

Orange Regional and Local Plans PY 2017-2021 Two Year Modifications



**ANAHEIM
WORKFORCE**
DEVELOPMENT BOARD



2017-2021

Orange Regional Plan Two-Year Modifications

Introduction

Regional Plans and partnerships are required by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) function under California’s State Plan (State Plan). This requirement serves as the primary mechanism for aligning educational and training provider services with the regional industry sector in California’s fourteen WIOA Regional Planning Units (RPUs). On June 11, 2018, the California Workforce Development Board (State Board) made changes to the State Plan, which required the Orange Regional Planning Unit (ORPU) to update the Orange Regional Plan and align it with the policy direction of the State Plan.

The Regional Plan is focused on constructing a regional training, education, and workforce architecture that aligns with the Orange County regional labor market. Individuals will access and experience this regional workforce architecture primarily through local service delivery efforts outlined in the Local Plan included as part of the Orange Regional Plan.

The Orange Regional modifications will be limited to include additional partners. The Orange Regional Planning Unit in collaboration with its partners will continue to: build upon sector strategies; support career pathways and regional sector pathways; and foster strategic regional partnerships by working toward the following overarching regional goals:

OC REGIONAL GOALS	Targeted Meaningful Business and Industry Engagement- foster demand-driven skills attainment through the collaboration and active engagement of businesses in workforce and education planning, including identifying key industry skills needs, determining skills gaps, and education and training needs to be incorporated in regional sector pathways and development of industry relevant and demand-driven programs and pathways	Improve Access and Quality of Service Delivery- enable upward mobility for all Californians through innovation organized around regional sector pathways- increase, expand, and improve programs that increase opportunities for all workers and job seekers for employment in fields with high wages and/or career advancement opportunities, including for those with barriers to employment such as English Language Learners and special populations	Strategic Regional Alignment- bring about system change through the alignment, coordination, and integration of programs, services, and partners- system alignment, service integration, and support towards a sustainable regional infrastructure that are in sync and committed to the overall goal of helping people get good jobs, sustain/keep good jobs, and positively affecting regional economy through sustainable regional sector pathways
	Outcome Help people get good jobs	Help people sustain good jobs	Positively impact regional economy

The Regional Plan communicates the vision and strategies developed with inclusive feedback and input from partners and stakeholders that have provided leadership, employment, education, and services in the Orange Region. The Plan provides direction on strategies and activities that will align workforce development in the region to facilitate regional collaboration, promote industry alignment, enhance system integration, improve business engagement, foster consistency of service delivery, increase sustainable pipelines of skilled workers, and implement best practices.

The Orange Regional and Local Plan modifications focus on expanding partnerships and stakeholder engagement to promote and provide a coordinated service delivery that will advance higher employment opportunities for special populations. This includes reentry and justice-involved clients; CalFresh Employment and Training (E&T) recipients; underemployed, unemployed, and payment-delinquent non-custodial parents; English

Language Learners (ELL), Foreign Born and Refugees; and individuals with intellectual disabilities and developmental disabilities (ID/DD). The OC Region and partners will continue to develop stronger partnerships to deliver a coordinated service approach that transition special populations in the region from unemployed and underemployed into sustainable and livable wage jobs and careers.

Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach Efforts

In alignment with the California State Plan revisions, the OC Regional Plan modifications focus on the development of partnerships to create a coordinated services delivery approach to target populations, including individuals with barriers to employment and hardest to serve populations. In order to develop a Regional Plan that represents all the moving parts involved in the workforce system, the Anaheim Workforce Development Board, Orange County Development Board, and Santa Ana Workforce Development Board (Orange Region) proactively engaged leadership of key partners identified in the Regional Plan modification and those formally engaged in the creation of the OC Regional Plan. The Orange Region collectively approached leaders and decision makers as one workforce system.

A. Required and elective regional plan modifications to align, coordinate, and integrate reentry and workforce services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals.

ASSESSMENT OF NEED

Since the inception of Assembly Bill 109 (AB 109) Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011, the supervised population in the OC Region has seen an accelerated number of justice-involved individuals. The Orange County in-custody prison population is the sixth largest in the State, accounting for 6,555¹ or 5% of the total prison population. In 2017, Orange County had the fifth highest number of parole releases with 964 or 5.3% and had a total of 2,680² parolees in Orange County. The OC Probation Department oversaw a total supervised population of 10,542³ probationers as of September 2018. The OC Sheriff's Department had 56,726⁴ releases in FY 2017-2018.

As the supervised population continues to grow, the OC Region must strive on the workforce issues that will be necessary to sustain and provide services. The OC Region in collaboration with local correction partners will focus on aligning resources to improve employment outcomes and to reduce the risk of recidivism for justice-involved individuals by building upon effective strategies that have proven successful.

Since July 2016, WIOA Title I programs have served over 339 offenders. Of those served, roughly 50% obtained employment in the OC Region. In addition, the OC Region and correction partners implemented the Linking Employment Activities Pre-Release (LEAP) programs and Supervised Population workforce training programs. These projects

¹CDCR Offender Data Points Offender Demographics For the 24-month period, ending December 2017

²CDCR Offender Data Points Offender Demographics For the 24-month period, ending December 2017

³OC Probation Department Research Division, September 2018

⁴OC Sheriff's Department, Fiscal Year 2017-2018

focused on effective strategies that currently exist within the jails and continue post-release:

LEAP 1:

- Total Enrolled Pre-Release: 140
- Enrollment in Training Post-Release: 46
- Entered Employment Post-Release: 52

LEAP 2:

- Total Enrolled Pre-Release: 96
- Enrollment in Training: 22 Pre-Release; 10 Post-Release
- Entered Employment Post-Release: 24

Supervised Population (Post-Release):

- Total Enrolled: 94
- Enrollment in Training: 59
- Completion of Training: 52
- Attained Industry Valued Certificates: 37
- Entered Employment: 45
- Retention in Employment 6 months: 27
- Placement in Post-Secondary Education: 4
- Placement in State-Approved Apprenticeship: 1

SERVICES

The Workforce-Corrections Partnership recognizes the need to provide coordinated services that range from pre-release and continue long after an individual has been released. The need for services varies for each individual. Employment, education, and training continue to be challenging for this population. In order to address these issues, the ORPU relies on well-established partnerships where stakeholders meet regularly to share information and determine the needs for the reentry and justice-involved populations. The goal of these partnerships is to work collectively and to exchange information that will link offenders to necessary resources, which include treatment information, employment services, and addresses barriers that hinder opportunities for justice-involved individuals.

Although no justice-involved individual will be excluded from receiving WIOA services, the OC Workforce-Corrections Partnership will primarily focus on disconnected, working age, women and men with minimal work experience. The OC Region has experience in working assisting the hard to serve the population and includes services that have been funded through Linking Employment Activities Pre-Release (LEAP) programs and Supervised Population workforce training programs.

LEAP 1 provided pre-release employment activities within the Theo Lacy Jail facility that assisted male offenders to prepare for employment upon release. The goal of the project was to improve the employment outcomes for transitioning offenders by leveraging and building upon the effective strategies that currently exist within the jail facilities and in the Orange County One-Stop Center System.

LEAP 2 provided pre-release employment activities and training within the Central Women's Jail and Intake Release Center. This project assisted female offenders in the preparing for employment upon release. The program focused on AB109 inmates who were 60 to 90 days left until release. The goal of the project was to improve employment outcomes for transitioning women offenders through leverage and the use of effective strategies that currently exist within the jail facilities and in the Orange County AJCC System.

SUPERVISED POPULATION includes all persons that are supervised on probation, mandatory supervision, or post-release community supervision. The project focused on expanding collaborative relationships between the OC Probation Department and the OC Community Corrections Partnerships (OCCCP), including the workforce partners in support of innovative strategies that accelerate educational attainment and reemployment for the supervised population. This program placed a career consultant at the Santa Ana OC Probation Office. Services were also provided at the OC One-Stop locations. The career consultant provided career services that include the following: skills assessments, resume preparation, interview training, job placement services, work experience, support services, and connections to skills training.

Barriers to this population are extensive and many justice-involved individuals lack basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter, which creates challenges beyond employment and training services. The needs for these individuals to become self-sufficient are varied and unique and range from lack of job training difficulties with education, family law issues, immigration, and child support debt. The ORPU will maintain collaboration and conduct outreach to future partners to ensure that resources are available to assist the hard to serve the population.

Correction partners understand the need for pre-release case management and post-release services including comprehensive case management, career planning, job-seeking services, assistance with educational and training plans, and links to supportive services. The provision of pre-release services will allow for a smooth transition that will increase the chances of success post-release. In addition to pre-release services, correction partners have identified the need for workforce staff to be co-located, and provide services at key sites within the OC Region. These sites include jail release centers, parole, and probation reporting centers.

Workforce staff will serve as navigators and liaisons to correction partners. These navigators work with correction partners to assist justice-involved individuals to obtain necessary resources, such as training courses, workshops, and education certificates received while incarcerated to enhance their background and resume upon release. Navigators will work with individuals and assist with job placement needs.

Outcomes for justice-involved individuals, such as employment, credential attainment, and recidivism can be tracked in CalJOBS through participant exit data. The Orange County Development Board (OCDB) also works closely with OC Probation, OC Sheriff's Department (OCSD), and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

(CDCR) for specific data regarding offenses and will ensure that all requirements are outlined as specified in AB 1111 (E. Garcia, Chapter 824, Statutes of 2017) and the Prison to Employment Program Trailer Bill, SB 866 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 53, Statutes of 2018).

LABOR MARKET NEEDS, SECTOR PATHWAYS, AND REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

The Regional Plan is focused on improving access and quality of service delivery and finding ways to enable upward mobility for all Californians through innovation organized around regional sector pathways. Efforts will focus on increasing, expanding, and improving programs to provide opportunities for all workers and job seekers for employment in fields with high wages and/or career advancement opportunities. This includes those with barriers to employment, such as English Language Learners and special populations. As a member and partner of the ORPU, we will continue to collaborate with OC Pathways and support the vision of building career pathways to prepare individuals for the 21st-century workplace and meet the workforce development needs of the region, including services to justice-involved individuals and young adults.

The ORPU will explore opportunities and reach out to partners and develop programs to assist and link justice-involved individuals to middle-skill occupations that typically pay higher wages than regional averages and provide increased access to successful career paths. For individuals without a four-year college degree, this will help justice-involved individuals increase their overall standard of living and quality of life. Reentry Navigators will work closely with individuals to link them with employment opportunities in the Manufacturing, Construction, and Hospitality and Tourism sectors that have traditionally been friendly to the reentry population. The OC Region will work to develop a coordinated outreach effort to expand the list of businesses that have a history of hiring justice-involved individuals.

Reentry Navigators will be knowledgeable of opportunities and incentives available for businesses who are willing to hire justice-involved individuals. As such, the ORPU will make it a priority to work with businesses who offer jobs with good wages and benefits. The three boards, the Employment Development Department (EDD), and other partners will collaborate and disseminate information to local businesses and partners about the various available resources such as AB 1008 Fair Chance Hiring, the Federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit, California New Employment Tax Credit, and Federal Fidelity Bonding through the EDD state bonding services. Career Navigators will also work with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other organizations in the OC Region that provide job placement services for formerly incarcerated people and catalog employers that are willing to employ the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals.

The ORPU is working with the OCSD, OC Probation, and CDCR at the local level to identify the need of establishing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to increase coordination between the local workforce development boards, service providers, and correction partners. This will allow for workforce-corrections partners to participate, train, and share information between CDCR, OCSD, and Probation in the ORPU as well as co-

locate a Regional Reentry Navigator at key locations that were identified by correction partners.

Developing staff capacity is imperative to adequately serve the reentry and justice-involved population; therefore, the OC Region will continue to work closely with partners to coordinate training that allows for professional development of staff. The OC Region is part of the Young Adult Diversion Technical Assistance initiative. This initiative a collaboration between the local workforce boards, OCREP, RTI International, and the US Department of Education. It is focused on developing an online resource guide for justice-involved youth and the agencies that provide resources to this population. In addition, the ORPU will provide staff with the opportunity to attend training provided by partners, such as the National Institute of Corrections training, Workforce Development Specialist training, and cultural sensitivity training that are required to ensure that staff remain updated and are aware of best practices and skills needed when working with the reentry population.

The three local boards have amplified its continued efforts to improve shared case management and will develop a multiple entry point system; a “no wrong door” approach for reentry and justice-involved clients in need of services. As previously mentioned, correction partners have identified the need to co-locate allowing for Parole and Probation Officers to easily refer participants to employment services provided within their offices, this will allow for streamline of services between workforce and correction partners. This approach will allow direct referrals from Parole or Probation to a workforce navigator co-located within reporting centers. Furthermore, workforce staff from the local boards will be able to participate in Parole and Probation unit meetings that will facilitate the sharing of information.

Because reentry and justice-involved are often the least prepared for employment and lack financial resources to sustain participation in training over week or months, the One-Stop Systems in the OC Region will implement support services protocols that provide direct support and referrals for housing, transportation, clothes, uniforms, tools, and other necessities. Other system partners, such as OCCCP, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), CalFresh, OC Child Support Services, TANF and Adult Education Block Grant (AEGB), also provide resources to leverage and braid into meeting the clients’ needs. Resources provided will be based on individual need and funding availability of various partners.

ADDITIONAL PLANNING PARTNERS

The OC Region has focused partnerships that will further the goals of the Region. Attachment A provides a list of groups and organizations that participated in the planning and development of this modification. Partnerships meetings focused on analyzing the workforce needs of hard to serve individuals, identify resource allocations across the various systems, and determine the feasibility of establishing an effective partnership that will lead to successful outcomes of the OC Regional Plan and Local Plans.

B. Required regional plan content detailing compliance with State Plan guidance and state law relating to Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3) pre-apprenticeship partnerships. Multi-Craft Core Curriculum Pre-Apprenticeship Partnerships

MC3 BACKGROUND

In alignment with the Regional Plan, the three local boards will focus on enhancing the Workforce partnership with the Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3). MC3 is a pre-apprenticeship training within the construction industry that seeks to improve career readiness for job seekers. In order to improve the process, local areas can directly collaborate with universities, community colleges, and training centers that conduct MC3 approved courses. The OC Region can accomplish this collaboration in a variety of ways. Often times a participant limit is necessary in order to conduct training. Local areas can assist in attaining the clientele necessary to fulfill the participant needs of a specific program. Each AJCC can conduct outreach, provide guidance, and make the connection to the training provider. Furthermore, they can conduct an early assessment to determine if the participant is an appropriate fit and meets the qualifications necessary in order to enter into the pre-apprenticeship training. Conversations are currently in progress and will continue to occur in order to build this partnership.

MC3 IN ACTION

The AWDB, OCDB, and SAWDB currently collaborate with local community colleges in order to support MC3. As courses become available, the local AJCC conducts outreach efforts in order to educate job seekers and assists in filling the seats available. The AJCC personnel is instrumental in the initial review of potential candidates and helps to ensure that they qualify for the program. Career Advisors undertake the targeted population in determining the best next steps in order to attain employment that will lead to self-sufficiency.

COMPLIANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

Beyond discussions with organizations that conduct MC3 courses, the OC Region will work alongside their local building trades council in order to encourage feedback and ensure State compliance. The State Board requires pre-apprenticeship training to connect directly to apprenticeship programs approved by the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Furthermore, the State Board requires the pre-apprenticeship training to utilize MC3. As the OC Region works with training providers, the three local boards will implement a review process in order to ensure that the region remains in compliance. They will also encourage input from their respective local building trades council to establish pathways and support for both general and disadvantaged populations.

The OC Region will continue improving the Workforce-MC3 partnerships by establishing communication, policies, and procedures with both training providers and building trades councils. In addition, it will explore the possibility of expanding the MC3 curriculum to Healthcare, IT, Advanced Manufacturing, Hospitality and Tourism that have been identified as priority sectors. It will continue these efforts and determine additional ways to conduct outreach, guidance, and candidate reviews in order to improve the Workforce-

MC3 partnership. By improving this partnership, the Region seeks to improve services to individuals by expanding and improving the quality of services provided.

C. Required regional self-assessment using Indicators of Regional Coordination and Alignment.

The OC Region is focused on Indicator A, B, C, F, H, and J. The Regional Coordination and Alignment Self-Assessment and is included as Attachment B of this Regional Plan.

D. Other changes to regional plans made pursuant to changes in the labor market and economic conditions or in other factors affecting the implementation of regional plans, including modifications to negotiated performance goals.

Based on the current labor market and economic conditions of the region the OC Region does not anticipate any changes to the regional plan with the exception of those required based on the WSD18-01 Regional and Local Plan PY 17-21 – Two Year Modification Requirements. Should the current economic conditions change, the OC Region will work with the State to negotiate any changes to the performance goals, as seen on Attachment C.

E. Attachments pertaining to required contents indicated in the Regional and Local Planning Guidance PY 18-19 including but not limited to information only items that are required plan content but not in the narrative, a summary of community engagement processes that each plan is being scored on, documentation of outreach efforts.

Attachment A: Regional and Local Planning Meetings and Partnerships

Attachment B: OC Region Self-Assessment

Attachment C: Orange Regional Planning Unit Performance Goals

Appendix 1: CDCR Offender Data Points Offender Demographics for the 24-Month Period, Ending December 2017

-----END OF ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL PLAN NARRATIVE-----

ATTACHMENTS CAN BE FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION

Regional and Local Planning Meetings and Partnerships

GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED/INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN REGIONAL PLAN MODIFICATION AND COORDINATION

Regional Planning Unit New Partnership Meetings

- **OC Workforce - Child Support Services Partnership:**
 On September 27, 2018, the Orange Regional Planning Unit conducted a meeting with Child Support Services (CSS) to discuss ways to improve labor market outcomes for unemployed, underemployed, and payment-delinquent non-custodial parents. CSS will continue to refer parents to workshops and events held at the One-Stop Center based on the parents' specific supportive service needs. Additionally, a data sharing agreement will be executed to allow basic customer data tracking and reporting.
- **OC Workforce - CalFresh and Employment Training Partnership:**
 On October 2, 2018, the Orange Regional Planning Unit conducted a meeting with the Social Services Agency (SSA) to discuss ways to partner at the regional level to align, coordinate, and integrate services. OC Workforce Partners will continue to collaborate and establish stronger relationships between the two systems. Additionally, the MOU with Orange County Social Services Agency will be amended to include CalFresh.
- **OC Workforce - Correction Partnership:**
 On October 11, 2018, the Orange Regional Planning Unit conducted a meeting with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation/Division of Adult Parole, Orange County Sheriff's Department (OCSD), and the OC Probation Department (Probation) to better serve justice involved individual and establish integrate pathways from the corrections system to employment. All departments are in agreement to continue the pathway established from the Linking to Employment Activities Pre-Release (LEAP) programs within the correction centers and Probation offices, and create a catalogue of all partners that serves the justice involved and reentry population.
- **Workforce – Department of Rehabilitation Competitive Integrated Employment Partnership:**
 On October 29, 2018, the Orange Regional Planning Unit conducted a meeting with the local Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) representative to discuss and develop strategies to achieve competitive integrated employment (CIE) opportunities for jobseekers with intellectual disabilities and developmental disabilities (ID/DD).
- **English Language Learners, Foreign Born, and Refugees Stakeholder Partnership:**
 On November 18, 2018, the Orange Regional Planning Unit conducted a meeting with representatives from Orange Coast College (OCC), Coastline College, Golden West College (GWC), Huntington Beach Adult School (HBAS), World Relief of Southern California (World Relief), and Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance (OPCAPICA). Attendees discussed methods to coordinate service delivery to English language learners (ELL), foreign born, and refugees to increase access to

sector pathways and other supportive services. The Adult Education Block Grant (AEGB) leaders are working with the local ELL programs to bridge the gaps for participants to further education goals and employment pathways.

■ **Orange Regional Planning Unit Community Forum/Listening Session:**

On November 29, 2018, the Orange Regional Planning Unit conducted a Community Form/Listening Session to discuss and develop strategies for the Orange County Regional Plan Modifications.

Existing Regional Partnerships

■ **AB109 Working Group:**

On October 11, 2018, the AB109 Working Group conducted a meeting with the following departments within the County of Orange: County Executive Office (CEO)/Budget, Probation, District Attorney (DA), Public Defender (PD), Alternate Defenders, OCSD, Health Care Agency (HCA), SSA, and OCCR/Workforce Development Board (OCDB); the Courts, Local Law Enforcement Agencies, Victim Services, and CBOs. The local CBOs provided updates to the attendees and discussed the new Prison to Employment grant (P2E). The AB109 Working Group is actively working on an initiative to ensure a Reentry facility in Orange County is supported through continued grant research and adoption of this effort in Orange County's Strategic Priorities. Project Kinship presented the reentry services that they provide at the new 24 hour facility. Partner agencies provided updates about each organization, and OCDB provided information about the P2E grant.

■ **Orange County Community Corrections Partnership:**

On October 25, 2018, the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership (OCCCP) held a meeting to discuss the corrections partnership. The OCCCP is a group with various members, including Chief Probation Officer, the presiding judge of the Superior Court, a County Supervisor or the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), DA, PD, OCSD, a local chief of police, SSA, HCA, OCDB, Orange County Department of Education, a CBO representative from an organization with experience in success provision of rehabilitative services to justice involved populations, and a victim services representative. The OCCCP collaborates to advise the County with the implementation of SB 678 funded initiatives and realignment programs. The OCDB regularly attends OCCCP board meetings to provide updates about formerly incarcerated and other justice involved individuals programs.

■ **Orange County Reentry Partnership and Orange County Local Partnership Agreement:**

This partnership is a collaboration between the Orange County Re-Entry Partnership (OCREP) and the Orange County Local Partnership Agreement (OCLPA). OCREP is a strong collaboration of over 300 agencies and organizations dedicated to reducing recidivism in Orange County by creating linkages between the formerly incarcerated and the community based programs available to help them. The OCLPA is a multi-agency team of over 45 agencies and 62 individuals. OCLPA programming efforts

include identification of resources, tools, services and career development including educational options for youth and adults with disabilities. the partnership between OCREP and OCLPA builds on a foundation created by these existing collaboratives that have formal memorandum of understanding agreements, share common goals and measures, operate under a communications plan, and meet monthly. Agencies involved include: County of Orange / Orange County Development Board, Orange County Probation, Orange County Sheriff's Department, Chapman University, Regional Center of Orange County, and California Department of Rehabilitation. This partnership seeks to better connect workforce development, education, government and community-based organizations by creating a directory of services for justice-involved youth; increase awareness of diversion and career and technical education (CTE) issues and resources, access training on best practices, connect programs, and develop ways to fill gaps in services (as opposed to a singular diversion program operated by the partnership); expand CTE services to a diversion/probation population, more directly involving employers and connecting justice-involved youth with disabilities to career pathways; better understand the intersection of special education and juvenile justice, especially as youth transition from school age to adulthood; and explore options to improve information sharing and disseminating information to the community. Successes of this partnership include the creation of the Juvenile Re-entry Subcommittee in partnership with the Orange County Bar Foundation that focuses on justice-involved youth and young adults. These subcommittee meetings are where all of the partners involved with the Young Adult Diversion Technical Assistance initiative meet in order to develop an online resource guide for justice-involved youth and the agencies that provide services to youth and young adults.

On November 13, 2018, the Orange County Reentry Partnership (OCREP) held a meeting to discuss the care and changes in care per the new Drug Medi-Cal updates. OCREP relays important updates and information relevant to the AB109 population directly from CBOs to the OCCCP and AB109 workgroups. OCREP helps bridge gaps between the community and county services and resources. Furthermore, a meeting was held in July 2018 for the Corrections to College California initiative funding from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. The purpose of this initiative is for community colleges to serve formerly incarcerated students, highlighting best practices in OC community college campuses, and new programs for the current and formerly incarcerated being funded in the Governor's 18-19 budget.

■ **Orange Regional Leadership Council:**

The council meets bi-monthly with leaders from key stakeholder groups, mandated partners, and the Regional Planning Unit/local WDBs. In addition to decision makers representing the WIOA titles and core system partners, the council has also recruited leaders from the Regional Planning Unit (RPU), Employment Development Department (EDD), Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), SSA, OCSD, Probation, Job Corps, local community college consortia, Orange County Department of Education (OCDE), and CBOs.

Orange Regional Planning Unit Self-Assessment

Orange Regional Planning Unit Regional Coordination and Alignment Indicators

Demand Driven Skills Attainment Indicators

Indicator A: Region has a team that jointly convenes industry

Assessment Questions:
<p>What industries/sectors meet in the region?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four industries are targeted for sector partnerships in Manufacturing, Healthcare, IT, and Hospitality.
<p>Who are the industry champions including unions where applicable for each industry sector?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a database of industry champions that has been compiled for two sectors, Manufacturing and Healthcare. There is an active recruitment of industry co-chairs for both sectors, and the industry champions are being finalized.
<p>How were the lead organization(s) and sector experts responsible for convening employers identified?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orange Regional Planning Unit is jointly acting as the convener, with support from the Orange Leadership Council, who approve the Regional Plan.
<p>What activities take place during a convening/meeting?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector partnerships are industry-driven, with industry champions that commit to actions, and selectively work with public partners to achieve results.
<p>How frequently do convenings/meetings occur?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector partnerships typically meet quarterly, with Action Team work completed between meetings. <p>Who attends each convening?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry champions sit at the main table, with public partners attending as active listeners. Public partners are not vocal participants.
<p>What new Industry Recognized Credentials and/or Apprenticeship programs will result from the Industry Sector convenings/meetings?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined. <p>Have the partners identified existing credentials offered in the region that meet Industry needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined.
<p>Assessment Levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orange Regional goal is operationalizing, and anticipates to launch the four sectors by June 2019.

Indicator B: Region has shared sector/occupational focus and shares/pools resources to meet demand in the region

<p>Assessment Questions:</p> <p>How does the region identify demand occupations and sectors, and who are the partners engaged in this process?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orange Regional Planning Unit is actively working with the Orange Region Leadership Council to target sectors, and coordinate and launch the partnerships. Subsequent to the launch, industry champions from sector partnerships will work together to identify shared priorities, and then support public partners to address the identified priorities.
<p>How are resources pooled to meet the identified demand?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orange Regional Planning Unit have collaborated with the Workforce Development Board staff resources to organize and support sector partnership launches. Once the partnerships are launched, the industry champions and public partners will make complementary contributions to achieve results.
<p>Provide 1-3 examples in how demand was identified and resources pooled to meet this demand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Plan collected and synthesized existing data to determine the four priority sectors; and The three Orange Region Workforce Development Boards have created a joint Orange Sector Team to develop databases of industry champions within each sector, and support sector partnership launches.
<p>Assessment Levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orange Region is at the learning/experimenting stage, it has identified priority sectors in the region and identified and has identified potential champions.

Indicator C: Region has a process to communicate industry workforce needs to supply-side partners

<p>Assessment Questions:</p> <p>Who are the supply-side partners engaged at the regional level, and how does the region ensure understanding by staff and partners of targeted industry sectors and job quality framework?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Orange Leadership Council provides the focal point for the engagement of the supply-side partners, which include workforce development, education, and economic development stakeholders. In addition, individual outreach from Workforce Development Board staff to various sector institutions and systems has been conducted to broaden the engagement of supply-side partners. Lastly, a series of training sessions have been held with workforce, education, and economic development partners to acquaint the cohorts with the sector partnership building methodology.
<p>What training/professional development opportunities are available to front-line staff on targeted sectors and job quality?</p>

- Training sessions are scheduled for the first quarter of 2019 focused on sector priorities within the Orange Region. The trainings will include the three Workforce Development Board Members and leadership, AJCC Management, AJCC staff and Business Services staff of the Orange Region.

How do the services provided by the AJCC and regional partners prepare job candidates to meet the needs of targeted industry?

- Career Planners/Advisors assist participants in conducting Labor Market Information research to help them identify occupational goals. Part of the training enrollment process, participants are required to complete a Customer Request for Training form where they show how their proposed training links to in-demand occupation. The Individual Employment Plan, on the other hand, requires a rationale for participant enrollment in a training activity that will show how employment barriers and goals are addressed while ensuring that the training is link to in-demand occupations.

The three Workforce Development Boards have taken an active leadership role in collaboration and partnership with the full gamut of education and training stakeholders in the Orange Region. Through the OC Career Pathways project, the three Workforce Development Boards have ensured that regional business and community partners are connected to education partners to equip educators with the information and competences needed to offer students relevant preparation for the pursuit of careers and post-secondary education opportunities leading to high-demand, high-skill and high-wage careers.

How do One-Stop Operators, AJCC service providers, and other supply-side partners ensure that services are aligned to reduce duplication and redundancy? Give examples.

- The One-Stop Operator and AJCC Service Providers maintain close and effective working relationships with the mandated partners, whether or not they are co-located in the comprehensive AJCC. For those partners that are not co-located (that may be due to their internal administrative or operational concerns), the One-Stop Operator keeps abreast of any development that will provide an opportunity to negotiate co-location while ensuring continuous partnerships in implementing employment services programs and providing support services to the participants. Services are also made available to AJCC customers through cross information sharing and real-time technology.

Participants with needs that are beyond the program are immediately referred to the right partner agency for assistance. Subrecipient staff are aware of their responsibility to facilitate a seamless, collaborative working environment when offering services to AJCC clients. They are trained about partners' programs and services and how clients qualify for and enter partner programs. They also maintain tools and resources to facilitate the referral process.

A great example of partners working together are the Welfare-to-Work Employment Programs, administered through Orange County Social Services Agency.

Assessment Levels:

- The Orange Region is at the operationalizing this stage, it has finalized the review of between the three workforce boards in the region to minimize redundancy and duplication of services.

Indicator D: NA – The ORPU is not focused on this indicator.

Upward Mobility and Equity Indicators

Indicator E: NA – The ORPU is not focused on this indicator.

Indicator F: Region deploys shared/pooled resources to provide services, training, and education, to meet target population needs

Assessment Questions:

Have relevant regional partners entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to share customers, services and costs?

- The Orange Regional Planning Unit is working towards aligning policies in seven areas, and jointly participate in staff capacity-building regarding sector partnership convening and support.

List funding streams that are shared/pooled to provide services, training, and education to meet target population needs.

- The three Workforce Development Boards collaborate on a range of services with other partners to meet the training and service needs of the area. Partners provide a variety of resources such capacity building trainings and employer engagement opportunities.

If funding is not directly administered by Local Boards, please indicate levels of shared/pooled funding resources administered by regional partners.

- Labor Market Information and trainings are the primarily shared resources not administered directly by a single partner. The Orange Region collaborates with Strong Workforce Partnerships center of excellence, EDD, and local workforce to develop a comprehensive Labor Market access for all regional partners. Depending on the training one partner procures the trainer while others may provide training site and logistics.

Assessment Levels:

- ORPU is in the learning/experimenting stage, although there has been no MOU implemented resources such as trainings and capacity building have been

completed as one workforce system where the three workforce boards rotate the lead role.

Indicator G: NA – The ORPU is not focused on this indicator.

System Alignment Indicators

Indicator H: Region has shared/pooled admin systems and/or processes for achieving administrative efficiencies and program outcomes

Assessment Questions:
Does your region have shared/pooled administrative systems or processes? If yes, what are the systems/process? <ul style="list-style-type: none">The three Workforce Development Boards in the Orange Region have collaborated and developed a strong partnership that allows for shared/pooled of administrative support. Workforce Development Board Directors and staff collaborate on various projects that allow for the region to be successful and the leads of the various projects are identified based on time, capacity, and resources available.
Describe the administrative efficiencies that your region has identified that will reduce duplication, streamline processes, save money, and/or improve program outcomes. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The ORPU has identified seven regional policies, focused on reducing duplication of services such as: Intake, Individual Training Accounts (ITAs), Incentives and Stipends, Priority of Service, Supportive Services, Rapid Response, and Work Experience Policies. These policies will improve and streamline services in the region and allow for the region to be responsive to the needs of clients and partners.
Does your region have MOUs or agreements in place to share resources, streamline administrative processes, and/or improve program outcomes? <ul style="list-style-type: none">Currently, the County of Orange Development Board has agreements with the Anaheim WDB and the Santa Ana WDB. These agreements allow for sharing of resources and improving capacity and development of the Orange Region.
Does your region have a plan to unify the regional partners approach to engaging employers? <ul style="list-style-type: none">Yes, currently the Orange Region has a Regional Organizer that is assisting with this process. The Orange Region has identified NextGen Sector Initiatives as the approach to collaborate with employers in the Region. NextGen has a unified approach to collectively support business priorities within the four priority sectors. The goal of the Orange Region is to support strong business leaders to set their own goals and become industry champions within their industry sectors.
Assessment Levels:

- The Orange Region is in the planning and implementation stage.

Indicator I: NA – The ORPU is not focused on this indicator.

Indicator J: Regional organization and evaluation of performance

<p>Assessment Questions:</p>
<p>How will the region qualitatively assess/evaluate progress towards meeting regional industry and occupational demand?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region will assess progress of the priority needs of the four industry sectors as articulated by industry champions in each sector.
<p>Have the regional partners determined regional goals for increasing the number of industry-recognized credentials and apprenticeships available in the region? How will, or how might, these outcomes be tracked numerically and categorically?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Orange Region is exploring ways to increase apprenticeships in the area by expanding MC3 curriculum that is currently utilized in the Construction Industry to Healthcare, IT, Manufacturing, and Hospitality/Tourism.
<p>Does the region have a numeric goal of placing participants in sector-based occupations? If so, list the sectors and occupations, numeric goal(s), and the number to-date in attaining that goal (baseline).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific goals have not been determined.
<p>Is the region piloting employer engagement performance measures? If yes, what are they?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Orange Region has a business service training session planned for the first quarter of 2019. Employer engagement performance will be discussed to establish assist when setting performance measures for the region.
<p>Have the Local Boards met to discuss WIOA performance negotiations and how negotiations might align with other regional goals/measures?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three Local Board in the Orange Region will be meeting in January 2019 for a strategic planning session that will assist in meeting this requirement.
<p>Assessment Levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Orange Region is in the operationalizing stage since performance measures were goals have been established.

Orange Regional Planning Unit Performance Goals

Regional Planning Unit: Orange										
Performance Indicators	PY 2017								Regional	Regional
	Q1 Quarterly	Q1 Rolling 4	Q2 Quarterly	Q2 Rolling 4	Q3 Quarterly	Q3 Rolling 4	Q4 Quarterly	Q4 Rolling 4	Proposed PY18	Proposed PY19
	Adult									
Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	75.35%	75.35%	69.68%	72.89%	82.42%	75.40%	79.17%	76.30%	64.0%	66.0%
Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	-	-	-	-	75.00%	75.00%	65.61%	70.92%	60.5%	62.5%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	\$7,324	\$7,324	\$10,213	\$6,976	\$7,656	\$7,300	\$10,400	\$7,337	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,600
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	-	-	-	-	86.89%	86.89%	88.89%	87.83%	53.0%	54.0%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	26.56%	48.93%	21.40%	46.80%	15.35%	43.00%	34.29%	49.44%	45%	46%
Dislocated Worker										
Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	85.88%	85.88%	83.77%	84.89%	89.94%	86.67%	83.87%	85.83%	68.0%	69.5%
Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	-	-	-	-	87.57%	87.57%	81.17%	84.59%	63.5%	65.0%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	\$11,567	\$11,567	\$10,213	\$10,764	\$9,796	\$10,578	\$10,400	\$10,459	\$ 7,450	\$ 760
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	-	-	-	-	84.62%	84.62%	80.88%	82.71%	57.0%	58.0%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	20.15%	43.78%	16.04%	40.25%	19.13%	43.20%	18.85%	43.22%	40%	41%
Youth										
In Ed,Trng or Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	67.27%	67.27%	63.64%	65.45%	50.54%	58.62%	73.82%	65.99%	65.4%	66.9%
In Ed,Trng or Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	-	-	-	-	63.64%	63.64%	67.27%	65.45%	62.0%	64.0%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	\$3,386	\$3,386	\$3,156	\$3,156	\$2,858	\$3,081	\$3,247	\$3,094	baseline	baseline
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	-	-	-	-	75.00%	75.00%	55.56%	63.83%	53.0%	54.0%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	24.55%	49.13%	26.52%	46.33%	25.00%	52.43%	42.67%	59.25%	55%	56%

Local Workforce Development Area: Orange County

Performance Indicators	PY 2017										Proposed and Final Negotiated Goals					
	Final Nego Levels	Q1 Quarterly	Q1 Rolling 4	Q2 Quarterly	Q2 Rolling 4	Q3 Quarterly	Q3 Rolling 4	Q4 Quarterly	Q4 Rolling 4	% Nego Goal Achieved	Local	State	Local	State	Final Negotiated	
											Proposed PY18	Prop. PY18	Proposed PY19	Prop PY19	PY18	PY19
Adult																
Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	68.0%	85.62%	85.62%	79.25%	83.01%	87.25%	84.21%	82.78%	83.79%	123.2%	66.5%		68.5%		66.5%	68.5%
Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	65.5%	-	-	-	-	82.35%	82.35%	72.64%	78.38%	119.7%	63.5%		65.5%		63.5%	65.5%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	\$5,157	\$7,823	\$7,823	\$6,347	\$6,770	\$7,800	\$7,533	\$7,564	\$7,540	146.2%	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,700	\$ 5,600	\$ 6,000	\$ 5,700	\$ 6,000
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	48.0%	-	-	-	-	86.36%	86.36%	88.57%	87.34%	182.0%	55.5%		56.5%		55.5%	56.5%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	baseline	19.87%	44.91%	21.37%	45.13%	14.62%	38.49%	23.13%	38.93%	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
Dislocated Worker																
Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	71.0%	87.34%	87.34%	86.07%	86.79%	92.72%	88.86%	87.08%	88.34%	124.4%	70.5%		72.0%		70.5%	72.0%
Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	69.5%	-	-	-	-	89.24%	89.24%	81.97%	86.07%	123.8%	66.5%		68.0%		66.5%	68.0%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	\$ 7,523	\$12,059	\$12,059	\$10,528	\$11,439	\$10,443	\$11,022	\$10,074	\$10,641	141.4%	\$ 7,450	\$ 7,800	\$ 7,600	\$ 8,050	\$ 7,800	\$ 8,050
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	63.0%	-	-	-	-	84.21%	84.21%	76.00%	80.37%	127.6%	59.5%		60.5%		59.5%	60.5%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	baseline	20.96%	42.63%	16.17%	43.28%	18.38%	41.99%	16.40%	40.00%	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
Youth																
In Ed,Trng or Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	60.4%	62.22%	62.22%	65.63%	63.64%	50.00%	56.77%	69.90%	62.02%	102.7%	60.4%	59.0%	61.9%	60.5%	59.0%	60.5%
In Ed,Trng or Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	62.2%	-	-	-	-	55.56%	55.56%	68.75%	61.04%	98.1%	56.0%	57.0%	58.0%	58.5%	57.0%	58.5%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	baseline	\$3,373	\$3,373	\$3,156	\$3,156	\$2,709	\$2,881	\$3,063	\$3,053	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	48.0%	-	-	-	-	58.33%	58.33%	72.73%	65.22%	135.9%	48.0%	53.0%	49.0%	54.0%	53.0%	54.0%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	baseline	27.93%	51.72%	16.52%	44.44%	27.39%	46.75%	27.33%	51.01%	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline

Local Workforce Development Area: Santa Ana

Performance Indicators	PY 2017											Proposed and Final Negotiated Goals				
	Final Nego Levels	Q1 Quarterly	Q1 Rolling 4	Q2 Quarterly	Q2 Rolling 4	Q3 Quarterly	Q3 Rolling 4	Q4 Quarterly	Q4 Rolling 4	% Nego Goal Achieved	Local	State	Local	State	Final Negotiated	
											Proposed PY18	Prop. PY18	Proposed PY19	Prop PY19	PY18	PY19
Adult																
Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	68.0%	61.34%	61.34%	58.00%	59.82%	73.61%	63.23%	68.29%	63.86%	93.9%	64.0%		66.0%		64.0%	66.0%
Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	65.5%	-	-	-	-	64.71%	64.71%	59.00%	62.10%	94.8%	62.0%		64.0%		62.0%	64.0%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	\$5,157	\$6,945	\$6,945	\$7,188	\$7,008	\$6,395	\$6,878	\$6,546	\$6,874	133.3%	\$ 6,000		\$ 6,500		\$ 6,000	\$ 6,500
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	55.9%	-	-	-	-	87.50%	87.50%	87.50%	87.50%	156.5%	65.0%		67.0%		65.0%	67.0%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	baseline	25.71%	53.10%	16.13%	54.95%	4.00%	40.37%	22.22%	41.49%	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
Dislocated Worker																
Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	71.0%	70.59%	70.59%	68.00%	69.05%	72.73%	70.31%	72.73%	71.13%	100.2%	68.0%		70.0%		68.0%	70.0%
Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	69.5%	-	-	-	-	70.59%	70.59%	76.00%	73.81%	106.2%	65.0%	67.0%	67.0%	69.0%	67.0%	69.0%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	\$ 7,523	\$8,589	\$8,589	\$8,651	\$8,651	\$4,237	\$8,108	\$9,983	\$8,574	114.0%	\$ 7,600		\$ 8,000		\$ 7,600	\$ 8,000
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	48.0%	-	-	-	-	83.33%	83.33%	90.91%		#VALUE!	65.0%		67.0%		65.0%	67.0%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	baseline	18.07%	46.96%	17.24%	46.72%	19.75%	44.88%	23.73%	49.57%	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
Youth																
In Ed,Trng or Employment 2nd Q post exit (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	65.4%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	20.00%	28.57%	25.00%	76.47%	68.75%	105.1%	66.0%	64.0%	68.0%	66.0%	64.0%	66.0%
In Ed,Trng or Employment 4th Q post exit (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	67.2%	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	20.00%	29.8%	50.0%	62.0%	52.0%	64.0%	62.0%	64.0%
Median Earnings (7/1/16 - 6/30/17)	baseline	\$0	\$0	\$613	\$613	\$2,079	\$1,527	\$3,281	\$3,251	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
Credential Attainment Rate (7/1/16 - 12/31/16)	57.7%	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%	50.0%	53.0%	52.0%	54.0%	53.0%	54.0%
Measureable Skill Gain (7/1/17 - 6/30/18)	baseline	17.39%	67.95%	42.86%	70.79%	10.26%	71.11%	84.09%	83.67%	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline

CDCR Offender Data Points



California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation



Offender Data Points

Offender Demographics
For the 24-month period, ending December 2017



Scott Kernan, Secretary

Kenneth J. Pogue, Undersecretary
Administration and Offender Services

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Shelley Buttler, Projections and Outcomes Branch
John Yessen, Projections and Outcomes Branch

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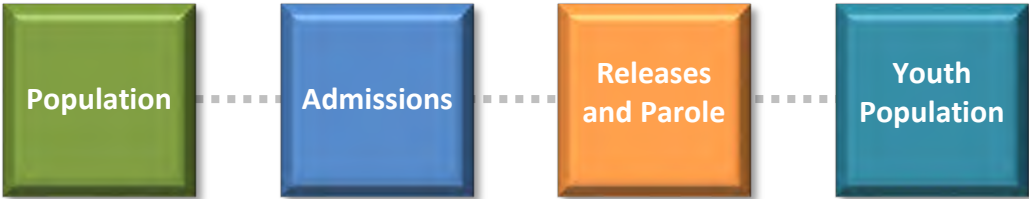


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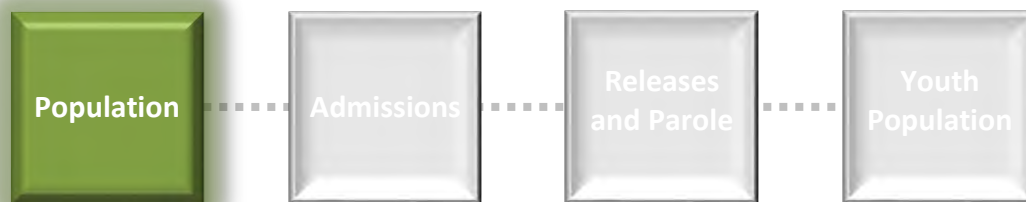
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation



Offender Data Points



Offender Data Points



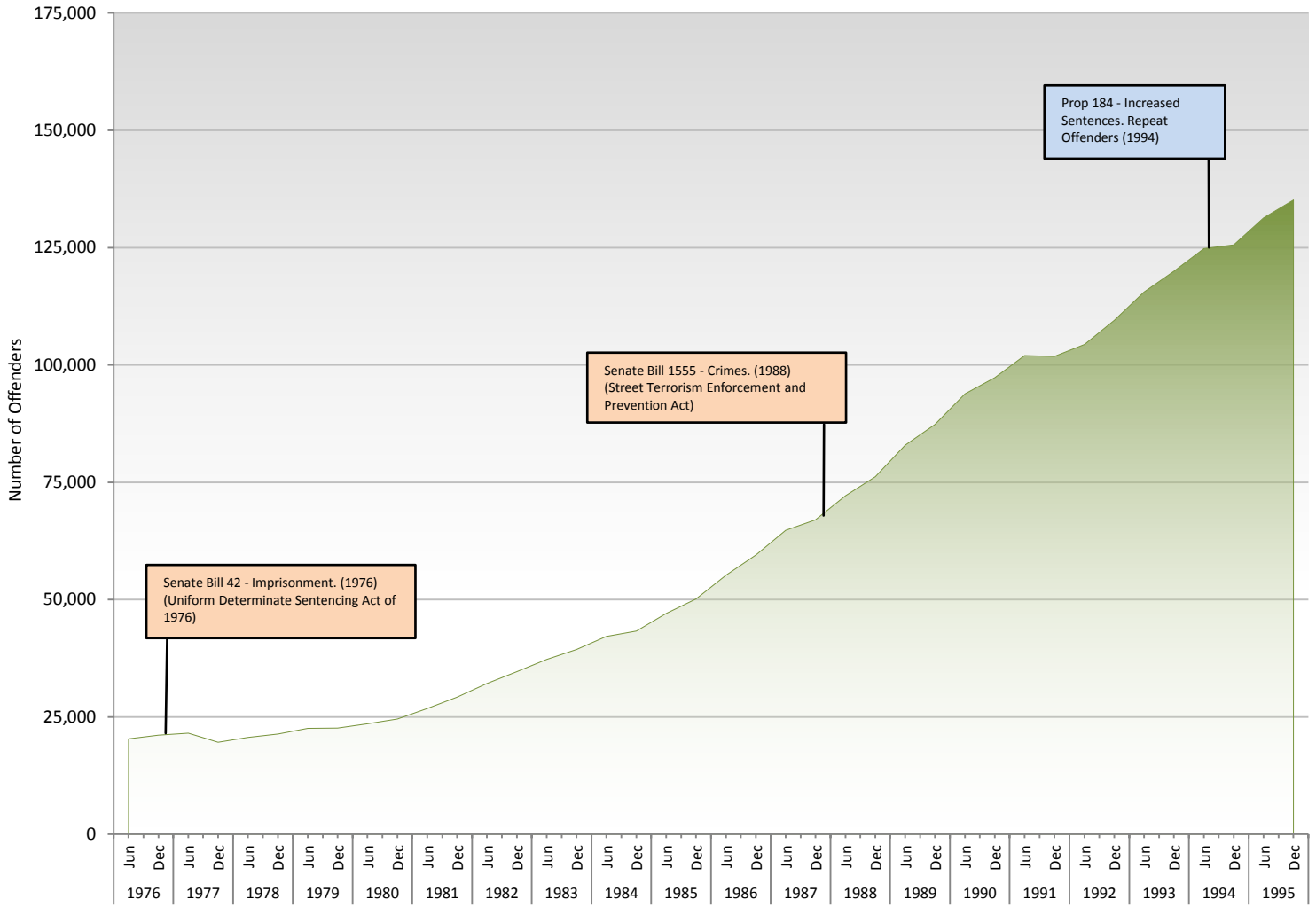
*Prepared by the Office of Research, Division of Internal Oversight and Research
Data is reported as of the end of each month.*

Map of California's Correctional and Rehabilitation Institutions



In-Custody Population	DEC 2015	127,816
	DEC 2016	129,416
	DEC 2017	130,263
Month-end Total		

Data Source: Offender Based Information System (OBIS)/Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS)

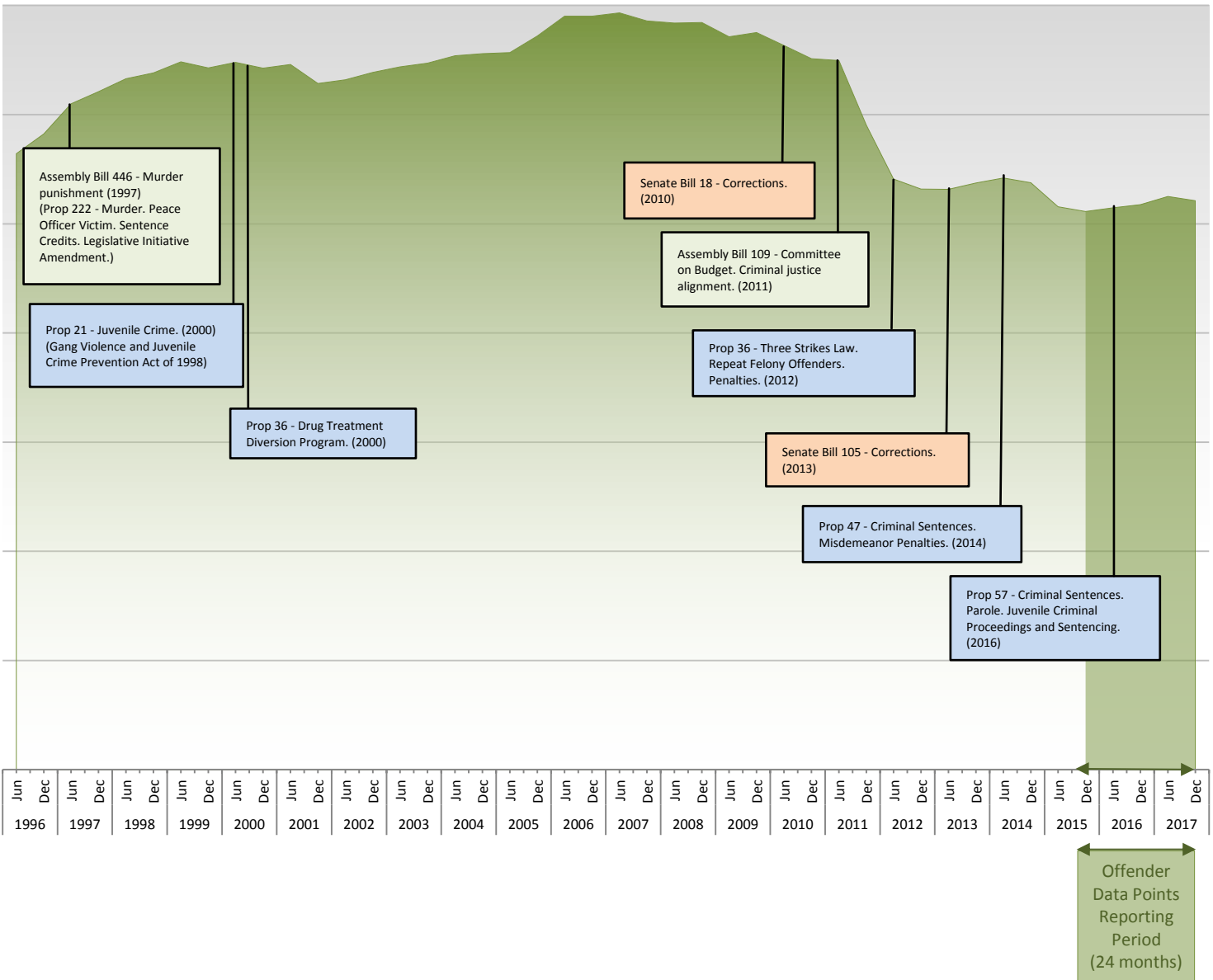


(End of Month Data)

■ Total Population

Highest Recorded CDCR Daily Population

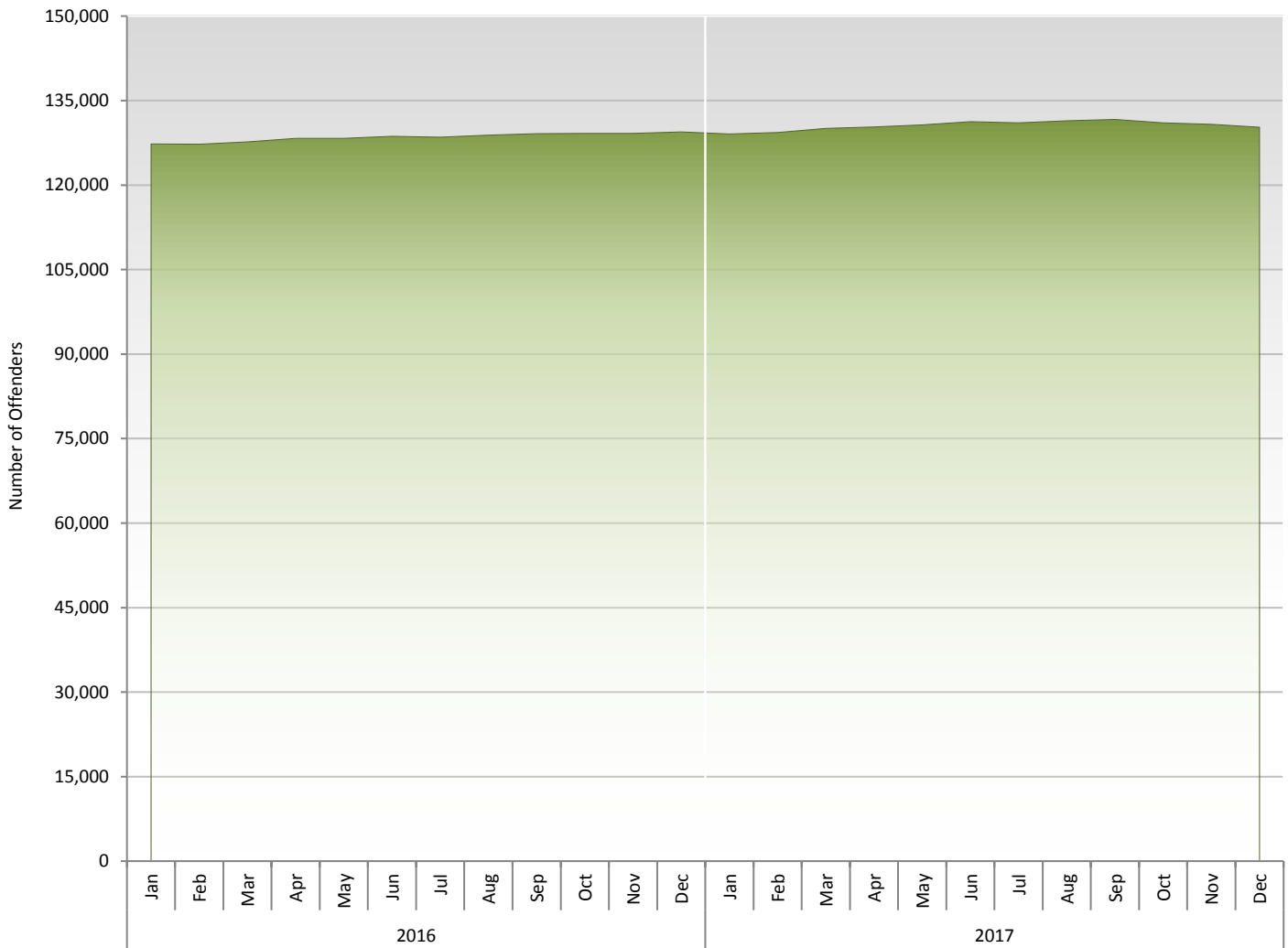
Oct 20, 2006 = 173,643



In-Custody Population	DEC 2015	127,816
	DEC 2016	129,416
	DEC 2017	130,263
<small>Month-end Total</small>		

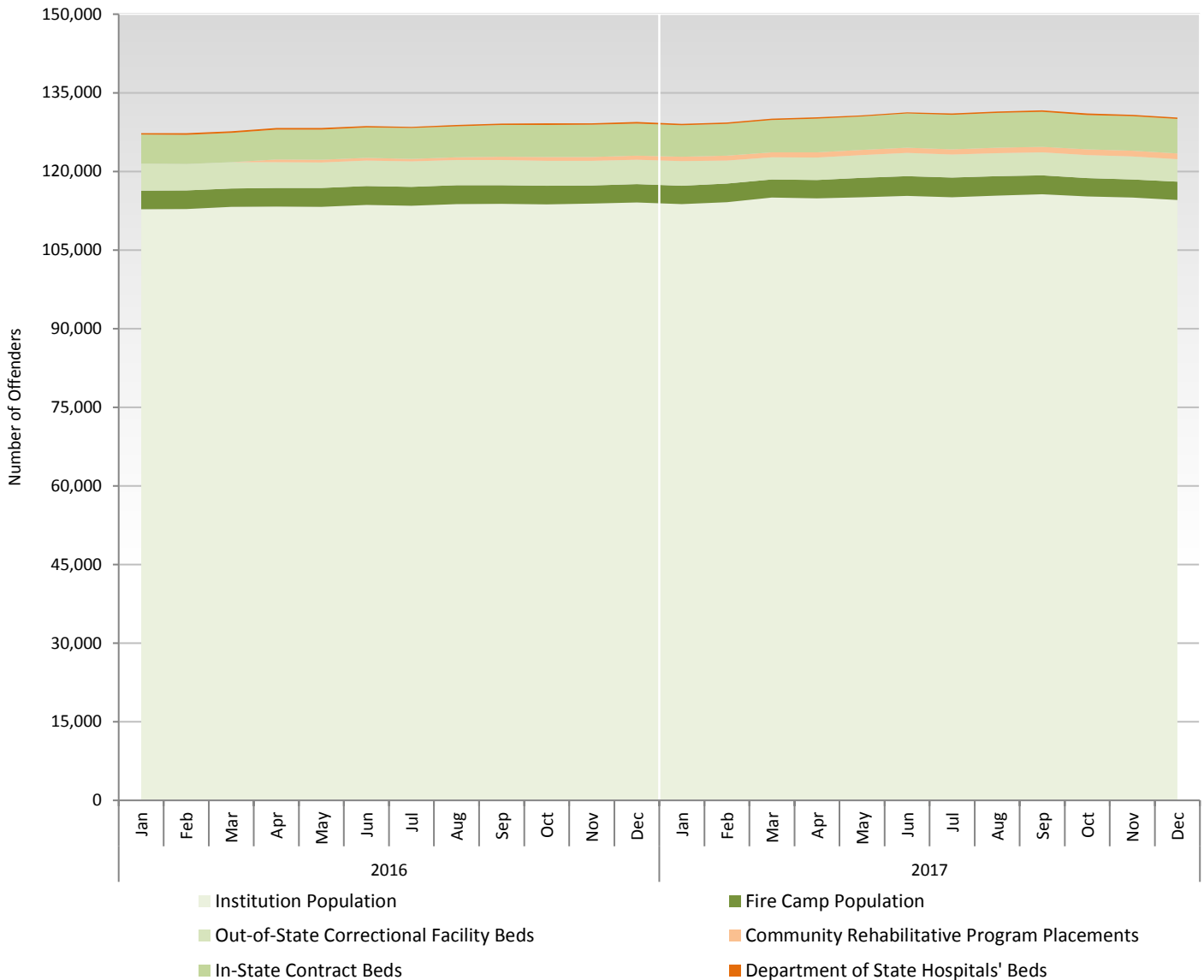
Population Change
 12 Month Change, ending DEC 2017 **+847** **+ 0.7%**

Data Source: SOMS



Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Institution Population	112,912	88.3%	114,051	88.1%	114,536	87.9%	+ 0.4%
Out-of-State Correctional Facility Beds	5,246	4.1%	4,694	3.6%	4,273	3.3%	- 9.0%
In-State Contract Beds	5,756	4.5%	6,119	4.7%	6,599	5.1%	+ 7.8%
Fire Camp Population	3,657	2.9%	3,506	2.7%	3,522	2.7%	+ 0.5%
Community Rehabilitative Program Placements	0	0.0%	775	0.6%	1,071	0.8%	+ 38.2%
Department of State Hospitals' Beds	245	0.2%	271	0.2%	262	0.2%	- 3.3%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

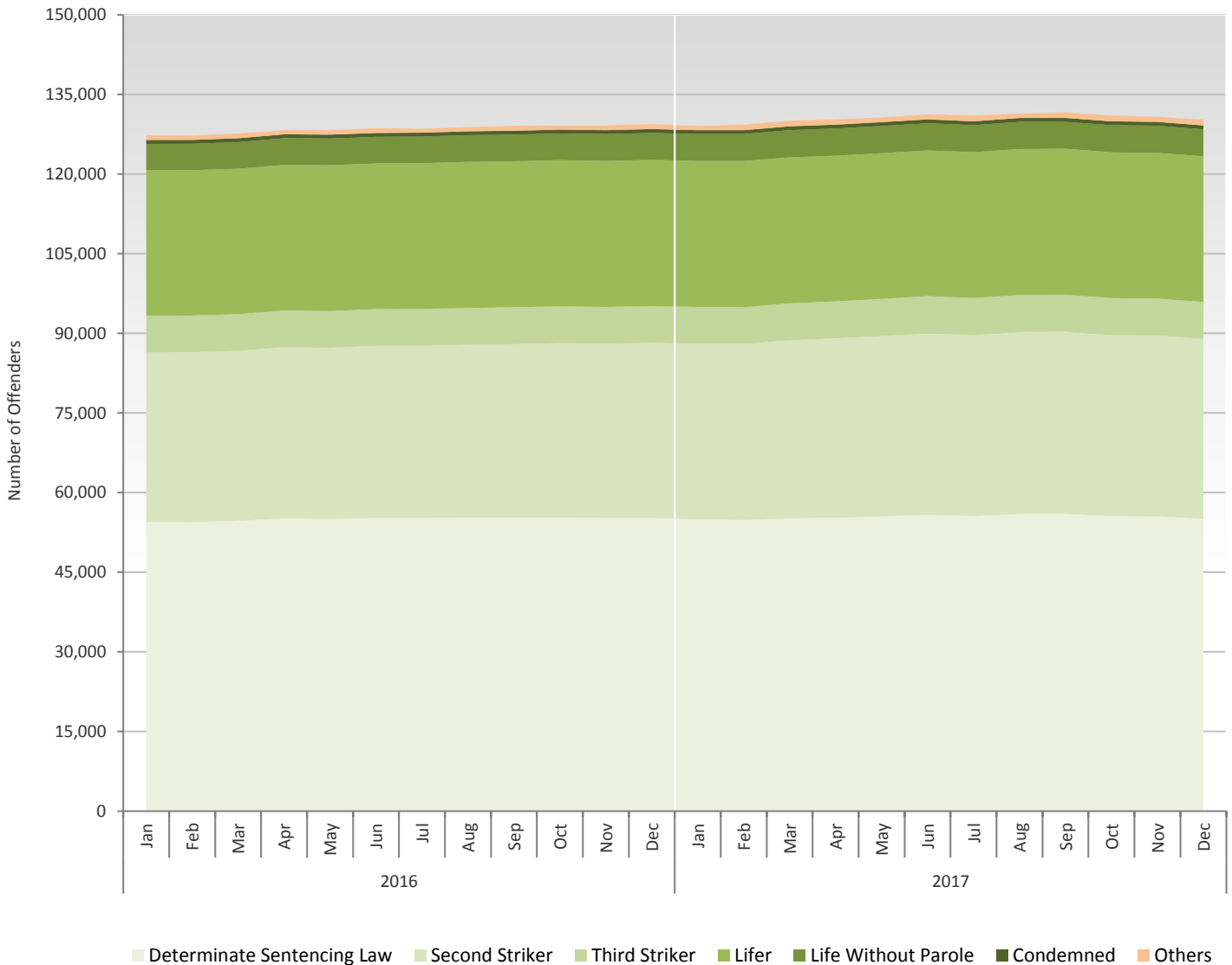
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Beginning in April 2016, offenders in Community Rehabilitative Program Placements were added to the "In-Custody" population total.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Determinate Sentencing Law	54,669	42.8%	55,191	42.6%	55,039	42.3%	- 0.3%
Second Striker	32,166	25.2%	33,043	25.5%	33,918	26.0%	+ 2.6%
Third Striker	6,893	5.4%	6,919	5.3%	6,957	5.3%	+ 0.5%
Lifer	27,370	21.4%	27,531	21.3%	27,431	21.1%	- 0.4%
Life Without Parole	4,979	3.9%	5,058	3.9%	5,119	3.9%	+ 1.2%
Condemned	734	0.6%	729	0.6%	730	0.6%	+ 0.1%
Others*	1,005	0.8%	945	0.7%	1,069	0.8%	+ 13.1%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

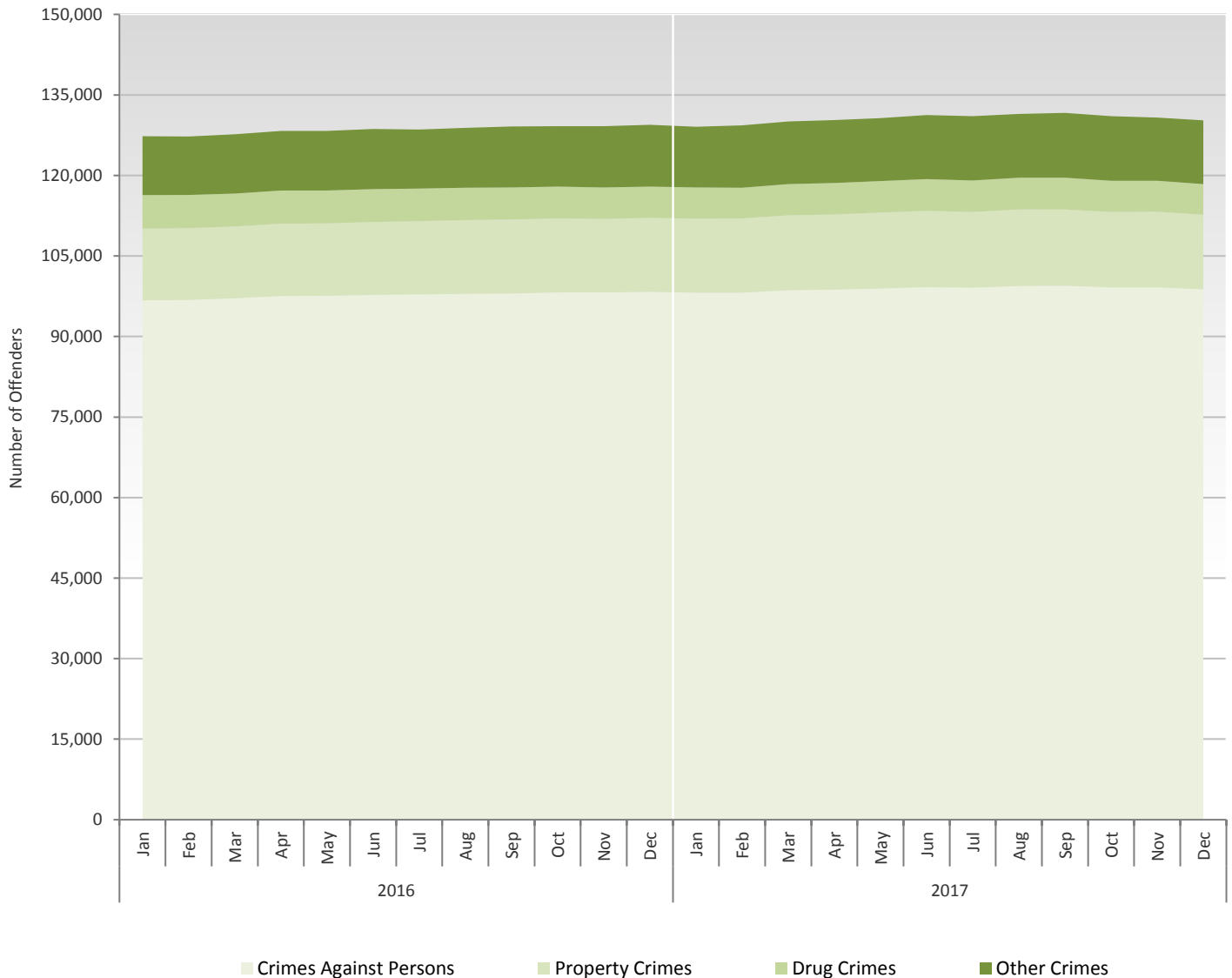
Data Source: SOMS



* The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Crimes Against Persons	96,868	75.8%	98,314	76.0%	98,787	75.8%	+ 0.5%
Property Crimes	13,784	10.8%	13,779	10.6%	13,914	10.7%	+ 1.0%
Drug Crimes	6,410	5.0%	5,836	4.5%	5,673	4.4%	- 2.8%
Other Crimes*	10,754	8.4%	11,487	8.9%	11,889	9.1%	+ 3.5%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

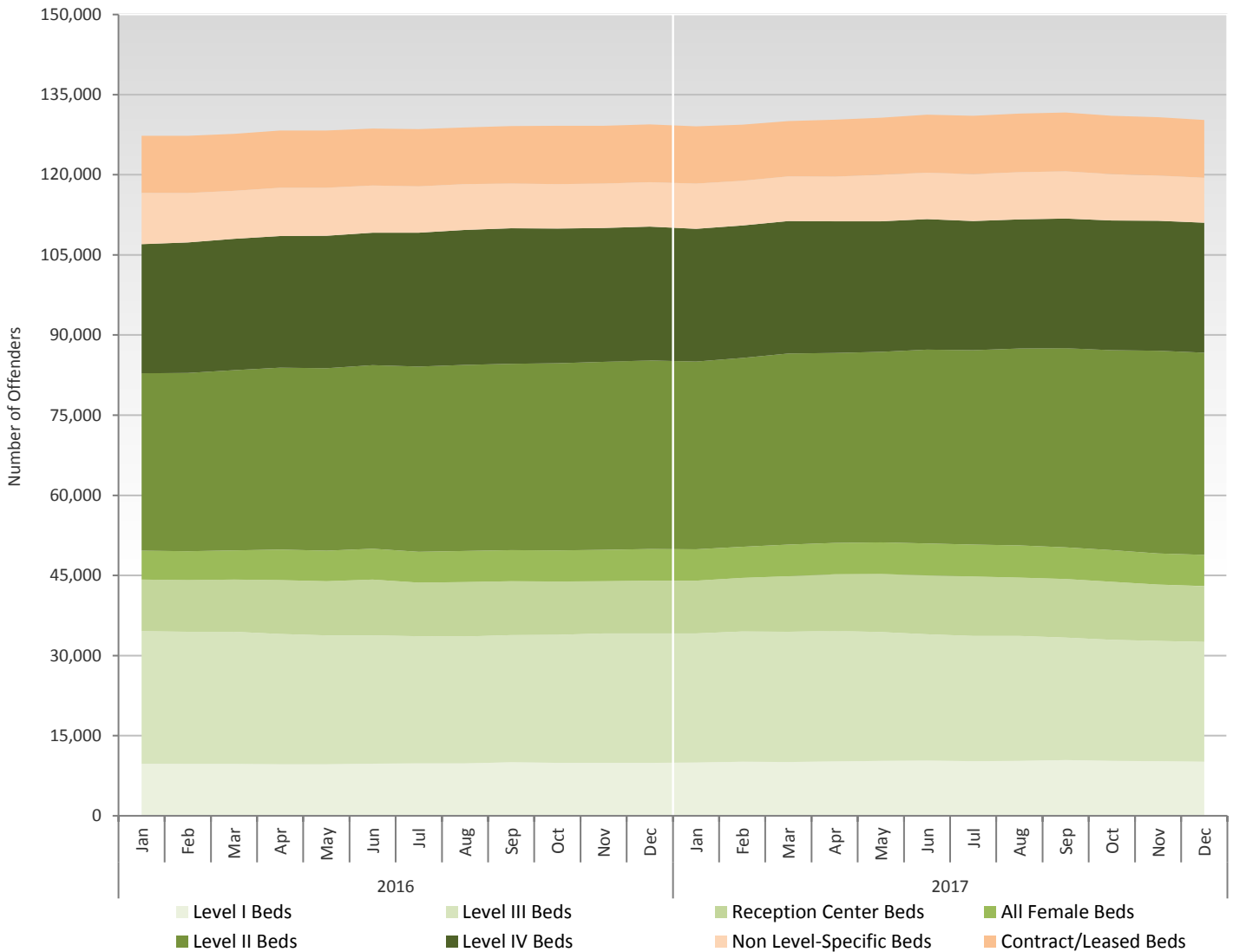
Data Source: SOMS



* Examples of crimes in the "Other Crimes" category include escape, driving under the influence, arson, and possession of a weapon. This category also includes missing offense codes, new offenses not yet entered into the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), and offense codes that were entered incorrectly into SOMS.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Level I Beds	9,965	7.8%	9,894	7.6%	10,146	7.8%	+ 2.5%
Level II Beds	33,481	26.2%	35,304	27.3%	37,822	29.0%	+ 7.1%
Level III Beds	24,722	19.3%	24,233	18.7%	22,398	17.2%	- 7.6%
Level IV Beds	24,087	18.8%	25,098	19.4%	24,355	18.7%	- 3.0%
Reception Center Beds	9,486	7.4%	9,914	7.7%	10,459	8.0%	+ 5.5%
Non Level-Specific Beds*	9,660	7.6%	8,306	6.4%	8,400	6.4%	+ 1.1%
All Female Beds	5,441	4.3%	5,876	4.5%	5,849	4.5%	- 0.5%
Contract/Leased Beds†	10,974	8.6%	10,791	8.3%	10,834	8.3%	+ 0.4%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

Data Source: Inmate Classification Score System (ICSS)/SOMS



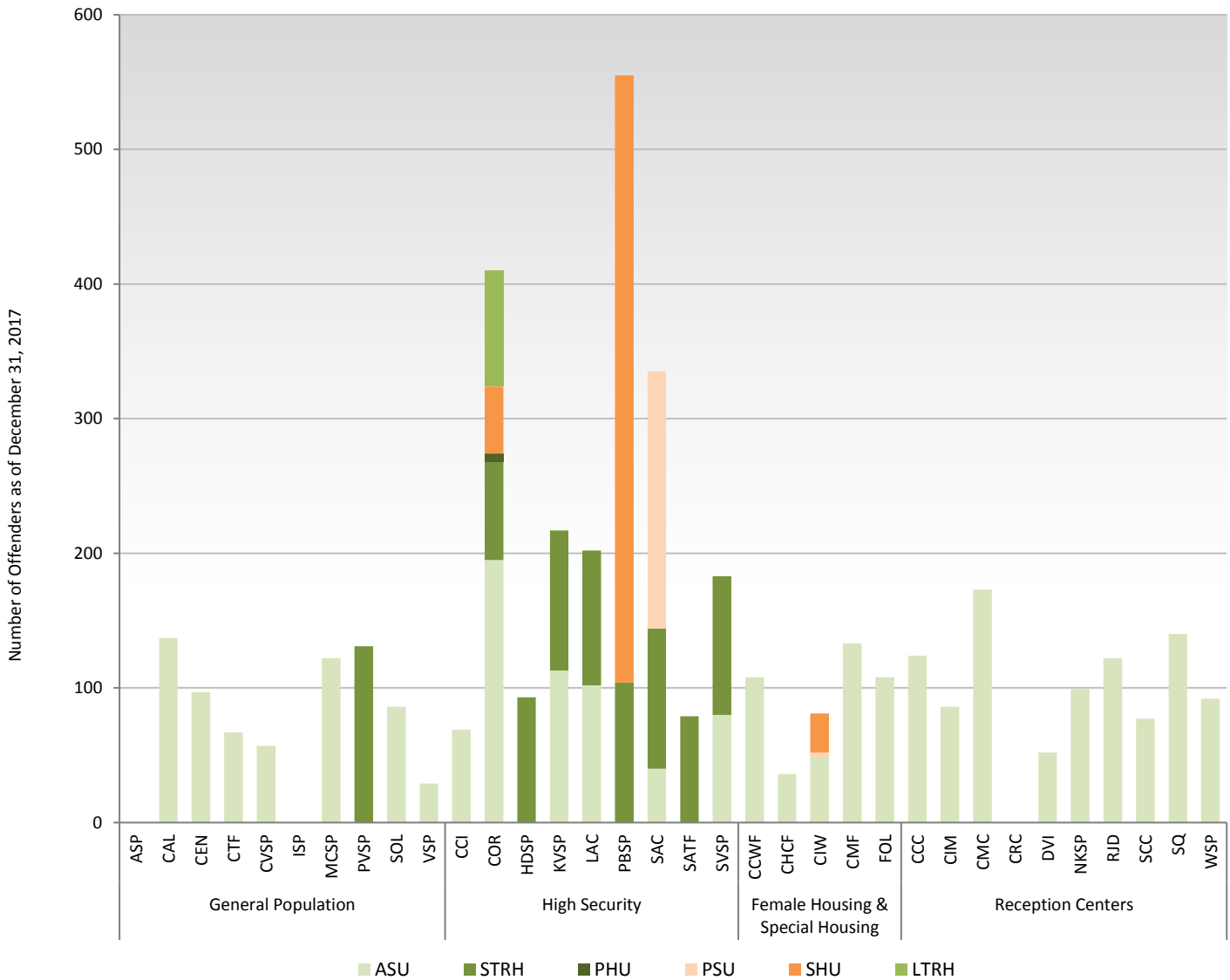
* The "Non Level-Specific Beds" category includes 41 different bed types such as Protective Housing Unit, Security Housing Unit, Administrative Segregation Unit, and medical beds. From April 2016 forward, the non level-specific beds total includes Community Rehabilitative Program Placements (which is comprised of Alternative Custody Program, medical parole, Custody to Community Treatment Reentry Program, and Male Community Reentry Program beds).

† The "Contract/Leased Beds" total does not include female beds, because they are included in the "All Female Beds" category.

Note: Security level I, II, III, or IV is assigned to an offender based on the Inmate Classification Score System score ranges. The higher the score, the higher the security level.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017	
Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU)	3,624	2.8%	2,579	2.0%	2,593	2.0%
Short Term Restricted Housing (STRH)*	0	0.0%	890	0.7%	891	0.7%
Protective Housing Unit (PHU)	8	0.0%	6	0.0%	6	0.0%
Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU)	369	0.3%	271	0.2%	194	0.1%
Security Housing Unit (SHU)	2,546	2.0%	538	0.4%	530	0.4%
Long Term Restricted Housing (LTRH)*	0	0.0%	121	0.1%	86	0.1%
Total Offenders in Specialized Beds	6,547	5.1%	4,405	3.4%	4,300	3.3%

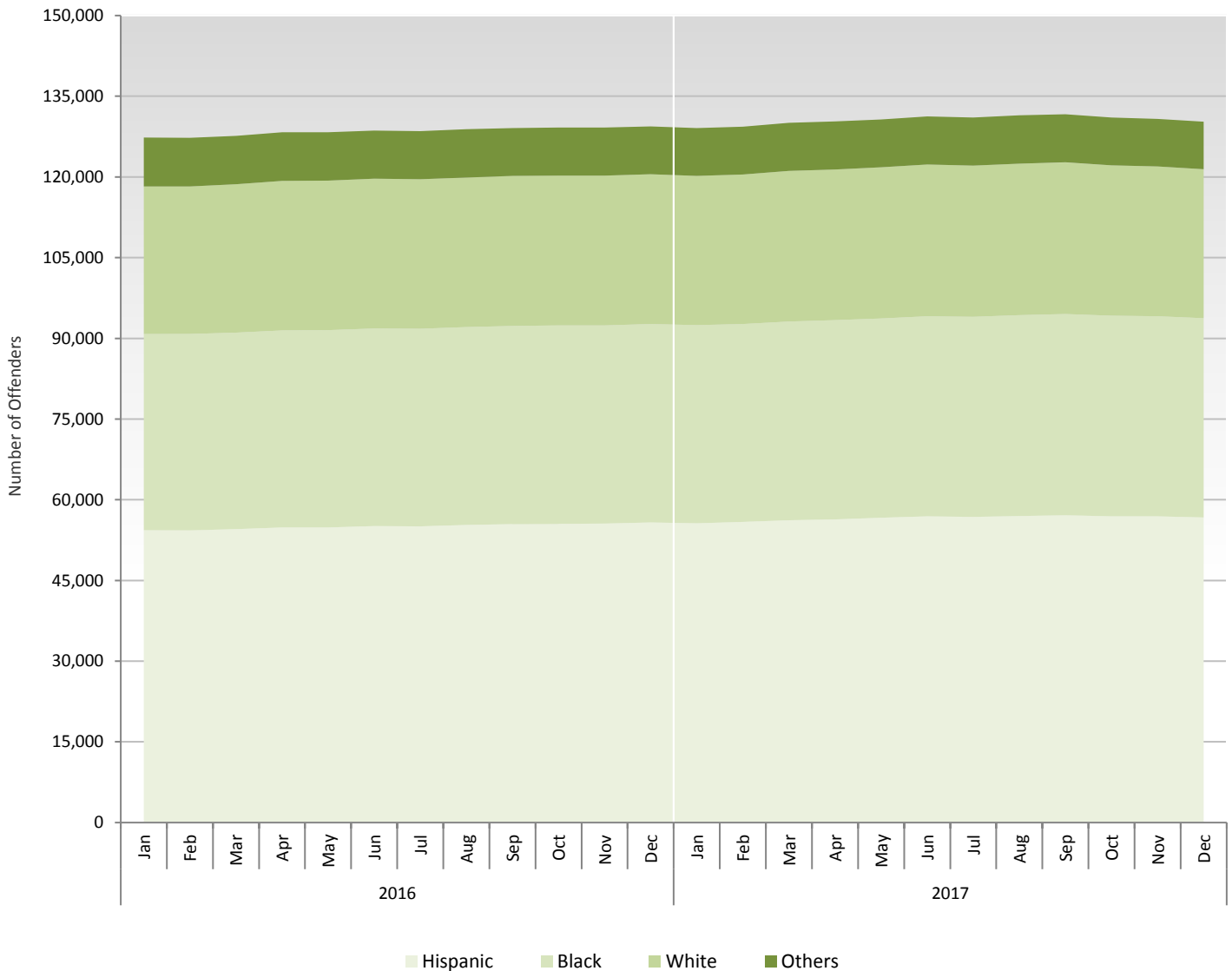
Data Source: SOMS



* The STRH and the LTRH house Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) offenders who get extra time outside of their cell.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Hispanic	54,465	42.6%	55,756	43.1%	56,714	43.5%	+ 1.7%
Black	36,616	28.6%	36,887	28.5%	37,021	28.4%	+ 0.4%
White	27,597	21.6%	27,866	21.5%	27,712	21.3%	- 0.6%
Others*	9,138	7.1%	8,907	6.9%	8,816	6.8%	- 1.0%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

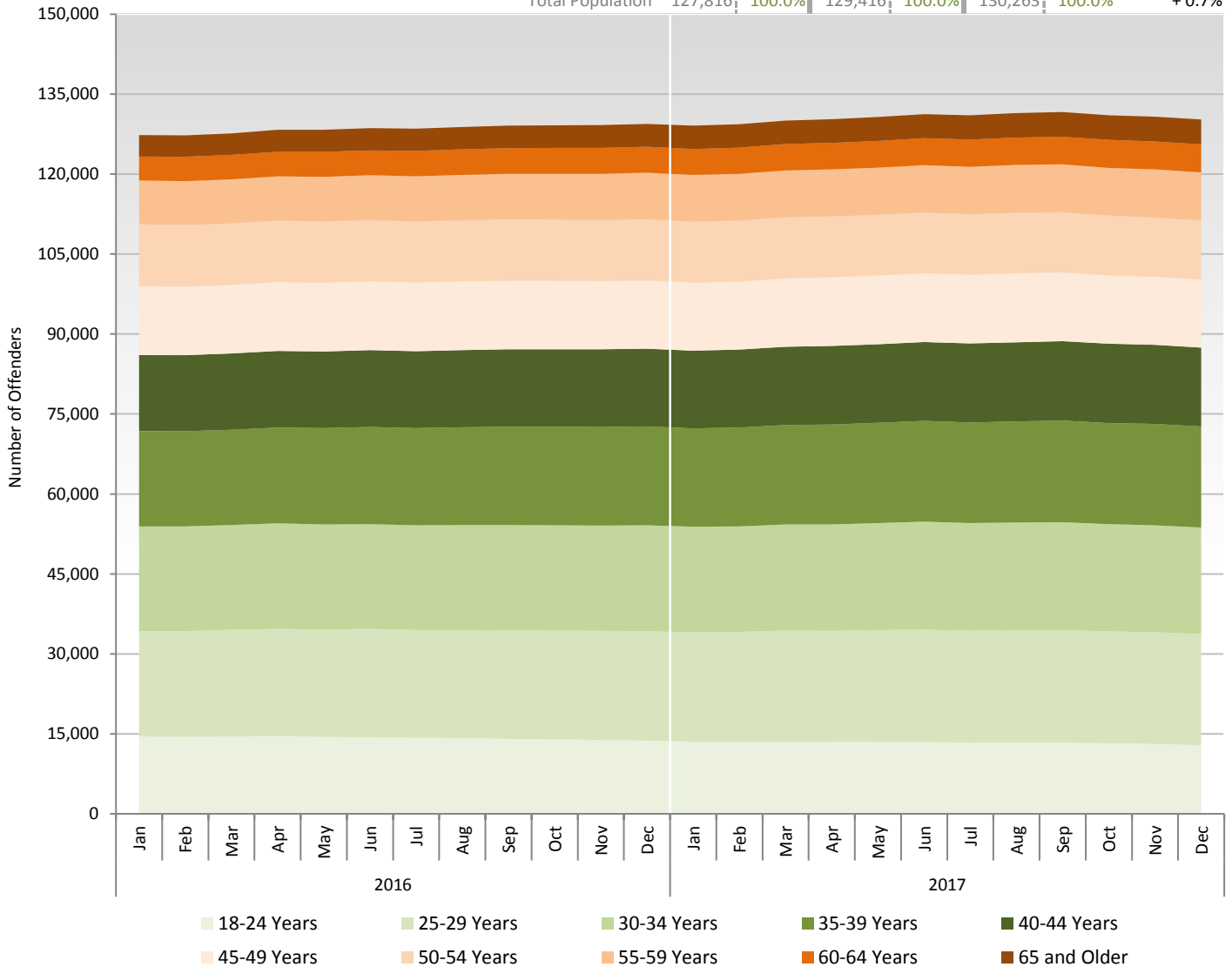
Data Source: SOMS



* Ethnicity is self-reported by offenders who choose from a list of 28 ethnicity types. Common examples of ethnicity choices captured in the "Others" category include American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. This category also includes offenders whose ethnicity is unknown or not self-reported.

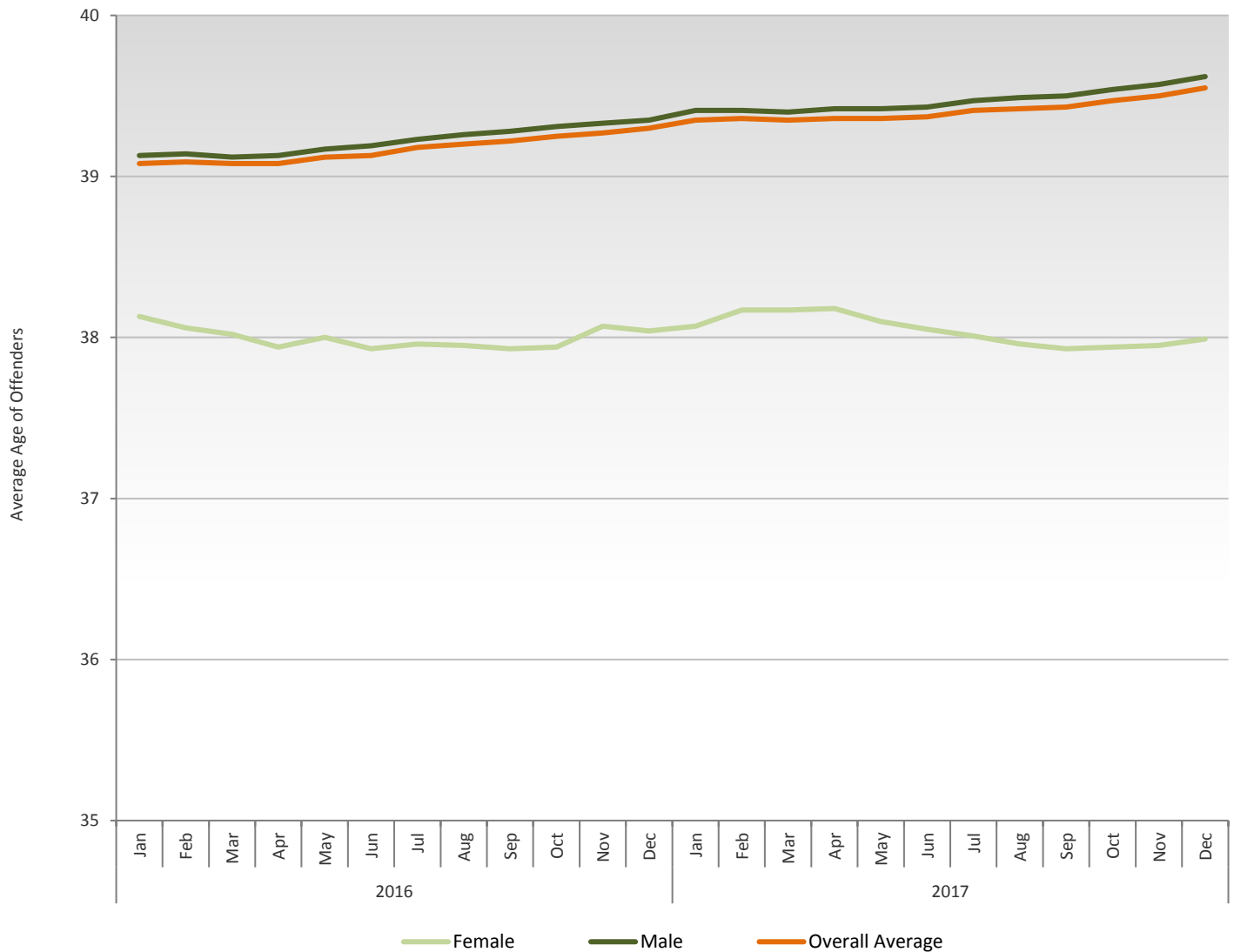
Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
18-24 Years	14,633	11.4%	13,722	10.6%	12,850	9.9%	- 6.4%
25-29 Years	19,868	15.5%	20,531	15.9%	20,864	16.0%	+ 1.6%
30-34 Years	19,795	15.5%	19,862	15.3%	19,986	15.3%	+ 0.6%
35-39 Years	17,822	13.9%	18,545	14.3%	18,984	14.6%	+ 2.4%
40-44 Years	14,359	11.2%	14,611	11.3%	14,784	11.3%	+ 1.2%
45-49 Years	12,994	10.2%	12,796	9.9%	12,720	9.8%	- 0.6%
50-54 Years	11,719	9.2%	11,454	8.9%	11,121	8.5%	- 2.9%
55-59 Years	8,210	6.4%	8,733	6.7%	9,016	6.9%	+ 3.2%
60-64 Years	4,447	3.5%	4,857	3.8%	5,255	4.0%	+ 8.2%
65 and Older	3,969	3.1%	4,305	3.3%	4,683	3.6%	+ 8.8%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

Data Source: SOMS



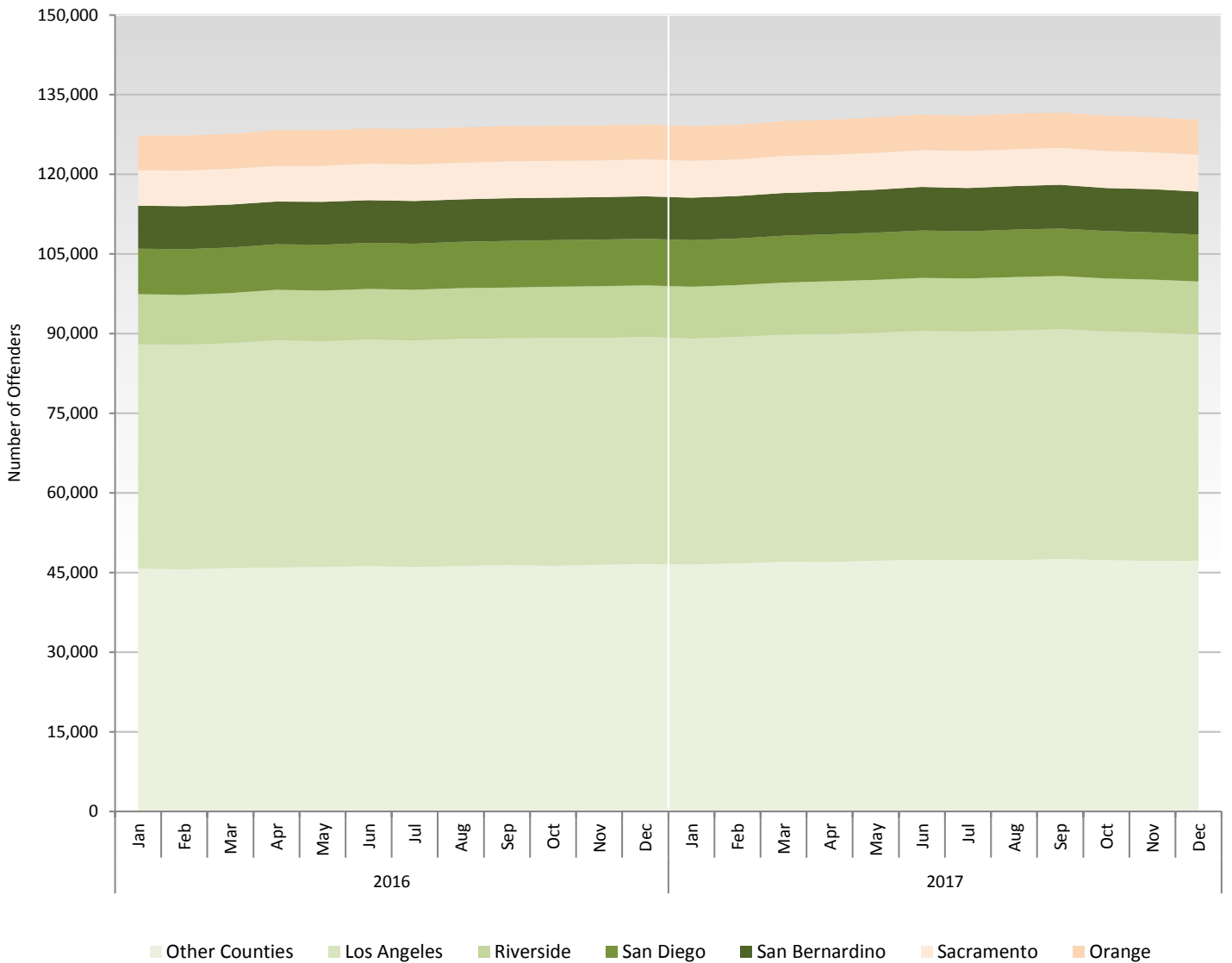
Month-end Average Age	DEC 2015	DEC 2016	DEC 2017	12 Month Change
Female	38.1	38.0	38.0	- 0.1%
Male	39.1	39.4	39.6	+ 0.7%
Overall Average Age	39.0	39.3	39.6	+ 0.6%

Data Source: SOMS



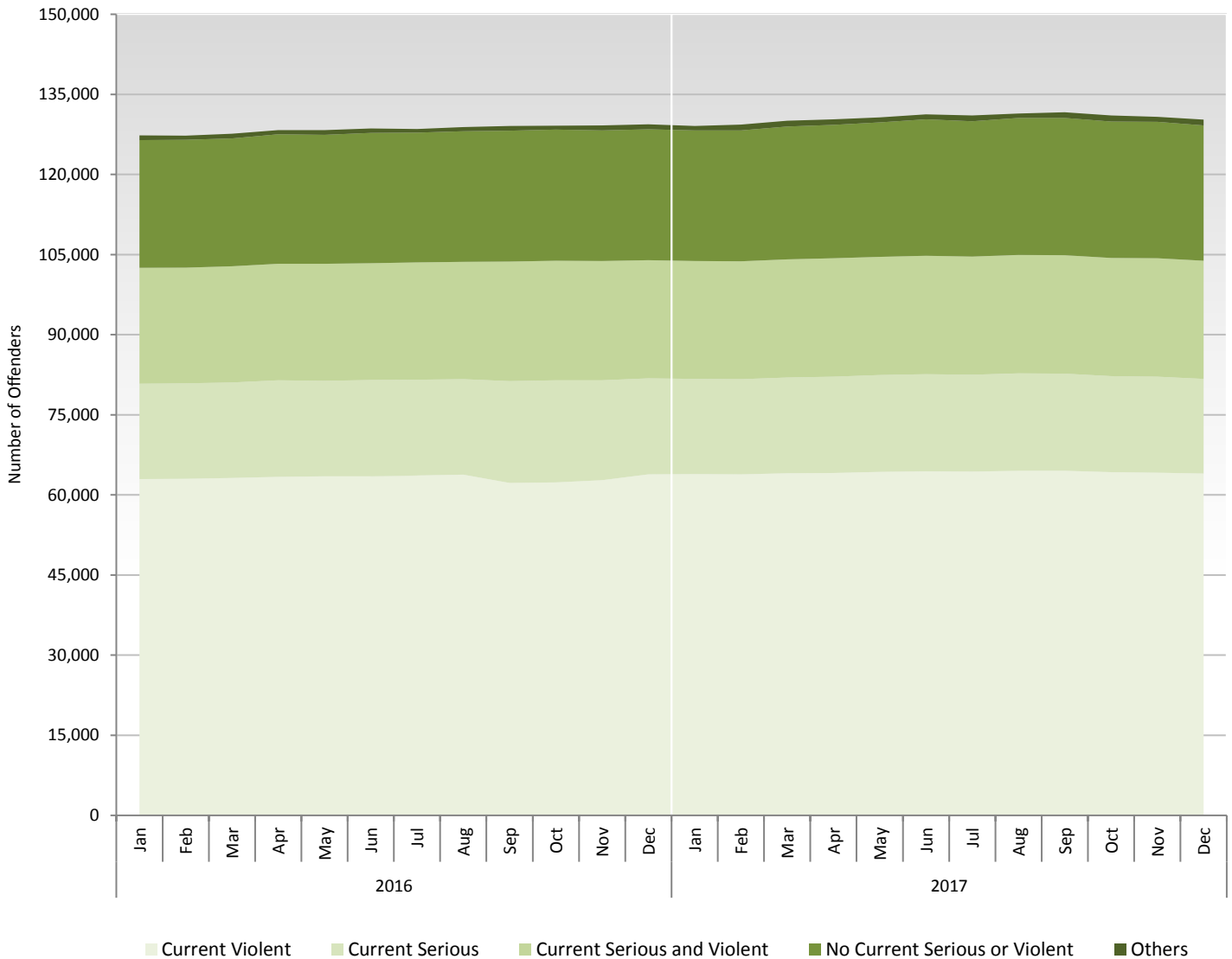
Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Los Angeles	42,464	33.2%	42,795	33.1%	42,689	32.8%	- 0.2%
Riverside	9,475	7.4%	9,722	7.5%	9,899	7.6%	+ 1.8%
San Diego	8,578	6.7%	8,775	6.8%	8,837	6.8%	+ 0.7%
San Bernardino	8,152	6.4%	7,994	6.2%	8,076	6.2%	+ 1.0%
Sacramento	6,703	5.2%	6,973	5.4%	6,978	5.4%	+ 0.1%
Orange	6,491	5.1%	6,567	5.1%	6,555	5.0%	- 0.2%
Other Counties	45,953	36.0%	46,590	36.0%	47,229	36.3%	+ 1.4%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

Data Source: SOMS



Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Current Violent	63,030	49.3%	63,862	49.3%	64,001	49.1%	+ 0.2%
Current Serious	17,980	14.1%	17,979	13.9%	17,727	13.6%	- 1.4%
Current Serious and Violent	21,680	17.0%	22,107	17.1%	22,144	17.0%	+ 0.2%
No Current Serious or Violent	24,121	18.9%	24,523	18.9%	25,322	19.4%	+ 3.3%
Others*	1,005	0.8%	945	0.7%	1,069	0.8%	+ 13.1%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

Data Source: SOMS

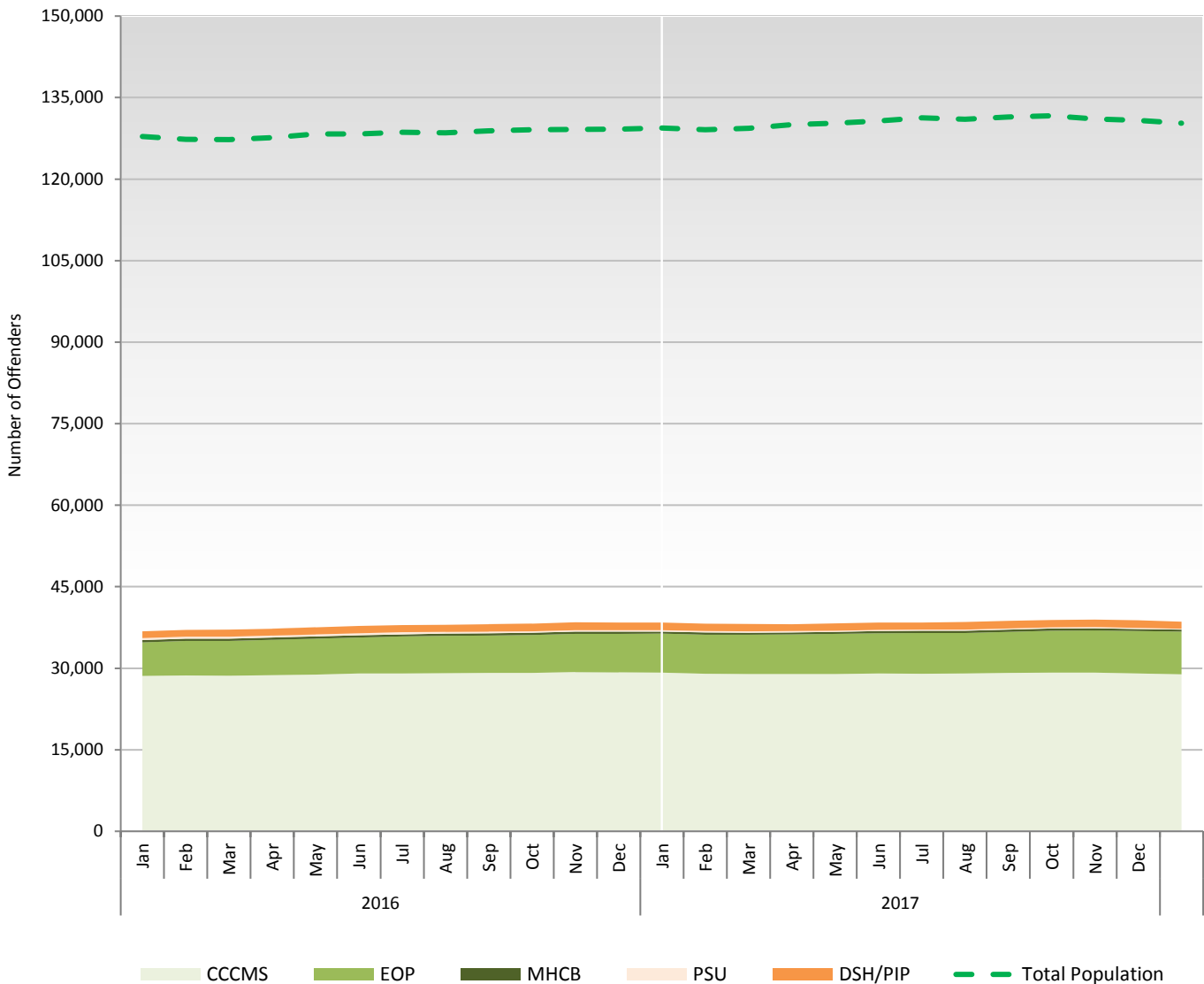


* The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies.

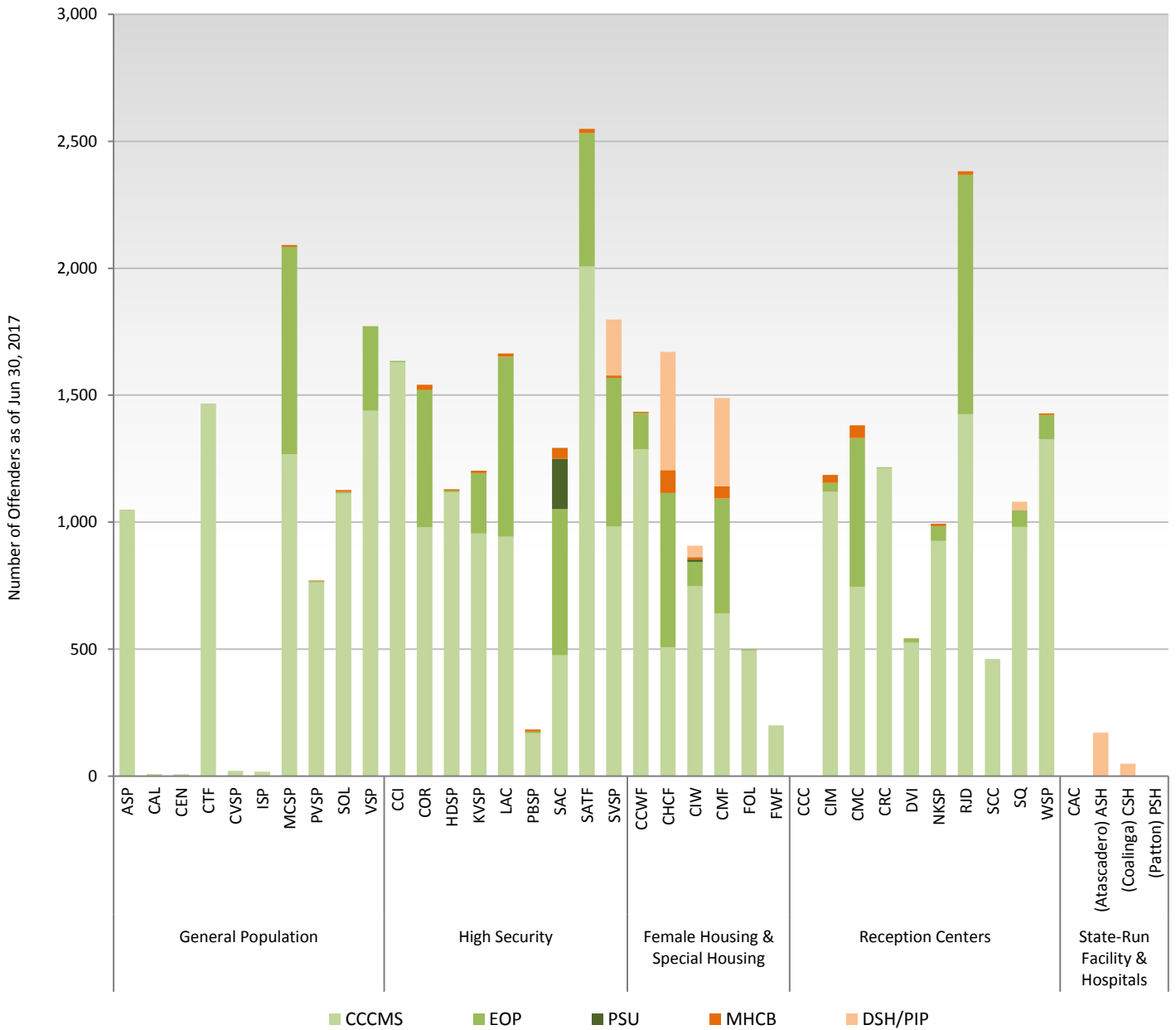
Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	28,582	22.4%	29,180	22.5%	28,906	22.2%	- 0.9%
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) / EOP-Administrative Segregation Unit	6,180	4.8%	7,185	5.6%	7,835	6.0%	+ 9.0%
Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU)	364	0.3%	263	0.2%	190	0.1%	- 27.8%
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	419	0.3%	354	0.3%	354	0.3%	+ 0.0%
Department of State Hospitals (DSH) / Psychiatric Inpatient Program (PIP)	1,255	1.0%	1,407	1.1%	1,276	1.0%	- 9.3%
Total Population with Mental Health Designations	36,800	28.8%	38,389	29.7%	38,561	29.6%	+ 0.4%

Data Source: Health Care Placement Oversight Program - Mental Health Services Delivery System, Mental Health Crisis Bed, and R01 Reports



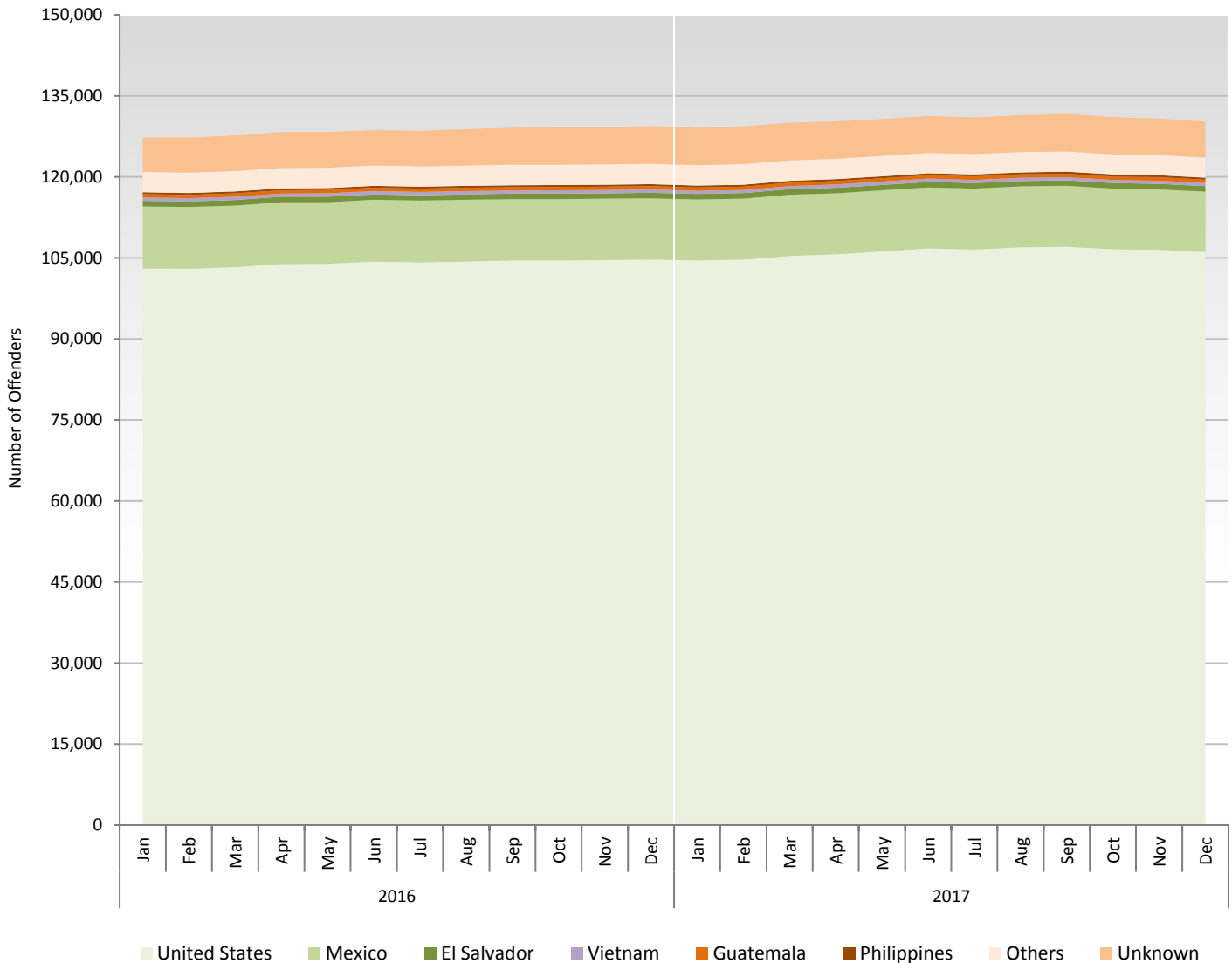
Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017	
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	28,582	22.4%	29,180	22.5%	28,906	22.2%
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Total Population with Mental Health Designations	36,800	28.8%	38,389	29.7%	38,561	29.6%

Data Source: Health Care Placement Oversight Program - Mental Health Services Delivery System, Mental Health Crisis Bed, and R01 Reports



Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017	
United States	103,516	81.0%	104,695	80.9%	106,086	81.4%
Mexico	11,529	9.0%	11,340	8.8%	11,165	8.6%
El Salvador	1,020	0.8%	1,031	0.8%	1,021	0.8%
Vietnam	622	0.5%	598	0.5%	580	0.4%
Guatemala	613	0.5%	627	0.5%	625	0.5%
Philippines	359	0.3%	376	0.3%	361	0.3%
Others	3,808	3.0%	3,782	2.9%	3,726	2.9%
Unknown	6,349	5.0%	6,967	5.4%	6,699	5.1%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%

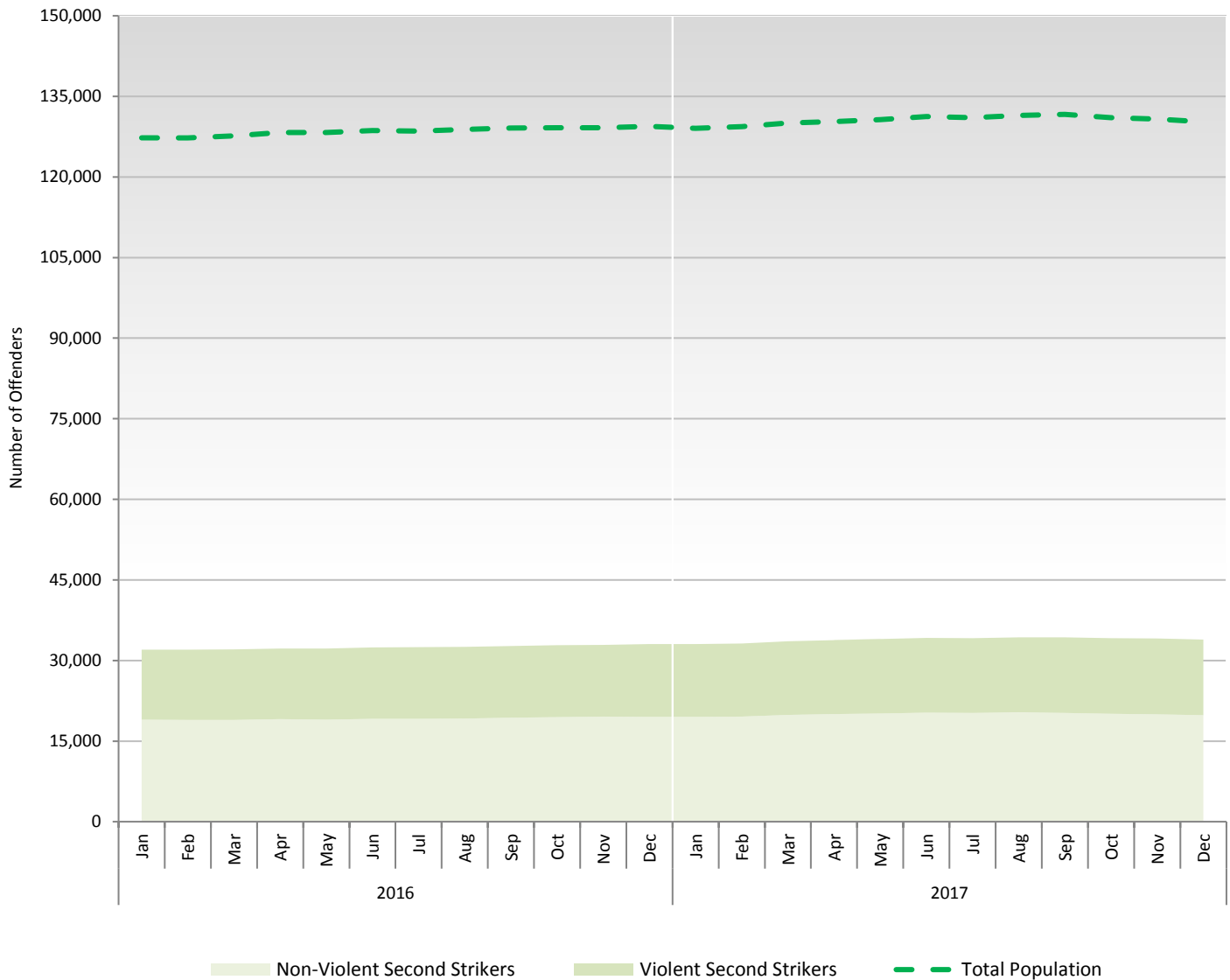
Data Source: SOMS



* Country of birth is self reported by offenders. This data should not be used to determine an offender's documented or undocumented status.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Non-Violent Second Strikers	19,155	15.0%	19,509	15.1%	19,812	15.2%	+ 1.6%
Violent Second Strikers	13,011	10.2%	13,534	10.5%	14,106	10.8%	+ 4.2%
Total Second Strikers	32,166	25.2%	33,043	25.5%	33,918	26.0%	+ 2.6%

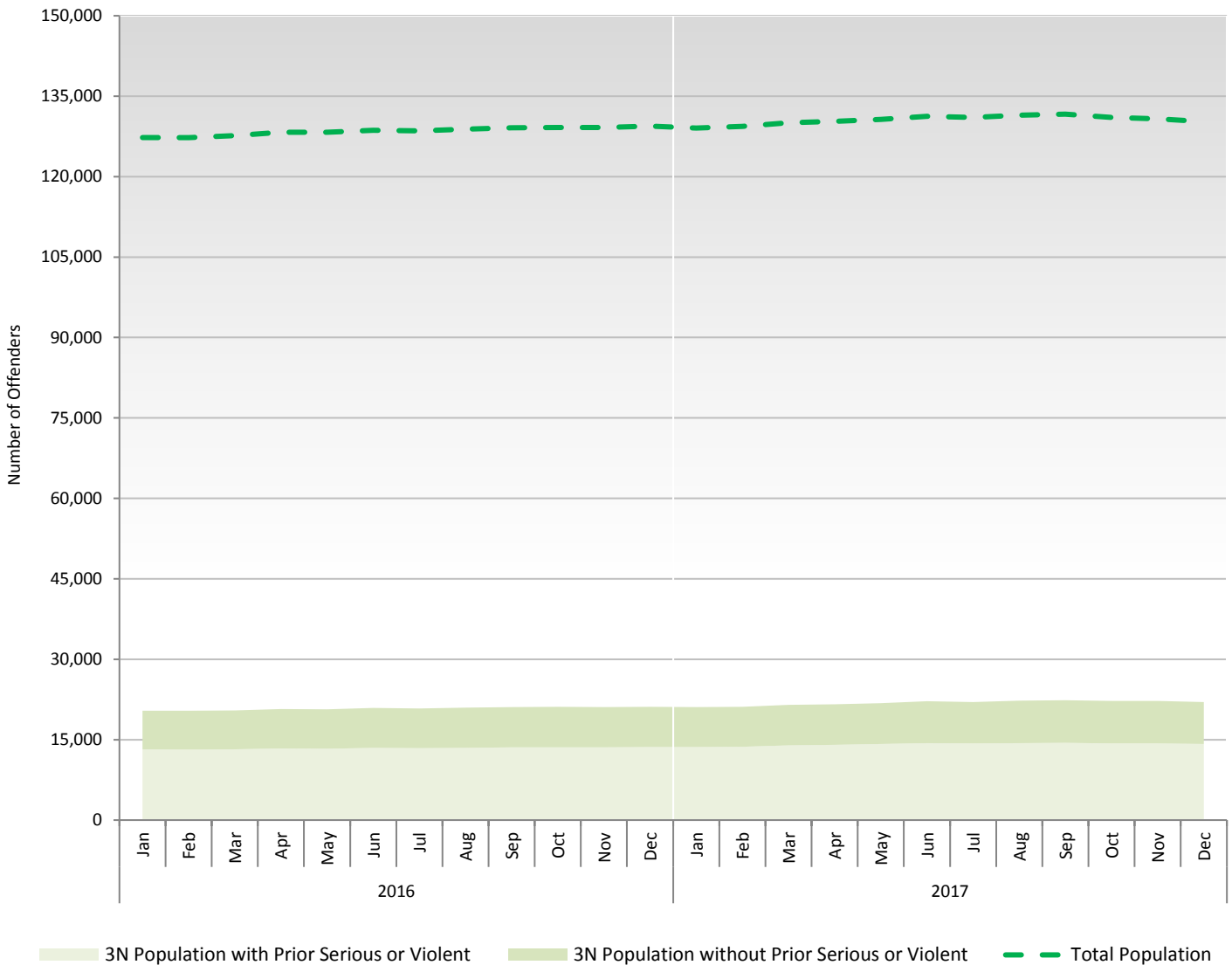
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	13,310	10.4%	13,631	10.5%	14,193	10.9%	+ 4.1%
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	7,268	5.7%	7,485	5.8%	7,836	6.0%	+ 4.7%
Total 3N Population	20,578	16.1%	21,116	16.3%	22,029	16.9%	+ 4.3%

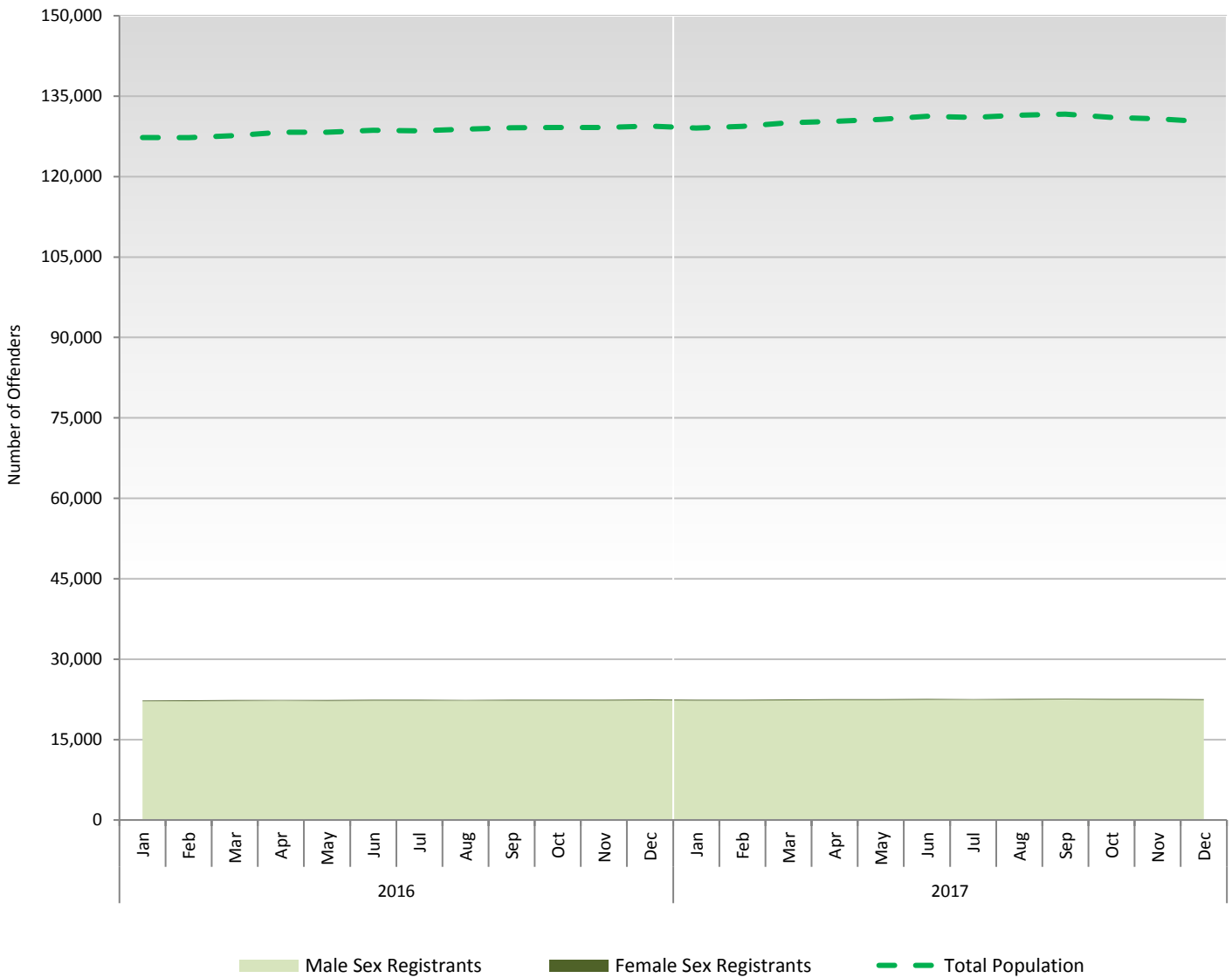
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies. Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Male Sex Registrants	22,179	17.4%	22,300	17.2%	22,373	17.2%	+ 0.3%
Female Sex Registrants	144	0.1%	155	0.1%	149	0.1%	- 3.9%
Total Sex Registrants	22,323	17.5%	22,455	17.4%	22,522	17.3%	+ 0.3%

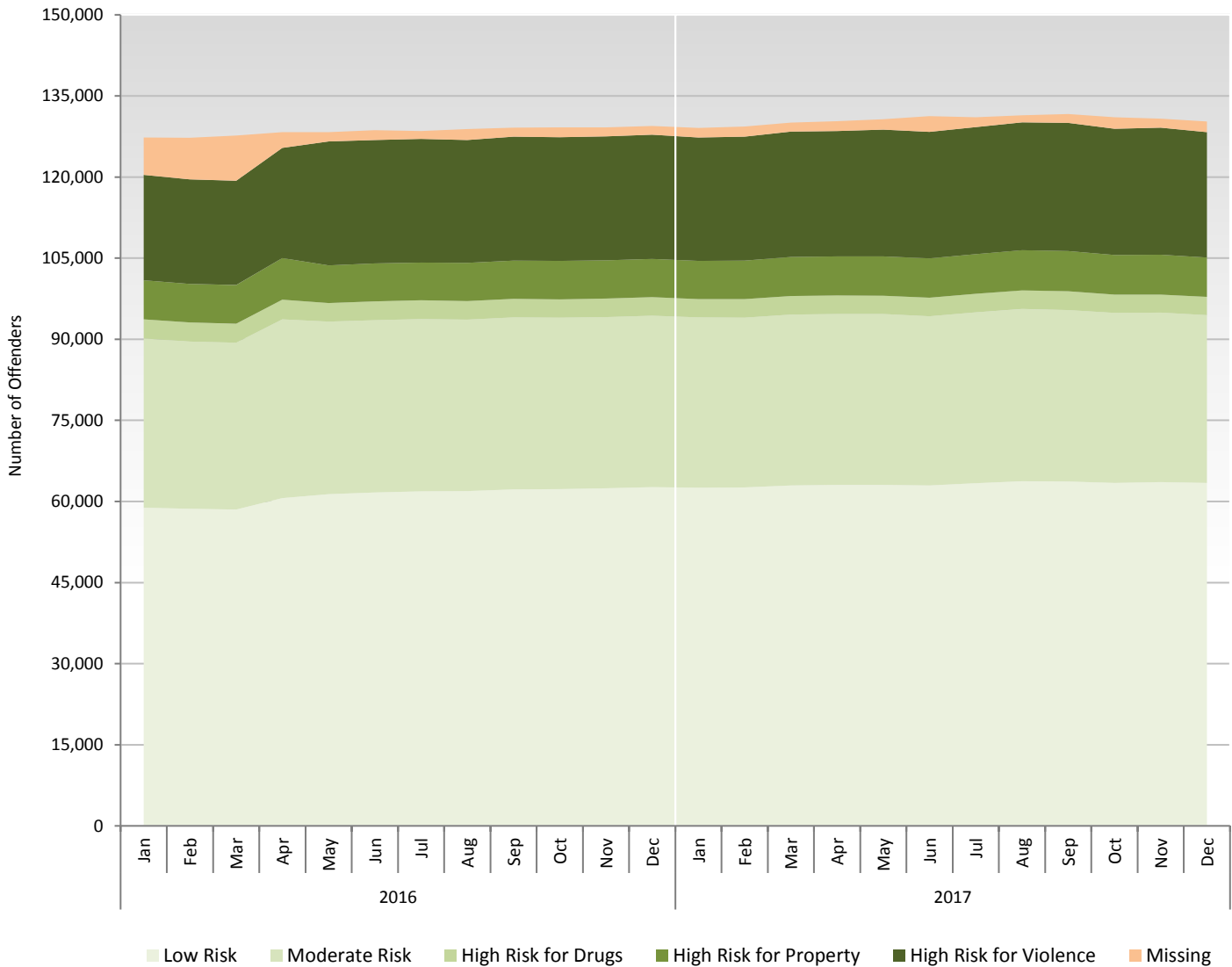
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Low risk to reoffend (1)	59,195	46.3%	62,662	48.4%	63,410	48.7%	+ 1.2%
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	31,733	24.8%	31,712	24.5%	31,050	23.8%	- 2.1%
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	3,585	2.8%	3,388	2.6%	3,356	2.6%	- 0.9%
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	7,305	5.7%	7,097	5.5%	7,299	5.6%	+ 2.8%
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	19,805	15.5%	22,978	17.8%	23,204	17.8%	+ 1.0%
Missing†	6,193	4.8%	1,579	1.2%	1,944	1.5%	+ 23.1%
Total Population	127,816	100.0%	129,416	100.0%	130,263	100.0%	+ 0.7%

Data Source: SOMS



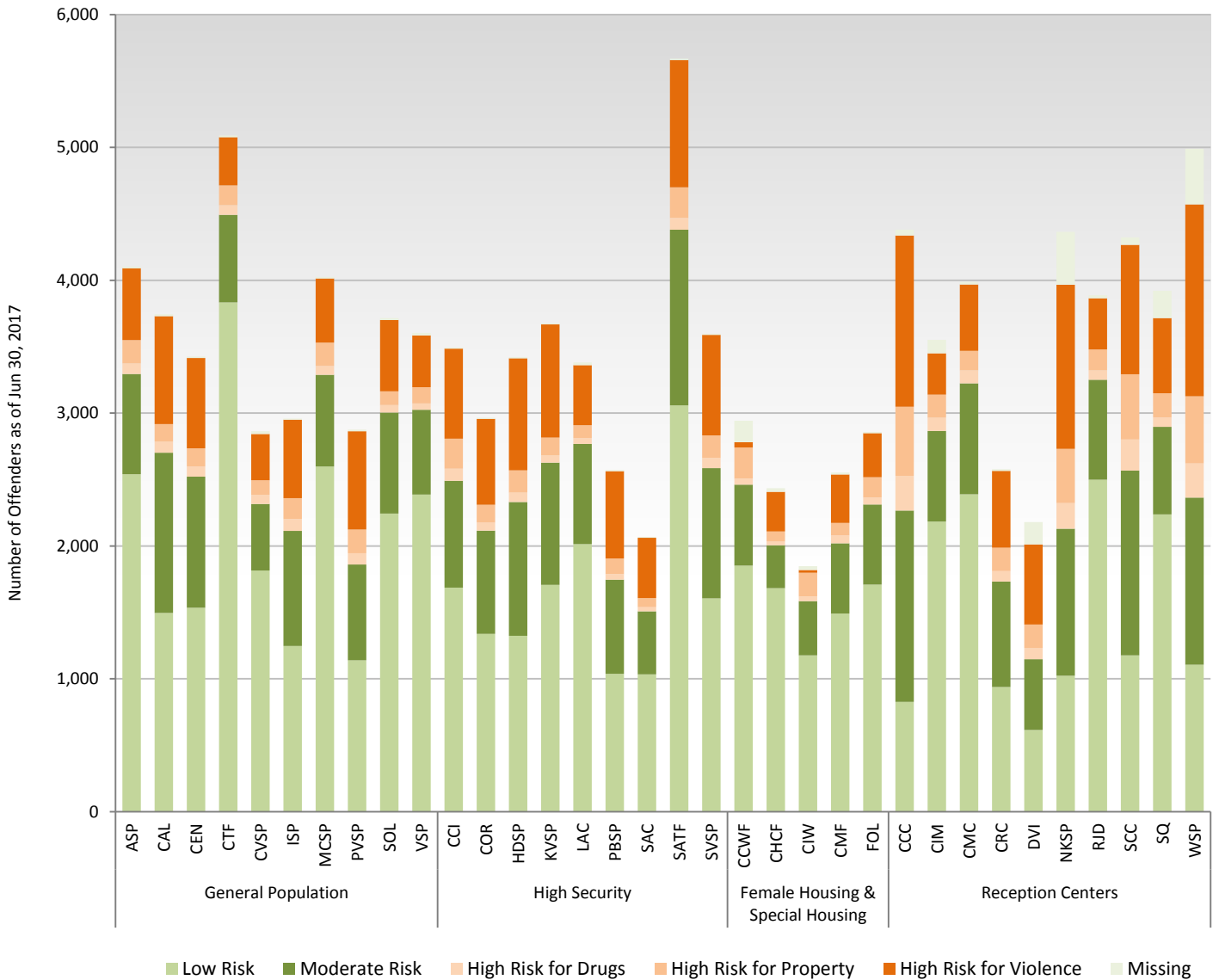
* The California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) utilizes an offender’s demographic and criminal history data to predict a low, moderate, or high risk to reoffend.

† Some offenders may have missing CSRA scores because they have not been scored or are in the process of being scored.

Note: From October 2015 until May 2016, data processing issues caused a decrease in the total number of CSRA scores being reported. This issue was corrected by June 2016.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Low risk to reoffend (1)	59,195	46.3%	62,662	48.4%	63,410	48.7%	+ 1.2%
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	31,733	24.8%	31,712	24.5%	31,050	23.8%	- 2.1%
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	3,585	2.8%	3,388	2.6%	3,356	2.6%	- 0.9%
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	7,305	5.7%	7,097	5.5%	7,299	5.6%	+ 2.8%
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	19,805	15.5%	22,978	17.8%	23,204	17.8%	+ 1.0%
Missing†	6,193	4.8%	1,579	1.2%	1,944	1.5%	+ 23.1%
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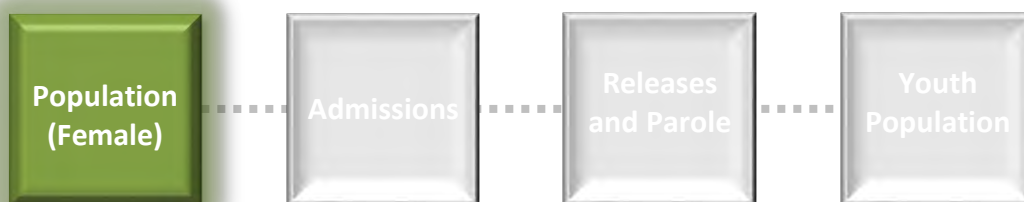
Data Source: SOMS



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Offender Data Points



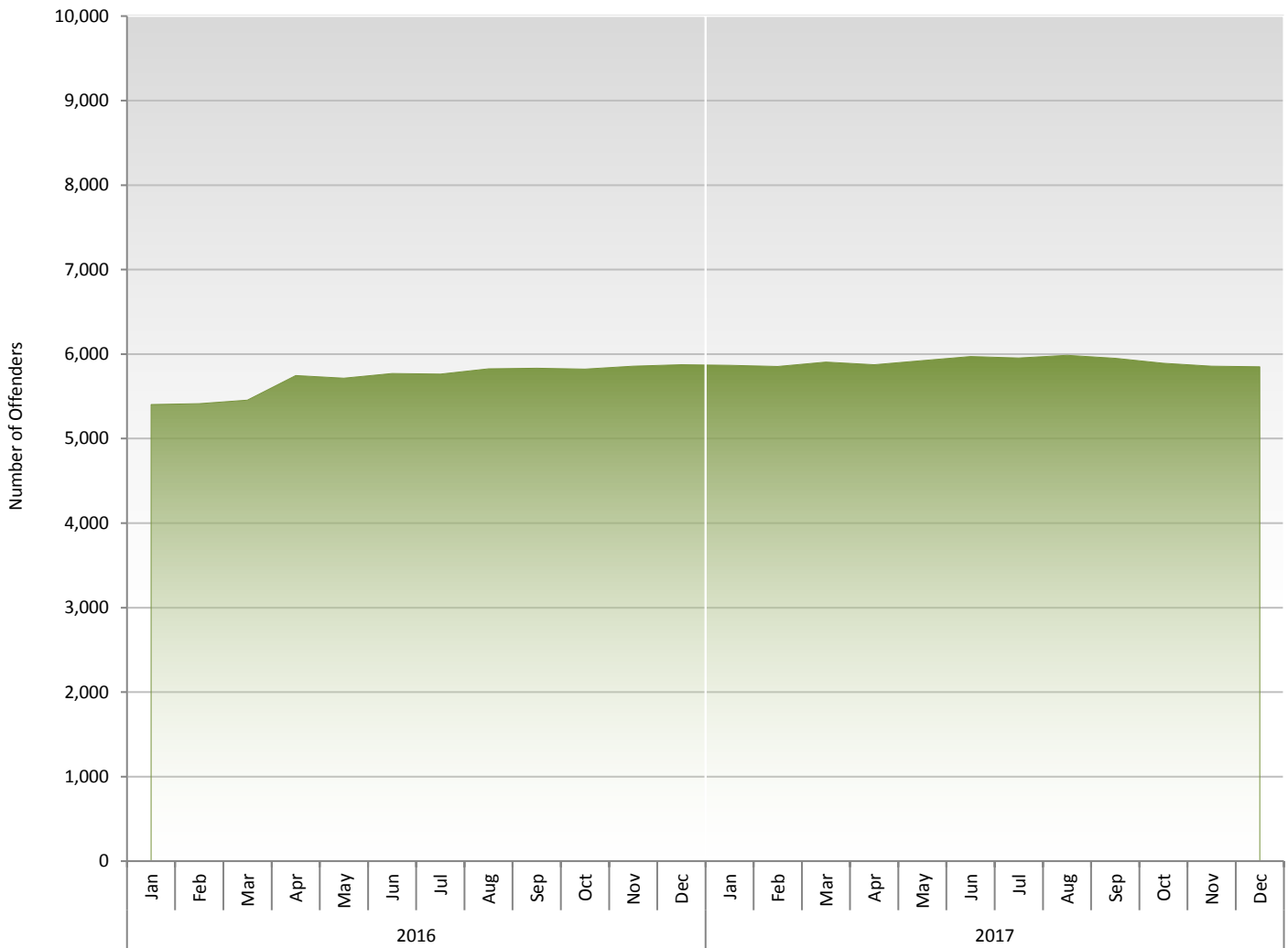
*Prepared by the Office of Research, Division of Internal Oversight and Research
Data is reported as of the end of each month.*

In-Custody Female Population
 DEC 2015 | 5,441
 DEC 2016 | 5,876
 DEC 2017 | 5,849

Month-end Total

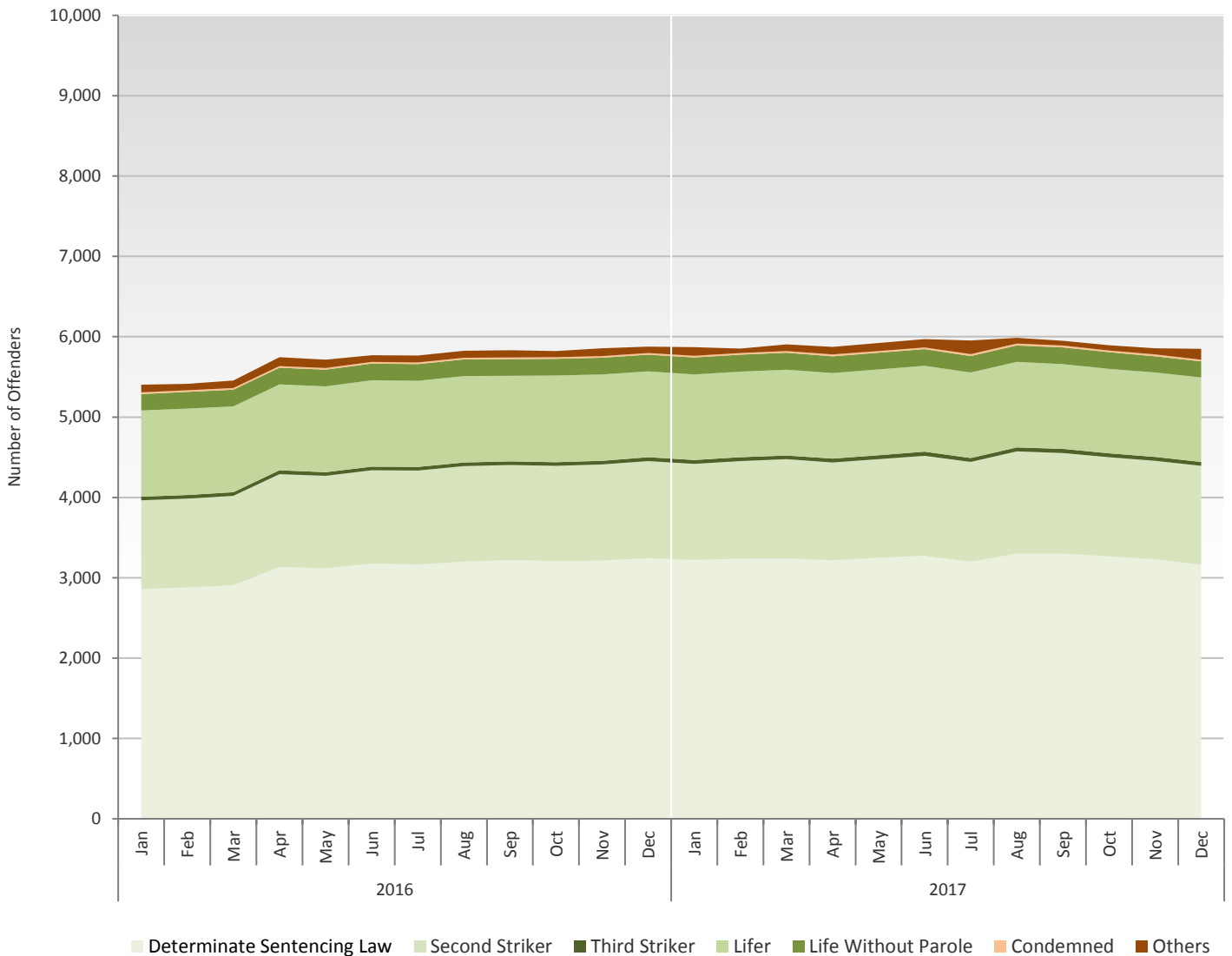
Population Change
 12 Month Change, ending DEC 2017 -27 -0.5%

Data Source: SOMS



Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Determinate Sentencing Law	2,876	52.9%	3,246	55.2%	3,163	54.1%	- 2.6%
Second Striker	1,117	20.5%	1,207	20.5%	1,229	21.0%	+ 1.8%
Third Striker	46	0.8%	46	0.8%	50	0.9%	+ 8.7%
Lifer	1,073	19.7%	1,070	18.2%	1,051	18.0%	- 1.8%
Life Without Parole	204	3.7%	208	3.5%	199	3.4%	- 4.3%
Condemned	21	0.4%	21	0.4%	23	0.4%	+ 9.5%
Others*	104	1.9%	78	1.3%	134	2.3%	+ 71.8%
Total Population	5,441	100.0%	5,876	100.0%	5,849	100.0%	- 0.5%

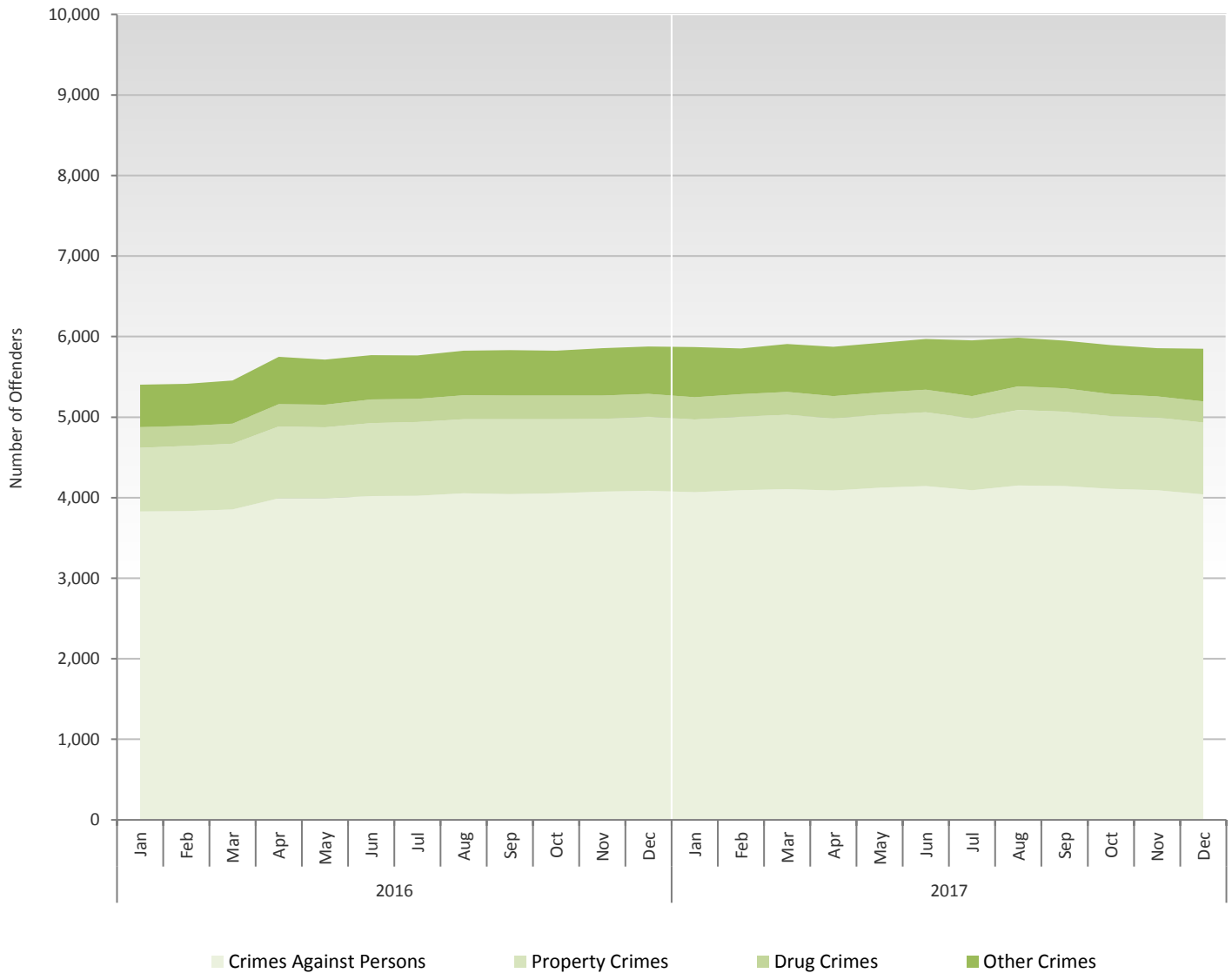
Data Source: SOMS



* The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Crimes Against Persons	3,854	70.8%	4,085	69.5%	4,042	69.1%	- 1.1%
Property Crimes	798	14.7%	919	15.6%	889	15.2%	- 3.3%
Drug Crimes	254	4.7%	284	4.8%	263	4.5%	- 7.4%
Other Crimes*	535	9.8%	588	10.0%	655	11.2%	+ 11.4%
Total Population	5,441	100.0%	5,876	100.0%	5,849	100.0%	- 0.5%

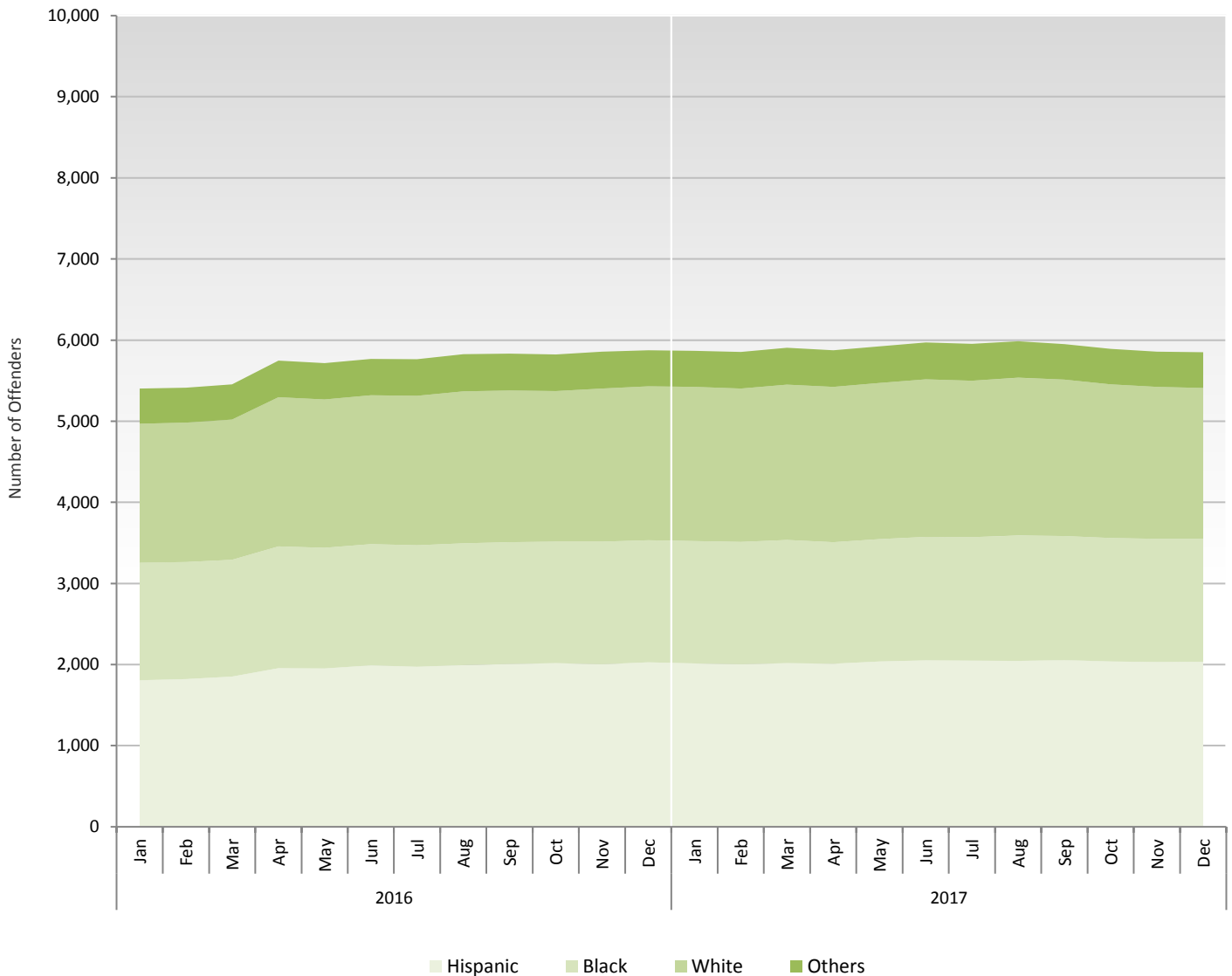
Data Source: SOMS



* Examples of crimes in the "Other Crimes" category include escape, driving under the influence, arson, and possession of a weapon. This category also includes missing offense codes, new offenses not yet entered into the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), and offense codes that were entered incorrectly into SOMS.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Hispanic	1,842	33.9%	2,029	34.5%	2,035	34.8%	+ 0.3%
Black	1,456	26.8%	1,504	25.6%	1,515	25.9%	+ 0.7%
White	1,713	31.5%	1,896	32.3%	1,860	31.8%	- 1.9%
Others*	430	7.9%	447	7.6%	439	7.5%	- 1.8%
Total Population	5,441	100.0%	5,876	100.0%	5,849	100.0%	- 0.5%

Data Source: SOMS

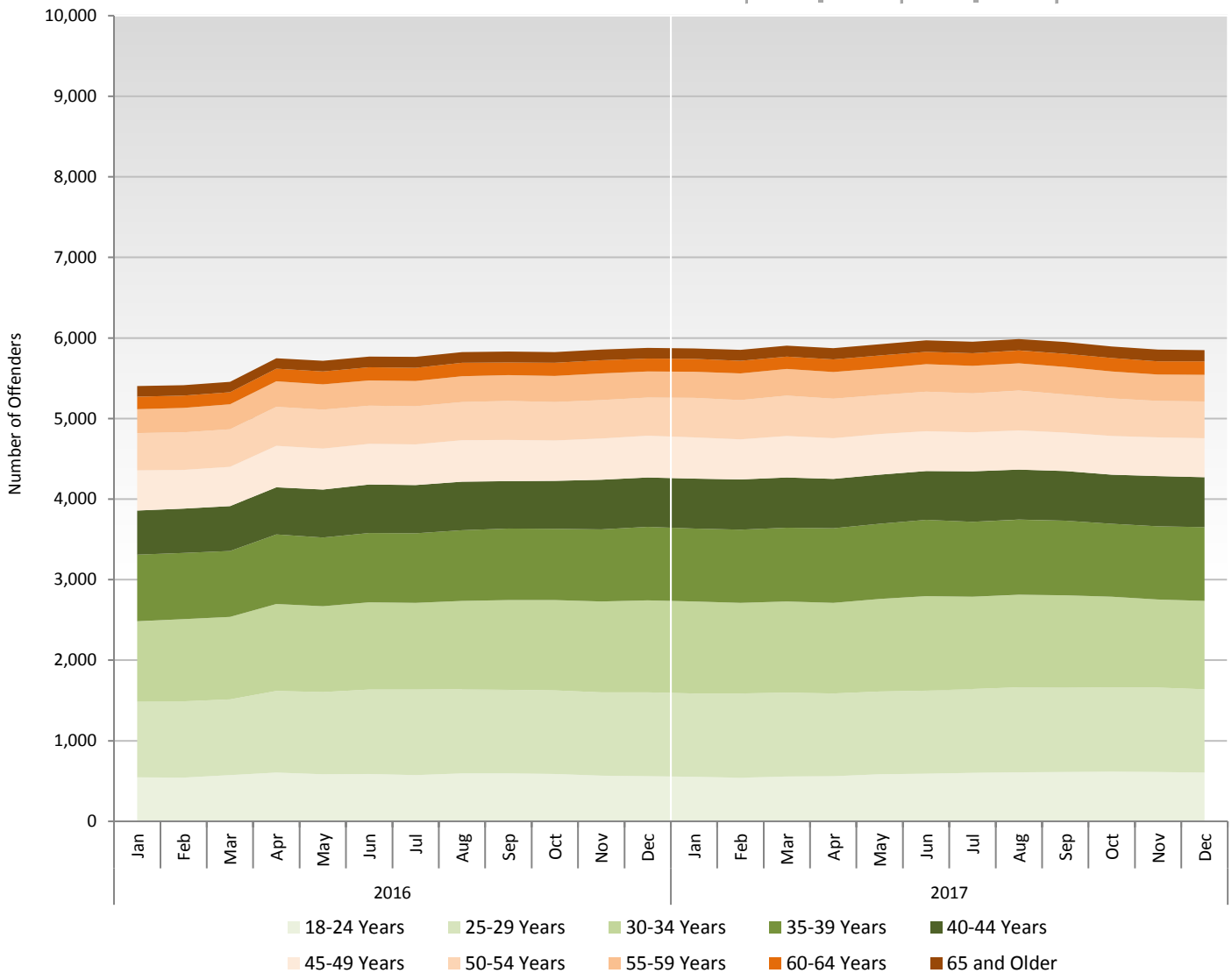


* Ethnicity is self-reported by offenders who choose from a list of 28 ethnicity types. Common examples of ethnicity choices captured in the "Others" category include American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. This category also includes offenders whose ethnicity is unknown or not self-reported.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population

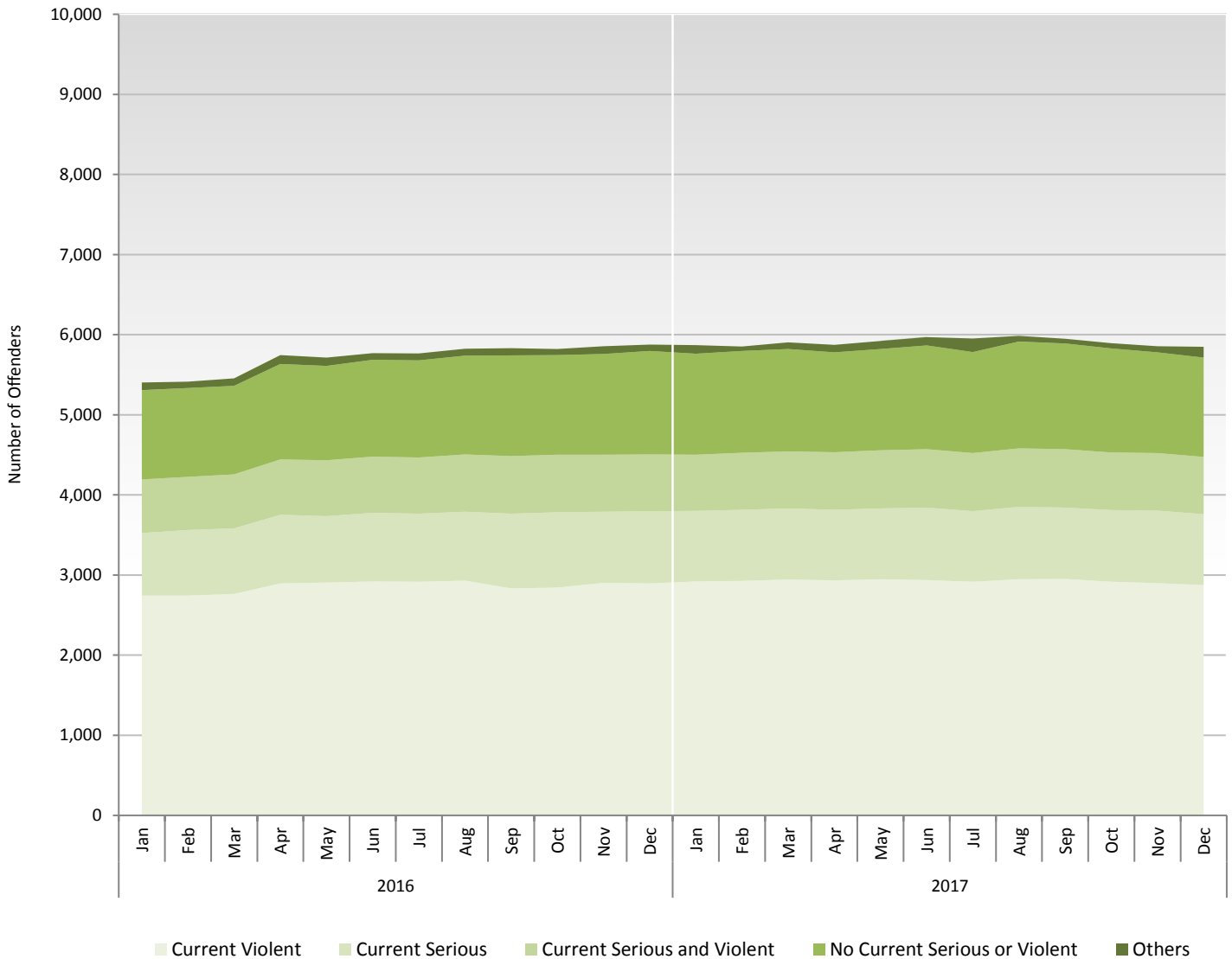
	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
18-24 Years	561	10.3%	560	9.5%	604	10.3%	+ 7.9%
25-29 Years	954	17.5%	1,041	17.7%	1,035	17.7%	- 0.6%
30-34 Years	1,007	18.5%	1,141	19.4%	1,097	18.8%	- 3.9%
35-39 Years	814	15.0%	912	15.5%	915	15.6%	+ 0.3%
40-44 Years	552	10.1%	614	10.4%	619	10.6%	+ 0.8%
45-49 Years	495	9.1%	518	8.8%	484	8.3%	- 6.6%
50-54 Years	486	8.9%	475	8.1%	459	7.8%	- 3.4%
55-59 Years	285	5.2%	322	5.5%	328	5.6%	+ 1.9%
60-64 Years	155	2.8%	160	2.7%	167	2.9%	+ 4.4%
65 and Older	132	2.4%	133	2.3%	141	2.4%	+ 6.0%
Total Population	5,441	100.0%	5,876	100.0%	5,849	100.0%	- 0.5%

Data Source: SOMS



Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Current Violent	2,761	50.7%	2,895	49.3%	2,875	49.2%	- 0.7%
Current Serious	811	14.9%	901	15.3%	886	15.1%	- 1.7%
Current Serious and Violent	664	12.2%	711	12.1%	713	12.2%	+ 0.3%
No Current Serious or Violent	1,101	20.2%	1,291	22.0%	1,241	21.2%	- 3.9%
Others*	104	1.9%	78	1.3%	134	2.3%	+ 71.8%
Total Population	5,441	100.0%	5,876	100.0%	5,849	100.0%	- 0.5%

Data Source: SOMS

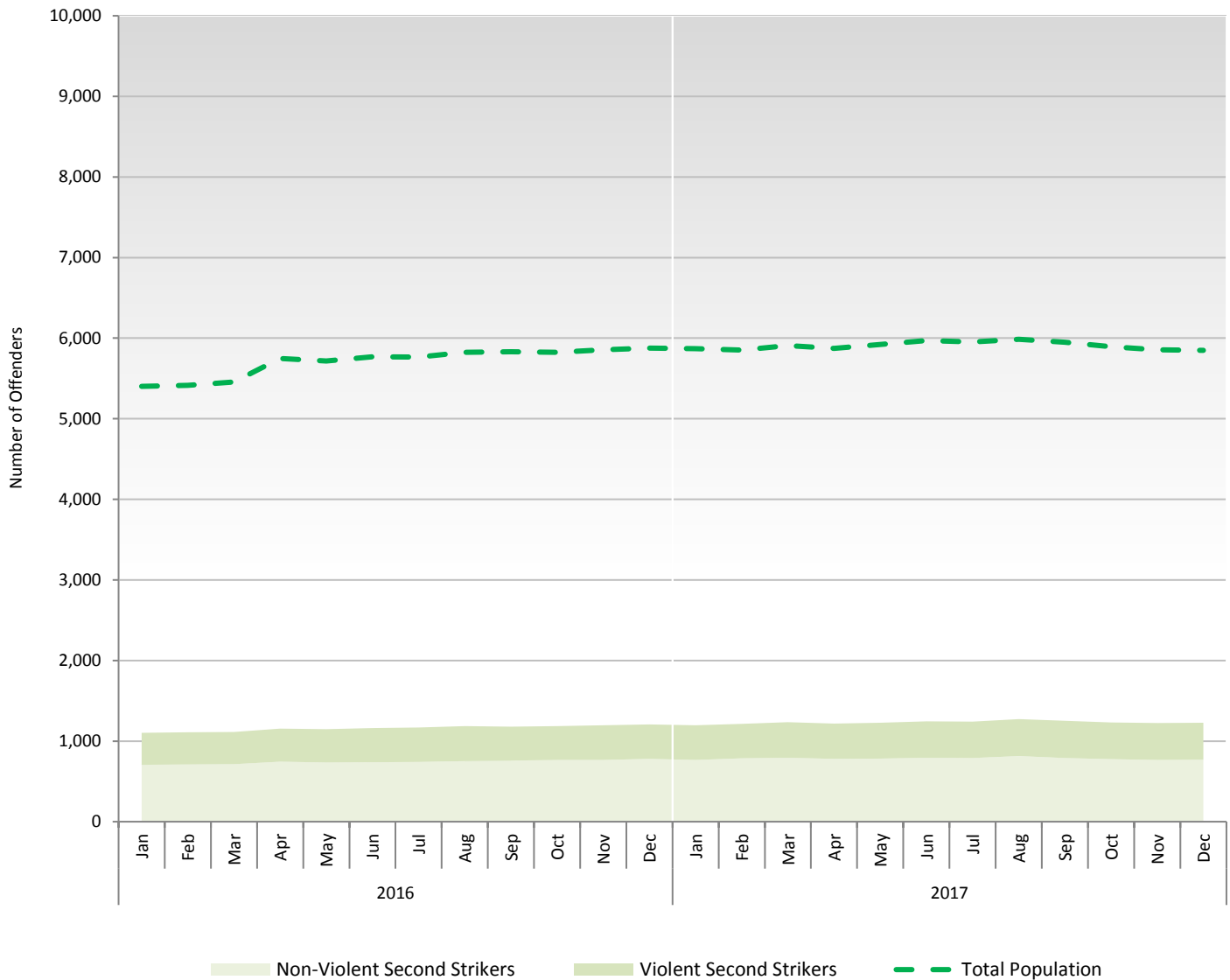


* The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Non-Violent Second Strikers	712	13.1%	781	13.3%	768	13.1%	- 1.7%
Violent Second Strikers	405	7.4%	426	7.2%	461	7.9%	+ 8.2%
Total Second Strikers	1,117	20.5%	1,207	20.5%	1,229	21.0%	+ 1.8%

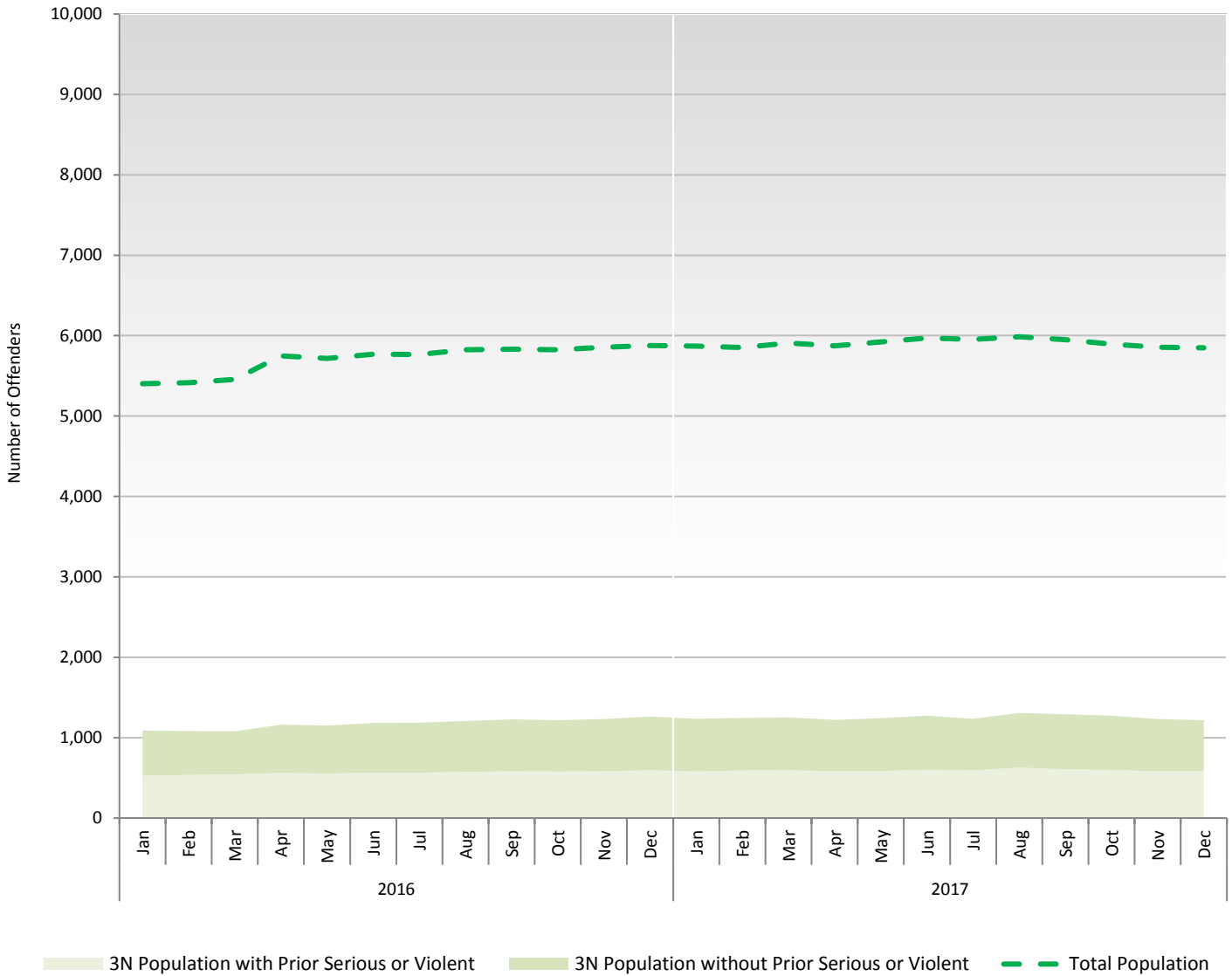
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	525	9.6%	595	10.1%	585	10.0%	- 1.7%
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	548	10.1%	669	11.4%	631	10.8%	- 5.7%
Total 3N Population	1,073	19.7%	1,264	21.5%	1,216	20.8%	- 3.8%

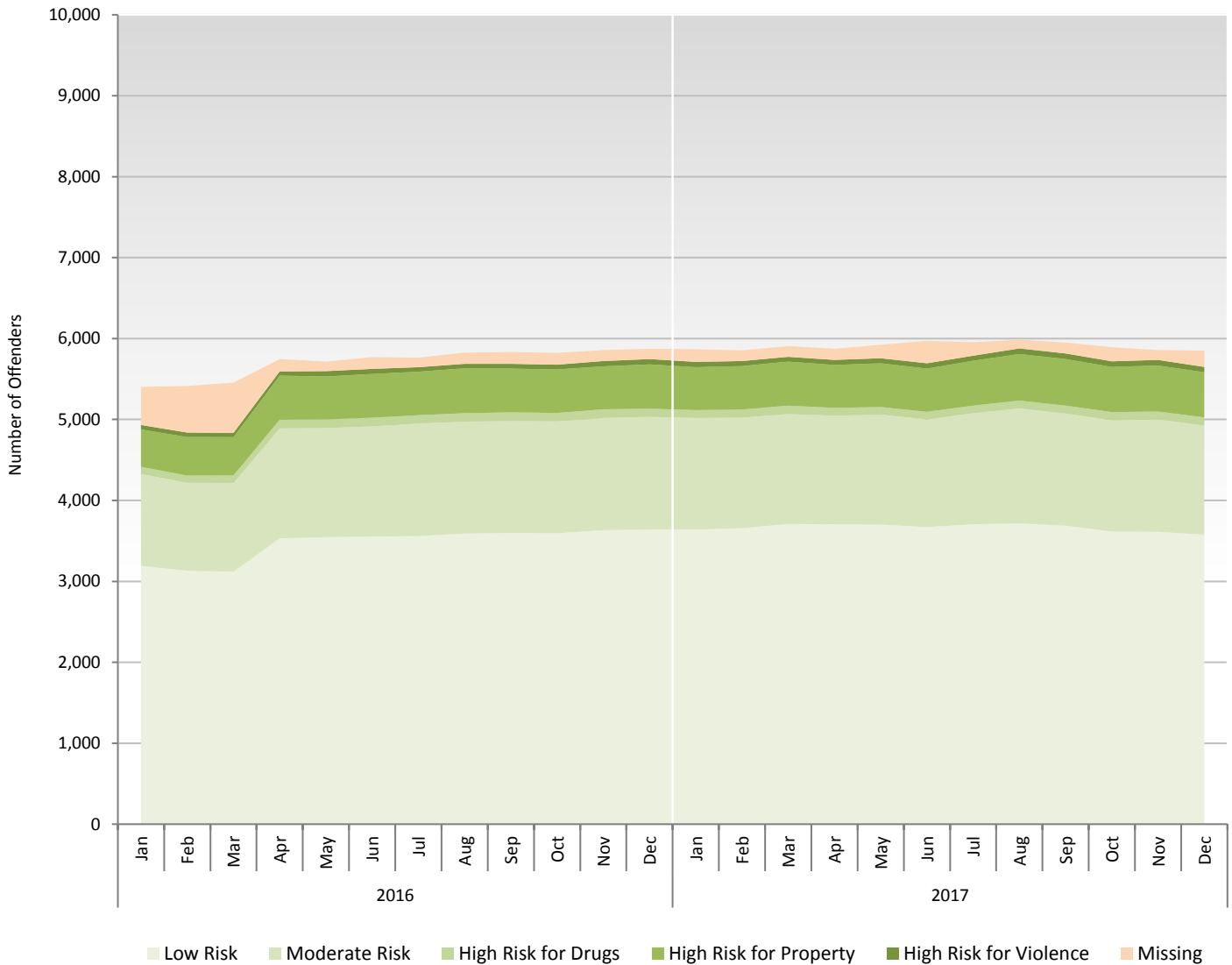
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies. Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

Month-end Total / % of Total Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Low risk to reoffend (1)	3,241	59.6%	3,639	61.9%	3,576	61.1%	- 1.7%
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	1,156	21.2%	1,392	23.7%	1,348	23.0%	- 3.2%
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	98	1.8%	102	1.7%	103	1.8%	+ 1.0%
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	477	8.8%	546	9.3%	557	9.5%	+ 2.0%
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	56	1.0%	66	1.1%	67	1.1%	+ 1.5%
Missing†	413	7.6%	131	2.2%	198	3.4%	+ 51.1%
Total Population	5,441	100.0%	5,876	100.0%	5,849	100.0%	- 0.5%

Data Source: SOMS

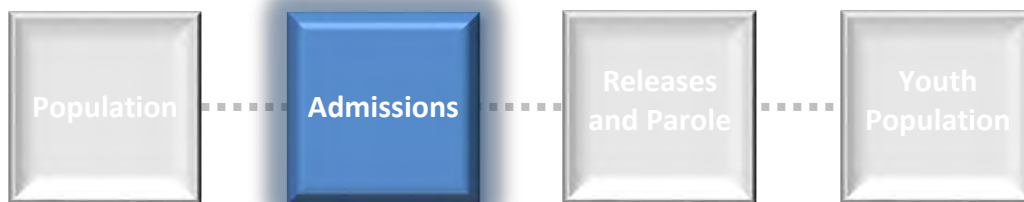


* The California Static Risk Assessment (CSRA) utilizes an offender’s demographic and criminal history data to predict a low, moderate, or high risk to reoffend.

† Some offenders may have missing CSRA scores because they have not been scored or are in the process of being scored.

Note: From October 2015 until May 2016, data processing issues caused a decrease in the total number of CSRA scores being reported. This issue was corrected by June 2016.

