

2010

# Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

2010 Annual Report

County of Orange, California  
Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy  
Committee

Orange County Business Council  
COUNTY OF ORANGE, CALIFORNIA



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**Article I. INTRODUCTION**

Orange County is a powerful and influential economic force in the nation and in the world. As the 15th top-producing economy in the US, Orange County annually contributes billions of dollars to the nation's economy and employs a massive workforce of 1.6 million members. Orange County generated a Gross County Product of \$190.7 billion in 2008 and ranks 45th in the world's economies, ahead of Singapore, Ukraine and Algeria.

The Orange County Community Services - Community Investment Division (OCCR-CID) provides administrative support to the Orange County Workforce Investment Board (OCWIB). The OCWIB is appointed by the Orange County Board of Supervisors and the OCWIB's responsibilities include overseeing the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for Orange County.

Instrumental to the economic growth of Orange County is the information provided through the CEDS, which serves as a guide for the future direction of development for Orange County's economy. In the summer of 2008, the OCWIB engaged in a comprehensive process to develop a document describing current economic conditions, analyzing trends and identifying future economic conditions for Orange County. The CEDS also included a plan for how to deploy resources to improve the workforce situation for the county in response to current and future economic conditions. The purpose of this document is to update the description of the economic conditions of 2010 in Orange County and make necessary adjustments to the plan of action.

**Article II. THE ORANGE COUNTY WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD**

The Orange County Workforce Investment Board oversees the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Each of the five County Supervisors appoints members to the OCWIB from nominations made by the chambers of commerce or business associations, and is identified below in Table 2. CEDS members include representation from the following categories of stakeholders:

- 1 Public Official(s)
- 2 Community Leader(s)
- 3 Representative of workforce development board(s)
- 4 Higher education
- 5 Minority and labor group(s)
- 6 Private Individual(s)
- 7 Industry and Business

The Orange County CEDS Committee is composed of 44 members, 24 of whom are from the Private sector, constituting 55% of the membership.

Table 2

Last Name	First Name	Category		Company
Adams	Jim	Minority and labor group(s)	Public	L.A./Orange County Building Trades
Agarwal	Peter	Industry and Business	Private	Citizens Business Bank
Arthur	Dave	Industry and Business	Private	Tower Electronics
Boozan	Pamela	Representative of workforce development board(s)	Public	Social Services Agency
Bunyan	Bob	Industry and Business	Private	The Arlington Group
Chough	Euiwon	Industry and Business	Private	Chough & Associates
Claudio	Rob	Representative of workforce development board(s)	Public	Employment Development Department
Cranch	Janelle	Minority and labor group(s)	Public	California School Employees Association
DiLuigi	Ronald	Industry and Business	Private	St. Joseph Health System
Fitch	Jerry	Industry and Business	Private	Teridian Semiconductor Corp
Flores	Fred	Industry and Business	Private	Diverse Staffing Solutions
Gordon	Milton	Higher education	Public	California State University, Fullerton
Habermehl	Bill	Public Official(s)	Public	Orange County Department of Education
Holland Leis	Lauray	Industry and Business	Private	The Irvine Company
Howe	Kenneth	Industry and Business	Private	BRE Properties, Inc.
Jazayeri	Alireza	Industry and Business	Private	3P Consulting
Kirin-Perez	Bonny	Industry and Business	Private	Solmar Legacy, Inc.
Kuehn	June	Representative of workforce development board(s)	Public	State Department of Rehabilitation
Lam	Ronnie	Industry and Business	Private	Kam Sang Company
Landry	Kevin	Industry and Business	Private	New Horizons
Le Fort	Darlene	Higher education	Public	Coastline Regional Occupational Program
Luker	John	Community Leader(s)	Public	Orange County Rescue Mission
Mancina	Dean	Higher education	Public	Coast Federation of Educators
Mangione	Douglas	Minority and labor group(s)	Public	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Mantini	Janis	Industry and Business	Private	The Boeing Company
Marquez	Eddie	Industry and Business	Private	Southern California Edison
Matkin	Gary	Higher education	Public	University of California - Irvine
McCrea	Don	Industry and Business	Private	Bus-Ed Partners, Inc.

Last Name	First Name	Category		Company
McKenzie	Scott	Higher education	Public	Fullerton College
Mixner	Jack	Industry and Business	Private	Jack Mixner Strategy
Perez	Julio	Minority and labor group(s)	Public	OC Labor Federation
Porter	Tom	Industry and Business	Private	Kawasaki Motors Corp., USA
Quijada	J. Adalberto	Representative of workforce development board(s)	Public	U.S. Small Business Administration
Ray	Buddy	Community Leader(s)	Public	Community Action Partnership of O.C.
Ruane	Mike	Community Leader(s)	Public	Children & Families Commission, County of Orange
Sandzimier	Rick	Industry and Business	Private	Parsons Brinckerhoff
Starr	Paula	Minority and labor group(s)	Public	Southern California Indian Center
Tassinari	Tom	Industry and Business	Private	Synergy Solutions
Tomlin	Ed	Industry and Business	Private	Renaissance ClubSport
Turley-Kirchner	Kay	Industry and Business	Private	Kirchner Consulting
Weerasuriya	Yasith	Industry and Business	Private	Stanbridge College
Woo	Alan	Community Leader(s)	Public	Community Action Partnership of O.C.
Yap	Ruby	Industry and Business	Private	Yap & Little, Inc.
Zur Schmiede	Robert	Representative of workforce development board(s)	Public	City of Fullerton

**Article III. SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS FROM 2008 CEDS DATA FINDINGS**

The 2008 CEDS documented how Orange County is in the midst of a major economic transition, away from being a suburban community dependent on Los Angeles to an economic powerhouse in its own right separate and in many ways independent of the economic condition in Los Angeles. No longer able to count on previous investments in education and the proximity, as well as the infrastructure, of Los Angeles, Orange County residents must now be prepared to compete with people from around the country and around the world. This transition documented in 2008 continues and has even accelerated given the “Great Recession” starting in 2008 and continuing to the present.

For this CEDS, Red Zones are defined as those census tracts with both unemployment of 11.6% and above and per capita income of less than \$22,287.

<b>RED ZONE CITIES</b>	
ANAHEIM	PLACENTIA
BUENA PARK	SAN CLEMENTE
COSTA MESA	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
FULLERTON	SANTA ANA
GARDEN GROVE	SEAL BEACH
HUNTINGTON BEACH	STANTON
IRVINE	WESTMINSTER
LA HABRA	

**Figure 1: Orange County Red Zone Census Tracts:** Red Zones throughout the most affected cities in Orange County. Orange areas are Red Zones where all of the key socio-economic characteristics are flagged indicating extreme need thus are eligible for EDA funding.





Although there is a generally accepted perception that Orange County is not a county that suffers from economic distress, there are clear pockets of economic distress within the county borders, particularly north of SR-22, in Santa Ana and scattered pockets of vulnerability south of the SR-55.

The central and eastern parts of Santa Ana are recognized as the lowest income and highest unemployment area of Orange County. With a high Mexican immigrant population, more young people in a struggling school district, higher crime, older infrastructure and a manufacturing oriented economic basis in decline, these parts of Santa Ana are the areas most in need of economic development in Orange County. As a result, these parts of Santa Ana were the site of a Federal Empowerment Zone designation from 1999 to 2009 and continue as sites of State of California Enterprise Zone tax credit area.

Anaheim has pockets of high need areas as well, particularly in the far west part of the city near Stanton and including part of Stanton. This part of Anaheim is the oldest part of Anaheim where small pockets of poverty often hide between zones of middle class domesticity. With crumbling infrastructure and older housing, immigrant groups congregate in particular neighborhoods in pursuit of affordable housing and easy access to abundant jobs such as at the nearby Anaheim Resort areas of Disneyland and California Adventure. Significant parts of Garden Grove and Buena Park are also emerging as a high need area with low income and high unemployment spilling over from and reflecting many of the same dynamics occurring in Anaheim.

The pocket of need in the Shalimar neighborhood in the west side of Costa Mesa, the Oakview neighborhood in Huntington Beach, central La Habra, central San Juan Capistrano, a small section of San Clemente, and southwest Placentia similarly are a reflection of the demand for affordable housing as well as easy freeway access to lower wage paying jobs that Latino immigrants are able to benefit from. Isolated from the larger communities around them, but close to the freeways, these small zones of need are worlds unto themselves yet connected to the larger world through a nearby freeway.

South of SR-22 is the Little Saigon area of Westminster, Garden Grove and Santa Ana. With older infrastructure and easy transportation access, Vietnamese immigrants began arriving in this area following the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. Even as the area has transformed into a bustling commercial district, many of the older residents as well as more recent non-English speaking immigrants from Vietnam have remained behind often trapped in poverty and dependent upon government aid.

Areas near college campuses and such as Cal State Fullerton and UC Irvine, and the census tract near the Navy Weapons Research Center in Seal Beach also are low income and high unemployment areas. The areas near the college campuses and military installation are populated by young adults without an established income and financial stability. The Seal Beach census tract which is near Leisure World Seal Beach

and the Laguna Woods census tract which is Leisure World Laguna Woods also reflects the impact of fixed income senior citizens in the two Leisure World facilities.

### **Unemployment and per Capita Income**

The data used to derive unemployment and per capita income was the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (2007 and 2008) Unemployment was a 24 month average. Same methodology was used as for Nielson Claritas data.

The following Table 2 lists the census tracts and cities of low income (per capita income lower than \$22,287 national) and high unemployment (higher than 11.6% national) that are designated Red Zones:

**Table 2**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (2010)</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate (2010)</b>
6059001103	La Habra	\$22,053.00	14.0%
6059001202	La Habra	\$12,233.00	16.9%
6059001304	La Habra	\$15,810.00	13.5%
6059001801	Fullerton	\$15,302.00	13.1%
6059001802	Fullerton	\$18,935.00	17.0%
6059001901	Fullerton	\$19,243.00	16.1%
6059001902	Fullerton	\$18,124.00	17.9%
6059001903	Fullerton	\$20,706.00	18.6%
6059011101	Fullerton	\$19,608.00	16.9%
6059011102	Fullerton	\$21,235.00	16.2%
6059011502	Fullerton	\$17,239.00	15.8%
6059011504	Fullerton	\$21,691.00	12.7%
6059011601	Fullerton	\$20,422.00	12.4%
6059011602	Fullerton	\$12,974.00	18.9%
6059011720	Placentia	\$7,939.00	16.5%
6059011721	Placentia	\$20,396.00	15.8%
6059011722	Placentia	\$18,848.00	20.3%
6059042107	San Clemente	\$18,663.00	12.4%
6059042312	San Juan Capistrano	\$18,891.00	12.3%
6059062626	Irvine	\$15,698.00	19.7%
6059063605	Cost Mesa	\$20,363.00	14.2%
6059063701	Cost Mesa	\$17,454.00	18.7%
6059063808	Cost Mesa	\$19,015.00	18.0%
6059074003	Santa Ana	\$15,843.00	22.0%
6059074005	Santa Ana	\$20,584.00	15.5%
6059074006	Santa Ana	\$20,975.00	16.4%
6059074102	Santa Ana	\$15,384.00	15.4%
6059074103	Santa Ana	\$13,052.00	11.9%

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (2010)</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate (2010)</b>
6059074106	Santa Ana	\$21,002.00	13.0%
6059074108	Santa Ana	\$10,641.00	13.1%
6059074109	Santa Ana	\$10,658.00	16.4%
6059074200	Santa Ana	\$15,117.00	22.6%
6059074300	Santa Ana	\$9,119.00	21.0%
6059074403	Santa Ana	\$9,059.00	22.8%
6059074405	Santa Ana	\$11,745.00	23.3%
6059074406	Santa Ana	\$8,516.00	22.3%
6059074407	Santa Ana	\$11,574.00	17.2%
6059074408	Santa Ana	\$18,199.00	16.2%
6059074501	Santa Ana	\$9,925.00	17.5%
6059074502	Santa Ana	\$12,922.00	18.1%
6059074601	Santa Ana	\$13,258.00	19.0%
6059074602	Santa Ana	\$10,640.00	12.6%
6059074701	Santa Ana	\$13,937.00	15.0%
6059074702	Santa Ana	\$10,800.00	21.4%
6059074801	Santa Ana	\$14,870.00	18.2%
6059074802	Santa Ana	\$10,553.00	20.3%
6059074803	Santa Ana	\$14,481.00	13.3%
6059074805	Santa Ana	\$7,659.00	15.9%
6059074806	Santa Ana	\$9,382.00	15.2%
6059074901	Santa Ana	\$9,571.00	20.3%
6059074902	Santa Ana	\$10,786.00	16.2%
6059075002	Santa Ana	\$10,887.00	22.8%
6059075003	Santa Ana	\$9,792.00	24.5%
6059075004	Santa Ana	\$12,463.00	18.5%
6059075100	Santa Ana	\$21,691.00	15.8%
6059075201	Santa Ana	\$11,735.00	13.4%
6059075202	Santa Ana	\$12,177.00	18.9%
6059075301	Santa Ana	\$20,226.00	12.6%
6059075302	Santa Ana	\$16,923.00	15.8%
6059075513	Santa Ana	\$21,748.00	15.6%
6059075514	Santa Ana	\$17,001.00	19.2%
6059075515	Santa Ana	\$17,676.00	14.4%
6059075812	Santa Ana	\$18,836.00	13.4%
6059076103	Garden Grove	\$17,260.00	17.8%
6059076204	Orange	\$18,723.00	15.1%
6059086301	Anaheim	\$17,490.00	14.5%
6059086404	Anaheim	\$14,797.00	12.1%
6059086405	Anaheim	\$13,364.00	12.7%
6059086501	Anaheim	\$14,040.00	19.2%
6059086502	Anaheim	\$9,039.00	18.1%
6059086601	Anaheim	\$10,510.00	20.5%
6059086602	Anaheim	\$14,300.00	14.9%
6059086802	Anaheim	\$19,187.00	15.4%
6059086803	Anaheim	\$19,592.00	13.8%

