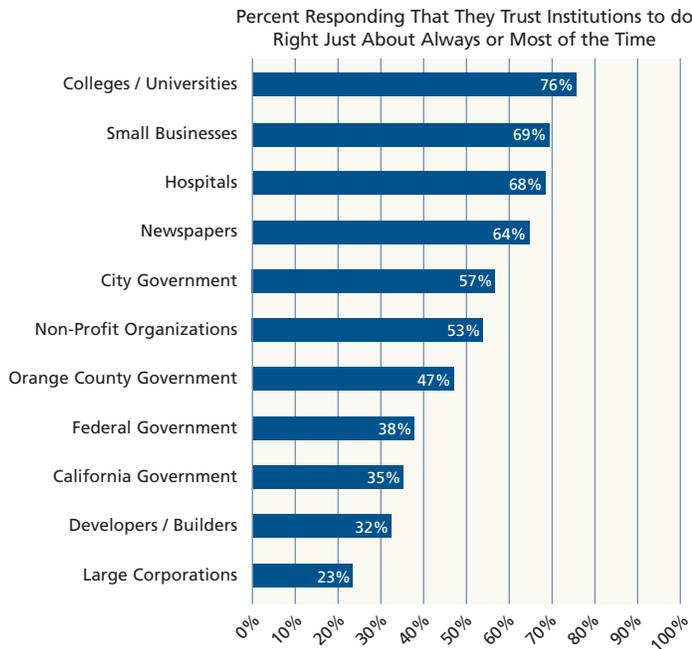
Note: Percentages do not add up to 100% due to non-response of survey participants on items.

In 2002, residents were polled about whether they trusted various major institutions to do the right thing. Trust is highest in non-profit and similar institutions: 76% of residents trusted colleges and universities to do right "just about always" or "most of the time," and hospitals, newspapers, and non-profit organizations engendered similarly high levels of trust. Among governments and the private sector, only small businesses commanded similar levels of trust. Fully 69% of residents replied that small businesses could be trusted to do right "just about always" or "most of the time." Distrust in large corporations was high with 71% of residents stating that large corporations could be trusted to do right "only some of the time." County residents also had low levels of trust in government, although they placed more trust in local governments than in the state or federal government.

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

² Changes from the previous year that fall within the estimated survey confidence interval of 5% to 7% may not be statistically significant.

Orange County Residents' Attitudes About Major Institutions - 2002



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

2002 Voter Turnout is Down Sharply in County and State

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures general election participation among Orange County registered voters from 1984 to 2002. It also contains voter participation rates among the voting age population for presidential elections from 1980 to 2000 in Orange County compared to California and the nation.

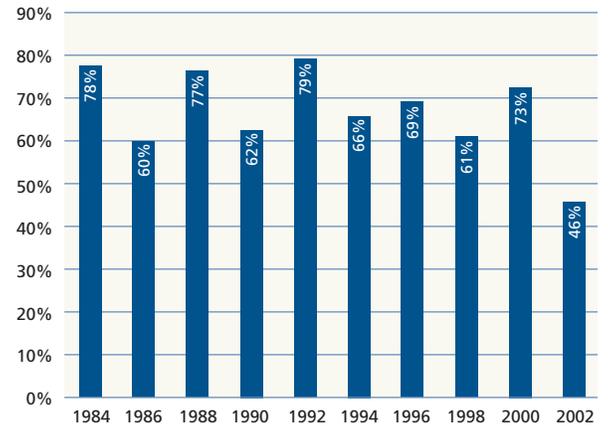
Why is it Important?

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

How is Orange County Doing?