Offender Data Points



*Prepared by the Office of Research, Division of Internal Oversight and Research
Admissions Data for July 2017 forward is reported as of February 28, 2018.*

**12 Month
Average
Admissions**

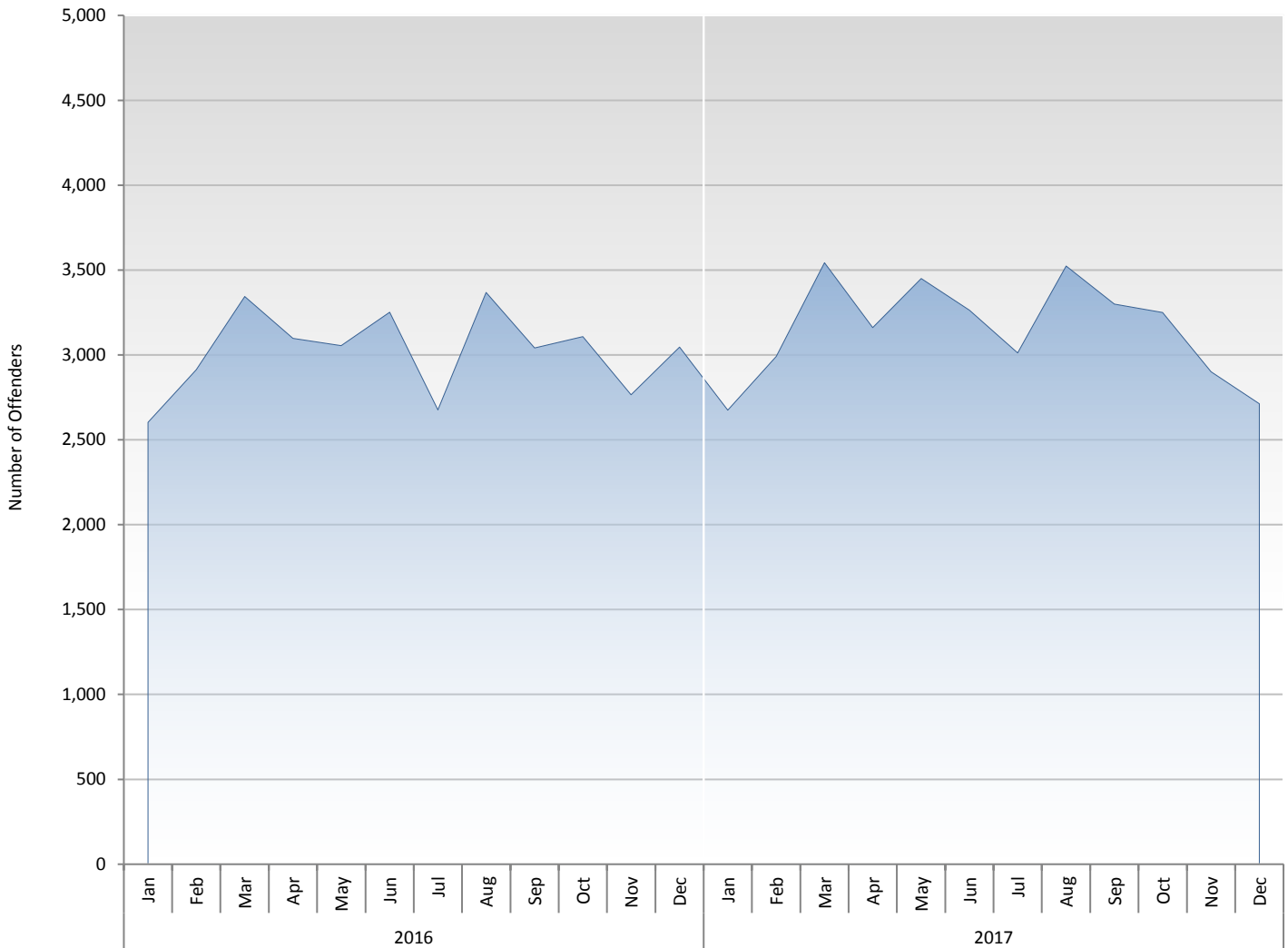
2015	2,918
2016	3,022
2017	3,148

Month-ending Dec

12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions

	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Felon New Admissions	30,318	86.6%	31,383	86.5%	32,445	85.9%	+ 3.4%
Felon Parole Violators-With New Term	4,027	11.5%	4,187	11.5%	4,649	12.3%	+ 11.0%
Felon Parole Violators-Return to Custody	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	- 100.0%
Felon Pending Revocations	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%	+ 300.0%
Non-Felons*	665	1.9%	694	1.9%	681	1.8%	- 1.9%
Total Admissions	35,010	100.0%	36,266	100.0%	37,779	100.0%	+ 4.2%

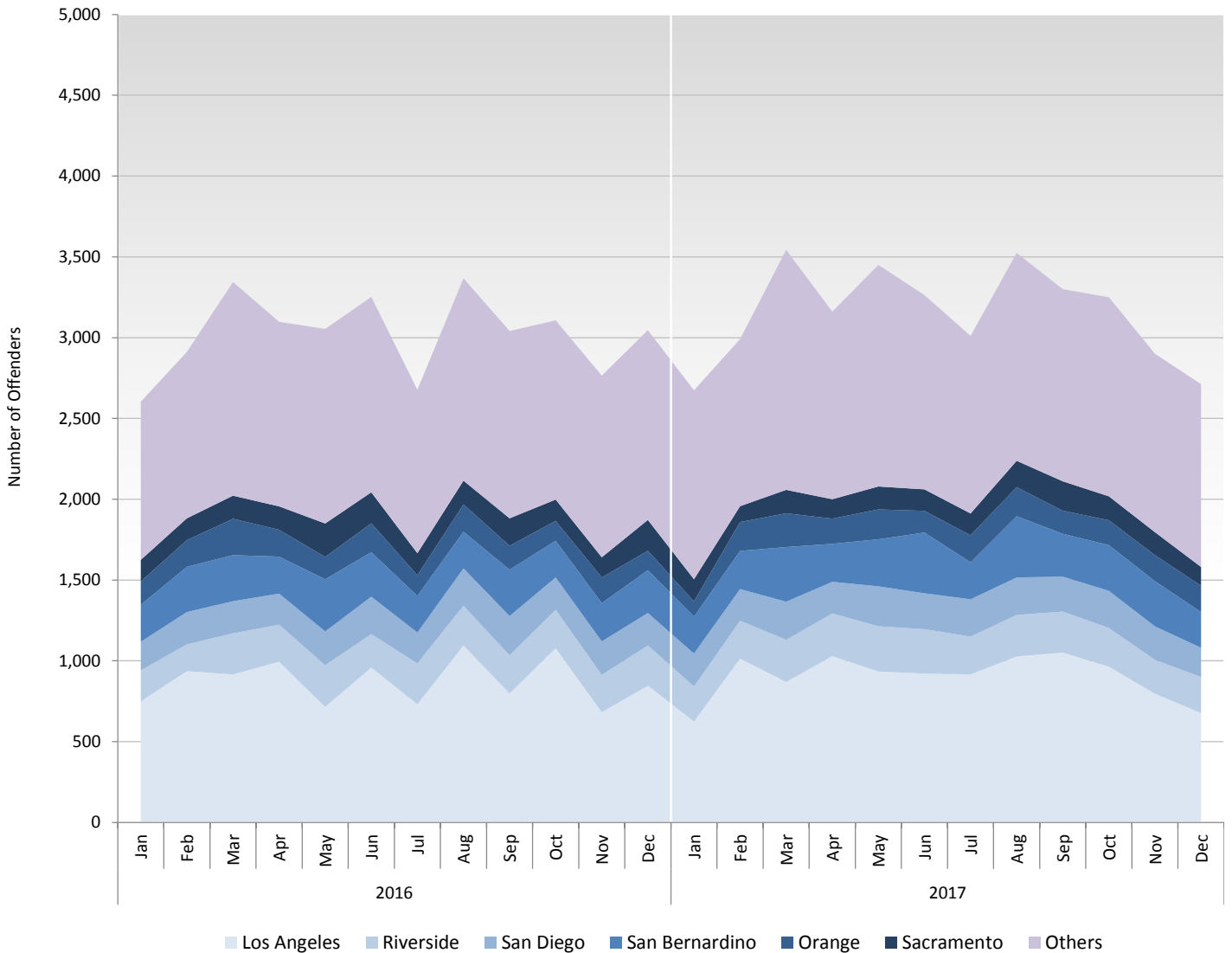
Data Source: Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS)



* The "Non-Felons" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

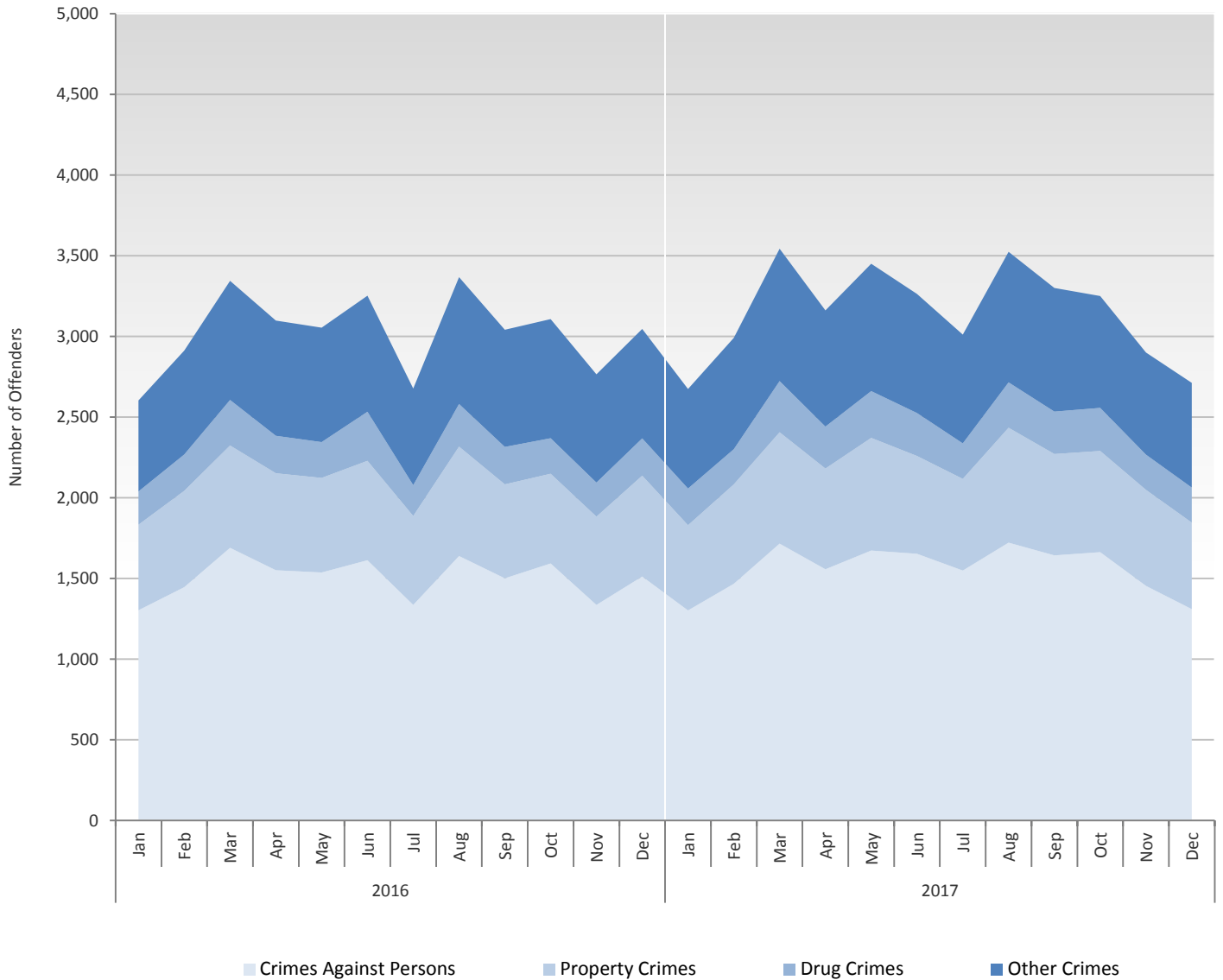
12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Los Angeles	10,151	29.0%	10,498	28.9%	10,822	28.6%	+ 3.1%
Riverside	2,606	7.4%	2,760	7.6%	2,948	7.8%	+ 6.8%
San Diego	2,364	6.8%	2,482	6.8%	2,598	6.9%	+ 4.7%
San Bernardino	2,945	8.4%	3,091	8.5%	3,362	8.9%	+ 8.8%
Orange	1,758	5.0%	1,864	5.1%	1,925	5.1%	+ 3.3%
Sacramento	1,679	4.8%	1,857	5.1%	1,661	4.4%	- 10.6%
Other Counties	13,507	38.6%	13,714	37.8%	14,463	38.3%	+ 5.5%
Total Admissions	35,010	100.0%	36,266	100.0%	37,779	100.0%	+ 4.2%

Data Source: SOMS



12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Crimes Against Persons	17,523	50.1%	18,057	49.8%	18,709	49.5%	+ 3.6%
Property Crimes	6,573	18.8%	7,103	19.6%	7,428	19.7%	+ 4.6%
Drug Crimes	2,959	8.5%	2,820	7.8%	3,044	8.1%	+ 7.9%
Other Crimes*	7,955	22.7%	8,286	22.8%	8,598	22.8%	+ 3.8%
Total Admissions	35,010	100.0%	36,266	100.0%	37,779	100.0%	+ 4.2%

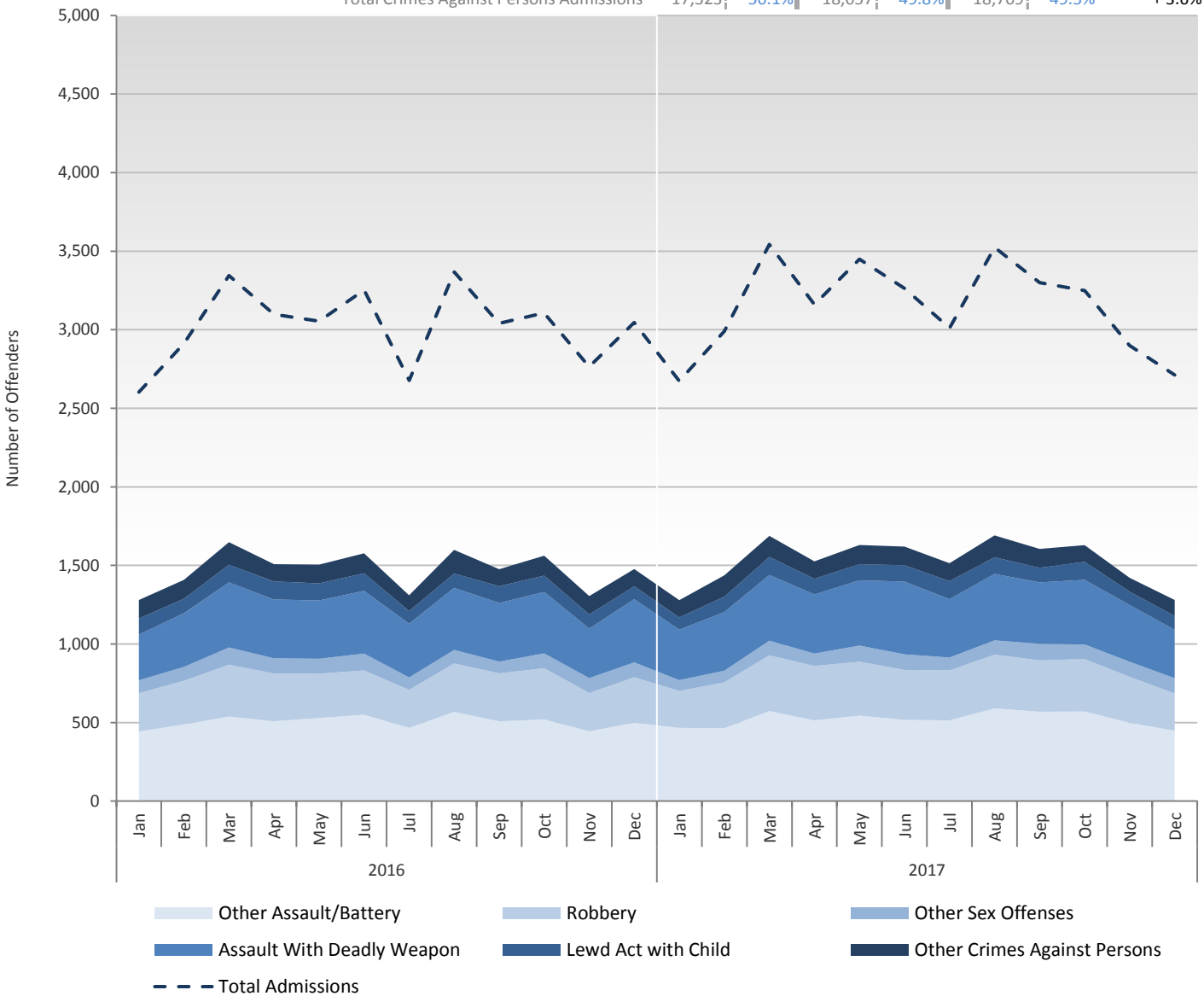
Data Source: SOMS



* Examples of crimes in the "Other Crimes" category include escape, driving under the influence, arson, possession of weapon, missing offense codes, new offenses not yet entered into the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), and offense codes that were entered incorrectly into SOMS.

12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Other Assault/Battery*	5,805	16.6%	6,061	16.7%	6,268	16.6%	+ 3.4%
Assault With Deadly Weapon	4,190	12.0%	4,409	12.2%	4,631	12.3%	+ 5.0%
Robbery	3,439	9.8%	3,434	9.5%	3,739	9.9%	+ 8.9%
Lewd Act with Child	1,308	3.7%	1,197	3.3%	1,200	3.2%	+ 0.3%
Other Sex Offenses†	1,008	2.9%	1,103	3.0%	1,081	2.9%	- 2.0%
Manslaughter	422	1.2%	402	1.1%	389	1.0%	- 3.2%
Murder First	453	1.3%	378	1.0%	387	1.0%	+ 2.4%
Rape	231	0.7%	265	0.7%	237	0.6%	- 10.6%
Murder Second	198	0.6%	248	0.7%	191	0.5%	- 23.0%
Kidnapping	176	0.5%	209	0.6%	224	0.6%	+ 7.2%
Vehicular Manslaughter	146	0.4%	185	0.5%	207	0.5%	+ 11.9%
Oral Copulation	75	0.2%	78	0.2%	92	0.2%	+ 17.9%
Penetration with Object	43	0.1%	60	0.2%	39	0.1%	- 35.0%
Sodomy	29	0.1%	28	0.1%	24	0.1%	- 14.3%
Total Crimes Against Persons Admissions	17,523	50.1%	18,057	49.8%	18,709	49.5%	+ 3.6%

Data Source: SOMS

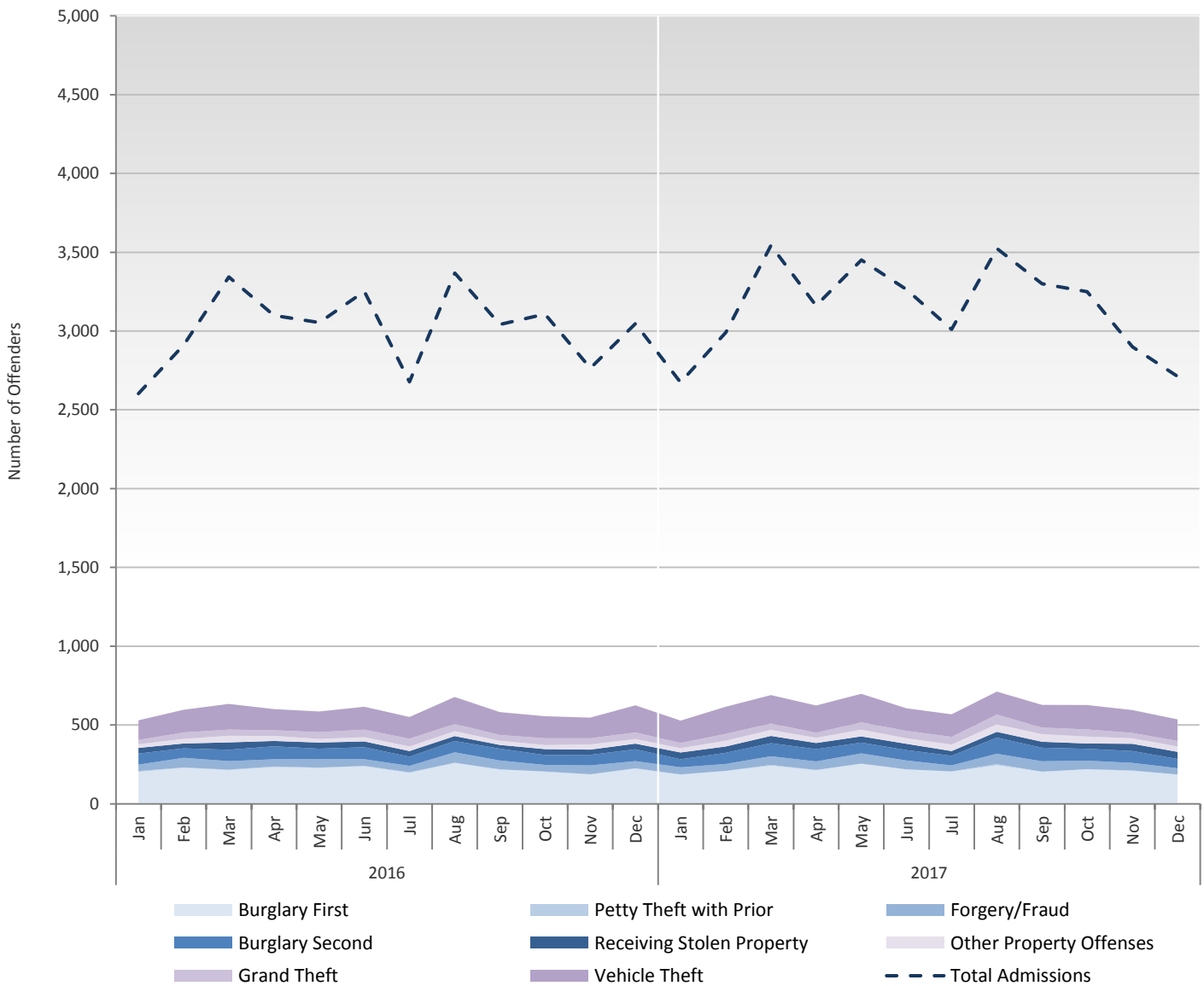


* Examples of crimes in the "Other Assault/Battery" category include attempted murder, attempted second degree murder, and corporal injury on spouse.

† Examples of crimes in the "Other Sex Offenses" category include failure to register as a sex offender, abduction, carnal abuse of children, and indecent exposure.

12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Burglary First	2,642	7.5%	2,630	7.3%	2,588	6.9%	- 1.6%
Burglary Second	740	2.1%	835	2.3%	876	2.3%	+ 4.9%
Grand Theft	422	1.2%	490	1.4%	508	1.3%	+ 3.7%
Petty Theft with Prior	39	0.1%	33	0.1%	24	0.1%	- 27.3%
Receiving Stolen Property	367	1.0%	421	1.2%	477	1.3%	+ 13.3%
Vehicle Theft	1,528	4.4%	1,739	4.8%	1,861	4.9%	+ 7.0%
Forgery/Fraud	501	1.4%	605	1.7%	631	1.7%	+ 4.3%
Other Property Offenses*	334	1.0%	350	1.0%	463	1.2%	+ 32.3%
Total Property Crimes Admissions	6,573	18.8%	7,103	19.6%	7,428	19.7%	+ 4.6%

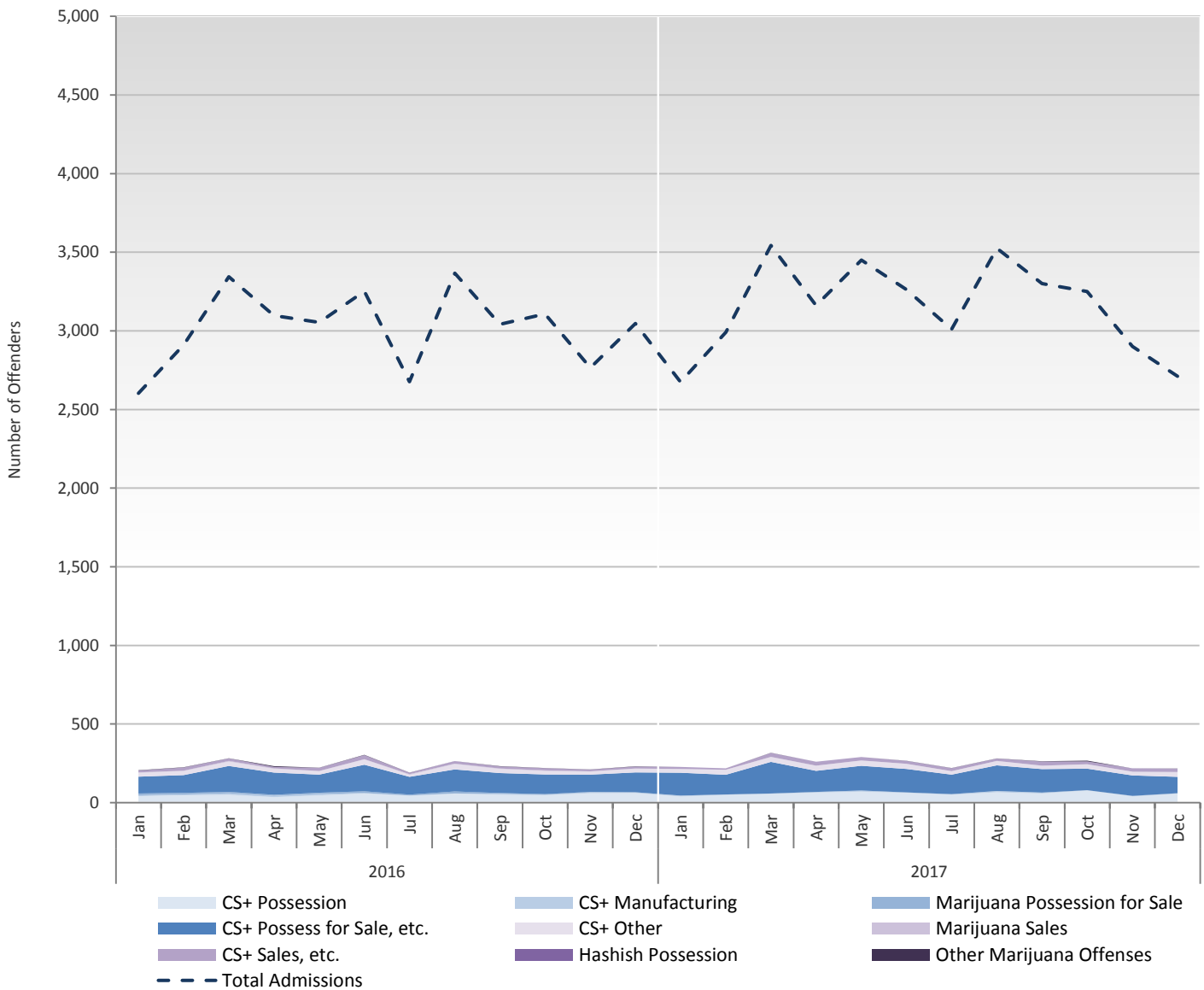
Data Source: SOMS



* Examples of crimes in the "Other Property Offenses" category include vandalism, extortion, and animal cruelty, neglect, or abuse.

12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Controlled Substance (CS)+ Possession	628	1.8%	596	1.6%	687	1.8%	+ 15.3%
CS+ Possess for Sale, etc.	1,598	4.6%	1,551	4.3%	1,718	4.5%	+ 10.8%
CS+ Sales, etc.	207	0.6%	176	0.5%	231	0.6%	+ 31.3%
CS+ Manufacturing	48	0.1%	60	0.2%	47	0.1%	- 21.7%
CS+ Other*	294	0.8%	298	0.8%	342	0.9%	+ 14.8%
Hashish Possession	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	1	0.0%	- 50.0%
Marijuana Possession for Sale	113	0.3%	88	0.2%	5	0.0%	- 94.3%
Marijuana Sales	39	0.1%	29	0.1%	1	0.0%	- 96.6%
Other Marijuana Offenses†	31	0.1%	20	0.1%	12	0.0%	- 40.0%
Total Drug Crimes Admissions	2,959	8.5%	2,820	7.8%	3,044	8.1%	+ 7.9%

Data Source: SOMS

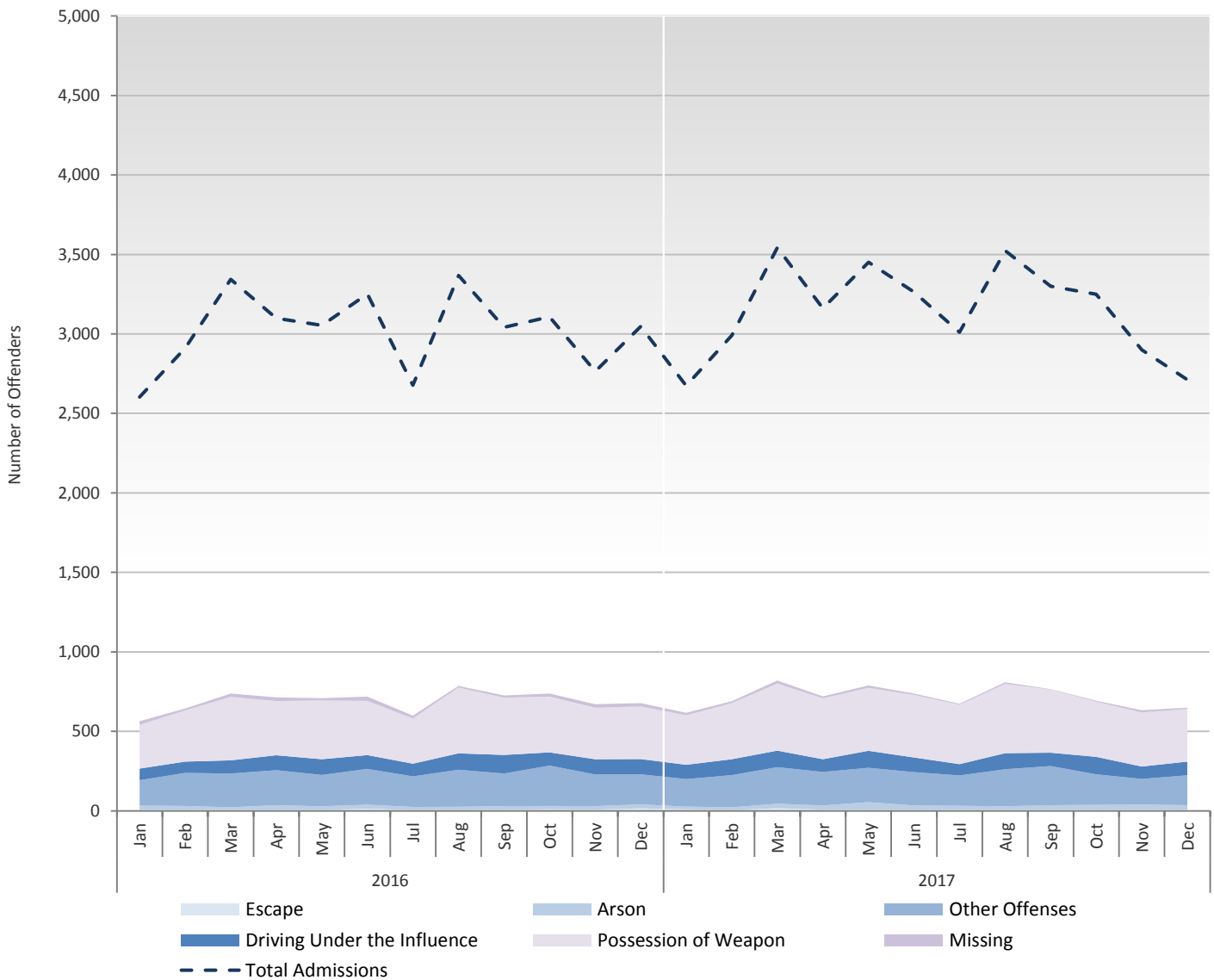


* Examples of crimes in the "CS+ Other" category include possession of an illegal substance in prison and bringing drugs into prison.

† Examples of crimes in the "Other Marijuana Offenses" category include marijuana cultivation and selling or distributing marijuana to a minor.

12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Escape	137	0.4%	102	0.3%	105	0.3%	+ 2.9%
Driving Under the Influence	1,124	3.2%	1,082	3.0%	1,103	2.9%	+ 1.9%
Arson	222	0.6%	272	0.8%	324	0.9%	+ 19.1%
Possession of Weapon	3,773	10.8%	4,111	11.3%	4,483	11.9%	+ 9.0%
Other Offenses*	2,465	7.0%	2,494	6.9%	2,453	6.5%	- 1.6%
Missing†	234	0.7%	225	0.6%	130	0.3%	- 42.2%
Total Other Crimes Admissions	7,955	22.7%	8,286	22.8%	8,598	22.8%	+ 3.8%

Data Source: SOMS

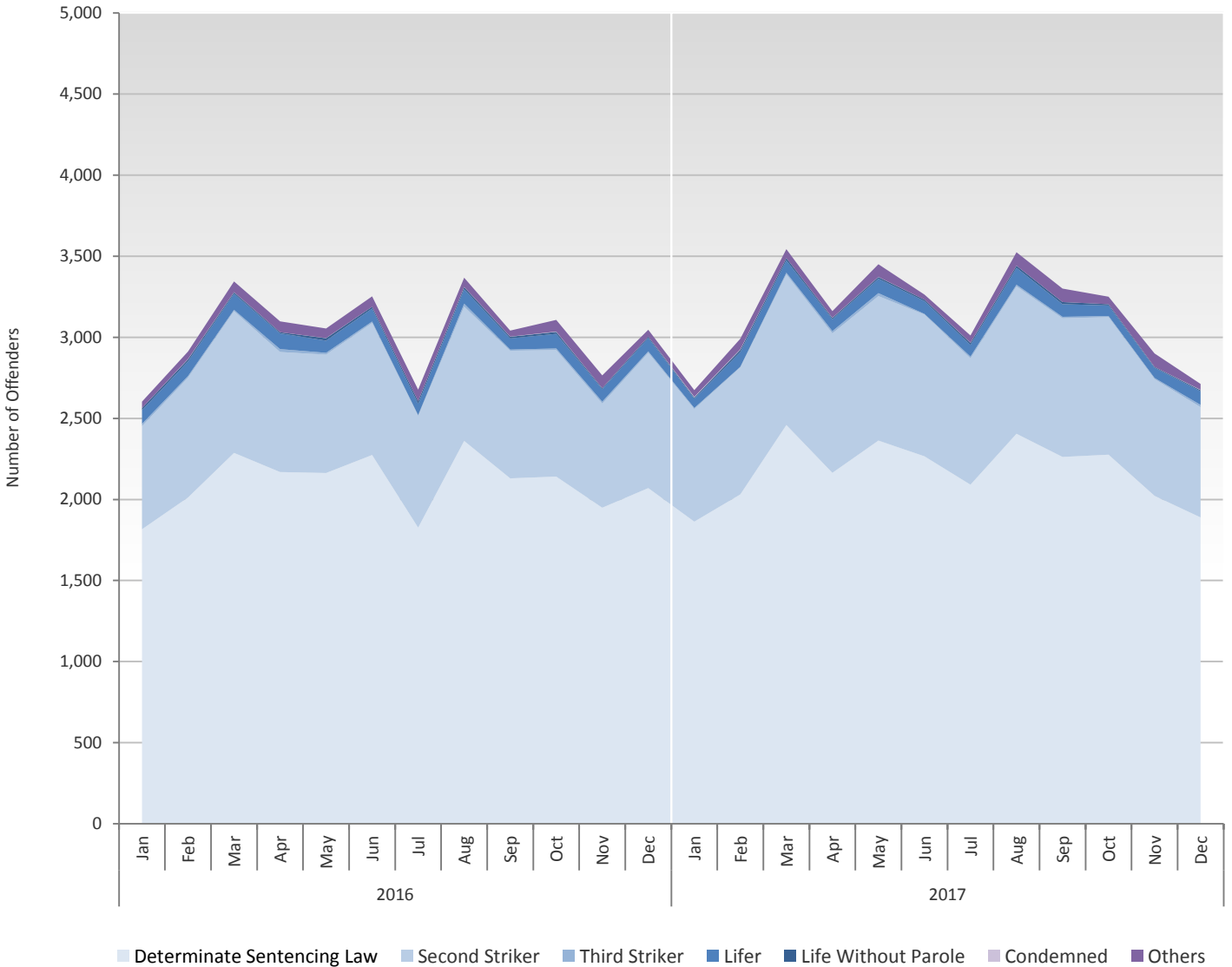


* Examples of crimes in the "Other Offenses" category include stalking, felony hit and run causing injury or death, and felony reckless driving.

† Some offenders may have missing data because their commitment information has not yet been entered in the Strategic Offender Management System.

12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Determinate Sentencing Law	24,517	70.0%	25,198	69.5%	26,091	69.1%	+ 3.5%
Second Striker	8,491	24.3%	9,093	25.1%	9,822	26.0%	+ 8.0%
Third Striker	132	0.4%	131	0.4%	115	0.3%	- 12.2%
Lifer	1,033	3.0%	1,002	2.8%	932	2.5%	- 7.0%
Life Without Parole	152	0.4%	134	0.4%	120	0.3%	- 10.4%
Condemned	13	0.0%	8	0.0%	12	0.0%	+ 50.0%
Others*	672	1.9%	700	1.9%	687	1.8%	- 1.9%
Total Admissions	35,010	100.0%	36,266	100.0%	37,779	100.0%	+ 4.2%

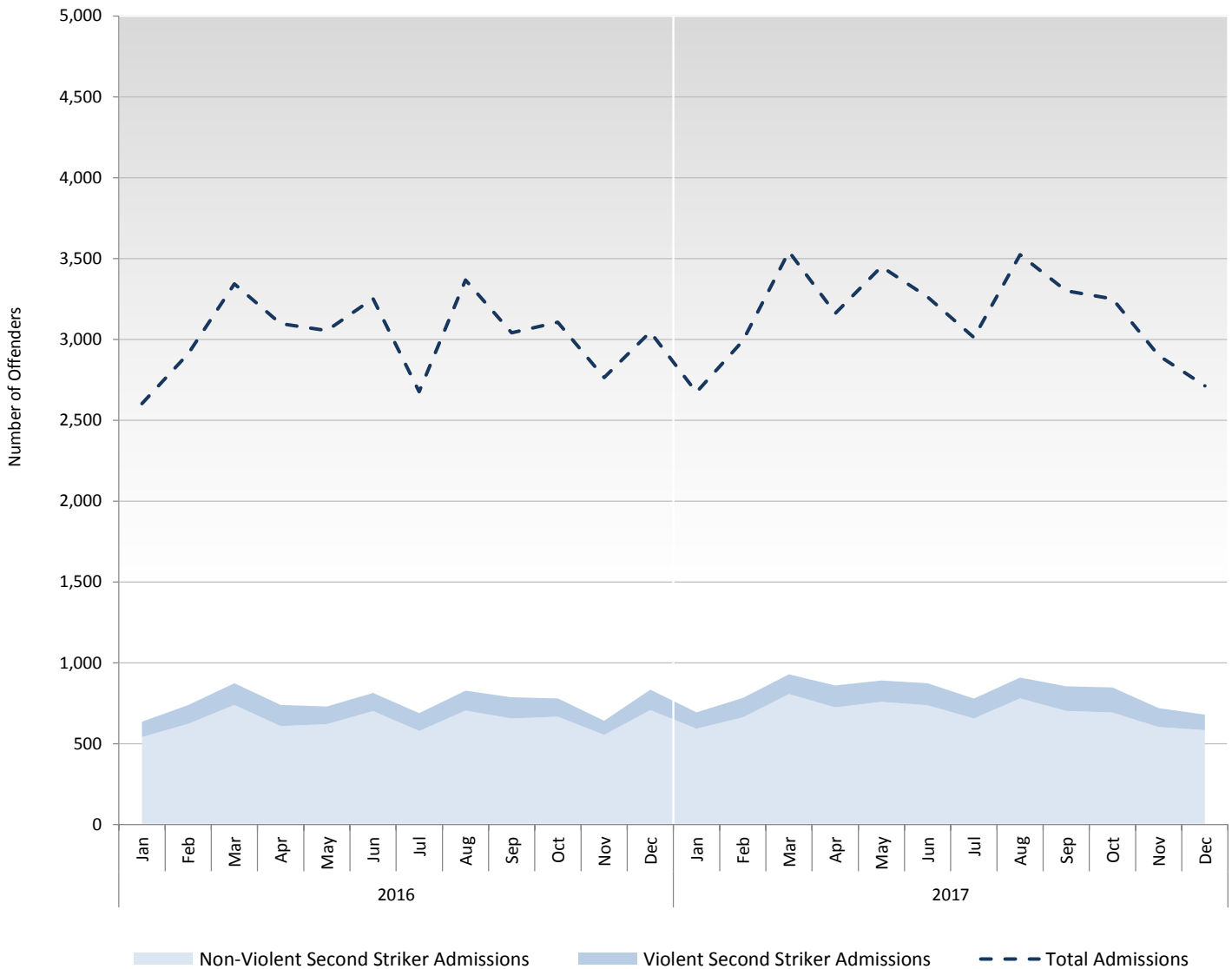
Data Source: SOMS



* The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

12 Month Average Monthly Second Striker Admissions	2015	2016	2017	Month-ending Dec	12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions				12 Month Change			
					JAN 15-DEC 15	JAN 16-DEC 16	JAN 17-DEC 17					
	708	758	819		Non-Violent Second Striker Admissions	7,107	20.3%	7,706	21.2%	8,304	22.0%	+ 7.8%
					Violent Second Striker Admissions	1,384	4.0%	1,387	3.8%	1,518	4.0%	+ 9.4%
					Total Second Striker Admissions	8,491	24.3%	9,093	25.1%	9,822	26.0%	+ 8.0%

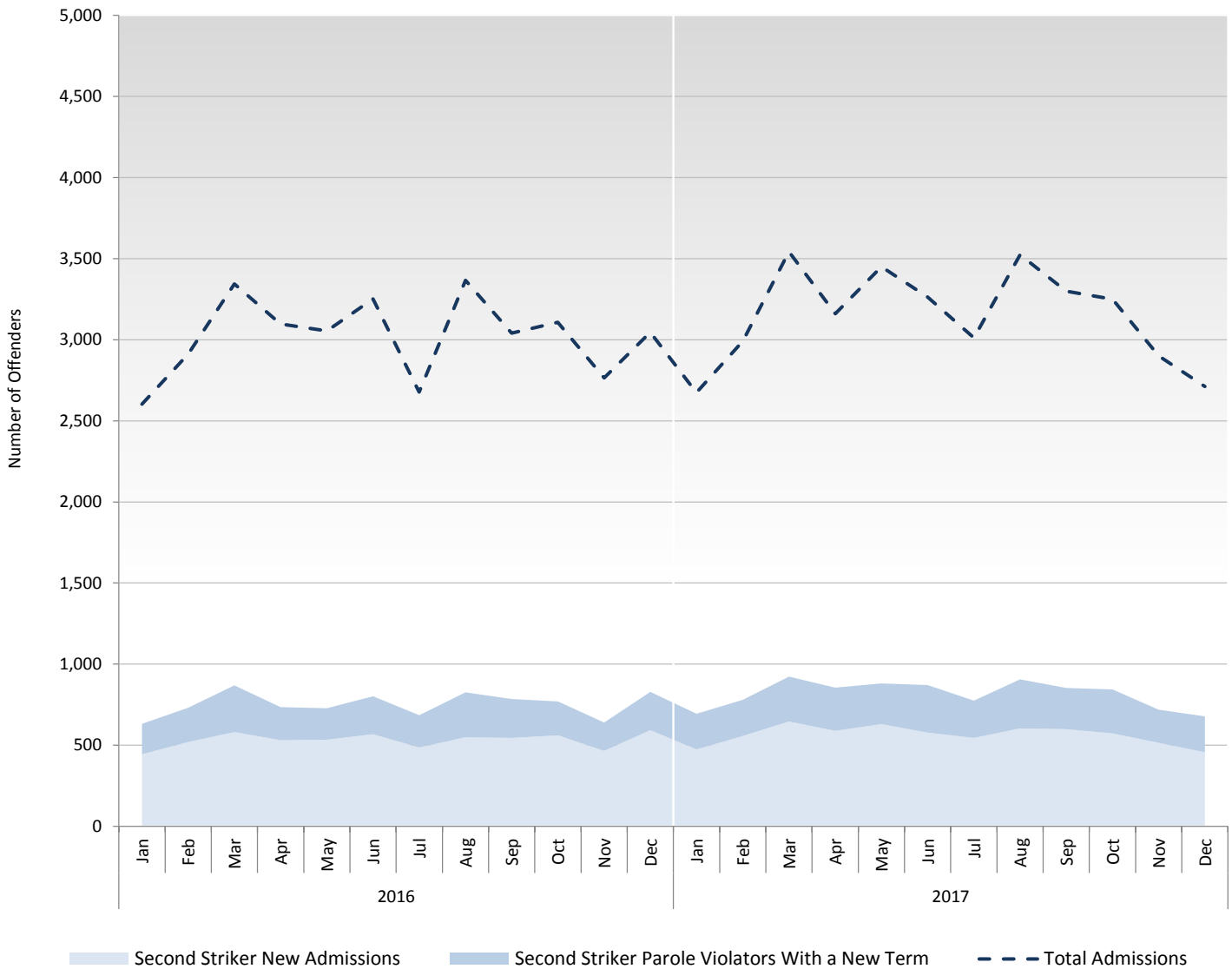
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies.

12 Month Average Monthly Second Striker Admissions	2015 2016 2017	708 758 819	Month-ending Dec	12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions			JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
				Second Striker New Admissions	5,967	17.0%	6,377	17.6%	6,767	17.9%	+ 6.1%		
Second Striker Parole Violators With a New Term	2,474	7.1%	2,655	7.3%	3,012	8.0%	+ 13.4%						
Missing*	50	0.1%	61	0.2%	43	0.1%	- 29.5%						
Total Second Striker Admissions	8,491	24.3%	9,093	25.1%	9,822	26.0%	+ 8.0%						

Data Source: SOMS



* Some offenders may have missing data because their commitment information has not yet been entered in the Strategic Offender Management System.

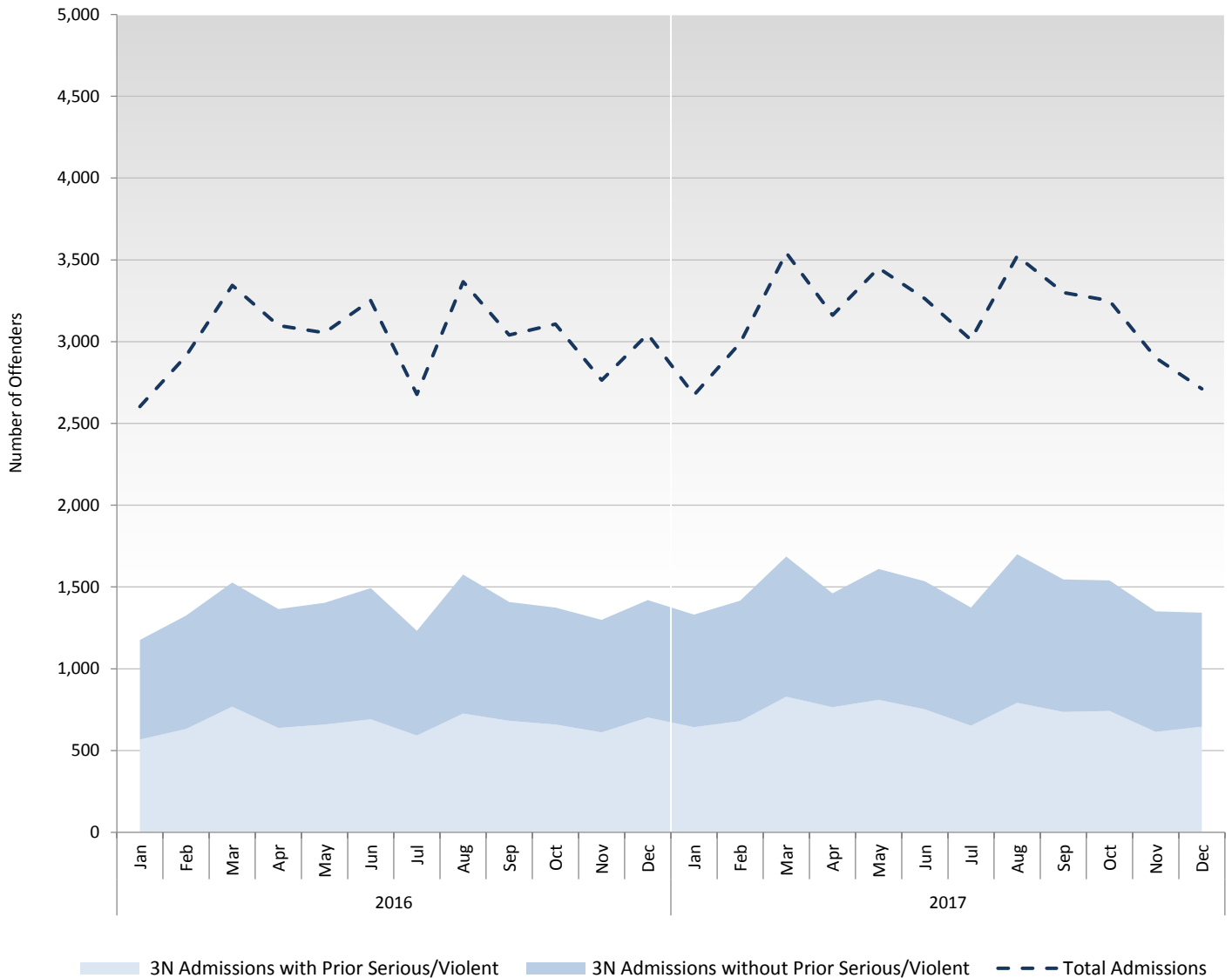
12 Month Average Monthly 3N Admissions

2015	1,284
2016	1,383
2017	1,491

Month-ending Dec

12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions		JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
3N Admissions without Prior Serious/Violent	8,220	23.5%	8,671	23.9%	9,232	24.4%	+ 6.5%	
3N Admissions with Prior Serious/Violent	7,187	20.5%	7,927	21.9%	8,661	22.9%	+ 9.3%	
Total 3N Admissions	15,407	44.0%	16,598	45.8%	17,893	47.4%	+ 7.8%	

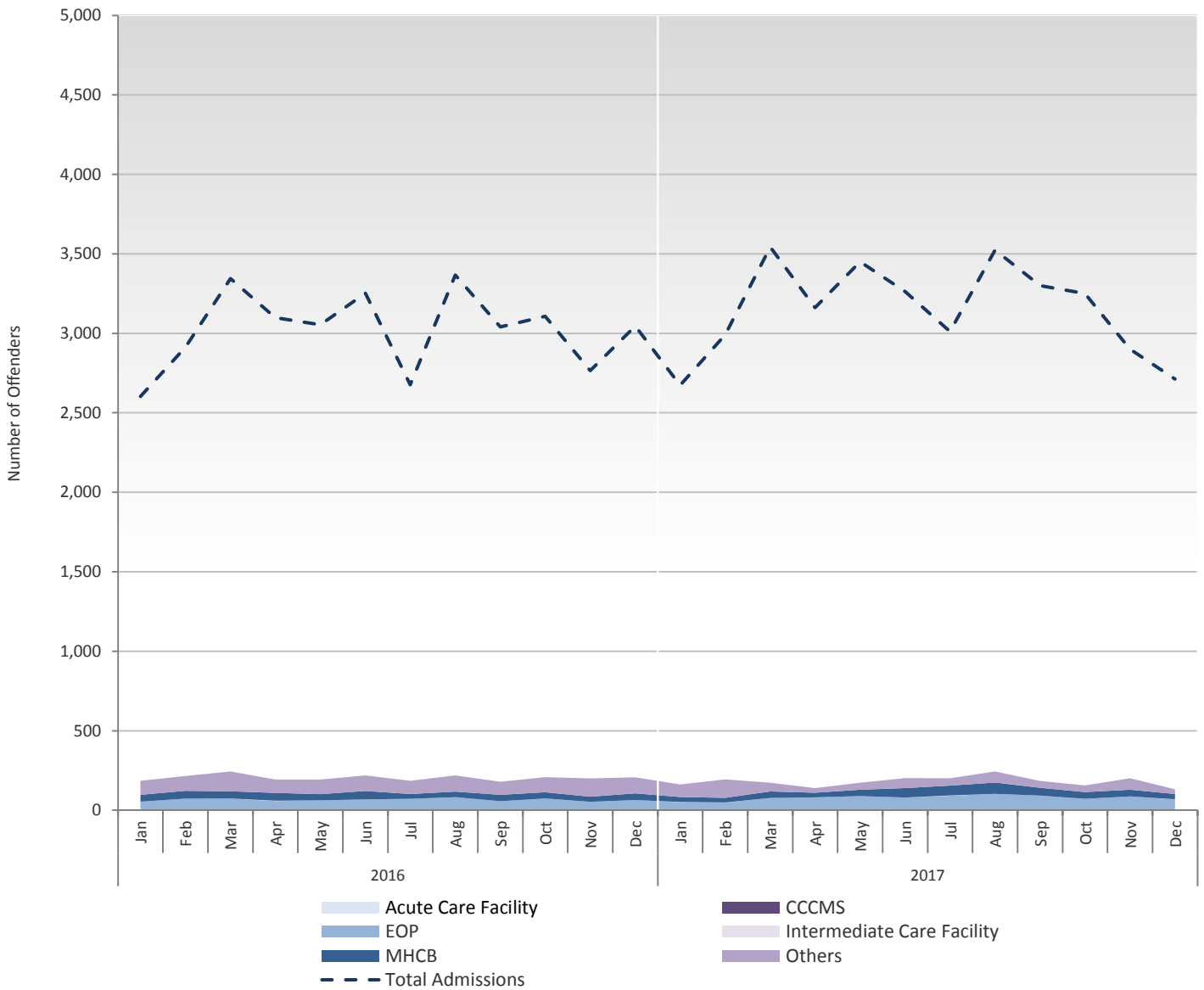
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and PC § 1192.8 define serious felonies. Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

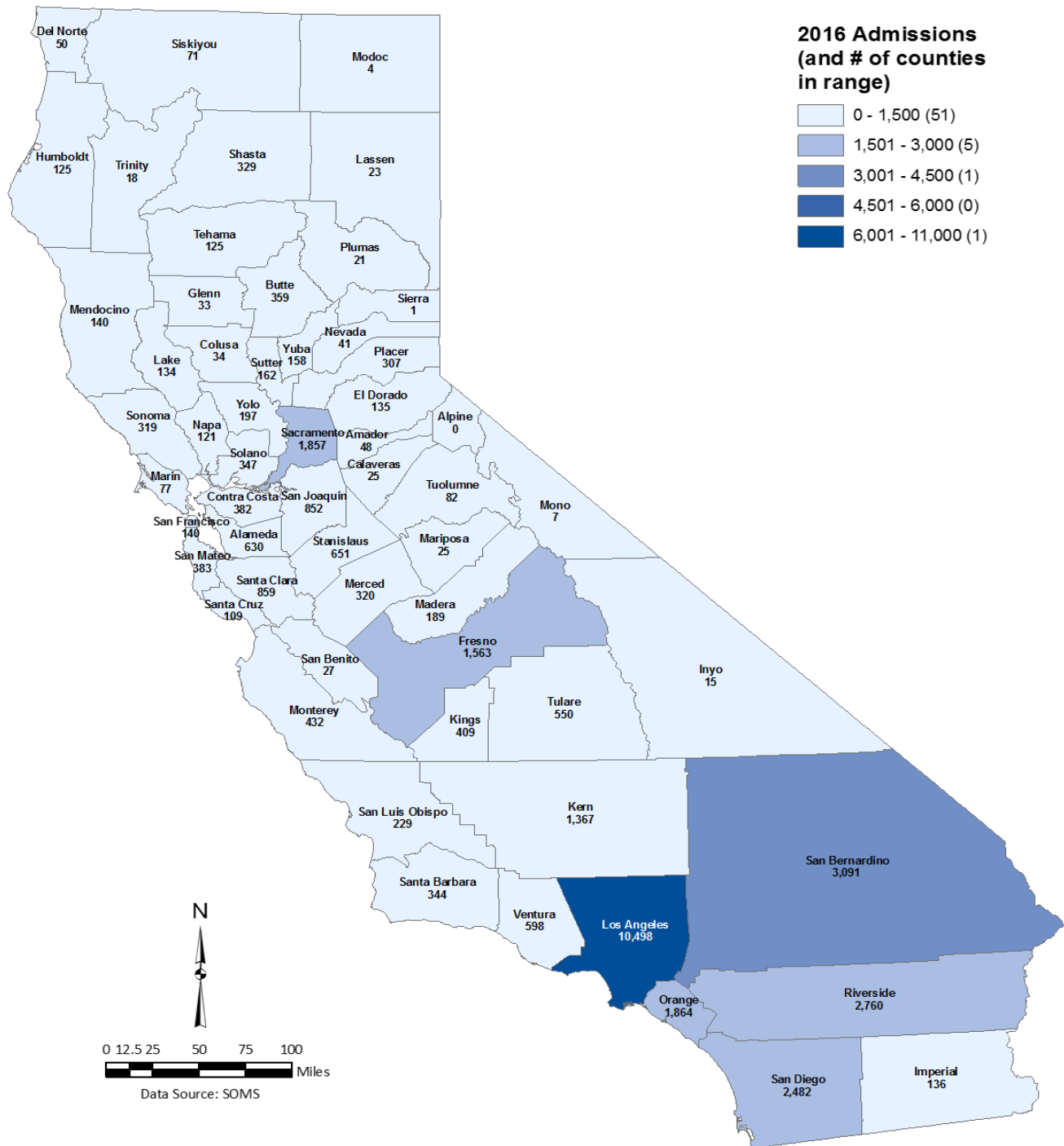
12 Month Total / % of Total Admissions	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Acute Care Facility	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	-
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	6,992	20.0%	7,387	20.4%	8,782	23.2%	+ 18.9%
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	675	1.9%	791	2.2%	937	2.5%	+ 18.5%
Intermediate Care Facility	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	5	0.0%	+ 150.0%
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	392	1.1%	496	1.4%	528	1.4%	+ 6.5%
Other†	1,202	3.4%	1,158	3.2%	689	1.8%	- 40.5%
Total Mental Health Designation Admissions	9,262	26.5%	9,834	27.1%	10,943	29.0%	+ 11.3%

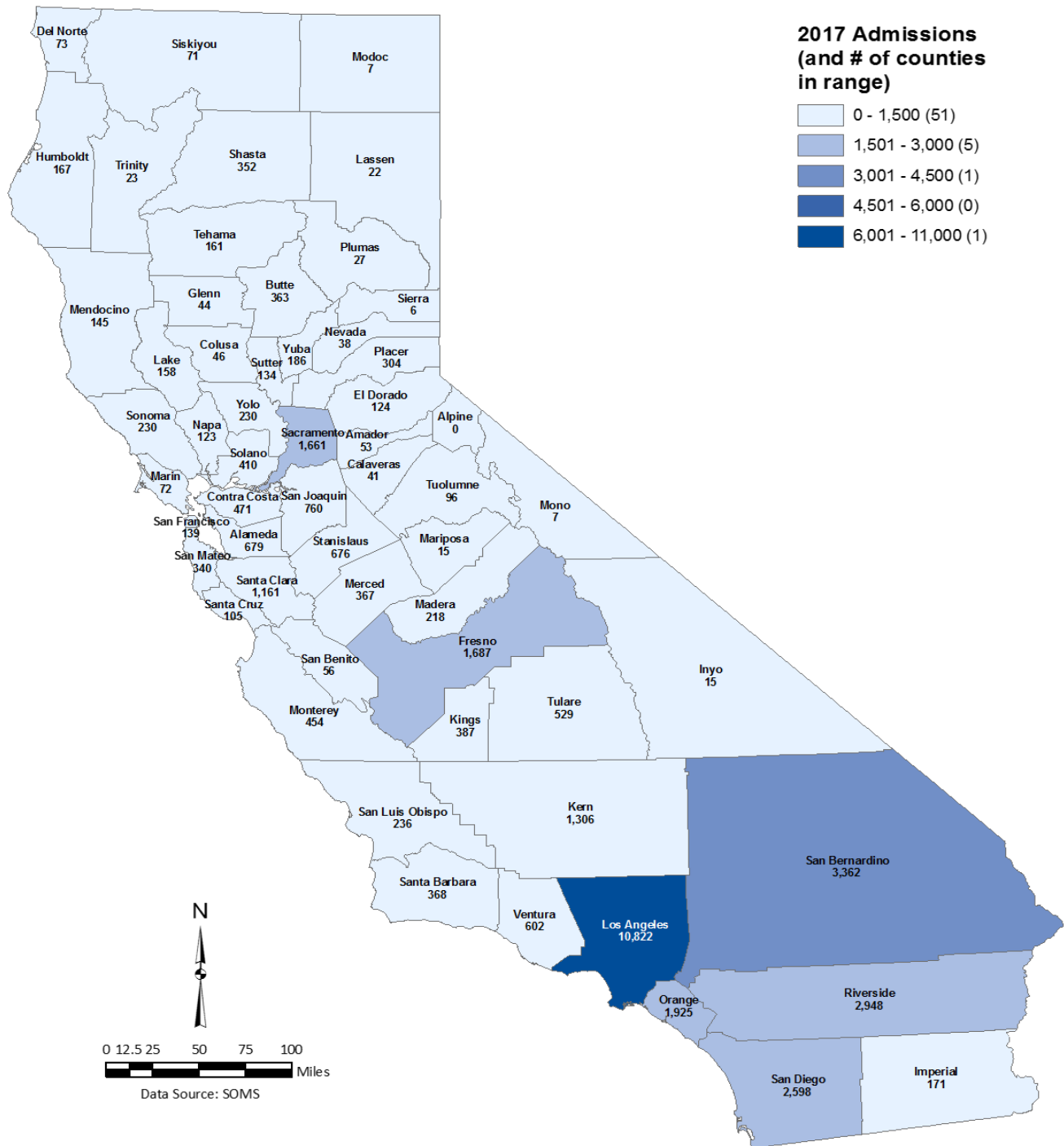
Data Source: SOMS



* The offender's mental health status is based on his or her first mental health assessment after being admitted to state prison.

† The "Others" category includes offenders housed in the Department of State Hospitals, the Mental Health Outpatient Housing Unit, and those records with an unknown mental health status.





Offender Data Points

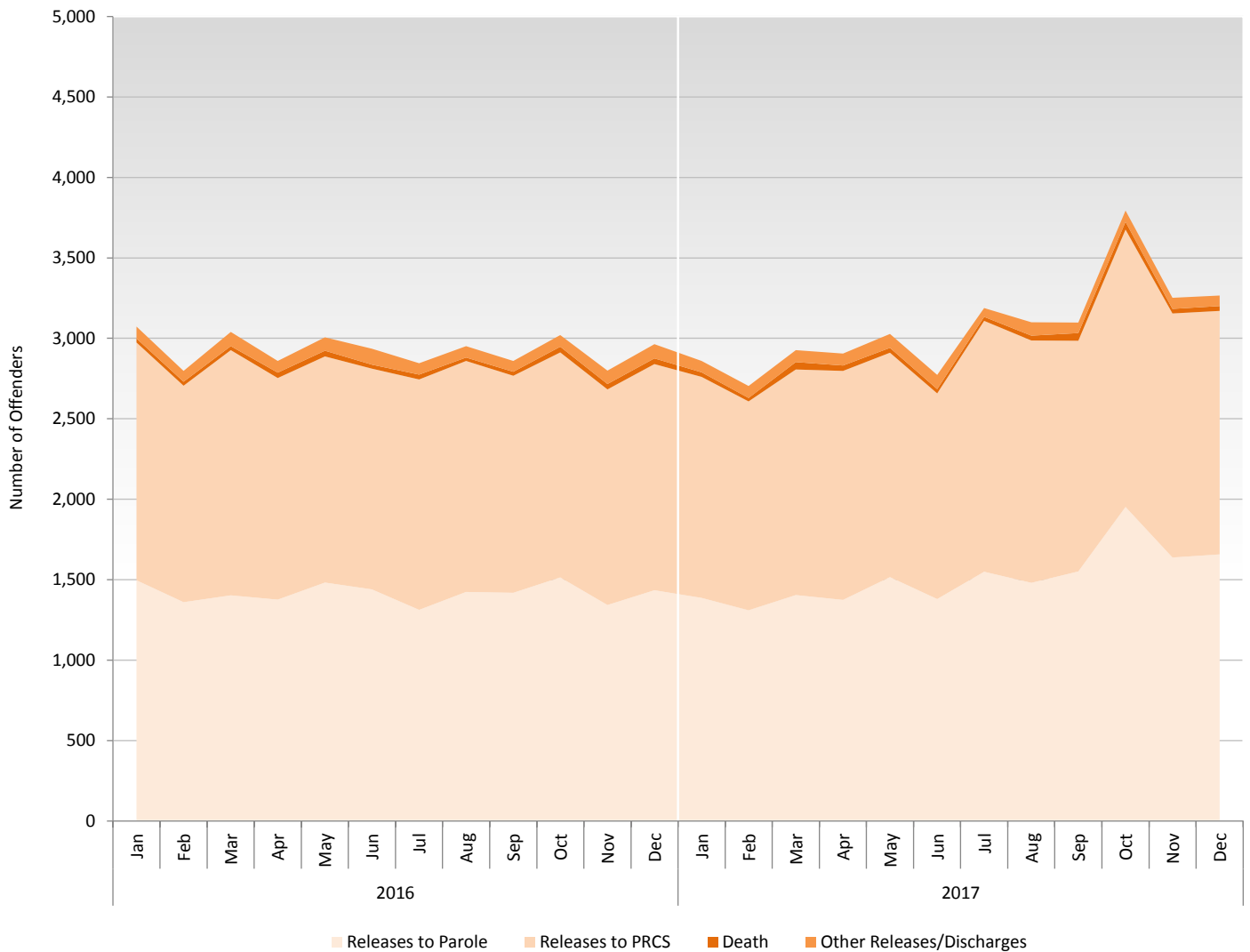


*Prepared by the Office of Research, Division of Internal Oversight and Research
Releases Data for July 2017 forward is reported as of February 28, 2018.*

Due to rounding, percentages presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals or reflect the absolute figures provided.

12 Month Total / Monthly Average / % of Total	JAN 15-DEC 15			JAN 16-DEC 16			JAN 17-DEC 17			12 Month Change
Released to PRCS*	19,100	1,591.7	46.0%	16,865	1,405.4	48.0%	17,424	1,452.0	47.2%	+ 3.3%
Released to Parole†	20,528	1,710.7	49.4%	17,003	1,416.9	48.4%	18,199	1,516.6	49.3%	+ 7.0%
Death	366	30.5	0.9%	343	28.6	1.0%	394	32.8	1.1%	+ 14.9%
Other Releases / Discharges‡	1,551	129.3	3.7%	943	78.6	2.7%	876	73.0	2.4%	- 7.1%
Full Pardon	0	0.0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	1	0.1	0.0%	-
Total Releases	41,545	3,462.1	100.0%	35,154	2,929.5	100.0%	36,894	3,074.5	100.0%	+ 4.9%

Data Source: Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS)



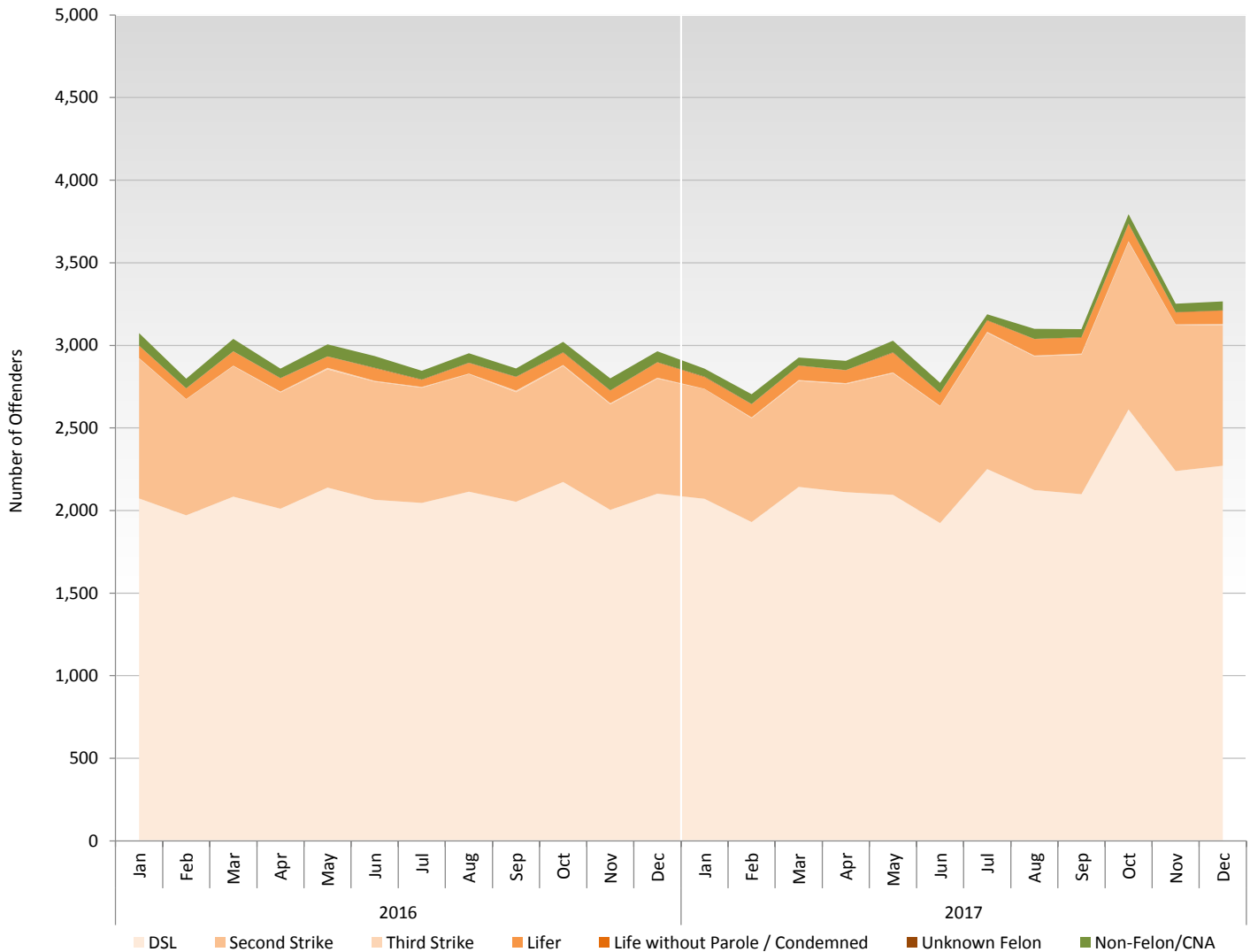
* Offenders with current non-violent, non-serious offenses, and non-high risk sex registrants are released to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS).

† Offenders with a current serious or violent offense, third strikers, lifers, high risk sex registrants as defined by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, sexually violent predators, and mentally disordered offenders are released to state parole.

‡ The "Other Releases/Discharges" category includes compassionate releases, discharges of county contract boarders, discharges of Interstate Cooperative Cases, discharges by court, releases after erroneous admission, releases by court, discharges from parole, and discharges from sentence because of time served.

12 Month Total / Monthly Average / % of Total	JAN 15-DEC 15			JAN 16-DEC 16			JAN 17-DEC 17			12 Month Change
Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL)	26,805	2,233.8	64.5%	24,835	2,069.6	70.6%	25,870	2,155.8	70.1%	+ 4.2%
Second Strike	9,796	816.3	23.6%	8,582	715.2	24.4%	9,257	771.4	25.1%	+ 7.9%
Third Strike*	54	4.5	0.1%	65	5.4	0.2%	62	5.2	0.2%	- 4.6%
Lifer	966	80.5	2.3%	868	72.3	2.5%	1,015	84.6	2.8%	+ 16.9%
Life without Parole*	19	1.6	0.0%	21	1.8	0.1%	28	2.3	0.1%	+ 33.3%
Condemned*	7	0.6	0.0%	3	0.3	0.0%	6	0.5	0.0%	+ 100.0%
Unknown Felon†	14	1.2	0.0%	8	0.7	0.0%	6	0.5	0.0%	- 25.0%
Non-Felon/Civil Narcotic Addict (CNA)‡	3,884	323.7	9.3%	772	64.3	2.2%	650	54.2	1.8%	- 15.8%
Total Releases	41,545	3,462.1	100.0%	35,154	2,929.5	100.0%	36,894	3,074.5	100.0%	+ 4.9%

Data Source: SOMS



* Those sentenced as third strikers, life without parole, and condemned were discharged from prison or released to parole for the following reasons: death, compassionate release ordered by the court, or court ordered discharge.

† The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

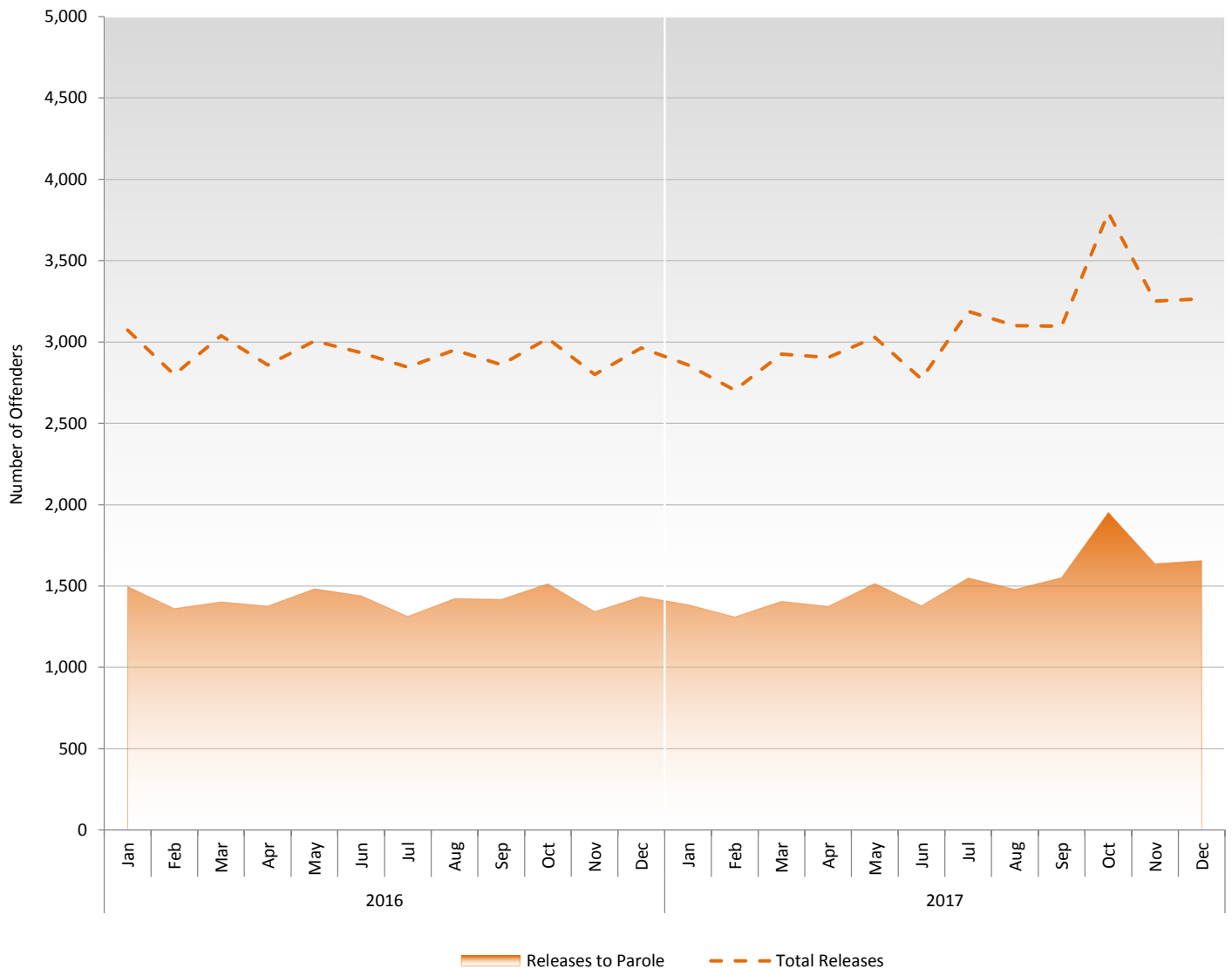
‡ Due to the passage of Proposition 47, there was an increase in resentencing cases from felony convictions to non-felon misdemeanor cases. This also includes those inmates previously classified as non-felons and civil narcotic addicts.

Total Number of Releases to Parole

	2015	2016	2017
12 Month Total	20,528	17,003	18,199
Month-ending Dec	1,710.7	1,416.9	1,516.6
% of Total	49.4%	48.4%	49.3%

Percentage change from Jan 2015-Dec 2015 to Jan 2016-Dec 2016 - 17.2%
 Percentage change from Jan 2016-Dec 2016 to Jan 2017-Dec 2017 + 7.0%

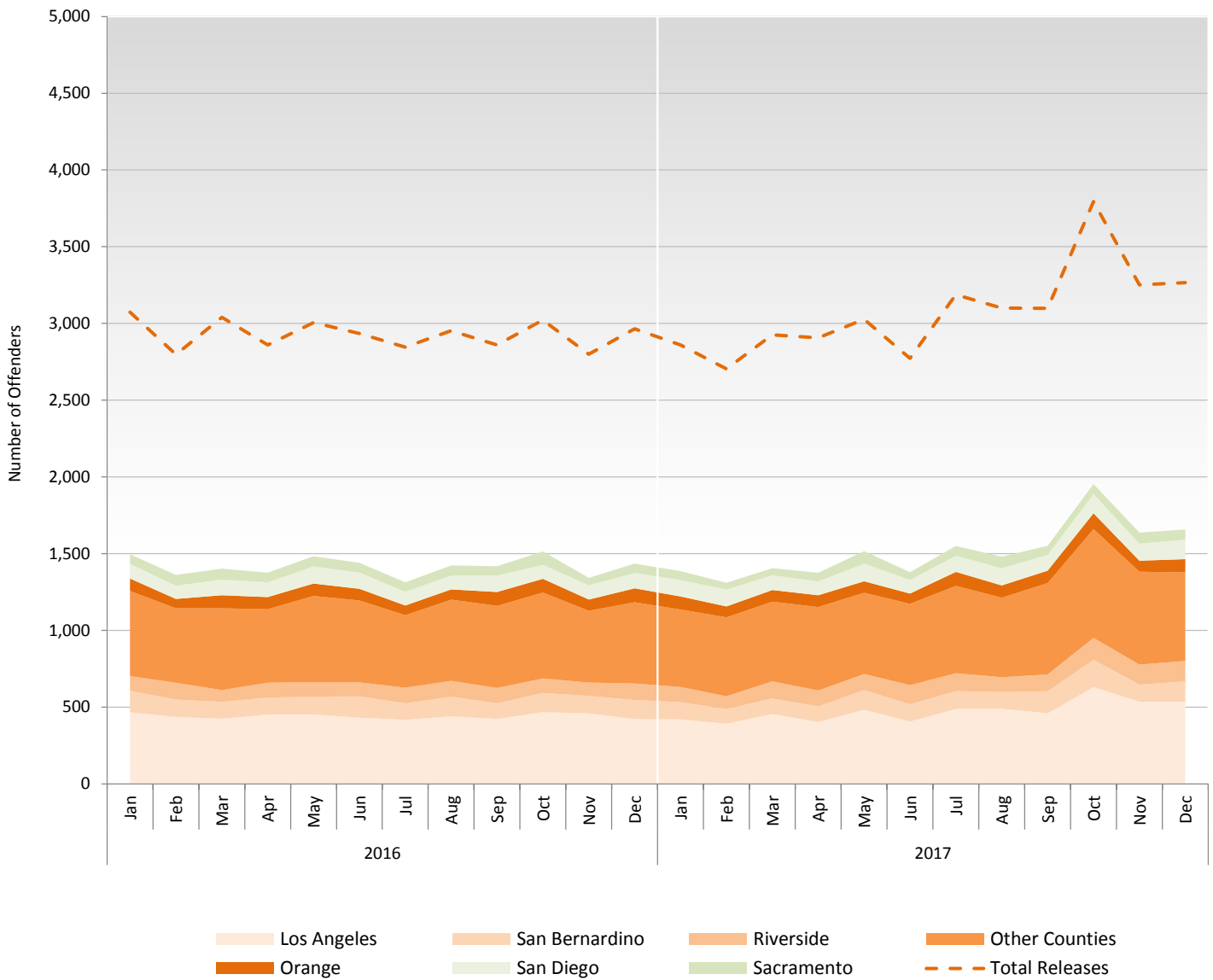
Data Source: SOMS



* Offenders with a current serious or violent offense, third strikers, lifers, high risk sex registrants as defined by California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, sexually violent predators, and mentally disordered offenders are released to state parole.
 Note: Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

12 Month Total / % of Total Parole Releases	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Los Angeles	6,602	32.2%	5,289	31.1%	5,695	31.3%	+ 7.7%
Orange	1,019	5.0%	937	5.5%	964	5.3%	+ 2.9%
San Bernardino	1,599	7.8%	1,428	8.4%	1,442	7.9%	+ 1.0%
San Diego	1,360	6.6%	1,169	6.9%	1,291	7.1%	+ 10.4%
Riverside	1,633	8.0%	1,162	6.8%	1,358	7.5%	+ 16.9%
Sacramento	819	4.0%	779	4.6%	735	4.0%	- 5.6%
Other Counties	7,496	36.5%	6,239	36.7%	6,714	36.9%	+ 7.6%
Total Parole Releases	20,528	100.0%	17,003	100.0%	18,199	100.0%	+ 7.0%

Data Source: SOMS

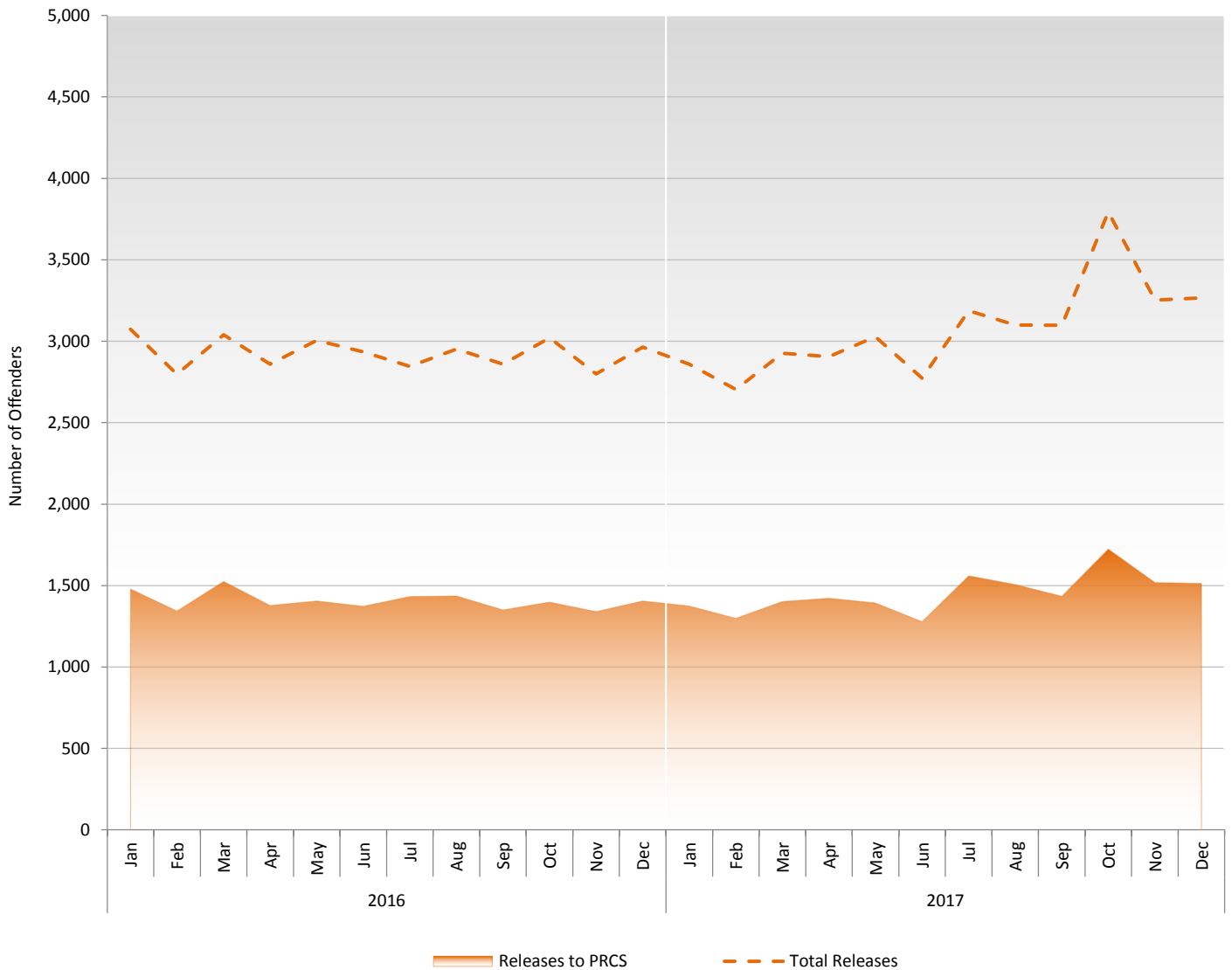


Total Number of Releases to PRCS

	2015	2016	2017	12 Month Total	Month-ending Jun	Monthly Average	% of Total
	19,100	16,865	17,424	1,591.7	1,405.4	1,452.0	46.0%
							48.0%
							47.2%

Percentage change from Jan 2015-Dec 2015 to Jan 2016-Dec 2016 - 11.7%
 Percentage change from Jan 2016-Dec 2016 to Jan 2017-Dec 2017 + 3.3%

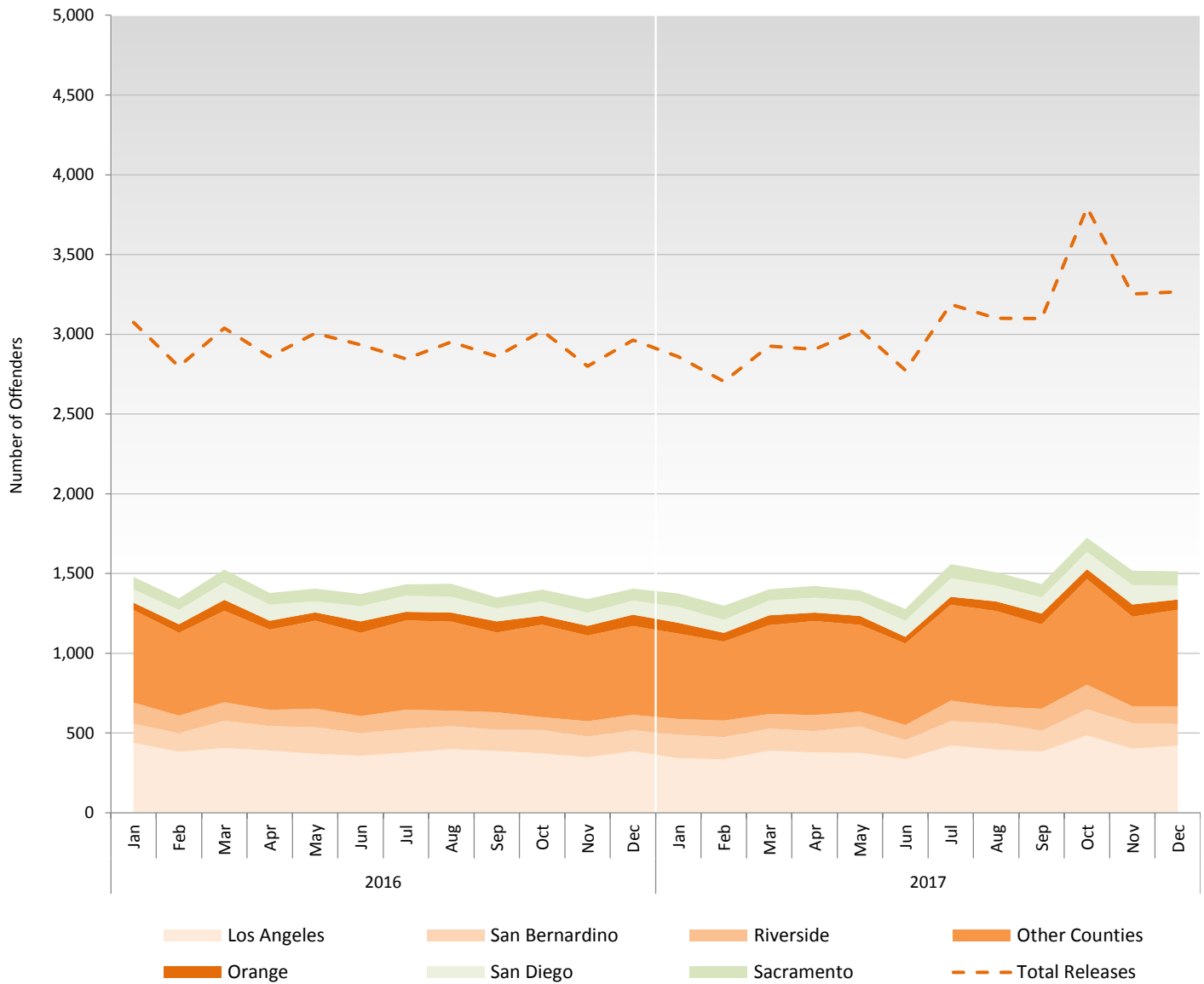
Data Source: SOMS



* Offenders with current non-violent, non-serious offenses, and non-high risk sex registrants are released to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS).
 Note: Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

12 Month Total / % of Total PRCs Releases	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Los Angeles	5,264	27.6%	4,612	27.3%	4,665	26.8%	+ 1.1%
Orange	746	3.9%	718	4.3%	717	4.1%	- 0.1%
San Bernardino	1,934	10.1%	1,704	10.1%	1,750	10.0%	+ 2.7%
San Diego	1,401	7.3%	1,090	6.5%	1,197	6.9%	+ 9.8%
Riverside	1,562	8.2%	1,284	7.6%	1,325	7.6%	+ 3.2%
Sacramento	908	4.8%	917	5.4%	980	5.6%	+ 6.9%
Other Counties	7,285	38.1%	6,540	38.8%	6,790	39.0%	+ 3.8%
Total PRCs Releases	19,100	100.0%	16,865	100.0%	17,424	100.0%	+ 3.3%

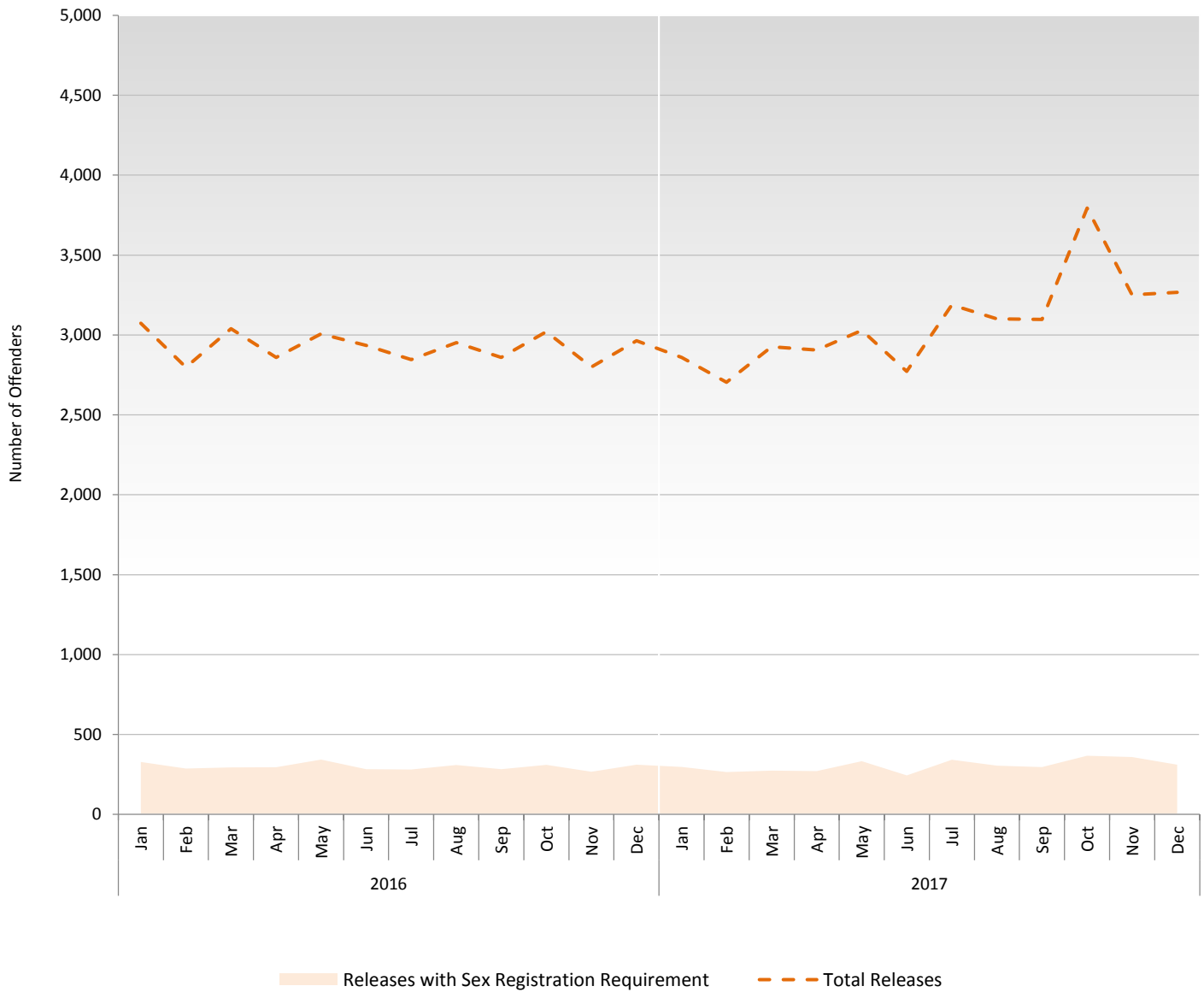
Data Source: SOMS



* Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS).

12 Month Total / % of Total Sex Registrant Population	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17		12 Month Change
Female Sex Registrants	35	1.0%	29	0.8%	41	1.1%	+ 41.4%
Male Sex Registrants	3,590	99.0%	3,562	99.2%	3,623	98.9%	+ 1.7%
Total Sex Registrants	3,625	100.0%	3,591	100.0%	3,664	100.0%	+ 2.0%

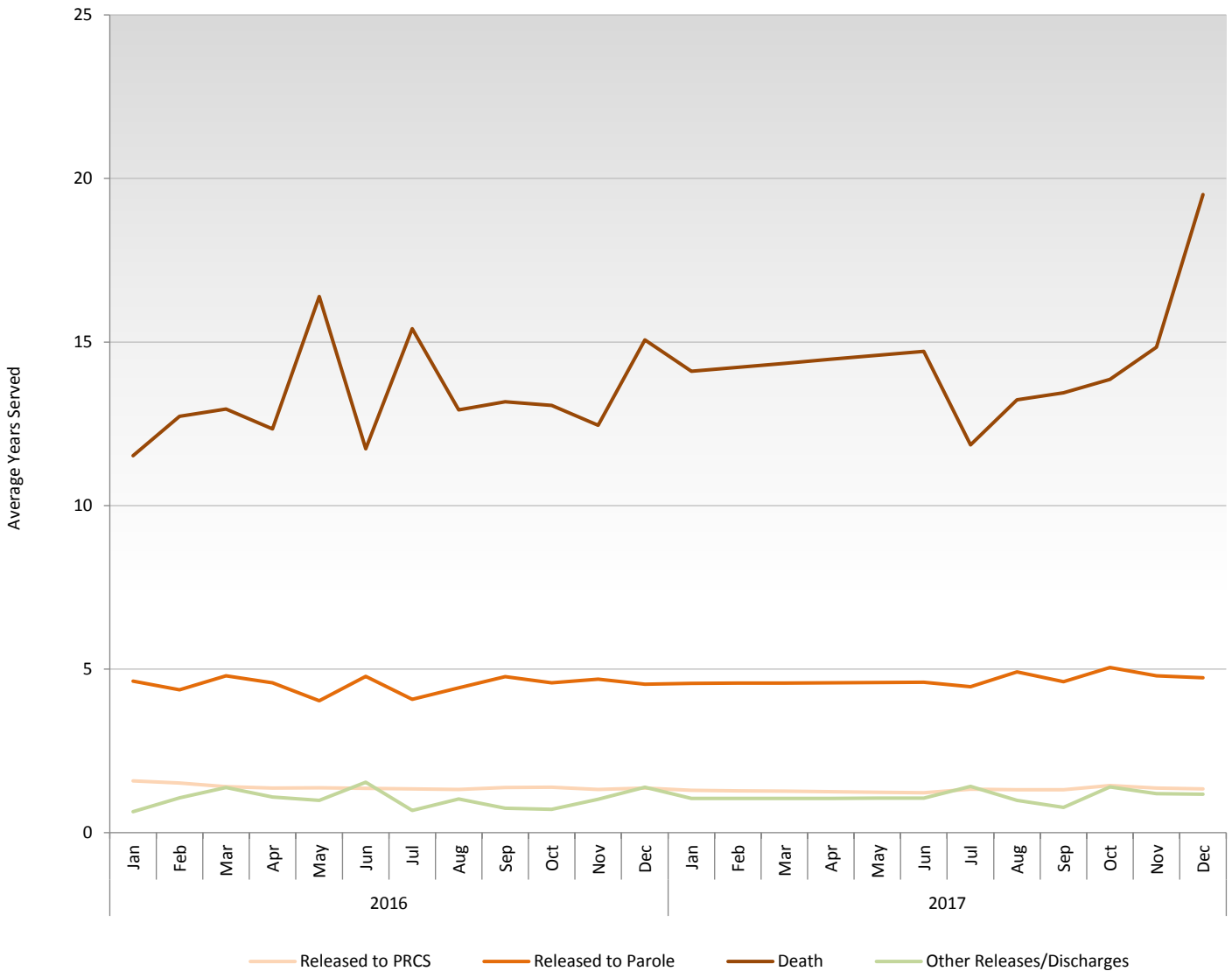
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

Average Length of Stay* (in Years)	JAN 15-DEC 15	JAN 16-DEC 16	JAN 17-DEC 17	12 Month Change
Released to Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS)	1.6	1.4	1.3	- 6.5%
Released to Parole	4.2	4.5	4.7	+ 3.3%
Death	13.8	13.3	14.4	+ 8.4%
Other Releases / Discharges†	1.3	1.0	1.1	+ 7.6%
Full Pardon	0.0	0.0	3.1	-
All Releases	2.9	3.0	3.1	+ 3.1%

Data Source: SOMS

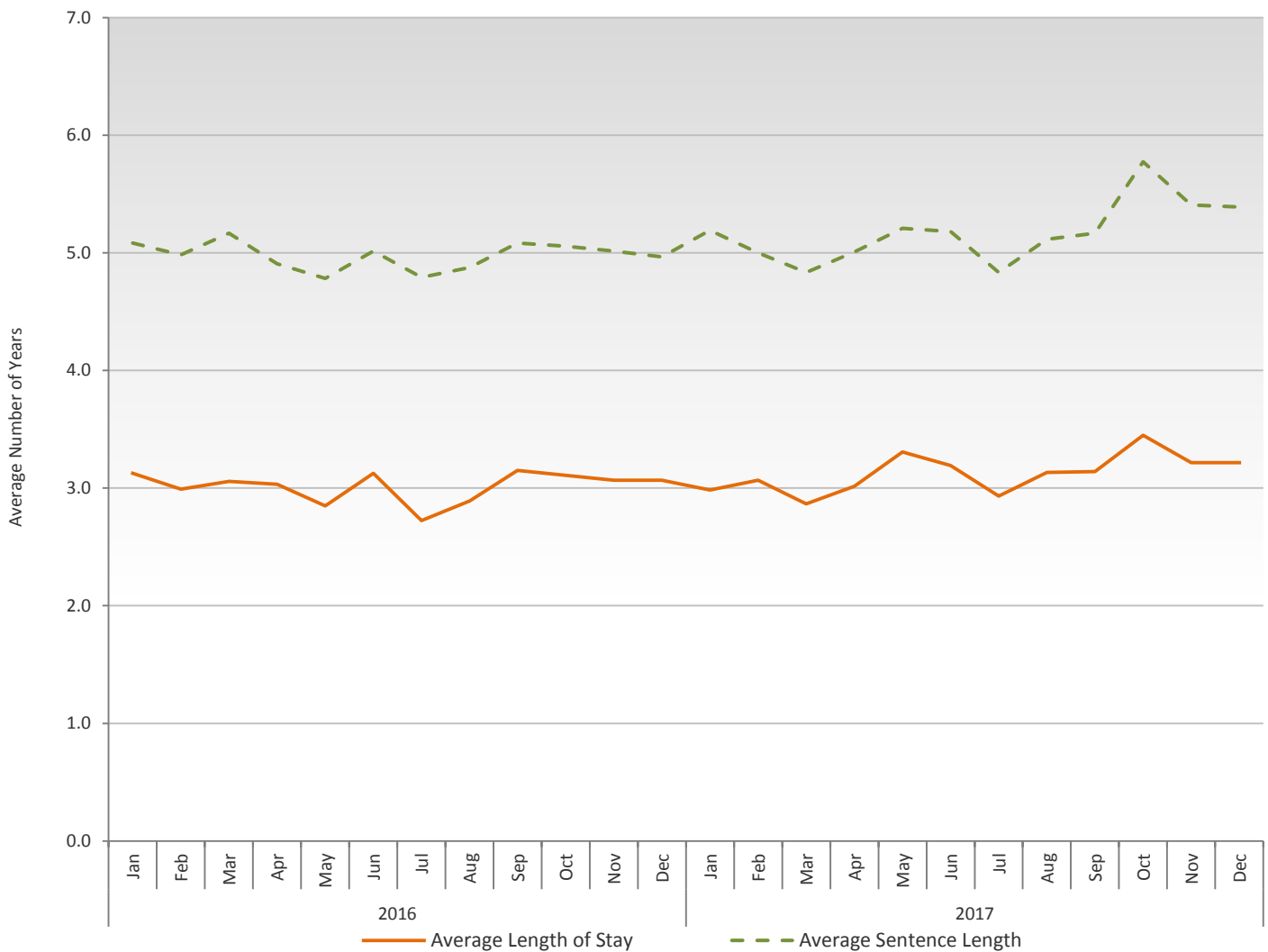


* The average length of stay represents how long offenders were housed in state prison at the time of their release. It does not include the amount of time the offenders were housed in county jail prior to sentencing.

† The "Other Releases/Discharges" category includes compassionate releases, discharges of county contract boarders, discharges of Interstate Cooperative Cases, discharges by court, releases after erroneous admission, releases by court, discharges from parole, and discharges from sentence because of time served.

Average Length of Stay* (in Years) / Average Sentence Length† (in Years)	JAN 15-DEC 15		JAN 16-DEC 16		JAN 17-DEC 17	
Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL)	2.0	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.2	4.3
Second Striker	3.4	5.0	3.7	5.9	3.6	6.0
Third Striker‡	15.3	15.3	15.0	15.0	17.7	17.7
Lifer	23.4	23.4	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.0
Life Without Parole ‡	18.8	18.8	19.9	19.9	24.5	24.5
Condemned‡	21.9	21.9	26.4	26.4	26.7	26.7
Others§	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Average of All*	2.9	4.7	3.0	5.0	3.1	5.2

Data Source: SOMS



* The average length of stay represents how long offenders were housed in state prison at the time of their release. It does not include the amount of time the offenders were housed in county jail prior to sentencing.

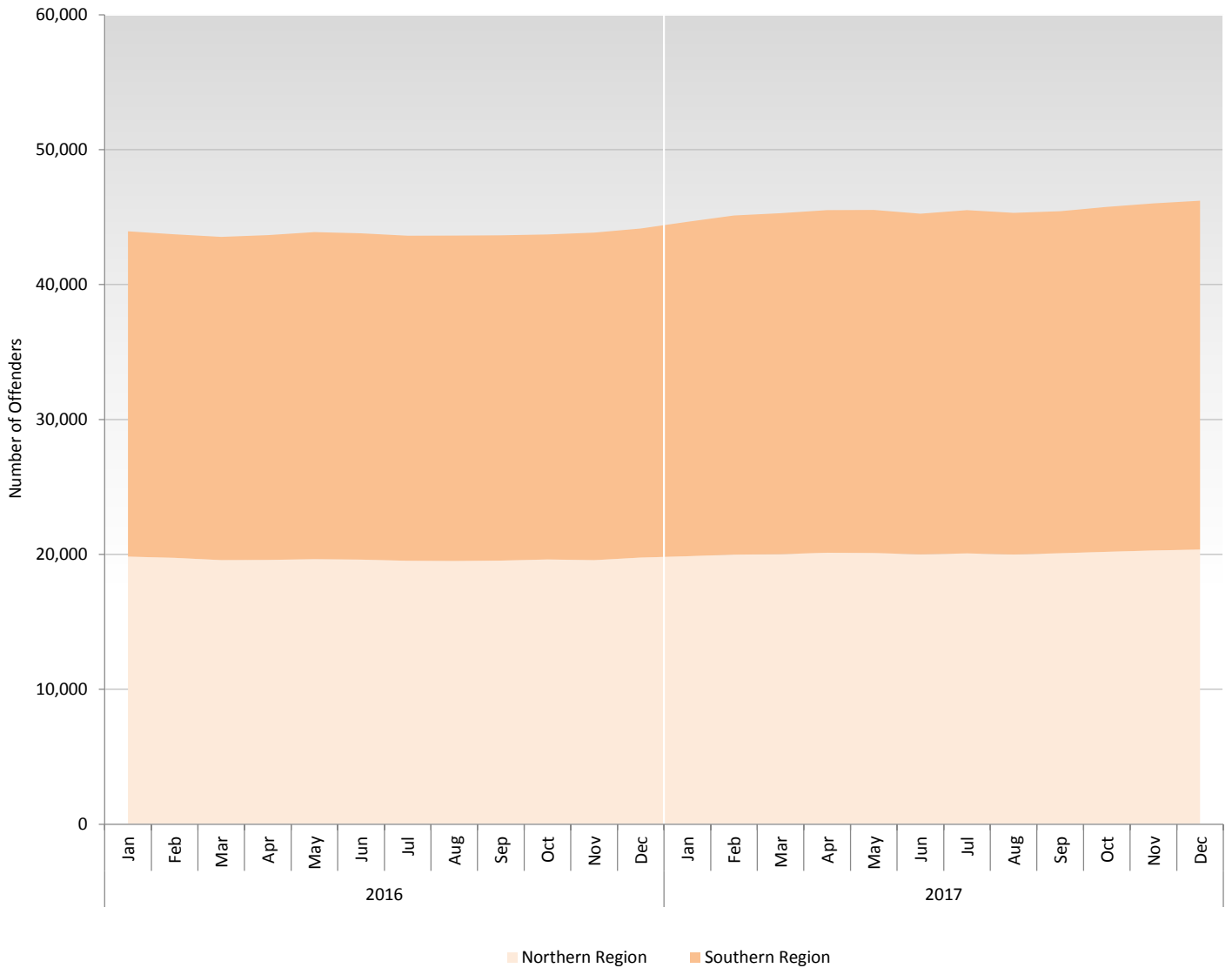
† The average sentence length represents how long offenders were sentenced to prison. If an offender did not have a specified sentence, such as a revocation or an indeterminate sentence (e.g. third strikers, lifers, etc.), the calculation is based on the actual length of time served.

‡ Those sentenced as third strikers, life without parole, and condemned were discharged from prison or released to parole for the following reasons: death, compassionate release, or court ordered discharge.

§ The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Northern Region*	19,583	45.0%	19,767	44.8%	20,362	44.0%	+ 3.0%
Southern Region*	23,914	54.9%	24,392	55.2%	25,857	55.9%	+ 6.0%
Region Unassigned	37	0.1%	2	0.0%	7	0.0%	+ 250.0%
Total Active Parolee Population	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

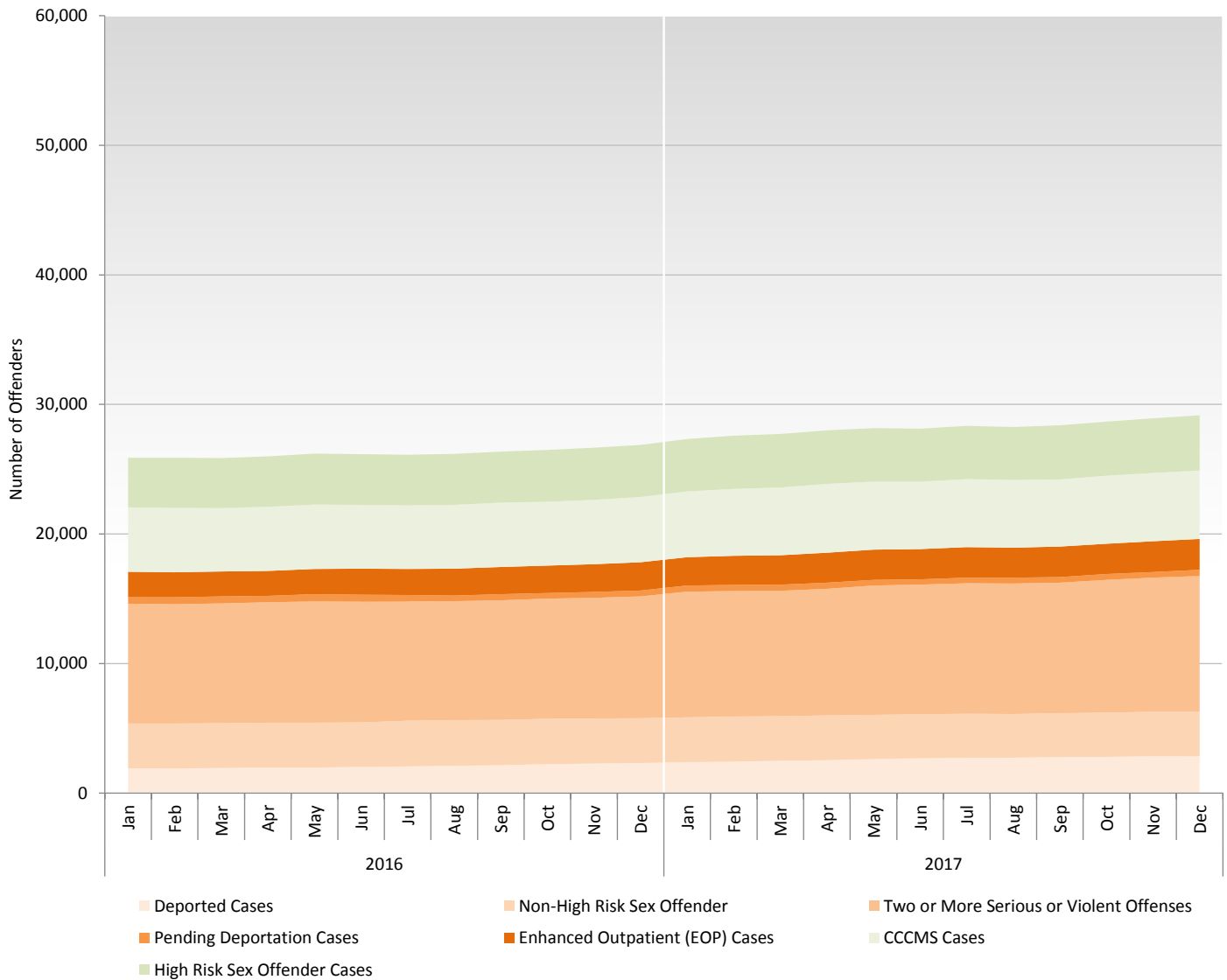
Data Source: SOMS



* The counties identified as the Northern Region and Southern Region are depicted in the map on page 1.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Deported Cases	1,856	4.3%	2,323	5.3%	2,850	6.2%	+ 22.7%
Pending Deportation Cases	595	1.4%	474	1.1%	464	1.0%	- 2.1%
High Risk Sex Offender Cases	3,679	8.5%	4,006	9.1%	4,247	9.2%	+ 6.0%
Non-High Risk Sex Offender	3,387	7.8%	3,458	7.8%	3,458	7.5%	+ 0.0%
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) Cases	1,945	4.5%	2,173	4.9%	2,389	5.2%	+ 9.9%
Two or More Serious or Violent Offenses	9,130	21.0%	9,391	21.3%	10,461	22.6%	+ 11.4%
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS) Cases	4,893	11.2%	5,044	11.4%	5,290	11.4%	+ 4.9%
Others*	18,049	41.5%	17,292	39.2%	17,067	36.9%	- 1.3%
Total Parolees By Parole Agent Caseload Supervision†	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

Data Source: SOMS



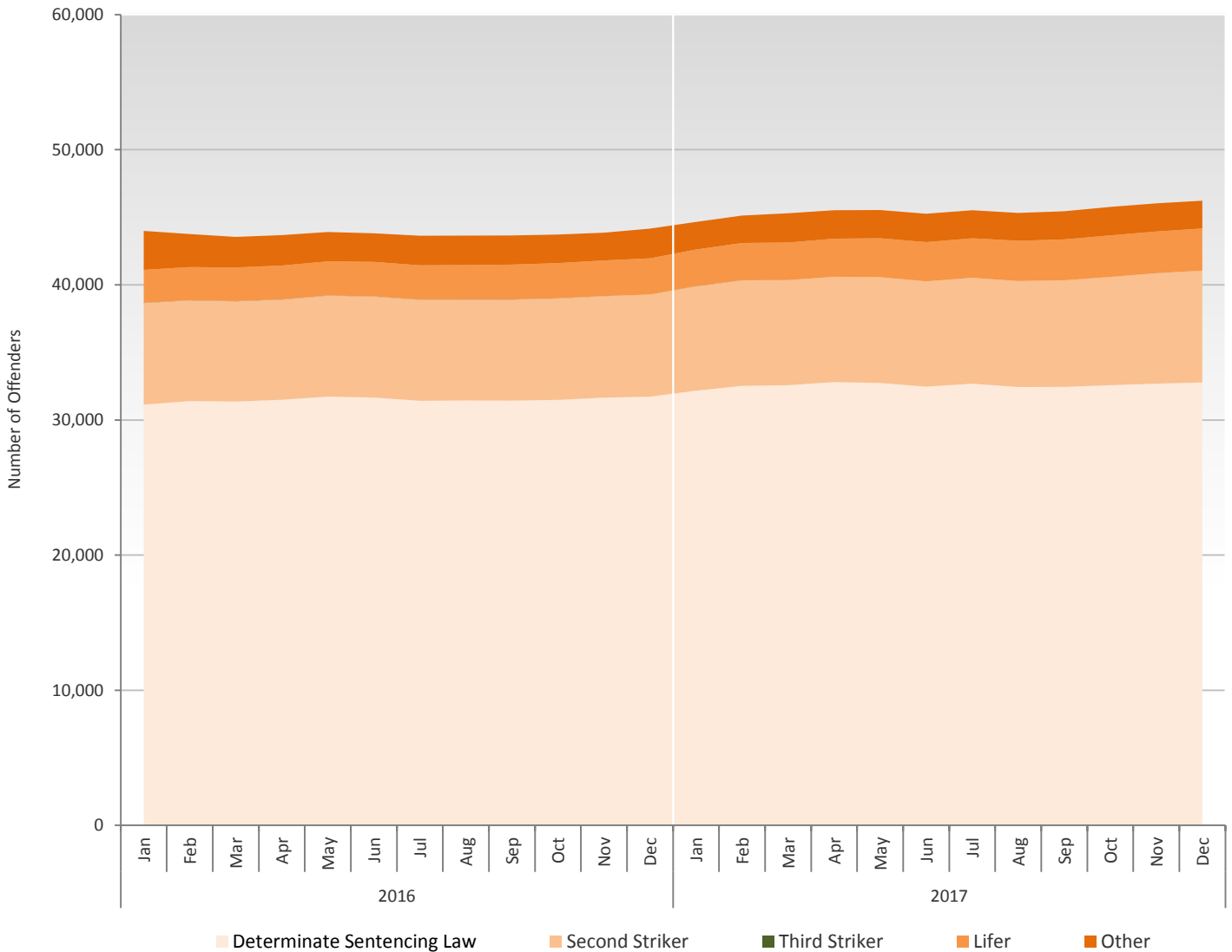
* The "Others" category includes civil narcotic addicts, known gang affiliates, and Interstate Cooperative Cases.

† Each parolee appears in only one caseload category but could meet criteria for other categories. For example, parolees who are high risk sex offenders may also meet the conditions for EOP and/or CCCMS but the caseload hierarchy counts them as high risk sex offenders.

Note: Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Determinate Sentencing Law	30,395	69.8%	31,726	71.8%	32,779	70.9%	+ 3.3%
Second Striker	6,956	16.0%	7,558	17.1%	8,275	17.9%	+ 9.5%
Third Striker*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	-
Lifer	2,406	5.5%	2,678	6.1%	3,116	6.7%	+ 16.4%
Life Without Parole	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-
Other†	3,777	8.7%	2,199	5.0%	2,054	4.4%	- 6.6%
Total Active Parolee Population	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

Data Source: SOMS

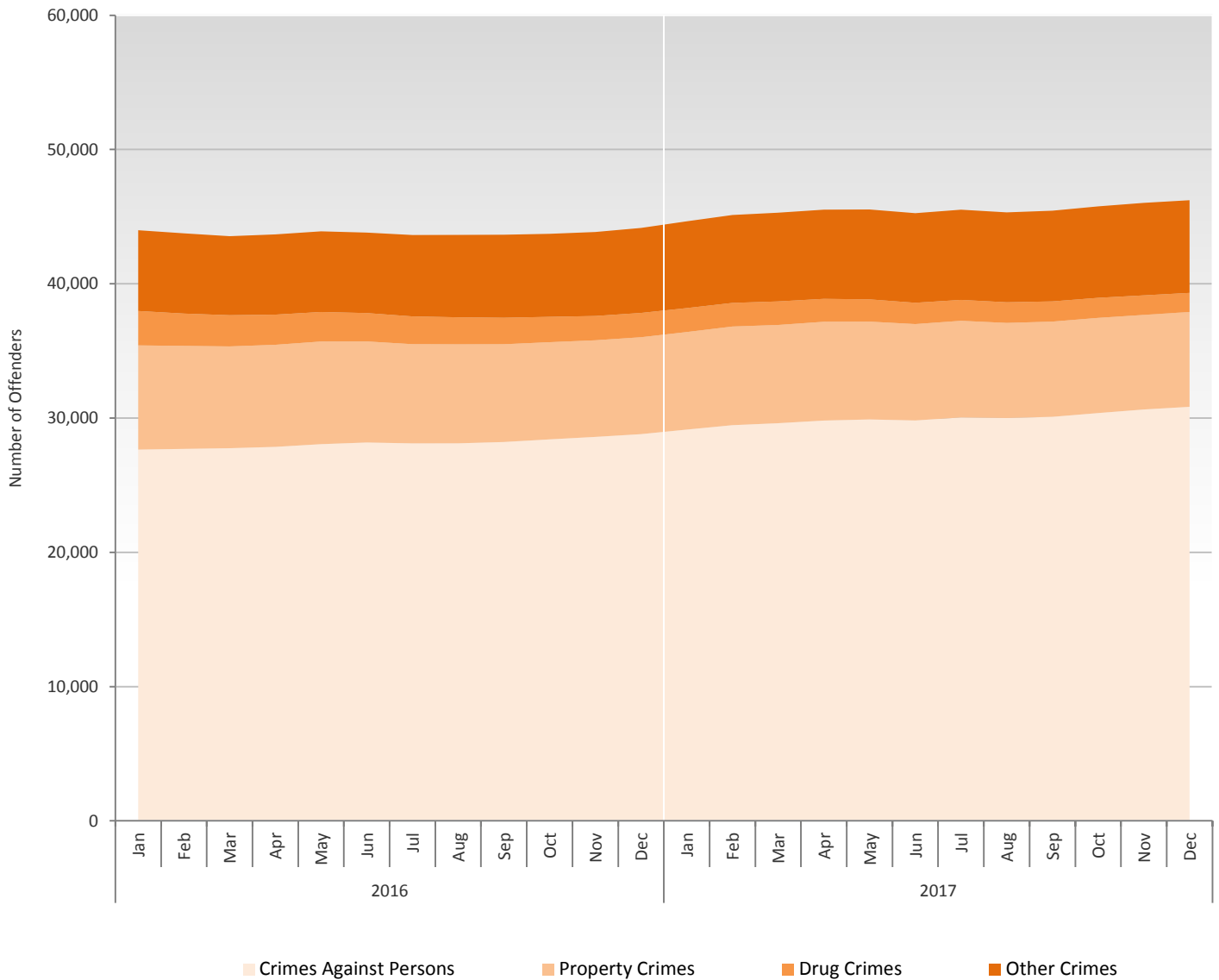


* Those sentenced as third strikers, life without parole, and condemned were discharged from prison or released to parole for the following reasons: death, compassionate release ordered by the court, or court ordered discharge.

† The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing data.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Crimes Against Persons	27,127	62.3%	28,803	65.2%	30,839	66.7%	+ 7.1%
Property Crimes	7,751	17.8%	7,219	16.3%	7,065	15.3%	- 2.1%
Drug Crimes	2,647	6.1%	1,809	4.1%	1,419	3.1%	- 21.6%
Other Crimes*	6,009	13.8%	6,330	14.3%	6,903	14.9%	+ 9.1%
Total Active Parolee Population	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

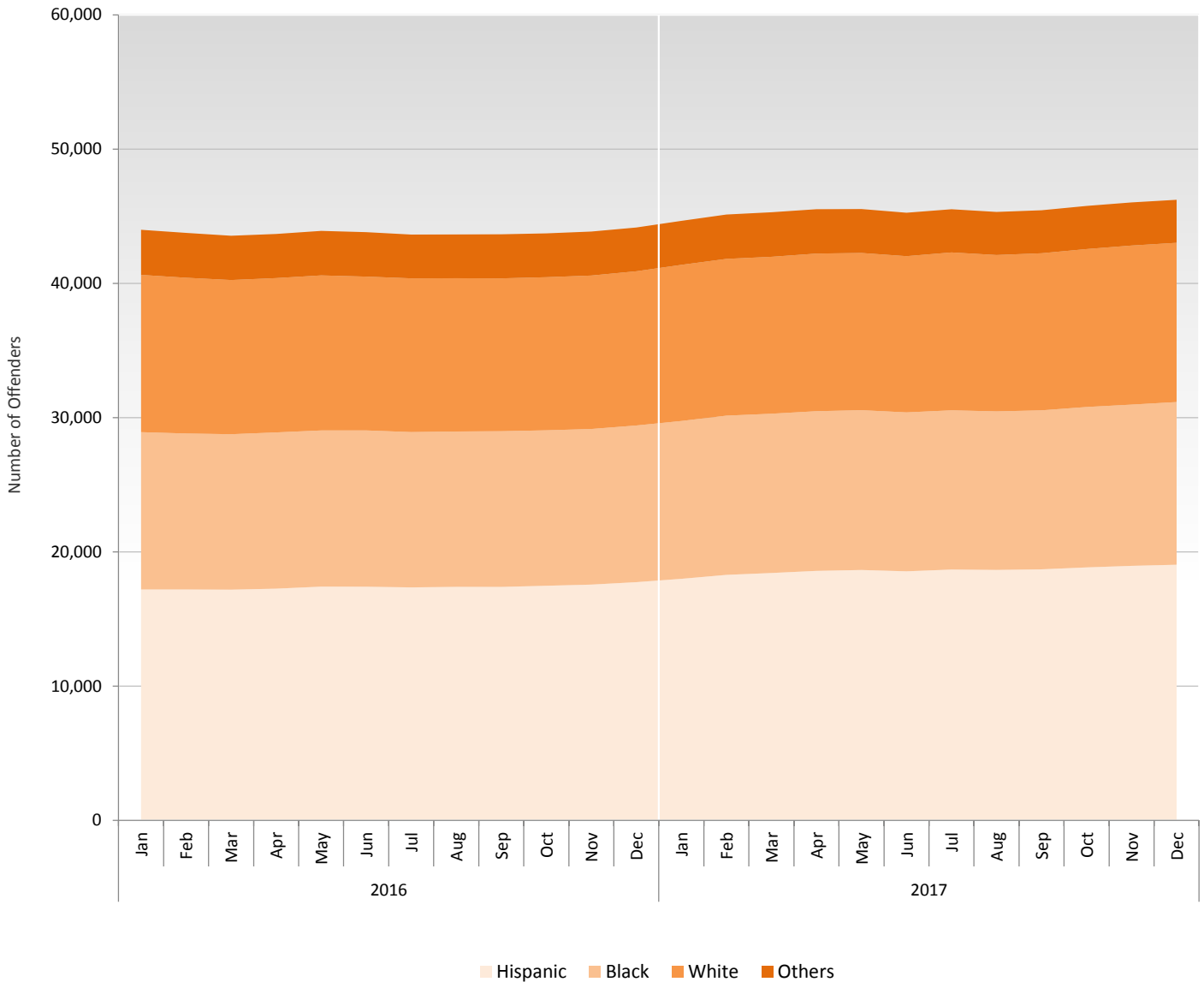
Data Source: SOMS



* Examples of crimes in the "Other Crimes" category include escape, driving under the influence, arson, possession of a weapon, missing offense codes, new offenses not yet entered into the Strategic Offender Management System (SOMS), and offense codes that were entered incorrectly into SOMS.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Hispanic	17,053	39.2%	17,744	40.2%	19,042	41.2%	+ 7.3%
Black	11,567	26.6%	11,669	26.4%	12,118	26.2%	+ 3.8%
White	11,602	26.7%	11,488	26.0%	11,861	25.7%	+ 3.2%
Others*	3,312	7.6%	3,260	7.4%	3,205	6.9%	- 1.7%
Total Active Parolee Population	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

Data Source: SOMS

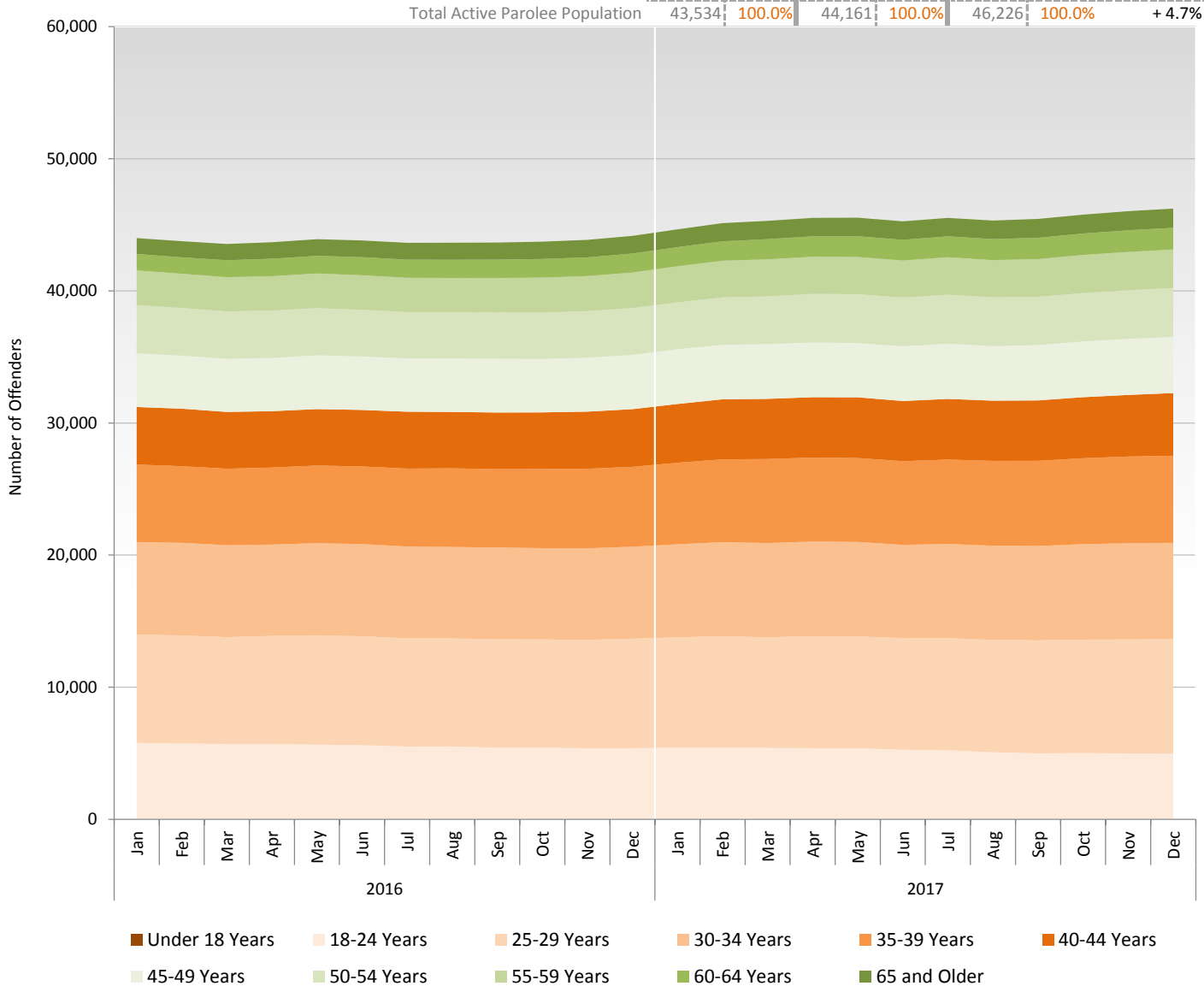


* Ethnicity is self-reported by offenders who choose from a list of 28 ethnicity types. Common examples of ethnicity choices captured in the "Others" category include American Indian, Asian, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. This category also includes offenders whose ethnicity is unknown or not self-reported.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population

	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Under 18 Years	9	0.0%	10	0.0%	7	0.0%	- 30.0%
18-24 Years	5,737	13.2%	5,370	12.2%	4,950	10.7%	- 7.8%
25-29 Years	8,107	18.6%	8,295	18.8%	8,688	18.8%	+ 4.7%
30-34 Years	6,908	15.9%	6,955	15.7%	7,283	15.8%	+ 4.7%
35-39 Years	5,816	13.4%	6,051	13.7%	6,596	14.3%	+ 9.0%
40-44 Years	4,328	9.9%	4,363	9.9%	4,739	10.3%	+ 8.6%
45-49 Years	4,047	9.3%	4,119	9.3%	4,254	9.2%	+ 3.3%
50-54 Years	3,606	8.3%	3,544	8.0%	3,703	8.0%	+ 4.5%
55-59 Years	2,555	5.9%	2,678	6.1%	2,912	6.3%	+ 8.7%
60-64 Years	1,243	2.9%	1,441	3.3%	1,637	3.5%	+ 13.6%
65 and Older	1,178	2.7%	1,335	3.0%	1,457	3.2%	+ 9.1%
Total Active Parolee Population	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

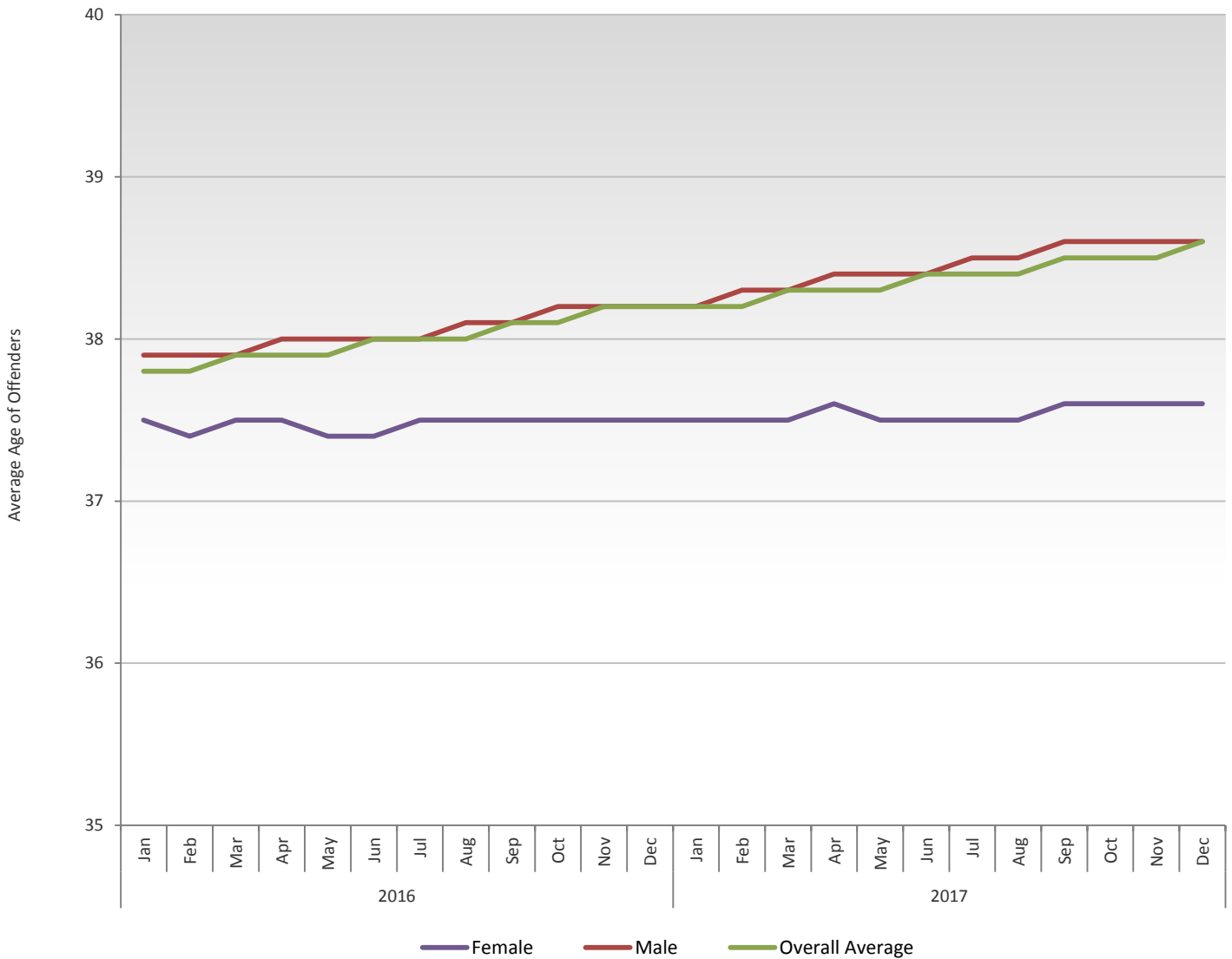
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Per Welfare and Institutions Code § 1731.5(c), individuals under 18 years of age who are convicted as adults and sentenced to state prison will be supervised on adult parole once released. Some of these individuals served their complete sentence in county jail while awaiting trial and are sent straight to parole.

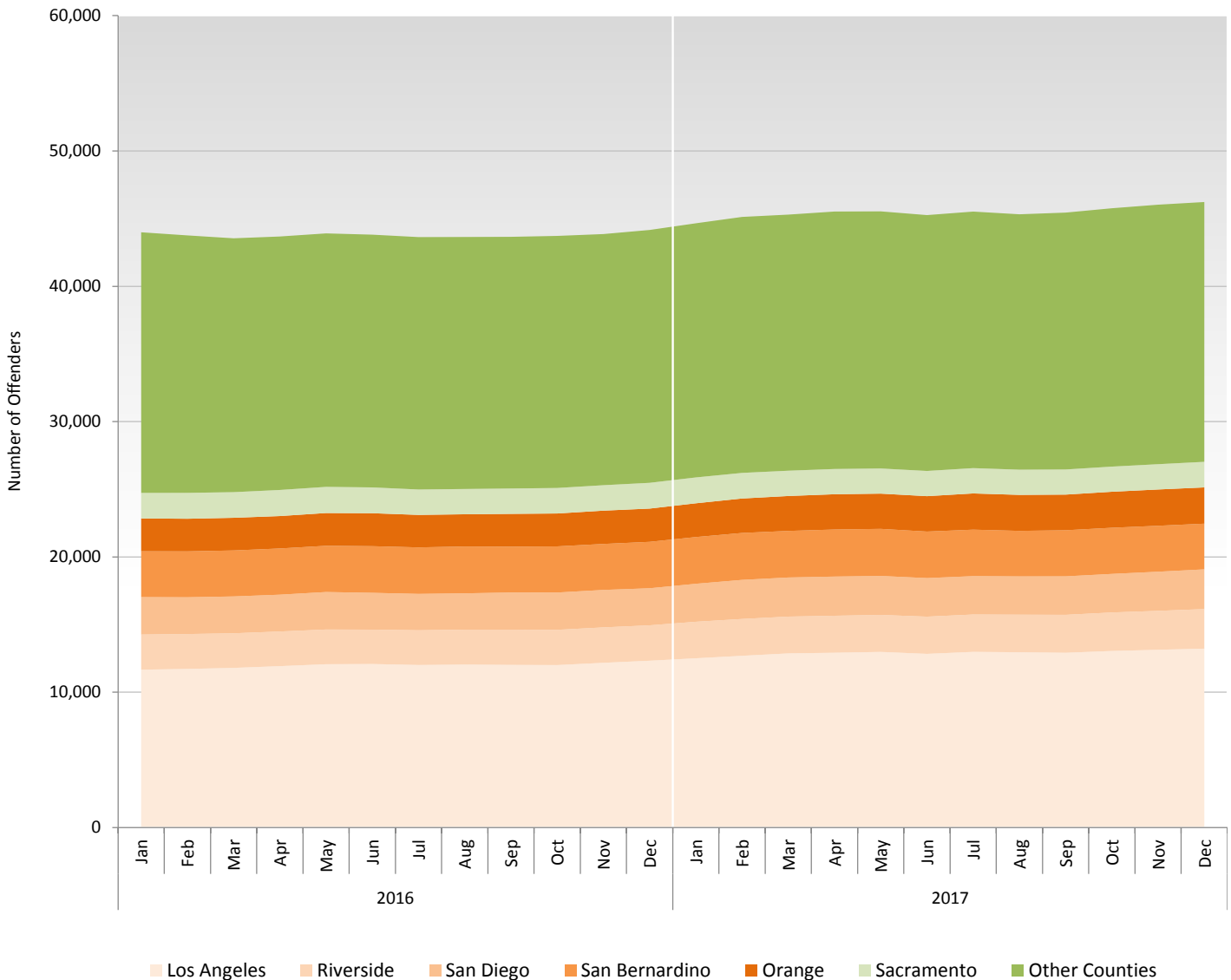
Month-end Average Age	DEC 2015	DEC 2016	DEC 2017	12 Month Change
Female	37.6	37.5	37.6	+ 0.3%
Male	37.8	38.2	38.6	+ 1.0%
Overall Average Age	37.8	38.2	38.6	+ 1.0%

Data Source: SOMS



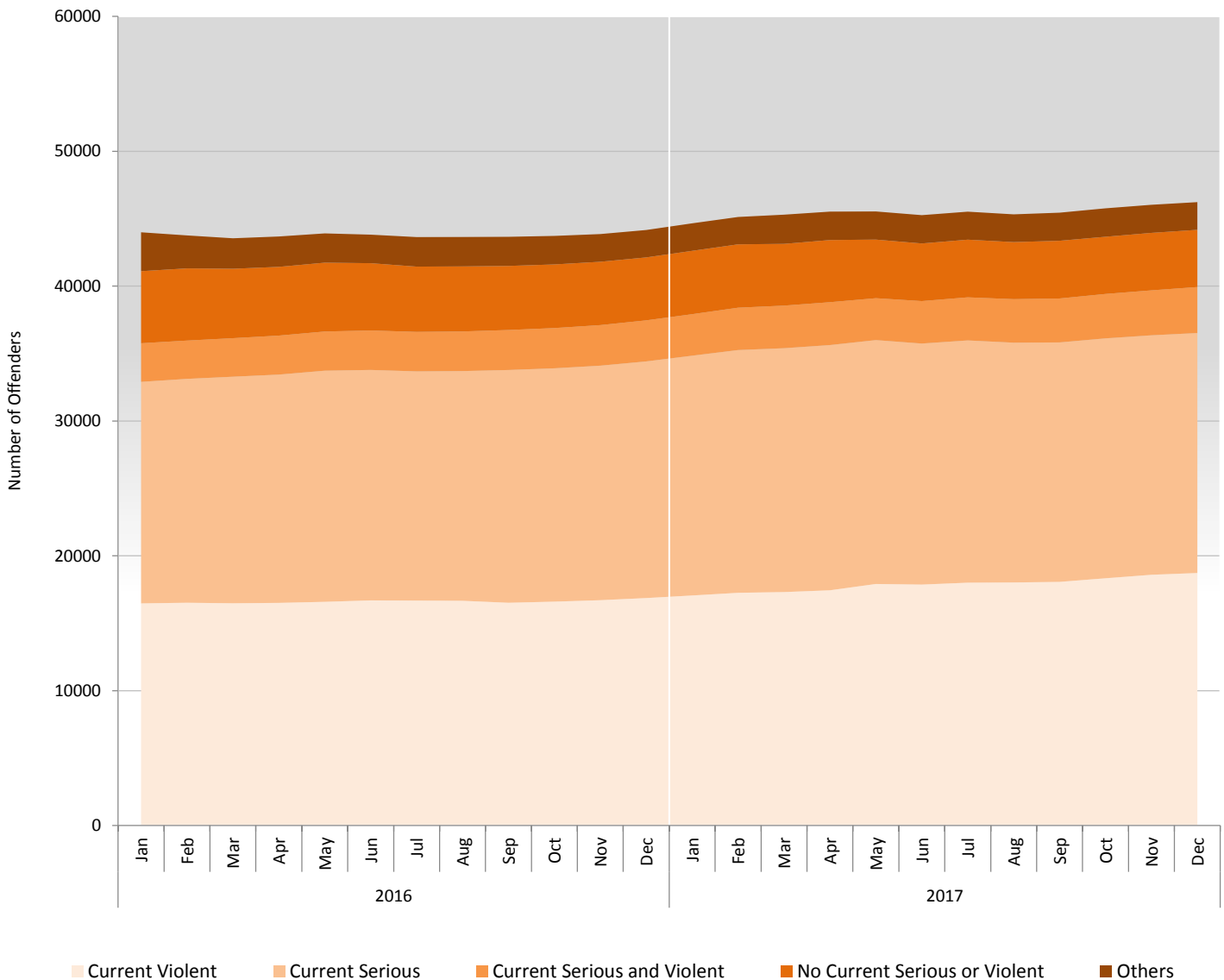
Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Los Angeles	11,528	26.5%	12,327	27.9%	13,219	28.6%	+ 7.2%
Riverside	2,576	5.9%	2,616	5.9%	2,924	6.3%	+ 11.8%
San Diego	2,689	6.2%	2,740	6.2%	2,936	6.4%	+ 7.2%
San Bernardino	3,349	7.7%	3,430	7.8%	3,378	7.3%	- 1.5%
Orange	2,386	5.5%	2,457	5.6%	2,680	5.8%	+ 9.1%
Sacramento	1,853	4.3%	1,904	4.3%	1,890	4.1%	- 0.7%
Other Counties	19,153	44.0%	18,687	42.3%	19,199	41.5%	+ 2.7%
Total Active Parolee Population	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

Data Source: SOMS



Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Current Violent	16,151	37.1%	16,871	38.2%	18,729	40.5%	+ 11.0%
Current Serious	16,063	36.9%	17,547	39.7%	17,793	38.5%	+ 1.4%
Current Serious and Violent	2,808	6.5%	3,044	6.9%	3,411	7.4%	+ 12.1%
No Current Serious or Violent	5,698	13.1%	4,668	10.6%	4,239	9.2%	- 9.2%
Others*	2,814	6.5%	2,031	4.6%	2,054	4.4%	+ 1.1%
Total Active Parolee Population	43,534	100.0%	44,161	100.0%	46,226	100.0%	+ 4.7%

Data Source: SOMS

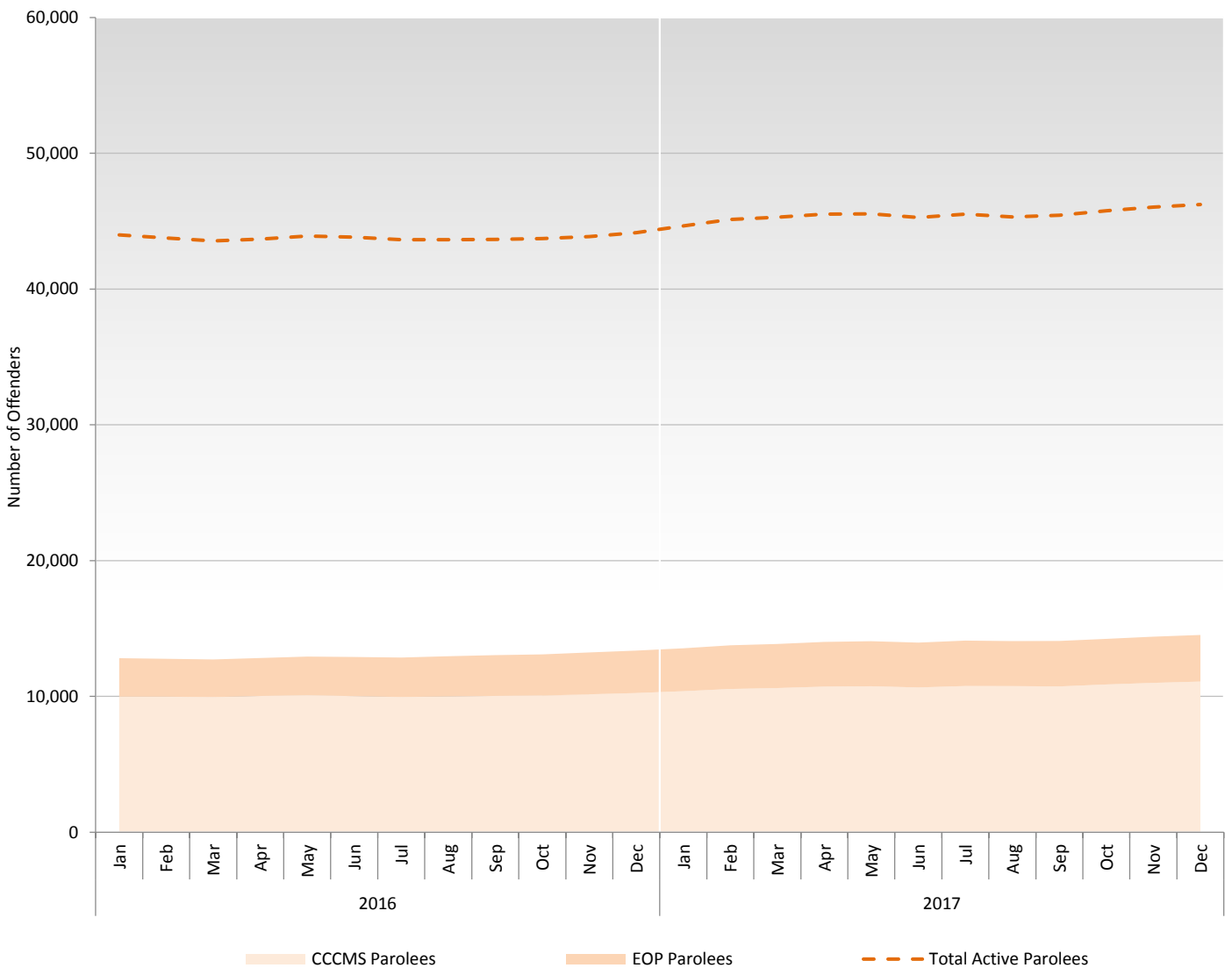


* The "Others" category includes boarders, county diagnostic cases, other state/federal prisoners, safekeepers, Division of Juvenile Justice youth, and records with missing case data.

Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	9,835	22.6%	10,253	23.2%	11,096	24.0%	+ 8.2%
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	2,750	6.3%	3,124	7.1%	3,432	7.4%	+ 9.9%
Total CCCMS and EOP Parolees	12,585	28.9%	13,377	30.3%	14,528	31.4%	+ 8.6%

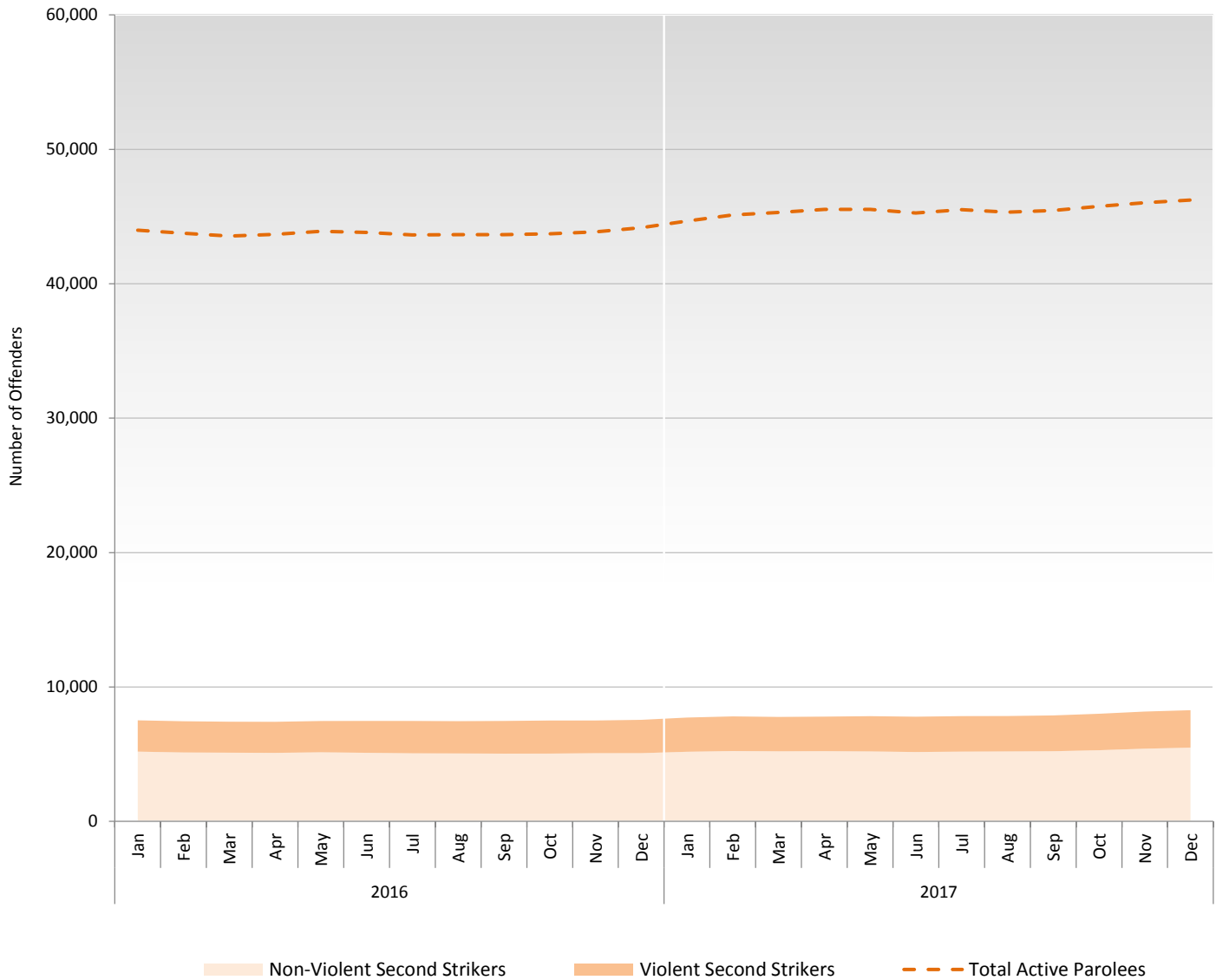
Data Source: SOMS



* Parolee mental health designations are determined by a mental health assessment prior to release to parole and do not change while on parole.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Non-Violent Second Strikers	4,695	10.3%	5,080	11.6%	5,489	12.1%	+ 8.1%
Violent Second Strikers	2,261	5.0%	2,478	5.7%	2,786	6.2%	+ 12.4%
Total Second Striker Parolees	6,956	15.3%	7,558	17.3%	8,275	18.3%	+ 9.5%

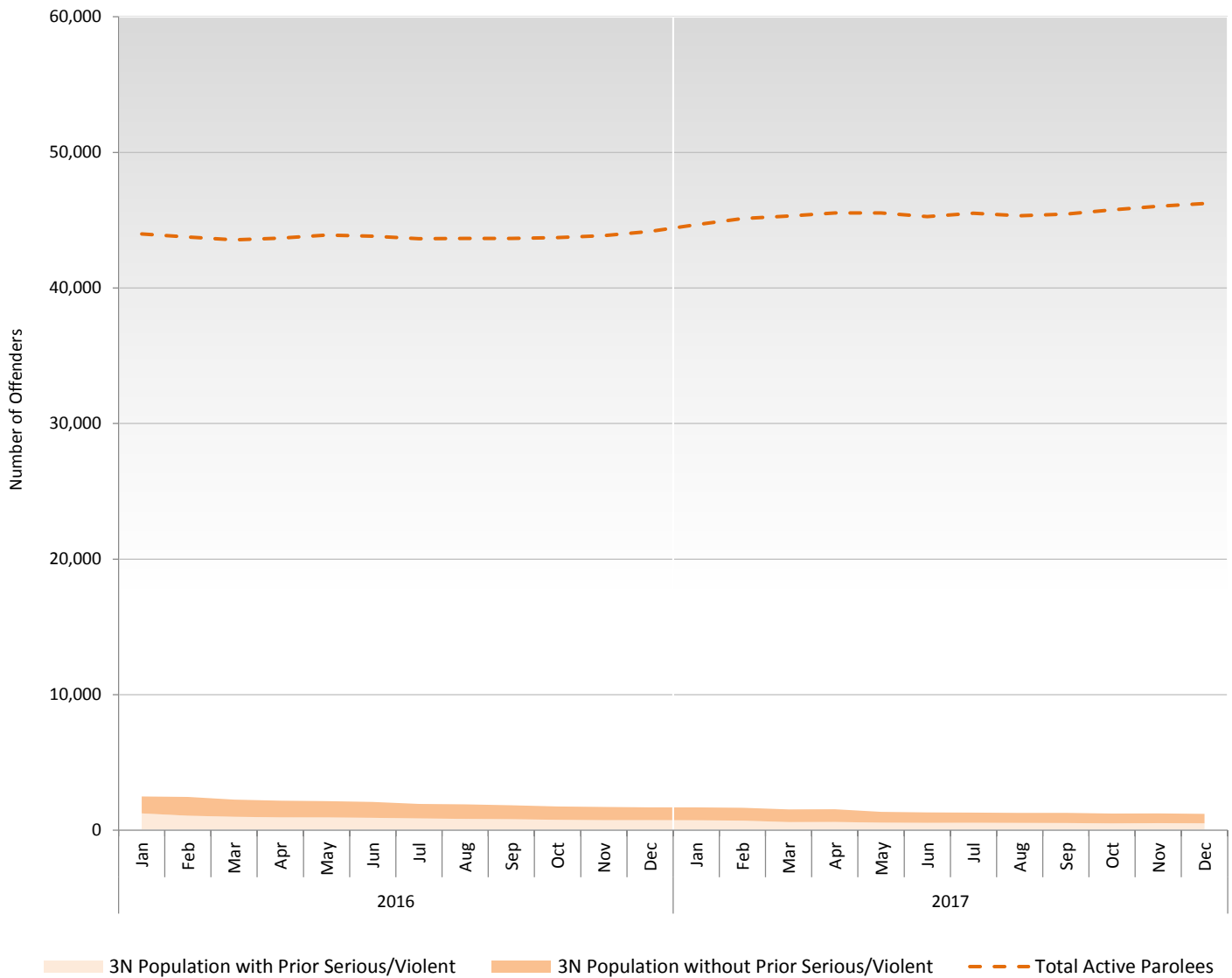
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
3N Population with Prior Serious/Violent	1,460	3.4%	750	1.7%	515	1.1%	- 31.3%
3N Population without Prior Serious/Violent	1,422	3.3%	943	2.1%	698	1.5%	- 26.0%
Total 3N Parolee Population	2,882	6.6%	1,693	3.8%	1,213	2.6%	- 28.4%

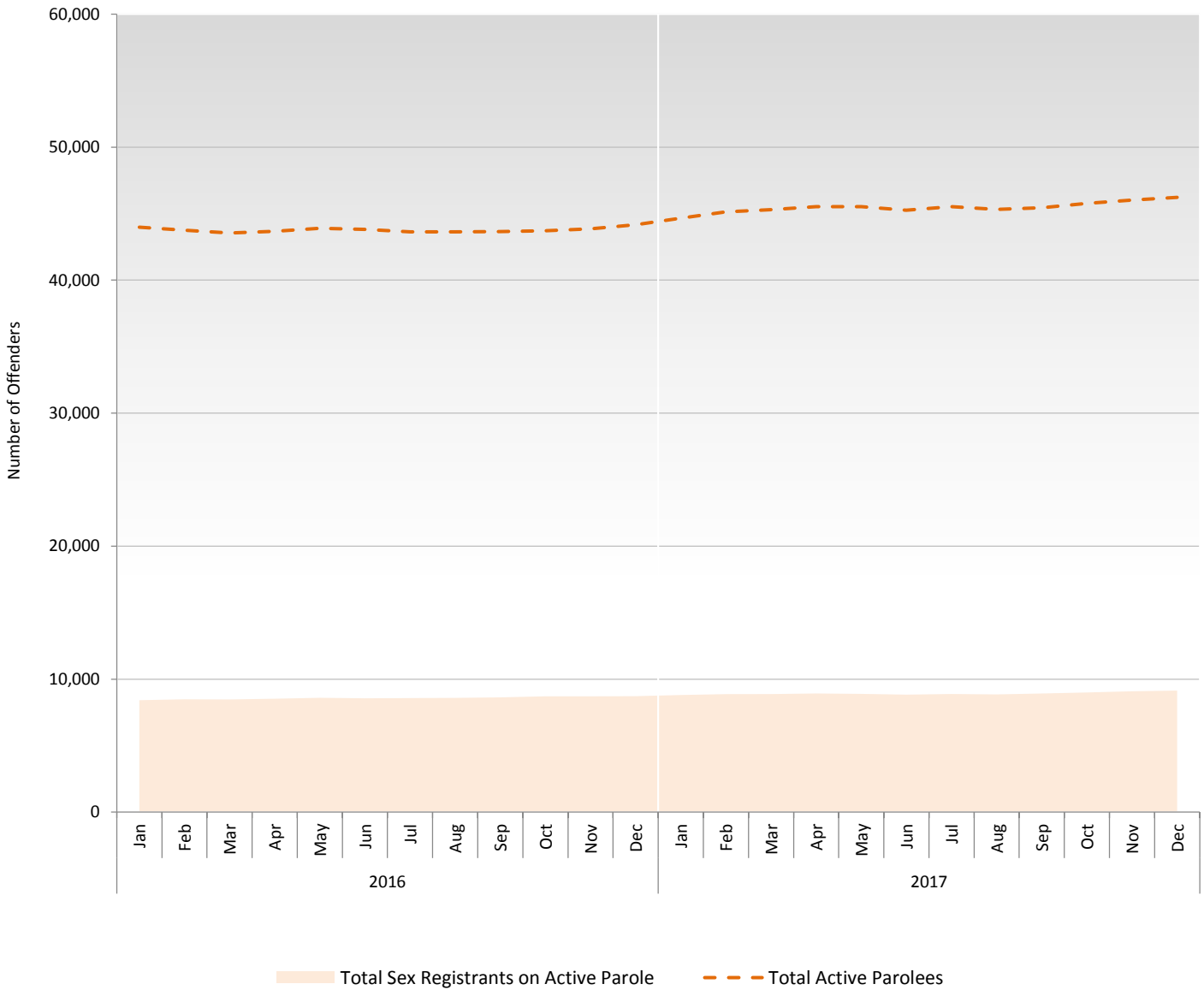
Data Source: SOMS



Note: Penal Code § 667.5(c) defines violent felonies. Penal Code § 1192.7(c) and Penal Code § 1192.8 define serious felonies. Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

Month-end Total / % of Total Active Parolee Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
Female Sex Registrants	89	0.2%	81	0.2%	100	0.2%	+ 23.5%
Male Sex Registrants	8,119	18.6%	8,639	19.6%	9,041	19.6%	+ 4.7%
Total Sex Registrants	8,208	18.9%	8,720	19.7%	9,141	19.8%	+ 4.8%

Data Source: SOMS

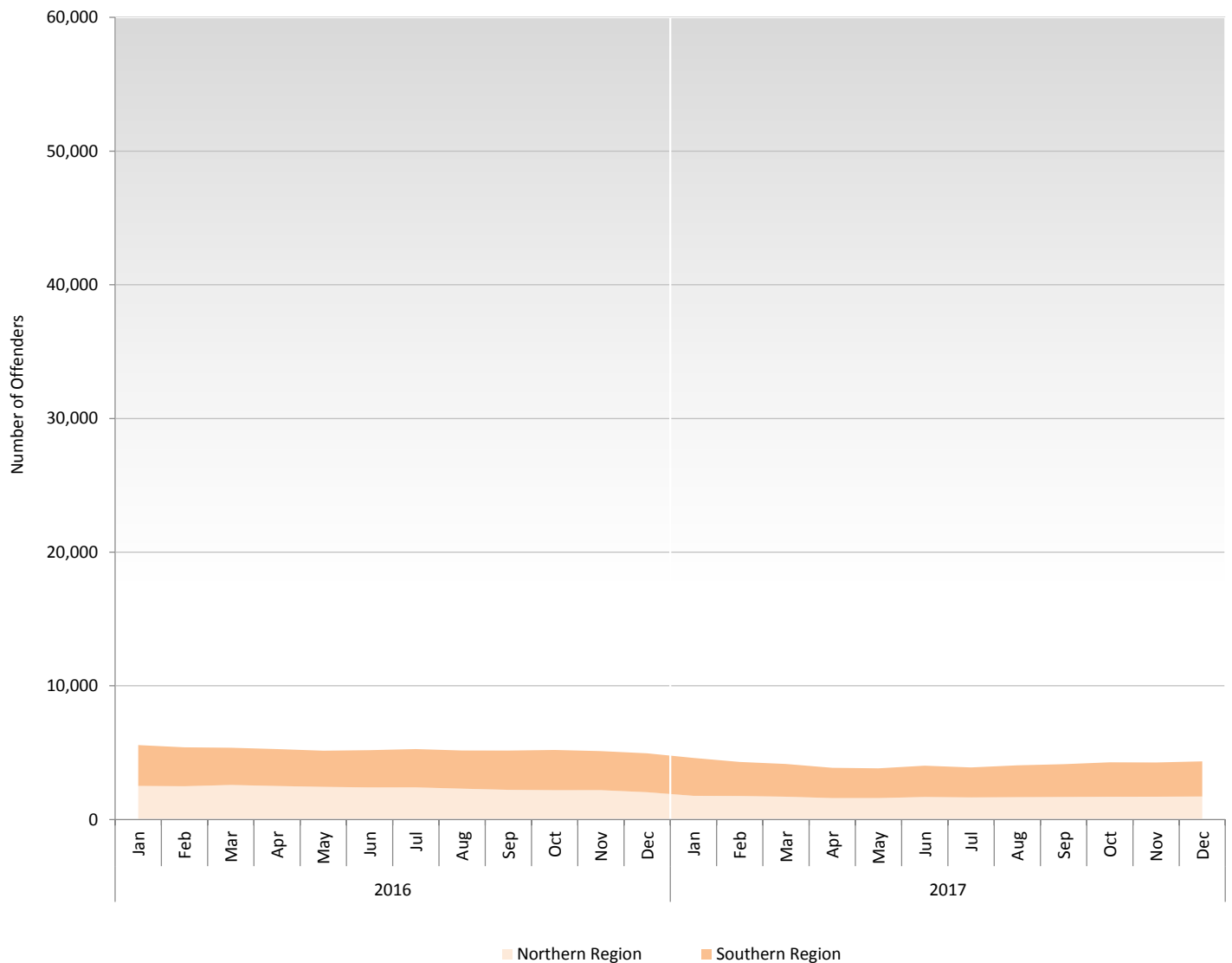


Note: Penal Code § 290 defines those offenders who are required to register as a sex offender.

Parolee at Large Population	DEC 2015	6,209
	DEC 2016	4,956
	DEC 2017	4,352
		Month-end Total

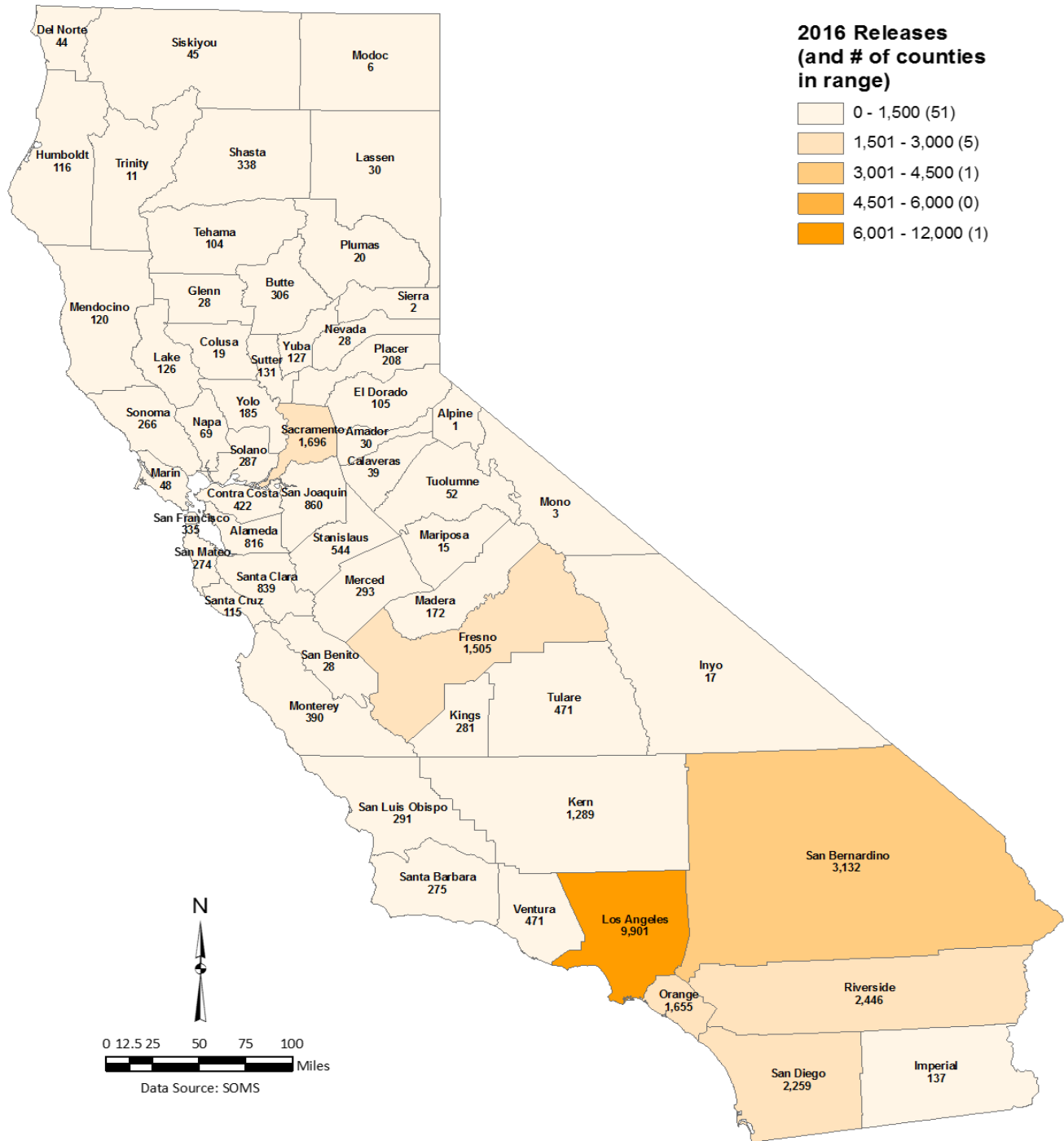
Month-end Total / % of Total PAL Population	DEC 2015		DEC 2016		DEC 2017		12 Month Change
	Northern Region†	2,743	44.2%	2,044	41.2%	1,723	
Southern Region†	3,465	55.8%	2,912	58.8%	2,629	60.4%	- 9.7%
Region Unassigned	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-
Total PAL Population	6,209	100.0%	4,956	100.0%	4,352	100.0%	- 12.2%

Data Source: SOMS

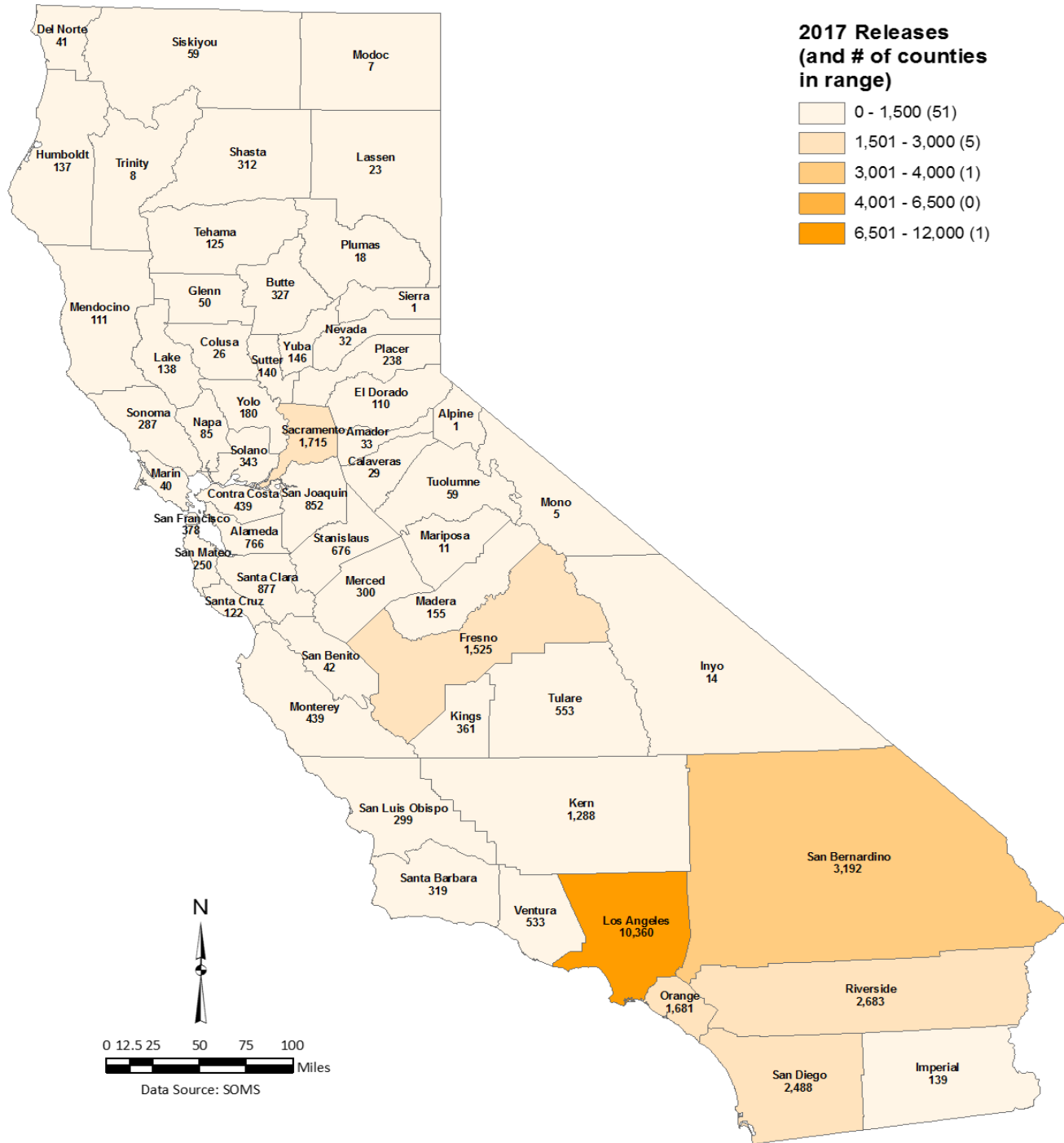


* The PAL population is not included in the total active parolee population.

† The counties identified as the Northern Region and Southern Region are depicted in the map on page 1.

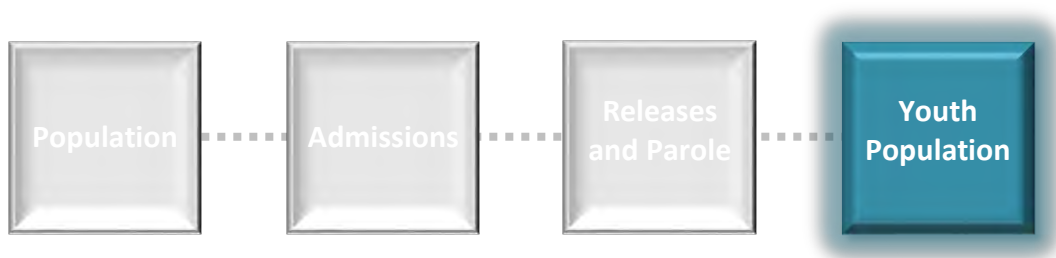


* Releases by county include parole and Post Release Community Supervision only. This map does not include deaths and other discharges.



* Releases by county include parole and Post Release Community Supervision only. This map does not include deaths and other discharges.

Offender Data Points

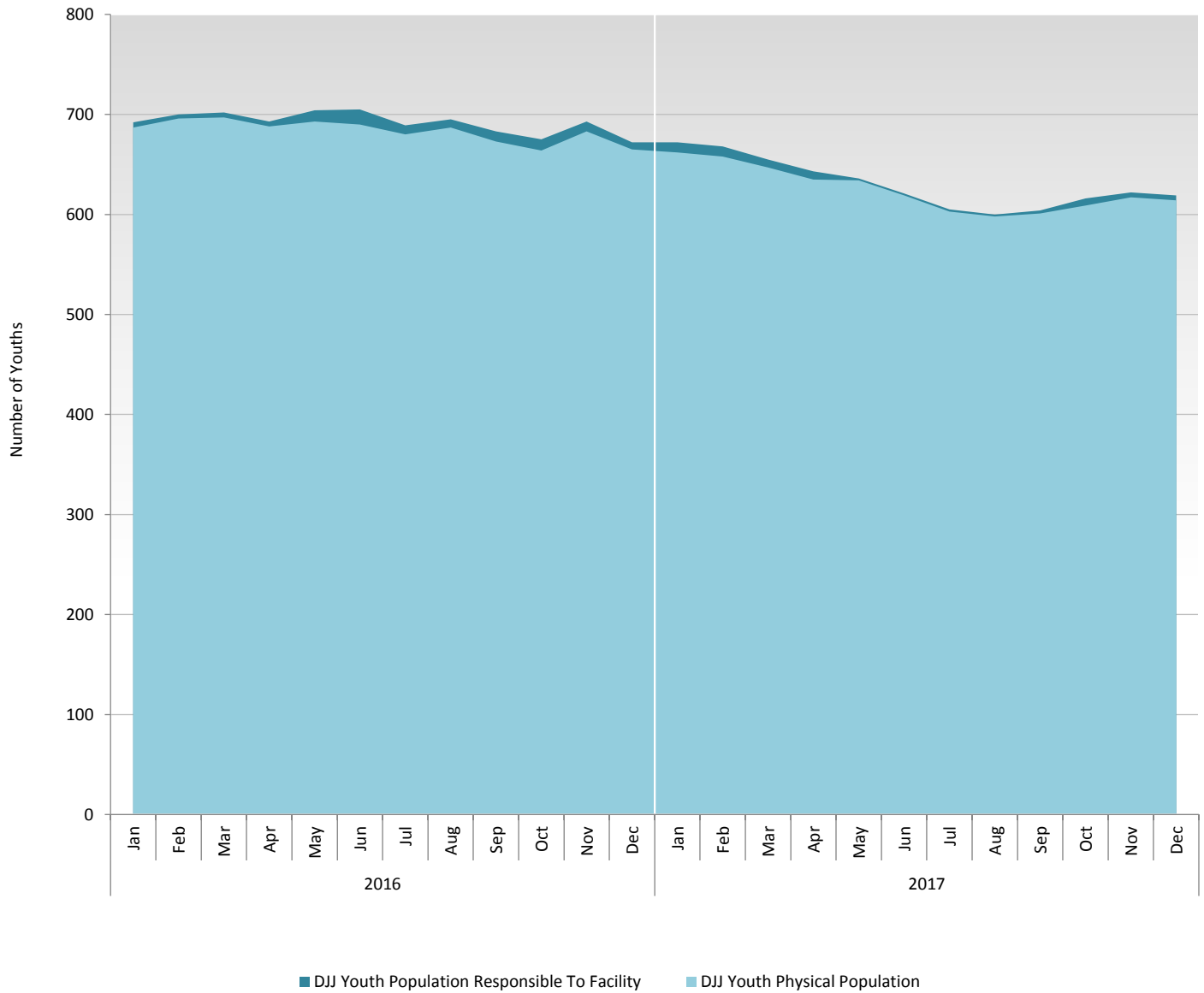


*Prepared by the Office of Research, Division of Internal Oversight and Research
Data is reported as of the end of each month.*

Due to rounding, percentages presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals or reflect the absolute figures provided.

	Month-end Total	DEC 2015	DEC 2016	DEC 2017	12 Month Change
Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) Youth Physical Population*		683	665	614	- 7.7%
Out to Court/Jail Population		8	7	5	- 28.6%
Escape/Furlough		0	0	0	-
Other Release		1	0	0	-
DJJ Youth Population Responsible To Facility		692	672	619	- 7.9%

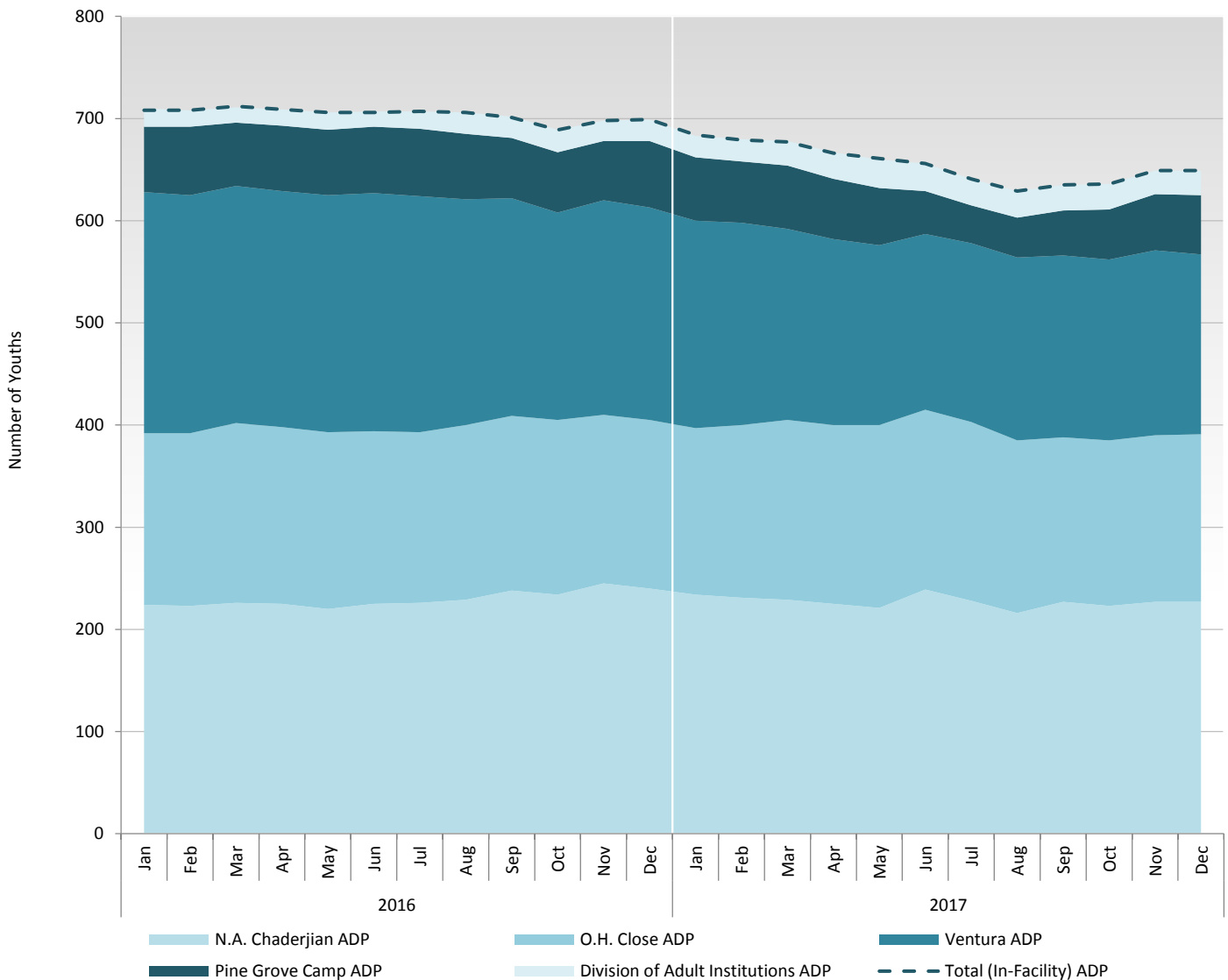
Data Source: Offender Based Information Tracking System (OBITS)



* The "Youth Physical Population" count only includes youths physically residing in Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities.