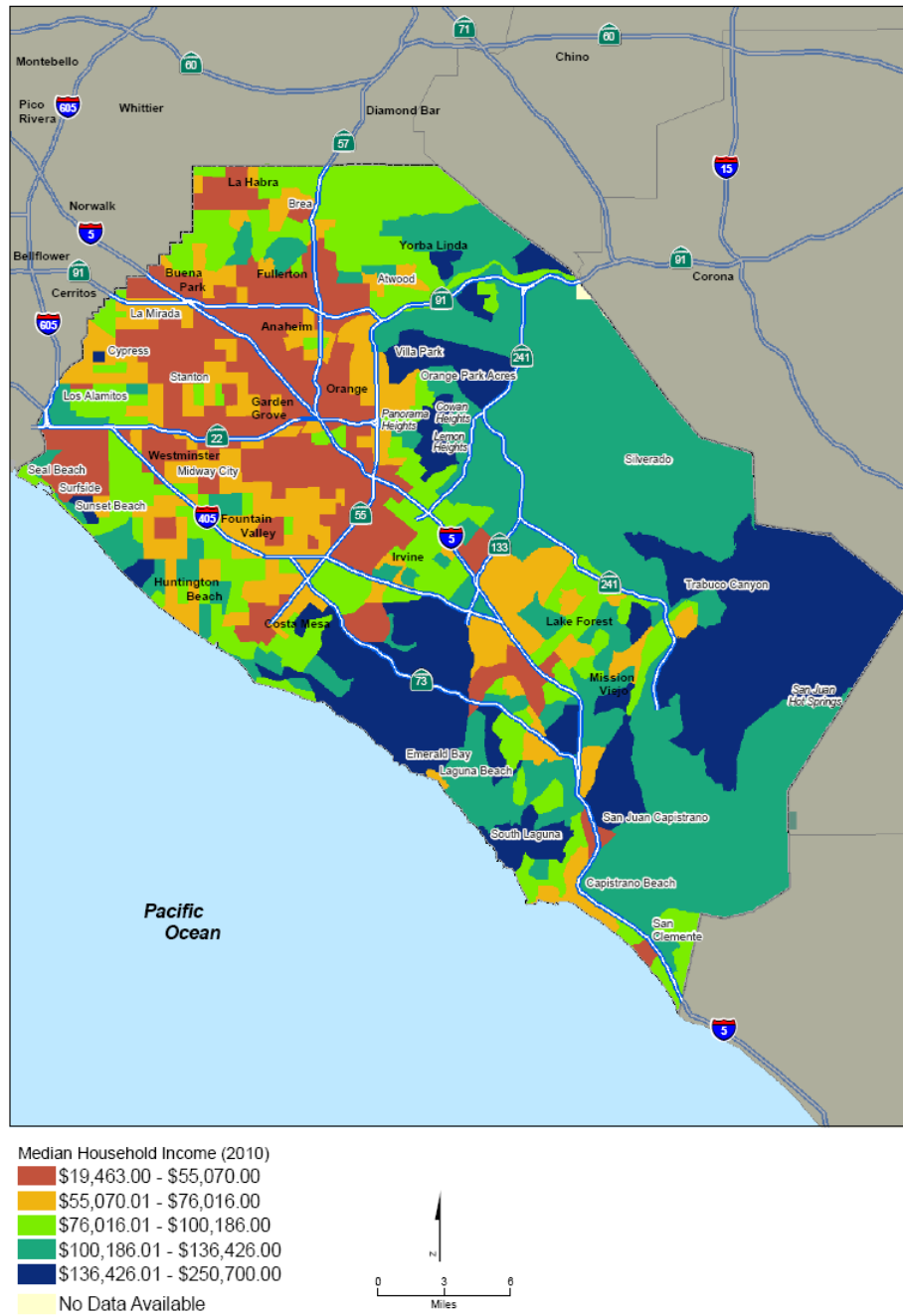
<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (2010)</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate (2010)</b>
6059086901	Anaheim	\$19,982.00	16.0%
6059086903	Anaheim	\$18,309.00	16.5%
6059087001	Anaheim	\$17,748.00	17.3%
6059087002	Anaheim	\$17,298.00	12.9%
6059087101	Anaheim	\$21,251.00	14.0%
6059087102	Anaheim	\$16,523.00	18.0%
6059087103	Anaheim	\$18,350.00	12.5%
6059087105	Anaheim	\$20,262.00	12.6%
6059087106	Anaheim	\$17,115.00	17.9%
6059087300	Anaheim	\$13,519.00	15.7%
6059087401	Anaheim	\$15,829.00	13.7%
6059087403	Anaheim	\$16,467.00	22.0%
6059087404	Anaheim	\$19,209.00	21.7%
6059087405	Anaheim	\$14,603.00	12.5%
6059087501	Anaheim	\$20,440.00	14.8%
6059087503	Anaheim	\$17,516.00	13.1%
6059087602	Anaheim	\$18,086.00	14.8%
6059087701	Anaheim	\$21,714.00	15.0%
6059087703	County of Orange	\$17,824.00	15.8%
6059087704	Anaheim	\$22,015.00	19.4%
6059087801	Stanton	\$18,715.00	16.1%
6059087803	Stanton	\$11,915.00	20.2%
6059087805	Stanton	\$16,580.00	15.2%
6059087806	Stanton	\$11,480.00	14.4%
6059087901	Stanton	\$18,489.00	17.9%
6059087902	Stanton	\$13,537.00	17.7%
6059088001	Garden Grove	\$22,144.00	14.5%
6059088104	Stanton	\$20,999.00	16.3%
6059088105	Garden Grove	\$21,039.00	15.9%
6059088106	Garden Grove	\$15,688.00	17.9%
6059088107	Garden Grove	\$18,497.00	15.6%
6059088301	Garden Grove	\$19,356.00	19.3%
6059088401	Garden Grove	\$22,089.00	11.6%
6059088402	Garden Grove	\$21,662.00	14.7%
6059088403	Garden Grove	\$20,403.00	16.3%
6059088501	Garden Grove	\$16,822.00	18.8%
6059088502	Garden Grove	\$19,298.00	18.6%
6059088601	Garden Grove	\$21,496.00	15.3%
6059088701	Garden Grove	\$18,112.00	17.5%
6059088801	Garden Grove	\$15,160.00	17.7%
6059088802	Garden Grove	\$16,987.00	15.9%
6059088901	Garden Grove	\$16,694.00	22.0%
6059088902	Garden Grove	\$13,597.00	15.6%
6059088903	Garden Grove	\$16,722.00	15.3%
6059089001	Garden Grove	\$13,629.00	13.0%
6059089004	Garden Grove	\$12,075.00	14.4%

Census Tract	City	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment Rate (2010)
6059089102	Garden Grove	\$15,583.00	14.6%
6059089104	Garden Grove	\$7,735.00	15.7%
6059089105	Garden Grove	\$10,541.00	19.8%
6059089107	Garden Grove	\$17,220.00	12.4%
6059099202	Garden Grove	\$15,864.00	12.8%
6059099203	Garden Grove	\$18,766.00	12.4%
6059099247	Huntington Beach	\$11,374.00	13.8%
6059099248	Huntington Beach	\$9,502.00	12.4%
6059099249	Huntington Beach	\$13,231.00	18.3%
6059099402	Huntington Beach	\$14,913.00	18.6%
6059099411	Huntington Beach	\$20,791.00	12.2%
6059099502	Seal Beach	\$13,813.00	12.0%
6059099601	Westminster	\$16,461.00	14.1%
6059099801	Westminster	\$16,750.00	14.7%
6059099802	Westminster	\$15,129.00	20.1%
6059099903	Westminster	\$17,668.00	13.1%
6059099904	Westminster	\$14,523.00	13.8%
6059110110	Buena Park	\$20,828.00	15.3%
6059110202	Buena Park	\$20,311.00	14.2%
6059110203	Buena Park	\$21,790.00	14.7%
6059110303	Buena Park	\$21,789.00	12.6%
6059110500	Buena Park	\$17,460.00	17.5%
6059110603	Buena Park	\$17,055.00	14.8%
6059110606	Buena Park	\$13,626.00	17.9%
6059110607	Buena Park	\$20,873.00	12.9%
Orange County Average		\$33,934.00	11.30%

Source: Demographics Now, a product of Applied Geographic Solutions (AGS)

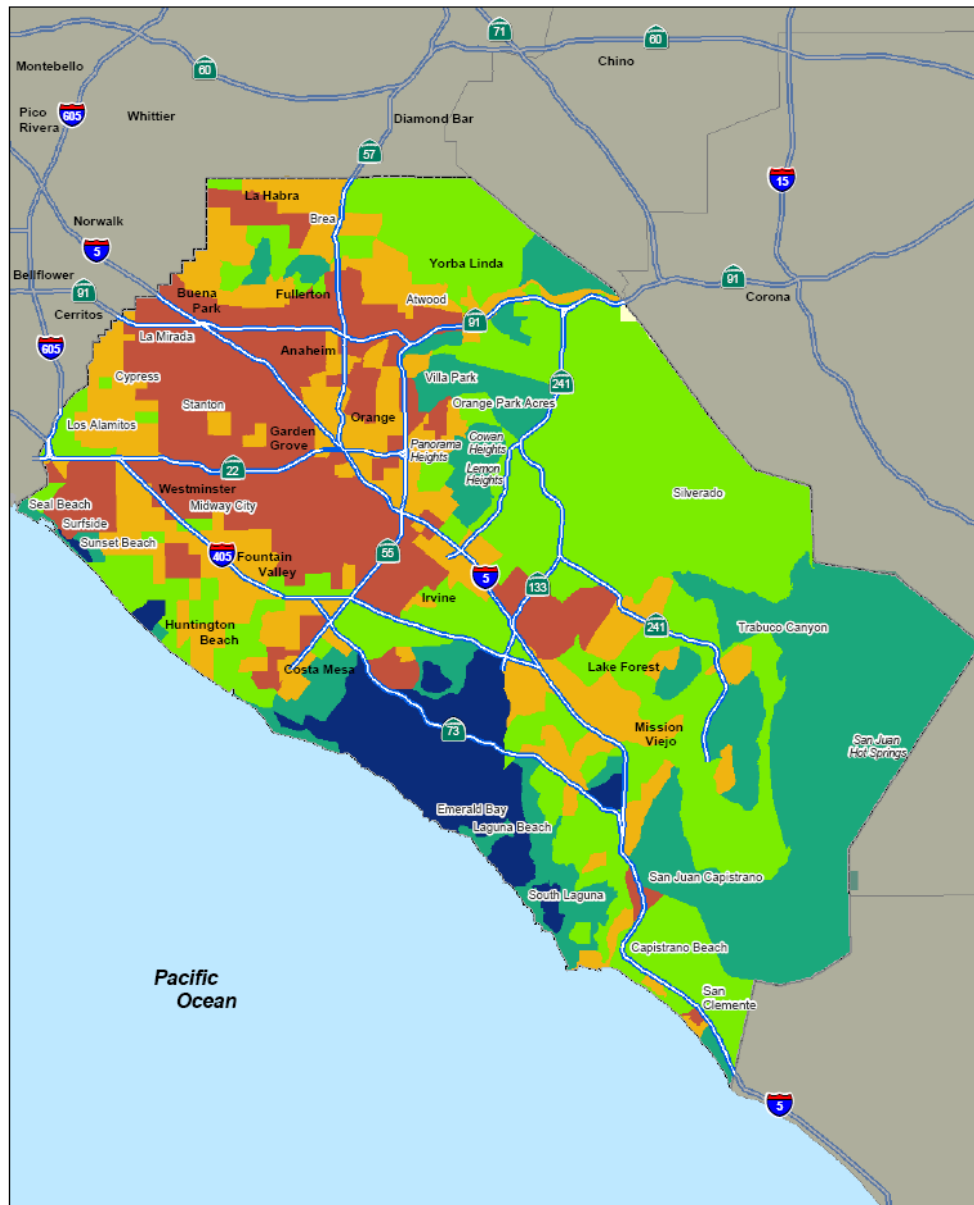
Furthermore, despite the perception of wealth, Orange County has suffered significantly in the “Great Recession” of the last several years. The following map shows which areas of Orange County have suffered in particular. Figure 2 shows Orange County income levels examining Median Household Income. Figure 3 examines Per Capita Income. Figure 4 shows unemployment rates.

Figure 2: 2010 Orange County Income Levels—Median Household Income



Source: DemographicsNow

Figure 3: 2010 Orange County Income Levels—Per Capita Income



Per Capita Income (2010)

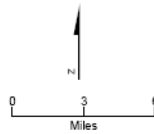
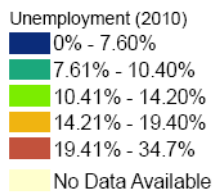
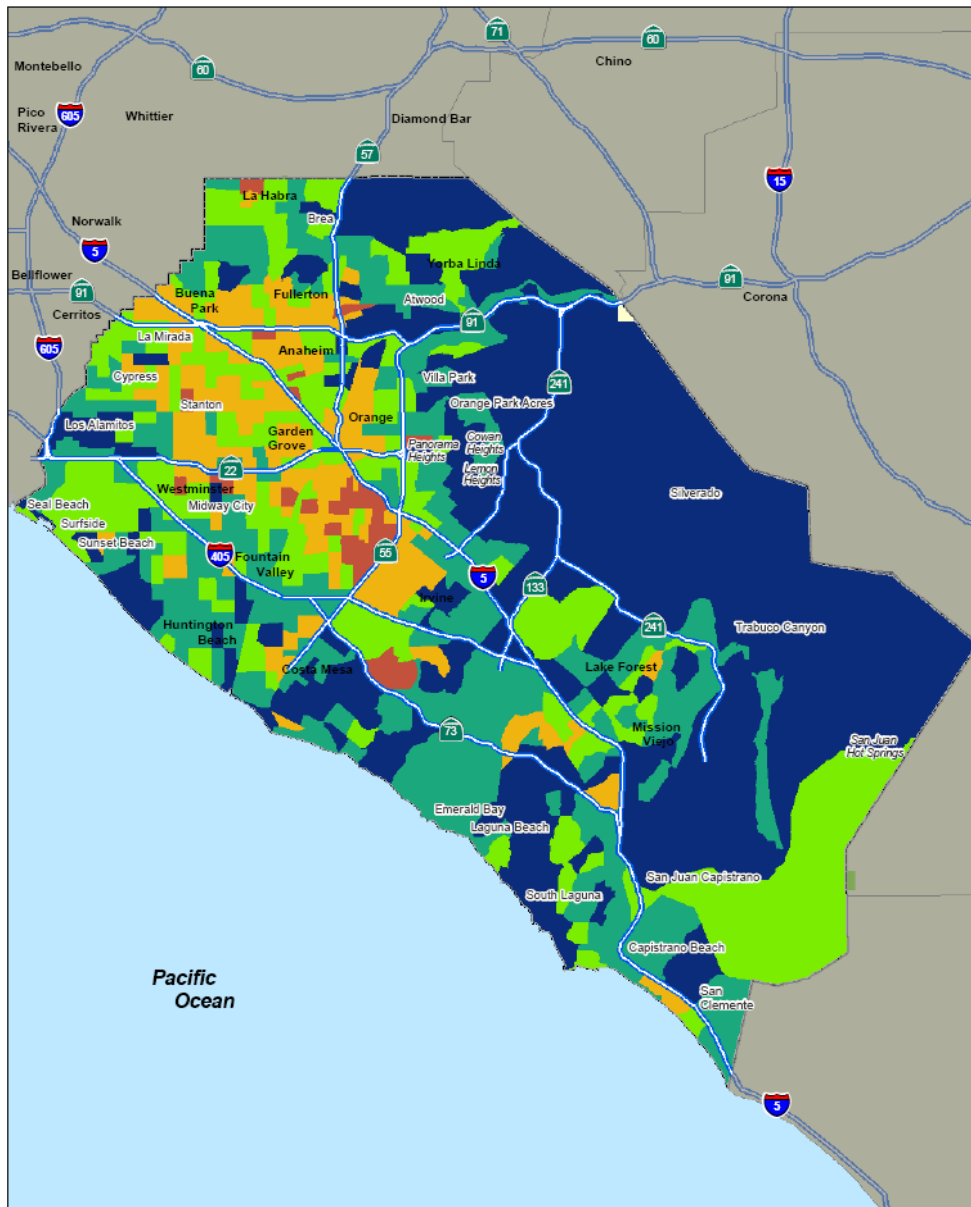
- \$7,659.00 - \$24,646.00
- \$24,817.00 - \$38,499.00
- \$38,620.00 - \$55,460.00
- \$56,618.00 - \$84,081.00
- \$88,545.00 - \$170,184.00
- No Data Available



Source: DemographicsNow

**Figure 4: 2010 Orange County Unemployment Levels**





Source: DemographicsNow



#### **Article IV. OC CEDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The 2008 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) contained recommendations and action steps which are supported by research regarding the current economic status of Orange County with particular analysis and focus on Orange County's Red Zones. Red Zones are specific areas of severe economic need in Orange County. These recommendations and action steps, if followed, were designed to ensure future prosperity. "Goals" are established for the long-term vision for improving Orange County. "Strategies" are components to build towards goal achievement. "Strategic Projects and Programs & Activities" are undertakings for agencies, jurisdictions and private actors such as the Orange County Workforce Investment Board, cities, the Orange County Business Council, and/or the County of Orange.

In this document, we update these goals and objectives by analyzing the economic realities of 2010 in Orange County. These groups of objectives address goals that fall under these five broad categories of improvement:

- (1) Infrastructure
- (2) Workforce and Education
- (3) Housing
- (4) Innovation/Clusters/Venture Capital
- (5) Healthcare/Social Services

#### **GOAL ONE: DEVELOP INFRASTRUCTURE AS A PRIORITY WITH AN EYE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT.**

Infrastructure needs to be developed further so that the physical assets for economic growth are in place throughout the County. With the renewal of Measure M—the half-cent sales tax increase, originally approved in 1990 and renewed until 2040—almost \$12 billion will be available for transportation-oriented infrastructure. Continued investment and legislation like this renewal needs to occur so that the tools for economic growth in the County are in place and can be maintained.

#### **Strategies:**

- Obtain State and federal government matching funds to augment and support Measure M funds approved by County taxpayers so that Red Zone residents and workers have enhanced transportation options for work.

- Coordinate Orange County Transportation Authority transportation investments with economic development opportunities so that Red Zone residents and workers have enhanced transportation options for work.
- Utilize investments made in support of projects created by Federal Empowerment Zone funding and utilize Santa Ana Enterprise Zone to provide subsidies and tax breaks to businesses that locate and hire within these areas.
- Review the Redevelopment Areas to determine the potential use of CEDS to target investments for economic improvement and; coordinate improvement activities with Orange County Development Agency (OCDA). This will maximize investment input in projects that benefit Red Zone areas adjacent to unincorporated redevelopment project areas, with the goal of addressing both blight and economic distress.
- Coordinate infrastructure investments with economic development opportunities in unincorporated parts of the County so that Red Zone residents and workers have enhanced transportation options for work.
- Support the creation of a regional broadband/wireless internet network which will enhance economic development throughout the county with particular potential for Red Zone areas that are isolated by “Digital Divide” issues.
- Support development of low-cost water and maintain water reliability to ensure stable infrastructural support for the residents and businesses of Orange County.
- Support development of low-cost energy and maintain energy reliability to ensure adequate power on a consistent basis for Orange County residents and businesses.