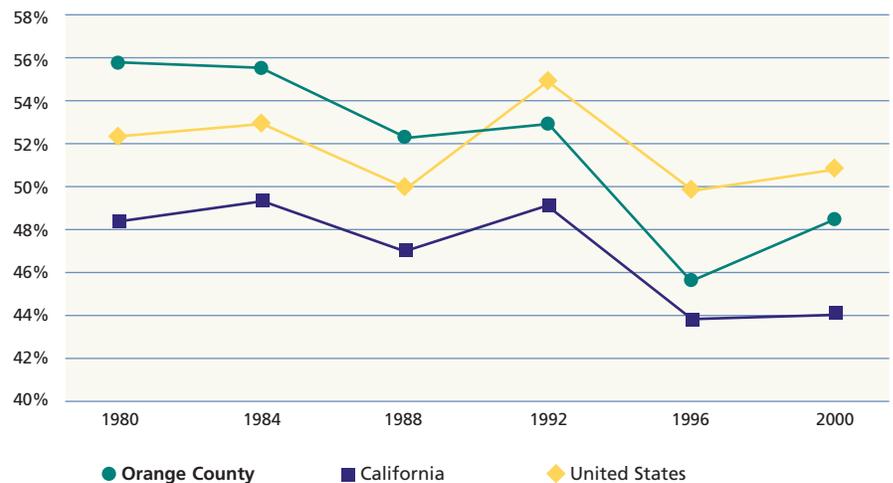
Voter participation among Orange County registered voters in the 2002 mid-term elections was down sharply to 46% from an annual average of 62% participation in mid-term elections since 1986. Both presidential and mid-term election registered voter participation in Orange County were stable in the late 80s and early 90s but began a downward trend in the mid 90s. Despite this trend, among the voting age population, Orange County has consistently had a higher turnout than California and roughly mirrors national rates.

Orange County General Election Turnout Among Registered Voters - 1984-2002



Sources: Orange County Registrar of Voters (www.oc.ca.gov/election/General/1b-4.htm) and League of Women Voters (www.smartvoter.org/2002/11/05/ca/state/ballot.html)

Presidential Election Turnout Among the Voting Age Population - 1980-2000



Source: Federal Election Commission (www.fec.gov/elections.html)

Residents are More Satisfied With the County than the State

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures perception of wellbeing and quality of life in Orange County, and whether the county and state are going in the right direction, based on residents' response to questions from two different telephone surveys. A survey conducted by the Public Policy Institute of California, in collaboration with University of California, Irvine asked, "Thinking about the quality of life in Orange County, how do you think things are going – very well, somewhat well, somewhat badly, or very badly?" A survey conducted by California State University, Fullerton and the Orange County Business Council (CSUF/OCBC) asked if residents thought the county and state were "going in the right direction."

Why is it Important?

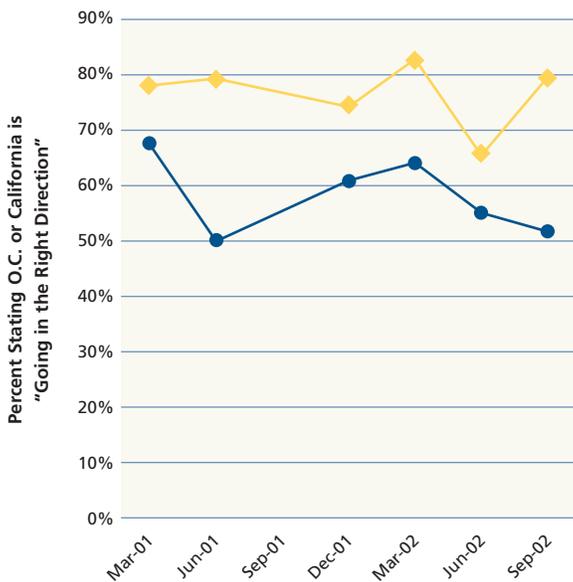
Perception of wellbeing reflects individuals' level of satisfaction with home, work, leisure, finances and governance. When taken in aggregate, it reflects residents' overall satisfaction with life in Orange County.

How is Orange County Doing?

Orange County residents remain pleased with quality of life in the county with a total of 89% replying things were going well in 2002. Despite the overall positive rating, in the last two years the proportion of residents indicating things are going 'very well' has dropped six percentage points.

The CSUF/OCBC survey is conducted quarterly. In September 2002, 80% of Orange County residents surveyed stated that the county was "going in the right direction" as opposed to replying that it was "off on the wrong track." This compares with 52% of residents who thought that California was "going in the right direction." Resident satisfaction with Orange County has been consistently higher than with the state. In the most recent survey the gap between the percentage thinking the county and state were on the right track broadened to 28 percentage points – the largest gap since the June 2001 survey that was taken during the California electricity crisis.