Month-end Averages (rounded)	DEC 2015	DEC 2016	DEC 2017	12 Month Change
N.A. Chaderjian ADP	226	240	227	- 5.4%
O.H. Close ADP	170	165	164	- 0.6%
Ventura ADP	235	208	176	- 15.4%
Pine Grove Camp ADP	60	65	58	- 10.8%
Division of Adult Institutions ADP	14	21	24	+ 14.3%
Total (In-Facility) ADP	706	699	649	- 7.2%

Data Source: OBITS

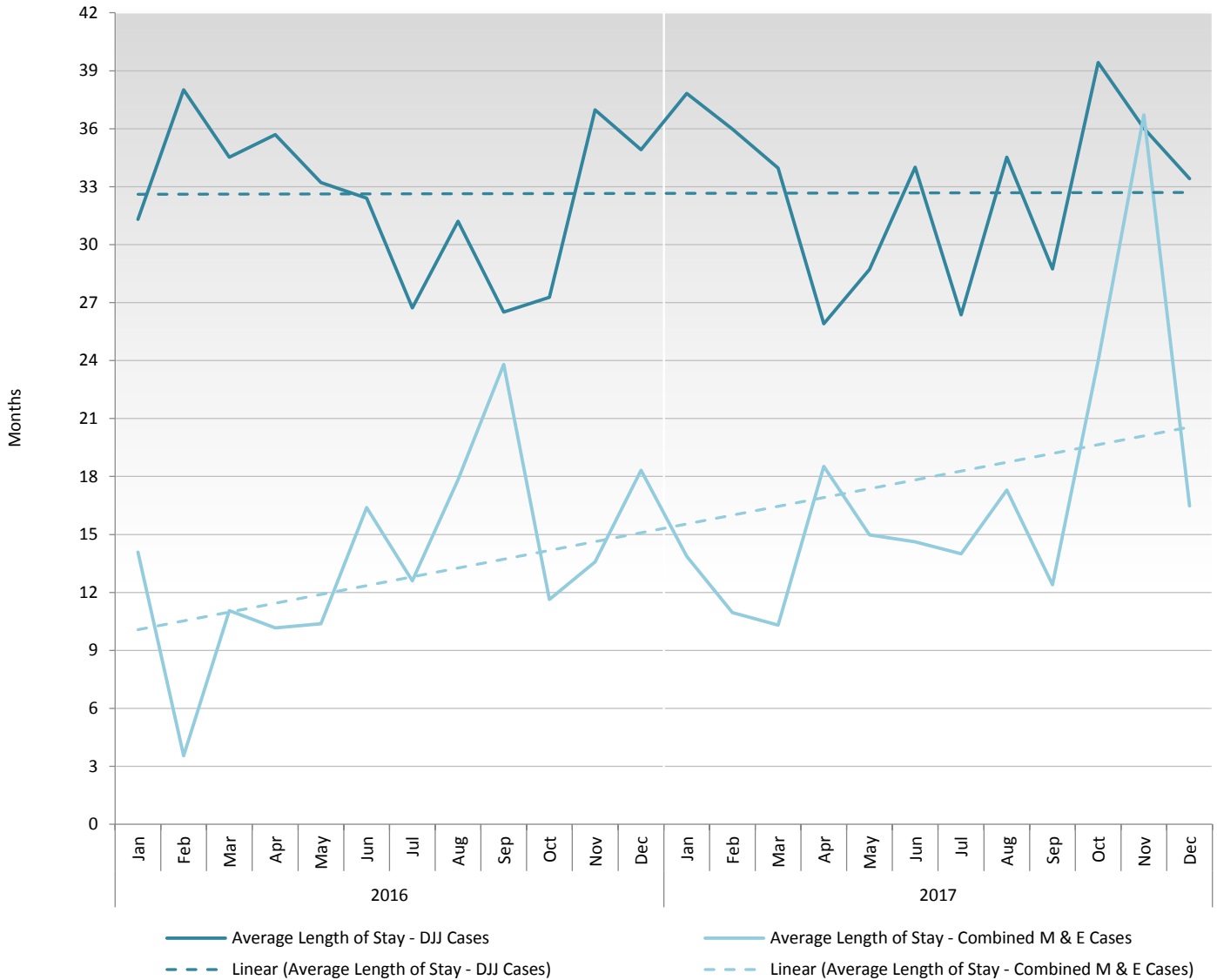


* The average daily population only includes youths physically residing in Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) facilities.

Note: Due to rounding in the source data, the "Total (In-Facility) ADP" may not equal the sum of month-end averages in each column above. The average daily population is the physical (in-facility) population count divided by the number of days within the month, as opposed to the month-end total physical population count of youths residing in DJJ facilities.

Average Length of Stay (in Months)	DEC 2015	27.4	10.7	10.3
	DEC 2016	34.9	18.2	18.5
	DEC 2017	33.4	19.9	9.6
	Month-end	Division of Juvenile Justice Cases	M Cases*	E Cases†

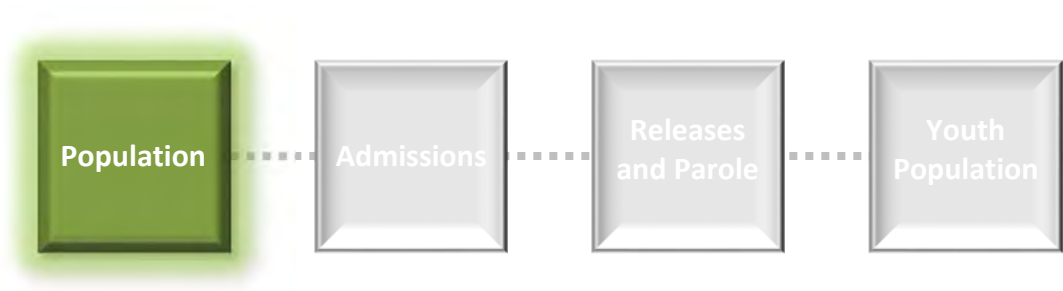
Data Source: OBITS



* M Case = Youth under age 18 who is sentenced by a Superior Court to state prison, but ordered to be housed at the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ).

† E Case = Youth under age 18 who is sentenced by a Superior Court to state prison. DJJ houses these youths based on an agreement with the Division of Adult Institutions.

Source Data



	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
Offender Population														
<i>In-Custody Population (Total Population) Breakout</i>														
Institution Population	113,474	112,531	111,882	111,498	111,466	111,248	111,653	111,454	111,968	112,311	112,338	112,912	N/A	112,061.3
Out-of-State Correctional Facility Beds	8,837	8,895	8,622	8,144	7,902	7,433	7,031	6,744	6,123	5,603	5,224	5,246	N/A	7,150.3
In-State Contract Beds	5,975	5,796	5,883	6,288	6,310	6,266	6,187	6,120	6,140	6,062	5,933	5,756	N/A	6,059.7
Fire Camp Population	3,740	3,827	3,815	3,698	3,612	3,745	3,763	3,785	3,732	3,764	3,704	3,657	N/A	3,736.8
Community Rehabilitative Program Placements	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Department of State Hospitals' Beds	223	220	212	202	195	208	208	205	201	207	222	245	N/A	212.3
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4
<i>In-Custody Population by Sentence Type</i>														
Determinate Sentencing Law	56,990	56,469	55,931	55,817	55,638	55,395	55,152	54,861	54,926	54,778	54,478	54,669	N/A	55,425.3
Second Striker	34,642	33,950	33,579	33,264	33,042	32,851	32,778	32,620	32,542	32,305	32,068	32,166	N/A	32,983.9
Third Striker	6,910	6,896	6,887	6,904	6,901	6,915	6,912	6,915	6,894	6,887	6,887	6,893	N/A	6,900.1
Lifer	27,260	27,246	27,244	27,259	27,287	27,274	27,302	27,297	27,317	27,318	27,347	27,370	N/A	27,293.4
Life Without Parole	4,872	4,883	4,899	4,908	4,913	4,927	4,936	4,937	4,946	4,944	4,964	4,979	N/A	4,925.7
Condemned	734	736	739	736	736	738	735	730	733	733	731	734	N/A	734.6
Others	841	1,089	1,135	942	968	800	1,027	948	806	982	946	1,005	N/A	957.4
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4
<i>In-Custody Population by Offense Category</i>														
Crimes Against Persons	96,219	96,105	96,181	96,351	96,421	96,483	96,586	96,733	96,913	96,787	96,601	96,868	N/A	96,520.7
Property Crimes	16,123	15,615	15,153	14,878	14,701	14,492	14,290	14,054	14,010	13,866	13,781	13,784	N/A	14,562.3
Drug Crimes	9,164	8,598	8,099	7,764	7,544	7,292	7,130	6,919	6,760	6,585	6,439	6,410	N/A	7,392.0
Other Crimes	10,743	10,951	10,981	10,837	10,819	10,633	10,836	10,602	10,481	10,709	10,600	10,754	N/A	10,745.5
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4
<i>In-Custody Population Housing by Security Level</i>														
Level I Beds	10,876	10,730	10,442	10,158	9,871	10,071	10,125	10,045	10,005	10,165	10,031	9,965	N/A	10,207.0
Level II Beds	32,119	31,664	31,406	31,213	31,396	31,283	31,364	31,500	32,111	32,653	33,259	33,481	N/A	31,954.1
Level III Beds	23,850	23,757	23,708	23,615	23,925	24,079	24,469	24,712	24,963	24,979	24,744	24,722	N/A	24,293.6
Level IV Beds	21,853	21,872	22,009	22,166	22,390	22,837	23,113	23,015	23,305	23,533	23,818	24,087	N/A	22,833.2
Reception Center Beds	10,455	10,426	10,390	10,616	10,254	10,096	10,191	9,966	9,462	9,357	9,109	9,486	N/A	9,984.0
Non Level-Specific Beds	12,381	12,304	12,223	11,933	11,802	11,245	10,852	10,803	10,658	10,281	9,994	9,660	N/A	11,178.0
All Female Beds	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2
In-State Contract/Leased Beds	5,695	5,517	5,607	6,014	6,063	6,021	5,945	5,829	5,836	5,776	5,644	5,489	N/A	5,786.3
State Hospital Contract Beds	217	214	207	197	190	203	203	199	195	201	216	239	N/A	206.8
Out-of-State (COCF) Contract Beds	8,837	8,895	8,622	8,144	7,902	7,433	7,031	6,744	6,123	5,603	5,224	5,246	N/A	7,150.3
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Ethnicity</i>														
Hispanic	55,312	55,018	54,661	54,453	54,526	54,349	54,462	54,306	54,319	54,321	54,205	54,465	N/A	54,533.1
Black	38,019	37,748	37,495	37,311	37,181	36,995	36,952	36,772	36,751	36,784	36,538	36,616	N/A	37,096.8
White	29,154	28,825	28,531	28,338	28,188	28,048	27,984	27,878	27,816	27,618	27,535	27,597	N/A	28,126.0
Others	9,764	9,678	9,727	9,728	9,590	9,508	9,444	9,352	9,278	9,224	9,143	9,138	N/A	9,464.5
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4
<i>In-Custody Population by Age</i>														
18-24 Years	15,895	15,793	15,648	15,539	15,442	15,249	15,180	15,023	14,876	14,796	14,629	14,633	N/A	15,225.3
25-29 Years	20,386	20,293	20,173	20,091	20,010	20,016	20,044	19,952	19,957	19,933	19,781	19,868	N/A	20,042.0
30-34 Years	20,597	20,433	20,244	20,159	20,099	19,987	19,974	19,883	19,909	19,876	19,746	19,795	N/A	20,058.5
35-39 Years	17,981	17,876	17,814	17,741	17,807	17,751	17,786	17,739	17,709	17,745	17,715	17,822	N/A	17,790.5
40-44 Years	15,174	14,993	14,895	14,774	14,703	14,594	14,528	14,459	14,433	14,345	14,324	14,359	N/A	14,631.8
45-49 Years	13,728	13,526	13,395	13,347	13,275	13,258	13,230	13,136	13,076	13,030	12,957	12,994	N/A	13,246.0
50-54 Years	12,384	12,252	12,116	12,031	11,963	11,833	11,799	11,761	11,756	11,711	11,726	11,719	N/A	11,920.9
55-59 Years	8,171	8,153	8,153	8,127	8,129	8,113	8,128	8,165	8,180	8,210	8,188	8,210	N/A	8,160.6
60-64 Years	4,201	4,218	4,239	4,266	4,282	4,299	4,338	4,332	4,373	4,373	4,407	4,447	N/A	4,314.6
65 and Older	3,732	3,732	3,737	3,754	3,775	3,800	3,835	3,858	3,895	3,928	3,948	3,969	N/A	3,830.3
Missing	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.1
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4
<i>In-Custody Population Average Age</i>														
Female	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	N/A	N/A
Male	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.1	N/A	N/A
Overall Average Age	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	N/A	N/A
<i>In-Custody Population by Major County of Commitment</i>														
Los Angeles	44,083	43,648	43,282	43,218	43,043	42,861	42,795	42,633	42,623	42,508	42,384	42,464	N/A	42,961.8
Riverside	10,052	9,867	9,766	9,690	9,626	9,615	9,542	9,538	9,515	9,476	9,437	9,475	N/A	9,633.3
San Diego	9,160	9,101	9,044	8,987	8,952	8,873	8,863	8,793	8,760	8,640	8,586	8,578	N/A	8,861.4
San Bernardino	8,727	8,639	8,517	8,460	8,433	8,359	8,288	8,268	8,211	8,144	8,089	8,152	N/A	8,357.3
Orange	6,589	6,534	6,489	6,466	6,477	6,502	6,476	6,469	6,514	6,488	6,472	6,491	N/A	6,497.3
Sacramento	6,682	6,656	6,644	6,610	6,615	6,625	6,630	6,600	6,637	6,703	6,685	6,703	N/A	6,649.2
Other Counties	46,956	46,824	46,672	46,399	46,339	46,065	46,248	46,007	45,904	45,988	45,768	45,953	N/A	46,260.3
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Serious and Violent Status</i>														
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	780	777	782	780	779	781	788	784	786	777	779	779	N/A	781.0
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	1,057	1,061	1,065	1,070	1,071	1,080	1,092	1,096	1,099	1,105	1,108	1,109	N/A	1,084.4
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	2,767	2,768	2,773	2,780	2,782	2,800	2,821	2,847	2,854	2,860	2,854	2,877	N/A	2,815.3
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	14,543	14,534	14,509	14,543	14,396	14,405	14,478	14,469	14,470	14,465	14,458	14,477	N/A	14,478.9
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,788	1,789	1,797	1,798	1,797	1,802	1,803	1,803	1,817	1,822	1,834	1,846	N/A	1,808.0
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	3,311	3,314	3,342	3,354	3,382	3,390	3,416	3,427	3,442	3,470	3,475	3,500	N/A	3,401.9
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	6,966	6,974	7,011	7,031	7,035	7,084	7,106	7,146	7,147	7,174	7,176	7,208	N/A	7,088.2
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	46,109	46,112	46,109	46,172	46,368	46,296	46,313	46,229	46,287	46,194	46,126	46,160	N/A	46,206.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,278	1,277	1,271	1,263	1,251	1,263	1,249	1,258	1,252	1,242	1,236	1,232	N/A	1,256.0
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	1,538	1,548	1,551	1,555	1,553	1,566	1,581	1,575	1,587	1,601	1,587	1,586	N/A	1,569.0
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	6,215	6,207	6,182	6,243	6,231	6,194	6,193	6,142	6,169	6,158	6,114	6,128	N/A	6,181.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	7,199	7,142	7,074	7,061	6,908	6,779	6,677	6,526	6,501	6,444	6,363	6,368	N/A	6,753.5
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	2,325	2,258	2,214	2,163	2,103	2,082	2,069	2,044	2,035	1,996	1,986	2,000	N/A	2,106.3
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	4,198	4,005	3,919	3,814	3,842	3,799	3,761	3,736	3,717	3,697	3,705	3,758	N/A	3,829.3
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	10,001	9,413	8,982	8,745	8,619	8,464	8,385	8,323	8,259	8,153	8,066	8,119	N/A	8,627.4
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	9,069	8,880	8,652	8,552	8,485	8,432	8,256	8,202	8,205	8,155	8,028	8,091	N/A	8,417.3
Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,326	2,337	2,342	2,350	2,365	2,381	2,401	2,407	2,414	2,428	2,427	2,438	N/A	2,384.7
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	4,236	4,234	4,251	4,247	4,254	4,276	4,269	4,275	4,291	4,296	4,288	4,316	N/A	4,269.4
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	3,018	2,987	2,943	2,945	2,914	2,873	2,838	2,786	2,762	2,703	2,691	2,666	N/A	2,843.8
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,684	2,563	2,510	2,422	2,382	2,353	2,319	2,285	2,264	2,225	2,174	2,153	N/A	2,361.2
Others	841	1,089	1,135	942	968	800	1,027	948	806	982	946	1,005	N/A	957.4
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Major Mental Health Designation</i>														
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	29,910	29,671	29,574	29,528	29,379	29,043	28,890	28,852	28,739	28,703	28,631	28,582	N/A	29,125.2
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) / EOP-Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU)	5,661	5,685	5,692	5,729	5,810	5,871	5,872	5,964	6,031	6,065	6,095	6,180	N/A	5,887.9
Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU)	389	379	387	397	390	395	385	400	396	391	383	364	N/A	388.0
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	399	405	403	423	391	411	425	432	431	426	441	419	N/A	417.2
Department of State Hospitals (DSH) / Psychiatric Inpatient Program (PIP)	1,305	1,282	1,282	1,284	1,276	1,281	1,297	1,270	1,271	1,277	1,238	1,255	N/A	1,276.5
Total of Above Mental Health Designations	37,664	37,422	37,338	37,361	37,246	37,001	36,869	36,918	36,868	36,862	36,788	36,800	N/A	37,094.8
<i>In-Custody Population by Country of Birth</i>														
United States	108,648	107,640	106,715	106,032	105,584	104,962	104,835	104,436	104,033	103,792	103,275	103,516	N/A	105,289.0
Mexico	11,938	11,922	11,846	11,821	11,792	11,706	11,720	11,660	11,584	11,594	11,541	11,529	N/A	11,721.1
El Salvador	1,081	1,081	1,063	1,066	1,061	1,049	1,047	1,045	1,038	1,033	1,021	1,020	N/A	1,050.4
Vietnam	652	638	631	628	627	627	630	640	637	638	631	622	N/A	633.4
Guatemala	618	630	628	632	628	624	621	619	620	618	614	613	N/A	622.1
Philippines	357	359	362	358	365	367	365	358	351	359	357	359	N/A	359.8
Others	4,066	4,031	3,993	3,980	3,947	3,922	3,918	3,868	3,846	3,808	3,791	3,808	N/A	3,914.8
Unknown	4,889	4,968	5,176	5,313	5,481	5,643	5,706	5,682	6,055	6,105	6,191	6,349	N/A	5,629.8
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4
<i>In-Custody Second Striker Population</i>														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	22,116	21,419	20,987	20,629	20,360	20,091	19,965	19,773	19,635	19,359	19,126	19,155	N/A	20,217.9
Violent Second Strikers	12,526	12,531	12,592	12,635	12,682	12,760	12,813	12,847	12,907	12,946	12,942	13,011	N/A	12,766.0
Total Second Strikers	34,642	33,950	33,579	33,264	33,042	32,851	32,778	32,620	32,542	32,305	32,068	32,166	N/A	32,983.9
<i>In-Custody Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population</i>														
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	8,218	8,032	7,812	7,720	7,614	7,571	7,390	7,315	7,324	7,323	7,203	7,268	N/A	7,565.8
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	16,396	15,433	14,834	14,359	14,117	13,891	13,742	13,591	13,504	13,359	13,235	13,310	N/A	14,147.6
Total 3N Population	24,614	23,465	22,646	22,079	21,731	21,462	21,132	20,906	20,828	20,682	20,438	20,578	N/A	21,713.4
<i>In-Custody Sex Registrant Population by Gender</i>														
Female Sex Registrants	131	131	128	126	126	128	138	138	140	143	144	144	N/A	134.8
Male Sex Registrants	21,954	21,978	21,988	22,061	22,091	22,086	22,159	22,108	22,147	22,178	22,136	22,179	N/A	22,088.8
Total Sex Registrants	22,085	22,109	22,116	22,187	22,217	22,214	22,297	22,246	22,287	22,321	22,280	22,323	N/A	22,223.5
<i>In-Custody Population by California Static Risk Assessment Score</i>														
Low risk to reoffend (1)	59,797	59,653	59,757	59,941	59,937	59,767	59,937	59,722	59,978	59,703	59,390	59,195	N/A	59,731.4
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	34,850	34,325	34,014	33,920	33,723	33,523	33,396	33,182	33,239	32,727	32,107	31,733	N/A	33,394.9
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	4,239	4,082	3,969	3,890	3,853	3,798	3,716	3,655	3,690	3,639	3,589	3,585	N/A	3,808.8
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	8,269	7,995	7,858	7,785	7,703	7,569	7,522	7,455	7,533	7,369	7,274	7,305	N/A	7,636.4
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	21,140	20,976	20,943	20,875	20,779	20,664	20,640	20,478	20,528	20,313	19,977	19,805	N/A	20,593.2
Missing	3,954	4,238	3,873	3,419	3,490	3,579	3,631	3,816	3,196	4,196	5,084	6,193	N/A	4,055.8
Total Population	132,249	131,269	130,414	129,830	129,485	128,900	128,842	128,308	128,164	127,947	127,421	127,816	N/A	129,220.4

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
Offender Population														
<i>In-Custody Population (Total Population) Breakout</i>														
Institution Population	112,782	112,814	113,221	113,305	113,234	113,590	113,433	113,735	113,807	113,723	113,874	114,051	N/A	113,464.1
Out-of-State Correctional Facility Beds	5,138	5,049	5,020	4,927	4,867	4,857	4,860	4,784	4,784	4,769	4,703	4,694	N/A	4,871.0
In-State Contract Beds	5,569	5,571	5,575	5,727	5,776	5,777	5,866	5,888	6,027	6,154	6,144	6,119	N/A	5,849.4
Fire Camp Population	3,557	3,542	3,531	3,540	3,620	3,640	3,596	3,630	3,568	3,515	3,444	3,506	N/A	3,557.4
Community Rehabilitative Program Placements	N/A	N/A	N/A	495	502	505	511	569	665	720	745	775	N/A	N/A
Department of State Hospitals' Beds	266	296	307	306	302	274	256	258	254	280	276	271	N/A	278.8
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,186	129,416	N/A	128,478.0
<i>In-Custody Population by Sentence Type</i>														
Determinate Sentencing Law	54,446	54,450	54,664	55,156	55,074	55,232	55,201	55,302	55,313	55,313	55,194	55,191	N/A	55,044.7
Second Striker	31,999	32,012	32,064	32,243	32,233	32,429	32,479	32,563	32,692	32,869	32,880	33,043	N/A	32,458.8
Third Striker	6,898	6,893	6,908	6,917	6,916	6,922	6,920	6,936	6,931	6,936	6,918	6,919	N/A	6,917.8
Lifer	27,375	27,397	27,403	27,450	27,460	27,441	27,468	27,507	27,475	27,503	27,501	27,531	N/A	27,459.3
Life Without Parole	4,984	4,992	5,001	5,005	5,021	5,022	5,026	5,038	5,042	5,047	5,052	5,058	N/A	5,024.0
Condemned	733	736	737	736	735	733	732	729	732	733	732	729	N/A	733.1
Others	877	792	877	793	862	864	696	789	920	760	910	945	N/A	840.4
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1
<i>In-Custody Population by Offense Category</i>														
Crimes Against Persons	96,742	96,813	97,127	97,520	97,582	97,738	97,834	97,972	98,013	98,197	98,208	98,314	N/A	97,671.7
Property Crimes	13,347	13,350	13,366	13,522	13,504	13,592	13,635	13,704	13,767	13,784	13,718	13,779	N/A	13,589.0
Drug Crimes	6,254	6,183	6,117	6,163	6,099	6,140	6,069	6,025	5,977	5,921	5,852	5,836	N/A	6,053.0
Other Crimes	10,969	10,926	11,044	11,095	11,116	11,173	10,984	11,163	11,348	11,259	11,409	11,487	N/A	11,164.4
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1
<i>In-Custody Population Housing by Security Level</i>														
Level I Beds	9,763	9,689	9,713	9,648	9,648	9,760	9,797	9,830	10,002	9,906	9,922	9,894	N/A	9,797.7
Level II Beds	33,200	33,389	33,752	34,027	34,150	34,376	34,643	34,846	34,871	35,037	35,204	35,304	N/A	34,399.9
Level III Beds	24,810	24,764	24,736	24,378	24,149	24,040	23,835	23,728	23,836	23,988	24,238	24,233	N/A	24,227.9
Level IV Beds	24,163	24,411	24,589	24,659	24,823	24,803	25,101	25,254	25,364	25,198	25,071	25,098	N/A	24,877.8
Reception Center Beds	9,662	9,669	9,763	10,085	10,111	10,429	10,033	10,177	10,059	9,963	9,752	9,914	N/A	9,968.1
Non Level-Specific Beds	9,602	9,278	8,982	9,030	9,001	8,813	8,675	8,585	8,390	8,352	8,327	8,306	N/A	8,778.4
All Female Beds	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5
In-State Contract/Leased Beds	5,312	5,320	5,341	5,497	5,539	5,526	5,561	5,581	5,717	5,849	5,842	5,830	N/A	5,576.3
State Hospital Contract Beds	260	290	303	302	298	270	252	254	250	276	272	267	N/A	274.5
Out-of-State (COCF) Contract Beds	5,138	5,049	5,020	4,927	4,867	4,857	4,860	4,784	4,784	4,769	4,703	4,694	N/A	4,871.0
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Ethnicity</i>														
Hispanic	54,344	54,314	54,548	54,852	54,846	55,104	55,051	55,297	55,494	55,542	55,588	55,756	N/A	55,061.3
Black	36,475	36,499	36,522	36,613	36,683	36,726	36,753	36,807	36,818	36,863	36,814	36,887	N/A	36,705.0
White	27,424	27,422	27,576	27,809	27,797	27,828	27,749	27,800	27,869	27,864	27,872	27,866	N/A	27,739.7
Others	9,069	9,037	9,008	9,026	8,975	8,985	8,969	8,960	8,924	8,892	8,913	8,907	N/A	8,972.1
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1
<i>In-Custody Population by Age</i>														
18-24 Years	14,456	14,407	14,491	14,552	14,392	14,374	14,247	14,184	14,048	13,978	13,841	13,722	N/A	14,224.3
25-29 Years	19,813	19,864	20,017	20,155	20,205	20,305	20,250	20,293	20,401	20,418	20,467	20,531	N/A	20,226.6
30-34 Years	19,674	19,664	19,686	19,761	19,697	19,653	19,626	19,692	19,741	19,724	19,768	19,862	N/A	19,712.3
35-39 Years	17,815	17,837	17,867	18,006	18,062	18,213	18,216	18,329	18,423	18,492	18,485	18,545	N/A	18,190.8
40-44 Years	14,275	14,260	14,302	14,350	14,361	14,433	14,435	14,482	14,517	14,535	14,574	14,611	N/A	14,427.9
45-49 Years	12,934	12,869	12,872	12,922	12,931	12,908	12,917	12,897	12,868	12,832	12,821	12,796	N/A	12,880.6
50-54 Years	11,637	11,564	11,505	11,518	11,500	11,501	11,428	11,461	11,494	11,483	11,445	11,454	N/A	11,499.2
55-59 Years	8,199	8,222	8,265	8,320	8,348	8,397	8,464	8,515	8,584	8,623	8,675	8,733	N/A	8,445.4
60-64 Years	4,516	4,577	4,589	4,613	4,674	4,693	4,744	4,799	4,796	4,828	4,835	4,857	N/A	4,710.1
65 and Older	3,993	4,008	4,060	4,103	4,131	4,166	4,195	4,212	4,233	4,248	4,276	4,305	N/A	4,160.8
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1
<i>In-Custody Population Average Age</i>														
Female	38.1	38.1	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.1	38.0	N/A	N/A
Male	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.4	N/A	N/A
Overall Average Age	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	N/A	N/A
<i>In-Custody Population by Major County of Commitment</i>														
Los Angeles	42,285	42,331	42,391	42,803	42,514	42,677	42,695	42,821	42,692	42,939	42,745	42,795	N/A	42,640.7
Riverside	9,433	9,384	9,426	9,493	9,530	9,566	9,528	9,560	9,583	9,678	9,720	9,722	N/A	9,551.9
San Diego	8,598	8,595	8,589	8,584	8,617	8,644	8,660	8,712	8,744	8,750	8,774	8,775	N/A	8,670.2
San Bernardino	8,060	8,108	8,076	8,058	8,118	8,078	8,067	8,042	8,041	8,016	7,999	7,994	N/A	8,054.8
Orange	6,494	6,534	6,626	6,654	6,653	6,627	6,649	6,653	6,669	6,618	6,595	6,567	N/A	6,611.6
Sacramento	6,738	6,732	6,734	6,759	6,815	6,860	6,894	6,899	6,958	6,930	6,906	6,973	N/A	6,849.8
Other Counties	45,704	45,588	45,812	45,949	46,054	46,191	46,029	46,177	46,418	46,230	46,448	46,590	N/A	46,099.2
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Serious and Violent Status</i>														
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	781	778	779	779	782	782	786	785	781	784	785	793	N/A	782.9
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	1,115	1,121	1,126	1,137	1,144	1,150	1,159	1,164	1,167	1,171	1,183	1,177	N/A	1,151.2
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	2,879	2,889	2,903	2,930	2,933	2,930	2,938	2,947	2,967	2,974	2,989	2,992	N/A	2,939.3
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	14,474	14,455	14,508	14,548	14,567	14,559	14,566	14,574	14,916	14,924	14,862	14,621	N/A	14,631.2
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,854	1,856	1,846	1,859	1,871	1,866	1,872	1,885	1,873	1,872	1,870	1,902	N/A	1,868.8
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	3,524	3,536	3,552	3,586	3,609	3,613	3,621	3,638	3,591	3,613	3,628	3,666	N/A	3,598.1
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	7,214	7,227	7,252	7,271	7,309	7,319	7,351	7,379	7,239	7,274	7,311	7,451	N/A	7,299.8
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	46,080	46,058	46,164	46,333	46,335	46,310	46,414	46,483	45,223	45,267	45,597	46,383	N/A	46,053.9
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,231	1,239	1,238	1,248	1,241	1,247	1,243	1,247	1,270	1,280	1,269	1,255	N/A	1,250.7
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	1,582	1,592	1,593	1,624	1,641	1,642	1,648	1,641	1,693	1,715	1,719	1,696	N/A	1,648.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	6,126	6,118	6,142	6,153	6,119	6,165	6,161	6,162	6,311	6,303	6,255	6,155	N/A	6,180.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	6,264	6,254	6,287	6,367	6,240	6,270	6,200	6,176	7,016	6,995	6,671	6,167	N/A	6,408.9
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,980	1,966	1,983	1,981	1,966	1,979	1,960	1,973	1,986	1,990	1,986	1,977	N/A	1,977.3
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	3,728	3,738	3,752	3,808	3,815	3,864	3,851	3,865	3,843	3,847	3,852	3,898	N/A	3,821.8
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	8,053	8,058	8,094	8,151	8,097	8,158	8,157	8,179	8,249	8,238	8,208	8,260	N/A	8,158.5
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	8,021	8,058	8,026	8,168	8,190	8,278	8,237	8,316	8,343	8,359	8,324	8,284	N/A	8,217.0
Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,446	2,455	2,475	2,463	2,477	2,483	2,488	2,495	2,527	2,524	2,526	2,524	N/A	2,490.3
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	4,308	4,338	4,349	4,358	4,381	4,403	4,404	4,407	4,320	4,342	4,382	4,460	N/A	4,371.0
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,649	2,659	2,626	2,651	2,642	2,663	2,684	2,681	2,778	2,793	2,753	2,706	N/A	2,690.4
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,126	2,085	2,082	2,092	2,080	2,098	2,086	2,078	2,092	2,136	2,107	2,104	N/A	2,097.2
Others	877	792	877	793	862	864	696	789	920	760	910	945	N/A	840.4
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Major Mental Health Designation</i>														
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	28,672	28,645	28,704	28,846	29,035	29,035	29,090	29,146	29,148	29,297	29,252	29,180	N/A	29,004.2
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) / EOP-Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU)	6,341	6,400	6,539	6,603	6,625	6,810	6,859	6,849	6,945	7,029	7,077	7,185	N/A	6,771.8
Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU)	360	364	355	365	363	410	288	300	263	274	268	263	N/A	322.8
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	419	409	410	410	426	391	439	432	433	423	406	354	N/A	412.7
Department of State Hospitals (DSH) / Psychiatric Inpatient Program (PIP)	1,244	1,267	1,265	1,291	1,311	1,286	1,327	1,385	1,400	1,419	1,431	1,407	N/A	1,336.1
Total of Above Mental Health Designations	37,036	37,085	37,273	37,515	37,760	37,932	38,003	38,112	38,189	38,442	38,434	38,389	N/A	37,847.5
<i>In-Custody Population by Country of Birth</i>														
United States	103,054	102,988	103,269	103,836	103,897	104,323	104,189	104,344	104,505	104,525	104,596	104,695	N/A	104,018.4
Mexico	11,482	11,428	11,423	11,448	11,401	11,407	11,400	11,388	11,347	11,353	11,344	11,340	N/A	11,396.8
El Salvador	1,010	1,011	1,009	1,014	1,021	1,016	1,014	1,026	1,020	1,022	1,027	1,031	N/A	1,018.4
Vietnam	620	619	619	614	614	608	606	600	603	603	603	598	N/A	608.9
Guatemala	609	603	605	611	612	620	623	625	623	622	627	627	N/A	617.3
Philippines	358	363	363	367	364	366	368	366	368	368	372	376	N/A	366.6
Others	3,794	3,776	3,781	3,783	3,770	3,780	3,781	3,773	3,785	3,771	3,778	3,782	N/A	3,779.5
Unknown	6,385	6,484	6,585	6,627	6,622	6,523	6,541	6,742	6,854	6,897	6,840	6,967	N/A	6,672.3
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1
<i>In-Custody Second Striker Population</i>														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	18,986	18,938	18,936	19,073	18,987	19,159	19,171	19,210	19,357	19,481	19,554	19,509	N/A	19,196.8
Violent Second Strikers	13,013	13,074	13,128	13,170	13,246	13,270	13,308	13,353	13,335	13,388	13,326	13,534	N/A	13,262.1
Total Second Strikers	31,999	32,012	32,064	32,243	32,233	32,429	32,479	32,563	32,692	32,869	32,880	33,043	N/A	32,458.8
<i>In-Custody Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population</i>														
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	7,193	7,233	7,200	7,348	7,386	7,451	7,418	7,519	7,521	7,539	7,511	7,485	N/A	7,400.3
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	13,203	13,181	13,228	13,343	13,296	13,448	13,418	13,467	13,549	13,594	13,554	13,631	N/A	13,409.3
Total 3N Population	20,396	20,414	20,428	20,691	20,682	20,899	20,836	20,986	21,070	21,133	21,065	21,116	N/A	20,809.7
<i>In-Custody Sex Registrant Population by Gender</i>														
Female Sex Registrants	147	150	152	151	152	155	154	155	157	153	154	155	N/A	152.9
Male Sex Registrants	22,145	22,149	22,216	22,251	22,225	22,263	22,272	22,247	22,266	22,265	22,292	22,300	N/A	22,240.9
Total Sex Registrants	22,292	22,299	22,368	22,402	22,377	22,418	22,426	22,402	22,423	22,418	22,446	22,455	N/A	22,393.8
<i>In-Custody Population by California Static Risk Assessment Score</i>														
Low risk to reoffend (1)	58,856	58,626	58,505	60,629	61,365	61,674	61,878	61,927	62,249	62,280	62,442	62,662	N/A	61,091.1
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	31,301	30,949	30,856	33,059	31,897	31,868	31,871	31,708	31,797	31,704	31,665	31,712	N/A	31,698.9
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	3,532	3,529	3,509	3,616	3,436	3,467	3,441	3,437	3,431	3,404	3,397	3,388	N/A	3,465.6
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	7,206	7,143	7,170	7,686	6,967	7,023	7,008	7,041	7,087	7,107	7,092	7,097	N/A	7,135.6
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	19,502	19,328	19,280	20,416	22,922	22,832	22,872	22,751	22,923	22,891	22,931	22,978	N/A	21,802.2
Missing	6,915	7,697	8,334	2,894	1,714	1,779	1,452	2,000	1,618	1,775	1,660	1,579	N/A	3,284.8
Total Population	127,312	127,272	127,654	128,300	128,301	128,643	128,522	128,864	129,105	129,161	129,187	129,416	N/A	128,478.1

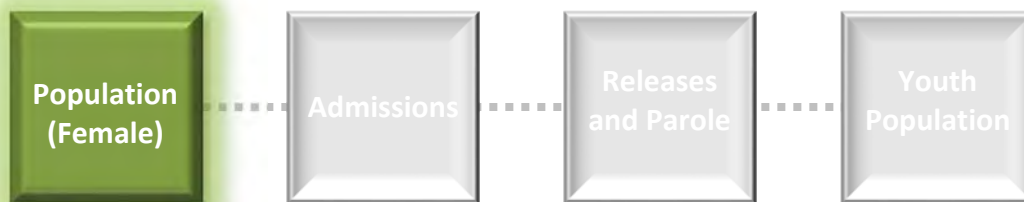
	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Offender Population														
<i>In-Custody Population (Total Population) Breakout</i>														
Institution Population	113,768	114,126	115,004	114,838	115,077	115,317	115,043	115,369	115,628	115,206	115,013	114,536	N/A	114,910.4
Out-of-State Correctional Facility Beds	4,722	4,400	4,225	4,257	4,349	4,412	4,401	4,386	4,380	4,368	4,373	4,273	N/A	4,378.8
In-State Contract Beds	6,006	6,072	6,151	6,433	6,388	6,528	6,601	6,629	6,675	6,566	6,573	6,599	N/A	6,435.1
Fire Camp Population	3,489	3,568	3,468	3,546	3,684	3,791	3,790	3,734	3,625	3,532	3,473	3,522	N/A	3,601.8
Community Rehabilitative Program Placements	827	909	937	993	983	989	975	1,048	1,070	1,090	1,080	1,071	N/A	997.7
Department of State Hospitals' Beds	270	275	266	243	218	223	228	270	274	295	274	262	N/A	258.2
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0
<i>In-Custody Population by Sentence Type</i>														
Determinate Sentencing Law	54,967	54,849	55,179	55,269	55,531	55,838	55,565	55,974	56,019	55,582	55,526	55,039	N/A	55,444.8
Second Striker	33,067	33,168	33,560	33,796	33,995	34,207	34,156	34,310	34,311	34,130	34,093	33,918	N/A	33,892.6
Third Striker	6,930	6,933	6,939	6,944	6,957	6,962	6,958	6,960	6,962	6,966	6,959	6,957	N/A	6,952.3
Lifer	27,518	27,506	27,503	27,482	27,466	27,477	27,465	27,483	27,464	27,410	27,423	27,431	N/A	27,469.0
Life Without Parole	5,056	5,073	5,079	5,092	5,102	5,099	5,100	5,110	5,110	5,122	5,126	5,119	N/A	5,099.0
Condemned	735	729	730	729	729	728	732	730	729	728	727	730	N/A	729.7
Others	809	1,092	1,061	998	919	949	1,062	869	1,057	1,119	932	1,069	N/A	994.7
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0
<i>In-Custody Population by Offense Category</i>														
Crimes Against Persons	98,183	98,155	98,599	98,731	98,960	99,212	99,111	99,417	99,449	99,136	99,160	98,787	N/A	98,908.3
Property Crimes	13,783	13,829	13,959	14,013	14,110	14,198	14,072	14,255	14,234	14,080	14,069	13,914	N/A	14,043.0
Drug Crimes	5,770	5,738	5,799	5,837	5,896	5,904	5,858	5,901	5,898	5,805	5,776	5,673	N/A	5,821.3
Other Crimes	11,346	11,628	11,694	11,729	11,733	11,946	11,997	11,863	12,071	12,036	11,781	11,889	N/A	11,809.4
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0
<i>In-Custody Population Housing by Security Level</i>														
Level I Beds	9,982	10,102	10,079	10,179	10,272	10,339	10,239	10,281	10,431	10,276	10,240	10,146	N/A	10,213.8
Level II Beds	35,109	35,351	35,771	35,541	35,641	36,292	36,365	36,880	37,282	37,450	37,945	37,822	N/A	36,454.1
Level III Beds	24,133	24,416	24,391	24,449	24,129	23,642	23,436	23,384	22,916	22,643	22,479	22,398	N/A	23,534.7
Level IV Beds	24,882	24,769	24,795	24,657	24,471	24,417	24,214	24,195	24,262	24,301	24,314	24,355	N/A	24,469.3
Reception Center Beds	9,926	9,993	10,393	10,585	10,870	11,038	11,146	10,946	10,962	10,901	10,552	10,459	N/A	10,647.6
Non Level-Specific Beds	8,457	8,401	8,362	8,371	8,702	8,693	8,759	8,806	8,840	8,669	8,481	8,400	N/A	8,578.4
All Female Beds	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9
In-State Contract/Leased Beds	5,735	5,791	5,864	6,155	6,125	6,233	6,298	6,313	6,365	6,273	6,282	6,306	N/A	6,145.0
State Hospital Contract Beds	267	274	265	242	217	223	227	259	264	283	264	255	N/A	253.3
Out-of-State (COCF) Contract Beds	4,722	4,400	4,225	4,257	4,349	4,412	4,401	4,386	4,380	4,368	4,373	4,273	N/A	4,378.8
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Ethnicity</i>														
Hispanic	55,616	55,866	56,216	56,368	56,659	56,897	56,806	56,962	57,144	56,927	56,929	56,714	N/A	56,592.0
Black	36,816	36,780	36,931	37,034	37,053	37,233	37,209	37,334	37,381	37,263	37,167	37,021	N/A	37,101.8
White	27,786	27,835	27,996	28,004	28,068	28,192	28,082	28,199	28,178	27,985	27,849	27,712	N/A	27,990.5
Others	8,864	8,869	8,908	8,904	8,919	8,938	8,941	8,941	8,949	8,882	8,841	8,816	N/A	8,897.7
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0
<i>In-Custody Population by Age</i>														
18-24 Years	13,510	13,500	13,481	13,530	13,512	13,473	13,344	13,390	13,379	13,231	13,086	12,850	N/A	13,357.2
25-29 Years	20,513	20,640	20,872	20,809	20,958	21,061	21,045	21,102	21,099	20,997	20,969	20,864	N/A	20,910.8
30-34 Years	19,820	19,797	19,918	19,970	20,079	20,258	20,139	20,179	20,214	20,096	20,064	19,986	N/A	20,043.3
35-39 Years	18,467	18,542	18,652	18,752	18,800	18,924	18,886	18,932	19,076	18,981	19,009	18,984	N/A	18,833.8
40-44 Years	14,588	14,618	14,682	14,710	14,731	14,782	14,807	14,871	14,905	14,871	14,844	14,784	N/A	14,766.1
45-49 Years	12,743	12,756	12,861	12,885	12,897	12,920	12,917	12,923	12,875	12,795	12,759	12,720	N/A	12,837.6
50-54 Years	11,433	11,440	11,441	11,411	11,386	11,400	11,360	11,361	11,315	11,249	11,155	11,121	N/A	11,339.3
55-59 Years	8,763	8,746	8,777	8,818	8,853	8,877	8,891	8,960	8,973	8,963	8,990	9,016	N/A	8,885.6
60-64 Years	4,896	4,924	4,958	4,990	4,996	5,037	5,102	5,150	5,196	5,246	5,248	5,255	N/A	5,083.2
65 and Older	4,348	4,387	4,409	4,435	4,487	4,528	4,546	4,568	4,620	4,628	4,662	4,683	N/A	4,525.1
Missing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.2
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0
<i>In-Custody Population Average Age</i>														
Female	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.0	N/A	N/A
Male	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.6	N/A	N/A
Overall Average Age	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.5	39.6	N/A	N/A
<i>In-Custody Population by Major County of Commitment</i>														
Los Angeles	42,588	42,640	42,774	42,981	42,966	43,142	43,055	43,220	43,294	43,072	43,064	42,689	N/A	42,957.1
Riverside	9,739	9,764	9,830	9,889	9,949	9,992	10,003	10,058	10,024	9,950	9,947	9,899	N/A	9,920.3
San Diego	8,796	8,804	8,818	8,829	8,892	8,912	8,907	8,922	8,922	8,935	8,890	8,837	N/A	8,872.0
San Bernardino	7,990	7,957	8,049	8,044	8,059	8,213	8,132	8,234	8,239	8,139	8,158	8,076	N/A	8,107.5
Orange	6,536	6,513	6,583	6,609	6,626	6,660	6,635	6,672	6,628	6,615	6,592	6,555	N/A	6,602.0
Sacramento	6,951	6,939	6,968	6,974	6,985	6,977	6,980	6,976	6,996	7,001	6,977	6,978	N/A	6,975.2
Other Counties	46,482	46,733	47,029	46,984	47,222	47,364	47,326	47,354	47,549	47,345	47,158	47,229	N/A	47,147.9
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Serious and Violent Status</i>														
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	797	802	800	801	805	805	813	815	816	820	825	826	N/A	810.4
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	1,174	1,175	1,184	1,191	1,195	1,196	1,203	1,207	1,208	1,204	1,216	1,233	N/A	1,198.8
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	2,996	2,996	2,996	3,014	3,016	3,018	3,022	3,041	3,049	3,053	3,063	3,060	N/A	3,027.0
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	14,553	14,563	14,592	14,626	14,542	14,532	14,505	14,492	14,471	14,435	14,437	14,377	N/A	14,510.4
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,909	1,914	1,928	1,938	1,969	1,975	1,986	1,999	2,007	2,018	2,032	2,035	N/A	1,975.8
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	3,690	3,699	3,729	3,768	3,790	3,821	3,825	3,839	3,844	3,857	3,881	3,881	N/A	3,802.0
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	7,452	7,443	7,497	7,515	7,549	7,564	7,582	7,607	7,636	7,613	7,622	7,617	N/A	7,558.1
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	46,370	46,307	46,396	46,387	46,475	46,493	46,427	46,506	46,450	46,178	46,039	45,876	N/A	46,325.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,257	1,257	1,260	1,270	1,277	1,277	1,286	1,302	1,303	1,302	1,313	1,306	N/A	1,284.2
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	1,690	1,689	1,704	1,716	1,710	1,737	1,729	1,760	1,754	1,749	1,767	1,757	N/A	1,730.2
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	6,143	6,149	6,189	6,216	6,235	6,263	6,272	6,284	6,278	6,226	6,183	6,130	N/A	6,214.0
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	6,046	6,025	6,045	6,061	6,141	6,173	6,067	6,092	6,083	6,008	6,039	5,912	N/A	6,057.7
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	1,985	1,971	1,976	1,983	2,007	2,025	2,027	2,020	2,038	2,030	2,044	2,035	N/A	2,011.8
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	3,896	3,906	3,958	3,987	4,011	4,096	4,052	4,047	4,048	4,035	4,047	4,002	N/A	4,007.1
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	8,265	8,257	8,410	8,463	8,518	8,593	8,541	8,646	8,628	8,576	8,532	8,492	N/A	8,493.4
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	8,244	8,272	8,372	8,367	8,464	8,622	8,545	8,773	8,844	8,785	8,802	8,711	N/A	8,566.8
Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,534	2,548	2,574	2,588	2,588	2,606	2,607	2,617	2,645	2,633	2,652	2,648	N/A	2,603.3
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	4,463	4,470	4,496	4,511	4,551	4,568	4,565	4,590	4,591	4,599	4,602	4,592	N/A	4,549.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,713	2,721	2,744	2,739	2,748	2,745	2,744	2,772	2,744	2,685	2,659	2,622	N/A	2,719.7
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	2,096	2,095	2,140	2,171	2,189	2,202	2,178	2,158	2,158	2,132	2,099	2,082	N/A	2,141.7
Others	809	1,091	1,061	998	919	949	1,062	869	1,057	1,119	932	1,069	N/A	994.6
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Population by Major Mental Health Designation</i>														
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	29,001	28,925	28,948	28,956	29,015	29,007	29,016	29,138	29,179	29,202	29,045	28,906	N/A	29,028.2
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) / EOP-Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU)	7,186	7,238	7,277	7,377	7,440	7,468	7,477	7,578	7,732	7,764	7,824	7,835	N/A	7,516.3
Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU)	271	256	237	219	215	207	225	181	196	208	206	190	N/A	217.6
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	388	353	382	335	377	409	413	400	403	378	347	354	N/A	378.3
Department of State Hospitals (DSH) / Psychiatric Inpatient Program (PIP)	1,371	1,377	1,248	1,374	1,346	1,334	1,368	1,442	1,388	1,397	1,383	1,276	N/A	1,358.7
Total of Above Mental Health Designations	38,217	38,149	38,092	38,261	38,393	38,425	38,499	38,739	38,898	38,949	38,805	38,561	N/A	38,499.0
<i>In-Custody Population by Country of Birth</i>														
United States	104,522	104,687	105,376	105,643	106,178	106,730	106,542	106,937	107,060	106,597	106,488	106,086	N/A	106,070.5
Mexico	11,269	11,272	11,307	11,324	11,318	11,322	11,299	11,277	11,279	11,244	11,199	11,165	N/A	11,272.9
El Salvador	1,026	1,026	1,029	1,026	1,022	1,019	1,018	1,014	1,014	1,012	1,023	1,021	N/A	1,020.8
Vietnam	593	586	583	586	587	592	592	587	588	578	582	580	N/A	586.2
Guatemala	630	637	629	641	635	634	637	633	634	637	634	625	N/A	633.8
Philippines	371	365	366	363	367	370	377	376	378	379	366	361	N/A	369.9
Others	3,764	3,784	3,772	3,766	3,779	3,771	3,759	3,764	3,771	3,760	3,742	3,726	N/A	3,763.2
Unknown	6,907	6,993	6,989	6,961	6,813	6,822	6,814	6,848	6,928	6,850	6,752	6,699	N/A	6,864.7
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0
<i>In-Custody Second Striker Population</i>														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	19,527	19,569	19,864	20,025	20,156	20,298	20,220	20,320	20,264	20,066	19,970	19,812	N/A	20,007.6
Violent Second Strikers	13,540	13,579	13,696	13,771	13,839	13,909	13,936	13,990	14,047	14,064	14,123	14,106	N/A	13,883.3
Total Second Strikers	33,067	33,148	33,560	33,796	33,995	34,207	34,156	34,310	34,311	34,130	34,093	33,918	N/A	33,890.9
<i>In-Custody Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population</i>														
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	7,430	7,465	7,555	7,535	7,639	7,771	7,699	7,915	7,971	7,914	7,945	7,836	N/A	7,722.9
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	13,640	13,673	13,912	14,036	14,176	14,373	14,292	14,369	14,383	14,297	14,273	14,193	N/A	14,134.8
Total 3N Population	21,070	21,138	21,467	21,571	21,815	22,144	21,991	22,284	22,354	22,211	22,218	22,029	N/A	21,857.7
<i>In-Custody Sex Registrant Population by Gender</i>														
Female Sex Registrants	155	154	150	149	152	151	151	150	152	151	149	149	N/A	151.1
Male Sex Registrants	22,263	22,251	22,343	22,370	22,375	22,454	22,408	22,453	22,459	22,446	22,411	22,373	N/A	22,383.8
Total Sex Registrants	22,418	22,405	22,493	22,519	22,527	22,605	22,559	22,603	22,611	22,597	22,560	22,522	N/A	22,534.9
<i>In-Custody Population by California Static Risk Assessment Score</i>														
Low risk to reoffend (1)	62,540	62,605	62,961	63,044	63,090	62,970	63,383	63,725	63,709	63,445	63,584	63,410	N/A	63,205.5
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	31,491	31,401	31,605	31,621	31,565	31,283	31,587	31,858	31,700	31,407	31,318	31,050	N/A	31,490.5
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	3,379	3,391	3,427	3,420	3,413	3,443	3,440	3,477	3,466	3,391	3,371	3,356	N/A	3,414.5
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	7,092	7,142	7,248	7,228	7,265	7,247	7,340	7,420	7,462	7,355	7,385	7,299	N/A	7,290.3
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	22,828	22,924	23,174	23,215	23,423	23,412	23,490	23,631	23,655	23,327	23,466	23,204	N/A	23,312.4
Missing	1,752	1,887	1,636	1,782	1,943	2,905	1,798	1,325	1,660	2,132	1,662	1,944	N/A	1,868.8
Total Population	129,082	129,350	130,051	130,310	130,699	131,260	131,038	131,436	131,652	131,057	130,786	130,263	N/A	130,582.0

Source Data



	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
Female Offender Population														
<i>In-Custody Female Population</i>														
Institution Population	5,457	5,379	5,288	5,285	5,217	5,153	5,074	4,958	4,953	4,871	4,855	4,938	N/A	5,119.0
In-State Contract Beds	280	279	276	274	247	245	242	291	304	286	289	267	N/A	273.3
Camp Population	223	226	231	210	223	229	228	240	243	236	232	230	N/A	229.3
Department of State Hospitals Beds	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	N/A	5.6
Community Rehabilitative Placement Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Population	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Sentence Type</i>														
Determinate Sentencing Law	3,270	3,245	3,209	3,152	3,099	3,049	3,001	2,966	2,938	2,890	2,872	2,876	N/A	3,047.3
Second Striker	1,272	1,220	1,193	1,172	1,143	1,151	1,122	1,122	1,126	1,100	1,096	1,117	N/A	1,152.8
Third Striker	48	48	45	45	45	45	45	45	46	45	46	46	N/A	45.8
Lifer	1,069	1,072	1,072	1,073	1,074	1,073	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,064	1,071	1,073	N/A	1,070.4
Life Without Parole	197	198	199	198	199	200	202	201	201	200	202	204	N/A	200.1
Condemned	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	N/A	20.7
Others	90	87	62	114	111	93	90	72	106	79	74	104	N/A	90.2
Total Population	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Offense Category</i>														
Crimes Against Persons	3,946	3,927	3,941	3,924	3,911	3,912	3,905	3,894	3,877	3,842	3,840	3,854	N/A	3,897.8
Property Crimes	1,068	1,038	985	954	913	890	851	836	831	796	798	798	N/A	896.5
Drug Crimes	437	404	371	335	316	305	292	285	282	265	252	254	N/A	316.5
Other Crimes	515	521	503	561	552	525	501	480	516	496	492	535	N/A	516.4
Total Population	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Ethnicity</i>														
Hispanic	1,981	1,963	1,947	1,941	1,923	1,915	1,863	1,851	1,845	1,809	1,821	1,842	N/A	1,891.8
Black	1,572	1,535	1,504	1,499	1,474	1,461	1,475	1,469	1,483	1,467	1,446	1,456	N/A	1,486.8
White	1,946	1,934	1,895	1,896	1,856	1,816	1,779	1,751	1,753	1,700	1,696	1,713	N/A	1,811.3
Others	467	458	454	438	439	440	432	424	425	423	419	430	N/A	437.4
Total Population	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Age</i>														
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
18-24 Years	664	651	651	650	633	615	609	596	579	565	557	561	N/A	610.9
25-29 Years	1,036	1,033	1,013	1,010	998	978	973	948	957	947	953	954	N/A	983.3
30-34 Years	1,042	1,030	1,026	1,043	1,027	1,042	1,025	1,020	1,019	1,008	992	1,007	N/A	1,023.4
35-39 Years	851	853	831	818	812	803	786	779	805	783	789	814	N/A	810.3
40-44 Years	618	603	602	589	576	575	559	558	554	549	544	552	N/A	573.3
45-49 Years	614	590	571	563	558	552	536	540	531	496	487	495	N/A	544.4
50-54 Years	531	534	520	516	506	501	491	487	485	476	485	486	N/A	501.5
55-59 Years	324	313	301	301	297	288	290	285	289	291	285	285	N/A	295.8
60-64 Years	165	161	163	164	164	156	158	159	161	157	161	155	N/A	160.3
65 and Older	121	122	122	120	121	122	122	123	126	127	129	132	N/A	123.9
Total Population	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Serious and Violent Status</i>														
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	2.0
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	N/A	8.5
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	32	32	30	30	32	33	36	36	35	36	34	35	N/A	33.4
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	541	538	533	531	528	529	530	531	530	521	528	533	N/A	531.1
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	12	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	12	12	N/A	11.3
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	54	53	53	52	50	50	52	53	51	50	51	53	N/A	51.8
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	150	150	148	146	148	147	146	150	148	150	149	150	N/A	148.5
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	2,405	2,404	2,408	2,405	2,396	2,387	2,391	2,370	2,352	2,341	2,335	2,339	N/A	2,377.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	16	N/A	13.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	37	36	37	38	36	38	36	34	33	35	35	34	N/A	35.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	161	164	165	169	171	169	167	164	169	164	167	166	N/A	166.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	521	537	540	532	531	495	478	472	467	449	454	457	N/A	494.4
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	37	31	30	29	27	28	28	26	23	22	24	22	N/A	27.3
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	152	138	130	122	115	122	117	120	121	121	119	123	N/A	125.0
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	395	368	342	318	298	292	279	268	271	260	258	261	N/A	300.8
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	746	719	700	678	652	642	601	599	593	579	564	568	N/A	636.8
Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	79	80	81	84	86	84	84	86	87	86	86	85	N/A	84.0
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	209	208	207	198	195	208	202	204	204	207	204	207	N/A	204.4
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	164	160	158	155	153	153	157	154	152	141	140	138	N/A	152.1
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	158	149	141	138	129	128	122	122	130	122	124	127	N/A	132.5
Others	90	87	62	114	111	93	90	72	106	79	74	104	N/A	90.2
Total Population	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Second Striker Population</i>														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	879	829	807	791	757	752	729	720	724	692	695	712	N/A	757.3
Violent Second Strikers	393	391	386	381	386	399	393	402	402	408	401	405	N/A	395.6
Total Second Strikers	1,272	1,220	1,193	1,172	1,143	1,151	1,122	1,122	1,126	1,100	1,096	1,117	N/A	1,152.8
<i>In-Custody Female Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population</i>														
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	730	674	632	597	560	560	538	529	536	517	517	525	N/A	576.3
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	721	695	677	658	632	621	579	573	572	558	543	548	N/A	614.8
Total 3N Population	1,451	1,369	1,309	1,255	1,192	1,181	1,117	1,102	1,108	1,075	1,060	1,073	N/A	1,191.0
<i>In-Custody Female Population by California Static Risk Assessment Score</i>														
Low risk to reoffend (1)	3,576	3,517	3,516	3,509	3,494	3,462	3,415	3,389	3,416	3,339	3,276	3,241	N/A	3,429.2
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	1,489	1,443	1,422	1,402	1,356	1,356	1,317	1,288	1,285	1,217	1,188	1,156	N/A	1,326.6
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	149	139	137	129	120	115	108	107	106	98	97	98	N/A	116.9
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	581	566	549	546	526	510	486	471	492	472	460	477	N/A	511.3
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	55	59	58	57	58	56	57	61	62	60	58	56	N/A	58.1
Missing	116	166	118	131	138	133	166	179	145	213	303	413	N/A	185.1
Total Population	5,966	5,890	5,800	5,774	5,692	5,632	5,549	5,495	5,506	5,399	5,382	5,441	N/A	5,627.2

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
Female Offender Population														
<i>In-Custody Female Population</i>														
Institution Population	4,923	4,949	5,013	5,016	4,957	5,004	4,944	5,001	4,992	4,979	5,021	5,031	N/A	4,985.8
In-State Contract Beds	257	251	234	230	237	251	305	307	310	305	302	289	N/A	273.2
Camp Population	216	207	204	202	214	198	200	199	198	213	211	235	N/A	208.1
Department of State Hospitals Beds	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	N/A	4.3
Community Rehabilitative Placement Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	295	303	312	312	314	328	322	318	317	N/A	N/A
Total Population	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Sentence Type</i>														
Determinate Sentencing Law	2,860	2,877	2,906	3,135	3,118	3,175	3,165	3,201	3,222	3,206	3,214	3,246	N/A	3,110.4
Second Striker	1,104	1,109	1,112	1,156	1,149	1,162	1,169	1,187	1,180	1,186	1,196	1,207	N/A	1,159.8
Third Striker	45	45	46	46	45	46	46	46	46	46	47	46	N/A	45.8
Lifer	1,073	1,075	1,070	1,071	1,072	1,077	1,073	1,075	1,064	1,079	1,074	1,070	N/A	1,072.8
Life Without Parole	205	208	208	206	207	207	207	208	208	208	208	208	N/A	207.3
Condemned	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	N/A	21.0
Others	94	78	92	112	103	81	84	87	91	77	96	78	N/A	89.4
Total Population	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Offense Category</i>														
Crimes Against Persons	3,829	3,832	3,854	3,992	3,992	4,021	4,024	4,054	4,044	4,056	4,074	4,085	N/A	3,988.1
Property Crimes	790	810	816	891	881	905	915	919	929	919	905	919	N/A	883.3
Drug Crimes	257	250	250	278	281	294	287	298	296	293	289	284	N/A	279.8
Other Crimes	526	521	535	586	561	549	539	554	563	555	588	588	N/A	555.4
Total Population	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Ethnicity</i>														
Hispanic	1,807	1,820	1,851	1,956	1,951	1,991	1,972	1,994	2,007	2,018	2,005	2,029	N/A	1,950.1
Black	1,449	1,444	1,440	1,501	1,489	1,494	1,500	1,501	1,501	1,497	1,510	1,504	N/A	1,485.8
White	1,713	1,718	1,731	1,839	1,830	1,836	1,841	1,875	1,872	1,858	1,889	1,896	N/A	1,824.8
Others	433	431	433	451	445	448	452	455	452	450	452	447	N/A	445.8
Total Population	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Age</i>														
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
18-24 Years	546	543	573	604	583	587	575	595	594	586	566	560	N/A	576.0
25-29 Years	942	947	940	1,013	1,022	1,049	1,061	1,043	1,038	1,040	1,034	1,041	N/A	1,014.2
30-34 Years	995	1,018	1,024	1,081	1,066	1,081	1,077	1,099	1,114	1,120	1,129	1,141	N/A	1,078.8
35-39 Years	827	824	817	864	851	863	862	878	887	883	893	912	N/A	863.4
40-44 Years	548	548	558	585	595	602	598	601	591	596	619	614	N/A	587.9
45-49 Years	499	483	487	515	509	505	506	516	510	503	512	518	N/A	505.3
50-54 Years	462	466	466	484	486	472	472	472	484	477	477	475	N/A	474.4
55-59 Years	297	302	310	316	312	312	316	321	320	322	330	322	N/A	315.0
60-64 Years	155	154	152	156	161	166	163	166	159	164	162	160	N/A	159.8
65 and Older	131	128	128	129	130	132	135	134	135	132	134	133	N/A	131.8
Total Population	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Serious and Violent Status</i>														
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	N/A	2.5
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	N/A	10.3
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	35	34	34	35	35	35	36	35	36	36	36	36	N/A	35.3
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	538	538	545	562	564	565	567	575	583	582	575	576	N/A	564.2
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	N/A	12.6
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	54	55	57	61	61	60	59	62	61	62	63	62	N/A	59.8
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	148	151	153	158	161	166	167	166	160	160	166	170	N/A	160.5
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	2,328	2,321	2,339	2,454	2,459	2,469	2,465	2,474	2,393	2,404	2,448	2,441	N/A	2,416.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	15	14	13	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	15	15	N/A	13.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	36	37	37	40	42	38	38	42	44	42	42	40	N/A	39.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	164	164	173	171	165	168	168	168	172	174	171	170	N/A	169.0
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	430	467	471	498	474	500	488	498	561	562	521	525	N/A	499.6
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	22	22	20	21	19	19	20	20	18	18	17	19	N/A	19.6
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	121	119	124	129	125	130	130	133	133	130	135	148	N/A	129.8
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	264	273	278	284	280	283	290	293	300	304	303	305	N/A	288.1
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	580	567	555	622	622	642	643	652	669	660	670	688	N/A	630.8
Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	85	83	83	83	84	87	88	90	85	86	85	84	N/A	85.3
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	203	205	204	211	214	213	214	217	206	205	212	209	N/A	209.4
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	136	135	126	135	135	137	139	139	145	148	140	151	N/A	138.8
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	127	127	128	134	134	137	129	135	135	133	133	131	N/A	131.9
Others	94	78	92	112	103	81	84	87	91	77	96	78	N/A	89.4
Total Population	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Second Striker Population</i>														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	706	710	713	745	733	738	740	751	760	766	767	781	N/A	742.5
Violent Second Strikers	398	399	399	411	416	424	429	436	420	420	429	426	N/A	417.3
Total Second Strikers	1,104	1,109	1,112	1,156	1,149	1,162	1,169	1,187	1,180	1,186	1,196	1,207	N/A	1,159.8
<i>In-Custody Female Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population</i>														
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	526	535	543	562	552	564	564	576	581	579	580	595	N/A	563.1
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	562	548	535	601	600	620	621	631	647	640	651	669	N/A	610.4
Total 3N Population	1,088	1,083	1,078	1,163	1,152	1,184	1,185	1,207	1,228	1,219	1,231	1,264	N/A	1,173.5
<i>In-Custody Female Population by California Static Risk Assessment Score</i>														
Low risk to reoffend (1)	3,191	3,131	3,119	3,532	3,545	3,554	3,560	3,590	3,599	3,596	3,634	3,639	N/A	3,474.2
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	1,135	1,087	1,096	1,359	1,350	1,361	1,389	1,383	1,383	1,380	1,386	1,392	N/A	1,308.4
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	89	89	93	108	106	107	103	104	105	106	106	102	N/A	101.5
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	463	477	474	542	531	539	538	555	542	535	531	546	N/A	522.8
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	55	53	52	53	65	64	57	54	60	60	64	66	N/A	58.6
Missing	469	576	621	153	118	144	118	139	143	146	135	131	N/A	241.1
Total Population	5,402	5,413	5,455	5,747	5,715	5,769	5,765	5,825	5,832	5,823	5,856	5,876	N/A	5,706.5

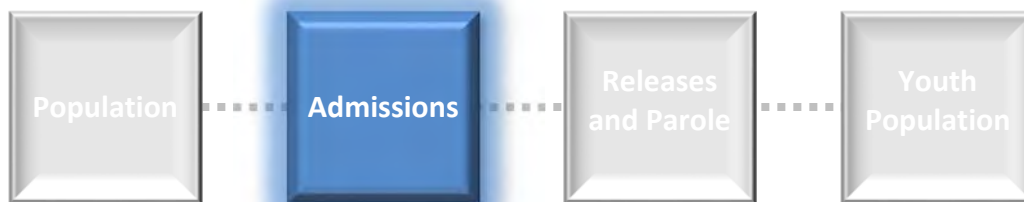
	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Female Offender Population														
<i>In-Custody Female Population</i>														
Institution Population	5,075	5,012	5,038	5,015	5,062	5,064	5,037	5,039	5,021	4,999	4,979	4,967	N/A	5,025.7
In-State Contract Beds	271	281	287	278	263	295	303	316	310	293	291	293	N/A	290.1
Camp Population	207	215	218	207	212	232	239	240	241	213	213	230	N/A	222.3
Department of State Hospitals Beds	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	10	12	10	7	N/A	4.8
Community Rehabilitative Placement Programs	313	344	362	373	385	380	373	380	368	376	363	352	N/A	364.1
Total Population	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Sentence Type</i>														
Determinate Sentencing Law	3,222	3,237	3,242	3,218	3,247	3,274	3,200	3,299	3,300	3,267	3,232	3,163	N/A	3,241.8
Second Striker	1,197	1,215	1,233	1,218	1,229	1,244	1,240	1,273	1,253	1,232	1,223	1,229	N/A	1,232.2
Third Striker	47	47	47	47	50	50	51	51	51	50	49	50	N/A	49.2
Lifer	1,066	1,068	1,068	1,065	1,066	1,070	1,064	1,062	1,056	1,052	1,050	1,051	N/A	1,061.5
Life Without Parole	210	210	210	209	208	207	206	207	207	205	203	199	N/A	206.8
Condemned	21	21	21	22	22	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	N/A	21.8
Others	106	55	85	95	101	105	170	72	61	65	77	134	N/A	93.8
Total Population	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Offense Category</i>														
Crimes Against Persons	4,068	4,093	4,108	4,090	4,123	4,145	4,091	4,151	4,146	4,110	4,094	4,042	N/A	4,105.1
Property Crimes	903	914	923	893	908	915	892	936	920	902	900	889	N/A	907.9
Drug Crimes	277	278	281	279	275	279	279	294	291	274	264	263	N/A	277.8
Other Crimes	621	568	594	612	617	632	691	605	593	607	598	655	N/A	616.1
Total Population	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Ethnicity</i>														
Hispanic	2,013	2,005	2,018	2,012	2,039	2,053	2,049	2,045	2,057	2,037	2,033	2,035	N/A	2,033.0
Black	1,509	1,506	1,519	1,498	1,509	1,522	1,520	1,545	1,528	1,522	1,516	1,515	N/A	1,517.4
White	1,900	1,893	1,915	1,913	1,923	1,942	1,929	1,946	1,929	1,894	1,873	1,860	N/A	1,909.8
Others	447	449	454	451	452	454	455	450	436	440	434	439	N/A	446.8
Total Population	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Age</i>														
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.1
18-24 Years	552	541	557	560	584	592	600	609	613	615	612	604	N/A	586.6
25-29 Years	1,035	1,045	1,041	1,026	1,028	1,031	1,041	1,053	1,051	1,045	1,048	1,035	N/A	1,039.9
30-34 Years	1,141	1,124	1,131	1,125	1,148	1,172	1,148	1,149	1,141	1,129	1,095	1,097	N/A	1,133.3
35-39 Years	906	909	916	928	934	946	929	933	928	904	906	915	N/A	921.2
40-44 Years	620	623	624	612	608	607	625	622	615	610	624	619	N/A	617.4
45-49 Years	513	499	515	506	504	494	486	488	476	480	481	484	N/A	493.8
50-54 Years	488	489	500	490	486	492	484	492	476	465	454	459	N/A	481.3
55-59 Years	325	329	331	330	332	339	342	339	341	337	326	328	N/A	333.3
60-64 Years	159	157	154	157	158	156	156	159	164	165	164	167	N/A	159.7
65 and Older	130	137	137	140	141	142	141	142	145	143	146	141	N/A	140.4
Total Population	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Population by Serious and Violent Status</i>														
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	N/A	3.3
Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	11	11	11	11	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	N/A	11.8
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	36	34	34	N/A	36.3
Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	563	570	570	574	572	578	576	575	572	567	568	562	N/A	570.6
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	14	N/A	13.4
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	61	61	60	60	63	66	67	69	68	66	68	69	N/A	64.8
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	172	171	174	172	177	179	177	183	183	180	184	182	N/A	177.8
Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	2,464	2,473	2,483	2,476	2,479	2,465	2,445	2,466	2,471	2,442	2,422	2,396	N/A	2,456.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	18	17	18	N/A	16.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	42	43	45	45	47	47	45	49	46	45	45	46	N/A	45.4
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	172	171	172	172	173	172	173	173	168	168	168	161	N/A	170.3
No Current Violent, Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	498	505	502	496	502	521	497	515	513	515	527	510	N/A	508.4
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, Prior Serious	19	19	20	20	23	22	23	26	30	30	28	30	N/A	24.2
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	143	144	144	140	145	145	143	147	149	145	136	128	N/A	142.4
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, Prior Serious	299	305	309	295	290	303	300	322	306	306	299	308	N/A	303.5
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, No Prior Violent, No Prior Serious	673	671	672	659	673	686	659	697	701	690	668	647	N/A	674.7
Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	87	88	89	90	98	97	98	101	103	100	101	102	N/A	96.2
Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	212	209	216	214	216	215	213	216	214	215	211	214	N/A	213.8
No Current Violent, Current Serious, Unknown Prior	153	156	154	153	148	147	148	152	148	147	148	151	N/A	150.4
No Current Violent, No Current Serious, Unknown Prior	127	134	132	133	135	140	136	140	133	128	126	128	N/A	132.7
Others	106	54	85	95	101	105	170	72	61	65	77	134	N/A	93.8
Total Population	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
<i>In-Custody Female Second Striker Population</i>														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	766	786	794	781	782	794	791	813	790	776	767	768	N/A	784.0
Violent Second Strikers	431	428	439	437	447	450	449	460	463	456	456	461	N/A	448.1
Total Second Strikers	1,197	1,214	1,233	1,218	1,229	1,244	1,240	1,273	1,253	1,232	1,223	1,229	N/A	1,232.1
<i>In-Custody Female Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population</i>														
3N Population with Prior Serious or Violent	579	593	596	580	585	602	592	625	607	599	580	585	N/A	593.6
3N Population without Prior Serious or Violent	654	653	656	642	658	670	644	682	684	674	652	631	N/A	658.3
Total 3N Population	1,233	1,246	1,252	1,222	1,243	1,272	1,236	1,307	1,291	1,273	1,232	1,216	N/A	1,251.9
<i>In-Custody Female Population by California Static Risk Assessment Score</i>														
Low risk to reoffend (1)	3,640	3,656	3,709	3,704	3,703	3,670	3,706	3,714	3,688	3,615	3,613	3,576	N/A	3,666.2
Moderate risk to reoffend (2)	1,377	1,367	1,359	1,343	1,358	1,330	1,373	1,422	1,386	1,376	1,389	1,348	N/A	1,369.0
High risk to reoffend for a drug offense (3)	99	101	102	97	94	95	92	98	97	99	96	103	N/A	97.8
High risk to reoffend for a property offense (4)	530	535	544	530	538	535	554	575	576	559	570	557	N/A	550.3
High risk to reoffend for a violent offense (5)	65	64	60	62	65	66	64	69	67	69	69	67	N/A	65.6
Missing	158	130	132	138	165	275	164	108	136	175	119	198	N/A	158.2
Total Population	5,869	5,853	5,906	5,874	5,923	5,971	5,953	5,986	5,950	5,893	5,856	5,849	N/A	5,906.9

Source Data



Prepared by the Office of Research, Division of Internal Oversight and Research

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
Admissions														
Admissions to State Prison														
Felon New Admissions	2,181	2,441	2,488	2,623	2,478	2,584	2,750	2,479	2,563	2,670	2,202	2,859	30,318	2,526.5
Felon Parole Violators-With New Term	262	315	312	341	357	374	355	344	334	339	305	389	4,027	335.6
Felon Parole Violators-Return to Custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Felon Pending Revocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Non-Felons	20	71	49	44	80	26	78	59	42	64	77	55	665	55.4
Total Admissions	2,463	2,827	2,849	3,008	2,915	2,984	3,183	2,882	2,939	3,073	2,584	3,303	35,010	2,917.5
Admissions to State Prison by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	667	910	791	827	865	850	949	821	857	897	762	955	10,151	845.9
Riverside	189	204	230	222	222	213	246	200	220	245	165	250	2,606	217.2
San Diego	189	188	232	200	189	223	239	190	153	159	172	230	2,364	197.0
San Bernardino	228	261	221	275	267	229	252	217	220	267	231	277	2,945	245.4
Orange	114	115	147	148	153	153	139	174	167	119	165	164	1,758	146.5
Sacramento	112	111	87	134	140	134	169	133	181	183	134	161	1,679	139.9
Other Counties	964	1,038	1,141	1,202	1,079	1,182	1,189	1,147	1,141	1,203	955	1,266	13,507	1,125.6
Total Admissions	2,463	2,827	2,849	3,008	2,915	2,984	3,183	2,882	2,939	3,073	2,584	3,303	35,010	2,917.5
Admissions by Offense Category														
Crimes Against Persons	1,271	1,403	1,438	1,527	1,467	1,534	1,573	1,468	1,459	1,523	1,265	1,595	17,523	1,460.3
Property Crimes	442	540	534	558	530	555	585	559	569	566	490	645	6,573	547.8
Drug Crimes	237	240	245	271	265	258	262	233	239	234	197	278	2,959	246.6
Other Crimes	513	644	632	652	653	637	763	622	672	750	632	785	7,955	662.9
Total Admissions	2,463	2,827	2,849	3,008	2,915	2,984	3,183	2,882	2,939	3,073	2,584	3,303	35,010	2,917.5
Admissions by Offense Group (Crimes Against Persons)														
Murder First	25	39	39	46	35	45	41	35	27	39	38	44	453	37.8
Murder Second	12	31	16	14	19	12	24	9	15	12	17	17	198	16.5
Manslaughter	28	34	55	36	35	31	27	36	30	36	30	44	422	35.2
Vehicular Manslaughter	10	17	8	14	7	21	10	8	13	11	12	15	146	12.2
Robbery	270	261	304	318	292	276	327	298	280	298	232	283	3,439	286.6
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	290	319	330	343	376	357	389	387	365	359	298	377	4,190	349.2
Other Assault/Battery	408	467	441	503	482	554	511	469	464	521	449	536	5,805	483.8
Rape	20	15	20	16	22	23	20	13	23	28	14	17	231	19.3
Lewd act with Child	107	109	111	118	109	112	112	107	125	108	78	112	1,308	109.0
Oral Copulation	3	9	5	7	4	5	11	7	6	5	6	7	75	6.3
Sodomy	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	29	2.4
Penetration with Object	1	2	6	6	5	1	5	4	5	3	2	3	43	3.6
Other Sex Offenses	79	89	86	89	68	79	81	80	82	89	74	112	1,008	84.0
Kidnapping	15	9	14	14	11	16	12	12	22	13	13	25	176	14.7
Total Crimes Against Persons Admissions	1,271	1,403	1,438	1,527	1,467	1,534	1,573	1,468	1,459	1,523	1,265	1,595	17,523	1,460.3

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total Sum	Total Average
Admissions by Offense Group (Property Crimes)														
Burglary First	198	242	231	226	216	226	231	209	226	217	178	242	2,642	220.2
Burglary Second	62	60	51	67	54	53	75	76	65	63	53	61	740	61.7
Grand Theft	22	38	39	39	32	35	34	35	34	33	35	46	422	35.2
Petty Theft with Prior	6	1	1	4	8	6	2	2	2	4	0	3	39	3.3
Receiving Stolen Property	18	29	22	24	27	39	42	27	31	38	25	45	367	30.6
Vehicle Theft	81	104	123	128	115	117	128	144	146	140	135	167	1,528	127.3
Forgery/Fraud	32	29	45	46	41	49	47	41	44	42	36	49	501	41.8
Other Property Offenses	23	37	22	24	37	30	26	25	21	29	28	32	334	27.8
Total Property Crimes Admissions	442	540	534	558	530	555	585	559	569	566	490	645	6,573	547.8
Admissions by Offense Group (Drug Crimes)														
Controlled Substance (CS)+ Possession	57	61	55	54	57	46	61	41	50	47	45	54	628	52.3
CS+ Possess for Sale, etc.	120	113	134	155	138	148	139	131	128	133	114	145	1,598	133.2
CS+ Sales, etc.	11	21	15	18	23	18	18	19	19	18	10	17	207	17.3
CS+ Manufacturing	5	2	5	4	7	5	4	4	2	3	2	5	48	4.0
CS+ Other	27	19	26	28	24	28	16	26	25	21	16	38	294	24.5
Hashish Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Marijuana Possession for Sale	8	14	4	5	11	8	17	9	11	6	6	14	113	9.4
Marijuana Sales	7	5	2	6	3	2	2	0	3	4	2	3	39	3.3
Other Marijuana Offenses	2	5	4	1	2	3	5	3	1	2	1	2	31	2.6
Total Drug Crimes Admissions	237	240	245	271	265	258	262	233	239	234	197	278	2,959	246.6
Admissions by Offense Group (All Other Crimes)														
Escape	12	10	13	11	18	10	11	11	10	9	4	18	137	11.4
Driving Under the Influence	85	89	96	107	82	104	98	84	84	101	82	112	1,124	93.7
Arson	17	20	18	19	13	18	20	20	18	20	19	20	222	18.5
Possession of Weapon	236	273	297	312	306	293	366	286	336	385	297	386	3,773	314.4
Other Offenses	149	226	185	185	216	197	248	201	200	218	212	228	2,465	205.4
Missing	14	26	23	18	18	15	20	20	24	17	18	21	234	19.5
Total Other Crimes Admissions	513	644	632	652	653	637	763	622	672	750	632	785	7,955	662.9
Admissions by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	1,785	1,931	1,970	2,125	2,026	2,055	2,216	1,977	2,094	2,180	1,831	2,327	24,517	2,043.1
Second Striker	578	706	720	706	706	777	762	742	705	715	573	801	8,491	707.6
Third Striker	9	13	11	19	12	11	11	14	6	6	8	12	132	11.0
Lifer	62	91	86	100	75	93	104	82	80	92	77	91	1,033	86.1
Life Without Parole	8	12	10	12	13	19	12	8	11	16	17	14	152	12.7
Condemned	1	2	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	1.1
Others	20	72	49	45	80	28	78	59	43	64	78	56	672	56.0
Total Admissions	2,463	2,827	2,849	3,008	2,915	2,984	3,183	2,882	2,939	3,073	2,584	3,303	35,010	2,917.5

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total Sum	Total Average
Second Striker Admissions by Violent/Non-Violent														
Non-Violent Second Striker Admissions	482	591	580	585	577	636	643	619	610	608	489	687	7,107	592.3
Violent Second Striker Admissions	96	115	140	121	129	141	119	123	95	107	84	114	1,384	115.3
Total Second Striker Admissions	578	706	720	706	706	777	762	742	705	715	573	801	8,491	707.6
Second Striker Admissions and Parole Violators with a New Term														
Second Striker New Admissions	418	504	511	492	481	529	543	527	502	503	389	568	5,967	497.3
Second Striker Parole Violator with New Term	158	199	206	212	219	244	213	209	199	205	181	229	2,474	206.2
Missing	2	3	3	2	6	4	6	6	4	7	3	4	50	4.2
Total Second Striker Admissions	578	706	720	706	706	777	762	742	705	715	573	801	8,491	707.6
Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Admissions														
3N Admissions without Prior Serious/Violent	590	600	627	730	665	736	736	663	692	744	624	813	8,220	685.0
3N Admissions with Prior Serious/Violent	484	539	562	548	585	606	647	654	618	644	556	744	7,187	598.9
Total 3N Admissions	1,074	1,139	1,189	1,278	1,250	1,342	1,383	1,317	1,310	1,388	1,180	1,557	15,407	1,283.9
Admissions with a Mental Health Designation														
Acute Care Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	525	588	546	592	575	565	638	586	578	628	515	656	6,992	582.7
Department of State Hospitals (DSH)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	52	50	50	56	53	53	56	55	68	63	47	72	675	56.3
Intermediate Care Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Mental Health Outpatient Housing Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	16	25	25	29	36	40	59	39	31	35	25	32	392	32.7
Mental Health Status Unknown	72	133	104	86	110	75	98	103	71	107	103	140	1,202	100.2
Total Mental Health Designation Admissions	665	796	725	763	774	733	851	783	748	834	690	900	9,262	771.8

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
Admissions														
Admissions to State Prison														
Felon New Admissions	2,269	2,541	2,855	2,685	2,668	2,813	2,304	2,903	2,644	2,706	2,346	2,649	31,383	2,615.3
Felon Parole Violators-With New Term	294	325	424	346	327	376	304	408	360	329	339	355	4,187	348.9
Felon Parole Violators-Return to Custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Felon Pending Revocations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
Non-Felons	40	46	65	67	59	63	69	56	37	71	79	42	694	57.8
Total Admissions	2,603	2,912	3,344	3,098	3,054	3,252	2,677	3,367	3,041	3,107	2,765	3,046	36,266	3,022.2
Admissions to State Prison by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	749	936	916	994	715	958	731	1,095	798	1,078	682	846	10,498	874.8
Riverside	192	166	254	230	258	207	253	246	236	238	231	249	2,760	230.0
San Diego	177	200	199	192	209	232	191	231	243	200	207	201	2,482	206.8
San Bernardino	229	280	285	229	323	275	227	227	287	227	237	265	3,091	257.6
Orange	144	165	225	166	138	179	128	169	148	123	159	120	1,864	155.3
Sacramento	134	135	143	145	207	192	136	147	170	132	125	191	1,857	154.8
Other Counties	978	1,030	1,322	1,142	1,204	1,209	1,011	1,252	1,159	1,109	1,124	1,174	13,714	1,142.8
Total Admissions	2,603	2,912	3,344	3,098	3,054	3,252	2,677	3,367	3,041	3,107	2,765	3,046	36,266	3,022.2
Admissions by Offense Category														
Crimes Against Persons	1,303	1,446	1,690	1,551	1,537	1,613	1,336	1,639	1,501	1,593	1,336	1,512	18,057	1,504.8
Property Crimes	530	597	634	601	586	616	551	678	582	556	547	625	7,103	591.9
Drug Crimes	206	225	282	232	222	304	191	264	232	220	211	231	2,820	235.0
Other Crimes	564	644	738	714	709	719	599	786	726	738	671	678	8,286	690.5
Total Admissions	2,603	2,912	3,344	3,098	3,054	3,252	2,677	3,367	3,041	3,107	2,765	3,046	36,266	3,022.2
Admissions by Offense Group (Crimes Against Persons)														
Murder First	38	39	40	34	31	27	33	33	25	30	27	21	378	31.5
Murder Second	20	24	21	21	18	22	17	23	16	25	19	22	248	20.7
Manslaughter	23	38	42	43	32	36	26	40	25	31	31	35	402	33.5
Vehicular Manslaughter	13	14	22	14	20	17	10	21	13	14	10	17	185	15.4
Robbery	244	278	330	304	282	282	242	308	305	326	244	289	3,434	286.2
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	291	342	414	374	371	399	342	395	373	391	315	402	4,409	367.4
Other Assault/Battery	443	488	538	508	529	550	466	568	508	520	444	499	6,061	505.1
Rape	23	19	23	15	23	23	16	38	19	24	20	22	265	22.1
Lewd act with Child	102	92	112	115	109	112	81	91	107	104	90	82	1,197	99.8
Oral Copulation	5	4	9	2	6	10	5	7	7	6	12	5	78	6.5
Sodomy	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	6	1	1	4	0	28	2.3
Penetration with Object	7	4	4	4	4	6	6	3	8	5	7	2	60	5.0
Other Sex Offenses	82	88	110	97	95	107	79	86	75	94	95	95	1,103	91.9
Kidnapping	11	12	23	17	16	19	11	20	19	22	18	21	209	17.4
Total Crimes Against Persons Admissions	1,303	1,446	1,690	1,551	1,537	1,613	1,336	1,639	1,501	1,593	1,336	1,512	18,057	1,504.8

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total Sum	Average
Admissions by Offense Group (Property Crimes)														
Burglary First	203	228	214	233	228	238	197	259	217	205	185	223	2,630	219.2
Burglary Second	70	60	72	82	65	76	58	72	75	63	67	75	835	69.6
Grand Theft	27	41	39	36	43	48	49	46	37	43	39	42	490	40.8
Petty Theft with Prior	5	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	33	2.8
Receiving Stolen Property	36	31	47	34	39	37	36	31	24	37	33	36	421	35.1
Vehicle Theft	125	144	163	134	131	145	138	171	145	140	131	172	1,739	144.9
Forgery/Fraud	41	61	54	46	55	42	41	66	56	42	56	45	605	50.4
Other Property Offenses	23	29	42	32	23	27	29	31	26	26	33	29	350	29.2
Total Property Crimes Admissions	530	597	634	601	586	616	551	678	582	556	547	625	7,103	591.9
Admissions by Offense Group (Drug Crimes)														
Controlled Substance (CS)+ Possession	41	47	50	35	46	58	44	57	50	47	60	61	596	49.7
CS+ Possess for Sale, etc.	107	113	165	141	115	169	113	140	127	125	110	126	1,551	129.3
CS+ Sales, etc.	12	20	16	9	20	25	9	15	13	14	11	12	176	14.7
CS+ Manufacturing	6	5	9	8	9	3	1	1	6	3	5	4	60	5.0
CS+ Other	25	26	28	24	22	34	13	34	26	22	20	24	298	24.8
Hashish Possession	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Marijuana Possession for Sale	11	10	9	7	8	11	6	13	5	4	3	1	88	7.3
Marijuana Sales	2	2	4	3	1	1	4	3	3	4	1	1	29	2.4
Other Marijuana Offenses	2	2	1	5	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	20	1.7
Total Drug Crimes Admissions	206	225	282	232	222	304	191	264	232	220	211	231	2,820	235.0
Admissions by Offense Group (All Other Crimes)														
Escape	6	6	9	7	7	13	6	6	8	10	8	16	102	8.5
Driving Under the Influence	73	71	83	94	99	87	80	103	117	83	96	96	1,082	90.2
Arson	27	25	14	29	22	26	19	20	22	21	22	25	272	22.7
Possession of Weapon	275	322	399	341	369	341	284	414	360	351	324	331	4,111	342.6
Other Offenses	160	208	212	220	197	225	192	233	205	254	199	189	2,494	207.8
Missing	23	12	21	23	15	27	18	10	14	19	22	21	225	18.8
Total Other Crimes Admissions	564	644	738	714	709	719	599	786	726	738	671	678	8,286	690.5
Admissions by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	1,816	2,012	2,287	2,169	2,163	2,274	1,826	2,361	2,130	2,141	1,949	2,070	25,198	2,099.8
Second Striker	636	739	874	740	730	814	689	828	787	780	642	834	9,093	757.8
Third Striker	14	10	8	18	11	9	5	18	7	10	12	9	131	10.9
Lifer	84	90	99	97	75	80	69	89	69	90	77	83	1,002	83.5
Life Without Parole	13	13	9	7	15	11	17	13	10	12	6	8	134	11.2
Condemned	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	8	0.7
Others	40	46	66	67	59	64	71	57	37	72	79	42	700	58.3
Total Admissions	2,603	2,912	3,344	3,098	3,054	3,252	2,677	3,367	3,041	3,107	2,765	3,046	36,266	3,022.2

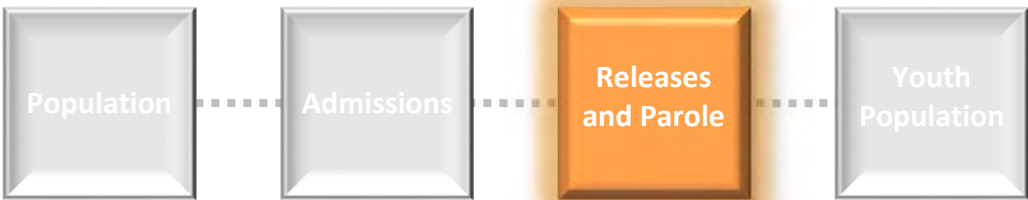
	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total Sum	Total Average
Second Striker Admissions by Violent/Non-Violent														
Non-Violent Second Striker Admissions	541	623	740	609	621	702	579	705	656	667	555	708	7,706	642.2
Violent Second Striker Admissions	95	116	134	131	109	112	110	123	131	113	87	126	1,387	115.6
Total Second Striker Admissions	636	739	874	740	730	814	689	828	787	780	642	834	9,093	757.8
Second Striker Admissions and Parole Violators with a New Term														
Second Striker New Admissions	444	520	581	531	534	568	486	549	545	561	465	593	6,377	531.4
Second Striker Parole Violator with New Term	188	211	288	204	194	234	199	277	240	209	175	236	2,655	221.3
Missing	4	8	5	5	2	12	4	2	2	10	2	5	61	5.1
Total Second Striker Admissions	636	739	874	740	730	814	689	828	787	780	642	834	9,093	757.8
Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Admissions														
3N Admissions without Prior Serious/Violent	609	693	759	727	744	802	640	850	726	715	688	718	8,671	722.6
3N Admissions with Prior Serious/Violent	567	632	768	638	659	691	592	726	682	659	611	702	7,927	660.6
Total 3N Admissions	1,176	1,325	1,527	1,365	1,403	1,493	1,232	1,576	1,408	1,374	1,299	1,420	16,598	1,383.2
Admissions with a Mental Health Designation														
Acute Care Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	491	554	659	624	555	704	554	710	616	626	613	681	7,387	615.6
Department of State Hospitals (DSH)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	54	73	74	58	62	68	72	82	57	74	53	64	791	65.9
Intermediate Care Facility	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
Mental Health Outpatient Housing Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	43	49	45	49	39	53	30	35	40	39	32	42	496	41.3
Mental Health Status Unknown	88	93	125	84	92	98	83	102	82	95	115	101	1,158	96.5
Total Mental Health Designation Admissions	676	769	903	817	748	923	739	929	795	834	813	888	9,834	819.5

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Admissions														
Admissions to State Prison														
Felon New Admissions	2,298	2,589	3,067	2,700	2,957	2,802	2,603	2,989	2,843	2,771	2,490	2,336	32,445	2,703.8
Felon Parole Violators-With New Term	335	337	419	420	416	430	364	453	373	434	327	341	4,649	387.4
Felon Parole Violators-Return to Custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Felon Pending Revocations	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0.3
Non-Felons	41	65	55	41	77	31	44	82	83	45	83	34	681	56.8
Total Admissions	2,674	2,991	3,543	3,161	3,450	3,263	3,011	3,524	3,300	3,250	2,900	2,712	37,779	3,148.3
Admissions to State Prison by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	624	1,014	869	1,029	934	921	916	1,027	1,051	964	796	677	10,822	901.8
Riverside	217	234	261	264	280	275	234	257	254	239	210	223	2,948	245.7
San Diego	204	196	236	196	247	222	231	232	216	230	207	181	2,598	216.5
San Bernardino	229	236	338	235	291	376	229	379	265	283	280	221	3,362	280.2
Orange	94	179	209	156	185	134	167	180	143	154	161	163	1,925	160.4
Sacramento	137	98	145	120	142	133	135	163	182	148	142	116	1,661	138.4
Other Counties	1,169	1,034	1,485	1,161	1,371	1,202	1,099	1,286	1,189	1,232	1,104	1,131	14,463	1,205.3
Total Admissions	2,674	2,991	3,543	3,161	3,450	3,263	3,011	3,524	3,300	3,250	2,900	2,712	37,779	3,148.3
Admissions by Offense Category														
Crimes Against Persons	1,302	1,467	1,716	1,557	1,673	1,653	1,549	1,722	1,643	1,663	1,454	1,310	18,709	1,559.1
Property Crimes	528	616	690	624	698	606	568	712	628	627	595	536	7,428	619.0
Drug Crimes	227	218	317	260	290	266	220	281	263	267	218	217	3,044	253.7
Other Crimes	617	690	820	720	789	738	674	809	766	693	633	649	8,598	716.5
Total Admissions	2,674	2,991	3,543	3,161	3,450	3,263	3,011	3,524	3,300	3,250	2,900	2,712	37,779	3,148.3
Admissions by Offense Group (Crimes Against Persons)														
Murder First	26	47	36	29	31	30	35	49	33	28	22	21	387	32.3
Murder Second	15	15	16	22	19	19	14	20	14	10	13	14	191	15.9
Manslaughter	23	30	28	31	43	33	35	31	38	34	33	30	389	32.4
Vehicular Manslaughter	15	17	24	12	22	17	14	21	15	25	12	13	207	17.3
Robbery	235	292	355	346	343	318	318	342	327	334	292	237	3,739	311.6
Assault with a Deadly Weapon	321	373	418	376	415	463	371	423	391	411	361	308	4,631	385.9
Other Assault/Battery	466	464	573	514	544	517	514	590	569	570	499	448	6,268	522.3
Rape	20	20	22	15	23	20	20	23	21	17	20	16	237	19.8
Lewd act with Child	78	98	115	100	103	104	115	106	93	115	85	88	1,200	100.0
Oral Copulation	9	9	10	6	4	8	9	7	12	11	3	4	92	7.7
Sodomy	3	1	3	1	2	1	4	0	1	1	1	6	24	2.0
Penetration with Object	4	1	5	5	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	39	3.3
Other Sex Offenses	69	74	93	79	103	99	82	91	105	93	96	97	1,081	90.1
Kidnapping	18	26	18	21	18	22	14	16	20	11	15	25	224	18.7
Total Crimes Against Persons Admissions	1,302	1,467	1,716	1,557	1,673	1,653	1,549	1,722	1,643	1,663	1,454	1,310	18,709	1,559.1

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Admissions by Offense Group (Property Crimes)														
Burglary First	184	209	242	213	255	218	204	245	204	219	209	186	2,588	215.7
Burglary Second	51	71	83	78	69	66	61	102	86	75	75	59	876	73.0
Grand Theft	33	43	41	32	46	47	49	61	42	45	34	35	508	42.3
Petty Theft with Prior	3	0	5	2	0	1	2	7	0	1	3	0	24	2.0
Receiving Stolen Property	43	40	46	39	39	40	30	37	38	34	46	45	477	39.8
Vehicle Theft	142	172	180	173	181	143	143	146	144	155	145	137	1,861	155.1
Forgery/Fraud	45	44	55	54	65	56	38	66	66	54	48	40	631	52.6
Other Property Offenses	27	37	38	33	43	35	41	48	48	44	35	34	463	38.6
Total Property Crimes Admissions	528	616	690	624	698	606	568	712	628	627	595	536	7,428	619.0
Admissions by Offense Group (Drug Crimes)														
Controlled Substance (CS)+ Possession	39	49	55	64	70	62	50	66	58	77	40	57	687	57.3
CS+ Possess for Sale, etc.	145	125	201	134	157	149	124	163	149	137	130	104	1,718	143.2
CS+ Sales, etc.	13	9	25	25	22	18	19	15	26	18	20	21	231	19.3
CS+ Manufacturing	5	2	3	4	7	3	3	7	5	2	3	3	47	3.9
CS+ Other	24	32	31	33	34	33	22	28	22	28	24	31	342	28.5
Hashish Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Marijuana Possession for Sale	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	0.4
Marijuana Sales	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Other Marijuana Offenses	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	0	1	12	1.0
Total Drug Crimes Admissions	227	218	317	260	290	266	220	281	263	267	218	217	3,044	253.7
Admissions by Offense Group (All Other Crimes)														
Escape	10	5	17	8	9	7	9	9	8	8	9	6	105	8.8
Driving Under the Influence	90	100	104	80	107	92	71	101	84	110	78	86	1,103	91.9
Arson	17	18	28	26	46	27	23	20	28	30	31	30	324	27.0
Possession of Weapon	311	353	422	383	396	393	374	436	397	347	340	331	4,483	373.6
Other Offenses	173	202	230	211	216	210	191	233	246	192	161	188	2,453	204.4
Missing	16	12	19	12	15	9	6	10	3	6	14	8	130	10.8
Total Other Crimes Admissions	617	690	820	720	789	738	674	809	766	693	633	649	8,598	716.5
Admissions by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	1,863	2,031	2,459	2,164	2,363	2,266	2,091	2,405	2,262	2,276	2,022	1,889	26,091	2,174.3
Second Striker	694	783	929	860	891	874	779	909	855	848	720	680	9,822	818.5
Third Striker	7	4	10	14	18	4	11	10	9	7	7	14	115	9.6
Lifer	58	91	76	73	89	79	72	104	78	65	63	84	932	77.7
Life Without Parole	7	14	14	8	10	9	12	13	13	8	5	7	120	10.0
Condemned	4	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	12	1.0
Others	41	65	55	41	78	31	45	83	83	46	83	36	687	57.3
Total Admissions	2,674	2,991	3,543	3,161	3,450	3,263	3,011	3,524	3,300	3,250	2,900	2,712	37,779	3,148.3

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Second Striker Admissions by Violent/Non-Violent														
Non-Violent Second Striker Admissions	593	663	807	725	759	738	656	780	703	693	603	584	8,304	692.0
Violent Second Striker Admissions	101	120	122	135	132	136	123	129	152	155	117	96	1,518	126.5
Total Second Striker Admissions	694	783	929	860	891	874	779	909	855	848	720	680	9,822	818.5
Second Striker Admissions and Parole Violators with a New Term														
Second Striker New Admissions	474	557	646	589	630	578	545	604	599	573	515	457	6,767	563.9
Second Striker Parole Violator with New Term	220	223	277	266	251	293	230	302	254	271	204	221	3,012	251.0
Missing	0	3	6	5	10	3	4	3	2	4	1	2	43	3.6
Total Second Striker Admissions	694	783	929	860	891	874	779	909	855	848	720	680	9,822	818.5
Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Admissions														
3N Admissions without Prior Serious/Violent	688	736	857	696	800	783	722	908	810	798	737	697	9,232	769.3
3N Admissions with Prior Serious/Violent	643	680	829	765	810	752	652	792	736	742	614	646	8,661	721.8
Total 3N Admissions	1,331	1,416	1,686	1,461	1,610	1,535	1,374	1,700	1,546	1,540	1,351	1,343	17,893	1,491.1
Admissions with a Mental Health Designation														
Acute Care Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0.2
Correctional Clinical Case Management System	597	607	777	696	740	827	714	788	639	846	769	782	8,782	731.8
Department of State Hospitals (DSH)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	51	48	77	81	89	80	90	103	92	72	87	67	937	78.1
Intermediate Care Facility	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0.4
Mental Health Outpatient Housing Unit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Mental Health Crisis Bed (MHCB)	31	29	41	29	40	59	62	71	49	42	42	33	528	44.0
Mental Health Status Unknown	79	116	55	29	44	63	46	70	43	42	72	30	689	57.4
Total Mental Health Designation Admissions	759	801	950	835	913	1,029	915	1,032	823	1,002	970	914	10,943	911.9

Source Data



	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total Sum	Average
Releases and Parole														
Releases from State Prison														
Released to Post Release Community Supervision	1,793	1,537	1,646	1,648	1,599	1,608	1,657	1,541	1,544	1,566	1,471	1,490	19,100	1,591.7
Released to Parole	2,511	1,920	1,911	1,745	1,647	1,660	1,497	1,581	1,511	1,560	1,499	1,486	20,528	1,710.7
Death	30	38	28	36	24	29	32	38	30	30	19	32	366	30.5
Other Releases / Discharges	281	210	201	152	114	92	96	76	98	76	69	86	1,551	129.3
Full Pardon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total Releases	4,615	3,705	3,786	3,581	3,384	3,389	3,282	3,236	3,183	3,232	3,058	3,094	41,545	3,462.1
Number of Releases from State Prison by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	2,390	2,107	2,382	2,306	2,268	2,234	2,329	2,214	2,158	2,146	2,122	2,149	26,805	2,233.8
Second Strike	794	738	791	785	829	901	755	827	862	918	813	783	9,796	816.3
Third Strike	6	4	4	8	5	3	4	5	6	4	4	1	54	4.5
Lifer	70	75	95	89	64	90	75	103	74	88	63	80	966	80.5
Life without Parole	3	2	1	3	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	1	19	1.6
Condemned	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	0.6
Unknown Felon	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	14	1.2
Non-Felon/Civil Narcotic Addict	1,351	777	510	386	214	159	116	85	79	75	53	79	3,884	323.7
Total Releases	4,615	3,705	3,786	3,581	3,384	3,389	3,282	3,236	3,183	3,232	3,058	3,094	41,545	3,462.1
Releases from State Prison to Parole by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	994	687	618	509	503	520	446	490	445	491	444	455	6,602	550.2
Orange	93	82	100	100	85	85	75	68	81	80	84	86	1,019	84.9
San Bernardino	168	130	159	117	120	147	126	131	126	124	127	124	1,599	133.3
San Diego	154	80	123	113	105	126	90	112	116	130	95	116	1,360	113.3
Riverside	184	216	163	188	119	125	123	107	104	101	108	95	1,633	136.1
Sacramento	83	64	67	65	61	61	65	79	65	75	73	61	819	68.3
Other Counties	835	661	681	653	654	596	572	594	574	559	568	549	7,496	624.7
Total Parole Releases	2,511	1,920	1,911	1,745	1,647	1,660	1,497	1,581	1,511	1,560	1,499	1,486	20,528	1,710.7
Releases from State Prison to PRCS by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	542	427	462	447	448	443	423	401	455	404	399	413	5,264	438.7
Orange	62	56	54	76	64	54	51	74	51	65	66	73	746	62.2
San Bernardino	186	162	181	164	175	152	171	150	156	149	150	138	1,934	161.2
San Diego	107	119	121	126	118	125	137	125	100	116	105	102	1,401	116.8
Riverside	149	137	140	139	136	135	132	111	133	124	114	112	1,562	130.2
Sacramento	89	67	70	84	73	58	94	71	64	78	81	79	908	75.7
Other Counties	658	569	618	612	585	641	649	609	585	630	556	573	7,285	607.1
Total PRCS Releases	1,793	1,537	1,646	1,648	1,599	1,608	1,657	1,541	1,544	1,566	1,471	1,490	19,100	1,591.7

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total Sum	Total Average
Releases from State Prison by Sex Registrant Population														
Female Sex Registrants	4	5	5	3	2	4	2	0	2	3	2	3	35	2.9
Male Sex Registrants	317	264	294	300	306	300	265	306	296	326	309	307	3,590	299.2
Total Sex Registrants	321	269	299	303	308	304	267	306	298	329	311	310	3,625	302.1
Releases from State Prison by Average Length of Stay (In Years)														
Releases to PRCS	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	N/A	N/A
Releases to Parole	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	N/A	N/A
Death	15.7	11.2	15.9	12.9	14.4	14.1	12.2	12.7	17.9	13.8	10.4	14.4	N/A	N/A
Other Releases/Discharges	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.5	N/A	N/A
Full Pardon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
All Releases	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	N/A	N/A
Releases from State Prison by Average Length of Stay and Sentence Type (In Years)														
Determinate Sentencing Law	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	N/A	N/A
Second Striker	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	N/A	N/A
Third Striker	15.2	11.2	16.0	17.6	14.5	14.9	10.9	16.6	15.4	14.7	18.6	19.3	N/A	N/A
Lifer	22.3	21.9	23.4	23.2	22.9	25.1	23.6	24.0	22.7	23.5	24.2	24.0	N/A	N/A
Life Without Parole	25.5	25.9	14.1	29.6	13.3	2.1	0.0	5.5	20.7	0.0	9.5	22.5	N/A	N/A
Condemned	0.0	0.0	20.9	19.4	23.4	0.0	0.0	26.1	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Others	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	N/A	N/A
Average of All	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	N/A	N/A
Parolee Population														
Northern Region	20,129	20,274	20,393	20,302	20,403	20,320	20,143	19,924	19,993	19,971	19,996	19,583	N/A	20,119.3
Southern Region	23,805	24,359	24,682	24,837	25,026	25,122	24,721	24,370	24,259	24,340	24,309	23,914	N/A	24,478.7
Region Unknown	34	32	32	34	31	31	32	29	28	0	2	37	N/A	26.8
Total Active Parolee Population	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8
Parolee Population by Parole Agent Caseload Supervision														
Deported Cases	1,173	1,393	1,491	1,500	1,535	1,573	1,646	1,722	1,751	1,722	1,873	1,856	N/A	1,602.9
Pending Deportation Cases	871	728	655	672	680	704	662	612	604	612	596	595	N/A	665.9
High Risk Sex Offender Cases	3,724	3,734	3,742	3,760	3,749	3,763	3,767	3,726	3,747	3,728	3,771	3,679	N/A	3,740.8
Non-High Risk Sex Offender	3,635	3,579	3,569	3,516	3,591	3,568	3,521	3,507	3,499	3,505	3,476	3,387	N/A	3,529.4
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) Cases	1,790	1,839	1,891	1,863	1,883	1,893	1,864	1,877	1,892	1,877	1,945	1,945	N/A	1,879.9
Two or More Serious or Violent Offenses	8,749	8,881	9,029	9,102	9,216	9,226	9,170	9,129	9,103	9,129	9,176	9,130	N/A	9,086.7
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCMS) Cases	4,918	5,018	5,056	5,073	5,120	5,084	5,062	4,955	4,938	4,955	4,960	4,893	N/A	5,002.7
Others	19,108	19,493	19,674	19,687	19,686	19,662	19,204	18,795	18,746	18,783	18,510	18,049	N/A	19,116.4
Total Parolees By Parole Agent Caseload Supervision	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
Parolee Population by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	31,726	31,809	31,709	31,452	31,501	31,524	31,300	31,035	31,041	31,115	31,056	30,395	N/A	31,305.3
Second Striker	7,637	7,943	8,088	8,205	8,351	8,240	7,943	7,728	7,702	7,704	7,651	6,956	N/A	7,845.7
Third Striker	17	17	19	22	22	20	19	19	17	21	22	0	N/A	17.9
Lifer	2,054	2,085	2,139	2,182	2,215	2,252	2,273	2,311	2,342	2,381	2,407	2,406	N/A	2,253.9
Life without Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
Others	2,534	2,811	3,152	3,312	3,371	3,437	3,361	3,230	3,178	3,090	3,171	3,777	N/A	3,202.0
Total Active Parolee Population	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8
Parolee Population by Offense Category														
Crimes Against Persons	25,884	25,892	26,419	26,380	26,487	26,596	26,606	26,526	26,626	26,733	26,920	27,127	N/A	26,516.3
Property Crimes	7,862	7,999	8,199	8,161	8,245	8,213	7,985	7,770	7,710	7,697	7,593	7,751	N/A	7,932.1
Drug Crimes	3,003	3,213	3,562	3,549	3,522	3,329	2,967	2,724	2,629	2,523	2,383	2,647	N/A	3,004.3
Other Crimes	7,219	7,561	6,927	7,083	7,206	7,335	7,338	7,303	7,315	7,358	7,411	6,009	N/A	7,172.1
Total Active Parolee Population	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8
Parolee Population by Ethnicity														
Hispanic	16,761	17,063	17,173	17,239	17,376	17,452	17,321	17,154	17,099	17,203	17,206	17,053	N/A	17,175.0
Black	12,074	12,192	12,281	12,239	12,276	12,273	12,100	11,937	11,906	11,875	11,814	11,567	N/A	12,044.5
White	11,943	12,151	12,349	12,406	12,484	12,378	12,155	11,920	11,953	11,905	11,946	11,602	N/A	12,099.3
Others	3,190	3,259	3,304	3,289	3,324	3,370	3,320	3,312	3,322	3,328	3,341	3,312	N/A	3,305.9
Total Active Parolee Population	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8
Parolee Population by Age														
Under 17 Years	15	13	10	11	10	9	8	12	12	8	9	9	N/A	10.5
18-24 Years	5,899	5,946	5,950	5,956	5,974	5,971	5,891	5,821	5,789	5,784	5,783	5,737	N/A	5,875.1
25-29 Years	8,076	8,150	8,246	8,193	8,260	8,310	8,270	8,223	8,226	8,262	8,249	8,107	N/A	8,214.3
30-34 Years	7,280	7,377	7,411	7,398	7,471	7,433	7,322	7,151	7,077	7,063	7,018	6,908	N/A	7,242.4
35-39 Years	5,581	5,665	5,736	5,822	5,902	5,915	5,806	5,767	5,836	5,828	5,903	5,816	N/A	5,798.1
40-44 Years	4,419	4,489	4,542	4,527	4,542	4,535	4,534	4,469	4,460	4,423	4,403	4,328	N/A	4,472.6
45-49 Years	4,203	4,319	4,382	4,389	4,367	4,356	4,253	4,151	4,145	4,162	4,194	4,047	N/A	4,247.3
50-54 Years	3,755	3,849	3,882	3,911	3,908	3,895	3,786	3,719	3,705	3,701	3,669	3,606	N/A	3,782.2
55-59 Years	2,483	2,552	2,588	2,575	2,612	2,617	2,619	2,599	2,582	2,614	2,616	2,555	N/A	2,584.3
60-64 Years	1,154	1,187	1,211	1,218	1,236	1,252	1,233	1,244	1,255	1,283	1,266	1,243	N/A	1,231.8
65 and Older	1,103	1,118	1,149	1,173	1,178	1,180	1,174	1,167	1,193	1,183	1,197	1,178	N/A	1,166.1
Total Active Parolee Population	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8
Parolee Population Average Age														
Female	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.2	37.1	36.9	37.5	37.5	37.6	N/A	N/A
Male	37.7	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.9	37.9	37.8	N/A	N/A
Overall Average Age	37.7	37.7	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.5	37.4	37.3	37.8	37.9	37.8	N/A	N/A

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
Parolee Population by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	11,975	12,212	12,246	12,234	12,320	12,250	12,015	11,765	11,737	11,768	11,685	11,528	N/A	11,977.9
Riverside	2,335	2,446	2,530	2,647	2,676	2,704	2,675	2,611	2,604	2,596	2,602	2,576	N/A	2,583.5
San Diego	2,644	2,619	2,669	2,664	2,675	2,708	2,643	2,677	2,665	2,709	2,700	2,689	N/A	2,671.8
San Bernardino	3,262	3,258	3,241	3,193	3,231	3,268	3,295	3,313	3,324	3,349	3,361	3,349	N/A	3,287.0
Orange	2,359	2,393	2,387	2,386	2,424	2,439	2,395	2,352	2,350	2,372	2,407	2,386	N/A	2,387.5
Sacramento	1,988	1,964	1,955	1,936	1,919	1,873	1,850	1,855	1,854	1,856	1,870	1,853	N/A	1,897.8
Other Counties	19,405	19,773	20,079	20,113	20,215	20,231	20,023	19,750	19,746	19,661	19,682	19,153	N/A	19,819.3
Total Active Parolee Population	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8
Parolee Population by Serious and Violent Status														
Current Violent	15,732	15,794	15,840	15,871	16,041	16,100	16,062	16,073	16,129	16,276	16,363	16,151	N/A	16,036.0
Current Serious	14,986	15,114	15,240	15,187	15,272	15,504	15,643	15,674	15,854	16,029	16,077	16,063	N/A	15,553.6
Current Serious/Violent	2,708	2,732	2,759	2,783	2,766	2,772	2,794	2,816	2,813	2,816	2,822	2,808	N/A	2,782.4
No Current Serious/Violent	8,008	8,214	8,116	8,020	8,010	7,660	7,036	6,530	6,306	6,100	5,874	5,698	N/A	7,131.0
Others	2,534	2,811	3,152	3,312	3,371	3,437	3,361	3,230	3,178	3,090	3,171	2,814	N/A	3,121.8
Total Active Parolee Population	43,968	44,665	45,107	45,173	45,460	45,473	44,896	44,323	44,280	44,311	44,307	43,534	N/A	44,624.8
Parolees with a Mental Health Designation														
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	9,809	9,974	10,059	10,048	10,174	10,123	10,107	9,976	9,956	9,976	10,045	9,835	N/A	10,006.8
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	2,600	2,673	2,727	2,697	2,731	2,753	2,719	2,721	2,741	2,721	2,776	2,750	N/A	2,717.4
Total CCCMS and EOP Parolees	12,409	12,647	12,786	12,745	12,905	12,876	12,826	12,697	12,697	12,697	12,821	12,585	N/A	12,724.3
Parolee Second Striker Population														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	5,443	5,741	5,881	5,988	6,077	5,983	5,690	5,462	5,428	5,414	5,355	4,695	N/A	5,596.4
Violent Second Strikers	2,194	2,202	2,207	2,217	2,274	2,257	2,253	2,266	2,274	2,290	2,296	2,261	N/A	2,249.3
Total Second Striker Parolees	7,637	7,943	8,088	8,205	8,351	8,240	7,943	7,728	7,702	7,704	7,651	6,956	N/A	7,845.7
Parolee Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population														
3N Population with Prior Serious/Violent	2,668	3,013	3,099	3,187	3,181	2,942	2,462	2,128	1,951	1,827	1,681	1,460	N/A	2,466.6
3N Population without Prior Serious/Violent	2,364	2,234	2,063	1,895	1,821	1,700	1,567	1,443	1,397	1,452	1,356	1,422	N/A	1,726.2
Total 3N Parolee Population	5,032	5,247	5,162	5,082	5,002	4,642	4,029	3,571	3,348	3,279	3,037	2,882	N/A	4,192.8
Parolee Sex Registrant Population by Gender														
Female Sex Registrants	89	93	95	93	89	92	94	91	91	90	90	89	N/A	91.3
Male Sex Registrants	8,262	8,236	8,249	8,212	8,213	8,240	8,211	8,172	8,219	8,262	8,258	8,119	N/A	8,221.1
Total Sex Registrants	8,351	8,329	8,344	8,305	8,302	8,332	8,305	8,263	8,310	8,352	8,348	8,208	N/A	8,312.4

	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total		
													Sum	Average	
Parolee-At-Large (PAL) Population															
Region I PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region II PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region III PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region IV PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northern Region PAL Population	2,482	2,426	2,444	2,540	2,594	2,546	2,556	2,518	2,439	2,409	2,460	2,743	N/A	2,513.1	
Southern Region PAL Population	2,851	2,938	3,140	3,230	3,201	3,252	3,281	3,276	3,289	3,260	3,421	3,465	N/A	3,217.0	
Region Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	N/A	0.3	
Total PAL Population	5,333	5,364	5,584	5,770	5,795	5,798	5,838	5,794	5,728	5,670	5,882	6,209	N/A	5,730.4	

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total Sum	Total Average
Releases and Parole														
Releases from State Prison														
Released to Post Release Community Supervision	1,479	1,344	1,525	1,378	1,405	1,372	1,432	1,436	1,350	1,399	1,340	1,405	16,865	1,405.4
Released to Parole	1,496	1,361	1,402	1,376	1,483	1,440	1,313	1,423	1,418	1,514	1,342	1,435	17,003	1,416.9
Death	24	25	24	33	35	24	29	21	25	34	34	35	343	28.6
Other Releases / Discharges	75	68	88	72	83	99	72	72	67	74	84	89	943	78.6
Full Pardon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total Releases	3,074	2,798	3,039	2,859	3,006	2,935	2,846	2,952	2,860	3,021	2,800	2,964	35,154	2,929.5
Number of Releases from State Prison by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	2,073	1,971	2,084	2,011	2,139	2,065	2,046	2,114	2,053	2,173	2,004	2,102	24,835	2,069.6
Second Strike	847	702	790	704	715	715	697	712	663	702	639	696	8,582	715.2
Third Strike	3	2	3	5	10	5	5	3	10	6	7	6	65	5.4
Lifer	74	63	86	79	68	75	41	63	81	72	75	91	868	72.3
Life without Parole	1	1	0	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	2	21	1.8
Condemned	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0.3
Unknown Felon	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	0.7
Non-Felon/Civil Narcotic Addict	76	58	75	57	73	71	53	57	50	63	73	66	772	64.3
Total Releases	3,074	2,798	3,039	2,859	3,006	2,935	2,846	2,952	2,860	3,021	2,800	2,964	35,154	2,929.5
Releases from State Prison to Parole by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	466	436	424	452	452	431	417	440	423	467	459	422	5,289	440.8
Orange	81	61	85	79	81	76	63	67	90	90	73	91	937	78.1
San Bernardino	140	113	110	110	116	139	107	128	102	125	114	124	1,428	119.0
San Diego	96	86	102	96	112	106	90	90	107	91	93	100	1,169	97.4
Riverside	96	110	77	97	95	91	103	103	100	95	87	108	1,162	96.8
Sacramento	62	70	71	63	66	63	61	66	61	87	48	61	779	64.9
Other Counties	555	485	533	479	561	534	472	529	535	559	468	529	6,239	519.9
Total Parole Releases	1,496	1,361	1,402	1,376	1,483	1,440	1,313	1,423	1,418	1,514	1,342	1,435	17,003	1,416.9
Releases from State Prison to PRCS by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	438	382	406	390	370	357	377	399	387	372	348	386	4,612	384.3
Orange	46	54	69	56	52	72	54	57	70	56	61	71	718	59.8
San Bernardino	120	117	171	153	166	143	149	144	133	147	130	131	1,704	142.0
San Diego	83	90	109	101	70	95	101	99	82	90	82	88	1,090	90.8
Riverside	133	110	116	102	117	106	120	97	110	80	96	97	1,284	107.0
Sacramento	79	72	81	73	79	77	71	82	68	74	86	75	917	76.4
Other Counties	580	519	573	503	551	522	560	558	500	580	537	557	6,540	545.0
Total PRCS Releases	1,479	1,344	1,525	1,378	1,405	1,372	1,432	1,436	1,350	1,399	1,340	1,405	16,865	1,405.4

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total Sum	Total Average
Releases from State Prison by Sex Registrant Population														
Female Sex Registrants	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	2	4	2	1	29	2.4
Male Sex Registrants	327	285	292	291	341	281	277	306	281	306	265	310	3,562	296.8
Total Sex Registrants	328	287	294	295	343	283	281	309	283	310	267	311	3,591	299.3
Releases from State Prison by Average Length of Stay (In Years)														
Releases to PRCS	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	N/A	N/A
Releases to Parole	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	N/A	N/A
Death	11.5	12.7	13.0	12.3	16.4	11.7	15.4	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.5	15.1	N/A	N/A
Other Releases/Discharges	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.4	N/A	N/A
Full Pardon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
All Releases	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	N/A	N/A
Releases from State Prison by Average Length of Stay and Sentence Type (In Years)														
Determinate Sentencing Law	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	N/A	N/A
Second Striker	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	N/A	N/A
Third Striker	18.5	12.3	11.4	16.4	16.6	10.1	12.5	17.2	16.8	15.3	15.1	13.8	N/A	N/A
Lifer	23.4	24.9	23.9	23.7	23.9	24.9	20.8	23.1	25.0	24.7	24.9	22.5	N/A	N/A
Life Without Parole	7.1	2.3	0.0	34.9	12.1	15.4	26.7	3.5	16.8	27.3	22.2	22.4	N/A	N/A
Condemned	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	N/A	N/A
Others	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	N/A	N/A
Average of All	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	N/A	N/A
Parolee Population														
Northern Region	19,838	19,747	19,579	19,593	19,647	19,614	19,529	19,513	19,543	19,627	19,575	19,767	N/A	19,631.0
Southern Region	24,113	23,981	23,958	24,076	24,246	24,189	24,095	24,121	24,112	24,092	24,279	24,392	N/A	24,137.8
Region Unknown	40	31	10	11	16	11	11	9	1	4	5	2	N/A	12.6
Total Active Parolee Population	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4
Parolee Population by Parole Agent Caseload Supervision														
Deported Cases	1,920	1,909	1,944	1,988	1,988	2,017	2,057	2,107	2,151	2,232	2,280	2,323	N/A	2,076.3
Pending Deportation Cases	508	536	536	498	566	547	493	442	476	451	437	474	N/A	497.0
High Risk Sex Offender Cases	3,818	3,865	3,852	3,890	3,941	3,914	3,901	3,918	3,937	4,001	4,003	4,006	N/A	3,920.5
Non-High Risk Sex Offender	3,460	3,463	3,458	3,457	3,456	3,441	3,538	3,522	3,502	3,500	3,474	3,458	N/A	3,477.4
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) Cases	1,976	1,936	1,913	1,922	1,957	1,996	2,015	2,061	2,091	2,103	2,139	2,173	N/A	2,023.5
Two or More Serious or Violent Offenses	9,230	9,207	9,246	9,288	9,342	9,317	9,192	9,182	9,227	9,268	9,331	9,391	N/A	9,268.4
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCMS) Cases	4,957	4,959	4,904	4,948	4,955	4,923	4,916	4,943	4,965	4,927	4,983	5,044	N/A	4,952.0
Others	18,122	17,884	17,694	17,689	17,704	17,659	17,523	17,468	17,307	17,241	17,212	17,292	N/A	17,566.3
Total Parolees By Parole Agent Caseload Supervision	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
Parolee Population by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	31,136	31,401	31,365	31,498	31,731	31,661	31,421	31,441	31,433	31,488	31,653	31,726	N/A	31,496.2
Second Striker	7,521	7,453	7,418	7,411	7,471	7,476	7,474	7,459	7,475	7,507	7,509	7,558	N/A	7,477.7
Third Striker	11	10	14	12	9	8	7	10	10	8	6	0	N/A	8.8
Lifer	2,440	2,451	2,489	2,508	2,527	2,555	2,545	2,552	2,581	2,606	2,638	2,678	N/A	2,547.5
Life without Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
Others	2,883	2,444	2,261	2,251	2,171	2,114	2,188	2,181	2,157	2,114	2,053	2,199	N/A	2,251.3
Total Active Parolee Population	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4
Parolee Population by Offense Category														
Crimes Against Persons	27,651	27,705	27,756	27,855	28,057	28,180	28,115	28,119	28,219	28,413	28,599	28,803	N/A	28,122.7
Property Crimes	7,762	7,671	7,580	7,604	7,646	7,528	7,390	7,374	7,281	7,239	7,195	7,219	N/A	7,457.4
Drug Crimes	2,564	2,407	2,326	2,246	2,198	2,113	2,067	2,012	1,972	1,888	1,810	1,809	N/A	2,117.7
Other Crimes	6,014	5,976	5,885	5,975	6,008	5,993	6,063	6,138	6,184	6,183	6,255	6,330	N/A	6,083.7
Total Active Parolee Population	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4
Parolee Population by Ethnicity														
Hispanic	17,198	17,198	17,184	17,260	17,410	17,403	17,354	17,394	17,388	17,476	17,562	17,744	N/A	17,380.9
Black	11,719	11,619	11,580	11,636	11,634	11,643	11,568	11,572	11,599	11,578	11,591	11,669	N/A	11,617.3
White	11,714	11,601	11,484	11,496	11,549	11,457	11,452	11,418	11,384	11,405	11,430	11,488	N/A	11,489.8
Others	3,360	3,341	3,299	3,288	3,316	3,311	3,261	3,259	3,285	3,264	3,276	3,260	N/A	3,293.3
Total Active Parolee Population	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4
Parolee Population by Age														
Under 17 Years	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	10	10	13	11	10	N/A	10.8
18-24 Years	5,775	5,728	5,689	5,680	5,643	5,595	5,496	5,506	5,404	5,405	5,366	5,370	N/A	5,554.8
25-29 Years	8,200	8,178	8,087	8,189	8,246	8,252	8,185	8,177	8,210	8,196	8,208	8,295	N/A	8,201.9
30-34 Years	7,004	7,008	6,966	6,914	6,998	6,974	6,946	6,917	6,949	6,910	6,927	6,955	N/A	6,955.7
35-39 Years	5,863	5,805	5,788	5,833	5,881	5,873	5,909	5,959	5,934	5,992	6,025	6,051	N/A	5,909.4
40-44 Years	4,358	4,351	4,296	4,265	4,269	4,279	4,304	4,265	4,283	4,284	4,321	4,363	N/A	4,303.2
45-49 Years	4,074	4,021	4,018	4,036	4,078	4,052	4,035	4,048	4,070	4,047	4,086	4,119	N/A	4,057.0
50-54 Years	3,642	3,607	3,594	3,585	3,571	3,532	3,509	3,491	3,511	3,512	3,526	3,544	N/A	3,552.0
55-59 Years	2,624	2,587	2,587	2,599	2,617	2,611	2,594	2,604	2,603	2,644	2,651	2,678	N/A	2,616.6
60-64 Years	1,242	1,243	1,283	1,321	1,336	1,370	1,371	1,376	1,390	1,411	1,413	1,441	N/A	1,349.8
65 and Older	1,201	1,221	1,229	1,246	1,258	1,264	1,274	1,290	1,292	1,309	1,325	1,335	N/A	1,270.3
Total Active Parolee Population	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4
Parolee Population Average Age														
Female	37.5	37.4	37.5	37.5	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	N/A	N/A
Male	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	38.2	N/A	N/A
Overall Average Age	37.8	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.2	38.2	N/A	N/A

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
Parolee Population by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	11,662	11,719	11,796	11,926	12,068	12,083	12,009	12,040	12,016	12,005	12,172	12,327	N/A	11,985.3
Riverside	2,598	2,579	2,557	2,561	2,565	2,541	2,568	2,581	2,606	2,604	2,619	2,616	N/A	2,582.9
San Diego	2,766	2,717	2,725	2,721	2,771	2,720	2,689	2,685	2,746	2,758	2,766	2,740	N/A	2,733.7
San Bernardino	3,390	3,393	3,399	3,415	3,417	3,448	3,436	3,463	3,389	3,410	3,400	3,430	N/A	3,415.8
Orange	2,427	2,410	2,414	2,396	2,422	2,436	2,402	2,381	2,424	2,432	2,462	2,457	N/A	2,421.9
Sacramento	1,885	1,914	1,893	1,927	1,933	1,909	1,876	1,869	1,873	1,885	1,880	1,904	N/A	1,895.7
Other Counties	19,263	19,027	18,763	18,734	18,733	18,677	18,655	18,624	18,602	18,629	18,560	18,687	N/A	18,746.2
Total Active Parolee Population	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4
Parolee Population by Serious and Violent Status														
Current Violent	16,476	16,523	16,485	16,514	16,592	16,699	16,683	16,669	16,521	16,605	16,712	16,871	N/A	16,612.5
Current Serious	16,426	16,600	16,799	16,926	17,138	17,086	16,996	17,032	17,261	17,303	17,391	17,547	N/A	17,042.1
Current Serious/Violent	2,862	2,841	2,856	2,892	2,905	2,925	2,928	2,937	2,965	2,983	3,007	3,044	N/A	2,928.8
No Current Serious/Violent	5,344	5,351	5,146	5,097	5,103	4,990	4,840	4,824	4,752	4,718	4,696	4,668	N/A	4,960.8
Others	2,883	2,444	2,261	2,251	2,171	2,114	2,188	2,181	2,157	2,114	2,053	2,031	N/A	2,237.3
Total Active Parolee Population	43,991	43,759	43,547	43,680	43,909	43,814	43,635	43,643	43,656	43,723	43,859	44,161	N/A	43,781.4
Parolees with a Mental Health Designation														
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	9,987	9,984	9,953	10,036	10,084	10,026	9,960	10,003	10,040	10,066	10,159	10,253	N/A	10,045.9
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	2,832	2,788	2,770	2,795	2,851	2,881	2,905	2,959	3,003	3,031	3,081	3,124	N/A	2,918.3
Total CCCMS and EOP Parolees	12,819	12,772	12,723	12,831	12,935	12,907	12,865	12,962	13,043	13,097	13,240	13,377	N/A	12,964.3
Parolee Second Striker Population														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	5,194	5,130	5,115	5,101	5,144	5,105	5,067	5,058	5,043	5,047	5,076	5,080	N/A	5,096.7
Violent Second Strikers	2,327	2,323	2,303	2,310	2,327	2,371	2,407	2,401	2,432	2,460	2,433	2,478	N/A	2,381.0
Total Second Striker Parolees	7,521	7,453	7,418	7,411	7,471	7,476	7,474	7,459	7,475	7,507	7,509	7,558	N/A	7,477.7
Parolee Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population														
3N Population with Prior Serious/Violent	1,249	1,077	997	954	950	921	877	840	818	774	747	750	N/A	912.8
3N Population without Prior Serious/Violent	1,247	1,385	1,267	1,231	1,201	1,170	1,069	1,075	1,027	984	975	943	N/A	1,131.2
Total 3N Parolee Population	2,496	2,462	2,264	2,185	2,151	2,091	1,946	1,915	1,845	1,758	1,722	1,693	N/A	2,044.0
Parolee Sex Registrant Population by Gender														
Female Sex Registrants	88	87	88	88	87	81	83	83	82	81	82	81	N/A	84.3
Male Sex Registrants	8,329	8,398	8,385	8,439	8,511	8,480	8,493	8,509	8,548	8,628	8,628	8,639	N/A	8,498.9
Total Sex Registrants	8,417	8,485	8,473	8,527	8,598	8,561	8,576	8,592	8,630	8,709	8,710	8,720	N/A	8,583.2

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total		
													Sum	Average	
Parolee-At-Large (PAL) Population															
Region I PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region II PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region III PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region IV PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northern Region PAL Population	2,514	2,492	2,587	2,510	2,445	2,404	2,407	2,310	2,223	2,195	2,199	2,044	N/A	2,360.8	
Southern Region PAL Population	3,056	2,910	2,784	2,762	2,705	2,787	2,865	2,856	2,937	3,011	2,921	2,912	N/A	2,875.5	
Region Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.3	
Total PAL Population	5,571	5,402	5,371	5,272	5,150	5,192	5,272	5,167	5,160	5,206	5,120	4,956	N/A	5,236.6	

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total Sum	Total Average
Releases and Parole														
Releases from State Prison														
Released to Post Release Community Supervision	1,375	1,298	1,401	1,422	1,394	1,278	1,559	1,507	1,434	1,724	1,518	1,514	17,424	1,452.0
Released to Parole	1,386	1,310	1,405	1,375	1,516	1,379	1,550	1,480	1,551	1,953	1,637	1,657	18,199	1,516.6
Death	28	21	46	35	30	28	25	29	48	47	28	29	394	32.8
Other Releases / Discharges	70	75	74	74	88	88	54	84	65	70	68	66	876	73.0
Full Pardon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
Total Releases	2,859	2,704	2,926	2,906	3,028	2,773	3,188	3,100	3,098	3,794	3,252	3,266	36,894	3,074.5
Number of Releases from State Prison by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	2,071	1,930	2,143	2,111	2,095	1,924	2,251	2,124	2,099	2,612	2,239	2,271	25,870	2,155.8
Second Strike	665	629	641	654	736	707	825	809	844	1,013	885	849	9,257	771.4
Third Strike	1	5	6	6	5	3	6	5	7	6	3	9	62	5.2
Lifer	69	79	85	77	117	76	66	99	94	101	71	81	1,015	84.6
Life without Parole	1	0	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	4	2	2	28	2.3
Condemned	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6	0.5
Unknown Felon	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0.5
Non-Felon/Civil Narcotic Addict	48	59	48	56	70	61	36	61	49	57	51	54	650	54.2
Total Releases	2,859	2,704	2,926	2,906	3,028	2,773	3,188	3,100	3,098	3,794	3,252	3,266	36,894	3,074.5
Releases from State Prison to Parole by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	420	392	455	403	483	406	488	489	460	630	535	534	5,695	474.6
Orange	85	71	76	77	75	67	91	80	81	103	72	86	964	80.3
San Bernardino	112	96	101	102	128	112	116	109	143	178	112	133	1,442	120.2
San Diego	107	110	96	90	115	89	105	112	103	126	111	127	1,291	107.6
Riverside	99	83	112	103	105	125	117	97	110	143	130	134	1,358	113.2
Sacramento	58	44	46	56	81	50	64	75	59	64	72	66	735	61.3
Other Counties	505	514	519	544	529	530	569	518	595	709	605	577	6,714	559.5
Total Parole Releases	1,386	1,310	1,405	1,375	1,516	1,379	1,550	1,480	1,551	1,953	1,637	1,657	18,199	1,516.6
Releases from State Prison to PRCS by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	342	335	390	377	376	336	422	396	383	485	402	421	4,665	388.8
Orange	68	55	62	53	56	42	50	60	68	62	77	64	717	59.8
San Bernardino	147	139	137	135	165	120	153	164	132	163	160	135	1,750	145.8
San Diego	100	81	94	93	94	101	116	99	101	109	122	87	1,197	99.8
Riverside	99	104	92	101	93	94	128	106	137	155	105	111	1,325	110.4
Sacramento	84	89	69	74	66	74	89	83	84	88	90	90	980	81.7
Other Counties	535	495	557	589	544	511	601	599	529	662	562	606	6,790	565.8
Total PRCS Releases	1,375	1,298	1,401	1,422	1,394	1,278	1,559	1,507	1,434	1,724	1,518	1,514	17,424	1,452.0

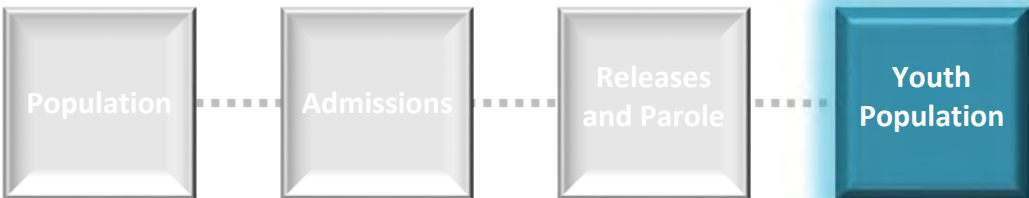
	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total Sum	Total Average
Releases from State Prison by Sex Registrant Population														
Female Sex Registrants	2	1	4	3	2	5	6	5	1	5	5	2	41	3.4
Male Sex Registrants	295	264	270	268	331	239	336	300	295	362	354	309	3,623	301.9
Total Sex Registrants	297	265	274	271	333	244	342	305	296	367	359	311	3,664	305.3
Releases from State Prison by Average Length of Stay (In Years)														
Releases to PRCS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	N/A	N/A
Releases to Parole	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	N/A	N/A
Death	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	11.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.8	19.5	N/A	N/A
Other Releases/Discharges	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	N/A	N/A
Full Pardon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	N/A	N/A
All Releases	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A
Releases from State Prison by Average Length of Stay and Sentence Type (In Years)														
Determinate Sentencing Law	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	N/A	N/A
Second Striker	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	N/A	N/A
Third Striker	18.6	18.5	15.7	15.7	17.2	16.3	16.9	18.0	19.0	18.5	17.0	19.3	N/A	N/A
Lifer	23.4	23.3	24.1	25.4	24.4	23.7	22.1	23.6	23.9	24.0	25.1	24.2	N/A	N/A
Life Without Parole	8.7	0.0	22.8	17.9	16.1	29.9	27.4	37.6	19.4	32.1	28.6	27.6	N/A	N/A
Condemned	30.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	35.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	N/A	N/A
Others	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	N/A	N/A
Average of All	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A
Parolee Population														
Northern Region	19,866	19,987	20,017	20,125	20,103	20,005	20,076	19,995	20,088	20,195	20,292	20,362	N/A	20,092.6
Southern Region	24,788	25,136	25,278	25,397	25,433	25,252	25,444	25,324	25,353	25,566	25,729	25,857	N/A	25,379.8
Region Unknown	1	3	1	1	0	4	1	1	4	6	9	7	N/A	3.2
Total Active Parolee Population	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5
Parolee Population by Parole Agent Caseload Supervision														
Deported Cases	2,385	2,435	2,500	2,535	2,618	2,683	2,703	2,745	2,789	2,805	2,834	2,850	N/A	2,656.8
Pending Deportation Cases	477	486	471	474	444	425	446	450	429	464	453	464	N/A	456.9
High Risk Sex Offender Cases	4,059	4,106	4,127	4,138	4,124	4,079	4,098	4,103	4,152	4,176	4,213	4,247	N/A	4,135.2
Non-High Risk Sex Offender	3,472	3,468	3,432	3,455	3,419	3,398	3,417	3,372	3,376	3,418	3,387	3,396	N/A	3,417.5
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP) Cases	2,191	2,236	2,263	2,300	2,322	2,321	2,351	2,322	2,342	2,339	2,367	2,389	N/A	2,311.9
Two or More Serious or Violent Offenses	9,682	9,686	9,686	9,780	9,979	10,003	10,070	10,055	10,085	10,228	7,780	7,886	N/A	9,576.7
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCMS) Cases	5,069	5,172	5,234	5,317	5,253	5,211	5,247	5,218	5,203	5,238	6,163	6,186	N/A	5,375.9
Others	17,320	17,537	17,583	17,524	17,377	17,141	17,189	17,055	17,069	17,099	18,833	18,808	N/A	17,544.6
Total Parolees By Parole Agent Caseload Supervision	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Parolee Population by Sentence Type														
Determinate Sentencing Law	32,170	32,524	32,575	32,803	32,738	32,467	32,687	32,440	32,449	32,575	32,687	32,779	N/A	32,574.5
Second Striker	7,728	7,813	7,774	7,797	7,830	7,792	7,834	7,842	7,886	8,010	8,173	8,275	N/A	7,896.2
Third Striker	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	N/A	1.7
Lifer	2,707	2,754	2,783	2,818	2,881	2,904	2,924	2,981	3,027	3,073	3,087	3,116	N/A	2,921.3
Life without Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
Others	2,040	2,028	2,164	2,105	2,087	2,098	2,076	2,057	2,083	2,108	2,083	2,054	N/A	2,081.9
Total Active Parolee Population	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5
Parolee Population by Offense Category														
Crimes Against Persons	29,142	29,472	29,619	29,816	29,898	29,823	30,046	30,006	30,093	30,373	30,641	30,839	N/A	29,980.7
Property Crimes	7,266	7,347	7,317	7,357	7,285	7,178	7,199	7,081	7,093	7,090	7,043	7,065	N/A	7,193.4
Drug Crimes	1,782	1,758	1,753	1,708	1,658	1,587	1,557	1,538	1,505	1,492	1,456	1,419	N/A	1,601.1
Other Crimes	6,465	6,549	6,607	6,642	6,695	6,673	6,719	6,695	6,754	6,812	6,890	6,903	N/A	6,700.3
Total Active Parolee Population	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5
Parolee Population by Ethnicity														
Hispanic	17,992	18,287	18,425	18,584	18,650	18,551	18,683	18,653	18,700	18,842	18,958	19,042	N/A	18,613.9
Black	11,757	11,860	11,864	11,893	11,905	11,839	11,861	11,811	11,843	11,948	12,012	12,118	N/A	11,892.6
White	11,629	11,676	11,690	11,742	11,708	11,636	11,760	11,647	11,699	11,765	11,848	11,861	N/A	11,721.8
Others	3,277	3,303	3,317	3,304	3,273	3,235	3,217	3,209	3,203	3,212	3,212	3,205	N/A	3,247.3
Total Active Parolee Population	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5
Parolee Population by Age														
Under 17 Years	9	8	11	10	12	14	10	8	7	8	8	7	N/A	9.3
18-24 Years	5,415	5,416	5,393	5,373	5,361	5,251	5,216	5,065	4,985	5,003	4,980	4,950	N/A	5,200.7
25-29 Years	8,351	8,433	8,373	8,476	8,468	8,454	8,490	8,500	8,555	8,592	8,622	8,688	N/A	8,500.2
30-34 Years	7,040	7,119	7,134	7,160	7,150	7,051	7,125	7,135	7,137	7,225	7,283	7,283	N/A	7,153.5
35-39 Years	6,176	6,269	6,361	6,362	6,352	6,338	6,388	6,424	6,452	6,503	6,568	6,596	N/A	6,399.1
40-44 Years	4,447	4,545	4,552	4,569	4,599	4,552	4,592	4,557	4,571	4,620	4,660	4,739	N/A	4,583.6
45-49 Years	4,148	4,127	4,152	4,148	4,114	4,141	4,184	4,130	4,191	4,223	4,252	4,254	N/A	4,172.0
50-54 Years	3,545	3,593	3,611	3,675	3,693	3,695	3,706	3,690	3,656	3,660	3,678	3,703	N/A	3,658.8
55-59 Years	2,732	2,771	2,800	2,811	2,813	2,800	2,834	2,818	2,852	2,885	2,893	2,912	N/A	2,826.8
60-64 Years	1,446	1,468	1,527	1,546	1,572	1,568	1,583	1,591	1,613	1,622	1,644	1,637	N/A	1,568.1
65 and Older	1,346	1,377	1,382	1,393	1,402	1,397	1,393	1,402	1,426	1,426	1,442	1,457	N/A	1,403.6
Total Active Parolee Population	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5
Parolee Population Average Age														
Female	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.6	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.6	N/A	N/A
Male	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.6	N/A	N/A
Overall Average Age	38.2	38.2	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6	N/A	N/A

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Parolee Population by Major County of Commitment														
Los Angeles	12,507	12,690	12,867	12,915	12,977	12,834	12,981	12,952	12,914	13,047	13,135	13,219	N/A	12,919.8
Riverside	2,698	2,722	2,720	2,735	2,734	2,749	2,761	2,776	2,805	2,846	2,877	2,924	N/A	2,778.9
San Diego	2,808	2,889	2,891	2,895	2,881	2,849	2,836	2,829	2,843	2,849	2,892	2,936	N/A	2,866.5
San Bernardino	3,454	3,468	3,442	3,478	3,479	3,439	3,436	3,366	3,407	3,412	3,397	3,378	N/A	3,429.7
Orange	2,495	2,546	2,581	2,608	2,606	2,618	2,676	2,662	2,635	2,661	2,682	2,680	N/A	2,620.8
Sacramento	1,911	1,893	1,869	1,865	1,857	1,863	1,871	1,861	1,857	1,858	1,869	1,890	N/A	1,872.0
Other Counties	18,782	18,918	18,926	19,027	19,002	18,909	18,960	18,874	18,984	19,094	19,178	19,199	N/A	18,987.8
Total Active Parolee Population	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5
Parolee Population by Serious and Violent Status														
Current Violent	17,062	17,261	17,315	17,448	17,915	17,871	18,010	18,027	18,070	18,339	18,598	18,729	N/A	17,887.1
Current Serious	17,780	18,000	18,082	18,183	18,084	17,872	17,966	17,781	17,757	17,788	17,756	17,793	N/A	17,903.5
Current Serious/Violent	3,077	3,139	3,157	3,177	3,106	3,147	3,193	3,226	3,258	3,292	3,333	3,411	N/A	3,209.7
No Current Serious/Violent	4,696	4,698	4,578	4,610	4,344	4,273	4,276	4,229	4,277	4,240	4,260	4,239	N/A	4,393.3
Others	2,040	2,028	2,164	2,105	2,087	2,098	2,076	2,057	2,083	2,108	2,083	2,054	N/A	2,081.9
Total Active Parolee Population	44,655	45,126	45,296	45,523	45,536	45,261	45,521	45,320	45,445	45,767	46,030	46,226	N/A	45,475.5
Parolees with a Mental Health Designation														
Correctional Clinical Case Management System (CCCMS)	10,387	10,550	10,620	10,724	10,752	10,663	10,769	10,763	10,739	10,883	11,001	11,096	N/A	10,745.6
Enhanced Outpatient Program (EOP)	3,159	3,216	3,245	3,292	3,316	3,301	3,344	3,313	3,348	3,358	3,402	3,432	N/A	3,310.5
Total CCCMS and EOP Parolees	13,546	13,766	13,865	14,016	14,068	13,964	14,113	14,076	14,087	14,241	14,403	14,528	N/A	14,056.1
Parolee Second Striker Population														
Non-Violent Second Strikers	5,183	5,237	5,215	5,226	5,207	5,164	5,193	5,207	5,222	5,298	5,412	5,489	N/A	5,254.4
Violent Second Strikers	2,545	2,576	2,559	2,571	2,623	2,628	2,641	2,635	2,664	2,712	2,761	2,786	N/A	2,641.8
Total Second Striker Parolees	7,728	7,813	7,774	7,797	7,830	7,792	7,834	7,842	7,886	8,010	8,173	8,275	N/A	7,896.2
Parolee Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Registrant (3N) Population														
3N Population with Prior Serious/Violent	740	713	606	615	565	549	555	544	536	511	529	515	N/A	581.5
3N Population without Prior Serious/Violent	951	948	935	938	795	770	750	740	750	726	718	698	N/A	809.9
Total 3N Parolee Population	1,691	1,661	1,541	1,553	1,360	1,319	1,305	1,284	1,286	1,237	1,247	1,213	N/A	1,391.4
Parolee Sex Registrant Population by Gender														
Female Sex Registrants	84	84	88	87	85	88	95	98	95	94	98	100	N/A	91.3
Male Sex Registrants	8,724	8,789	8,790	8,835	8,806	8,746	8,787	8,754	8,826	8,904	8,990	9,041	N/A	8,832.7
Total Sex Registrants	8,808	8,873	8,878	8,922	8,891	8,834	8,882	8,852	8,921	8,998	9,088	9,141	N/A	8,924.0

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total		
													Sum	Average	
Parolee-At-Large (PAL) Population															
Region I PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region II PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region III PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Region IV PAL Population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northern Region PAL Population	1,775	1,761	1,709	1,607	1,608	1,687	1,656	1,674	1,687	1,704	1,710	1,723	N/A	1,691.8	
Southern Region PAL Population	2,835	2,549	2,448	2,263	2,223	2,342	2,243	2,381	2,455	2,577	2,559	2,629	N/A	2,458.7	
Region Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0	
Total PAL Population	4,610	4,310	4,157	3,870	3,831	4,029	3,899	4,055	4,142	4,281	4,269	4,352	N/A	4,150.4	

Source Data



	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Total	
													Sum	Average
Youth Demographics and Census														
Youth Population														
DJJ Youth Physical Population	664	669	669	680	672	677	688	688	699	704	696	683	N/A	682.4
Out to Court/Jail Population	12	10	10	9	12	14	11	10	8	12	9	8	N/A	10.4
Escape/Furlough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
Other Release	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	N/A	0.1
DJJ Youth Population Responsible To Facility	678	680	681	691	687	694	699	698	707	716	705	692	N/A	694.0
Average Daily Population (ADP) Physical Count														
N.A. Chaderjian ADP	216	212	212	205	198	189	192	196	213	223	230	226	N/A	N/A
O.H. Close ADP	175	176	177	184	182	182	184	184	179	177	175	170	N/A	N/A
Ventura ADP	211	211	209	220	227	233	238	240	236	234	236	235	N/A	N/A
Pine Grove Camp ADP	65	68	69	68	69	71	70	72	69	68	62	60	N/A	N/A
Division of Adult Institutions ADP	17	19	18	20	17	17	16	14	15	16	15	14	N/A	N/A
Total (In-Facility) ADP	684	685	685	697	693	692	700	706	712	719	718	706	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay of Youths Released (In Months)														
Average Length of Stay - DJJ Cases	39.35	38.67	30.01	40.05	42.49	37.53	38.64	43.98	37.09	31.16	36.13	27.37	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - M Cases	9.23	8.25	11.92	14.60	14.18	13.33	11.99	8.97	15.68	8.39	15.14	10.74	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - E Cases	25.72	15.93	24.25	7.72	11.18	10.15	20.53	18.75	10.30	12.35	10.05	10.30	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - Combined M & E Cases	16.57	10.82	18.66	10.31	12.69	12.28	14.14	13.87	13.14	9.39	13.29	10.65	N/A	N/A

	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Total	
													Sum	Average
Youth Demographics and Census														
Youth Population														
DJJ Youth Physical Population	687	696	697	688	693	690	680	687	673	664	683	665	N/A	683.6
Out to Court/Jail Population	5	4	5	5	11	15	9	8	10	11	10	7	N/A	8.3
Escape/Furlough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
Other Release	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
DJJ Youth Population Responsible To Facility	692	700	702	693	704	705	689	695	683	675	693	672	N/A	691.9
Average Daily Population (ADP) Physical Count														
N.A. Chaderjian ADP	224	223	226	225	220	225	226	229	238	234	245	240	N/A	N/A
O.H. Close ADP	168	169	176	173	173	169	167	171	171	171	165	165	N/A	N/A
Ventura ADP	236	233	232	231	232	233	231	221	213	203	210	208	N/A	N/A
Pine Grove Camp ADP	64	67	62	64	64	65	66	64	59	59	58	65	N/A	N/A
Division of Adult Institutions ADP	18	16	15	16	17	15	17	21	21	22	20	21	N/A	N/A
Total (In-Facility) ADP	708	708	712	709	706	706	707	706	701	689	698	699	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay of Youths Released (In Months)														
Average Length of Stay - DJJ Cases	31.31	38.01	34.53	35.69	33.21	32.40	26.73	31.21	26.51	27.28	36.98	34.92	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - M Cases	47.64	36.53	13.48	10.67	14.88	2.04	10.24	18.00	19.44	11.92	15.58	18.17	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - E Cases	9.29	5.96	7.02	9.41	7.66	21.17	17.28	17.05	47.69	11.20	12.24	18.49	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - Combined M & E Cases	14.09	3.54	11.07	10.17	10.38	16.40	12.60	17.84	23.80	11.64	13.58	18.33	N/A	N/A

	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Total	
													Sum	Average
Youth Demographics and Census														
Youth Population														
DJJ Youth Physical Population	662	658	647	635	634	619	603	598	601	609	617	614	N/A	624.8
Out to Court/Jail Population	10	10	8	8	2	2	2	2	3	7	5	5	N/A	5.3
Escape/Furlough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
Other Release	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0.0
DJJ Youth Population Responsible To Facility	672	668	655	643	636	621	605	600	604	616	622	619	N/A	630.1
Average Daily Population (ADP) Physical Count														
N.A. Chaderjian ADP	234	231	229	225	221	239	228	216	227	223	227	227	N/A	N/A
O.H. Close ADP	163	169	176	175	179	176	175	169	161	162	163	164	N/A	N/A
Ventura ADP	203	198	187	182	176	172	175	179	178	177	181	176	N/A	N/A
Pine Grove Camp ADP	62	60	62	59	56	42	37	39	44	49	55	58	N/A	N/A
Division of Adult Institutions ADP	21	22	24	26	28	27	26	26	25	25	23	24	N/A	N/A
Total (In-Facility) ADP	684	679	677	666	661	656	641	629	635	636	649	649	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay of Youths Released (In Months)														
Average Length of Stay - DJJ Cases	37.83	35.98	33.96	25.90	28.72	34.01	26.36	34.53	28.75	39.43	36.02	33.41	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - M Cases	17.44	13.03	10.92	21.11	16.57	12.18	13.82	20.74	13.23	23.98	36.70	19.89	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - E Cases	10.28	4.71	9.07	14.18	7.79	16.44	14.36	13.15	9.86	N/A	N/A	9.64	N/A	N/A
Average Length of Stay - Combined M & E Cases	13.87	10.96	10.31	18.53	14.99	14.63	14.01	17.30	12.39	24.00	36.72	16.48	N/A	N/A

GLOSSARY



California Static Risk Assessment – A tool that utilizes an offender’s demographic and criminal history data to predict their risk of recidivating upon release from the Department. Offenders are categorized as having a low, moderate, or high risk to reoffend.

Caseload Supervision – Parole agents supervise parolees based on specific categories, such as deported cases, Global Positioning System cases, Enhanced Outpatient Program cases, etc. Because each of these categories requires a different amount of supervision time, ratios have been determined to provide the best possible scenario for keeping track of these parolees. The more serious or higher priority cases require more supervision, thus, requiring the parole agent to keep in closer contact with that group than some of the less serious cases.

Compassionate Release – A process by which offenders may be eligible for immediate early release on grounds of particularly extraordinary or compelling circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen by the court at the time of sentencing.

Correctional Clinical Case Management System – A system utilized by the Department that facilitates mental health care by linking offenders to needed services. Offenders receiving these services are housed within the general population and participate in outpatient services including individual counseling, crisis intervention, medication review, group therapy, social skills training, clinical discharge, and pre-release planning.

Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) Regions – The Southern Region is comprised of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and Imperial counties, while the Northern Region is comprised of the remaining 52 counties. Previously DAPO was categorized by Regions I and II, now known as the Northern Region, and Regions III and IV, now known as the Southern Region.

Department of State Hospitals – The Department of State Hospitals provides mental health treatment at five State hospitals and three psychiatric programs located in state prisons.

Determinate Sentencing Law – Effective July 1, 1977, this law provides for a sentence of confinement for a fixed time period that is specified by statute.

Enhanced Outpatient Program – Provides the most intensive level of outpatient mental health care, including separate housing, weekly structured clinical activity, bi-weekly clinical contacts and enhanced nursing services, for offenders with mental illness who have difficulty adjusting to a general population setting, but do not need 24-hour inpatient care.

Global Positioning System – An electronic tracking tool to assist in supervising offenders who are at high risk of re-offending and where knowledge of their whereabouts is a high priority for maintaining public safety.

High Risk Sex Offender – A convicted sex offender who has been deemed by the Department to pose a higher risk to commit a new sex offense in the community.

Offender Based Information System – In 1976, the Offender Based Information System (OBIS) was created to track offender movements and status from reception through discharge. OBIS was replaced by the Strategic Offender Management System in 2013.

GLOSSARY



Penal Code – The California Penal Code is a set of laws relating to crimes and punishments for crimes in the state of California.

Post Release Community Supervision – Under the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011, when offenders with current (irrespective of priors) non-violent, non-serious offenses, and non-high risk sex offenders, complete their prison term, instead of paroling, they are discharged to **their county of commitment’s probation** department to be supervised during their post release community supervision period.

Proposition 36 – Proposition 36, enacted in November 2012, revised the Three Strikes Law to impose a life sentence only when a new felony conviction is serious or violent. It authorized re-sentencing for offenders currently serving life sentences if the third strike conviction was not serious or violent and a judge determined the sentence does not pose unreasonable risk to public safety. It continues to impose a life sentence penalty if the third strike conviction was for certain non-serious, non-violent sex or drug offenses or involved firearm possession. It maintains a life sentence penalty for felons with a non-serious, non-violent third strike if prior convictions were for rape, murder, or child molestation.

Proposition 47 – Proposition 47, enacted in November 2014, reclassifies non-serious, non-violent crimes from felonies to misdemeanors provided the perpetrator or defendant does not have previous convictions for violent crimes or certain sex offenses. Cost-savings resulting from the reduction in the prison population due to the proposition are distributed to the Safe Neighborhood and Schools Fund to enhance educational, **victims’ compensation**, and correctional programs.

Proposition 57 – Proposition 57, enacted in November 2016, incentivizes offenders to take responsibility for their own rehabilitation with credit-earning opportunities for sustained good behavior, as well as in-prison program and activities participation. Proposition 57 also moves up parole consideration of those non-violent felons who have served the full term of the sentence for their primary offense and who demonstrate that they should no longer be considered a current threat to public safety.

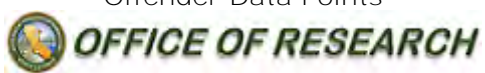
Second Striker –An offender who has one prior serious or violent felony conviction pled and proven in court and who is convicted of any new offense, which results in the new term being doubled.

Serious/Violent – Serious, as defined in Penal Code §§ 1192.7(c) and 1192.8; and violent, as defined in Penal Code § 667.5(c).

Strategic Offender Management System – The Department’s **current database** which automates intake, movements, counts, and scheduling processes. This database includes data converted from legacy systems like the Offender Based Information System and the Distributed Data Processing System.

Third Striker – An offender who has two or more prior serious or violent convictions pled and proven in court and who is convicted of another offense, which results in the term being at least 25 years to life.

Offender Data Points



Local Plans PY 2017-2021 Two Year Modifications:

- Anaheim Workforce Development Board Local Plan Modification
- Orange County Development Board and Santa Ana Workforce Development Board Unified Local Plan Modification
- Anaheim Workforce Development Board, Orange County Development Board, and Santa Ana Workforce Development Board Local Plan Attachments:
 1. Local Board Assurances
 2. Data Sources
 3. Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach



Anaheim Workforce Development Board Local Plan Modification

2017-2020



LOCAL PLAN:

Per WIOA guidelines, the Anaheim Workforce Development Board (AWDB) has collaborated with local partners in order to develop a local plan.

REQUIRED PLAN CONTENT:

WIOA Section 108 requires the local boards and chief elected officials in each Regional Planning Unit (RPU) to engage in local planning to support and implement strategies described within the State Plan and the OC Regional Plan. The AWDB Local Plan modification is in accordance with the California Workforce Development Board (State Board) Directive WSD 18-01 Regional and Local Plan PY 17-21 Two Year Modifications. Per State Board directives, the AWDB collaborated with required partners, CBO's, and additional stakeholders in developing this modification.

A. CalFresh Employment and Training (E&T)

Population Overview & Needs Assessment for People Receiving CalFresh

- a) **Provide an overview of the size and characteristics of both the total CalFresh recipient populations in the local/area region and the CalFresh E&T participant populations, if CalFresh E&T is available in the local area/region.**

In January 2018, the Orange County Social Services Agency (OC Social Services) reported 232,689 CalFresh recipients within the OC Region. Of the 232,689 recipients, 48.6% are of workforce age 18 to 65+. Within PY 2016-17, the AWC served 237 participants that received both WIOA and CalFresh services simultaneously. At this time, OC Social Services does not offer CalFresh E&T preferring to refer CalFresh recipients to the AWC and to additional local partners to provide employment and work skills training.

- b) **Assess the types of workforce services needed to help people receiving CalFresh succeed in the regional and local labor market, including those services that are eligible for 50% federal reimbursement from CalFresh E&T.**

Addressing the needs of CalFresh recipients is imperative to ensuring their success. Adult CalFresh recipients average three years of unemployment, which exhibits the need for services to prioritize efforts on tackling the barriers of long-term unemployment. In partnership with CalFresh, the local AJCCs will strive to assess the potential causes. This includes skill gaps, disability, medical issues, incarceration, substance abuse, housing instability, etc. The Anaheim local area will coordinate efforts with CalFresh and determine a strategic service plan to address these issues. Potential methods include utilizing subsidized work experience to establish connection to work, providing On-The-Job Training (OJT) opportunities, and registering clients to vocational/certificate skills training offered by local community colleges or local training providers. Furthermore, when applicable, the Anaheim local area and its partners will provide supportive services so that individuals may successfully transition to work and provide for their ongoing needs.

- c) **Describe the employment barriers experienced by people receiving CalFresh in your local area/region, including potential barriers faced by people with disabilities, and resources that can be utilized to assist with overcoming these barriers.**

CalFresh recipients face a myriad of employment barriers. This includes, but is not limited to, intermittent work history, skill gaps, housing instability, limited and unreliable transportation, substance abuse, criminal record, physical disabilities, and mental disabilities. Leveraging resources from the Anaheim Workforce Connection (AWC), Nonprofit Organizations, Community-Based Organizations (CBO), and additional partners will permit the assessment and assistance of CalFresh participants. Resources include staff assessments for job readiness, connections to subsidized work experience or OJT to establish current work history, and supportive services. Access to childcare, temporary or permanent housing solutions, transportation assistance, work clothing and tools, expungement services for criminal records as eligible, and additional supportive services will assist in ensuring the success of this population. If the participant has a disability, then the AWC would coordinate with the Department of Rehabilitation and Goodwill Industries to assess and devise a plan to assist with training and entry to employment.

- d) **Explain current and prospective local partnerships, including partnerships with local workforce development boards, local Human Services Agencies, and other CalFresh E&T providers. Describe the quality and level of intensity of services provided by these partners.**

The AWDB has a well-established and active partnership with the Orange County Social Services Agency Family Self Sufficiency Unit, which assists Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) clients in completing their mandatory

hours. They provide vocational training and job placement for the population. Clients age 55+ meet with SER Jobs for Progress staff to assess for eligibility and placement in part-time work to gain experience. Those lacking language and basic skills meet with representatives from either the local community colleges or Adult Education centers. These services are at no cost to the participants. The Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) has committed to providing onsite staff at the AWC and is available to assist those with disabilities so that they may re-enter into the workforce.

e) Describe the ways in which program partners will facilitate information sharing to evaluate need.

In order to better facilitate information sharing, AWC staff will consider implementing the pilot program recently launched within the Los Angeles RPU. The program utilizes CalJOBS to communicate with the Los Angeles County Social Services Agency. Applying this program would permit partners to schedule appointments with one another through CalJOBS. This program may efficiently track and expedite the referral process.

Regional Alignment, Coordination, and Integration

a) Describe how local/regional partners will braid resources and coordinate service delivery to people receiving CalFresh for workforce services, sector pathway programs, supportive services and retention efforts described below.

The Anaheim local area will engage with its partners in a more efficient and effective manner in order to support continued development and innovation in workforce activities. The Anaheim local area will collaborate with the OC Social Services Agency, OC Healthcare Agency, OC Probation/Parole, Anaheim Housing Authority, nonprofit organizations, and CBOs to provide wraparound services to CalFresh recipients. Regular conversations with workforce and education stakeholders will lend meaningful alignment, coordination, and integration of programs and services to address the various barriers to employment.

b) Explain how local/regional partners will identify and partner with local/regional organizations that serve specific types of CalFresh populations i.e. formerly incarcerated individuals, non-custodial parents, etc. and strategies for leveraging existing resources in the community.

In modifying the OC Regional Plan and AWDB Local Plan, conversations began with numerous local and regional organizations in determining methods to serving target populations. The dialogue focused on the needs of formerly incarcerated individuals, homeless, and non-custodial parents, both at the county level and local level. Discussions continue taking place with the intent of formalizing relationships, coordinating services and removing duplicative services by leveraging existing resources.

c) Describe the types of workforce services available to people receiving CalFresh that are and can be funded by local/regional partners, the baseline level of service e.g. number of individuals and types of services, and how the local/regional plan will modify the types and quantity of workforce services provided to this population.

Working through the AWC, career services will be available to all CalFresh clients. Within PY 2016-17, the AWC assisted 237 participants, which will be a baseline number to attain. Depending on experience and background, clients will work with career advisors and/or business services representatives in order to determine next steps in attaining employment. If applicable, clients may receive approval for trainings, immediate job search, or OJT opportunities.

d) Describe the role of local/regional partners in helping provide services to and integrating people receiving CalFresh into sector pathway programs, including participation in program development, outreach, and the provision of specialized supportive services.

The Anaheim local area and regional partners have established the Orange County Economic and Workforce Development Network as the vehicle for bringing business, labor, education, economic development, and other partners to identify and address the regional workforce challenges, create, and implement sector pathways. The OC Network supports a multiple entry and exit point system, seeks to integrate programs, and braiding funding streams as well as provide support services for underprepared students and workers.

e) Describe the ways in which local/regional partners will work together to provide supportive services to this population and facilitate program completion.

Local and regional partners will continue collaborating in order to provide supportive services to individuals. The AWC will continue to connect clients with partners that have resources to assist with employment. Ensuring consistent communication and establishing a formalized referral process will enhance the ability to leverage resources and to

addressing the unique needs of those with significant barriers to employment. Client tracking through the entire process will permit accountability and will assist in facilitating program completion.

- f) **Describe the process Local Boards and their partners will use to retain this population in regional sector pathway programs as they progress into livable wage jobs and careers.**

The AWDB will strongly encourage co-enrollment between Title I, CalFresh, and CalWORKs recipients in order to retain this population in regional sector pathway programs. Co-enrollment will permit coordinated efforts to ensuring client progress and ultimate success in attaining livable wage jobs and careers.

B. AWDB Workforce - Department of Child Support Services Partnership

Assessment of Needs

As previously described in the OC Regional Plan, the OC Regional Planning unit collectively met with Orange County Child Support Services to discuss the needs of non-custodial parents (NCPs) in Orange County. The OC Region, including the Anaheim local area, is committed to promoting effective communication and on-going collaboration across system to enhance workforce services of NCPs in the Region. An overview of the OC NCPs population is included as Attachment 2 of the AWDB Local Plan.

- a) **Describe the relative importance of the types of services needed to help program participants succeed in the labor market.**

The target population for this partnership is unemployed NCPs in the City of Anaheim. Many of these parents have a history of receiving aid, which suggests that steady employment is a challenge. Matching these parents to steady employment and income is critical for their ability to make regular child support payments so that their children are cared for and so that they do not accumulate arrears and interest in unpaid child support. Potential consequences of unpaid child support include license suspensions, damaged credit, and liens. In addition, over 30% of unemployed NCPs within Orange County have a history of incarceration. Re-entry programs offered through the AWC, matched with training and employment, can help prevent recidivism and increase child support payments for their children.

- b) **Describe the types of baseline services that are currently being provided in the local area to individuals from the Child Support Program population and how the regional and/or local plans will modify the types and quantity of services provided.**

The AWDB programs function as one mechanism to connect unemployed and underemployed individuals to employment and training opportunities that lead to self-sufficiency. Services provided include working in partnership with the Orange County Child Support Services. The AWDB is committed to providing comprehensive employment and training services to NCPs and expanding access to employment, training, education, and supportive services for eligible NCPs, particularly to those that have unique barriers to employment. Through this project, NCPs may participate in work experience, OJT, or classroom-based vocational skills training to increase their job readiness. The AWDB operation enables participants to connect with the AJCC system for additional services and/or access to further skills development training.

- c) **Describe barriers experienced by Child Support Program participants in your local area.**

The barrier most unemployed NCPs experience includes access to job skills training, which is necessary to obtain and retain employment in higher wage occupations. An additional barrier is the inability to access supportive services such as food, transportation, work-ready clothing, and legal assistance.

- d) **What existing resources can be utilized to assist with overcoming these barriers?**

The AWC has existing funding for supportive services such as transportation, school/work supplies, and childcare. In addition, the Centers have existing partnerships with local nonprofits that come into the job centers to provide additional supportive services including clothing, life skills classes, and counseling.

Existing Workforce and Education Program Partnerships

- a) **Describe the ways in which program partners work together to provide supportive services to noncustodial parents.**

Orange County Child Support Services can refer parents to workshops and events held at the Job Centers based on the parents' specific supportive service needs. In addition, the offices of Child Support Services can host AWC staff and partners to come onsite and conduct enrollments, provide workshops, and connect parents to Job Center partners.

b) Discuss the steps to be taken to ensure that a comprehensive provision of services is provided to noncustodial parents to facilitate successful labor market outcomes.

In order to supplement limited Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) funds, the AWDB will continue partnerships with education, business, labor and community partners to strategize and identify options and resources. Coordinating efforts to provide additional opportunities for individuals to attain training, higher education, and employment.

c) Discuss how eligibility criteria for workforce services impacts the Local Board's ability to provide workforce services to the Child Support Program population.

WIOA dictates certain eligibility criteria that will provide some limitations to certain NCPs accessing full services through the AWC. Criteria that may pose an issue includes documentation for income, address, etc. and registering for selective service. However, to prevent referrals of ineligible NCPs to job centers, Orange County Child Support Services will conduct pre-screening of NCPs. They will explain eligibility requirements for receiving basic services. In addition, AWC staff may come onsite to the child support office and hold information sessions that explain eligibility to NCPs.

d) Explain obstacles to providing services to the Child Support Program population.

An obstacle for NCPs living in the City of Anaheim include transportation to the local job center and job fairs. Anaheim is a large geographic area with limited affordable mass transit options. In addition, the list of documentation required to receive services may be an obstacle for NCPs. Due to these obstacles, they may require special assistance to obtain the needed documents in order to enroll with the job centers. Potential job placement obstacles may include the following:

- Approximately 36% of unemployed NCPs speak languages other than English
- The average amount of time since last employment for many currently unemployed NCPs is three years
- Over 30% of unemployed NCPs have a history of incarceration which can make job placement more difficult
- Right to work documentation may limit the services NCPs receive at the AJCCs in the OC Region
- NCPs may not be employment ready and may lack the basic skills needed for job placement

e) Explain additional tools that can be explored to motivate and support participation and any legal or regulatory barriers to utilizing these tools.

A potential tool from the Child Support Services program, which may encourage participation in employment services, is negotiating the release of a revoked license for an NCP who enrolls with a local Job Center. Once enrolled, NCPs will have access to a wide range of services including supportive services and referrals to partner agencies, such as Legal Aid Society of Orange County and Legal Services for Prisoners with Children.

f) Explain obstacles to meaningfully engaging in local partnerships.

Orange County Child Support Services does not foresee any major obstacles for this partnership. However, special business practices and staff training is necessary to make the partnership successful. For example, new practices to screen NCPs for referrals must be instituted, which entails training staff on the basic programs of the job centers.

Plans for Building Successful Partnerships or Scaling up Existing Successful Partnerships

a) Describe the process Local Boards and LCSAs will use to retain individuals in relevant workforce and education training programs to support progression into livable wage jobs and careers.

Orange County Child Support Services will actively encourage parents to seek job placement services and remain employed in order to pay child support for their children. Child support caseworkers are in regular contact with NCPs who are delinquent in payments to find out if it is due to unemployment or other barriers. They work in partnership with the parents to overcome those barriers, which includes providing referrals to local nonprofits for additional and supportive services, referrals to job placement services, negotiating licenses releases, modifying child support amounts, and providing onsite workshops. The AWC will assess NCPs for career readiness and, based on need and skills, participants may qualify for training in high wage career that have a projected growth.

b) Describe existing, new, and prospective partnerships with stakeholders to coordinate workforce and related training and education service delivery to Child Support Program participants.

The AWDB, through its established Leadership Council has strong partnerships with Community Colleges, CBOs, and OC Reentry Partnerships. These respective partnerships will be key in providing a coordinated service delivery to Child Support Program participants who are in need of skills upgrade and training.

c) Describe how local partners, including LCSAs, county Human Service agencies, Local Boards, community colleges, adult education providers, CBOs, social enterprise, and other stakeholders will braid resources and coordinate service delivery.

In-kind/matching resources that Orange County Child Support Services can provide to the partnership include:

- Facility space and staff hosts for workshops, group enrollments and partner meetings
- Advertisement of Job Center locations, events, jobs and training programs offered
- Links to job opportunities on the child support website or posters in the child support office lobby
- Partnering with the AWC to educate our caseworkers on how to identify good referrals for the variety of programs and services offered by AJCCs
- Pre-screening of potential parents who are job seekers for minimum or desired requirements prior to referring them to the job centers
- Assisting customers with registration for job services through CalJOBS by providing access to computers and internet

d) Describe how local workforce development boards will engage CBOs with a history of serving and working with the targeted populations, such as vocational training providers, in order to offer basic skills and occupational training, job and career search assistance, and supportive services within the local workforce development system.

The AWDB work closely with United Way's UpSkill OC program that supports underemployed and unemployed adults as they move from unemployment or low-wage positions into long-term, livable wage, middle-skill occupations. UpSkill OC directly connects qualified candidates to training, support, and middle-skill jobs in healthcare and technology. They collaborate with the AWDB, nonprofits, and the business community.

e) Describe the referral process and forms utilized to track this population as they are referred from:

- LCSA office
Once a child support caseworker has pre-screened the parent and the parent shows interest in employment services, the caseworker will create an electronic case note/identifier for each parent who is referred to the job centers; and/or enrolls online with a job center. Using this identifier, reports of who was referred can be generated. Forms will include a description of services offered by the job centers, documentation and eligibility criteria lists, steps on how to connect with a job center (online, in offices), workshop calendars from the job centers, and release of information waiver to be signed by the parent allowing basic case data (name, DOB, last four SSN digits, services received, employment status) exchange between Child Support Services and the OCDB.
- Family Court
In Orange County, it is unlikely the superior courts would initiate a job center referral. However, Orange County Child Support Services has staff onsite in the courts who can work with parents on a variety of issues and will make job services referrals per the same process that a caseworker would use. The local boards are exploring the possibility of utilizing CalJOBS to expedite referrals processes with all partners.

f) Describe what tools or platforms are available to help facilitate data sharing and program metric reporting.

Orange County Child Support Services and AWDB will execute a data sharing agreement that will allow basic customer data tracking and reporting. The data would include identification, services provided and employment status. Data exchange will occur via a centralized and internal system. Exchange will occur via secured email or secured server location. Orange County Child Support Services is accustomed to sharing participant data with sister agencies such as the Social Services Agency and the Probation Department.

Working with LCSAs to identify incentives to increase the success of NCPs sustained participation in local workforce programs

- a) **Discuss the tools and incentives that LCSAs can provide to noncustodial parents to promote their participation in workforce development and education training programs.**
- Incentives and tools used to facilitate a successful referral include: assistance with eligibility documentation information, access to computers ,and internet for online Job Center registration, and negotiation of release of license suspensions
 - Incentives and tools used to foster a sustained program participation may include: ongoing marketing and awareness campaigns of Job Center services, ongoing outreach to unemployed NCPs by offering Job Center information, and explanation of interest and arrears accruals to encourage sustained employment and payment of child support

C. Department of Rehabilitation Competitive Integrated Intellectual Disabilities/Developmental Disabilities Partnerships and Engagement to Increase Competitive Integrated Employment

- a) **Explain how your area is engaged or plans to become engaged with local partners to increase CIE for jobseekers with ID/DD:**

Competitive Integrated Employment (CIE) seeks to combine resources between the AWDB and its partners in addressing employment for populations affected by Intellectual Disability (ID) and Development Disability (DD). Specifically for the AWDB, collaboration with the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) is necessary in order to expand this initiative. The AWDB and DOR have already engaged in a variety of ways. Currently, DOR is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in the City of Anaheim and connects with local businesses on a monthly basis in order to introduce their services. DOR utilize these events to present information on on-the-job training (OJT) and work experience opportunities. Furthermore, DOR plans and hosts a diversity job fair, which includes employers throughout the Anaheim local area. They have also had great success with Amazon hiring jobseekers with ID/DD. Finally, the DOR has attended networking groups and has successfully connected with local business owners who have hired many of their participants for CIE work.

In alignment with the Local Plan and CIE Blueprint, the AWDB will work towards increasing CIE within the local area through a variety of efforts. The DOR will have a counselor at the AWC to take referrals and provide services as appropriate, such as vocational training or employment services. In addition, they would like to invite the local boards to attend the Regional Table Talk event. During this event, staff will meet with additional community partners and vendors in order to share resources and programs that Regional Center consumers may benefit from.

- b) **List the names of organizations the Local Board is partnering with to implement these plans:**
The AWDB is collaborating with the Regional Center of Orange County, CBOs, DOR, and school districts in order to implement these plans. This includes the Chapman University Thompson Policy Institute (TPI) Transition Initiative.

- c) **If DOR is participating in Competitive Integrated Employment/ Local Participating Agreement (CIE LPA), please describe the level of participation:**

The Orange County Local Partnership Agreement (OCLPA) is very productive and continues to expand and strengthen its resources in order to meet and determine a plan of action. At the Chapman University TPI Transition Initiative, the DOR met at the Orange Unified School District (OCUSD) and broke into groups to talk about challenges, resources, and selected the upcoming speaker based on the needs of the community schools and the OCLPA. In addition, the OCLPA hosted a forum and allowed various departments to communicate their concerns, issues, and questions about resources.

Furthermore, Chapman University is doing research and gathering data in order to determine employer needs, retention rates, and how employers can benefit from OJT. The university will analyze barriers and skill gaps present within highly demanded occupations, utilize labor market information to determine trends, and identify resources necessary to enhance the success rates of the ID/DD population.

Needs of Individuals with ID/DD

- a) **Describe in your plan the ways in which AJCC staff have gained knowledge or training about serving individuals with ID/DD and the additional programs and resources available in the area:**

In order to increase CIE and better address the needs of jobseekers with ID/DD, the Local Board has and will continue to work alongside DOR in conducting trainings and outreach opportunities. Conversations have occurred in which DOR staff has informed AJCC staff on how they can best serve the ID/DD population. Due to DOR's expertise in understanding the barriers of this population, DOR staff have begun to conduct formal trainings in order to educate and coach AJCC staff in handling this specific clientele. From the case management process, career advisors will learn how to interact with the individual and determine whether they should enter into training, job search, or receive a referral to another partner. From the business services approach, AJCC Job Developers will learn how to communicate with employers in order to incentivize ID/DD hires and help employers understand how to hire and onboard this population.

Supportive Services and Earn and Learn Strategies to Increase Opportunities for CIE

- a) **Please explain how your area has or will connect with your DOR point of contact who can provide linkages to service providers and/or supportive services to individuals with ID/DD who are VR consumers:**

Currently the local area connects with a single contact within DOR on a case-by-case basis. When an individual visits the local AJCC, staff determines whether they should work with the individual directly or if they should move forward with a local partner. AJCC staff will direct jobseekers with ID/DD, especially those that are VR consumers, to either the onsite or offsite. DOR, currently at the City of Anaheim, conducts referrals via phone from case managers on behalf of the client.