#### **Strategic Projects and Programs & Activities:**

***Obtain State and Federal government matching funds to augment Measure M funds approved by County taxpayers so that Red Zone residents and workers have enhanced transportation options for work.***

With the approval of Measure M, the Orange County Transportation Authority will have almost \$12 billion available over the next thirty years to make transportation network improvements in Orange County.

The Measure M Investment Summary is available from OCTA at the following web address: [http://www.octa.net/mm\\_summary.aspx](http://www.octa.net/mm_summary.aspx).

***Coordinate Orange County Transportation Authority transportation investments with economic development opportunities so that Red Zone residents and workers have enhanced transportation options for work.***

Transportation projects such as the ARTIC (Anaheim Regional Transportation Intermodal Center), a regional transportation center in Anaheim, are being used as hubs for economic development under a transit oriented development strategy. “Go Local” funds from Measure M are being used to pay for transportation projects in high economic density areas supporting easier access to these locations. Specifically, the City of Anaheim is constructing a pedestrian connection linking the Anaheim Canyon Metrolink Station and a new Kaiser Permanente medical campus.

***Support OCTA development projects wherein benefit—added jobs, increased access to better jobs, safer or easier commutes to exiting job—can be gained by Red Zone communities.***

Projects in development by OCTA may bring considerable benefit to communities in economic need. There are several projects currently in development that fulfill this goal, including the ARTIC center in Anaheim. There are also investments in transportation to reduce chokepoints in freeway networks. As a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) stimulus funding signed into law in February 2009, funding for these projects should soon become available.

***Following up on recommendations from the County Strategic Planning Process, consider an additional collaborative process which brings the County of Orange and other stakeholders together to address region-wide economic development issues.***

The County of Orange Countywide Strategic Planning process of 2006 highlighted, that decision makers in Orange County believe a Countywide Economic Development Corporation is a necessary part of increasing Orange County’s economic success, which will also brand it as an independent region.

***Coordinate funds from the private sector in response to the Community Reinvestment Act, investments within the COIN program and new market tax credits to promote economic development in “Red Zone” areas of Orange County.***

Given the extensive major populated areas of Orange County with socio-economic difficulty, financial tools available for their improvement are to be deployed and utilized in a systematic way. The Workforce Investment Board can partner with sponsoring

government agencies to make these tax incentives and investment opportunities more widely known and utilized for the public good.

***Utilize investments made in support of projects created by Federal Empowerment Zone funding and utilize Santa Ana Enterprise Zone to provide subsidies and tax breaks to businesses that locate and hire within these areas. Finally, the funding for redevelopment areas can be utilized to complement EDA funding to target investments for economic improvement.***

These geographic areas in Santa Ana overlap with Red Zones of Orange County and provide powerful tools that could be used to coordinate economic development opportunities. Funding from the federal government, tax breaks from the State and federal government, and prior tactical investments in these areas (e.g., Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce's R&D Infrastructure Project) could be coordinated to enhance economic improvement in these economically distressed areas of Santa Ana:

1. The Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce conducted an intensive process of developing a systematic method for obtaining current data about the economic condition of businesses and residents in the Santa Ana Federal Empowerment Zone. Out of this process the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce partnered with the Santa Ana Unified School District to develop High School Inc. Academies at Valley High School to train students in a curriculum where they can learn skills and obtain jobs in the growing business clusters of Santa Ana.
2. The New KidWorks Donahue Center launched a community center at the 1902 West Chestnut Avenue, Santa Ana, utilizing a \$628,564 grant/loan from the Federal Empowerment Zone, along with donated private funds, to renovate a vacant industrial building and operate a new community center for Santa Ana and Empowerment Zone residents.

***The Redevelopment Areas can utilize the CEDS to target investments for economic improvement.***

Redevelopment Areas are specified locations in Orange County that are eligible for funding from tax increment financing due to economic distress and blight—often adjacent to the Red Zones. As investments are made, funding can accrue to these areas through borrowing against the expected incremental increase in property taxes due to rising property values.

In addition to County-owned redevelopment projects, the City of La Palma is planning a major redevelopment of nearly every major intersection in the city, to boost retail and

restaurant business activities in the area while not excluding other businesses. The general plan change making the redevelopment possible is scheduled to be effective as of November 5, 2010. Although the City of La Palma is not in a Red Zone, its immediate neighbor is the City of Buena Park, a Red Zone city, and development in La Palma opens up opportunities for its neighbors as well.

***Coordinate infrastructure investments with economic development opportunities in unincorporated parts of the County so that Red Zone residents and workers have enhanced transportation options for work.***

While most of the populated parts of Orange County are incorporated into cities, many significant areas are not, yet they contain sizeable populations and economic activity with nearby populations in EDA funding eligible Red Zones. Infrastructure investments can be made in these areas to benefit the residents and businesses located there. Since these areas are under the direct jurisdiction of the County of Orange, infrastructure investment approval should be easily coordinated. Focusing on these areas to promote economic development for the benefit of these sites as well as the cities around them can assist economic development in the County while avoiding some of the bureaucratic pitfalls that could disrupt infrastructure investments.

***Support the creation of a regional broadband/wireless internet network which will enhance economic development throughout the county with particular potential for Red Zone areas that are isolated by “Digital Divide” issues.***

With the ever-increasing importance of the internet, establishing infrastructure to enhance internet access is essential for future economic growth. Research by the Sacramento Regional Research Institute (SRRI) discovered that increasing broadband internet access in Orange County could create 186,000 jobs over the next ten years and almost \$15 billion in increased payrolls for Orange County workers. The County is exploring options for creating a regional wireless network which would be a major tool for providing dependable internet access throughout the County.

***Support the development of low-cost water and maintain water reliability.***

Since Orange County is located in the semi-arid region of Southern California, water cost and reliability are essential issues to ensure the resources necessary for population and economic growth are available for Orange County. Investments in infrastructure are needed to ensure affordable and reliable water supplies are accessible.

### ***Support the development of low-cost energy and maintain energy reliability.***

Having reliable and affordable energy for economic growth is essential for the prosperity of Orange County and the success of its workforce. New State legislation such as AB 32 to combat global warming may make it more difficult for current power suppliers to operate, and new sources of energy will need to be found. For continued success in Orange County, policymakers must collaborate with energy suppliers such as Southern California Edison, The Gas Company/Sempra Energy, and San Diego Gas and Electric to ensure that low-cost, reliable energy resources are available for businesses and residents of Orange County into the long-term future.

On May 20, 2010 & June 17, 2010 the “*Be a Part of the Green Economy: Greening Your Manufacturing Processes and Products*” events were held. Speakers from Orange County Business Council, Energy & Environmental Solutions, Southern California Edison and the Orange County Board of Supervisors presented two workshops to support Orange County manufacturing business owners in understanding how to “green” their manufacturing processes and facilities

### ***GOAL TWO: WORKFORCE AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT TO BE TARGETED TO “GROW OUR OWN.”***

In a region with an increasing proportion of the population being young and Latino, an emphasis on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) disciplines will provide Orange County’s Business and Professional Services, Healthcare, and High-Technology businesses with a workforce ready to be employed in these growing clusters.

#### **Strategies:**

- Support programs for building English language fluency.
- Support continued advances in minority college preparation.
- Support career and technical education, with emphasis on STEM disciplines, cluster specific education and training action plans.
- Focus job training efforts on skills necessary to succeed in emerging clusters such as Energy, Environment and Green Technologies and Biotechnology/Nanotechnology.

#### **Strategic Projects and Programs & Activities:**

***Support programs for building English language fluency.***

Ensuring that Orange County's future workforce is able to communicate in English is essential for the County's future economic growth. With Latinos becoming Orange County's largest ethnic group by 2020, and significantly younger than the rest of Orange County's population, this group comprises a large part of Orange County's future workforce. Some entities such as the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce and the Rancho Santiago Community College District are pioneering efforts such as their "English Works" initiative which seeks to teach English to up to 50,000 Santa Ana residents in the next several years. Additional work such as these efforts should be promoted and supported to adjust to the potential linguistic adjustments that could occur in Orange County.

***Support continued advances in minority college preparation.***

Efforts are underway to continue to ensure that Latinos increase their college preparation. Current findings demonstrate that in recent years, a dramatic increase in Latinos in Orange County high schools are taking college preparatory courses to be eligible for the UC/CSU university systems in comparison to prior dismal findings. These improvements must continue.

***Support career and technical education.***

Orange County has a significant number of students taking ROP courses (over 64,000) and enrollment in community colleges is over 200,000 students a year with representation all across the demographic and age profile.

***Emphasize on STEM disciplines***

Organizations such as Project Tomorrow and the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce "High School Inc." at Valley High School and the training academies in the Anaheim school district are taking the lead in these efforts. Replication of these efforts will ensure more relevant educational opportunities for students in Orange County to become the workforces of tomorrow.

***Cluster specific education and training action plans.***

Education in the K-12 grades as well as post-secondary programs are being conducted with an awareness of occupations in the growing clusters. In addition, efforts are being made to create training action plans so trained graduates are in place when occupations in the growing clusters are demanding workers in their fields. For example, at Valley



High School in Santa Ana, the Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce has partnered with the Santa Ana Unified School District to create High School Inc. Academies. The High School Inc. Academies (HSI), a market-driven institution, is guided by the principle that students adept at acquiring skills the marketplace demands will succeed in the innovation-driven economy of the 21st century. Seven learning academies prepare students for careers in Orange County's top growth industries: automotive/transportation, culinary arts, engineering/construction, global business, health care, manufacturing, and new media. The Academies provide concurrent fulfillment of state graduation requirements through integrated academic and technical classes with a curriculum directed by a council of business leaders who provide field trips to industry facilities, equipment demonstrations, team projects, job shadowing and part-time jobs.

***Focus job training efforts on skills necessary to succeed in emerging clusters such as Energy, Environment and Green Technologies, Creativity and Biotechnology/ Nanotechnology.***

Job training efforts have increasingly being oriented around these emerging growth clusters for Orange County. Due to globalization, international trade is accounting for a larger share of economic activity in Orange County where customers for firms may be just as likely to be in Singapore as in San Diego with international trade from Orange County nearly doubling from \$12.6 billion in 1999 to over \$20 billion in 2008. Orange County continues to remain a hub of the biotechnology cluster and medical device design and manufacturing which will only increase with the continuing growth of the healthcare industry. With advances in technological innovation, workers across many industries are far more efficient and productive than in the past where information technology allows one person to perform the work it may have taken three to do three decades ago. Also awareness of the economic opportunities emerging from the response to climate change is creating new industries such as solar panel design, renewable energy development and environmental conservation consulting. In this world of globalization, innovation and climate change response, creativity is increasingly becoming the defining attribute of whole host of jobs that did not even exist a generation ago. Occupations in the creativity cluster are jobs where the skills and the application of innovation, strong design and creativity add value for customers and businesses utilizing cutting edge technologies and/or approaches.

On June 17, 2010 the Orange County Workforce Investment Board (OCWIB) hosted the Bio/Nanotechnologies Forum at Rancho Santiago College District, with panelists from Boeing, BIOCUM, and the California Stem Cell Inc discussing the future of bio/nanotechnology industries and hiring outlook, employer expectations, and the impact on the economy. On the same day, the OCWIB also hosted the Information Technology Forum with panelists from Toshiba, Time Warner Cable, and Cox



Communications discussed the importance of communications as a skill for technical workers, and the need for educational institutions to prepare for the growing industry's demand for workers. In addition, on June 9, 2010 the OCWIB explored the emerging cluster of Creativity at Brandman University; in a facilitated discussion, panelists representing KOCE, Walt Disney Imagineering, Chapman University, DGWB (a marketing firm), and Capita Technologies discussed employer expectations in the creative industries, skills that would benefit creative workers, and the importance of innovation to economic growth.

In September 2010 the OCWIB began discussions with BIOCOM, a life sciences trade association with 550 members based in San Diego, and OCTANE, a technology trade association based in Orange County, regarding a collaborative regional strategy and approach to the life sciences (biotech, pharmaceutical, and medical device). Discussions are ongoing and more will be reported in the next CEDS annual update.

### ***GOAL THREE: ENCOURAGE AND SUPPORT AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR WORKERS IN ORANGE COUNTY.***

Housing policies are being created to make workforce housing available and affordable for the current and future population of Orange County. The high cost of housing has the potential to force the workforce to live outside of the county and commute to their jobs, worsening traffic and hurting the quality of life for Orange County residents. Housing affordable to all levels—very low income, low income, moderate income, and even market rate housing—need to be increased throughout the County's distressed communities, to ensure appropriate housing for workers and their families.

#### **Strategies:**

- Emphasize and promote the Housing Scorecard and Toolkit to enhance home ownership opportunities, particularly for those who live in Red Zones.
- Ensure funding for Orange County from State and federal sources for workforce housing.
- Use a "Housing 101" curriculum for newly elected officials.

#### **Strategic Projects and Programs & Activities:**

***Emphasize and promote the “Housing Scorecard” and “Housing Toolkit” to enhance home ownership opportunities, particularly for those who live in Red Zones.***

The Orange County Business Council has taken the lead in creating a “Housing Scorecard” and “Housing Toolkit” for elected officials to encourage government policies that make workforce housing a priority and increase the availability and affordability of housing in the County.

***Advocate for Orange County on obtaining State and federal support for production of affordable housing to working families of various income levels in the Orange County economy.***

***Use “Housing 101” curriculum for newly elected officials.***

Educating elected officials about the role of government to create housing opportunities should also occur. The Orange County Business Council has created a “Housing 101” seminar to ensure that the jobs vs. housing permits imbalance becomes well known and also describes how this creates a long-term detriment for the County.

***GOAL FOUR: SUPPORT INNOVATION, ECONOMIC CLUSTERS DEVELOPMENT AND VENTURE CAPITAL CREATION.***

**Strategies:**

- Increase access to capital.
- Support the creation of a regional broadband/wireless internet network.
- Ensure targeted cluster training in key clusters.
- Promote a positive business climate that complies with the State of California AB 32 Global Warming legislation.
- Managing the impact of international trade on local businesses.

**Strategic Projects and Programs & Activities:**

***Increase access to capital.***

Incubators and small business development centers (SBDCs) can grow businesses and help enable them to be better prepared to receive and benefit from venture capital.

***Support the creation of a regional broadband/wireless internet network.***

The County of Orange began this effort in 2008 developing a business model and action plan to look at forming a joint powers authority to put a network in place.

***Ensure targeted cluster training in key sectors.***

The County of Orange, OCWIB and the Orange County Business Council have partnered with educational institutions to orient curriculums and training more towards skills development for key Orange County business clusters. This is a key part of the County's business lay-off aversion strategy since it takes into consideration the growing parts of Orange County's economy and builds upon the strengths of what is already here.

***Promote a positive business climate that complies with the State of California AB 32 Global Warming legislation.***

Efforts have been underway to interact with government agencies to ensure that AB 32 implementation measures are informed by the best science as well as awareness of the consequences of policy choices for businesses. On April 22, 2010 the Orange County Business Council and Orange County Workforce Investment Board hosted the session "Business Opportunities in Climate Change" at Chapman University's "Beyond Copenhagen" Conference, Panelists from Merrill Lynch, SAIL Ventures, Toshiba, UPS, and Boeing discussed various green business strategies and practices for their companies and the positive outcomes. In a second panel, panelists representing OC Public Works, UCI, Bank of America, OC Sanitation District Fuel Cell Project, OC Water District, and OC Waste and Recycling discussed green practices for government agencies.

***Managing the impact of International Trade on Local Businesses***

In 2009, The US Economic Development Administration implemented a new Community Trade Adjustment Assistance (Community TAA) Program aimed at helping to create and retain jobs by providing project grants to communities that have experienced, or are threatened by, job loss resulting from international trade impacts. The EDA declared Orange County one of only two California counties eligible to apply for funding.

On July 6, 2010, the OCWIB received notification that the application has been recommended for \$500,000 in federal assistance by the Seattle regional office of the EDA. In partnership with the East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), the

Orange County Workforce Investment Board will utilize the funding to assist Orange County businesses in recovering from lost market share due to a decline in sales that have resulted from lower labor costs overseas. The 2-year project strategy includes: (1) identifying specific needs of the Orange County business community and (2) gathering resources to address such needs. Services will be delivered in customized components of Market Feasibility, Marketing/Advertising, Accounting, Human Resources, and Access to Capital/Financing.