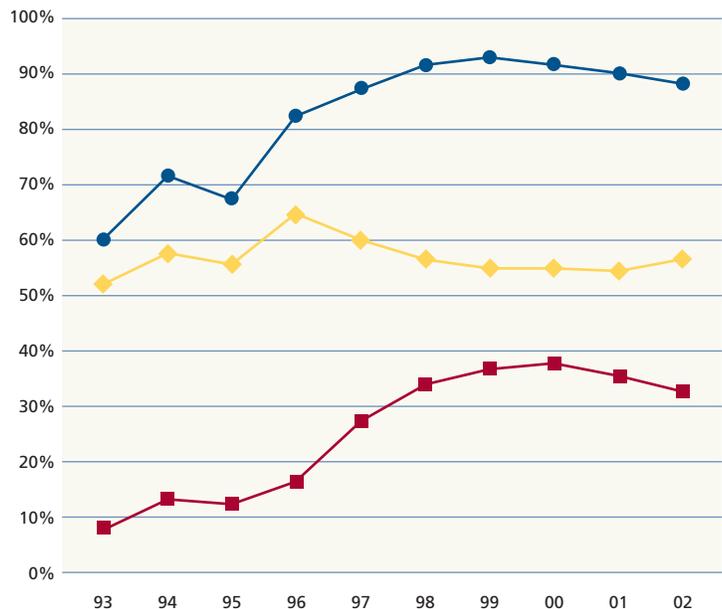
Orange County Resident Opinion of the Direction of Orange County and California
March 2001-September 2002



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

● California ◆ Orange County

Percent of Orange County Residents Indicating "Things Are Going Well" - 1993-2002



Sources: Orange County Annual Survey (1992-2000) and Public Policy Institute of California Statewide Survey, Special Survey of Orange County, in collaboration with University of California, Irvine (<http://ocsurveys.lib.uci.edu/>) (2001 and 2002)

● Total Rating County Positively ◆ Somewhat Well ■ Very Well

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

Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network
California Department of Education
California Department of Social Services/Community Care Licensing
California State University, Fullerton
Capistrano-Laguna Beach Regional Occupational Program
Center for Demographic Research at California State University, Fullerton
Center for Health Policy Research at University of California, Los Angeles
Center for Public Policy at California State University, Fullerton
Center for Social Service Research at University of California, Berkeley
Center for the Collaboration for Children at California State University, Fullerton
Center for the Study of Emerging Markets at California State University, Fullerton
Central Regional Occupational Program
Chapman University
Children and Families Commission of Orange County
Coastline Regional Occupational Program
County of Orange County Executive Office
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Epidemiology and Assessment
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Environmental Health
County of Orange Health Care Agency/Nutrition Services
County of Orange Housing and Community Development Department
County of Orange Housing Authority
County of Orange Integrated Waste Management Department
County of Orange Office of the District Attorney
County of Orange Planning and Development Services Department
County of Orange Public Facilities and Resources Department/Harbors, Beaches and Parks
County of Orange Registrar of Voters
County of Orange Sheriff-Coroner Department
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Adult Protective Services
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Children and Family Services
County of Orange Social Services Agency/Family Self-Sufficiency

Henley Social Sciences Research Laboratory at Chapman University
Municipal Water District of Orange County
North Orange County Regional Occupational Program
Orange County Business Council
Orange County Child Care and Development Planning Council
Orange County Community College Districts
Orange County Department of Education
Orange County Executive Survey
Orange County Health Needs Assessment
Orange County Transportation Authority
Orange County Water District
Public Policy Institute of California
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Southern California Association of Governments
University of California, Irvine

Additional Data Sources

Abecedarian Project
American Society of Civil Engineers
California Association of Realtors
California Budget Project
California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs
California Department of Finance
California Department of Health Services
California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General
California Division of Tourism
California Employment Development Department
California Legislative Analysts Office
California Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board
Caltrans
Center for a New Orange County
California Rebuild America Coalition
Dun & Bradstreet
Entrepreneur Magazine
Federal Transit Administration
League of Women Voters
Meyers Group
Milken Institute
National Association for the Education of Young Children

National Association of Family Child Care
National Association of Home Builders
National Center for Education Statistics
National Environmental Trust
National Low Income Housing Coalition
North Carolina State Board of Education
Orange County Office on Aging
Orange County Workforce Investment Board
Pricewaterhouse Coopers, LLC
Scarborough Research
Texas Education Agency
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
United States Census Bureau
United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
United States Conference of Mayors
United States Department of Health and Human Services
United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
United States Environmental Protection Agency
United States Federal Election Committee
United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
University of California, Irvine, Civil and Environmental Engineering Affiliates
Zooknic Internet Intelligence

Special Thanks to:

Ray Schmidler of Raymond Ari Design for design and layout of the report.

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