Employer Engagement Strategies to Increase CIE Opportunities

- a) **Please describe how your DOR district partner is connecting with your area in their work to outreach to employers and partners to support opportunities for individuals with ID/DD to achieve CIE. If your area is developing its own recruitment, referral, and employer engagement strategies, please describe:**

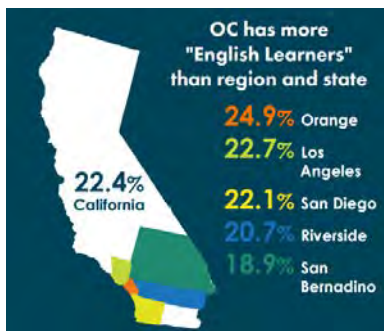
DOR's connection with the AJCCs is crucial in helping provide resources, support, training, and placement opportunities for individuals with ID/DD in order to increase CIE. The DOR has been involved in a variety of Anaheim events in which the staff spoke with employers and local partners. The local area can further enhance this connection through several methods. The DOR can conduct outreach efforts by attending AJCC events including community meetings, job fairs, and resources fairs. DOR assist with local recruitments, work with internal referrals, and collaborate with the business services team to educate employers about the ID/DD community.

D. Provision of Services to English Language, Foreign Born, and Refugees

Assessment of Needs

Orange County (population 3.1 million) exceeds the state average of 22.4 percent of total enrolled students classified as "English Language Learners (ELL)". Moreover, the California Workforce Development Board identifies that the Orange County region has a workforce that has 15% or more ELL.

Almost half of the population in Orange County speak a language other than English (46%) and among this population, 45% speak English less than "very well." The importance of strategies designed to increase English Language proficiency is demonstrated by the fact that 23.2% of Orange County workers 25 and older speak Spanish as a first language, and 16.3% speak an Asian language as a first language. Overall, 24.9 percent of K-12 students are considered ELL, which is above surrounding counties such as San Bernardino County at 18.9 percent, Riverside County at 20.7 percent, San Diego County at 22.1 percent, and Los Angeles County at 22.7 percent¹.



One of the most significant barriers to employment can be the language barrier; the ability to communicate verbally and in writing is one of the most important skills to ensure workforce success. For example, a recent survey by the National Adult Literacy Council reported that three-fourths of all welfare recipients perform at the lowest levels of literacy. Additionally, many employers in the region have cited communication skills as an issue in finding qualified workers. Individuals can have impressive technical skills, knowledge, and ability, but if they are unable to communicate ideas or effectively interact with co-workers in a team-based environment, then they may find it difficult to perform successfully in many workplace settings.

¹ Orange County Workforce Indicators Report 2016-2017

- a) **Describe how local/regional partners will braid resources and coordinate service delivery to people ELL, the Foreign Born and Refugees including increase access to sector pathways programs, supportive services, and retention efforts.**

The AWDB has a long-standing, effective relationship with its Adult Education partners in the region. The North Orange County Regional Consortium and Coast Consortium facilitate educational services that provide basic literacy and Adult Education services and maintain a strong partnership between all AJCCs and their district's Title II Adult Education programs. The collaboration between the partners have created a stronger infrastructure that supports dual enrollment or co-enrollment of students and linking them to certification programs and careers in Healthcare, Manufacturing, IT, and Tourism/Hospitality that have been identified as key drivers of the economy in the OC Region.

- b) **Describe the process local boards and their partners will use to retain this population in regional sector pathways programs as they progress into livable wage jobs and careers.**

Healthcare, Manufacturing, IT, and Tourism/Hospitality have been identified as key drivers of the economy in the OC Region with high-skill, high-wage occupations. These sectors have proven to be great job generators at nearly all skill levels offering multiple pathways for vertical career advancement including opportunities for ELL, Foreign Born and Refugees. The AWDB has identified opportunities to create stronger partnerships.

The ELL Navigators, AJCC staff, and Adult Education providers will work together to identify complementary roles and collaborative action to support service delivery. The following Adult Education providers have developed and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the AWDB to solidify coordination efforts:

- North Orange County Community College District

California Adult Education Program (CAEP) consortia partners will play a key role in providing services for English Language Learners. Activities will include, but are not be limited to:

- Evaluation of current programs and capacity
- Developing and administering assessments
- Referrals of WIOA Title II participants to the Orange County ELL Workforce Navigator Program and to Orange County WIOA Title I programs
- Supporting collaboration between workforce and education partners/stakeholders
- Assist participants in obtaining literacy and basic skills for employment and transition through career pathways
- Exploring co-location at the local AJCC
- Developing a formal referral system between adult education and WIOA title I programs
- Developing a mechanism to share data to track co-enrollments and performance measures

Community-Based Organization (CBO) partners provide an important role in providing services for ELL, Foreign Born, and Refugees that may not qualify for services through WIOA system. Their programs provide comprehensive wraparound services to participants including:

- Case management and counseling
- Clinical mental health services
- Patient navigation
- Access to education and higher education support
- Immigration related legal services
- Comprehensive care

- c) **Local Boards are required to review and incorporate any workforce or employment service plans developed by stakeholders (e.g. Employment Services Plans developed by County Welfare Departments etc.)**

The County of Orange Refugee Services Plan provides an overview of service delivery including a focus on achieving economic self-sufficiency through a comprehensive approach that addresses employment and support services of newly arrived refugees. To increase the likelihood of securing employment, the OC Social Services Agency works closely with service providers including the three local workforce boards in Orange County to provide the following services:

- Employment Preparation Program (EPP) paid employment opportunity in public or private, nonprofit or for-profit organizations, with a focus on County of Orange worksites, for a period of six (6) months.

- Vocational Training (VTR) referrals, transitional, and short-term training activity, not to exceed twelve (12) months, to prepare participants for employment in a specific trade, occupation, or vocation focused primarily in occupations within Healthcare, IT, Manufacturing, and Hospitality/Tourism. VTR activities are provided by vocational-technical schools, postsecondary institutions, proprietary schools, and public institutions.

E. Local Plan Changes

The AWDB will continue working towards achieving the overarching goals established in the Local Plan. These goals are aligned to encompass the goals of both the State and OC Region.

Partner Commitment, Cross-system Communication, and Service Delivery Innovations			
Anaheim Local Plan Goals	High Value Sectors Impact High Value Sector stability and growth	Education and Training Prepare an educated and skilled workforce	Workforce Development Increase system efficiencies and innovations; support sustainable infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify/establish High-Value sector association in OC • Identify priorities for each High Value sector • Target special resources to support advanced manufacturing sector • Assign specific entity to impact High Value sector priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of Red Zone focused projects • Identify the process used to determine the industry-valued and recognized postsecondary credentials. • Red Zone Project: targeted alignment of all partner resources • Increase the number of English Learners connected to the Adult Education System • Services for young adults and individuals with barriers to employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to workforce development services offered by all partners • Establish cross referral network among all partners • Usage of cross referral network among all partners • Align business engagement • Increase quality/quantity of grant Partnerships • Meet and exceed performance accountability measures based on WIOA performance indicators

F. Anaheim Local Plan Attachments

1. Local Board Assurances
 - Anaheim Workforce Development Board
2. Data Sources
3. Planning Meetings Documents

Orange County Development Board and Santa Ana Workforce Development Board Unified Local Plan

2017-2020



LOCAL PLAN:

In partnership, two local boards in the Orange County Region (OC Region): Orange County Development Board (OCDB), and Santa Ana Workforce Development Board (SAWDB) have collaborated to develop one Unified Local Plan (OC/SA Unified Local Plan).

REQUIRED PLAN CONTENT:

WIOA Section 108 requires the local boards and chief elected officials in each planning Regional Planning Unit (RPU) to engage in local planning that supports the strategy described in the State Plan and the OC Regional Plan. This OC Unified Local Plan modification was created in accordance with the California Workforce Development Board (State Board) Directive WSD 18-01 Regional and Local Plan PY 17-21 Two Year Modifications. As directed by the State Board, the Unified Local Plan was created in collaboration with the required partners, CBO's, and input from various stakeholders.

A. CalFresh Employment and Training (E&T)

Population Overview & Needs Assessment for People Receiving CalFresh

- a) Provide an overview of the size and characteristics of both the total CalFresh recipient populations in the local/area region and the CalFresh E&T participant populations, if CalFresh E&T is available in the local area/region.
The single county Orange Regional Planning Unit (RPU) reported 232,689¹ residents receiving CalFresh services in data released January 2018 by the Orange County Social Services Agency (OC Social Services). This is approximately 7.7% of Orange County residents receiving food support under CalFresh. Of the 232,689 people, 48.6% are of workforce age 18 to 65+. At this time OC Social Services does not offer CalFresh E&T preferring to refer CalFresh recipients to the network of American Job Centers of California (AJCC) and established local area non-profit organizations to provide employment and work skills training.
- b) Assess the types of workforce services needed to help people receiving CalFresh succeed in the regional and local labor market, including those services that are eligible for 50% federal reimbursement from CalFresh E&T.
Adult CalFresh recipients averaged three years of unemployment. Those with long term unemployment face significant barriers to re-employment. In partnership with CalFresh, the local AJCCs will assess for employment skills, disability or medical issues, reasons for unemployment such as incarceration or substance abuse, unstable housing, etc. A service plan will be developed to address issues, and look at subsidized work experience to establish a connection to work, on-the-job training (OJT) and vocational/certificate skills training offered by the local community college or WIOA Title I training from an Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) provider. Supportive services will be provided to support the individual so that they can successfully transition to work and provide for their ongoing needs.
- c) Describe the employment barriers experienced by people receiving CalFresh in your local area/region, including potential barriers faced by people with disabilities, and resources that can be utilized to assist with overcoming these barriers.
Many CalFresh participants have an intermittent work history, minimal employment skills, unstable housing, little to no access to reliable transportation, substance abuse, incarceration history, and/or are coping with physical and mental disabilities. Leveraging the resources of the local AJCCs, its partners and other community non-profit organizations, CalFresh participants will be assessed for job readiness, look at using subsidized work experience or OJT's to establish current work history, look to its partners for assistance with support services such as childcare, temporary or permanent housing solutions, transportation assistance, work clothing and tools, expungement services for criminal records as eligible. If the participant has a disability, then the AJCCs would coordinate with the Department of Rehabilitation and Goodwill Industries to assess and devise a plan to assist with training and re-entry to employment.
- d) Explain current and prospective local partnerships, including partnerships with local workforce development boards, local Human Services Agencies, and other CalFresh E&T providers. Describe the quality and level of intensity of services provided by these partners.
Each respective local Workforce Development Board (WDB) in the Orange RPU has a well-established and active partnership with Orange County Social Services Agency Family Self Sufficiency Unit assisting Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) clients in completing their mandatory hours through providing work experience, vocational

¹ The 24th Annual Report on the Condition of Children in Orange County

training, and job placement. Clients age 55+ are seen by SER Jobs for Progress staff to assess for eligibility and placed in part-time work experience. Those lacking language and basic skills are seen by one of the nine local community colleges or Adult Education centers and served at no charge to the participant. The Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) has committed to having staff on site at each AJCC in the Orange RPU, and are available to assist those who have disabilities so that they can re-enter the world of work.

- e) Describe the ways in which program partners will facilitate information sharing to evaluate need. Staff is evaluating the pilot program that recently launched in the Los Angeles RPU utilizing CalJOBS with Los Angeles County Social Services Agency. The ability to schedule an appointment with WIOA staff and partners through CalJOBS will expedite the referral process and allow for swift communication between case managers on such items as did they show up, what the referred is eligible for and sharing of a service strategy.

Regional Alignment, Coordination, and Integration

- a) Describe how local/regional partners will braid resources and coordinate service delivery to people receiving CalFresh for workforce services, sector pathways programs, supportive services and retention efforts described below. In order to support continued development and innovation in workforce activities, the WDB's will work with its AJCCs to engage in a more targeted and efficient manner with the OC Social Services Agency, OC Healthcare Agency, OC Probation/Parole, local Housing Authority(s), non-profit organizations, and community based organizations to provide wraparound services to the CalFresh recipients. Regular conversations with workforce and education stakeholders will lend meaningful alignment and coordination/integration of programs, services and partners to address the various barriers to employment.
- b) Explain how local/regional partners will identify and partner with local/regional organizations that serve specific types of CalFresh populations i.e. formerly incarcerated individuals, non-custodial parents, etc. and strategies for leveraging existing resources in the community. Through the process of revising the OC Regional and Local Plan conversations have begun in earnest with numerous local and regional organizations serving formerly incarcerated individuals, homeless, and non-custodial parents, both at the county level and area non-profits. Discussions are taking place with the intent of formalizing relationships, coordination of services and removing duplicative services so as to leverage existing resources.
- c) Describe the types of workforce services available to people receiving CalFresh that are and can be funded by local/regional partners, the baseline level of service e.g. number of individuals and types of services, and how the local/regional plan will modify the types and quantity of workforce services provided to this population. Working through the local AJCC's basic career services will be made available to all CalFresh clients. Out of the Orange County population of 3,194,024², 7.7 percent are receiving CalFresh which is a total of 248,723 residents. As various barriers are addressed such as housing and substance abuse, work experience or OJT's will be made available so that the participant can establish a current work history, job coaching and or training will also be made available as additional barriers are resolved.
- d) Describe the role of local/regional partners in helping provide services to and integrating people receiving CalFresh into sector pathway programs, including participation in program development, outreach, and the provision of specialized support services. The Orange RPU has established the Orange County Economic and Workforce Development Network as the vehicle for bringing business, labor, education, economic development, and other partners to identify and address the regional workforce challenges, create, and implement sector pathways. The OC Network supports a multiple entry and exit point system, seeks to integrate programs, and braiding funding streams as well as provide support services for underprepared students and workers.
- e) Describe the ways in which local/regional partners will work together to provide supportive services to this population and facilitate program completion. Local and regional partners currently and will continue to collaborate to provide supportive services to individuals enrolled in services leading to employment including from populations with barriers to employment.

² California Department of Social Services Administration – Cal Fresh Percent of Population Receiving CalFresh By County, January 2017

- f) Describe the process Local Boards and their partners will use to retain this population in regional sector pathway programs as they progress into livable wage jobs and careers.
At the local level co-enrollment between Title I, CalFresh, and CalWORKs recipients will be strongly encouraged so as to coordinate services such as training, work experience, job search/retention, and make available support services that each other may not be able to offer but are necessary for program completion are just a few services that would be available to support the completion of sector pathway programs.

B. OC Workforce - Department of Child Support Services Partnership

Assessment of Needs

As previously described in the OC Regional Plan, the OC Regional Planning unit collectively met with Orange County Child Support Services to discuss the needs of non-custodial parents (NCPs) in Orange County. The OC Region is committed to promoting effective communication and on-going collaboration across the system to enhance workforce services of NCPs in the Region. An overview of the OC NCPs population is included as Attachment 2 to this unified local plan.

- a) Describe the relative importance of the types of services needed to help program participants succeed in the labor market.
The target population for this partnership is unemployed NCPs in Orange County. Many of these parents have a history of being on some type of aid, suggesting that steady employment is a challenge. Matching these parents to steady employment and income is critical for parents' abilities to make regular child support payments so that 1) their children are cared for, and 2) they do not accumulate arrears and interest in unpaid child support which can lead to license suspensions, damaged credit, and liens. In addition, over 30% of these parents have a history of incarceration. Re-entry programs offered through local AJCCs, matched with training and employment, can help prevent recidivism and increase child support payments for their children.
- b) Describe the types of baseline services that are currently being provided in the local area to individuals from the Child Support Program population and how the regional and/or local plans will modify the types and quantity of services provided.
The local workforce boards programs function as one mechanism to connect unemployed and underemployed individuals to employment and training that lead to self-sufficiency. Services provided include working in partnership with Orange County Child Support Services, local boards are committed to provide comprehensive employment and training services to NCPs and expand access to employment, training, education, and supportive services for eligible NCPs, particularly to those that have unique barriers to employment. Through this project, NCPs may participate in work experience, on-the-job training or classroom-based vocational skills training to increase their readiness for the first time or entry-level employment. The local boards' operation of these programs enables participants to easily connect to the AJCC system for additional services and or access to further skills development training.
- c) Describe barriers experienced by the Child Support Program participants in your local area.
The barriers most experienced by the unemployed NCPs include access to job skills training needed to obtain and retain employment in higher wage occupations; and access to supportive services such as food, transportation, work-ready clothing, and legal assistance.
- d) What existing resources can be utilized to assist with overcoming these barriers?
America's Job Centers have existing funding for supportive services such as transportation, food, and clothing. In addition, the Centers have existing partnerships with local non-profits that come into the job centers to provide additional supportive services including clothing, life skills classes and, counseling.

Existing Workforce and Education Program Partnerships

- a) Describe the ways in which program partners work together to provide supportive services to noncustodial parents.
Orange County Child Support Services can refer parents to workshops and events held at the Job Centers based on the parents' specific supportive service needs. In addition, the offices of Child Support Services can host local workforce board staff and partners to come onsite and conduct enrollments, hold workshops and connect parents to Job Center partners.

- b) Discuss the steps to be taken to ensure that a comprehensive provision of services is provided to noncustodial parents to facilitate successful labor market outcomes.
Because WIOA funds are limited in amount and access (based on program eligibility), in partnership with education, business, labor and community partners, the local boards participate in planning to identify options and resources to create additional opportunities for individuals to enter training and access services connecting them to training, education, and employment.
- c) Discuss how eligibility criteria for workforce services impact the Local Board's ability to provide workforce services to the Child Support Program population.
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) dictates certain eligibility criteria that will exclude some NCPs from receiving services from local job centers. The criteria that will most commonly be at issue are documentation for income, address, etc. and registering for selective service. However, to prevent referrals of ineligible NCPs to job centers, Orange County Child Support Services will conduct pre-screening of NCPs; and explain to them the eligibility requirements for receiving basic services. In addition, local job centers may come onsite to the child support office and hold information sessions that explain eligibility to NCPs.
- d) Explain obstacles to providing services to the Child Support Program population.
An obstacle for NCPs living in Orange County includes transportation to the local job centers and job fairs. Orange County is a large geographic area with limited affordable mass transit options. In addition, the list of documentation required to receive services may be an obstacle for NCPs; as such they may require special assistance to obtain the needed documents in order to enroll with the job centers. Potential job placement obstacles may include the following:
- Approximately 36% of unemployed NCPs speak languages other than English
 - The average amount of time since last employment for many currently unemployed NCPs is three years
 - Over 30% of unemployed NCPs have a history of incarceration which can make job placement more difficult
 - Right to work documentation may limit the services NCPs receive at the AJCCs in the OC Region
 - NCPs may not be employment ready and may lack the basic skills needed for job placement
- e) Explain additional tools that can be explored to motivate and support participation and any legal or regulatory barriers to utilizing these tools.
One tool that can be offered from the Child Support Services program and may encourage participation in employment services is negotiating the release of a revoked license for an NCP who enrolls with a local Job Center. Once enrolled, NCPs will have access to a wide range of services including support services and referrals to partner agencies such as the Legal Aid Society of Orange County and Legal Services for Prisoners with Children.
- f) Explain obstacles to meaningfully engaging in local partnerships.
Orange County Child Support Services does not foresee any major obstacles for this partnership. However, special business practices and staff training will need to be implemented to make the partnership successful. For example, new practices to screen NCPs for referrals will need to be instituted and that entails training staff on the basic programs of the job centers.

Plans for Building Successful Partnerships or Scaling up Existing Successful Partnerships

- a) Describe the process Local Boards and LCSAs will use to retain individuals in relevant workforce and education training programs to support progression into livable wage jobs and careers.
Orange County Child Support Services will actively encourage parents to seek job placement services and remain employed in order to pay child support for their children. Child support caseworkers are in regular contact with NCPs who are delinquent in payments to find out if it is due to unemployment or other barriers. They work in partnership with the parents to overcome those barriers, which includes providing referrals to local nonprofits for additional and supportive services, referrals to job placement services, negotiating licenses releases, modifying child support order amounts and providing onsite workshops. The AJCCs will assess NCPs for career readiness and based on need and skills participants may qualify for training in high wage career that have a projected growth.
- b) Describe existing, new, and prospective partnerships with stakeholders to coordinate workforce and related training and education service delivery to Child Support Program participants.

The local workforce development board through its established Leadership Council has strong partnerships with Community Colleges, CBOs, OC Reentry Partnerships, these respective partnerships will be key in providing coordinated service delivery to Child Support Program participants who are in need of skills upgrade and training.

- c) Describe how local partners, including LCSAs, county Human Service agencies, Local Boards, community colleges, adult education providers, CBOs, social enterprise, and other stakeholders will braid resources and coordinate service delivery.

In-kind/matching resources that Orange County Child Support Services can provide to the partnership include:

- Facility space and staff hosts for workshops, group enrollments and, partner meetings
- Advertisement of Job Center locations, events, jobs, and training programs offered
- Links to job opportunities on the child support website or posters in the child support office lobby
- Partnering with AJCCs to educate our caseworkers on how to identify good referrals for the variety of programs and services offered by AJCCs
- Pre-screening of potential parents who are job seekers for minimum or desired requirements prior to referring them to the job centers
- Assisting customers with registration for job services through CalJOBS by providing access to computers and the internet

- d) Describe how local workforce development boards will engage CBOs with a history of serving and working with the targeted populations, such as vocational training providers, in order to offer basic skills and occupational training, job and career search assistance, and supportive services within the local workforce development system.

The local workforce boards work closely with United Way's UpSkill OC program that supports underemployed and unemployed adults as they move from unemployment or low-wage positions into long-term, a livable wage, middle-skill occupations. UpSkill OC directly connects qualified candidates to training, support and middle-skill jobs in healthcare and technology by partnering with local workforce boards, nonprofits, and the business community.

- e) Describe the referral process and forms utilized to track this population as they are referred from:

- LCSA office

Once a child support caseworker has pre-screened the parent and the parent shows interest in employment services, the caseworker will create an electronic case note/identifier for each parent who is referred to the job centers; and/or enrolls online with a job center. Using this identifier, reports of who was referred can be generated. Forms will include a description of services offered by the job centers, documentation and eligibility criteria lists, steps on how to connect with a job center (online, in offices), workshop calendars from the job centers, and release of information waiver to be signed by the parent allowing basic case data (name, DOB, last four SSN digits, services received, employment status) exchange between Child Support Services and the OCDB.

- Family Court

In Orange County, it is unlikely the superior courts would initiate a job center referral. However, Orange County Child Support Services has staff onsite in the courts who can work with parents on a variety of issues and will make job services referrals per the same process that a caseworker would use. The local boards are exploring the possibility of utilizing CalJobs to expedite referrals processes with all partners.

- f) Describe what tools or platforms are available to help facilitate data sharing and program metric reporting.

Orange County Child Support Services and OCDB will execute a data sharing agreement that will allow basic customer data tracking and reporting. The data would include identification, services provided and employment status. The data will be exchanged via the internal Orange County system which is centralized via secured email or secured server location. Orange County Child Support Services is accustomed to sharing participant data with sister agencies such as the Social Services Agency and the Probation Department.

Working with LCSAs to identify incentives to increase the success of NCPs sustained participation in local workforce programs

- a) Discuss the tools and incentives that LCSAs can provide to noncustodial parents to promote their participation in workforce development and education training programs.

- Incentives and tools used to facilitate a successful referral include: assistance with eligibility documentation information, access to computers and internet for online Job Center registration, and negotiation the release of license suspensions
- Incentives and tools used to foster sustained program participation may include: ongoing marketing and awareness campaigns of Job Center services, ongoing outreach and to unemployed NCPs offering Job Center information, and explanation of interest and arrears accruals to encourage sustained employment and payment of child support

C. Department of Rehabilitation Competitive Integrated Intellectual Disabilities/Developmental Disabilities Partnerships and Engagement to Increase Competitive Integrated Employment

- a) Explain how your area is engaged or plans to become engaged with local partners to increase CIE for jobseekers with ID/DD:

Competitive Integrated Employment (CIE) seeks to combine resources between the Local Workforce Development Boards and its partners in addressing employment for populations affected by Intellectual Disability (ID) and Development Disability (DD). Specifically for the Local Board, collaboration with the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) is necessary in order to expand this initiative. The Local Board and DOR have already engaged in a variety of ways. Currently, DOR is a member of various Chambers of Commerce in the OC Region and connects with local businesses on a monthly basis in order to introduce their services. DOR utilize these events to present information on on-the-job training (OJT) and work experience opportunities. Furthermore, DOR plans and hosts a diversity job fair, which includes employers throughout Orange County. They have also had great success with Amazon hiring job seekers with ID/DD. Finally, the DOR has attended networking groups and has successfully connected with local business owners who have hired many of their participants for CIE work.

In alignment with the Local Plan and CIE Blueprint, the OCDB and SAWDB will work towards increasing CIE within the local area through a variety of efforts. The DOR will have a counselor at the local AJCC to take referrals and provide services as appropriate, such as vocational training or employment services. In addition, they would like to invite the local boards to attend the Regional Table Talk event. During this event, the local boards will meet with additional community partners and vendors in order to share resources and programs that Regional Center consumers may benefit from.

- b) List the names of organizations the Local Board is partnering with to implement these plans:
The Local Board is partnering with the Regional Center of Orange County, Community based programs, DOR, and school districts in order to implement these plans. This includes the Chapman University Thompson Policy Institute (TPI) Transition Initiative.
- c) If DOR is participating in Competitive Integrated Employment/ Local Participating Agreement (CIE LPA), please describe the level of participation:

The Orange County Local Partnership Agreement (OCLPA) is very productive and continues to expand and strengthen its resources in order to meet and determine a plan of action. At the Chapman University TPI Transition Initiative, the DOR met at the Orange Unified School District (OCUSD) and broke into groups to talk about challenges, resources, and selected the upcoming speaker based on the needs of the community schools and the OCLPA. In addition, the OCLPA hosted a forum and allowed various departments to communicate their concerns, issues, and questions about resources.

In addition, Chapman University is doing research and gathering data in order to determine employer needs, retention rates, and how employers can benefit from OJT. The university will analyze barriers and skill gaps present within highly demanded occupations, utilize labor market information to determine trends, and identify resources necessary to enhance the success rates of the ID/DD population.

Needs of Individuals with ID/DD

- a) Describe in your plan the ways in which AJCC staff have gained knowledge or training about serving individuals with ID/DD and the additional programs and resources available in the area:
In order to increase CIE and better address the needs of job seekers with ID/DD, the Local Board has and will continue to work alongside DOR in conducting training and outreach opportunities. Conversations have occurred in which DOR

staff has informed AJCC staff on how they can best serve the ID/DD population. Due to DOR's expertise in understanding the barriers of this population, DOR staff have begun to conduct formal training in order to educate and coach AJCC staff in handling this specific clientele. From the case management process, career advisors will learn how to interact with the individual and determine whether they should enter into training, job search, or receive a referral to another partner. From the business services approach, AJCC Job Developers will learn how to communicate with employers in order to incentivize ID/DD hires and help employers understand how to hire and onboard this population.

Supportive Services and Earn and Learn Strategies to Increase Opportunities for CIE

- a) Please explain how your area has or will connect with your DOR point of contact who can provide linkages to service providers and/or supportive services to individuals with ID/DD who are VR consumers:

Currently, the local area connects with a single contact within DOR on a case-by-case basis. When an individual visits the local AJCC, staff determines whether they should work with the individual directly or if they should move forward with a local partner. AJCC staff will direct job seekers with ID/DD, especially those that are VR consumers, to either the onsite or offsite. DOR currently at the City of Anaheim conducts referrals via phone from case managers on behalf of the client. The Irvine, Santa Ana, and Garden Grove sites are covered by two different DOR Divisions (San Diego and Orange San Gabriel, respectively). Career Consultants in Irvine will refer clients to the Laguna Hills office, which is part of the San Diego Region. Career Advisors in Santa Ana and Garden Grove AJCCs will do a pre-screen to assess for suitability, and if probable for DOR services, they are referred directly to the on-site DOR representative.

Employer Engagement Strategies to Increase CIE Opportunities

- a) Please describe how your DOR district partner is connecting with your area in their work to outreach to employers and partners to support opportunities for individuals with ID/DD to achieve CIE. If your area is developing its own recruitment, referral, and employer engagement strategies, please describe:

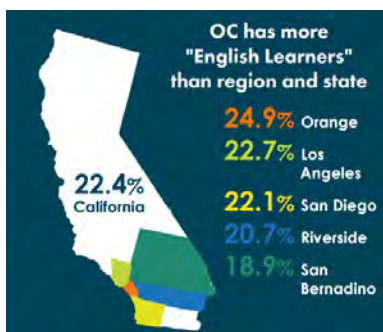
DOR's connection with the AJCCs is crucial in helping provide resources, support, training, and placement opportunities for individuals with ID/DD in order to increase CIE. The DOR has been involved in a variety of Orange County events in which the staff spoke with employers and local partners. The local area can further enhance this connection through several methods. The DOR can conduct outreach efforts by attending AJCC events including community meetings, job fairs, and resources fairs. DOR assist with local recruitments, work with internal referrals, and collaborate with the business services team to educate employers about the ID/DD community.

D. Provision of Services to English Language, Foreign Born, and Refugees

Assessment of Needs

Orange County (population 3.1 million) exceeds the state average of 22.4 percent of total enrolled students classified as "English Language Learners (ELL)". Moreover, the California Workforce Development Board identifies that the Orange County region has a workforce that has 15% or more ELL.

Almost half of the population in Orange County speak a language other than English (46%) and among this population, 45% speak English less than "very well." The importance of strategies designed to increase English Language proficiency is demonstrated by the fact that 23.2% of Orange County workers 25 and older speak Spanish as a first language, and 16.3% speak an Asian language as a first language. Overall, 24.9 percent of K-12 students are considered ELL, which is above surrounding counties such as San Bernardino County at 18.9 percent, Riverside County at 20.7 percent, San Diego County at 22.1 percent, and Los Angeles County at 22.7 percent³.



One of the most significant barriers to employment can be the language barrier; the ability to communicate verbally and in writing is one of the most important skills to ensure workforce success. For example, a recent survey by the National Adult Literacy Council reported that three-fourths of all welfare recipients perform at the lowest levels of literacy. Additionally, many employers in the region have cited communication skills as an issue in finding qualified workers. Individuals can have impressive technical skills, knowledge, and ability, but if they are unable to communicate ideas or effectively interact with co-workers in a team-based environment, then they may find it difficult to perform successfully in many workplace settings.

³ Orange County Workforce Indicators Report 2016-2017

- a) Describe how local/regional partners will braid resources and coordinate service delivery to people ELL, the Foreign Born and Refugees including increasing access to sector pathways programs, supportive services, and retention efforts.

The OCDB and SAWDB have a long-standing, effective relationship with its Adult Education partners in the region. The Rancho Santiago Consortium, South Orange County Regional Consortium, North Orange County Regional Consortium, and Coast Consortium facilitate educational services that provide basic literacy and Adult Education services and maintain a strong partnership between all AJCCs and their district's Title II Adult Education programs. The collaboration between the partners has created a stronger infrastructure that supports dual enrollment or co-enrollment of students and linking them to certification programs and careers in Healthcare, Manufacturing, IT, and Tourism/Hospitality that have been identified as key drivers of the economy in the OC Region.

- b) Describe the process local boards and their partners will use to retain this population in regional sector pathways programs as they progress into livable wage jobs and careers.

Healthcare, Manufacturing, IT, and Tourism/Hospitality have been identified as key drivers of the economy in the OC Region with high-skill, high-wage occupations. These sectors have proven to be great job generators at nearly all skill levels offering multiple pathways for vertical career advancement including opportunities for ELL, Foreign Born, and Refugees. The local boards have identified opportunities to create stronger partnerships.

The ELL Navigators, AJCC staff, and Adult Education providers will work together to identify complementary roles and collaborative action to support service delivery. The following Adult Education providers have developed and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the OCDB and SAWDB to solidify coordination efforts:

- Rancho Santiago Community College District
- Coastline Community College District
- Saddleback College
- Garden Grove Unified School District
- North Orange County Community College District
- Huntington Beach Union High School District
- Boat People SOS

California Adult Education Program consortia partners will play a key role in providing services for English Language Learners. Activities will include, but not be limited to:

- Evaluation of current programs and capacity
- Developing and administering assessments
- Referrals of WIOA Title II participants to the Orange County ELL Workforce Navigator Program and to Orange County WIOA Title I programs
- Supporting collaboration between workforce and education partners/stakeholders
- Assist participants in obtaining literacy and basic skills for employment and transition through career pathways
- Exploring co-location at the AJCC's
- Developing formal referral system between adult education and WIOA title I programs
- Developing a mechanism to share data to track co-enrollments and performance measures

Community Based Organization (CBO) partners provide an important role in providing services for ELL, Foreign Born, and Refugees that may not qualify for services through the WIOA system. Their programs provide comprehensive wraparound services to participants including:

- Case management and counseling
- Clinical mental health services
- Patient navigation
- Access to education and higher education support
- Immigration-related legal services
- Comprehensive care

- c) Local Boards are required to review and incorporate any workforce or employment service plans developed by stakeholders (e.g. Employment Services Plans developed by County Welfare Departments etc.)

The County of Orange Refugee Services Plan provides an overview of service delivery including a focus on achieving economic self-sufficiency through a comprehensive approach that addresses employment and support services of newly arrived refugees. To increase the likelihood of securing employment, the OC Social Services Agency works closely with service providers including the three local workforce boards in Orange County to provide the following services:

- Employment Preparation Program (EPP) paid employment opportunity in public or private, non-profit or for-profit organizations, with a focus on County of Orange worksites, for a period of six (6) months.
- Vocational Training (VTR) temporary, transitional, and short-term training activity, not to exceed twelve (12) months, to prepare participants for employment in a specific trade, occupation, or vocation focused primarily in occupations within Healthcare, IT, Manufacturing, and Hospitality/Tourism. VTR activities are provided by vocational-technical schools, postsecondary institutions, or proprietary schools and public institutions.
- Work Experience (WEX) a planned, structured learning experience that occurs in the worksite for twelve (12) weeks.

E. Local Plan Changes

With the exception of including an additional required partner, the OCDB and SAWDB will continue working towards achieving the overarching goals established in the OC Unified Local Plan. These goals are aligned to encompass the goals of both the State and OC Region.

Partner Commitment, Cross-system Communication, and Service Delivery Innovations			
OC Local Plan Goals	High-Value Sectors Impact High-Value Sector stability and growth	Education and Training Prepare an educated and skilled workforce	Workforce Development Increase system efficiencies and innovations; support sustainable infrastructure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify/establish High-Value sector association in OC • Identify priorities for each High-Value sector • Target special resources to support the advanced manufacturing sector • Assign specific entity to impact High-Value sector priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of Red Zone focused projects • Identify the process used to determine the industry-valued and recognized postsecondary credentials. • Red Zone Project: targeted alignment of all partner resources • Increase the number of English Learners connected to the Adult Education System • Services for young adults and individuals with barriers to employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance access to workforce development services offered by all partners • Establish cross referral network among all partners • Usage of cross referral network among all partners • Align business engagement • Increase the quality/quantity of grant Partnerships • Meet and exceed performance accountability measures based on WIOA performance indicators

F. OC Local Plan Attachments

1. Local Board Assurances
2. Data Sources
3. Stakeholder Engagement and Community Outreach

Anaheim and OC/SA Local Plan Board Assurances

- Anaheim Workforce Development Board Assurances
- Orange County Development Board Assurances
- Santa Ana Development Board Assurances

Local Board Assurances

Through Program Year 2017-20, the Local Workforce Development Board (Local Board) assures the following:

- A. The Local Board assures that it will comply with the uniform administrative requirements referred to in the *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA) Section 184(a)(3).
- B. The Local Board assures that no funds received under the WIOA will be used to assist, promote, or deter union organizing (WIOA Section 181[b][7]).
- C. The Local Board assures that the board will comply with the nondiscrimination provisions of WIOA Section 188.
- D. The Local Board assures that the board will collect and maintain data necessary to show compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of WIOA Section 188.
- E. The Local Board assures that funds will be spent in accordance with the WIOA, written Department of Labor guidance, and other applicable federal and state laws and regulations.
- F. The Local Board assures it will comply with future State Board policies and guidelines, legislative mandates and/or other special provisions as may be required under Federal law or policy, including the WIOA or state legislation.
- G. The Local Board assures that when allocated adult funds for employment and training activities are limited, priority shall be given to veterans, recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals for Individualized Career services and training services. (WIOA Section 134[c][3][E], and California Unemployment Insurance Code [CUIC] Section 14230[a][6])
- H. The Local Board certifies that its America's Job Center of CaliforniaSM (AJCC) location(s) will recognize and comply with applicable labor agreements affecting represented employees located in the AJCC(s). This shall include the right to access by state labor organization representatives pursuant to the *Ralph Dills Act* (Chapter 10.3 [commencing with Section 3512] of Division 4, of Title 1 of the Government Code, and CUIC Section 14233).
- I. The Local Board assures that state employees who are located at the AJCC(s) shall remain under the supervision of their employing department for the purposes of

performance evaluations and other matters concerning civil service rights and responsibilities. State employees performing services at the AJCC(s) shall retain existing civil service and collective bargaining protections on matters relating to employment, including, but not limited to, hiring, promotion, discipline, and grievance procedures.

- J. The Local Board assures that when work-related issues arise at the AJCC(s) between state employees and operators or supervisors of other partners, the operator or other supervisor shall refer such issues to the State employee's civil service supervisor. The AJCC operators and partners shall cooperate in the investigation of the following matters: discrimination under the *California Fair Employment and Housing Act* (Part 2.8 [commencing with Section 12900] of Division 3, of Title 2 of the Government Code), threats and/or violence concerning state employees, and state employee misconduct.
- K. The Local Board assures that it will select the One-Stop Operator with the agreement of the Chief Elected Official (CEO), through a competitive process, or with approval from the local elected official and the Governor's Office. (WIOA Section 121[d][2][A]). The AJCC Operator is responsible for administering AJCC services in accordance with roles that have been defined by the Local Board.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Instructions

The Local Board chairperson and local CEO must sign and date this form. Include the original signatures with the request.

By signing below, the local CEO and Local Board chair agree to abide by the Local Area assurances included in this document.

**Local Workforce Development Board
Chair**



Signature

Joseph Paquette

Name

Chair

Title

2/20/19

Date

Local Chief Elected Official

Signature

Name

Title

Date

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Local Workforce Development Board Chair



Signature

Bob Bunyan
Name

Chair, OCDB
Title



Date

Local Chief Elected Official

Signature

Lisa Bartlett
Name

Chairwoman, Supervisor 5th District
Title

Date

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**Local Workforce Development Board
Chair**



Signature

Stacey Sanchez

Name

Chair, Santa Ana Workforce
Development Board

Title

March 12, 2019

Date

Local Chief Elected Official

Signature

Miguel Pulido

Name

Mayor, City of Santa Ana

Title

Date

AWDB and OCDB/SAWDB Local Plans Data Sources

- The 24th Annual Report on the Condition of Children in Orange County
- California Department of Social Services Administration – Cal Fresh Percent of Population Receiving CalFresh by County
- Child Support Assessment of Need and Population Size of Noncustodial Parents
- Orange County Workforce Indicators Report 2016-2017

THE 24TH ANNUAL REPORT ON THE

CONDITIONS OF CHILDREN

IN ORANGE COUNTY



LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

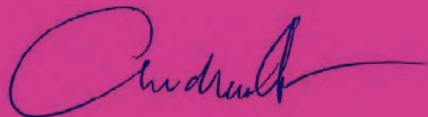
The future of Orange County rests in the health and well-being of our children. Each year, our Conditions of Children Report allows us an opportunity to assess our progress in order to ensure their future is bright.

There are many areas in which we have done well as a county this past year. For example, infant mortality rates are at their lowest level, and immunization rates for kindergartners are at their highest level in 10 years, while teen births have decreased by half. Student academic performance has improved in both literacy and math, with economically disadvantaged students showing the greatest improvement on standardized testing. Additionally, substantiated child abuse is down, as are juvenile arrests and youth gang-related activity. These improvements are the result of committed individuals and organizations working tirelessly to improve the lives of youth across Orange County.

While we continue to make great strides forward in many areas, we also recognize that our focus and innovative efforts are required to move the needle on other fronts. We must prioritize action to combat childhood poverty, obesity, housing insecurity and other issues that have substantial negative impacts on our children. Mental health continues to be an area in need of our attention. After dropping in 2015, children's mental health and substance abuse related hospitalizations rose again in 2016. We must also continue to address disparities between ethnicities and races that persist for several of the indicators this report tracks. Innovative programs and approaches are needed to safeguard the well-being of our children.

As Chair of the Orange County Children's Partnership, I am confident that by working together and investing in innovative solutions, such as providing mental health clinicians in schools or fostering public-private partnerships, we can help create a brighter future for every child. I hope this report will aid you as a resource by providing critical information in order to make Orange County a place where children continue to thrive. Join me, the Orange County Children's Partnership, and the more than 20 organizations working on behalf of children and families in Orange County in forging a better future for our children, our communities and our world.

Sincerely,



Andrew Do
Chair, Orange County Children's Partnership

ORANGE COUNTY CHILDREN'S PARTNERSHIP 2018 MEMBERS

Chair

Supervisor Andrew Do
First District
Chairman of the Orange County
Board of Supervisors

Vice Chair

Anne Bloxom
County of Orange Social Services
Agency/Children & Family
Services Division Director

Members

Eldon Baber
The Raise Foundation
Debra Baetz
County of Orange Social
Services Agency
Agency Director

Kimberly Goll, MURP
Children and Families
Commission of Orange County

Eric Handler, MD, MPH
Orange County Health Care
Agency/Public Health Officer

Hon. Joanne Motoike
Presiding Judge of the Orange
County Juvenile Court

Sandra Hutchens
Orange County Sheriff

Fatima Juarez
Shatoya Wallace
Former Foster Youth

Susan Leibel
Juvenile Justice Commission

Cheryl Meronk, MSG, MBA
CalOptima

Al Mijares, Ph.D.
Orange County Superintendent
of Schools

Rae Lynn Nelson
Director
South Orange County SELPA

Paula Noden
Regional Center
of Orange County

Leon J. Page
Orange County, County Counsel

Sharon Petrosino
Public Defender

Tony Rackauckas
Orange County District Attorney

Richard Sanchez, REHS, MPH
Orange County Health Care
Agency Director

Denise Schleicher
Contract Attorney for Children

Steven J. Sentman
Chief Probation Officer

Vacant
Foster Parent Representative

Vacant
Group Home Representative

For more information about the priorities, work and public meetings of the OCCP, please visit:
ohealthinfo.com/phs/about/family/OCCP.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Several indicators show overall improvement in children’s health, education and safety. Yet one in six children (17%) in Orange County are living in poverty.

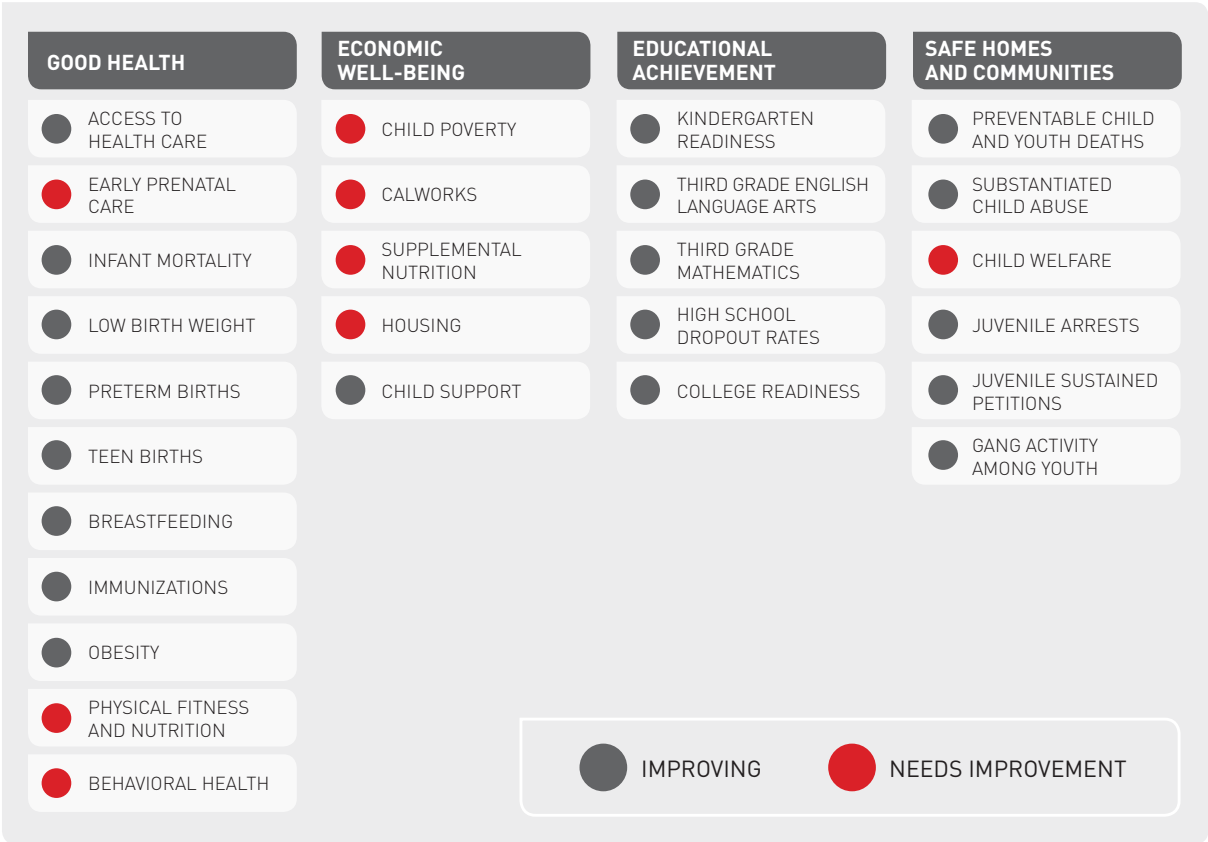
The 24th Annual Report on the Conditions of Children in Orange County studies four interdependent focus areas: Good Health, Economic Well-Being, Educational Achievement and Safe Homes and Communities. Each focus area includes the most recent data for indicators to assess improving or worsening trends over 10 years.

Orange County children remain in good health with an uninsured rate of 2.5%, and teen birth rates and infant mortality rates at their lowest in 10 years. While there was a 10-year increase in children experiencing housing insecurity, fewer children were impacted in 2016/2017 than previous year. Students continue to show academic improvement, especially children in migrant education and children who are economically disadvantaged. The percentage of children and youth entering foster care and placed in a permanent home within 12 months has shown significant improvement and is now higher than the percentage in California.

Along with the positive trends, there are areas of concern, including serious mental illness,

continued disparities and an increase in the number of children living in poverty. Mental health related-hospitalizations grew 73% in the past 10 years. The overlay maps in this report explore the intersection of teen self-harm with other conditions such as school connectedness and chronic sadness and hopelessness. Also, disparities exist in Orange County among races and ethnicities, geographic communities, and school districts, depending on the indicator. Lastly, families continue to struggle economically, with more children (49%) eligible for free and reduced-price lunch while at the same time enrollment in CalWORKs, CalFresh and the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) programs continue to decline.

Highlighting 10-year trends allows us to explore steady or improving indicators, such as uninsured rates and foster care placement in permanent homes, as well as indicators that need improvement, such as serious mental illness and disparities that need further exploration and attention so that all children in Orange County can thrive.



THE WORK OF THE ORANGE COUNTY CHILDREN'S PARTNERSHIP

The Orange County Children's Partnership (OCCP) is a unified voice that champions health, education, safety and economic stability by advancing more responsive services that effectively meet the needs of children and families in Orange County communities.

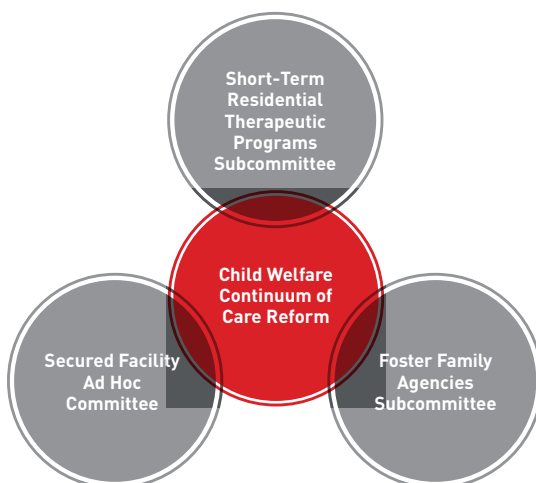
Since 1982, the OCCP, comprised of public and community agencies, has worked tirelessly to address the changing needs of Orange County's children, and create an environment in which all children can thrive. We believe by aligning our efforts we can achieve high impact results. Our priority areas are:

- Child Abuse/Neglect – WE CAN Coalition¹
- Childhood Obesity
- Commercially Sexually Exploited Children
- **Continuum of Care Reform (Assembly Bill 403)**
- Early Childhood Development
- Food Security
- Mental Health Advocacy for Adolescents

2018
Focus

Continuum of Care Reform

While the OCCP's priorities cross many areas, the implementation of Assembly Bill 403, approved by Governor Brown in 2015², continues to be our immediate focus due to the magnitude of restructuring, licensing and training requirements of resource families. Over the past year, the OCCP put structures in place to ensure alignment and coordination, such as increased communication, increased transparency, and increased connectivity with the state for compliance with rules and regulations and timelines.



The OCCP organized two subcommittees and one ad hoc committee (see diagram). These subcommittees report to the OCCP regularly to obtain critical feedback.

Successes in this past year include:

- **Group homes** are beginning to transition to short-term residential therapeutic programs (STRTPs) and obtain provisional licenses. Initial concern that some group homes would close given new requirements has been alleviated.
- The Social Services Agency (SSA) has a closer working relationship with **foster family agencies**, relying on them to train and certify community members as resource families. This relationship allows SSA to focus on training and certifying kin care to become resource families. Improved referral processes have been established.
- OCCP partners have begun to explore a **secured facility** for commercially sexually exploited children and youth with substance use disorders and other high needs to ensure they are safe and able to obtain needed treatment.

Remaining challenges include:

- Meeting the **needs of Orange County's high needs youth** including: obtaining wraparound services for high needs youth placed with resource families to ensure needs are being met, and youth can remain in home; and finding families that can take emergency placements, sibling sets and children with enhanced behavioral and medical needs.
- The **magnitude of changes** all at once continue to challenge the system. The goal is to ensure Assembly Bill 403 is implemented in a timely fashion while meeting the needs of our most fragile and marginalized children.

Advocacy

OCCP has begun to track county and state legislation that impacts children and families. In the future, the OCCP may recommend and collectively take action on these legislative opportunities.

¹ <http://www.ochealthiertogether.org/files/index/display?alias=wecan>

² https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB403

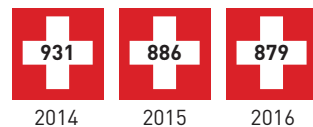
OVERLAYING DATA

The metrics of well-being that indicate success or challenges in communities across the county are interconnected and cannot be separated in the experience of children and families. Since none of the conditions measured in this report occur in isolation, each year the Conditions of Children report examines the intersection of related indicators by overlaying data to see if there are correlations (or lack thereof) to be explored.

This year, the Conditions of Children report examines the intersection of three measures: emergency department (ED) visits among teens because of self-harm; student self-reported chronic sadness; and school connectedness. This set of measures was, in part, selected in response to the increasing rate of suicide among Orange County youth. On average, over the past 10 years, 12.8 Orange County teens committed suicide each year. The annual 10-year average number of suicides among teen males is 9.5 suicide deaths and among females, 3.3 suicide deaths (10-19 year olds).

900 ED VISITS

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS FOR SELF-HARM BY OC TEENS EACH YEAR ON AVERAGE BETWEEN 2014 AND 2016



There is an existing, yet complicated relationship between suicide and self-harm. Many who engage in self-harm do not have the intention to self-kill and many who die by suicide have no history of self-harming behavior. However, research connecting self-harm injuries to suicide and suicide attempts identifies self-harm as an important risk factor for suicide and a reason to examine self-harm among youth. Over the past decade in Orange County, teens aged ten to 19 years have experienced an approximate increase of over 25% in the number and rate of Emergency Department visits for self-harm injuries. Between

2014 and 2016 in Orange County, the sizable majority of teen ED visits for self-harm were by females, 74% (n=1,991), compared to males at 26% (n=705). Mostly females experienced the notable rise in the number of ED visits, the steepest increase from 439 in 2010 to 694 in 2014, while males' number of ED visits were between 212 and 237 for those same years. While the actual number of children directly impacted by self-harming behavior and/or suicide may be small, the impact on that child, their family, their

19 SUICIDES IN 2016

OC TEEN SUICIDES INCREASED FROM 7 IN 2007 TO 19 IN 2016



schools, and their community is large.

This exploration in overlaying data demonstrates where the impact may be greatest and identifies other potentially influential factors at play. It may raise further questions and fall short of conclusive findings, but it can be used to highlight areas for further investigation. By working to understand this complex story, Orange County can begin to identify and further support strategies to minimize the overall impact on children and families.

TEEN SELF-HARM, CHRONIC SADNESS, AND SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS

Both chronic sadness and hopelessness can be risk factors for self-harm. Additionally, within the last 10 years, low school connectedness has been identified as a risk factor for self-harm.

Mapping ED visits for self-harm along with chronic sadness/hopelessness and school connectedness begins to show the role that mental health and a student's environment – including both school and home – has in their decision-making to self-harm and/or commit suicide.

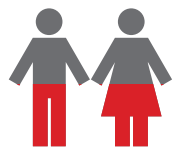
25%

OF STUDENTS FEEL CHRONICALLY SAD OR HOPELESS



45%

OF STUDENTS DO NOT HAVE A HIGH LEVEL OF SCHOOL CONNECTEDNESS



Consistent with the literature, the maps on the following pages show regions within Orange County where there is alignment between higher frequency of ED visits for self-harm among teens and high chronic sadness and low school connectedness, including certain areas of Westminster, Anaheim, and Lake Forest. In contrast, higher school connectedness and low chronic sadness appears to be associated with low self-harm ED visits, as seen in parts of Irvine, for example. Low chronic sadness was associated with low self-harm ED visits in regions of Newport Beach and north Lake Forest.

Areas of interest emerge that reveal exceptions to these linkages. For example, parts of Rancho Santa Margarita show high levels of school connectedness and low chronic sadness, yet have high numbers of self-harm ED visits among teens. Regions of the city of Orange have low school connectedness and high chronic sadness, yet low number of self-harm ED visits among teens. Parts of Garden Grove and Brea have reports of high chronic sadness yet low ED visits. A deeper dive into these areas of interest suggests other factors that may influence these outcomes (see next page).

Indicator Definitions

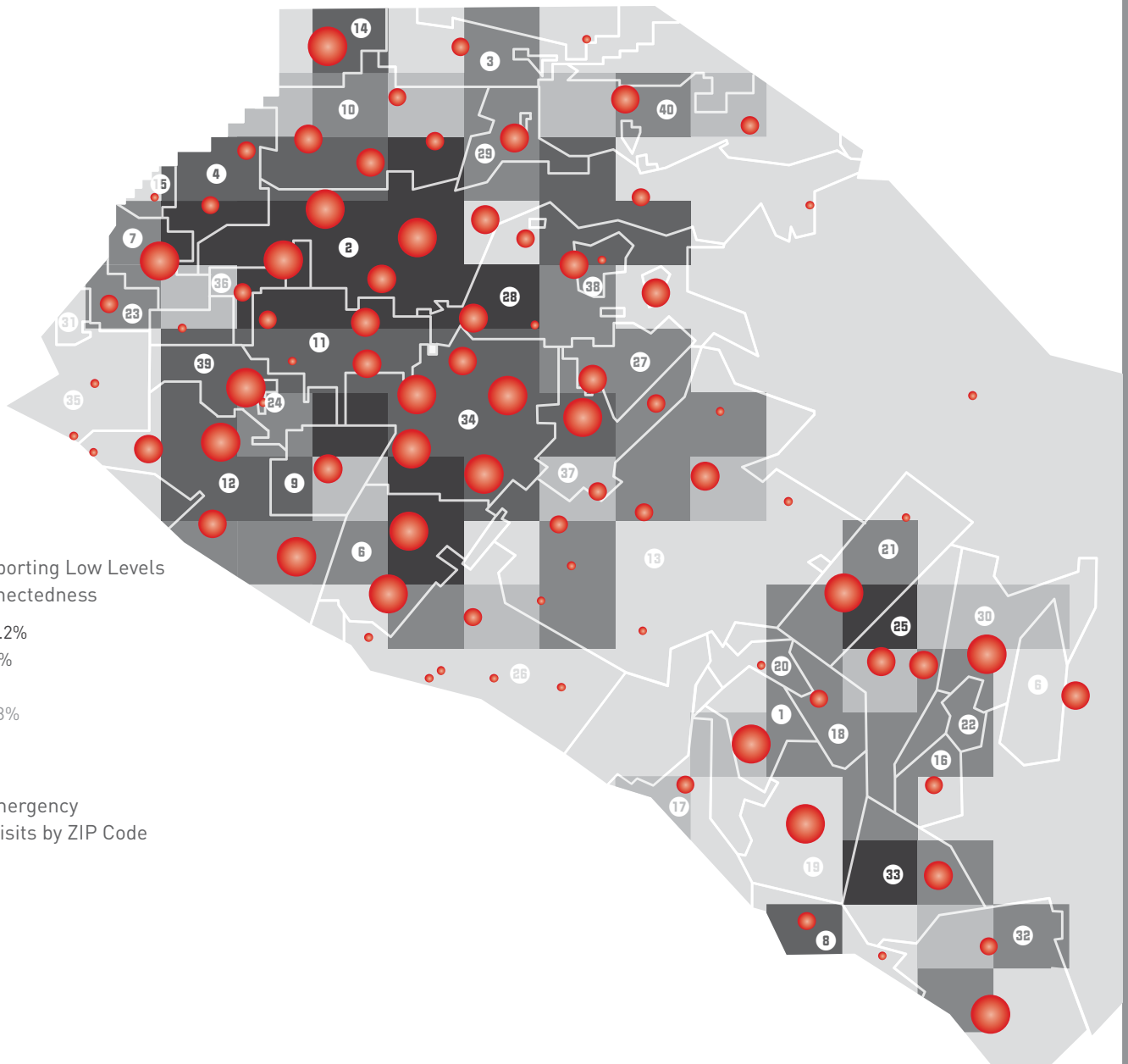
Self-Harm ED Visits: Injuries from self-cutting, self-poisoning (e.g., overdosing on opioid or other medications), as well as other less common mechanisms

Chronic Sadness/Hopelessness: Being so sad or hopeless every day for two weeks or more that they stop doing some usual activities in the previous year

School Connectedness: Being treated fairly, feeling close to people, feeling happy, feeling a part of, and feeling safe at school

¹ The suicide rate data are from the California Department of Public Health Death Static Master File (DSMF) from 2012 to 2016. ² Mental Health First Aid. ³ Klonsky, E.D., May, A.M., & Glenn, C.R. (2013). The relationship between nonsuicidal self-injury and attempted suicide: Converging evidence from four samples. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 221(1), 231-237. ⁴ Victor, S.E. & Klonsky, E.D. (2014). Correlates of Suicide Attempts among self-injurers: A meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 34(4), 282-297. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2014.03.005>. ⁵ Self Harm ED Visit rates data are from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) Emergency Department and Patient Discharge Data from years 2012 to 2016. ⁶ Young, R., Sweeting, H. & Ellaway, A. (2011). Do schools differ in suicide risk? the influence of school and neighbourhood on attempted suicide, suicidal ideation and self-harm among secondary school pupils. *BMS Public Health*, 11:874. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-11-874. ⁷ The California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) is the data source for chronic sadness and school connectedness. CHKS is an anonymous and voluntary survey to measure school health, including school climate, safety and overall wellness. The California Department of Education (CDE) encourages districts serving grades 5-12 to administer the CHKS as part of the California School Climate, Health, and Learning Survey (Cal-SCHLS) System

Teen Self-Harm and School Connectedness

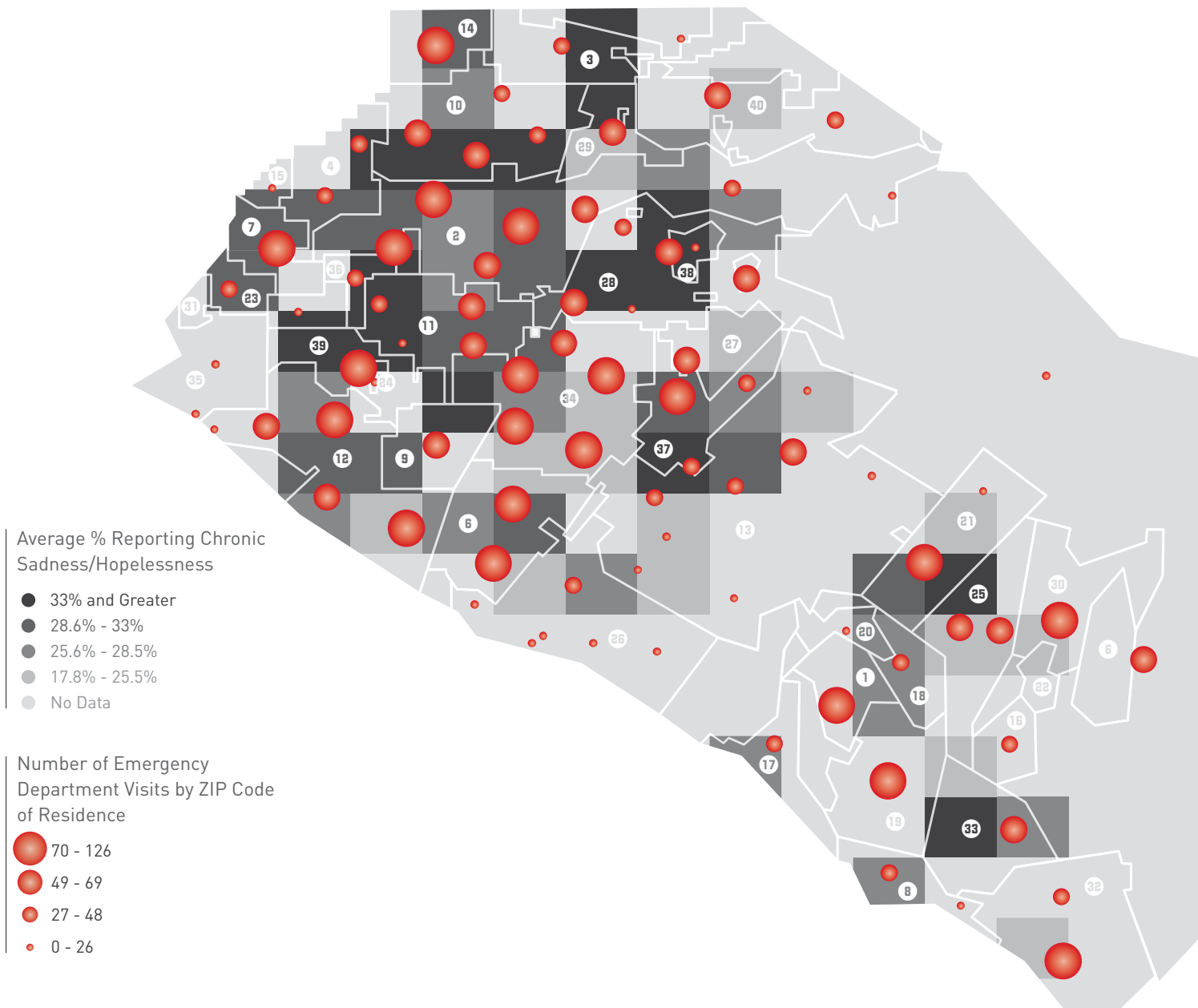


- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO | 15 LA PALMA | 29 PLACENTIA |
| 2 ANAHEIM | 16 LADERA RANCH | 30 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA |
| 3 BREA | 17 LAGUNA BEACH | 31 ROSSMOOR |
| 4 BUENA PARK | 18 LAGUNA HILLS | 32 SAN CLEMENTE |
| 5 COSTA MESA | 19 LAGUNA NIGUEL | 33 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO |
| 6 COTO DE CAZA | 20 LAGUNA WOODS | 34 SANTA ANA |
| 7 CYPRESS | 21 LAKE FOREST | 35 SEAL BEACH |
| 8 DANA POINT | 22 LAS FLORES | 36 STANTON |
| 9 FOUNTAIN VALLEY | 23 LOS ALAMITOS | 37 TUSTIN |
| 10 FULLERTON | 24 MIDWAY CITY | 38 VILLA PARK |
| 11 GARDEN GROVE | 25 MISSION VIEJO | 39 WESTMINSTER |
| 12 HUNTINGTON BEACH | 26 NEWPORT BEACH | 40 YORBA LINDA |
| 13 IRVINE | 27 NORTH TUSTIN | |
| 14 LA HABRA | 28 ORANGE | |

Other Influencing Factors

Recognizing that the relationship among the three selected indicators is complicated, it is important to acknowledge that other indicators or conditions influence how children live, play and go to school. The table presents a subset of the report's indicators that are potential risk factors for self-harm. A review of these additional factors may help to uncover reasons for why the experiences of children differ across Orange County when it comes to teen self-harm, chronic sadness/hopelessness, and low school connectedness. Readers are encouraged to look at these additional indicators and the extent to which a comparison of the overlay map aligns or does not align with the mapping of these additional indicators.

Teen Self-Harm and Chronic Sadness/Hopelessness



Conditions of Children's Report Indicator

Behavioral Health – Mental Health (p. 32)

Other Influencing Factors

Self-harm is commonly associated with certain mental disorders, such as borderline personality disorder, depression, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and eating disorders.

Behavioral Health – Substance Use (p. 32)

People who harm themselves often do so while under the influence of alcohol or recreational drugs.

Access to Healthcare (p. 12)

Influences prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of health problems.

Poverty (p. 36)

Influences academic achievement, abuse and neglect, behavioral, social-emotional problems, and physical health problems.

Kindergarten Readiness (p. 48)

Indicator of both a child's family and community supports and environment.

Substantiated Child Abuse (p. 62)

Emotional neglect and abuse are significant predictors for self-harm.

ORANGE COUNTY SNAPSHOT

Population

- Over 3.2 million people are living in Orange County¹
- Median age is 37.7²
- Population increase continues to be driven by natural increase*

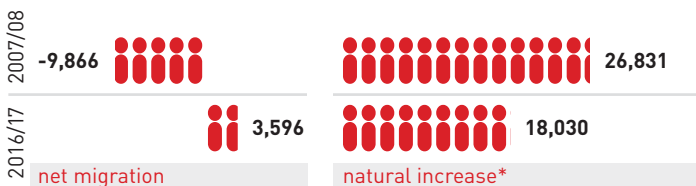
NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN ORANGE COUNTY



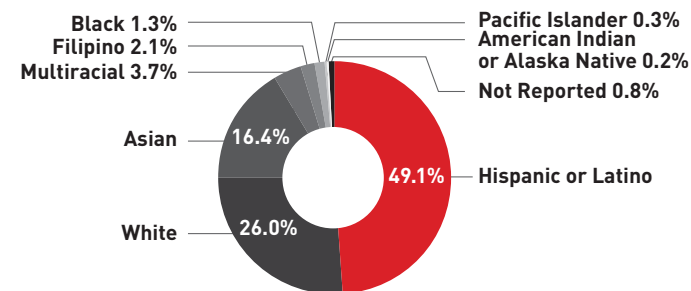
% CHILDREN IN ORANGE COUNTY



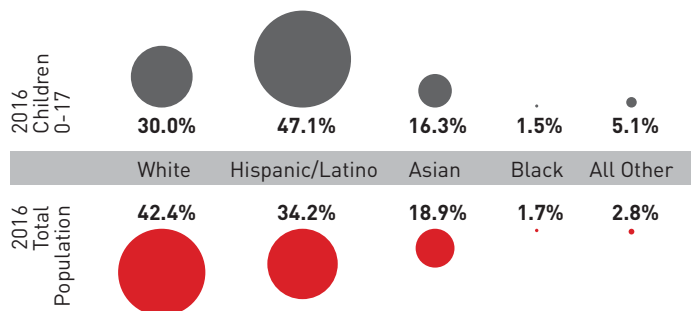
POPULATION INCREASE DUE TO NET MIGRATION VS NATURAL INCREASE⁵



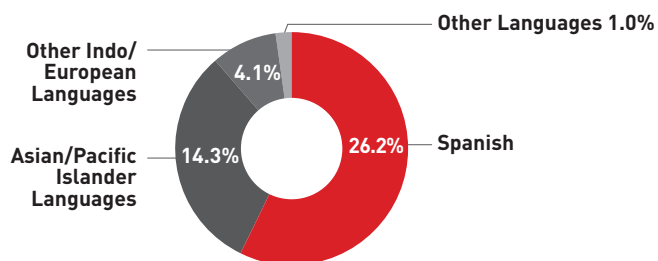
GRADE K-12 STUDENT POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNIC GROUP⁸



DEMOGRAPHICS⁶

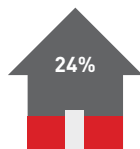


45.7% OF CHILDREN AGES 5 AND OLDER SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME⁹



Safe Homes and Communities

CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS¹⁰

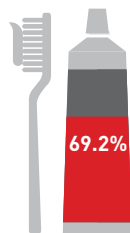


YOUTH AGES 16-24 YEARS OLD WHO ARE NEITHER WORKING NOR IN SCHOOL¹¹



Good Health

LAST VISIT TO THE DENTIST WAS 6 MONTHS AGO OR LESS AMONG 3-11 YEAR OLDS¹²



HEALTH STATUS OF 0 TO 17 YEAR OLDS IS EXCELLENT OR VERY GOOD¹³

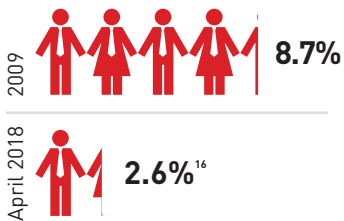


Note: Current data reflect the most recent year of data available, ranging from 2015 to 2017. *Natural increase is total births minus total deaths. Net migration is the net movement including intrastate, interstate, and international moves.

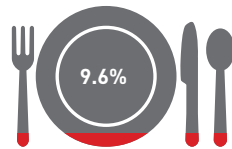
Economic Well-Being

- 16.9% of children are living in poverty (120,188)¹⁴
- A minimum wage earner must work 184 hours/week to afford a two-bedroom apartment¹⁵

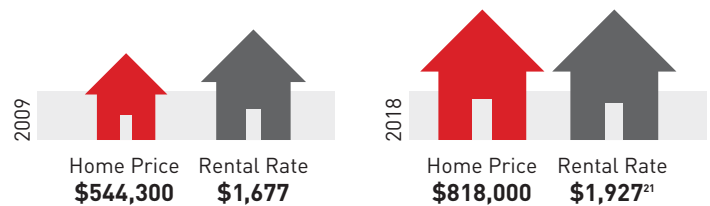
UNEMPLOYMENT



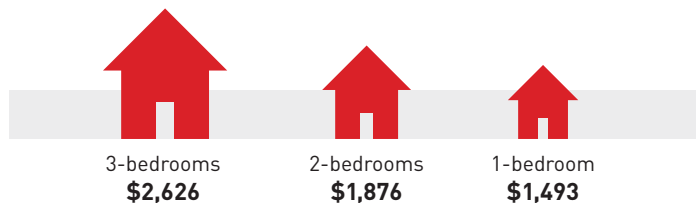
FOOD INSECURITY IN 2016¹⁷



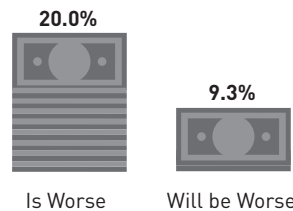
MEDIAN HOME PRICE AND MEDIAN AVERAGE RENTAL RATE²⁰



MEDIAN MARKET RENT¹⁸



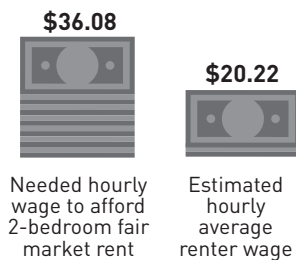
HOUSEHOLD IS WORSE NOW FINANCIALLY THAN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS²²



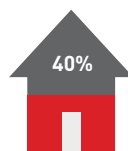
MINIMUM INCOME NEEDED TO PURCHASE A MEDIAN-PRICED HOME²³



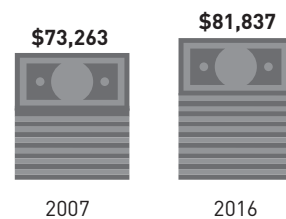
HOURLY WAGE¹⁹



HOUSEHOLDS WHO COULD AFFORD A MEDIAN PRICED HOME IN 2018

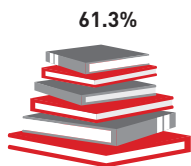


MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION²⁴



Educational Achievement

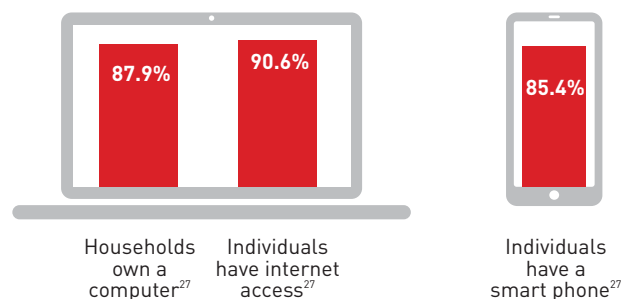
CHILDREN ARE READ TO DAILY (0 TO 5 YEARS OLD)²⁶



2017/18 STUDENT ENROLLMENT²⁵



Access to Technology



¹ California Department of Finance, State and County Population Projections (2010-2016) ² U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates ³ Orange County Health Care Agency. ⁴ Orange County Health Care Agency. ⁵ California Department of Finance, "E-2. California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year - July 1, 2000-2017." Table 1. ⁶ 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0201, S0901 ⁷ 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0901. ⁸ CDE Dataquest, 2017-18. ⁹ American Community Survey 2016 1-Year Estimates, S1601. Language Spoken at Home. ¹⁰ 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S0901. "Children in single parent households" means the child(ren) live with mother only or with father only. ¹¹ Measure of America, 2016, <http://www.measureofamerica.org/disconnected-youth/> ¹² CHIS, 2016. ¹³ CHIS, 2016. ¹⁴ American Community Survey 2016 5-Year Estimates, S1701. ¹⁵ National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2018: California, <http://nlihc.org/oor/california> ¹⁶ <https://data.bls.gov/map/MapToolServlet>. ¹⁷ Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap, 2016. ¹⁸ Housing and Urban Development, FY2018 Fair Market Rent Documentation System. ¹⁹ National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2018. ²⁰ California Association of Realtors, Historical Housing Data, Median Prices of Existing Detached Home. ²¹ RENTCafe, July 2018. ²² ESRI & MRI GIK, 2017. Survey question asking "Thinking of the last 12 months, do you believe that you and your household are better off or worse off financially than you were one year ago?" ²³ California Association of Realtors, Traditional Housing Affordability Index (HAI) measure. ²⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates; ²⁵ CDE Dataquest, 2017/18. ²⁶ CHIS, 2016. ²⁷ 2016 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table S2801

GOOD HEALTH INDICATORS

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

PERCENT OF UNINSURED CHILDREN



10.9%
2008

2.5%
2016

PRETERM BIRTHS

PERCENT OF PRETERM BIRTHS



9.8%
2007

8.0%
2016

OBESITY

PERCENT OF 5TH GRADE STUDENTS WITH HEALTH RISK DUE TO BODY COMPOSITION



18.3%
2013/14

18.0%
2016/17

EARLY PRENATAL CARE

PERCENT OF WOMEN WHO RECEIVED EARLY PRENATAL CARE IN THE FIRST TRIMESTER EXCLUDING SELF-PAY DELIVERIES



88.1%
2007

87.6%
2016

TEEN BIRTHS

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 FEMALES 15 TO 19 YEARS OF AGE



29.6
2007

10.9
2016

PHYSICAL FITNESS AND NUTRITION

PERCENT OF 5TH GRADE STUDENTS WITH HEALTH RISK DUE TO AEROBIC CAPACITY



5.8%
2013/14

6.2%
2016/17

INFANT MORTALITY

RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



4.2
2007

1.5
2016

BREASTFEEDING

PERCENT EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AT TIME OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGE



63.1%
2012

65.8%
2017

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

HOSPITALIZATION RATE FOR SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE



16.8
2007

24.2
2016

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

PERCENT OF INFANTS WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT



6.5%
2007

6.3%
2016

IMMUNIZATIONS

PERCENT OF CHILDREN ADEQUATELY IMMUNIZED BY KINDERGARTEN



90.0%
2008

95.7%
2017



UPWARD TREND IMPROVEMENT



UPWARD TREND NEEDS IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND NEEDS IMPROVEMENT



ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

ACCESS IMPROVES FOR ALL RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the number and percentage of children under 18 years old who are uninsured; the number and percentage who do not have a usual source of care; and those who experienced delayed care or did not receive medical care or prescription medications.

Why is this important?

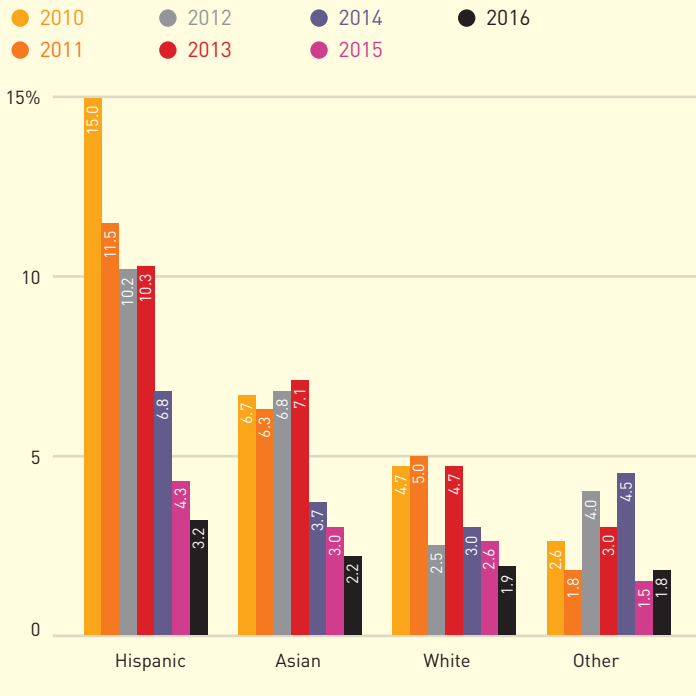
Improving health care access for all children helps to improve prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of health problems. Children with health insurance are more likely to get timely prescription medications and medical or mental health care when needed; are more likely to get preventive care (including immunizations, dental care and vision screenings); and, overall, have better health outcomes.

Findings

- In 2016, 2.5% of children were uninsured, representing a drop in uninsured rates by 77.1% since 2008 (from 10.9%).
- Orange County went from having a higher rate of uninsured children in 2008 (10.9%) than California (10.0%) and the United States (9.3%), to having a lower rate than both California (2.9%) and the United States (4.5%) in 2016.
- More Hispanic children continue to have higher uninsured rates than other racial/ethnic groups, with 3.2% of Hispanic children uninsured in 2016, compared with Asian children (2.2%), White children (1.9%), and Other races (1.8%). However, this gap is shrinking.
- Uninsured percentages of very young children (0-5 years old) have dropped by 78.7%, from 8.9% in 2009 to 1.9% in 2016. Similarly, rates of uninsured 6-17 year olds have dropped by nearly three-quarters, from 11.2% in 2009 to 2.9% in 2016.
- In addition, the California Health Interview Survey (pooled estimate for 2012 through 2016) reveals:
 - An estimated 10.5% of Orange County children annually did not have a usual source of care to go to when they were sick or needed health advice.
 - Approximately 3.2% of Orange County children experienced a delay or lack of medical care, and 3.6% experienced a delay or lack of needed prescription medications.
 - Most children who had access to a usual source of care went to a doctor's office (69.3%), while 19.0% usually went to a clinic or community hospital. The proportion of children who had no usual source of care or who regularly visited an Emergency Department, urgent care center or other location for well care was approximately 10%.

GOOD HEALTH

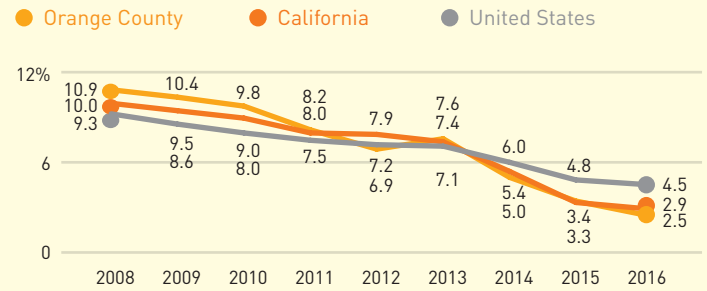
Percent of Children Uninsured, by Race/Ethnicity 2010 to 2016



Source: ACS (1 YR estimates, 2010-2016)
Other includes: Black/African American, AIAN, 2+ races, and Other races

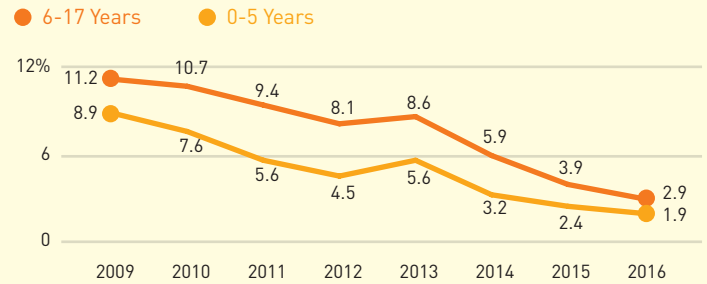
Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old Who Were Uninsured

Orange County, California and United States, 2008 to 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Tables S2701 (2009-2016 data) and B27001 (2008 data)

By Age Group, 2009 to 2016

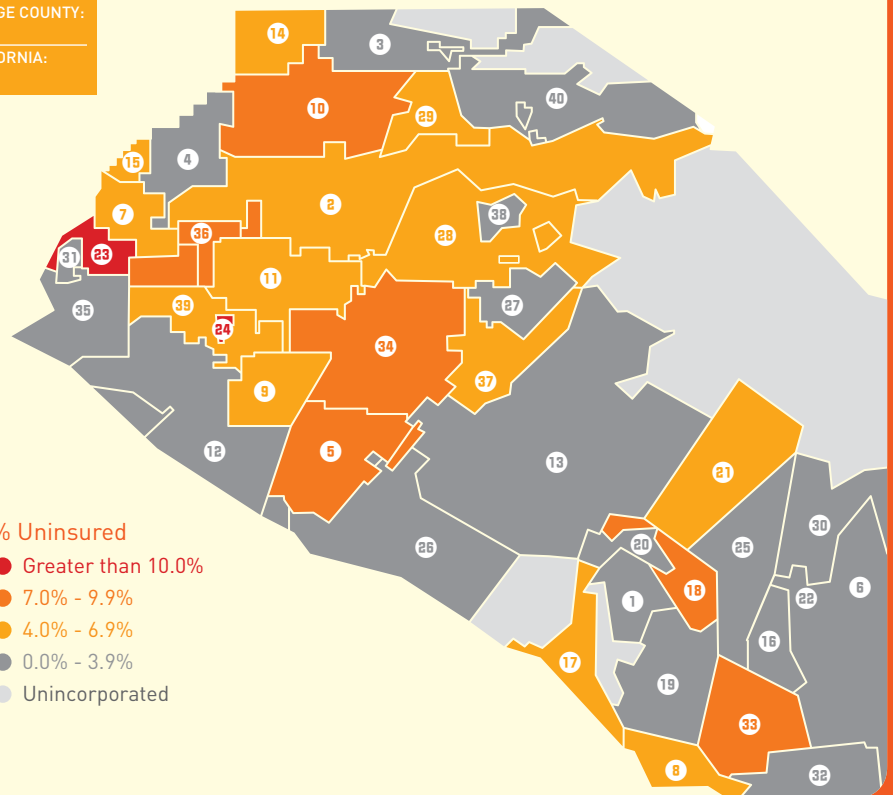


Source: American Community Survey (2009-2016)

Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old Who Were Uninsured, by Community of Residence, 5 Year Average, 2016

1 ALISO VIEJO 2.6%	15 LA PALMA 5.7%	28 ORANGE 4.8%
2 ANAHEIM 5.6%	16 LADERA RANCH 3.3%	29 PLACENTIA 4.4%
3 BREA 3.1%	17 LAGUNA BEACH 4.4%	30 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA 2.0%
4 BUENA PARK 2.6%	18 LAGUNA HILLS 7.1%	31 ROSSMOOR 2.5%
5 COSTA MESA 7.2%	19 LAGUNA NIGUEL 3.3%	32 SAN CLEMENTE 3.9%
6 COTO DE CAZA 2.5%	20 LAGUNA WOODS 0%	33 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO 7.6%
7 CYPRESS 5.3%	21 LAKE FOREST 4.9%	34 SANTA ANA 7.6%
8 DANA POINT 5.3%	22 LAS FLORES 0.5%	35 SEAL BEACH 3.7%
9 FOUNTAIN VALLEY 4.0%	23 LOS ALAMITOS 10.9%	36 STANTON 7.1%
10 FULLERTON 7.3%	24 MIDWAY CITY 11.3%	37 TUSTIN 5.4%
11 GARDEN GROVE 4.8%	25 MISSION VIEJO 3.2%	38 VILLA PARK 3.1%
12 HUNTINGTON BEACH 3.3%	26 NEWPORT BEACH 2.3%	39 WESTMINSTER 5.8%
13 IRVINE 3.2%	27 NORTH TUSTIN 2.7%	40 YORBA LINDA 3.4%
14 LA HABRA 6.9%		

ORANGE COUNTY: 2.5%
CALIFORNIA: 2.9%



Source: American Community Survey, 2012-2016, 5 year Average

EARLY PRENATAL CARE

EARLY PRENATAL CARE REMAINS STABLE; DISPARITIES BETWEEN ETHNICITIES AND RACES PERSIST.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator tracks the number and percent of infants born to women whose prenatal care began during the first trimester (the first three months) of pregnancy.

Why is this important?

Getting regular prenatal care as soon as a woman knows she is pregnant improves the potential for a healthy pregnancy resulting in a full-term baby. Ideally, this care should begin with a preconception care visit to a health care provider. Prenatal care provides screening and management of a woman's risk factors and health conditions to reduce pregnancy complications, as well as education and counseling on healthy behaviors during and after pregnancy.¹ While the value of initiating prenatal care during early pregnancy is not disputed, evidence equating late presentation to prenatal care with adverse pregnancy outcomes is limited. Additionally, certain genetic, behavioral, social, environmental, and other factors can also adversely affect the ability to have a healthy, full-term baby. Still, late presentation to prenatal care has been associated with risk of maternal death in all women (especially in minorities), increased rates of preterm delivery, low birth weight, and congenital malformations.²

Findings

- Orange County's 2016 rate of women receiving early prenatal care was 84.4% – greater than the United States (77.1%).³

- In Orange County, the percent of women receiving early prenatal care decreased 4.1% since 2007, dropping from 88.0% in 2007 to 84.4% in 2016.⁴ However, this decrease is correlated with an increase in self-pay deliveries that began in 2014.⁵
 - Self-pay deliveries are those paid through cash payment rather than health insurance and are often associated with foreign visitors that travel to the U.S. to give birth. These women generally arrive in the U.S. late in their pregnancy and leave shortly after giving birth; therefore, these births typically have no recorded prenatal care. In 2016, there were 3,602 self-pay deliveries in Orange County, an increase from 859 in 2007. Nearly 85% of self-pay deliveries in 2016 were among Asian women.
 - When self-pay deliveries are excluded, the percent of women who received early prenatal care in Orange County in 2016 is 87.6%. While this still results in a lower rate than 2007 (88.1%), it reflects a more stable pattern.
- With self-pay deliveries excluded, 91.5% of White women received early prenatal care followed by Asian (89.5%), Hispanic (84.8%) and Black (80.4%) women. The most significant decreases in early prenatal rates are among women of "other" races (9.4%) and Black women (5.5%) since 2007.

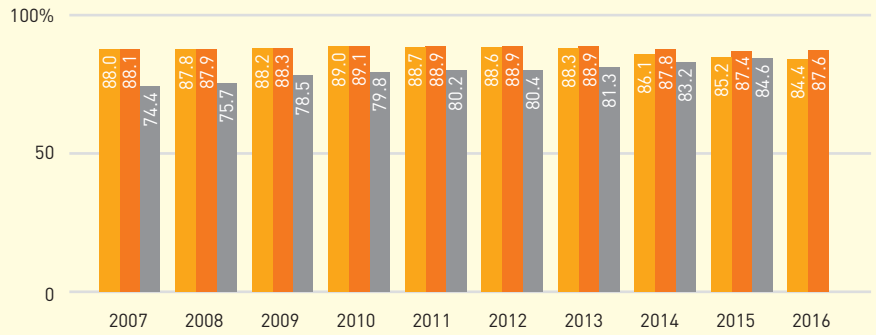
¹ Hagan, J. F., Shaw, J. S., and Duncan, P. M., Eds. (2008). ² Smith, A. and Bassett-Novoa, E., Late Presentation to Prenatal Care, American Family Physician, Volume 92, Number 5, September 1, 2015. ³ United States: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics. ⁴ Further analyses of the California Birth Statistical Master Files indicate that early prenatal care in Orange County remains relatively stable when birth circumstances related to self-pay deliveries are considered. However, disparities between ethnicities and races persist. ⁵ Self-pay deliveries in Orange County increased substantially in 2014, 2015, and 2016. Analysis of trends indicates correlation of individuals with self-pay deliveries with lack of documentation of early prenatal care. Self-pay deliveries are mostly to Asian women. Self-pay deliveries only comprise a minor percentage for all other races/ethnicities and exclusion does not affect the prenatal care percentages for these groups.

GOOD HEALTH

Percent of Women who Received Early Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, Orange County and California, 2007 to 2016

- Orange County
- Orange County, Excluding Self-Pay
- California

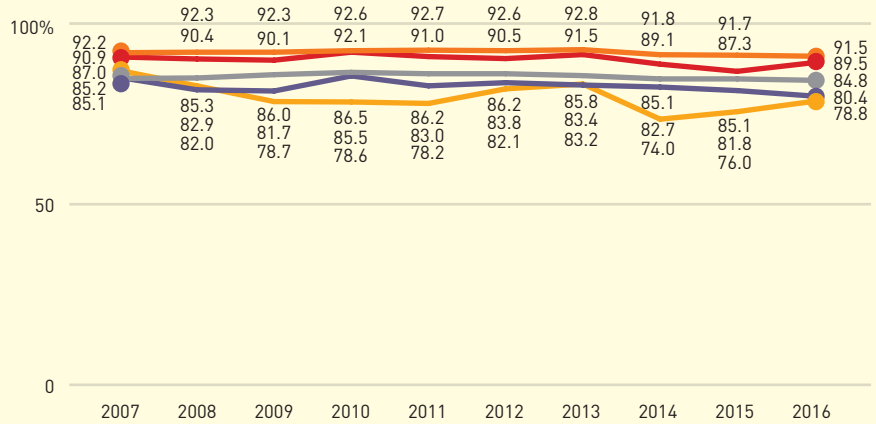
Note: California implemented a change in methodology for the collection of prenatal care information beginning in 2007, which likely resulted in reduced reports of early prenatal care after 2006.
California Source: California Department of Health, Vital Statistics Query System. California data not available for 2016.
Orange County Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Family Health Division



Percentage of Women who Received Early Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, Excluding Self-Pay Deliveries, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

- White
- Other*
- Hispanic
- Asian
- Black

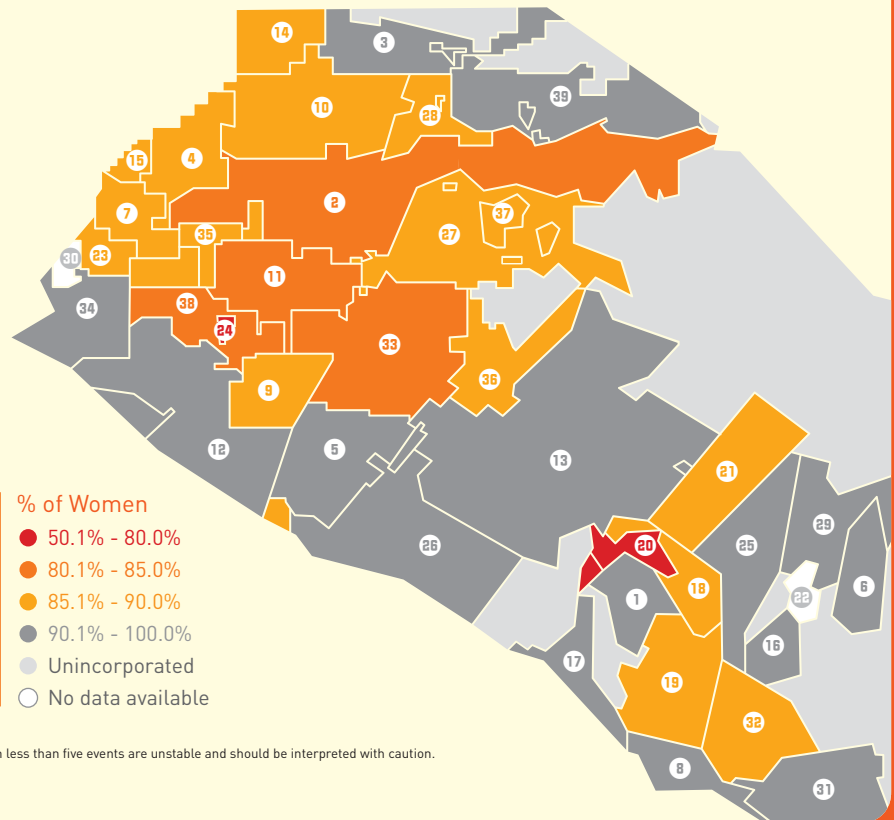
*Other includes Pacific Islander, Multiracial, Other and Unknown.
Note: If comparing to state and national data, beginning in 2006, individuals whose race/ethnicity is not stated or is unknown have been grouped with Non-Hispanic Whites for CA and USA statistics. As a result, Hispanic rates are potentially underestimated.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Family Health Division



Percent of Women who Received Early Prenatal Care, Excluding Self-Pay Deliveries in Orange County, by City of Residence, 2016

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
92.4% | 15 LA PALMA
86.4% | 29 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
95.6% |
| 2 ANAHEIM
84.3% | 16 LADERA RANCH
94.8% | 30 ROSSMOOR
N/A |
| 3 BREA
90.3% | 17 LAGUNA BEACH
92.6% | 31 SAN CLEMENTE
91.0% |
| 4 BUENA PARK
85.7% | 18 LAGUNA HILLS
90.0% | 32 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
85.1% |
| 5 COSTA MESA
90.6% | 19 LAGUNA NIGUEL
89.2% | 33 SANTA ANA
84.9% |
| 6 COTO DE CAZA
92.5% | 20 LAGUNA WOODS*
66.7% | 34 SEAL BEACH
92.1% |
| 7 CYPRESS
88.0% | 21 LAKE FOREST
89.8% | 35 STANTON
85.5% |
| 8 DANA POINT
91.5% | 22 LAS FLORES
N/A | 36 TUSTIN
87.5% |
| 9 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
88.5% | 23 LOS ALAMITOS
88.5% | 37 VILLA PARK
85.7% |
| 10 FULLERTON
86.7% | 24 MIDWAY CITY
77.5% | 38 WESTMINSTER
82.6% |
| 11 GARDEN GROVE
82.8% | 25 MISSION VIEJO
91.3% | 39 YORBA LINDA
91.4% |
| 12 HUNTINGTON BEACH
90.1% | 26 NEWPORT BEACH
94.0% | |
| 13 IRVINE
91.8% | 27 ORANGE
88.2% | |
| 14 LA HABRA
87.9% | 28 PLACENTIA
89.1% | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
84.4%
CALIFORNIA:
N/A



Note: N/A is no data available. *Laguna Woods rate is based on fewer than five births. Rates based on less than five events are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Family Health Division

INFANT MORTALITY

INFANT MORTALITY RATES REACH THEIR LOWEST IN 12 YEARS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

The infant mortality indicator refers to deaths of infants under one year of age. The number and rate of infant mortality is calculated per 1,000 live births per year.

Why is this important?

The infant mortality rate is a widely-used indicator of societal health because it is associated with maternal health, quality of and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions and public health practices. Improvements in the infant mortality rate may reflect progress in medical technology, hygiene and sanitation systems, economic well-being and the availability and use of both preventive and clinical health services.¹ Despite the overall declines in infant mortality since 2002, there remain significant disparities in the rates among Hispanics in Orange County, which remain higher than the overall county rate. In the past, these disparities had been only partially explained by factors such as adequacy and quality of prenatal care.

Findings

- In 2016, there were 104 infant deaths in Orange County.
- The infant mortality rate was 1.5 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016, a 64.3% decrease since 2007. This is lower than California's rate of 4.2² and the United States' rate of 5.9.³
- Leading causes of infant mortality were congenital anomalies (birth defects) (33.7%), maternal causes⁴ (25.6%), other conditions of the perinatal period (18.7%), all other causes (9.4%), and short gestation/low birth weight (9.3%).
- In 2016, disparities among races and ethnicities narrowed. Infant mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) were highest among Hispanic infants (2.2), followed by White (1.6) and Asian (1.4) infants.⁵

¹ MacDorman, M F, Mathew, MS, 2013. ² State of California, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Query System. ³ Centers for Disease Control, CDC Wonder, 2016. ⁴ Maternal Causes includes causes such as hypertension, premature rupture of membranes, malpresentation, placenta previa, alcohol/drug abuse, or other complications of labor and delivery. ⁵ See supplemental tables for mortality rates for Black infants.

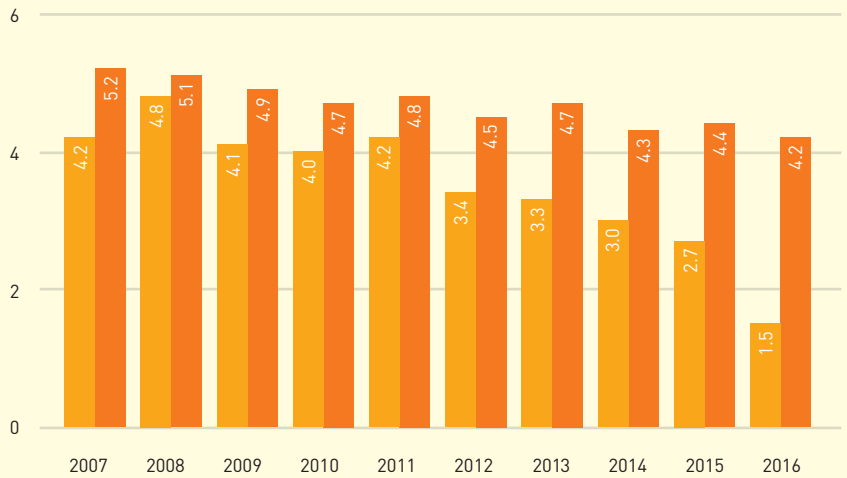
GOOD HEALTH

Rate per 1,000 Live Births Suffering Infant Mortality

Orange County and California, 2007 to 2016

- Orange County
- California

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency



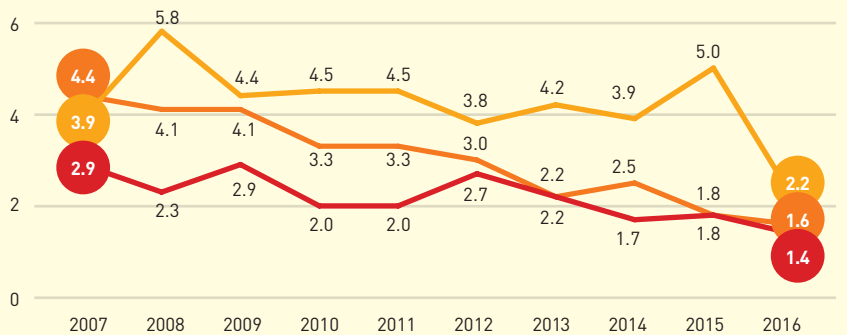
Rate per 1,000 Live Births Suffering Infant Mortality, by Race and Ethnicity

2007 to 2016

- White
- Hispanic
- Asian

Note: Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable, and therefore should be interpreted with caution. Black infant mortality rates are not included because the relatively low numbers of Black infant births and deaths in Orange County yield unreliable statistics for annual comparison.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency



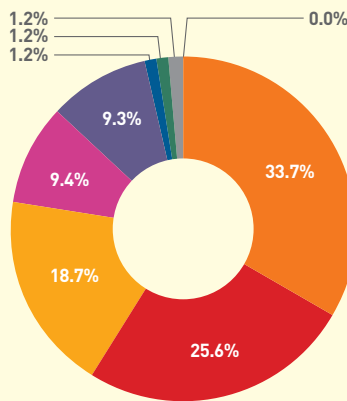
Percent of Infant Deaths, by Cause, 2016

- Congenital Anomalies
- Maternal Causes*
- Other Conditions of Perinatal Period
- All Other Causes
- Short Gestation/Low Birth Weight
- Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)
- Accidents and Adverse Effects
- Pneumonia and Influenza
- Sudden Infant Death

* Maternal Causes includes causes such as hypertension, premature rupture of membranes, malpresentation, placenta previa, alcohol/drug abuse, or other complications of labor and delivery.

Note: There were 104 infant deaths in 2016. Percent of Infant Deaths are rounded to the nearest whole number, therefore, sum does not equal 100.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Orange County Coroner Division.



LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT REMAINS UNCHANGED AT 6.3% OF ALL BIRTHS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the total number of low birth weight infants and very low birth weight infants as a proportion of the total number of births. Low birth weight is defined as infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces). Very low birth weight infants are defined as a subset of low birth weight infants born weighing less than 1,500 grams (3 pounds, 5 ounces).

Why is this important?

Low birth weight infants have an increased risk of experiencing developmental problems and delays. In addition, these infants are at higher risk for serious illness, disability, lifelong health difficulties and are more likely to die before their first birthday.¹ Amongst very low birthweight infants, the risks are higher and the negative outcomes more severe, especially the risk of death in the first year with a 22% chance of dying, compared to 1% for low birth weight infants.² The primary causes of low birth weight are premature birth and fetal growth restriction. Risk factors for low birth weight include smoking³, alcohol/drug use during pregnancy, multiple births, poor nutrition, maternal age, socioeconomic factors, domestic violence and maternal or fetal infections.

Findings

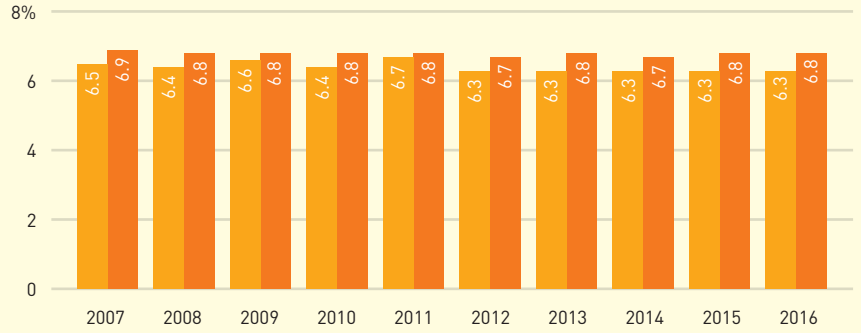
- In 2016, there were 38,121 births to residents in Orange County, of which 6.3% (2,397) were low birth weight infants, a decrease from the high of 6.7% in 2011 and the same rate since 2012.
- Overall, the Orange County rate is lower than the 2016 rates for California (6.8%)⁴ and the United States (8.2%).⁵
- Very low birth weight infants comprised 1.0% (392) of the total births.
- When assessed by race/ethnicity, the percent of low birth weight infants within each group were: Black (11.0%), Asian (6.8%) Hispanic (6.4%), and White (5.3%) infants.

GOOD HEALTH

Percent of Infants with Low Birth Weight
Orange County and California, 2007 to 2016

- Orange County
- California

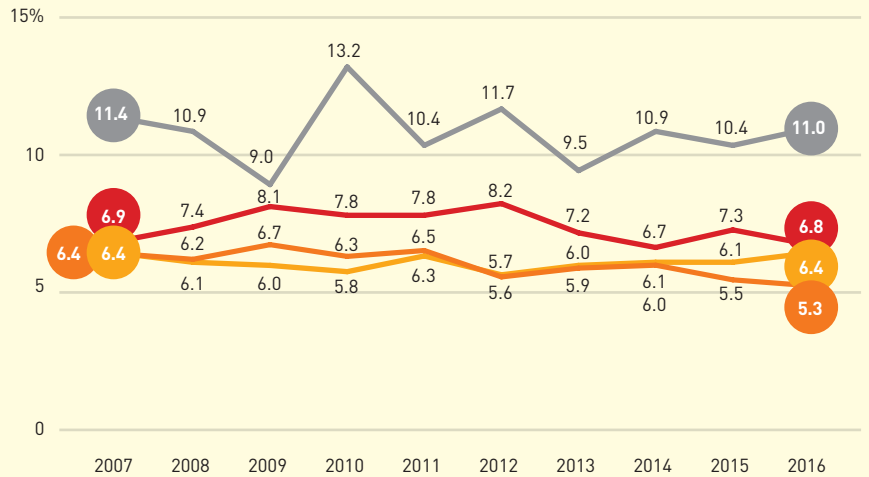
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Family Health Division



Percent of Infants with Low Birth Weight, by Race/Ethnicity
2007 to 2016

- Black
- Asian
- White
- Hispanic

Note: Due to relatively low numbers of Black infants and deaths, statistics for this group are unreliable.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Family Health Division

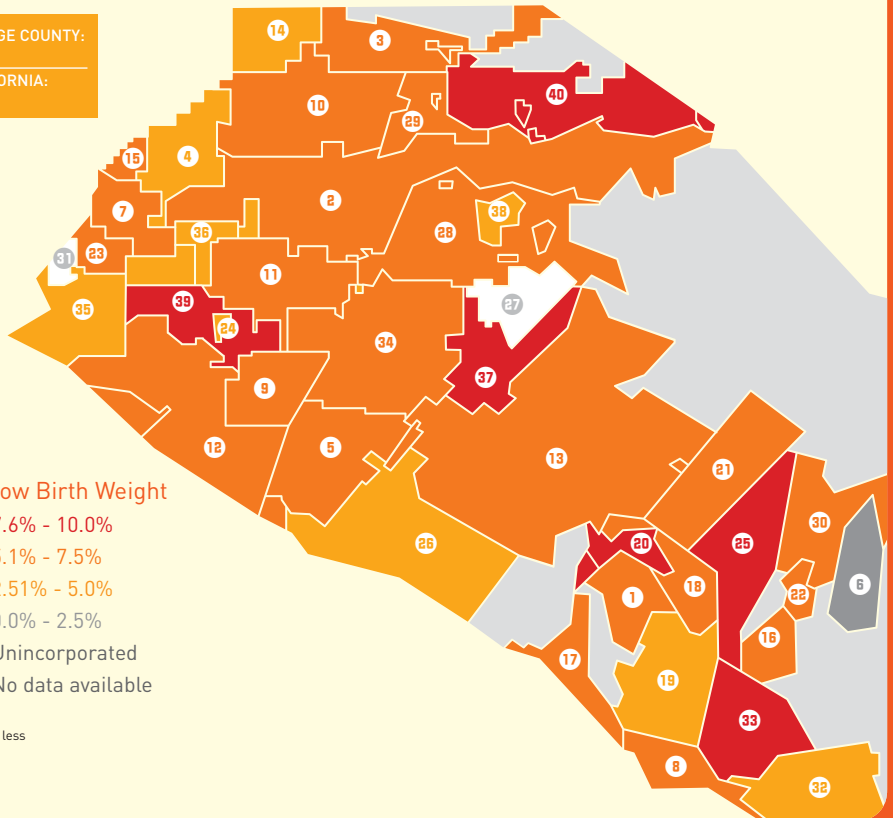


Percent of Infants with Low Birth Weight, by Community of Residence, 2016

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
5.5% | 14 LA HABRA
4.9% | 28 ORANGE
5.8% |
| 2 ANAHEIM
7.1% | 15 LA PALMA
5.8% | 29 PLACENTIA
6.8% |
| 3 BREA
7.1% | 16 LADERA RANCH
6.9% | 30 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
5.5% |
| 4 BUENA PARK
4.0% | 17 LAGUNA BEACH
7.1% | 31 ROSSMOOR
N/A |
| 5 COSTA MESA
5.7% | 18 LAGUNA HILLS
5.4% | 32 SAN CLEMENTE
3.0% |
| 6 COTO DE CAZA
2.4% | 19 LAGUNA NIGUEL
4.7% | 33 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
7.7% |
| 7 CYPRESS
6.8% | 20 LAGUNA WOODS*
33.3% | 34 SANTA ANA
7.1% |
| 8 DANA POINT
5.9% | 21 LAKE FOREST
6.7% | 35 SEAL BEACH
3.9% |
| 9 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
6.9% | 22 LAS FLORES
6.7% | 36 STANTON
4.1% |
| 10 FULLERTON
6.6% | 23 LOS ALAMITOS
7.2% | 37 TUSTIN
7.7% |
| 11 GARDEN GROVE
5.7% | 24 MIDWAY CITY
4.4% | 38 VILLA PARK
3.2% |
| 12 HUNTINGTON BEACH
5.7% | 25 MISSION VIEJO
8.4% | 39 WESTMINSTER
7.7% |
| 13 IRVINE
5.5% | 26 NEWPORT BEACH
4.8% | 40 YORBA LINDA
7.9% |
| | 27 NORTH TUSTIN
N/A | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
6.3%
CALIFORNIA:
6.8%

- % Low Birth Weight
- 7.6% - 10.0%
 - 5.1% - 7.5%
 - 2.51% - 5.0%
 - 0.0% - 2.5%
 - Unincorporated
 - No data available



Note: N/A is no data available. *Laguna Woods rate is based on fewer than five births. Rates based on less than five events are unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
Source: HCA Family Health Division

PRETERM BIRTHS

PRETERM BIRTHS INCREASE FOR SECOND CONSECUTIVE YEAR.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the percentage of total annual births which are preterm. Preterm birth is defined as the delivery of an infant at less than 37 weeks of gestation, the period of time between conception and birth. Late preterm births (occurring between 34 to 36 weeks of gestation), moderate preterm births (occurring between 32 to 33 weeks of gestation), and very preterm births (occurring less than 32 weeks of gestation) are subsets of preterm births. Since 2014, preterm births have been calculated by establishing the gestational age based on the obstetric estimate. For years 2013 and earlier, the gestational age was calculated in the month prenatal care began by recording the date of the last normal menses. This change may lead to a slight discontinuity in prenatal care results between years 2013 and 2014.

Why is this important?

Preterm birth is an important public health issue requiring sustained focus on its causes, consequences, and prevention strategies.¹ Several factors – economic, personal, medical, and behavioral – may increase the likelihood that a woman has preterm labor and delivers early.² Compared to infants born at term, preterm infants are more likely to suffer lifelong neurologic, cognitive and behavioral problems.^{3,4} Preterm births and low birth weight are often, but not always, associated. Preterm births cost the U.S. health care system more than \$26 billion each year.⁵

Findings

- Preterm births accounted for 8.0% of the 38,121 births to Orange County residents in 2016. While this is up slightly from 2015 (7.6%), it is down 18.4% from 2007 when preterm births were at 9.8%. By comparison, the rate for the United States was higher at 9.8% (5.8% decrease since 2007) in 2016.
- Disparities persist with preterm births among Black infants at 12.8%, followed by Hispanic (8.8%), White (7.9%), and Asian (7.3%) infants. The percentages decreased for all races and ethnicities, compared to 2007.
- Out of all preterm births, the percentage of preterm births was lowest among women less than 15 years old (0.03%) and highest among women 30 to 34 years old (32.2%).
- Women 40 years and older have the highest percentage of late preterm births (8.9%) compared to teens under 15 years of age who have no late preterm births (0.0%).

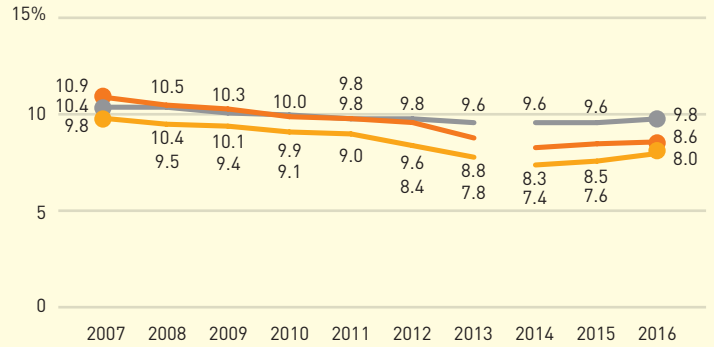
GOOD HEALTH

Percent of Preterm Births

Orange County, California and United States, 2007 to 2016

United States California Orange County

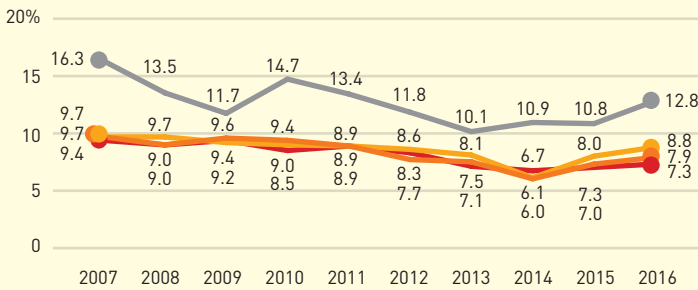
Note: Percent calculated from number of births with known obstetric estimate gestational age less than 37 weeks for 2014. Rates prior to 2014 were calculated from last menstrual cycle dates.
Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency; March of Dimes Report Card.



Percent of Preterm Births, by Race/Ethnicity

2007 to 2016

Black White Hispanic Asian

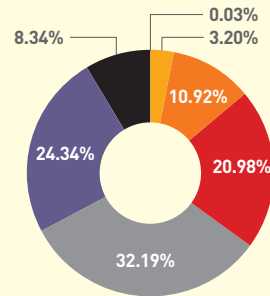


Note: Percent calculated from number of births with known obstetric estimate gestational age less than 37 weeks for 2014. Rates prior to 2014 were calculated from last menstrual cycle dates.
Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency

Percent of Preterm Births, by Mother's Age

Orange County, 2016

<15 Years
15-19 Years
20-24 Years
25-29 Years
30-34 Years
35-39 Years
40+ Years

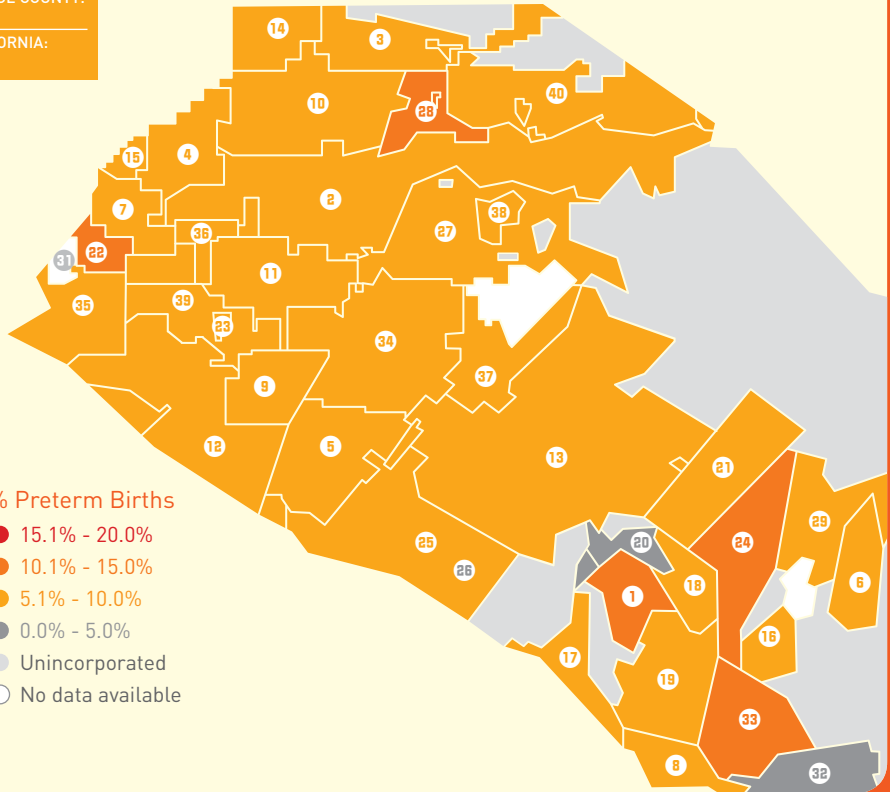


Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Percent of Preterm Births, by Community, 2016

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
10.2% | 16 LA PALMA
8.3% | 30 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
7.5% |
| 2 ANAHEIM
8.4% | 17 LADERA RANCH
8.7% | 31 ROSSMOOR
N/A |
| 3 BREA
8.4% | 18 LAGUNA BEACH
6.4% | 32 SAN CLEMENTE
5.0% |
| 4 BUENA PARK
7.9% | 19 LAGUNA HILLS
7.0% | 33 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
12.4% |
| 5 COSTA MESA
6.6% | 20 LAGUNA NIGUEL
7.7% | 34 SANTA ANA
9.2% |
| 6 COTO DE CAZA
7.1% | 21 LAGUNA WOODS
0.0% | 35 SEAL BEACH
9.8% |
| 7 CYPRESS
8.9% | 22 LAKE FOREST
8.6% | 36 STANTON
6.0% |
| 8 DANA POINT
6.6% | 23 LOS ALAMITOS
10.6% | 37 TUSTIN
8.5% |
| 10 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
6.7% | 24 MIDWAY CITY
6.7% | 38 VILLA PARK
9.7% |
| 11 FULLERTON
8.9% | 25 MISSION VIEJO
10.1% | 39 WESTMINSTER
9.2% |
| 12 GARDEN GROVE
8.2% | 26 NEWPORT BEACH
7.3% | 40 YORBA LINDA
9.4% |
| 13 HUNTINGTON BEACH
7.4% | 27 NEWPORT COAST
4.3% | |
| 14 IRVINE
5.5% | 28 ORANGE
7.6% | |
| 15 LA HABRA
7.2% | 29 PLACENTIA
10.3% | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
8.0%
CALIFORNIA:
8.6%



% Preterm Births

- 15.1% - 20.0%
- 10.1% - 15.0%
- 5.1% - 10.0%
- 0.0% - 5.0%
- Unincorporated
- No data available

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Family Health Division

TEEN BIRTHS

TEEN BIRTH RATE AMONG HISPANIC TEENS DROPS NEARLY 70% OVER 10 YEARS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the percent of total annual births occurring among females ages 19 years and under and the teen birth rate, which is a calculation of annual teen births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 years per year.

Why is this important?

Giving birth as a teen can have profoundly negative consequences for both the teen parents and the infant. Teen births may also have negative consequences for society. Teen mothers are less likely to complete high school or college. They are more likely to require public assistance and live in poverty than their peers who are not mothers.¹ Infants born to teen mothers are at greater risk for low birth weight, preterm birth, and death in infancy. These infants have a lower probability of obtaining the emotional and financial resources they need throughout childhood to develop into independent, productive, well-adjusted adults.² For society, teen births in the United States cost taxpayers an estimated \$5.2 billion in 2013. Estimated taxpayer costs were \$590 million for California and \$35 million for Orange County in 2013 (societal costs are estimated to be even higher). Teen birth rates have declined significantly since 1991, representing an estimated annual U.S. taxpayer savings of \$1.8 billion.³

Findings

- In 2016, 3.2% (1,220) of total annual births were to teen females ages 19 years and younger, a 54% decrease from 7.0% (3,082) in 2007. Overall, total county births decreased 13.4% from 44,026 in 2007 to 38,121 births in 2016.
- The teen birth rate in Orange County in 2016 was 10.9 births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19, a decrease of 63.2% from 29.6 births per 1,000 in 2007.
- At 10.9 births per 1,000 teen females, Orange County has a lower teen birth rate than California (15.7)⁴ and the United States (20.3).⁵
- When assessed by race/ethnicity, Hispanic teens had the highest birth rate (21.0 per 1,000 teen females), followed by Black (16.3), White (2.9), and Asian (0.9) teens.
- Teen birth rates have declined for all races and ethnicities, with Hispanic teens experiencing the most dramatic drop (66.9% in 10 years).

¹ Healthy People 2020, 2014. ² CDC, Vital Signs: Teen Pregnancy, 1991-2009. ³ Public Health Institute, No Time for Complacency: Teen Births in California, updated February 2016 using 2013 birth data from the California Department of Public Health and 2013 population projections from the California Department of Finance. ⁴ State of California, Health Information and Research Section. ⁵ CDC, National Vital Statistics Reports: National Center for Health Statistics.

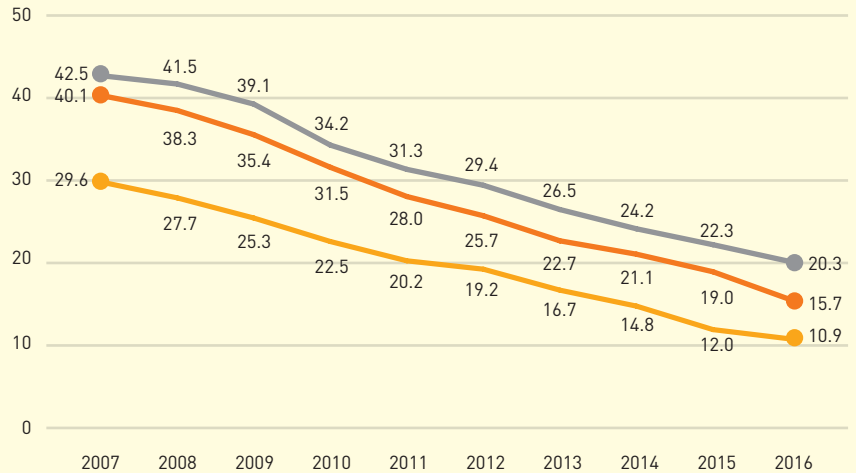
GOOD HEALTH

Birth Rate per 1,000 Females 15 to 19 Years of Age

Orange County, California and United States, 2007 to 2016

- United States
- California
- Orange County

Note: Rates calculated using data from State of California, Department of Finance
Source Orange County: Orange County Health Care Agency
Source California: State of California, Health Information and Research Section.
Source United States: National vital statistics reports: National Center for Health Statistics

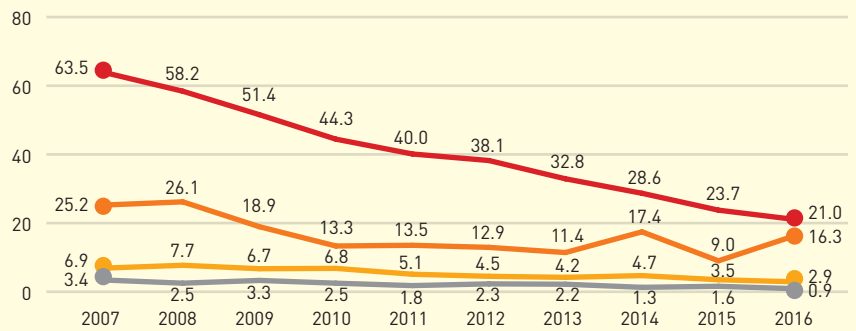


Birth Rate per 1,000 Females 15 to 19 Years of Age, by Race/Ethnicity

2007 to 2016

- Hispanic
- Black
- Non-Hispanic White
- Asian

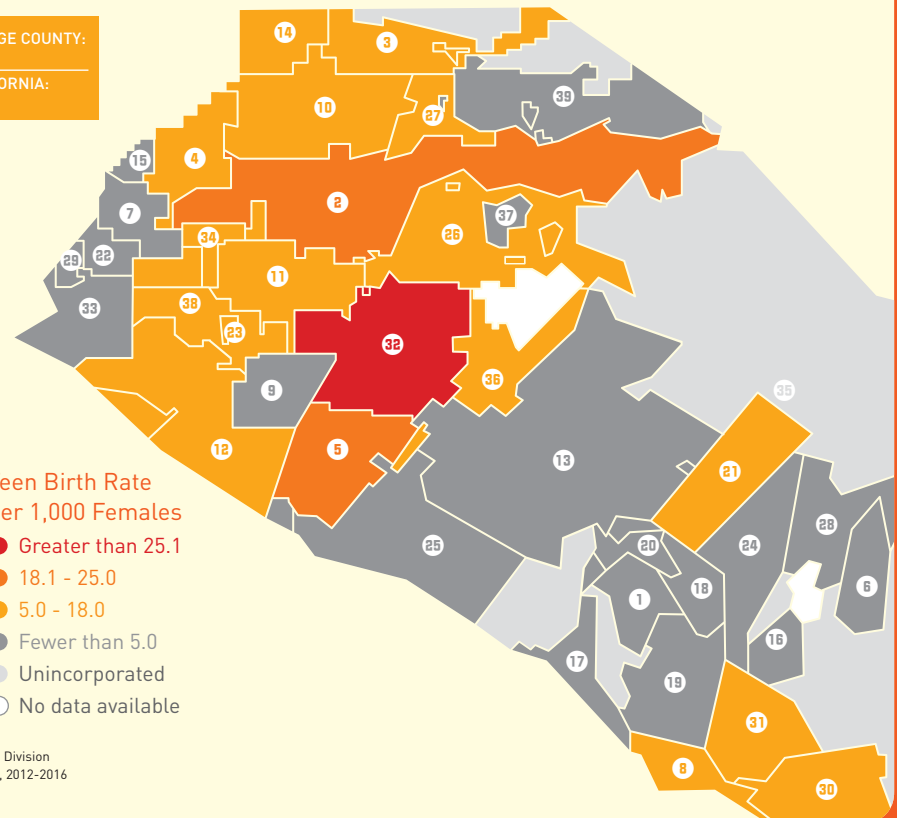
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency



Birth Rate per 1,000 Females 15 to 19 Years of Age, by Community of Residence, 2012 to 2016, 5 Year Average

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
4.1 | 14 LA HABRA
16.1 | 28 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
3.9 |
| 2 ANAHEIM
21.4 | 15 LA PALMA
2.2 | 29 ROSSMOOR
0.0 |
| 3 BREA
5.2 | 16 LADERA RANCH
0.0 | 30 SAN CLEMENTE
9.2 |
| 4 BUENA PARK
16.1 | 17 LAGUNA BEACH
0.0 | 31 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
10.7 |
| 5 COSTA MESA
18.2 | 18 LAGUNA HILLS
4.9 | 32 SANTA ANA
27.5 |
| 6 COTO DE CAZA
0.0 | 19 LAGUNA NIGUEL
3.9 | 33 SEAL BEACH
0.0 |
| 7 CYPRESS
3.3 | 20 LAGUNA WOODS
0.0 | 34 STANTON
8.7 |
| 8 DANA POINT
16.1 | 21 LAKE FOREST
7.6 | 35 TRABUCO CANYON
N/A |
| 9 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
3.5 | 22 LOS ALAMITOS
4.1 | 36 TUSTIN
15.4 |
| 10 FULLERTON
12.8 | 23 MIDWAY CITY
10.1 | 37 VILLA PARK
0.0 |
| 11 GARDEN GROVE
14.3 | 24 MISSION VIEJO
3.1 | 38 WESTMINSTER
7.4 |
| 12 HUNTINGTON BEACH
5.7 | 25 NEWPORT BEACH
0.0 | 39 YORBA LINDA
1.3 |
| 13 IRVINE
1.1 | 26 ORANGE
12.1 | |
| | 27 PLACENTIA
11.0 | |

ORANGE COUNTY: 10.9
 CALIFORNIA: 15.7



Note: N/A indicates no data are available. **Source:** Orange County Health Care Agency, Family Health Division
Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Five Year Average Population, 2012-2016

BREASTFEEDING

THE PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS EXCLUSIVELY BREASTFEEDING THREE MONTHS AFTER DELIVERY INCREASED MORE THAN 20% SINCE 2013/14.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the prevalence of breastfeeding using two California Department of Public Health data sources. The In-Hospital Newborn Screening Program documents feeding practices at the time of hospital discharge. The Maternal Infant Health Assessment (MIHA) is an annual statewide-representative survey of women with a recent live birth in California. In-Hospital Newborn Screening data are presented as the percent of mothers breastfeeding in the hospital after birth; MIHA data are presented as the percent of mothers who reported breastfeeding at one month after delivery and at three months after delivery.

Why is this important?

Human milk is the optimal source of nutrition and provides many benefits for healthy infant growth and development. Breast feeding significantly reduces infant risks for infections, asthma or allergies compared to infants who are formula fed, resulting in fewer hospitalizations and trips to the doctor.¹ Evidence also demonstrates that breastfeeding reduces the risk for cardiovascular disease, asthma and diabetes later in life and can reduce the risk of childhood obesity.² These benefits increase greatly when a mother exclusively feeds for the first six months of life.

Breastfeeding can provide protective health benefits for the mother who breastfeeds frequently enough for sufficient duration. The breastfeeding mother may experience less postpartum bleeding (which conserves iron in the body), less risk for post-menopausal osteoporosis and hip fracture, an earlier return to pre-pregnancy weight, and decreased risks of breast and ovarian cancers.

Breastfeeding also benefits the entire family and community. It improves household food security because families need not use income to buy formula, food and bottles. Health care related expenses decrease because breastfeeding protects the infant and mother.

Findings

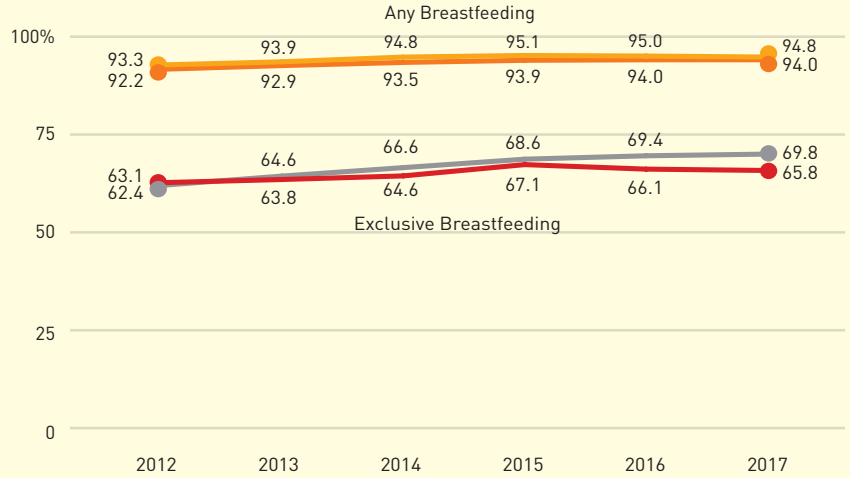
- In 2017, 65.8% of Orange County women were exclusively breastfeeding at time of hospital discharge, lower than California at 69.8% of women.
- Exclusive breastfeeding at time of discharge was highest among White women at 82.0%, followed by multiracial (76.0%), Black (65.7%), Hispanic (62.7%), Pacific Islander (62.5%), and Asian (52.1%) women.
- In 2015/16, 50.8% of Orange County women surveyed by MIHA were exclusively breastfeeding one week after delivery, an 0.4% decrease since 2013/14, and lower than women in California at 58.9%.
- One month after delivery, 41.5% of Orange County women surveyed by MIHA in 2015/16 were exclusively breastfeeding, an 5.6% increase since 2013/14, and lower than women in California at 47.8%.
- Three months after delivery, 31.6% of Orange County women surveyed by MIHA in 2015/16 were exclusively breastfeeding, a 21.1% increase since 2013/14, and lower than women in California 32.6%.

GOOD HEALTH

Hospital Discharge Breastfeeding Percents in Orange County and California, 2012 to 2017

- Orange County Any Breastfeeding
- California Any Breastfeeding
- California Exclusive Breastfeeding
- Orange County Exclusive Breastfeeding

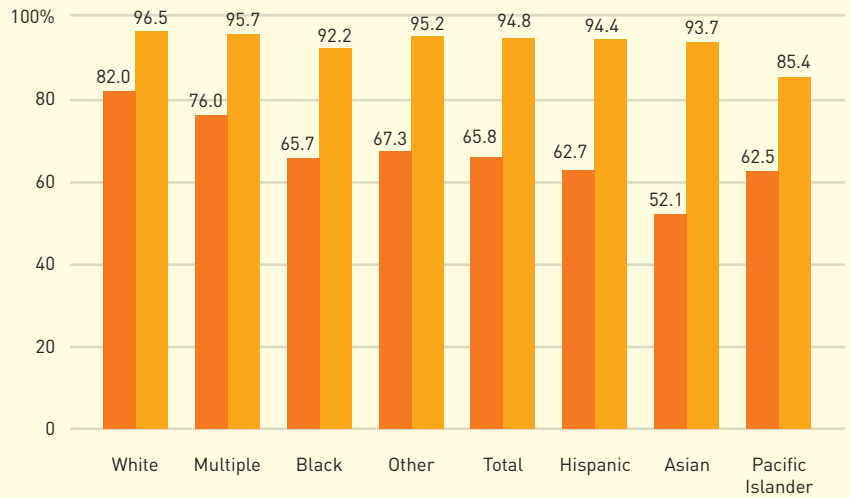
Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Family Health, Genetic Disease Screening Program, Newborn Screening Data, 2017. NBS Form Version (D) Revised 12/2008. Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Program.



Hospital Discharge Breastfeeding Percents, by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

- Exclusive Breastfeeding
- Any Breastfeeding

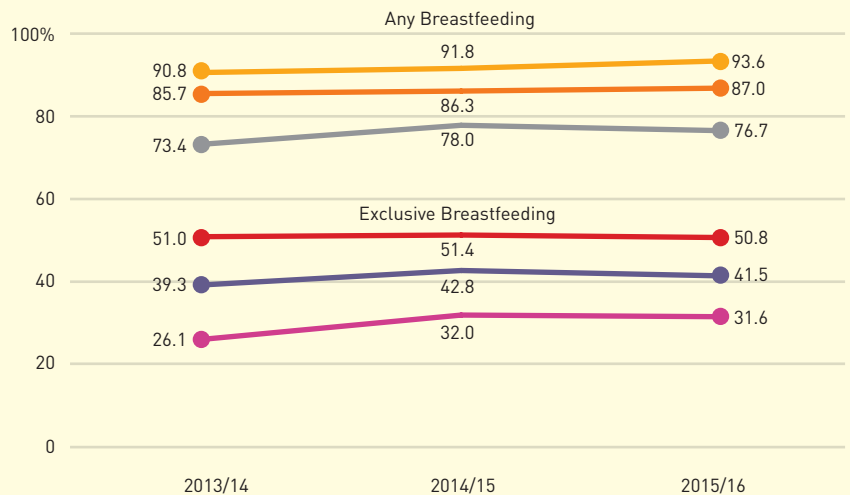
Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Family Health, Genetic Disease Screening Program, Newborn Screening Data, 2017. NBS Form Version (D) Revised 12/2008. Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Program.



Breastfeeding Percentages at One Week, One Month, and Three Months After Delivery, 2013/14 to 2015/16

- Any breastfeeding 1 week postpartum
- Any breastfeeding 1 month postpartum
- Any breastfeeding 3 months postpartum
- Exclusive breastfeeding 1 week postpartum
- Exclusive breastfeeding 1 month postpartum
- Exclusive breastfeeding 3 months postpartum

Note: Indicators for breastfeeding at three months postpartum are limited to women whose infant was at least three months old at the time of survey completion.
 Note: MIHA is an annual population-based survey of California resident women with a live birth. Data from MIHA 2015-2016 were combined, resulting in a statewide sample size 13,431. The sample size of Orange county was 447. Prevalence (%), 95% confidence interval (CI) and estimated number of women in the population breastfeeding (rounded to the nearest hundred) are weighted to represent all women with a live birth who resided in California and the county in 2015-2016. Population estimate (N) is a two-year average. See the Technical Notes for information on weighting, comparability to prior years and technical definitions. Visit the MIHA website at www.cdph.ca.gov/MIHA.
 Source: Sacramento: California Department of Public Health, Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Program, 2017



IMMUNIZATIONS

IMMUNIZATION FOR KINDERGARTENERS REACHES THE HIGHEST LEVEL IN 10 YEARS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the percent of children who received all of the doses of specific vaccines recommended by their 2nd birthday and required at kindergarten entry. Data at the 2nd birthday are based upon annual retrospective reviews of a sample of randomly selected schools' kindergarten immunization records and therefore represent vaccination trends three years prior.

Why is this important?

The widespread use of safe, effective childhood vaccinations has been one of the most successful and cost-effective public health interventions in the U.S. and globally. Many serious and once-common childhood infections have been dramatically reduced through routine immunizations. The success of immunization programs depends upon appropriate timing and on a high rate of vaccine acceptance, particularly among parents of young children.

Over the past decade, increasing numbers of children with delayed or refused vaccinations have led to reduced levels of vaccine coverage. Studies have found that children whose parents delay or refuse vaccines are more likely to be White and reside in well-educated, higher income areas.¹ On the population level, success depends on a community achieving a threshold level of immunity, and many communities are below the protective level needed to prevent the spread of disease.²

Findings

- In 2017, 77.9% of Orange County children entering kindergarten had been adequately immunized (4:3:1 schedule) at their 2nd birthday, lower than the high of 78.9% in 2014.³
- In 2017, 95.7% of Orange County kindergartners had up-to-date immunizations, a 7.9% increase from the 10-year low at 88.7% in 2013, and

exceeding the high of 95.5% in 2016. Children attending private schools in Orange County tend to have lower levels of up-to-date immunizations compared to public schools at kindergarten entry (93.0% vs. 96.2%).

- These percents and trends are similar to those among kindergartners throughout California, who were immunized at a rate of 95.1%.⁴
- One school district, comprised of Laguna Beach Unified public schools and private schools in the area, had 88.5% or fewer of kindergartners with up-to-date immunization levels. However, seven school district regions remain below the recommended immunization rate of 95%. This correlates with higher percentages of permanent medical exemptions and conditional enrollments.⁵

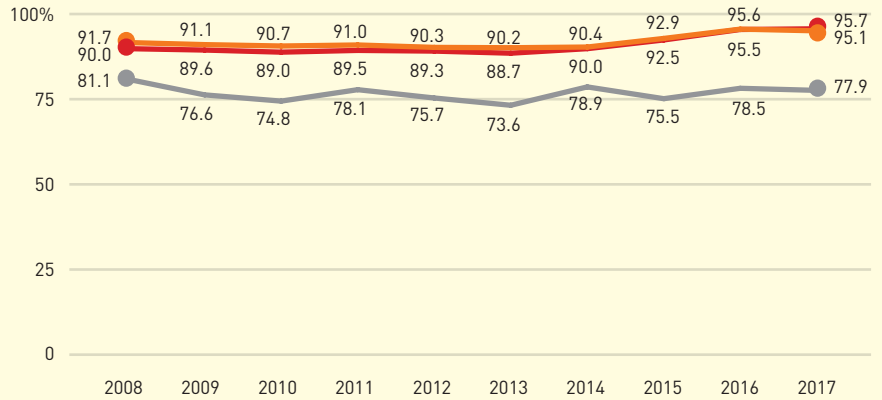
Effective July 1, 2016, California law now removes the personal belief exemption from statute and requires almost all schoolchildren to be fully vaccinated in order to attend public or private elementary, middle and high schools. For kindergarten entrance, children must be immunized against 10 diseases: Diphtheria, Haemophilus Influenza Type B (Bacterial meningitis), Measles, Mumps, Pertussis (whooping cough), Polio, Rubella, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Varicella (chicken pox). Home school students or students who do not receive classroom-based instruction are not required to be vaccinated. Students who qualify for an Individualized Educational Program cannot be prevented from accessing any special education and related services required by their IEP. The medical exemption will remain in statute.

¹ Wei, F., Mullooly, J.P., Goodman, M. et al., 2009. ² Hussain, H. et al., 2011. ³ Adequately Immunized-4:3:1 or Better: In order to be considered adequately immunized by age two, children need to have at least the 4:3:1 immunization series, which includes: four or more doses of diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis (DTaP) vaccine, three or more doses of poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of measles/mumps/rubella (MMR) vaccine. ⁴ California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch. ⁵ Personal belief exemptions filed with a school before January 1, 2016 are valid until entry into the next grade span (7th through 12th grade). Personal beliefs exemptions may be transferred between schools in California, both within and across school districts. Conditional enrollment is when a child is behind on their required immunizations and may be admitted conditionally if they are not currently due for any doses or have a temporary medical exemption.

GOOD HEALTH

Percent of Adequately Immunized Children Enrolling in School Between 2008 and 2017 in Orange County and California

- Up-To-Date at Kindergarten Entry, California
- Up-To-Date at Kindergarten Entry, Orange County
- Up-To-Date at 2nd Birthday, Orange County



Note: 2006 to 2010 Orange County data includes other Southern California counties (Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego). 2011-2014 data include a small, random sample of schools for Orange County only.
Sources: Orange County Health Care Agency, Kindergarten Assessment Results, California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey Results California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch; County of Orange, Health Care Agency

Immunization Coverage Among Kindergarten Students at Two Years of Age, by Immunization, Kindergarten Retrospective Survey, 2013 to 2017

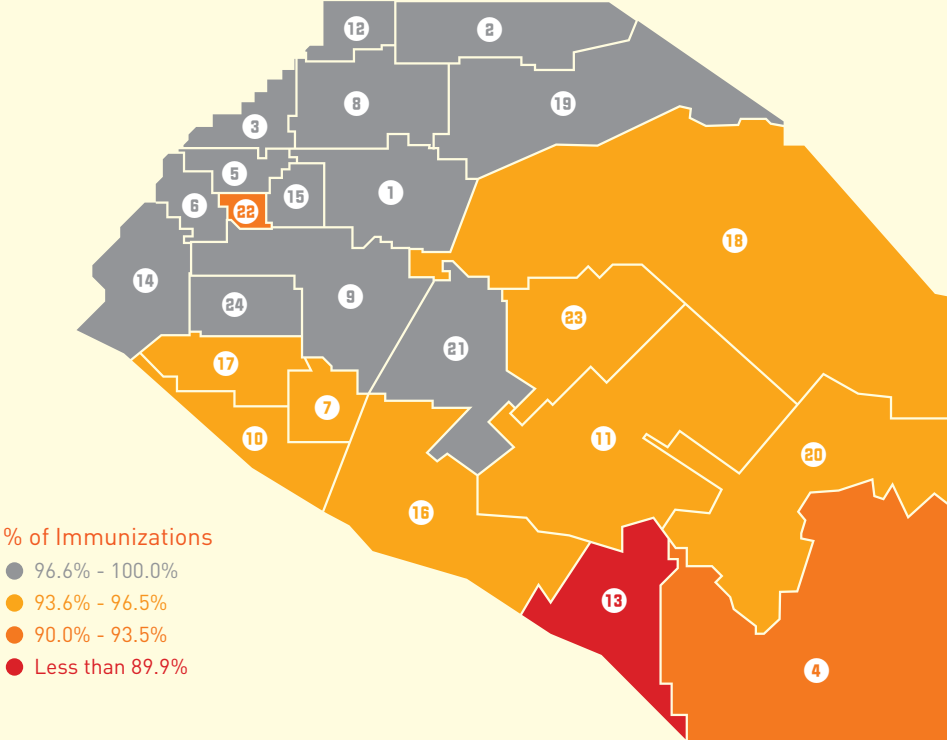
Year	Number	DTaP (4+)	Polio (3+)	MMR (1+)	Hepatitis B (3+)	Varicella (1+)	4:3:1	4:3:1-3	4:3:1-3:1
2013	1,966	78.6%	88.3%	87.6%	87.8%	86.5%	73.6%	70.9%	68.9%
2014	1,800	82.7%	92.1%	90.9%	90.8%	90.2%	78.9%	77.1%	75.3%
2015	1,634	79.7%	90.2%	89.7%	87.0%	88.1%	75.5%	72.2%	70.2%
2016	1,995	83.0%	93.5%	92.1%	90.0%	91.1%	78.5%	75.5%	73.4%
2017	2,660	81.5%	91.8%	92.0%	90.1%	89.9%	77.9%	75.5%	73.4%

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Up-to-Date Immunizations at Kindergarten Enrollment, Private and Public Schools within Each School District, 2017

- 1 ANAHEIM CITY 98.2%
- 2 BREA-OLINDA UNIFIED 98.0%
- 3 BUENA PARK ELEMENTARY 98.4%
- 4 CAPISTRANO UNIFIED 90.5%
- 5 CENTRALIA ELEMENTARY 97.4%
- 6 CYPRESS ELEMENTARY 97.8%
- 7 FOUNTAIN VALLEY ELEMENTARY 96.1%
- 8 FULLERTON ELEMENTARY 96.8%
- 9 GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED 98.2%
- 10 HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY ELEMENTARY 94.2%
- 11 IRVINE UNIFIED 94.9%
- 12 LA HABRA CITY ELEMENTARY 97.9%
- 13 LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED 88.5%
- 14 LOS ALAMITOS UNIFIED 98.5%
- 15 MAGNOLIA ELEMENTARY 99.0%
- 16 NEWPORT-MESA UNIFIED 94.0%
- 17 OCEAN VIEW 96.0%
- 18 ORANGE UNIFIED 95.1%
- 19 PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED 96.6%
- 20 SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIFIED 93.6%
- 21 SANTA ANA UNIFIED 97.1%
- 22 SAVANNA ELEMENTARY 91.5%
- 23 TUSTIN UNIFIED 96.3%
- 24 WESTMINSTER ELEMENTARY 97.1%

ORANGE COUNTY: 95.7%
 CALIFORNIA: 95.1%



Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

OBESITY

RISK OF OBESITY REMAINS STEADY AT 18% OF 5TH GRADERS OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports data from the California Physical Fitness Test on the percent of 5th grade students who are classified as having health risk due to their body composition. Details about this indicator are provided in the box below.

Why is this important?

Excess weight acquired during childhood and adolescence may persist into adulthood and increase the risk for chronic diseases, such as sleep apnea, diabetes, cardiovascular disease and hypertension. Obese adolescents have a 70% chance of becoming obese adults.¹ Excess weight can be prevented and treated through proper nutrition and physical activity (reported on page 30-31 of this report), especially during the critical periods of infancy, two to four years of age, and adolescence.

Findings

- During the 2016/17 school year, 18.0% (6,600) of Orange County 5th graders tested were classified as obese. This rate has remained steady since 2013/14 at approximately 18% and is lower than California at approximately 21.5% of 5th graders.
- Among race and ethnic groups, Pacific Islander (36.2%) and American Indian (28.2%) 5th graders had the highest percentages of students classified at health risk due to their body composition, followed by Hispanic (26.8%), Black (17.3%), Filipino (13.3%), Asian (9.7%), White (8.5%), and Multiracial (7.3%) 5th graders.²
- As of 2013/14, “at health risk due to body composition” is equivalent to or greater than the 95th percentile of BMI, which is considered obese.

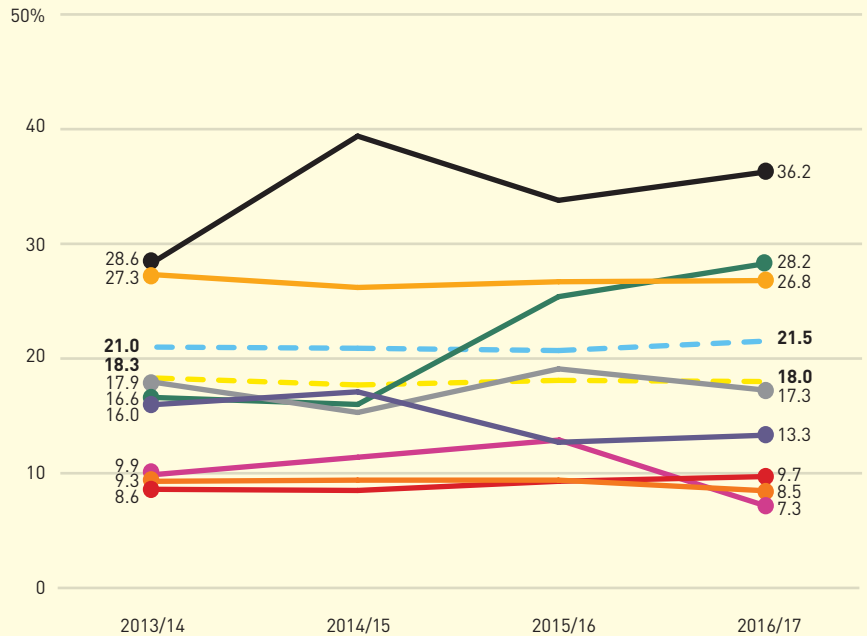
California Physical Fitness Test uses the Cooper Institute’s FITNESSGRAM approach, which classifies 5th grade students at “Health Risk” due to body composition when they had a body fat percentage or a body mass index (BMI) that could result in health issues. “Health Risk” classifications for body composition are defined using criterion-referenced, age-specific standards. The definitions of FITNESSGRAM categories were recently modified to more closely approximate widely accepted CDC-defined BMI weight classification schemes and improve classification agreement between body fat and BMI based approaches. Because of these adjustments, California Physical Fitness Test data collected prior to the 2013/14 school year are not comparable to those collected under the current standards.

GOOD HEALTH

Percent of 5th Grade Students who Are Obese, by Race/Ethnicity
2013/14 to 2016/17

- Pacific Islander
- Hispanic
- Black
- American Indian
- Filipino
- Multi Race
- White
- Asian
- California
- Orange County

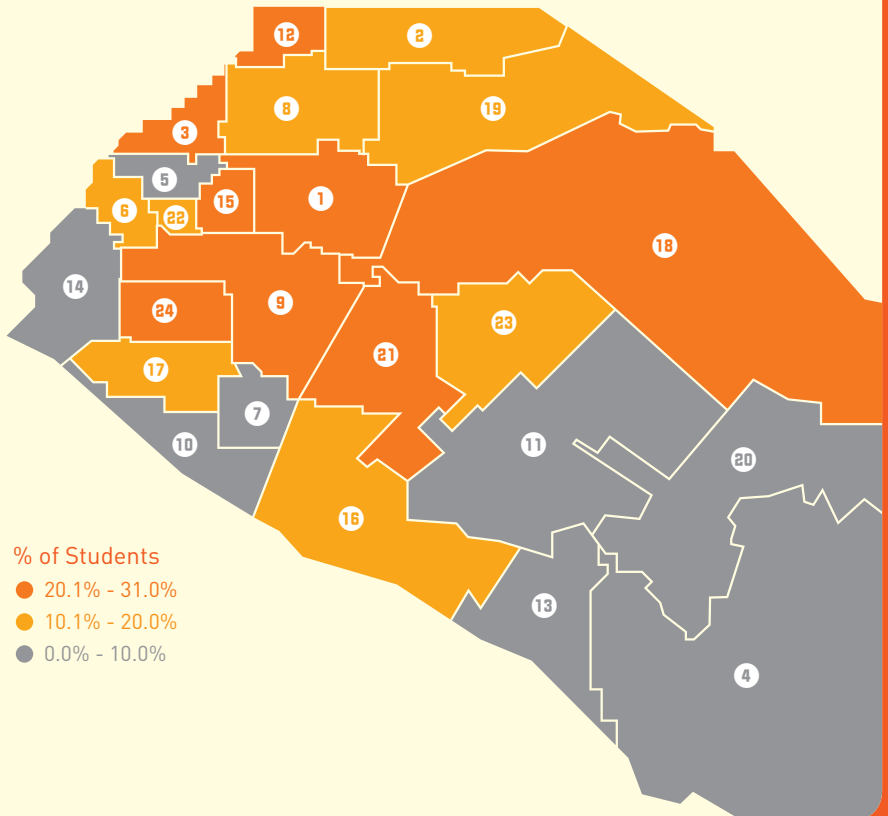
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2018.
Notes: Black, Filipino, American Indian, and Pacific Islander 5th grade student enrollment is less than 2% of all 5th grade student enrollment. Percent at risk for these groups may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution.



Nearly one in five 5th grade students are obese.

Percent of 5th Grade Students who are Obese, by School District, 2016/17

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 ANAHEIM ELEMENTARY 28.8 | 10 HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY ELEMENTARY DISTRICT 9.3 | 20 SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIFIED DISTRICT 4.8 |
| 2 BREA-OLINDA UNIFIED 15.1 | 11 IRVINE UNIFIED 7.7 | 21 SANTA ANA UNIFIED DISTRICT 30.6 |
| 3 BUENA PARK ELEMENTARY 29.7 | 12 LA HABRA CITY ELEMENTARY 26.9 | 22 SAVANNA ELEMENTARY DISTRICT 18.4 |
| 4 CAPISTRANO UNIFIED 9.4 | 13 LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED 4.0 | 23 TUSTIN UNIFIED 17.9 |
| 5 CENTRALIA ELEMENTARY 3.7 | 14 LOS ALAMITOS UNIFIED 6.4 | 24 WESTMINSTER 21.8 |
| 6 CYPRESS ELEMENTARY 13.3 | 15 MAGNOLIA ELEMENTARY 23.3 | |
| 7 FOUNTAIN VALLEY ELEMENTARY 10.0 | 16 NEWPORT-MESA UNIFIED 15.1 | ORANGE COUNTY: 18.0% |
| 8 FULLERTON ELEMENTARY 17.0 | 17 OCEAN VIEW 14.1 | CALIFORNIA: 21.5% |
| 9 GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED 23.1 | 18 ORANGE UNIFIED 23.1 | |
| | 19 PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED DISTRICT 14.6 | |



PHYSICAL FITNESS AND NUTRITION

PHYSICAL FITNESS OF 5TH GRADERS DROPS SLIGHTLY SINCE 2015/16.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

To assess physical fitness, this indicator reports data from the California Physical Fitness Test on the percent of 5th grade students who are classified as having health risk due to their aerobic capacity.

For nutrition, this indicator reports the proportion of youth (ages two to 17) who ate fast food one or more times in the past week and ate less than two fruit servings in the past day.

Why is this important?

Both physical fitness and nutrition are essential to achieving and keeping a healthy weight.¹ The habitual intake of too many calories, including from the consumption of sugary beverages, without enough physical fitness, can result in obesity. Those who eat a nutritious diet rich in fruits and vegetables and/or incorporate aerobic physical activity and cardio-respiratory fitness into a daily routine are less likely to develop many types of disease, including heart disease, high blood pressure, Type 2 diabetes, and oral disease.^{2,3} Additionally, these behaviors, when developed at a younger age, are associated with similar behaviors in adulthood.⁴

Findings

- During the 2016/17 school year, 6.2% (2,273) of 5th graders tested were classified “at health risk due to aerobic capacity,” up 6.9% since

2013/2014 (5.8% or 2,113), but slightly lower than California at 6.7% of 5th graders.

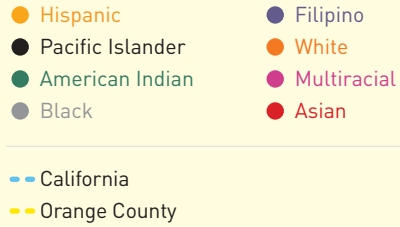
- The percentage of 5th graders at health risk due to aerobic capacity was highest among Pacific Islander 5th graders (16.9%), followed by Hispanic (9.5%), American Indian (8.7%), Black (8.1%), Filipino (5.9%), White (3.0%), Asian (2.9%), and Multiracial (2.0%) 5th graders.⁵
- According to the 2015/16 California Health Interview Survey:
 - 22.6% of children (2 to 17 years old) reported drinking one or more glasses of soda during the previous day, a decrease of 33.9% from 34.2% in 2013.
 - 24.8% of children (2 to 17 years old) reported eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables daily, an increase of 25.3% from 19.8% in 2011.

Note: California Physical Fitness Test uses the Cooper Institute’s FITNESSGRAM approach to classify 5th graders aerobic capacity at health risk when their V02max, a measure of maximum oxygen consumption, fell within certain limits after participation in structured aerobic exercises, such as the Progressive Aerobic Cardiovascular Endurance Run (PACER), one-mile run, or walk test, which deemed them at likely risk for future health problems. The definition of aerobic capacity categories was recently modified to improve classification agreement between the PACER and one-mile run approaches. Because of these adjustments, California Physical Fitness Test data collected prior to the 2013/14 school year are not comparable to those collected under the current standards.

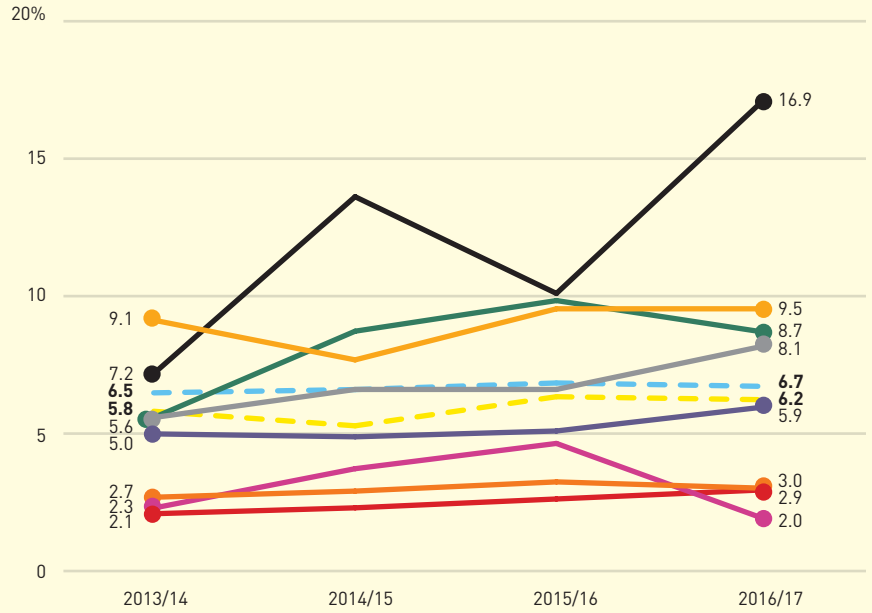
¹ Chan RSM and Wood J., 2010. ² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2010. ³ Warburton, D.E.R., et. al., 2006. ⁴ Hallal, P.C., et. al., 2006. ⁵ Black, Filipino, American Indian, and Pacific Islander 5th grade student enrollment is less than 2% of all 5th grade student enrollment. Percent at risk for these groups may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution

GOOD HEALTH

Percent of 5th Grade Students Classified at Health Risk Due to Aerobic Capacity, by Race/Ethnicity in Orange County 2013/14 to 2016/17



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2018
Note: Black, Filipino, American Indian, and Pacific Islander 5th grade student enrollment is less than 2% of all 5th grade student enrollment. Percent at risk for these groups may be unstable and should be interpreted with caution.



Percent of Children Ages 2 to 17 Years Old who Consumed Soda the Previous Day 2013 to 2016



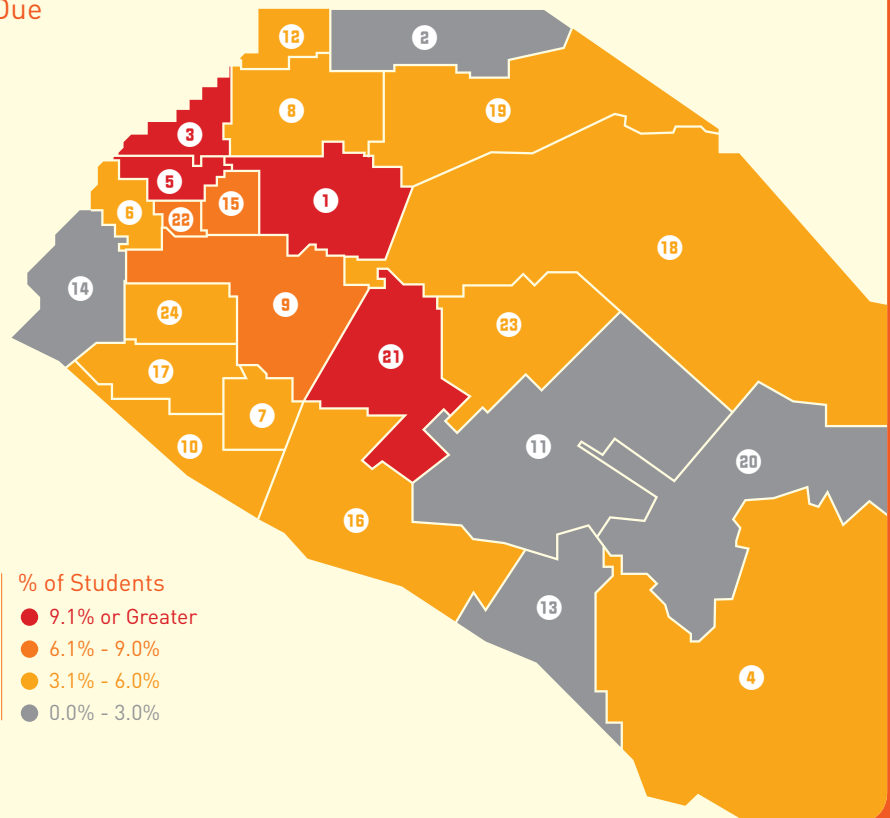
* Statistically unstable. **Source:** California Health Interview Survey, 2016/17

Percent of Children Ages 2 to 17 Years Old who Eat 5+ Servings of Fruits/Vegetables Daily, 2011 to 2016



* Statistically unstable. **Source:** California Health Interview Survey, 2016/17

Percent of 5th Grade Students at Health Risk Due to Aerobic Capacity, by School District, 2016/17



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2018

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

AFTER DROPPING IN 2015, CHILDREN'S MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE-RELATED HOSPITALIZATIONS RISE IN 2016.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the number of inpatient hospitalizations in Orange County among 0-17 year olds related to serious mental health and substance use conditions. The data include rates of inpatient hospitalization for broad behavioral health conditions and rates of inpatient hospitalization per 10,000 children broken down by behavioral health diagnosis, race/ethnicity, and city of residence.

Why is this important?

The presence of behavioral health disorders can have a profound impact on individuals and families, as well as systems within the community, such as schools or the juvenile justice system. By tracking hospitalization rates related to behavioral health disorders, health officials can more readily identify trends and monitor the needs of the community while directing needed resources (e.g., training, education, counseling, outreach, substance abuse treatment, etc.) to areas in need. For example, an increase in hospitalization rates due to heroin use may signal a serious trend in a local community and may lead to resource allocation to combat the increase in use of this harmful drug.

Findings

- Overall, hospitalization rates for serious mental illness and substance abuse conditions for children increased by 44%, from a low of 16.8 per 10,000 children in 2007 to 24.2 per 10,000 children in 2016.
- This increase is driven by an increase in hospitalizations for serious mental illness, which grew 73%, from a low of 11.5 per 10,000 children in 2007 to 19.9 per 10,000 children in 2016.
- Major Depression and Mood Disorders accounted for two-thirds (66%) of all such hospitalizations, followed by Bipolar (10%), Schizophrenia/Psychoses (4%), and Schizoaffective Disorders (3%).
- Admissions for substance-related diagnoses accounted for 2% of all hospitalizations for children in 2016. This is a decrease of 70% over the past decade to 0.5 per 10,000 children.
- White youth accounted for 42% of all mental illness and substance abuse-related hospitalizations and Hispanic children accounted for 41%.
- While males accounted for a little more than half (53%) of substance-related hospitalizations, females accounted for the majority (62%) of mental illness hospitalizations.
- Slightly more than half (55%) of the 1,733 hospitalizations among Orange County youth occurred at hospitals located in Orange County, while the rest were in neighboring counties of Los Angeles (28%), San Bernardino (16%), San Diego (1%), Riverside (<1%), and Ventura (<1%) Counties. The majority of these hospitalizations were covered by private insurance (45%) and Medi-Cal (51%).
- In 2015, 12.3% of adolescents aged 12 to 17 years had at least one major depressive episode in California and 11.9% in the United States. Overall, both proportions were higher than previous years between 2005 to 2013 (ranging from 8.8% to 11.4%).¹

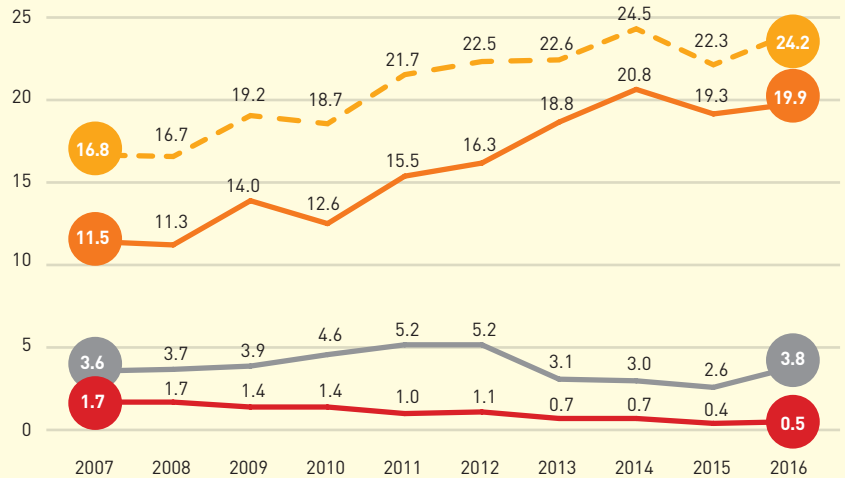
GOOD HEALTH

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Related-Hospitalization Rates, Rate per 10,000 Children

2007 to 2016

- Total
- Mental Illness
- Other
- Substance Abuse

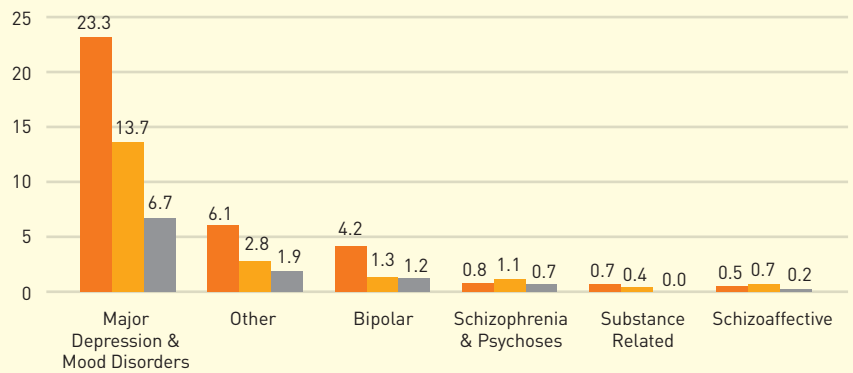
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Health Policy - Research
 Note: Other includes mental disorders such as other unspecified mood disorders, conduct disorders, and disorders related to sleep, eating, elimination, and pain.



Mental Health Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 Children, by Race/Ethnicity 2016

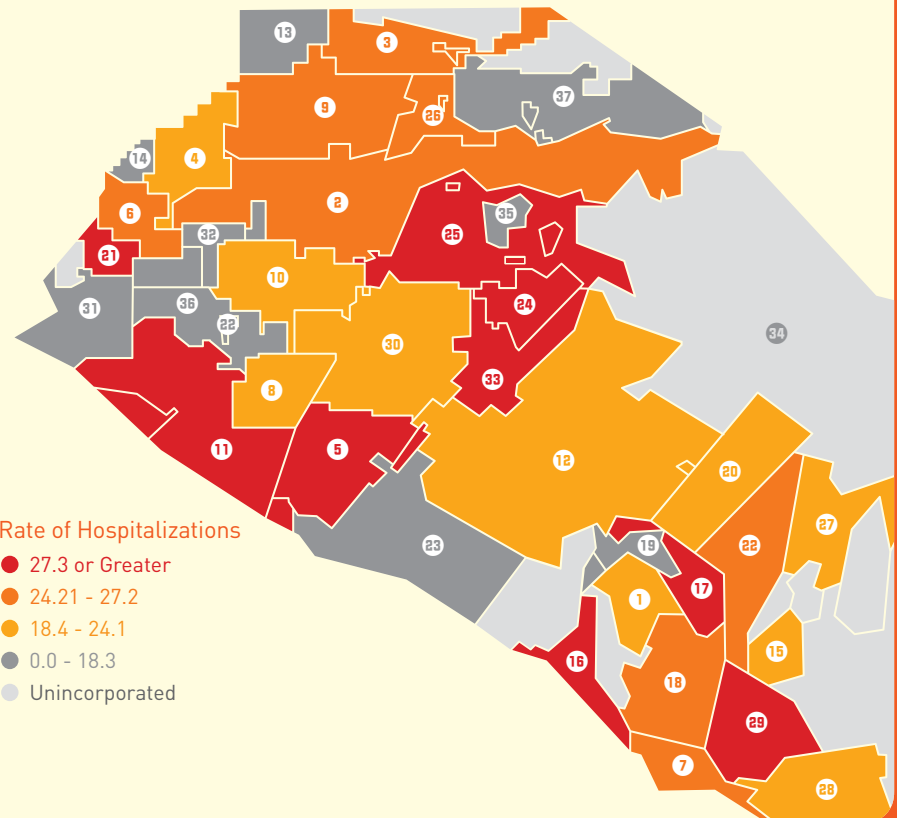
- White
- Hispanic
- Asian/Pacific Islander

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Health Policy - Research
 Notes: Rates for Black children are not included due to inability to calculate rates due to estimates for small case numbers and populations. Other Mental Disorders include other unspecified mood disorders, conduct disorders, and disorders related to sleep, eating, elimination, and pain.



Rate of Orange County Hospitalizations for Mental Health and Substance Abuse per 10,000 Children, by City, 2016

1 ALISO VIEJO 20.1	14 LA PALMA 12.2	27 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA 21.8
2 ANAHEIM 27.1	16 LADERA RANCH 23.0	28 SAN CLEMENTE 21.8
3 BREA 24.9	16 LAGUNA BEACH 28.3	29 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO 33.7
4 BUENA PARK 20.7	17 LAGUNA HILLS 36.5	30 SANTA ANA 19.9
5 COSTA MESA 30.8	18 LAGUNA NIGUEL 26.6	31 SEAL BEACH 15.7
6 CYPRESS 26.3	18 LAGUNA WOODS 0.0	32 STANTON 14.7
7 DANA POINT 26.5	20 LAKE FOREST 22.5	33 TUSTIN 31.7
8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY 23.0	21 LOS ALAMITOS 38.3	34 UNINCORPORATED 3.6
9 FULLERTON 26.5	22 MISSION VIEJO 24.7	35 VILLA PARK 0.0
10 GARDEN GROVE 23.0	23 NEWPORT BEACH 18.1	36 WESTMINSTER 18.0
11 HUNTINGTON BEACH 27.7	24 NORTH TUSTIN 36.7	37 YORBA LINDA 18.3
12 IRVINE 19.8	25 ORANGE 43.9	
13 LA HABRA 10.9	26 PLACENTIA 27.2	
		ORANGE COUNTY: 24.1
		CALIFORNIA: N/A



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING INDICATORS

CHILD POVERTY

PERCENT OF STUDENTS ELIGIBLE FOR FREE AND REDUCED PRICE LUNCH



42.3% 2008/09 **49.1%** 2017/18

HOUSING

PERCENT OF CHILDREN INSECURELY HOUSED



2.6% 2007/08 **5.5%** 2016/17

CALWORKS

PERCENT OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CALWORKS



4.0% 2007/08 **4.7%** 2016/17

CHILD SUPPORT

PERCENT OF CURRENT SUPPORT DISTRIBUTED



53.7% 2008/09 **68.3%** 2017/18

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION

PERCENT OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CALFRESH



7.6% 2007/08 **18.0%** 2016/17



UPWARD TREND IMPROVEMENT



UPWARD TREND NEEDS IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND NEEDS IMPROVEMENT



CHILD POVERTY

NEARLY HALF OF ORANGE COUNTY STUDENTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR FREE OR REDUCED PRICE LUNCH.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the number and percent of students eligible for the National School Free and Reduced Price Lunch program, considered to be an indicator of children living in poverty or of working poor families. Eligibility is based on income of the child's parent(s) or guardian(s), which must be below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level. It also tracks the percent of children living in poverty according to the U.S. Census.

Why is this important?

Research has demonstrated that living in poverty has a wide range of negative effects on the physical and mental health and well-being of children. Poverty is linked with negative conditions such as substandard housing, homelessness, inadequate nutrition, food insecurity, inadequate child care, lack of access to health care, unsafe neighborhoods and under-resourced schools.¹ These conditions mean school districts face many challenges serving low-income families, particularly those school districts with more than 75% of students enrolled in the Free and Reduced Price Lunch program.² The implications for children living in poverty include greater risk for poor academic achievement, school dropout, abuse and neglect, behavioral and socioemotional problems, physical health problems and developmental delays.

Findings

- In 2017/18, 49.1% (235,275) of students were eligible for the Free and Reduced Price Lunch program in Orange County, lower than California at 60.1% (3,739,347).
- Between 2008/09 and 2017/18, there was a larger increase (16.1%) among Orange County students eligible for the Free and Reduced Price Lunch program than among students throughout California (11.7%).
- According to the U.S. Census, 16.9% of Orange County's children were living in poverty in 2016; a 24.3% increase from 2010 (13.6%), while remaining lower than California (21.9%) and the United States (21.2%).³
- When cost of living and a range of family needs and resources, including social safety net benefits, are factored in, poverty among Orange County's children jumps to 24.6%, surpassing California at 22.8%, with a threshold income needed to maintain a basic standard of living for a family of four at \$33,700.³

¹ American Psychological Association, 2014. ² The Institute for Education Sciences define high-poverty schools public schools where more than 75.0% of the students are eligible for the Free and Reduced Price Lunch program. ³ California Poverty by County, 2013-2015, calculated according to the CPM. The California Poverty Measure (CPM) incorporates the changes in costs and standards of living since the official poverty measure was devised in the early 1960s—and accounts for geographic differences in the cost of living across the state. It also factors in tax credits and in-kind assistance that can augment family resources and subtracts medical, commuting, and child care expenses. 2011 Census Bureau data is used to estimate the CPM. ⁴ American Community Survey, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families, Table S1702.

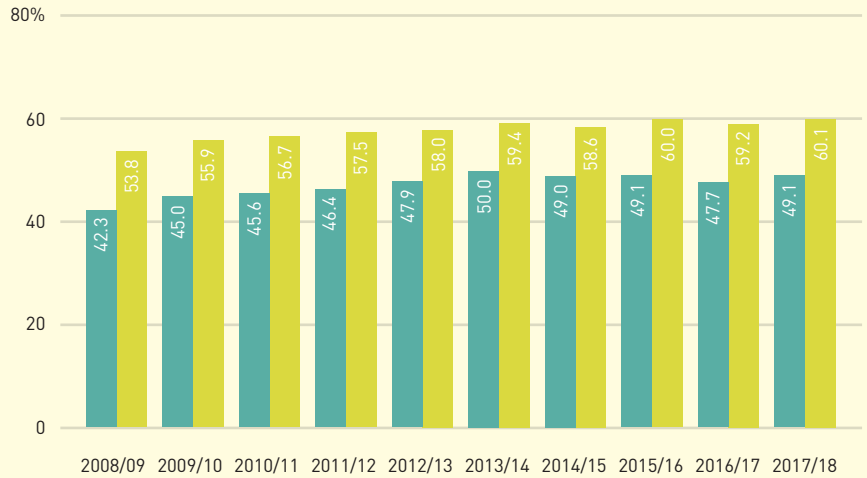
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Percent of Students Eligible to Receive Free and Reduced Price Lunch

2008/09 to 2017/18

- Orange County
- California

Source: Department of Education, 2018

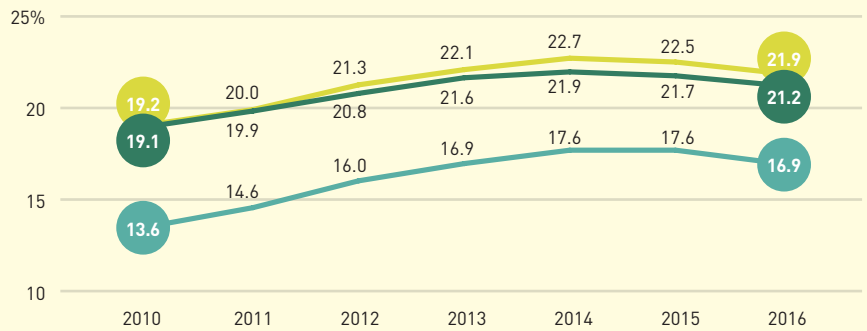


Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old, Living in Poverty, Orange County, California and United States

2010-2016

- United States
- California
- Orange County

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 5-Year American Community Survey

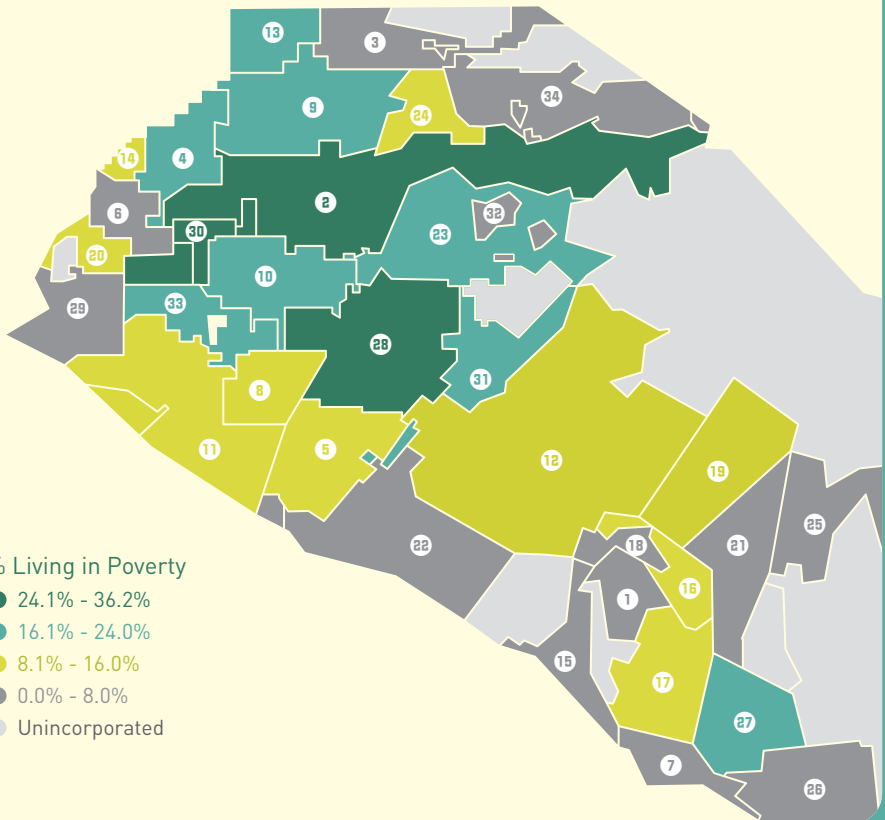


Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old Living in Poverty, by City

2016

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
4.6 | 13 LA HABRA
20.9 | 26 SAN CLEMENTE
7.9 |
| 2 ANAHEIM
24.4 | 14 LA PALMA
11.3 | 27 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
20.2 |
| 3 BREA
7.0 | 15 LAGUNA BEACH
5.6 | 28 SANTA ANA
30.9 |
| 4 BUENA PARK
20.1 | 16 LAGUNA HILLS
12.7 | 29 SEAL BEACH
4.1 |
| 5 COSTA MESA
16.0 | 17 LAGUNA NIGUEL
8.2 | 30 STANTON
36.2 |
| 6 CYPRESS
6.6 | 18 LAGUNA WOODS
0.0 | 31 TUSTIN
20.2 |
| 7 DANA POINT
6.9 | 19 LAKE FOREST
8.6 | 32 VILLA PARK
3.3 |
| 8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
10.9 | 20 LOS ALAMITOS
12.3 | 33 WESTMINSTER
22.1 |
| 9 FULLERTON
20.3 | 21 MISSION VIEJO
5.0 | 34 YORBA LINDA
4.9 |
| 10 GARDEN GROVE
21.9 | 22 NEWPORT BEACH
3.0 | |
| 11 HUNTINGTON BEACH
11.4 | 23 ORANGE
18.6 | |
| 12 IRVINE
9.5 | 24 PLACENTIA
15.0 | |
| | 25 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
6.7 | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
16.9%
CALIFORNIA:
21.9%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, S1701 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates

CALWORKS

CALWORKS ENROLLMENT CONTINUED TO DROP IN 2017, BUT STILL REPRESENTS A 10-YEAR INCREASE OF 17.5%.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the average number and percent of children per month under the age of 18 years receiving financial assistance through California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). Any change in the number of CalWORKs beneficiaries is an indicator of a change in poverty status.