From October to December 2010, the Orange County Business Council will engage in a data collection and analysis effort with the Southern California Association of Governments to better understand the effects of the recent economic downturn in Southern California, identify growth clusters, and develop strategies to restore economic growth. Through contributing data and analysis specific to the Orange County economy, this effort is anticipated to lead to a regional strategy for promoting the region including harnessing the region's strengths in international trade and professional services, tourism and entertainment. The results will be included in the next CEDS Annual Update.

***GOAL FIVE: PROMOTE AWARENESS OF AND SOLUTIONS FOR HEALTHCARE AND SOCIAL ISSUES.***

To ensure that Orange County's neediest residents have the services they need and the aging population of Orange County has the healthcare resources to retain and sustain our current residents with what they need to live.

**Strategies:**

- Healthcare strategy: create a partnership between business and hospitals and other healthcare providers.
- Social Issues strategy: develop best practices that meet the needs of Orange County's rapidly aging population and create positive impacts on social services.

**Strategic Projects and Programs & Activities:**

***Healthcare strategy: create a partnership between business and hospitals and other healthcare providers.***

Partnerships between business and hospitals/healthcare providers are being established so that the growing need for healthcare personnel to address physical needs for residents in Orange County can be addressed as well as becoming a vehicle

to grow the economy of Orange County. On March 24, 2010, the Orange County Workforce Investment Board, together with the Pacific Gateway Workforce Investment Network, Anaheim Workforce Investment Board, and the South-East Los Angeles County Workforce Investment Board hosted, an Allied Healthcare Forum in Long Beach. Industry experts representing Long Beach Memorial Medical Center, CSULB Center for Latino Community Health, Orange County Business Council, UC Irvine, and CalOptima addressed critical allied healthcare needs and exemplified regional best practices. Presenters included Susan Crockett, Director of Clinical Workforce Development, Long Beach Memorial Medical Center presented on their customized patient care assistant training program; Dr. Ted Boehler, Dean of Innovation and Learning Technology and Bob Nash, Director of Instructional Design & Faculty Support spoke on Coastline Community College's Second Life Technology Virtual Hospital training program for nurses.

### *Social Issues strategy*

Efforts to develop best practices that meet the needs of Orange County's rapidly aging population and create positive impacts on social services are in the process of being developed and expanded.

**Article V. CEDS PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

The OCWIB continues to review statistical data and maps of Orange County cities in order to assess whether these strategies, goals and action projects are improving the economic condition of the local area. The CEDS developed in 2008 provides a baseline of data across a variety of measures, geographies and populations. This wide-ranging assessment specifically documented where Orange County is at for that time so annual updates on key indicators can demonstrate whether the CEDS strategies are working.

The following Performance Standards measure the success of the implementation of the CEDS strategies:

***Number of jobs created after implementation of the 5-year CEDS Plan:***

During the five year time period from June 2008 through June 2013, Orange County will create 5,000 cumulative new jobs in the Red Zones, reversing the trend of job losses in the last 36 months.

***Number and types of investments undertaken in the region:***

Orange County will undertake at least two economic development infrastructure investments around Measure M1 and M2 transit-transportation centers, such as (but not limited to) the Anaheim Canyon transportation center opportunity and the Placentia-Westgate Specific Plan. Infrastructure investments necessitate multi-agency commitments to area improvements, and in the Red Zones these improvements will improve access to jobs as well as create jobs by attracting employers to mixed-use developments.

***Number of jobs retained in the region:***

In the next five years, through economic and workforce development investments, Orange County will retain at least 1,000 jobs in the Red Zones.

***Amount of private sector investment in the region after implementation of the CEDS:***

If economic development investments are successful around Measure M1 and M2 transit-transportation projects, it is anticipated that private investment benefiting Red Zones will be at least \$100 million after implementation of the CEDS at the end of the five years.

## **Article VI. CEDS PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Successful implementation of the 5-year CEDS plan addresses the key competitive challenges currently facing Orange County:

- **Infrastructure:** Improved infrastructure in Red Zones will increase the competitiveness of those communities in attracting businesses; improved transit-transportation also will improve accessibility to jobs thus allowing local residents in distressed communities to get better jobs. Increased ridership during commuter hours will take the pressure off the highways and roads.
- **Affordable Workforce Housing:** With appropriate housing available, more workers will be able to live where they work and work where they live; i.e., fewer people will commute to jobs outside of the county.
- **Workforce Training and Education:** With improved education and training, more workers will be qualified for better, higher-wage and more stable jobs.
- **Innovation:** In addition to the capital, incubation of new businesses will not only improve Orange County's business environment as a whole, but will add jobs in the communities that are either distressed (Red Zones) or near Red Zones so that Red Zone residents can travel easily to these new jobs.
- **Health and Social Services:** With increasing demand for health services, health service providers will need to fill their ranks with new workers; the CEDS Committee will strive to assist in the development of training programs that will provide workers with the skills to meet the standards for the new jobs. The aging workforce will be tapped for new roles as they retire; their former jobs will be filled by new workers, and the CEDS Committee will support local projects that assist both the retirees in transition to second careers and the new workers in filling the vacancies.

Management of the projects will be oriented towards ensuring these components are met and implemented in a way that responds to current economic conditions.

## **Article VII. CURRENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

To assess the success in meeting these goals, the CEDS must be periodically updated with current conditions to see if Orange County is on track. The remainder of this report will highlight Orange County's current conditions and present necessary adjustments to respond to these current conditions.

### Section 7.01 Population

In 2009, the California Department of Finance estimated Orange County's population to be 3,139,017 with a median age of 36.0 years. Orange County is the third largest county in California, behind Los Angeles and San Diego, and the fifth largest county in the nation. The County has more residents than 22 states, including Iowa, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho. According to the State of California Employment Development Department, by the year 2020, the population is expected to increase to 3.5 million. Orange County is the most densely populated county in California, and the geographically the smallest in Southern California in overall land area. Orange County covers 798 square miles of land, including 42 miles of coastline. As of January 2009, Orange County population density was estimated at 3,932 persons per square mile, an average increase of about 1.0% annually since 2000.

### Section 7.02 Race & Ethnicity

The following table represents the ethnic diversity in Orange County, as estimated by the 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

**Figure 6: Race & Ethnicity**

Race & Ethnicity	N	%
White alone	1,881,809	53.71%
Black or African American alone	50,947	1.45%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	13,721	0.39%
Asian alone	480,621	13.72%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	9,447	0.27%
Two or More Races	74,594	2.13%
Hispanic or Latino	992,626	28.33%

Source: US Census Bureau



## Unemployment

As of the most recently available data, the unemployment rate in Orange County was 9.6 percent in August 2010, according to the State of California Employment Development Department. This is up from 5.7 percent in July 2008, when the CEDS was developed, and 3.5 percent from a year prior to the CEDS' development. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 12.4 percent for California (up from 7.6 percent when the CEDS was developed in July 2008) and 9.6 percent for the nation (up from 6.0 percent for the nation for the same July 2008 period).

In July 2010, total non-farm wage and salary employment was 1,460,000 jobs which is a decline of 13,200 jobs in Orange County from the previous year. The primary cause of this drop was the combination of losses in financial services and construction, since Orange County had a concentration of sub-prime mortgage related employers and residential development and construction employers. The July 2009 to July 2010 time frame shows a picture of where the losses have concentrated in recent months:

- Construction posted the largest year-over decrease with the loss of 7,100 jobs.
- Information had the second largest decline with 2,300 fewer payroll jobs over the past year followed by Durable Goods Manufacturing losing 1,200.
- Leisure and Hospitality recorded the largest increase over the year with the addition of 9,000 jobs. Food Services and Drinking Places accounted for most of the growth.
- Business and Professional Services posted a gain of 5,800, followed by Retail Trade gaining 4,400, Education and Health Services gaining 3,200 and Nondurable Goods Manufacturing gaining 1,600.

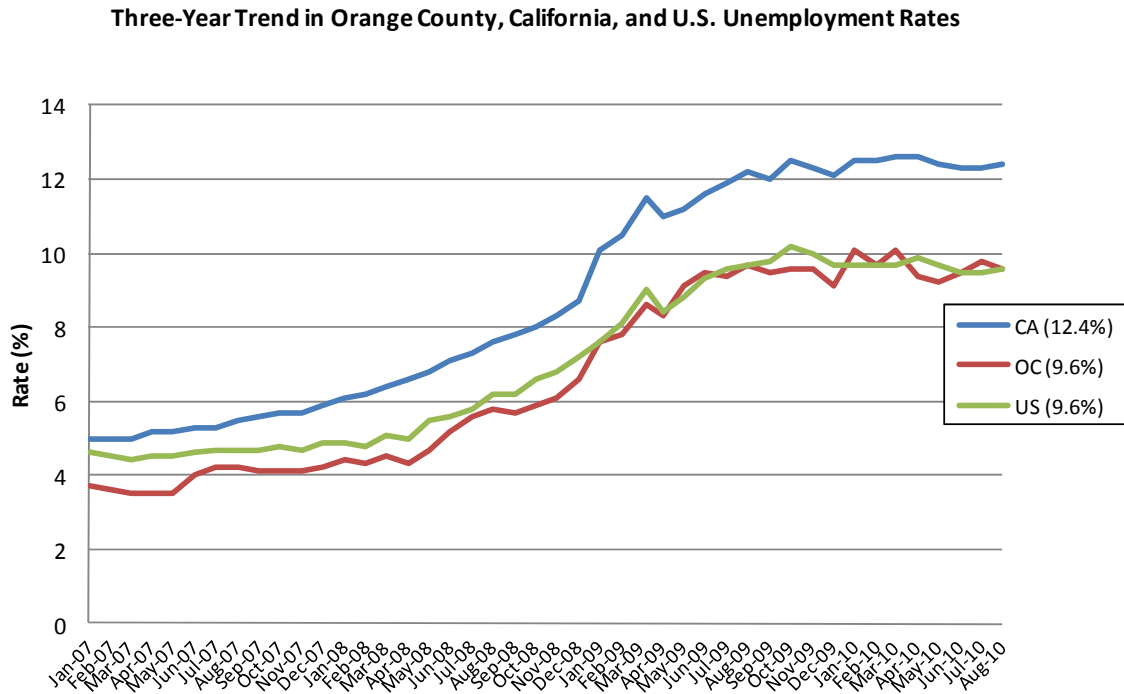
The table below provides a comparison of the unemployment rates for 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009 and 2010.

**Figure 7: Unemployment Rates**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Orange County	6.2%	3.8%	3.4%	3.5%	5.7%	8.6%	9.6%
California	5.5%	5.4%	4.9%	6.8%	7.6%	11.2%	12.4%
U.S.	4.3%	5.1%	4.6%	4.5%	6.0%	9.1%	9.6%

Source: California Employment Development Department

Figure 8: Three-Year Trend in Orange County, California, and U.S. Unemployment Rates



Source: California Employment Development Department

Section 7.03 Income

The median family income in Orange County in 2009 was \$86,100. Eighty-five percent of the households received earnings and 14 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Twenty-three percent of the households received Social Security, with the average income of \$14,510 per year in 2007. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

Section 7.04 Per Capita Income

In 2007, Orange County’s per capita income was \$50,563, up 2.4% from 2006; the State’s was \$41,805. Compared to metro area peers across the country, Orange County trails San Francisco, San Jose, Boston and Seattle.

### Section 7.05 Cost of Living

According to the Council for Community and Economic Research, in the second quarter of 2009, Orange County's cost of living index was 148.8 with the national average of 300 urban areas at 100. The composite index is based on six components: housing, utilities, grocery items, transportation, health care and miscellaneous goods and services.

### Section 7.06 Housing Trends

In 2009, a potential homebuyer needed a median family income of \$72,600 to afford a median-priced single family home in Orange County according to statistics from the California Association of Realtors. . The annual income for three typical occupations in Orange County shows the situation. The annual salary for a nurse in Orange County is approximately \$77,494; a computer programmer is \$79,097; and an elementary school teacher is \$71,054.

To afford a Fair Market Rent (FMR) two bedroom apartment in Orange County in 2009, an individual would need to earn \$30.65 per hour. When compared with other peer regions, only the San Francisco Bay Area had less affordable housing than Orange County. California ranks number 50 out of the 52 states for Most Expensive two-bedroom housing wage.

### Section 7.07 Migration & Age

While the population of Orange County is still growing, growth rate in Orange County has significantly slowed during the past 15 years. According to the State of California Department of Finance, between 1990 and 2000, the average annual rate of increase was 1.8% and from 2000 to 2005, the average annual rate of change was 1.5%. Between 2008 and 2009 the population grew by 1.0%.

Between 2000 and 2006, the Census data shows a decrease of 68,628 Orange County residents between the ages of 25 and 39. In addition, there is a decrease of 15,790 in Orange County residents between the ages of 5 and 9, inferring that families with younger children are migrating out of Orange County. In contrast to the decrease of younger adult residents, the number of adults between the ages of 55 to 64 increased by 67,796 during the same time period. In addition, there was an increase of 20,518 of residents ages 80 years and older.

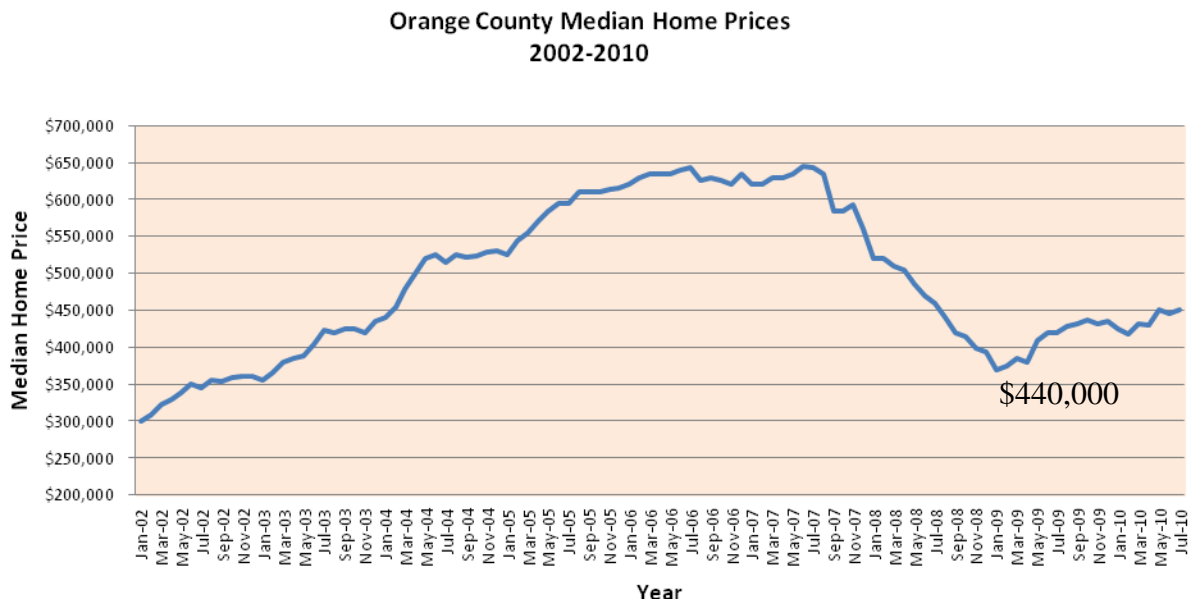
Between 2007 and 2008, Orange County added 25,869 residents through natural increase and 19,500 through international immigration. At the same time, Orange County lost approximately 12,000 residents through domestic out-migration for a net population increase of about 7,500.

Section 7.08 Housing Production & Inventory

According to statistics from Hanley Wood Marketing Intelligence, the average number of housing starts (new construction) during the period between 2003 and 2007 was approximately 8,000 compared to 11,000 for the period between 1997 and 2002. Only 3,235 permits were issued in 2008 with even fewer for 2009. The expectation is equilibrium of the housing market as the slowdown in housing starts, residential construction and house prices minimize the gap between consumer demand and excess supply. Currently housing production is less than job growth and projections continue to show that anticipated housing unit production in the county still cannot keep up with anticipated job growth. Orange County is expected to add 530,179 new residents by 2030, but only 104,587 new housing units.

In the meantime, housing prices have suffered along with the economy. The first quarter of 2009 appears to be the bottom of the housing bust with median price for houses rising to \$410,000 in March 2009 from \$385,000 the previous month. Since then prices have increased moderately with the median home price at \$440,000 for August 2010.