Why is this important?

The percent of children benefiting from CalWORKs is an indicator of Orange County's capacity to help families struggling to make ends meet and at the same time, responsibly care for their children. This indicator also reflects a widespread need for financial support among families in need across Orange County as CalWORKs beneficiaries receive financial and employment assistance. The goals of the CalWORKs program include reduced welfare dependency, increased self-sufficiency, and improved child well-being by encouraging parental responsibility through school attendance, child immunizations requirements and by assisting with paternity and child support enforcement activities.

Findings

- In 2016/17, 4.7% (34,485) of Orange County's children received CalWORKs assistance which is a 17.5% increase from 4.0% in 2007/08. Overall Orange County is lower than California at 5.2%.
- Since 2011/12, the proportion of children receiving CalWORKs has been steadily declining, mirroring a nationwide trend.
- Young children (zero to five years of age) accounted for 30% of the youth population receiving CalWORKs assistance.
- The cities of Anaheim at 8.4% (7,349), Santa Ana at 8.3% (7,792), Stanton at 6.0% (612), Cypress at 5.6% (599), Buena Park at 5.5% (1,072), and Garden Grove at 5.5% (2,221) have the highest percentages of children receiving CalWORKs.
- Cities with the lowest percentage of children receiving CalWORKs include Newport Beach at 0.5% (78), Rancho Santa Margarita at 0.6% (76), Laguna Beach at 0.6% (23), Villa Park at 0.6% (7), Aliso Viejo at 0.7% (96), and Yorba Linda at 0.9% (152).

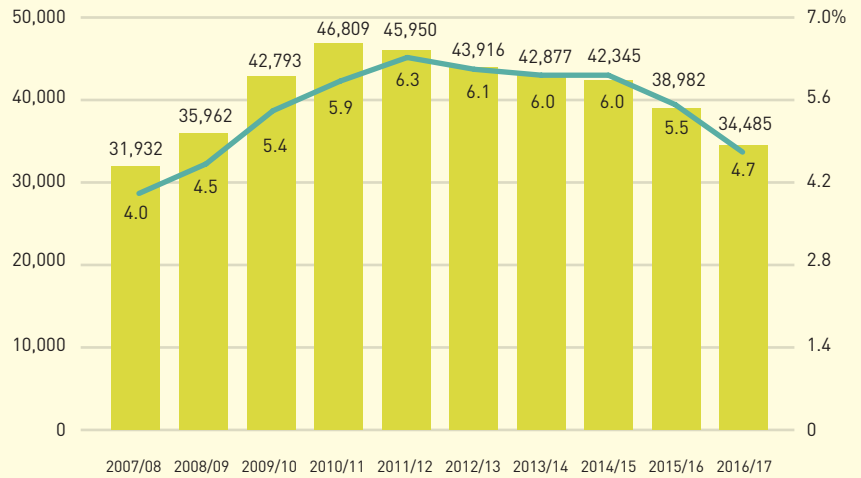
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Number and Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old Receiving CalWORKs

2007/08 to 2016/17

- Number of Children
- Percent of Children

Source: County of Orange Social Services Agency

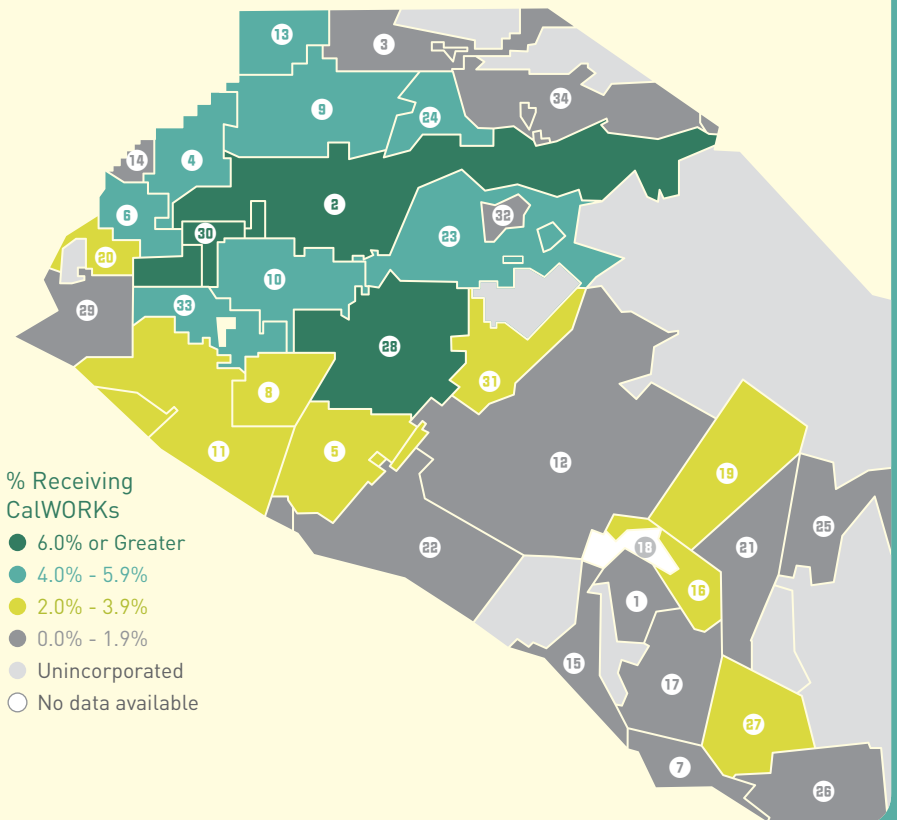


Children ages birth to five make up a third of all children receiving CalWORKs assistance.

Percent Receiving CalWORKs, by City January 2017

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
0.7% | 14 LA PALMA
1.5% | 27 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
2.4% |
| 2 ANAHEIM
8.4% | 15 LAGUNA BEACH
0.6% | 28 SANTA ANA
8.3% |
| 3 BREA
1.7% | 16 LAGUNA HILLS
3.7% | 29 SEAL BEACH
1.0% |
| 4 BUENA PARK
5.5% | 17 LAGUNA NIGUEL
1.5% | 30 STANTON
6.0% |
| 5 COSTA MESA
3.3% | 18 LAGUNA WOODS*
N/A | 31 TUSTIN
3.9% |
| 6 CYPRESS
5.6% | 19 LAKE FOREST
2.2% | 32 VILLA PARK
0.6% |
| 7 DANA POINT
1.6% | 20 LOS ALAMITOS
2.5% | 33 WESTMINSTER
5.0% |
| 8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
2.0% | 21 MISSION VIEJO
1.3% | 34 YORBA LINDA
0.9% |
| 9 FULLERTON
4.5% | 22 NEWPORT BEACH
0.5% | |
| 10 GARDEN GROVE
5.5% | 23 ORANGE
4.0% | |
| 11 HUNTINGTON BEACH
2.4% | 24 PLACENTIA
4.5% | |
| 12 IRVINE
1.2% | 25 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
0.6% | |
| 13 LA HABRA
5.2% | 26 SAN CLEMENTE
1.2% | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
4.7%
CALIFORNIA:
5.2%



- % Receiving CalWORKs
- 6.0% or Greater
 - 4.0% - 5.9%
 - 2.0% - 3.9%
 - 0.0% - 1.9%
 - Unincorporated
 - No data available

Note: *2012-2016 American Community Survey estimates no population under 18 in Laguna Woods.

Source: County of Orange Social Services Agency, January 2018

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION

CALFRESH ENROLLMENT SHOWS 10-YEAR INCREASE WHILE WIC PARTICIPATION DECLINES.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

The indicator reports the number and percent of recipients of the CalFresh Program, federally known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the number and percent of recipients in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC).¹ As an indicator of poverty, the increase in children receiving these benefits is one that needs improvement. However, the increase may also be viewed as an improvement in that more eligible children are receiving these benefits.

Why is this important?

Data shows that there is a relationship between a family's food security and assurance of a healthy life. Households with food insecurity are more likely to experience reduced diet quality, anxiety about their food supply, increased use of emergency food sources or other coping behaviors, and hunger. CalFresh and WIC programs provide nutrition assistance to people in low-income households by increasing their food buying power so they are able to purchase more nutritious foods, such as fruits, vegetables and other healthy foods. Income eligible children can receive both forms of nutrition assistance.

Findings

- In 2016/17, 18.0% (131,670) of children under 18 years old received CalFresh, a 137% increase in the number of children since 2007/08 at 7.6%. Orange County had a lower rate than California at 27.6% (2,537,628) of children receiving CalFresh (SNAP).²

- In January 2017, the greatest proportion of CalFresh beneficiaries under 18 in Orange County were children aged six to 12 years old (43.7% or 52,355), followed by zero to five years old (31.3% or 37,511), and 13 to 17 years old (24.9% or 29,837).
- It is estimated that only 70.9% of people in Orange County who are eligible for CalFresh are receiving that benefit, less than California at 71.8%.³
- In 2016/17, 61,406 participants were served by the WIC program, a decrease of 47.6% from 117,118 in 2006/07. Of these, more than three fourths (48,797) of participants are young children zero to five years old.
- In 2015, 52.7% of women and children eligible for WIC were receiving that benefit nationally, lower than California at 65%.⁴

¹ WIC provides nutrition services to pregnant and postpartum women, infants and children (ages 0 to 5 years). Participants must meet eligibility and income guidelines (at or below 185% of the federal poverty level). WIC participants are reported as the number of prenatal, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants and children up to five years old who receive food vouchers in the month of September each year. The CalFresh Program, federally known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), helps income-eligible families put healthy and nutritious food on the table. The program issues monthly electronic benefits that can be used at grocery stores and participating farmers markets. The amount of the benefit is based on household size, income and housing expenses. Children under 18 years are reported annually through CalWIN. December figures are used to define the service population for a given federal fiscal year (Oct. 1, 2016 to Sept. 30, 2017).

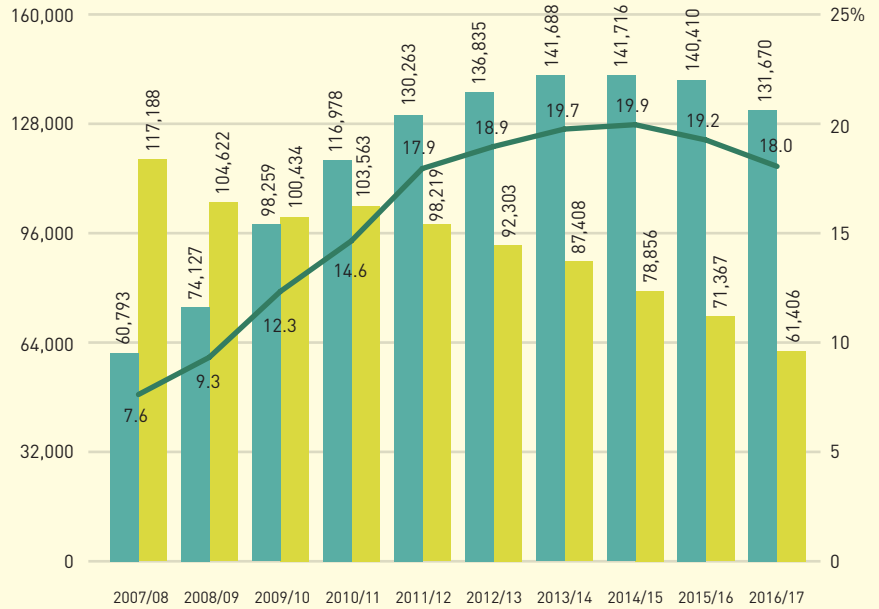
² California Department of Social Services, CalFresh County Data Dashboard, 2016. ³ California Department of Social Services, CalFresh County Data Dashboard, 2016. ⁴ USDA Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for WIC Eligibles and Coverage National and State Level Estimates.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Number and Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old Served by CalFresh and Number of Participants Served by WIC 2007/08 to 2016/17

- CalFresh
- WIC
- Percent Served by CalFresh

Note: Data represents fiscal Year (July – June) monthly averages for CalFresh.
Source for CalFresh: Orange County Social Services Agency
Source for WIC: Orange County Health Care Agency/Nutrition Services-WIC

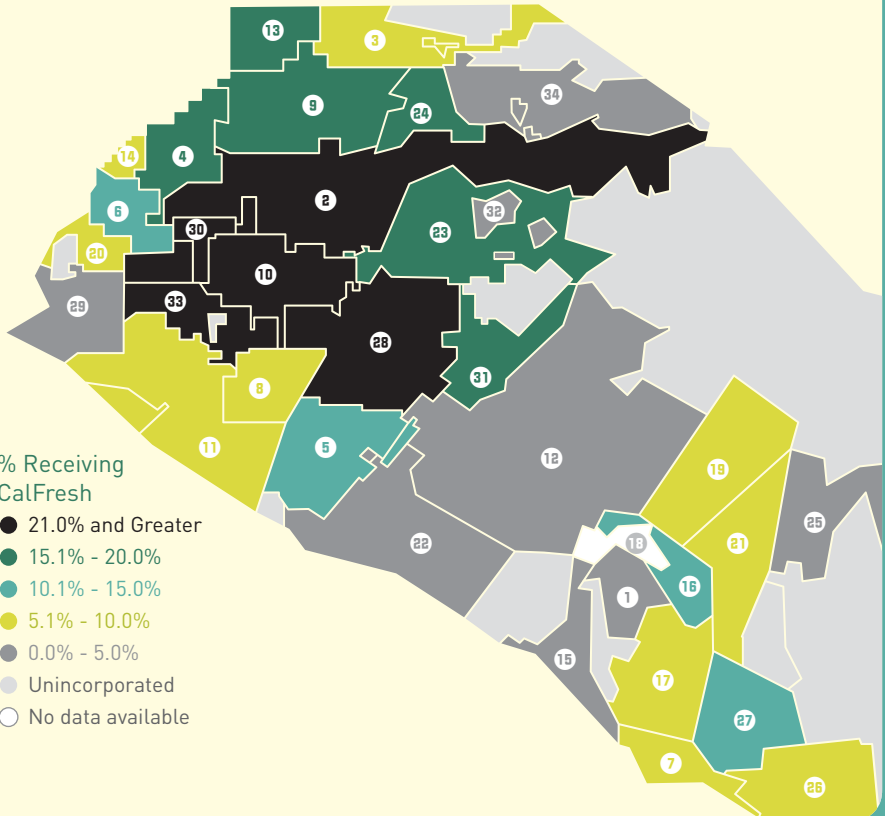


18% of Orange County Children (131,670) receive CalFresh.

Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old Receiving CalFresh, by City 2016

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
5% | 14 LA PALMA
7% | 27 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
13% |
| 2 ANAHEIM
28% | 15 LAGUNA BEACH
3% | 28 SANTA ANA
32% |
| 3 BREA
7% | 16 LAGUNA HILLS
12% | 29 SEAL BEACH
3% |
| 4 BUENA PARK
19% | 17 LAGUNA NIGUEL
6% | 30 STANTON
22% |
| 5 COSTA MESA
15% | 18 LAGUNA WOODS*
N/A | 31 TUSTIN
16% |
| 6 CYPRESS
12% | 19 LAKE FOREST
8% | 32 VILLA PARK
1% |
| 7 DANA POINT
8% | 20 LOS ALAMITOS
9% | 33 WESTMINSTER
25% |
| 8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
8% | 21 MISSION VIEJO
6% | 34 YORBA LINDA
4% |
| 9 FULLERTON
17% | 22 NEWPORT BEACH
2% | |
| 10 GARDEN GROVE
26% | 23 ORANGE
17% | |
| 11 HUNTINGTON BEACH
10% | 24 PLACENTIA
17% | |
| 12 IRVINE
5% | 25 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
4% | |
| 13 LA HABRA
20% | 26 SAN CLEMENTE
6% | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
18.0%
CALIFORNIA:
27.6%



Note: *2012-2016 American Community Survey estimates no population under 18 in Laguna Woods.
Source: Orange County Social Services Agency, Family Health Division

HOUSING

FEWER STUDENTS HAVE INSECURE HOUSING IN 2016/17 THAN THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the number of insecurely housed students identified by school districts as homeless, meaning they are living in motels, shelters, parks and doubling- or tripling-up in a home, as defined by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance Act.

Why is this important?

The high mobility, trauma, and poverty associated with homelessness and insecure housing create educational barriers, low school attendance, developmental, physical and emotional problems for students. Lacking a fixed, regular nighttime stay increases the chances that a student will require additional support services associated with their developmental and academic success. A homeless student or one living in a crowded environment may experience a greater tendency for stress and anxiety not knowing where they are going to sleep each night nor having a consistent, quiet, permanent place to study or do their homework. Lack of secure housing may be associated with lower standardized test scores in all areas.

Findings

- In 2016/17, 5.5% (27,119) of students in Orange County experienced insecure housing, which is 111.5% greater than in 2007/08, at 2.6% (17,051).¹ In the past year, the percent of students experiencing insecure housing has dropped slightly from 5.8% in 2015/16.
- With regard to primary nighttime residence, in 2016/17:
 - 89.5% (24,274) of insecurely housed students were doubled or tripled-up in housing.
 - 5.2% (1,423) of insecurely housed students were in hotels or motels.
 - 3.9% (1,055) of insecurely housed students were housed in shelters.
 - 1.4% (367) of insecurely housed students were unsheltered.²
- Of those students with insecure housing in 2017/16, high school age students (grades 9-12) represent the highest percentage at 50.6%, followed by elementary age students (pre K-5th) at 30.1% and middle school students (grades 6-8) at 19.3%.²

¹ The data are collected from the Local Education Agency (school district) and reported to the California Department of Education (CDE) at the end of each academic year, by June 30. Beginning 2010-2011, CDE began collecting the data directly via California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. Data from 2014-2015 is lower due to a statewide data system error at the CDE that likely resulted in under-reported counts. ² Due to the small population size, the data may be unstable.

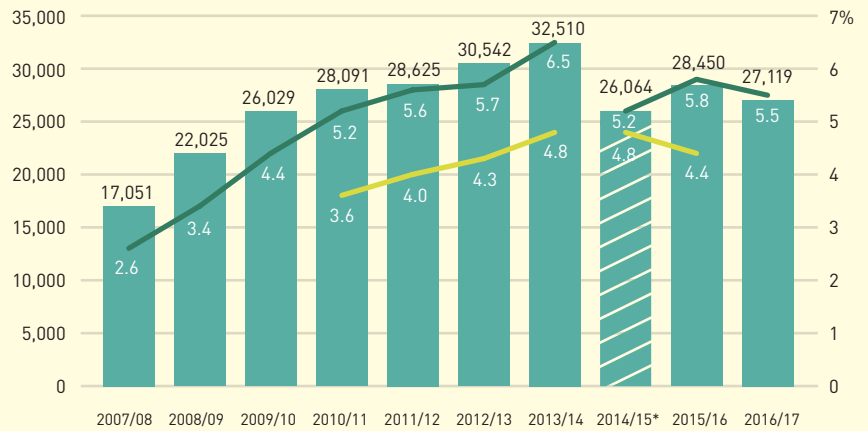
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Number and Percent of Students with Insecure Housing, Orange County and California, 2007/08 to 2016/17

- Total Orange County Students with Insecure Housing
- % of Total Student Enrollment in Orange County
- % of Total Student Enrollment in California
- ▨ Unstable Data

* Data from 2014-2015 is lower due to a statewide data system error at the CDE that likely resulted in under-reported counts.

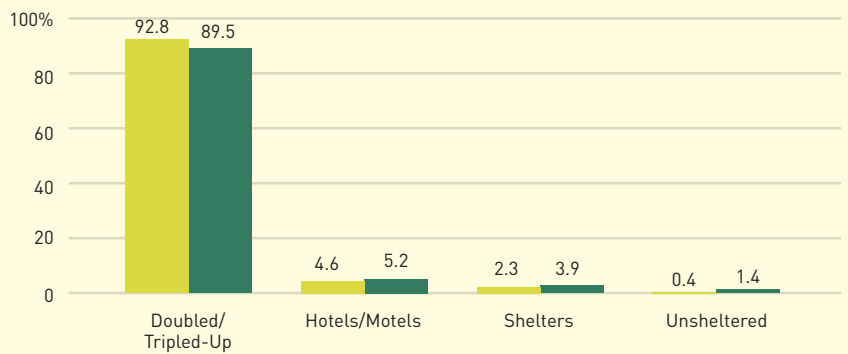
Source: California Department of Education



Primary Nighttime Residency of Insecurely Housed Students, 2007/08 and 2016/17

- 2007/08
- 2016/17

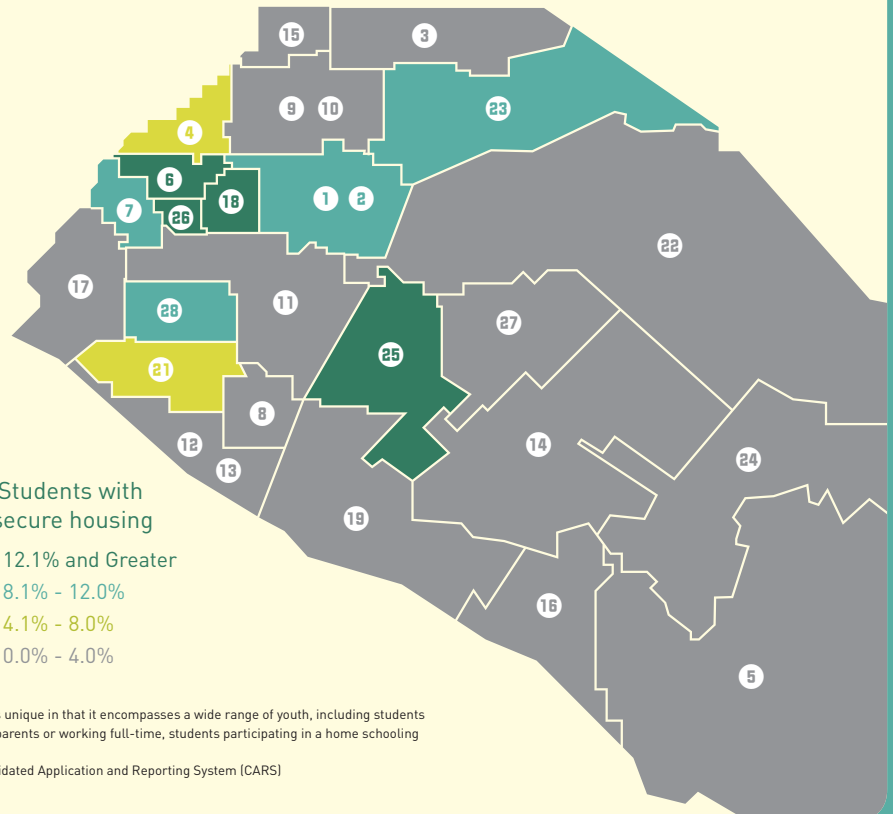
Source: California Department of Education



Percent of Enrolled Students with Insecure Housing, by School District, 2016/17

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 ANAHEIM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 11.2% | 12 HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY SCHOOL 0.8% | 23 PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED SCHOOL 11.0% |
| 2 ANAHEIM UNION HIGH SCHOOL 9.2% | 13 HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HIGH SCHOOL 3.1% | 24 SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL 2.2% |
| 3 BREA-OLINDA UNIFIED SCHOOL 0.5% | 14 IRVINE UNIFIED SCHOOL 0.3% | 25 SANTA ANA UNIFIED SCHOOL 13.2% |
| 4 BUENA PARK SCHOOL 6.5% | 15 LA HABRA CITY SCHOOL 1.3% | 26 SAVANNA SCHOOL 12.8% |
| 5 CAPISTRANO UNIFIED SCHOOL 3.5% | 16 LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED SCHOOL 0.4% | 27 TUSTIN UNIFIED SCHOOL 1.8% |
| 6 CENTRALIA SCHOOL 13.4% | 17 LOS ALAMITOS UNIFIED SCHOOL 0.4% | 28 WESTMINSTER SCHOOL 10.8% |
| 7 CYPRESS SCHOOL 11.0% | 18 MAGNOLIA SCHOOL 31.5% | |
| 8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY SCHOOL 0.2% | 19 NEWPORT-MESA UNIFIED SCHOOL 0.5% | |
| 9 FULLERTON SCHOOL 1.3% | 20 OCDE - ACCESS* 19.8% | |
| 10 FULLERTON JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL 2.5% | 21 OCEAN VIEW SCHOOL 7.9% | |
| 11 GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED SCHOOL 1.7% | 22 ORANGE UNIFIED SCHOOL 1.1% | |

ORANGE COUNTY: 5.5%
CALIFORNIA: 5.3%



Note: * ACCESS (Alternative, Community, and Correctional Schools and Service) student population is unique in that it encompasses a wide range of youth, including students in group homes or incarcerated in institutions, students on probation or homeless, students who are parents or working full-time, students participating in a home schooling program, and students who are referred by local school districts.

Source: California Department of Education. Data provided by districts on their LEA Reporting Consolidated Application and Reporting System (CARS)

CHILD SUPPORT

SUPPORT DISTRIBUTED TO ORANGE COUNTY FAMILIES
INCREASED 27% IN 10 YEARS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the Distributed Net Collections divided by the average monthly caseload for the Federal Fiscal Year. Improvements in collections per case reflects an increase in income to parents to provide for the basic needs of their children.

Why is this important?

The number of Orange County children living in poverty has risen by 24.3% since 2010 (120,188 in 2010).¹ Research shows that child support payments help to lift more than one million Americans above the poverty line each year and assist families with incomes above the poverty line to make ends meet.² Orange County Child Support Services (CSS) builds partnerships with parents, develops community linkages, and cultivates existing relationships with other county agencies. Expected results are increased collections and improved performance, which yield increased financial support to meet the needs of children and families. Child support collections pay for essentials such as food, shelter, child care, and medical support. CSS has implemented a family-centered approach that connects customers to local resources for family essentials (e.g., clothing and food), parental success (e.g., parenting classes and financial workshops) and individual services (e.g., adult education and job training). In the last 10 years, the number of Orange County CSS cases has decreased while services to customers have increased, along with the collections per case.

Findings

- Total Orange County child support cases decreased by 36.0% from 103,598 in 2008/09 to 66,296 in 2017/18. Over the same period, net collections increased slightly by 2.2% from \$180.3 million in 2008/09 to \$184.3 million in 2017/18, with an average of \$180.1 million annually.
- Most (92.8%) Orange County cases have a court order established, in comparison to California's rate of 91.1%. Since March 2008, the Orange County CSS rate has increased 19.3%.³
- The percent of current support distributed among Orange County cases during 2017/18 was 68.3%, which is higher than the California rate of 66.3%, and represents a continuous improvement since 2008/09 when the rate was 53.7% (a 27.2% increase).⁴

¹ American Community Survey 2012-2016, 5-Year Estimates, Table S1702. ² Turetsky, V., 2005. ³ California Department of Child Support Services, 2018. Percentage data source, Year to date as of March 2018, Table 01.1.1, pdf. ⁴ Department of Child Support Services, 2018. Collection Rate Percentage and Dollars Owed collected from California pulled from State of California - Health and Human Services Agency Child Support Program Statistics FFY 2017, table 1.3.

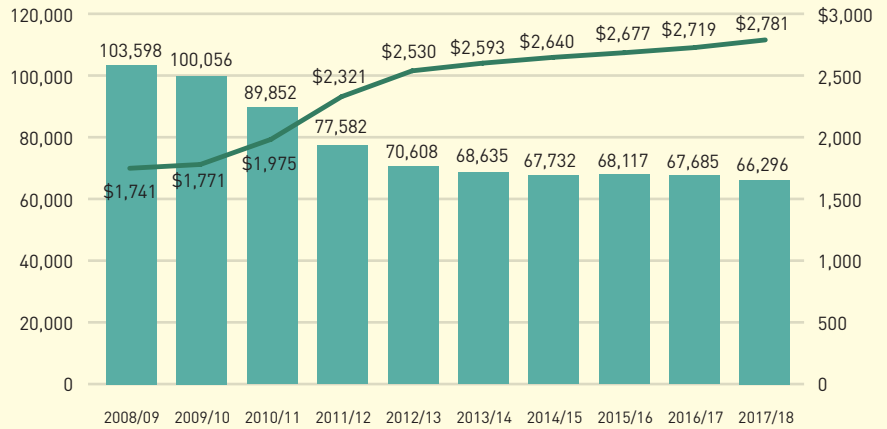
ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Total Child Support Cases and Per Case Collections

2008/09 to 2017/18

- Total Number of Cases
- Per Case Collection

Note: Total cases each year is a 12-month average from July to June. Data for 2016/17 were updated from the previous Conditions of Children report.
Source: Orange County Department of Child Support Services

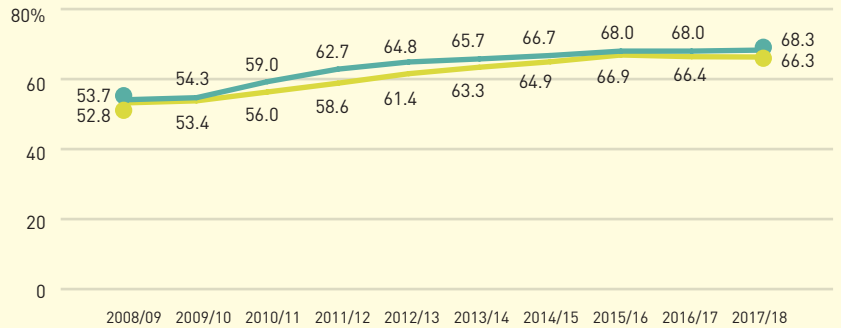


Percent of Child Support Distributed, Orange County and California

2008/09 to 2017/18

- Orange County
- California

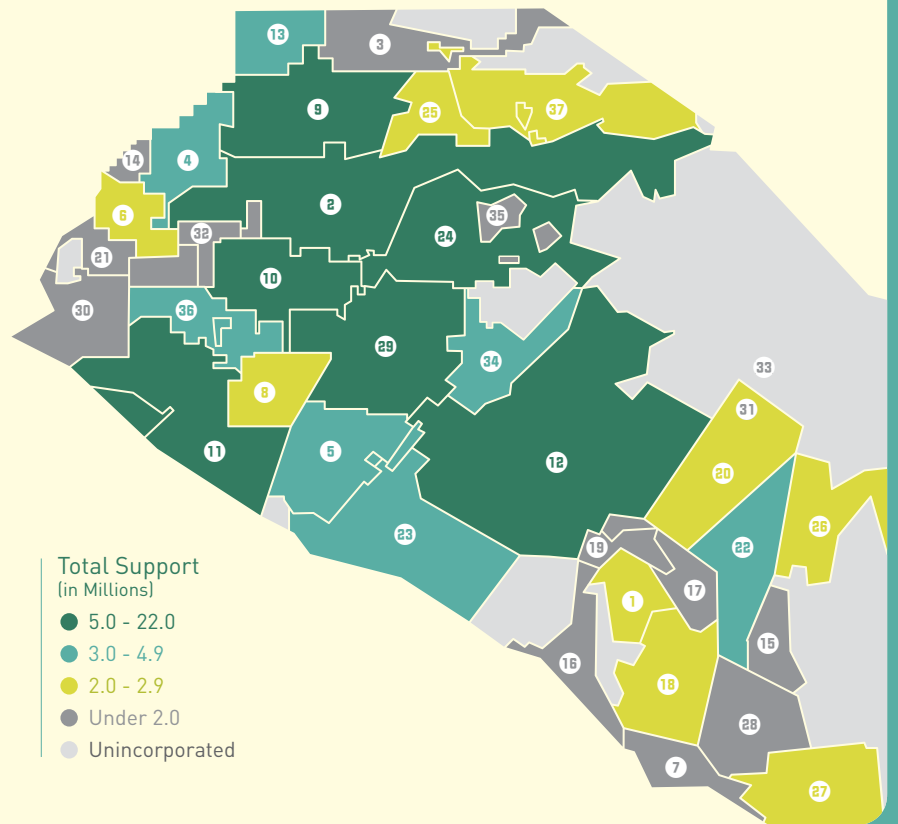
Source: Orange County Department of Child Support Services



Number of Cases and Total Support Distributed, by City, 2017/18

1 ALISO VIEJO 405 \$2,697,103.86	13 LA HABRA 928 \$3,718,315.39	26 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA 387 \$2,268,170.92
2 ANAHEIM 5,975 \$21,547,544.04	14 LA PALMA 126 \$559,980.96	27 SAN CLEMENTE 483 \$2,840,619.73
3 BREA 431 \$1,943,253.65	15 LADERA RANCH 189 \$1,418,109.50	28 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO 310 \$1,399,067.64
4 BUENA PARK 1,222 \$4,622,821.63	16 LAGUNA BEACH 102 \$716,798.65	29 SANTA ANA 5,434 \$19,431,520.97
5 COSTA MESA 1,066 \$4,958,481.26	17 LAGUNA HILLS 250 \$1,079,294.42	30 SEAL BEACH 81 \$503,600.94
6 CYPRESS 502 \$2,183,482.04	18 LAGUNA NIGUEL 453 \$2,507,893.14	31 SILVERADO 23 \$82,906.69
7 DANA POINT 281 \$1,571,920.96	19 LAGUNA WOODS 24 \$94,583.87	32 STANTON 551 \$1,952,659.14
8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY 435 \$2,208,889.64	20 LAKE FOREST 702 \$2,982,129.48	33 TRABUCO CANYON 168 \$1,105,031.37
9 FULLERTON 1,667 \$6,338,825.22	21 LOS ALAMITOS 198 \$916,056.75	34 TUSTIN 1,105 \$4,521,353.31
10 GARDEN GROVE 2,349 \$9,115,366.12	22 MISSION VIEJO 707 \$3,947,575.29	35 VILLA PARK 21 \$82,075.98
11 HUNTINGTON BEACH 1,881 \$8,834,115.17	23 NEWPORT BEACH 384 \$3,384,196.34	36 WESTMINSTER 1,114 \$4,758,739.13
12 IRVINE 1,302 \$7,876,243.91	24 ORANGE 1,601 \$6,271,911.71	37 YORBA LINDA 506 \$2,763,367.51
	25 PLACENTIA 621 \$2,608,660.40	

ORANGE COUNTY:
33,984 CASES
\$145.8 MILLION



Source: Orange County Department of Child Support Services

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT INDICATORS

KINDERGARTEN READINESS

PERCENT OF CHILDREN READY FOR KINDERGARTEN



51.9% 2015 **53.2%** 2018

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS FOR GRADES 9-12 COHORT



12.3% 2009/10 **5.3%** 2016/17

THIRD GRADE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

PERCENT OF THIRD GRADE STUDENTS MET OR EXCEEDED STATE STANDARDS FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS



46.0% 2014/15 **51.0%** 2016/17

COLLEGE READINESS

PERCENT OF GRADUATES WITH UC/CSU ELIGIBLE REQUIREMENTS



44.9% 2007/08 **52.0%** 2016/17

THIRD GRADE MATHEMATICS

PERCENT OF THIRD GRADE STUDENTS MET OR EXCEEDED STANDARDS FOR MATHEMATICS



51.0% 2014/15 **56.0%** 2016/17



UPWARD TREND IMPROVEMENT



UPWARD TREND NEEDS IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

NOTE: Variation in data ranges are due to availability of data and frequency of data collection.





KINDERGARTEN READINESS

ONE IN FOUR KINDERGARTENERS ARE VULNERABLE OR AT RISK IN THE AREA OF LANGUAGE AND COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

Orange County uses the Early Development Index (EDI) to measure children's readiness for school. The EDI – conducted during the kindergarten year – assesses children's development by using a questionnaire filled out by kindergarten teachers for every child in their class. It tracks five areas of a child's development: language and cognitive development; communication skills and general knowledge; social competence; emotional maturity; and physical health and well-being. In 2015, comprehensive EDI data was available for children enrolled in public school for the first time in Orange County and thus serves as a baseline to measure changes in incoming kindergarten class readiness over time.

Why is this important?

Long-term, a child's academic success is heavily dependent upon their readiness for kindergarten. Children who enter school with early skills, such as basic knowledge of math and reading concepts as well as communication, language, social competence and emotional maturity, are more likely than their peers without such skills to experience later academic success, attain higher levels of education and secure employment.¹ Factors that influence kindergarten readiness include family and community supports and environments, as well as children's early development opportunities and experiences. The EDI is one way to assess how well communities are preparing its children for school.

Findings

- In 2018, 53.2% of children in Orange County were developmentally ready for kindergarten, a 2.5% increase from 2015 at 51.9%. Children are considered developmentally ready for school if they are on track in all five areas assessed (or in all four areas if only four areas were assessed).
- Among kindergartners, the areas of greatest vulnerabilities are language and cognitive

development (26% vulnerable or at-risk) and communication skills and general knowledge (26%). Fewer percentage of children are vulnerable or at risk in social competence (21%), physical health and well-being (20%) and emotional maturity (19%).

- The five developmental areas are made up of 16 sub areas which are measured by a child's readiness (ready, somewhat ready or not ready). Within these sub areas, children are least ready in their communication skills and general knowledge (59% not ready or somewhat ready), prosocial and helping behavior (58%), overall social competence (53%), and gross and fine motor skills (48%).
- Communities with the highest percentage of students developmentally ready for school include North Tustin at 76.5% (102 EDI records), followed by Ladera Ranch at 76.0% (334), Los Alamitos at 67.8% (118) and Coto de Caza at 66.7% (51).²
- The lowest percentage of students ready for school are in the communities of Midway City at 36.2% (94), followed by Santa Ana at 44.1% (3,940), and Laguna Beach at 45.4% (97).

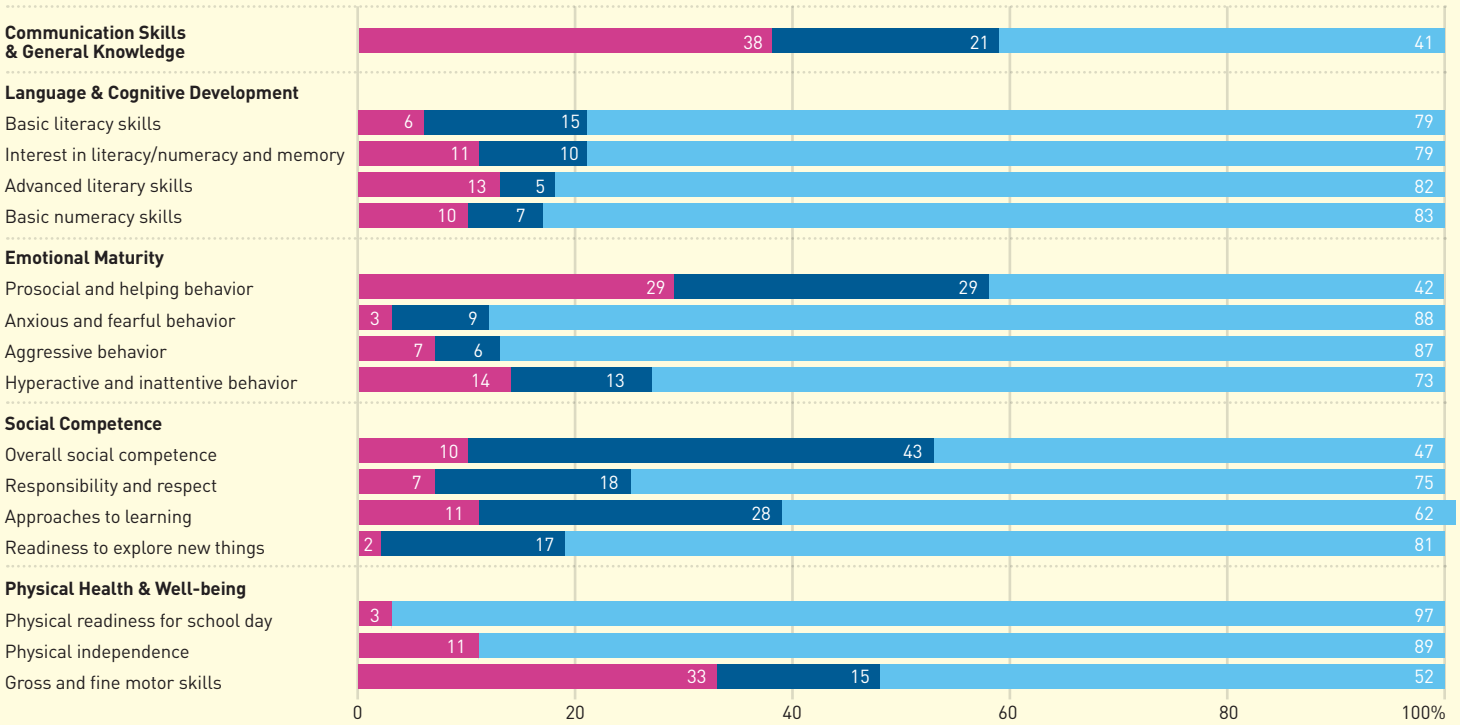
¹ Duncan, G. J., Dowsett, C. J., and Claessens, A. (2007). School readiness and later achievement. *Developmental Psychology*, 43(6), 1428-1446.

² EDI records indicates how many assessments were completed in each community and is provided to show sample size.

EDUCATION

Percent of Children Not Ready for Kindergarten, by Sub Area, 2018

● Not Ready ● Somewhat Ready ● Ready

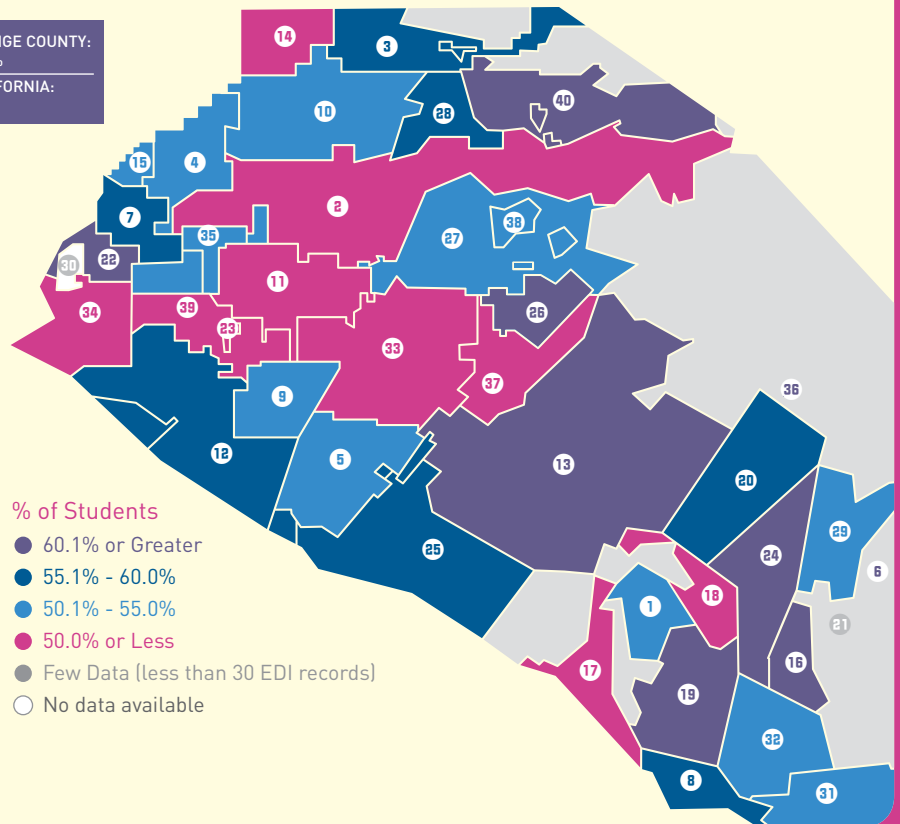


Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100. Source: Early Development Index, 2018

Percent of Children Ready for Kindergarten, by Community of Residence, 2018

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
51% | 15 LA PALMA
55% | 29 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
52% |
| 2 ANAHEIM
48% | 16 LADERA RANCH
76% | 30 ROSSMOOR
N/A |
| 3 BREA
60% | 17 LAGUNA BEACH
45% | 31 SAN CLEMENTE
54% |
| 4 BUENA PARK
53% | 18 LAGUNA HILLS
49% | 32 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
55% |
| 5 COSTA MESA
54% | 19 LAGUNA NIGUEL
65% | 33 SANTA ANA
44% |
| 6 COTO DE CAZA
67% | 20 LAKE FOREST
59% | 34 SEAL BEACH
49% |
| 7 CYPRESS
60% | 21 LAS FLORES
N/A | 35 STANTON
52% |
| 8 DANA POINT
58% | 22 LOS ALAMITOS
68% | 36 TRABUCO CANYON
65% |
| 9 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
53% | 23 MIDWAY CITY
36% | 37 TUSTIN
50% |
| 10 FULLERTON
55% | 24 MISSION VIEJO
62% | 38 VILLA PARK
51% |
| 11 GARDEN GROVE
48% | 25 NEWPORT BEACH
60% | 39 WESTMINSTER
49% |
| 12 HUNTINGTON BEACH
58% | 26 NORTH TUSTIN
76% | 40 YORBA LINDA
63% |
| 13 IRVINE
64% | 27 ORANGE
51% | |
| 14 LA HABRA
46% | 28 PLACENTIA
57% | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
53.2%
CALIFORNIA:
N/A



Note: N/A indicates no data are available. Source: Early Development Index, 2018

THIRD GRADE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS SHOW GREATEST IMPROVEMENT ON STANDARDIZED TESTING.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator presents the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) data for student academic performance in English Language Arts and Literacy (ELA). Starting in 2014/15 (2015), CAASPP reflects the Common Core State Standards and online testing system to measure the academic performance of students. This indicator reports on third grade students.

Why is this important?

CAASPP is designed to demonstrate progress towards learning problem-solving and critical thinking skills needed for college and a career readiness. It gives schools and communities data on the performance of students and significant student groups within a school. This information helps schools analyze academic progress and if resource re-allocation is needed to ensure all students succeed. ELA assesses a student's performance in reading, writing, listening and research. Understanding performance at the completion of third grade is important because third grade is the year that the focus of reading instruction shifts from learning to read, to reading to learn. Third-graders who lack proficiency in reading are four times more likely to become high school dropouts.¹

Findings

- In 2017, a little over half (51%) of Orange County third grade students met or exceeded the statewide achievement standard for ELA, a 10.9% increase from 2015 (46%) and higher than California at 44%.
- Among third grade students who are not economically disadvantaged, 71% met or exceeded the achievement standards in ELA, substantially higher than those students who are economically disadvantaged at 32%.
- The greatest improvement was among economically disadvantaged students with a 21% increase in students who met or exceeded standards compared to a 3% increase

among students who were not economically disadvantaged.

- The ELA assessments are subdivided by four academic focus areas. Thirty percent of third graders exceeded standards in the area of writing, followed by 29% in research/inquiry, 27% in reading and 21% exceeded standards in listening.
- Across all focus areas, more third grade students were above standards in 2017 than 2015. The greatest improvement was in writing (28% increase), followed by research/inquiry (27% increase), listening (19% increase) and reading (19% increase) focus areas.
- Within each race/ethnic group, Asian students had the highest percentage of students who exceeded or met standards for ELA at 77%, followed by Filipino (73%), Multiracial (69%), White (69%), Pacific Islander (48%), Black (42%), and Hispanic (33%) students. American Indian students were the lowest percentage of students who met or exceed standards (32%), a decrease of 28.9% since 2015.
- The school districts with the highest percentage of third grade students exceeding or meeting standards for overall achievement in English language arts are Laguna Beach (83%), Los Alamitos (81%), Fountain Valley (71%) and Huntington Beach City (71%). The school districts with the lowest percentages are Anaheim City (23%), Santa Ana City (24%) and La Habra City (35%).

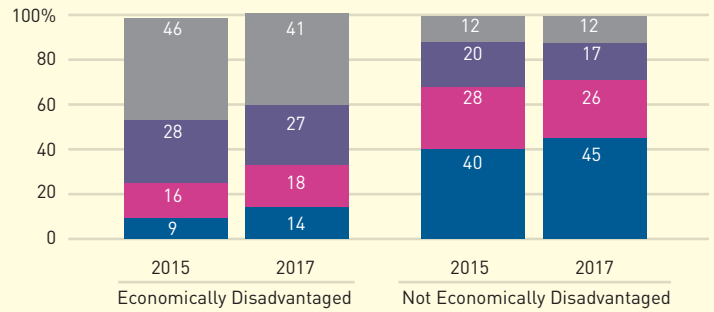
EDUCATION

Overall Achievement in ELA Among Third Grade Students, by Socioeconomic Status, 2015 and 2017

- Standard Not Met
- Standard Nearly Met
- Standard Met
- Standard Exceeded

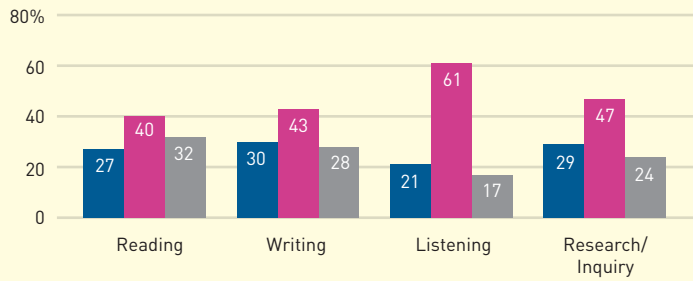
Note: A student is defined as "economically disadvantaged" if the most educated parent of the student, as indicated in CALPADS, has not received a high school diploma or the student is eligible to participate in free or reduced-price lunch program also known as the National School Lunch Program.

Source: CAASPP, 2017



Achievement in ELA Focus Areas Among Third Grade Students, 2017

- Above Standard
- At or Near Standard
- Below Standard

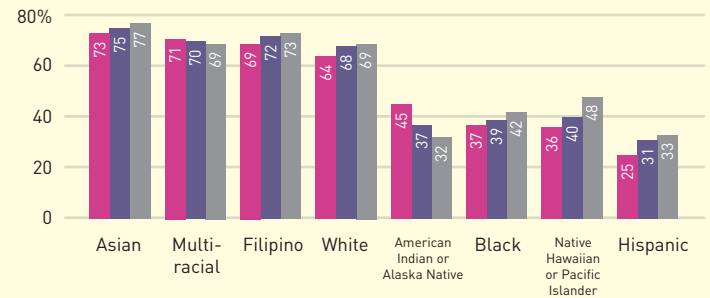


Note: ELA results include information about the students' performance in the areas of reading, writing, listening, and research. The student's performance in these key areas for each subject are reported using the following three indicators: below standard, at or near standard, and above standard.

Source: CAASPP, 2017

Overall Achievement in ELA Among Third Grade Students, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 to 2017

- 2015 Standard Exceeded/Met
- 2016 Standard Exceeded/Met
- 2017 Standard Exceeded/Met



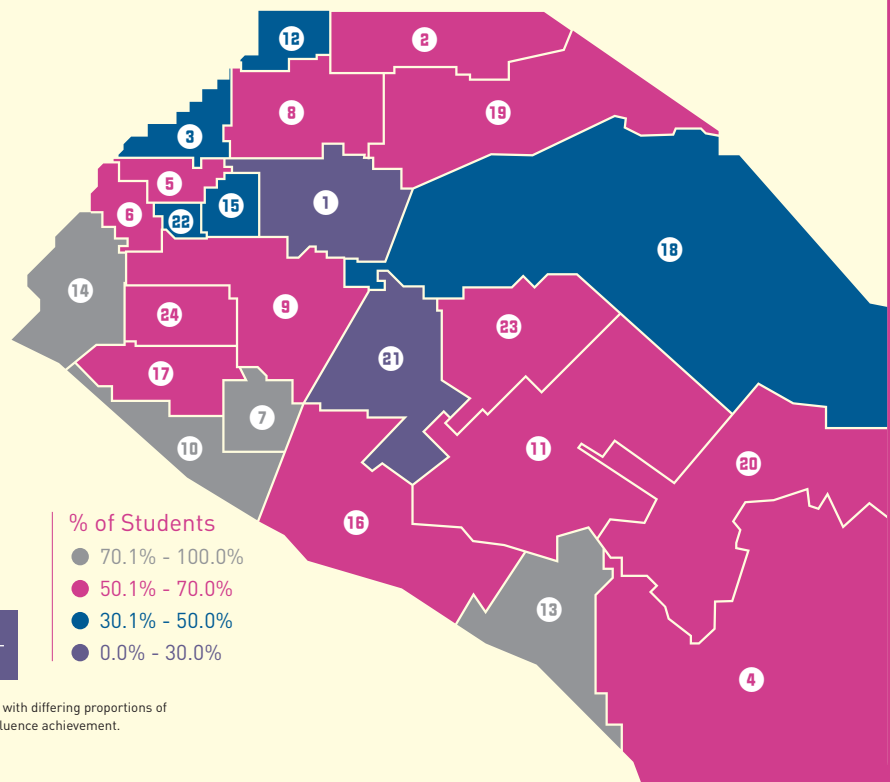
Note: Third grade student enrollment by race/ethnicity is 51% Hispanic, 24% White, 16% Asian, 4% Multiracial, 2% Filipino, 1% Black, 0.3% Pacific Islander, and 0.2% American Indian.

Source: CAASPP, 2017

Percent of Third Grade Students Who Exceeded or Met Standards for ELA Overall Achievement, by School District, 2017

- 1 ANAHEIM CITY: 23%
- 2 BREA-OLINDA UNIFIED: 62%
- 3 BUENA PARK ELEMENTARY: 43%
- 4 CAPISTRANO UNIFIED: 60%
- 5 CENTRALIA ELEMENTARY: 55%
- 6 CYPRESS ELEMENTARY: 63%
- 7 FOUNTAIN VALLEY ELEMENTARY: 71%
- 8 FULLERTON ELEMENTARY: 51%
- 9 GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED: 52%
- 10 HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY ELEMENTARY: 71%
- 11 IRVINE UNIFIED: 70%
- 12 LA HABRA CITY ELEMENTARY: 35%
- 13 LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED: 83%
- 14 LOS ALAMITOS UNIFIED: 81%
- 15 MAGNOLIA ELEMENTARY: 49%
- 16 NEWPORT-MESA UNIFIED: 58%
- 17 OCEAN VIEW: 60%
- 18 ORANGE COUNTY UNIFIED: 47%
- 19 PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED: 63%
- 20 SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIFIED: 54%
- 21 SANTA ANA UNIFIED: 24%
- 22 SAVANNA ELEMENTARY: 41%
- 23 TUSTIN UNIFIED: 55%
- 24 WESTMINSTER: 55%

ORANGE COUNTY: 51%
CALIFORNIA: 44%



Note: District comparisons should be interpreted with caution as districts vary greatly in composition, with differing proportions of students who are English learners, special needs, low income, or homeless – all factors which can influence achievement.

Source: CAASPP, 2017

THIRD GRADE MATHEMATICS

MORE THAN HALF OF THIRD GRADE STUDENTS MET OR EXCEEDED STANDARDS IN MATH.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator presents the new California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) data for student academic performance in mathematics. Starting in 2014/15 (2015), CAASPP reflects the Common Core State Standards and online testing system to measure the academic performance of students. This indicator reports on third grade students.

Why is this important?

CAASPP is designed to demonstrate progress towards learning problem-solving and critical-thinking skills needed for college and a career. It gives schools and communities data on the performance of all students and significant subgroups within a school. This information helps schools analyze their academic progress and if resource re-allocation is needed to ensure all students succeed. The mathematics component assesses a student's performance in applying mathematical concepts and procedures, using appropriate tools and strategies to solve problems and demonstrating ability to support mathematical conclusions. It is known that math difficulties are cumulative and worsen with time.¹ Understanding third grade performance is important because it is the year that students start utilizing the decimal system to do multi-digit number calculations, an important foundation for future success in mathematics.

Findings

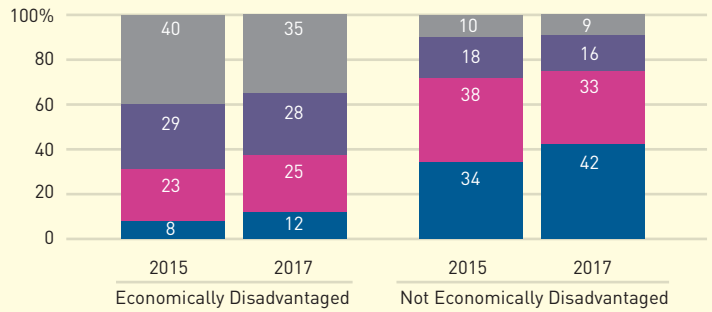
- In 2017, over half (56%) of Orange County third grade students met or exceeded the statewide achievement standard in math, a 9.8% increase from 2015 and higher than California at 47%.
- Among third grade students who are not economically disadvantaged, 75% met or exceeded the achievement standards in math, substantially higher than those students who are economically disadvantaged at 37%.
- The greatest improvement was among economically disadvantaged students with a 19% increase in students who met or exceeded standards from 2015 to 2017 compared to a 4% increase among students who were not economically disadvantaged.
- Four in 10 (40%) third grade students were above the standard in concepts and procedures compared to problem solving and modeling/data analysis (32%) and communicating reasoning (34%).
- Asian students had the highest percentage of students who exceeded or met standards in math at 85%, followed by Filipino (74%), Multiracial (74%), White (72%), Pacific Islander (56%), Black (39%), American Indian (37%) and Hispanic (37%) students.
- The school districts with the highest percentage of third grade students exceeding or meeting standards for overall achievement in math were Los Alamitos Unified (86%), Laguna Beach Unified (85%), Fountain Valley Elementary (78%), and Irvine Unified (77%).
- The school districts with the lowest percentage of third grade students exceeding or meeting standards for overall achievement in math were Anaheim City (27%), followed by Santa Ana Unified (32%), and La Habra City Elementary (45%).

EDUCATION

Overall Achievement Among Third Grade Students in Mathematics, by Socioeconomic Status, 2015 and 2017

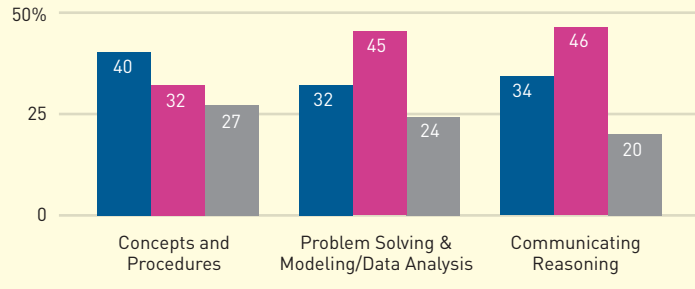
● Standard Not Met ● Standard Met
● Standard Nearly Met ● Standard Exceeded

Note: A student is defined as "economically disadvantaged" if the most educated parent of the student, as indicated in CALPADS, has not received a high school diploma or the student is eligible to participate in free or reduced-price lunch program also known as the National School Lunch Program.
Source: CAASPP, 2017



Achievement in Mathematics Focus Areas Among Third Grade Students, 2017

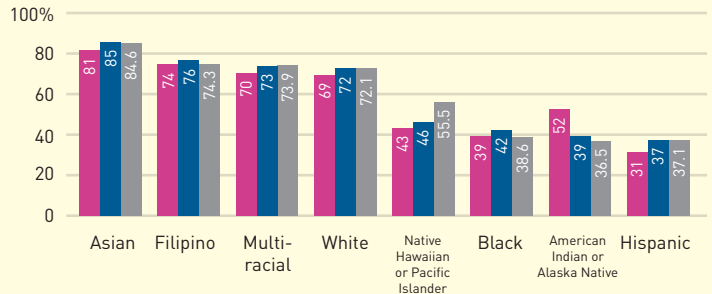
● Above Standard ● At or Near Standard ● Below Standard



Note: Math results include information about the students' performance in the areas of concepts and procedures, problem solving & modeling/data analysis, and communicating reasoning. The student's performance in these key areas for each subject are reported using the following three indicators: below standard, at or near standard, and above standard.
Source: CAASPP, 2017

Overall Achievement in Mathematics Among Third Grade Students, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 to 2017

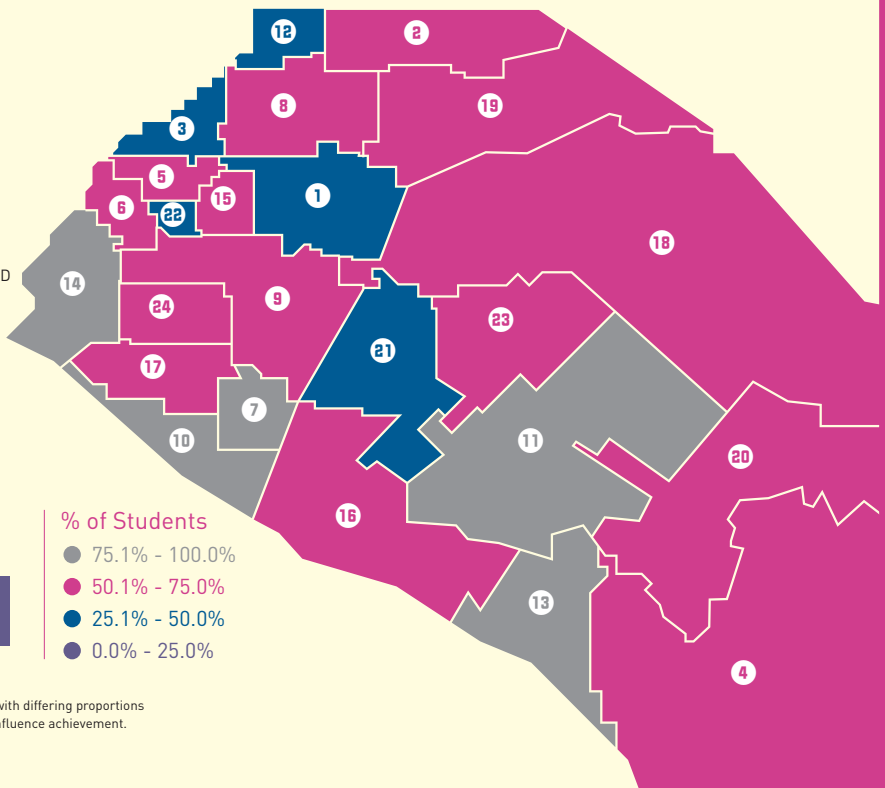
● 2015 Standard Exceeded/Met ● 2017 Standard Exceeded/Met
● 2016 Standard Exceeded/Met



Note: Third grade student enrollment by race/ethnicity is 51% Hispanic, 24% White, 16% Asian, 4% Multiracial, 2% Filipino, 1% Black, 0.3% Pacific Islander, and 0.2% American Indian.
Source: CAASPP, 2017

Percent of Third Grade Students Who Exceeded or Met Standards for Mathematics Overall Achievement, by School District, 2017

- 1 ANAHEIM CITY 27%
 - 2 BREA-OLINDA UNIFIED 72%
 - 3 BUENA PARK ELEMENTARY 49%
 - 4 CAPISTRANO UNIFIED 62%
 - 5 CENTRALIA ELEMENTARY 61%
 - 6 CYPRESS ELEMENTARY 68%
 - 7 FOUNTAIN VALLEY ELEMENTARY 78%
 - 8 FULLERTON ELEMENTARY 56%
 - 9 GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED 55%
 - 10 HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY ELEMENTARY 76%
 - 11 IRVINE UNIFIED 77%
 - 12 LA HABRA CITY ELEMENTARY 45%
 - 13 LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED 85%
 - 14 LOS ALAMITOS UNIFIED 86%
 - 15 MAGNOLIA ELEMENTARY 52%
 - 16 NEWPORT-MESA UNIFIED 62%
 - 17 OCEAN VIEW 64%
 - 18 ORANGE COUNTY UNIFIED 51%
 - 19 PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED 67%
 - 20 SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIFIED 56%
 - 21 SANTA ANA UNIFIED 32%
 - 22 SAVANNA ELEMENTARY 46%
 - 23 TUSTIN UNIFIED 56%
 - 24 WESTMINSTER 60%
- ORANGE COUNTY: 56%
CALIFORNIA: 47%



% of Students
 ● 75.1% - 100.0%
 ● 50.1% - 75.0%
 ● 25.1% - 50.0%
 ● 0.0% - 25.0%

Note: District comparisons should be interpreted with caution as districts vary greatly in composition, with differing proportions of students who are English learners, special needs, low income, or homeless - all factors which can influence achievement.
Source: CAASPP, 2017

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES

ORANGE COUNTY DROPOUT RATE IS 5.3%; LOWER THAN THE RATE ACROSS CALIFORNIA.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator measures high school dropout rates for Orange County school districts, including detail by race/ethnicity and by program. Beginning in 2008, a student is considered a dropout if he or she was enrolled in grades 9 to 12 during the previous year and left before completing the current school year, or did not attend the expected school or any other school by October of the following year. Students who received a diploma, General Education Diploma (GED), or California High School Proficiency Exam (CHSPE) certificate; transferred to a degree-granting college; died; had a school-recognized absence; or were known to have left the state are not counted as dropouts.¹

Why is this important?

Education provides benefits to both individuals and society. Compared to high school graduates, dropouts earn lower wages, pay fewer taxes, are more likely to commit crimes, are more likely to be on welfare and are far less healthy.²

Findings

- The Orange County cohort dropout rate for 2016/17 was 5.3% and lower than the California dropout rate of 9.1% in 2016/17 and the United States dropout rate for public schools of 6.1% in 2016.³
- In 2016/17, there were 40,949 cohort students of which 36,360 graduated and 2,185 students dropped out. The remaining 2,404 students did not graduate because they were either considered still enrolled at the time of the cohort's graduation (1,260 students), Special Education completers (359 students), CHSPE completers (193), or received an adult education diploma (14) or the GED (31 students). A total of 547 students were "other transfers."

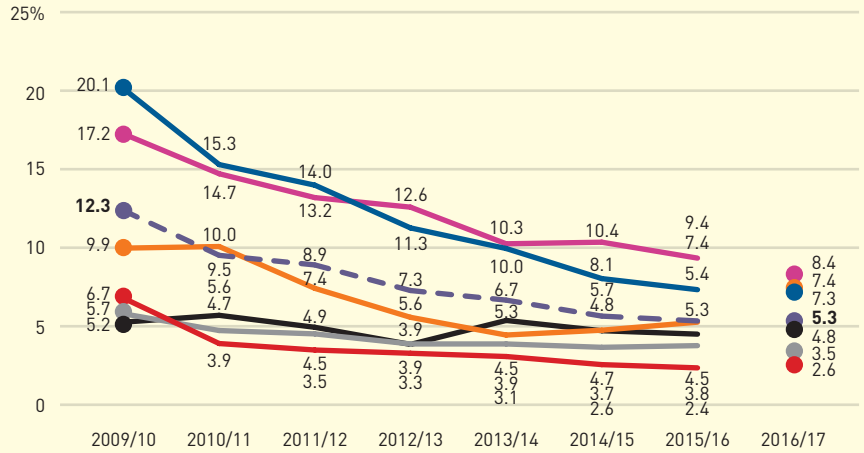
- Dropout rates for the 2016/17 school year continued to be highest among Black students (8.4%), followed by Hispanic (7.4%), American Indian (7.3%), Multiracial (4.8%), White (3.5%), and Asian (2.6%) students.
- By program, dropout rates were highest among students enrolled as foster youth (26.5%), followed by English Learners (12.9%), Migrant Education (10.3), Students with Disabilities (9.0%), and Socioeconomically Disadvantaged (7.9%) programs.⁴

¹ California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2016/17 data. A cohort is a defined group of students that could potentially graduate during a 4-year time period (grade 9 through grade 12). The 2016-17 Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR) and Outcome data has been released. Beginning in 2016-17, the ACGR and Outcome data were calculated using different business rules and are not comparable with the Cohort Outcome data from previous years. ² Belfield, C. and Levin, H. (2007). The Economic Losses from High School Dropouts in California. ³ National Center of Education Statistics, 2017, table 219.70. ⁴ Socioeconomically Disadvantaged is a student whose parents have not received a high school diploma or is eligible for the free or reduced-price lunch program. English Learner is a student identified as English learner based on the results of the California English Language Development Test or is a reclassified fluent-English-proficient student (RFEP) who has not scored at the proficient level on the California English-Language Arts and Mathematics Standards Tests. Student with Disabilities is a student who receives special education services and has a valid disability code or was previously identified as special education but who is no longer receiving special education services for two years after exiting special education. Migrant is a student who changes schools during the year, often crossing school district and state lines, to follow work in agriculture, fishing, dairies, or the logging industry.

EDUCATION

Percent of Grade 9-12 Cohort Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity 2009/10 to 2016/17

- Hispanic
- Black
- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- White
- Multiracial
- Overall Orange County

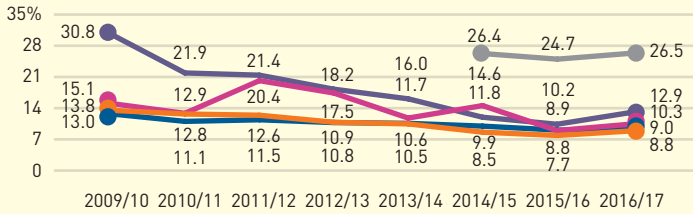


Note: The 2016-17 Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR) and Outcome data has been released. Beginning in 2016-17, the ACGR and Outcome data were calculated using different business rules and are not comparable with the Cohort Outcome data from previous years

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2017.

Percent of Grade 9-12 Cohort Dropouts, by Program, 2009/10 to 2016/17

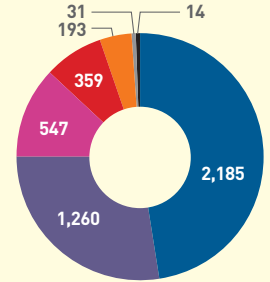
- English Learners
- Migrant Education
- Socioeconomically Disadvantaged
- Students with Disabilities
- Foster Youth



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2017

Number of Students Who Did Not Graduate by Cohort, by Reason, 2016/17

- Cohort Student Dropouts
- Still Enrolled at Time of Cohort Graduation
- Other Transfers
- Special Ed Completers
- CHSPE Completers
- Completed the GED
- Adult Education Diploma Completers

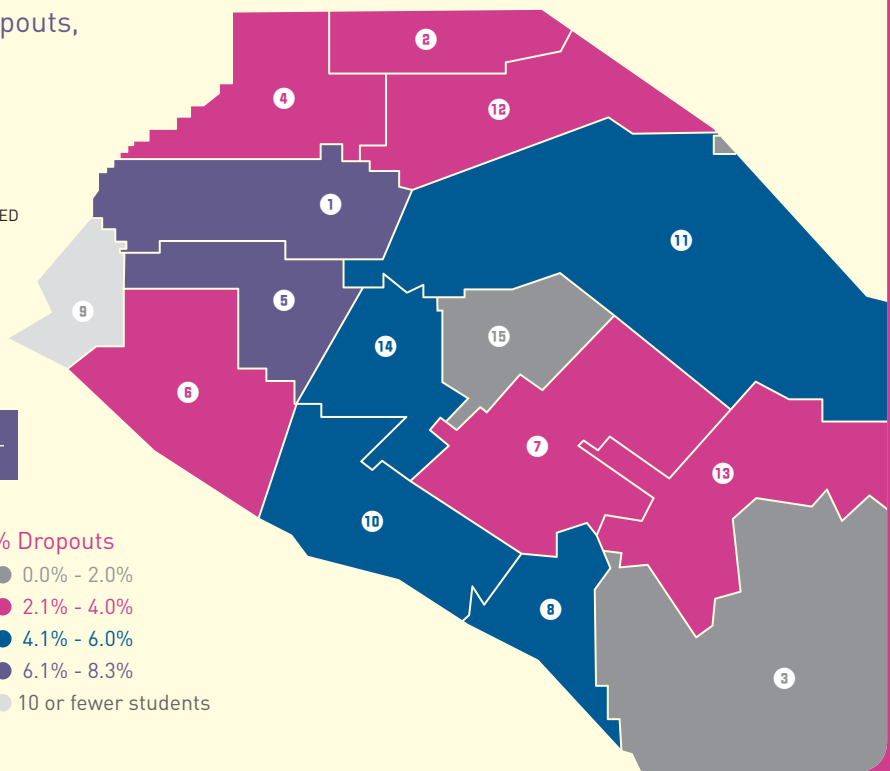


Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2017

Percent of Grade 9-12 Cohort High School Dropouts, by School District, 2016/17

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 ANAHEIM UNION HIGH
7.1% | 10 NEWPORT-MESA UNIFIED
5.3% |
| 2 BREA-OLINDA UNIFIED
2.7% | 11 ORANGE UNIFIED
5.7% |
| 3 CAPISTRANO UNIFIED
1.0% | 12 PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED
2.4% |
| 4 FULLERTON JOINT UNION HIGH
2.7% | 13 SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIFIED
2.7% |
| 5 GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED
8.3% | 14 SANTA ANA UNIFIED
4.7% |
| 6 HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HIGH
2.7% | 15 TUSTIN UNIFIED
1.0% |
| 7 IRVINE UNIFIED
2.7% | |
| 8 LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED
4.8% | |
| 9 LOS ALAMITOS UNIFIED
* | |

ORANGE COUNTY: 5.3%
CALIFORNIA: 9.1%



*Appears to protect student privacy where there are 10 or fewer students.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2017

COLLEGE READINESS

OVERALL COLLEGE READINESS INCREASES; RATES VARY AMONG RACES/ETHNICITIES AND PROGRAMS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator tracks the number and percent of students who graduate from high school having completed the course requirements to be eligible to apply to a University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU). The UC/CSU eligibility requirements are presented below.

Why is this important?

The UC/CSU minimum course requirements are centered on a well-rounded curriculum that fosters content mastery and ensures that students are ready to take college courses without remediation. Courses include an applied learning component to help students improve comprehension and practice critical thinking skills. The more students master the content in conjunction with these skills, the more likely they are to pursue and succeed in college, as well as in the workforce.¹

Findings

- In 2016/17, Orange County had 37,355 high school graduates, of which 52.0% were UC/CSU eligible, higher than California's eligibility rate of 46.8%.²
- UC/CSU eligibility in Orange County increased 15.8% in 10 years, from 44.9% of graduates in 2007/08 to 52.0% in 2016/17.

- At 77.5%, Asian students had the greatest proportion of graduates who were UC/CSU eligible, followed by White (58.1%), Multiracial (56.7%), Black (38.3%), Hispanic (38.0%), and American Indian (32.9%), graduates.
- Hispanic graduates comprise the largest group of total graduates (44.0%), while only 38.0% of those were UC/CSU eligible. This is lower than Asian (16.0% of total graduates, of which 77.5% were UC/CSU eligible) and White (31.0% of graduates, of which 58.1% were UC/CSU eligible) graduates.
- Since 2007/08, the UC/CSU eligibility rates for graduates have increased the most among students in the Migrant Education program (159.1% increase), followed by students in the Socioeconomically Disadvantaged program (71.9% increase). The eligibility rate for graduates of the English Learner program has declined 67.7% since 2007/08.³

UC/CSU Requirements

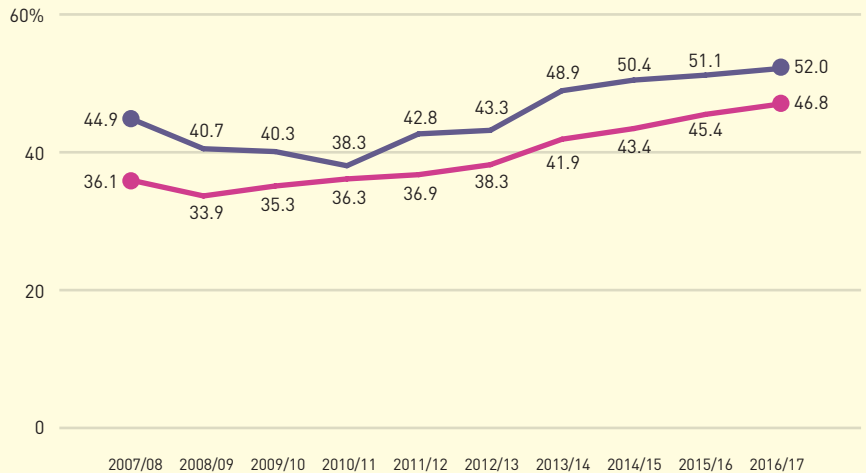
- 4 years of English
- 3 years of Math, including Algebra, Geometry, and Intermediate Algebra
- 2 years of History/Social Studies, including one year of U.S. History or one-half year of U.S. History and one-half year of Civics or American Government; and one year of World History, Cultures, and Geography
- 2 years of Science with lab required chosen from Biology, Chemistry, and Physics
- 2 years of Foreign Language and must be the same language for those two years
- 1 year of Visual and Performing Arts chosen from Dance, Drama/Theater, Music, or Visual Art
- 1 year of Electives

EDUCATION

Percent of Graduates in Orange County and California Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements, 2007/08 to 2016/17

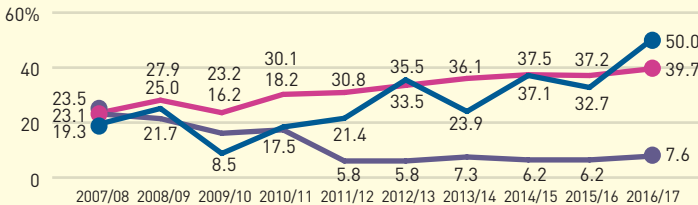
- Orange County
- California

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2018.



Percent of Graduates, by Program Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements, 2007/08 to 2016/17

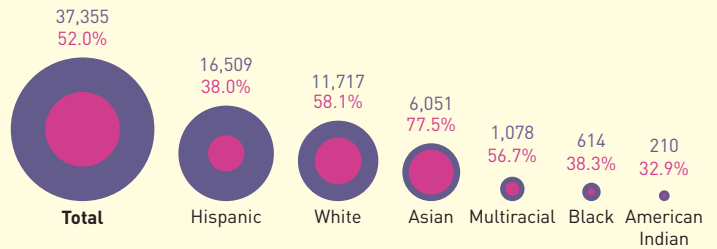
- Socioeconomically Disadvantaged
- English Learners
- Migrant Education



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2018.

Number of Graduates and Percent of Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements, 2016/17

- Total Graduates
- Percent of UC/CSU Eligible Graduates within each Race/Ethnicity

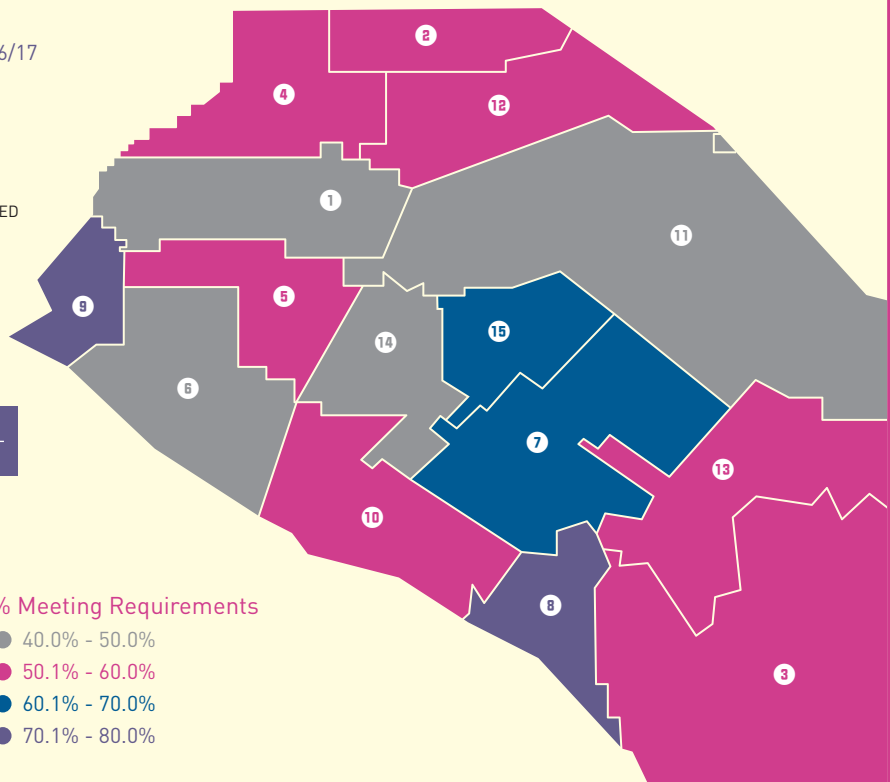


Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2018.

Percent of Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements, by School District, 2016/17

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 ANAHEIM UNION HIGH
40.0% | 10 NEWPORT-MESA UNIFIED
60.0% |
| 2 BREA-OLINDA UNIFIED
55.1% | 11 ORANGE UNIFIED
47.6% |
| 3 CAPISTRANO UNIFIED
53.7% | 12 PLACENTIA-YORBA LINDA UNIFIED
53.2% |
| 4 FULLERTON JOINT UNION HIGH
55.7% | 13 SADDLEBACK VALLEY UNIFIED
53.4% |
| 5 GARDEN GROVE UNIFIED
57.5% | 14 SANTA ANA UNIFIED
49.3% |
| 6 HUNTINGTON BEACH UNION HIGH
46.9% | 15 TUSTIN UNIFIED
63.1% |
| 7 IRVINE UNIFIED
69.0% | |
| 8 LAGUNA BEACH UNIFIED
76.5% | |
| 9 LOS ALAMITOS UNIFIED
74.0% | |

ORANGE COUNTY: 52.0%
CALIFORNIA: 46.8%



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2018.

SAFE HOMES AND COMMUNITIES INDICATORS

PREVENTABLE CHILD AND YOUTH DEATHS

UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATH RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH 1 TO 19 YEARS OLD



6.9
2007

4.6
2016

JUVENILE ARRESTS

JUVENILE ARREST RATE PER 100,000 YOUTH 10 TO 17 YEARS OLD



4,111
2007

1,332
2016

SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE

SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATIONS RATE PER 1,000 CHILDREN 0 TO 17 YEARS OLD



11.2
2008

6.4
2017

JUVENILE SUSTAINED PETITIONS

SUSTAINED PETITIONS PER 100,000 YOUTH 10 TO 17 YEARS OLD



1,048
2003

442
2016

CHILD WELFARE

PERCENT OF CHILDREN ENTERING FOSTER CARE PLACED IN PERMANENT HOMES WITHIN 12 MONTHS



38.9%
2006/07

38.8%
2015/16

GANG ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH

JUVENILE GANG-RELATED PROSECUTIONS PER 100,000 YOUTH 10 TO 17 YEARS OLD



144.4
2008

26.9
2017



UPWARD TREND
IMPROVEMENT



UPWARD TREND
NEEDS IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND
IMPROVEMENT



DOWNWARD TREND
NEEDS IMPROVEMENT



PREVENTABLE CHILD AND YOUTH DEATHS

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES DECLINE WHILE SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE RATES GRADUALLY INCREASE.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the number of deaths from unintentional and intentional injuries, including suicide and homicide. Leading causes of death by age group are also identified.

Why is this important?

The death of every child is a tragedy for family and friends and a loss to the community. Along with the direct impact of a child's death, the child death rate in a community is an important indicator for public health advocates and policymakers. A high rate can point to underlying problems, such as violent neighborhoods or inadequate child supervision.¹ Unintentional childhood mortality due to injury is strongly inversely related to median income and thus, a solid indicator of poverty. It can also point to inequities, for example, in access to health care or safe places to play.² Because children are much more likely to die during the first year of life (infancy) than they are at older ages, trends in infant mortality are discussed separately (page 16).

Findings

- Orange County's overall injury death rate for children has increased 2.2% from 9.1 per 100,000 children ages one to 19 years in 2007 to 9.3 per 100,000 children in 2016, which is lower than California's rate of 11.3 in 2016.
- The unintentional injury death rate (e.g., accidental poisoning, motor vehicle accident, or drowning) decreased 33% from a peak rate of 6.9 per 100,000 children in 2007 to 4.6 per 100,000 children in 2016.
- Despite this decrease, unintentional injuries accounted for the highest average number (37 per year) and rate (4.8 per 100,000) of all injury deaths to children between 2014 and 2016, followed by cancer (21 per year) and suicide (16 per year).
- Suicide rates for children have increased 150% from 1.0 per 100,000 children ages one to 19 years in 2007 to 2.5 per 100,000 children in 2016. Homicide rates have also increased by 72.7%, from 1.1 per 100,000 children ages one to 19 years in 2007 to 1.9 per 100,000 children in 2016.
- Over half (52.3%) of all child and youth deaths were among older teens (ages 15 to 19).
- Male mortality rate increased 54% from 17.0 per 100,000 in 2015 to 26.2 per 100,000 in 2016. During the same period, the female mortality rate remained stable (13.7 per 100,000 in 2015 and 13.6 per 100,000 in 2016).
- White, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander groups had higher rates in 2016 when compared to 2015 (19.4 vs 13.9, 20.2 vs 16.8, and 21.2 vs 15.7, respectively).

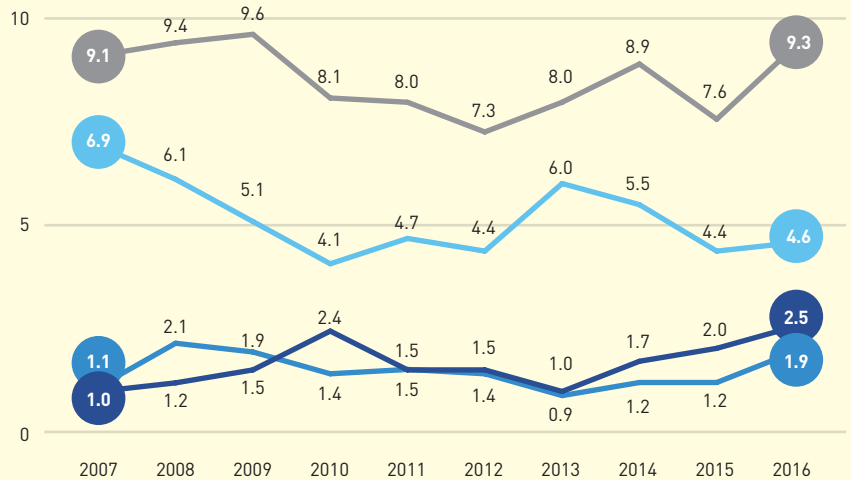
SAFE HOMES & COMMUNITIES

Injury, Unintentional Injury, Suicide and Homicide, Rate Per 100,000 Children, One to 19 Years Old

2007 to 2016

- All Injury Deaths
- Unintentional Injury
- Suicide
- Homicide

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

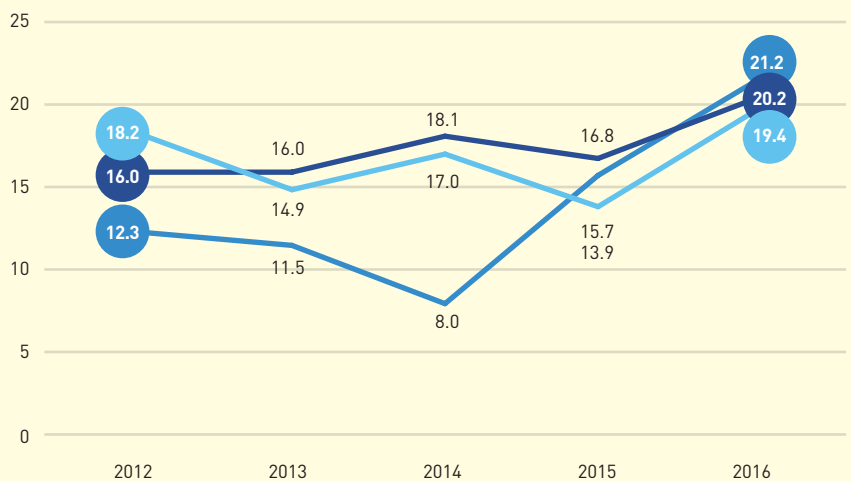


Overall Mortality Rates for Children, One to 19 Years Old, by Race/Ethnicity

Orange County, 2012 to 2016

- White
- Hispanic
- Asian or Pacific Islander

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency



Leading Causes of Death for Children One to 19 Years Old, by Age Group and Number of Deaths, 2014-2016

	1-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	1-19 Years
FIRST LEADING CAUSE	Unintentional Injuries (16)	Cancer (19)	Unintentional Injuries (20)	Unintentional Injuries (62)	Unintentional Injuries (110)
SECOND LEADING CAUSE	Congenital Anomalies* (13)	Unintentional Injuries (12)	Cancer (14)	Suicide (42)	Cancer (63)
THIRD LEADING CAUSE	Cancer* (13)	Congenital Anomalies (9)	Suicide (5)	Homicide (29)	Suicide (47)

Notes: Three-year total number of deaths. *Tied
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE

SUBSTANTIATED ABUSE IS DECLINING; CHILDREN UNDER SIX MAKE UP THE GREATEST PROPORTION OF SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the unduplicated count of children with substantiated child abuse allegations. Allegations refer to the nature of abuse or neglect that a child is experiencing (e.g. sexual or physical). A substantiated child abuse allegation is determined by the investigator based upon evidence that makes it more likely than not that child abuse or neglect occurred as defined in Penal Code (PC) 1165.6. A substantiated allegation does not include a report where the investigator later found the report to be false, inherently improbable, to involve accidental injury, or to not constitute child abuse or neglect as defined in PC 1165.6.

Why is this important?

Studies indicate that victims of child abuse are more likely to use drugs and alcohol, become homeless as adults, engage in violence against others and be incarcerated. The identification of a family in which a substantiated incident of abuse or neglect has occurred is important because it provides an opportunity for intervention to assure child safety. Once a child abuse referral is substantiated by the investigating social worker, safety threats for the child(ren) are identified and a social worker works with the family to develop a safety plan.

Findings

- In 2017, 31,683 children were the subject of one or more child abuse allegations in Orange County. Of these, 14.6% (4,628) of children had substantiated allegations of child abuse, higher than California in 2015, at 13.8%.¹
- In 2017, substantiated allegations occurred at a rate of 6.4 per 1,000 children, a 42.9% decrease from 11.2 in 2008, and lower than California (7.5), with a 26.5% decrease from

10.2 in 2008. In 2014, there were approximately 692,235 maltreated children with substantiated allegations in the United States, a rate of 9.1 per thousand population, higher than Orange County and California.²

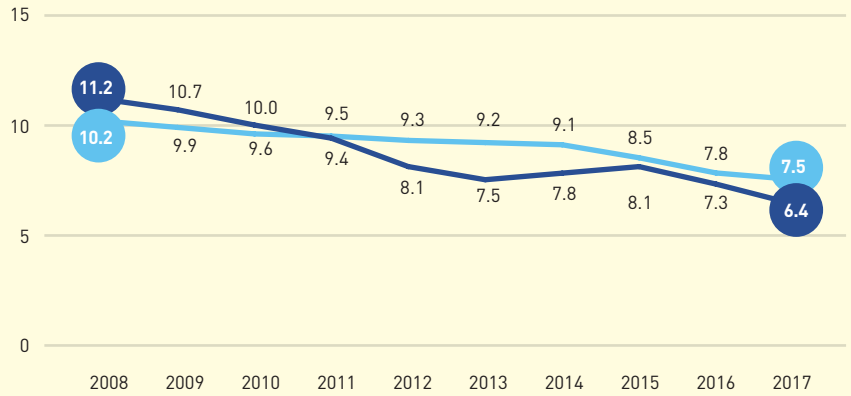
- Children under six made up the greatest proportion of substantiated allegations: children less than one year of age comprised 12.8% of substantiated child abuse allegations and children one to five years old made up 30.7% of allegations totaling 43.5%. Children six to 10 years old made up 27.9%; 11 to 15 years old, 21.2%; and 16 to 17 years old, 7.4%.
- In 2016, most (71.0%) substantiated child abuse allegations were due to general neglect, followed by at-risk/sibling abuse (11.3%), severe neglect (5.3%), and sexual abuse (5.1%) substantiated allegations. Physical abuse (3.8%), caretaker absence (2.5%), emotional abuse (0.3%) and exploitation (0.8%) made up the remaining types.

SAFE HOMES & COMMUNITIES

Substantiated Child Abuse Allegations, Rate per 1,000 Children Under 18 Years Old

2008 to 2017

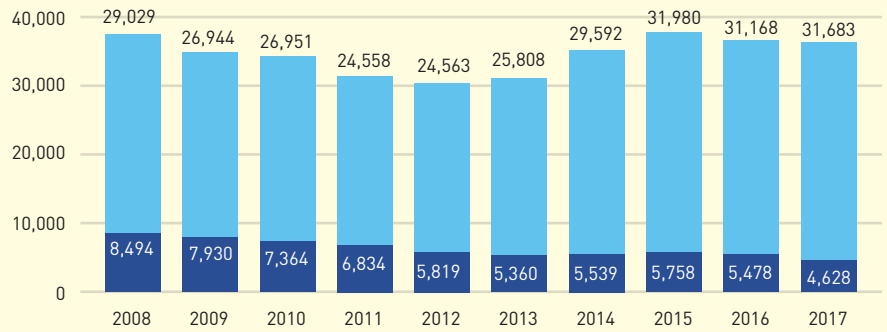
- Orange County
- California



Note: Rates are based on unduplicated count of children.
Source: Orange County Social Services Agency, 2017

Total Number of Children with Child Abuse Allegations and Substantiated Allegations, 2008 to 2017

- Child Abuse Allegations
- Substantiated Allegations

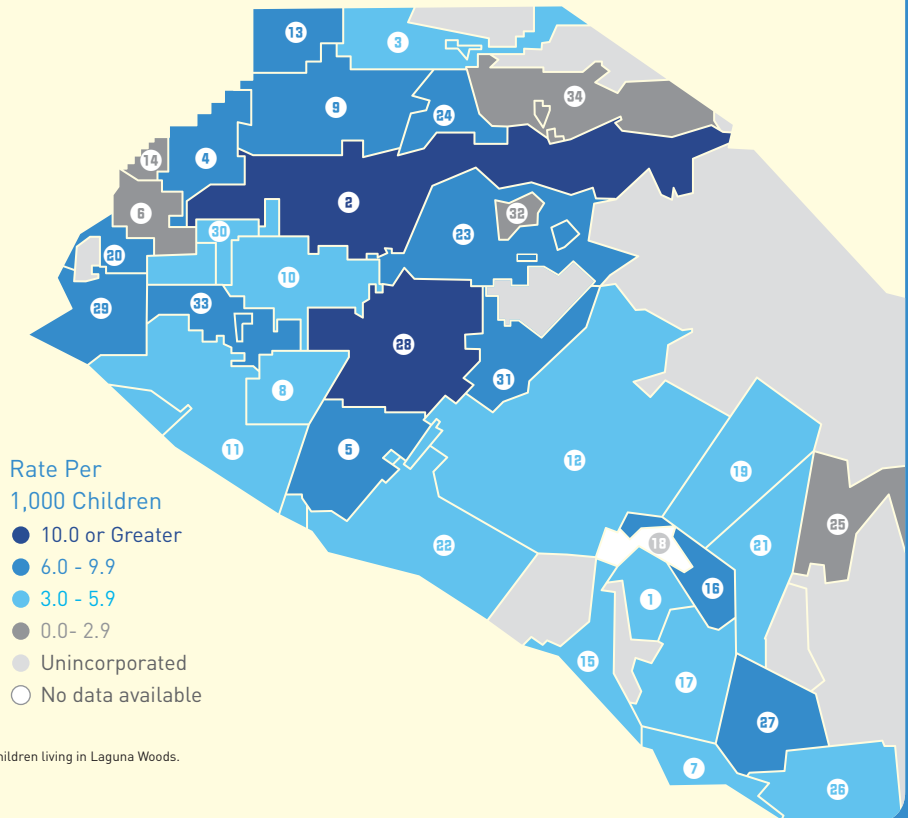


Note: Numbers are based on unduplicated count of children.
Source: CWS/CMS 2016 Quarter 4 Extract, Orange County Social Services Agency

Substantiated Child Abuse Allegations, Rate per 1,000 Children, by City, 2017

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
4.0 | 14 LA PALMA
2.8 | 27 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
8.9 |
| 2 ANAHEIM
12.8 | 15 LAGUNA BEACH
3.3 | 28 SANTA ANA
12.2 |
| 3 BREA
5.0 | 16 LAGUNA HILLS
6.3 | 29 SEAL BEACH
7.3 |
| 4 BUENA PARK
6.4 | 17 LAGUNA NIGUEL
5.3 | 30 STANTON
4.8 |
| 5 COSTA MESA
9.4 | 18 LAGUNA WOODS
N/A | 31 TUSTIN
8.8 |
| 6 CYPRESS
2.8 | 19 LAKE FOREST
4.6 | 32 VILLA PARK
0.0 |
| 7 DANA POINT
5.2 | 20 LOS ALAMITOS
8.2 | 33 WESTMINSTER
7.2 |
| 8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
3.5 | 21 MISSION VIEJO
4.0 | 34 YORBA LINDA
1.8 |
| 9 FULLERTON
8.4 | 22 NEWPORT BEACH
4.2 | |
| 10 GARDEN GROVE
5.3 | 23 ORANGE
7.5 | |
| 11 HUNTINGTON BEACH
4.8 | 24 PLACENTIA
7.9 | |
| 12 IRVINE
4.5 | 25 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
2.8 | |
| 13 LA HABRA
6.4 | 26 SAN CLEMENTE
4.1 | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
6.4
CALIFORNIA:
7.5



Note: N/A indicates data are not available. For Laguna Woods, this is due to the small number of children living in Laguna Woods.
Source: Orange County Social Services Agency, 2017

CHILD WELFARE

PLACEMENT OF FOSTER CHILDREN IN PERMANENT HOMES EXCEEDS THE STATE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS; HOWEVER, THE RATE OF CHILDREN REENTERING FOSTER CARE IS CLIMBING.¹

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports on three measures of permanency following the placement of a child into foster care. “Permanency within 12 months” reports the percent of children placed in homes through reunification with the family, adoption or guardianship within 12 months of removal. “Reentry Following Reunification” tracks those children who reentered foster care within 12 months of reunification with the family or guardianship. “Exits to Permanency” is a measure of children who were in foster care for 24 months or longer, who were then transitioned to a permanent home, including reunified with the family, placed with a legal guardian, or adopted.¹

Why is this important?

The placement of children in out-of-home care occurs when a child cannot remain safely with his or her family.² Child abuse and neglect is a problem that crosses socioeconomic and racial/ethnic boundaries with profound effect on the well-being of the children. The number of children growing to maturity in out-of-home care has gained considerable national, state and local attention. Too often these children experience many placements, which can lead to the inability to reunify with their families or attach to a new permanent family. Permanent placement of children helps prevent placement instability, which can be related to attachment disorders, poor educational outcomes, mental health and behavioral problems and negative adult outcomes.

Findings

- In 2015/16, 38.8% of Orange County children were placed in permanent homes within 12 months of entering foster care, higher than

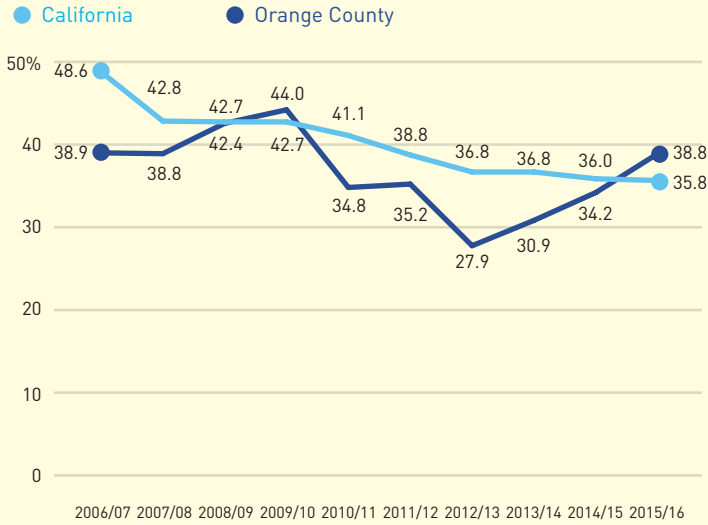
California at 35.8% for the first time in six years. The national goal is greater than or equal to 40.5%.

- Of the nearly 40% of children who were placed in permanent homes within 12 months of entering foster care in 2015/16, reunification was the most common type of permanency (36.1%), followed by adoption (1.6%) and guardianship (1.1%).
- The percent of children in Orange County reentering foster care within 12 months of reunification or guardianship increased for the third consecutive year.³ In 2014/15, the rate of reentry was 10.4%, a 19.5% increase since 2005/06.⁴ California was higher at 10.7%. The national goal is less than or equal to 9.3%.
- In 2016/17, 28.6% of children were in foster care for two years or more before being placed in a permanent home, 19.2% higher than in 2007/08 (24.0%). California is higher at 30.7%. The national goal is greater than or equal to 30.3%.

¹ Exists to permanency measures children who were in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the year, who were then transitioned to a permanency within 12 months. ² University of California, Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, 2013. ³ Historically, an increase in the rate of permanency within 12 months has been associated with a greater percent of youth re-entering foster care. The increase in the rate of re-entry may also be associated with a growing population of youth with higher level of needs. ⁴ Reentry measures are only for those children who have been removed from the home and reach reunification or guardianship within 12 months.

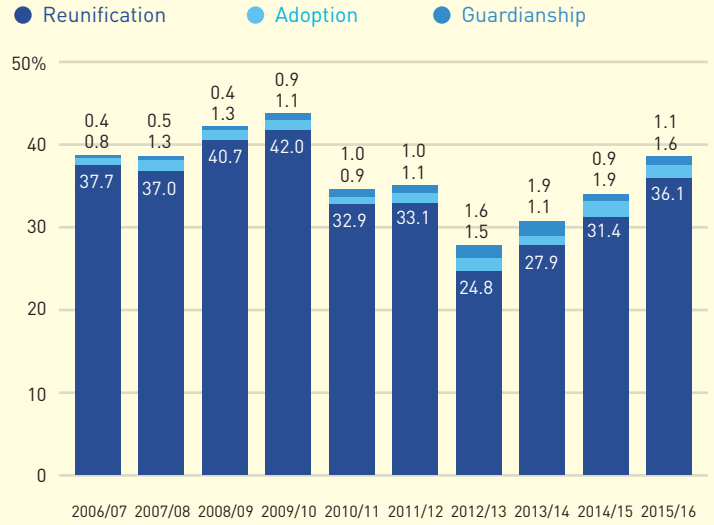
SAFE HOMES & COMMUNITIES

Percent of Children Entering Foster Care and Placed in a Permanent Home within 12 months, Orange County and California, 2006/07 to 2015/16



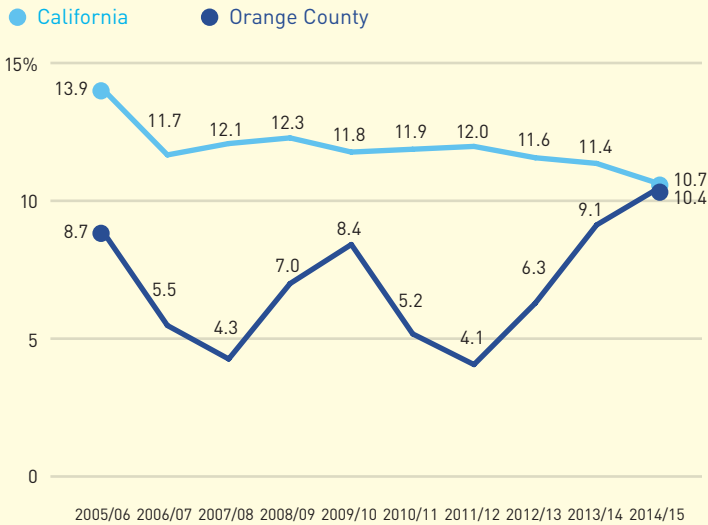
Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract, UC Berkeley Center for Social Services Research

Percent of Children Entering Foster Care and Placed in a Permanent Home within 12 months, by Type of Permanency, 2006/07 to 2015/16



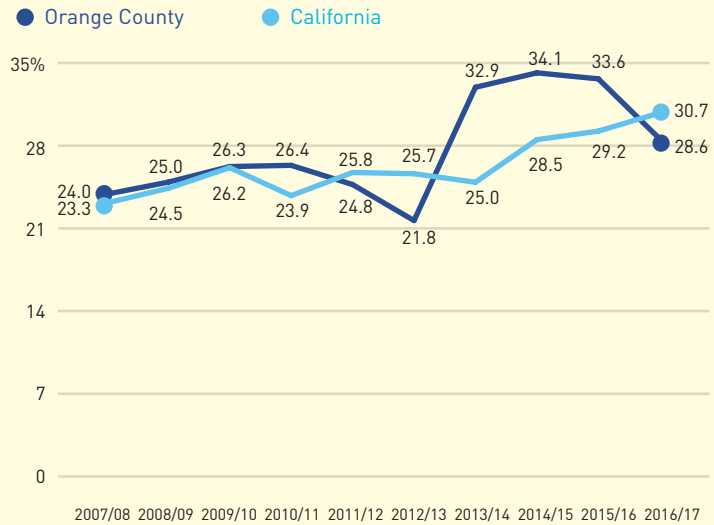
Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract, UC Berkeley Center for Social Services Research

Percent of Children Reentering Foster Care within 12 months of Reunification or Guardianship, Orange County and California, 2004/05 to 2014/15



Note: Due to methodological differences, the reporting period for no reentry following reunification will always be one year behind what is reported for the other measures.
Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract, UC Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research

Percent of Children in Foster Care, 24+ Months, Placed in a Permanent Home, Orange County and California, 2007/08 to 2016/17



Note: Permanency is defined as achieved when the child is reunified with the family, placed with a legal guardian, or adopted.
Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract, UC Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research

JUVENILE ARRESTS

JUVENILE ARRESTS DROP 70% IN 10 YEARS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator tracks youth 10-17 years old who have been taken into custody in a manner authorized by law. An arrest may be made by a peace officer or by a private person. It may be a felony, misdemeanor, status, or infraction. Felonies generally include violent crimes (such as murder, assault, and rape), some property and drug-related offenses, plus other more serious offenses. Misdemeanor offenses include crimes such as assault and battery, petty theft, other drug and alcohol-related offenses and many less serious offenses. Status offenses are acts that are considered offenses only when committed by a juvenile, such as truancy or curfew violations. Infractions include non "criminal" charges such as seatbelt violations, speeding tickets, littering citations and running a red light.

Why is this important?

An arrest is usually the first formal encounter a youth has with the juvenile justice system. It is particularly important that at this onset of criminal activity, a pattern of juvenile delinquency does not continue into adulthood. More importantly, the flow of youthful offenders into the justice system should be prevented. Research shows that early intervention in children's lives can effectively reduce later crime.¹ Prevention programs positively impact the general public because they stop crime from happening in the first place.² Various cost-benefit analyses show that early prevention programs are a worthwhile investment of government resources compared with prison and other criminal justice responses.³

Findings

- In 2016, there were 4,521 juvenile arrests in Orange County, and 62,646 in California.
- Between 2007 and 2016, there was a 69.8% decrease in the total number of juvenile arrests in Orange County, dropping from 14,988 arrests to 4,521 arrests.

- Orange County's juvenile arrest rate in 2016 was 1,332 per 100,000 youth 10 to 17 years old, a decrease of 67.6% from 2007, compared to California at 1,500 per 100,000 youth, a decrease of 70.4% since 2007.
- In Orange County, misdemeanors accounted for 57.1% (2,581), felonies for 26.4% (1,195) and status offenses for 16.5% (745) of arrests among youth ages 17 years and under in 2016.
- In 2016, 8.2% (110) of fatal and injury collisions due to driving under the influence of alcohol involved youth under the age of 21 years; 71% of those youth were male.
- Among 18 to 20 year olds, DUI convictions have increased by 4% since 2004 with a peak of 1,226 convictions in 2009. Among youth under 18 years, there was a 12% decrease since 2004, with a peak of 84 convictions in 2008.⁴

SAFE HOMES & COMMUNITIES

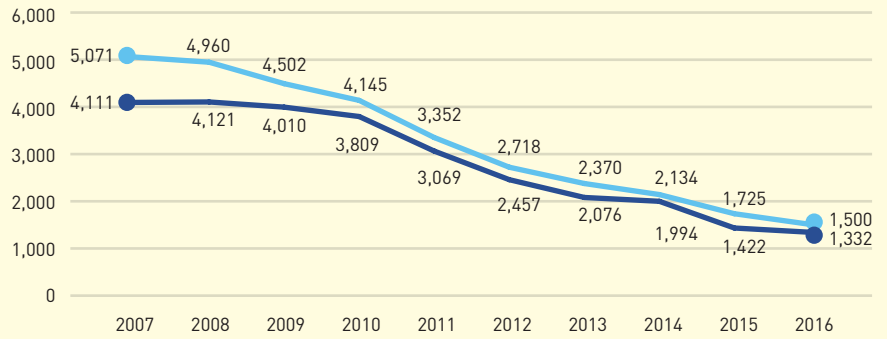
Juvenile Arrest Rate per 100,000 Youth 10 to 17 Years Old

Orange County and California, 2007 to 2016

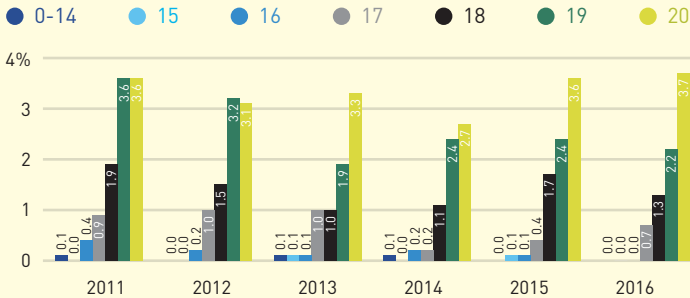
- California
- Orange County

Note: 2007 to 2012 figures were based on population projections as of 2007 while 2013 and 2014 figures were based on revised projections as of December 2014. 2015 figures were based on revised projections as of February 2017.

Sources: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice Demographic Research Unit, California State Department of Finance



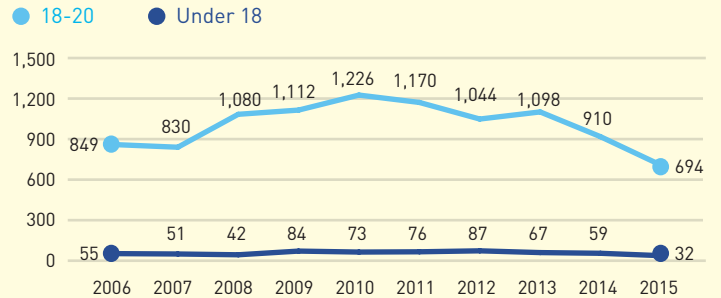
Percent Youth 0-20 Years in Fatal and Injury Collisions by "Had Been Drinking Drivers," by Age 2011 to 2016



Note: Information on crash involvement is maintained and produced by the California Highway Patrol; 2016 crash data are the most recent available.

Source: California Highway Patrol, Information Services Unit Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System, Table 5J.

DUI Convictions in Orange County, by Age 2006 to 2015



Note: The number of DUI convictions per year are based on data from two years prior. DUI conviction data for 2016 were not available at time of printing.

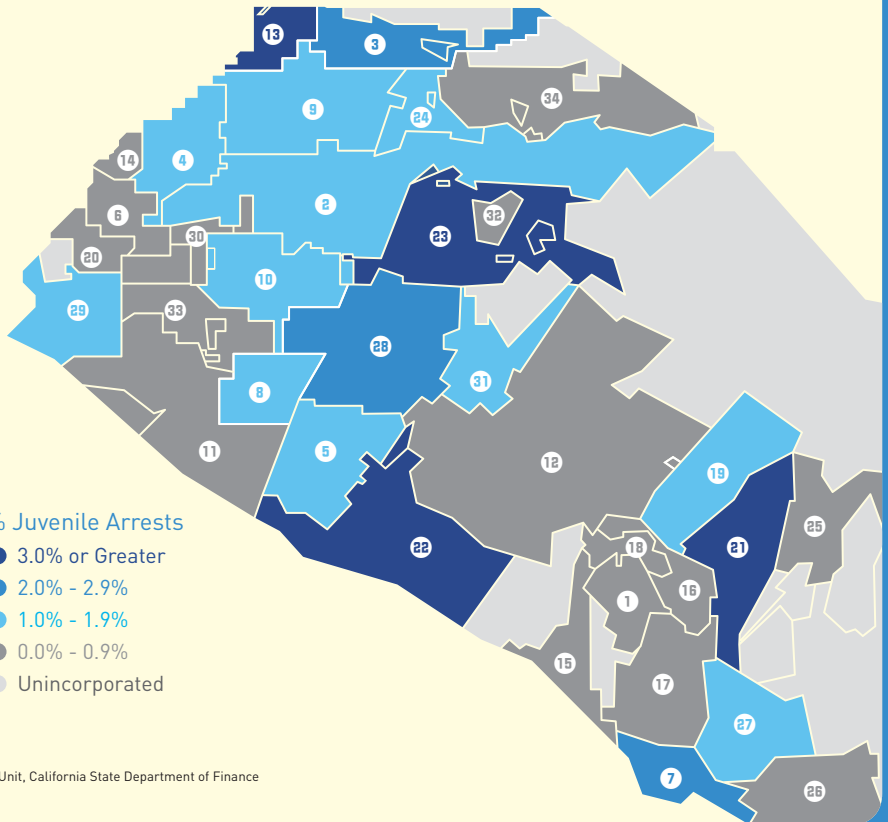
Source: Annual Reports of the California DUI Management Information System (2006-2016)

Percent of Juvenile Arrests, by City, Youth 10 to 17 Years Old 2016

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 ALISO VIEJO
0.3 | 14 LA PALMA
0.2 | 27 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
1.5 |
| 2 ANAHEIM
1.1 | 15 LAGUNA BEACH
0.8 | 28 SANTA ANA
2.1 |
| 3 BREA
2.1 | 16 LAGUNA HILLS
0.0 | 29 SEAL BEACH
1.0 |
| 4 BUENA PARK
1.0 | 17 LAGUNA NIGUEL
0.2 | 30 STANTON
0.3 |
| 5 COSTA MESA
1.5 | 18 LAGUNA WOODS
0.0 | 31 TUSTIN
1.1 |
| 6 CYPRESS
0.2 | 19 LAKE FOREST
1.8 | 32 VILLA PARK
0.9 |
| 7 DANA POINT
2.0 | 20 LOS ALAMITOS
0.1 | 33 WESTMINSTER
0.7 |
| 8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY
1.7 | 21 MISSION VIEJO
7.3 | 34 YORBA LINDA
0.0 |
| 9 FULLERTON
1.9 | 22 NEWPORT BEACH
10.5 | |
| 10 GARDEN GROVE
1.9 | 23 ORANGE
3.0 | |
| 11 HUNTINGTON BEACH
0.7 | 24 PLACENTIA
1.0 | |
| 12 IRVINE
0.6 | 25 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA
0.3 | |
| 13 LA HABRA
4.8 | 26 SAN CLEMENTE
0.8 | |

ORANGE COUNTY:
1.4%
CALIFORNIA:
N/A

- % Juvenile Arrests
- 3.0% or Greater
 - 2.0% - 2.9%
 - 1.0% - 1.9%
 - 0.0% - 0.9%
 - Unincorporated



Sources: Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Justice, Demographic Research Unit, California State Department of Finance

JUVENILE SUSTAINED PETITIONS

JUVENILE SUSTAINED PETITION RATES DECLINE;
HISPANIC YOUTH COMPRISE NEARLY 80% OF ALL PETITIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports number and percent of juvenile petitions that are sustained. After a juvenile arrest, a referral is typically made by the arresting officer to the Probation Department for further processing. The probation officer decides whether a referral is dismissed, the juvenile is placed on informal probation or a petition will be sought for a formal court hearing. When a petition is sustained by the court, the juvenile becomes a ward of the court. A ward is either allowed to go home under the supervision of a probation officer or ordered for detention in a juvenile institution.

Why is this important?

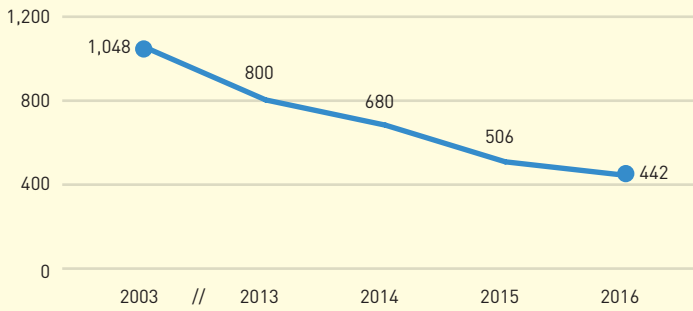
Sustained juvenile petitions are similar to an adult criminal conviction. They indicate where and what types of crimes are occurring among youth. Many agencies have a role to play in helping to meet California's goal of rehabilitation for youth who have a sustained petition, including schools, social services agencies, and community-based organizations. Knowledge about sustained juvenile petitions can help provide strategic direction to prevention, early intervention, and rehabilitation efforts in Orange County.

Findings

- In 2016, there were 2,412 total juvenile petitions. Of these, 1,501 were sustained petitions (62%), a 43.5% decrease from 2013 (2,657).
- The rate of sustained petitions was 442 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 17 years old in 2016, a 44.8% decrease from 2013 (800 per 100,000 youth), and a 57.8% decrease from 2003 (1,048 per 100,000 youth).
- Sustained petitions were highest among youth 15 to 17 years old who comprised 88.9% of total sustained petitions, followed by youth 12 to 14 years old (11.0%) and youth 11 years and younger (0.1%).
- When assessed by race and ethnicity, Hispanic youth (78.8%) had the most sustained petitions, followed by White (12.1%), Black (4.7%), Asian (2.2%), and Other (2.2%) youth in 2016.
- Across genders, the vast majority of sustained petitions were on juvenile males (85.3%), with juvenile females accounting for 14.7% of sustained petitions in 2016.

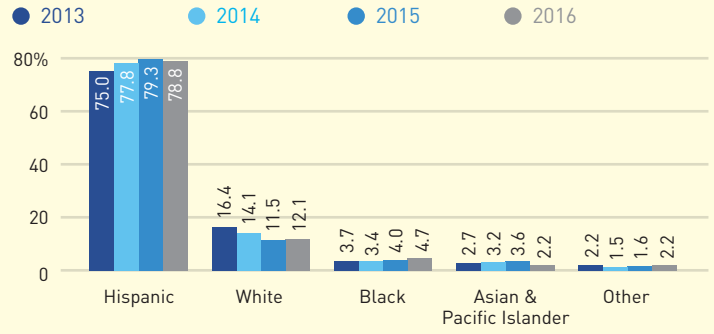
SAFE HOMES & COMMUNITIES

Juvenile Sustained Petitions, Rate per 100,000 Youth 10 to 17 Years Old, Orange County, 2003, 2013 to 2016



Source: Orange County Probation, Research Division

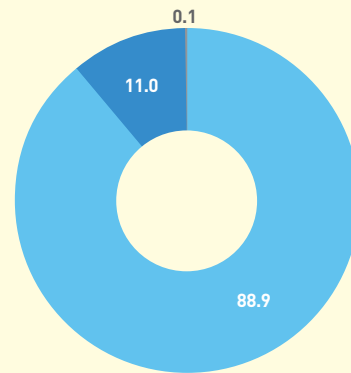
Percent of Total Juvenile Sustained Petitions, Youth 10 to 17 Years Old, by Race/Ethnicity, 2013 to 2016



Source: Orange County Probation, Research Division

Percent of Juvenile Arrests with a Sustained Petition, Youth 10 to 17 Years Old, by Age, 2016

- 10-11 Years of Age
- 12-14 Years of Age
- 15-17 Years of Age



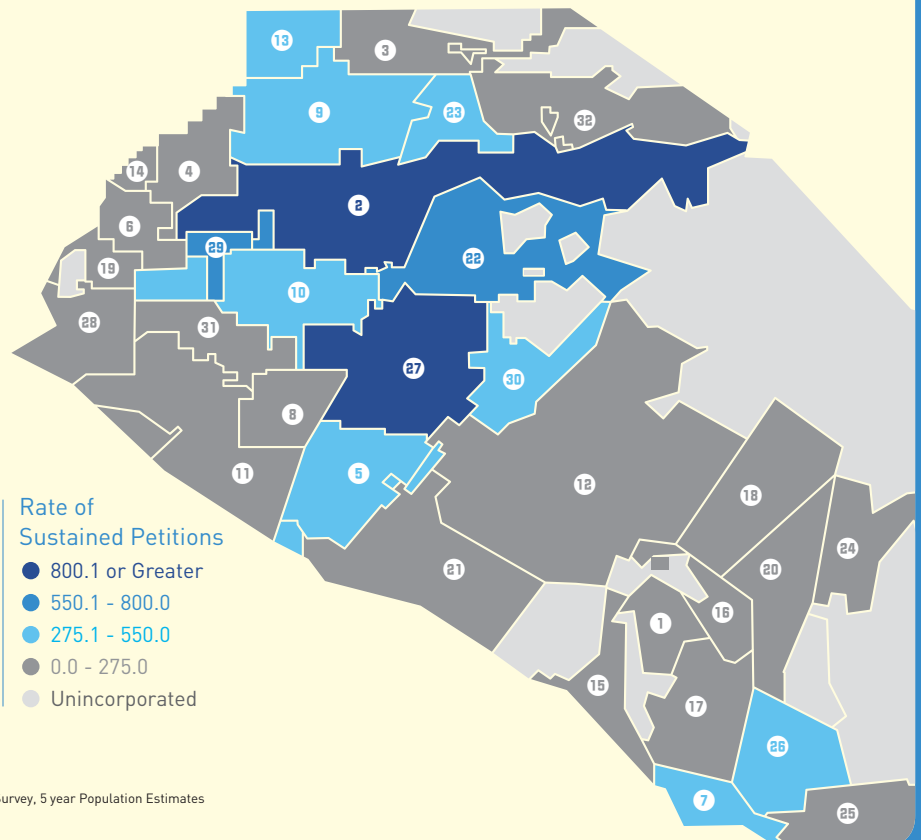
Source: Orange County Probation, Research Division

Juvenile Sustained Petitions, Rate per 100,000, Youth 10 to 17 years old, by City, 2016

1 ALISO VIEJO 173.9	13 LA HABRA 538.6	25 SAN CLEMENTE 86.6
2 ANAHEIM 837.0	14 LA PALMA 121.1	26 SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO 409.7
3 BREA 173.4	15 LAGUNA BEACH 265.4	27 SANTA ANA 929.9
4 BUENA PARK 264.8	16 LAGUNA HILLS 253.5	28 SEAL BEACH 0.0
5 COSTA MESA 512.3	17 LAGUNA NIGUEL 268.3	29 STANTON 673.3
6 CYPRESS 117.0	18 LAKE FOREST 273.7	30 TUSTIN 368.9
7 DANA POINT 329.6	19 LOS ALAMITOS 0.0	31 WESTMINSTER 226.5
8 FOUNTAIN VALLEY 90.6	20 MISSION VIEJO 216.2	32 YORBA LINDA 153.2
9 FULLERTON 411.1	21 NEWPORT BEACH 37.0	
10 GARDEN GROVE 497.5	22 ORANGE 780.6	
11 HUNTINGTON BEACH 126.5	23 PLACENTIA 377.3	
12 IRVINE 120.8	24 RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA 28.6	

ORANGE COUNTY:
438.1
CALIFORNIA:
N/A

- Rate of Sustained Petitions
- 800.1 or Greater
 - 550.1 - 800.0
 - 275.1 - 550.0
 - 0.0 - 275.0
 - Unincorporated



Source: Orange County Probation, Research Division. B01001, 2012-2016 American Community Survey, 5 year Population Estimates

GANG ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH

GANG-RELATED PROSECUTIONS DECLINE SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE PAST DECADE.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR

This indicator reports the number and rate of gang-related prosecutions of juveniles under the age of 18.¹ Gang-related prosecutions involve charges related to active gang membership and/or committing a crime at the direction of a criminal street gang, with other gang members and/or for the benefit of a gang.²

Why is this important?

Data consistently shows that gang members are responsible for a disproportionately high number of crimes committed by youthful offenders. Compared to other delinquent youth, gang members are more extensively involved in serious and violent criminal behavior. Juvenile gang members commit serious and violent offenses at a rate several times higher than non-gang adolescents. Gang crime often involves offenses such as weapons possession, drug trafficking, carjacking, assault and murder.³ According to the 2015 National Gang Report, neighborhood street gangs continue to be a significant threat to local jurisdictions across the country.⁴ From a societal standpoint, the issue of juvenile gangs is one that requires swift action for both the well-being and safety of communities and the youth who get caught up in gang life. The Orange County District Attorney's office seeks to reduce juvenile gang crime both by prosecuting those crimes and collaborating with other agencies to prevent juveniles from joining gangs via the Orange County Gang Reduction and Intervention Partnership (OC GRIP). OC GRIP focuses its work on reducing truancy and providing gang prevention and resiliency building curricula. As a result of OC GRIP, in 2016/17, 89% of students have decreased truancy and about 60% of students receiving its curricula reported increased well-being and resiliency.

Findings⁵

- In 2017, 4% of juvenile prosecutions were gang-related, down from 15% in 2008.
- Between 2008 and 2017, the total number of juvenile gang-related prosecutions in Orange County decreased 84%, from 859 in 2008 to 136 in 2017.
- Also, the number of unique juveniles prosecuted for gang-related offenses in Orange County dropped 82% from 625 in 2008 to 110 in 2017.
- The rate of juvenile gang-related prosecutions declined 81% from 144.4 per 100,000 youth aged 10 to 17 in 2008 to 26.9 per 100,000 in 2017.
- Older teens accounted for the majority of gang-related activity, with teens ages 15-17 comprising 84% of the total number of juveniles in 2017 who were prosecuted for gang-related offenses.
- In 2017, Hispanic youth represented the highest percentage of juvenile gang-related prosecutions (91.8%), followed by Asian (3.6%), Black (2.7%), White (<1%) and Other (<1%) youth.
- The communities most impacted by juvenile gang-related crime in 2017 were Anaheim and Santa Ana, as 69% of the juvenile gang-related filings originated in these cities.

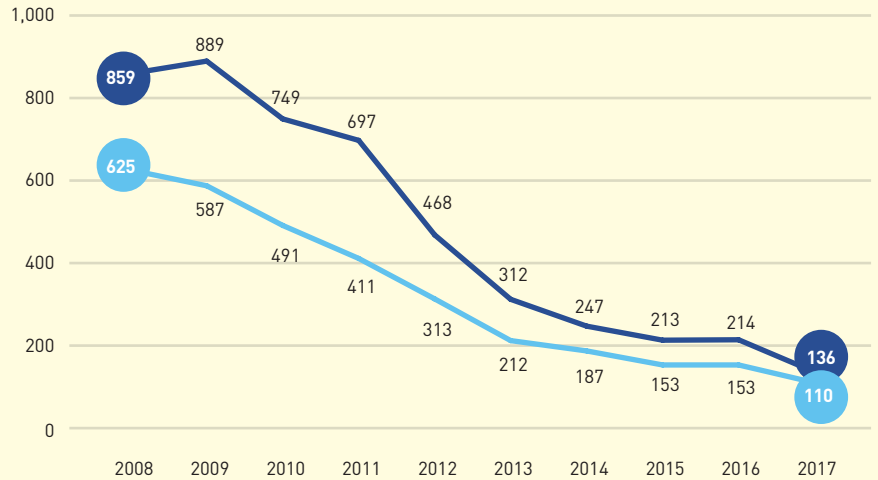
¹ Prior Conditions of Children reports tracked the number of gang members countywide, using data from local law enforcement agencies. This data is not available for 2017. Therefore, youth gang activity is reported using data from the Orange County District Attorney's Office. ² Gang-related prosecutions are defined as those prosecutions that involve charges of Penal Code sec. 186.22(a) and/or (b). ³ National Gang Intelligence Center, "National Gang Report." 2015, page 12. ⁴ National Gang Intelligence Center, "National Gang Report." 2015, page 9. ⁵ Prosecutorial data was sourced from OCDA records.

SAFE HOMES & COMMUNITIES

Number of Juvenile Gang-Related Prosecutions and Number of Unique Juveniles Prosecuted for Gang-Related Offenses 10 to 17 Years Old, 2008 to 2017

- Number of Gang Related Prosecutions
- Number of Unique Juveniles Prosecuted

Source: Orange County District Attorney's Office



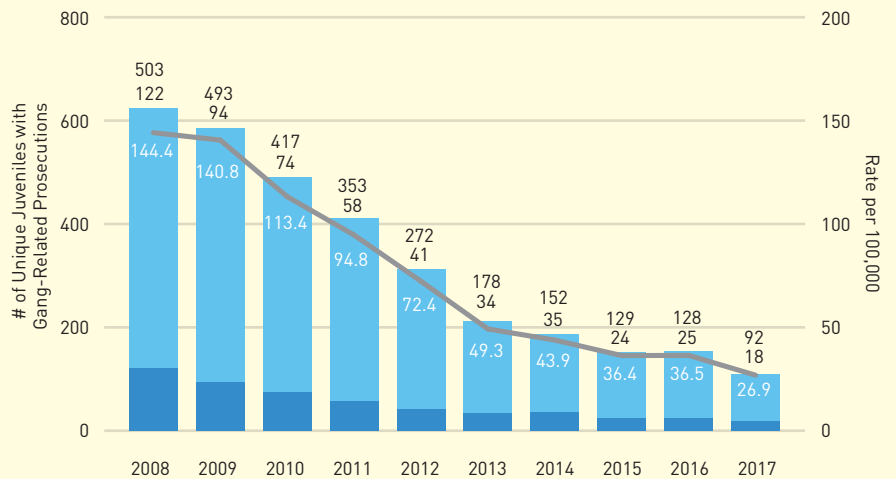
Number of Unique Juveniles with Gang-Related Prosecutions and Rate Per 100,000 Youth 10 to 17 Years Old with Gang-Related Prosecutions, by Age, 2008 to 2017

- 15 to 17 years old
- 10 to 14 years old
- Rate per 100,000 10-17 years old

Note: Rate is calculated using two data sources. The Orange County District Attorney's Office provided gang-related prosecution data. The U.S. Census provided data for the total 10-17 year-old population in 2017.

Source: Orange County District Attorney's Office

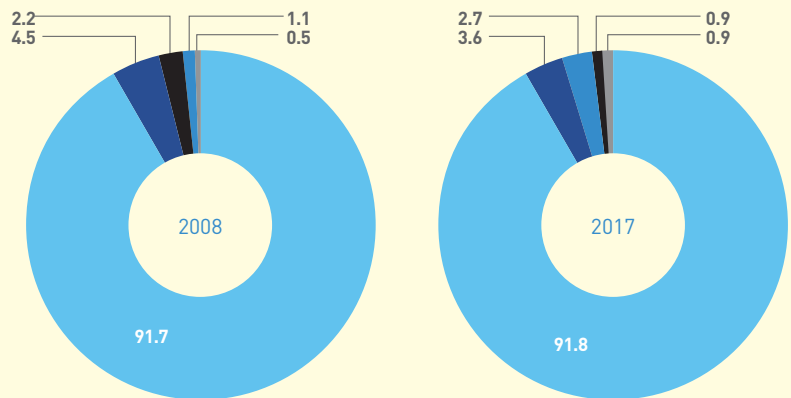
Source: U.S. Census American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B01001



Percent of Unique Juveniles with Gang-Related Prosecutions, by Race/Ethnicity, 10 to 17 Years Old 2008 and 2017

- Hispanic
- Asian
- White
- Black
- Other/Unknown

Source: Orange County District Attorney's Office





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GOOD HEALTH INDICATORS



Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE**

Number and Percent of Children Uninsured, by Race/Ethnicity, 2010 to 2016

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hispanic	51,600	15.0	40,124	11.5	35,600	10.2	14,677	4.3	35,571	10.3	23,148	6.8	10,602	3.2
Asian	7,831	6.7	7,300	6.3	8,005	6.8	3,522	3.0	8,098	7.1	4,122	3.7	2,747	2.2
White	10,951	4.7	11,437	5.0	5,519	2.5	5,512	2.6	10,240	4.7	6,483	3.0	3,962	1.9
Other	1,114	2.6	1,584	1.8	1,760	4.0	736	1.5	1,429	3.0	2,341	4.5	815	1.8
Total	71,496		60,445		50,884		24,447		55,338		36,094		18,126	

Source: ACS (1 YR estimates, 2012 - 2016)

Other includes: Black/African American, AIAN, 2+ races, and Other races.

Enrollment by Program, January 2008 to January 2018

	Medi-Cal Under 18	Healthy Families	California Kids	Kaiser Permanente	Healthy Kids	Total
2008	179,746	78,407	4,094	6,893	881	270,021
2009	188,175	84,285	3,628	7,659	987	284,734
2010	205,834	82,831	2,752	8,252*	1,046	300,715
2011	216,528	81,752	1,590	6,716*	116	306,702
2012	219,418	81,928	798	6,405*	0	308,549
2013	255,695	44,515	650	7,523 ^a	**	308,383
2014	307,879	142	555	6,752 ^b	**	315,328
2015	340,419	**	**	**	**	340,419
2016	342,361	**	**	6,078 ^c	**	348,439
2017	333,252 ^d	**	**	3,962 ^e	**	337,214
2018	320,861 ^f	**	**	1,270 ^g	**	322,131

*Number shown is for previous month (data not available for January).

**Data not available.

a. Data from March 2013

b. Data from September 2014

c. Data from May 2016

d. Data from January 2017

e. Data from January 2017. Note: Membership for KP Child Health Program (CHP) as of May 2017 is 1,747. Note that project KP CHP membership will continue to decline monthly as the vast majority of our remaining CHP members appear to be eligible for Medi-Cal under SB75 (i.e., full scope Medi-Cal for low income children under age 19 regardless of immigration status).

f. Data from January 2018.

g. Data from January 2018.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Source: Kaiser Permanente

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: EARLY PRENATAL CARE

Total Number and Percent of Women who Received Early Prenatal Care in Orange County, California and the United States, by Year, 2007 to 2016

PRENATAL CARE	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Orange County	38,727	88.0	37,267	87.8	35,650	88.2	34,018	89.0	33,780	88.7
California*	459,188	81.1	445,108	80.7	428,449	81.3	416,759	81.7	410,213	81.7
United States**	1,539,201	70.8	1,824,340	71.0***	1,862,867	72.1	2,123,146	73.1	2,317,653	73.7

PRENATAL CARE	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Orange County	33,814	88.6	32,885	88.3	33,245	86.1	32,038	85.2	32,188	84.4
California*	412,679	81.9	406,035	82.1	418,279	83.2	409,489	84.6	N/A	N/A
United States**	2,444,021	74.1	2,520,779	74.2	2,824,607	76.7	2,854,065	77.0	3,042,271	77.1

N/A: Not Available

*CA data were obtained from California Department of Health, Vital Statistics Query System.

** Source for U.S. data: Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics. 2012 data are based on 38 reporting areas (States and Territories) that used the revised birth certificate.

***Data are based on 27 reporting areas (States and Territories) that used the revised birth certificate.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Total Number and Percent of Women who Received Early Prenatal Care, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

TRIMESTER	Total	%	White	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	Other*	%
2007												
First	38,727	88.0	11,615	92.1	389	85.3	19,431	85.1	6,614	90.7	678	83.4
Second	4,269	9.7	765	6.1	48	10.5	2,793	12.2	567	7.8	96	11.8
Third	684	1.6	116	0.9	14	3.1	439	1.9	84	1.2	31	3.8
No Care	94	0.2	26	0.2	3	0.7	55	0.2	5	0.1	6	0.7
Unknown Care	252	0.6	96	0.8	2	0.4	127	0.6	24	0.3	2	0.2
TOTAL	44,026	100.0	12,618	100.0	456	100.0	22,845	100.0	7,294	100.0	813	100.0
2008												
First	37,267	87.8	11,225	91.8	375	81.7	18,735	85.1	6,299	90.2	633	81.6
Second	4,195	9.9	773	6.3	59	12.9	2,702	12.3	551	7.9	110	14.2
Third	649	1.5	126	1.0	13	2.8	398	1.8	88	1.3	24	3.1
No Care	94	0.2	30	0.2	3	0.7	49	0.2	7	0.1	5	0.6
Unknown Care	251	0.6	77	0.6	9	2.0	119	0.5	42	0.6	4	0.5
TOTAL	42,456	100.0	12,231	100.0	459	100.0	22,003	100.0	6,987	100.0	776	100.0
2009												
First	35,650	88.2	11,091	91.6	358	80.8	17,456	85.9	6,103	89.9	642	83.4
Second	3,719	9.2	759	6.3	55	12.4	2,282	11.2	530	7.8	93	12.1
Third	683	1.7	153	1.3	14	3.2	402	2.0	93	1.4	21	2.7
No Care	99	0.2	16	0.1	7	1.6	63	0.3	7	0.1	6	0.8
Unknown Care	280	0.7	88	0.7	9	2.0	120	0.6	55	0.8	8	1.0
TOTAL	40,431	100.0	12,107	100.0	443	100.0	20,323	100.0	6,788	100.0	770	100.0
2010												
First	34,018	89.0	10,541	92.4	357	85.8	16,356	86.4	5,760	91.9	649	85.2
Second	3,248	8.5	622	5.5	36	8.7	2,039	10.8	405	6.5	84	11.0
Third	592	1.5	114	1.0	13	3.1	370	2.0	58	0.9	17	2.2
No Care	114	0.3	47	0.4	3	0.7	55	0.3	1	0.0	5	0.7
Unknown Care	265	0.7	84	0.7	7	1.7	110	0.6	45	0.7	7	0.9
TOTAL	38,237	100.0	11,408	100.0	416	100.0	18,930	100.0	6,269	100.0	762	100.0

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Total Number and Percent of Women who Received Early Prenatal Care, by Race/Ethnicity, 2006 to 2016 (Continued)

TRIMESTER	Total	%	White	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	Other*	%
2011												
First	33,780	88.7	10,623	92.5	374	82.7	15,815	86.2	5,924	90.7	664	84.7
Second	3,253	8.5	626	5.4	57	12.6	1,950	10.6	470	7.2	88	11.2
Third	600	1.6	123	1.1	13	2.9	344	1.9	81	1.2	18	2.3
No Care	90	0.2	25	0.2	0	0.0	54	0.3	5	0.1	4	0.5
Unknown Care	377	1.0	90	0.8	8	1.8	194	1.1	54	0.8	10	1.3
TOTAL	38,100	100.0	11,487	100.0	452	100.0	18,357	100.0	6,534	100.0	784	100.0
2012												
First	33,814	88.6	10,369	92.7	369	82.9	15,271	86.1	6,647	89.5	646	84.6
Second	3,152	8.3	559	5.0	51	11.5	1,899	10.7	506	6.8	80	10.5
Third	574	1.5	113	1.0	13	2.9	317	1.8	94	1.3	17	2.2
No Care	93	0.2	36	0.3	3	0.7	43	0.2	8	0.1	2	0.3
Unknown Care	553	1.4	109	1.0	9	2.0	208	1.2	173	2.3	19	2.2
TOTAL	38,186	100.0	11,186	100.0	445	100.0	17,738	100.0	7,428	100.0	764	100.0
2013												
First	32,885	88.3	10,662	92.2	370	83.3	14,639	85.6	6,538	88.9	660	85.6
Second	3,063	8.2	607	5.2	54	12.2	1,780	10.4	537	7.3	82	10.6
Third	696	1.9	139	1.2	12	2.7	367	2.1	157	2.1	20	2.6
No Care	86	0.2	34	0.3	1	0.2	46	0.3	3	0.0	2	0.3
Unknown Care	526	1.4	121	1.0	7	1.6	264	1.5	122	1.7	7	0.9
TOTAL	37,256	100.0	11,563	100.0	444	100.0	17,096	100.0	7,357	100.0	771	100.0
2014												
First	33,245	86.1	10,840	91.6	395	82.6	14,002	85	7,411	82	597	74.9
Second	3,356	8.7	670	5.7	58	12.1	1,711	10.4	792	8.8	125	15.7
Third	1,126	2.9	128	1.1	15	3.1	332	2	613	6.8	38	4.8
No Care	103	0.3	38	0.3	2	0.4	57	0.3	5	0.1	2	0.3
Unknown Care	780	2	161	1.4	8	1.7	364	2.2	212	2.3	35	4.4
TOTAL	38,610	100	11,836	100	478	100	16,466	100	9,033	100	797	100
2015												
First	32,038	85.2	10,557	91.1	385	81.4	13,681	85.0	6,817	78.5	598	76.3
Second	3,273	8.7	657	5.7	60	12.7	1,715	10.7	728	8.4	113	14.4
Third	1,261	3.4	131	1.1	11	2.3	313	1.9	775	8.9	31	4.0
No Care	106	0.3	43	0.4	2	0.4	56	0.3	5	0.1	0	0.0
Unknown Care	943	2.5	204	1.8	15	3.2	321	2.0	361	4.2	42	5.4
TOTAL	37,621	100.0	11,592	100.0	473	100.0	16,086	100.0	8,686	100.0	784	100.0
2016												
First	32,188	84.4	10,971	90	383	80	13,186	84.7	7,502	77.4	146	74.5
Second	3,348	8.8	733	6	68	14.2	1,627	10.5	883	9.1	37	18.9
Third	1,528	4	161	1.3	8	1.7	305	2	1,044	10.8	10	5.1
No Care	120	0.3	48	0.4	5	1	59	0.4	8	0.1	0	0
Unknown Care	937	2.5	281	2.3	15	3.1	382	2.5	256	2.6	3	1.5
TOTAL	38,121	100	12,194	100	479	100	15,559	100	9,693	100	196	100

Percentages based on fewer than 5 events are statistically unreliable. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaskan Native (AIAN), Pacific Islander, More than One Race, and Other. Mothers of unknown race are not included in this table.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency.

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: BIRTHS AND LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Total Number and Percent of Births, by City and Community, 2007 to 2016

City	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Aliso Viejo	739	1.7	771	1.8	765	1.9	715	1.9	731	1.9
Anaheim	6,294	14.3	6,230	14.7	5,912	14.6	5,493	14.4	5,478	14.4
Brea	483	1.1	441	1.0	388	1.0	451	1.2	436	1.1
Buena Park	1,220	2.8	1,145	2.7	1,041	2.6	1,048	2.7	1,046	2.7
Costa Mesa	1,695	3.8	1,644	3.9	1,614	4.0	1,557	4.1	1,563	4.1
Coto De Caza	59	0.1	67	0.2	44	0.1	42	0.1	42	0.1
Cypress	445	1.0	449	1.1	404	1.0	429	1.1	416	1.1
Dana Point/Capistrano Beach	320	0.7	324	0.8	367	0.9	321	0.8	328	0.9
Foothill Ranch/EI Toro	156	0.4	159	0.4	140	0.3	136	0.4	122	0.3
Fountain Valley	533	1.2	485	1.1	526	1.3	431	1.1	466	1.2
Fullerton	1,884	4.3	1,823	4.3	1,678	4.2	1,517	4.0	1,591	4.2
Garden Grove	2,891	6.6	2,623	6.2	2,461	6.1	2,340	6.1	2,189	5.7
Huntington Beach	2,040	4.6	1,990	4.7	1,962	4.9	1,954	5.1	1,965	5.2
Irvine	2,301	5.2	2,486	5.9	2,389	5.9	2,490	6.5	2,577	6.8
La Habra	1,001	2.3	962	2.3	927	2.3	867	2.3	839	2.2
La Palma	164	0.4	137	0.3	126	0.3	131	0.3	108	0.3
Ladera Ranch	572	1.3	569	1.3	480	1.2	473	1.2	411	1.1
Laguna Beach	155	0.4	162	0.4	169	0.4	164	0.4	137	0.4
Laguna Hills	366	0.8	386	0.9	329	0.8	298	0.8	323	0.8
Laguna Niguel	641	1.5	612	1.4	641	1.6	589	1.5	606	1.6
Laguna Woods	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0	6	0.0
Lake Forest	791	1.8	798	1.9	747	1.8	674	1.8	722	1.9
Los Alamitos	172	0.4	137	0.3	165	0.4	152	0.4	160	0.4
Midway City	119	0.3	127	0.3	133	0.3	98	0.3	102	0.3
Mission Viejo	988	2.2	902	2.1	877	2.2	859	2.2	848	2.2
Newport Beach	499	1.1	450	1.1	424	1.0	469	1.2	449	1.2
Newport Coast	117	0.3	93	0.2	114	0.3	82	0.2	110	0.3
Orange	2,124	4.8	2,055	4.8	1,960	4.8	1,895	5.0	1,925	5.1
Placentia	731	1.7	699	1.6	673	1.7	635	1.7	614	1.6
Portola Hills	24	0.1	24	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
Rancho Santa Margarita	656	1.5	595	1.4	600	1.5	573	1.5	522	1.4
San Clemente	933	2.1	930	2.2	1,003	2.5	993	2.6	886	2.3
San Juan Capistrano	552	1.3	497	1.2	447	1.1	454	1.2	389	1.0
Santa Ana	7,711	17.5	7,424	17.5	6,787	16.8	6,235	16.3	6,041	15.9
Seal Beach	106	0.2	155	0.4	134	0.3	124	0.3	153	0.4
Stanton	568	1.3	562	1.3	486	1.2	480	1.3	448	1.2
Trabuco Canyon	159	0.4	172	0.4	173	0.4	184	0.5	132	0.3
Tustin	1,364	3.1	1,212	2.9	1,295	3.2	1,198	3.1	1,278	3.4
Villa Park	22	0.0	27	0.1	26	0.1	28	0.1	44	0.1
Westminster	1,354	3.1	1,146	2.7	1,131	2.8	959	2.5	975	2.6
Yorba Linda	636	1.4	597	1.4	644	1.6	559	1.5	608	1.6
Balance of County	437	1.0	385	0.9	245	0.6	135	0.4	304	0.8
Total	44,026		42,456		40,431		38,237		38,100	

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Total Number and Percent of Births by City and Community, 2007 to 2016 (Continued)

City	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Aliso Viejo	719	1.9	660	1.8	673	1.7	662	1.8	660	1.7
Anaheim	5,392	14.1	5,201	14.0	5,176	13.4	5,000	13.3	4,879	12.8
Brea	436	1.1	442	1.2	508	1.3	512	1.4	523	1.4
Buena Park	1,053	2.8	1,011	2.7	1,049	2.7	965	2.6	911	2.4
Costa Mesa	1,499	3.9	1,549	4.2	1,656	4.3	1,541	4.1	1,498	3.9
Coto De Caza	45	0.1	53	0.1	43	0.1	51	0.1	42	0.1
Cypress	400	1.0	393	1.1	386	1.0	404	1.1	382	1.0
Dana Point/Capistrano Beach	292	0.8	322	0.9	327	0.8	330	0.9	290	0.8
Foothill Ranch/El Toro	120	0.3	130	0.3	116	0.3	145	0.4	156	0.4
Fountain Valley	460	1.2	475	1.3	504	1.3	467	1.2	507	1.3
Fullerton	1,576	4.1	1,526	4.1	1,770	4.6	1,613	4.3	1,591	4.2
Garden Grove	2,380	6.2	2,241	6.0	2,113	5.5	2,096	5.6	1,928	5.1
Huntington Beach	1,869	4.9	1,893	5.1	2,003	5.2	1,858	4.9	1,841	4.8
Irvine	2,715	7.1	3,007	8.1	4,008	10.4	3,978	10.6	4,983	13.1
La Habra	860	2.3	880	2.4	860	2.2	807	2.1	837	2.2
La Palma	116	0.3	128	0.3	138	0.4	125	0.3	121	0.3
Ladera Ranch	418	1.1	370	1.0	356	0.9	328	0.9	332	0.9
Laguna Beach	179	0.5	157	0.4	157	0.4	176	0.5	140	0.4
Laguna Hills	306	0.8	325	0.9	297	0.8	317	0.8	314	0.8
Laguna Niguel	547	1.4	571	1.5	539	1.4	558	1.5	556	1.5
Laguna Woods	5	0.0	4	0.0	6	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
Lake Forest	766	2.0	667	1.8	685	1.8	738	2.0	821	2.2
Los Alamitos	169	0.4	187	0.5	165	0.4	165	0.4	181	0.5
Midway City	108	0.3	97	0.3	96	0.2	94	0.2	91	0.2
Mission Viejo	863	2.3	835	2.2	882	2.3	840	2.2	894	2.3
Newport Beach	471	1.2	479	1.3	620	1.6	531	1.4	606	1.6
Newport Coast	99	0.3	85	0.2	87	0.2	88	0.2	94	0.2
Orange	1,867	4.9	1,791	4.8	1,874	4.9	1,849	4.9	1,764	4.6
Placentia	663	1.7	581	1.6	652	1.7	533	1.4	574	1.5
Portola Hills	0	0.0	13	0.0	14	0.0	5	0.0	3	0.0
Rancho Santa Margarita	529	1.4	518	1.4	552	1.4	530	1.4	523	1.4
San Clemente	930	2.4	883	2.4	842	2.2	766	2.0	802	2.1
San Juan Capistrano	399	1.0	395	1.1	393	1.0	385	1.0	403	1.1
Santa Ana	5,958	15.6	5,607	15.0	5,294	13.7	5,181	13.8	4,987	13.1
Seal Beach	138	0.4	146	0.4	151	0.4	158	0.4	153	0.4
Stanton	450	1.2	439	1.2	388	1.0	398	1.1	369	1.0
Trabuco Canyon	185	0.5	161	0.4	154	0.4	168	0.4	170	0.4
Tustin	1,264	3.3	1,141	3.1	1,145	3.0	1,143	3.0	1,229	3.2
Villa Park	30	0.1	31	0.1	34	0.1	38	0.1	31	0.1
Westminster	1,002	2.6	959	2.6	1,011	2.6	967	2.6	998	2.6
Yorba Linda	611	1.6	597	1.6	685	1.8	662	1.8	718	1.9
Balance of County	297	0.8	306	0.8	201	0.5	447	1.2	216	0.6
Total	38,186		37,256		38,610		37,621		38,121	

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number and Percent of Infants, by Birth Weight and Race and Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

TRIMESTER	Total	%	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other [^]
2007							
Under 1,500 Grams	494	1.1	157	12	253	61	11
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,385	5.4	648	40	1,208	443	46
2,500 Grams & over	41,147	93.5	11,813	404	21,384	6,790	756
TOTAL	44,026	100.0	12,618	456	22,845	7,294	813
% Low Birth Weight*	6.5%		6.4%	11.4%	6.4%	6.9%	7.0%
2008							
Under 1,500 Grams	417	1.0	107	11	231	58	10
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,288	5.4	652	39	1,115	454	28
2,500 Grams & over	39,751	93.6	11,472	409	20,657	6,475	738
TOTAL	42,456	100.0	12,231	459	22,003	6,987	776
% Low Birth Weight*	6.4%		6.2%	10.9%	6.1%	7.4%	4.9%
2009							
Under 1,500 Grams	406	1.0	126	8	194	66	12
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,264	5.6	683	32	1,021	487	41
2,500 Grams & over	37,761	93.4	11,298	403	19,108	6,235	717
TOTAL	40,431	100.0	12,107	443	20,323	6,788	770
% Low Birth Weight*	6.6%		6.7%	9.0%	6.0%	8.1%	6.9%
2010							
Under 1,500 Grams	362	0.9	126	12	160	53	11
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,100	5.5	645	43	943	436	33
2,500 Grams & over	35,775	93.6	11,103	361	17,827	5,780	704
TOTAL	38,237	100.0	11,874	416	18,930	6,269	748
% Low Birth Weight*	6.4%		6.3%	13.2%	5.8%	7.8%	5.9%
2011							
Under 1,500 Grams	406	1.1	114	8	196	64	10
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,144	5.6	637	39	957	444	41
2,500 Grams & over	35,550	93.3	10,736	405	17,204	6,026	733
TOTAL	38,100	100.0	11,487	452	18,357	6,534	784
% Low Birth Weight*	6.7%		6.5%	10.4%	6.3%	7.8%	6.5%
2012							
Under 1,500 Grams	383	1.0	82	14	188	86	5
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,018	5.3	549	38	823	522	39
2,500 Grams & over	35,785	93.7	10,555	393	16,727	6,820	720
TOTAL	38,186	100.0	11,186	445	17,738	7,428	764
% Low Birth Weight*	6.3%		5.6%	11.7%	5.7%	8.2%	5.8%
2013							
Under 1,500 Grams	385	1.0	94	5	202	75	9
1,500-2,499 Grams	1,945	5.2	589	37	823	456	39
2,500 Grams & over	34,926	93.7	10,880	402	16,071	6,826	723
TOTAL	37,256	100.0	11,563	444	17,096	7,357	771
% Low Birth Weight*	6.3%		5.9%	9.5%	6.0%	7.2%	6.2%
2014							
Under 1,500 Grams	345	0.9	85	11	163	79	7
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,088	5.4	629	41	843	528	47
2,500 Grams & over	36,177	93.7	11,122	426	15,460	8,426	743
TOTAL	38,610	100.0	11,836	478	16,466	9,033	797
% Low Birth Weight*	6.3%		6.0%	10.9%	6.1%	6.7%	6.8%
2015							
Under 1,500 Grams	358	1.0	96	6	172	72	12
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,002	5.3	536	43	812	563	48
2,500 Grams & over	35,261	93.7	10,960	424	15,102	8,051	724
TOTAL	37,621	100.0	11,592	473	16,086	8,686	784
% Low Birth Weight*	6.3%		5.5%	10.4%	6.1%	7.3%	7.7%
2016							
Under 1,500 Grams	392	1.0	93	17	174	95	2
1,500-2,499 Grams	2,005	5.3	509	36	832	563	10
2,500 Grams & over	35,724	93.7	10,679	426	14,553	9,035	184
TOTAL	38,121	100.0	11,281	479	15,559	9,693	196
% Low Birth Weight*	6.3%		5.3%	11.0%	6.4%	6.8%	6.1%

*Low birth weight is defined as less than 2,500 grams at birth.

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

[^]Other includes AIAN, Pacific Islander, More than One Race, and Other.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Low Birth Weight and Very Low Birth Weight by Maternal Age, 2016

Low Birth Weight

	MATERNAL AGE														Total
	<15 Years	Row %	15-19 Years	Row %	20-24 Years	Row %	25-29 Years	Row %	30-34 Years	Row %	35-39 Years	Row %	40+ Years	Row %	
2016															
<2,500 grams	1	0.04	85	3.5	276	11.5	486	20.3	778	32.5	566	23.6	205	8.6	2,397
2,500+ grams	8	0.02	1,126	3.2	4,407	12.3	8,859	24.8	12,105	33.9	7,353	20.6	1,866	5.2	35,724
Total	9		1,211		4,683		9,345		12,883		7,919		2,071		38,121
2015															
<2,500 grams	1	0.04	84	3.6	305	12.9	512	21.7	755	32.0	511	21.6	192	8.1	2,360
2,500+ grams	16	0.05	1,275	3.6	4,764	13.5	8,634	24.5	11,978	34.0	6,807	19.3	1,787	5.1	35,261
Total	17		1,359		5,069		9,146		12,733		7,318		1,979		37,621

Very Low Birth Weight

	MATERNAL AGE														Total
	<15 Years	Row %	15-19 Years	Row %	20-24 Years	Row %	25-29 Years	Row %	30-34 Years	Row %	35-39 Years	Row %	40+ Years	Row %	
2016															
<1,500 grams	0	0.00	12	3.1	48	12.2	80	20.4	119	30.4	101	25.8	32	8.2	392
1,500- 2,499 grams	1	0.05	73	3.6	228	11.4	406	20.2	659	32.9	465	23.2	173	8.6	2,005
2,500+ grams	8	0.02	1,126	3.2	4,407	12.3	8,859	24.8	12,105	33.9	7,353	20.6	1,866	5.2	35,724
Total	9		1,211		4,683		9,345		12,883		7,919		2,071		38,121
2015															
<1,500 grams	0	0.00	15	4.2	33	9.2	81	22.6	121	33.8	73	20.4	35	9.8	358
1,500- 2,499 grams	1	0.05	69	3.4	272	13.6	431	21.5	634	31.7	438	21.9	157	7.8	2,002
2,500+ grams	16	0.05	1,275	3.6	4,764	13.5	8,634	24.5	11,978	34.0	6,807	19.3	1,787	5.1	35,261
Total	17		1,359		5,069		9,146		12,733		7,318		1,979		37,621

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Secondary Indicator: INFANTS BORN WITH ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

Definition

Number and rate of infants born with abnormal conditions that are identified at birth and recorded on the birth certificate and the type of abnormalities with which they are born.

Number and Rate Per 1,000 Live Births of Infants Born with Selected Abnormal Conditions, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

Race/Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Asian	2	0.3*	5	0.7	10	1.5	3	0.5	6	0.9
Black	0	0.0	1	2.2*	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.4*
Hispanic	17	0.7	38	1.7	29	1.4	20	1.1	26	1.4
Non-Hispanic White	8	0.6	9	0.7	11	0.9	7	0.6	9	0.8
Other/Unknown	1	1.2*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.6*
TOTAL	28	0.6	53	1.2	50	1.2	31	0.8	45	1.2

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Asian	4	0.5*	4	0.5*	9	1.0	9	1.0	9	0.9
Black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1*	0	0.0
Hispanic	28	1.6	20	1.2	35	2.1	26	1.6	20	1.3
Non-Hispanic White	13	1.2	11	1.0	19	1.6	7	0.6	13	1.1
Other/Unknown	1	1.3*	2	2.5*	1	1.3*	1	1.3*	0	0.0
TOTAL	46	1.2	37	1.0	64	1.7	44	1.2	42	1.1

Important note to readers: Beginning in 2006, the Medical Worksheet information associated with the birth certificate was modified to capture fewer abnormal conditions within each category. To be consistent with the new classification, data prior to 2006 has been reanalyzed, and will significantly differ from the data presented in previous editions in terms of the total number of abnormal conditions in each category.

* Rates based on less than five births are unstable, and, therefore, should be interpreted with caution. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Number of Infants Born, by Selected Abnormal Conditions, 2007-2016

Abnormal Conditions in Newborn	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Anencephaly	2	7	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0
Meningomyelocele/Spina Bifida	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	0	1	1
Omphalocele/Gastroschisis	5	6	5	2	9	8	7	11	7	2
Cleft Lip/Palate	13	24	22	13	17	19	17	30	17	21
Down's Syndrome	5*	13*	16*	12*	16*	15*	7*	20*	7	5*
Hypospadias	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Total	28	53	50	31	45	46	37	64	44	32

Important note to readers: Beginning in 2006, the Medical Worksheet information associated with the birth certificate was modified to capture fewer abnormal conditions within each category. To be consistent with the new classification, data prior to 2006 has been reanalyzed, and will significantly differ from the data presented in previous editions in terms of the total number of abnormal conditions in each category.

*Please note that beginning in 2006, the Medical Worksheet started separating Down's Syndrome into Karyotype Confirmed and Karyotype Pending categories, and therefore, only confirmed cases are presented from 2006 forward.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **PRETERM BIRTHS**

Percent of Preterm Births, by Mother's Age, 2007 to 2016

Age of Mother	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<15 Years	21.6	21.3	12.1	19.4	25.8	16.7	27.8	18.2	5.9	11.1
15-19 Years	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.2	8.6	7.3	7.5	8.0
20-24 Years	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.9	6.9	6.4	7.2	7.1
25-29 Years	8.6	8.7	8.2	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.8	6.3	6.5	6.8
30-34 Years	9.7	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.6
35-39 Years	11.2	11.1	11.2	10.8	11.2	10.3	8.7	8.9	8.1	9.3
40+ Years	14.3	13.9	15.0	14.7	14.5	12.6	13.0	11.8	12.1	12.3

Percent calculated from number of births with known obstetric estimate gestational age less than 37 weeks for 2014. Rates prior to 2014 were calculated from last menstrual period dates.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Percent Preterm (17-36 Completed Weeks of Gestation), 2007 to 2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All Births Calculated by LMP	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.8
All Births Estimated by OE	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5	8.0
Singleton Births Calculated by LMP	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.7	6.0	6.2
Singleton Births Estimated by OE	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5

Note: Percent calculated from number of births with known obstetric estimate gestational age less than 37 weeks. The primary measure used to determine the gestational age is calculated based on the mother's last menstrual period (LMP) and the child's date of birth. In 2007, the obstetric estimate (OE) was added to the California birth certificate to address missing or erroneous LMP data and precludes neonatal assessments. Both rates are shown for 2007-2016. It is anticipated that routine reporting of OE on the birth certificate will improve the accuracy of gestational age estimates.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Percent Preterm, by Maternal Race/Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

Race/Ethnicity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
White	9.7	9.0	9.6	9.4	8.9	7.7	7.5	6.0	7.3	7.9
Black	16.3	13.5	11.7	14.7	13.4	11.8	10.1	10.9	10.8	12.8
Hispanic	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.1	6.1	8.0	8.8
Asian	9.4	9.0	9.4	8.5	8.9	8.3	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.3

Note: Percent calculated from number of births with known obstetric estimate gestational age less than 37 weeks for 2014. Percent calculated from number of births with known gestational age less than 37 weeks for years prior to 2014.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Percent Preterm for Orange County, California and United States, 2007 to 2016

	Total Preterm Births			Late Preterm Births			Moderately Late Preterm Births			Very Preterm Births		
	OC	CA	US	OC	CA	US	OC	CA	US	OC	CA	US
2007	9.8%	10.9%	10.4%	7.4%	N/A	7.5%	1.0%	N/A	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%
2008	9.5%	10.5%	10.4%	7.2%	N/A	7.5%	1.2%	N/A	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%
2009	9.4%	10.3%	10.1%	7.0%	N/A	7.2%	1.2%	N/A	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%
2010	9.1%	9.9%	10.0%	6.8%	N/A	7.2%	1.1%	N/A	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%	2.0%
2011	9.0%	9.8%	9.8%	6.6%	7.1%	7.0%	1.1%	N/A	1.2%	1.3%	N/A	1.9%
2012	8.4%	9.6%	9.8%	6.1%	6.9%	7.0%	1.1%	N/A	1.2%	1.2%	N/A	1.9%
2013	7.8%	8.8%	9.6%	5.7%	6.4%	6.8%	0.9%	N/A	1.2%	1.2%	N/A	1.9%
2014	7.4%	8.3%	9.6%	5.4%	6.0%	6.8%	0.9%	N/A	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%
2015	7.6%	8.5%	9.6%	6.1%	6.2%	6.9%	1.0%	N/A	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%
2016	8.0%	8.6%	9.8%	5.8%	N/A	N/A	1.0%	N/A	N/A	1.1%	N/A	N/A

N/A: Data not available.

Total Preterm Births for California have been updated to match the 2015 March of Dimes Report Card.

Percent calculated from number of births with known obstetric estimate gestational age less than 37 weeks for 2014 and beyond. Rates prior to 2014 were calculated from last menstrual cycle dates.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency; March of Dimes Report Card.

Percent Late and Very Late Preterm for All Births and Singleton Births, Orange County, 2007 to 2016

	Late Preterm Births (34-36 Completed Weeks of Gestation)				Very Preterm Births (17-31 Completed Weeks of Gestation)			
	All Births		Singleton Births		All Births		Singleton Births	
	Calc. by LMP	Est. by OE	Calc. by LMP	Est. by OE	Calc. by LMP	Est. by OE	Calc. by LMP	Est. by OE
2007	7.4%	6.5%	6.4%	5.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%
2008	7.2%	6.3%	6.2%	5.3%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%
2009	7.0%	6.4%	5.8%	5.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.8%
2010	6.8%	6.1%	5.7%	4.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
2011	6.6%	6.1%	5.5%	4.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%
2012	6.1%	5.8%	5.1%	4.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%
2013	5.7%	5.6%	4.7%	4.7%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
2014	5.4%	5.4%	4.4%	4.4%	1.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%
2015	5.6%	5.6%	4.6%	4.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%
2016	6.3%	5.8%	5.2%	5.4%	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%

Percent calculated from number of births with known gestational age less than 37 weeks.

Note: The primary measure used to determine the gestational age is calculated based on the mother's last menstrual period (LMP) and the child's date of birth. In 2007, the obstetric estimate (OE) was added to the California birth certificate to address missing or erroneous LMP data and precludes neonatal assessments. Both rates are shown for 2007-2016. It is anticipated that routine reporting of OE on the birth certificate will improve the accuracy of gestational age estimates.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **TERM BIRTHS**

Total Number and Percent of Term Infant Births by Race and Ethnicity, 2016

INFANT TYPE	Total	%	White	%	Black	%	Hispanic	%	Asian	%	Other*	%
Early Term	9,560	27.3	2,627	23.3	114	27.4	4,146	29.2	2,621	29.2	52	29.1
Full Term	23,253	66.4	7,520	66.7	258	62.0	9,371	66.1	5,995	66.8	109	60.9
Late Term	2,134	6.1	1,083	9.6	41	9.9	647	4.6	346	3.9	17	9.5
Post Term	84	0.2	51	0.5	3	0.7	18	0.1	11	0.1	1	0.6
TOTAL	35,031		11,281		416		14,182		8,973		179	

**Percents based on fewer than 5 events are statistically unreliable. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100. *Other includes AIAN, Pacific Islander, More than One Race, and Other. Mothers of unknown race are not included in this table.
Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency

Total Number and Percent of Total Term Infant Births by Mother's Age, 2016

MOTHER'S AGE	Total	% Total	Early Term	%	Full Term	%	Late Term	%	Post Term	%
<15 Years	8	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
15-19 Years	1,112	3.2	323	3.4	727	3.1	60	2.8	2	2.4
20-24 Years	4,347	12.4	1,194	12.5	2,889	12.4	260	12.2	4	4.8
25-29 Years	8,694	24.8	2,274	23.8	5,840	25.1	555	26.0	25	29.8
30-34 Years	11,890	33.9	3,166	33.1	7,878	33.9	812	38.1	34	40.5
35-39 Years	7,170	20.5	2,015	21.1	4,766	20.5	375	17.6	14	16.7
40+ Years	1,810	5.2	587	6.1	1,146	4.9	72	3.4	5	6.0
TOTAL	35,031		9,560		23,253		2,134		84	

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Total Number and Percent of Term Infant Births by Birth Type, 2016

INFANT TYPE	Total	%	Singleton	%	Multiple	%
Early Term	9,560	27.3	9,008	26.2	552	92.6
Full Term	23,253	66.4	23,213	67.4	40	6.7
Late Term	2,134	6.1	2,130	6.2	4	0.7
Post Term	84	0.2	84	0.2	0	0.0
TOTAL	35,031		34,435		596	

Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency

Total Number and Percent of Term Infant Births by Delivery Type, 2016

INFANT TYPE	Total	%	Cesarean	%	Vaginal	%
Early Term	9,560	27.3	2,988	26.7	6,572	27.6
Full Term	23,253	66.4	7,583	67.7	15,670	65.7
Late Term	2,134	6.1	593	5.3	15,41	6.5
Post Term	84	0.2	33	0.3	51	0.2
TOTAL	35,031		11,197		23,834	

Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Secondary Indicator: **SUBSTANCE-EXPOSED INFANTS**

Definition

Substance-exposed infants refers to the number of infants with positive toxicology results for alcohol and/or illicit drugs at the time of birth that were provided Emergency Response services by the Orange County Social Services Agency (SSA), resulting in juvenile court intervention. Any indication of maternal substance abuse requires an assessment of the needs of the mother and child by a health practitioner or medical social worker prior to the child leaving the hospital. There is a mandatory assessment form that serves as a guide for medical staff to focus their assessment, and the decision to report a child to the Orange County SSA Child Abuse Registry is to be based on a reasonable suspicion that the parent may be unable to care for the child. This must be based on at least one factor other than the positive toxicology screen. See Maternal Substance Abuse Assessment Protocol on the Conditions of Children Report website at www.ochealthinfo.com/occp/report

Number of Orange County Infants Taken into Protective Custody (or petition for dependency filed) as a Result of Testing Positive for Substance Exposure at Birth, 2007/08 to 2016/17

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Substance Exposed Infants	107	81	89	128	82	98	110	121	178	190

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

Definition

The infant mortality indicator refers to deaths of infants under one year of age. The rate of infant mortality is calculated per 1,000 live births per year.

Percent of Infant Deaths, by Cause, 2007 to 2016

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Short Gestation/ Low Birth Weight	8.6%	6.9 [^]	3.0%	5.4%	6.3%	9.2%	8.9%	3.5%	7.0%	8.1%
Congenital Anomalies (Birth Defects)	29.4%	31.7%	33.9%	27.9%	31.3%	38.5%	21.1%	33.9%	16.0%	28.1%
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)	1.6%	2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS)	2.1%	3.0%	1.8%	3.4%	0.6%	3.1%	2.4%	3.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Maternal Causes*	11.8%	16.8%	18.2%	12.9%	13.8%	13.8%	16.3%	20.9%	28.0%	18.1%
Accidents and Adverse Effects	0.5%	1.5%	2.4%	1.4%	1.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.9%	5.0%	2.5%
Other conditions of Perinatal Period	24.6%	10.9%	17.6%	36.7%	30.6%	19.2%	33.3%	11.3%	23.0%	23.8%
Pneumonia and Influenza	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%
All Other Causes	20.3%	26.2%	22.4%	10.9%	14.9%	13.8%	15.6%	24.3%	19.0%	17.4%

*Maternal Causes includes causes such as hypertension, premature rupture of membranes, malpresentation, placenta previa, alcohol/drug abuse, or other complications of labor and delivery.
Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency.

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number and Rate per 1,000 Live Births Suffering Infant Mortality, by Race and Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

Race/Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Asian	21	2.9	18	2.3	20	2.9	13	2.0	16	2.5
Black	6	13.2	4	8.7**	3	6.8**	2	4.8**	3	6.6**
Hispanic	90	3.9	128	5.8	89	4.4	86	4.5	82	4.5
Non-Hispanic White	56	4.4	49	4.1	50	4.1	39	3.3	48	4.2

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Asian	20	2.7	16	2.2	15	1.7	10	1.8	18	2.7
Black	3	6.7**	2	4.5**	4	8.4**	5	10.6	9	15.9
Hispanic	68	3.8	72	4.2	64	3.9	55	5.0	88	5
Non-Hispanic White	34	3.0	26	2.2	29	2.5	24	1.8	36	3.4

**Due to relatively low numbers of Black infants and deaths, statistics for this group are unreliable.
 Note: Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable, and therefore should be interpreted with caution.
 Source: Orange County Health Care Agency.

Three Year Average Rate per 1,000 Live Births Suffering Infant Mortality, by Race and Ethnicity, 2008-2016

Race/Ethnicity	2008-2010	2011-2013	2014-2016
Asian	2.4	2.5	2.0
Black*	6.8	5.9	11.8
Hispanic	4.9	4.2	4.6
Non-Hispanic White	3.8	3.1	2.5

*Due to relatively low numbers of Black infants and deaths, statistics for this group are unreliable.
 Source: Orange County Health Care Agency.

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **BREASTFEEDING**

Definition

Local statistics on breastfeeding are obtained from two California Department of Public Health data sources. The In-Hospital Newborn Screening Program documents feeding practices at discharge for all Orange County births. The Maternal Infant Health Assessment (MIHA) is an annual statewide-representative survey of women with a recent live birth in California. In-Hospital Newborn Screening data are presented as the percentage of mothers breastfeeding (any or exclusive breastfeeding) in the hospital after birth. MIHA data are presented as the percentage of mothers who reported breastfeeding (any or exclusive breastfeeding) at one month after delivery and at three months after delivery. An infant is exclusively breastfed when fed only with human milk and no other supplements such as water, formula, non-human milk, food or juice. Any breastfeeding is defined as feeding with both human milk and infant formula.

Hospital Discharge Breastfeeding Percentages in Orange County and California, 2012-2017

	Any Breastfeeding						Exclusive Breastfeeding					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Orange County	93.2	94.0	94.8	95.1	95.0	94.8	62.1	62.7	64.6	67.1	66.1	65.8
California	92.3	93.0	93.5	93.9	94.0	94.0	62.6	64.8	66.6	68.6	69.4	69.8

Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Family Health, Genetic Disease Screening Program, Newborn Screening Data, 2017

Orange County Number and Percent of Any and Exclusive Breastfeeding, by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 to 2017

Year and Age	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Pacific Islander	Multiple	Missing/ Other	Total
2012								
Any Number	293	5,529	15,232	8,900	47	1,336	754	32,091
Any Percent	91.8	93.8	92.4	94.3	83.9	94.9	93.2	93.2
Exclusive Number	196	3,038	9,373	7,197	23	1,041	493	21,361
Exclusive Percent	61.4	51.6	56.8	76.2	41.1	73.9	60.9	62.1
2013								
Any Number	334	5,705	14,558	8,907	48	1,095	795	31,442
Any Percent	91.8	94.5	93.0	95.1	88.9	95.5	94.8	94.0
Exclusive Number	224	3,115	8,963	7,242	29	867	540	20,980
Exclusive Percent	61.5	51.6	57.3	77.3	53.7	75.6	64.4	62.7
2014								
Any Number	284	7,066	14,324	9,253	44	1,206	383	33,121
Any Percent	92.2	95.0	94.2	95.6	89.8	95.7	96.0	94.8
Exclusive Number	203	3,629	9,290	7,556	23	946	255	22,265
Exclusive Percent	65.9	48.8	61.1	78.0	46.9	75.1	63.9	63.7
2015								
Any Number	403	7,453	15,085	9,680	42	1,237	*	34,896
Any Percent	91.6	94.8	94.9	95.8	91.3	96.0	*	95.1
Exclusive Number	298	4,156	10,304	8,069	25	1,016	*	24,592
Exclusive Percent	67.7	52.9	64.8	79.9	54.3	78.9	*	67.1

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Orange County Number and Percent of Any and Exclusive Breastfeeding, by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 to 2017 (continued)

Year and Age	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Pacific Islander	Multiple	Missing/ Other	Total
2016								
Any Number	341	8,411	14,592	9,526	53	1,220	405	35,097
Any Percent	90.9	95.2	94.2	96.0	93.0	96.1	94.6	95.0
Exclusive Number	260	4,724	9,755	8,001	33	978	287	24,430
Exclusive Percent	69.3	53.5	63.0	80.6	67.1	77.1	67.1	66.1
2017								
Any Number	309	8,381	12,882	8,808	41	1,150	410	32,611
Any Percent	92.2	93.7	94.4	96.5	85.4	95.7	95.1	94.8
Exclusive Number	220	4,659	8,562	7,484	30	924	292	22,633
Exclusive Percent	65.7	52.1	62.7	82.0	62.5	76.9	67.7	65.8

California Department of Public Health; Numbers and percents not shown for <10 events; exact percents not shown for hospitals with <10 events; Data not shown for missing race/ethnicity.

Breastfeeding Percentages in Orange County Hospitals and California, 2012-2016

Hospitals	Any Breastfeeding Percent					Exclusive Breastfeeding Percent				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
Anaheim Regional Medical Center	88.7	92.8	93.5	94.1	92.4	28.2	41.3	43.2	48.4	44.4
Coastal Communities Hospital	91.2	90.2	94.0	88.9	83.9	55.3	56.0	61.9	50.6	37.0
Fountain Valley Regional Medical Center	89.1	90.3	91.9	93.4	93.6	25.7	18.5	19.4	28.3	34.7
Garden Grove Hospital	93.7	94.3	95.4	94.6	95.8	60.5	61.0	57.2	44.8	35.2
Hoag Memorial-Presbyterian Hospital	96.2	96.0	96.4	96.7	96.5	70.1	72.7	76.6	78.6	77.6
Kaiser-Anaheim	94.3	95.3	97.2	96.9	96.5	73.8	74.8	77.8	79.3	79.0
Kaiser-Irvine	97.1	97.5	96.7	98.0	98.0	80.1	82.6	79.0	84.0	84.5
La Palma Intercommunity Hospital	93.5	89.5	91.5	92.0	93.2	66.8	52.9	57.7	56.4	43.2
Los Alamitos Medical Center	94.1	94.8	93.6	92.1	94.6	75.2	73.4	69.3	64.2	63.7
Mission Hospital Regional Medical Center	94.8	96.0	96.7	96.4	96.6	80.3	80.8	80.6	80.7	77.2
Orange Coast Memorial Hospital	91.6	92.2	92.7	94.0	94.4	60.2	58.2	61.0	65.4	71.2
Saddleback Memorial Medical Center	92.1	93.2	94.0	95.4	95.0	60.1	60.2	58.6	60.7	64.3
St. Joseph's Hospital	94.8	95.4	96.1	95.9	96.1	81.0	83.1	83.7	85.6	84.5
St. Jude Medical Center	94.3	94.3	95.6	95.7	95.4	78.6	74.2	69.2	70.9	68.3
UC Irvine Medical Center	93.2	93.3	92.9	92.4	92.7	64.1	68.0	72.1	71.1	72.8
Western Medical Center	82.9	84.8	88.5	92.1	91.0	14.7	14.0	32.6	47.9	43.1
Western Medical Center Anaheim	96.5	95.0	95.8	95.2	92.6	62.8	51.2	49.3	45.1	31.4
Orange County	93.3	93.9	94.8	95.1	95.0	63.1	63.8	64.6	67.1	66.1
California	92.2	92.9	93.5	93.9	94.0	62.4	64.6	66.6	68.6	69.4

*Reprint due to data not available at time of printing.