**Figure 9: Orange County Median Prices 2002-2010**



Source: Dataquick

### Section 7.09 Local Finances

Orange County comprises 34 cities, the largest of which are Anaheim and Santa Ana. Anaheim and Santa Ana also have higher unemployment and more persons with low per capita income than the rest of the cities in the county. Orange County is a “donor county”—the county government receives from the State the least amount of property taxes per capita among peer counties in California. The same is true for several of Orange County’s large cities, many of which have per capita property tax allocations below the statewide average,

### Section 7.10 Employment Trends

The four largest employment clusters—Business and Professional Services, Tourism, Construction, and Health Services—reflect the importance of the service sector and the construction industry in the Orange County economy. These four large clusters posted solid employment growth during the 1990s with an average annual growth rate of 3.2%, 2.0%, 3.0%, and 1.3% respectively. Although the county experienced significant downsizing in Defense and Aerospace employment in the 1990s, the impact was mitigated by strong annual growth in Computer Software (13.2%) and Communications (7.1%).

The 2001-2004 technology industry downturns resulted in significant job losses in several sectors, namely: Communications, Biomedical, Computer Hardware, Defense and Aerospace, Energy and Environment, and Computer Software. Fortunately, between 2004 and 2005 all of these clusters except Defense and Aerospace experienced employment growth:

- Communications (23.4%)
- Biomedical (6.1%)
- Energy and Environment (5.3%)
- Computer Software (3.4%)
- Computer Hardware (3.1%)

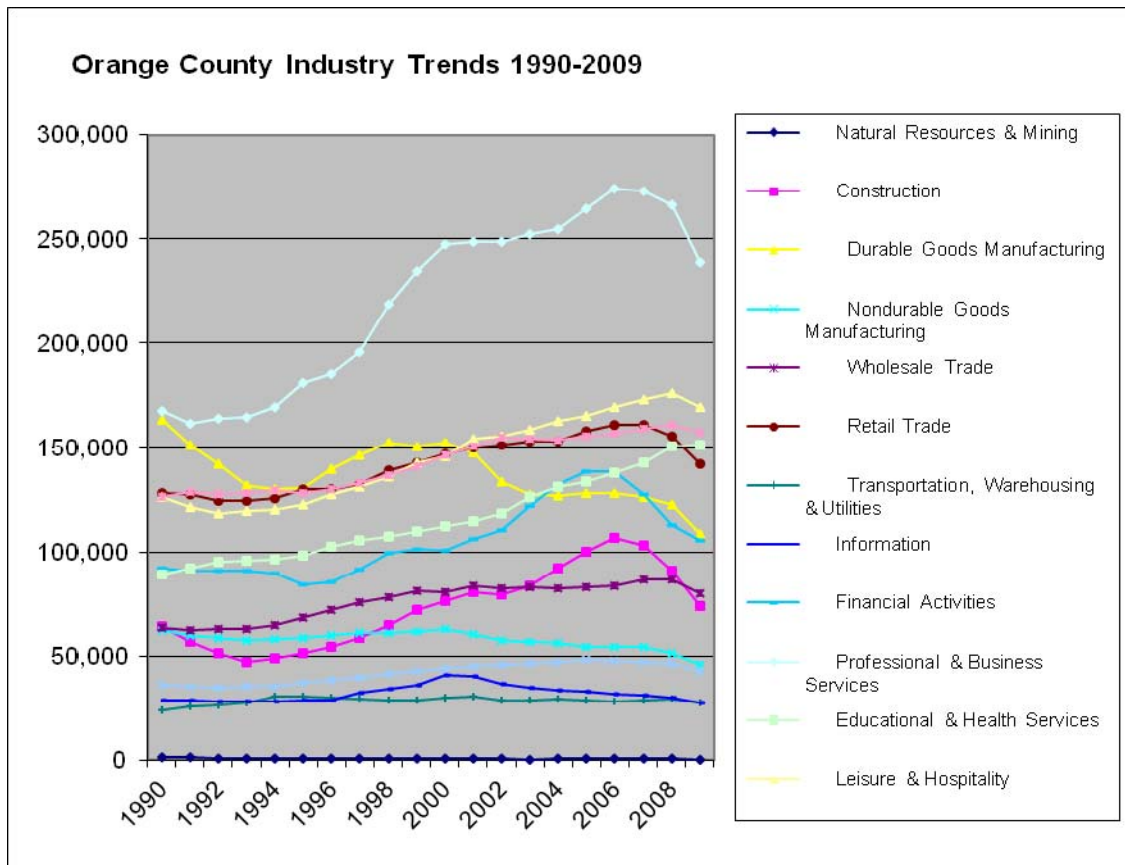
Employment in the county’s four largest clusters expanded further between 2004 and 2005. Construction employment expanded by 10.7%, followed by more modest growth in Business and Professional Services (3%), Health Services (1.3%) and Tourism (0.8%).

Business and Professional Services, Tourism, Health Services, and Construction have been the heart of the Orange County economy, with sustained growth over long periods of time and through a variety of economic conditions. That these are among the lowest paying clusters does not bode well for workers in Orange County.

Finance occupations were the main engine fueling the County's economy. However, rising interest rates have triggered a downturn in the mortgage industry which is predicted to have a negative effect on the County's economy.

Now as the nation-wide recession has expanded, Orange County has suffered losses in all employment sectors. The chart below shows the impact of these losses.

**Figure 10: Orange County Industry Trends 1990-2008**



Source: California Employment Development Department

Section 7.11 Infrastructure Report Card Findings

In 2002, 2005 and 2010 a coalition of government, business and academic representatives developed a “report card” of infrastructure capacity and quality in Orange County. This Infrastructure Report Card is comparable to similar efforts for the State of California in 2006 and the United States in 2009. The ratings for Orange County’s infrastructure are as follows.

	US '09	CAL '06	OC '02	OC '05	OC'10
Aviation	D	C-	C+	B	B
Energy	D+				C+
Flood Control	D-	F	D	C-	C-
Ground Transportation	D-	D+	C	C+	B-
Parks/Rec/Environment	C-	D+	C	C	C+
School Facilities	D		D	C+	C+
Solid Waste	C+	B	B	B+	B+
Surface Water Quality		D+			D
Wastewater	D-	C+	C+	C+	B
Water Supply	D-	C+	B	B	B-
Overall Grade	D	D+	C	C+	C+
Annual Capital (billions)	\$440	\$37		\$4.8	\$5.3

Compared to national and statewide evaluations, Orange County’s grades are relatively high. The lowest grades are in flood control (C-) and Surface Water Quality (D). These low grades mimic the low grades the State as a whole receives in these areas as well. According to the evaluation committee for the Report Card, to raise all of the grades to “B’s”, Orange County would have to spend approximately \$5 more annually above the current \$5.3 it spends annually.

Following are the findings of each area of the Report Card:

**Aviation—“B”**

Orange County’s main airport, John Wayne Airport is reported to be in excellent condition with little repair backlog due to fee-based income to cover most costs. However, with 10.8 million annual passengers, John Wayne Airport is at capacity



and is passenger demand is projected to be 25 million by 2020. New infrastructure is geared towards adding convenience to existing passengers rather than new capacity because of legal restrictions on the number of flights and passengers at the airport. Therefore, additional passenger growth will need to come through the use of other regional airports or potential high speed rail links from Anaheim to other California regions.

### **Energy—C+**

Southern California Edison, Southern California Gas, San Diego Gas & Electric and the City of Anaheim provide gas and electricity to Orange County. The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates them. Orange County has much better than average reliability through interties, repairs and high standards. However, CPUC approved rate increases are not anticipated to provide enough funding for long-term capital improvements that will be necessary as the energy infrastructure is aging and is expected to begin to degrade within the next five years.

### **Flood Control—C-**

Orange County's flood control infrastructure is declining as available funding is decreasing while costs for projects are increasing. Mitigation costs are rivaling new investment costs leaving an anticipated \$2.5 billion in unmet capital needs. It would take an estimated 90 years to address the improvements backlog with existing spending rates. Therefore, for the next several decades there will be an ongoing localized flood threat.

### **Ground Transportation—B-**

The \$3.1 billion in funding since the 1990 approval of Measure M gave Orange County's transportation system much needed major upgrades with improvements on nearly all the freeway systems, expansion of passenger rail, and capacity improvements for streets throughout the county. The 2006 renewal of Measure M for the next thirty years will provide approximately \$11.8 billion for continuing improvements. However, even with this funding, an estimated 30% of Orange County's street pavement is graded as "poor" or "very poor." The Orange County Long Range Transportation Plan envisions \$40.9 billion in capital needs so Federal, State, and Local Cost-sharing funds will be necessary to fill the gap.



### **Parks Recreation and Environment—C+**

Orange County has made adequate investments with voter approved bonds to fund parks and park lands from 2005 to 2008. However, since the economic decline starting in 2009, Orange County has lost \$70 million for 110 projects. Since regional polls find “the economy” as being rated as routinely more important than “the environment” until the economy comes back, parks will suffer. With two catastrophic wildfires since 2005, and the continuing need to manage the urban/wildland interface, park and environmental conditions are expected to continue to degrade without adequate funding.

### **Schools Facilities—C+**

Orange County has 500,000 students in 600 schools across 28 districts. New schools were built between 2005-09 which, with leveling (or in some cases) declining enrollment, previous conditions of over-crowding are beginning to be alleviated. However, older schools are facing degraded school conditions with \$525 million in deferred maintenance. With the economic crisis since 2009, the financial structure of most school districts is in free-fall so facilities are on the bottom of the list for scarce funding.

### **Solid Waste Disposal—B+**

Orange County has a robust disposal and recycling system due a well-functioning public-private partnership arrangement. Orange County has over a 50% recycling rate which exceeds the State of California AB 939 mandates. Tipping fees match capital and operating costs of landfills and long term sustainability is likely with capacity meeting demand.

### **Surface Water Quality—D**

Orange County continues to suffer from untreated polluted urban runoff draining into streams and beaches with Regional Water Quality Control Board regulations requiring major improvement. While 97% of Orange County beaches are rated as “A” or “B” by Heal the Bay (a regional beach quality organization), two beaches were rated as “F’s”. The situation is not likely to improve with California deciding to stop funding eight OC Clean Beach Initiatives.

### **Waste Water—B**

Increased water conservation has resulted in less wastewater resulting in less sewage spills because of better maintenance. While wastewater treatment

plants are in good shape and in compliance with regulations, the 1940s and 1950s era sewage system of Orange County is in need of replacement.

### **Water Supply—B-**

While the in-County systems are in good shape with income from fees covering capital improvements, maintenance and operation costs, because half of Orange County's water comes from the Colorado River and Northern California, Orange County is constantly in threat of disruption of its water supply. Currently the Colorado River is experiencing a long-term drought and at any time an earthquake can disrupt aqueducts from the Colorado River or Northern California resulting in major problems for the County. Furthermore, urban water needs are continually competing against agricultural and environmental needs so any allocation changes could put Orange County in danger.

#### Section 7.12 Freeway Usage and Average Commute Times

In 2008, the average commute time to work in Orange County was 26 minutes, the same as the prior year. This places Orange County in the upper third of the comparison regions, with Riverside/San Bernardino County commuters spending the longest time commuting to work (30.6 minutes) and Minneapolis commuters spending the least (24.3 minutes). Over the last five years, Orange County commutes have ranged from 25.5 minutes (2002) to 27.0 minutes (2004). Despite a growing population with more cars on the road, Orange County commute times have remained relatively constant.

According to Caltrans in 2001, Orange County had the greatest level of state highway utilization compared to neighboring counties including Los Angeles, Santa Clara and San Diego Counties. A greater number of Vehicle Miles Traveled per highway mile suggests greater congestion on the system, as well as more wear and tear on the roadways and therefore, higher maintenance and preservation costs. In 2004/05, a majority of Orange County freeways were congested during weekday evening peak hours. In 2005, over 1 million drivers who commuted to work in Orange County drove alone. Commuters who carpooled totaled 161,902.

#### Section 7.13 Transit Performance: Metrolink Trains

Combined ridership on Orange County's three Metrolink lines reached 3.4 million passengers between May 2009 and April 2010. In September 2007, the 11th Metrolink station opened in Buena Park and provides alternative transportation for commuters living in the northernmost part of the County. With the economic downturn, Metrolink ridership has decreased as shown by the chart below.

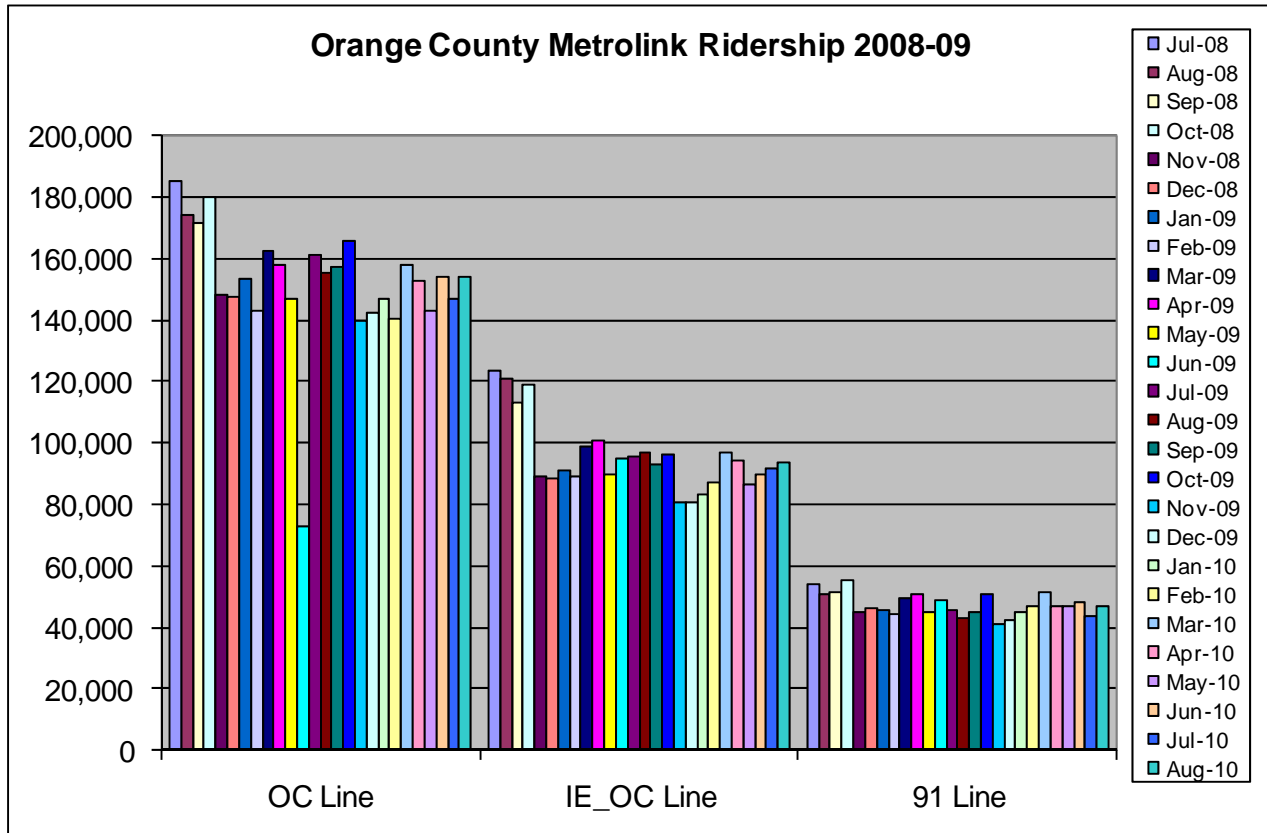


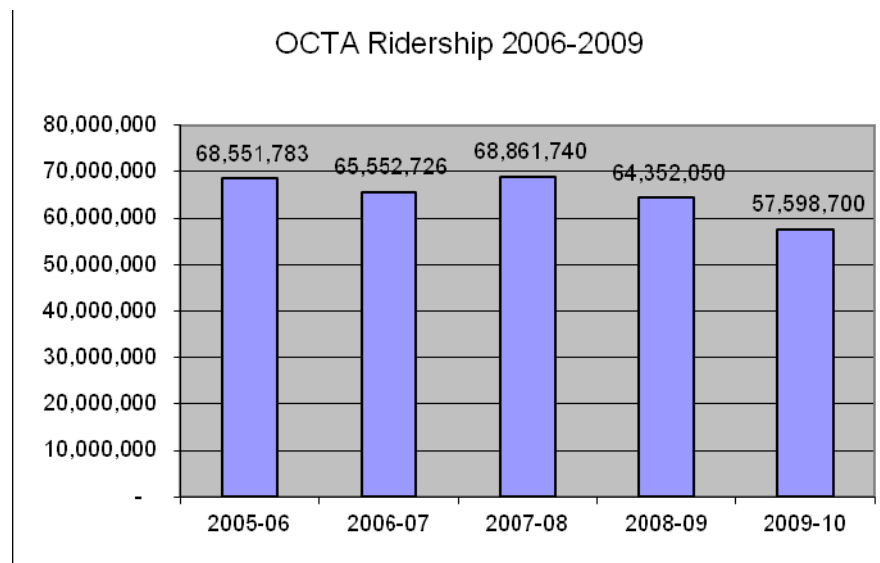
Figure 11: Orange County Metrolink Ridership 2008-2009

Source: Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA)

Section 7.14 Transit Performance: Bus Ridership

The American Public Transportation Association ranks the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) bus system 12th in the nation with ridership of more than 64.4 million. Every weekday, more than 200,000 people rely on OCTA buses for their transportation needs.