Source: California Department of Public Health, Center for Family Health, Genetic Disease Screening Program, Newborn Screening Data, 2016

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **IMMUNIZATIONS**

Definition

This indicator reports the percentage of children who received all doses of specific vaccines recommended by their 2nd birthday and required at kindergarten entry. Data at the 2nd birthday are based upon annual retrospective reviews of a sample of randomly selected schools' kindergarten immunization records and therefore represent vaccination trends three years prior.

Percent of Adequately Immunized Children Enrolling in School Between 2008 through 2017 in Orange County and California

Assessment Year	Up-To-Date at Kindergarten Entry*		Up-To-Date at 2 nd Birthday**	
	CA (%)	OC (%)	CA (%)	OC (%)
2008	91.7	90.0	77.9	81.1
2009	91.1	89.6	76.9	76.6
2010	90.7	89.0	77.4	74.8
2011	91.0	89.5	N/A	78.1
2012	90.3	89.3	N/A	75.7
2013	90.2	88.7	N/A	73.6
2014	90.4	90.1	N/A	78.9
2015	92.8	92.5	N/A	75.5
2016	95.6	95.5	N/A	78.5
2017	95.1	95.7	N/A	77.9

*Up-to-date (UTD) for Kindergarten: Proof of immunizations is required to enter kindergarten. Children who are partially immunized are not considered UTD but may attend school as long as they are not overdue for doses needed to complete the vaccine series. Children with a written exemption based on personal beliefs or documented medical conditions are also not UTD but may attend school. 2016 Kindergarten Assessment Results, California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch.

**Up-to-date at 2nd birthday: 3 doses of polio, 4 doses of DTP or DTaP (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) and 1 MMR (measles, mumps and rubella). Additional doses of each vaccine are required before school entry. 2003-2012 Kindergarten Retrospective Survey Results, California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch. 2003-2010 OC data includes other Southern California counties (Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego). 2011-2012 data include a small, random sample of schools for Orange County only.

Source: Kindergarten Retrospective Survey Results California Department of Health Services, Immunization Branch; Prepared by Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Secondary Indicator: DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Definition

This indicator tracks the total number of children under 18 years of age who utilized services at the Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC). This includes children over three years of age who have a diagnosed developmental disability, and children under three years of age who are eligible for Early Intervention Services under Part C of the Individual with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEIA) through California's Early Start Program. The Early Start Program provides healthcare, intervention specialists, therapists, and parent resources for infants, toddlers and their families.

Children Receiving Services for Development Disabilities, 2008 to 2017

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Served	9,281	100	9,443	100	9,412	100	8,915	100	8,821	100
Total Served with Diagnosis	5,956	64.2	6,495	68.8	6,362	67.6	6,119	68.6	6,268	71.1
Total Number Under 4 Years of Age	4,270	46	4,297	45.5	4,056	43.1	3,463	68.8	3,247	36.8
Total Number who live at home	8,977	96.7	9,192	97.3	8,530	90.6	8,451	94.7	8,394	95.2
Total Number who live in Community Care Facility	102	1.1	71	0.8	102	1.1	76	0.9	78	0.9
Total number who live in Foster Care (SSA)	125	1.3	106	1.1	114	1.2	115	1.3	99	1.1
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Served	8,661	100	8,953		9,343	100	9,688	100	10,156	100
Total Served with Diagnosis	6,342	73.2	6,448	72.0	6,644	71.1	6,761	69.8	6,905	68.0
Total Number Under 4 Years of Age	2,953	34.1	3,111	34.7	3,274	35.0	3,505	36.2	3,773	37.1
Total Number who live at home	8,240	95.1	8,750	97.7	9,112	97.5	9,461	97.7	9,911	97.6
Total Number who live in Community Care Facility	68	0.8	61	0.7	59	0.6	48	0.5	58	0.6
Total Number who live in Foster Care (SSA)	84	1	98	1.1	126	1.3	139	1.4	154	1.5

Note: Numbers for CalWORKs/Medi-Cal and SSI/Medi-Cal populations are included because data were inconclusive.

Note: Due to some children being counted in more than one category, based on their qualifications, values may not add up to 100%.

Source: Regional Center of Orange County

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Total Number of Children Under 18 Years of Age Receiving Services for Developmental Disabilities, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008 to 2017

Ethnicity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
White	2,918	2,863	2,789	2,448	2,342	2,222	2,364	2,486	2,539	2,592
Black	119	129	127	116	119	124	147	167	199	212
Hispanic	3,318	3,507	3,495	3,366	3,328	3,333	3,490	3,715	3,944	4,114
Asian	1,295	1,399	1,437	1,425	1,477	1,485	1,655	1,780	1,861	2,050
Other	1,358	1,345	1,365	1,360	1,035	984	838	1,200	1,151	1,192
Unknown	273	200	199	200	295	489	463	417	408	428
Total	9,281	9,443	9,412	8,915	8,821	8,794	8,957	9,765	10,102	10,587

Note: Those with Middle Eastern ethnicity are included in the 'other' category.
Source: Regional Center for Orange County

Total Number of Children by Age Groups and Number and Percent of Children with a Diagnosis of Autism Served, by the Regional Center of Orange County (RCOC), July 2013 to July 2018

Years of Age	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Total # of Children Served by RCOC	# with Autism	% with Autism	Total # of Children Served by RCOC	# with Autism	% with Autism	Total # of Children Served by RCOC	# with Autism	% with Autism	Total # of Children Served by RCOC	# with Autism	% with Autism
3-4	692	312	45.1	664	326	49.1	646	342	52.9	722	422	58.4
5-9	2,195	1,125	51.2	2,218	1,170	53.0	2,236	1,230	55.0	2,331	1,337	57.3
10-14	1,943	920	47.3	2,089	1,002	48.0	2,221	1,131	50.9	2,262	1,172	51.8
15-18	1,597	677	42.4	1,583	703	48.0	1,677	758	45.2	1,772	822	46.3
Total	6,437	3,034	47.1	6,554	3,301	50.4	6,780	3,461	51.1	7,087	3,753	52.9

Years of Age	2017			2018			% Change 2013 to 2018
	Total # of Children Served by RCOC	# with Autism	% with Autism	Total # of Children Served by RCOC	# with Autism	% with Autism	
3-4	701	410	58.5	696	428	61.5	36.4
5-9	2,248	1,384	61.6	2,236	1,438	64.3	25.6
10-14	2,398	1,348	56.2	2,421	1,409	58.2	23.0
15-18	1,758	845	48.1	1,889	956	50.6	19.4
Total	7,105	3,987	56.1	7,242	4,231	58.4	24.0

RCOC data as of 8/01/2018.
Note: Point in time data for July 31 in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016.
Source: Regional Center of Orange County

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION**

Percent of 5th, 7th and 9th Grade Students in Healthy Fitness Zone (HFZ) for Aerobic Capacity, 2011/12 to 2016/17

	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/14*	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
5th Graders	62.4	63	70.2	70.7	69.1	68.3
7th Graders	63.6	64.4	74.7	73.6	73.8	74.0
9th Graders	62.4	63	72	71.8	70.4	70.6

*Data prior to 2013/14 is not comparable due to differences in reporting methodology.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Percent of Students in Healthy Fitness Zone for Aerobic Capacity, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2011/12 to 2016/17

Grade and Year	Black	American Indian	Asian	Filipino	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White	Average
2011/12								
5th Graders	64.8	65.9	75.0	69.8	51.4	59.1	80.1	66.6
7th Graders	72.4	75.9	84.3	77.3	62.2	63.5	82.3	74.0
9th Graders	67.5	70.5	81.6	72.1	58.4	61.4	78.2	70.0
2012/13								
5th Graders	67.6	61.5	75.8	70.5	59.5	59.7	80.9	67.9
7th Graders	72.7	69.0	85.2	76.5	56.0	62.4	82.0	72.0
9th Graders	68.1	65.5	83.4	76.4	55.2	61.1	78.3	69.7
2013/14*								
5th Graders	66.4	70.0	76.1	69.7	61.0	61.5	81.2	69.4
7th Graders	70.5	71.9	86.3	81.2	65.4	65.4	82.9	74.8
9th Graders	70.7	75.9	83.5	77.7	64.9	63.1	78.6	73.5
2014/15								
5th Graders	67.7	57.3	77.5	73.4	60.5	62.2	81.1	68.5
7th Graders	69.2	71.2	84.2	77.7	65.1	64.8	81.9	73.4
9th Graders	69.5	66.1	82.9	76.3	62.5	62.7	79.4	71.3
2015/16								
5th Graders	65.4	54.4	76.2	68.4	56.8	60.4	79.9	66.0
7th Graders	71.7	82.4	85.8	81.9	68.0	64.4	81.1	76.5
9th Graders	67.3	67.0	81.5	77.0	52.6	62.1	77.2	69.2
2016/17								
5th Graders	61.1	53.8	72.9	66.2	45.4	60.0	78.9	62.6
7th Graders	70.2	69.4	84.3	78.6	57.7	65.4	81.6	72.5
9th Graders	62.9	67.0	81.9	76.1	58.1	60.8	79.5	69.5

*Data prior to 2013/14 is not comparable due to differences in reporting methodology.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Percent of 5th Grade Students Classified as Needs Improvement Based on Health Risk for Aerobic Capacity, by Race/Ethnicity, 2011/12 to 2016/17

Race/Ethnicity	Percent Needs Improvement Health Risk for Aerobic Capacity					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14*	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Hispanic	10.7	11.2	9.1	7.7	9.5	9.5
Pacific Islander	15.5	11.7	7.2	13.6	10.1	16.9
Black	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.6	8.1
American Indian	2.3	6.4	5.6	8.7	9.8	8.7
Filipino	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.9
White	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.0
Two or More Races	3.1	3.5	2.3	3.7	4.6	2.0
Asian	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9
Orange County	6.8	7.2	5.8	5.3	6.3	6.2
California	8.0	8.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7

*Data prior to 2013/14 is not comparable due to differences in reporting methodology.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Indicator: **OBESITY**

Percent of 5th, 7th and 9th Grade Students in Healthy Fitness Zone (HFZ) for Body Composition 2011/12 to 2016/17

Grade	2011/2012	2012/13	2013/14*	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
5th Graders	56.4	56.7	63.4	64.1	64.0	64.2
7th Graders	61.3	62.1	67.4	66.4	67.1	66.6
9th Graders	65.5	65.3	70.8	71.2	69.5	69.2

*Data prior to 2013/14 is not comparable due to differences in reporting methodology.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Percent of Students Meeting Healthy Fitness Zone (HFZ) Standards for Body Composition, by Grade and Race/Ethnicity, 2011/12 to 2016/17

Grade and Year	Black	American Indian	Asian	Filipino	Pacific Islander	Hispanic	White	Average
2011/12								
5th Graders	55	62.4	66.8	59.9	38.5	43.5	71	56.7
7th Graders	57.3	59.3	72	64.8	51.1	50.7	71.7	61.0
9th Graders	61.3	65.1	75.2	68.2	50.6	56.4	73.8	64.4
2012/13								
5th Graders	56.2	61.5	67.8	60.5	52.9	44.8	69.8	59.1
7th Graders	62.8	59.4	74.6	62.8	42.8	49.8	73.9	60.9
9th Graders	63.5	55.9	77.2	68.8	47.1	56	72.9	63.1
2013/14*								
5th Graders	63.1	66.7	75	65.9	47.4	51.1	76.4	63.7
7th Graders	64.5	71.9	79.7	71.6	50	55.6	79.1	67.5
9th Graders	68.8	74.1	82.1	76.2	58.4	60.7	79.2	71.4
2014/15								
5th Graders	61.7	60.9	75.7	65.2	46.3	52.4	76.5	62.7
7th Graders	62.5	68.5	79.1	71.3	50	55.1	77.8	66.3
9th Graders	69.8	69.9	82.9	72.8	57.8	60.6	80.5	70.6
2015/16								
5th Graders	64.7	56.2	75.2	69.3	41.2	52.6	76.0	62.2
7th Graders	66.0	74.1	79.5	71.5	47.2	55.4	78.2	67.4
9th Graders	68.2	69.0	81.8	75.7	52.6	58.8	79.2	69.3
2016/17								
5th Graders	65.1	53.3	74.2	68.3	43.8	52.1	77.8	62.1
7th Graders	63.8	54.1	78.4	71.6	46.2	54.6	78.3	63.9
9th Graders	64	69.6	80.8	74.3	49	58	79.7	67.9

*Data prior to 2013/14 is not comparable due to differences in reporting methodology.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Percent of 5th Grade Students Classified as Needs Improvement Based on Health Risk for Body Composition, by Race/ and Ethnicity, 2011/12 to 2016/17

Percent Needs Improvement Based on Health Risk for Body Composition

Race/Ethnicity	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14*	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Pacific Islander	49.3	39.9	28.6	39.4	33.8	36.2
Hispanic	42.5	41.7	27.3	26.2	26.7	26.8
Black	32.3	30.7	17.9	15.3	19.1	17.3
American Indian	27	30.2	16.6	16.0	25.4	28.2
Filipino	28.9	26.5	16	17.1	12.7	13.3
Two or More Races	20	22.5	9.9	11.4	12.9	7.3
White	17.2	18.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	8.5
Asian	20.5	19.5	8.6	8.5	9.3	9.7
Orange County	30.6	30.5	18.3	17.7	18.1	18.0
California	33.9	33.7	21	20.9	20.7	21.5

*Data prior to 2013/14 is not comparable due to differences in reporting methodology.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: TEEN BIRTHS

Definition Teen births are tracked utilizing two indicators. The first indicator is the percent of total annual births occurring among females ages 19 years and under. The second indicator is the teen birth rate, which is a calculation of annual teen births per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 years per year.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Females Aged 15-19 Years in Orange County, California and United States, 2007 to 2016

Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Orange County	29.6	27.7	25.3	22.5	20.2	19.2	16.7	14.8	12.0	10.9
California	40.1	38.3	35.4	31.6	28.3	26.2	23.2	21.1	19.0	15.7
United States	42.5	41.5	39.1	34.2	31.3	29.4	26.5	24.2	22.3	20.3

Source Orange County: Orange County Health Care Agency

Source California: State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records. a. <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Documents/VSC-2005-0202.pdf>;

<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/tables/datafiles/vsofca.xls>

Source United States: National vital statistics reports: National Center for Health Statistics. (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm>)

Population Source 2003-2009: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2010. Sacramento, CA, September 2012.

Population Source 2010-2017: State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017.

Percent of Teen Births (19 and Under) of Total Births in Orange County, 2007 to 2016

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	6.6%	5.8%	5.5%	4.8%	4.1%	3.7%	3.2%

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency.

Number and Birth Rates, by Age of Mother (19 Years and Under) per 1,000 Females, 2007 to 2016

Age of Mother	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
< 15 Years	44	0.4	52	0.5	34	0.3	36	0.4	34	0.3
15-17 Years	984	15.3	979	15.0	902	13.8	806	12.3	730	11.3
18-19 Years	2,105	52.7	1,976	48.0	1,828	42.7	1,673	37.6	1,485	33.1
Age of Mother	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
< 15 Years	25	0.2	18	0.2	11	0.2	17	0.3	9	0.2
15-17 Years	624	9.8	500	8.0	457	7.3	372	5.8	339	8.9
18-19 Years	1,454	32.6	1,283	29.2	1,102	25.5	987	20.3	872	22.9

Notes: Birth rates for females <15 are based on a per 1,000 females 12-14 years of age, as there were no births to females younger than 12 years of age.

Population Source 2006-2009: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2010. Sacramento, CA, September 2012. Population Source 2010-2017: State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Female Teen Population 15-19 Years of Age, by Race and Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

RACE/ETHNICITY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asian	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.9
Black	25.2	26.1	18.9	13.9	12.6	11.6	10.1	14.8	9.0	16.3
Hispanic	63.5	58.2	51.4	45.4	39.6	36.8	31.0	26.9	23.7	21.0
Non-Hispanic White	6.9	7.7	6.7	6.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.5	2.9

Population Source 2006-2009: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2010. Sacramento, CA, September 2012. Population Source 2010-2017: State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency.

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Percent of Population, Total Births and Births to Teens (19 and Under), by Race and Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

RACE/ ETHNICITY	PERCENT OF POPULATION*	PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS BY YEAR									
		2015	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asian	15.7	16.6	16.5	16.8	16.4	17.1	19.5	20.0	23.4	23.1	25.4
Black	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Hispanic	47.3	51.9	51.8	50.3	49.5	48.2	46.5	45.9	42.6	42.8	40.8
Non-Hispanic White	30.4	28.7	28.8	29.9	31.1	30.1	29.3	31.1	30.7	30.8	32.0

RACE/ ETHNICITY	PERCENT OF POPULATION*	PERCENT OF TEEN BIRTHS BY YEAR									
		2015	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Asian	16.1	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.4
Black	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.1	2.5
Hispanic	44.9	86.1	85.0	85.3	85.3	86.4	87.4	86.8	85.4	86.1	85.7
Non-Hispanic White	33.2	8.9	10.3	9.7	10.5	8.8	8.0	8.6	10.6	9.7	10.3

*Percent of total female population age 12-19 using: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2010. Sacramento, CA, September 2012. Population Source 2010-2017: State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Due to rounding, totals may not add up to 100. The total does not include all races/ethnicity.
Source Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number of Teen Births and Teen Birth Rates* per 1,000 females 15-19 years of age, by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

Age of Mother	Total	Rate	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
2007							
< 15 Years	44	0.4	1	0	41	0	2
15-17 Years	984	15.3	67	9	885	13	10
18-19 Years	2,105	52.7	207	35	1,776	43	44
Total Teen Births	3,133		275	44	2,702	56	56
Teen Birth Rate	29.6		6.9	25.2	63.5	3.4	N/A
2008							
< 15 Years	52	0.5	1	2	45	2	2
15-17 Years	979	15.0	74	12	869	10	14
18-19 Years	1,976	48.0	231	33	1,644	31	37
Total Teen Births	3,007		306	47	2,558	43	53
Teen Birth Rate	27.7		7.7	26.1	58.2	2.5	N/A
2009							
< 15 Years	34	0.3	0	0	33	1	0
15-17 Years	902	13.8	63	9	806	13	11
18-19 Years	1,828	42.7	202	25	1,522	40	39
Total Teen Births	2,764		265	34	2,361	54	50
Teen Birth Rate	25.3		6.7	18.9	51.4	3.3	N/A
2010							
< 15 Years	36	0.4	3	1	31	1	0
15-17 Years	806	12.3	54	2	730	13	7
18-19 Years	1,673	37.6	207	21	1,384	31	30
Total Teen Births	2,515		264	24	2,145	45	37
Teen Birth Rate	22.5		6.8	13.3	44.3	2.5	N/A
2011							
< 15 Years	34	0.3	1	0	33	0	0
15-17 Years	730	11.3	52	8	642	9	13
18-19 Years	1,485	33.1	142	14	1,272	23	25
Total Teen Births	2,249		195	22	1,947	32	38
Teen Birth Rate	20.2		5.1	13.5	40.0	1.8	N/A
2012							
< 15 Years	25	0.2	1	0	24	0	0
15-17 Years	624	9.8	32	6	572	8	5
18-19 Years	1,454	32.6	135	14	1,241	32	25
Total Teen Births	2,103		168	20	1,837	40	30
Teen Birth Rate	19.2		4.5	12.9	38.1	2.3	N/A
2013							
< 15 Years	18	0.2	1	0	17	0	0
15-17 Years	500	8.0	24	6	462	4	4
18-19 Years	1,283	29.2	130	11	1,085	33	24
Total Teen Births	1,783		154	17	1,547	37	24
Teen Birth Rate	16.7		4.2	11.4	32.8	2.2	N/A
2014							
< 15 Years	11	0.2	0	0	11	0	0
15-17 Years	457	7.3	32	13	401	4	7
18-19 Years	1,102	25.5	135	12	929	18	8
Total Teen Births	1,570	4.7	167	25	1,341	22	15
Teen Birth Rate	14.8		17.4	28.6	1.3	N/A	
2015							
< 15 Years	17	0.3	1	0	16	0	0
15-17 Years	372	5.8	28	5	332	3	4
18-19 Years	987	20.3	105	10	837	27	8
Total Teen Births	1,376		134	15	1,185	30	12
Teen Birth Rate	12.0		3.5	9.0	23.7	1.6	N/A
2016							
< 15 Years	9	0.4	1	0	8	0	0
15-17 Years	339	5.2	20	7	308	4	0
18-19 Years	872	18.3	100	20	738	13	1
Total Teen Births	1,220		121	27	1,054	17	1
Teen Birth Rate	10.9		2.9	16.3	21.1	0.9	N/A

*Teen birth rate is expressed per 1,000 females 15-19 years of age. Population Source 2003-2009: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2010. Sacramento, CA, September 2012. Population Source 2010-2017: State of California, Department of Finance, Report P-3: State and County Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, and Gender, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number of Live Births, by Mothers Age 15 to 19 and Birth Rate per 1,000 Females, by City of Residence, 2012 to 2016

	Female Population Age 15-19*	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Rates per 1,000 Females 15-19
Aliso Viejo	1,704	7	9	7	6	7	4.1
Anaheim	12,077	453	381	342	308	259	21.4
Brea	1,154	7	5	8	12	6	5.2
Buena Park	2,294	76	57	63	55	37	16.1
Costa Mesa	2,859	49	65	51	46	52	18.2
Coto de Caza CDP	554	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cypress	1,840	12	10	8	9	6	3.3
Dana Point	747	8	8	6	7	12	16.1
Fountain Valley	1,448	6	8	10	13	5	3.5
Fullerton	5,236	94	104	87	75	67	12.8
Garden Grove	5,650	144	125	100	89	81	14.3
Huntington Beach	5,308	54	45	35	26	30	5.7
Irvine	10,460	14	12	13	10	12	1.1
La Habra	152	67	54	45	36	34	223.3
La Palma	464	4	1	3	1	1	2.2
Ladera Ranch CDP	722	1	0	3	2	0	0
Laguna Beach	672	2	2	2	0	0	0
Laguna Hills	1,012	6	11	6	6	5	4.9
Laguna Niguel	1,800	13	10	11	12	7	3.9
Laguna Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Forest	2,630	29	26	22	14	20	7.6
Los Alamitos	487	4	4	0	2	2	4.1
Midway CDP	497	6	6	4	3	5	10.1
Mission Viejo	3,255	23	15	16	8	10	3.1
Newport Beach	2,211	6	2	4	4	0	0
Orange	5,544	118	87	76	75	67	12.1
Placentia	1,632	22	26	29	26	18	11
Rancho Santa Margarita	1,535	13	9	9	9	6	3.9
Rossmoor CDP	463	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Clemente	2,058	31	29	28	19	19	9.2
San Juan Capistrano	1,594	37	22	20	21	17	10.7
Santa Ana	12,582	611	510	432	361	346	27.5
Seal Beach	276	1	1	1	1	0	0
Stanton	1,486	30	30	23	23	13	8.7
Trabuco Canyon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A
Tustin	2,535	55	45	31	24	39	15.4
Villa Park	220	0	0	0	1	0	0
Westminster	2,989	48	40	35	30	22	7.4
Yorba Linda	2,326	5	5	8	8	3	1.3
Orange County Total	112,405	2,078	1,783	1,559	1,376	1,220	10.9

*Population source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Five Year Average Population, 2012-2016
Source: State of California, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Records.
Prepared by: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Secondary Indicator: **SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**

Definition

This indicator tracks the number of cases and annual case rates per 100,000 population of reportable sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and HIV/AIDS in children 10 to 17 years of age.

Number and STD Case Rates Per 100,000 Youth 10-17 Years Old, by Type of Disease, 2008-2017

Type of STD**	2008		2009		2010 ¹		2011 ¹		2012 ¹	
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chlamydia	751	207.5	748	209.2	670	194.8	724	210.2	675	196.5
Gonorrhea	39	10.8	25	7.0	38	11.0	35	10.2	49	14.3
Syphilis	4	1.1*	2	0.6*	2	0.6*	1	0.3*	2	0.6*
HIV/AIDS	2	0.6*	4	1.1*	0	0.0	4	1.2*	1	0.3*
Population	361,899		357,637		343,986		344,368		343,543	

Type of STD**	2013 ¹		2014 ¹		2015 ¹		2016 ¹		2017 ¹	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chlamydia	563	164.1	621	181.0	648	190.8	696	204.9	697	205.3
Gonorrhea	56	16.3	72	21.0	67	19.7	95	28.0	111	32.7
Syphilis	9	2.6	14	4.1	9	2.6	3	0.9*	0	0.0
HIV/AIDS	1	0.3*	2	0.6*	3	0.9*	4	1.2*	1	0.3
Population	343,067		341,370		339,651		339,267		339,480	

* Rates per 100,000 population; rates based on less than five events are unstable, and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

**Does not include congenital cases resulting from mother to child transmission.

¹The rates before 2010 are calculated using the following population source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. Sacramento, California, July 2007. The rates since 2010 are calculated using the following population source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, December 2014.

Note: Recently the CA Department of Finance provided updated population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, December 2014. Rates for years 2010-2013 have been adjusted accordingly and may differ to from rates computed in previous reports.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services, May 2018

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number of STD's Among Youth 10-17 Years of Age, by Gender and Type of Disease, 2008-2017

Type of STD*	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chlamydia										
Male	147	151	121	162	134	129	136	123	155	159
Female	603	593	548	561	540	434	485	522	539	535
Unknown	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	3	2	3
Total	751	748	670	724	675	563	621	648	696	697
Gonorrhea										
Male	11	17	12	13	15	20	27	23	32	43
Female	28	8	25	22	33	36	44	44	63	67
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Total	39	25	38	35	49	56	72	67	95	111
Syphilis										
Male	2	0	0	0	2	6	10	7	2	0
Female	2	2	2	1	0	3	4	2	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	2	2	1	2	9	14	9	3	0
HIV/AIDS										
Male	2	4	0	3	0	1	2	3	4	1
Female	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	0	4	1	1	2	3	4	1

*Does not include congenital cases resulting from mother to child transmission.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services, May 2018.

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number and STD Case Rates* per 100,000 Youth, By Age Group and Type of Disease, 2008-2017

Type of STD**	2008		2009		2010 ¹		2011 ¹		2012 ¹	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chlamydia										
10-14 years	40	18.2	52	24.0	27	12.8	50	23.8	29	13.9
15-17 years	711	501.8	696	492.6	643	483.2	674	503.4	646	480.4
Gonorrhea										
10-14 years	4	1.8*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	2	1.0*	2	1.0*
15-17 years	35	24.7	25	17.7	37	27.8	33	24.6	47	34.9
Syphilis										
10-14 years	0	0.0	1	0.5*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-17 years	4	2.8*	1	0.7*	2	1.5*	1	0.7*	2	1.5*
HIV/AIDS										
10-14 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*
15-17 years	2	1.4*	5	3.5	1	0.8*	4	3.0*	0	0.0
10-14 Total Cases	44	20.0	53	24.5	28	13.3	52	24.7	32	15.3
15-17 Total Cases	752	530.8	727	514.5	683	513.2	712	531.8	695	516.8
10 - 17 Total Cases	796	220.0	780	218.1	711	206.7	764	221.9	727	211.6
Type of STD**	2013 ¹		2014 ¹		2015 ¹		2016 ¹		2017 ¹	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Chlamydia										
10-14 years	25	12.0	27	12.9	23	11.1	35	16.9	35	16.8
15-17 years	538	401.3	594	447.2	625	473.3	661	499.1	662	505.0
Gonorrhea										
10-14 years	2	1.0*	4	1.9*	6	2.9	7	3.4	9	4.3
15-17 years	54	40.3	68	51.2	61	46.2	88	66.4	102	77.8
Syphilis										
10-14 years	1	0.5*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-17 years	8	6.0	14	10.5	9	6.8	3	2.3*	0	0.0
HIV/AIDS										
10-14 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-17 years	2	1.5*	3	2.3*	3	2.3*	4	3.0*	1	0.8
10-14 years Total Cases	28	13.4	31	14.9	29	14.0	42	20.3	44	21.1
15-17 years Total Cases	602	449.0	679	511.2	698	528.6	756	570.8	765	583.6
10 - 17 Total Cases	630	183.6	710	208.0	727	214.0	798	235.2	809	238.3

* Rates per 100,000 population; rates based on less than five events are unstable, and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

**Does not include congenital cases resulting from mother to child transmission.

¹The rates before 2010 are calculated using the following population source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000-2050. Sacramento, California, July 2007. The rates since 2010 are calculated using the following population source: State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017.

Note: Recently the CA Department of Finance provided updated population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Rates for years 2010-2015 have been adjusted accordingly and may differ to from rates computed in previous reports.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services, May 2018

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Indicator: **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

Number of Children and Young Adults through Age 25 Served by Children and Youth Behavioral Health, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Outpatient (Visit)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of Children and Young Adults	12,552	12,864	13,006	14,431	14,918	14,830	15,257	15,029	14,624	15,019

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency/Children and Youth Behavioral Health

Number of Clients Served by Children and Youth Behavioral Health, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008/09 to 2016/17

Race/Ethnicity	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Percent Change
White	3,589	3,463	3,534	3,616	3,648	3,570	2,876	2,670	2,482	-30.8
Black	696	651	693	702	641	626	514	511	537	-22.8
Hispanic	7,144	7,504	8,690	9,099	9,217	9,599	10,422	10,177	10,599	42.5
Asian	713	682	785	700	696	859	778	816	878	23.1
American Indian	158	162	145	124	80	58	41	36	38	-75.9
Other/Unknown	564	544	584	677	548	545	218	196	201	-64.4
Total	12,864	13,006	14,431	14,918	14,830	15,257	15,029	14,624	15,019	16.8

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency/Children and Youth Behavioral Health

Number of Services, by Type of Outpatient Program, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Outpatient (Visit)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Special Education (Community Based)	65,343	60,864	55,881	37,435	25,335	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wards & Dependents	127,175	137,613	120,002	115,999	109,580	97,334	87,439	81,483	79,419	81,396
Other (Community-Based)	194,638	213,615	256,496	306,331	281,450	294,615	309,259	305,374	287,804	299,878
Total	387,156	412,092	432,379	459,765	416,365	391,949	396,698	387,064	367,429	381,404

Note: Since FY04/05 visit count adjusted to exclude clinical documentation activities. Data is no longer available in 2012/13 because state legislation moved the responsibility of providing mental health services for special education students to school districts during 2011/12.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Children and Youth Behavioral Health

Number of Bed Days, by Type of Inpatient Placements, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Inpatient	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
State Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Hospital (Unfunded)	566	497	386	547	440	637	560	299	245	230
Acute Hospital (Medi-Cal)	2,131	2,304	3,016	3,164	3,049	3,857	5,529	4,364	5,471	6,904
Residential Placement (Sp Ed)	58,573	52,610	49,503	41,677	27,654	17,513	10,323	4,451	4,680	5,645
Total	60,270	55,411	52,905	45,388	31,143	22,007	16,412	9,114	10,396	12,779

*The data provided is for children and adults through the age of 25.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency/Children and Youth Behavioral Health

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Secondary Indicator: **SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES**

Definition

This indicator tracks the number and percent of adolescents receiving substance abuse services provided by the Orange County Health Care Agency's (HCA) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services (ADAS). This indicator reflects the trend of adolescent utilization of services provided by ADAS and its contract providers rather than the absolute number of adolescents needing services or using alcohol or other drugs in Orange County.

Number of Children and Young Adults through Age 25 Served by Children and Youth Behavioral Health, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	Outpatient	Residential	Total
2007/08			
Number	315	145	460
Percent	68.5%	31.5%	100%
2008/09			
Number	317	236	553
Percent	57.3%	42.7%	100%
2009/10			
Number	156	56	212
Percent	73.6%	26.4%	100%
2010/11			
Number	256	323	579¹
Percent	44.2%	55.8%	100%
2011/12			
Number	183	288	471²
Percent	38.9%	61.1%	100%
2012/13			
Number	245	95	340³
Percent	72.0%	28.0%	100%
2013/14			
Number	219	62	281
Percent	78.0%	22.0%	100%
2014/15			
Number	178	57	235
Percent	76.0%	24.0%	100%
2015/16			
Number	201	61	262
Percent	77.0%	23.0%	100%
2016/17			
Number	197	86	283
Percent	70.0%	30.0%	100%

1. Total does not include 215 adolescents counted from Youth Guidance Center
 2. Total does not include 198 adolescents counted from Youth Guidance Center
 3. Total does not include 28 adolescents counted from Youth Guidance Center
 Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Substance Abuse Services: Number and Percent, by Discharge Status, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	Completed Treatment	Left with Satisfactory Progress	Left with Unsatisfactory Progress	Referred/ Transferred	Total
2007/08					
Number	52	32	160	N/A	244
Percent	21.3%	13.1%	65.6%	N/A	100%
2008/09					
Number	143	68	316	N/A	527
Percent	27.1%	12.9%	60.0%	N/A	100%
2009/10					
Number	53	27	102	65	247
Percent	21.5%	10.9%	41.3%	26.3%	100%
2010/11					
Number	104	68	106	111	389
Percent	26.7%	17.5%	27.2%	28.5%	100%
2011/12					
Number	72	89	212	122	495
Percent	14.5%	18.0%	42.8%	24.6%	100%
2012/13*					
Number	49	42	186	72	349
Percent	14.0%	12.0%	53.3%	20.6%	100%
2013/14					
Number	37	19	147	32	235
Percent	15.7%	8.1%	62.6%	13.6%	100%
2014/15					
Number	18	21	125	40	204
Percent	8.8%	10.3%	61.3%	19.6%	100%
2015/16					
Number	7	50	191	116	364
Percent	1.9%	13.7%	52.5%	31.9%	100%
2016/17					
Number	10	21	145	44	220
Percent	4.5%	9.5%	65.9%	20.0%	100%

*Total does not include adolescents who received specialized education, prevention, linkage and referral services in connection with the Probation Department and/or the Youth Guidance Center.
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number and Percent of Adolescents Receiving Substance Abuse Services, by Drug of Choice and Age, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	Age	Alcohol	Metham- phetamine	Cocaine	Marijuana	PCP/ Hallucinogen	Heroin	Other*	Total
2007/08	Under 13	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
	13-14	10	11	0	44	1	0	6	72
	15-17	51	90	16	314	3	2	17	493
	Total	62	102	16	359	4	2	23	568
	Percent	10.90%	18.00%	2.80%	63.20%	0.70%	0.40%	4%	100%
2008/09	Under 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14	3	2	0	27	2	12	0	46
	15-17	45	122	14	273	5	37	11	507
	Total	48	124	14	300	7	49	11	553
	Percent	8.70%	22.40%	2.50%	54.20%	1.30%	8.90%	2.50%	100%
2009/10	Under 13	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	13-14 years	5	5	0	34	0	0	7	51
	15-17 years	28	33	1	150	0	13	16	241
	Total	33	38	1	186	0	13	23	294
	Percent	11.20%	12.90%	0.30%	63.20%	0%	4.40%	7.80%	100%
2010/11	Under 13	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	13-14 years	7	4	1	48	3	2	2	67
	15-17 years	28	38	4	186	17	33	6	312
	Total	35	42	5	236	20	35	6	381
	Percent	9.20%	11%	1.30%	61.90%	5.20%	9.20%	1.60%	100%
2011/12	Under 13 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	13-14 years	5	3	0	25	0	0	2	35
	15-17 years	26	46	4	178	0	27	16	297
	Total	31	49	4	204	0	27	18	333
	Percent	9.30%	14.70%	1.20%	61.20%	0	8.10%	5.40%	100%
2012/13	Under 13 years	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	7
	13-14 years	8	8	0	36	0	3	1	56
	15-17 years	20	61	4	164	0	23	5	277
	Total	28	70	4	206	0	26	6	340
	Percent	8.20%	20.60%	1.20%	60.60%	0%	7.60%	1.80%	100%
2013/14	Under 13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14 years	1	1	0	17	0	0	0	19
	15-17 years	21	50	0	178	0	8	5	262
	Total	22	51	0	195	0	8	5	281
	Percent	8%	18%	0%	69%	0%	3%	2%	100%
2014/15	Under 13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14 years	1	1	0	13	0	0	0	15
	15-17 years	12	39	1	158	1	3	6	220
	Total	13	40	1	171	1	3	6	235
	Percent	6%	17%	0%	73%	0%	1%	3%	100%
2015/16	Under 13 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	13-14 years	1	3	0	23	0	0	0	27
	15-17 years	14	44	1	165	0	4	6	234
	Total	15	47	1	189	0	4	6	262
	Percent	6%	18%	0%	72%	0%	2%	2%	100%
2016/17	Under 13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13-14 years	1	3	0	18	0	0	1	23
	15-17 years	20	60	3	166	0	1	10	260
	Total	21	63	3	184	0	1	11	283
	Percent	7%	22%	1%	65%	0%	0%	4%	100%

*Includes inhalants, amphetamines, sedatives, stimulants, and over the counter drugs guidance Center;
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number and Percent of Adolescents Receiving Treatment Services, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	Gender	Race/Ethnicity						Total
		White	Hispanic	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	
2007/08	Male	126	240	13	2	18	17	416
	Female	64	81	1	0	3	3	152
	Total	190	321	14	2	21	20	568
	Percent	33.5%	56.5%	2.5%	0.4%	3.7%	3.5%	100%
2008/09	Male	157	209	7	2	11	12	398
	Female	79	65	3	3	4	1	155
	Total	236	274	10	5	15	13	553
	Percent	42.7%	49.5%	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%	2.4%	100%
2009/10	Male	56	132	3	1	3	11	206
	Female	23	58	1	1	3	2	88
	Total	79	190	4	2	6	13	294
	Percent	26.8%	64.6%	1.3%	0.6%	2.0%	4.4%	100%
2010/11	Male	110	133	7	0	10	3	263
	Female	52	59	2	0	5	0	118
	Total	162	192	9	0	15	3	381
	Percent	42.5%	50.4%	2.4%	0.0%	3.9%	0.1%	100%
2011/12	Male	152	141	4	4	6	69	235
	Female	61	50	2	0	3	32	98
	Total	213	191	6	4	9	101	333
	Percent	40.6%	36.5%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	19.3%	100%
2012/13*	Male	87	171	2	0	6	141	236
	Female	52	69	1	1	3	47	104
	Total	139	240	3	1	9	188	340
	Percent	24.0%	41.4%	0.5%	0.2%	1.6%	32.4%	100%
2013/14*	Male	78	142	5	4	5	100	334
	Female	44	59	3	0	1	41	148
	Total	122	201	8	4	6	141	281
	Percent	25.3%	41.7%	1.7%	0.8%	1.2%	29.3%	100%
2014/15	Male	65	121	7	1	4	83	281
	Female	38	56	2	0	0	35	131
	Total	103	177	9	1	4	118	235
	Percent	25.0%	43.0%	2.2%	0.2%	1.0%	28.6%	100%
2015/16	Male	51	138	5	0	6	114	314
	Female	34	62	1	1	2	48	148
	Total	85	200	6	1	8	162	262
	Percent	18.4%	43.3%	1.3%	0.2%	1.7%	35.1%	100%
2016/17	Male	48	150	5	1	4	130	338
	Female	18	80	2	0	1	74	175
	Total	66	230	7	1	5	204	513
	Percent	12.9%	44.8%	1.4%	0.2%	1.0%	39.8%	100%

*Hispanic or Latino were not excluded from other races and therefore the data cannot be compared to prior years. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Number and Percent of Referrals to Substance Abuse Treatment, by Source, 2007/08 to 2016/17

	Year	School	Family/ Self	Legal System	Health Care Programs	Other Community Referral	Total
2007/08	Number	19	246	179	7	11	462
	Percent	4.1%	53.3%	38.7%	1.5%	2.4%	100%
2008/09	Number	12	218	261	37	25	553
	Percent	2.2%	39.4%	47.2%	6.7%	4.5%	100%
2009/10	Number	11	137	102	1	43	294
	Percent	3.7%	46.6%	34.7%	0.3%	14.6%	100%
2010/11	Number	17	146	153	10	55	381
	Percent	4.5%	38.3%	40.2%	2.6%	14.4%	100%
2011/12*	Number	14	136	112	16	55	333
	Percent	4.2%	40.8%	33.6%	4.8%	16.5%	100%
2012/13*	Number	31	104	137	37	15	324
	Percent	10%	32%	42%	11%	5%	100%
2013/14*	Number	19	64	124	22	52	281
	Percent	7%	23%	44%	8%	19%	100%
2014/15	Number	9	77	95	9	45	235
	Percent	4%	33%	40%	4%	19%	100%
2015/16	Number	9	81	80	18	74	262
	Percent	3%	31%	31%	7%	28%	100%
2016/17	Number	14	63	128	10	68	283
	Percent	5%	22%	45%	4%	24%	100%

*Total does not include youth who received specialized education, prevention, linkage & referral services in connection with the Probation Department and/or the Youth Guidance Center
Source: Orange County Health Care Agency

Supplemental Tables: Good Health

Secondary Indicator: CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Number of Individual Children Ages 0-20 Years with Elevated Blood Lead Levels (4.5mcg/dL or higher), 2007-2016

Year	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016 ²
Individual children ages 0-5 years of age with BLL above reference value of ≥ 4.5 mcg/dL	1,860	1,531	1,597	1,186	1,207	963	720	549	465	652
Individual children ages 6-20 years of age with BLL above reference value of ≥ 4.5 mcg/dL	351	283	320	285	312	202	135	240	72	113
Total individual children with BLL above reference value of ≥ 4.5 mcg/dL	2,211	1,814	1,917	1,471	1,519	1,165	855	789	537	765

¹ Source: California Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch (CLPPB) data – published data on CLPPB's website as of 7/2018

² Provisional data subject to revision (numbers from State's Data Compact Disc counted by Orange County Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program)

ECONOMIC WELL BEING INDICATORS



Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Indicator: CHILD POVERTY

Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old, Living in Poverty, and Families Living in Poverty, Orange County and California, 2007 to 2016

Year	<18 Living in Poverty (%)	Families in Poverty (%)
2007		
Orange County	12.0	6.1
California	17.3	9.3
2008		
Orange County	13.3	6.8
California	18.5	10.0
2009		
Orange County	15.2	6.7
California	19.9	9.8
2010		
Orange County	12.2	7.1
California	15.8	10.2
2011		
Orange County	17.7	7.6
California	22.8	10.8
2012		
Orange County	16.0	8.3
California	21.3	11.5
2013		
Orange County	16.9	8.8
California	22.1	12.0
2014		
Orange County	17.6	9.2
California	22.7	12.3
2015		
Orange County	17.6	9.1
California	22.5	12.2
2016		
Orange County	16.9	8.7
California	21.9	11.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, five year estimates.

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Number and Percent of Students Eligible to Receive Free and Reduced Price Lunch, By District, 2017/18

Elementary Districts	No.	%
Anaheim Elementary	15,410	85.4%
Buena Park	3,533	72.6%
Centralia	2,536	59.1%
Cypress Elementary	1,405	39.8%
Fountain Valley Elementary	1,585	24.3%
Fullerton Elementary	5,009	40.1%
Huntington Beach City Elementary	1,406	23.4%
La Habra City	3,550	71.4%
Magnolia	5,136	82.7%
Ocean View	3,857	51.2%
Savanna	1,657	61.3%
Westminster	6,625	70.7%
High School Districts	No.	%
Anaheim Union High	22,147	70.6%
Fullerton Joint Union High	6,924	52.2%
Huntington Beach Union High	6,038	38.0%
Unified Districts	No.	%
Brea-Olinda Unified	1,804	32.6%
Capistrano Unified	13,930	28.3%
Garden Grove Unified	30,711	71.2%
Irvine Unified	6,535	19.6%
Laguna Beach Unified	358	12.3%
Los Alamitos Unified	1,648	18.3%
Newport-Mesa Unified	9,410	47.4%
Orange Unified	13,242	51.2%
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	9,410	37.1%
Saddleback Valley Unified	8,392	33.6%
Santa Ana Unified	42,729	83.1%
Tustin Unified	9,662	41.7%
County Totals	234,649	50.7%

Source: Orange County Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Indicator: CALIFORNIA WORK OPPORTUNITY & RESPONSIBILITY TO KIDS (CALWORKS)

Number of Children Receiving Financial Assistance Countywide, 2007/08 to 2016/17

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Receiving CalWORKs	31,932	35,962	42,793	46,809	45,950	43,916	42,877	42,345	38,982	34,485

Note: Average monthly number of OC children receiving CalWORKs by Fiscal Year.
Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

CalWORKs Recipients: Children by Age and City, January 2018

City	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aliso Viejo	3	7	4	5	7	1	7	5	10
Anaheim	283	389	382	421	392	458	392	441	482
Brea	5	8	7	8	9	10	10	8	8
Buena Park	46	58	68	65	54	66	61	59	76
Costa Mesa	34	31	38	45	31	38	41	53	42
Cypress	25	39	37	35	44	32	37	38	38
Dana Point	2	5	5	5	5	7	3	6	7
Fountain Valley	8	12	10	20	12	6	12	10	11
Fullerton	58	65	76	76	93	93	61	95	85
Garden Grove	86	127	101	129	113	112	113	120	151
Huntington Beach	43	48	44	64	63	47	69	57	47
Irvine	30	25	42	27	25	37	28	36	47
La Habra	29	35	44	42	35	48	39	51	48
La Palma	0	6	3	1	4	3	4	2	5
Laguna Beach	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	4	0
Laguna Hills	10	10	14	9	11	15	11	14	17
Laguna Niguel	5	7	14	11	12	10	13	4	13
Laguna Woods*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Forest	21	27	22	22	18	20	23	28	28
Los Alamitos	4	1	3	4	7	6	4	6	8
Mission Viejo	10	16	9	13	12	14	17	18	10
Newport Beach	3	6	3	2	6	2	3	3	1
Orange	46	66	60	70	62	65	77	71	68
Placentia	22	34	23	28	36	22	35	31	42
Rancho Santa Margarita	4	8	5	3	3	3	2	6	2
San Clemente	7	12	13	7	12	12	9	13	13
San Juan Capistrano	2	10	11	4	12	10	11	8	16
Santa Ana	241	319	384	373	388	409	445	460	480
Seal Beach	0	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	2
Stanton	21	20	28	35	41	33	37	33	46
Tustin	23	37	40	37	40	38	35	43	41
Villa park	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Westminster	44	50	50	51	55	61	47	52	44
Yorba Linda	5	11	8	7	13	11	11	8	7
Cities Subtotal	1,120	1,493	1,550	1,622	1,616	1,697	1,661	1,786	1,895
Unincorporated Areas									
Coto de Caza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladera Ranch	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Midway City	7	1	2	6	5	9	5	7	8
North Tustin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rossmoor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silverado Canyon	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Trabuco Canyon	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1
Unincorporated Subtotal	13	4	5	9	6	11	7	7	10
Unassigned Subtotal	41	36	30	40	30	25	16	31	17
Total by Age	1,174	1,533	1,585	1,671	1,652	1,733	1,684	1,824	1,922
Percent by Age	3.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.2

*City Populations Under 18 from 201122-201526 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Demographic and Housing Estimates. 201122-201526 American Community Survey estimates no population under 18 in Laguna Woods.
Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

CalWORKs Recipients: Children by Age and City, January 2018 (Continued)

City	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Subtotal
Aliso Viejo	6	9	3	5	5	3	8	6	2	96
Anaheim	509	437	490	432	393	416	365	358	309	7,349
Brea	7	12	14	5	6	14	8	8	8	155
Buena Park	65	70	63	67	55	52	58	41	48	1,072
Costa Mesa	50	53	64	34	50	35	47	31	40	757
Cypress	30	36	37	36	33	24	24	25	29	599
Dana Point	5	9	4	9	2	2	4	4	3	87
Fountain Valley	9	17	11	20	13	16	10	16	12	225
Fullerton	96	94	104	65	78	70	57	59	48	1,373
Garden Grove	124	146	152	145	117	130	129	116	110	2,221
Huntington Beach	58	65	60	66	39	48	36	42	56	952
Irvine	49	36	44	40	44	43	31	41	37	662
La Habra	66	51	63	40	41	39	35	32	40	778
La Palma	6	4	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	48
Laguna Beach	2	0	2	5	1	2	1	1	0	23
Laguna Hills	17	8	19	14	13	11	15	12	10	230
Laguna Niguel	23	10	17	11	7	12	10	13	6	198
Laguna Woods*	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Lake Forest	24	32	30	22	22	19	15	20	14	407
Los Alamitos	1	3	4	4	2	8	2	3	1	71
Mission Viejo	14	20	17	13	21	12	15	15	12	258
Newport Beach	3	10	6	6	5	3	2	7	7	78
Orange	86	86	82	79	84	66	70	58	52	1,248
Placentia	39	30	35	25	32	32	27	33	26	552
Rancho Santa Margarita	4	2	4	5	3	6	7	4	5	76
San Clemente	7	10	10	13	12	11	10	14	7	192
San Juan Capistrano	19	15	19	16	18	9	12	11	5	208
Santa Ana	561	566	574	526	476	430	381	408	371	7,792
Seal Beach	1	1	0	1	1	5	3	2	1	31
Stanton	41	37	36	31	43	30	33	35	32	612
Tustin	58	59	34	56	68	52	48	55	29	793
Villa park	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Westminster	54	68	55	66	67	48	57	48	39	956
Yorba Linda	11	6	8	9	3	10	7	9	8	152
Cities Subtotal	2,045	2,002	2,064	1,867	1,758	1,660	1,530	1,527	1,369	30,262
Unincorporated Areas										
Coto de Caza	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ladera Ranch	2	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	17
Midway City	7	10	6	13	4	4	4	9	7	114
North Tustin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rossmoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Silverado Canyon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Trabuco Canyon	1	2	1	1	2	4	0	3	0	22
Unincorporated Subtotal	10	12	9	15	9	8	4	13	9	161
Unassigned Subtotal	20	15	19	19	16	21	14	17	7	414
Total by Age	2,075	2,029	2,092	1,901	1,783	1,689	1,548	1,557	1,385	30,837
Percent by Age	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	100.0

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Indicator: HOMELESS STUDENTS

Homeless Children and Youth, by School District, 2007/08 TO 2016/17

Elementary Districts	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Anaheim Elementary	3,259	4,029	3,983	1,870	1,410	1,355	2,065	2,210	2,242	2,076
Buena Park	841	972	1,151	1,280	1,112	1,022	593	201	281	313
Centralia	519	651	529	685	660	673	719	428	615	593
Cypress	13	4	3	59	95	127	240	353	445	435
Fountain Valley	-	-	4	4	4	1	3	7	12	14
Fullerton	103	114	144	131	428	309	234	163	173	176
Huntington Beach City	7	2	13	15	30	24	25	36	41	60
La Habra City	255	271	286	162	110	6	7	30	59	63
Magnolia	1,087	1,178	1,220	1,438	1,453	1,503	1,809	1,732	1,870	1,980
Ocean View	313	443	403	196	122	92	130	129	261	672
Savanna	72	70	345	315	356	418	345	294	289	299
Westminster	798	1,573	1,582	1,731	522	1,797	1,238	906	1,019	1,012
High School Districts										
Anaheim Union	172	191	2,197	2,467	3,732	4,352	4,272	4,145	3,138	2,863
Fullerton Joint	246	351	520	612	404	438	337	444	382	348
Huntington Beach Union	314	389	388	390	283	249	349	362	369	496
Unified Districts										
Brea-Olinda	6	10	14	52	55	42	37	12	16	27
Capistrano	1,508	3,030	3,533	3,566	2,244	2,657	3,060	2,574	2,681	1,890
Garden Grove	241	931	961	2,123	2,326	2,156	1,943	1,002	969	760
Irvine	31	77	172	128	155	121	172	127	58	90
Laguna Beach	7	5	4	11	0	5	5	2	19	13
Los Alamitos	15	18	30	26	18	15	8	5	32	37
Newport-Mesa	115	138	146	211	344	320	205	147	152	108
OCDE-ACCESS	125	132	249	610	1,561	1,854	1,709	231	1,503	1,282
Orange	120	137	126	172	243	262	213	216	270	326
Placentia-Yorba Linda	28	220	346	701	614	817	2745	2,977	3,555	2,841
Saddleback Valley	6	19	31	30	760	935	1510	574	680	600
Santa Ana	6,731	6,815	7,357	8,738	9,136	8,492	8,105	6,507	6,997	7,306
Tustin	60	245	259	349	418	500	249	250	322	439
Total Homeless Students	17,051	22,025	25,996	28,072	28,625	30,542	32,510	26,064	28,450	27,119
Homeless % of Total Students	3.4%	4.4%	5.2%	5.6%	5.7%	6.1%	6.50%	5.2%	5.8%	5.5%

Note: Information provided by districts on their LEA Reporting Form Title 1, Part A, and Homeless Education Consolidated Application submitted to California Department of Education.
Source: Orange County Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Primary Nighttime Residency of Homeless Students, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Primary Nighttime Residency:	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Shelters	385	441	667	928	1,034	1,621	1,730	1,232	1,254	1,055
Doubled-up/Tripled-up	15,817	20,549	24,114	26,084	26,113	27,491	29,300	23,533	25,545	24,274
Unsheltered	60	143	170	106	155	195	241	247	315	367
Hotels/Motels	0	892	1,078	973	1,323	1,235	1,239	1,052	1,336	1,423
Unknown	789	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	17,051	22,025	26,029	28,091	28,625	30,542	32,510	26,064	28,450	27,119

Source: California Department of Education

Homeless High School Students 9th to 12th Grade, 2016/17

District	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Total H.S. Homeless	% of Total OC Homeless Students
ACCESS/OCDE	209	376	375	364	1,324	4.9
Anaheim Union	217	265	767	841	2,090	7.7
Brea-Olinda Unified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Capistrano Unified	123	138	114	110	485	1.8
Fullerton Joint Union	70	87	111	91	359	1.3
Garden Grove	65	88	73	108	334	1.2
Huntington Beach Union	71	109	143	195	518	1.9
Irvine Unified	9	12	8	8	37	0.1
Laguna Beach Unified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Los Alamitos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Newport-Mesa Unified	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Orange Unified	19	27	24	23	93	0.3
Placentia-Yorba Linda	199	188	171	167	725	2.7
Saddleback Valley	42	43	39	42	166	0.6
Santa Ana Unified	654	740	705	632	2,731	10.1
Tustin Unified	34	35	35	42	146	0.5
H.S. TOTAL	1,712	2,108	2,565	2,623	9,008	33.2
OC TOTAL					27,119	

Source: Abridged from California Department of Education Consolidated Report, 2016/17

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Indicator: SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Number of Participants Served by the WIC Program, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Participants	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of participants*	117,188	104,622	100,434	103,563	98,219	92,303	87,408	78,856	71,367	61,406
Caseload Allocation**	106,883	107,668	105,621	111,051	105,417	104,075	106,909	102,726	90,331	83,127
Percent of Caseload Served	109.9	97.2	95.1	93.3	93.2	88.7	81.8	76.8	79.0	73.9

*Participation is based on the number of women, infants and children served during the month of September by the four WIC agencies serving Orange County.

**Caseload is based on the combined caseload allocations for the four WIC agencies serving Orange County.

Sources: Orange County Health Care Agency/Nutrition Services-WIC Program

Camino Health Center-WIC Program

Planned Parenthood of Orange and San Bernardino Counties-WIC Program

PHFE Management Solutions-WIC Program

CalFresh Recipients, 2007/08 to 2016/17

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11*	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of Recipients	88,284	109,491	150,141	185,489	213,919	230,964	247,517	258,676	263,556	232,689
Percent Change (from Prior Year)	7.5%	24.0%	37.1%	23.5%	15.3%	8.0%	7.2%	4.5%	1.9%	-11.7%
Recipients less than 18 on CalFresh	60,793	74,127	98,259	116,978	130,263	136,835	141,688	141,716	140,410	131,670
Percent Change (from Prior Year)	7.7%	21.9%	32.6%	19.1%	11.4%	5.0%	3.5%	0.02%	-0.92%	-6.2%
Percent of CalFresh that are Children	68.9%	67.7%	65.4%	63.1%	60.9%	59.2%	57.2%	54.8%	53.3%	56.6%
OC Population under 18	800,820	800,489	799,845	798,699	726,908	723,109	720,532	710,562	731,553	723,961

*California Department of Finance (DOF) county population estimates for children based on 2007 estimates were used through Fiscal Year 2010/2011. Estimates from 2013 were used thereafter.

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

CalFresh Recipients, by Age and City, January 2018

Cities and Communities	Age 0 -<6	Age 6-<13	Age 13-<18	TOTAL RECEIVING CalFresh	TOTAL Children	% of CalFresh Recipients <18
East						
Costa Mesa	1,089	1,590	852	3,531	7,020	50%
Newport Beach	79	131	105	315	1,335	24%
Santa Ana	9,395	13,616	7,341	30,352	50,879	60%
Tustin	944	1,473	886	3,303	5,805	57%
East Totals	11,507	16,810	9,184	37,501	65,039	58%
North						
Anaheim	8,098	10,862	6,009	24,969	44,928	56%
Brea	218	288	172	678	1,607	42%
Buena Park	1,199	1,587	901	3,687	7,429	50%
Fullerton	1,636	2,249	1,201	5,086	9,987	51%
La Habra	900	1,338	710	2,948	5,230	56%
La Palma	82	92	51	225	508	44%
Orange	1,757	2,386	1,219	5,362	9,632	56%
Placentia	606	924	493	2,023	3,694	55%
Villa Park	4	4	3	11	40	28%
Yorba Linda	185	239	149	573	1,484	39%
North Totals	14,685	19,969	10,908	45,562	84,539	54%
South						
Aliso Viejo	192	265	147	604	1,477	41%
Dana Point	158	196	100	454	1,148	40%
Irvine	775	1,113	742	2,630	6,830	39%
Laguna Beach	31	45	34	110	517	21%
Laguna Hills	248	345	186	779	1,784	44%
Laguna Niguel	262	364	188	814	1,760	46%
Laguna Woods	2	1	5	8	396	2%
Lake Forest	526	689	336	1,551	3,064	51%
Mission Viejo	357	459	283	1,099	2,630	42%
Rancho Santa Margarita	173	210	122	505	1,085	47%
San Clemente	296	433	228	957	2,136	45%
San Juan Capistrano	343	536	256	1,135	1,936	59%
South Totals	3,363	4,656	2,627	10,646	24,763	43%
West						
Cypress	407	515	300	1,222	2,737	45%
Fountain Valley	251	389	280	920	2,528	36%
Garden Grove	3,139	4,446	2,976	10,561	22,265	47%
Huntington Beach	1,250	1,674	981	3,905	9,662	40%
Los Alamitos	75	100	74	249	600	42%
Seal Beach	29	35	17	81	484	17%
Stanton	704	997	578	2,279	4,342	52%
Westminster	1,421	1,993	1,448	4,862	11,023	44%
West Totals	7,276	10,149	6,654	24,079	53,641	45%
Unincorporated Totals	288	431	316	1,035	2,349	44%
Out of County Totals	392	340	148	880	2,358	37%
Total all Orange County	37,511	52,355	29,837	119,703	232,689	51%

Note: The report also includes cash aided persons.
Source: MR0007E and MR0009E December 2017, Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Indicator: CHILD SUPPORT

Number of Child Support Cases, Net and Per Case Collection, 2008/09 to 2017/18

Year	Total Number of Cases*	Total Net Collections (in Millions)	Per Case Collection
2008/09	103,598	\$180.3	\$ 1,741
2009/10	100,056	\$177.2	\$ 1,771
2010/11	89,852	\$177.4	\$ 1,975
2011/12	77,582	\$180.1	\$ 2,321
2012/13	70,608	\$178.6	\$ 2,530
2013/14	68,635	\$177.9	\$ 2,593
2014/15	67,732	\$178.8	\$ 2,640
2015/16	68,117	\$182.3	\$ 2,677
2016/17	67,685	\$184.0	\$ 2,719
2017/18	66,296	\$184.3	\$ 2,781

*Total number of cases is a 12-month average.
Source: Orange County Department of Child Support Services

Child Support Collections, 2008/09 to 2017/18

Year	Net Collections (in Millions)	Dollar Increase From Prior Year (in Millions)	Percent Difference From Prior Year
2008/09	\$180.3	\$0.7	0.4%
2009/10	\$177.2	-\$3.1	-1.7%
2010/11	\$177.4	\$0.2	0.1%
2011/12	\$180.1	\$2.7	1.5%
2012/13	\$178.6	-\$1.5	-0.8%
2013/14	\$177.9	-\$0.7	-0.4%
2014/15	\$178.8	\$0.9	0.5%
2015/16	\$182.3	\$3.5	2.0%
2016/17	\$184.0	\$1.7	0.9%
2017/18	\$184.3	\$0.3	0.2%

Source: Orange County Department of Child Support Services

Child Support Collections Percent of Current Support Distributed (CSD), 2008/09 to 2017/18

Year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
% CSD	53.0%	54.3%	59.0%	62.7%	64.8%	65.7%	66.7%	68.0%	68.0%	68.3%
Case Count	103,598	100,056	89,852	77,582	70,608	68,635	67,735	68,117	70,403	66,296

Source: Orange County Department of Child Support Services

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Secondary Indicator: COST OF EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

Definition

“Early care and education” refers to preschool and childcare programs that provide care and education for young children (typically ages 0 to 12). This indicator tracks the average cost of early care and education per week in Family Child Care Homes (FCCH) and Child Care Centers for infants, preschool and school-aged children. Both the state and federal government for low-income families support subsidized early education programs. The California Department of Education (CDE) funds agencies to provide quality childcare and development services to low-income families in licensed childcare centers, licensed family childcare homes and license-exempt settings. Head Start is a federally-funded program that provides comprehensive educational, health and social services to low-income children ages prenatal to five years and their families.

County-Wide Average Weekly Licensed Family Child Care Homes and Child Care Centers Costs*, 2008/09 to 2017/18

Licensed Family Child Care Homes**	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Infant Care	\$189	\$194	\$198	\$200	\$202	\$203	\$205	\$206	\$207	\$216
Preschool- 2 through 5 years of age	\$173	\$178	\$181	\$185	\$186	\$187	\$189	\$189	\$191	\$196
School-age - 6 through 13 years of age	\$155	\$159	\$160	\$164	\$166	\$166	\$168	\$169	\$170	\$174
Child Care Centers***	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Infant Care	\$252	\$257	\$263	\$250	\$264	\$261	\$270	\$275	\$278	\$288
Preschool- 2 through 5 years of age	\$158	\$162	\$169	\$172	\$178	\$185	\$191	\$194	\$195	\$200
School-age - 6 through 13 years of age	\$140	\$142	\$137	\$157	\$156	\$172	\$180	\$181	\$183	\$183
All Licensed Child Care Providers	\$175	\$182	\$182	\$188	\$192	\$196	\$200	\$202	\$204	\$210

*Cost of child care per week represents an average of the rates given to Children’s Home Society staff during the intake process and through phone calls made to child care providers during quarterly updates.

**Family Child Care providers care for children in their homes and are licensed as follows: Small child care- 1) 4 infants only, 2) 6 children, no more than 3 of whom may be infants, 3) 8 children, no more than 2 infants, and 2 must be 6 years of age or older. Large family child care- which requires a full time assistant to work with the licensed care provider - 1) 12 children, no more than 4 of whom may be infants, 2) 14 children, not more than 3 of whom may be infants and 2 must be 6 years of age or older.

*** Child care centers include private for-profit centers, parent-run cooperatives and church-based non-profits. The state regulates the ratio of caregivers, square footage and staff qualifications.

Source: Children’s Home Society of California’s Child Care Resource and Referral Program

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

County-Wide Average Weekly Orange County Family Child Care Homes and Child Care Centers Costs*, by Region, 2017/18

CENTERS	Infant (0-2)	Preschool (2-5)	School Age (6-12)
East County	\$ 265.29	\$ 185.04	\$ 164.30
West County	\$ 268.46	\$ 182.28	\$ 163.03
South County	\$ 312.74	\$ 233.63	\$ 223.47
North County	\$ 283.10	\$ 188.21	\$ 165.55
HOMES	Infant (0-2)	Preschool (2-5)	School Age (6-12)
East County	\$ 208.14	\$ 189.11	\$ 170.26
West County	\$ 205.37	\$ 189.30	\$ 173.35
South County	\$ 228.96	\$ 211.74	\$ 188.22
North County	\$ 213.75	\$ 188.73	\$ 166.26

*Cost of child care per week represents an average of the rates rate given to Children's Home Society staff during the intake process and through phone calls made to child care providers during quarterly updates.

Source: Children's Home Society of California's Child Care Resource and Referral Program

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Birth to 13 Years of Age Child Care Centers (CCTR) Priorities Report, by Board of Supervisor (BOS) District, 2016

City	# of Children that Qualify for CDE* Child Care	Total Spaces Available	% Qualified Children Served
BOS District 1			
Garden Grove	9,010	509	6%
Midway	513	63	12%
Santa Ana	32,624	1,196	4%
Westminster	5,458	223	4%
Total	47,605	1,991	4%
BOS District 2			
Costa Mesa	4,941	220	4%
Fountain Valley	2,588	67	3%
Huntington Beach	6,749	459	7%
Los Alamitos	1,014	19	2%
Newport Beach	1,673	98	6%
Seal Beach	1,105	10	1%
Stanton	1,840	128	7%
Total	19,910	1,001	5%
BOS District 3			
Brea	1,521	63	4%
Irvine	7,234	349	5%
Orange	6,806	336	5%
Silverado Ranch	117	4	3%
Trabuco Canyon	1,261	25	2%
Tustin	4,616	833	18%
Villa Park	261	0	0%
Yorba Linda	2,500	49	2%
Total	24,316	1,659	7%
BOS District 4			
Anaheim	22,994	1,698	7%
Buena Park	4,691	462	10%
Cypress	2,298	102	4%
Fullerton	7,975	386	5%
La Habra	2,713	432	16%
Placentia	2,768	144	5%
Total	43,439	3,224	7%
BOS District 5			
Dana Point	709	32	5%
Ladera Ranch	736	11	1%
Laguna Beach	1,545	96	6%
Laguna Niguel	1,363	76	6%
Lake Forest	3,928	138	4%
Mission Viejo	1,974	104	5%
Rancho Santa Margarita	1,295	37	3%
San Clemente	1,512	43	3%
San Juan Capistrano	807	34	4%
Total	13,869	571	4%

Note: Reprint due to data not available at time of printing.

*California Department of Education (CDE) full-day child care and development services for birth to 12 year old children.

Supplemental Tables: Economic Wellbeing

Subsidized Part-Day Eligibility, 2016

City	# of Children who qualify for CDE Child Care	Total Spaces	% Eligible Qualified Children Served
BOS District 1			
Garden Grove	6,335	1,558	25%
Midway	377	101	27%
Santa Ana	25,333	3,655	14%
Westminster	4,005	803	20%
Total	36,050	6,117	17%
BOS District 2			
Costa Mesa	3,398	959	28%
Fountain Valley	1,787	45	3%
Huntington Beach	5,285	542	10%
Los Alamitos	727	57	8%
Newport Beach	1,395	22	2%
Seal Beach	792	6	1%
Stanton	1,349	310	23%
Total	14,733	1,941	13%
BOS District 3			
Brea	1,050	51	5%
Irvine	4,696	240	5%
Orange	4,725	621	13%
Silverado Ranch	81	1	1%
Trabuco Canyon	955	8	1%
Tustin	3,092	466	15%
Villa Park	183	1	1%
Yorba Linda	1,698	17	1%
Total	16,480	1,405	9%
BOS District 4			
Anaheim	16,007	2,862	18%
Buena Park	3,367	613	18%
Fullerton	1,650	46	3%
La Habra	6,282	791	13%
Placentia	1,913	499	26%
Total	2,122	366	17%
BOS District 5			
Dana Point	547	111	20%
Ladera Ranch	583	2	0%
Laguna Beach	1,403	85	6%
Laguna Niguel	1,049	108	10%
Lake Forest	2,620	62	2%
Mission Viejo	878	126	14%
Rancho Santa Margarita	936	44	5%
San Clemente	1,171	167	14%
San Juan Capistrano	605	318	53%
Total	9,245	912	10%

Note: *Reprint due to data not available at time of printing.

Source: Children's Home Society of California's Child Care Resource and Referral Program

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT



Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Secondary Indicator: EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

Definition

“Early care and education” refers to preschool and childcare programs that provide care and education for young children (typically ages 0 to 12). This indicator tracks the average cost of early care and education per week in Family Child Care Homes (FCCH) and Child Care Centers for infants, preschool and school-aged children. Subsidized early education programs are supported by both the state and federal government for low-income families. The California Department of Education (CDE) funds agencies to provide quality childcare and development services to low-income families in licensed child care centers, licensed family child care homes and license-exempt settings. Head Start is a federally-funded program that provides comprehensive educational, health and social services to low-income children ages prenatal to five years and their families.

Total Licensed Early Care and Education Capacity, Family Child Care Homes (FCCH) and Child Care Centers, 2008/09 to 2017/18

	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers
Infant (0-2)	3,594	5,048	3,556	4,866	3,532	5,006	3,336	3,279	N/A	3,503
Preschool (2-5)	6,412	46,009	6,314	46,847	6,252	47,378	4,267	43,341	N/A	43,791
School Age (6-12)	3,594	20,272	3,556	50,590	3,532	51,221	2,766	20,864	N/A	13,801
Total	13,600	71,419	13,426	102,303	13,316	103,605	10,269	67,484	12,688	61,095
	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers	FCCH	Child Care Centers
Infant (0-2)	N/A	3,859	N/A	4,137	N/A	4,149	N/A	4,123	N/A	4,194
Preschool (2-5)	N/A	49,757	N/A	51,032	N/A	50,788	N/A	49,122	N/A	48,878
School Age (6-12)	N/A	15,317	N/A	16,030	N/A	15,867	N/A	15,712	N/A	15,280
Total	13,594	68,933	13,706	71,199	13,288	70,804	12,696	68,957	12,060	68,352

Source: Children's Home Society of California's Child Care Resource and Referral Program

Requests for Child Care Referrals, Reason, and Type of Child Care Needed, 2017/18

Reason Care is Needed	Number of Families that Called	Type of Care	# of Children
Employed	814	Full Time	2,969
Seeking Employment	40	Part Time*	377
School/Training	59	Daytime Hours	2,989
Other	378	Alternative Care Hours**	242

*** Includes requests for before and after school care.

**Includes evening, weekend, drop-in or overnight care.

Source: Children's Home Society of California's Child Care Resource and Referral Program

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Secondary Indicator: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Total Public School K-12 Enrollment by District, 2008/09 to 2017/18

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Elementary Districts										
Anaheim Elementary	19,278	19,312	19,095	19,312	19,126	19,308	19,164	18,852	18,558	17,911
Buena Park	5,574	5,395	5,296	5,345	5,349	5,226	4,985	4,869	4,837	4,684
Centralia	4,752	4,556	4,540	4,440	4,501	4,480	4,491	4,437	4,417	4,327
Cypress	4,082	4,007	3,950	3,916	3,879	3,916	3,990	3,942	3,969	3,957
Fountain Valley	6,145	6,315	6,312	6,317	6,344	6,337	6,305	6,371	6,387	6,362
Fullerton	13,458	13,616	13,661	13,656	13,830	13,822	13,678	13,520	13,363	13,307
Huntington Beach City	6,679	6,759	7,002	7,173	7,056	7,002	6,864	7,008	7,155	7,073
La Habra City	5,633	5,574	5,430	5,234	5,250	5,149	5,022	4,913	4,726	4,713
Magnolia	6,317	6,310	6,347	6,372	6,353	6,418	6,403	6,418	6,277	6,080
Ocean View	9,503	9,759	7,607	9,461	9,418	9,223	9,010	8,725	8,467	8,263
Savanna	2,473	2,463	2,323	2,363	2,398	2,433	2,392	2,397	2,331	2,272
Westminster	9,880	9,772	9,725	9,637	9,620	9,720	9,503	9,401	9,338	9,264
High School Districts										
Anaheim Union	33,719	33,187	33,156	32,704	32,085	31,889	31,659	31,276	30,964	30,729
Fullerton Joint	16,343	15,130	14,726	14,783	14,608	14,501	13,678	14,235	13,983	13,901
Huntington Beach Union	16,125	16,162	16,317	16,442	16,400	16,431	16,343	16,048	16,140	16,188
Unified Districts										
Brea-Olinda	5,944	5,950	5,927	5,960	5,972	5,973	5,977	5,856	5,909	5,951
Capistrano	52,661	53,381	53,192	53,170	53,785	58,833	54,036	53,878	53,613	53,622
Garden Grove	48,574	47,914	48,659	47,999	47,599	46,936	46,177	45,252	44,223	43,163
Irvine	26,522	26,822	27,258	28,179	29,072	30,123	31,392	32,319	33,381	34,617
Laguna Beach	2,947	2,920	3,037	3,034	3,045	3,005	3,074	3,029	3,025	2,929
Los Alamitos	9,475	9,582	9,640	9,714	9,912	9,922	9,914	9,948	9,904	9,833
Newport-Mesa	21,507	21,718	21,811	21,857	22,003	22,018	21,905	21,736	21,581	21,234
OC Dept of Education	8,204	7,717	7,607	7,602	7,184	6,050	5,306	5,037	6,485	6,539
Orange	30,170	30,210	30,373	30,136	29,854	29,750	29,473	28,899	28,522	27,915
Placentia/Yorba Linda	26,094	25,920	25,821	25,747	25,622	25,843	25,595	25,826	25,798	25,741
Saddleback Valley	32,936	32,387	31,724	30,885	30,355	29,731	29,028	28,706	27,803	27,378
Santa Ana	57,439	56,937	57,319	57,250	57,410	57,499	56,815	55,909	54,505	53,131
Tustin	21,682	22,454	23,093	23,507	23,771	23,949	24,059	24,079	24,130	24,015
Total	504,136	502,239	502,895	502,195	501,801	500,487	497,116	492,886	489,791	485,099

Source: California Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Number and Percent of Total Public School K-12 Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity, 2008/09 to 2017/18

Race/Ethnicity	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian	2,472	0.5	2,516	0.5	2,520	0.5	2,267	0.5	2,281	0.5
Asian	82,198	16.3	82,814	16.5	84,319	16.8	85,066	16.9	85,850	17.1
Black	8,484	1.7	8,241	1.6	8,129	1.6	7,988	1.6	7,660	1.5
Hispanic	225,500	44.7	235,778	46.9	237,831	47.3	241,473	48.1	242,613	48.3
Non-Hispanic White	165,374	32.8	159,533	31.8	156,875	31.2	151,947	30.3	148,089	29.5
Multiple or No Response	20,108	4	13,357	2.7	13,221	2.6	13,454	2.7	15,308	3.1
O.C. Total	504,136		502,239		502,895		502,195		501,801	
Race/Ethnicity	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian	2,121	0.4	1,784	0.4	1,502	0.3	1,313	0.3	972	0.2
Asian	86,464	17.3	88,007	17.7	88,843	18.0	78,154	15.9	91,337	18.8
Black	7,380	1.5	7,088	1.4	6,877	1.4	6,784	1.4	6,316	1.3
Hispanic	243,967	48.7	243,781	49	242,064	49.1	240,843	49.1	238,545	49.1
Non-Hispanic White	144,012	28.8	139,186	28	135,693	27.5	131,974	26.9	126,317	26.0
Multiple or No Response	16,543	3.3	17,270	3.5	18,051	3.7	19,512	4.0	21,863	4.5
O.C. Total	500,487		497,116		493,030		490,430		485,835	

Note: Total # includes "other" Race/Ethnicity counts. Source: Orange County Department of Education California Department of Education, DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Secondary Indicator: ENGLISH LEARNERS

Definition

According to California Education Code 306(a), an English Learner (EL) is “a child who does not speak English or whose native language is not English and who is not currently able to perform ordinary classroom work in English.” The process of identifying an English Learner begins with the home language survey, but this survey alone does not qualify a student as an EL. Districts administer the California English Language Development Test (CELDT) to students whose home language is other than English within 30 calendar days of initial enrollment. The CELDT assesses English comprehension, speaking, listening, reading and writing, and it determines whether a student is an EL. An overall CELDT score of Early Advanced or Advanced indicates a student is proficient provided no domain score (listening, speaking, reading or writing) falls below Intermediate. Students who do not achieve proficiency on the CELDT are considered ELs and are assessed annually until reclassified. Reclassified Fluent English Proficient (R-FEP) students are former ELs who have met multiple criteria to succeed in an English-only classroom. These reclassified students are monitored for two years to ensure their success.

Number and Percent of English Language Learners, 2008/09 to 2017/18

Primary Languages	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spanish	115,366	81.9	115,431	81.5	102,623	81.3	106,871	82.2	100,998	81.9
Vietnamese	12,042	8.5	12,430	8.8	11,746	9.3	10,960	8.4	10,221	8.3
Korean	4,122	2.9	4,011	2.8	3,237	2.6	3,191	2.5	2,936	2.4
Arabic	1,005	0.7	1,124	0.8	1,116	0.9	1,359	1.0	1,556	1.3
Filipino	1,234	0.9	1,144	0.9	1,087	0.9	1,139	0.9	1,090	0.9
All Other Languages*	7,118	5.1	7,465	5.3	6,417	6.3	6,556	5.0	6,489	5.3
Total	140,887		141,605		126,226		130,076		123,290	
Primary Languages	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spanish	106,022	81.2	103,706	80.2	97,911	79.6	93,808	78.6	88,644	77.8
Vietnamese	10,784	8.3	11,121	8.6	10,149	8.3	9,756	8.2	9,115	8.0
Korean	3,205	2.5	3,160	2.4	3,006	2.4	2,965	2.5	2,962	2.6
Arabic	1,772	1.4	2,026	1.6	2,133	1.7	2,308	1.9	2,279	2.0
Filipino	1,178	0.9	1,137	0.9	1,077	0.9	1,066	0.9	1,025	0.9
All Other Languages*	7,588	5.8	8,240	6.3	8,725	7.1	9,412	7.3	9,913	8.7
Total	130,570		129,390		123,001		119,315		113,938	

*All other languages" includes 54 other languages listed on the California Department of Education website at <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>.

Source: Orange County Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

English Learners Number and Percent, by District, 2008/09 to 2017/18

School Districts	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary Districts										
Anaheim Elementary	11,074	57.4	10,984	56.9	10,941	57.3	10,547	54.6	10,357	54.2
Buena Park	2,417	43.4	2,510	46.5	2,224	42.0	2,187	40.9	2,159	40.4
Centralia	1,548	32.6	1,622	35.5	1,502	33.1	1,481	33.4	1,424	31.6
Cypress	914	22.4	900	22.5	933	23.6	940	24.0	906	23.4
Fountain Valley	485	7.9	648	10.3	664	10.5	640	10.1	683	10.8
Fullerton	4,271	31.7	4,172	30.6	3,906	28.6	4,014	29.4	4,006	29.0
Huntington Beach City	471	7.1	494	7.3	-	-	421	5.9	402	5.7
La Habra City	2,263	40.2	2,233	40.1	-	-	2,048	38.9	1,928	36.7
Magnolia	3,435	54.4	3,698	58.6	3,399	53.6	3,136	49.2	3,147	49.5
Ocean View	2,109	22.2	2,288	23.4	2,083	21.8	2,196	23.2	2,181	23.2
Savanna	1,115	45.1	1,121	45.5	1,150	49.5	1,042	44.1	977	40.7
Westminster	4,972	27.9	5,312	54.4	4,996	51.4	4,776	49.6	4,579	47.6
High School Districts										
Anaheim Union	8,040	23.8	7,726	23.3	-	-	6,580	20.1	6,356	19.8
Fullerton Joint Union	2,270	13.9	2,472	16.3	2,049	13.9	1,969	13.3	1,635	11.2
Huntington Beach Union	1,632	10.1	1,680	10.4	1,462	9.0	1,366	8.3	1,255	7.7
Unified Districts										
Brea-Olinda	651	11.0	743	12.5	627	10.6	611	10.3	546	9.1
Capistrano	6,224	11.8	5,890	11.0	5,407	10.2	5,424	10.2	5,404	10.0
Garden Grove	22,465	46.2	21,603	45.1	21,093	43.3	20,221	42.1	18,831	39.6
Irvine	3,463	13.1	3,954	14.7	3,628	13.3	3,655	13.0	3,827	13.2
Laguna Beach	95	3.2	43	1.5	115	3.8	111	3.7	99	3.3
Los Alamitos	252	2.7	223	2.3	197	2.0	157	1.6	180	1.8
Newport-Mesa	5,693	26.5	5,883	27.1	5,387	24.7	5,242	24.0	5,101	23.2
OC Dept of Education	2,554	31.3	1,853	24.0	2,500	32.9	2,602	22.8	2,285	31.8
Orange	7,255	24.0	7,739	25.6	7,812	25.7	6,856	34.1	6,521	21.8
Placentia-Yorba Linda	3,606	13.8	3,890	15.0	3,256	12.6	3,170	12.3	3,063	12.0
Saddleback Valley	4,090	12.4	4,260	13.2	4,135	13.0	4,045	13.1	4,128	13.6
Santa Ana	32,202	56.1	31,819	55.9	31,379	54.7	29,382	51.3	26,226	45.7
Tustin	5,321	24.5	5,845	26.0	5,381	23.3	5,257	22.4	5,084	47.6
County Total	140,887	27.9	141,605	28.2	126,226	25.1	130,076	25.9	123,290	24.6
California Total	1,513,233	24.4	1,468,235	23.0	1,057,075	17.4	1,387,665	22.4	1,346,333	22.0

Source: Orange County Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

English Learners Number and Percent, by District, 2008/09 to 2017/18 (Continued)

School Districts	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Elementary Districts										
Anaheim Elementary	11,254	58.0	11,540	60.2	11,353	60.2	10,807	58.2	10,284	57.4
Buena Park	2,288	44.0	2,187	43.9	2,091	42.9	1,915	39.6	1,792	38.3
Centralia	1,581	35.0	1,563	34.8	1,404	31.6	1,484	33.6	1,257	29.1
Cypress	820	21.0	704	17.6	533	13.5	598	15.1	648	16.4
Fountain Valley	782	12.0	810	12.8	881	13.8	882	13.8	825	13.0
Fullerton	4,098	30.0	4,083	29.9	3,906	28.9	3,770	28.2	3,573	26.9
Huntington Beach City	362	5.0	416	6.1	399	5.7	393	5.5	351	5.0
La Habra City	2,090	41.0	1,986	39.5	1,830	37.2	1,542	32.6	1,477	31.3
Magnolia	3,525	55.0	3,358	52.4	3,365	52.4	3,236	51.6	2,936	48.3
Ocean View	2,286	25.0	2,326	25.8	2,305	26.4	2,185	25.8	2,014	24.4
Savanna	1,047	43.0	994	41.6	1,045	43.6	980	42.0	912	40.1
Westminster	4,807	50.0	4,685	49.3	4,395	46.8	4,072	43.6	3,707	40.0
High School Districts										
Anaheim Union	6,866	22.0	6,658	21.0	6,461	20.7	6,555	21.2	6,611	21.5
Fullerton Joint Union	1,661	11.0	1,591	11.1	1,440	10.1	1,334	9.5	1,253	9.0
Huntington Beach Union	1,311	8.0	1,455	8.9	1,445	9.0	1,430	8.9	1,401	8.7
Unified Districts										
Brea-Olinda	638	0.5	716	12.0	735	12.6	576	9.7	573	9.6
Capistrano	5,403	4.1	5,276	9.8	5,204	9.7	5,076	9.5	5,045	9.4
Garden Grove	19,220	15.0	19,510	42.3	17,745	39.2	17,047	38.5	15,752	36.5
Irvine	4,744	4.0	5,323	17.0	5,676	17.6	6,330	19.0	6,884	19.9
Laguna Beach	115	0.1	131	4.3	125	4.1	132	4.4	106	3.6
Los Alamitos	243	0.2	262	2.6	232	2.3	214	9.5	213	2.2
Newport-Mesa	5,443	4.2	5,346	24.4	5,266	24.2	5,097	2.2	4,671	22.0
OC Dept of Education	1,943	1.5	1,466	27.6	1,209	24.0	1,478	23.6	1,377	21.1
Orange	7,204	5.5	7,185	24.4	6,928	24.0	6,790	22.8	6,607	23.7
Placentia-Yorba Linda	3,596	3.0	3,520	13.8	3,774	14.6	4,035	23.8	3,986	15.5
Saddleback Valley	4,576	4.0	4,641	16.0	4,775	16.6	4,792	15.6	4,752	17.4
Santa Ana	27,499	21.1	26,377	46.4	23,530	42.1	21,718	17.2	20,575	38.7
Tustin	5,209	4.0	5,266	21.9	4,931	20.5	4,626	39.8	4,109	17.1
County Total	130,570	26.0	129,390	26.0	123,001	24.9	119,315	24.3	113,938	23.5
California Total	1,413,549	22.7	1,392,263	22.3	1,373,724	22.4	1,332,405	21.4	1,271,150	20.4

*Data was found in Los Angeles County Public Schools Report in DataQuest.
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Secondary Indicator: AVERAGE DOLLAR EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL

Definition

The current annual expenditures for public schools for each pupil are based on average daily attendance during the school year. Elementary School Districts include K-8, High School Districts include 9-12 and Unified Districts include K-12.

Annual Expenditure Per Pupil (K-12), by District, 2007/08 to 2016/17

School	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Elementary Districts										
Anaheim Elementary	8,820	8,928	8,399	7,527	8,091	7,862	8,299	9,312	11,030	12,135
Buena Park	8,824	8,305	8,034	7,278	7,566	7,470	8,047	9,270	10,905	11,656
Centralia	8,475	8,161	7,578	7,420	7,541	7,729	8,206	9,025	10,316	10,915
Cypress	8,101	7,718	7,395	6,801	7,000	7,302	7,378	7,922	8,993	9,716
Fountain Valley	7,716	7,593	6,981	6,755	6,895	6,741	6,949	7,672	8,363	8,893
Fullerton	7,851	7,949	7,290	7,084	7,403	7,165	7,696	8,440	9,467	10,119
Huntington Beach City	7,529	7,612	7,178	6,453	6,614	6,850	7,371	7,890	9,145	9,728
La Habra City	8,280	8,377	7,805	7,912	7,599	7,853	8,177	8,980	10,330	10,923
Magnolia	7,994	8,268	8,341	7,375	7,546	7,529	8,155	8,853	10,634	10,835
Ocean View	8,185	8,119	7,874	7,715	7,880	7,621	7,853	9,004	9,850	10,366
Savanna	8,225	8,154	7,809	7,682	7,716	7,586	7,726	8,254	9,919	10,920
Westminster	8,180	8,387	8,013	7,697	7,948	8,080	8,037	9,221	10,146	10,982
High School Districts										
Anaheim Union	8,336	8,506	8,168	8,425	8,783	8,678	8,936	9,966	11,004	11,585
Fullerton Joint Union	7,977	8,753	8,766	8,591	8,471	8,627	8,806	8,932	9,845	11,407
Huntington Beach Union	8,287	8,637	8,284	8,285	8,374	8,598	9,039	9,650	10,698	11,415
Unified Districts										
Brea-Olinda	7,617	7,684	7,271	7,136	7,442	7,254	7,343	8,082	7,536	9,556
Capistrano	7,694	7,614	7,246	7,228	7,469	7,002	7,419	8,042	7,361	9,675
Garden Grove	8,420	8,461	8,193	7,787	7,840	8,030	8,572	9,538	7,717	10,807
Irvine	7,906	7,893	7,606	7,562	7,700	7,577	7,845	8,522	7,789	10,395
Laguna Beach	12,246	12,783	13,773	13,670	13,945	13,702	14,580	15,823	11,235	18,516
Los Alamitos	7,266	7,388	6,878	6,727	6,978	7,198	7,770	8,411	7,120	9,945
Newport-Mesa	10,187	10,674	10,669	10,625	10,468	10,483	10,690	11,492	9,375	12,925
Orange	7,954	7,649	7,208	6,987	6,959	7,390	7,649	8,791	7,690	11,022
Placentia-Yorba Linda	7,949	8,040	7,826	7,914	7,846	7,715	7,926	8,673	7,485	10,365
Santa Ana	8,944	8,763	8,396	9,060	9,098	7,235	9,171	10,053	8,903	12,520
Saddleback Valley	7,562	7,652	7,472	6,830	6,984	9,049	7,409	8,687	7,302	10,012
Tustin	7,474	7,363	7,096	6,679	6,722	6,944	7,452	7,952	7,064	9,905

Source: Orange County Department of Education, 2016/17 Financial Report

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Average Expenditure Per Pupil, by District Level for Orange County and California, 2007/8 to 2016/17

District Level	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Elementary Average	8,182	8,131	7,725	7,308	7,483	7,482	7,825	8,653	9,925	10,599
High School Average	8,200	8,632	8,406	8,434	8,543	8,634	8,927	9,516	10,516	11,469
Unified District Average	8,435	8,497	8,303	8,184	8,288	8,298	8,652	9,505	10,535	11,304
Orange County (K-12) Average	8,224	8,267	7,955	7,827	7,952	7,950	8,274	9,128	9,105	10,926
California Average*	8,594	8,736	8,452	8,323	8,382	8,448	8,867	9,794	9,794	11,548

Source: Orange County Department of Education, 2016/17 Financial Report

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Indicator: **KINGERGARTEN READINESS**

Number and Percent of Children Developmentally Vulnerable on One or More Areas, by Community, 2018

City/CDP	Number	Physical Health and Well-being	Social Competence	Emotional Maturity	Language and Cognitive Development	Communication Skills and General Knowledge
Aliso Viejo	410	7.6%	9.3%	8.8%	7.1%	9.3%
Anaheim	3,816	10.5%	8.5%	8.0%	11.0%	11.2%
Brea	385	3.1%	5.2%	3.9%	7.3%	5.2%
Buena Park	726	11.6%	9.4%	9.3%	7.9%	8.5%
Costa Mesa	940	8.2%	7.1%	6.9%	8.1%	8.6%
Coto de Caza	51	2.0%	2.0%	3.9%	5.9%	5.9%
Cypress	503	2.4%	6.0%	5.6%	4.6%	5.0%
Dana Point	175	5.7%	5.1%	7.4%	8.6%	8.0%
Fountain Valley	464	5.0%	10.6%	8.2%	9.7%	10.6%
Fullerton	1,340	7.5%	8.1%	7.5%	7.8%	9.3%
Garden Grove	1,709	8.2%	10.5%	7.6%	12.1%	13.5%
Huntington Beach	1,531	5.2%	7.6%	6.6%	7.6%	7.4%
Irvine	2,456	5.0%	6.2%	5.9%	4.4%	7.1%
La Habra	573	7.9%	12.0%	10.8%	11.0%	14.3%
La Palma	120	9.2%	8.3%	7.5%	9.2%	11.7%
Ladera Ranch	334	2.1%	3.0%	2.7%	3.3%	3.0%
Laguna Beach	97	10.3%	12.4%	4.5%	10.3%	7.2%
Laguna Hills	184	4.3%	3.8%	4.4%	7.6%	10.9%
Laguna Niguel	417	5.3%	7.0%	7.0%	7.2%	7.0%
Lake Forest	663	7.2%	8.3%	7.0%	11.8%	9.7%
Los Alamitos	118	5.1%	7.6%	5.9%	0.8%	5.9%
Midway City	94	10.6%	14.9%	10.6%	12.8%	12.8%
Mission Viejo	708	3.5%	5.4%	5.4%	4.9%	4.7%
Newport Beach	445	6.1%	7.0%	7.7%	3.8%	4.9%
North Tustin	102	3.9%	4.9%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Orange	1,348	8.2%	8.2%	6.3%	8.9%	9.3%
Placentia	506	6.5%	6.7%	5.8%	9.1%	9.3%
Rancho Mission Viejo	30	16.7%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Rancho Santa Margarita	446	7.4%	9.6%	8.2%	7.2%	8.5%
San Clemente	542	7.9%	5.7%	5.9%	7.7%	6.6%
San Juan Capistrano	295	5.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Santa Ana	3,940	10.4%	10.6%	8.8%	12.5%	12.8%
Seal Beach	70	4.3%	2.9%	14.3%	4.3%	5.7%
Stanton	341	7.9%	5.3%	5.4%	8.8%	11.7%

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Percent of Children Developmentally Vulnerable on One or More Areas, by Community, 2018 (Continued)

City/CDP	No.	Physical Health and Well-being	Social Competence	Emotional Maturity	Language and Cognitive Development	Communication Skills and General Knowledge
Trabuco Canyon	151	6.0%	8.6%	6.6%	4.0%	5.3%
Tustin	897	7.0%	7.8%	7.8%	9.3%	9.6%
Villa Park	41	19.5%	12.2%	12.2%	4.9%	9.8%
Westminster	752	7.7%	10.6%	8.2%	8.7%	9.9%
Yorba Linda	568	5.3%	5.5%	7.2%	3.9%	6.2%
Orange County	28,306	7.7%	8.3%	7.4%	8.8%	9.5%

Source: Early Development Index, 2018

Percent of Children Developmentally Vulnerable or At Risk on One or More Areas and On Track on all Areas, by Community, 2018

City/CDP	Number	Developmentally Vulnerable on One or More Areas	Developmentally At Risk on One or More Areas	Developmentally On Track on all Areas ¹	Multiple Challenges ²
Aliso Viejo	410	23.4%	25.6%	51.0%	2.4%
Anaheim	3,816	24.9%	27.0%	48.0%	5.2%
Brea	385	13.5%	26.8%	59.7%	2.1%
Buena Park	726	24.0%	23.3%	52.8%	5.0%
Costa Mesa	940	21.4%	25.0%	53.6%	2.9%
Coto de Caza	51	11.8%	21.6%	66.7%	2.0%
Cypress	503	12.5%	27.0%	60.4%	1.8%
Dana Point	175	20.0%	21.7%	58.3%	2.3%
Fountain Valley	464	23.3%	23.7%	53.0%	5.8%
Fullerton	1,340	19.7%	25.2%	55.1%	4.3%
Garden Grove	1,709	25.0%	27.2%	47.7%	5.5%
Huntington Beach	1,531	18.4%	23.7%	57.9%	3.7%
Irvine	2,456	16.0%	19.9%	64.1%	2.1%
La Habra	573	25.1%	29.0%	45.9%	6.6%
La Palma	120	20.0%	25.0%	55.0%	4.2%
Ladera Ranch	334	8.7%	15.3%	76.0%	0.9%
Laguna Beach	97	26.8%	27.8%	45.4%	4.1%
Laguna Hills	184	17.9%	32.6%	49.5%	2.2%
Laguna Niguel	417	16.1%	18.7%	65.2%	4.3%
Lake Forest	663	21.9%	19.0%	59.1%	3.8%
Los Alamitos	118	15.3%	16.9%	67.8%	0.8%
Midway City	94	36.2%	27.7%	36.2%	6.4%
Mission Viejo	708	14.4%	23.4%	62.1%	1.7%
Newport Beach	445	15.5%	24.0%	60.4%	2.2%
North Tustin	102	6.9%	16.7%	76.5%	1.0%

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Percent of Children Developmentally Vulnerable or At Risk on One or More Areas and On Track on all Areas, by Community, 2015 (Continued)

City/CDP	Number	Developmentally Vulnerable on One or More Areas	Developmentally At Risk on One or More Areas	Developmentally On Track on all Areas ¹	Multiple Challenges ²
Orange	1,348	22.3%	26.4%	51.3%	3.9%
Placentia	506	19.2%	24.3%	56.5%	4.2%
Rancho Mission Viejo	30	16.7%	20.0%	63.3%	0.0%
Rancho Santa Margarita	446	20.2%	27.6%	52.2%	4.3%
San Clemente	542	20.5%	26.0%	53.5%	3.1%
San Juan Capistrano	295	19.3%	26.1%	54.6%	4.7%
Santa Ana	3,940	27.3%	28.6%	44.1%	5.9%
Seal Beach	70	21.4%	30.0%	48.6%	1.4%
Stanton	341	21.7%	26.7%	51.6%	2.9%
Trabuco Canyon	151	17.2%	17.9%	64.9%	2.0%
Tustin	897	22.3%	28.0%	49.7%	3.3%
Villa Park	41	22.0%	26.8%	51.2%	4.9%
Westminster	752	24.7%	26.3%	48.9%	4.3%
Yorba Linda	568	16.0%	21.1%	62.9%	2.6%
Orange County	28,332	21.5%	25.2%	53.2%	4.1%

1. Developmentally On Track on All Areas refers to children on track on all valid areas. A record may be valid with just four completed areas. 2. Multiple challenges defined as not ready on 9 or more subdomains (16 total subdomains).

Source: Early Development Index, 2018

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Percent of Children Developmentally Vulnerable or At Risk on One or More Areas and On Track on all Areas, by Student Characteristic, 2018

	Not on Track		Developmentally On Track on all Areas ¹
	Developmentally Vulnerable on One or More Areas	Developmentally At Risk on One or More Areas	
Currently in Kindergarten - No Transition Kindergarten (TK) Experience	24.6%	26.3%	49.1%
Currently in Kindergarten - Had TK Experience	14.6%	21.6%	63.8%
Not English Language Learner	17.7%	23.7%	58.6%
English Language Learner	27.2%	27.4%	45.4%
No Individual Education Plan (IEP)	19.6%	25.0%	55.5%
Has IEP	46.2%	28.6%	25.2%
Parent has Volunteered	14.8%	22.5%	62.7%
Parent has not Volunteered	26.3%	27.2%	46.5%
Receives Free/Reduced Price Lunch	28.6%	28.8%	42.6%
Does Not Receive Free/Reduced Price Lunch	15.3%	22.7%	62.0%
Hispanic, Latino/a	26.9%	28.1%	45.0%
White	16.0%	23.3%	60.8%
Asian	15.4%	20.1%	64.6%
Other	18.9%	24.7%	56.4%
All	21.5%	25.2%	53.2%

All results are statistically significant at p=.05 level.

1. Developmentally On Track on All Areas refers to children on track on all valid areas. A record may be valid with just four completed areas.

Source: Early Development Index, 2018

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Indicator: ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, THIRD GRADE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS AND MATHEMATICS

Number and Percent of 10th Grade Students Who Passed English Language Arts and Math, by School District, March 2015

	Math		English Language Arts	
	No. Tested	Passing %	No. Tested	Passing %
All students tested	38,156	90	37,727	89
Anaheim Union High	4,980	82	4,974	83
Brea-Olinda Unified	448	96	461	93
Capistrano Unified	3,874	93	3,888	94
Fullerton Joint Union High	3,352	90	3,356	90
Garden Grove Unified	3,540	88	3,544	86
Huntington Beach Unified High	3,739	93	3,749	92
Irvine Unified	2,207	97	2,215	95
Laguna Beach Unified	7	-	5	-
Los Alamitos Unified	797	97	807	97
Newport-Mesa Unified	1,717	89	1,730	89
OC Dept of Education	468	52	477	60
Orange County HS of the Arts	373	100	368	93
Orange Unified	2,266	89	2,273	90
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	2,046	92	2,049	92
Saddleback Valley Unified	2,437	92	2,440	92
Santa Ana Unified	3,470	85	3,481	81
Tustin Unified	1,919	93	1,921	92

Note: Data no longer updated as of 2015/16. Due to the change in academic standards, Senate Bill 172 (Liu) was signed by the Governor to suspend the administration of the CAHSEE and the requirement that students pass the CAHSEE to receive a high school diploma for the 2015–16, 2016–17, and 2017–18 school years.

*The California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) tests high school sophomores, juniors and seniors on proficiency in English and Mathematics. Students take both parts separately and only retake the parts they did not pass. A mean scale score is the statistical average of a group of scale scores. The CAHSEE provides scale scores for individual students and a mean or average scale score for groups of students. The exam is administered in March; schools with year-round tracks may test in March and May. Since June 2006, passing the CAHSEE is a requirement for graduation. Students are required to take the CAHSEE in 10th grade, and may take it up to five more times as a junior or senior if they have not passed. The State Board of Education has also determined that alternative means to demonstrate proficiency on the CAHSEE are feasible (July, 2010). **Scores based on 10 or fewer students to protect confidentiality.

Source: California Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Indicator: **HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES**

Number and Percent of Grade 9-12 Cohort Dropouts, by District, 2009/10 to 2016/17

	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anaheim Union High	655	13.1	652	12.1	444	8.6	447	8.6	373	7.3	317	6.4	359	7.1
Brea-Olinda Unified	17	3.3	23	4.2	12	2.3	*	1.4	*	1.9	*	2.0	13	2.7
Capistrano Connections Academy									66	21.4	107	25.4	134	23.2
Capistrano Unified	76	1.8	71	1.8	62	1.6	73	1.9	57	1.4	57	1.4	41	1.0
Fullerton Joint Union High	397	10.5	221	5.9	151	4.3	125	3.5	105	3	101	3.0	90	2.7
Garden Grove Unified	384	9.8	389	10.1	353	9.1	292	8.0	233	6.2	212	6.2	295	8.3
Huntington Beach Union	160	4.2	103	2.7	105	2.8	90	2.3	98	2.5	87	2.4	100	2.7
Irvine Unified	26	1.2	41	1.8	53	2.4	55	2.6	67	2.8	35	1.5	63	2.7
Laguna Beach Unified	*	1.2	*	1.2	*	2.8	*	1.9	*	3.5	13	4.7	12	4.8
Los Alamitos Unified	20	2.4	24	2.8	12	1.4	*	1.1	*	0.7	*	0.8	*	
Magnolia Science Acad. Santa Ana									*	0.0	*	0.0	*	
Newport-Mesa Unified	78	4.5	62	3.5	65	3.8	68	4.1	74	4.3	66	3.8	95	5.3
Nova Academy									*	3.3	*	5.4	84	96.6
OCSA									*	1.4	*	1.7	*	
Opportunities for Learning – Capistrano									13	41.9	*	29.0	12	21.8
Orange Unified	160	6.8	127	5.1	105	4.4	120	5.2	111	4.8	68	3.1	130	5.7
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	114	5.1	120	5.4	60	2.9	81	3.8	60	2.8	122	5.7	52	2.4
Saddleback Valley Unified	94	3.4	68	2.5	63	2.4	66	2.5	62	2.5	54	2.3	66	2.7
Santa Ana Unified	507	13.4	387	10.5	360	9.6	310	8.2	223	6.2	150	4.3	160	4.7
Tustin Unified	42	2.6	67	4.2	30	1.8	36	2.1	20	1.1	28	1.5	20	1.0
County	4,021	10	3,911	9	3,049	7.3	2,750	6.7	2,311	5.7	2,145	5.4	2,185	5.3
California	74,101	15	65,249	13	56,711	11.4	56,756	11.5	52,249	10.7	48,118	9.8	45,052	9.1

Note: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2016/17 data. A cohort is a defined group of students that could potentially graduate during a 4-year time period (grade 9 through grade 12). The 2016-17 Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR) and Outcome data has been released. Beginning in 2016-17, the ACGR and Outcome data were calculated using different business rules and are not comparable with the Cohort Outcome data from previous years.

---Indicates County Office of Education (COE), which receives the County-wide rate * Indicates ten or fewer students in order to protect privacy. Source: California Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Number and Percent of Grade 9-12 Cohort Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity, 2009/10 to 2016/17

Race/Ethnicity	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian	488	9.4	307	7.6	296	7.6	248	3.4	243	2.5
White	878	5.7	701	4.7	649	4.5	531	3.9	517	3.9
Hispanic	3,554	20.1	2,767	15.3	2,635	14.0	2,100	11.3	1,834	10.0
Black	143	17.2	120	14.7	112	13.2	94	12.6	78	10.2
American Indian	40	9.9	38	10	29	7.4	22	5.6	18	4.5
Multiple or No Response	97	13.7	88	11.5	108	12.9	54	5.6	60	6.6
County Total	5,200	12.3	4,021	9.5	3,829	8.9	3,049	7.3	2,750	6.7
Race/Ethnicity	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
Asian	170	2.6	164	9.9	182	8.5				
White	478	3.7	478	3.8	436	3.5				
Hispanic	1,484	8.1	1,342	7.4	1,392	7.4				
Black	70	10.4	67	9.4	59	8.4				
American Indian	16	4.8	14	5.3	17	7.3				
Multiple or No Response	64	6.6	71	6.7	99	23.6				
County Total	2,311	5.7	2,145	5.4	2,185	5.3				

Note: Asian dropout totals include Pacific Islander and Filipino dropout numbers for all years.

Note: California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2016/17 data. A cohort is a defined group of students that could potentially graduate during a 4-year time period (grade 9 through grade 12). The 2016-17 Four-Year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR) and Outcome data has been released. Beginning in 2016-17, the ACGR and Outcome data were calculated using different business rules and are not comparable with the Cohort Outcome data from previous years.

Source: California Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Secondary Indicator: HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

Definition

The California Education Code establishes a minimum set of requirements for graduation from California high schools. These include a total of 13 required courses and passage of the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE). Local school boards can include additional requirements that they consider important for their local school district. Graduation rates are collected annually and included in the Annual Yearly Progress (AYP) accountability system. The data shows the percentage of students entering Orange County high schools that could potentially graduate during the four-year time period (2008 to 2012). Data includes students who completed high school with a standard high school diploma or special education waiver or exemption, an adult education high school diploma or the California High School Proficiency Exam.

Number and Percent of Grade 9-12 Cohort Graduates, by District, 2010/11 to 2016/17

District Name	2012/13		2013/2014			2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	
Anaheim Union High	4,335	84.3	4,402	4,410	88.5	4,410	88.5	84.8	4,486	87.3	
Brea-Olinda Unified	514	96.4	485	488	96.4	488	96.4	96.4	506	96.6	
Capistrano Unified	3,812	97.2	177	3,877	97.1	3,877	97.1	67.3	3,914	96.6	
Fullerton Joint Union High	3,232	91.9	3,354	3,141	94.4	3,141	94.4	93.4	3,467	94.5	
Garden Grove Unified	3,452	89.2	3,267	3,162	92.1	3,162	92.1	89.7	3,772	91.8	
Huntington Beach Union High	3,444	93.1	3,674	3,506	94.7	3,506	94.7	94.1	3,888	94.2	
Irvine Unified	2,133	95.5	2,042	2,213	96.3	2,213	96.3	95.7	2,361	94.8	
Laguna Beach Unified	244	96.1	255	259	93.8	259	93.8	97.7	230	95.7	
Los Alamitos Unified	827	97.2	743	835	98.2	835	98.2	97.9	714	98.2	
Newport-Mesa Unified	1,617	93.4	1,539	1,616	93.6	1,616	93.6	93.1	1,614	93.5	
Orange Unified	2,254	93.9	2,148	2,142	96.4	2,142	96.4	92.7	2,151	93.6	
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	1,927	93.2	1,997	1,988	92.4	1,988	92.4	93.9	2,012	95	
Saddleback Valley Unified	2,529	95.3	2,449	2,293	95.7	2,293	95.7	94.7	2,316	95	
Santa Ana Unified	3,237	85.9	3,320	3,214	91.6	3,214	91.6	87.4	3,212	88.9	
Tustin Unified	1,625	96.8	1,698	1,782	97.6	1,782	97.6	97	1,769	98.1	
Cohort Enrollment	41,539		41,126	39,820		39,820			40,872		
Orange County Total	36,363	87.5	36,429	36,162	90.8	36,162	90.8	88.6	36,770	90.0	

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Percent of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity, 2010/11 to 2016/17

Race/Ethnicity	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian	323	0.9	339	0.92	350	1.0	354	1.0	300	0.8
Asian	6,755	18.6	6,924	18.9	6,829	18.8	6,974	19.1	7,140	19.4
Hispanic	14,052	38.8	14,719	40.1	14,996	41.2	15,259	41.9	15,659	42.6
Black	633	1.7	679	1.9	597	1.6	652	1.8	569	1.5
White	13,815	38.1	13,309	36.3	12,743	35.1	12,377	34.0	12,232	33.3
Multiple or No Response	650	1.8	725	2.0	848	2.3	815	2.2	870	2.4
Orange County Total	36,228	100.0	36,695	100.0	37,363	100.0	36,429	100.0	36,770	100.0

Race/Ethnicity	2015/16		2016/17	
	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian	235	0.6	199	0.5
Asian	6,706	18.5	6,962	19.1
Hispanic	15,746	43.5	15,977	43.9
Black	604	1.7	596	1.6
White	11,791	32.6	11,433	31.4
Multiple or No Response	1,080	3.0	1,193	3.3
Orange County Total	36,162	100.0	36,360	100.0

Source: California Department of Education

Secondary Indicator: SAT REASONING TEST

Definition

The SAT Reasoning Test (formerly known as the SAT I: Reasoning Test) assesses a student's reasoning in Mathematics, Verbal and Writing Skills.¹ It is taken by college-bound juniors and seniors and is used by college admissions officers as one key factor to determine who will be admitted. The participation rate of seniors who took the SAT test is presented in order to assess the entire student body's college orientation.

Average Combined SAT Reasoning Test Scores* for Orange County, California and the United States, 2007/08 to 2015/17

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Orange County Combined	1598	1600	1621	1597	1588	1588	1567	1565	1560
California Combined	1500	1502	1521	1502	1492	1492	1487	1473	1455
United States Combined*	1511	1509	1509	1500	1498	1498	1497	1490	1484

* Figures reflect public and private schools' results combined.

Note: SAT Reasoning Test Scores are no longer reported as of 2016/17. It has been replaced by the percent of 12th grade students meeting ELA and Math Benchmarks.

Note: Increases in scores are due to the writing component added to the test in 2005/06.

Source: California Department of Education. The College Board (for U.S. numbers)

Percent of Highschool Students Meeting Benchmarks for ELA and Math for Orange County, California and the United States, 2016/17

	% Meeting ELA	% Meeting Math
Orange County Combined	79.69	61.97
California Combined	72.25	50.76

Sources: California Department of Education DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Comparison of Lowest and Highest Free and Reduced-Price Lunch Program (FRL) with % of Students Meeting Benchmarks by District 2016/17

School District	% of Students Eligible in FRL Program	% of Students Meeting ELA Benchmarks	% of Students Meeting Math Benchmarks
Laguna Beach Unified	6.9%	96.88	82.81
Los Alamitos Unified	9.6%	90.70	74.22
Irvine Unified	15.1%	95.70	90.49
Anaheim Union	56.9%	74.53	52.29
Garden Grove	56.9%	76.27	54.6
Santa Ana Unified	84.3%	62.68	39.26

Sources: California Department of Education DataQuest (percent meeting benchmarks) California Department of Education Student Poverty FRPM Data (Free and Reduced Lunch program)

Percent of Highschool Students Meeting Benchmarks for ELA and Math, by District, for Orange County and California, 2016/17

District Name	Grade 12 Enrollment	Number Tested	Percent Meeting ELA Benchmarks	Percent Meeting Math Benchmarks
Anaheim Union	5,199	1,983	74.53%	52.29%
Brea-Olinda Unified	467	191	93.72%	76.96%
Capistrano Unified	4,524	1,961	92.96%	76.24%
Fullerton Joint Union	3,429	1,689	83.78%	69.33%
Garden Grove Unified	3,648	2,099	76.27%	54.60%
Huntington Beach Union	4,062	1,851	87.74%	75.42%
Irvine Unified	2,380	1,094	95.70%	90.49%
Laguna Beach Unified	246	64	96.88%	82.81%
Los Alamitos Unified	835	516	90.70%	74.22%
Newport-Mesa Unified	1,802	616	86.85%	63.64%
Orange Unified	2,263	1,921	60.54%	40.19%
Orange County Department of Ed	1,034	88	63.64%	46.59%
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	2,129	1,032	90.31%	76.84%
Saddleback Valley Unified	2,435	1,048	93.13%	76.91%
Santa Ana Unified	3,950	1,913	62.68%	39.26%
Tustin Unified	1,962	1,563	69.42%	50.67%
Total Orange County	40,379	19,640	79.69%	61.97%
Total California	484,169	221,433	72.25%	50.76%

Source: California Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Indicator: COLLEGE READINESS

Number of High School Graduates with UC/CSU Required Courses, by School District, 2007/08 to 2016/17

School District	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Anaheim Union High	1,279	1,383	1,764	1,615	1,681	1,534	1,785	1,754	1,752	1,825
Brea-Olinda Unified	278	282	214	267	272	290	268	274	250	249
Capistrano Unified	1,517	1,712	1,729	2,015	2,003	2,127	2,130	2,299	2,289	2,338
Fullerton Joint Union High	1,142	1,081	991	1,326	1,372	1,581	1,780	1,716	1,730	1,767
Garden Grove Unified	965	1,126	1,387	1,720	1,739	1,814	1,821	1,860	1,643	1,849
Huntington Beach Union	1,905	1,877	1,569	1,654	1,666	1,824	2,047	2,316	2,096	1,668
Irvine Unified	1,329	1,155	1,260	1,265	1,263	1,391	1,266	1,558	1,489	1,550
Laguna Beach Unified	156	166	156	154	167	242	182	160	174	182
Los Alamitos Unified	395	220	450	504	491	514	498	484	600	607
Newport-Mesa Unified	621	648	794	823	854	857	853	937	971,	996
Orange Unified	780	716	562	779	891	864	853	722	915	1,012
Placentia-Yorba Linda Unified	816	797	762	885	894	955	1,005	1,068	1,047	1,090
Saddleback Valley Unified	1,063	1,179	1,107	1,159	1,181	1,139	1,202	1,198	1,186	1,239
Santa Ana Unified	802	979	578	1,166	1,255	1,495	1,694	1,765	1,777	1,806
Tustin Unified	527	599	592	671	749	887	935	1,032	1,056	1,185
Orange County Total	13,575	13,920	13,915	16,003	16,478	17,514	18,319	19,147	18,986	19,425

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Number and Percent of High School Graduates with UC/CSU Required Courses, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Race/Ethnicity	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian	177	48	157	42.8	120	33.3	123	36.5	143	40.9
Asian	3,947	29.1	4,063	29.2	4,044	30.8	4,549	28.4	4,724	28.7
Hispanic	2,335	22.1	2,896	23.8	2,731	19.8	3,927	26.7	4,222	27.1
Black	148	24	180	27.4	189	27.4	204	31	211	29.7
White	6,655	45.3	6,457	45.2	5,769	40.8	6,876	49.2	6,810	50.4
Multiple or No Response	313	36.9	122	40.9	240	48.2	324	44.8	368	46.7
Orange County Total	13,575	40.7	13,920	40.3	13,142	36.2	16,003	43	16,478	43.3
State Total	127,594	33.9	135,370	35.3	82,083	39.7	164,598	40.3	160,494	38.3

Race/Ethnicity	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian	160	44.8	163	45.8	170	53.1	132	55.0	69	32.9
Asian	4,871	28	5,198	28.4	4,758	77.3	4,432	77.1	5,355	62.8
Hispanic	15,761	30.6	5,385	33.6	5,617	34.1	5,863	35.6	6,267	38.0
Black	228	36.1	252	38.4	215	36.1	240	38.5	235	38.3
White	6,948	53.4	6,880	55	7,211	57.9	7,041	59.0	6,810	58.1
Multiple Race	444	54.8	369	54.2	452	56.0	559	55.8	611	56.7
Orange County Total	17,514	46.6	18,319	48.9	19,147	50.4	18,986	51.1	19,425	52.0
State Total	166,521	39.4	176,688	41.9	185,179	43.4	194,698	45.4	200,911	46.8

Source: California Department of Education

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Secondary Indicator: SPECIAL EDUCATION

Definition

Special education refers to specially designed instruction and related services at no cost to the parent that meets the unique needs of individuals whose educational needs cannot be met with modification of the regular instruction program. Special education is an integral part of the total public education system and provides education in a manner that promotes maximum interaction between children or youth with disabilities and children or youth who are not disabled in a manner that is appropriate to the needs of both. Special education provides a full continuum of program options including instruction conducted in the classroom in the home in hospitals and institutions and in other settings; and instruction in physical education to meet the educational and service needs of individuals with exceptional needs in the least restrictive environment.

Number of K-12 Students Receiving Special Education Services, by Type of Disability, for Orange County and California, 2008 to 2017

Type of Disability	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Specific Learning Disability	17,190	16,527	15,715	15,635	15,565	14,514	15,436	15,602	16,164	16,703
Speech/Language Impairment	15,531	15,210	14,888	14,544	14,198	13,927	14,132	14,039	13,727	13,825
Intellectual Disability	2,741	2,716	2,797	2,808	2,868	2,210	2,927	2,827	2,810	2,770
Orthopedic Impairment	1,153	1,194	1,177	1,147	1,089	1,246	940	864	755	685
Multiple Disabilities	446	423	439	447	420	349	441	530	573	617
Other Health Impairment	4,831	5,029	5,167	5,391	5,628	5,663	6,329	6,767	7,328	7,844
Deaf	315	310	303	281	277	199	208	197	169	165
Emotional Disturbance	1,381	1,376	1,447	1,402	1,369	1,246	1,382	1,405	1,439	1,504
Visual Impairment	336	331	306	299	291	223	233	197	192	179
Hard of Hearing	775	822	851	895	863	810	793	785	792	786
Deaf-Blind	9	13	14	14	12	0	0	197	0	0
Autistic	6,629	7,294	7,960	8,614	9,207	8,998	9,869	10,076	10,235	10,511
Traumatic Brain Injury	149	149	144	136	118	67	54	26	47	35
No Category	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
K-12 OC Special Education*	51,486	51,394	51,208	51,613	51,905	52,216	53,005	53,512	54,231	55,908
K-12 OC Total Enrollment	504,136	497,291	502,903	502,195	501,801	500,487	497,116	493,030	490,430	485,835
Percent OC Special Education to Regular Enrollment	10.20%	10.30%	10.20%	10.30%	10.30%	10.40%	10.70%	10.90%	11.05%	11.51%
K-12 State Special Education Enrollment*	678,105	680,164	678,929	686,352	695,173	705,308	717,961	734,422	754,337	774,665
K-12 State Total Enrollment (million)	6.252	6.189	6.217	6.214	6.227	6.237	6.312	6.226	6.228	6.220
Percent State Special Education to Regular Enrollment	10.80%	11.10%	10.90%	11.00%	11.20%	11.30%	11.50%	11.80%	12.10%	12.45%

*Data reporting cycle: December 1st of the year reported. Numbers include the category "All Others" students ages 0 to 22.
Note: Lowell School District's enrollment numbers are included. Source: California Department of Education DataQuest

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Number of Students Receiving Special Education Services, by Age and Type of Disability, 2008 to 2017

Type of Disability	2008			2009			2010			2011		
	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18
Intellectual Disability	15,565	14,514	15,436	15,602	18,755	17,655	283	1,000	1,081	279	1,004	1,058
Hard of Hearing	14,198	13,927	14,132	14,039	16,054	15,852	186	358	299	218	376	289
Deaf	2,868	2,210	2,927	2,827	2,782	2,776	49	100	140	50	92	129
Speech or Language Impairment	1,089	1,246	940	864	1,133	1,125	4,241	8,890	1,744	4,263	8,588	1,673
Visual Impairment	420	349	441	530	687	560	44	126	119	37	130	115
Emotional Disturbance	5,628	5,663	6,329	6,767	4,293	4,593	4	387	1,020	1	389	972
Orthopedic Impairment	277	199	208	197	384	347	188	465	405	167	456	387
Other Health Impairment	1,369	1,246	1,382	1,405	1,290	1,339	279	2,100	2,724	300	2,261	2,763
Specific Learning Disability	291	223	233	197	349	332	11	6,282	9,250	16	6,362	9,064
Deaf-Blindness	863	810	793	785	648	697	1	4	9	2	5	7
Multiple Disability	12	0	0	197	12	11	82	166	140	88	173	129
Autism	9,207	8,998	9,869	10,076	4,606	5,629	1,763	4,032	1,952	1,844	4,338	2,178
Traumatic Brain Injury	118	67	54	26	138	131	10	46	73	3	48	76
Total	51,905	49,452	52,744	53,512	51,131	51,047	7,141	23,956	18,956	7,268	24,222	18,840

Type of Disability	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18
Intellectual Disability	296	1,041	1,052	265	1,086	1,027	247	1,119	1,073	214	1,069	1,061
Hard of Hearing	218	330	301	212	321	300	225	292	276	214	303	268
Deaf	47	98	118	40	76	83	27	89	92	22	88	87
Speech or Language Impairment	4,175	8,386	1,609	4,167	8,328	1,524	4,053	8,573	1,492	4,064	8,557	1,405
Visual Impairment	29	120	126	**	105	134	-	97	136	11	63	123
Emotional Disturbance	6	354	975	**	380	971	-	389	969	0	405	982
Orthopedic Impairment	159	416	395	105	405	373	112	374	350	111	339	325
Other Health Impairment	292	2,392	2,874	315	2,637	2,944	321	2,877	3,055	340	3,131	3,217
Specific Learning Disability	16	6,584	8,811	13	6,564	2,944	13	6,885	8,429	21	7,242	8,241
Deaf-Blindness	1	4	7	**	**	**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Disability	81	166	121	55	175	136	59	185	149	71	230	170
Autism	1,873	4,590	2,449	1,832	4,793	2,603	1,855	4,941	2,689	1,852	5,017	2,798
Traumatic Brain Injury	4	42	65	**	**	67	-	-	54	-	-	26
Total	7,197	24,523	18,903	7,004	24,870	13,106	6,912	25,821	18,764	6,920	26,444	18,703

Supplemental Tables: Educational Achievement

Number of Students Receiving Special Education Services, by Age and Type of Disability, 2008 to 2017 (Continued)

Type of Disability	2016			2017		
	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18	0 to 5	6 to 12	13 to 18
Intellectual Disability	196	1,025	1,093	198	960	1,109
Hard of Hearing	216	305	271	230	306	250
Deaf	0	101	68	*	87	78
Speech or Language Impairment	4,127	8,317	1,283	4,185	8,433	1,207
Visual Impairment	0	88	104	0	88	91
Emotional Disturbance	0	447	974	0	486	1,005
Orthopedic Impairment	89	301	285	81	269	266
Other Health Impairment	332	3,418	3,501	357	3,664	3,760
Specific Learning Disability	13	7,696	8,380	14	7,909	8,702
Deaf-Blindness	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Disability	72	250	175	76	260	199
Autism	1,843	5,026	2,924	1,926	5,097	3,042
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	12	35	0	11	24
Total	6,888	26,974	19,058	7,067	27,570	19,733

*Denotes values under 11

Source: California Department of Education DataQuest

SAFE HOMES AND COMMUNITIES INDICATORS



Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: CHILD MORTALITY

Overall Death Rate Per 100,000 Children and Youth 1 to 19 Years of Age, 2007-2016

Age	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1-4 Years	18.5	18.7	8.9	21.9	16.2	15.6	15.0	15.0	13.0	15.0
5-9 Years	11	8.7	6	7.0	6.0	7.4	6.9	7.9	8.0	11.5
10-14 Years	8.5	13.3	2.4	9.5	9.0	12.0	10.0	7.2	4.8	9.1
15-19 Years	37.6	36	8.1	31.1	6.5	26.4	24.5	25.0	22.0	28.7
1-19 Years	18.9	19.4	19.9	17.5	15.8	15.8	14.4	14.1	12.2	16.7

Source: Orange County Master Death File and California Department of Finance

Number of Deaths and Rate Per 100,000 Population for Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age from Unintentional Injury Homicide and Suicide, 2007-2016

Cause of Death	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Unintentional Injury	57	6.7	52	6.1	44	5.3	33	4	39	4.7
Homicide	10	1.2	19	2.2	21	2.5	13	1.6	15	1.8
Suicide	8	0.9	10	1.2	12	1.4	19	2.3	12	1.4
Cause of Death	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Unintentional Injury	34	4.1	49	5.9	94	4.7	30	3.6	32	3.9
Homicide	12	1.4	7	0.8	9	1.1	10	1.2	12	1.4
Suicide	12	1.4	8	1.0	11	1.3	14	1.7	16	1.9

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Death Rate per 100,000 Population for Persons Age 0-19 Years from Unintentional Injury, Homicide and Suicide, by Age Group and Gender, 2007-2016

AGE AND GENDER	UNINTENTIONAL INJURY									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
< 15 Years	3.0	4.5	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	1.5
15-19 Years	17.6	17.5	17.6	8.0	9.5	8.1	12.5	9.1	5.2	10.0
Males	10.3	7.6	7.1	5.7	4.4	4.9	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.2
Females	2.9	4.6	3.5	2.2	4.9	3.2	5.2	3.0	1.7	2.5
AGE AND GENDER	HOMICIDE									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
< 15 Years	0.3*	1.3	2.1	0.7*	0.8	0.5*	0.2*	0.2*	.5	0.2*
15-19 Years	3.7	5.0	3.6	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.6	3.4	3.0	4.8
Males	1.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.3	2.6	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.6
Females	0.5*	1.0*	2.2	0.7*	0.2*	0.2*	0.0	0.7*	0.0	0.2*
AGE AND GENDER	SUICIDE									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
< 15 Years	0.0	0.2*	0.3	0.3*	0.2*	0.2*	0.3*	0.2*	0.2*	0.3*
15-19 Years	3.7	4.1	4.5	7.5	4.7	4.7	2.6	4.3	5.6	6.1
Males	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.3
Females	0.2*	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.0*	1.0*	0.2*	0.7*	1.5	0.5*

* Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

Note Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Death Rate Per 100,000 Persons 0-19 Years of Age, by Race/Ethnicity and Cause, 2007-2016

RACE / ETHNICITY	UNINTENTIONAL INJURY									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asian/PI	9.0	4.8	5.8	3.1*	2.3*	3.1*	5.3	1.5*	3.0*	3.8
Black	8.3*	8.4*	8.9*	9.1*	0.0	9.1*	18.3*	27.7*	9.4*	9.5*
Hispanic	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.1	3.9	3.3	5.3	5.6	3.6	4.3
White	8.0	9.2	7.5	6.0	7.5	5.7	7.3	4.7	4.3	3.6
RACE / ETHNICITY	HOMICIDE									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asian/PI	0.0	4.0*	0.8*	0.0	2.3*	0.0	0.0	0.8*	0.0	2.3*
Black	0.0	8.0*	8.9*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4*	0.0
Hispanic	2.3	3.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.1	1.8	1.5	2.3	1.8
White	0.3*	0.0	1.4*	0.4*	0.7*	0.0	0.0	0.8*	0.0	0.8*
RACE / ETHNICITY	SUICIDE									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Asian/PI	2.4*	1.6*	0.8*	1.5*	2.3*	2.3	0.0	0.8*	1.5*	3.0*
Black	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1*	9.1*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	0.0	1.0*	1.0*	2.4	0.5*	0.5*	0.8*	1.0*	2.0	1.3
White	1.7	1.4*	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.3*	1.9	2.3	1.6*	2.8

* Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.
 Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons of Unintentional Injury Deaths, by Age Group, 2007-2016

Age Group	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	#	#	Rate	#	Rate
< 15 Years of Age	19	3.0	29	4.5	19	3.0	15	2.5	17	2.8
15-19 Years of Age	38	17.6	37	17.5	38	17.6	18	8.0	22	9.5
TOTAL	57	6.7	66	7.7	57	6.7	33	4.0	39	4.7

Age Group	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
< 15 Years of Age	15	2.5	20	3.3	18	3.0	18	3.0	9	1.5
15-19 Years of Age	19	8.1	29	12.5	21	901	12	5.2	23	10.0
TOTAL	34	4.1	49	5.9	39	4.7	30	3.6	32	3.9

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age for Unintentional Injury Deaths, by Gender, 2007-2016

Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Male	45	10.3	33	7.6	30	7.1	24	5.7	19	4.4
Female	12	2.9	19	4.6	14	3.5	9	2.2	20	4.9
TOTAL	57	6.7	52	6.1	44	5.3	33	4.0	39	4.7

Gender	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Male	21	4.9	28	6.5	27	6.3	23	5.4	22	5.2
Female	13	3.2	21	5.2	12	3.0	7	1.7	10	2.5
TOTAL	34	4.1	49	5.9	39	4.7	30	3.6	32	3.9

* Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

Note: Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Rates for years 2010-2013 have been adjusted accordingly and may differ from rates computed in previous reports. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age for Unintentional Injury Deaths, by Cause, 2007-2016

Cause	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	#	#	Rate	#	Rate
Motor Vehicle**	32	3.8	31	3.7	21	2.5	13	1.6	19	2.3
Drowning	8	0.9	8	.9	3	0.4*	2	0.2*	1	0.1*
Other	17	2.0	13	1.5	20	2.4	18	2.2	19	2.3
TOTAL	57	6.7	52	6.1	44	5.3	33	4.0	39	4.7
Cause	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Motor Vehicle**	12	1.4	27	3.2	27	3.2	16	1.9	21	2.5
Drowning	9	1.1	7	0.8	5	0.6	5	0.6	3	0.4*
Other	13	1.6	15	1.8	7	0.8	9	1.1	8	1.0
TOTAL	34	4.1	49	5.9	39	4.7	30	3.6	32	3.9

*Includes motor vehicle versus bicycle and pedestrian. *Please note: Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution. Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail. 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age for Unintentional Injury Deaths, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2016

Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White	24	8.0	27	9.2	21	7.5	16	6.0	20	7.5
Black	1	8.3*	1	8.4*	1	8.9*	1	9.1*	0	0.0
Hispanic	21	5.5	18	4.7	15	3.9	12	3.1	15	3.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	9.0	6	4.8	7	5.8	4	3.1*	3	2.3*
TOTAL	57	6.7	52	6.1	44	5.3	33	4.0	39	4.7
Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White	15	5.7	19	7.3	12	4.7	11	4.3	9	3.6
Black	1	9.1*	2	18.3*	3	27.7*	1	9.4*	1	9.5*
Hispanic	13	3.3	21	5.3	22	5.6	14	3.6	17	4.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	3.1*	7	5.3	2	1.5*	4	3.0*	5	3.8
TOTAL	34	4.1	49	5.9	39	4.7	30	3.6	32	3.9

** Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution. Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060. Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: HOMICIDE DEATHS/LEGAL INTERVENTIONS

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons of Homicide Deaths, by Age Group, 2007-2016

Age Group	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
< 15 Years of Age	2	0.3*	8	1.3	13	2.1	4	0.7*	5	0.8
15-19 Years of Age	8	3.7	11	5.0	8	3.6	9	4.0	10	4.3
TOTAL	10	1.2	19	2.2	21	2.5	13	1.6	5	0.8
Age Group	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
< 15 Years of Age	3	0.5*	1	0.2*	1	0.2*	3	0.5	1	0.2*
15-19 Years of Age	9	3.8	6	2.6	8	3.4	7	3.0	11	4.8

*Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age for Homicide Deaths, by Gender, 2007-2016

Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Male	8	1.8	15	3.5	12	2.8	10	2.4	14	3.3
Female	2	0.5*	4	1.0*	9	2.2	3	0.7*	1	0.2*
TOTAL	10	1.2	19	2.2	21	2.5	13	1.6	15	1.8
Gender	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Male	11	2.6	7	1.7	6	1.5	10	2.3	11	2.6
Female	1	0.3*	0	0.0	3	0.8*	0	0.0	1	0.2*
TOTAL	12	1.5	7	0.9	9	1.1	10	1.2	12	1.4

*Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age for Homicide Deaths, by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2016

Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White	1	0.3*	0	0.0	4	1.4*	1	0.4*	2	0.7*
Black	0	0.0	1	8.4*	1	8.9*	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	9	2.3	13	3.4	15	3.9	12	3.1	10	2.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0	2	1.6*	1	0.8*	0	0.0	3	2.3*
TOTAL	10	1.2	19	2.2	21	2.5	13	1.6	15	1.8
Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8*	0	0.0	2	0.8*
Black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.4*	0	0.0
Hispanic	12	3.1	7	1.8	6	1.5	9	2.3	7	1.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8*	0	0.0	3	2.3*
TOTAL	12	1.4	7	0.9	9	1.1	10	1.2	12	1.4

*Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution. Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: County of Orange Health Care Agency, Public Health Services. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Percent of Homicides of Total Deaths from Unintentional Injury, Homicide and Suicide for Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age, 2007-2016

DEATHS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
% Homicide	13.3	23.5	27.3	20.0	22.7	20.7	10.9	15.3	18.5	20.0

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Homicides Death Rate Per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age in Orange County and California, 2007-2016

AREA	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Orange County	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4
California	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.4

*Please note: Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution. Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: SUICIDE DEATHS

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons of Suicide Deaths, by Age Group, 2007-2016

Age Group	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
< 15 Years of Age	0	0.0	1	0.2*	0	0.0	2	0.3*	1	0.2*
15-19 Years of Age	8	3.7	12	5.7	8	3.7	17	7.5	11	4.7
TOTAL	8	0.9	13	1.5	8	0.9	19	2.3	12	1.4
Age Group	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
< 15 Years of Age	1	0.2*	2	0.3*	1	0.2*	1	0.2*	2	0.3*
15-19 Years of Age	11	4.7	6	2.6	10	4.3	13	5.6	14	6.1
TOTAL	12	1.4	8	1.0	11	1.3	14	1.7	16	1.9

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age for Suicide Deaths, by Gender, 2007-2016

Gender	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Male	7	1.6	10	2.3	7	1.6	14	3.3	8	1.9
Female	1	0.2*	0	0.0	5	1.2	5	1.2	4	1.0*
TOTAL	8	0.9	10	1.2	12	1.4	19	2.3	12	1.5
Gender	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
Male	8	1.9	7	1.6	8	1.9	8	1.9	14	3.3
Female	4	1.0*	1	0.2*	3	0.7*	6	1.5	2	0.5*
TOTAL	12	1.5	8	1.0	11	1.3	14	1.7	16	1.9

* Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Number and Rate per 100,000 Persons 0 to 19 Years of Age for Suicide Deaths, by Race and Ethnicity, 2007-2016

Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White	5	1.7	9	2.9	5	1.7	8	3.0	5	1.9
Black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.1*
Hispanic	0	0.0	1	0.3*	0	0.0	9	2.4	2	0.5*
Asian/PI	3	2.4*	3	2.5*	3	2.4*	2	1.5*	3	2.3*
TOTAL	8	0.9	13	1.5	8	0.9	19	2.3	12	1.4
Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White	6	2.3	5	1.9	6	2.3	4	1.6*	7	2.8
Black	1	9.1*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	2	0.5*	3	0.8*	4	1.0*	8	2.0*	5	1.3
Asian/PI	3	2.3*	0	0.0	1	0.8*	2	1.5*	4	3.0*
TOTAL	12	1.4	8	1.0	11	1.3	14	1.7	16	1.9

*Rates based on less than five deaths are unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency, Public Health Services

Total Number and Rate per 100,000 Population of Leading Causes of Death, by Age Group, 2007-2016

2007 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	1	2.5*	10	6.2	4	1.9*	4	1.8*	38	17.6	57	6.7
Cancer	2	5.0*	6	3.7	8	3.8	7	3.1	10	4.6	33	3.9
Congenital Anomalies	55	136.2	1	0.6*	0	0.0	2	0.9*	0	0.0	58	6.8
Homicide	1	2.5*	1	0.6*	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.7	10	1.2
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.7	8	0.9
SIDS	3	7.4*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	16	39.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Diseases of the Heart	2	5.0*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	2	0.9*	2	0.9*	7	0.8
Cerebrovascular	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	1	0.1*
Neonatal Hemorrhage	6	14.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	101	250.2	12	7.4	10	4.8	4	1.8	14	6.5	166	19.5
Total Deaths	187	463.2	30	18.5	23	11.0	19	8.5	81	37.6	340	40.0
Age Group Population	40,367		162,577		209,282		222,734		215,558		850,518	

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number and Rate per 100,000 Population of Leading Causes of Death, by Age Group, 2007-2016 (continued)

2008 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	3	7.5*	14	8.7	0	0.0	5	2.3	30	13.7	52	6.1
Cancer	1	2.5*	4	2.5*	7	3.4	10	4.6	10	4.6	32	3.8
Congenital Anomalies	64	159.0	4	2.5*	0	0.0	2	0.9*	3	1.4*	73	8.6
Homicide	2	5.0*	2	1.2*	2	1.0*	2	0.9*	11	5.0	19	2.2
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	9	4.1	10	1.2
SIDS	4	9.9*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5*
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	14	34.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	1.7
Diseases of the Heart	9	22.4	1	0.6*	1	0.5*	1	0.5*	3	1.4*	15	1.8
Cerebrovascular	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	2	0.2*
Neonatal Hemorrhage	5	12.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6
Other	100	248.4	5	3.1	7	3.4	8	3.7	12	5.5	132	15.6
Total Deaths	202	501.9	30	18.7	18	8.7	29	13.3	79	36.0	358	42.3
Age Group Population	40,250		160,738		206,586		218,622		219,703		845,899	
2009 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	4	10.7*	8	5.1	3	1.5*	5	2.4	24	10.8	44	5.3
Cancer	2	5.4*	3	1.9*	5	2.5	11	5.3	6	2.7	27	3.3
Congenital Anomalies	56	150.3	3	1.9*	1	0.5*	1	0.5*	4	1.8*	65	7.9
Homicide	6	16.1	6	3.8	1	0.5*	0	0.0	8	3.6	21	2.5
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0*	10	4.5	12	1.4
SIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	5	13.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6
Diseases of the Heart	4	10.7*	2	1.3*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	3	1.3*	10	1.2
Cerebrovascular	3	8.1*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5*
Neonatal Hemorrhage	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	85	228.2	14	8.9	12	6.0	5	2.4	18	8.1	134	16.2
Total Deaths	165	442.9	36	22.9	23	11.4	25	11.9	73	32.8	322	38.9
Age Group Population	37,256		157,469		200,945		209,259		222,784		827,713	

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number and Rate per 100,000 Population of Leading Causes of Death, by Age Group, 2007-2016 (Continued)

2010 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	2	5.4*	10	6.4	1	0.5*	2	0.9*	18	8.0	33	4.0
Cancer	0	0.0	4	2.6*	4	2.0*	2	0.9*	6	2.7	16	1.9
Congenital Anomalies	41	110.5	8	5.2	1	0.5*	0	0.0	2	0.*9	52	6.3
Homicide	2	5.4*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	1	0.5*	9	4.0	13	1.6
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9*	17	7.5	19	2.3
SIDS	2	5.3*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2*
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	8	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.0
Diseases of the Heart	2	5.4*	1	0.6*	1	0.5*	2	0.9*	1	0.4*	7	0.8
Cerebrovascular	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	1	0.4*	2	0.2*
Neonatal Hemorrhage	3	8.1*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4*
Other	87	234.4	11	7.1	6	3.0	10	4.7	16	7.1	130	15.7
Total Deaths	147	396.0	34	21.9	14	7.0	20	9.5	70	31.1	285	34.4
Age Group Population	37,119		155,043		199,228		210,908		225,190		827,488	
2011 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	3	7.9*	9	5.8	3	1.5*	2	1.0*	22	9.5	39	4.7
Cancer	2	5.2*	3	1.9*	2	1.0*	4	1.9*	10	4.3	21	2.5
Congenital Anomalies	50	130.9	2	1.3*	1	0.5*	4	1.9*	2	0.9*	59	7.1
Homicide	3	7.9*	1	0.6*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	10	4.3	15	1.8
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	11	4.7	12	1.4
SIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	10	26.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.2
Diseases of the Heart	1	2.6*	3	1.9*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	0	0.0	5	0.6
Cerebrovascular	1	2.6*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	0	0.0	2	0.2*
Neonatal Hemorrhage	4	10.5*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5*
Other	86	225.1	7	4.5	6	3.0	5	2.4	15	6.5	119	14.3
Total Deaths	160	418.8	25	16.2	12	6.0	19	9.0	70	30.1	286	34.3
Age Group Population	38,207		154,446		199,292		210,448		232,510		834,963	

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number and Rate per 100,000 Population of Leading Causes of Death, by Age Group, 2007-2016 (Continued)

2012 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	0	0.0	9	6.0	3	1.5	3	1.5	19	8.7	34	4.2
Cancer	0	0.0	3	2.0	2	1.0	6	2.9	8	3.7	19	2.4
Congenital Anomalies	50	133.4	4	2.7	1	0.5	3	1.5	0	0.0	58	7.2
Homicide	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	9	4.1	12	1.5
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	11	5.0	12	1.5
SIDS	2	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	12	32.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.5
Diseases of the Heart	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	1.0	0	0.0	4	1.8	7	0.9
Cerebrovascular	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.4
Neonatal Hemorrhage	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	64	170.8	7	4.7	6	3.0	9	4.4	11	5.0	97	12.0
Total Deaths	130	346.9	24	16.0	15	7.6	25	12.3	62	28.4	256	31.7
Age Group Population	37,692		151,170		197,689		205,204		222,302		814,057	

2013 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	3	8.0*	8	5.2	4	2.0*	5	2.4	29	12.5	49	5.9
Cancer	0	0.0	2	1.3*	3	1.5*	5	2.4	5	2.1	15	1.8
Congenital Anomalies	26	69.0	4	2.6*	1	0.5*	1	0.5*	2	0.9*	34	4.1
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	6	2.6	7	0.8
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0*	6	2.6	8	1.0
SIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	11	29.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	1.3
Diseases of the Heart	1	2.7*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	2	0.9*	4	0.5*
Cerebrovascular	0	0.0	1	0.7*	0	0.0	1	0.5*	0	0.0	2	0.2*
Neonatal Hemorrhage	1	2.7*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	81	215	8	5.2	6	3.0	5	2.4	7	3.0	108	12.9
Total Deaths	123	326.4	23	15.0	14	6.9	21	10.0	57	24.5	238	29.5
Age Group Population	37,679		152,957		152,957		208,995		232,835		835,252	

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number and Rate per 100,000 Population of Leading Causes of Death, by Age Group, 2007-2016 (Continued)

2014 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	1	2.6*	5	3.3	3	1.5*	9	4.3	21	9.1	39	4.7
Cancer	0	0.0	2	1.3*	5	2.5	4	1.9*	3	1.3*	14	1.7
Congenital Anomalies	39	102.7	4	2.6*	2	1.0*	1	0.5*	3	1.3*	49	5.9
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	0	0.0	8	3.4	9	1.1
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	10	4.3	11	1.3
SIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	4	10.5*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Diseases of the Heart	1	2.6*	1	0.7*	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4*	3	0.4*
Cerebrovascular	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Neonatal Hemorrhage	2	5.3*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2*
Other	68	179.0	11	7.2	5	2.5	0	0.0	12	5.2	100	12.0
Total Deaths	115	302.8	23	15.0	16	7.9	15	7.2	58	25.0	227	27.2
Age Group Population	37,984		153,191		202,151		208,554		231,924		833,804	

2015 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	5	13.0	6	3.9	5	2.5	2	1.0*	12	5.2	30	3.6
Cancer	0	0.0	2	1.3*	2	1.0*	1	0.5*	1	0.4*	6	0.7
Congenital Anomalies	16	41.5	3	2.0*	3	1.5*	0	0.0	2	0.9*	24	2.9
Homicide	2	5.2*	1	0.7*	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.0	10	1.2
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5*	13	5.6	14	1.7
SIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	7	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.8
Diseases of the Heart	1	2.6*	1	0.7*	1	0.5*	1	0.5*	2	0.9*	6	0.7
Cerebrovascular	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9*	2	0.2*
Neonatal Hemorrhage	4	10.4*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5*
Other	65	168.6	7	4.6	5	2.5	5	2.4	12	5.2	94	11.3
Total Deaths	100	259.4	20	13.0	16	8.0	10	4.8	51	22.0	197	23.7
Age Group Population	38,546		153,793		200,568		207,602		231,533		832,042	

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number and Rate per 100,000 Population of Leading Causes of Death, by Age Group, 2007-2016 (Continued)

2016 Cause	<1 Year		1-4 Years		5-9 Years		10-14 Years		15-19 Years		0-19 Years	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Accidents	1	2.7	3	2.0	2	1.0	3	1.5	23	10.0	32	3.9
Cancer	0	0.0	8	5.2	10	5.0	7	3.4	8	3.5	33	4.0
Congenital Anomalies	29	77.9	3	2.0	4	2.0	1	0.5	1	0.4	38	4.6
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	11	4.8	12	1.4
Suicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	14	6.1	16	1.9
SIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Short Gestation and Low Birth Weight	8	21.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.0
Diseases of the Heart	3	8.1	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5
Cerebrovascular	1	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Neonatal Hemorrhage	3	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4
Other	59	158.5	9	5.9	6	3.0	6	2.9	9	3.9	89	10.7
Total Deaths	104	279.3	23	15.0	23	11.5	20	9.7	66	28.7	236	28.5
Age Group Population	37,230		153,774		200,276		206,817		229,967		828,064	

*Rates based on fewer than five events are statistically unreliable. Population data from the CA Department of Finance population estimates in Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2010-2060, Sacramento, California, February 2017. Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Family Health Division

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: **CHILD AND YOUTH DEATHS**

Manner of Death, Children Less than 18 Years of Age, 2017

Manner	No.	% of Child of Deaths Reviewed, by Manner	Type of Death	No.	% of Child of Deaths Reviewed	% of Manner
Natural	25	50.0%				
			Congenital	4	8.0%	16.0%
			Diseases/ Conditions	21	42.0%	84.0%
			SIDS	0	0.0%	0.0%
Unintentional Injury	15	30.0%				
			Asphyxia	1	2.0%	6.7%
			Drowning	4	8.0%	26.7%
			Overdose	1	2.0%	6.7%
			Vehicular	9	18.0%	60.0%
Homicide	2	4.0%				
			Gunshot	1	2.0%	50.0%
			Fall	1	2.0%	50.0%
Suicide	8	16.0%				
			Asphyxia	4	8.0%	50.0%
			Gunshot	4	8.0%	50.0%
Total				50	100.0%	

Source: 2017 Orange County Child Death Review Team (CDRT). Orange County CDRT examined deaths of children who resided in Orange County reported to the Coroner in 2017. The age range for child death is defined as live birth through 17 years. CDRT does not examine all deaths.

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Number of Victims 0 to 19 Years of Age Killed or Injured as a Result of Motor Vehicle Accidents*, by Age Group, 2007-2016

AGE	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
0-4	5	35	6	35	2	36	3	28	2	48
5-9	2	34	0	47	3	49	1	40	3	48
10-14	1	78	5	62	3	51	2	58	1	59
15-19	24	269	20	226	13	192	7	159	13	160
TOTAL	32	416	31	370	21	328	13	285	19	315
AGE	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
0-4	1	24	1	4	1	22	3	N/A	3	N/A
5-9	1	48	4	21	2	26	4	N/A	2	N/A
10-14	1	58	3	37	8	32	2	N/A	2	N/A
15-19	9	141	19	138	16	160	7	N/A	14	N/A
TOTAL	12	271	27	236	27	240	16	N/A	21	N/A

* Includes motor vehicle versus bicycle and pedestrian.
<http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov/ReportMenus/DataSummaries.aspx>

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: CHILDREN AND GUNS

Number of Gun-Related Incidents with Children 0 to 19 Years of Age, by Type of Incident, 2007-2016

YEAR	NON-FATAL*				FATAL			
	Assault	Self-Inflicted	Accidental	Total Injured by Guns	Homicide	Suicide	Accidental	Total Killed by Guns
2007	34	0	3	37	8	0	0	8
2008	39	0	9	48	12	2	0	14
2009	21	0	5	26	10	4	0	14
2010	25	1	9	35	10	4	1	15
2011	16	0	9	25	8	3	1	12
2012	16	0	10	26	8	2	0	10
2013	7	1	4	12	5	2	0	7
2014	21	0	3	24	9	2	1	12
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	4	0	11
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	6	0	13

*Non-fatal data are derived from hospitalization records non-fatal injuries not resulting in hospitalization are not included in the table. Data from EPI Center California Injury Data Online. <http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov/ReportMenus/CustomTables.aspx>
 Source: Orange County Health Care Agency Public Health Services

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Indicator: **SUBSTANTIATED CHILD ABUSE ALLEGATIONS**

Counts of Children with One or More Reports, by Age and Disposition, 2017

Age-Class	Disposition									
	Substantiated		Inconclusive		Unfounded		Assessment Only		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<1 Year	591	12.8%	321	6.6%	438	4.4%	256	4.3%	1,810	5.7%
1-2 Years	624	13.5%	576	11.8%	794	8.0%	338	5.6%	2,697	8.5%
3-5 Years	795	17.2%	873	17.9%	1,503	15.2%	743	12.4%	4,607	14.5%
6-10 Years	1,293	27.9%	1,410	28.9%	3,235	32.7%	1,767	29.5%	9,506	30.0%
11-15 Years	983	21.2%	1,256	25.7%	2,905	29.3%	1,942	32.4%	9,267	29.2%
16-17 Years	342	7.4%	451	9.2%	1,023	10.3%	945	15.8%	3,796	12.0%
Total	4,628	100.0%	4,887	100.0%	9,898	100.0%	5,991	100.0%	31,683	100.0%

Notes: Total count and percent calculations do not include disposition "not yet determined"

Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract. Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Wiegmann, W., Rezvani, G., Eyre, M., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Xiong, B., Benton, C., White, J., & Cotto, H. (2018). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 5/1/2018, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare>

Substantiated Child Abuse Allegations, by Percent for Children Under 18 Years, by Type of Abuse, 2008-2017

Type of Abuse	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sexual Abuse	10.8%	10.3%	8.1%	6.6%	5.4%	5.7%	6.1%	6.4%	5.0%	5.1%
Physical Abuse	7.5%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	6.0%	5.5%	4.8%	4.60%	3.8%
Severe Neglect	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	1.9%	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	4.5%	4.40%	5.2%
General Neglect	65.0%	66.6%	70.2%	70.9%	72.8%	72.2%	71.6%	70.9%	71.6%	71.0%
Exploitation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
Emotional Abuse	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Caretaker Absence/Incapacity	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%	3.0%	2.5%
At Risk Sibling Abused	10.5%	11.5%	10.4%	12.1%	10.1%	11.4%	11.2%	11.3%	10.5%	11.3%
Substantial Risk	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%

Note: A child is counted only once in category of highest severity.
Percent calculations do not include "missing"

Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract. Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Wiegmann, W., Rezvani, G., Eyre, M., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Xiong, B., Benton, C., White, J., & Cotto, H. (2017). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 5/1/2018, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare>

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number of Children with One or More Child Abuse Allegations and Substantiated Allegations, 2008-2017

Age Group	Child Abuse Allegations #	Substantiated Allegations #	Substantiated Rate per 1000	Age Group	Child Abuse Allegations #	Substantiated Allegations #	Substantiated Rate per 1000
2008				2009			
Under 1	1,911	792	19.7	Under 1	1,739	729	19.6
1-5 Years	7,910	2,533	12.6	1-5 Years	7,729	2,480	12.6
6-10 Years	8,028	2,215	10.6	6-10 Years	7,235	2,006	9.9
11-15 Years	7,900	2,039	9.2	11-15 Years	7,301	1,919	9.0
16-17 Years	3,280	915	10.3	16-17 Years	2,940	796	8.8
Total	29,029	8,494	11.2	Total	26,944	7,930	10.7
2010				2011			
Under 1	1,666	683	18.4	Under 1	1,516	604	15.8
1-5 Years	7,671	2,416	12.4	1-5 Years	7,088	2,293	11.8
6-10 Years	7,495	1,909	9.5	6-10 Years	6,775	1,877	9.3
11-15 Years	7,237	1,671	7.9	11-15 Years	6,642	1,585	7.4
16-17 Years	2,882	685	7.9	16-17 Years	2,537	475	5.5
Total	26,951	7,364	10.1	Total	24,558	6,834	9.3
2012				2013			
Under 1	1,570	599	15.8	Under 1	1,552	556	14.8
1-5 Years	7,053	2,008	10.3	1-5 Years	7,028	1,781	9.2
6-10 Years	6,986	1,564	7.8	6-10 Years	7,586	1,484	7.3
11-15 Years	6,532	1,249	5.9	11-15 Years	6,926	1,157	5.5
16-17 Years	2,422	399	4.6	16-17 Years	2,716	382	4.4
Total	24,563	5,819	7.9	Total	25,808	5,360	7.3

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number of Children with One or More Child Abuse Allegations and Substantiated Allegations, 2008-2017 (Continued)

Age Group	Child Abuse Allegations #	Substantiated Allegations #	Substantiated Rate per 1,000	Age Group	Child Abuse Allegations #	Substantiated Allegations #	Substantiated Rate per 1,000
2014				2015			
Under 1	1,780	605	15.9	Under 1	1,893	679	17.6
1-5 Years	7,564	1,764	9.2	1-5 Years	7,913	1,777	9.2
6-10 Years	8,861	1,566	7.7	6-10 Years	9,656	1,671	8.2
11-15 Years	8,103	1,217	5.8	11-15 Years	8,885	1,198	5.7
16-17 Years	3,284	387	4.5	16-17 Years	3,633	433	5.1
Total	29,592	5,539	7.6	Total	31,980	5,758	7.9
2016				2017			
Under 1	1,777	647	17.4	Under 1	1,810	591	16.0
1-5 Years	7,614	1,602	8.3	1-5 Years	7,304	1,419	7.4
6-10 Years	9,451	1,585	7.9	6-10 Years	9,506	1,293	6.4
11-15 Years	8,790	1,235	5.9	11-15 Years	9,267	983	4.7
16-17 Years	3,536	409	4.8	16-17 Years	3,796	342	4.0
Total	31,168	5,478	7.5	Total	31,683	4,628	6.4

Population Data Source: CA Department of Finance

Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract. Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Wiegmann, W., Rezvani, G., Eyre, M., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Xiong, B., Benton, C., White, J., & Cotto, H. (2017). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 5/1/2017, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: CHILD ABUSE – DEPENDENCY PETITIONS

Number and Percent of Dependency Petitions Filed, 2007/08 to 2016/17

	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Petitions Filed	2,294	6	1,955	5	1,874	4.9	1,617	4.5	1,436	4.2
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Petitions Filed	1,357	3.7	1,282	2.9	1,162	2.5	1,341	2.6	1,431	2.9

Note: The percentages are based on the number of child abuse reports

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Percent of "Recurrence of Maltreatment" in 12- month Time Period for children with a Substantiated Child Abuse Allegation Orange County and California, 2006/07 to 2015/16

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Orange County	8.8%	8.5%	7.6%	7.2%	8.5%
California	10.1%	9.9%	10.0%	10.5%	10.1%
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Orange County	7.5%	7.6%	7.4%	9.1%	7.9%
California	10.1%	10.5%	10.2%	9.7%	9.0%

Note: Fiscal year represents the year each cohort received their initial substantiated maltreatment allegation. Methodology changed from CFSR2 to CFSR3 so recurrence is reported rather than no recurrence and the time-period reported changed from six month time period to 12 month time period. Because of methodology change the study period FY are a year behind what would have been reported.

Source: Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract. Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Wiegmann, W., Rezvani, G., Eyre, M., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Xiong, B., Benton, C., White, J., & Cotto, H. (2017). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 5/1/2018, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare>

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: DEPENDENTS OF THE COURT

Definition

Dependents of the court are children who have been found by Juvenile Court action to require protection and supervision by the Juvenile Court from abuse and/or neglect. These children can be either in their own homes under Social Services Agency (SSA) supervision or in out-of-home care such as in the care of a relative nonrelated extended family member (NREFM) foster parent or group home.

Monthly Number of Dependents of the Court by End of Month Cases, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Month	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
July	3,566	3,622	3,235	2,704	2,805	2,835	2,816	2,874	2,627	2,708
August	3,601	3,561	3,167	2,848	2,827	2,868	2,832	2,881	2,581	2,730
September	3,668	3,514	3,153	2,810	2,786	2,828	2,757	2,891	2,597	2,734
October	3,626	3,458	3,125	2,803	2,757	2,810	2,769	2,881	2,608	2,756
November	3,690	3,452	3,119	2,835	2,734	2,838	2,762	2,812	2,587	2,720
December	3,788	3,446	3,081	2,843	2,752	2,880	2,808	2,835	2,626	2,766
January	3,723	3,451	3,056	2,838	2,729	2,914	2,622	2,781	2,631	2,808
February	3,701	3,468	3,023	2,810	2,738	2,889	2,626	2,765	2,641	2,807
March	3,718	3,421	3,005	2,764	2,834	2,879	2,580	2,768	2,679	2,780
April	3,764	3,379	2,910	2,749	2,855	2,885	2,536	2,731	2,650	2,774
May	3,731	3,368	2,885	2,740	2,869	2,857	2,543	2,681	2,642	2,777
June	3,669	3,297	2,840	2,794	2,807	2,859	2,547	2,686	2,651	2,789
Average	3,687	3,453	3,050	2,795	2,791	2,862	2,683	2,799	2,627	2,762

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Percent of Children by Race/Ethnicity in Out-of-Home Care, April 2009 to April 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
White	31	33	34	34	34	33	33	37	36	32
Hispanic	57	55	55	57	58	58	58	52	53	55
Black	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	6	4	6
Asian	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	7	4
Other	0.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	1

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Wraparound Referrals by Agency and Year, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Referral Agency	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Social Services	295	173	203	172	208	178	172	175	212	244
Probation	138	247	241	202	163	180	213	245	215	262
Health Care	90	96	72	27	27	23	22	24	21	24
Total	523	516	516	401	398	381	407	444	448	530

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Average Monthly Number of Children in Out-of-Home Care, 2007/08 to 2016/17

Year	Dependents of the Court	Out-of-Home Care
2007/08	3,687	2,668
2008/09	3,453	2,466
2009/10	3,050	2,195
2010/11	2,795	2,018
2011/12	2,791	2,215
2012/13	2,862	2,257
2013/14	2,826	2,279
2014/15	2,799	2,192
2015/16	2,627	2,107
2016/17	2,762	2,134

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: FOSTER CARE

Definition

When the Juvenile Court determines that a child cannot safely remain with his or her own family the Social Services Agency (SSA) identifies a placement for the child. Relative/guardian care is the primary placement considered in order to comply with state law and best practice of placing children in the least restrictive most family-like setting. If relatives are not available the next best option is a non-related extended family member (NREFM). If relatives and NREFMs are not available SSA may place the child in a county licensed foster family home (FFH) or a home provided by a Foster Family Agency (FFA). FFA-certified homes are provided by non-profit agencies licensed by the state to develop and supervise specialized foster homes for the placement of children who require a higher level of care due to emotional or behavioral problems. A child with even more significant behavioral issues may be temporarily placed in a state licensed group home or other residential setting to meet their treatment needs.

Number and Percent of Placement Type, April 2009-April 2018

Annual Point-in-Time Comparison	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relative/Guardian	1,377	52%	1,220	52%	1,241	54%	1,320	60%	1,344	60%	1,309	58%
Foster Family Homes	249	9%	243	10%	245	11%	197	9%	171	8%	196	9%
Foster Family Agency Certified Homes	629	24%	568	24%	449	20%	398	18%	346	15%	311	14%
Group Homes	169	6%	136	6%	150	7%	89	4%	96	4%	81	4%
Orangewood Family Center	68	3%	78	3%	98	4%	56	3%	46	2%	72	3%
Other	163	6%	122	5%	111	5%	150	7%	246	11%	298	13%
Total	2,655	100%	2,367	100%	2,294	100%	2,210	100%	2,249	100%	2,267	100%

Annual Point-in-Time Comparison	2015		2016		2017		2018		10 Year Average	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relative/Guardian	1,183	56%	1,149	54%	1,123*	52%	1,167^	54%	1,243	55%
Foster Family Homes/Resource Family*	197	9%	237	11%	361*	17%	314**	14%	241	11%
Foster Family Agency Certified Homes	305	14%	284	13%	277	13%	284	13%	385	17%
Group Homes	72	3%	72	3%	80	4%	71***	3%	102	4%
Orangewood Family Center	51	2%	73	3%	55	3%	60	3%	66	3%
Other	318	15%	307	14%	269	12%	281	13%	227	10%
Total	2,126	100%	2,122	100%	2,165	100%	2,177	100%	2,277	100%

* Due to the implementation of Resource Family Approval process (February 2016), the new "Resource Family" placement type consists of combination of placements previously identified as Foster Family Homes, Relative Homes and Non-Related Extended Family Member Homes. During this transition period, it is difficult to classify youth into these placement homes and therefore comparisons between 2017 data and past years should not be made for youth placed in these family-like settings.

^Includes Relative, Guardian, NREFM, and RFA-Relative Homes placements

** Includes Foster Family Homes and Resource Family Agency placements.

***Includes Group Homes and STRTP placements

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100%.

Source: Orange County Social Services Agency

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Children and Family Services – Out-Of-Home Placements by Age and City of Placement, April 2018

CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	RELATIVE/GUARDIAN			FOSTER FAMILY HOME (County Licensed)			FOSTER FAMILY ASSOCIATION CERTIFIED HOME			GROUP HOME			OTHER PLACEMENT TYPE		
	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+
Aliso Viejo	5	0	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anaheim	73	73	40	14	15	13	7	6	16	0	0	0	11	7	24
Brea	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
Buena Park	11	8	9	14	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	9
Costa Mesa	16	8	7	5	0	*	0	0	6	0	15	5	*	*	*
Cypress	*	7	*	7	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	5
Dana Point	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
Fountain Valley	*	7	6	6	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	0
Fullerton	7	9	*	8	*	5	*	7	20	0	0	*	*	*	9
Garden Grove	33	18	17	8	5	7	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	7
Huntington Beach	23	11	15	10	5	6	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	11
Irvine	11	*	*	5	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	*
La Habra	9	*	*	7	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*
La Palma	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Laguna Beach	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laguna Hills	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
Laguna Niguel	7	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	*	0	0
Laguna Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Forest	9	7	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	6
Los Alamitos	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	*
Mission Viejo	5	5	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	*
Newport Beach	5	*	6	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	24	9	18	9	*	*	8	7	6	(7)+ 0	(24) + 0	(29) + 25	5	*	23
Placentia	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	*	8	*	0	0
Rancho Santa Margarita	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0
San Clemente	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0
San Juan Capistrano	0	*	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*
Santa Ana	62	43	20	7	10	6	10	*	14	0	0	7	9	5	35
Seal Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0
Stanton	*	*	*	5	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Tustin	10	8	*	*	*	0	*	0	15	6	*	15	*	*	8
Unincorporated	*	5	*	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0
Villa Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westminster	9	6	5	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*
Yorba Linda	*	0	*	*	0	*	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Los Angeles County	41	28	15	5	6	0	5	*	8	0	0	*	7	*	16
Riverside County	38	26	21	12	6	6	8	10	21	0	*	9	15	5	9

Note: Parentheses indicate the number of children placed at Orangewood Children and Family Center (OCFC)

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Children and Family Services – Out-Of-Home Placements, by Age and City of Placement, April 2018 (Continued)

CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	RELATIVE/GUARDIAN			FOSTER FAMILY HOME (County Licensed)			FOSTER FAMILY ASSOCIATION CERTIFIED HOME			GROUP HOME			OTHER PLACEMENT TYPE		
	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+	0 - <6	6 - <13	13+
San Bernardino	25	16	7	0	*	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	*	*	5
San Diego County	5	*	*	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	5
Non-Adjacent County or Out of State	21	24	11	5	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	*	20
TOTALS	481	345	246	159	86	76	81	56	128	13	47	81	87	52	214

CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	TOTAL COMMUNITY (#)				TOTAL COMMUNITY (%)			
	0 - <6	6 - <13	13 +	TOTAL	0 - <6	6 - <13	13 +	TOTAL
Aliso Viejo	7	*	*	10	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Anaheim	105	101	93	299	4.8%	4.6%	4.3%	13.7%
Brea	*	6	*	13	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%
Buena Park	28	14	26	68	1.3%	0.6%	1.2%	3.1%
Costa Mesa	24	26	25	75	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	3.4%
Cypress	9	9	11	29	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.3%
Dana Point	*	*	7	13	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Fountain Valley	10	10	10	30	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%
Fullerton	22	20	39	81	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	3.7%
Garden Grove	46	26	31	103	2.1%	1.2%	1.4%	4.7%
Huntington Beach	36	19	32	87	1.7%	0.9%	1.5%	4.0%
Irvine	20	9	9	38	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.7%
La Habra	18	6	10	34	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	1.6%
La Palma	0	*	*	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Laguna Beach	*	*	*	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Laguna Hills	9	0	*	10	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Laguna Niguel	14	*	*	19	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%
Laguna Woods	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Lake Forest	19	14	9	42	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.9%
Los Alamitos	*	*	*	5	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Mission Viejo	16	11	9	36	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%
Newport Beach	5	*	6	14	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Orange	53	45	102	200	2.4%	2.1%	4.7%	9.2%
Placentia	10	8	16	34	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%
Rancho Santa Margarita	6	*	*	9	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
San Clemente	6	6	*	15	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%
San Juan Capistrano	*	5	*	9	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Children and Family Services – Out-Of-Home Placements, by Age and City of Placement, April 2018 continued

CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	TOTAL COMMUNITY (#)				TOTAL COMMUNITY (%)			
	0 - <6	6 - <13	13 +	TOTAL	0 - <6	6 - <13	13 +	TOTAL
Santa Ana	88	62	82	232	4.0%	2.8%	3.8%	10.7%
Seal Beach	*	0	0	2	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Stanton	6	*	7	16	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
Tustin	21	14	41	76	1.0%	0.6%	1.9%	3.5%
Unincorporated	12	9	*	24	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%
Villa Park	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Westminster	11	8	6	25	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%
Yorba Linda	11	0	5	16	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Los Angeles County	58	38	42	138	2.7%	1.7%	1.9%	6.3%
Riverside County	73	49	66	188	3.4%	2.3%	3.0%	8.6%
San Bernardino	27	21	16	64	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	2.9%
San Diego County	7	6	12	25	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.1%
Non-Adjacent County or Out of State	29	28	33	90	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	4.1%
TOTALS	821	586	770	2,177	37.7%	26.9%	35.4%	100.0%

*Numbers between 1 and 4 are masked to protect confidentiality.

Note: Total Community also includes children in pre-adoptive placements Court-Specified Placements and placement settings such as hospitals.

Source: CFS Research CWS/CMS Database

Number of Placement Moves: Number of Placement Moves Per Day for Children in Foster Care in a 12 Month Period, 2007/08 to 2016/17

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Orange County	5.03	5.50	5.21	4.44	3.81	3.53	3.55	4.02	4.99	4.31
California	5.02	4.88	4.74	4.44	4.33	4.02	3.98	3.95	3.90	3.73

Source: Child Welfare Services Reports for California. University of California Berkeley Center for Social Services Research

Source: CWS/CMS 2016 Quarter 4 Extract. Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Wiegmann, W., Rezvani, G., Eyre, M., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Xiong, B., Benton, C., White, J., & Cotto, H. (2017). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 5/1/2017, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare>

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Indicator: CHILD WELFARE

Percent of Children Reaching Reunification and Guardianship within 12 Months and Reentry Following Reunification and Guardianship, Orange County and California, 2006/07 to 2015/16

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Reunification Within 12 Months										
Orange County	38.1%	37.5%	41.1%	42.9%	33.9%	34.1%	26.4%	29.8%	32.3%	37.2%
California	39.5%	41.8%	41.4%	41.5%	40.0%	37.6%	35.7%	35.7%	35.0%	34.8%
No Reentry Following Reunification*										
Orange County	5.5%	4.3%	7.0%	8.4%	5.2%	4.1%	6.2%	9.1%	10.4%	*
California	11.7%	12.1%	12.3%	11.8%	11.9%	12.0%	11.6%	11.4%	10.7%	*

Note: Since the re-entry measure sample (below) is based on those who reach Reunification and Guardianship within 12 months, above measure is modified to now include exits to guardianship, not just reunification.

*Due to methodological differences the reporting periods for No Reentry Following Reunification will always be one year behind what is reported for the other measures

Source: Source: CWS/CMS 2017 Quarter 4 Extract. Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Putnam-Hornstein, E., Wiegmann, W., Rezvani, G., Eyre, M., Sandoval, A., Yee, H., Xiong, B., Benton, C., White, J., & Cotto, H. (2017). CCWIP reports. Retrieved 5/1/2018, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare>

Secondary Indicator: ADOPTIONS

Definition

Adoption is a legal process that permanently gives parental rights and responsibilities to adoptive parents. The Social Services Agency (SSA) provides public adoption services to children who are dependents of the Juvenile Court and are receiving out-of-home foster care services. Adoption Within 12 Months (Legally Free) is a measure of foster care children who were legally free for adoption during the year who were subsequently discharged to a finalized adoption within 12 months. Adoption Within 24 Months (Exit Cohort) is a measure of foster care children who were discharged to a finalized adoption during the year who achieved adoption within 24 months.

Percent with Finalized Adoptions within 12 and 24 Months, Orange County and California, 2005/06 to 2014/15

Adoptions 12 Months of being Legally Free										
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Orange County	42.5	39.3	32.8	36.3	33.3	35.1	36.7	34.4	38.7	34.6
California	30.0	32.6	29.8	29.8	29.9	33.5	35.7	36.1	39.4	38.0
Adoptions 24 month (Exit Cohort)										
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Orange County	66.8	61.3	55.1	50.5	56.1	71.2	66.5	57.3	59.7	68.8
California	56.0	53.0	55.9	56.5	61.8	64.8	62.8	64.3	61.7	62.6

*This is no longer a federal measure and consequently no longer publicly available as of 2015/16.

Source: Orange County SSA Children and Family Services.

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: EMANCIPATION SERVICES

Definition

Social Services Agency's (SSA) Transitional Planning Services (TPS) is a broad-based Independent Living Program (ILP) designed to prepare foster youth for self-sufficiency. SSA submits an annual statistical report to the state describing ILP activities. Select youth characteristics and program outcome information are presented from the report to describe emancipation services offered received and/or provided. Services may be provided to youth as young as 14 and as old as 24. These youths include those who were in the custody of SSA due to parental abuse and neglect former probation wards who were involved in the juvenile justice system and children with mental health needs placed in foster care by the Health Care Agency. TPS also serves youth who were in foster care in other counties and have relocated to Orange County. TPS is the responsibility of the SSA Children and Family Services and involves many community partners committed to assisting youth and young adults in a wide array of Independent Living Program support services including but not limited: to basic life skills training employment career and vocational assessments and placements educational resources and funding and medical and mental health services.

Youth Who Received Independent Living Program Services, 2000/01 to 2007/08

Characteristics of Youth Served	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Youth to whom ILP services were offered during the year	1,885	2,063	2,254	2,582	2,752	2,875	3,022	2,679
Youth who received ILP services and have special needs	N/A	69	89	140	98	133	228	130
Youth in the Probation Department who received ILP services	216	193	233	398	182	178	335	226
Youth in the Child Welfare Dept who received ILP services	1,268	1,086	1,272	1,742	1,471	1,657	2,432	1,696
Program Outcomes/Client Progress	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Youth who completed ILP services or a component of services	1,484	1,279	1,505	2,404	1,653	1,835	2,767	1,920
Youth who completed high school/ GED or adult education	N/A	69	129	176	144	206	146	140
Youth enrolled in college	N/A	81	134	265	323	388	368	384
Youth who obtained employment	N/A	14	223	481	413	447	454	265

Data showing trends in ILP service delivery have not been updated because of significant reporting changes made in October 2008.

Source: SOC 405A

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Youth Who Received Independent Living Services, 2009/10 to 2014/15

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Number of youth (where about known) who exited foster care after emancipating or turning age 18 or 19 while in foster care:	122	99	61	29	41	60
Percent of these youth who:						
Completed High School or Equivalency	52%	51%	66%	48%	51%	57%
Obtained Employment	30%	28%	34%	10%	20%	40%
Have Housing Arrangements	85%	89%	82%	72%	71%	78%
Received ILP Services	88%	82%	90%	83%	93%	77%
Permanency Connection with an Adult	75%	70%	66%	34%	44%	38%

FY 2014/15 data (only includes data from Jul 2014-Mar 2015. The SOC 405E Report was discontinued on April 1 2015)* This measure reflects the percent of foster children who exited foster care placement due to attaining age 18 or 19 or those foster youth under age 18 who were legally emancipated from foster care pursuant to Family Code Section 7000 who receive appropriate education and training and/or achieve employment or economic self-sufficiency based on what is known about the youth's status at the month of exiting care.

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Indicator: JUVENILE ARRESTS

Orange County Juvenile Arrests 10 to 17 Years Old, 2007-2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2007 to 2016
A. Overview											
Felony Arrests	4,090	4,087	4,131	3,671	2,875	2,284	1,866	1,659	1,178	1,195	-70.8%
Misdemeanor Arrests	9,060	8,812	8,593	8,223	6,216	5,030	3,902	3,534	2,832	2,581	-71.5%
Arrest for Status Offenses	1,838	2,015	1,617	1,591	1,706	1,252	1,124	1,387	819	745	-59.5%
Total Juvenile Arrests	14,988	14,914	14,341	13,485	10,797	8,566	6,892	6,580	4,829	4,521	-69.8%
B. Juvenile Felony Arrest Trends											
Homicide	26	19	13	10	13	6	3	3	0	9	-65.4%
Forcible Rape	10	6	10	11	15	8	11	17	16	22	120.0%
Robbery	252	284	289	273	218	179	132	113	128	134	-46.8%
Assault	416	513	512	395	306	257	223	237	206	218	-47.6%
Kidnapping	5	2	8	1	10	6	2	3	3	3	-40.0%
Total Violent Crimes	709	824	832	690	562	456	371	373	353	386	-45.6%
Burglary	1,036	1,081	1,081	936	758	602	437	356	157	153	-85.2%
Theft	490	412	446	412	275	219	182	136	106	86	-82.4%
Auto Theft	158	169	141	109	101	91	63	36	71	74	-53.2%
Forgery	29	14	10	21	11	7	3	6	3	5	-82.8%
Arson	35	40	26	14	10	17	10	11	8	9	-74.3%
Total Property Offenses	1,751	1,719	1,704	1,492	1,155	936	695	545	345	327	-81.3%
Drug Offenses	413	435	467	572	480	331	349	324	113	120	-70.9%
Sex Offenses	93	88	107	107	96	60	73	55	51	38	-59.1%
Other Offenses	691	609	589	479	307	284	206	205	174	162	-76.6%
Weapons	425	410	424	325	269	210	168	155	140	160	-62.4%
Others	11	5	8	6	6	7	4	2	2	2	-81.8%
C. Juvenile Misdemeanor Arrest Trends											
Assault & Battery	1,045	1,094	1,085	1,039	870	707	594	570	507	437	-58.2%
Vandalism	1,064	972	1,039	892	740	529	404	322	281	220	-79.3%
Weapons	151	131	107	122	108	104	92	97	117	130	-13.9%
Drunk	154	174	165	176	130	104	102	78	59	43	-72.1%
Liquor Laws	661	673	682	613	566	443	357	366	204	138	-79.1%
Marijuana and Other Drugs	1,480	1,483	1,655	1,619	620	610	542	497	483	523	-64.7%
Trespassing	187	260	194	199	171	165	93	112	108	92	-50.8%
Total California Juvenile Arrests	236,105	228,527	204,294	185,506	149,273	120,352	96,718	86,636	71,792	62,646	-73.5%

Source: California Department of Justice

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Juvenile Arrests by City Youth 10 to 17 Years Old, 2007 to 2016

CITY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ALISO VIEJO	106	187	178	141	93	95	107	91	44	18
ANAHEIM	1,623	1,792	1,781	1,434	917	693	628	566	438	420
BREA	293	297	289	269	292	141	86	95	80	92
BUENA PARK	421	424	394	337	243	197	153	212	141	84
COSTA MESA	589	543	467	328	249	206	181	132	143	144
CYPRESS	99	44	36	62	57	58	38	17	14	14
DANA POINT	158	174	182	191	114	86	54	64	36	53
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	314	392	351	284	249	178	187	167	120	97
FULLERTON	888	704	609	523	422	384	422	382	225	263
GARDEN GROVE	1,107	1,027	1,035	1,007	799	778	602	515	447	366
HUNTINGTON BEACH	1,028	867	699	769	654	656	345	279	211	125
IRVINE	871	583	612	612	463	295	191	168	136	131
LA HABRA	525	534	548	437	335	294	209	187	148	114
LA PALMA	43	64	33	38	29	24	20	9	7	8
LAGUNA BEACH	74	80	93	82	65	61	50	81	48	46
LAGUNA HILLS	94	132	135	112	89	121	82	52	26	36
LAGUNA NIGUEL	119	145	127	98	71	41	14	29	20	15
LAGUNA WOODS	1	2	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
LAKE FOREST	207	299	289	281	209	205	155	102	88	122
LOS ALAMITOS	113	55	52	36	29	19	25	10	7	11
MISSION VIEJO	344	373	382	387	293	226	136	118	82	119
NEWPORT BEACH	708	600	542	535	461	369	337	208	194	163
ORANGE	1,440	1,474	1,138	1,250	1,000	684	490	502	280	293
PLACENTIA	315	261	313	359	263	182	224	222	118	83
RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA	153	151	125	143	164	86	51	39	23	41
SAN CLEMENTE	109	114	160	139	158	128	110	89	53	64
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	92	189	209	195	124	92	58	129	60	62
SANTA ANA	1,719	1,832	1,938	1,820	1,621	1,314	1,112	970	881	907
SEAL BEACH	36	34	64	40	30	20	13	10	10	15
STANTON	120	130	115	147	108	49	44	36	19	13
TUSTIN	343	343	262	352	222	182	139	120	94	99
VILLA PARK	18	39	57	34	24	20	19	17	9	6
WESTMINSTER	392	379	408	375	255	213	171	129	124	66
YORBA LINDA *	174	149	129	132	120	68	-	1	-	1
OC SHERIFF'S *	252	410	473	430	476	331	385	787	472	396
OTHER	100	91	114	106	96	70	54	44	31	34
TOTAL	14,988	14,914	14,341	13,485	10,797	8,566	6,892	6,580	4,829	4,521

** 2013 thru 2015 figures for OC Sheriffs may include Yorba Linda
Source: California Department of Justice

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Number of Juvenile Arrests and Rates Per 100,000 Youth Ages 10 to 17, Orange County and California, 2007 to 2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of Juvenile Arrests										
Orange County	14,988	14,914	14,341	13,485	10,797	8,566	6,892	6,580	4,829	4,521
California	236,105	228,527	204,294	185,506	149,273	120,279	96,718	86,636	71,792	62,646
Juvenile Arrest Rates										
Orange County	4,110.8	4,121.0	4,010.3	3,809.5	3,069.4	2,456.6	2,075.9	1,993.9	1421.8	1331.7
California	5,070.5	4,960.1	4,501.5	4,145.0	3,351.9	2,718.2	2,370.1	2,133.7	1725.0	1500.1
Felony Arrests										
Orange County	4,090	4,087	4,131	3,671	2,875	2,284	1,866	1,659	1,178	1,195
California	65,955	64,756	58,421	51,879	43,307	36,289	30,734	27,583	21,343	19,619
Felony Arrest Rates										
Orange County	1,121.8	1,129.3	1,155.2	1,037.0	817.3	655.0	562.0	502.7	346.8	352.0
California	1,416.4	1,405.5	1,287.3	1,159.2	972.4	819.6	753.2	679.3	512.8	469.8
Misdemeanors - Orange County										
Total Case	9,060	8,812	8,593	8,223	6,216	5,030	3,902	3,534	2,832	2,581
Rate per 100,000	2,484.9	2,434.9	2,403.0	2,323.0	1,767.1	1,442.5	1,175.3	1,070.9	833.8	35,710
Total Pop 10-17 (x1000)*										
Orange County	364.6	361.9	357.6	354.0	351.8	348.7	332.0	330.0	339.7	339.5
California	4,656.4	4,607.3	4,538.3	4,475.4	4,453.4	4,427.6	4,080.7	4,060.4	4,161.8	4,176.0

* 2005 to 2012 figures were based on population projections as of 2007 while 2013 and 2014 figures were based on revised projections as of Dec 2014 and 2015 figures were based on revised projections as of Feb 2017

Sources: California Department of Justice; Demographic Research Unit, California State Department of Finance

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Secondary Indicator: **REFERRALS TO PROBATION**

Definition

Referrals to the Orange County Probation Department pertain to individuals who received a final disposition. In contrast to juvenile arrests which includes ages 10-17 with 18-year-olds handled by the juvenile court as adult, arrests referrals include ages up to 24 years. Almost all of these referrals involve a criminal offense because arrests for status offenses are generally handled by the arresting agency. Disposition actions on referrals can include diversion informal supervision under the Welfare Institution Code 654 deferred entry of judgment or consideration by the juvenile court for wardship or dismissal. This indicator counts only one disposition per minor per day.