**Figure 12: OCTA Ridership 2006-2008**



Source: Orange County Transportation Authority

Section 7.15 English Learners

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. A large number of bilingual students can provide a rich employment resource for companies seeking to expand internationally.

Orange County experienced a slight decrease in the percentage of English Language Learners in the 2008-09 school year. In 2008-09, the percentage of English Language Learners was 27.9% of students, while in 2007-09 it was 28.4%. Orange County’s English Language Learner percentage of 28.4% is above the percentage of Los Angeles (27.2%), Santa Clara County (25.9%), San Diego County (24.8%), Riverside County (22.7%), and San Bernardino County (21.8%). Even though Orange County is higher than other major metro areas in California, Orange County is part of a decreasing

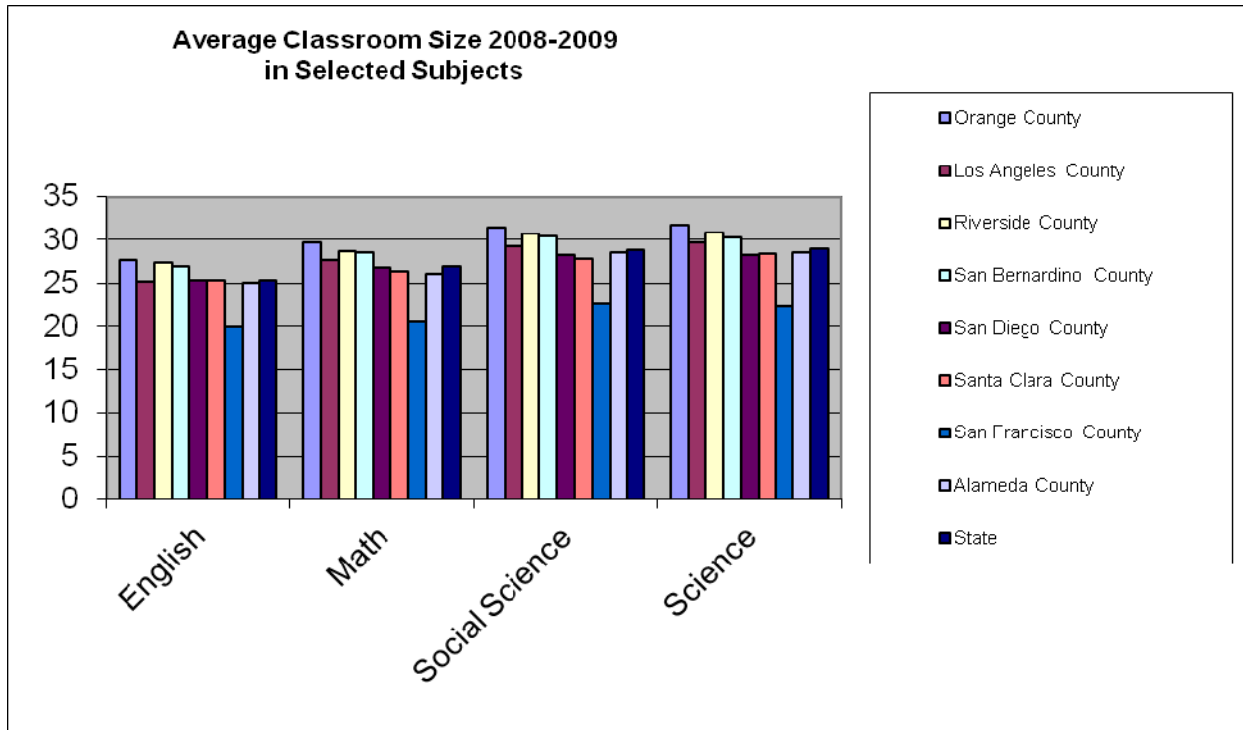
trend since 2002-2003, while increases have occurred in the Inland Empire counties of Riverside and San Bernardino.

Santa Ana Unified School District has the highest percentage (56.1%) of English Language Learners. Garden Grove was second with 46.2%. These two districts bring the overall Orange County average to 27.9%. Every other school district in Orange County is below the county average with Los Alamitos at the lowest percentage of 2.7%. The percentage of students re-designated from English Learner to Fluent English Proficient has experienced a steady rise between 1995-96 and 2007-2008.

#### Section 7.16 Average Classroom Size

In 2008-2009 for English, the average class size in Orange County was 27.7, up from 27.2 in 2007-08, 27.3 in 2006-2007 and 30.1 in 2005-2006. Relative to the previous school year, Orange County was 29.6 for Math (up from 29.1), 31.4 for Social Science (up from 31.2), and 31.8 for Science (up from 31.5). These class sizes compare to state averages of 29.6 for English, 26.9 for Math, 28.9 for Social Science and 29.0 for Science. Orange County class sizes for these subjects are consistently larger than other counties across the state. San Francisco County is consistently smaller than other counties, while Riverside and San Bernardino are comparable to Orange County, albeit smaller.

**Figure 13: Average Classroom Size 2007-2008 in Selected Subjects**



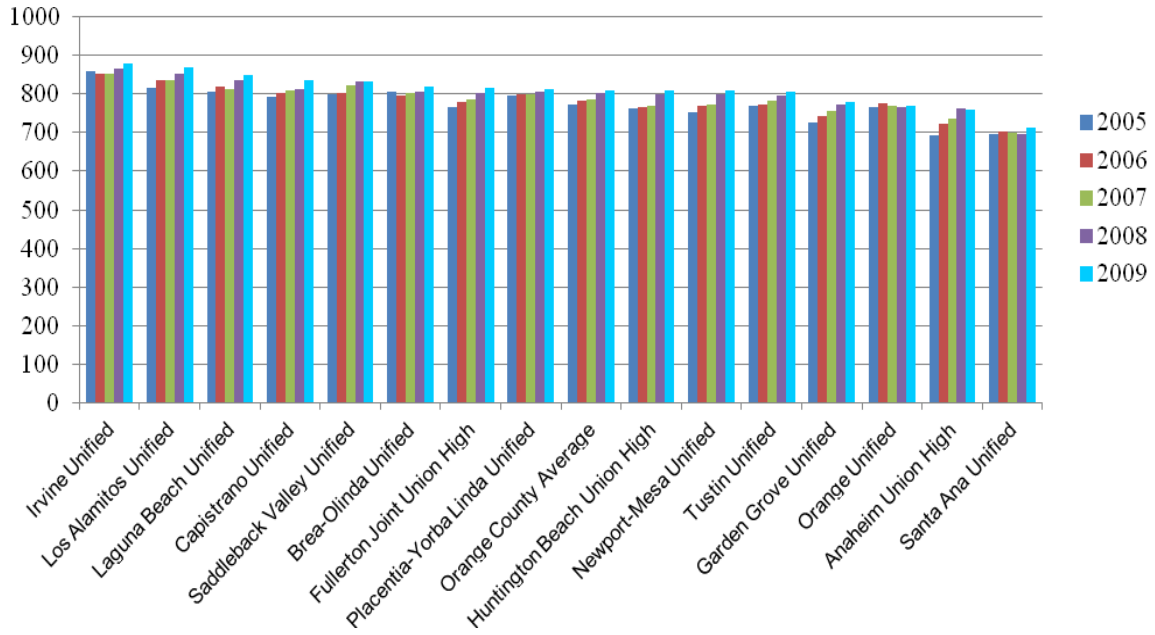
Source: California Department of Education

**Section 7.17 High School API (Academic Performance Index) Scores by District**

High schools in Orange County had an overall API score of 801 in 2008 and 810 for 2009. The statewide performance goal for schools to aspire to is 800, and Orange County schools have collectively met the target.

For 2009, High schools in Irvine (878), Los Alamitos (870), Laguna Beach (850), Capistrano (837), Saddleback (833), Brea-Olinda (820), Fullerton (814) Placentia-Yorba Linda (812), Huntington Beach (809), Newport Mesa (808), and Tustin (805) met or exceeded this target. The lowest scores are in Garden Grove (780), Orange (768), Anaheim (759) and Santa Ana (714).

**Figure 14: Orange County API Scores 2005-2009 Achieved**



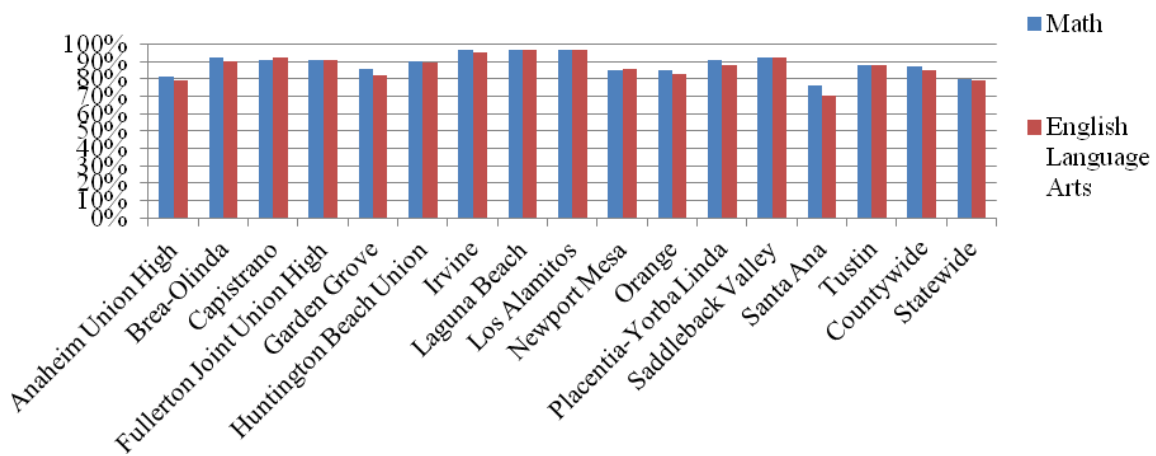
Source: California Department of Education

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Section 7.18 High School Exit Exam Scores and Dropout Rate

In 2009, every school district in Orange County, except for Santa Ana, exceeded the statewide high school exam pass rate. Overall, the County experienced a general upward trend since 2001. Approximately 87% of Orange County students passed the Math portion of the exam and 85% passed the English-Language Arts portions of the exam in comparison to 80% who passed Math and 79% who passed English Language Arts for the state.

Figure 15: High School Exit Exam Pass Rate 2009



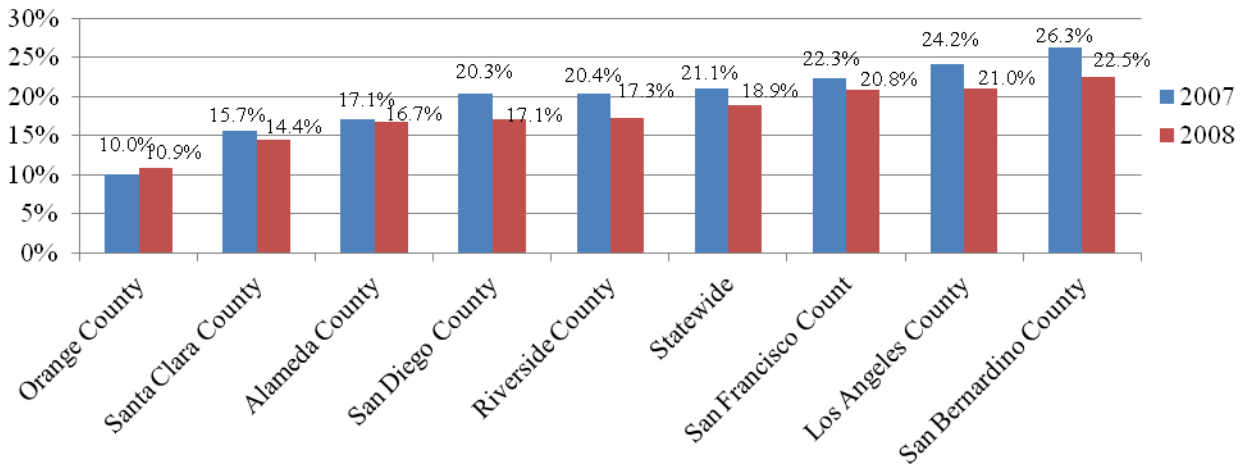
Source: Orange County Department of Education



Section 7.19 Orange County Dropout Rate

Orange County has the lowest dropout rate of the major urbanized counties in California with a dropout rate of 11.2% in 2008, down from 12.0% in 2007. Orange County’s dropout rate is approximately half of the dropout rate for the state. It is four percentage points below its nearest competitor, Santa Clara County.

**Figure 16: Adjusted Grade 9-12 Four Year Derived Drop-Out Rate**



Source: Orange County Department of Education

**Article VIII. FULFILLMENT OF CEDS PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

Based on current data, an assessment can be made on how the CEDS Performance Measures are being fulfilled.

The following Performance Standards measure the success of the implementation of the CEDS strategies:

***Create 5,000 jobs after implementation of the 5-year CEDS Plan.***

At this point, with the recession continuing, Orange County is not fulfilling this performance measure. Rather than creating 5,000 new jobs, Orange County has lost an additional 84,300 jobs since the implementation of the CEDS. Without the implementation of the CEDS, job losses likely would have been higher.

***Implement Anaheim Canyon Transportation Center and Placentia-Westgate Specific Plan as well as Measure M1 and M2 funded projects.***

Infrastructure investments necessitate multi-agency commitments to area improvements; in the Red Zones, these improvements will improve access to jobs as well as create jobs by attracting employers to mixed-use developments. Progress is occurring in the implementation of the Measure M projects.

In addition, the City of Anaheim was funded for \$7,250,000 in EDA grant assistance to support the construction of a pedestrian connection (sidewalk) linking the Anaheim Canyon Metrolink Station and a new Kaiser Permanente medical campus. The total project cost for the pedestrian connection is estimated to be \$10,900,000, including construction costs and land acquisition for not only the footprint, but also the properties affected by the footprint. The City has received funding match from Kaiser Permanente in the amount of a \$2,000,000 community contribution. Remaining project funding will include State transportation infrastructure funds and assistance from the Anaheim Redevelopment Agency. The requested grant funds will be assigned for to design, engineer and construct the project. The City will provide support in the form of permit assistance; property acquisition; construction management; and many other activities related to the design and construction of the proposed access link.

The development is expected to create 1,450 new living wage jobs with the addition of the new medical campus. This pedestrian connection infrastructure project is necessary to support the new Kaiser Permanente medical campus as it provides a safe

and efficient alternative for workers needing to pass between the Anaheim Canyon Metrolink Station and the medical site.

### ***Retain 1,000 jobs in Red Zones.***

With the ongoing recession, job losses throughout the region have hampered the implementation of this goal.

### ***Have investments of at least \$100 million of private sector investment in the region after implementation of the CEDS.***

Measure M projects are in the process of being implemented. They will be supplemented by “shovel-ready” projects funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) stimulus plan passed by Congress in February 2009. Upon recovery of the California and national economy, the re-emergence of credit markets will enable private investments to build upon the public investments in place.

### ***Other Investments to Assist Local Businesses***

**ARRA Business Assistance:** As a part of CEDS-driven innovation, in 2010 the OCWIB conducted multiple business assistance projects by leveraging American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds. These projects were delivered by a mix of business and community based organizations and included a range of services to small and medium-sized businesses as follows:

Project Success, a program of the Coast Community College District (CCCD): Start-up and second-stage small business growth assistance.

- Twenty-five (25) new businesses were started up or strengthened
- 272 jobs were saved
- \$2.4 million dollars in economic impact was generated
- Thirty seven workshops were attended by more than 700 individuals seeking to start their own businesses

California Manufacturing Technology Consulting (CMTC): Business process assessment and improvement for layoff aversion in manufacturing plants.

- Nine (9) manufacturing companies received assistance
- as a result sales were increased for the participating manufacturers by \$2,470,000; \$350,000 in sales were retained
- 46 jobs were created
- 103 jobs were retained
- \$611,000 in savings were achieved

- And \$425,000 additional investments were made in the businesses in the form of new plant, equipment, or training.

Irvine Chamber of Commerce (Chamber) conducted a series of training for business start-ups as preparation of said businesses to attend the Irvine Entrepreneurs Forum (IEF) in June. Workshop topics included:

1. How to write a business plan.
2. What investors look for in evaluating a business plan.
3. Creating effective table-top displays and marketing strategies for immediate impact.
4. How to make effective business marketing presentations.
5. One-on-one coaching sessions with all businesses participating in the training.