Total Probation Referrals with Final Case Disposition, 2007 to 2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Case Dispositions	11,900	12,456	11,531	11,533	10,454	8,882	7,821	7,156	5,808	5,617

Source: Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Number and Percent of Juvenile Probation Referrals by Age, 2007 to 2016

Age in years	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10 & Under	37	0.3	37	0.3	35	0.3	34	0.3	35	0.3
11	46	0.4	44	0.4	34	0.3	24	0.2	30	0.3
12	186	1.6	140	1.1	138	1.2	121	1.0	113	1.1
13	627	5.3	587	4.7	505	4.4	484	4.2	403	3.9
14	1,262	10.6	1,323	10.6	1,187	10.3	1,027	8.9	919	8.8
15	2,021	17.0	2,172	17.4	2,109	18.3	1,929	16.7	1,780	17.0
16	2,707	22.7	3,049	24.5	2,566	22.3	2,766	24.0	2,527	24.2
17	3,332	28.0	3,350	26.9	3,116	27.0	3,174	27.5	2,927	28.0
18 & Older	1,682	14.1	1,754	14.1	1,841	16.0	1,974	17.1	1,720	16.5
Total Referrals	11,900	100.0	12,456	100.0	11,531	100.0	11,533	100.0	10,454	100.0

Age in years	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
10 & Under	20	0.2	10	0.1	6	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1
11	19	0.2	19	0.2	7	0.1	10	0.2	11	0.2
12	96	1.1	80	1.0	50	0.7	49	0.8	60	1.1
13	276	3.1	291	3.7	231	3.2	184	3.2	185	3.3
14	718	8.1	659	8.4	584	8.2	419	7.2	479	8.5
15	1,456	16.4	1,168	14.9	1,131	15.8	915	15.8	844	15.0
16	2,073	23.3	1,807	23.1	1,594	22.3	1,408	24.2	1,322	23.5
17	2,621	29.5	2,260	28.9	1,997	27.9	1,601	27.6	1,655	29.5
18 & Older	1,603	18.0	1,527	19.5	1,556	21.7	1,214	20.9	1,053	18.7
Total Referrals	8,882	100.0	7,821	100.0	7,156	100.0	5,808	100.0	5,617	100.0

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100.

Source: Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Probation Referrals, by City of Residence*, 2007 to 2016

CITY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
ALISO VIEJO	61	84	62	80	74	56	60	66	45	33
ANAHEIM	1,746	1,962	1,793	1,699	1,621	1,410	1,439	1,259	1,059	1005
BREA	77	73	68	69	67	41	39	27	36	24
BUENA PARK	324	304	324	359	314	230	242	202	166	166
COSTA MESA	428	394	376	416	328	299	279	246	223	232
CYPRESS	100	106	81	82	97	63	66	50	30	36
DANA POINT	77	71	71	73	64	58	71	28	23	31
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	107	118	115	124	105	73	66	61	24	25
FULLERTON	658	562	507	509	431	352	374	370	326	288
GARDEN GROVE	745	752	649	780	643	612	496	482	342	312
HUNTINGTON BEACH	489	451	412	422	380	300	325	249	184	143
IRVINE	254	305	336	342	312	229	231	170	150	155
LA HABRA	260	322	304	333	290	183	183	154	128	127
LA PALMA	35	21	29	32	26	16	17	13	5	15
LAGUNA BEACH	35	45	22	60	45	25	15	22	20	14
LAGUNA HILLS	48	42	52	53	54	73	41	24	26	20
LAGUNA NIGUEL	95	97	100	115	114	93	75	50	59	54
LAGUNA WOODS					1	1				
LAKE FOREST	183	196	174	159	167	156	154	90	89	84
LOS ALAMITOS	57	45	32	24	21	14	16	19	12	12
MISSION VIEJO	180	189	159	173	144	129	97	82	88	72
NEWPORT BEACH	127	130	100	118	77	79	94	73	58	43
ORANGE	572	602	523	602	580	411	378	369	279	318
PLACENTIA	190	165	164	187	170	135	121	123	105	87
RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA	123	91	80	103	83	64	65	39	41	39
SAN CLEMENTE	141	135	148	159	124	99	97	83	59	43
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	101	159	176	195	163	120	121	110	92	66
SANTA ANA	2,006	2,170	2,097	2,303	2,172	1,707	1,616	1,465	1,188	1168
SEAL BEACH	22	16	26	15	14	6	6	10	3	3
STANTON	148	148	137	163	145	109	95	104	75	82
TUSTIN	378	367	293	338	272	218	178	134	139	161
VILLA PARK	3	9	5	8	4	2	4	3	1	2
WESTMINSTER	356	296	262	289	255	162	171	197	125	93
YORBA LINDA	126	77	91	91	88	51	56	73	52	60
UNINCORPORATED AREAS	113	112	109	122	101	79	80	72	48	43
OUT OF COUNTY/UNKNOWN	1,535	1,840	1,654	936	908	1,227	453	637	508	561
TOTAL	11,900	12,456	11,531	11,533	10,454	8,882	7,821	7,156	5,808	5,617

*As of last known address

Source: Orange County Probation Department Strategic Support Division Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Felony Referrals Broken Down by Offense at Time of Arrest, 2007 to 2016

OFFENSE	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	71	7.9	97	10.9	43	5.0	26	3.4	17	2.5
Manslaughter-Vehicular	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.4	4	0.6
Forcible Rape	21	2.3	34	3.8	23	2.6	23	3.0	35	5.2
Robbery	277	31.0	322	36.1	317	36.5	314	40.5	264	39.3
Assault	525	58.7	438	49.1	485	55.9	409	52.8	351	52.3
TOTAL	894	100.0	892	100.0	868	100.0	775	100.0	671	100.0
Burglary	963	54.8	1,057	59.2	1,057	62.4	1,051	64.3	955	64.7
Theft	488	27.8	471	26.4	431	25.4	427	26.1	366	24.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	207	11.8	194	10.9	154	9.1	112	6.9	118	8.0
Forgery/Checks/Access Card	37	2.1	19	1.1	16	0.9	17	1.0	13	0.9
Arson	61	3.5	44	2.5	36	2.1	27	1.7	25	1.7
TOTAL	1,756	100.0	1,785	100.0	1,694	100.0	1,634	100.0	1,477	100.0
Narcotics	128	25.2	157	29.7	111	22.5	135	21.5	154	26.4
Marijuana	153	30.1	142	26.9	157	31.8	157	25.0	155	26.5
Dangerous Drugs	226	44.5	221	41.9	220	44.6	325	51.7	272	46.6
Other Drug Violations	1	0.2	8	1.5	5	1.0	12	1.9	3	0.5
TOTAL	508	100.0	528	100.0	493	100.0	629	100.0	584	100.0
TOTAL ALL OTHER	1,755	100.0	1,962	100.0	1,867	100.0	1,881	100.0	1,622	100.0
TOTAL FELONY	4,913	100.0	5,167	100.0	4,922	100.0	4,919	100.0	4,354	100.0

Supplemental Tables: Safe Homes and Communities

Total Felony Referrals Broken Down by Offense at Time of Arrest, 2007 to 2016 (Continued)

OFFENSE	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Homicide	15	2.6	10	2.2	8	1.9	6	1.2	8	1.5
Manslaughter-Vehicular	2	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.5	1	0.2	1	0.2
Forcible Rape	24	4.1	21	4.6	24	5.6	23	4.6	21	4.0
Robbery	220	37.7	154	33.5	128	30.0	163	32.7	162	30.8
Assault	323	55.3	274	59.6	264	62.0	305	61.2	334	63.5
TOTAL	584	100.0	460	100.0	426	100.0	498	100.0	526	100.0
Burglary	745	64.3	601	64.2	494	63.0	425	63.2	411	63.0
Theft	295	25.5	238	25.4	214	27.3	162	24.1	155	23.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	77	6.6	66	7.1	44	5.6	63	9.4	75	11.5
Forgery/Checks/Access Card	18	1.6	11	1.2	13	1.7	8	1.2	4	0.6
Arson	24	2.1	20	2.1	19	2.4	15	2.2	7	1.1
TOTAL	1,159	100.0	936	100.0	784	100.0	673	100.0	652	100.0
Narcotics	85	22.1	80	20.2	66	17.1	55	17.5	68	23.6
Marijuana	130	33.9	161	40.6	165	42.7	104	33.0	95	33.0
Dangerous Drugs	165	43.0	155	39.0	148	38.3	145	46.0	120	41.7
Other Drug Violations	4	1.0	1	0.3	7	1.8	11	3.5	5	1.7
TOTAL	384	100.0	397	100.0	386	100.0	315	100.0	288	100.0
TOTAL ALL OTHER	1,300	100.0	1,084	100.0	1,035	100.0	883	100.0	1,004	100.0
TOTAL FELONY	3,427	100.0	2,877	100.0	2,631	100.0	2,369	100.0	2,470	100.0

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100.

Source: Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System

Supplemental Tables: Safe Home and Communities

Total Number and Percent of Probation Referrals, by Final Case Disposition, 2007 to 2016

Final Case Disposition	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Closed/Dismissed	3,826	32.2	4,450	35.7	4,980	43.2	4,942	42.9	3,915	37.4
Informal Probation: 'W&I 654A W&I 725A : Referral to Peer Court / Contract Diversion Programs	1,732	14.6	1,606	12.9	1,506	13.1	1,753	15.2	1,801	17.2
Formal Probation as a Ward of the Juvenile Court	2,500	21.0	2,448	19.7	1,846	16.0	1,835	15.9	1,790	17.1
Incarceration: County Institution (Juvenile Hall or an Open Institution)	2,832	23.8	2,956	23.7	2,511	21.8	2,365	20.5	2,334	22.3
Incarceration: State Institution (Division of Juvenile Justice)	6	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
Other Dispositions*	1,004	8.4	988	7.9	684	5.9	634	5.5	610	5.8
Total	11,900	100.0	12,456	100.0	11,531	100.0	11,533	100.0	10,454	100.0

Final Case Disposition	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Closed/Dismissed	2,716	30.6	2,561	32.7	2,627	36.7	2,477	42.6	2,550	45.4
Informal Probation: 'W&I 654A W&I 725A : Referral to Peer Court / Contract Diversion Programs	1,669	18.8	1,393	17.8	1,124	15.7	688	11.8	784	14.0
Formal Probation as a Ward of the Juvenile Court	1,801	20.3	1,608	20.6	1,311	18.3	1,005	17.3	984	17.5
Incarceration: County Institution (Juvenile Hall or an Open Institution)	2,254	25.4	2,038	26.1	1,889	26.4	1,428	24.6	1,084	19.3
Incarceration: State Institution (Division of Juvenile Justice)	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Other Dispositions*	442	5.0	220	2.8	205	2.9	210	3.6	214	3.8
Total	8,882	100.0	7,821	100.0	7,156	100.0	5,808	100.0	5,617	100.0

* For 2016 other dispositions include 170 Deferred Entry of Judgment cases 41 direct files to Adult Court and 3 remands of juvenile cases to Adult Court. Placements in other public and private facilities were previously included in this category but are now included in the ward category.

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100.

Source: Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System

Supplemental Tables: Safe Home and Communities

Total Number and Percent of Probation Referrals, by Race and Ethnicity, 2007 to 2016

Race and Ethnicity	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non-Hispanic White	3,320	27.9	3,104	24.9	2,793	24.2	2,697	23.4	2,301	22.0%
Hispanic	7,234	60.8	7,832	62.9	7,440	64.5	7,593	65.8	7,049	67.4%
Asian & Pacific Islander	583	4.9	639	5.1	536	4.6	534	4.6	503	4.8%
Black or African American	576	4.8	602	4.8	489	4.2	480	4.2	392	3.7%
All Other Races	187	1.6	279	2.2	273	2.4	229	2.0	209	2.0%
Total Referrals	11,900	100.0	12,456	100.0	11,531	100.0	11,533	100.0	10,454	100.0

Race and Ethnicity	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Non-Hispanic White	1,859	20.9	1,641	21.0	1,345	18.8	981	16.9	983	17.5
Hispanic	6,135	69.1	5,361	68.5	5,100	71.3	4,159	71.6	3,914	69.7
Asian & Pacific Islander	370	4.2	331	4.2	325	4.5	239	4.1	188	3.3
Black or African American	355	4.0	305	3.9	246	3.4	294	5.1	310	5.5
All Other Races	163	1.8	183	2.3	140	2.0	135	2.3	222	4.0
Total Referrals	8,882	100.0	7,821	100.0	7,156	100.0	5,808	100.0	5,617	100.0

Note: Due to rounding percentages may not add up to 100.

Source: Orange County Probation Department Research Division Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System

Total Number and Rate per 100,000 of Probation Referrals Incarcerated in County Institutions and the Division of Juvenile Justice California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation, 2007 to 2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Number of Referrals Incarcerated in County & State Institutions	2,838	2,964	2,515	2,369	2,338	2,254	2,039	1,889	1,428	1,085
Rate Per 100,000*	575	593	500	469	464	448	409	382	288	219

*Based on age group 11-21 where majority of referrals fall within

Sources: Orange County Probation Department Strategic Support Division Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System; California State Department of Finance Demographic Research Unit (Population Projections for 2010 to 2060; Jan 2018 Population Projections for 2016)

Supplemental Tables: Safe Home and Communities

Indicator: JUVENILE SUSTAINED PETITIONS

Juvenile Sustained Petitions by City Referred Youth 10-17 Years Old, 2016

City	Number	Percent	City	Number	Percent
ALISO VIEJO	10	0.7	LAKE FOREST	25	1.7
ANAHEIM	326	21.7	LOS ALAMITOS	0	0.0
BREA	7	0.5	MISSION VIEJO	21	1.4
BUENA PARK	22	1.5	NEWPORT BEACH	3	0.2
COSTA MESA	51	3.4	ORANGE	111	7.4
CYPRESS	7	0.5	PLACENTIA	21	1.4
DANA POINT	7	0.5	RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA	2	0.1
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	5	0.3	SAN CLEMENTE	7	0.5
FULLERTON	59	3.9	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	17	1.1
GARDEN GROVE	93	6.2	SANTA ANA	385	25.6
HUNTINGTON BEACH	24	1.6	SEAL BEACH	0	0.0
IRVINE	29	1.9	STANTON	31	2.1
LA HABRA	35	2.3	TUSTIN	34	2.3
LA PALMA	2	0.1	WESTMINSTER	23	1.5
LAGUNA BEACH	6	0.4	YORBA LINDA	13	0.9
LAGUNA HILLS	8	0.5	UNINCORPORATED AREAS/CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACES	7	0.5
LAGUNA NIGUEL	16	1.1	OUT OF COUNTY/UNKNOWN/MISSING	94	6.3
			TOTAL	1,501	100.0

Source: Orange County Probation Department, Strategic Support Division

Supplemental Tables: Safe Home and Communities

Juvenile Sustained Petitions Youth 10 to 17 Years Old, by Sex, 2016

	Frequency	Percent
Female	221	14.7
Male	1,280	85.3
Total	1,501	100.0

Source: Juvenile Court and Statistical System

Juvenile Sustained Petitions Youth 10 to 17 Years Old, by Age, 2016

	Frequency	Percent
10 to 11	1	.1
12 to 14	165	11.0
15 to 17	1,335	88.9
Total	1,501	100.0

Source: Juvenile Court and Statistical System

Juvenile Sustained Petitions Youth 10 to 17 Years Old, by Race and Ethnicity, 2016

	Frequency	Percent
Asian & Pacific Islander	33	2.2
Black	70	4.7
Hispanic	1,183	78.8
White	182	12.1
Other/Unknown	33	2.2
Total	1,501	100.0

Source: Juvenile Court and Statistical System

Supplemental Tables: Safe Home and Communities

Indicator: **GANG ACTIVITY AMONG YOUTH**

Gang Related Prosecutions by Crime Type, 2008 to 2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assault	230	203	179	147	77	76	69	51	45	28
Burglary	44	29	50	40	31	10	6	11	2	0
Homicide/Manslaughter	26	26	12	24	8	7	0	6	6	4
Narcotics sales	23	30	16	35	6	6	17	4	15	2
Narcotics possession	6	18	27	30	7	7	2	5	1	2
Other	270	284	230	236	162	108	85	49	59	33
Robbery	65	116	102	87	84	36	33	27	38	26
Theft	39	37	23	22	16	13	5	9	2	13
Weapons	156	146	110	76	77	49	30	51	46	28
# of Total Cases	859	889	749	697	468	312	247	213	214	136

Source: Orange County District Attorney's Office

Number of Gang Related Prosecutions, Total and by Unique Individuals, and Percent by Repeat Offenders, 2008 to 2017

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of Gang Related Prosecutions	859	889	749	697	468	312	247	213	214	136	859
Number of Unique Juveniles with Gang Related Prosecutions	625	587	491	411	313	212	187	153	153	110	625
Percent of Gang Related Prosecutions by Repeat Offenders	27%	34%	34%	41%	33%	32%	24%	28%	29%	19%	27%

Source: Orange County District Attorney's Office

Supplemental Tables: Safe Home and Communities

Number and Percent of Gang Related Prosecutions, by Age, 2008 to 2017

Race/Ethnicity	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
13 and under	41	7%	35	6%	17	3%	15	4%	17	5%
14	81	13%	59	10%	57	12%	43	10%	24	8%
15	156	25%	129	22%	104	21%	82	20%	62	20%
16	173	28%	170	29%	152	31%	122	30%	95	30%
17	174	28%	194	33%	161	33%	149	36%	115	37%
Total	625	100%	587	100%	491	100%	411	100%	313	100%
Race/Ethnicity	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
13 and under	11	5%	8	4%	9	6%	11	7%	6	5%
14	23	11%	27	14%	15	10%	14	9%	12	11%
15	39	18%	28	15%	32	21%	35	23%	23	21%
16	61	29%	55	29%	49	32%	46	30%	31	28%
17	78	37%	69	37%	48	31%	47	31%	38	35%
Total	212	100%	187	100%	153	100%	153	100%	110	100%

Source: Orange County District Attorney's Office

Number and Percent of Gang Related Prosecutions, by Race and Ethnicity, 2008 to 2017

Race/Ethnicity	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	4%	25	4%	21	4%	22	5%	9	3%
Black or African American	7	1%	10	2%	4	1%	1	0%	0	0%
Hispanic or Latino	573	92%	530	90%	449	91%	370	90%	294	94%
Non- Hispanic White	14	2%	14	2%	9	2%	12	3%	7	2%
Other/ Unknown	3	0%	8	1%	8	2%	6	1%	3	1%
Total	625	100%	587	100%	491	100%	411	100%	313	100%
Race/Ethnicity	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	3%	5	3%	2	1%	6	4%	4	4%
Black or African American	1	0%	1	1%	6	4%	0	0%	3	3%
Hispanic or Latino	199	94%	172	92%	140	92%	145	95%	101	92%
Non- Hispanic White	4	2%	6	3%	3	2%	2	1%	1	1%
Other/ Unknown	2	1%	3	2%	2	1%	0	0%	1	1%
Total	212	100%	187	100%	153	100%	153	100%	110	100%

Source: Orange County District Attorney's Office

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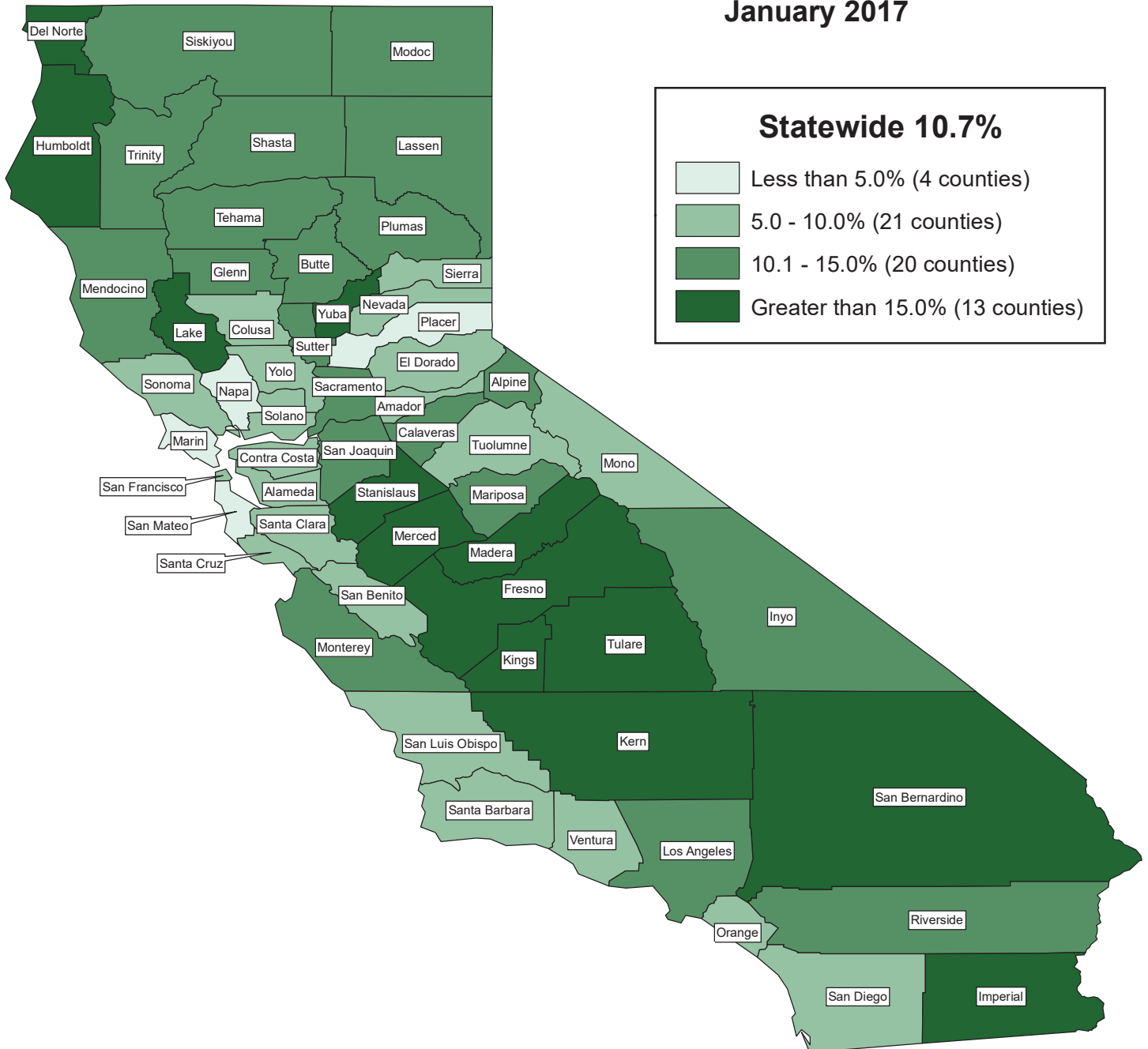
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Children & Families
Commission
of Orange County

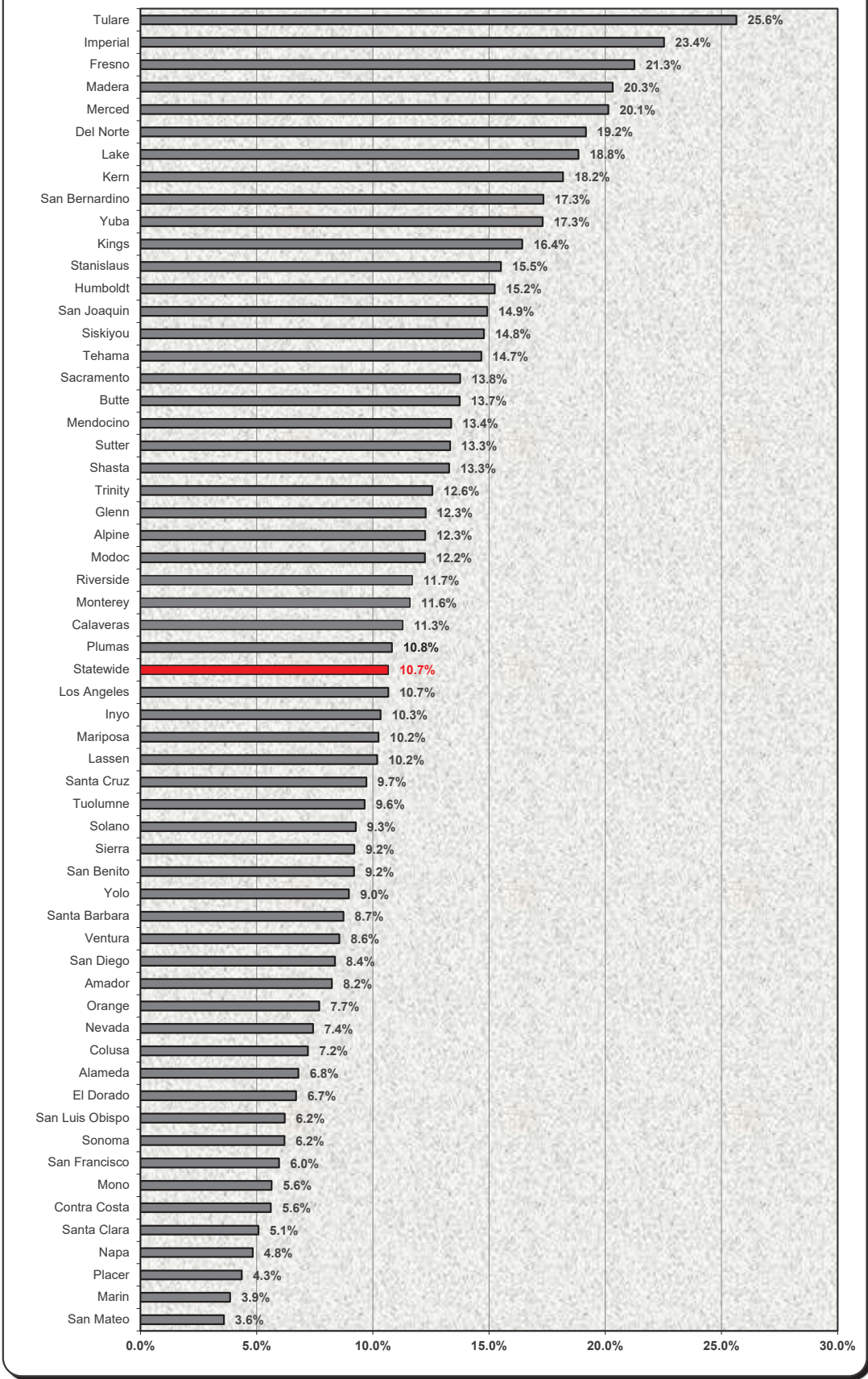
occhildrenandfamilies.com

CalFresh Percent of Population Receiving CalFresh by County January 2017



a/ Source:
For Recipients - DFA 256, January 2017 (3/28/17)
For Population - Report E-1 (2017), CDOF

Persons Receiving CalFresh Compared to Statewide Population January 2017^{a/}



^{a/} Source:
 For Recipients - DFA 256, January 2017 (3/28/17)
 For Population - Report E-1 (2017), CDOF

CalFresh
Percent of Population Receiving CalFresh by County
January 2017 ^{a/}

	<u>Recipients</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percent Receiving</u>
Statewide	4,212,342	39,523,613	10.7%
Alameda	111,820	1,645,359	6.8%
Alpine	141	1,151	12.3%
Amador	3,162	38,382	8.2%
Butte	31,092	226,404	13.7%
Calaveras	5,094	45,168	11.3%
Colusa	1,588	22,043	7.2%
Contra Costa	63,918	1,139,513	5.6%
Del Norte	5,198	27,124	19.2%
El Dorado	12,387	185,062	6.7%
Fresno	211,698	995,975	21.3%
Glenn	3,524	28,731	12.3%
Humboldt	20,875	136,953	15.2%
Imperial	42,423	188,334	22.5%
Inyo	1,923	18,619	10.3%
Kern	162,758	895,112	18.2%
Kings	24,565	149,537	16.4%
Lake	12,239	64,945	18.8%
Lassen	3,148	30,918	10.2%
Los Angeles	1,091,333	10,241,278	10.7%
Madera	31,792	156,492	20.3%
Marin	10,165	263,604	3.9%
Mariposa	1,859	18,148	10.2%
Mendocino	11,916	89,134	13.4%
Merced	55,292	274,665	20.1%
Modoc	1,172	9,580	12.2%
Mono	774	13,713	5.6%
Monterey	51,274	442,365	11.6%
Napa	6,879	142,408	4.8%
Nevada	7,336	98,828	7.4%
Orange	245,723	3,194,024	7.7%
Placer	16,652	382,837	4.3%
Plumas	2,143	19,819	10.8%
Riverside	278,710	2,384,783	11.7%
Sacramento	208,408	1,514,770	13.8%
San Benito	5,225	56,854	9.2%
San Bernardino	374,387	2,160,256	17.3%
San Diego	277,364	3,316,192	8.4%
San Francisco	52,106	874,228	6.0%
San Joaquin	111,431	746,868	14.9%
San Luis Obispo	17,379	280,101	6.2%
San Mateo	27,623	770,203	3.6%
Santa Barbara	39,357	450,663	8.7%
Santa Clara	98,291	1,938,180	5.1%
Santa Cruz	26,869	276,603	9.7%
Shasta	23,707	178,605	13.3%
Sierra	295	3,207	9.2%
Siskiyou	6,605	44,688	14.8%
Solano	40,381	436,023	9.3%
Sonoma	31,271	505,120	6.2%
Stanislaus	84,966	548,057	15.5%
Sutter	12,912	96,956	13.3%
Tehama	9,381	63,995	14.7%
Trinity	1,711	13,628	12.6%
Tulare	120,968	471,842	25.6%
Tuolumne	5,276	54,707	9.6%
Ventura	73,321	857,386	8.6%
Yolo	19,633	218,896	9.0%
Yuba	12,902	74,577	17.3%

^{a/} Source:
For Recipients - DFA 256, January 2017 (3/28/17)
For Population - Report E-1 (2017), CDOF

**Child Support Assessment of Need and Population Size of Noncustodial Parents
(As Directed by State Directive WSDD-180)**

Noncustodial Parents (N= 65,462)		
All Cities		
	Count	Percentage of Population
Top 5 Cities		
Santa Ana	6,202	9.47%
Anaheim	5,130	7.84%
Garden Grove	2,113	3.23%
Orange	1,729	2.64%
Fullerton	1,245	1.90%
Unemployed	26,931	41.1%
Ex-Offenders	16,655	25.4%
Valid Social Security Number	61,721	94.3%

Noncustodial Parents (N=28,444)		
Orange County Only		
	Count	Percentage of Population
Top 5 Cities		
Santa Ana	6,202	21.80%
Anaheim	5,130	18.04%
Garden Grove	2,113	7.43%
Orange	1,729	6.08%
Fullerton	1,245	4.38%
Unemployed	10,937	38.5%
Ex-Offenders	6,649	23.4%
Valid Social Security Number	26,996	94.9%

Unemployed Noncustodial Parents (N=26,931)		
All Cities		
	Count	Percentage of Population
Top 5 Cities		
Santa Ana	2,515	9.34%
Anaheim	1,882	6.99%
Garden Grove	805	2.99%
Orange	772	2.87%
Los Angeles	465	1.73%
Ex-Offenders	8,956	33.3%
Valid Social Security Number	23,558	87.5%

Unemployed Noncustodial Parents (N=10,678)		
Orange County Only		
	Count	Percentage of Population
Top 5 Cities		
Santa Ana	2,515	23.55%
Anaheim	1,882	17.63%
Garden Grove	805	7.54%
Orange	772	7.23%
Fullerton	444	4.16%
Ex-Offenders	3,292	30.8%
Valid Social Security Number	9,472	88.7%

Appendix

All Noncustodial Parents		
Orange County Cities	Count of Noncustodial Parents	Percentage of Population
SANTA ANA	6202	22%
ANAHEIM	5134	18%
GARDEN GROVE	2113	7%
ORANGE	1729	6%
FULLERTON	1245	4%
HUNTINGTON BEACH	1412	5%
COSTA MESA	1015	4%
WESTMINSTER	943	3%
BUENA PARK	849	3%
TUSTIN	801	3%
IRVINE	704	2%
LA HABRA	564	2%
LAKE FOREST	479	2%
MISSION VIEJO	475	2%
PLACENTIA	452	2%
STANTON	429	2%
SAN CLEMENTE	356	1%
LAGUNA NIGUEL	293	1%
CYPRESS	274	1%
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	339	1%
BREA	258	1%
NEWPORT BEACH	257	1%
YORBA LINDA	256	1%
ALISO VIEJO	236	1%
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	282	1%
LAGUNA HILLS	186	1%
RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA	236	1%
DANA POINT	161	1%
LAGUNA BEACH	107	0%
MIDWAY CITY	103	0%
LADERA RANCH	76	0%
SEAL BEACH	64	0%
LOS ALAMITOS	57	0%

LA PALMA	55	0%
TRABUCO CANYON	66	0%
LAGUNA WOODS	30	0%
FOOTHILL RANCH	38	0%
CAPISTRANO BEACH	49	0%
CORONA DEL MAR	30	0%
COTO DE CAZA	19	0%
VILLA PARK	10	0%
SUNSET BEACH	8	0%
NEWPORT COAST	8	0%
RANCHO MISSION VIEJO	15	0%
SILVERADO	7	0%
ROSSMOOR	6	0%
NORTH TUSTIN	5	0%
SURFSIDE	4	0%
ATWOOD	3	0%
PORTOLA HILLS	2	0%
EL TORO	1	0%
DOVE CANYON	1	0%

Unemployed Noncustodial Parents

Orange County Cities	Count of Unemployed	Percent of Unemployed Population
SANTA ANA	2515	24%
ANAHEIM	1883	18%
GARDEN GROVE	805	8%
ORANGE	772	7%
HUNTINGTON BEACH	537	5%
FULLERTON	444	4%
WESTMINSTER	381	4%
COSTA MESA	374	4%
TUSTIN	292	3%
BUENA PARK	279	3%
IRVINE	235	2%
STANTON	177	2%
LA HABRA	175	2%
LAKE FOREST	171	2%
MISSION VIEJO	146	1%
SAN CLEMENTE	145	1%
PLACENTIA	127	1%
FOUNTAIN VALLEY	127	1%
SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO	104	1%
NEWPORT BEACH	100	1%
YORBA LINDA	97	1%
LAGUNA NIGUEL	96	1%
BREA	86	1%
CYPRESS	84	1%
DANA POINT	69	1%
LAGUNA HILLS	60	1%
ALISO VIEJO	59	1%
RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA	58	1%
MIDWAY CITY	53	0%
LAGUNA BEACH	51	0%
SEAL BEACH	25	0%
CAPISTRANO BEACH	18	0%
TRABUCO CANYON	17	0%
LADERA RANCH	16	0%
CORONA DEL MAR	16	0%
LOS ALAMITOS	15	0%

FOOTHILL RANCH	11	0%
LAGUNA WOODS	10	0%
LA PALMA	10	0%
VILLA PARK	5	0%
COTO DE CAZA	5	0%
NEWPORT COAST	5	0%
SILVERADO	4	0%
RANCHO MISSION VIEJO	4	0%
ROSSMOOR	3	0%
SUNSET BEACH	3	0%
NORTH TUSTIN	2	0%
PORTOLA HILLS	2	0%
ATWOOD	2	0%
SURFSIDE	2	0%
EL TORO	1	0%



ORANGE COUNTY
**WORKFORCE
INDICATORS
REPORT**

2016

2017

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Dear Workforce Development Partner:

Orange County Business Council (OCBC) and the Orange County Development Board (OCDB) are pleased to present the 15th annual "2016-2017 Orange County Workforce Indicators Report." This research highlights the central accomplishments of Orange County's employers, educators and workers, the education and workforce training system, as well as remaining challenges that California must address to close the skills gap and develop a highly-trained workforce for a competitive 21st century economy.

Orange County's trifecta of a high quality of life, a diverse economy, and a well-educated workforce has propelled the county to lead the region in growth and prosperity. However, a growing and persistent skills gap threatens that continued success. Even as unemployment rates continue to drop, employers face rising difficulties in filling positions with skilled, educated workers. Last year's report focused on the economic trends shaping the past decade of workforce development. This year's report continues with that research as Dr. Wallace Walrod, OCBC's Chief Economic Adviser explores how to capitalize on the emerging technologies and industries to educate a highly-skilled workforce, fill open positions, and cultivate a globalized economy.

The theme for this year's conference is "Workforce talent taking off: How globalization and innovation is changing the business climate." Orange County is a great place to live, work and thrive; but faces new challenges as the old ways of doing business evolve into technology-based processes, creating a new set of needs and skills for Orange County's workforce and economic prosperity as a whole.

Together, OCBC and the OCDB have built an enduring alliance to seek out creative workforce solutions, educational success and the best in workforce training. We hope you will gain a new understanding about these issues in a spirit of collaboration and partnership. We encourage you to utilize today's materials to plan for future success in all endeavors.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lucy Dunn".

Lucy Dunn
President and CEO
Orange County Business Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Bunyan".

Bob Bunyan
2016 Chair
Orange County Development Board



LISA BARTLETT

CHAIRWOMAN, ORANGE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SUPERVISOR, FIFTH DISTRICT

ORANGE COUNTY HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
333 W. SANTA ANA BLVD., P.O. BOX 687, SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92702-0687
PHONE (714) 834-3550 FAX (714) 834-2670

October 11, 2016

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the Orange County Board of Supervisors, I am pleased to announce the release of the annual Orange County Workforce Indicators Report and welcome you to the 2016 Workforce Development Conference. The Workforce Indicators Report celebrates its 15th year of publication, developed through a long-standing partnership between the Orange County Development Board and the Orange County Business Council.

The 2016-2017 Orange County Workforce Indicators Report presents a comprehensive analysis of Orange County's economy and workforce. This report in conjunction with the annual Orange County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), provide the information and analysis for the public and private sector alike to shape future policies, services and investments in the region. This examination of regional economic and labor force trends provides data and information about the Orange County Region that will inform choices made, and priorities set, by today's education, workforce, and business community leaders that may determine the fate of the county for decades to come.

The County of Orange is proud to support the OC Development Board's ongoing efforts to strengthen and grow our region's economy. Congratulations to the OC Development Board and the Orange County Business Council on the 2016-17 Workforce Indicators Report.

Sincerely,

Lisa A. Bartlett
Chairwoman, Board of Supervisors
Orange County Supervisor, 5th District



INTRODUCTION

The 2016-2017 Orange County Workforce Indicators Report provides a detailed overview of the local economy, highlighting numerous strengths driving economic growth in the region, as well as issues limiting the county's economic performance. This report provides current, past and projected trends across multiple, diverse metrics including demographics, industry clusters, education and workforce trends, and workforce housing.



21%

of OC's population
is millennials



Top 5

college educated
in the nation

38.8% of residents
have either a bachelor's or
graduate degree



OC is one of most expensive
places to live in U.S. due to
housing costs

\$630,887

entry-level median price

\$1,900

average rental price





2016/2017 WORKFORCE INDICATORS

“Disruption” is the current buzzword amongst business leaders and economists. As technology advances, the economy continues to change and grow along with it, presenting new opportunities for innovation, industries and business. However, this also presents a phase where these new technologies and industries are disrupting the old ways of doing business, and with that the old ways of educating a workforce. As economic and demographic trends continue to evolve rapidly, Orange County is not alone in facing a much more complex set of questions about the future of workforce development than is commonly understood. Trends like demographic change, the skills gap, and workforce housing supply are longstanding, interconnected issues generating headwinds to economic performance. Yet, even in this complex environment, tremendous opportunity is prevalent for innovation within new and traditional industries to propel growth for decades to come.

This will rely greatly on the priorities set by today’s community leaders, and their willingness to collaborate and transcend conventional boundaries. Existing workforce, education, and housing strategies have enabled the county to surpass pre-recessionary levels of economic growth and activity, but it is imperative that policy-makers and county stakeholders continually improve these strategies to ensure viability in the New Economy.

The goal of this annual report is to help stakeholders across the county – from CEOs of Fortune 500 Companies, to college administrators, teachers, students, parents and entry-level workers – better understand the current economic landscape, to avoid pitfalls and leverage unique strengths. Orange County is known for its high quality of life, increasingly diverse and well-educated workforce, and healthy business environment; this report provides various strategies on how stakeholders can maintain these significant competitive advantages while scanning the horizon for fledgling industries to power future growth.

The New Economy has many definitions, but it is primarily characterized by emerging high-growth industries that use cutting-edge information technology, automation, robotics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning to transform traditional business processes, which have far-reaching impacts on the workforce. The ability of New Economy technology and business models to both create and destroy jobs is one most critical trends facing Orange County.

Particularly, Orange County needs to be proactive in responding to these disrupting forces:

- The rise of the sharing economy, online platforms or marketplaces that connect workers or sellers directly to customers;
- Cybersecurity and its inherent ramifications; and
- The impact of robotics, automation, and artificial intelligence.

Trends indicate these forces will only continue to rise in popularity due to the technology revolution and further globalization, having lasting impacts on the traditional business and workforce models. For example, the sharing economy's disruption of the transportation, tourism and housing industries, causing unforeseen consequences from tax collection to insurance coverage, and a negative impact on housing supply. While this is an isolated example, the rapid growth and emergence of more sharing platforms have the ability to transform many other sectors as well. The U.S., and specifically California, are clear leaders in founding the sharing economy, with eight of the 17 largest sharing-focused companies founded in the state (12 are U.S. based). However, the sharing economy is also global, with these companies expanding its consumer base outside of the U.S., as well as the introduction of many new companies in other countries.

These industry drivers are typically comprised of the most up-to-date technologies or processes, making them ideal areas in which younger generations can find gainful employment opportunities. On top of providing potentially above-average salaries to their workers, these industries also contain navigable career ladders enabling young workers to create more effective and realistic career paths to follow.

The value of these drivers and the impacts across all regional industries can be exemplified by the growing number of IT professionals needed by industries implementing up-to-date technologies and also by the growing number of innovative creativity and design-related occupations required in marketing departments and many other business settings.

There are also a number of barriers and bottlenecks that are holding the growth of these industries back, as well as the prospects for many other industries in the county. The most salient example is the emergence of the skills gap: an imbalance in supply and demand between skills required by companies and the skills possessed by incoming talent. This translates into a problem whereby employers are unable to find qualified employees to fill open positions. This report will show which sectors of the local economy are hit especially hard by this pervasive problem.



The ability of New Economy technology and business models to both create and destroy jobs is probably one of the biggest trends that Orange County must be proactive in responding to effectively.

Understanding the many shifts occurring on the global stage and the potential impact on Orange County's economy will be crucial to addressing and adapting to new economic realities in the coming year. Only with key information and solid analysis can stakeholders develop a proactive, forward-looking perspective, rather than a reactive, stance to respond to economic turbulence and change. Considered the economic engine of Southern California, Orange County policy-makers and stakeholders must be cognizant of the various factors impacting the local economy so that they may craft strategic policies that continue to drive economic activity in the region. Continued economic growth in the region will be dictated by how well-prepared the region's business leaders, workforce development organizations, and educational institutions are to deal with these changes. Failing to do so will not only have an impact on Orange County residents' quality-of-life, but will have reverberations across the Southern California regional and state economy.



AT A GLANCE: HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The 2016-2017 Orange County Workforce Indicators Report provides a detailed summary and analysis of historical, current, and projected economic, demographic, workforce and educational trends; using a combination of both the best public and private economic and labor market data sources, as well as sector-specific, industry-specific, occupation-specific and various layers of cross-cutting analysis. This report is an excellent tool for individuals wishing to learn more about the region, highlighting both the positives and negatives in order to provide the most realistic, unbiased views of the region. One of the most important features of this report is its use of qualitative analysis drawn from collaborative initiatives and projects completed with other local workforce development agencies, businesses and government organizations. The reader will be thoroughly updated on current trends and insights of economists and workforce experts. The package of quantitative and qualitative information and analysis provide the most comprehensive and detailed snapshot of the Orange County economy and its workforce, demographics, major industry clusters and their drivers, education and training, and workforce housing.

Overall, this report is meant to serve as the primary source for unbiased, detailed research and data analysis regarding Orange County's economic and workforce climate that can be used in a number of settings, such as:

- Planning
- Forecasting
- Grant Writing
- Business Decision-Making

Whether readers of this report are established industry professionals or just starting out professional careers, the data, analysis and recommendations contained in this report can provide extremely valuable information enabling those individuals to make better informed decisions regarding their businesses or their own professional careers. On top of providing crucial information for county residents, this report can extensively educate individuals or businesses currently outside of the county, allowing them to gauge if potentially lucrative and sustainable opportunities exist for them in the region.

OCECONOMY.ORG

The Orange County Development Board's (OCDB) Economic Indicators Dashboard (oceconomy.org) provides an extensive repository of data tables and graphs which highlight Orange County's performance in a variety of metrics. As a collaborative partner with the OCDB, OCBC regularly updates and provides analysis of these metrics essentially creating an almost real-time tracking system of Orange County's current economic climate. Metrics tracked and analyzed on the OCeconomy website include measures of population, age groups, employment, industry growth, workforce development, housing, support programs and a variety of other metrics important in gauging a region's economic standing. For monthly updates on these and other important Orange County indicators, please visit oceconomy.org.



REGIONAL INITIATIVES

Over the last year, Orange County has been identified by the state as a single economic sub-region by the State of California. In response, the Orange County Region (OC Region) has amplified its continuing efforts to strengthen the alignment of workforce infrastructure, programs, and policies to respond to regional workforce and economic development needs. OC Region projects, such as RICO and SlingShot (see below for details), have focused on developing long term plans to drive sustainability and growth for regional workforce and the Orange County economy.

OC NETWORK

The Orange County Regional Economic and Workforce Development Network (the OC Network) was established in order to better support and integrate county-wide initiatives through collaborative partnerships between public and private organizations and established industry sector professionals. The OC Network is comprised of members from businesses, industry associations, education, workforce development, economic development, community based organizations, labor organizations and other public sector agencies. The OC Network effectively serves as a lever to promote valuable and continued communication between various stakeholders with the goal of enhancing workforce and economic development throughout the Orange County region. Not only focusing on ensuring local businesses in important high-growth, high-value industries are properly supported in the current environment, OC Network leverages the collective knowledge of its members to ensure that the county is well-prepared to weather future economic disruptions as well as being well-positioned to take advantage of new and emerging opportunities.

WIOA LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

The OC Region has proactively engaged leaders from key stakeholder groups and core workforce partners to work with the three local boards to strategically transition and implement the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act mandates as a region.



The 2016-2017 Orange County Workforce Indicators Report provides a detailed summary and analysis of historical, current, and projected economic, demographic, workforce and educational trends using a combination of both the best public and private economic and labor market data sources, as well as sector-specific, industry-specific, occupation-specific and various layers of cross-cutting analysis. This report is an excellent tool for individuals wishing to learn more about the region, highlighting both the positives and negatives in order to provide the most realistic, unbiased views of the region.



REGIONAL INDUSTRY CLUSTERS OF OPPORTUNITY (RICO) INITIATIVE

The California Workforce Development Board, in coordination with the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency, the California Energy Commission, and the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) partnered to lead the AB 118 Regional Industry Clusters of Opportunity (RICO) initiative, which designs and implements regional

economic development strategies in the alternative fuel and advanced vehicle technology industries. This project focused on the promotion of accelerated deployment of hydrogen infrastructure in the Orange County region; to support accelerated adoption of hydrogen fuel cell vehicles; and to create a talent pipeline for the next workforce generation.

SLINGSHOT INITIATIVE

The SlingShot Initiative aims to catalyze collaborative efforts by employers, industry, government, workforce development, economic development and education stakeholders within a region to address employment challenges with regionally selected solutions to regionally defined problems. The SlingShot challenge from the California Workforce Development

Board sets into motion an opportunity to accelerate income mobility through regional collaboration. The overarching OC Region SlingShot vision is a large scale movement that will address employment, education, and poverty challenges in the region through assessment and alignment of the local workforce system policies, practice and service delivery.



COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDS)

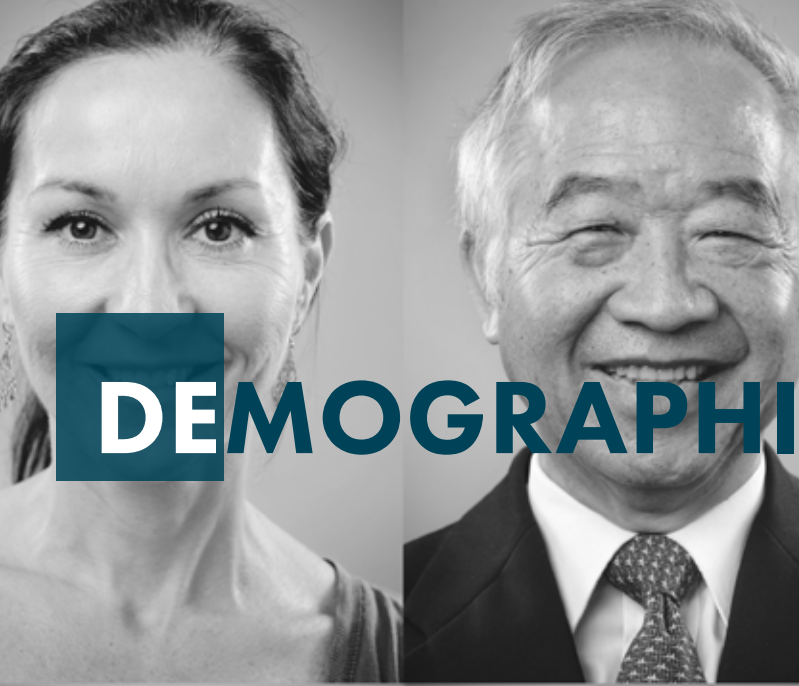
The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committee, in partnership with the Orange County Development Board (OCDB) and on behalf of the Orange County Board of Supervisors, provides an accurate and continuous economic development and management program. The CEDS provides a strategy for qualified "Red-Zone" locations in the OC

Region to diminish poverty and chronic economic issues. Though the Board of Supervisors is responsible for the well-being of all Orange County residents and businesses, the CEDS Committee is especially committed to focusing change on areas identified as either distressed or vulnerable to distress; to improve communities identified as "Red-Zones" in the region.

OC PATHWAYS

OC Pathways creates a county-wide regional infrastructure that builds, supports, and expands high demand and high growth career pathways and creates opportunities for educators to collaborate with key stakeholders to develop viable and sustainable career pathways in OC Region's priority industries, including healthcare, manufacturing, and information technology. OC Pathways and the Orange County Department of Education's regional collaboration across schools,

colleges, business and community partners, and state and local agencies ensures that Orange County students are ready for college, career, and life success through participation in learning experiences that integrate rigorous academics and career preparation. OC Pathways is committed to creating educational opportunities that connect business, industry and education to support the needs of the regional economy and the vibrant communities of Orange County.



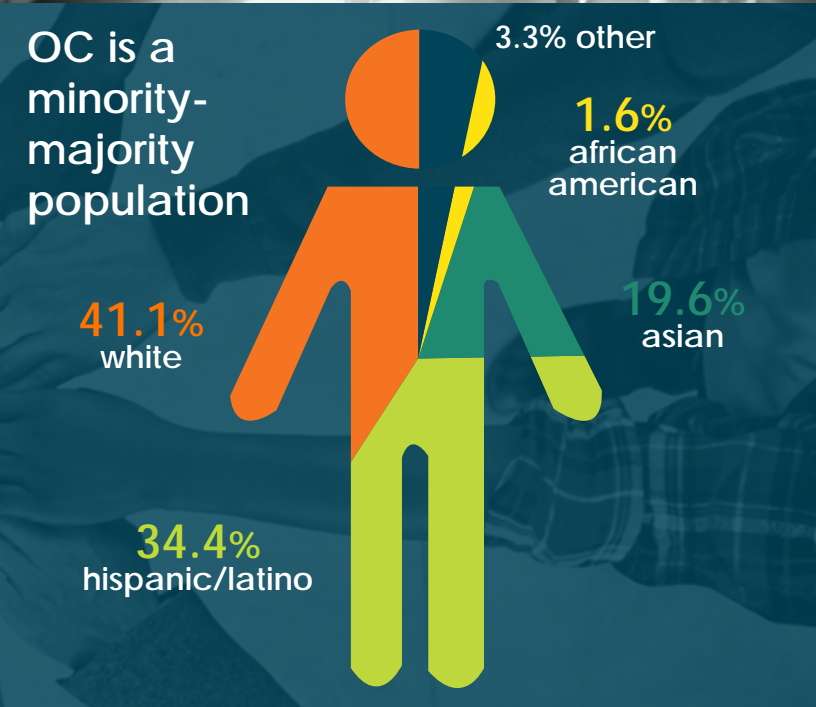
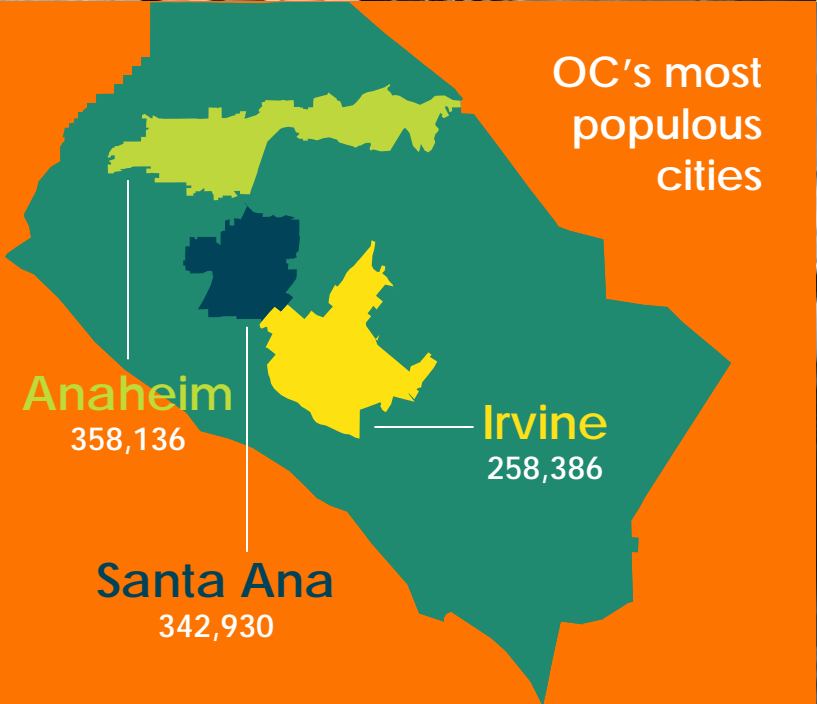
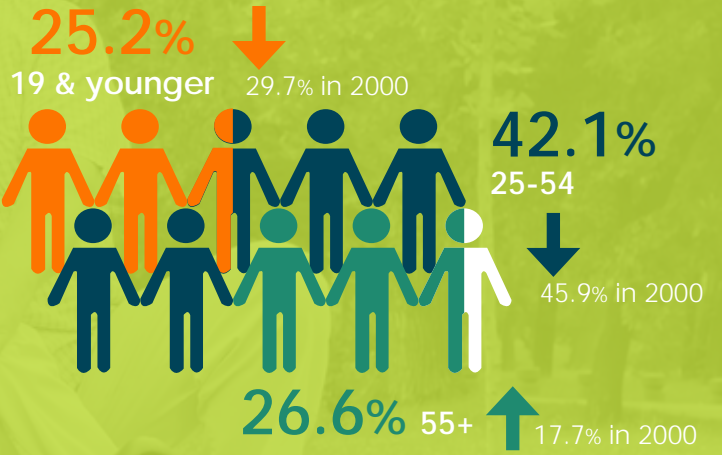
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS




Orange County continues to see both a rapidly aging population and an increasingly diverse ethnic mix. Population growth in the county is driven primarily by natural increase, or children born to families already residing here. While net migration into the region has steadily decreased, international migration remains strong. Understanding the implications of these longstanding trends and preparing and adapting for future realities is crucial for all Orange County community, education and business leaders.



OC is aging in place,
65+ will be largest group by 2060





WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

Diversity and generational shifts create new needs and expectations among residents. As Orange County's population continues to evolve, leaders must properly support demographic realities in ways that make sense for the specific needs of these communities as well as for the county as a whole. This ranges from improving education opportunities for non-native English speakers, to developing support systems for the growing elderly population.

Educational programs, from K-12 to colleges and universities, must fine-tune initiatives and strategies to foster an environment that supports the advancement of the county's growing and diverse population. Additional efforts must be made to improve English language proficiency programs, as well as programs which help to develop soft skills critical in readying individuals for the increasingly collaborative/team-based work environments present in a growing number of industries.

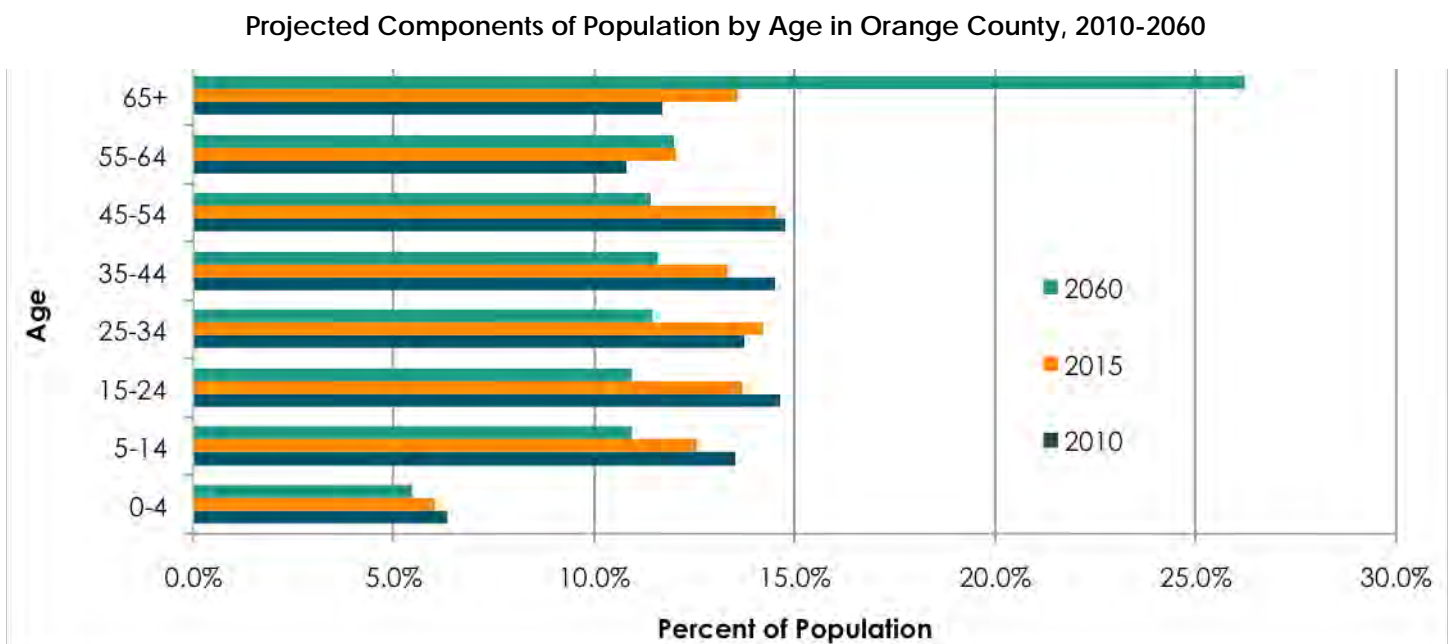
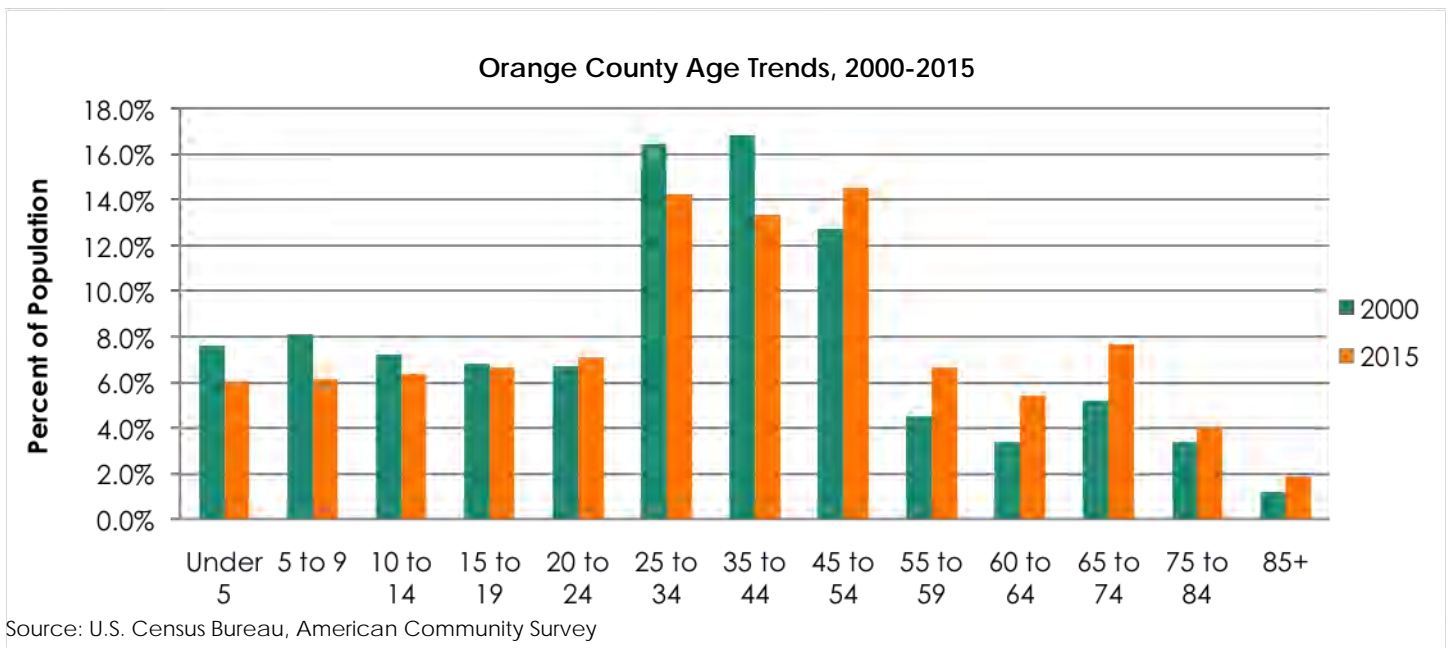
Strategies addressing Orange County's aging population are just as important. The mass retiring of Baby Boomers increases the need for social support programs and healthcare services; while also creating employment opportunities for younger generations in many industries. These trends are already taking shape as Healthcare employment in the county continues to rapidly expand and businesses clamor for more educated and qualified workers to replace retirees. This places even more importance on effective language, education and training programs to prepare Orange County's younger workforce to fill open roles and grow into management positions.

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

AGE TRENDS

Orange County is rapidly aging in place. The older generation continues to increase, while, despite continuous overall population growth, every other age group is decreasing. The current median age is 38-years-old, a substantial increase over the median age of 33 in 2000. Most notably, those aged 19 and younger have decreased from 29.7 percent of the

population in 2000 to 25.2 percent in 2015; while those aged 55 and older have grown from 17.7 percent in 2000 to 25.6 percent in 2015. Even more alarming is the decrease in the prime working age population, those aged 25 to 54, which has decreased from 45.9 percent to 42.1 percent.



Projections show these trends continuing, and even accelerating, as every age cohort under 65 years of age will experience a decrease in population sizes according to state estimates. Orange County's 0-4 year old age group will shrink by 1,833 individuals, or by 1 percent; the 5-17 year old age group will decrease by 50,971, or by 9 percent; the 18-24 year old age group will decrease by 40,350, or 13 percent; and finally and most importantly for this report the working age group, those between 25 to 64 years of age, will decrease by 14,165, or by 1 percent.

While much of the state is experiencing an increase in the older population—including Santa Clara, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties—Orange County is the only one projected to also deal with a simultaneous decrease in younger and working age populations. For example, Santa Clara County will grow its working age population by 25 percent, San Bernardino by 47 percent, and Riverside by 61 percent. This major demographic shift will have profound ramifications throughout the economy, housing markets, and provision of government services.

Projected California County Population Growth by Major Age Groups, 2010-2060

	Preschool Age (0-4)	School Age (5-17)	College Age (18-24)	Working Age (25-64)	Young Retirees (65-74)	Mature Retirees (75-84)	Seniors (85 +)	Total (All Ages)
San Francisco	42%	83%	-6%	7%	130%	197%	235%	36%
San Diego	12%	18%	-2%	11%	144%	211%	274%	31%
Orange County	-1%	-9%	-13%	-1%	111%	167%	312%	15%
California	18%	16%	10%	23%	140%	203%	316%	38%
Los Angeles	-1%	-3%	-16%	-1%	133%	197%	320%	17%
Santa Clara	14%	19%	28%	25%	140%	257%	415%	45%
Riverside	28%	18%	28%	61%	194%	240%	443%	68%
San Bernardino	24%	18%	18%	47%	220%	286%	541%	56%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

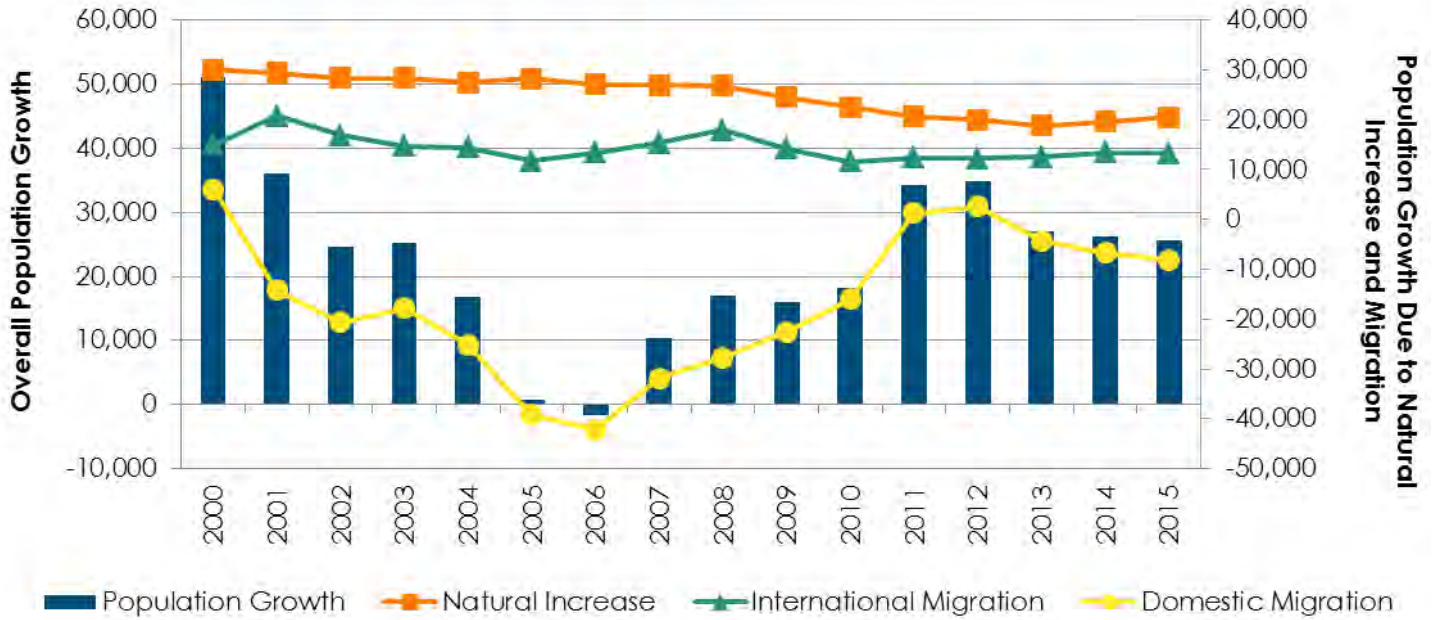
After experiencing robust population growth between 1950 and 2000, growth in Orange County has slowed considerably. Prior to 2000, a combination of natural increase, international migration and domestic migration from other states drove population growth. Since 2000, growth has stemmed primarily from natural increase and international migration, while domestic migration has seen many people leave to surrounding counties and states.

From 2002 to 2010, overall net migration was negative, due mostly to domestic migration out of the county. Overall net migration did make a rebound in 2010, contributing 48,503 people since then; and has remained positive in large part to a steady source of international immigrants, adding 14,349 people over the last 15 years.

Outward domestic migration continues to be an issue the county's population and workforce struggles with, averaging a loss of 25,737 people annually between 2001 and 2010. It did see a slight uptick in 2011, but has since returned to negative values and is projected to continue this path in the following years.

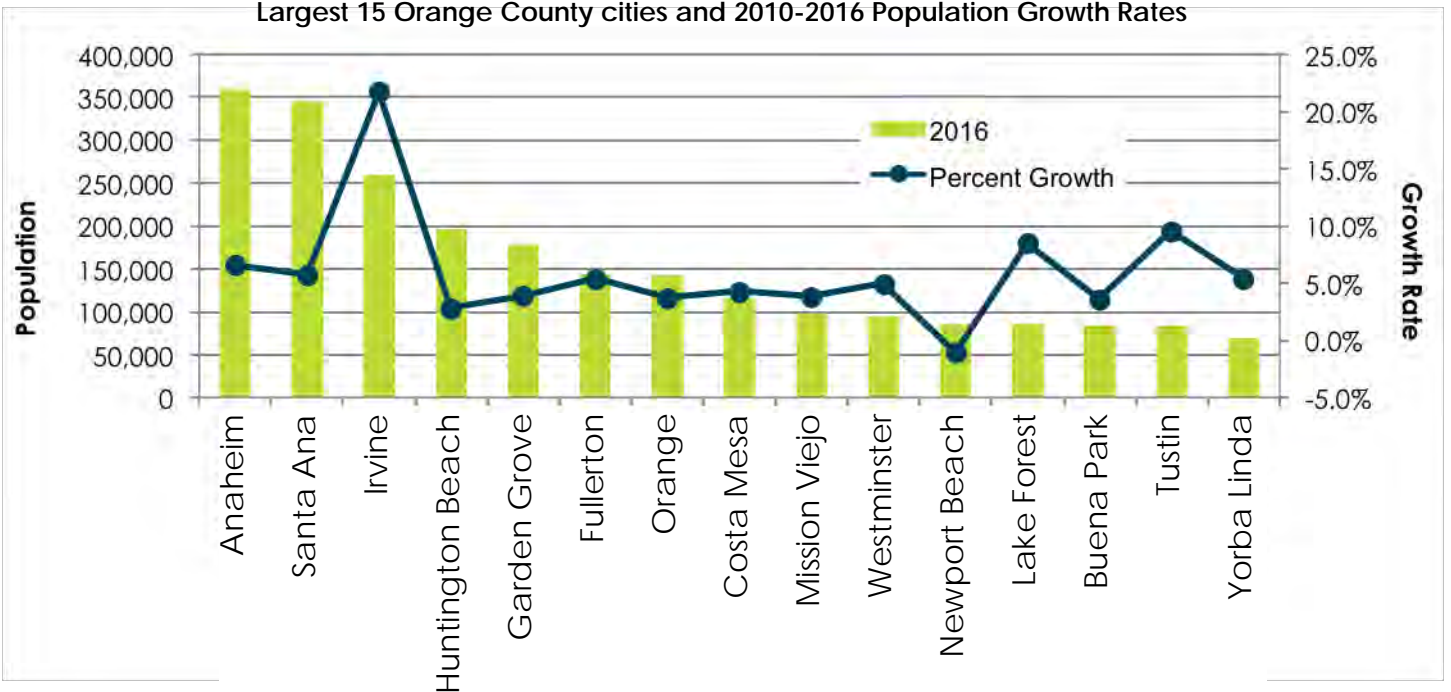
Orange County's most populated cities are Anaheim (358,136), Santa Ana (342,930), and Irvine (258,386). While Anaheim and Santa Ana experienced growth rates of 6.5 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively, between 2010 and 2016, Irvine grew by nearly 21.7 percent. Other cities in Orange County with high growth rates included Brea (11.6 percent) and Tustin (9.5 percent); overall, the County itself expanded by 5.7 percent.

Orange County Population Growth, 2000-2015



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

Largest 15 Orange County cities and 2010-2016 Population Growth Rates



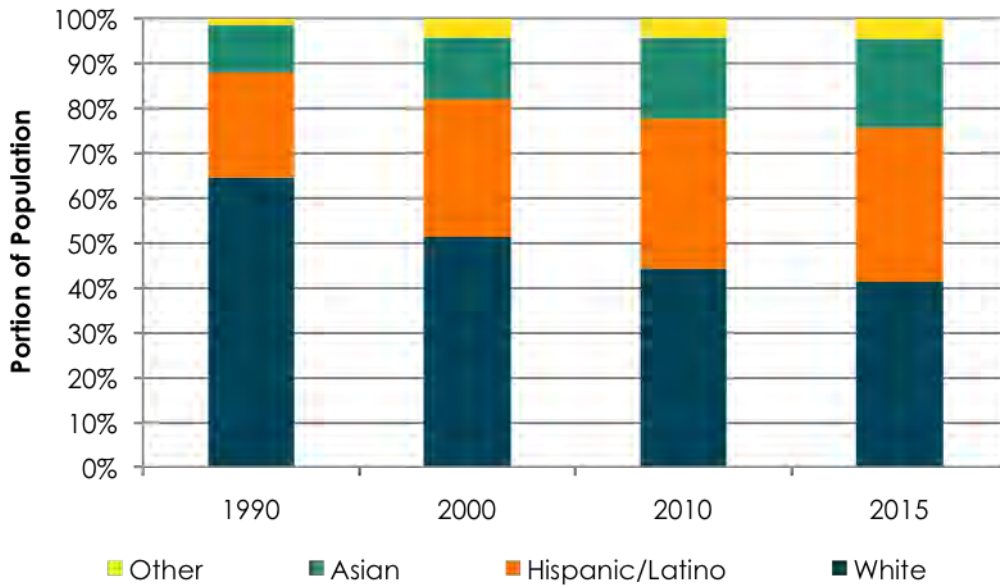
Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



ETHNIC COMPOSITION

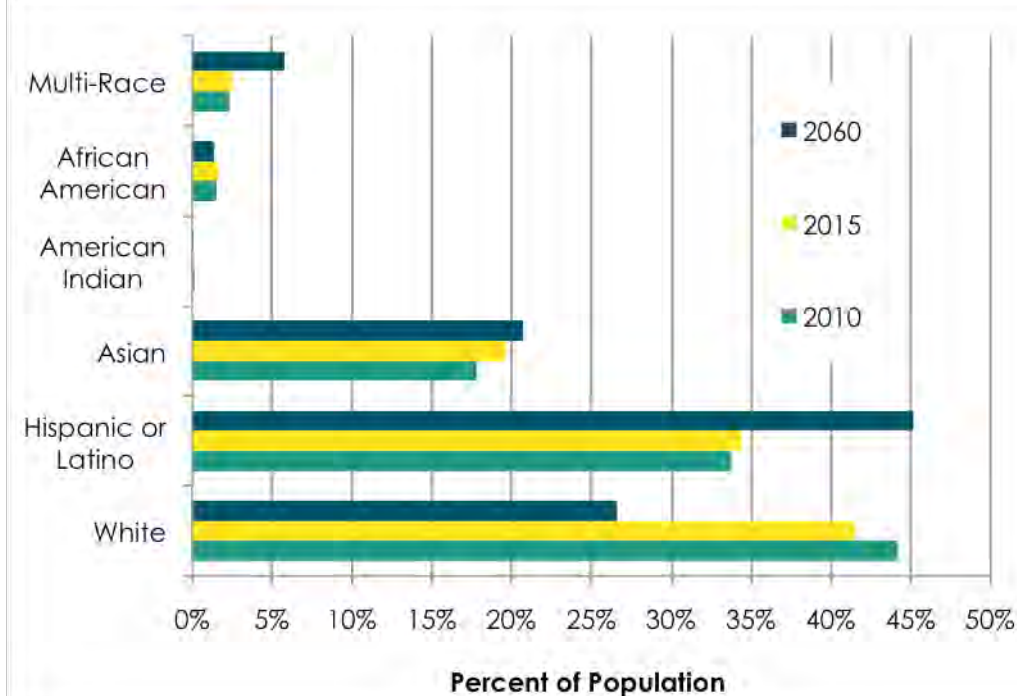
Orange County's ethnic composition has become much more diverse since the 1990s and this trend is projected to continue over the next few decades. For example, in 2015, 41.4 percent of the county was white, 34.4 percent Latino, and approximately 19.6 percent were Asian. According to the California Department of Finance, these proportions will shift dramatically by 2060 with an expected 45.1 percent of the population being Hispanic, 26.6 percent being white, and approximately 20.7 percent being Asian. While Latinos families have accounted for nearly half of the total births since 2005, Asian births have expanded even more quickly, increasing by 139 percent since 1990, compared to a 91 percent increase in Latino population during the same time period.

Orange County Ethnic Composition, 1990-2015



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

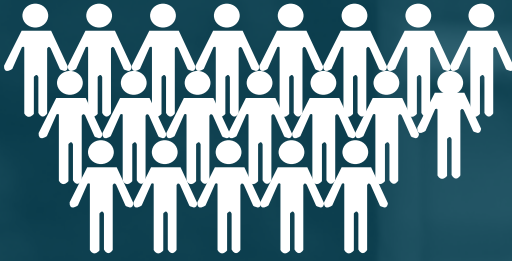
Projected Components of Population by Ethnicity in Orange County, 2010-2060



Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit



OC POPULATION BY ETHNICITY



WHITE 1,312,967 41.4%
GROWTH -0.5%



HISPANIC/LATINO 1,089,056 34.4%
GROWTH 0.8%



ASIAN 621,864 19.6%
GROWTH 3.1%



TWO OR MORE RACES
78,964 2.5%
GROWTH 3.2%



AFRICAN AMERICAN
51,315 1.6%
GROWTH 2%



NATIVE HAWAIIAN
9,115 0.3%
GROWTH 1.9%

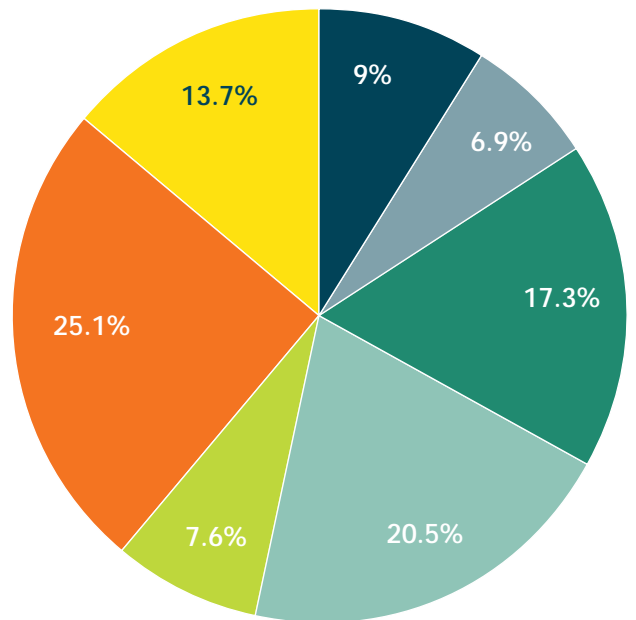


AMERICAN INDIAN
6,495 0.2%
GROWTH -0.3%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND INCOME

Educational attainment in Orange County continues to improve across the board. The number of residents with an Associate’s degree or higher has increased to 46.4 percent in 2014, while the number of residents with no high school diplomas has decreased, and the number of residents with some form of college training has also increased. However, while overall education levels show promising improvements, the fact that just over 15 percent of the population still lacks a high school diploma remains concerning. As the county continues to struggle with a skills gap in several major industries, efforts must be made to properly educate and train all residents with the skills needed to fill these positions. This not only strengthens the financial stability and quality of life for those residents but also the county’s overall economic performance.

Orange County Educational Attainment of Population Age 25+, 2014



- Less than 9th grade
- 9th-12th grade, no diploma
- High school graduate
- Some college, no degree
- Associate's Degree
- Bachelor's Degree
- Graduate or Professional Degree

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

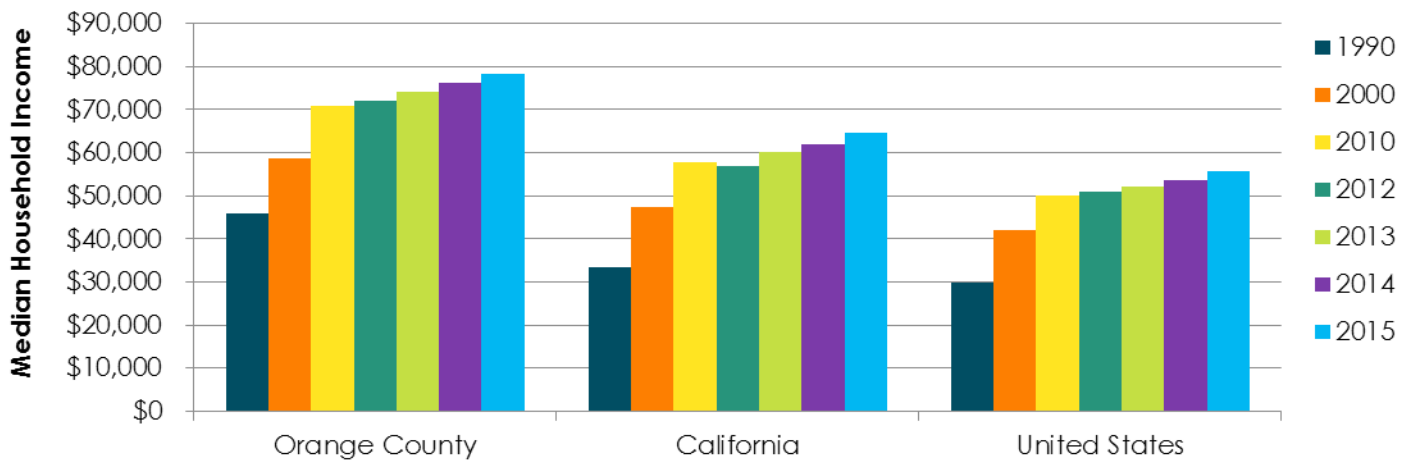
Orange County has experienced rapid household income growth over the last few years. Median household income totaled \$78,428 in 2015, which was nearly \$14,000 higher than the state median household income and over \$22,000 higher than the national median household income. Over the past year, the median household income in Orange County grew by 2.8 percent, 1.4 percentage points below state-level growth and 1.2 percentage points below nation-wide growth. Since 2010 median household income in the county expanded by 10.6 percent, while the state and nation registered growth rates of 11.8 percent and 11.4 percent, respectively.

Looking at the distribution of income groups in Orange County, approximately 15.4 percent of the population made under \$24,999 in 2015; 17.2 percent made between \$25,000 and \$49,999; 28.6 percent made between \$50,000 and \$99,999; 17.2 percent made between \$100,000 and \$149,999; and 21.7 percent made \$150,000 or more.

Reflecting household income growth trends, per capita income growth has experienced year-over-year increases since 2010, averaging an increase of 2.6 percent annually. For example, per capita income grew from \$31,373 to \$35,651 in 2015, an increase of 13.6 percent.

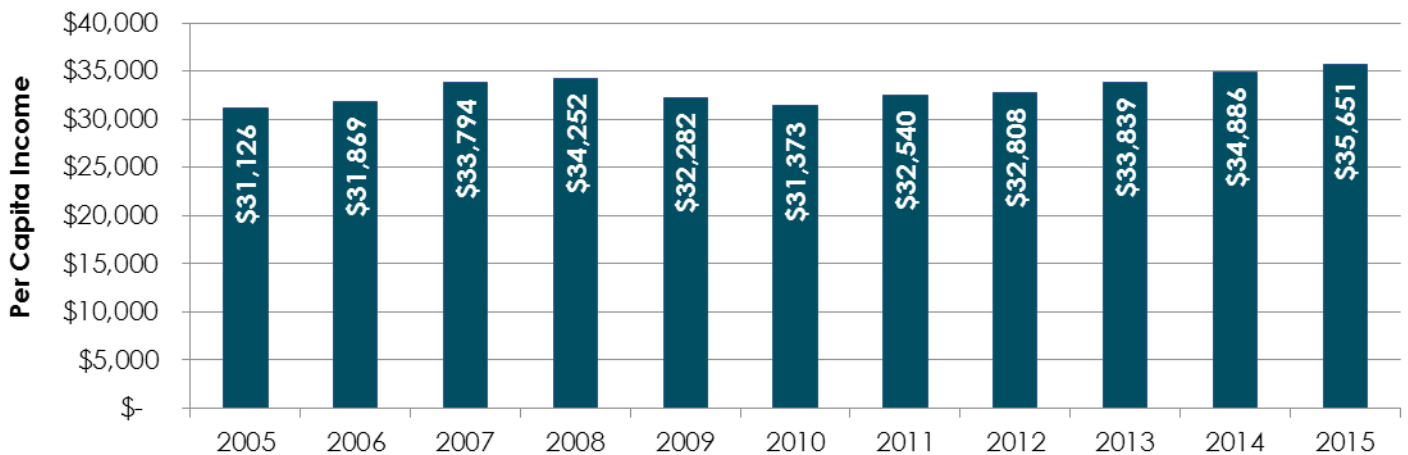
While the county experienced solid income growth in recent years, income growth has been inadequate for some communities where the cost-of-living, rent, and home prices have increased even more rapidly during the same time period. This widening gap, which is more fully discussed in the Workforce Housing section, finds many Orange County families struggling to afford the various housing options provided in the county. This has not only served to reduce potential migration into the region, but in fact has led many 25 to 34 year olds to permanently leave Orange County, thus limiting the county's ability to attract and retain a talented workforce and contributing to the growing skills gap.

Orange County, California, and U.S. Median Household Income Comparisons



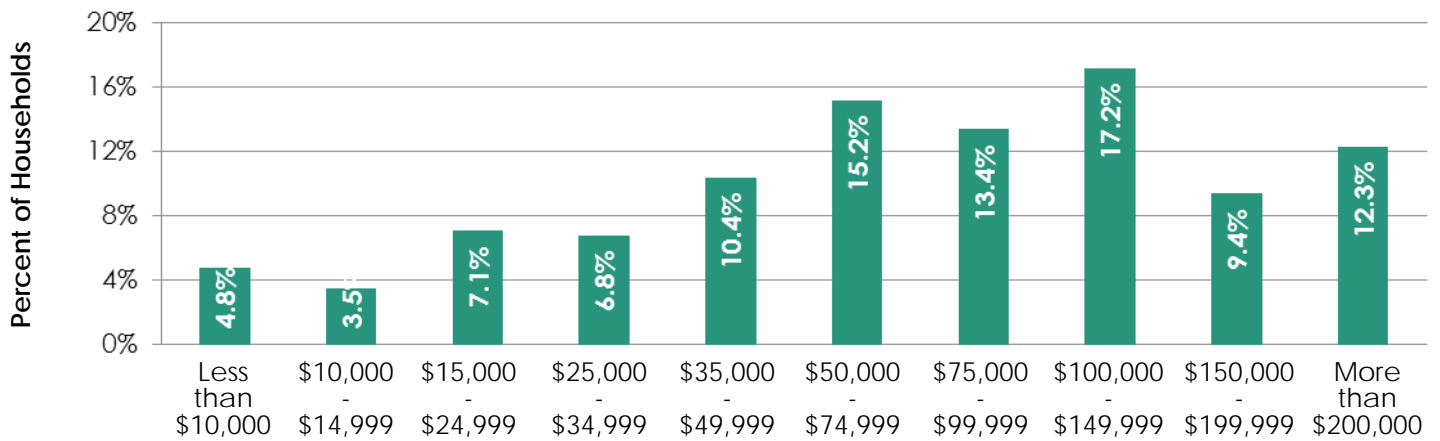
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Orange County Per Capita Income, 2005-2015



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

Orange County Median Household Income Distribution, 2015



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

This critical issue is reinforced by the most recent poverty measures, especially as it relates to child poverty. In 2013, the federal Official Poverty Measure (OPM) in Orange County stood at 12.6 percent; much lower than its peer regions and the state rate of 16.2 percent. Yet, the California Poverty Measure (CPM), formulated by Stanford University and PPIC, tells a slightly different story. Taking into account additional metrics such as the full range of necessary expenditures, adjusting for geographic differences in housing costs, and including food stamp programs and other non-cash benefits, Orange County's rate grew to 21.8 percent. While lower than the measure for Los Angeles County, which is 25.7 percent, this rate is higher than all other measured counties and the state rate of 21.2 percent.

Taking into account additional metrics, the CPM provides a much more detailed, comprehensive measure of poverty in the region providing additional understanding

to policy-makers and allowing them to create more targeted, effective programs aimed at supporting those individuals and families currently struggling.

Similarly, while the official poverty rate for Orange County children 17 and under using the federal OPM method stood at 18.2 percent, lower than estimates for peer regions, the state and the nation; using the CPM measure, Orange County's rate increases to 27 percent, again lower than the Los Angeles County measure of 29.5 percent, but above all other measured counties and the state figure of 24.3 percent.

Considering the population and age trends currently shaping Orange County, it is imperative that more effective programs are put into place to help lift individuals and families out of poverty, especially younger generations as they will need to support the increasing number of baby boomer retirees in the coming years.

Poverty Rates by Region, 2013

	Orange	Los Angeles	Riverside	San Bernardino	San Diego	California	United States
Percentage of population in Poverty, OPM*	12.6%	18.3%	16.6%	19.2%	14.5%	16.2%	15.5%
Percentage of population in Poverty, CPM**	21.8%	25.7%	20.1%	19.4%	21.5%	21.2%	-
OPM-CPM Differential	9.2%	7.4%	3.5%	0.2%	7.0%	5.0%	-
Percentage of Children Ages 17 and Below in Poverty, OPM	18.2%	26.8%	23.8%	27.0%	19.7%	23.4%	21.7%
Percentage of Children Ages 17 and Below in Poverty, CPM	27.0%	29.5%	23.1%	21.4%	25.3%	24.3%	-
Child OPM - CPM Differential	8.79%	2.74%	-0.69%	-5.59%	5.61%	0.95%	-

*Official Poverty Measure (OPM) **California Poverty Measure (CPM) Source: Stanford University/PPIC



EDUCATION & WORKFORCE TRAINING TRENDS

Orange County's deep pool of well-educated, talented workers is a key advantage solidifying the county as Southern California's economic engine. In order to maintain this competitive edge, the county must continue to invest in, develop, and promote innovative education and workforce development initiatives to continue growth of the county's most vital and precious resource – its students and future workforce. This is achieved through understanding the progression of students through analysis of college eligibility rates, SAT scores, English language fluency, dropout rates, and other metrics that allows the county to benchmark and improve educational attainment.

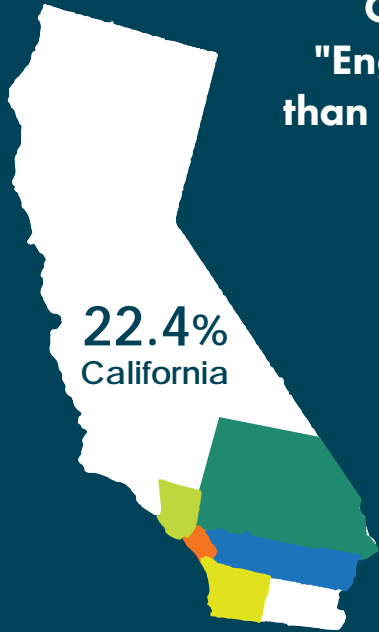


OC's job market is suffering from a "skills gap"

Jobs that employers are currently looking to fill



Employees available with the skills to fill those jobs



OC has more "English Learners" than region and state

- 24.9% Orange
- 22.7% Los Angeles
- 22.1% San Diego
- 20.7% Riverside
- 18.9% San Bernadino

22.4% California



OC has the lowest dropout rate in the region



- 5.7% Orange
- 7.7% Riverside
- 8.3% San Diego
- 12.5% Los Angeles



COMMON CORE STANDARDS

Over the past few years, the educational attainment and academic progress of the nation's students has faltered, resulting in the U.S. dropping in international rankings and losing its competitive edge amongst a globalized workforce. By establishing nationwide academic standards through new education policy known as the Common Core State Standards (CCSS), the U.S. is hoping to reverse these troubling education performance trends by providing students from all economic backgrounds the basic knowledge and skills required to succeed in 21st century jobs.



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

So far 42 states, including California, have adopted the Common Core State Standards (CCSS), which define a uniform set of skills and knowledge students need to gain from kindergarten through 12th grade in order to properly succeed later in life. The Common Core State Standards are:

- Research and evidence-based;
- Clear, understandable, and consistent;
- Aligned with college and career expectations;
- Based on rigorous content and application of knowledge through higher-order thinking skills;
- Built upon the strengths and lessons of current state standards; and
- Informed by other top performing countries in order to prepare all students for success in the global economy and society.

While Orange County's educational performance is, in general, outperforming peer regions, the adoption of CCSS will create a more standardized academic environment, which better prepares students for the challenges they will face in post-secondary educational institutions and in the workforce.

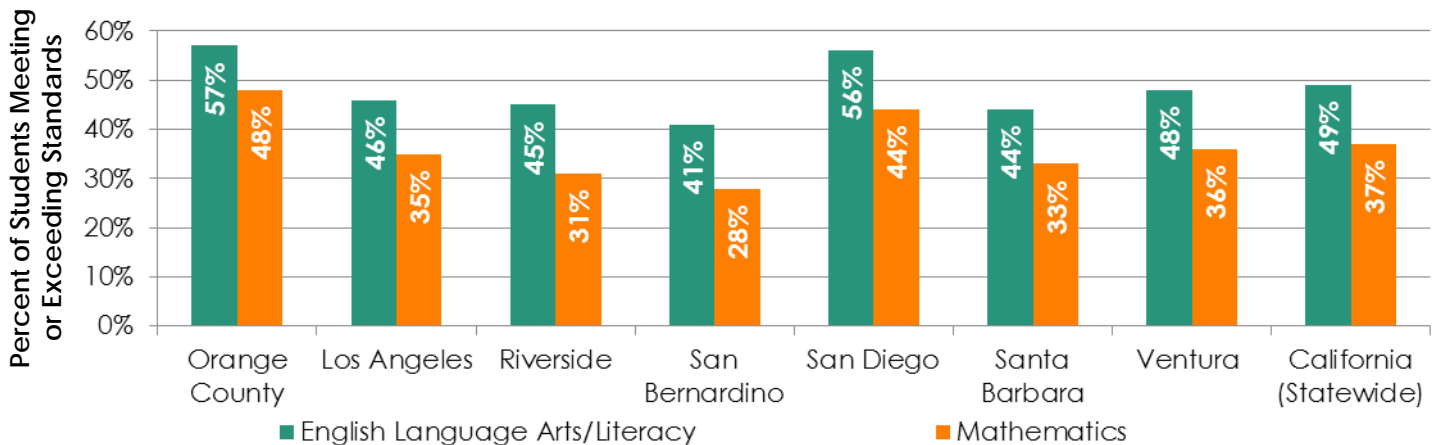
HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

Results regarding CCSS are just starting to roll in, providing initial snapshots regarding current student performance under the program. The second annual California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) report was released in September 2016, providing the results of the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) standardized test for English Language Arts/Literacy and Mathematics, which aligns CCSS tests across states and allows educators and stakeholders a better understanding of the current capabilities of students as well as establishes an important baseline from which to improve on.

Looking at all grade levels, Orange County was a top performer in both English Language Arts/Literacy and Mathematics in 2016 with 57 percent and 48 percent of students meeting or exceeding standards, respectively. The county's students ranked highest out of all Southern California counties, and overall, performed 8 percent points better in English Language Arts/Literacy and 11 percent points better in Mathematics than the statewide average. These scores are encouraging as it points to Orange County students at all grade levels being very prepared for the future workforce.

Looking at all grade levels, Orange County was a top performer in both English Language Arts/Literacy and Mathematics in 2016. OC's students ranked highest out of all Southern California counties.

Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) Scores in Southern California for All Grade Levels, 2016

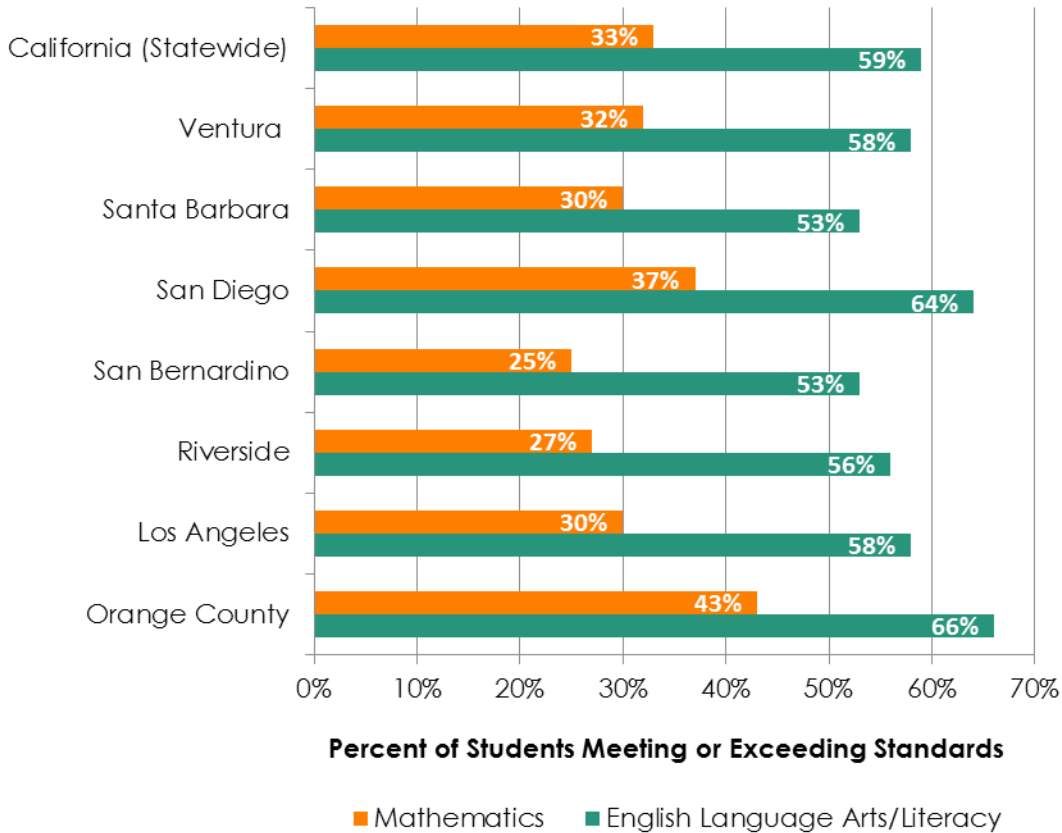


Source: OCDE, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress



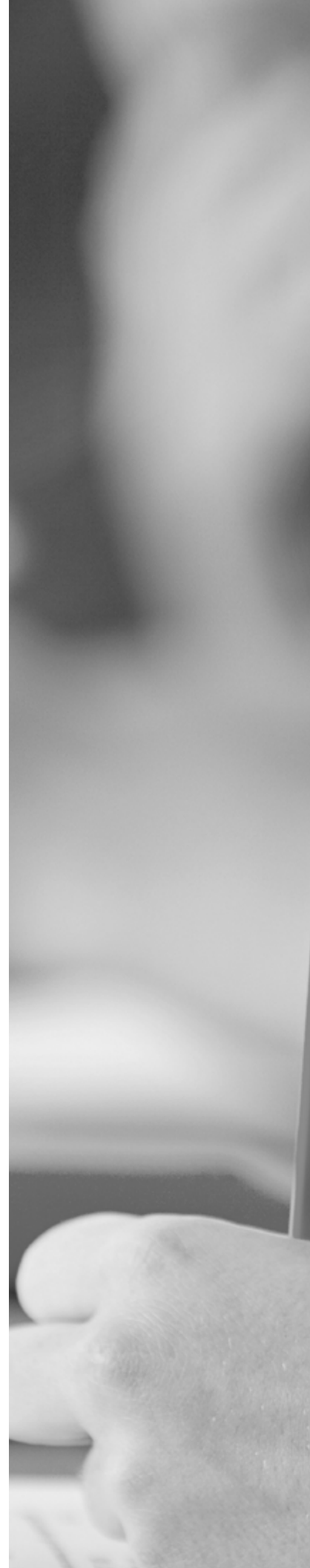
In particular, Orange County's 11th grade students are exceeding standards and surpassing statewide performance.

Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) Scores in Southern California for 11th Graders, 2016



Source: OCDE, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

In particular, Orange County's 11th grade students are exceeding standards and surpassing statewide performance. In English Language Arts/Literacy, Orange County 11th graders meeting or exceeding those standards stood at 66 percent, surpassing the statewide average of 59 percent and edging out the next best performer, San Diego, by 2 percentage points. In Mathematics, Orange County again led the Southern California region with 43 percent of 11th graders meeting or exceeding standards, 10 percentage points above the statewide average and surpassing San Diego County, by 6 percentage points.



COMMON CORE IMPLEMENTED IN CA

The Common Core State Standards is an educational initiative in the U.S. that details what K-12 students should know in English language arts and mathematics at the end of each grade.



by **42** states
D.C.
4 territories

2013

1ST ANNUAL SBAC SCORES RELEASED

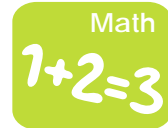
All Grades



53%

Orange County

44%
California



45%

Orange County

33%
California

11th Grade

64%

Orange County

56%
California

39%

Orange County

29%
California

2015

2ND ANNUAL SBAC SCORES RELEASED

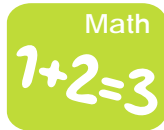
All Grades



57%

Orange County

49%
California



48%

Orange County

37%
California

11th Grade

66%

Orange County

59%
California

43%

Orange County

33%
California

2016

YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH

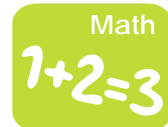
All Grades



4%

Orange County

5%
California



3%

Orange County

4%
California

11th Grade

2%

Orange County

3%
California

4%

Orange County

4%
California

YOY

OC is consistently outperforming the state in CCSS scores. However, progress is modest.



COLLEGE ELIGIBILITY

The ability for young people to enter post-secondary institutions is of critical importance to Orange County’s future economic competitiveness. Employers need the valuable skills and knowledge that not only four-year institutions provide, but also the kinds of training and education available at community colleges. Entrance into these institutions is also a crucial gateway to opportunities that improve income and quality of life. Providing a variety of options to Orange County residents in the form of community college programs and four-year institutions will allow many individuals to increase their skill sets and become more attractive to many employers in the region. Simply put, post-secondary capacity is a cornerstone for regional economic success and individual vertical economic mobility.



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

Orange County experienced significant employment growth over the past few years, much of which is attributable to an increasingly skilled, educated workforce pipeline. To be viable in the ever more complex post-Great Recession job market, which increasingly relies on the nexus of skills and education, jobseekers are incentivized to keep improving these gains in human capital. Through collaborative initiatives, employers and educational institutions converged toward an understanding on the importance of both technical and soft skills to prepare a skilled and knowledgeable workforce. Continued collaboration between education and business to integrate the growing need for technical skills with soft skills will help maintain and improve the already highly-skilled, talented labor pool which has driven the creation of vibrant industry clusters and attracted many businesses to the region.

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

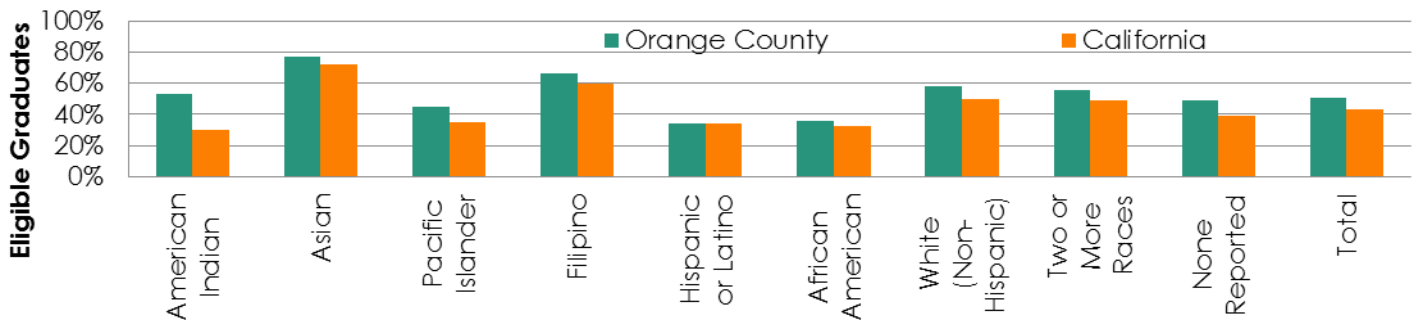
As industries continue to evolve thanks to improved efficiency and rapid technological advancement, employer expectations and requirements for workers correspondingly increase. Many employment opportunities offered in today's economic environment require a complicated mixture of soft and technical skills, even at entry-level positions, and many employers find themselves struggling to fill positions that require this combination, a phenomena known as the skills gap. Fortunately, many educational institutions in the county recognize this need for enhanced skills and are shaping programs to cater to the increasing skill requirements of Orange County's employers. As a result, the number of high school students who are college-ready and well-prepared for post K-12 success is of growing significance.

According to the California Department of Education, 50.4 percent of Orange County graduates were eligible for entrance into the University of California/California State University (UC/CSU) system, compared to only 43.4 percent of students in the state. Of the students in Orange County, ethnicities with the highest levels of

preparedness for entrance into the UC/CSU included Asians at 77.3 percent, Filipino's at 66.2 percent, and Whites (Non-Hispanic) at 57.9 percent. At the state levels these groups had totals of 71.8 percent, 60.0 percent and 49.7 percent, respectively. All cohorts outperformed state counterparts, with the exception of Orange County Latino students, who performed at the same level as the state with 34.1 percent eligibility.

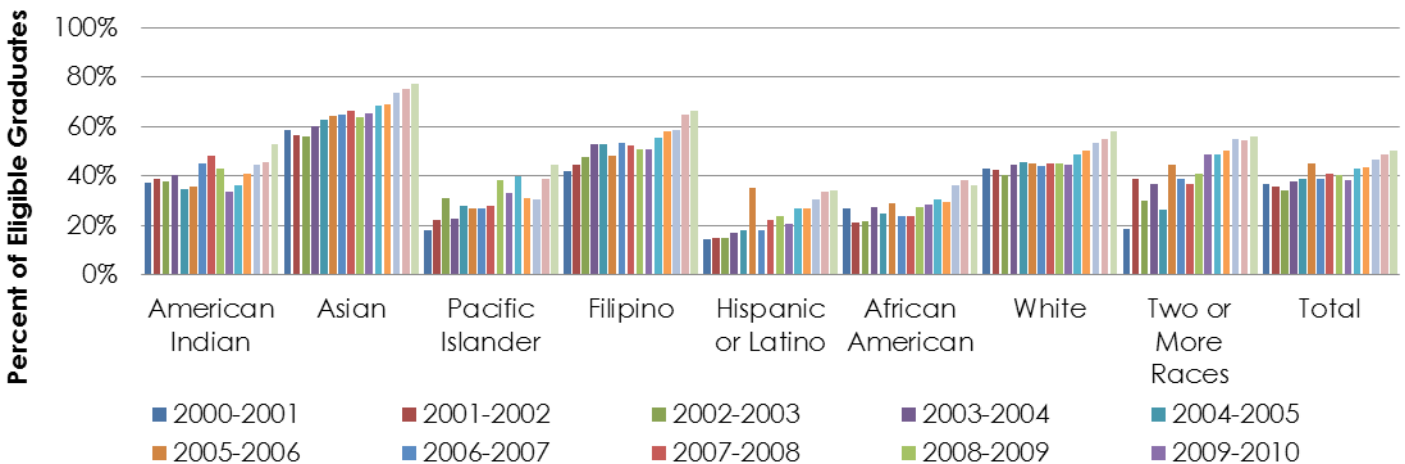
As Orange County's population continues to become increasingly diverse, it is imperative that improvements in educational attainment and access to advanced programs are made available to all residents across all income and ethnic spectrums. While there is still room for improvement, overall, looking at graduate eligibility rates since 2002, Orange County's education system has outperformed the rest of the state and all ethnic groups in the county have made significant improvements. College degrees are still a cornerstone of economic mobility, providing opportunities to develop critical skills that are highly valued to the county's employers.

UC/CSU Eligible Graduates in Orange County and California, 2015

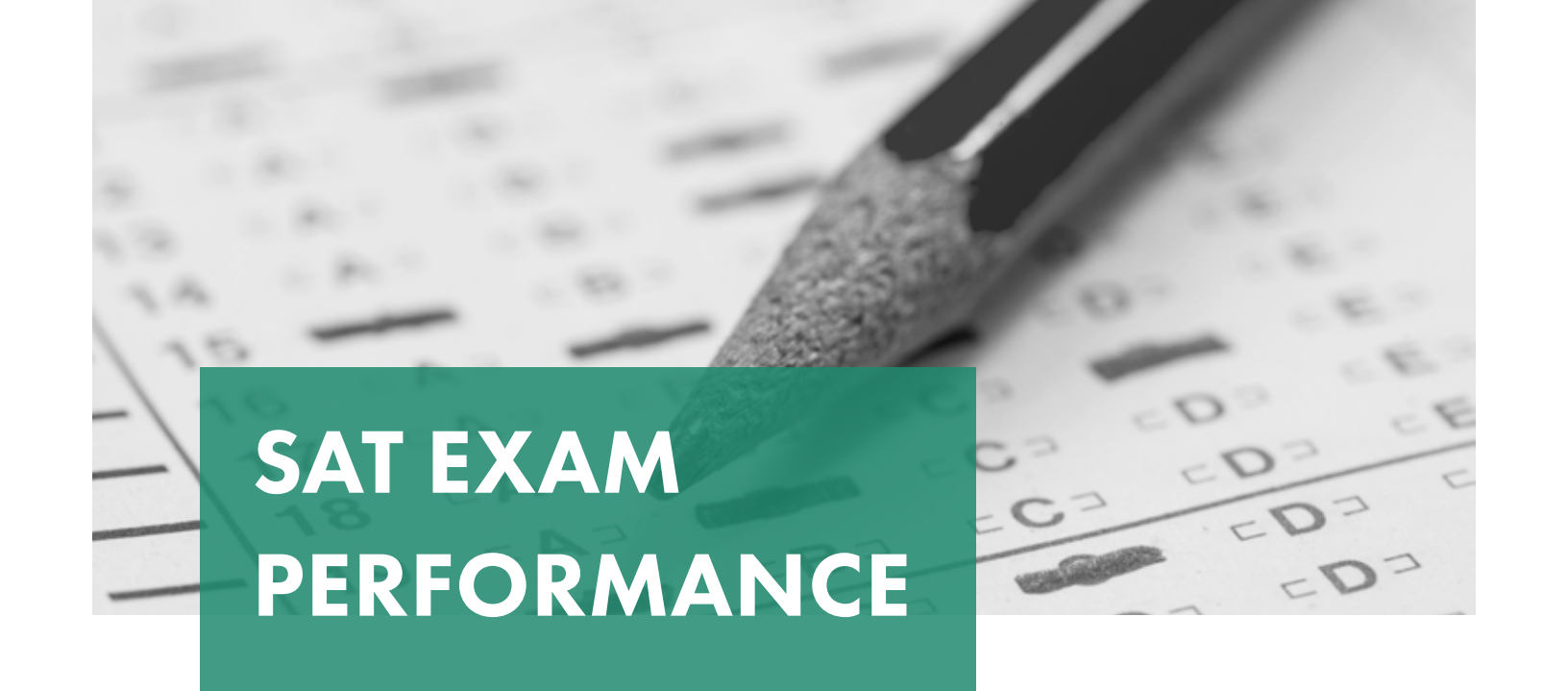


Source: California Department of Education

UC/CSU Eligible Graduates by Ethnicity, 2002-2015



Source: California Department of Education



SAT EXAM PERFORMANCE

Benchmarking SAT (Scholastic Assessment Test) exam performance helps community leaders, education and workforce development professionals, and the business community assess potential gaps in K-12 educational programs and opportunities to support and enrich educational pipelines. By identifying gaps, educational institutions can improve strategies and pathways to better prepare students for success in both post-secondary and workplace environments.

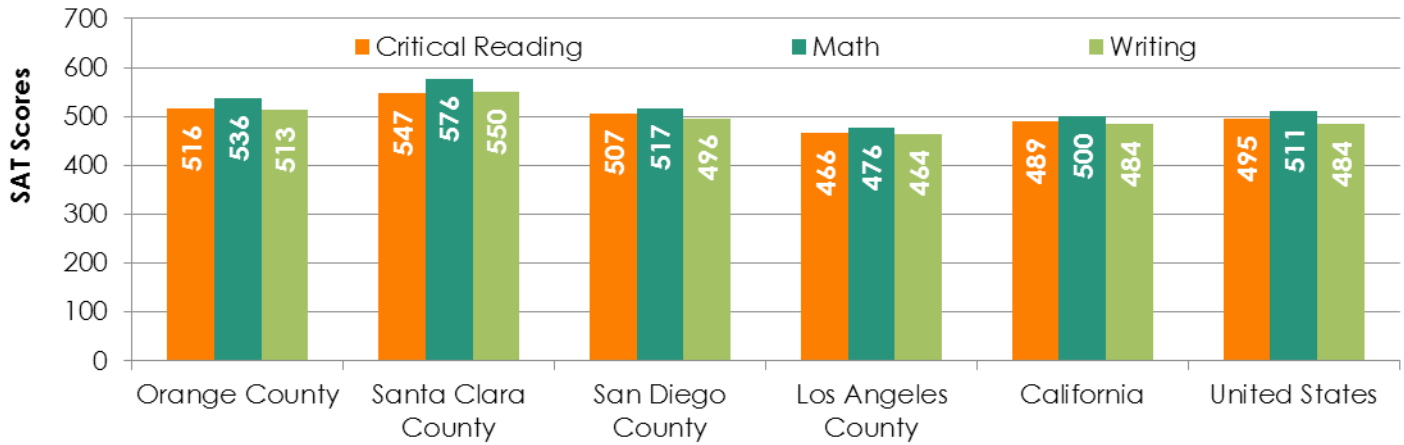
WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

The SAT exam has become synonymous with measuring student performance, and helps educators assess how well their educational programs have prepared students for the rigors of a college education. Additionally, regional SAT scores help provide an important snapshot of workforce readiness. Continued improvements in educational performance are crucial to maintaining long-term economic competitiveness in Orange County and improving the lives of individual students.

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

Increased post-graduation demands in higher education and the workplace make it imperative to lift county-wide SAT scores, especially in lower performing districts. While several school districts in Orange County have long histories of outstanding SAT performance, many other districts, especially those in lower socio-economic communities, have struggled and may benefit from continued focus, attention, and support. High-performing schools should also be conscious of avoiding complacency and look for ways to continuously increase the quality and breadth of their education programs. Finding innovative ways to prepare students for post-secondary educations and the fast-paced, rapidly changing employment environment should emerge as a top priority. Best practices and “lessons learned” from strong, effective programs should be shared and disseminated across the entire county so that other districts can emulate them and produce beneficial results.

2015 SAT Scores by Subject



Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit

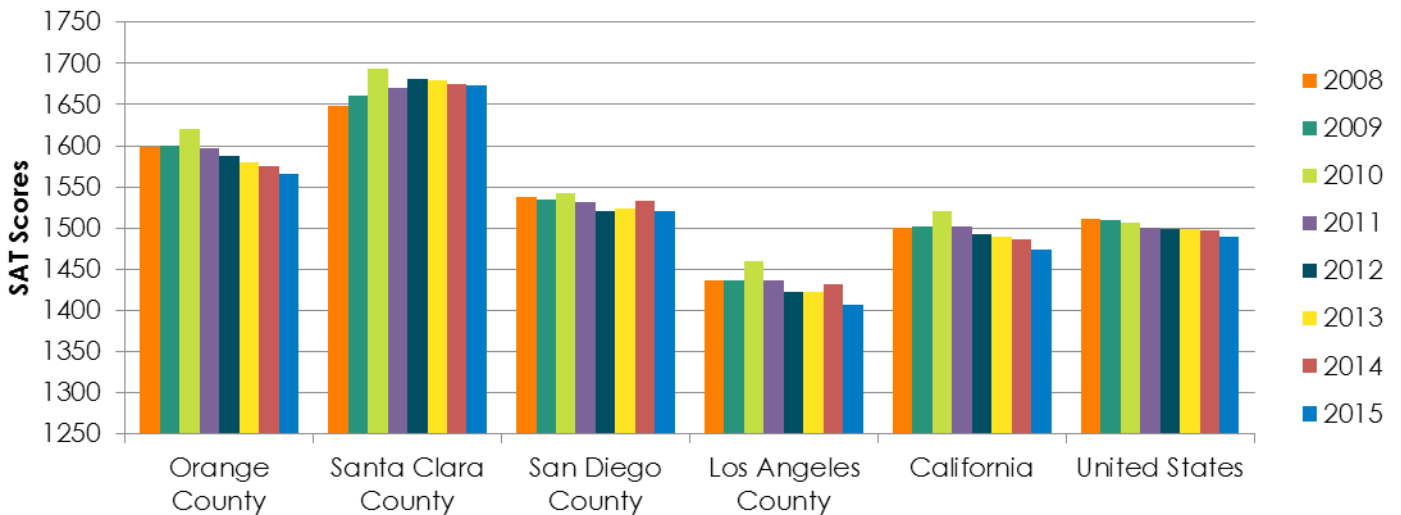
SAT PERFORMANCE

When compared to state, national, and most regional peers, Orange County's overall SAT performance is encouraging, with an overall average score of 1565. Only Santa Clara County exceeded Orange County, boasting an overall score nearly 108 points above the county's average score, indicating that there is still room for improvement for Orange County's education system.

The most concerning trend in Orange County's SAT performance is not its comparative performance to other counties, but in fact its own comparative stagnation over the last half decade. After experiencing increases in SAT score performance between 2008 and 2010, average scores in Orange County have plateaued and began to decline. In 2010, the average score for Orange County hit a high of 1621 before falling to 1597 in 2011. Scores fell again in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, an overall decrease of 56 points since the peak in 2010.

When compared to state, national, and most regional peers, Orange County's overall SAT performance is encouraging, with an overall average score of 1565.

Regional SAT Scores, 2008-2015



Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit

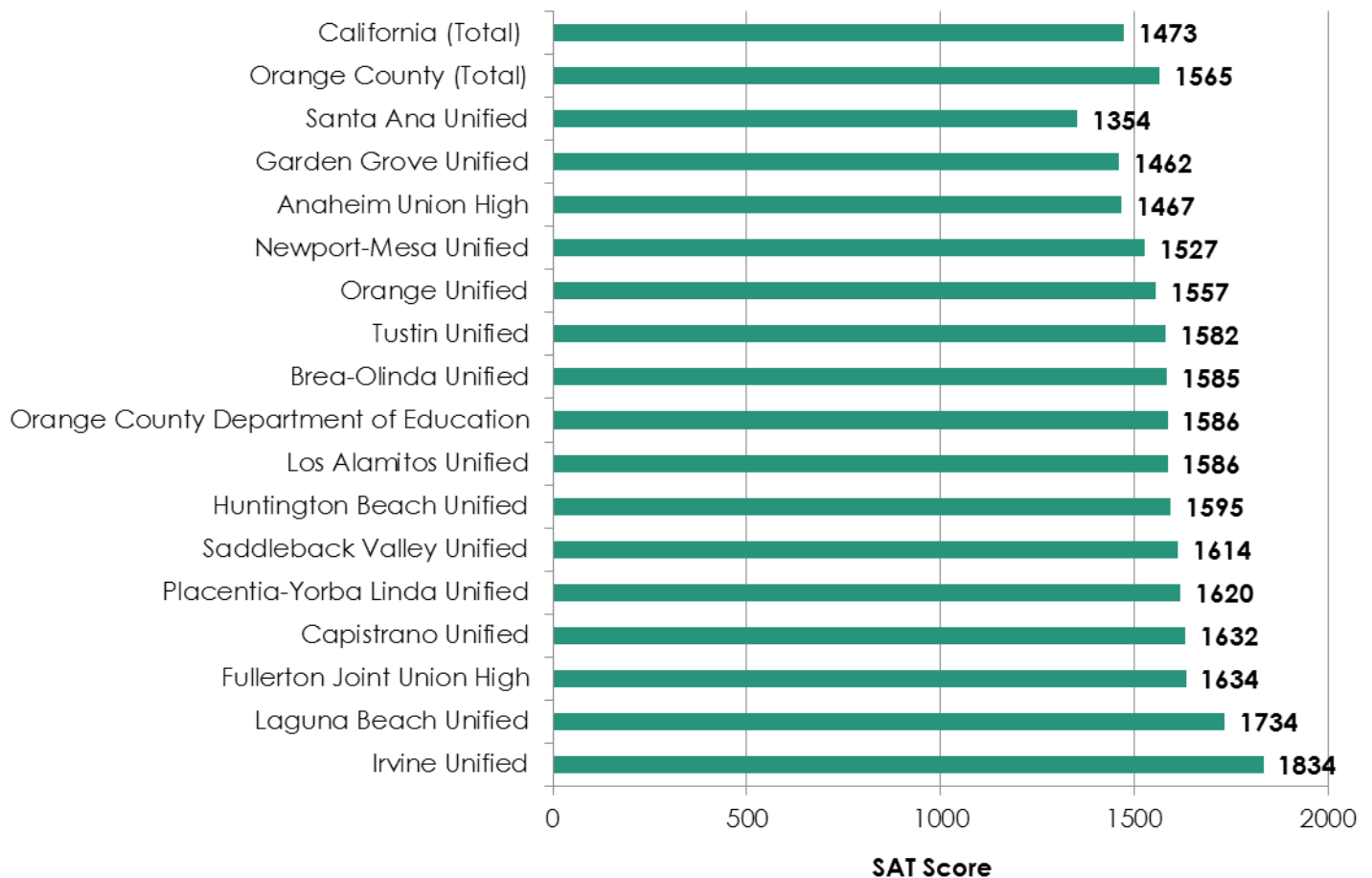
While this trend of decreasing SAT performance is alarming, it is a trend which is seen across the board at both the state and national levels, highlighting larger issues that may exist either with the education system as a whole or indicate increasing testing standards. Overall, average national SAT scores totaled 1511 in 2008 before beginning a gradual decrease to the current reading of 1490 in 2015. A similar, yet more pronounced, decrease in average SAT scores can be seen at the state level as well. California average SAT scores peaked in 2010 at 1521 before falling to 1473 in 2015, currently standing at 17 points below the national average.

However, the rate of decrease has been slightly more pronounced in Orange County. Santa Clara County, after a peak in 2010 and a drop in 2011, saw steady improvements in 2012 followed by a more marginal decrease from 2013 to 2015. San Diego County saw continual improvements in SAT scores in 2013 and 2014, yet experienced a decline in 2015 which brought it back near levels experienced in 2012. Los Angeles County saw dramatic improvements in SAT score performance in 2014, despite overall much lower SAT scores, followed by a large drop in 2015.

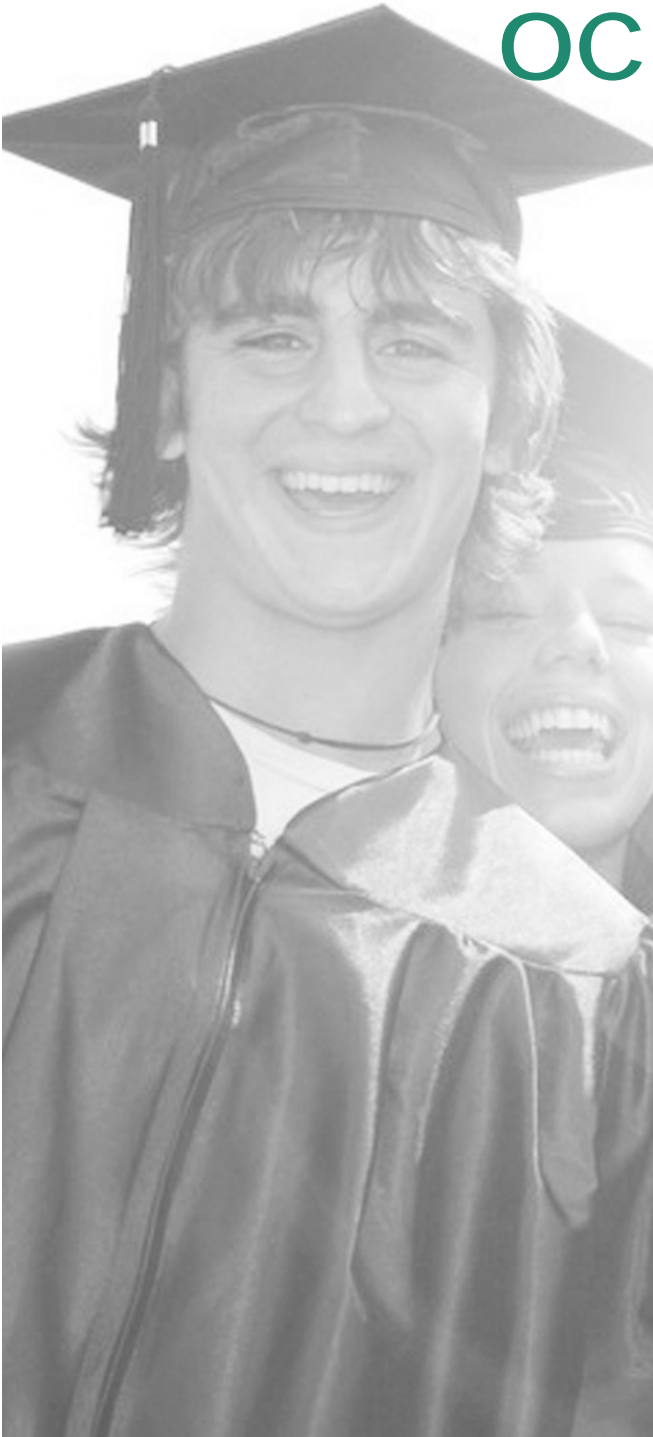
Orange County districts with the highest average SAT scores included Irvine Unified (1834), Laguna Beach Unified (1734), and Fullerton Joint Union High (1634). Residing in higher-than-average income regions, these districts most likely benefitted from more prevalent and effective college preparedness courses. Lower ranked districts included Santa Ana Unified (1354), Garden Grove Unified (1462) and Anaheim Union High (1467), and this could be explained by lack of access to more encompassing and advanced programs that help students understand the structure and complexities of the SAT exam. Increasing the access to prepetory courses in these districts could have a tremendous impact on student performance.

As a result of falling test scores, the College Board is redesigning the test, with the new edition coming out next year. The new test will be based on subjects and questions that are more consistent with current educational policies such as Common Core standards. This redesign will include changes such as making the essay portion optional, returning from a 2400-point scale to a 1600-point scale, and the elimination of obscure vocabulary words and penalties for guessing.

Regional SAT Scores, 2008-2015



Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit



OC PATHWAYS

WHAT IS IT?

A collaborative partnership between the Orange County Department of Education, K-12, and Orange County's nine community colleges, in 2015-16, OC Pathways served approximately 25,000 students, with over 3,500 of those students participating in opportunities across the work-based learning (WBL) spectrum.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN WBL PROGRAMS, 2015-2016

JOB SHADOWING HIGH SCHOOL 752	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 75
MENTORING HIGH SCHOOL 784	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 290
INTERNSHIPS HIGH SCHOOL 458	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 418
WORK EXPERIENCE HIGH SCHOOL 522	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 73
PRE-APPRENTICESHIPS HIGH SCHOOL 65	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 0
APPRENTICESHIPS HIGH SCHOOL 65	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 0
STUDENT LEADERSHIP ORGANIZATION HIGH SCHOOL 578	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 19
TOTAL WBL STUDENTS HIGH SCHOOL 3,224	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 875
TOTAL PATHWAY STUDENTS HIGH SCHOOL 11,578	COMMUNITY COLLEGE 10,752

OC PATHWAYS CAREER READINESS HUB

The career readiness hub is a comprehensive learning program that provides many resources to community partners and OC educators to educate and encourage pathways to jobs in 17 industry sectors for students K-12.

The OC Pathways Career Readiness Hub, an online portal that includes:

- Work-based learning experiences for virtual job-shadowing;
- Real-time mentoring by industry professionals;
- Financial literacy; and
- Internship Ready! Curriculum developed under the California Department of Education's Employability Skills Framework.



ENGLISH LEARNERS

Improving English language acquisition trends has been a long-standing priority for Orange County's education system. Progress has been made, but data shows there is still room for improvement in this crucial building block to educational attainment and career development. If not properly addressed, these trends can result in individuals lacking the qualifications for gainful employment in many industries. As Orange County becomes more diverse, encouraging English fluency will pay dividends and is vital to help students improve educational performance, ability to successfully progress through higher education programs, and gain access to future employment opportunities.

WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

One of the most significant barriers to employment in many industries can be the language barrier; the ability to orally and verbally communicate is one of the most important skills to ensure workforce success. Increasing English language fluency early in students' academic careers also allows for much quicker learning success as concepts and ideas are more effectively understood and communicated by students. For example, a recent survey by the National Adult Literacy Council reported that three-fourths of all welfare recipients perform at the lowest levels of literacy. Fighting poverty by improving education provides hope for breaking the cycle of multi-generational poverty. Additionally, many employers in the region have cited communication skills as an issue in finding qualified workers. Students can have impressive technical skills, knowledge, and ability, but if they are unable to communicate ideas or effectively interact with co-workers in a team-based environment, they may find it difficult to perform successfully in many workplace settings.

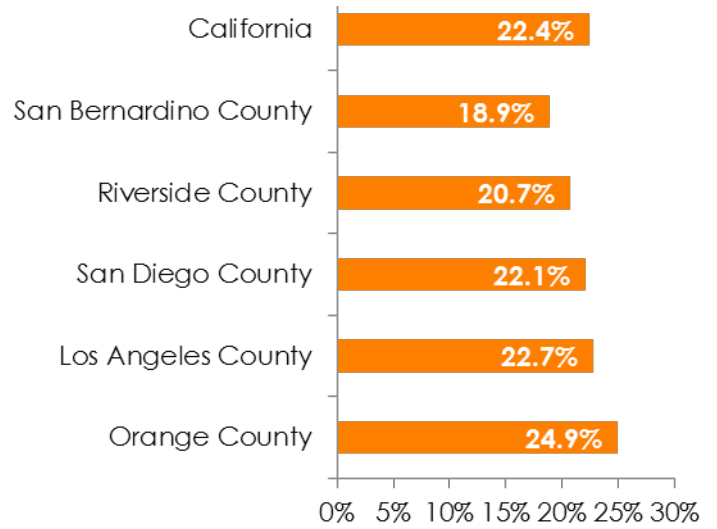
HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

Orange County exceeds the state average of 22.4 percent of total enrolled students classified as "English Learners". Overall, 24.9 percent of students are considered English Learners, above surrounding counties such as San Bernardino County at 18.9 percent, Riverside County at 20.7 percent, San Diego County at 22.1 percent, and Los Angeles County at 22.7 percent. Starting at around 30 percent in 1996, the proportion of English Learners peaked at around 32 percent in 2003. Since then, Orange County students improved English language proficiency, although the rate stayed high in the 28 to 29 percent range through 2010 before beginning the drop to the current 25 percent level.

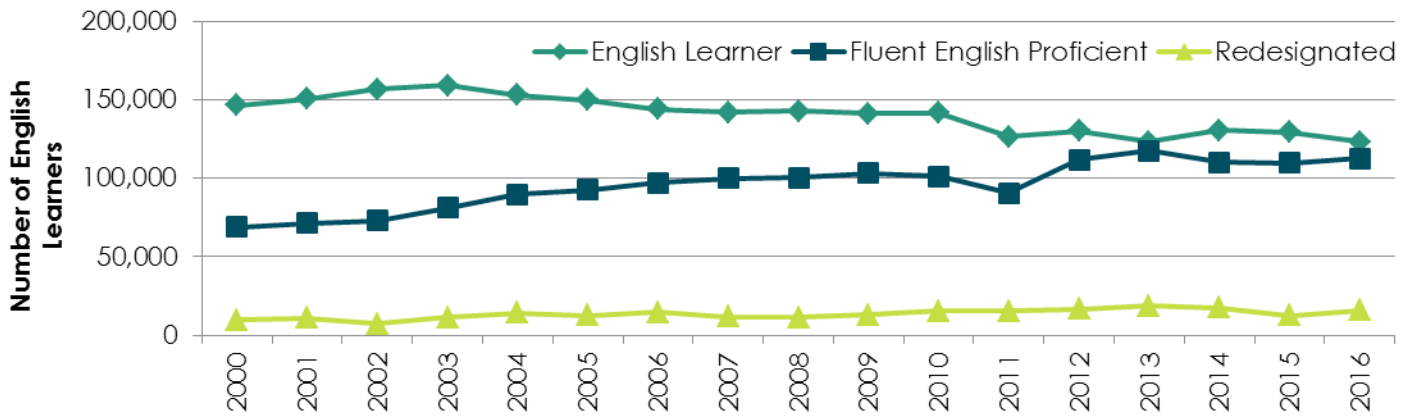
These improvements can be attributed to significant outreach and improvements in many English language programs offered by Orange County school districts.

Areas with much more ethnic diversity continue to have a significant percent of English learners, primarily concentrated in the the central portion of the county, including Anaheim City with 60.2 percent, Magnolia Elementary with 52.4 percent, and Westminster Elementary with 46.8 percent. These statistics help highlight the challenges some school districts face in preparing students for future success. Putting more focus on language education for English Learners in these areas will considerably improve the lives and opportunity for many Orange County residents, while creating a better trained, home-grown pipeline for the future workforce.

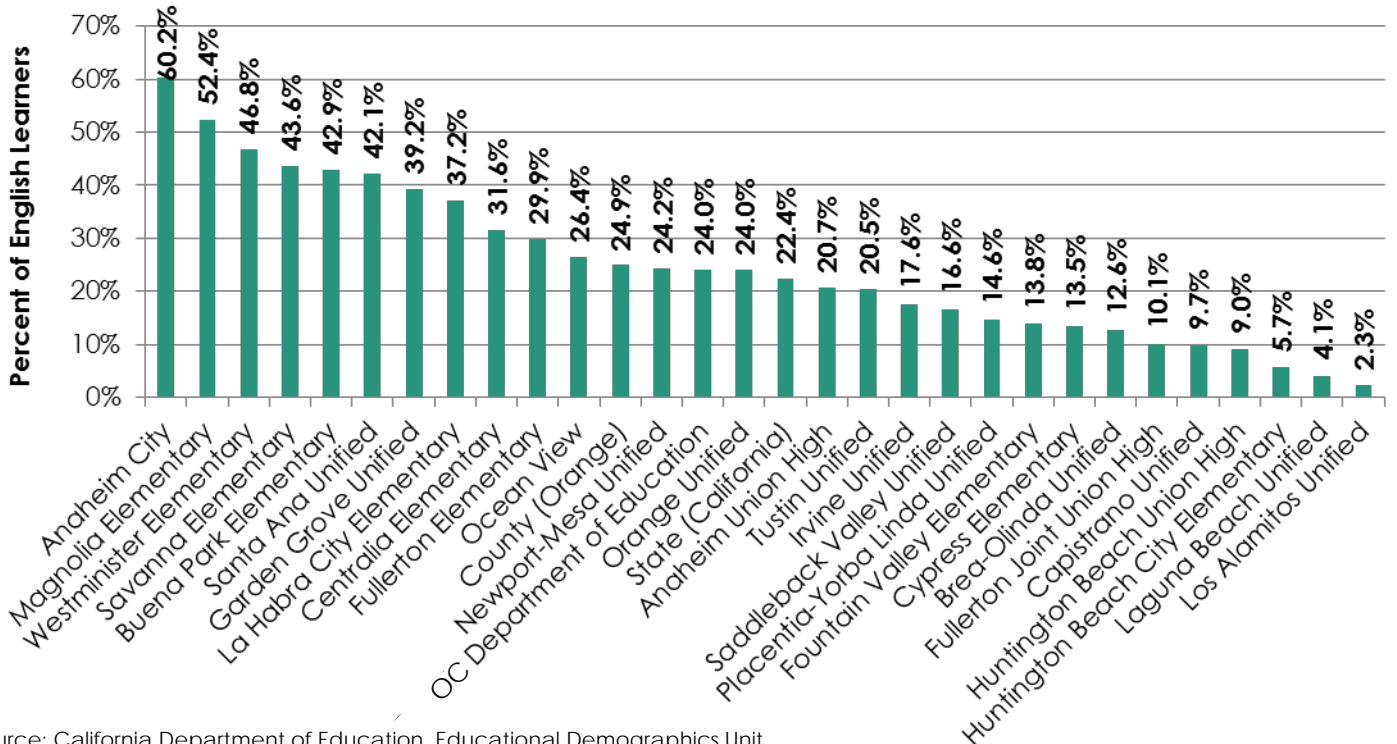
English Learners as a Percent of Total Enrollment, 2016



Percent of English Learners by District, 2015



Percent of English Learners by District, 2015



Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit



DROPOUT RATES

Reducing dropout rates, especially in lower-income areas, is crucial to helping students and their families, neighborhoods, and communities improve their financial standings. Students who dropout before graduating from high school face lifelong challenges across many dimensions. Research shows that dropouts are more likely to be unemployed, have low-paying jobs, be incarcerated, and become single parents.

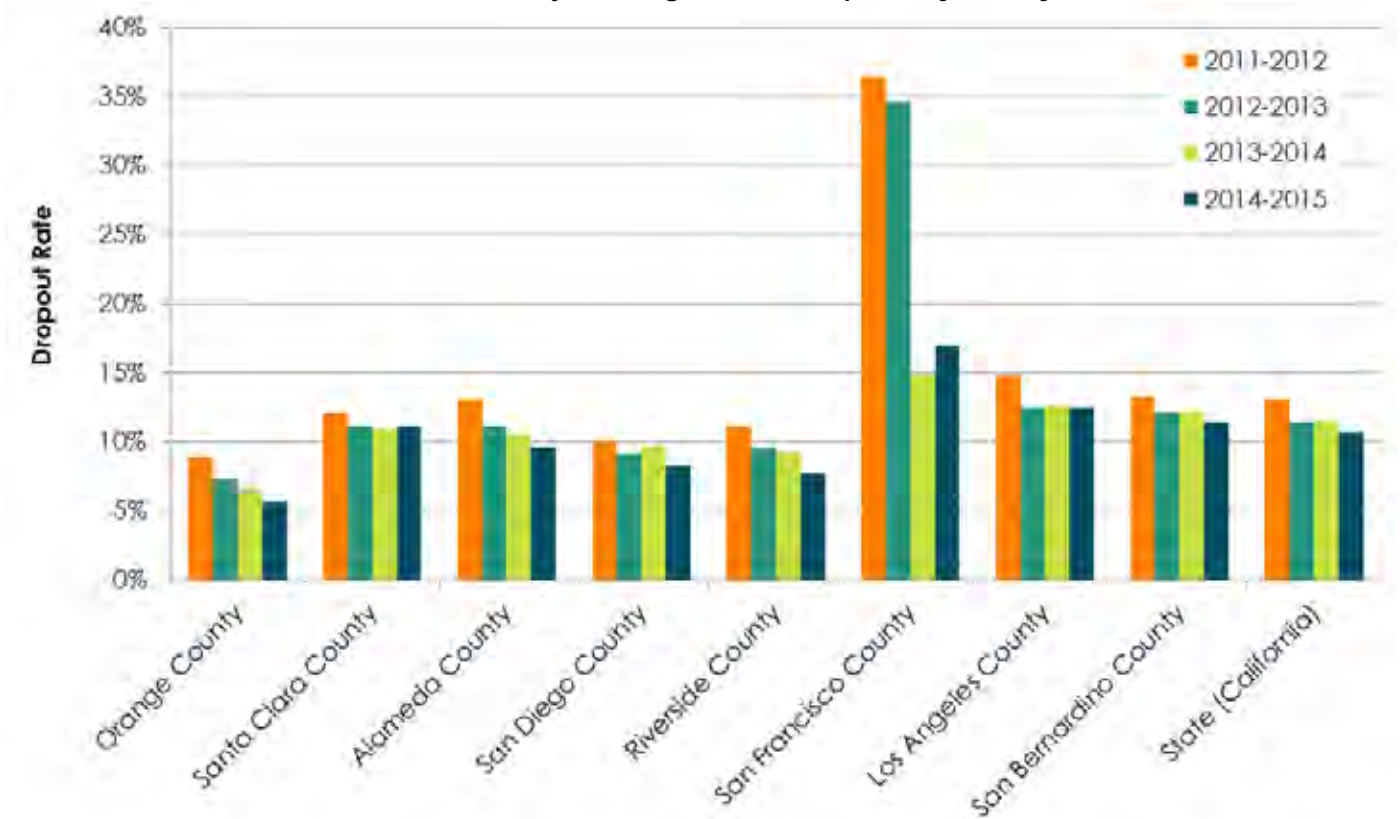
WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

Orange County is performing significantly better than all of its regional peers, as well as outperforming state and national dropout trends. Despite this success, the county must continue to reduce the number of students who dropout in order to prevent future problems of financial instability and a diminishing workforce. Distressed communities in Orange County often are home to a higher percentage of dropouts, according to the Orange County 2013-2018 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), the county's regional economic development strategy. Moving the needle on poverty in these communities includes improving dropout trends.

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

Between 2014 and 2015, Orange County once again had the lowest dropout rates in the state, with only approximately 5.7 percent of students between 9th and 12th grade dropping out. This dropout rate is much lower when compared to peer regions such as Riverside County which registered 7.7 percent dropouts, San Diego County with 8.3 percent, and 9.6 percent in Alameda County. Orange County's dropout rate was also nearly half the dropout rate of the state with 10.7 percent. Of notable mention, Orange County performed exceptionally better than areas such as Santa Clara County and Los Angeles County where dropout rates were approximately double that of Orange County with 11.1 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively.

Grades 9-12 Adjusted High School Dropouts by County

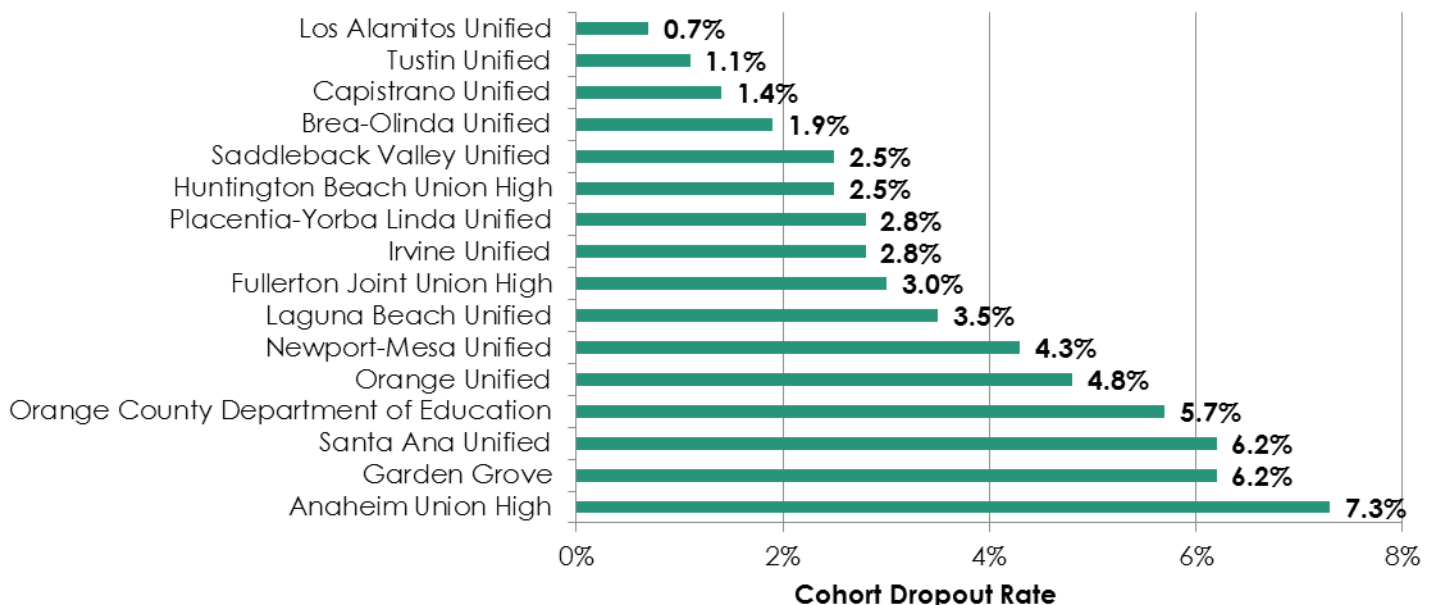


Note: San Francisco County increases due to Five Keys Charter School adult rehabilitation centers being included in dropout totals. Excluding these outliers, San Francisco Unified's dropout rate was 10.1 percent in 2011-2012, 8.9 percent in 2012-2013, 7.9 percent in 2013-2014, and 7.0 percent in 2014-2015. Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit

Looking within Orange County, the variance in high school dropouts by district provides a clear picture of the need for targeted strategies to improve overall performance on reducing dropouts. School districts with high dropout rates correlate with the CEDS distressed communities, or "red-zone" areas.

The best performing districts included Los Alamitos Unified with a 0.7 percent dropout rate, followed by Tustin Unified at 1.1 percent, and Capistrano Unified at 1.4 percent. The lowest performing districts included Anaheim Union High with 7.3 percent, followed by Garden Grove Unified and Santa Ana Unified, both at 6.2 percent.

Orange County Dropout Rates by District, 2015



Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit



Considering the rapid pace of technological evolution that impacts both career and workplace, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) disciplines will continue to grow in importance as foundational education training for students who are interested in high-skill, high-wage science and technology positions in Orange County. In order to maintain the county's competitive advantage, developing a well-educated, talented workforce of the future must be a priority for the region's educational institutions and related stakeholders. Concerted efforts must be made to better market the many benefits of STEM-related degrees to current and future students.



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

Orange County's ability to successfully recover from the recession and surpass pre-recessionary levels of employment is largely attributable to the gains made in its most powerful industry clusters such as Medical Device, IT, Healthcare, Professional and Business Services, and Advanced Manufacturing. These clusters, and many others, are increasingly reliant on well-trained, highly-skilled employees well versed in STEM disciplines. Orange County must continue to grow and nurture its STEM workforce. The best way is for the county to "grow its own" by fostering an academically supportive environment for STEM that provides students and teachers with the tools required to build these necessary, highly-valued skills.

Considering how rapidly technologies and business processes evolve, it is imperative that Orange County's educational programs evolve with them, providing students access to cutting-edge curriculum based on emerging technologies and software. Accomplishing this will require increased coordination between the business community, educational institutions, and workforce development organizations. The investment is large and ongoing, but the payoff will provide significant benefits to all parties involved, improving not only the business competitive environment but the career pathways for students, graduates, and young adults across the county.



HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

In 2015, the number of STEM-related degrees awarded to both undergraduates and graduates in Orange County continued to grow and reached all-time highs. While the number of degrees awarded has been steadily increasing since 2000, there was a period between 2005 and 2009 in which the county experienced a slight stagnation in the growth of STEM degrees. This was most likely attributable to the economic environment and subsequent recession crisis.

An important contributor to the resurgence in STEM-related degrees being awarded in Orange County and around the nation has been the steadily increasing number of STEM degrees awarded to women. Thanks to organizations such as Girls Inc. of Orange County, which provides year-round support to girls between kindergarten and 18-years-old with focuses on STEM disciplines, more and more young women are entering these programs and emerging with specialized, lucrative degrees extremely valuable to local and nationwide employers.

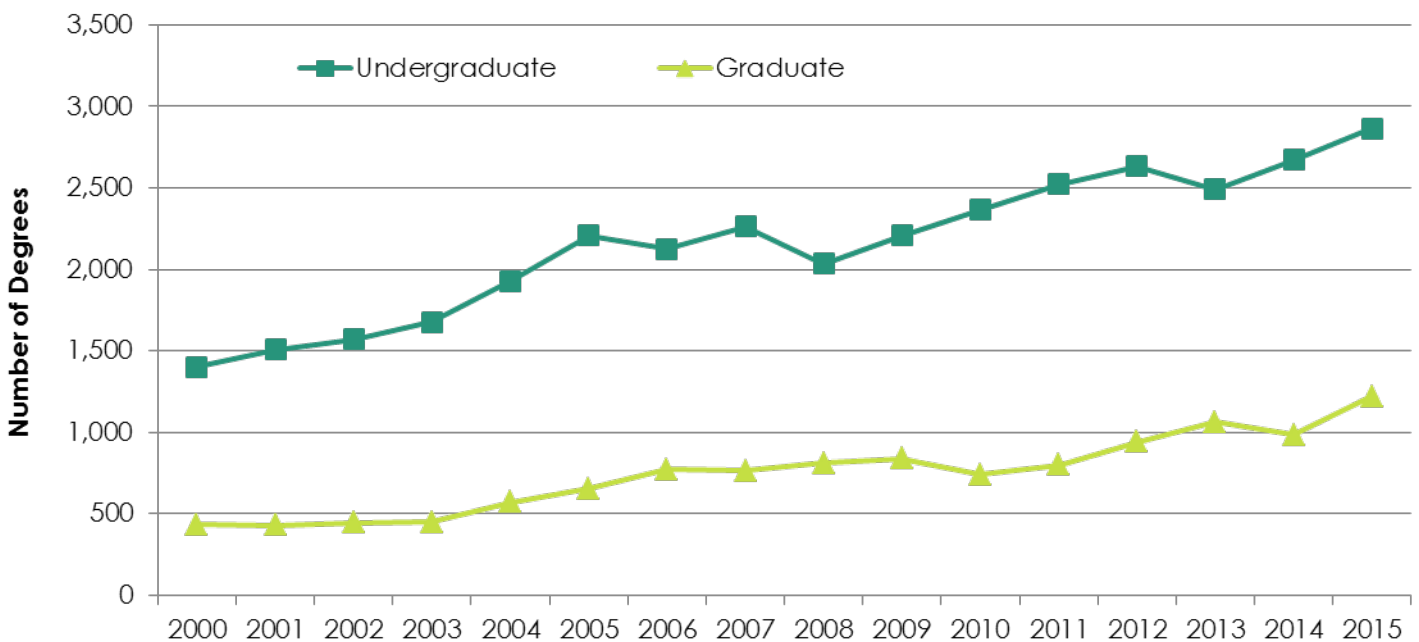
The Women Advancing Through Technology (WATT) is another local Orange County initiative aimed at improving access to STEM fields for women. WATT, created by OC STEM through a grant provided by JP Morgan Chase, was instituted in response to a need for greater emphasis put on supporting women throughout their education and professional lives.

The program culminated in a five-week pilot AutoCAD class for female residents from affordable housing communities in Orange County. Upon graduation, all students were provided with new laptops with pre-loaded AutoCAD software to help them turn their educations quickly into lucrative employment opportunities.

Programs focusing specifically on information technology applications or computer-related programs, such as WATT, are crucial considering the increasing usage of information technology in many industries and occupations. These occupations have navigable career ladders providing high-wage occupations at nearly all levels, while cross-cutting nearly every industry. Professionals with these certifications or training are able to find gainful employment positions across a broad number of industries rather than having to limit career options to a single field or industry.

However, despite severe impacts to both the housing and employment markets, the recession also served to increase the number of students pursuing higher levels of educational attainment as is evidenced by the strong growth in the number of overall degrees granted after 2011. The number of STEM degrees granted has been growing by approximately 7 percent per year over the last several years. After experiencing a decrease of 7.5 percent from 2013 to 2014, the number of graduate degrees awarded in 2015 increased to 1,204, representing a sizable increase of 22.5 percent over 2014 levels.

Tech-Related Degrees Granted, 2000-2015



Source: California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit

Overall, approximately 2,858 undergraduate degrees and 1,204 graduate degrees were awarded in STEM-related disciplines in Orange County in 2015. When compared to the number of degrees awarded in 2004, the number of undergraduate degrees awarded has increased by 32.5 percent while the number of graduate degrees has increased by 117.6 percent. It is crucial that the county continue on this upward educational growth trajectory in order to continue to properly serve the high-tech businesses and industry clusters currently driving the regional economy. Continued support and nurturing of business linkages with these educational institutions will be crucial in ensuring both undergraduate and graduate students are properly trained in their respective fields and can fill higher-skill, higher-wage positions left open by retiring baby boomers and overall growth in STEM occupations.

Additionally, while post-secondary STEM education is extremely important in the cultivation of advanced technical skills, at the same time more emphasis should be placed on lower cost, shorter term STEM programs such as certifications and programs offered by the community college system.

These certifications can offer similar career paths and progression for individuals who may not be able to afford the high cost of four-year degrees at major educational institutions or who simply do not want to take on substantial student loan debt. Many employers have touted the importance of these certifications and how they are an increasingly important source of STEM workforce talent.



It is crucial that the county continue on this upward educational growth trajectory in order to continue to properly serve the high-tech businesses and industry clusters currently driving the regional economy.



Discipline	2015		2004-2015	% Change
	Bachelor's Degrees Granted	Graduate Degrees Granted	Bachelor's Degree Change	Graduates Degree Change
Biological Sciences	973	85	27.9%	193.9%
Engineering	839	565	45.3%	121%
Information and Computer Sciences	499	370	-7.7%	338.5%
Physical Sciences	372	138	63.7%	-8.9%
Math	175	46	44.6%	40.1%
Total	2,858	1,204	32.5%	177.6%

Source: OCBC Analysis of University of California, Irvine; Chapman University; and California State University, Fullerton Graduation Rate Data





INDUSTRY & OCCUPATION TRENDS

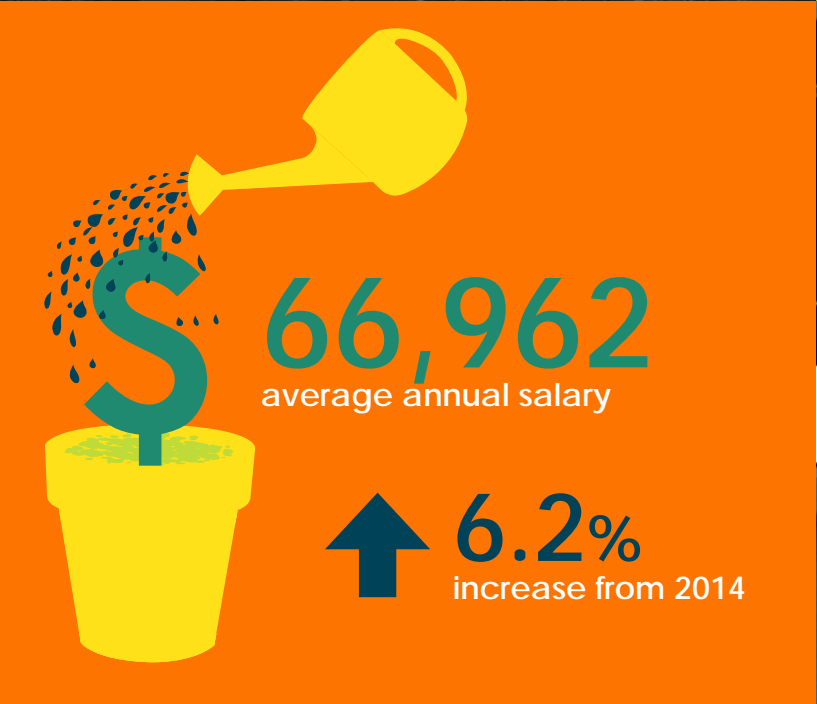
Orange County has surpassed pre-recessionary levels of employment, in no small part thanks to its strong regional industry clusters such as Professional and Business Services, Healthcare, and Tourism. To ensure future economic development success, community and business leaders should continue to identify and understand what unique strengths and emerging opportunities will cultivate good-paying, high-quality job opportunities.



OC leads region, state and nation in job creation

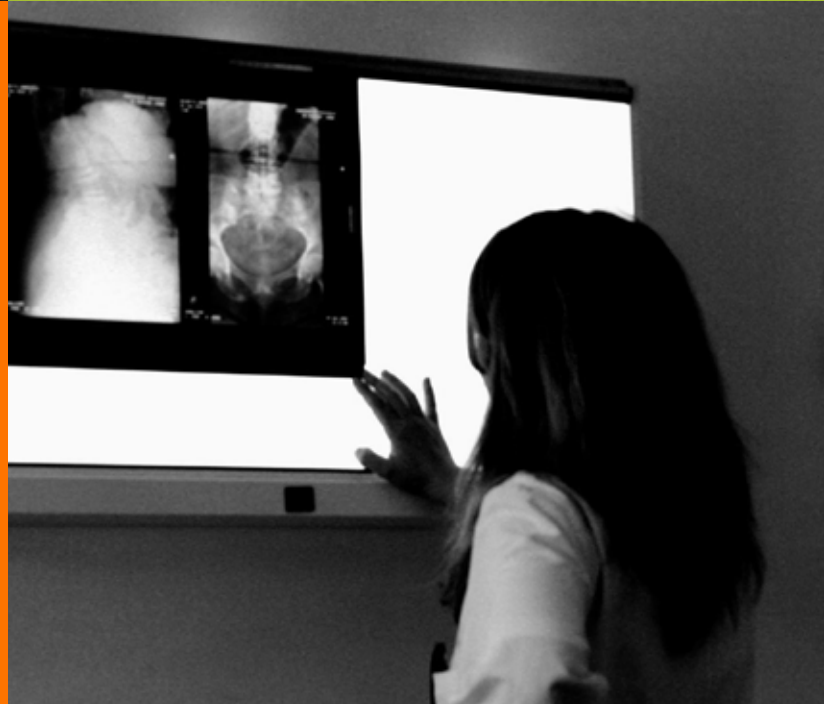
+ 39,000
jobs in last 12 months

4.4%
unemployment rate



66,962
average annual salary

6.2%
increase from 2014



42,490
current job openings

3,773
customer service

3,679
administrative

2,852
project manager



UNEMPLOYMENT

Cementing its position as the economic engine of Southern California, Orange County continues to outperform neighboring regions with a powerful combination of economic growth, low levels of unemployment, and high quality of life for residents. While pre-recession levels of employment have been surpassed in the county, it is important to continue to understand where these jobs are being created and the impact on the overall regional economy.



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

While employment growth is a welcome sign of increased economic activity and regional success, under the surface there are two significant workforce and economic development issues for the county: the skills gap and the quality of jobs created. Despite being able to boast about its world-class educational institutions, vibrant industry clusters, diverse workforce and ideal geographical location; many businesses and institutions in the area have raised significant concerns regarding the growing skills gap plaguing a range of industries. The skills gap, defined as the mismatch between employer needs and employee qualifications, limits potential employment growth, oftentimes reduces the ability of workers to move up in terms of their career, and is especially detrimental to the competitiveness of industries that rely on a highly skilled workforce. Another major issue that the county faces is the quality of jobs created. While many growing industries provide gainful employment opportunities, a significant portion of new job creation has come from low-skill, low-wage sectors which provide comparatively lower multiplier effects across the regional economy.



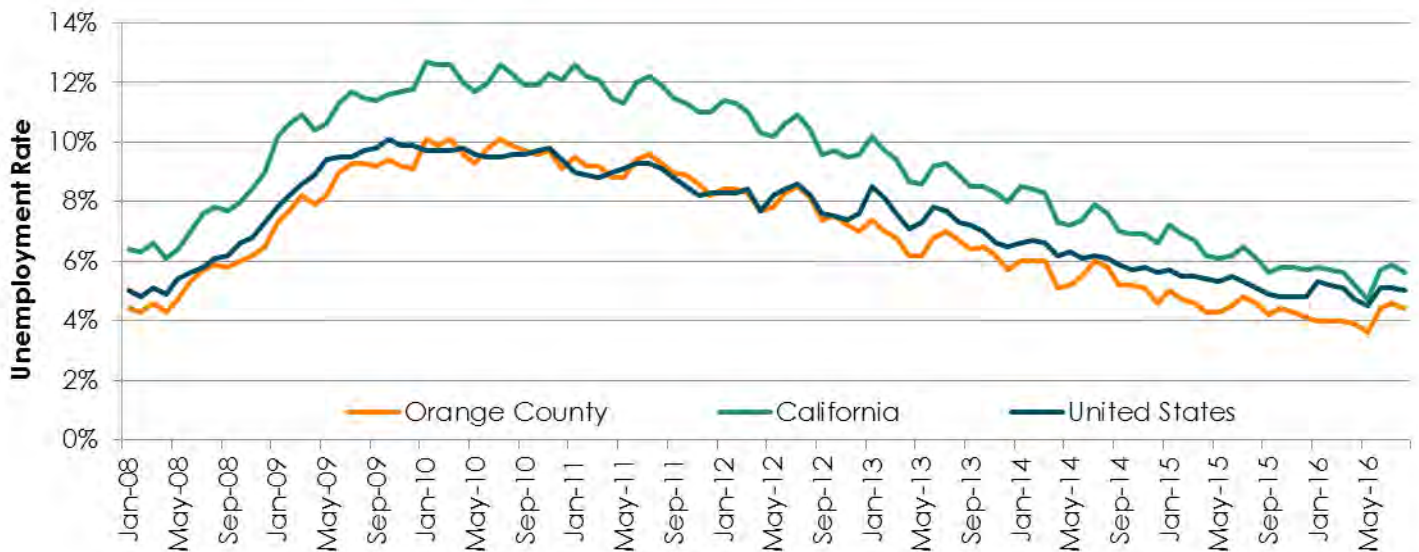
Orange County continues to outperform neighboring regions with a powerful combination of economic growth, low levels of unemployment, and a high quality of life for residents.

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

At the beginning of 2016, Orange County's unemployment rate dropped to four percent and remained near this level for the first quarter, hitting an interim low unemployment rate of 3.6 percent in May. After starting in June 2016, nearly all California counties experienced a jump in unemployment rates, largely due to an influx of jobseekers re-entering the labor market and seasonal job losses in government and education. As of August 2016, Orange County's unemployment rate stood at 4.4 percent, approximately 1.2 percent and

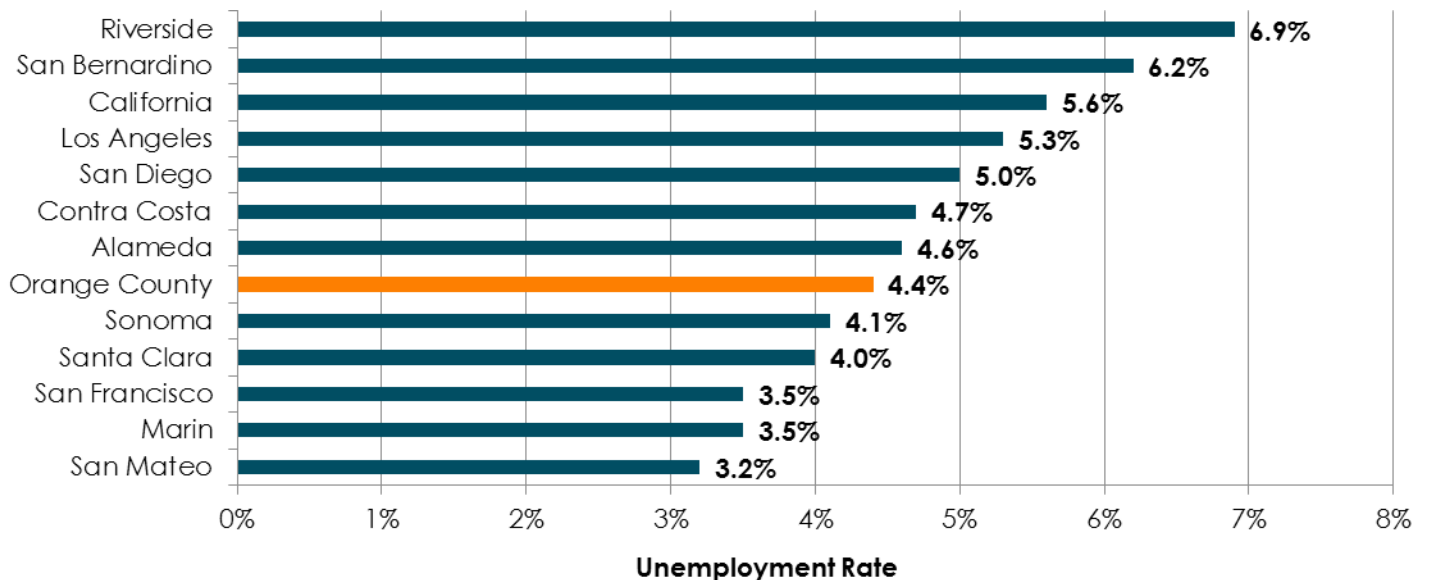
0.6 percent below state and national unemployment rates, respectively. When compared to its peers, Orange County remains the stand-out performer in the region, growing 39,000 jobs in the last 12 months and registering the lowest unemployment rate out of all Southern California counties. Since August 2016, the strongest job growth has stemmed from Professional and Business Services (+11,400), Construction (+10,200), Educational and Health Services (+7,400) and Leisure and Hospitality (+6,700).

Unemployment Rates in Orange County, California, and the United States, January 2008 – August 2016



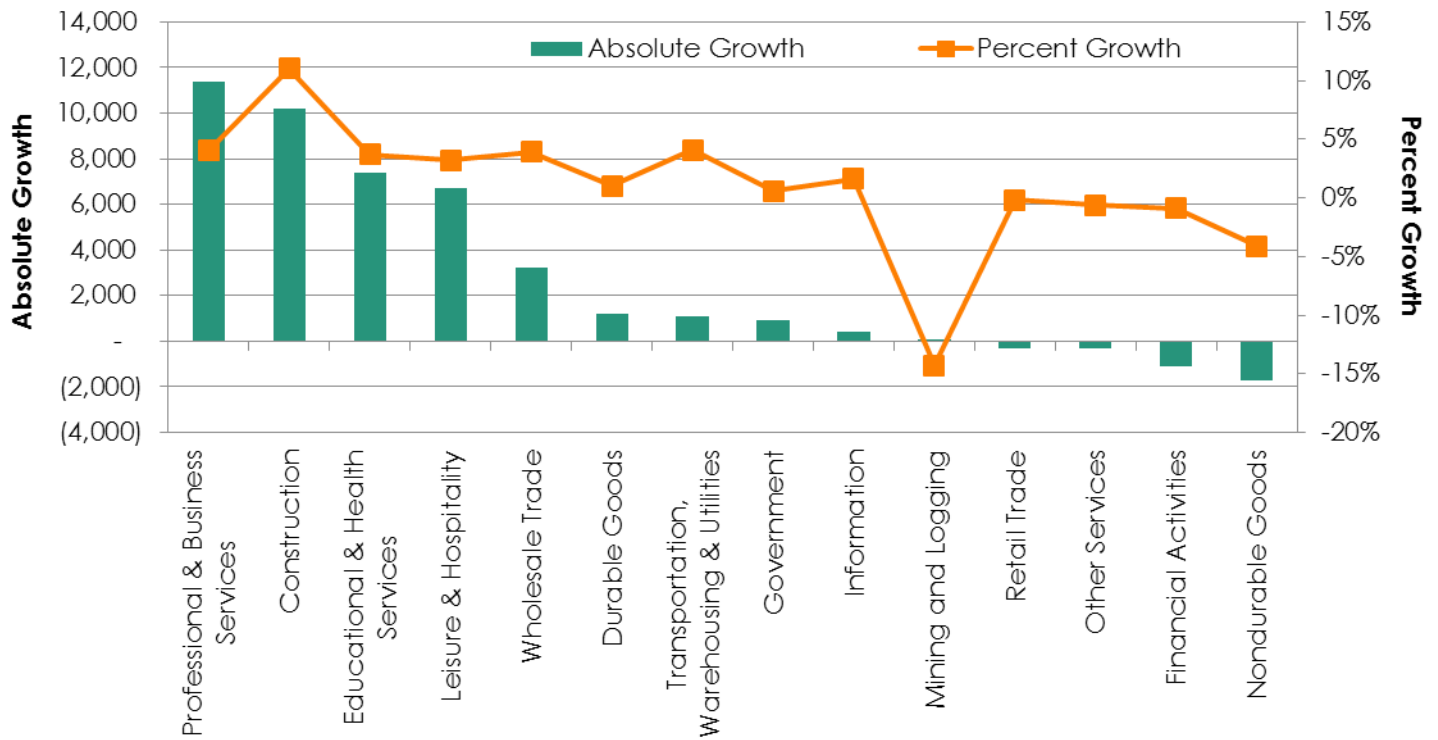
Source: California Employment Development Department

Orange County Unemployment Rate vs. Peers, August 2016



Source: California Employment Development Department

Orange County Unemployment Rate vs. Peers, August 2016



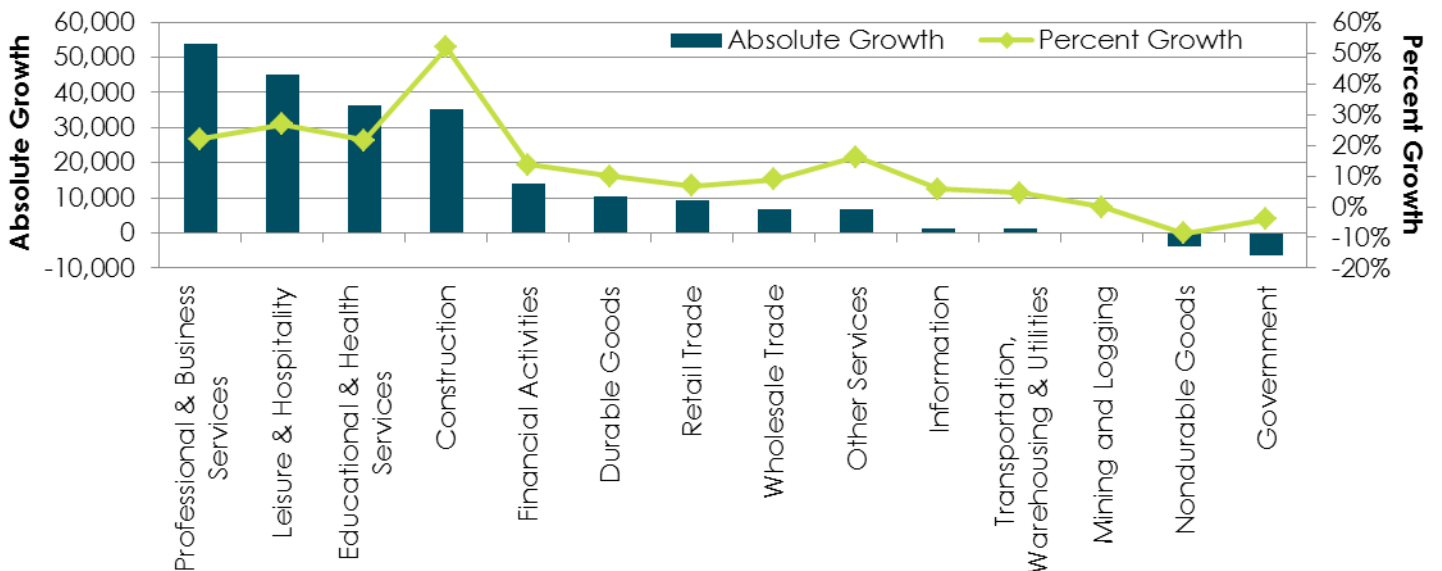
Source: California Employment Development Department

Since 2010, the strongest employment growth has occurred in the Construction industry, which added 35,300 jobs for a growth rate of 51.9 percent. Other high-growth industries include Professional and Business Services, Leisure and Hospitality, and Educational and Health Services, with employment growth of 53,900, 45,200 and 36,400, respectively.

During this period of steady growth, nondurable goods manufacturing—which includes products like

food, beverages and clothing—was the only industry to shrink, likely a result of cost of living and regulatory climate factors, which make it challenging to stay competitive. While advanced manufacturing jobs in the durable goods sector have grown, nondurable goods manufacturing may not be able to remain competitive in Orange County compared to lower cost regions. Only investments in maintaining and growing an increasingly highly-skilled, trained manufacturing workforce will reverse the downward trend in this sector.

Orange County Industry Growth, 2010-2016 YTD



Source: California Employment Development Department

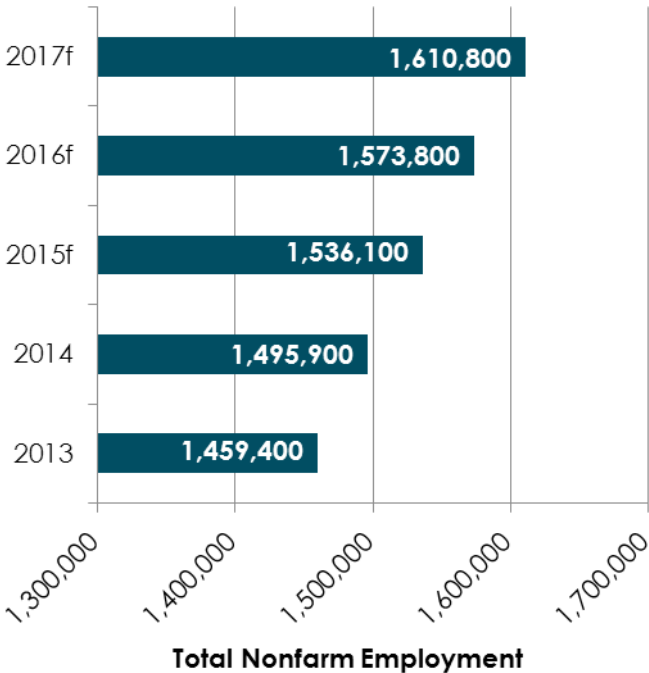


The most important factor moving forward will be to ensure Orange County creates a higher proportion of high-skill, high-wage positions that provide above-average multiplier effects.

According to California State University, Fullerton's (CSUF) most recent economic forecast, total nonfarm employment is expected to increase 2.5 percent, from 1,536,100 in 2015 to 1,573,800 in 2016. It is projected to further increase by 2.4 percent in 2017 to 1,610,800 jobs. While this nonfarm employment growth is slightly subdued compared to growth experienced in recent years, CSUF's forecast demonstrates that the region currently, and in the near future, continues to generate solid job creation.

The most important factor moving forward will be to ensure Orange County creates a higher proportion of high-skill, high-wage positions that provide above-average multiplier effects. Having high-quality employment positions will not only benefit the workers in the region by providing access to valuable employment positions but will serve to attract more qualified workers to the area.

Orange County Forecasted Nonfarm Employment, 2013-2017



Source: California State University, Fullerton





INDUSTRY CLUSTER EMPLOYMENT & COMPENSATION TRENDS

Orange County's position as an engine for economic growth and development in Southern California was made possible due to the clustering of several high-value industries in the region. Industries such as Advanced Electronics, Biotechnology, Information Technology, Advanced Manufacturing, Medical Device, and Healthcare represent key drivers of the Orange County economy, providing high-skill, high-wage occupations that support many county residents. Occupations within these high-growth industries also boast high-multiplier effects, creating additional supportive occupations or economic benefits that ripple across the county.



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

Industry clusters are characterized by critical mass, regional specialization, high-multiplier effects, high-growth rates, and a legacy of world-class iconic industry leaders. The wine industry in Napa Valley and entertainment industry in Hollywood are well-known examples of global-leading industry clusters. The Medical Device and Tourism/Theme Park industries are prime examples of Orange County's own world-class industry clusters.

Critical mass of the industry clusters denotes a higher concentration of firms and supporting networks than average. This ensures the availability of specialized labor pools, reduces logistical costs, and promotes not only collaboration but also healthy competition for firms within its specific cluster. Regional specialization leads to increased customer spending and higher demand for exports, leading to higher cash flows into the region. A high multiplier effect signifies the impact of industry clusters across other parts of the economy, including job creation in supporting industries such as Business and Professional Services. High growth rate of industry clusters along with the high multiplier effect attracts businesses, corporations and highly-skilled workers to the region, all critical to the wealth and prosperity of the region. Finally, a legacy of world-class industry leading companies – from such iconic firms like the Walt Disney Company, The Irvine Company, Broadcom and Edwards Lifesciences – popularizes the image of the county as a center of innovation with access to talented people and firms.