Thirty three (33) entrepreneurial companies attended the series of workshops and received individual coaching sessions, and as a result fourteen of the companies--all of whom have a business plan and whose businesses are "scalable", were invited to present to the business community at the IEF. The Chamber estimates that five of these entrepreneurial startups will launch within a year, generating 30 jobs within two years. Updates will be ongoing.

**Community Trade Adjustment Assistance:** On September 14, 2010, the Orange County WIB/CEDS, in partnership with The East Los Angeles Community Union (TELACU), received \$500,000 to prepare an analysis of the current Orange County economy to help target new industries, diversify the local economic base and advance regional competitiveness. The program is aimed at helping to create and retain jobs in communities that have experienced or are threatened by job loss resulting from international trade impacts. In partnership with TELACU, the OCWIB/CEDS will utilize the funding to assist Orange County businesses in recovering from lost market share due to a decline in sales that have resulted from lower labor costs overseas. The project strategy includes: (1) identifying specific needs of the Orange County business community and (2) gathering resources to address such needs. Services will be delivered in customized components of Market Feasibility, Marketing/Advertising, Accounting, Human Resources, and Access to Capital/Financing. The duration of the project is October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2012.

**Article IX. CONCLUSION**

While much work needs to be done to address the economic issues of Orange County and given the obstacles from the current economic situation, Orange County should be able to look forward to better times ahead. The 2008 CEDS documented how Orange County is in the midst of a major economic transition, away from being a suburban community dependent on Los Angeles to an economic powerhouse in its own right separate and in many ways independent to the economic condition of Los Angeles. The severe recession we are currently experiencing has brought a new set of challenges, but also a new set of opportunities. A solid baseline, a good set of strategies, goals and action projects are in place to capitalize on Orange County's economic assets once the economic drag of the national and state economy is ameliorated.

**APPENDIX**

List of Census Tracts in Orange County showing Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Unemployment Data:

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Median Household Income (2010)</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (2010)</b>	<b>Unemployment (%)</b>
6059001101	\$77,653	\$39,363	8.0%
6059001102	\$61,187	\$22,575	11.0%
6059001103	\$44,855	\$22,053	14.0%
6059001201	\$38,717	\$11,582	11.0%
6059001202	\$43,699	\$12,233	16.9%
6059001301	\$54,009	\$27,067	10.9%
6059001303	\$51,261	\$17,827	10.8%
6059001304	\$38,027	\$15,810	13.5%
6059001401	\$53,212	\$25,268	31.2%
6059001402	\$65,334	\$26,845	12.2%
6059001403	\$82,709	\$30,330	11.1%
6059001404	\$46,275	\$13,253	10.7%
6059001501	\$82,752	\$38,274	8.4%
6059001503	\$62,796	\$23,615	8.0%
6059001504	\$51,436	\$25,338	11.9%
6059001505	\$78,542	\$35,918	8.3%
6059001506	\$83,941	\$31,932	13.6%
6059001507	\$57,719	\$38,097	6.7%
6059001601	\$83,113	\$48,405	11.6%
6059001602	\$121,728	\$69,019	6.7%
6059001704	\$94,749	\$43,304	5.9%
6059001705	\$68,872	\$48,266	9.2%
6059001706	\$136,426	\$61,444	8.0%
6059001707	\$89,066	\$36,501	9.3%
6059001708	\$99,882	\$35,641	8.5%
6059001801	\$42,111	\$15,302	13.1%
6059001802	\$40,729	\$18,935	17.0%
6059001901	\$61,534	\$19,243	16.1%
6059001902	\$52,056	\$18,124	17.9%
6059001903	\$45,584	\$20,706	18.6%
6059011000	\$55,877	\$28,692	16.3%
6059011101	\$49,351	\$19,608	16.9%
6059011102	\$63,835	\$21,235	16.2%
6059011200	\$50,064	\$27,271	10.9%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059011300	\$45,801	\$31,207	16.5%
6059011401	\$72,490	\$27,490	17.1%
6059011402	\$102,163	\$46,420	7.9%
6059011403	\$48,646	\$22,095	11.3%
6059011502	\$40,362	\$17,239	15.8%
6059011503	\$92,204	\$53,279	10.1%
6059011504	\$35,433	\$21,691	12.7%
6059011601	\$41,048	\$20,422	12.4%
6059011602	\$37,886	\$12,974	18.9%
6059011707	\$68,660	\$45,757	9.3%
6059011708	\$43,193	\$27,612	10.9%
6059011709	\$98,540	\$45,381	9.1%
6059011710	\$90,635	\$32,970	9.2%
6059011711	\$43,236	\$22,789	16.9%
6059011712	\$50,777	\$19,471	7.4%
6059011714	\$36,739	\$8,690	2.8%
6059011715	\$98,068	\$36,275	7.7%
6059011716	\$102,419	\$34,854	9.6%
6059011717	\$79,078	\$32,015	11.7%
6059011718	\$89,115	\$34,039	10.1%
6059011720	\$34,588	\$7,939	16.5%
6059011721	\$43,887	\$20,396	15.8%
6059011722	\$46,584	\$18,848	20.3%
6059021802	\$87,157	\$43,648	7.5%
6059021807	\$81,408	\$29,852	8.9%
6059021809	\$85,519	\$34,623	11.5%
6059021810	\$81,529	\$32,930	10.8%
6059021812	\$71,768	\$32,858	9.4%
6059021813	\$76,988	\$18,988	0.0%
6059021814	\$84,282	\$33,544	7.5%
6059021815	\$89,275	\$38,768	5.8%
6059021816	\$99,716	\$40,857	10.9%
6059021817	\$91,507	\$34,867	8.5%
6059021820	\$101,796	\$32,302	8.8%
6059021821	\$65,850	\$26,061	8.7%
6059021822	\$111,353	\$39,252	10.9%
6059021823	\$103,409	\$38,620	10.6%
6059021824	\$125,437	\$50,134	10.4%
6059021825	\$130,633	\$48,761	7.1%
6059021826	\$77,519	\$34,261	9.9%
6059021827	\$130,278	\$58,653	5.3%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059021828	\$157,806	\$57,660	7.0%
6059021829	\$152,358	\$52,742	7.5%
6059021830	\$122,043	\$47,031	5.8%
6059021903	\$81,900	\$24,135	6.0%
6059021905	\$103,736	\$35,544	9.6%
6059021912	\$155,107	\$63,600	6.0%
6059021913	\$72,940	\$21,449	9.8%
6059021914	\$87,065	\$31,536	13.3%
6059021915	\$114,459	\$70,193	8.4%
6059021916	\$129,650	\$53,042	11.4%
6059021917	\$128,362	\$52,782	10.4%
6059021918	\$80,974	\$36,408	7.4%
6059021919	\$114,374	\$49,372	8.8%
6059021920	\$118,858	\$47,916	6.5%
6059021921	\$154,894	\$59,301	6.5%
6059021922	\$80,679	\$50,363	6.7%
6059021923	\$113,308	\$52,920	4.6%
6059021924	\$112,152	\$43,166	7.1%
6059032002	\$91,884	\$38,307	9.4%
6059032003	\$101,402	\$33,543	10.8%
6059032011	\$112,051	\$46,470	4.4%
6059032012	\$105,476	\$44,764	6.9%
6059032013	\$114,788	\$46,695	7.0%
6059032014	\$46,466	\$28,974	11.9%
6059032015	\$95,730	\$35,012	9.5%
6059032020	\$101,759	\$31,869	8.1%
6059032022	\$60,619	\$24,892	7.1%
6059032023	\$124,579	\$58,102	13.5%
6059032027	\$72,452	\$28,028	7.3%
6059032028	\$60,562	\$27,130	11.0%
6059032029	\$87,533	\$41,831	8.5%
6059032030	\$100,898	\$39,947	13.5%
6059032031	\$105,680	\$36,611	15.0%
6059032032	\$93,776	\$40,710	5.6%
6059032033	\$77,134	\$35,514	10.1%
6059032034	\$148,020	\$56,618	5.6%
6059032035	\$118,094	\$67,451	8.1%
6059032036	\$109,167	\$43,268	11.8%
6059032037	\$74,010	\$44,044	8.3%
6059032038	\$146,570	\$48,762	6.3%
6059032039	\$103,864	\$36,771	8.6%



Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059032040	\$135,961	\$44,180	5.4%
6059032041	\$153,537	\$58,732	2.7%
6059032042	\$125,155	\$41,886	7.1%
6059032043	\$167,562	\$51,414	7.8%
6059032044	\$193,272	\$82,421	6.0%
6059032045	\$107,092	\$36,968	6.0%
6059032046	\$192,153	\$79,436	7.4%
6059032047	\$65,518	\$52,598	9.0%
6059032048	\$92,998	\$40,079	11.7%
6059032049	\$111,174	\$40,727	7.8%
6059032050	\$87,569	\$35,238	9.0%
6059032051	\$56,550	\$27,409	7.3%
6059032052	\$165,755	\$82,703	4.6%
6059032053	\$89,532	\$40,116	9.4%
6059032054	\$63,106	\$28,582	5.8%
6059032055	\$69,778	\$30,879	7.6%
6059032056	\$119,521	\$42,500	6.3%
6059042103	\$86,608	\$56,919	9.1%
6059042106	\$77,765	\$50,548	17.7%
6059042107	\$43,357	\$18,663	12.4%
6059042108	\$50,018	\$27,644	12.5%
6059042109	\$94,508	\$49,370	9.1%
6059042111	\$115,572	\$48,659	4.5%
6059042112	\$125,512	\$47,357	3.2%
6059042113	\$111,511	\$50,339	10.0%
6059042114	\$83,928	\$51,182	10.0%
6059042201	\$66,942	\$41,979	10.2%
6059042203	\$103,037	\$52,180	8.3%
6059042205	\$108,603	\$48,669	8.6%
6059042206	\$74,090	\$35,478	14.3%
6059042305	\$139,643	\$79,610	5.9%
6059042307	\$80,162	\$32,120	13.8%
6059042310	\$55,498	\$25,816	8.3%
6059042311	\$96,830	\$43,154	9.8%
6059042312	\$50,323	\$18,891	12.3%
6059042313	\$61,855	\$33,323	11.6%
6059042315	\$101,270	\$39,543	8.1%
6059042317	\$148,442	\$65,930	10.7%
6059042319	\$124,034	\$48,115	10.6%
6059042320	\$62,515	\$36,062	7.5%
6059042323	\$93,725	\$64,482	6.2%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059042324	\$148,962	\$111,200	6.7%
6059042325	\$120,027	\$70,664	7.4%
6059042326	\$88,638	\$46,510	10.7%
6059042327	\$112,119	\$45,398	9.8%
6059042328	\$174,098	\$75,990	4.1%
6059042329	\$90,680	\$39,225	5.1%
6059042330	\$80,038	\$33,019	12.0%
6059042331	\$101,008	\$45,848	10.2%
6059042332	\$138,097	\$73,045	9.8%
6059042333	\$210,423	\$88,545	15.1%
6059042334	\$66,399	\$39,247	10.4%
6059042335	\$74,026	\$43,187	9.0%
6059042336	\$113,016	\$51,931	8.7%
6059042337	\$153,749	\$59,618	6.9%
6059042338	\$101,074	\$50,254	11.3%
6059042339	\$84,768	\$58,304	9.3%
6059052404	\$72,500	\$23,168	11.0%
6059052408	\$117,831	\$39,543	9.7%
6059052410	\$67,483	\$31,895	7.3%
6059052411	\$90,527	\$35,697	7.8%
6059052415	\$118,315	\$51,394	8.2%
6059052416	\$83,273	\$33,153	7.0%
6059052417	\$107,962	\$39,234	13.7%
6059052418	\$52,555	\$22,601	6.1%
6059052419	\$130,242	\$51,909	6.4%
6059052420	\$131,621	\$50,637	6.3%
6059052421	\$99,023	\$42,417	9.7%
6059052422	\$91,074	\$38,256	6.9%
6059052423	\$92,089	\$55,460	9.5%
6059052424	\$78,195	\$39,405	9.7%
6059052425	\$72,408	\$35,780	5.5%
6059052426	\$111,348	\$40,757	5.8%
6059052427	\$110,890	\$35,324	6.8%
6059052428	\$106,580	\$42,960	7.2%
6059052502	\$97,126	\$34,606	10.0%
6059052505	\$69,671	\$26,472	9.8%
6059052506	\$113,592	\$41,887	9.8%
6059052511	\$94,273	\$40,483	6.1%
6059052513	\$85,328	\$41,221	8.3%
6059052514	\$85,083	\$41,122	8.9%
6059052515	\$94,388	\$40,753	7.6%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059052517	\$80,030	\$45,870	9.0%
6059052518	\$111,469	\$41,744	7.0%
6059052519	\$74,754	\$39,394	4.6%
6059052520	\$119,728	\$47,148	8.9%
6059052521	\$71,748	\$38,136	11.6%
6059052522	\$106,049	\$53,830	9.5%
6059052523	\$103,574	\$42,022	9.0%
6059052524	\$89,903	\$43,540	7.7%
6059052525	\$79,018	\$36,427	8.3%
6059052526	\$96,020	\$35,110	7.9%
6059052527	\$100,186	\$33,316	9.1%
6059052528	\$89,221	\$42,589	7.5%
6059062604	\$170,958	\$104,692	10.4%
6059062605	\$63,162	\$64,993	8.0%
6059062610	\$76,790	\$54,291	11.0%
6059062611	\$61,100	\$39,037	12.7%
6059062612	\$91,197	\$38,876	8.4%
6059062614	\$38,736	\$24,571	34.7%
6059062619	\$116,359	\$75,091	9.6%
6059062620	\$121,802	\$93,916	12.2%
6059062621	\$74,552	\$32,782	9.1%
6059062622	\$32,709	\$40,955	12.1%
6059062623	\$50,979	\$48,567	14.5%
6059062625	\$47,751	\$26,775	12.0%
6059062626	\$19,463	\$15,698	19.7%
6059062627	\$42,863	\$34,631	13.2%
6059062628	\$145,045	\$62,820	17.5%
6059062629	\$128,596	\$62,652	8.5%
6059062630	\$145,345	\$73,741	7.6%
6059062631	\$186,192	\$90,751	6.6%
6059062632	\$129,260	\$97,924	6.5%
6059062633	\$140,309	\$63,336	4.1%
6059062634	\$101,893	\$38,204	6.2%
6059062635	\$99,449	\$51,134	7.7%
6059062636	\$77,697	\$35,286	6.2%
6059062637	\$81,120	\$42,392	6.0%
6059062638	\$86,808	\$39,928	6.1%
6059062639	\$94,225	\$40,009	6.9%
6059062640	\$82,231	\$42,930	8.2%
6059062641	\$65,607	\$27,051	15.7%
6059062642	\$135,857	\$93,581	12.2%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059062643	\$250,700	\$132,772	3.1%
6059062644	\$161,380	\$96,635	6.4%
6059062645	\$163,399	\$108,438	8.1%
6059062646	\$26,736	\$43,219	12.4%
6059062647	\$40,708	\$46,284	15.4%
6059062701	\$152,435	\$116,591	7.0%
6059062702	\$147,902	\$109,890	8.4%
6059062800	\$95,542	\$68,920	10.4%
6059062900	\$182,431	\$129,613	15.3%
6059063004	\$91,146	\$68,752	5.9%
6059063005	\$151,716	\$170,184	9.0%
6059063006	\$110,990	\$99,610	8.6%
6059063007	\$146,083	\$108,540	7.2%
6059063008	\$114,583	\$119,151	8.6%
6059063009	\$138,440	\$72,125	9.1%
6059063010	\$99,182	\$75,643	6.4%
6059063101	\$62,180	\$34,409	6.3%
6059063102	\$71,022	\$42,094	7.8%
6059063103	\$99,298	\$68,902	4.5%
6059063201	\$62,557	\$35,934	10.0%
6059063202	\$65,448	\$32,624	8.2%
6059063301	\$52,147	\$35,983	9.1%
6059063302	\$77,781	\$37,670	6.7%
6059063400	\$125,355	\$81,007	6.6%
6059063500	\$102,513	\$64,030	7.0%
6059063601	\$72,977	\$32,130	11.2%
6059063603	\$80,931	\$54,794	9.8%
6059063604	\$38,092	\$23,150	7.8%
6059063605	\$40,949	\$20,363	14.2%
6059063701	\$37,408	\$17,454	18.7%
6059063702	\$43,713	\$26,348	14.5%
6059063802	\$91,080	\$36,888	8.6%
6059063803	\$82,607	\$43,964	10.9%
6059063805	\$73,829	\$37,865	8.2%
6059063806	\$80,377	\$42,240	9.9%
6059063807	\$66,364	\$37,823	7.2%
6059063808	\$46,703	\$19,015	18.0%
6059063902	\$55,732	\$24,885	10.0%
6059063903	\$80,347	\$28,333	9.4%
6059063904	\$73,091	\$23,423	14.4%
6059063905	\$63,521	\$30,055	15.6%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059063906	\$43,837	\$18,099	9.9%
6059063907	\$69,289	\$45,109	8.1%
6059063908	\$59,858	\$30,440	7.7%
6059074003	\$45,443	\$15,843	22.0%
6059074004	\$61,881	\$25,599	12.5%
6059074005	\$56,817	\$20,584	15.5%
6059074006	\$45,650	\$20,975	16.4%
6059074102	\$68,144	\$15,384	15.4%
6059074103	\$61,798	\$13,052	11.9%
6059074106	\$52,186	\$21,002	13.0%
6059074107	\$60,283	\$49,734	7.8%
6059074108	\$57,973	\$10,641	13.1%
6059074109	\$61,900	\$10,658	16.4%
6059074110	\$84,222	\$22,752	11.1%
6059074111	\$70,842	\$21,276	10.9%
6059074200	\$61,195	\$15,117	22.6%
6059074300	\$47,642	\$9,119	21.0%
6059074403	\$33,189	\$9,059	22.8%
6059074405	\$28,725	\$11,745	23.3%
6059074406	\$32,078	\$8,516	22.3%
6059074407	\$35,373	\$11,574	17.2%
6059074408	\$40,076	\$18,199	16.2%
6059074501	\$36,425	\$9,925	17.5%
6059074502	\$59,648	\$12,922	18.1%
6059074601	\$44,289	\$13,258	19.0%
6059074602	\$44,669	\$10,640	12.6%
6059074701	\$59,113	\$13,937	15.0%
6059074702	\$58,255	\$10,800	21.4%
6059074801	\$45,671	\$14,870	18.2%
6059074802	\$43,825	\$10,553	20.3%
6059074803	\$50,381	\$14,481	13.3%
6059074805	\$41,585	\$7,659	15.9%
6059074806	\$46,152	\$9,382	15.2%
6059074901	\$32,240	\$9,571	20.3%
6059074902	\$39,465	\$10,786	16.2%
6059075002	\$29,286	\$10,887	22.8%
6059075003	\$30,271	\$9,792	24.5%
6059075004	\$31,466	\$12,463	18.5%
6059075100	\$38,508	\$21,691	15.8%
6059075201	\$52,426	\$11,735	13.4%
6059075202	\$44,442	\$12,177	18.9%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059075301	\$60,406	\$20,226	12.6%
6059075302	\$49,226	\$16,923	15.8%
6059075303	\$94,892	\$34,962	17.2%
6059075401	\$85,764	\$31,996	13.8%
6059075403	\$49,857	\$26,968	8.7%
6059075404	\$50,239	\$21,407	11.1%
6059075405	\$58,354	\$32,076	10.4%
6059075504	\$75,250	\$36,177	11.1%
6059075505	\$47,544	\$28,400	13.4%
6059075506	\$81,494	\$31,241	9.0%
6059075507	\$47,489	\$23,092	12.7%
6059075512	\$52,676	\$24,817	11.7%
6059075513	\$53,977	\$21,748	15.6%
6059075514	\$39,054	\$17,001	19.2%
6059075515	\$43,610	\$17,676	14.4%
6059075603	\$84,501	\$34,554	7.9%
6059075604	\$153,195	\$63,475	6.1%
6059075605	\$121,264	\$58,127	8.1%
6059075606	\$170,877	\$76,782	6.6%
6059075607	\$96,522	\$67,977	5.0%
6059075701	\$69,200	\$29,036	13.7%
6059075702	\$91,940	\$41,495	8.1%
6059075703	\$115,195	\$44,181	8.7%
6059075805	\$71,218	\$32,150	8.3%
6059075806	\$50,797	\$23,842	11.3%
6059075807	\$75,546	\$24,897	20.0%
6059075808	\$96,465	\$37,132	4.4%
6059075809	\$158,849	\$68,622	8.5%
6059075810	\$144,922	\$72,894	6.1%
6059075811	\$71,061	\$21,563	11.0%
6059075812	\$58,635	\$18,836	13.4%
6059075813	\$110,281	\$37,783	8.2%
6059075814	\$139,211	\$59,268	6.7%
6059075815	\$70,463	\$24,103	10.0%
6059075816	\$69,780	\$25,483	10.2%
6059075901	\$53,776	\$30,667	9.9%
6059075902	\$46,596	\$27,594	15.2%
6059076000	\$53,839	\$26,513	17.1%
6059076101	\$54,078	\$26,449	15.6%
6059076102	\$41,957	\$27,860	11.6%
6059076103	\$48,155	\$17,260	17.8%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059076201	\$67,898	\$31,300	7.0%
6059076202	\$61,238	\$24,012	11.6%
6059076204	\$46,768	\$18,723	15.1%
6059076205	\$59,921	\$25,818	13.3%
6059076206	\$64,103	\$25,439	10.9%
6059076208	\$63,305	\$30,112	9.7%
6059086301	\$60,128	\$17,490	14.5%
6059086303	\$53,088	\$25,180	13.6%
6059086304	\$60,360	\$25,669	10.4%
6059086305	\$79,312	\$26,900	14.0%
6059086306	\$64,878	\$23,760	6.9%
6059086402	\$60,864	\$25,584	10.9%
6059086404	\$50,119	\$14,797	12.1%
6059086405	\$41,770	\$13,364	12.7%
6059086406	\$54,517	\$20,545	7.5%
6059086407	\$53,726	\$20,474	11.1%
6059086501	\$44,804	\$14,040	19.2%
6059086502	\$39,034	\$9,039	18.1%
6059086601	\$38,392	\$10,510	20.5%
6059086602	\$41,869	\$14,300	14.9%
6059086701	\$54,718	\$23,253	13.4%
6059086702	\$44,088	\$13,578	11.4%
6059086801	\$64,293	\$23,132	10.6%
6059086802	\$49,264	\$19,187	15.4%
6059086803	\$47,917	\$19,592	13.8%
6059086901	\$35,483	\$19,982	16.0%
6059086902	\$51,594	\$22,864	13.4%
6059086903	\$45,543	\$18,309	16.5%
6059087001	\$49,515	\$17,748	17.3%
6059087002	\$43,077	\$17,298	12.9%
6059087101	\$40,590	\$21,251	14.0%
6059087102	\$44,063	\$16,523	18.0%
6059087103	\$58,954	\$18,350	12.5%
6059087105	\$52,819	\$20,262	12.6%
6059087106	\$48,509	\$17,115	17.9%
6059087200	\$44,119	\$23,964	16.9%
6059087300	\$41,329	\$13,519	15.7%
6059087401	\$51,352	\$15,829	13.7%
6059087403	\$36,075	\$16,467	22.0%
6059087404	\$43,770	\$19,209	21.7%
6059087405	\$37,025	\$14,603	12.5%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059087501	\$49,371	\$20,440	14.8%
6059087503	\$48,401	\$17,516	13.1%
6059087504	\$35,603	\$11,839	10.9%
6059087601	\$46,857	\$22,043	11.2%
6059087602	\$58,451	\$18,086	14.8%
6059087701	\$50,511	\$21,714	15.0%
6059087703	\$64,867	\$17,824	15.8%
6059087704	\$60,950	\$22,015	19.4%
6059087801	\$52,500	\$18,715	16.1%
6059087802	\$46,874	\$24,202	13.0%
6059087803	\$39,827	\$11,915	20.2%
6059087805	\$44,741	\$16,580	15.2%
6059087806	\$32,562	\$11,480	14.4%
6059087901	\$36,246	\$18,489	17.9%
6059087902	\$54,772	\$13,537	17.7%
6059088001	\$61,267	\$22,144	14.5%
6059088002	\$78,001	\$25,761	7.8%
6059088101	\$59,787	\$19,938	10.0%
6059088104	\$49,455	\$20,999	16.3%
6059088105	\$68,666	\$21,039	15.9%
6059088106	\$37,885	\$15,688	17.9%
6059088107	\$48,854	\$18,497	15.6%
6059088201	\$64,801	\$26,099	12.4%
6059088202	\$77,898	\$23,300	11.3%
6059088203	\$49,611	\$22,393	12.9%
6059088301	\$54,487	\$19,356	19.3%
6059088302	\$65,048	\$32,068	12.0%
6059088401	\$68,991	\$22,089	11.6%
6059088402	\$47,007	\$21,662	14.7%
6059088403	\$60,842	\$20,403	16.3%
6059088501	\$46,940	\$16,822	18.8%
6059088502	\$49,043	\$19,298	18.6%
6059088601	\$38,863	\$21,496	15.3%
6059088602	\$48,207	\$15,741	10.4%
6059088701	\$42,635	\$18,112	17.5%
6059088702	\$46,429	\$17,155	9.6%
6059088801	\$41,268	\$15,160	17.7%
6059088802	\$57,056	\$16,987	15.9%
6059088901	\$49,878	\$16,694	22.0%
6059088902	\$53,015	\$13,597	15.6%
6059088903	\$55,903	\$16,722	15.3%



Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059088904	\$67,942	\$20,425	9.8%
6059088905	\$66,222	\$20,069	7.2%
6059089001	\$52,464	\$13,629	13.0%
6059089003	\$58,589	\$11,879	9.5%
6059089004	\$40,675	\$12,075	14.4%
6059089102	\$53,538	\$15,583	14.6%
6059089104	\$27,621	\$7,735	15.7%
6059089105	\$41,419	\$10,541	19.8%
6059089106	\$36,897	\$12,019	11.5%
6059089107	\$65,000	\$17,220	12.4%
6059099202	\$61,109	\$15,864	12.8%
6059099203	\$65,187	\$18,766	12.4%
6059099204	\$57,439	\$24,621	8.9%
6059099212	\$56,259	\$22,983	10.2%
6059099214	\$59,712	\$29,919	12.2%
6059099215	\$74,042	\$25,338	10.2%
6059099216	\$79,967	\$31,272	6.6%
6059099217	\$105,240	\$47,511	9.6%
6059099220	\$67,270	\$35,974	11.5%
6059099222	\$49,473	\$26,912	17.7%
6059099223	\$53,688	\$21,057	10.0%
6059099224	\$95,552	\$28,599	10.1%
6059099225	\$105,107	\$33,992	8.3%
6059099226	\$94,792	\$30,027	11.3%
6059099227	\$67,496	\$22,932	10.3%
6059099229	\$75,834	\$29,149	8.3%
6059099230	\$86,343	\$32,276	7.5%
6059099231	\$115,712	\$40,311	10.9%
6059099232	\$91,367	\$36,055	7.9%
6059099233	\$84,659	\$27,226	10.3%
6059099234	\$87,339	\$27,216	9.1%
6059099235	\$68,993	\$28,373	9.6%
6059099237	\$85,639	\$36,603	6.2%
6059099238	\$116,122	\$40,221	8.9%
6059099239	\$123,848	\$47,807	7.8%
6059099240	\$89,367	\$40,659	6.1%
6059099241	\$60,469	\$27,666	10.2%
6059099242	\$76,771	\$25,822	10.3%
6059099243	\$80,529	\$36,447	8.5%
6059099244	\$61,862	\$36,883	9.7%
6059099245	\$106,242	\$39,472	8.5%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059099246	\$110,277	\$41,253	8.0%
6059099247	\$48,447	\$11,374	13.8%
6059099248	\$35,729	\$9,502	12.4%
6059099249	\$46,258	\$13,231	18.3%
6059099250	\$76,918	\$38,499	14.5%
6059099251	\$55,812	\$29,342	12.0%
6059099305	\$58,765	\$25,765	10.0%
6059099306	\$70,506	\$37,237	9.0%
6059099307	\$55,624	\$40,911	10.3%
6059099308	\$178,923	\$92,472	6.2%
6059099309	\$103,485	\$51,032	9.7%
6059099310	\$105,946	\$58,194	9.6%
6059099311	\$78,383	\$52,630	13.9%
6059099402	\$44,368	\$14,913	18.6%
6059099404	\$95,672	\$39,403	7.7%
6059099405	\$67,115	\$30,938	8.9%
6059099406	\$78,530	\$38,641	10.7%
6059099407	\$85,481	\$36,832	3.5%
6059099408	\$78,540	\$35,472	7.8%
6059099410	\$57,324	\$33,138	13.1%
6059099411	\$55,548	\$20,791	12.2%
6059099412	\$69,935	\$34,863	11.0%
6059099413	\$75,596	\$53,656	8.3%
6059099415	\$124,036	\$52,818	7.0%
6059099416	\$62,980	\$32,883	9.2%
6059099417	\$80,037	\$41,757	8.5%
6059099502	\$32,623	\$13,813	12.0%
6059099504	\$110,531	\$46,239	8.2%
6059099506	\$93,129	\$58,239	11.1%
6059099508	\$61,959	\$34,137	16.1%
6059099509	\$23,982	\$32,419	9.4%
6059099510	\$25,450	\$23,461	9.3%
6059099511	\$80,360	\$68,984	11.2%
6059099512	\$95,313	\$75,104	6.2%
6059099513	\$125,745	\$94,305	11.3%
6059099514	\$154,732	\$84,081	4.8%
6059099601	\$47,511	\$16,461	14.1%
6059099602	\$77,594	\$32,654	13.9%
6059099603	\$81,253	\$34,739	13.1%
6059099604	\$84,172	\$29,253	6.1%
6059099605	\$93,066	\$35,210	8.3%

Census Tract	Median Household Income (2010)	Per Capita Income (2010)	Unemployment (%)
6059099701	\$57,176	\$17,843	10.7%
6059099702	\$61,123	\$22,767	12.9%
6059099703	\$83,887	\$41,506	8.5%
6059099801	\$55,070	\$16,750	14.7%
6059099802	\$31,548	\$15,129	20.1%
6059099803	\$43,320	\$15,681	11.4%
6059099902	\$64,851	\$19,019	10.6%
6059099903	\$46,346	\$17,668	13.1%
6059099904	\$34,906	\$14,523	13.8%
6059099905	\$54,577	\$24,646	8.3%
6059099906	\$93,131	\$38,018	8.0%
6059110001	\$77,300	\$28,120	10.9%
6059110003	\$75,900	\$28,009	9.1%
6059110004	\$82,845	\$31,407	7.3%
6059110005	\$88,099	\$33,881	7.6%
6059110006	\$119,191	\$50,414	6.2%
6059110007	\$112,856	\$54,862	6.1%
6059110008	\$105,705	\$42,670	7.7%
6059110010	\$88,228	\$29,169	7.9%
6059110011	\$101,474	\$41,211	10.6%
6059110012	\$118,210	\$46,644	8.1%
6059110014	\$54,202	\$32,325	7.7%
6059110015	\$81,496	\$33,455	5.8%
6059110102	\$83,761	\$33,553	10.7%
6059110104	\$70,999	\$28,236	10.4%
6059110106	\$70,592	\$31,799	13.5%
6059110108	\$73,540	\$50,866	8.0%
6059110109	\$68,009	\$28,674	14.0%
6059110110	\$53,518	\$20,828	15.3%
6059110111	\$73,906	\$25,341	12.4%
6059110113	\$76,016	\$25,310	8.5%
6059110114	\$79,966	\$27,197	12.1%
6059110115	\$87,132	\$29,742	12.9%
6059110116	\$84,662	\$28,563	12.4%
6059110117	\$70,272	\$37,226	10.1%
6059110118	\$159,161	\$43,836	8.4%
6059110201	\$54,538	\$23,236	7.4%
6059110202	\$51,263	\$20,311	14.2%
6059110203	\$62,249	\$21,790	14.7%
6059110301	\$67,438	\$23,902	12.1%
6059110302	\$60,479	\$19,379	11.4%

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Median Household Income (2010)</b>	<b>Per Capita Income (2010)</b>	<b>Unemployment (%)</b>
6059110303	\$65,745	\$21,789	12.6%
6059110304	\$75,970	\$24,247	10.3%
6059110401	\$66,815	\$24,001	16.8%
6059110402	\$47,085	\$23,798	15.5%
6059110500	\$38,495	\$17,460	17.5%
6059110603	\$39,018	\$17,055	14.8%
6059110604	\$76,699	\$30,754	10.1%
6059110605	\$69,312	\$29,457	10.7%
6059110606	\$45,043	\$13,626	17.9%
6059110607	\$55,655	\$20,873	12.9%
OC Summary	\$72, 625	\$33,944	11.30%