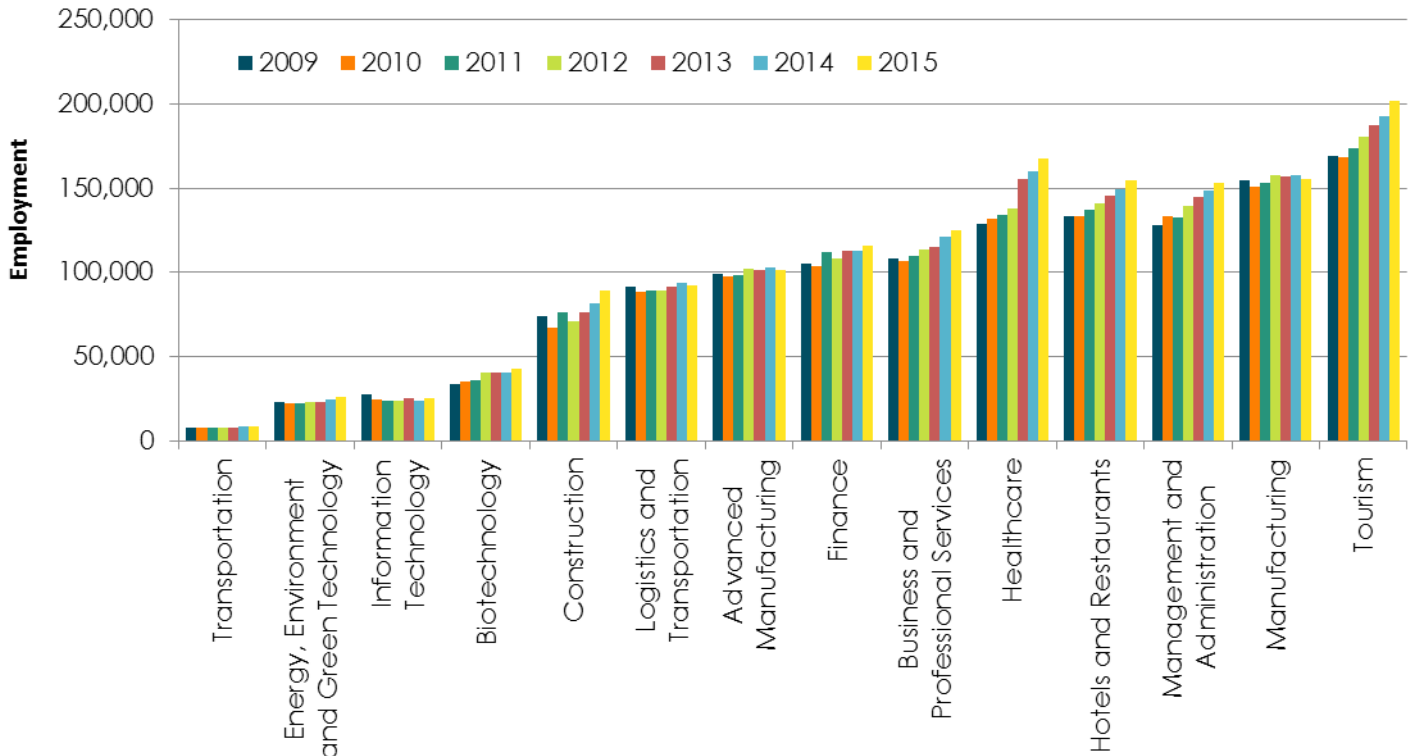
HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

Industry clusters promote higher economic growth by creating a self-sustaining, virtuous cycle of innovation, productivity, and employment creation. Cluster formation can create economic competitiveness in a region by generating greater cash inflow, attracting and retaining a skilled labor pool, and providing a clear pathway from specialized education towards in-demand careers.

Moreover industry clusters are associated with reduced environmental impact through efficient supply side management, and a growth in supporting professional and business service industries such as accounting, legal and management consulting services, all of which improve the region's overall economy. By encouraging the development of industry clusters, the County can strengthen the economic activity in the region and provide a variety of employment opportunities within the clusters themselves and across all industries in the region.

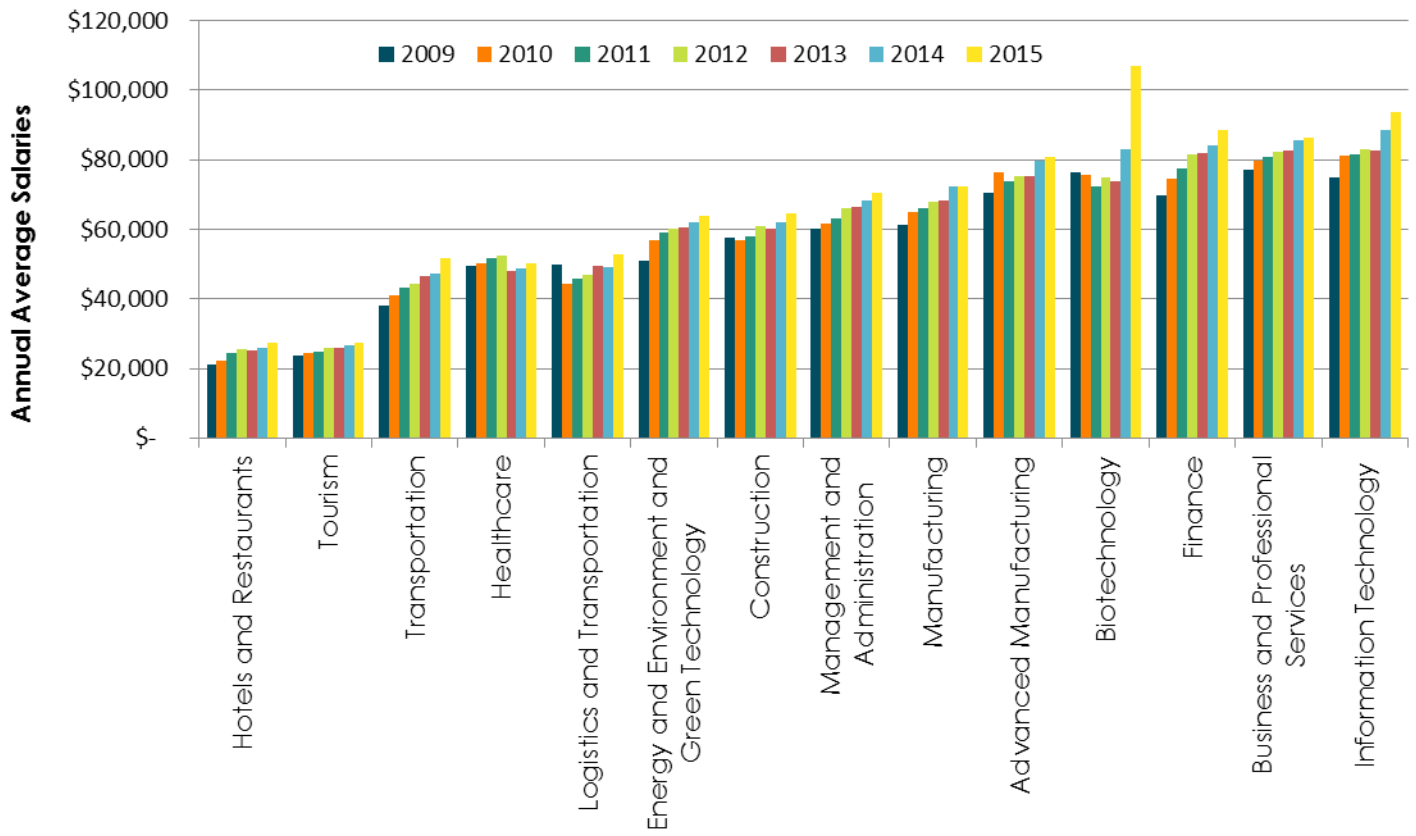
Driven by a continually recovering economy, the Tourism cluster in Orange County added the most jobs between 2014 and 2015, increasing by 4.8 percent or 9,220 jobs. Increasing demand for housing and corresponding home construction, the Construction industry experienced the second highest increase in jobs — up 9.7 percent, an addition of 7,906 jobs. The Healthcare sector ranked third with a 4.9 percent increase, an addition of 7,843 jobs likely resulting from the growing need for healthcare services by an aging population, as well as, from the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The Information Technology and the Biotechnology sectors, which represent the technological base of the county, saw an overall increase in employment of 1,208 and 2,650 jobs, respectively; a significant improvement over employment trends experienced the year before which registered drops in employment for both of these industries. This increase represents the improving standing and competitiveness of Orange County as an innovation and research center.

Orange County Cluster Employment, 2009-2015



Source: California Employment Development Department, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Orange County Cluster Salaries, 2009-2015



Source: California Employment Development Department, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages



Industry clusters are characterized by critical mass, regional specialization, high multiplier effects, high growth rates, and a legacy of world-class iconic industry leaders. The wine industry in Napa Valley and entertainment industry in Hollywood are well-known examples of global-leading industry clusters.

The Medical Device and Tourism/Theme Park industries are prime examples of Orange County's own world-class industry clusters.

Overall, the average salary for all major industry clusters in Orange County experienced considerable increases in 2015. The overall average salary for cluster employment in Orange County in 2015 was \$66,962, an increase of 6.2 percent compared to 2014 salary averages. The highest increase in average percent salary over the past year occurred in Biotechnology, which increased significantly by 28.9 percent, largely

driven by wage growth in one particular sub-industry group, Physical, Engineering and Biological Research. The second highest percent increase in cluster salaries was in the Transportation industry cluster, which increased by 9.1 percent, followed by Logistics and Transportation which increased by 7.6 percent, and followed by Information Technology which increased by 6.2 percent.





On a number of fronts, the labor market is in the midst of disruptive change like never before. The county's current employment landscape has gone through significant transformations as a result of the recession, technological improvements, and general societal demographic trends. The skilled, talented pool of workers that live in Orange County are one of its most important assets and a major source of competitive advantage, playing a key role in attracting and retaining businesses. Ensuring that these talented individuals remain in the county – and that the next generation of students is educated and prepared to fill the unique set of specialized industries and occupations will be an important driver of long-term economic health of the county – a challenge that can only be handled by the combined efforts of all stakeholders.

This highlights the importance of collaborative workforce development programs, where businesses can provide input and guidance to these programs, helping to ensure individuals are trained to meet the necessary skill level for both general employment and vertical career movements. Ensuring there are gainful employment opportunities available at all skill levels will be a serious challenge for the county in the years to come. In order to properly mitigate and prepare for these future challenges, workforce development and education professionals and the local business community will have to join together to increase collaborative efforts as never before.



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

Orange County's employment growth in recent years is encouraging, but upon deeper inspection, creating enough high skill, high wage jobs is a challenge that the county is starting to face. A large portion of that employment growth has come from low-skill, low-wage sectors which provide lower overall multiplier effects to the economy. Additionally, as older generations remain in the workforce longer, many high-skill, high-wage occupations which should have become available due to retirements, remain filled; stalling vertical career movements and progression for younger generations. This is especially relevant in areas which have a high number of older residents and where the cost of living is high, as older workers, especially those hard-hit by the recession, attempt to recover the savings and investments lost during the recession by working well past the traditional date of retirement.

Another major issue impacting the employment landscape is the emergence of an imbalance between supply and demand for middle-skills jobs, often referred to as a “middle-skills gap.” Middle-Skill occupations are defined as positions which do not require a Bachelor’s degree but require training or some level of education above that of a high school diploma. This often means a certification or Associates degree gained through community college or collaborative training programs between employers and educational institutions.

Organizations are reporting an inability to find qualified individuals for open positions due to a lack of the right mix of technical and soft skills. This is an issue taken very seriously by many Orange County companies; employers are concerned that education and training capacity will continue to prove insufficient in providing a pipeline of qualified candidates, which will continue to limit economic growth and job creation. In order to ensure the county continues to sustain strong employment growth, relevant, up-to-date training and education programs must better prepare jobseekers for the rapidly evolving job market.

TOP 10 MOST “IN DEMAND” TECH AND SOFT SKILLS FOR OPEN POSITIONS 2016



WORKFORCE OF THE FUTURE STAKEHOLDER FOCUS GROUPS

OCBC, with support from JPMorgan Chase and in partnership with the Orange County Department of Education (OCDE), OC Pathways, and the Orange County Development Board (OCDB), brought together sector-specific Orange County small, medium, and large employers to identify in-demand, emerging skill needs and workforce trends in the Healthcare, Information Technology, and Advanced Manufacturing sectors. Overall, Orange County employers in the three industries shared many of the same concerns and mutually reported facing a significantly widening skills gap in Orange County due to a complex set of interrelated factors.

Major Overarching Skill/Talent Themes:

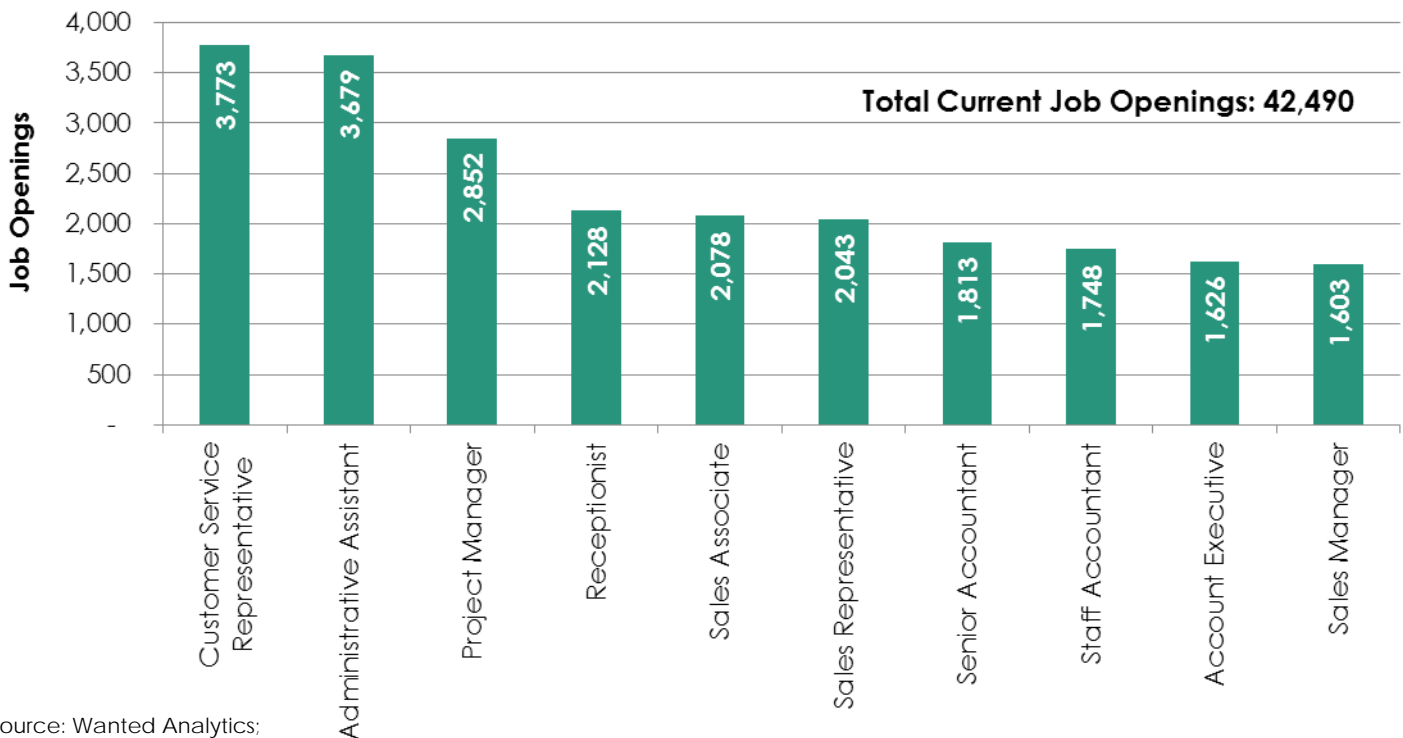
- Many applicants lack specialized skills for new and emerging technologies, including:
 - Healthcare IT
 - IT Security
 - Coding/Programming
 - Mobile App Development
 - Cybersecurity
 - Robotics
 - Business “Big Data” Analytics
 - Quality Assurance/Quality Control
- Many applicants that do have technical skills lack soft skills – skills such as project management, teamwork and team management, and critical thinking skills such as process improvement and problem solving.
- For certain occupations, professional certifications are increasingly just as important, if not more important, than four-year degrees.
- There needs to be a concerted effort in creating more and better partnerships between education, industry associations and employers in order to properly inform and develop a new workforce pipeline for the future.
- The housing supply shortage and rising costs of living are a major issue for Orange County employers. Orange County’s high cost of living limits employer recruiting and retention abilities, especially hurting entry-level hiring because most applicants simply cannot afford to live in the area. Many are forced to live in surrounding areas and make long commutes into the county, or move completely to more affordable areas.

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

According to Wanted Analytics, a data analytics firm that tracks real-time employment information, Orange County currently has 42,490 current job openings. The largest source of openings is in customer service representative positions where there are currently 3,773 openings. Followed by administrative assistants with 3,679 openings and project managers with 2,852 current openings. According to Wanted Analytics, the most in-demand hard skills for job openings in the county were quality assurance (QA), bilingual fluency, usually in Spanish, and structured query language (SQL). The majority of the most in-demand hard skills seem to be primarily related to information technology occupations, yet the occupations that are the most highly demanded do not directly fit this profile.

While many of the occupations with the most number of job openings are entry-level positions which do not require significant training or educational backgrounds, the need for skills such as SQL and bilingual capability is still high. The composition of the labor market for entry-level work is moving towards a new reality where a handful of hard-skills are required, and most young people who are leaving college with a degree that emphasizes soft skills are unprepared for this reality. This disconnect has created significant limitations upon supply for these skills, which directly impacts the potential opportunity for businesses to capitalize on these new technologies and expand economic activity.

Top 10 Orange County Occupations with Most Job Openings

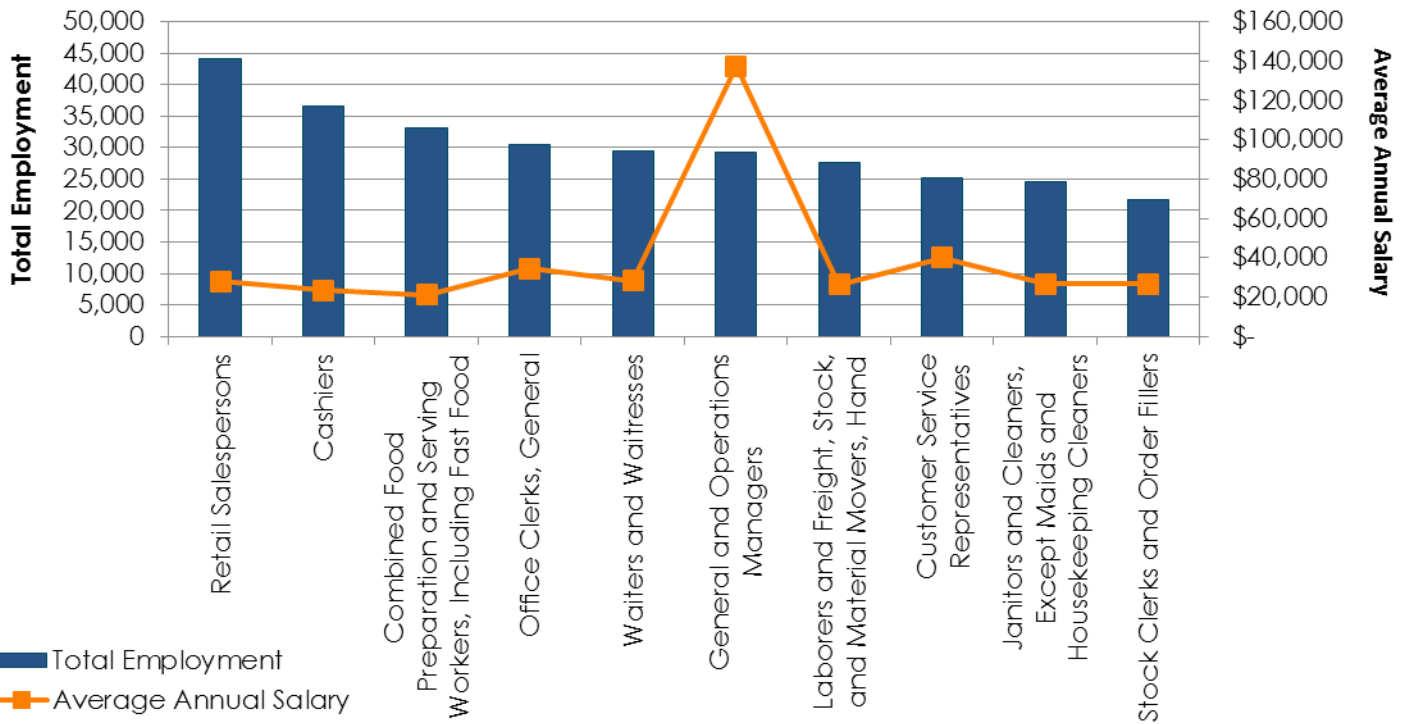


Source: Wanted Analytics; OCBC analysis

Although sustained employment growth is a welcomed sign of increasing economic activity in the region, it is also important to understand the occupational breakdown of this growth, so as to better understand the quality of jobs being created. While most peer regions also have an abundance of low-skill, low-wage employment, these positions create a unique problem for Orange County. Many of these positions, especially entry-level positions, will have trouble being filled, as applicants may not be able to afford the high cost-of-living in the region. There seem to be three possible ways to remedy this

disconnect: employers may have to increase their compensation packages; workers will have to find ways to increase earnings by improving valuable skills or perhaps additional income from new "sharing economy" gigs; or cost of living relief brought about primarily by increased housing supply in key areas leading to greater affordability. Absent a serious effort to address this problem, many individuals may calculate that living outside of the county is more optimal for their lifestyle than facing a long commute or spending a larger portion of their income on housing related expenses.

Top 10 Largest Orange County Occupations and Respective Salaries, 2015



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Survey

MOST IN-DEMAND SKILLS IN OC

1,572 job openings
QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA)

1,254 job openings
BILINGUAL

943 job openings
STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE (SQL)

908 job openings
QUALITY CONTROL

842 job openings
CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT

748 job openings
JAVA

627 job openings
TECHNICAL SUPPORT

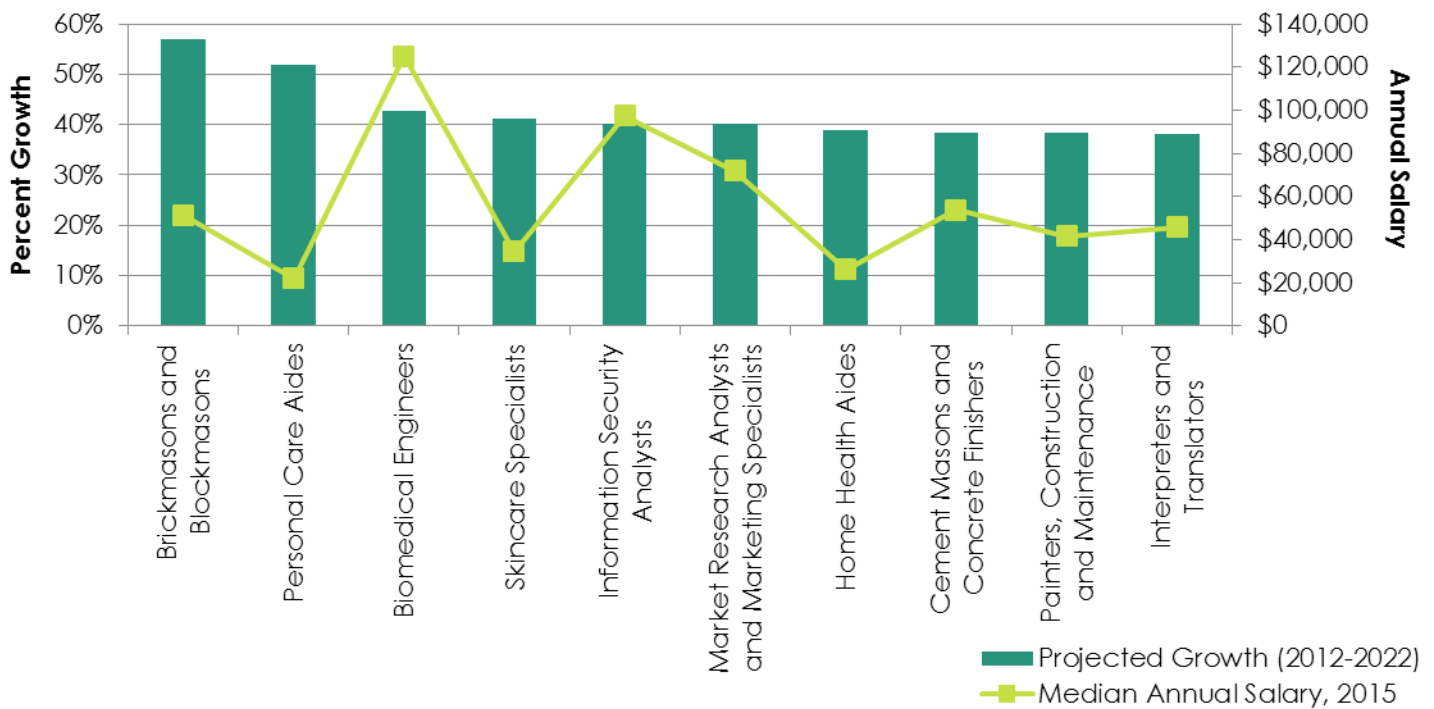
578 job openings
BUSINESS SYSTEMS

565 job openings
USER EXPERIENCE DESIGN (UX)

564 job openings
JAVASCRIPT (JS)

Occupational projections by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) continue to predict a somewhat concerning future. Overall, between 2012 and 2022, EDD predicts the largest percentage growth in specific positions will come from brick and blockmasons at 56.9 percent, personal care aides at 51.8 percent and biomedical engineers at 42.6 percent; highlighting the current primary growth industries of construction, healthcare and biotechnology. Of significant importance is the growth of biomedical engineering occupations, as these occupations provide average salaries of \$125,090, substantially higher than most occupational wages in Orange County. Other high growth occupations providing higher than average salaries include information security analysts. These are expected to grow by 40.2 percent with average annual salaries of \$97,520, likely driven by growing cybersecurity threats. Followed by market research analysts and marketing specialists, which are expected to grow by 40.2 percent with an average annual salaries of \$71,980.

Average Salaries of Fastest-Growing Occupations in Orange County, 2012-2022



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

However, this future is not set in stone, as EDD projections do not always accurately predict the future. For example, between 2012 and 2022 customer service occupations were expected to grow by 5,480; yet, as of Q2 2015 the number of customer service occupations decreased by 1,270. A similar trend formed for retail salespersons, which the EDD expected to expand by 8,050 between 2012 and 2022; and, as of Q2 2015, actually contracted by a small amount. These trends are likely the result of increased automation in these industries, especially customer service representatives, where businesses are using automated message services instead of actual people to handle customer questions and complaints. As automation technologies continue to improve and evolve, they will be increasingly implemented throughout a number of industries. Many entry-level, low-skill occupations are highly replaceable by automated solutions, further complicating the job market for the low-skill, low-wage labor market that often includes many of the entry-level positions.

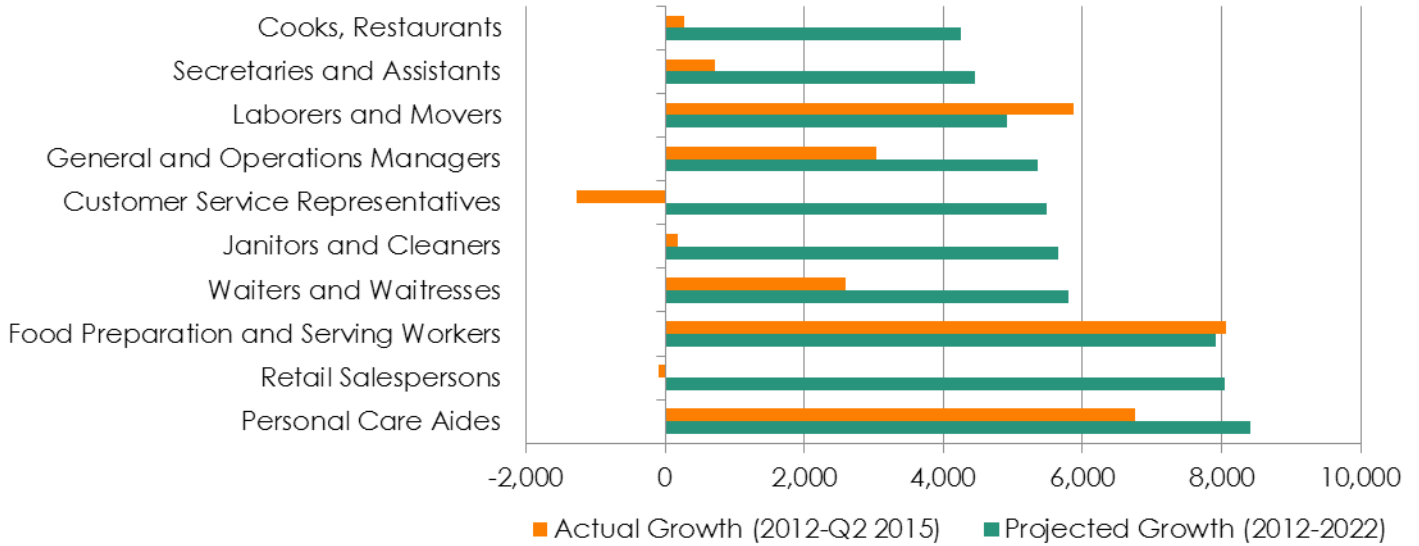
On the other hand, some occupational projections by the California EDD actually appear to underestimate job creation in areas such as laborers and movers and food preparation and serving workers. The laborer and movers occupation was expected to add 4,920 jobs between 2012 and 2022, but has already added 5,880 as of Q2 2015. Food preparation and serving workers were expected to add 7,920 workers, but

have already added 8,060 for the same time period. Job growth in these two areas is likely a result of the rapid growth experienced in the construction industry and a resurgence in the tourism industry which has required more service occupations.

In terms of absolute job growth, EDD projects that service-based occupations such as Retail Salespersons, Waiters/Waitresses and Food Preparation and Serving Workers will be the biggest job generators between 2012 and 2022. Despite these occupations providing a significant number of job openings, wage levels lag other occupational categories. Excluding General and Operations Managers, the majority of these occupations pay near the \$20,000 level, well below the average Orange County salary. Despite increased salaries within these occupations that will come about due to rising minimum wage levels, it bears mentioning these occupations are often entry-level jobs typically filled by younger individuals who have just entered the workforce or who are currently enrolled in educational or training programs. While the majority of the occupations with the most projected job openings provide salaries below \$40,000, General and Operations Managers occupations, which are expected to provide 10,420 job openings, provide annual wages of approximately \$114,000. Unlike the majority of the other occupations, though, General and Operations Managers occupations require significant work experience, skills, and expertise, as well as higher educational requirements.

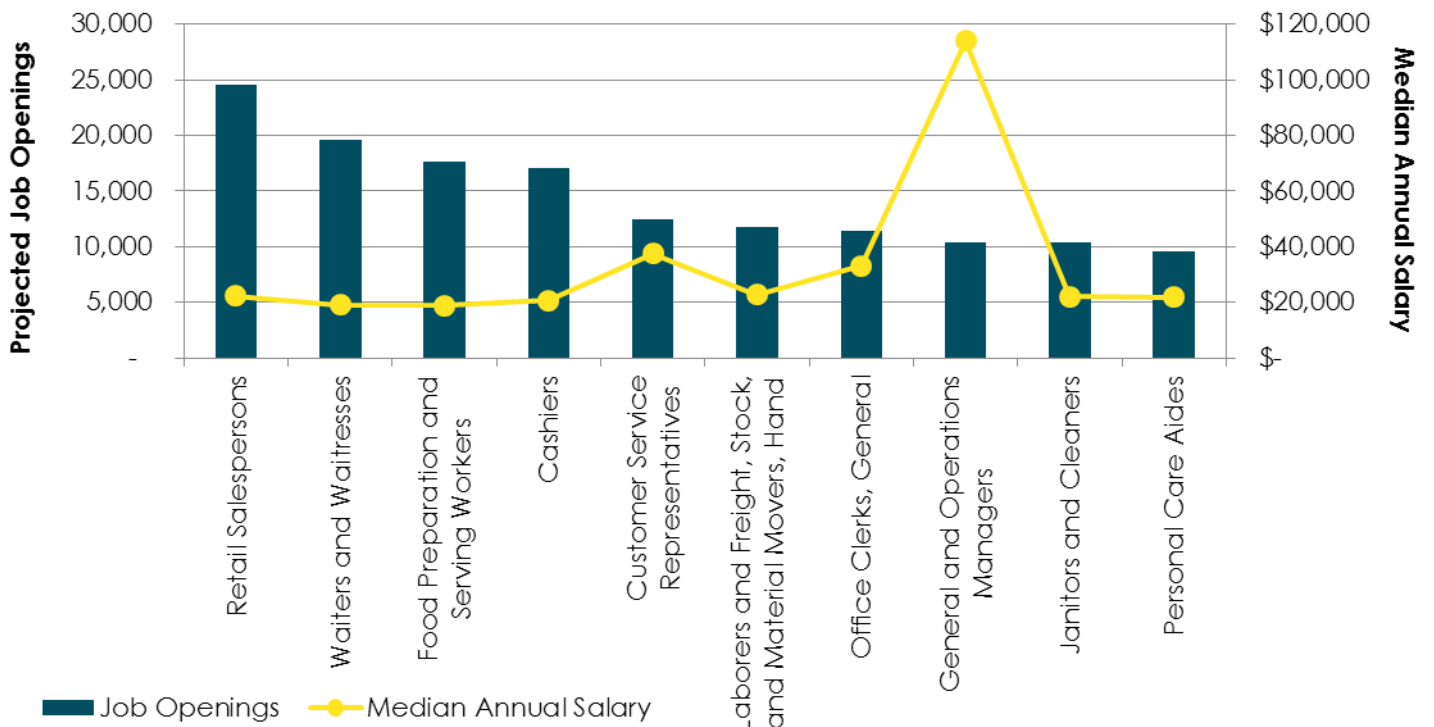


Average Salaries of Fastest-Growing Occupations in Orange County, 2012-2022



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics OES Data

Average Salaries of Fastest-Growing Occupations in Orange County, 2012-2022



Source: California Employment Development Department

A black and white photograph of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes, serves as the background for the left side of the page. The flag is slightly blurred, giving a sense of movement.

VETERAN EMPLOYMENT IN ORANGE COUNTY

As a result of their service, military veterans develop a robust suite of technical, leadership, and valuable career skills that are an ideal fit – and transferable – to a wide variety of industries and occupations at nearly all wage and skill levels. Veterans' leadership qualities are especially effective in managing teams, making them ideal candidates for managerial and operations occupations. Also, many veterans are taught to use advanced technologies that allow them to easily transition into IT, computer, and engineering occupations. Developing and further nurturing existing veteran support programs not only provides a pathway to fill widening employment skill gaps in key industries, but also positions Orange County as a receptive home that welcomes transitioning veterans with guidance towards stable career pathways and more successful transitions into civilian life.



4th

largest veteran population in U.S. resides in LA/OC

OC's veteran population **3rd** largest in CA

133,000
veterans live in OC

including

10,519
post-9/11 vets



Top industry for veteran employment





WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

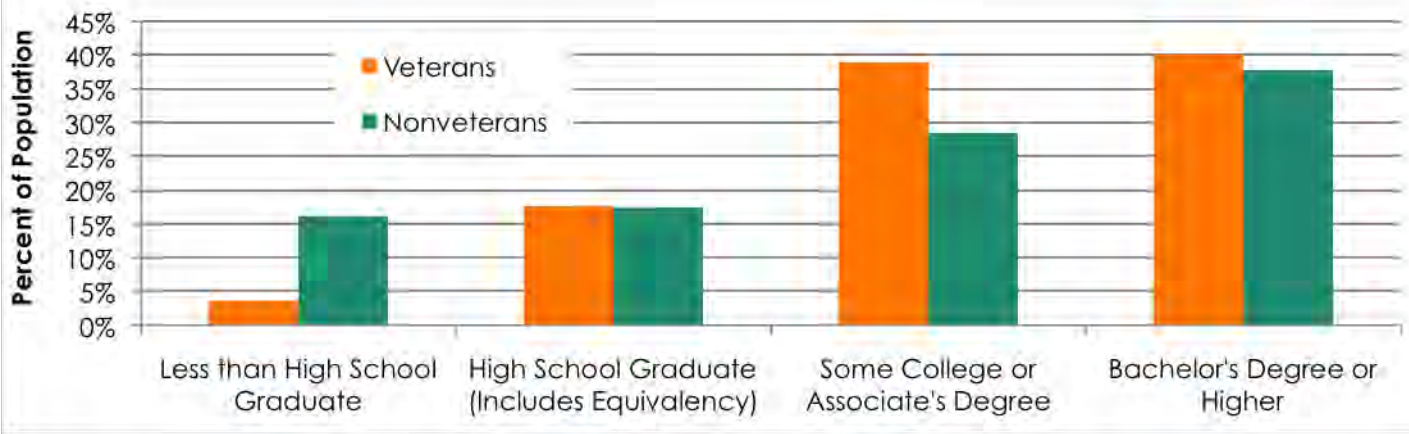
The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes Orange County, is the 4th largest destination for veterans; according to the 2016 Annual Veteran Insights Report, “An Inside Look at U.S. Veterans in the Workplace,” a study conducted by LinkedIn. A strong veteran presence in the workforce has significant upside for the county, making the ability of Orange County’s roughly 133,000 veterans to transition successfully into meaningful careers a top priority for elected officials, policy makers, and the business community. Addressing the needs of transitioning veterans is an opportunity to create a win-win scenario that benefits both returning veterans and Orange County employers.

Due to the nature of military experience, veterans often have much more refined skillsets – such as teamwork skills which allow them to perform extremely well in team-based environments under stressful situations. Combined with a high level of proficiency in technical skills, veterans are an ideal fit in many industry clusters experiencing a skills gap, such as IT, Healthcare, and Advanced Manufacturing. The information technology industry in particular is the largest employer of returning veteran talent, which is an area in Orange County with tremendous job opportunity. Veterans also are more likely to succeed in private sector leadership positions. The “South Orange County Veterans Report” released by the County of Orange in 2015 found that Orange County veterans are more likely to be employed in managerial and professional occupations. Therefore, veterans who succeed in transitioning into the civilian workforce have demonstrated very high ceilings of career achievement.

Additionally, Orange County veterans are more educated than the average resident, as evidenced by the fact that 38.9 percent of veterans have had some college or an Associate’s degree compared to the county average of 28.5 percent; and 40 percent of veterans have a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared to 37.8 percent of the county.

Despite these advantages, many veterans often face obstacles in finding gainful employment opportunities upon returning home. There are a number of both local and national veteran support organizations available to assist with this transition, such as One-Stop Career Centers. Increasing the visibility of these organizations and improving functionality to better attract and serve veterans coming home from service will not only benefit struggling veterans but will also provide businesses, especially here in Orange County, with a capable and motivated pool of workers.

Orange County Veteran and Nonveteran Educational Attainment, 2014



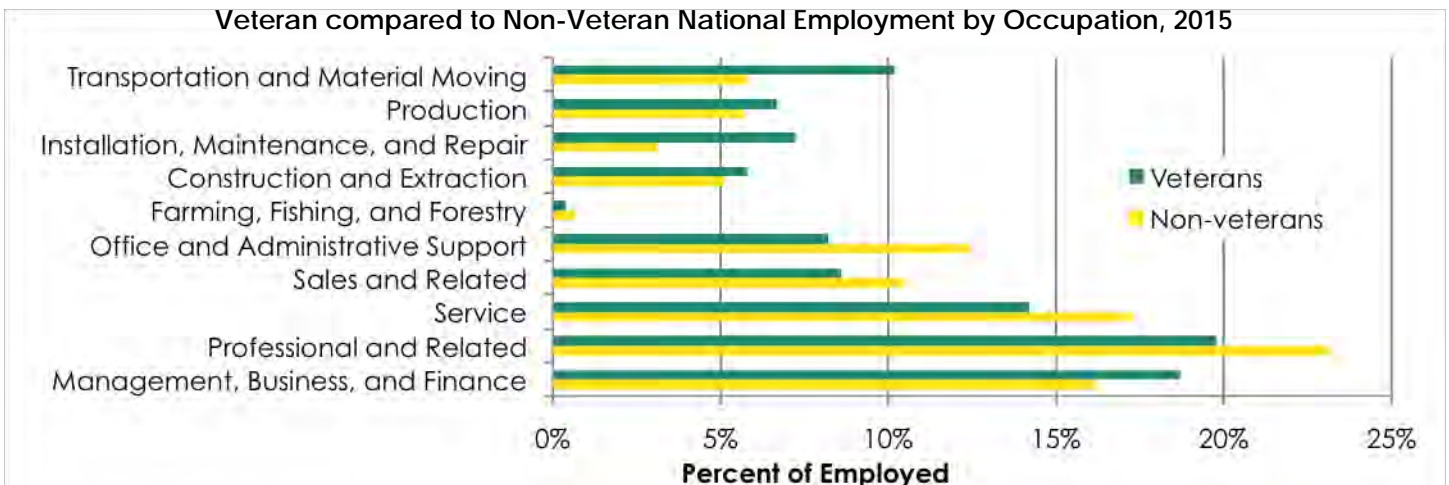
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

Veterans encounter a series of needs during transition from military service into civilian life, which can have an impact on successfully finding rewarding employment. In particular, post 9/11 veterans report having more adjustment challenges compared to pre-9/11 veterans, 60 percent to 30 percent, respectively; according to, "The State of the American Veteran: The Orange County Veterans Study," conducted in 2015 by the University of Southern California (USC) School of Social Work. While many variables and factors outlined in the study help explain the low participation rate, regrettably, the bottom line is that a large number of qualified, employable veterans continue to struggle to find gainful employment positions in the nation, state, and even locally in Orange County.

Nationwide, the employment situation for veterans has improved slightly over the past year with the employment-participation ratio increasing from 47.9 percent in 2014 to 48.4 percent in 2015. Despite this slight improvement, this ratio is still far behind the non-veteran ratio of 62 percent, exemplifying the hardships still experienced by many veterans in finding gainful employment positions. California experienced similar improvements in veterans' employment-participation rate, which increased from 44.4 percent in 2014 to 46.2 percent in 2015; yet this figure still lags behind the nationwide ratio by 2.2 percent, indicating California may have a less hospitable employment environment for veterans.

Veteran compared to Non-Veteran National Employment by Occupation, 2015



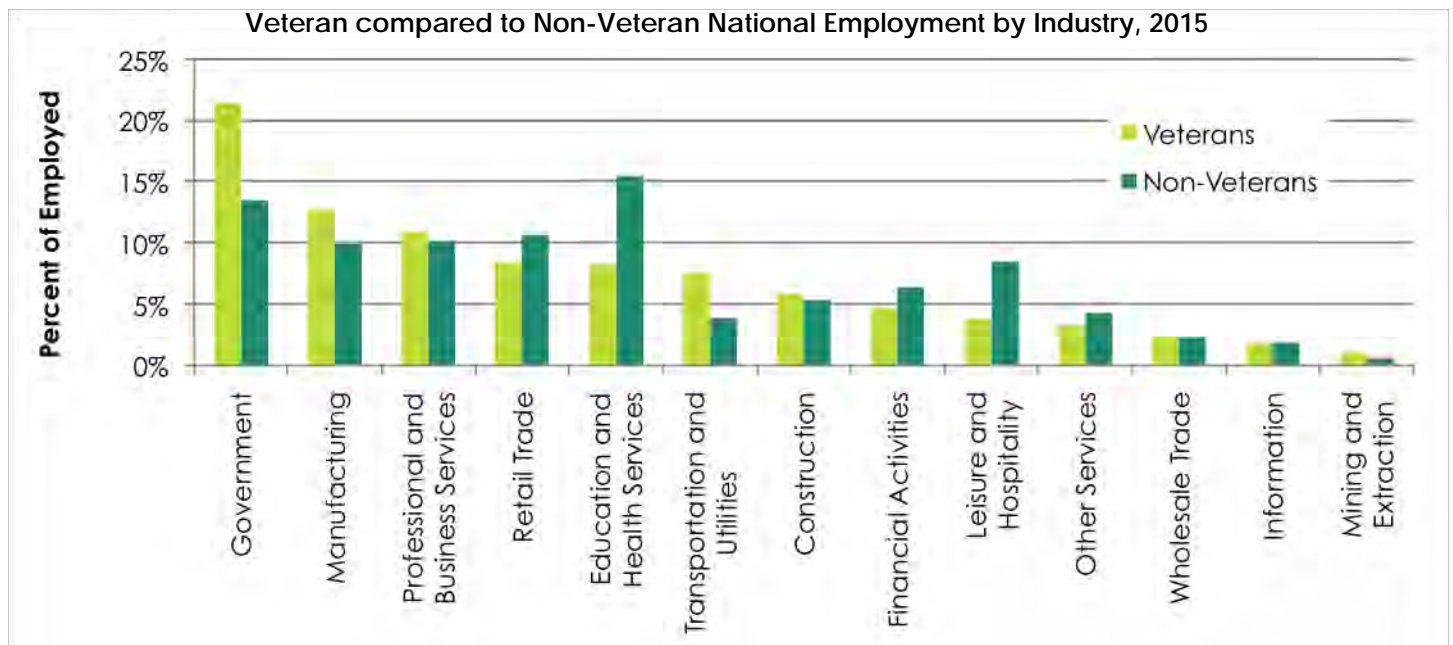
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Situation of Veterans, 2015

Veterans tend to be more concentrated in the IT, defense, and government administration sectors, while there is an opportunity to grow veterans' presence in healthcare and education. When considering absolute volume of employment, LinkedIn reports that IT is the top industry employing veterans, followed by the defense industry. With regards to these rankings another clear picture emerges: veterans tend to work in industries that require a complex set of advanced soft and technical skills.

Nationally, veterans are often found in Professional and related occupations, at 19.8 percent; Management, Business, and Finance, at 18.7 percent; and Service occupations, at 14.2 percent. Compared to non-veterans, a higher percent of veterans work in occupations such as Transportation and Material Moving; Production; Installation, Maintenance, and Repair; and Construction and Extraction — likely a result of the tougher physical requirements required in these fields. Yet, veterans also have a somewhat higher tendency than non-veterans to work in the management, business, and finance occupations;

highlighting the management, planning and business development skills that are featured in the top 10 most common soft skills possessed by veterans, according to studies done on LinkedIn. Interestingly, approximately 67 percent of veterans in the same study indicated that they are not working in a job bearing similarities to their military roles, and as a result, approximately 61 percent of veterans have received some form of on-the-job training.

Drilling down to the Orange County level, the "South Orange County Veterans Report," found that Orange County veterans also hold higher rates of employment compared to veterans at the national level and non-veterans in occupations related to business operations, computers, mathematics, architecture and engineering. Additionally, veterans in Orange County are more likely to hold jobs in protective services, construction, installation and repair, and transportation than veterans nationally or non-veterans locally, reflective of the training and education that veterans receive during military service.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Situation of Veterans 2015





LOCAL PROGRAMS AND COLLABORATION EFFORTS

OC ONE-STOP CENTERS

Orange County organizations offer a variety of support services to its military veterans, with many useful services found at Orange County's One-Stop Centers. The services provided at these organizations include career coaching, 1-on-1 counseling, training and certification programs, direct job placement services and on-site employer recruitments. On top of career coaching, One-Stop Centers also provide critical free services, including access to computers, fax machines and telephones, resume development and distribution services, several professional workshops and job leads. One-Stop Centers are currently located in Garden Grove, Irvine, Buena Park, and at the Joint Forces Training Base located in Los Alamitos.

The Orange County Development Board has been a primary partner in the development and ongoing operations of a Veterans Service Center on the Joint Forces Training Base (JFTB) in Los Alamitos. Since 2008, the JFTB Veterans Service Center has promoted and enhanced the delivery of programs and services to Veterans and their families. By housing multiple agencies under one roof, Veterans have convenient

access to a broad range of services. Army reservists and National Guard units and their dependents may also utilize the Veterans Service Center.

The OCDB also facilitates the Veterans' Employment-Related Assistance Program (VEAP), which serves veterans who have left military duty within the last 48 months and other related populations that require higher levels of support, including those with significant barriers, eligible spouses and campaign veterans. VEAP provides military veterans with education, training and industry-recognized certifications required for high-wage, high-growth industries. Additionally, the OCDB works with the Orange County Health Care Agency and the OC Community Resources Veterans Service Office in running the OC4VETS program, a program which assists veterans and their families with community and behavioral health services. Through this collaborative effort, military veterans are provided with brief screenings, case management, housing, job skills enhancement, and access to programs treating medical, mental health and substance use disorders.

ORANGE COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE OFFICE

Located centrally in Santa Ana, the Orange County Veteran Service Office (OCVSO) provides veterans and their families' assistance and guidance in filing and claiming eligible benefits and services, helping to reduce potential stress involved in these situations. This includes assistance with financial services and access to the College Tuition Fee Waiver Veterans' Dependents program, which waives mandatory system-wide tuition and fees at any California community college, University of California campus or California State University system. In addition to VSO, there are many other programs offering important resources to Orange County veterans.

The OCVSO works in partnership with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CDVA) and nationally chartered veterans organizations to ensure that wartime and peacetime veterans, including their dependents and survivors, receive the benefits and entitlements they earned while honorably serving the United States Armed Forces. The OCVSO is the only locally available center to screen eligible veterans for Federal and State benefits earned through honorable wartime or peacetime service.

The OCVSO helps clients navigate the complexities of the DVA and apply for benefits under the direction of a fully accredited Veterans Claims Officer (VCO). VCOs are available to interview veterans, dependents or survivors to determine if entitlement is warranted, which is based on military service. If appropriate, a VCO will assist in preparing all the required VA forms and answer any questions relative to the claim process and submit the required VA forms and paperwork to the appropriate agency for consideration.

Orange County and its Board of Supervisors remain committed to veterans in the region. Through a partnership with the OC Veterans Advisory Council, a concentrated focus is placed on important veteran issues with comprehensive and effective plans set in motion to address these needs. The OC Veterans Advisory Council serves as an instrument and catalyst for moving the veteran agenda related to housing, employment, health, education and legal opportunities for our county's veterans.

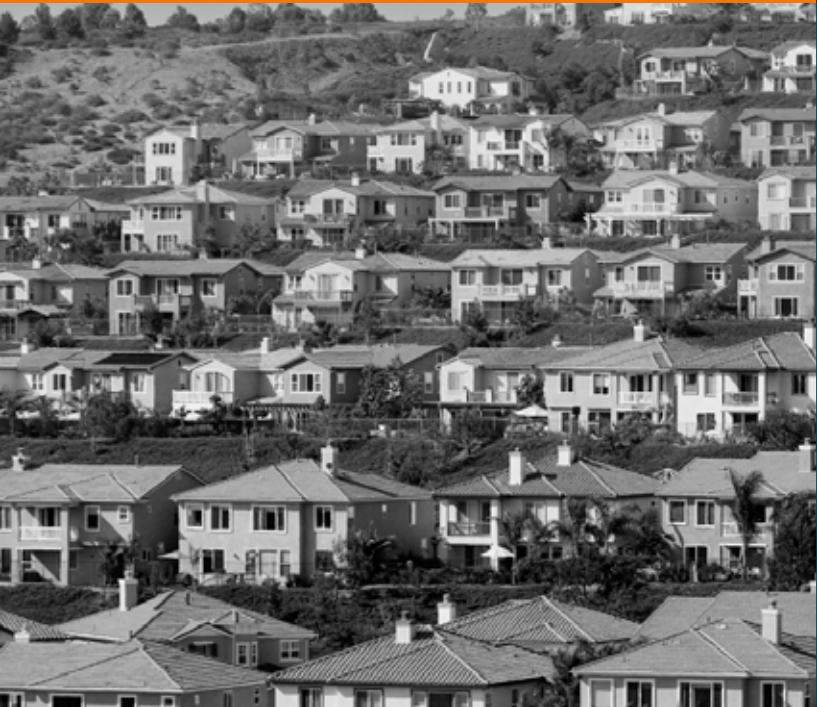
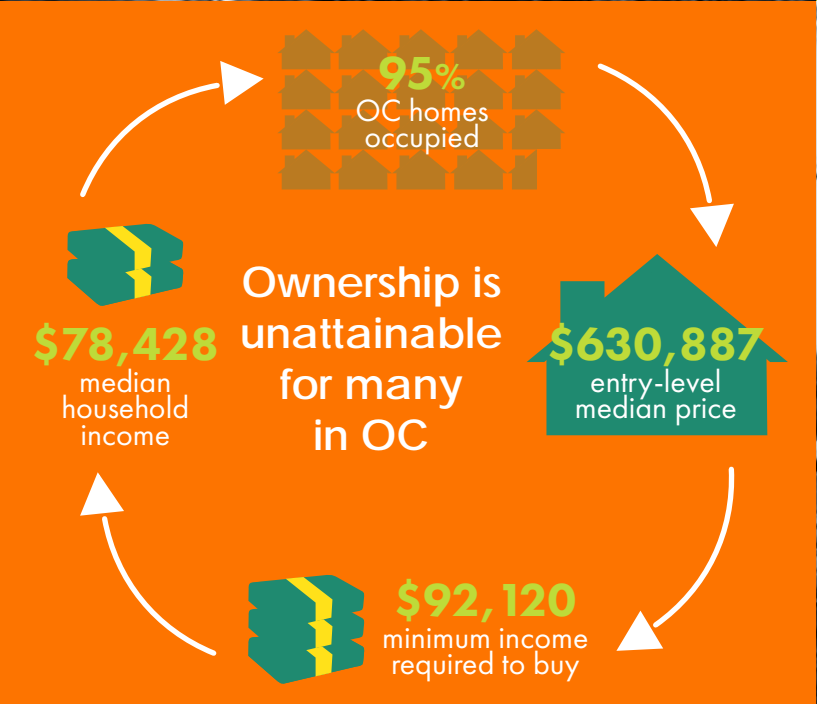
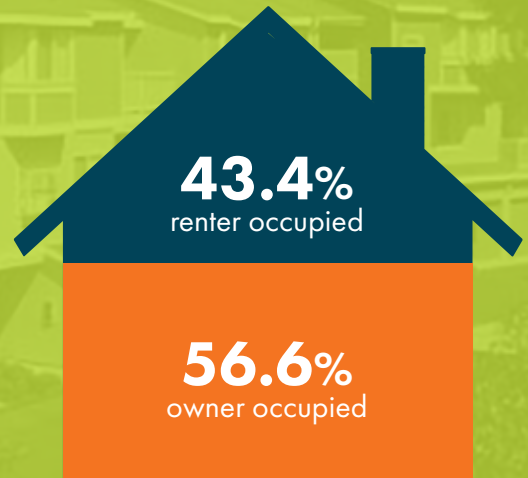
WORKFORCE HOUSING



While Orange County continues to display strong employment growth trends, slower growth in wages and salaries, coupled with rapidly rising home and rent prices pose a real challenge which may limit future economic competitiveness. Ensuring residents have access to a wide range of workforce housing options is essential to attracting and retaining a talented, skilled workforce in Orange County.



Renters are on the rise,
while ownership is decreasing



OC is one of most expensive places to live in U.S. due to housing costs

\$1,900 average rent

Need to earn **\$25.46** hourly
or **\$52,960** annually
to afford 1 bedroom



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

The higher cost of housing in Orange County, when compared to the neighboring regions and the national average, seems to indicate a growing gap between demand and supply for housing. As a result, the county is a net importer of workers who commute into the county from the neighboring regions. Provision of sufficient housing supply, therefore, is essential to ensure the future economic development and wellbeing of Orange County and Southern California.

Lack of affordable housing has been a longstanding issue for Orange County. Increased availability of sufficient workforce housing is essential for attracting skilled young adults, a resource that is critical for ensuring future economic growth in the county. Analysis of workforce housing trends supports policy makers in formulating effective strategies to cater to the specific housing needs of the county's workforce in the region and individual cities.



HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

Despite being rocked by the Great Recession, Orange County recovered and continues to boast a high quality of life which is exemplified by the strong resurgence of the region's housing market. Recently, home prices and rental rates have rapidly increased as demand for more housing options created by job growth continues to outpace supply. This imbalance is especially noticeable in the rapid increase in rates for rental housing. While price increases are helping current homeowners build equity, they also serve to limit the formation of new households, as young professionals often opt to save and rent rather than start families and purchase homes.



Orange County employers regularly voice concerns over housing costs which drive the high cost-of-living in the region, significantly exacerbating the skills gap as it continues to broaden in many of their industries.

Additionally, rapidly increasing prices for both rental and homeownership have impacted the employment landscape as many workers are being forced into neighboring counties to find more affordable housing options, increasing their commute and complicating their work/life balance. As employees continue to pursue a more balanced work-life schedule, they may begin choosing employment opportunities outside of Orange County – or outside the state. This growing dynamic could potentially damage the supply of skilled labor for the region.

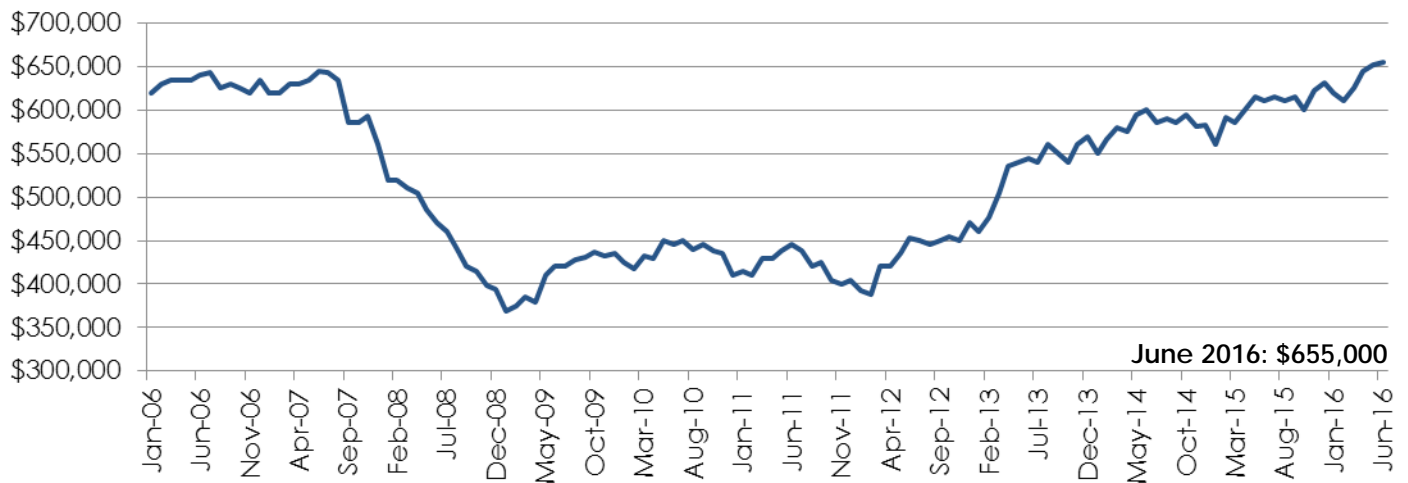
Orange County employers regularly voice concerns over housing costs which drive the high cost-of-living in the region, significantly exacerbating the skills gap as it continues to widen in many industries. In recent focus groups, human resource and hiring professionals coming from healthcare, information technology, and advanced manufacturing all cited the high cost-of-living in the area as a major reason that explains why they are unable to find qualified employees to fill entry- and middle-level positions at their firms.

HOME OWNERSHIP AND HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Housing prices in Orange County have recently returned to levels not seen since 2006. According to CoreLogic, as of June 2016, the median home price in Orange County stood at \$655,000, making Orange County the only Southern California county where home prices have so far fully recovered from the recession. This price recovery has been a result of low mortgage rates, increasing demand, and a worsening shortage of housing units. Due to continued increases in housing prices, affordability in the region continues to suffer as evidenced by the Housing Affordability Index (HAI).

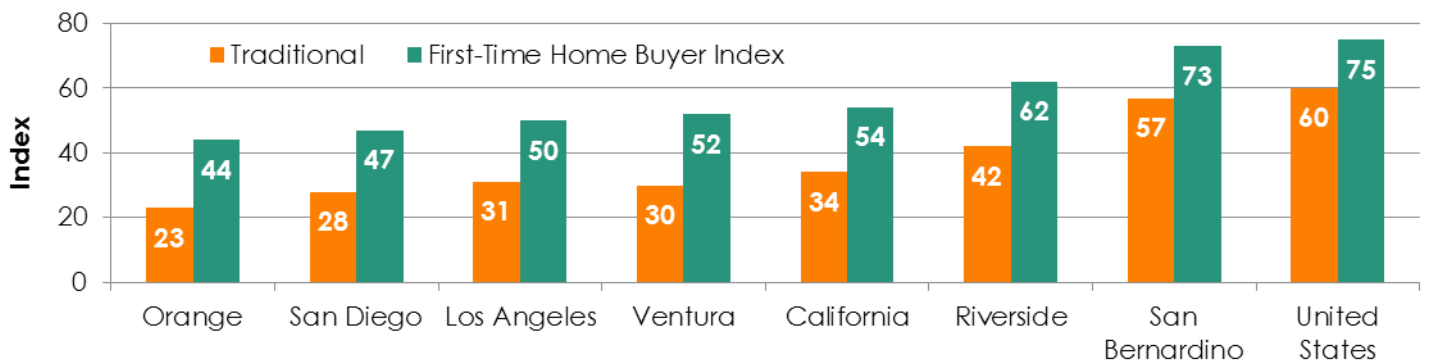
Created by the National Association of Realtors, the HAI tracks the eligibility of a typical family to qualify for a mortgage loan on a typical home based on recent price and income data. Currently, Orange County has the lowest HAI score for both traditional home buyers and first-time home buyers in Southern California with scores of 23 and 44, respectively. This compares to the traditional home buyer index and first-time home buyer index of 34 and 54 for the state of California, and 60 and 75 for the U.S., respectively.

Orange County Median Home Price, 2006-2016



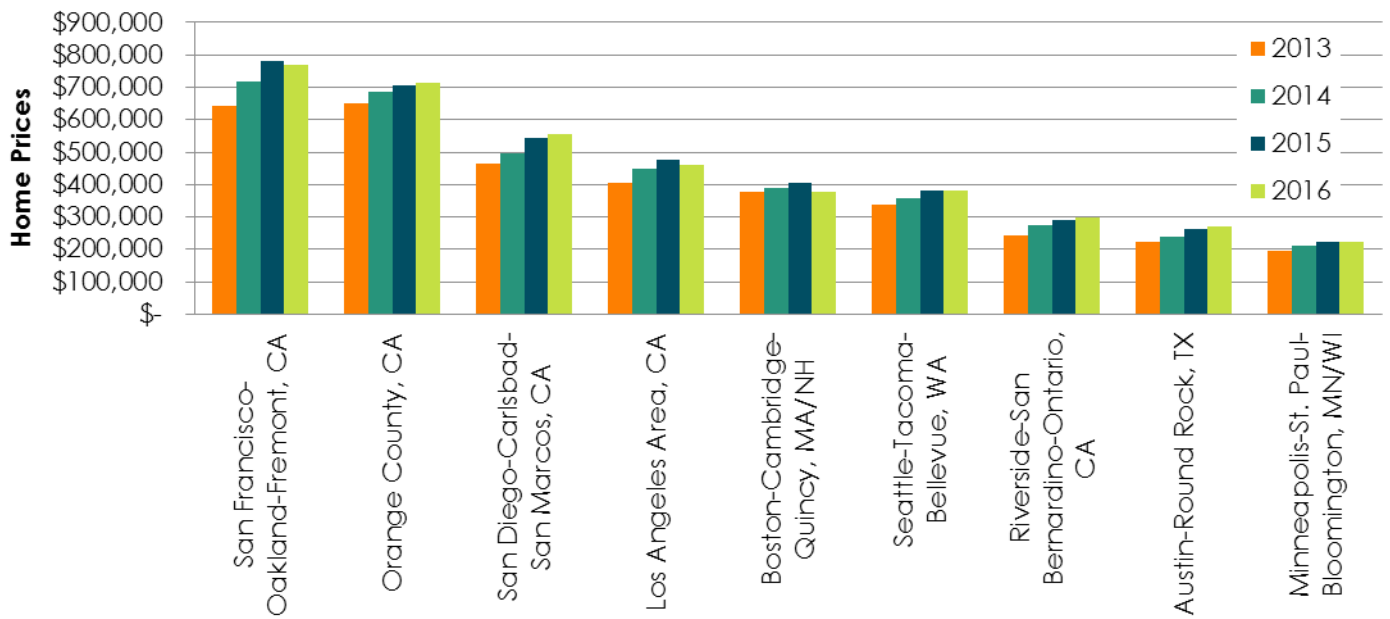
Source: CoreLogic, Real Estate Data Reports

Housing Affordability Index Comparison Southern California, California and United States, 2016



Source: California Association of Realtors, Affordability Index

Median Single-Family Home Prices Compared to Orange County vs. National Peers



Source: National Association of Realtors

After experiencing a decrease of 1,131 building permits from 2013 to 2014, total residential building permits in Orange County increased to 10,771 in 2015. As job creation and population continues to increase in the county, many cities have submitted plans for increased multi-family properties such as condominiums and apartments. One such city currently doing an exemplary job in planning for future population and job growth is Irvine.

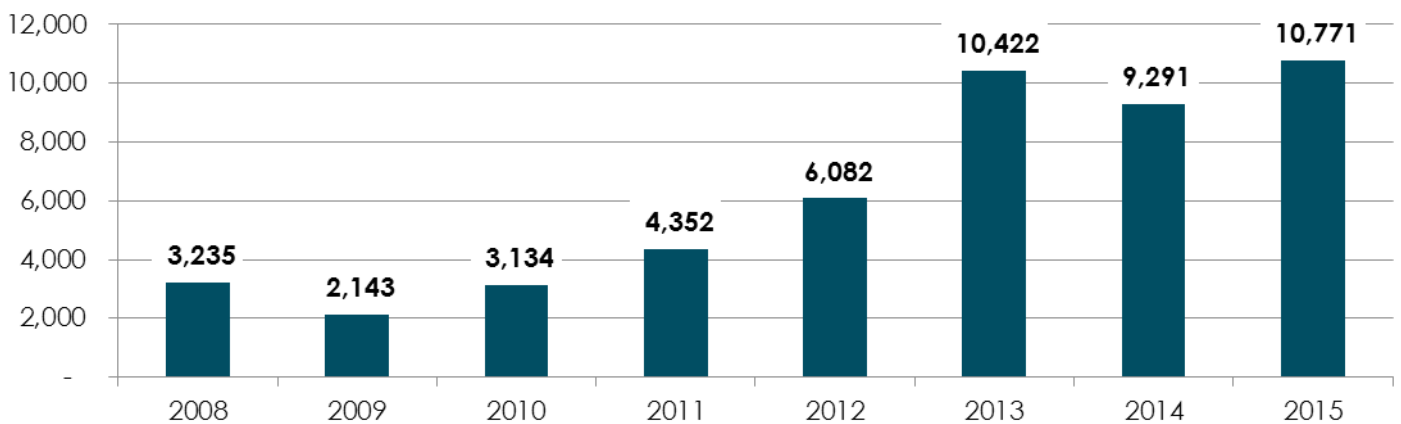
Often viewed as the hub for business and key job center in the county, Irvine has seen its population increase by over 20 percent since 2010, reaching nearly 260,000 residents by 2016. As a result, many housing developments have been planned for, entitled, and developed. As the region's population continues to expand, especially in major employment centers such as Irvine, it is imperative residents are provided with housing options at all income levels in order to ensure

that workforce housing needs are properly served. If not, many employers may experience increasing shortages of skilled workers, impacting their ability to operate efficiently and competitively.

While job creation and population growth generate increased economic activity and benefits, it is important to balance this growth with provision of sufficient workforce housing or the county risks creating negative unintended consequences which can slow or even reverse previously enjoyed economic growth.

According to the 2015 Orange County Workforce Housing Scorecard, forecasted new job creation will significantly outpace projected new housing units over the next two and half decades, resulting in a housing shortfall that will grow from a current reading of 50,000-62,000 units to a staggering 100,000 units by 2040.

Orange County Building Permits, 2008-2015



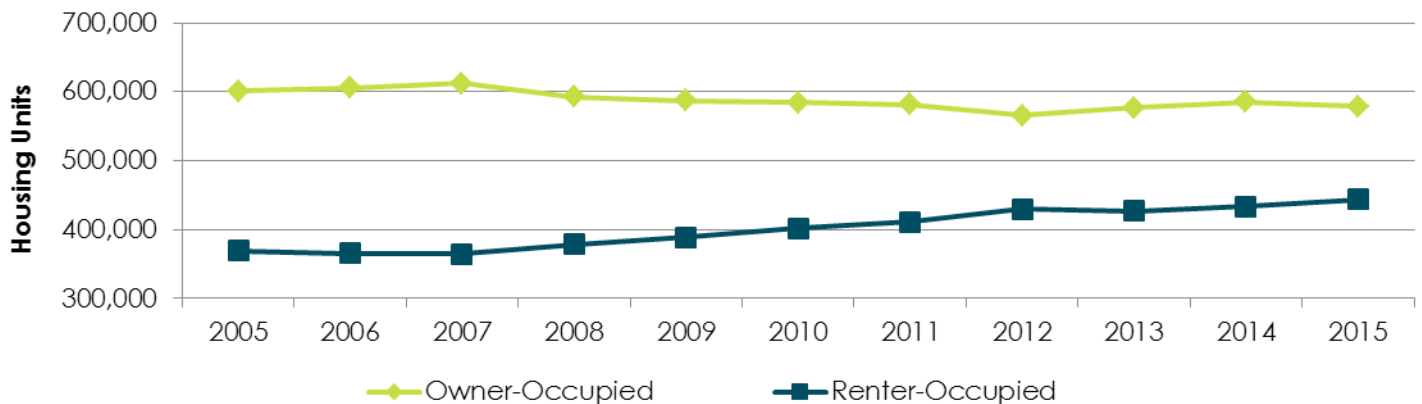
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Censtats Database

While increasing population, employment, and housing are all net positives for a region, unless they are properly balanced, the resulting imbalances can have severe negative consequences. For example, if problems of insufficient workforce housing supply continue to persist, many young professionals may choose to move or locate elsewhere outside of the county where housing costs are more manageable. Coupled with the fact that the working age population in the county is projected to shrink drastically in the coming years, adding to this shortfall of young and working age professionals will harm the county's primary competitive advantage, a diverse pool of talented workers, harming business attraction to the area and further depressing potential economic growth.

The appeal of home ownership appears to have waned considerably, as young professionals would rather not be tied down by a mortgage in a certain geographic location or consider moving to metro areas with more affordable housing options.

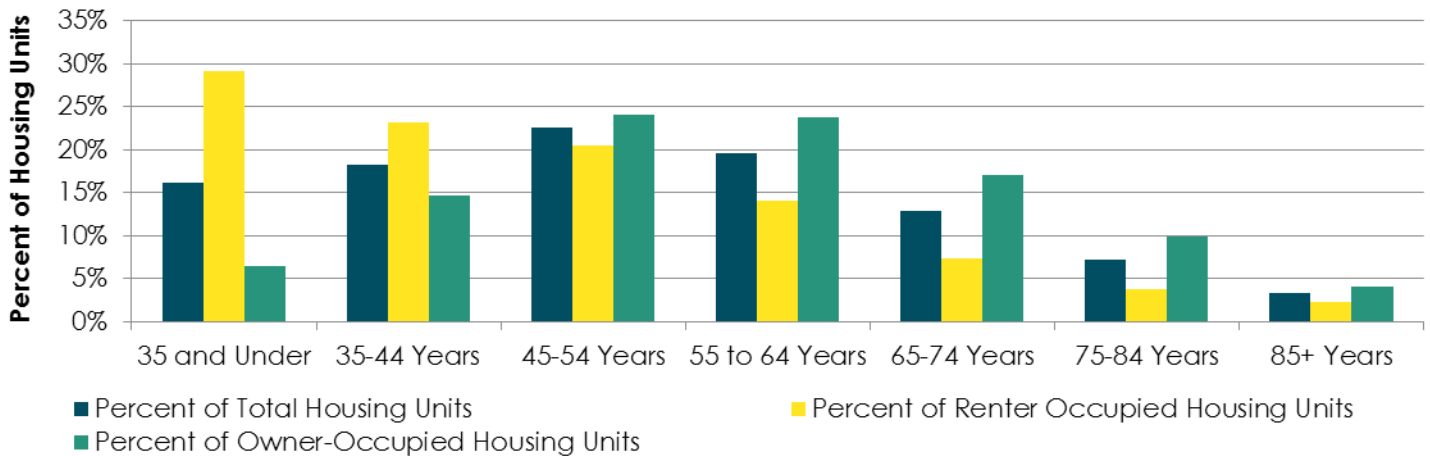
Reacting to pressures caused by the housing downturn and subsequent gradual recovery, Orange County homeownership is down while rental housing is up. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the portion of home owners in Orange County has been steadily decreasing since 2007 while the number of renters has been steadily increasing. As of 2015, 56.6 percent of Orange County residents owned their homes while 43.4 percent rented.

Renter- and Owner-Occupied Housing Units in Orange County, 2005-2015



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

Orange County Housing Tenure by Major Age Groups, 2015



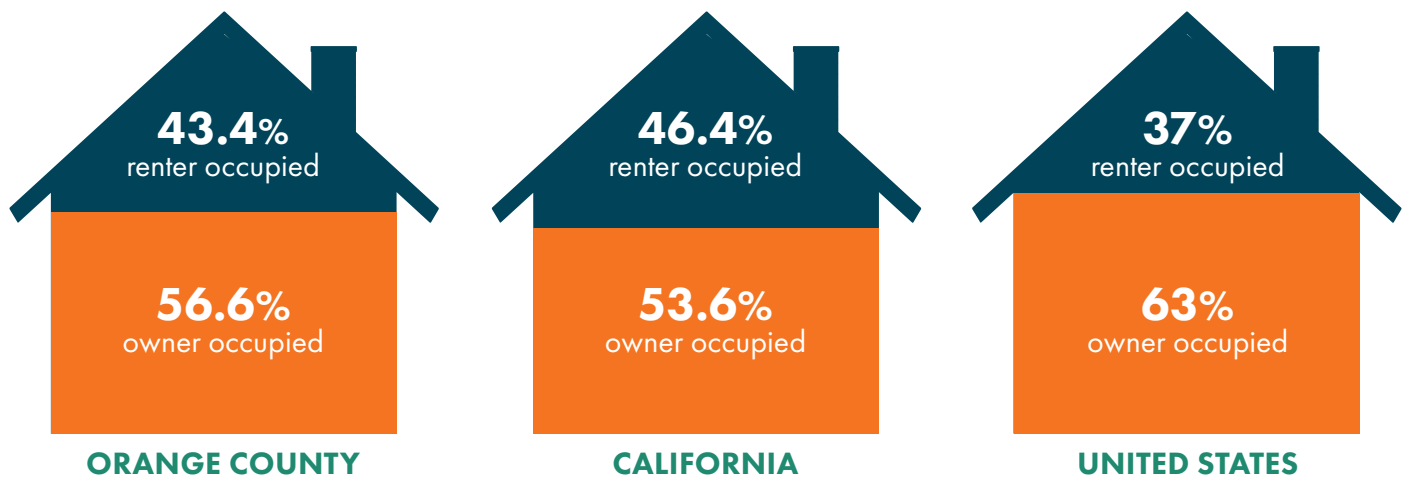
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Early on, this living transition was seen as a result of Millennials witnessing the financial burdens placed on their parents due to the housing crisis and choosing to avoid the same burdens. A preference for renting also corresponded to the generational characteristics and preferences of Millennials, including seeking residential options not typically found in the suburbs dominated by families and young children. These preferences require close proximity to commercial and entertainment zones in more urbanized areas, making renting a natural fit. Overall in 2015, despite representing only 16.2 percent of all occupied housing units, Millennials represented 29.1 percent of all renter-occupied housing units in Orange County while only representing 6.4 percent of all owner-occupied housing units. This compares to those aged 35 to 44 in the county which accounted for 18.3 percent of all occupied housing units while representing 23.1 percent of all renter-occupied housing units and 14.7 percent of all owner-occupied housing units and those aged 45 to 54 years which represented the majority of occupied housing units in the county (22.5 percent) and accounted for 20.4 percent of all renter-occupied housing units and 24.1 percent of

all owner-occupied housing units in the county. This shows that despite representing considerably smaller portion of all housing units in Orange County, a higher proportion of Millennials are renters rather than homeowners indicating a current preference for rentals.

While some Millennials may purchase homes when they start families, there are a number of more disquieting reasons which explain why Millennials prefer to rent in Orange County: declining homeownership for this upcoming generation may simply be a result of affordability concerns. With the price of an education far outpacing income growth, young professionals now find themselves weighed down by student debt loans that negate their ability to save for big-ticket purchases such as their first home and also making increasing rent payments that much more difficult. As a result of this trend, the appeal of home ownership appears to have waned considerably, as young professionals would rather not be tied down by a mortgage in a certain geographic location or consider moving to metro areas with more affordable housing options.

Rental compared to Ownership Occupation rates



RENTING IN ORANGE COUNTY

Orange County continues to be one of the most expensive areas in the nation for renters. The percentage of renters in Orange County is 43 percent, higher than the national average, and only 3 percentage points below the state average. The percent of renters in Orange County has been steadily increasing since 2006, a trend resulting from the housing crisis which served to push many out of existing homes and into rentals. Despite the ongoing economic recovery, slow wage growth, rapidly increasing housing prices, and generational preferences have strengthened this trend, increasing the number of renters in the region. Overall, average monthly rents in Orange County have increased from around \$1,500 in 2011 to over \$1,900 in 2016.

While many young professionals often prefer to rent as it provides them with flexible living options and allows them to live in more active city centers, many rent simply because of financial burdens. While increasing rent costs point to accelerated economic activity in the region, city planners and community leaders must be cognizant of the impact rising rents could have on residents, businesses, and future economic growth. Many employers in the county already point to the higher cost-of-living contributing to their challenges in finding qualified employees to fill open positions; if the cost of housing continues to increase, the pool of well-educated, young professionals risks drying up as they are pushed into lower cost, neighboring regions or other states.

WHAT WAGE IS NEEDED TO AFFORD FAIR MARKET RENT IN 2016?

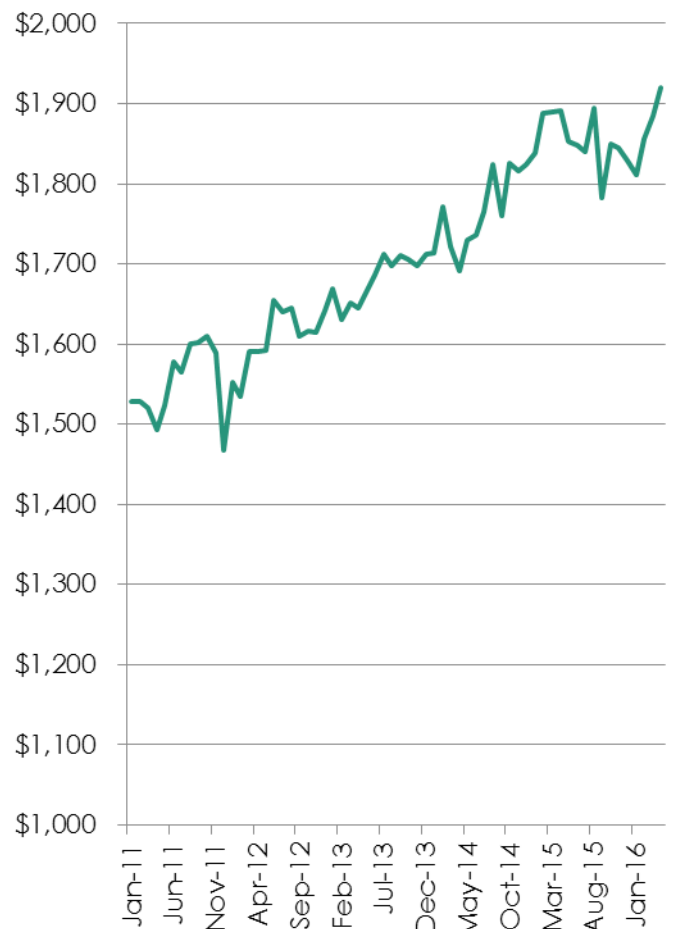
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY	1 bed \$34.88	2 Bed \$44.02	3 Bed \$57.44
SANTA CLARA COUNTY	1 bed \$30.42	2 Bed \$38.35	3 Bed \$53.40
ORANGE COUNTY	1 bed \$25.46	2 Bed \$32.15	3 Bed \$44.75
KING COUNTY (SEATTLE)	1 bed \$23.56	2 Bed \$29.29	3 Bed \$42.69
SAN DIEGO COUNTY	1 bed \$22.17	2 Bed \$28.83	3 Bed \$41.67
BOSTON-CAMBRIDGE-QUINCY	1 bed \$24.25	2 Bed \$30.13	3 Bed \$37.40
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	1 bed \$22.19	2 Bed \$28.65	3 Bed \$38.63
RIVERSIDE COUNTY	1 bed \$18.17	2 Bed \$22.83	3 Bed \$32.15
TRAVIS COUNTY (AUSTIN)	1 bed \$17.35	2 Bed \$21.65	3 Bed \$29.29
HENNEPIN COUNTY (MINNEAPOLIS)	1 bed \$15.63	2 Bed \$19.75	3 Bed \$27.77
DALLAS COUNTY	1 bed \$15.31	2 Bed \$18.96	3 Bed \$25.71

According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC), Orange County still maintains a relatively high "Housing Wage", the minimum wage required to afford rental housing for specific family sizes, when compared to the rest of California and the country. Overall, the hourly wage needed to afford fair market rent in Orange County for a one-bedroom unit increased from \$24.67 in 2015 to \$25.46 in 2016, an increase of 3.2 percent, and 13.8 percent higher than the current required wage of \$22.36 to afford rent for the state of California. The housing wage of \$25.46 for Orange County translates into a required annual income of approximately \$52,960 for a one-bedroom unit, while the required annual income for two- and three-bedroom units increases sharply to \$66,880 and \$93,080, respectively.

When compared to other counties, the Housing Wage of Orange County is still relatively high; only San Francisco and Santa Clara counties, regions which have recently experienced significant increases in home price and rental rates spurred by the clustering of high technology companies in the region, have higher housing wages than Orange County.

Looking further into housing affordability, the NLIHC measures the work hours required per week at mean renter wages. At a mean renter wage of \$18.44, a renter in Orange County would be required to work 55 hours per week to afford a one-bedroom apartment, 70 hours per week for a two-bedroom apartment, and 97 hours per week for a three-bedroom apartment.

Orange County Average Rental Rate, 2011-2016



Source: RentBits



ADVANCED MANUFACTURING HEALTHCARE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TOURISM

This section spotlights four critical Orange County industries: Advanced Manufacturing, Healthcare, Information Technology, and Hospitality and Tourism. These four powerhouses have proven to be great job generators at nearly all skills levels and offer multiple pathways for vertical career advancement. Orange County has the opportunity to accelerate future growth in these industries. There is strong potential to reduce unemployment in the region while simultaneously increasing the financial security for many more residents if the county develops and promotes a business-friendly environment hospitable to their business needs.



Registered nurses to be largest occupation in Healthcare by 2022



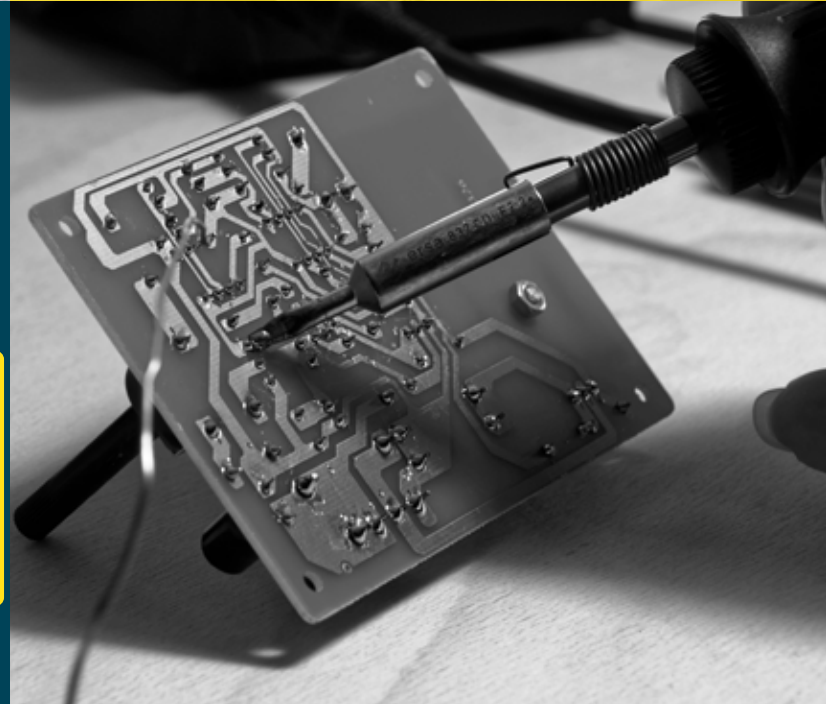
= **21,300**
projected jobs

\$88,910
average salary

OC's IT industry is growing faster than any other industry




5.1%
employment
increase
in 2015



47.3 million
people visited
OC last year

spending
\$11.3 billion
a 4.1% increase
over 2014



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

The four industries highlighted in this section will all play a pivotal role in shaping the Orange County economy and workforce landscape over the next several decades. Addressing the current and projected skills gap found in each, and creating a pipeline of skilled future workers coming up through the county's educational and workforce development system, are two of the best ways to ensure long-term success of these key industries in Orange County. Nearly 52 percent of U.S. employers reported some form of reduced economic output as a result of the skills gap. Each of the four industries highlighted in this section, if regional challenges such as the skills gap can be mitigated, can help not just to create jobs, but to create high quality jobs with strong earnings potential and opportunities for advancement.

ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

At first glance, the story of manufacturing employment in Orange County is a complex one that does not immediately suggest the potential for growth. The manufacturing industry has an image problem, with many potential workers reporting a general disinterest in manufacturing due to misconceptions about the industry and workplace. Even many career advisement/counseling professionals disregard opportunities in manufacturing for the most part. As a result, many institutions of higher education have eliminated many programs geared towards training young people with the skills required in manufacturing jobs.

The vast majority of job opportunities in manufacturing come not from new jobs created, but by job openings arising due to retirement of an aging Orange

County manufacturing workforce. Due to a predominantly Baby Boomer workforce reaching retirement age, the manufacturing industry faces a cliff in terms of a looming shortage of workforce talent. Another special feature of manufacturing is that the industry creates a disproportionately high number of jobs that can be classified as "middle-skill occupations", or occupations that do not require a four-year degree, but do require some level of education and training above a high school degree. This often translates into community college degrees and/or certifications. Middle-skill occupations are increasingly important to Orange County, and there are many good-paying, middle-skill jobs in manufacturing that are accessible to workers without a four-year degree.

The intersection of technology and efficient manufacturing processes has led to the emergence of the Advanced Manufacturing industry; this industry encapsulates all manufacturing companies that utilize advanced processes and technologies in their operations. Examples of sectors which may fall under the Advanced Manufacturing designation include computer and electronic products, fabricated metal products, medical equipment and supplies, aerospace products and parts, and a variety of other sectors that require or benefit from these advanced processes. The work activities and corresponding employment opportunities require training well beyond the high school diploma which many workforce development organizations and educational institutions in the region offer through classes and certification programs.

It is imperative that these resources are adequately supported and able to evolve alongside the innovation in operational processes implemented by Advanced Manufacturing firms in the region.

The strength and importance to the regional economy of the Advance Manufacturing industry should not be understated; according to numbers provided by the EDD, current employment for the industry reached 110,000 in 2015, or nearly 70 percent of total manufacturing employment. On top of the significant level of employment provided to the region, the Advanced Manufacturing industry also boasts some of the highest multiplier effects that will ripple throughout the rest of the economy through direct, indirect and induced economic impact effects.

KEY ADVANCED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TRENDS

Despite the fact that overall Advanced Manufacturing employment experienced growth over the past few years, 2015 registered a slight drop in Advanced Manufacturing employment year-over-year. This drop in employment is attributable to a drop in one industry sub-sector – Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing which saw its employment decrease by 1,646 jobs. Advanced Manufacturing sub-sectors which registered growth over the past year included Plastics and Rubber Manufacturing, Aerospace and Products and Parts Manufacturing, and Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing.

While overall employment experienced a marginal decrease over the past year, Advanced Manufacturing salaries experienced an increase over the same time period. The average Advanced Manufacturing salary in 2015 was \$71,689. Salaries in two major sub-sectors decreased — Medical Equipment and Supplies, and Computer and Electronic Products. Every other sub-sector measured increased in average salary, with the highest absolute and percentage change coming from the Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing sector, followed by Printing and Related Support Activities and Electrical and Equipment and Appliances.

Orange County Advanced Manufacturing Employment and Salary Change Year-Over-Year, 2015

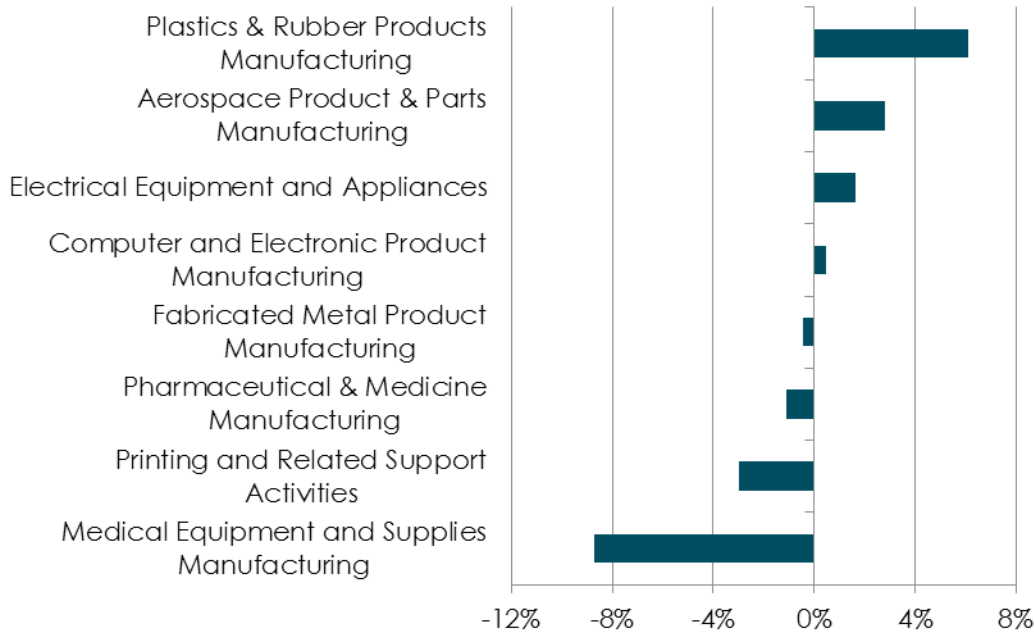
INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	
	2015	Year-Over-Year Change	2015	Year-Over-Year Change
Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	33,177	148	\$103,012	(\$1,768)
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	23,395	(101)	\$59,748	\$468
Medical Equipment & Supplies Manufacturing	17,238	(1,646)	\$73,788	\$4,992
Aerospace Product & Parts Manufacturing	11,477	313	\$100,932	\$1,092
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	8,256	475	\$52,468	\$884
Printing & Related Support Activities	7,760	(240)	\$48,932	\$2,288
Electrical Equipment & Appliances	4,864	79	\$62,972	\$1,456
Pharmaceutical & Medicine Manufacturing	3,689	(42)	\$71,656	\$6,916

Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics



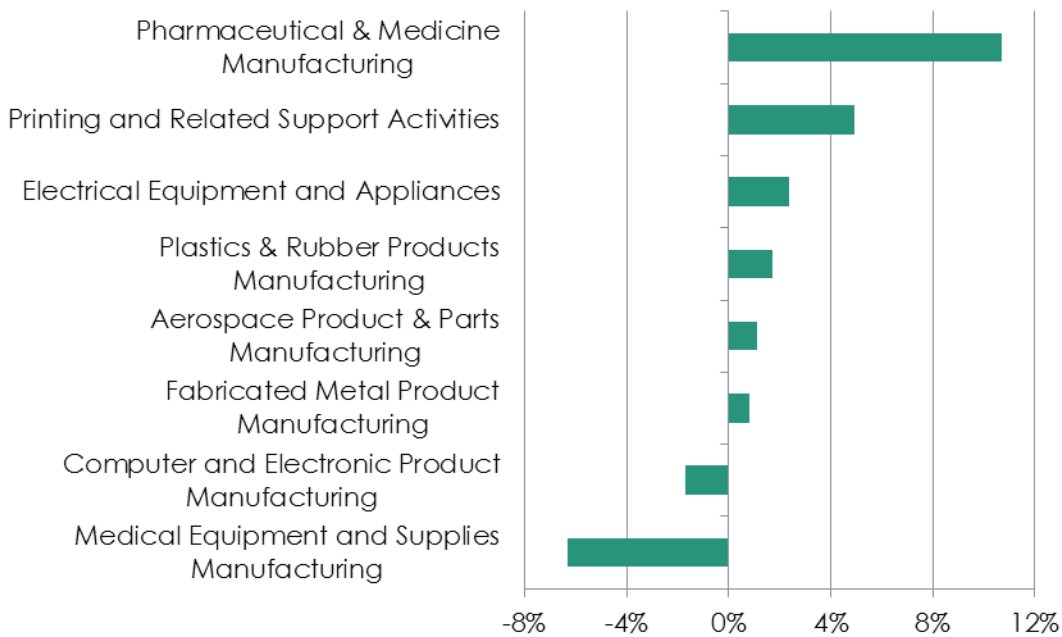
The vast majority of job opportunities in manufacturing come not from new jobs created, but by job openings arising due to retirement of an aging Orange County manufacturing workforce.

Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Advanced Manufacturing Employment

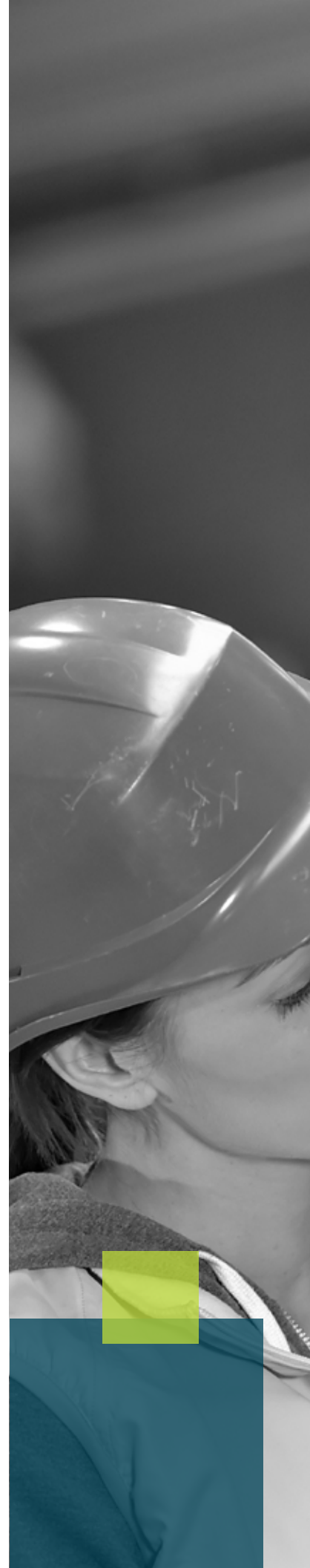


Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Advanced Manufacturing Salaries



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics





HEALTHCARE

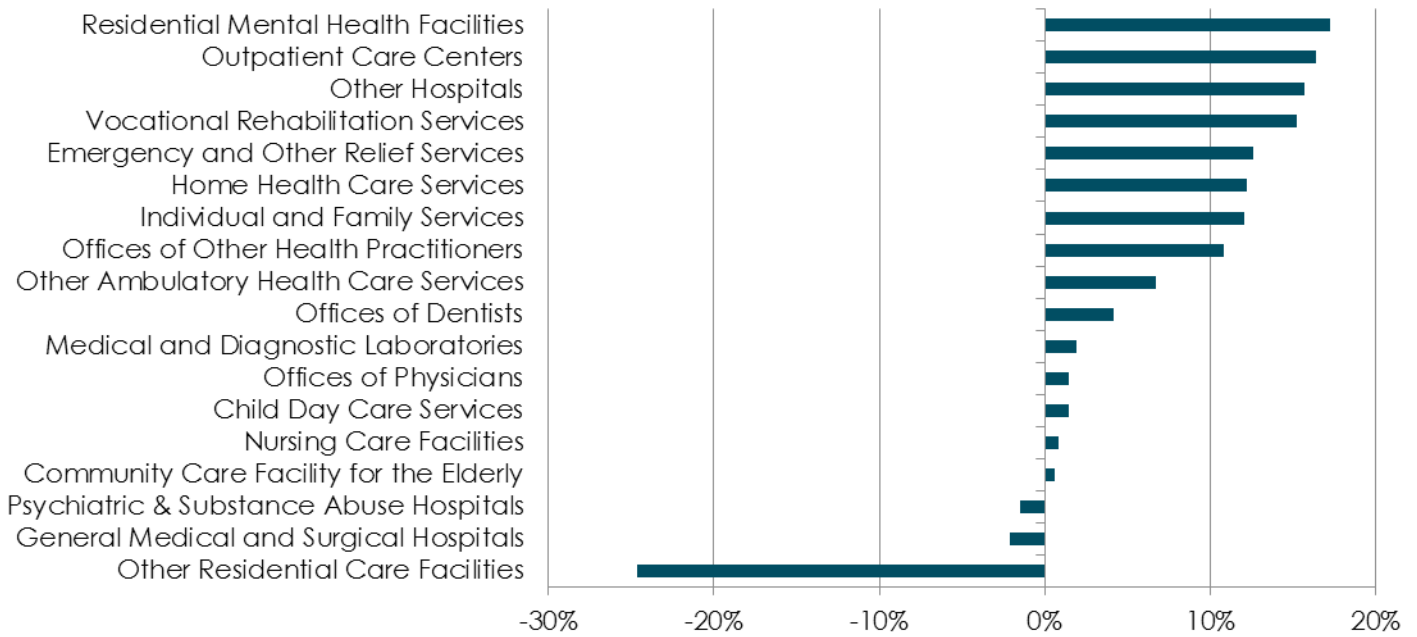
After demonstrating significant resilience and growth throughout the recession, the healthcare industry in Orange County has cemented itself as one of the major employers of the region, providing a variety of low- and high-skill positions. Employment growth in this industry can be attributed to both the implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) which served to increase the number of medically insured individuals as well as the growing number of aging Baby Boomers in the region requiring increased medical services. Not unlike how technology has impacted the Manufacturing industry, increased technological capabilities in the Healthcare industry are giving rise to new occupations, such as virtual care professionals who can effectively treat patients without having face-to-face interactions, while expanding the number of at-home care professionals through increased mobility and replicability of health solutions.

As health and medical institutions attempt to increase overall efficiency and patient care by applying data analytics to patient records, Information Technology is playing an increasingly important role in healthcare, a synergy which has increased the number of cross-cutting occupations. By better understanding their patients, symptoms and patient progression, medical professionals can provide better recommendations on treatments and craft both short- and long-term treatment programs helping to more efficiently treat patients, reducing the number of additional visits and the associated financial burdens. The transformation that healthcare in Orange County has experienced over the last decade has resulted in an expansion in employment levels, skills required, and the variety of skilled jobs being created.

KEY HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY TRENDS

The primary Healthcare sub-sectors in this industry analysis together registered a healthy year-over-year increase in employment. The most significant employment increases were seen in Individual and Family Services, Offices of Other Health Practitioners, and finally Outpatient Care Centers. The sub-sector with the highest percent growth was Residential Mental Health Facilities. Despite overall industry growth, certain sub-sectors also registered declines in employment over the past year, most notably in General Medical and Surgical Hospitals, Other Residential Care Facilities, and Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals. These trends highlight a profound change that the healthcare sector is undergoing – a trend away from traditional inpatient services in settings like hospitals toward outpatient services and in-home care.

Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Healthcare Employment

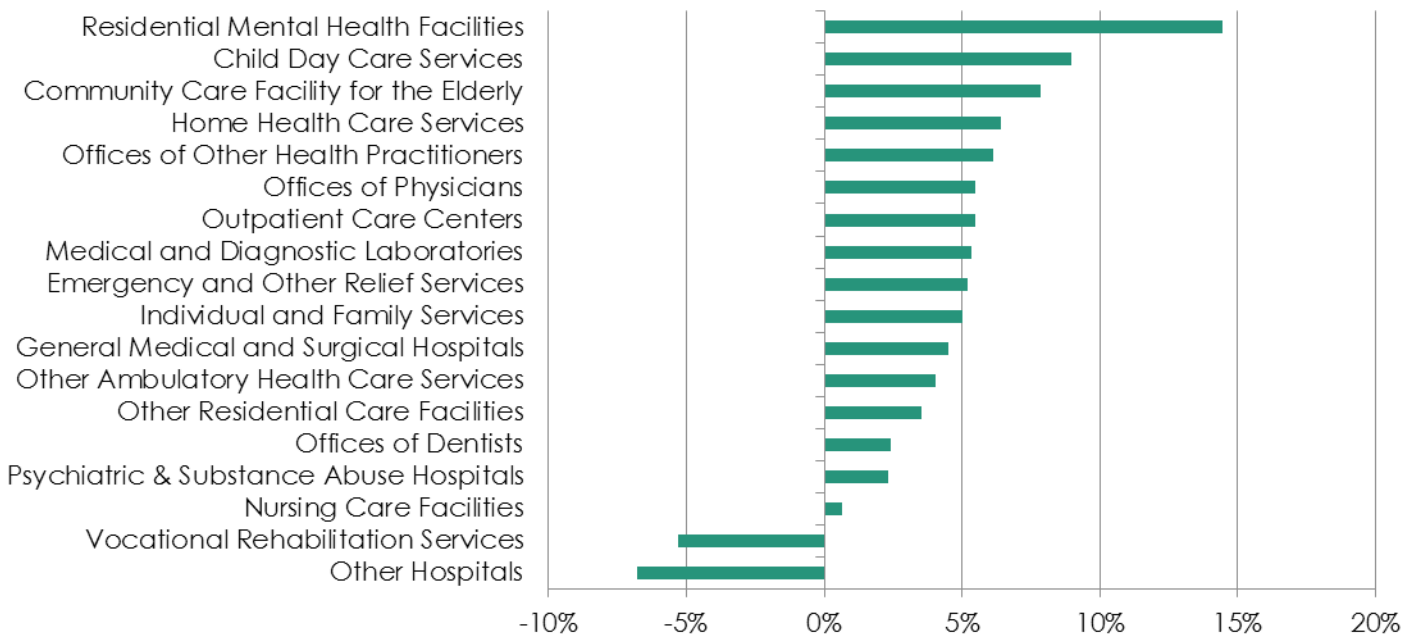


Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics



After demonstrating significant resilience and growth throughout the recession, the healthcare industry in Orange County has cemented itself as one of the major employers of the region, providing a variety of low- and high-skill positions.

Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Healthcare Salaries



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY HEALTHCARE OCCUPATIONS TRENDS

The California EDD expects that the Healthcare industry in Orange County will continue to rapidly grow well into the next decade to meet high regional employer demand. Registered Nurses are expected to be the largest single occupation in the Healthcare industry, reaching 21,300 by 2022 for an expected growth of 14.5 percent compared to 2012, or 12.7 percent compared to more recent estimates in 2015. This is a welcomed sign as Registered Nurses received average salaries of \$88,910 in 2015, well above the current average across the county. In terms of percentage growth, the occupations expected to register the largest increases, including Home Health Aides and Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians, which are both set to expand by 36.1 percent, followed by Physical Therapists which are expected see occupational growth of 31.8 percent, and Social and Human Service Assistants, which are expected to grow by 23.5 percent between 2012 and 2022.

Of the Healthcare occupations measured, Physical Therapists had the highest average salaries in 2015 measured at \$94,450, followed by Dental Hygienists at \$91,660 and Registered Nurses at \$88,910. These occupations require varying levels of education with Registered Nurses and Dental Hygienists requiring an Associate's or Bachelor's degree while Physical Therapists must pursue Doctorates or other professional degrees. Despite requiring additional educational investments by those looking to enter these fields, these occupations provide compensation which will more than cover living expenses and potential student loan repayments, quelling many fears young professionals have when attempting to identify a potential field of study and career path.



Orange County Healthcare Employment and Salary Growth by Occupation

Occupation	Current Employment 2015	Average Salary 2015	Estimated Employment 2012	Estimated Employment 2022	Estimated Growth
Registered Nurses	18,890	\$88,910	18,610	21,300	14.5%
Medical Assistants	7,170	\$35,120	7,560	9,010	19.2%
Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	6,860	\$51,270	6,080	7,430	22.2%
Dental Assistants	5,550	\$34,580	4,990	5,750	15.2%
Home Health Aides	3,890	\$26,050	3,770	5,130	36.1%
Social & Human Service Assistants	2,550	\$33,660	2,380	2,940	23.5%
Physical Therapists	2,170	\$94,450	2,010	2,650	31.8%
Dental Hygienists	2,150	\$91,660	2,240	2,760	23.2%
Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technicians	1,680	\$44,500	1,580	2,150	36.1%
Health Technologists & Technicians, Other	1,240	\$50,940	1,260	1,530	21.4%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information technology (IT) occupations enjoy a virtuous combination of high multiplier effects on the regional economy, substantially above-average wages, and significantly higher projected job growth rates than almost any other sector over the next decade, as IT continues to evolve at a pace not seen in other sectors. Orange County has a booming IT sector due to its strong business community, high quality talent pool that includes both traditional employment but also significant opportunities for IT consultants, and an attractive location that promotes a high quality-of-life. On the demand side, the increased use of technology in various types of businesses has led to a rapid growth in the IT sector,

which will continue to experience an increase in growth in the near future. Equipped with a world-class STEM and technology related education and training, the county and its IT businesses have a mutually beneficial relationship.

A key trend to understand is that IT jobs are increasingly not just in traditional IT settings like tech firms, but increasingly throughout most employment sectors such as healthcare, financial services, and government. As the business world becomes more high-tech and interconnected, IT creates more and more opportunities for businesses that provide products and services that increase efficiency.

KEY IT INDUSTRY TRENDS

Overall, the IT industry in Orange County registered an increase in employment of 5.1 percent for an addition of 1,208 jobs from 2014 to 2015, bringing total industry employment to 25,017. The largest growth in absolute terms stemmed from sub-sectors including Software Publishers, Information Services, ISP/Search Portals and Data Processing.

Average salaries in the IT industry experienced similar growth, with the average IT salary increasing from \$88,400 in 2014 to \$93,860 in 2015, an increase of 6.2

percent. This salary growth was driven in large part by the ISPs, Search Portals and Data Processing sub-sector which saw average salaries increase significantly by \$12,688 from 2014 to 2015, for growth of 15.5 percent. Software Publishers registered the second largest absolute increase in average salaries, followed by the Computer and Systems Design and Related Services. Currently, the IT industry provides relatively high salaries when compared to other occupations, with Software Publishers providing the highest annual average salary of \$139,048 in 2015.

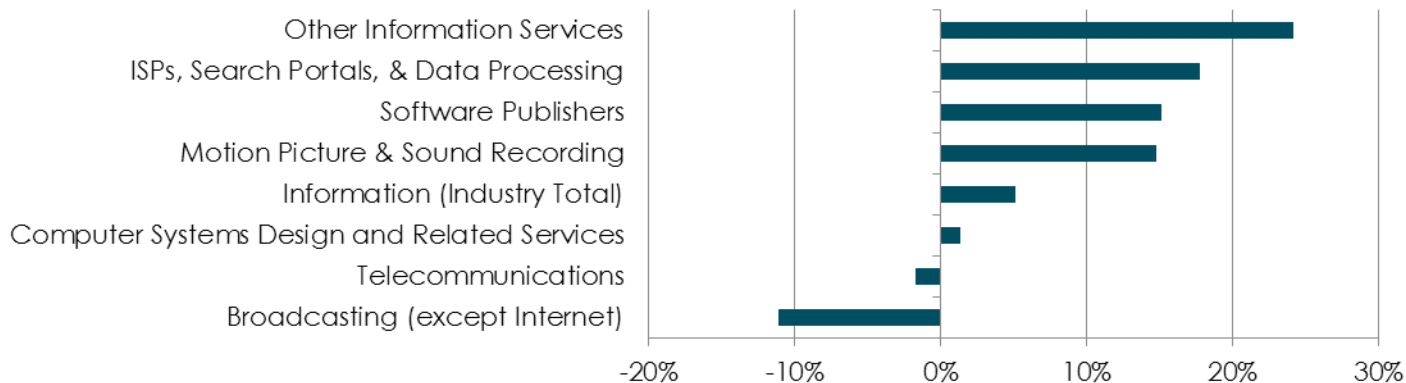
Orange County IT Employment and Salary Change Year-Over-Year, 2015

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	
	2015	Year-Over-Year Change	2015	Year-Over-Year Change
Information (Industry Total)	25,017	1,208	\$93,860	\$5,460
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	19,284	259	\$106,912	\$5,460
Telecommunications	8,058	(143)	\$91,052	\$4,524
Software Publishers	5,994	789	\$139,048	\$6,292
Motion Picture & Sound Recording	2,639	339	\$34,008	-
ISPs, Search Portals, & Data Processing	2,310	348	\$94,640	\$12,688
Other Information Services	2,304	448	\$95,420	(\$52)
Broadcasting (except Internet)	1,107	(139)	\$69,732	(\$3,120)

Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

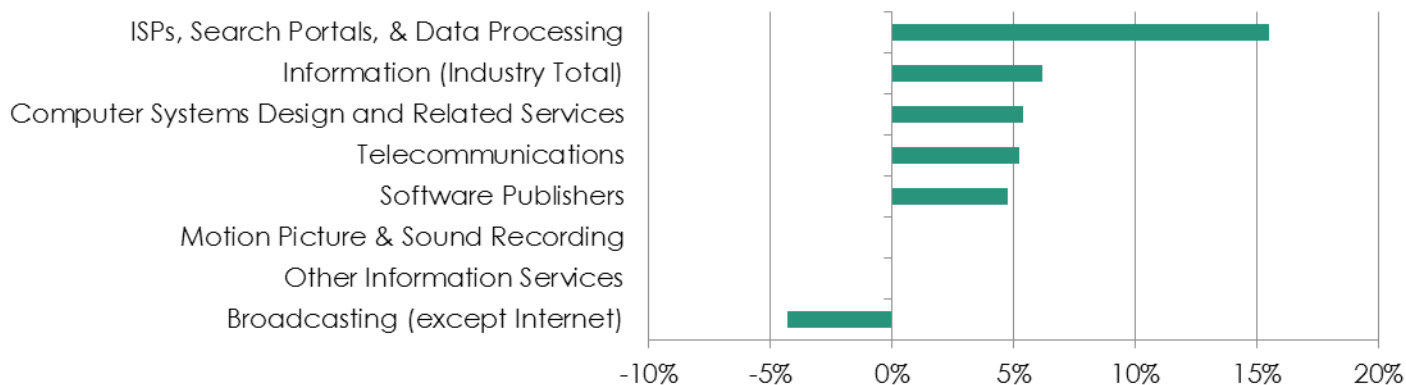


Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Information Technology Employment



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Information Technology Salaries



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY IT OCCUPATIONS TRENDS

IT sub-sectors providing the highest average salaries in 2015 included Software Developers, Systems Software at \$119,740 with expected employment growth of 19.1 percent between 2012 and 2022 followed by Computer Network Architects at \$113,510 with expected employment growth of 28.7 percent during the same time period. Overall, the highest percent employment growth is expected to come from Information Security Analysts, a crucial occupational group considering the increasing use of IT applications using sensitive, personal information

and the emerging world of cybersecurity threats, which is expected to grow by 43.5 percent between 2012 and 2022; yet, according to most recent employment estimates, as of 2015 this occupational group had already surpassed employment levels expected in 2022 by 12.1 percent, demonstrating the high and growing demand for this occupation by IT employers. Interestingly, in the IT world, for certain occupations and IT consultant positions, professional certifications are increasingly just as important, if not more important, than four-year degrees.

Orange County IT Employment and Salary Growth by Occupation

Occupation	Current Employment 2015	Average Salary 2015	Estimated Employment 2012	Estimated Employment 2022	Estimated Growth
Software Developers, Applications	9,900	\$108,700	8,900	10,320	16.0%
Software Developers, Systems Software	7,100	\$119,740	6,900	8,220	19.1%
Computer User Support Specialists	6,630	\$59,400	6,330	7,920	25.1%
Computer Systems Analysts	5,010	\$95,340	4,970	6,500	30.8%
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	4,760	\$88,380	4,340	5,270	21.4%
Computer Programmers	4,430	\$82,150	5,060	5,810	14.8%
Web Developers	2,490	\$77,640	2,090	2,840	35.9%
Computer Network Support Specialists	1,840	\$69,350	1,870	1,970	5.3%
Database Administrators	1,570	\$88,800	1,250	1,570	25.6%
Computer Network Architects	1,450	\$113,510	1,430	1,840	28.7%
Information Security Analysts	740	\$97,520	460	660	43.5%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics



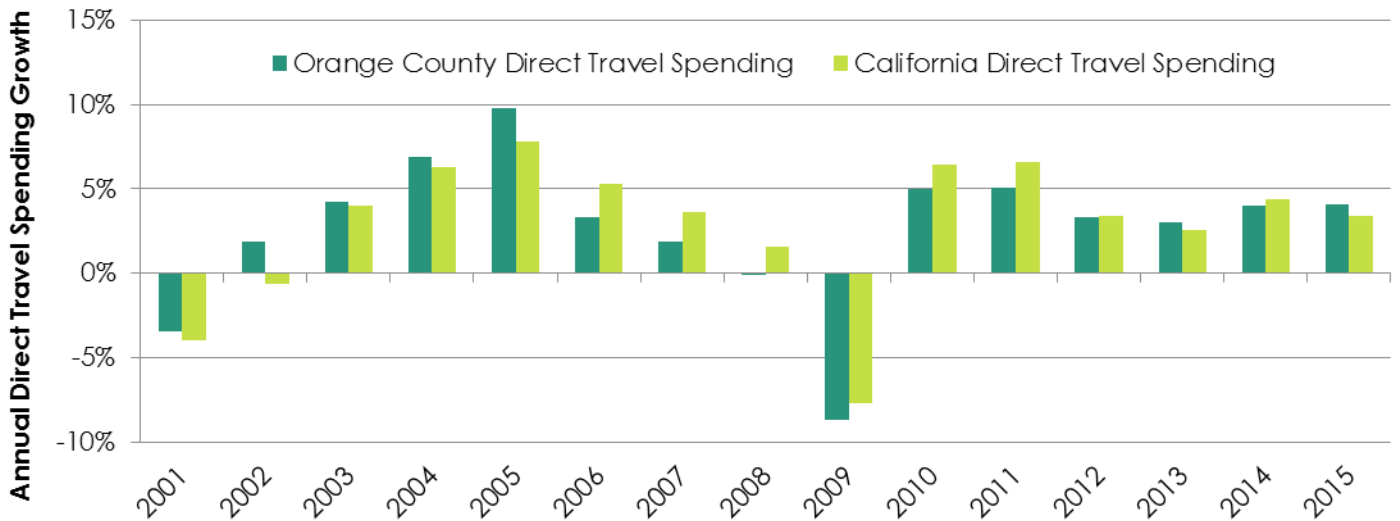
HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM

Orange County's tourism industry has deep, historic roots in the region, beginning in 1950s when it became a popular vacation destination for celebrities thanks to its sprawling 42-mile coastline. Decades later, Orange County's tourism industry is stronger than ever with major attractions such as Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm serving to attract a large number of families into the area; scenic beaches along the coast with luxury resort hotels; historical and cultural tourism assets such as Mission San Juan Capistrano; ample professional meeting space for businesses and industry organizations to hold conventions and conferences; and a number of high-end shopping

centers such as South Coast Plaza and Fashion Island which provide luxury goods to visitors helping to drive visitor spending in the region.

According to the most recent tourism statistics provided by Visit Anaheim, previously known as the Anaheim/Orange County Visitor and Convention Bureau, Orange County attracted 47.3 million visitors in 2015, which represents a 2.6 percent increase since 2014. In addition to the regional tourism assets mentioned above that are found throughout the county, Anaheim played a central role in driving tourism into the region.

Orange County vs. California Travel Spending Growth, 2001-2015



Source: VisitCalifornia.com

With attractions such as Disneyland, Angel Stadium of Anaheim, Honda Center, and the Anaheim Convention Center pulling in 22.5 million travelers into the city, a 3.5 percent increase over the previous year. The Anaheim Convention Center saw a large increase in visitors with a total of 1.6 million attendants in 2015, an increase of 27.5 percent over 2014. This drastic increase in the number of attendees is likely a result of recent expansion program, which by 2017 will add 200,000 square feet of new multipurpose space creating 1,860 construction jobs and providing an additional \$9 million in additional tax revenue.

Visitor spending in the region increased year-over-year as well totaling approximately \$11.3 billion in 2015 for an increase of 4.1 percent since 2014. The majority of visitor spending was focused on Food Service at approximately \$2.6 billion, representing an increase of 6.3 percent year-over-year and around

22 percent of total spending, followed by spending on Accommodation which totaled approximately \$2.2 billion for an increase of 10.5 percent year-over-year and comprising around 19 percent of total visitor spending.

According to the most recent employment release by the California Employment Development Department, the Leisure and Hospitality industry in Orange County employed a total of 213,800 individuals in August 2016, which represents an increase of 6,700 workers year-over-year. Leisure and Hospitality currently comprises approximately 14 percent of total employment in the region. As the county continues to maintain and strengthen its positions as an attractive travel destination, it is expected that tourism job creation and economic activity will likewise continue to growth in importance.

Orange County Leisure and Hospitality Employment Growth, 2000 - YTD 2016



Source: California Employment Development Department

KEY HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM INDUSTRY TRENDS

From 2014 to 2015 only one sub-sector of the Tourism industry experienced a decline in employment – Performing Arts Companies lost 26 jobs, for a marginal decline of 2.2 percent to bring employment in this sector to 1,181 in 2015. The largest absolute growth in employment came from Amusement, Gambling and Recreation which added 2,980 jobs, an increase of 8.2 percent, followed by Full-Service Restaurants which added 2,657 jobs, an increase of 4.2 percent and Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars which added 1,286 jobs, an increase of 14.9 percent year-over-year.

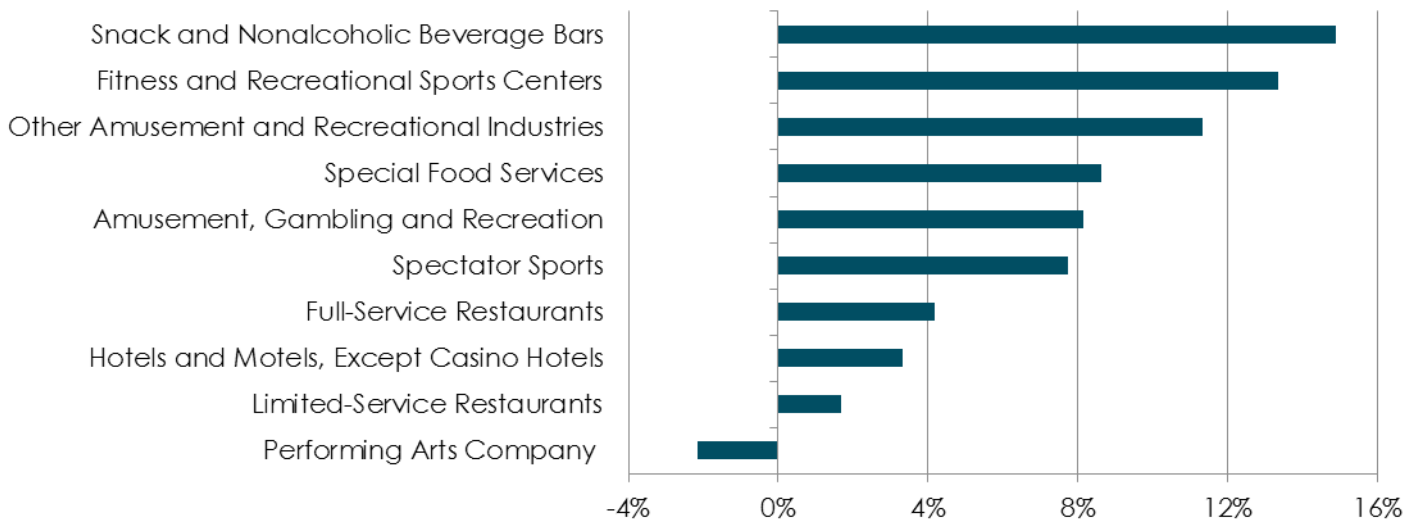
While average annual compensation of the tourism industry totaled \$35,407 in 2015, lower than the average county wage, there are increasingly opportunities for career advancement within this industry, with vertical career movements into better-paying positions that are attainable. Additionally, considering the large amount of customer interactions within this industry, employers in the tourism sector should market the fact that working in this industry allows for the development of strong customer service and public-facing soft skills, as well as managerial and supervisory skills, both key skillsets that are valuable and transferable to many other industries.

Orange County Hospitality and Tourism Employment and Salary Change Year-Over-Year, 2015

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY	
	2015	Year-Over-Year Change	2015	Year-Over-Year Change
Full-Service Restaurants	66,333	2,657	\$21,580	\$1,135
Limited-Service Restaurants	46,856	778	\$16,640	\$857
Amusement, Gambling & Recreation	39,502	2,980	\$27,248	\$342
Hotels and Motels, Except Casino Hotels	23,903	772	\$35,100	\$1,790
Other Amusement & Recreational Industries	12,065	1,227	\$22,568	\$42
Snack and Nonalcoholic Beverage Bars	9,915	1,286	\$17,784	\$789
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	6,122	721	\$18,824	\$107
Special Food Services	3,852	306	\$25,272	\$768
Spectator Sports	2,050	147	\$138,320	(\$5,954)
Performing Arts Company	1,181	(26)	\$30,732	\$1,664

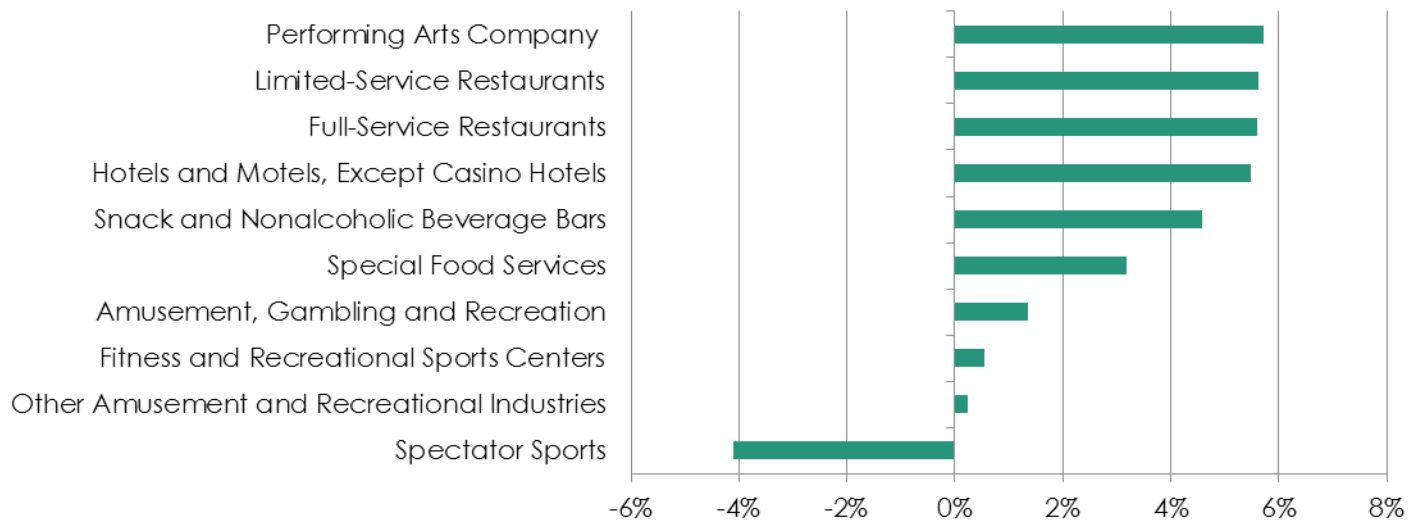
Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Hospitality and Tourism Employment



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Orange County Year-Over-Year Change in Hospitality and Tourism Salaries



Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

KEY HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM OCCUPATIONS TRENDS

Focusing on occupational trends within the Tourism industry, the highest occupational growth will be First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers, followed by Concierges, and Waiters and Waitresses which are expected to increase by 28.1 percent, 27.3 percent and 20.1 percent, respectively. The lowest growth is expected to be seen in Commercial Pilots, Lodging Managers and Tour Guides which will expand by 2.4 percent, 4.2 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. Many of the occupations have already surpassed their projected 2022 employment


totals including Food Preparation Workers where employment was expected to total 9,970 in 2022, yet as of 2015 employment was already measured at 10,650; 680 jobs or 6.8 percent above projected 2022 employment totals. Other occupations following similar trends include Commercial Pilots and Tour Guides which have surpassed their projected 2022 employment totals by 27.9 percent and 50 percent, respectively. While average salaries for Tour Guides totaled only \$26,460 in 2015, Commercial Pilots annual salaries averaged \$89,560, well above the county average.

Orange County Hospitality and Tourism Employment and Salary Growth by Occupation

Occupation	Current Employment 2015	Average Salary 2015	Est. Employment 2012	Est. Employment 2022	Est. Growth
Waiters and Waitresses	29,480	\$28,150	28,810	34,600	20.1%
Limited-Service Restaurants Receptionists and Information Clerks	12,560	\$31,170	11,440	12,890	12.7%
Food Preparation Workers	10,650	\$22,910	8,530	9,970	16.9%
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	7,880	\$20,930	6,870	7,930	15.4%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	7,810	\$34,680	8,730	11,180	28.1%
Food Service Managers	3,490	\$54,440	4,840	5,650	16.7%
First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	1,210	\$42,060	2,020	2,240	10.9%
Commercial Pilots	550	\$89,560	420	430	2.4%
Lodging Managers	410	\$62,230	720	750	4.2%
Concierges	390	\$30,000	330	420	27.3%
Tour Guides	270	\$26,460	170	180	5.9%

Source: California Employment Development Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics

CROSSCUTTING INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS



Much of the analysis in this report focuses on traditionally recognized industries that have provided for economic expansion. However, this section focuses on industry cluster drivers that not only enhance economic activity in the region, but also create an environment conducive for sustained economic growth and activity across multiple industries. Orange County's cluster drivers, which include the International Trade, Information Technology, and Creativity industries have accelerated that growth and are emerging as some of the most important drivers of both economic and employment growth in a wide variety of industry sectors.

Additionally, the previously mentioned "Sharing Economy" is emerging as a potential cross-cutting driver that directly influences many other industry sectors, but unfortunately the industry and its impact are still being defined, and as a result relatively little traditional economic data on the industry or related employment exists so far.



15th

largest exporting U.S. metro area



294,946 jobs across
12 different industry clusters

JOBS
177,256



International
Trade

INCOME
\$78,950

JOBS
63,690



Information
Technology

INCOME
\$93,860

JOBS
54,000



Creativity

INCOME
\$68,296


Salaries average roughly **\$25,029** above
the overall average Orange County wage



Orange County's largest trading partners



Canada and Mexico
= **34%** of total exports



WHY IS THIS RELEVANT IN OC?

Despite the ability to segment occupations and industries based on their functions, new and emerging industries are increasingly blurring these delineations and boundaries due to their pervasiveness and presence across multiple traditional industries. These emerging industry drivers have been instrumental in driving economic activity in more traditionally recognized industries due to their rapid growth and ability to produce innovation.

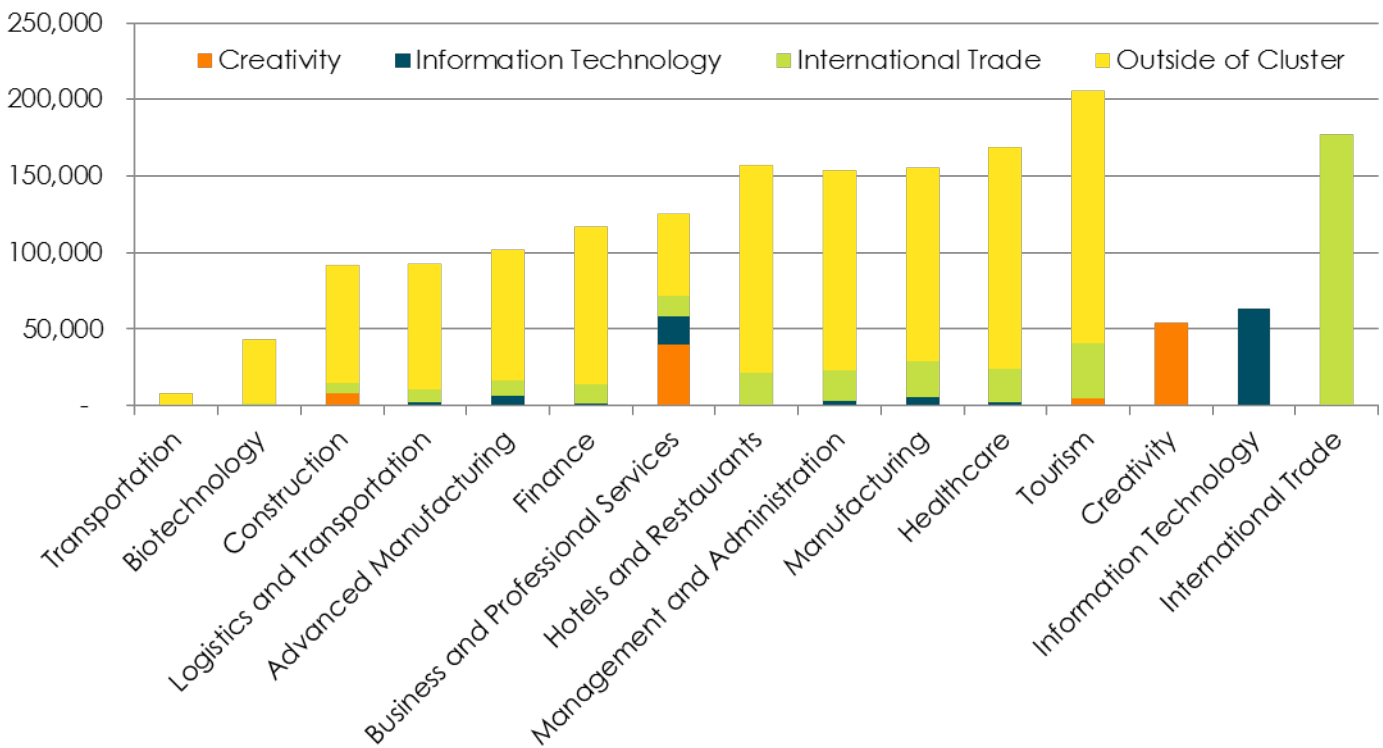
The purpose of this section of the Workforce Indicators Report is to provide a snapshot of not only what is driving traditional industry employment, but also to provide a better understanding of new, emerging industries which have the potential to drastically change the current employment landscape in the county. Overall, these cross-cutting industries contributed a total of 294,946 occupations to the county in 2015, a significant increase over the estimated 284,460 occupations provided by these industries in 2014. This significant growth can be attributed to the roles these cross-cutting industries have in numerous industries. Information Technology, for example, has been steadily increasing as evolving technologies allow businesses to increase overall efficiency requiring additional IT support occupations in nearly all industries. The Creativity sector falls in a similar boat, where as organizations must be increasingly creative in their product or service marketing strategies requiring individuals with an eye for innovative design.

HOW WILL OC PROGRESS TODAY & IN THE FUTURE?

The importance of these cross-cutting industries to the local economy can not only be seen in the number of individuals they employ, but in the wages provided to those employees. Overall, the Information Technology sector provided the highest average salary measured at \$93,860 in 2015, a significant increase of 6.1 percent compared to the 2014 average salary for this industry of \$88,458 and well over the Orange County average salary of \$55,343. International Trade provided the second

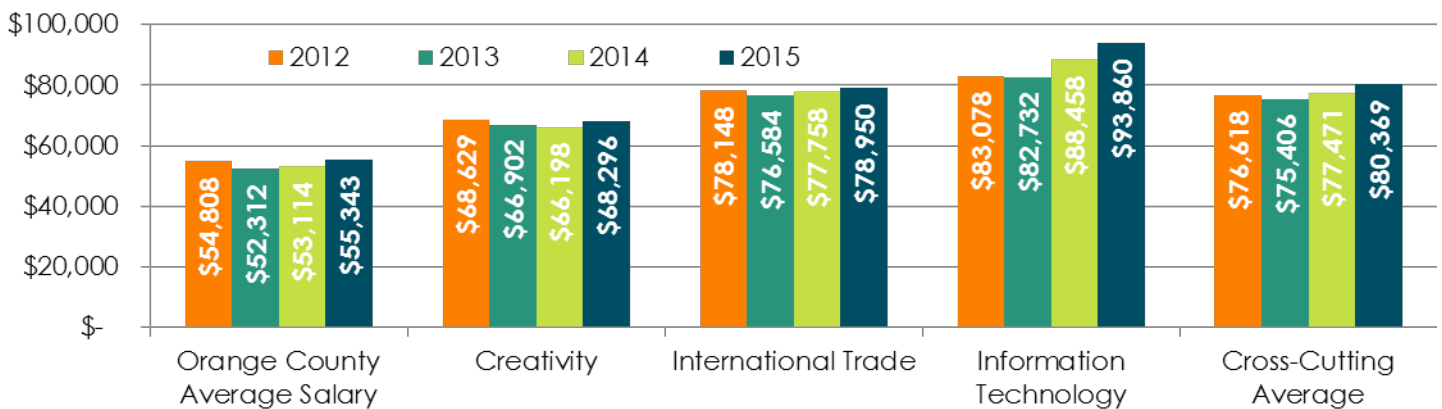
highest average salaries in Orange County at \$78,950, followed by Creativity with average salaries of \$68,296 for 2015, although last in the order of these clusters, still well above the average salary of the county. Combined, these three cross-cutting industries provided Orange County with average salaries of \$80,369 which represents an increase of 3.7 percent compared to the previous year and an increase of \$25,026 or 45.2 percent over the Orange County average salary.

Orange County Cluster Drivers, 2015



Source: OCBC Analysis of California Employment Development Department Data, OTIS Report, and California State University, Fullerton

Average Salaries in Orange County's Selected Industry Drivers, 2015



Source: OCBC Analysis of California Employment Development Department Data, OTIS Report, and the Los Angeles Economic Development Corporation

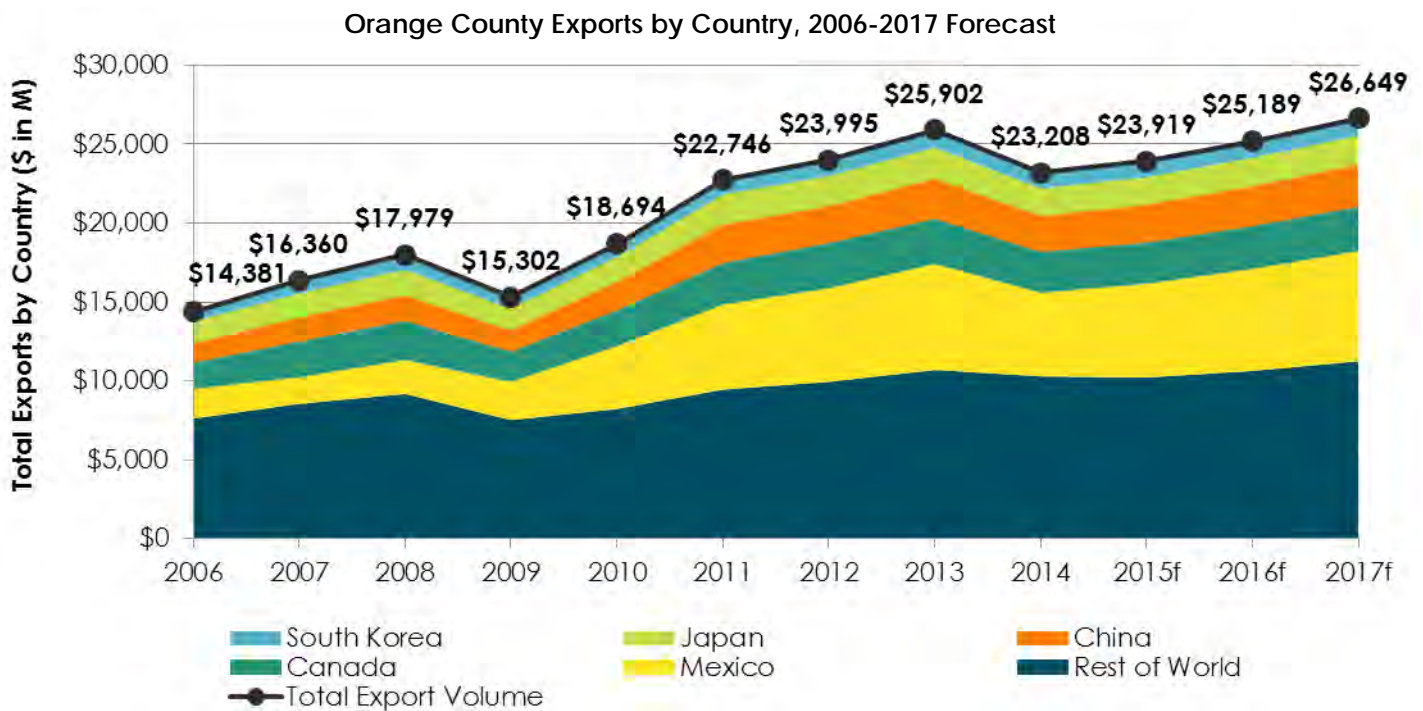
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Orange County's advantageous location, combined with well-developed transportation and regional port infrastructure and its access to international business networks provides for a strong international trade competitive environment. International Trade is a primary cross-cutting industry driver in the county due to its increasing presence across nearly all major traditional industry sectors. In fact, International Trade could be considered as Orange County's "most" cross-cutting sector in terms of its presence, and impact on, nearly every single other industry cluster.

Additionally, the county is benefitting from the wider increase in economic globalization that has resulted from (and driven) innovation in digital communication technology. This increasingly diverse, well-connected freeway and road system, proximity to the Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach, and access to a number of international airports and national rail lines has allowed the International Trade industry to expand

very rapidly in the local economy; merchandise exports are expected to total nearly \$24 billion, and in 2015 supported over 200,000 direct and indirect jobs in the county.

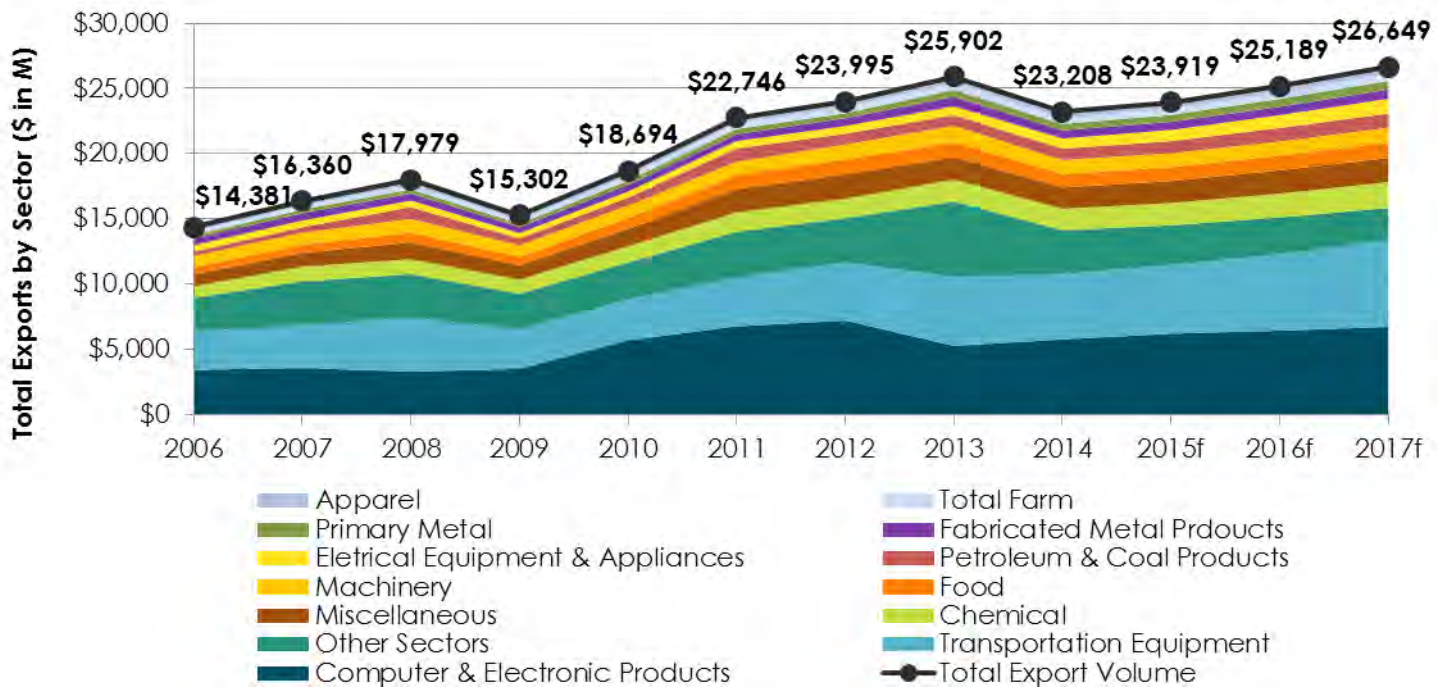
According to California State University, Fullerton Orange County is currently ranked as the 15th largest U.S. metro area based on its economic output. While impressive, this represents a slight drop in ranking as of last year, when Orange County was estimated to be the 12th largest metro area. Orange County exports contributed 13 percent of the gross metropolitan product (GMP), a percentage that dropped to 11 percent in 2015, with a total export value to \$23.2 billion. Despite export growth stumbling in 2014, Cal State Fullerton expects export growth to be reignited over the next three years, growing by 3.1 percent in 2015, 5.3 percent in 2016, and 5.8 percent in 2017, when the expected value of international trade in Orange County is estimated to be \$26.6 billion.



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

Orange County's advantageous location, combined with well-developed transportation and regional port infrastructure and its access to international business networks provides for a strong international trade competitive environment.

Orange County Exports by Sector, 2006-2017 Forecast



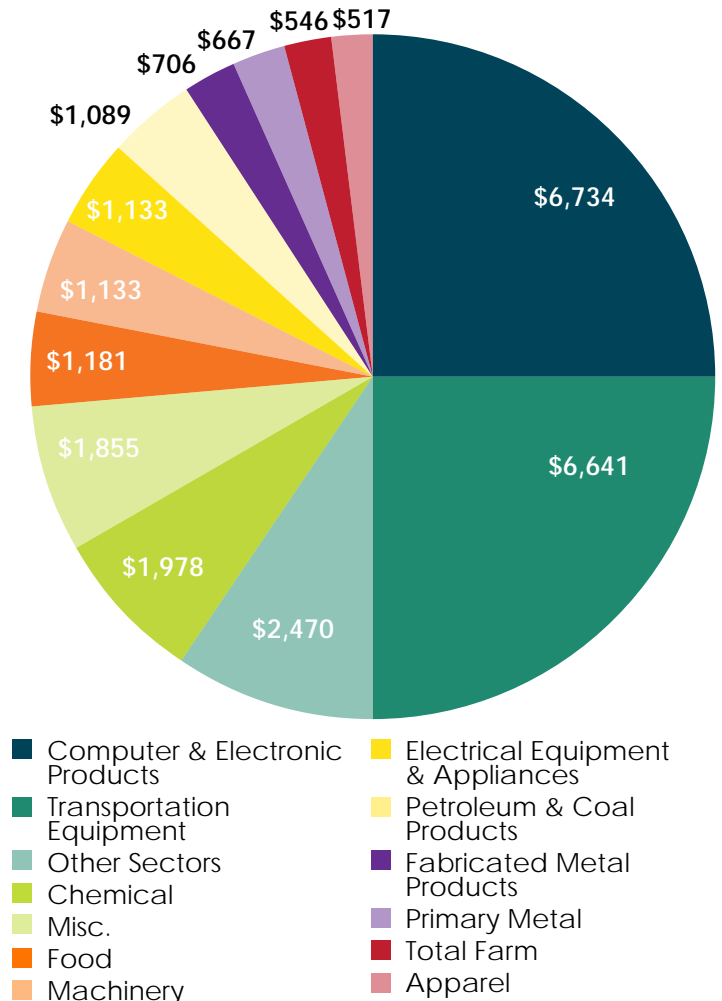
Source: Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies, California State University, Fullerton

In 2014, the county’s largest trading partners were Mexico and Canada which accounted for \$5.3 billion and \$2.6 billion in exports, respectively. Together, these two countries represented approximately 34 percent of total exports in 2014 and by 2017 are expected to represent nearly 37 percent of total exports with a total value of \$9.8 billion. Orange County’s next largest trading partners are China, Japan, and South Korea. However, despite providing increasing levels of exports over the past few years, a recent slowdown in Asian economies has resulted in a very flat growth trajectory for export to these regions.

Of all Orange County’s trading partners, the most substantial increase in exports will be seen in trade with Mexico, where export values will increase from \$5.3 billion in 2014 to an estimated \$6.9 billion in 2017 bringing its total share of Orange County exports from 22.8 percent in 2014 to 26.2 percent in 2017, the largest proportional increase of any of Orange County’s trading partners.

Orange County’s high-tech industry clusters continue to lead other sectors in generating exports. In 2014 the exports of the Computer/Electronic products and Transportation Equipment amounted to \$5.7 billion and \$5.0 billion in exports respectively, together representing 46.4 percent of the total exports. This value is predicted to increase by the end of 2017, with both the sectors representing almost half, or 50.2 percent, of total exports. Other sectors which contributed substantially towards Orange County’s total exports include Chemicals and various companies which fall under the Miscellaneous category, which together accounted for \$3.2 billion or 14.1 percent of the total export in 2014.

Orange County Forecasted Exports by Sector, 2017 (in millions)



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



INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Information Technology (IT) is rapidly changing the workplace. Every industry continues to progressively rely on information technology applications on a daily basis, with an equally growing need for a skilled IT workforce across the board. Training, preparing and sustaining a skilled workforce should be a top priority for the region. Providing Orange County businesses with a knowledgeable and talented IT workforce that can apply the newest available technologies should be a top education and workforce priority. By increasing the focus on IT occupations, local businesses will benefit from having a pool of highly-skilled workers that earn higher wages, increasing the quality of life for all.

IT occupations provide high wages and growth opportunities across all industries. Increased focus on IT occupations will benefit individuals, local businesses, and the regional economy. According to most recent estimates from the California Employment Development Department, the average IT salary in the county totaled \$93,860 in 2015, almost 70% higher

than the average Orange County salary. Within the Information Technology industry, the highest paying occupations included Computer and Information Systems Managers (\$141,949), Software Developers, Systems Software (\$121,475) and Computer Network Architects (\$115,155).

There is a more in-depth analysis of trends in the IT cluster in the Sector Spotlights chapter of this report. As technology evolves and improves, the demand for these occupations by businesses will increase dramatically and the county needs to ensure it can provide businesses with an extensive pipeline of talented IT professionals to choose from. Whether through collaborative partnerships between businesses and workforce development organizations or educational institutions, updating and accelerating employment growth strategies should be a priority for the county. Developing this pipeline will help in the attraction and retention of additional IT organizations increasing Orange County's regional competitive advantage positions.

Top 10 Highest-Paying Information Technology Occupations in Orange County, 2015



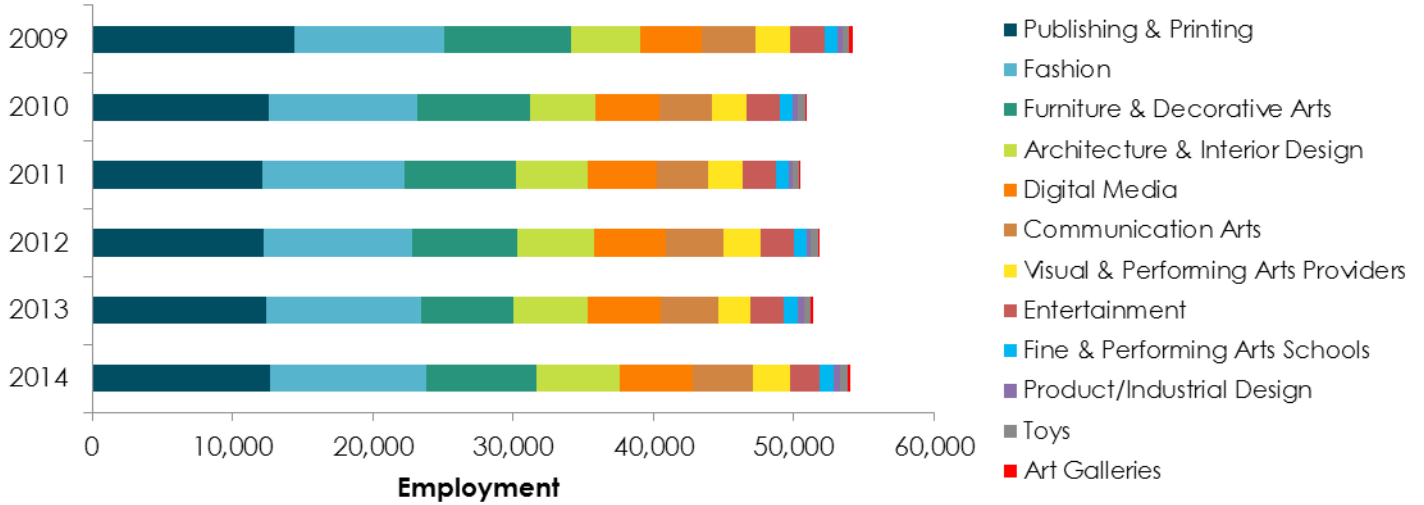
Source: California Employment Development Department

CREATIVITY

The Creativity sector includes occupations which emphasize culture, arts and design with businesses employing individuals who are able to create inventive, innovative products and services. According to the Los Angeles Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC), the Creativity sector in Orange County employed a total of 54,000 individuals in 2014, representing approximately 3.5 percent of total employment in the county, and 5.2 percent higher than in 2013. The strong value of the

Creativity sector can be seen in its multiplier impacts across the region which, if taking into account direct, indirect and induced impact, pushes creativity sector employment to approximately 93,200 jobs, providing labor income of \$5.7 billion. The largest Creativity sub-sectors in Orange County included Publishing and Printing (12,700 jobs), followed by Fashion (11,100), and Furniture and Decorative Arts (7,900).

Orange County Creative Jobs, 2009-2014



Source: California Employment Development Department

The Great Recession noticeably impacted jobs related to creativity, and the sector is just starting to recover. Creativity employment totaled 61,700 in 2008 in Orange County before dropping to 54,300 in 2009 and 51,000 in 2010. While employment in this sector is on the rebound, increasing to 54,000 in 2014, overall, creativity employment in Orange County decreased between 2008 and 2014. While these statistics help illustrate how hard the Creativity sector was hit by the recession, they also provide some respite as they indicate a resurgence in this sector. Sub-sectors which have been driving employment growth in this Creativity industry include Furniture and Decorative Arts which expanded employment by 20.4 percent, followed by Product and Industrial Design which grew by 18.9 percent and finally Architecture and Interior Design which registered an 11.9 percent increase in its employment levels.

While the recession severely impacted overall Creativity employment in traditional firms, it seemed to have the opposite effect on self-employed creative workers.

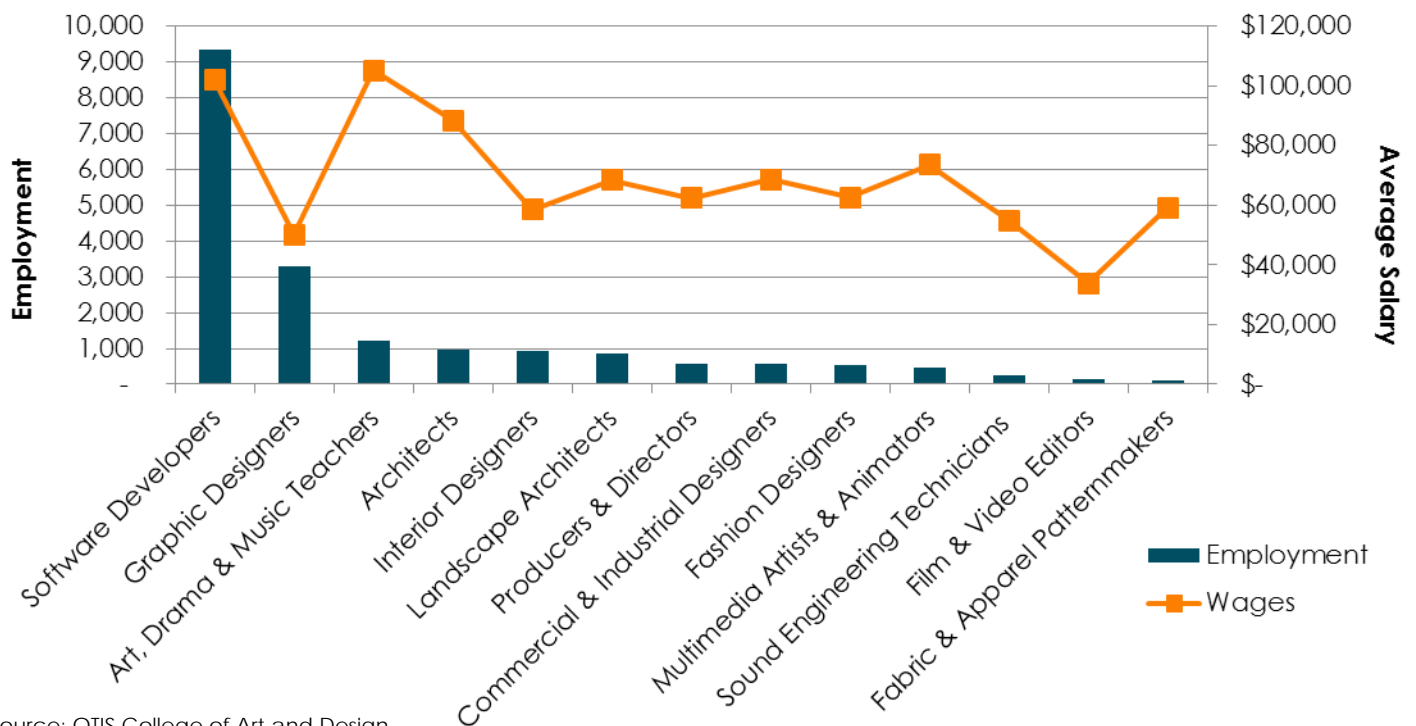


While the recession severely impacted overall Creativity employment in traditional firms, it seemed to have the opposite effect on self-employed creative workers. As firms shed employees, preferring to contract out much of their marketing services during the recession, the new pool of displaced creative workers, alongside a significant improvement in availability and ease-of-use of design applications, resulted in many individuals striking out on their own. These individuals created their own business opportunities by advertising themselves through various social media and “sharing economy” outlets available today and are serving as independent contractors and consultants, often for medium and small-sized businesses. Research shows that, post-Great Recession, self-employment and the “gig economy” have become very attractive employment options for many creative individuals.

The value and importance of the Creativity sector in contributing to the local economy can be seen in the average salaries provided to these workers, although reliable wage or earning potential data from creative self-employment is quite limited. The highest paid occupation, Postsecondary Arts, Drama, Music Teachers, had average salaries of \$105,150, followed by Software Developers, Applications (\$101,930) and Architects (\$83,330). The highest paid occupations also tended to be among the highest employing occupations, indicating a deep pool of high quality jobs. Nearly all Creative sector occupations provided average salaries of over \$50,000 in Orange County, with only Film and Video Editors falling below the mark, registering an income of \$31,190.



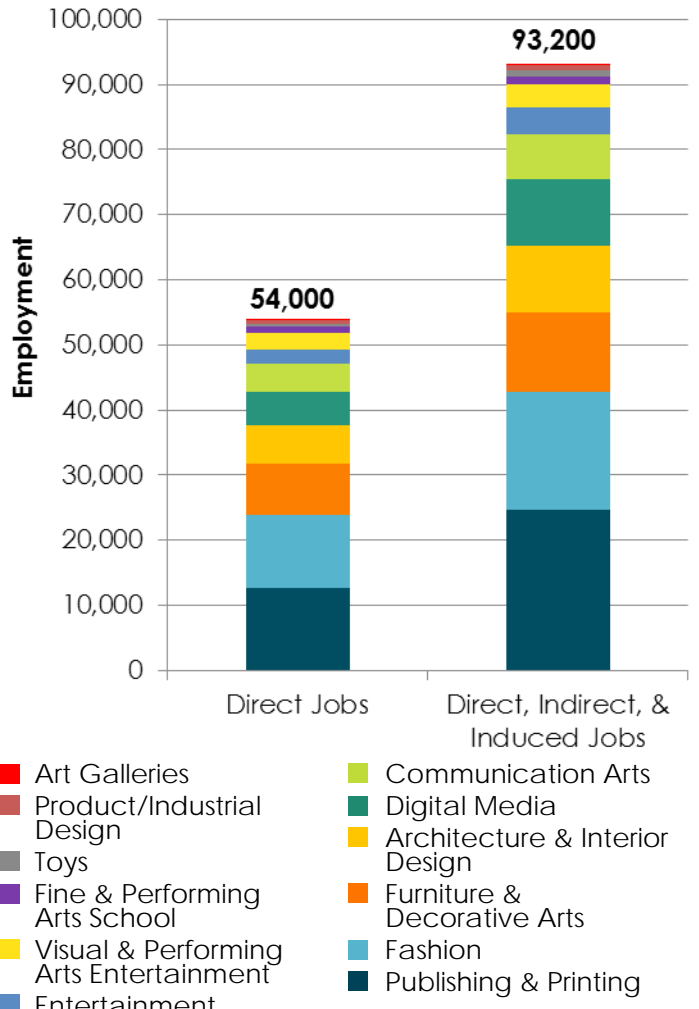
Orange County Select Creative Occupation Employment and Average Salaries, 2014



Source: OTIS College of Art and Design

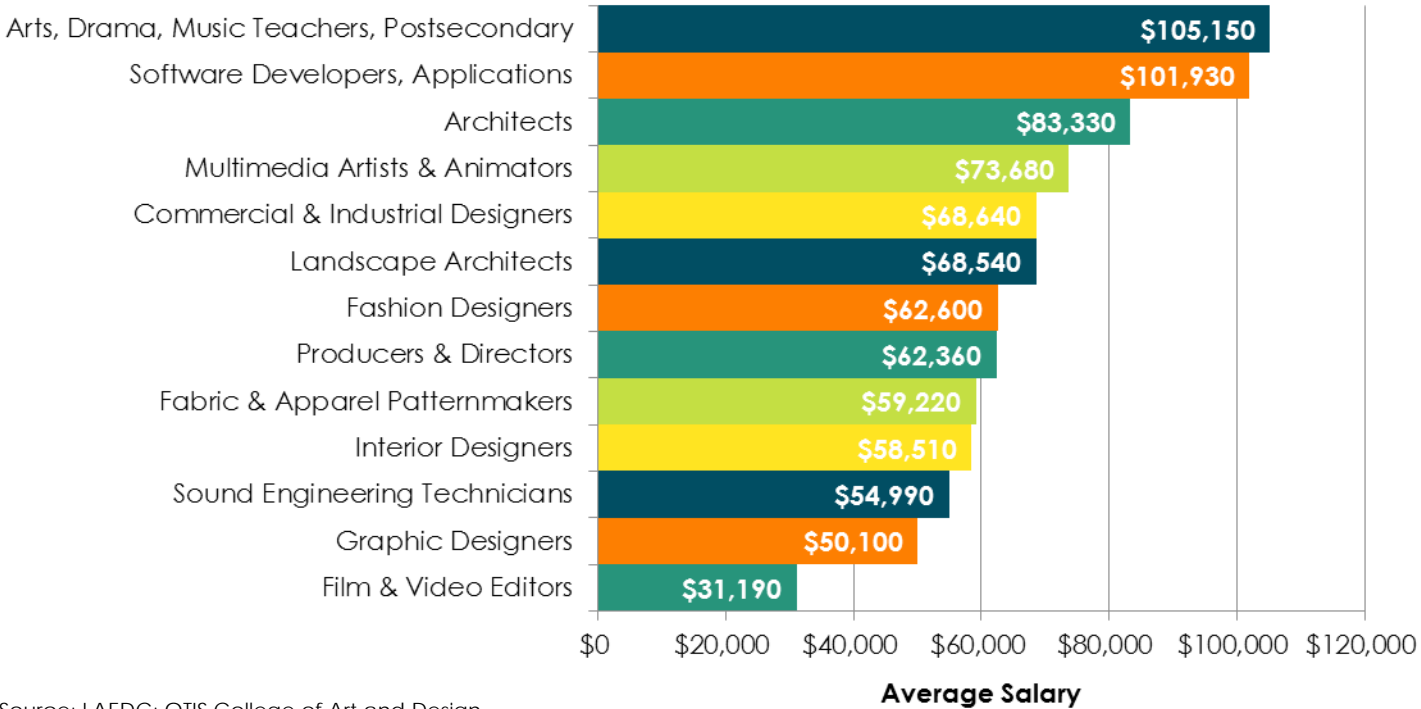


Direct, Indirect, and Induced Employment Generated by Orange County's Creative Industry, 2014



Source: LAEDC; OTIS College of Art and Design

Orange County Creative Sector Salaries, 2014



Source: LAEDC; OTIS College of Art and Design



REPORT PARTNERS

A product of the research partnership between Orange County Business Council, County of Orange, and Orange County Development Board, the Workforce Indicators Report examines the growth of industry and employment, salary and wage trends, demographic changes and the educational attainment of Orange County students.



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Alan Woo, Springfield College



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DATA SOURCES

Anaheim/Orange County Visitor Center & Convention Bureau
California Association of Realtors
California Department of Education, DataQuest - Educational Demographics Units
California Department of Finance
California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit
California Employment Development Department
California Employment Development Department, QCEW Dataset
California Employment Development Department, OES Dataset
California State University, Fullerton
California State University, Fullerton; Center for Demographic Research
California State University, Fullerton; Institute for Economic and Environmental Studies
Chapman University
Chapman University, A. Gary Anderson Center for Economic Research
Corelogic, Real Estate Data Reports
Los Angeles Economic Development Corporation
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O*NET Online
Orange County Department of Education, Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium
OTIS College of Art and Design
Public Policy Institute of California
Rentbits
Stanford University, Center on Poverty and Inequality
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Situation of Veterans
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupation Employment Statistics
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census
U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
U.S. Census Bureau, Censtats Database
U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program
U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts
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Lucy Dunn, President and CEO, Orange County Business Council

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- Workforce Department of Rehabilitation Competitive Integrated Employment Partnership
- Competitive Integrated Employment Partnership
- English Language Learner, Foreign Born, and Refugees Partnership
- Orange County Community Forum/Listening Session
- AB 109 Working Group
- Orange County Reentry Partnership
- Orange County Regional Leadership Council

Orange Region Workforce Child Support Services Partnership

Vigil, Renee

From: Amezcua, Jessica
Sent: Monday, September 17, 2018 12:36 PM
To: 'Bethany.Renfree@cwdb.ca.gov'; 'Michael.Dowdy@CWDB.ca.gov'; 'Aguilera, Rafael@CWDB'
Subject: Local and Regional Planning Meetings for OC Regional Planning Unit

Hello Bethany, Michael, and Rafael,

Per WSD 18-01, I am providing you with the information of upcoming meetings where the Orange County Regional and Local Plan will be discussed.

Date: September 27, 2018
Time: 1:30p.m. to 2:30p.m.
Location: 1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 3rd Floor (Weaver) Santa Ana, CA 92704
Topic: Child Support Services Partnership

Date: September 27, 2018
Time: 3:30p.m. to 5:00p.m.
Location: Advanced Technology & Education Park (ATEP) 1624 Valencia Ave, Tustin, CA 92782
Topic: Regional Plan Implementation Two Year Modifications, and New Partnership Development

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua

Project Manager Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

Vigil, Renee

Subject: Workforce-Child Support Services Partnership Agreement
Location: 1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 3rd Floor (Weaver) Santa Ana, CA 92704

Start: Thu 9/27/2018 1:30 PM
End: Thu 9/27/2018 2:30 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Meeting organizer

Organizer: Amezcua, Jessica
Required Attendees: Amezcua, Jessica; Bond, Dorothy [CSS]; Rayburn, Brian; 'lflores@anaheim.net'; 'Sanchez, Deborah'
Optional Attendees: Ashley Zaragoza; Ramirez, Renee; Sergio, Jenna

Good Morning,

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss partnership between OC Regional Planning Unit and Child Support Services with the goal of improving labor market outcomes for unemployed, underemployed, and payment-delinquent non-custodial parents.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua

Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

OC Workforce-Child Support Services Partnership Planning Meeting

1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 3rd Floor (Weaver)
Santa Ana, CA 92704

September 27, 2018
1:30p.m. to 2:30p.m.

SIGN IN SHEET

Name	Signature	Organization
Dorothy Bond	Dorothy Bond	CSS
Deborah Sanchez	Deborah Sanchez	City of Santa Ana - WDB
Veronica McNamara	Veronica McNamara	CSS
Brian Reyburn	Brian Reyburn	OCCR
Jolie Sheppich	Jolie Sheppich	CSS
Ashley Zaragoza	Ashley Zaragoza	City of Anaheim Workforce
Waz Flores	Waz Flores	ANDB
Jessica Amezcua	Jessica Amezcua	OCCS / OCDB

Orange County Child Support Partnership

Local Board must submit local plan modifications to address the way in which Local Boards will engage and work with Local Child Support Agencies (LCSAs) and specific partner Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to serve their local non-custodial parent population. Local Workforce Boards in Orange County include Anaheim, Orange County and Santa Ana Workforce Developments Boards.

Local Plan Updates must specify how local boards will partners with CBOs, service providers, community colleges, and representatives for LCSAs and county Human Service agencies for individuals in the area.

Local Boards in partnership with the LCSAs, are required to convene relevant stakeholders to develop the required modification to their local plans.

Requirements include:

1. Assessment of Need and Population Size
2. Existing Workforce and Education Program Partnerships
3. Plans for Building Successful Partnerships or Scaling up Existing Successful Partnerships
4. Identify Incentives to Increase the Success of Noncustodial Parents Sustained Participation in Local Workforce Program

Timeline:

Dates	Task
September - October 2018	Planning meetings with required partners and Stakeholder Engagement
October/November 2018	Listening session or Planning Meeting
November 1, 2018	Begin Draft of Regional and Local Plan
December 31, 2018	Finalize Regional and Local Plan Draft
January 2019	Workforce Boards approve Regional and Local Plan Draft for posting
January - February 2019	Plans are posted for 30 day comment period
March 15, 2019	Regional and Local Plans due to the State

Scoring Matrix:

Assessment of Need and Population Size
The local plan specifies how Local Boards will partner with CBOs, service providers, community colleges, and representatives from LCSAs and county Human Service agencies for individuals in their local area.
The local plan provides an overview of the size of the Child Support Program population in the local area including the following: an assessment of areas of high concentration, the percentage of noncustodial parents who are unemployed, the percentage of noncustodial parents who are ex-offenders, and to the extent feasible demographic information including race, ethnicity, gender, etc.
The local plan provides an assessment of the types of services needed for each targeted group challenged with meeting their parental responsibilities.
The local plan describes the relative importance of the types of services needed to help program participants succeed in the labor market.
The local plan describes types of baseline services that are currently being provided in the local area to individuals from the Child Support Program population and how the regional and/or local plans will modify the types and quantity of services provided.

The local plan describes barriers experienced by Child Support Program participants in the local area, including potential barriers faced by people with disabilities.
The local plan describes the existing resources that can be utilized to assist with overcoming these barriers.
Existing Workforce and Education Program Partnerships
The local plan describes the ways in which program partners will facilitate information sharing to evaluate need.
The local plan describes ways in which program partners' work together to provide supportive services to noncustodial parents to support job retention.
The local plan discusses the steps to be taken to ensure that a comprehensive provision of services is provided to noncustodial parents to facilitate successful labor market outcomes and progression into livable wage jobs and careers.
The local plan discusses how eligibility criteria for workforce services impacts the Local Board's ability to provide workforce services to the Child Support Program population.
The local plan explains obstacles to providing services to the Child Support Program population.
The local plan explains additional tools that can be explored to motivate and support participation and any legal or regulatory barriers to utilizing these tools.
The local plan explains obstacles to meaningfully engaging in local partnerships.
Plans for Building Successful Partnership or Scaling Up Existing Successful Partnerships
The local plan describes the process Local Boards and LCSAs will use to retain individuals in relevant workforce and education training programs to support progression into livable wage jobs and careers.
The local plan describes existing, new, and prospective partnerships with stakeholders to coordinate workforce and related training and education service delivery to Child Support Program participants.
The local plan describes how local partners, including LCSAs, county Human Service agencies, Local Board, community colleges, adult education providers, CBOs, social enterprise, and other stakeholders will braid resources and coordinate service delivery.
The local plan describes how local workforce development boards will engage CBOs with a history of serving and working with the targeted populations, such as vocation training providers, in order to offer basic skills and occupational training, job and career search assistance, and supportive services within the local workforce development system.
The local plan describes the referral process and forms utilized to track this population as they are referred from LCSA office and Family Court.
Identify Incentives to Increase the Success of Noncustodial Parents Sustained Participation in Local Workforce Program
The local plan discusses the tools and incentives that LCSAs can provide to noncustodial parents to promote their participation in workforce development and education training programs, including incentives and tools used to facilitate a successful referral and incentives and tools used to foster a sustained program participation.

Source: WSD 18-01 REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANS PY 17-21 – TWO YEAR MODIFICATIONS
https://www.edd.ca.gov/jobs_and_training/pubs/wsd18-01.pdf

Orange Region Workforce CalFresh and Employment Training Partnership

Vigil, Renee

From: Amezcua, Jessica
Sent: Tuesday, September 25, 2018 10:09 AM
To: 'Bethany.renfree@cwdb.ca.gov'; 'Michael.Dowdy@CWDB.ca.gov'; 'Aguiler@Rafael@CWDB'
Cc: Rayburn, Brian
Subject: Local and Regional Planning Meetings for OC Regional Planning Unit

Hello Bethany, Michael, and Rafael,

Per WSD 18-01, I am providing you with the information of upcoming meetings where the Orange County Regional and Local Plan will be discussed.

Date: October 2, 2018

Time: 1:00p.m. to 2:00p.m.

Location: 201 S. Anaheim Blvd. #1001 Anaheim, CA 92805

Topic: CalFresh E&T Partnership

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua

Project Manager Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

Vigil, Renee

Subject: Workforce - CalFresh E&T Partnership
Location: 201 S. Anaheim Blvd. #1001 Anaheim, CA 92805
Start: Tue 10/2/2018 1:00 PM
End: Tue 10/2/2018 2:00 PM
Recurrence: (none)
Meeting Status: Meeting organizer
Organizer: Amezcua, Jessica
Required Attendees: 'AZaragoza@anaheim.net'; 'dsanchez@santa-ana.org'; Doan, Heather [SSA]; 'Luz Flores'; Rayburn, Brian
Optional Attendees: Heiberger, Estera E. [SSA]
Resources: Vigil, Renee

Good Morning,

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss partnership between OC Regional Planning Unit and SSA CalFresh E&T to discuss ways to partner at the regional level by aligning, coordinating, and integrating services.

Thank you,







Jessica Amezcua

Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

**OC Workforce-CalFresh E&T Partnership
Planning Meeting**

**October 2, 2018
1:00p.m. to 2:00p.m.**

SIGN IN SHEET

Name	Signature	Organization
Ashley Zaragoza		City of Anaheim Workforce
Heather Doan		Social Services Agency
Esteria Heiberger		Social Services Agency
Mike Edmundson		Social Services Agency
Brian Rayburn		OCDB
Jessica Amezcua		OCDB

Orange County CalFresh E&T Partnership

Local Board must submit local plan modifications to address the way in which Local Boards will engage and work with CalFresh E&T with the goal of improving labor market outcomes for all recipients of CalFresh, including but not limited to participants in CalFresh Employment & Training services. Local Workforce Boards in Orange County include Anaheim, Orange County and Santa Ana Workforce Developments Boards.

Local Boards must submit local plan modifications to address the way in which Local Boards will engage with and work with the county Human Service agencies and other local CalFresh E&T partners such as CBOs and community colleges to serve their local CalFresh populations.

Local Boards in partnership with their Local County Human Services Agency (CalFresh E&T) are required to convene relevant stakeholders to develop the required modification to their local plans.

Requirements include:

1. Population Overview & Needs Assessment for People Receiving CalFresh
2. Regional Alignment, Coordination, and Integration

Timeline:

Dates	Task
September - October 2018	Planning meetings with required partners and Stakeholder Engagement
October - November 2018	Listening session outside of regular business hours
November 1, 2018	Begin Draft of Regional and Local Plan
December 31, 2018	Finalize Regional and Local Plan Draft
January 2019	Workforce Boards approve Regional and Local Plan Draft for posting
January - February 2019	Plans are posted for 30 day comment period
March 15, 2019	Regional and Local Plans due to the State

Scoring Matrix:

Population Overview & Needs Assessment for People Receiving CalFresh
The local plan provides an overview of the size and characteristics of both the total CalFresh recipient populations in the local area/region and the CalFresh E&T participant populations.
The local plan assesses the types of workforce services needed to help people receiving CalFresh succeed in the regional and local labor market, including those services that are eligible for 50% federal reimbursement from CalFresh E&T.
The local plan describes the employment barriers experienced by people receiving CalFresh in your local area/region, including potential barriers faced by people with disabilities and resources that can be utilized to assist overcoming these barriers, including those resources eligible for 50% federal reimbursement from CalFresh E&T.
Regional Alignment, Coordination, and Integration
The local plan explains current and prospective local partnerships, including partnerships with local workforce development boards, local Human Service Agencies, and other CalFresh E&T providers, including those that are eligible for 50% federal reimbursement from CalFresh E&T and describes the quality and level of intensity of services provided by these partners.
The local plan describes the ways in which program partners will facilitate information sharing to evaluate need.

The local plan describes how local/regional partners will braid resources and coordinate service delivery to people receiving CalFresh, including by leveraging 50% federal reimbursement from CalFresh E&T for workforce services, sector pathway programs, supportive services, and retention efforts.

The local plan explains how local/regional partners will identify and partner with local/regional organizations that serve specific types of CalFresh populations and strategies for leveraging existing resources in the community.

The local plan describes the types of workforce services available to people receiving CalFresh that are and can be funded by local/regional partners, the baseline level of services, and how the local/regional plan will modify the types and quantity of workforce services provided to this population.

The local plan describes the role of local/regional partners in helping provide services to and integrating people receiving CalFresh into sector pathway programs including participation in program development outreach, and the provision of specialized supportive services.

The local plan describes the way in which local/regional partners will work together to provide supportive services to this population and facilitate program completion.

The local plan describes the process Local Boards and their partners will use to retain this population in regional sector pathway programs as they progress into livable wage jobs and careers.

Orange Region Workforce Correction Partnership

Vigil, Renee

From: Amezcua, Jessica
Sent: Monday, October 1, 2018 8:54 AM
To: 'Bethany.renfree@cwdb.ca.gov'; 'Michael.Dowdy@CWDB.ca.gov'; 'Aguilera, Rafael@CWDB'
Cc: Rayburn, Brian
Subject: FW: Local and Regional Planning Meetings for OC Regional Planning Unit

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hello Bethany, Michael, and Rafael,

Per WSD 18-01, I am providing you with the information of upcoming meetings where the Orange County Regional and Local Plan will be discussed.

Date: October 11, 2018

Time: 2:00p.m. to 3:00p.m.

Location: 1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 3rd Floor (Conference Room D) Santa Ana, CA 92705

Topic: Workforce-Correction Partnerships

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua

Project Manager Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

Vigil, Renee

Subject: OC Workforce - Corrections Partnership
Location: 1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 3rd Floor (Conference Room D) Santa Ana, CA 92705
Start: Thu 10/11/2018 2:00 PM
End: Thu 10/11/2018 3:00 PM
Recurrence: (none)
Meeting Status: Meeting organizer
Organizer: Amezcua, Jessica
Required Attendees: Guerrero, Manuel@CDCR; Wadsworth, Erik; 'Sanchez, Deborah'; 'Talwar, Rajesh@CDCR'; Henderson, Geoffrey G [OCSD]; Rayburn, Brian; 'Luz Flores'; Dora Rodriguez; 'Ashley Zaragoza'
Optional Attendees: Cosma, Oana; Engelby, Kimberly

Good Afternoon,

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss workforce-corrections partnership to better serve justice involved individual and establish integrated pathways from the corrections system to employment.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua



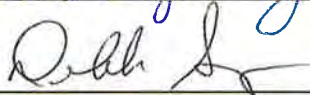

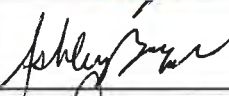
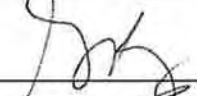

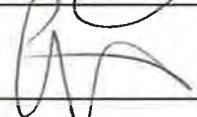
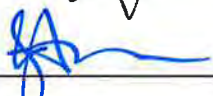
Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

**OC Workforce-Corrections Partnership
Planning Meeting**

**1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 3rd Floor (Conference Room D)
Santa Ana, CA 92704**

**October 11, 2018
2:00p.m. to 3:00p.m.**

SIGN IN SHEET

Name	Signature	Organization
Rajesh Talwar		CDCR / Parole
Kim Engelby		(CCP) CEO Budget
Deborah Sanchez		City of Santa Ana
Brian Rayburn		OCDB
Ashley Zaragoza		City of Anaheim
Greff Henderson		OC Sheriff
Manuel Guerrero		CDCR / Parole / DAPO
ERIK WADSWORTH		O.C. Probation DEPT.
Jessica Amezcua		OCDB.

Orange County Corrections Partnership

Regional plan updates must specify how Local Boards and RPUs will partner with CBOs, CDCR contracted reentry service providers, and representatives of State Parole and County Probation Departments to provide seamless, integrated, and effective services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals. The CBOs will play a central role in successful corrections partnerships due to their expertise (often firsthand) and unique capacity to understand and provide impactful services to the reentry population. Regional plans should include specific strategies for how Local Boards will engage and work with specific partner CBOs to offer new, effective services that better meet the needs of their local reentry population.

The RPUs are required to regionally convene relevant stakeholders to develop the required modification to their regional plans. Required partners include: Representatives of State Parole Offices for the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Adult Education Block Grant (AEBG) consortia, and regional Community College Consortia, County Probation Departments, CBOs providing reentry services, labor organization and joint labor-management partnerships that work with reentry, public and private employers who have labor shortages or who have expressed a history or interest in employing the formerly incarcerated and justice involved individuals.

Requirements include:

1. Assessment of Need and Population Size
2. Services Who, What, When and How of Regional Alignment
3. Relationships to Regional labor Market Needs, Regional Sector Pathways Programs, and Regional Partnerships

Timeline:

Dates	Task
September - October 2018	Planning meetings with required partners and stakeholder engagement
October - November 2018	Listening session outside of regular business hours
November 1, 2018	Begin draft of Regional and Local Plan
December 31, 2018	Finalize Regional and Local Plan draft
January 2019	Workforce Boards approve Regional and Local Plan draft for posting
January - February 2019	Plans are posted for 30 day comment period
March 15, 2019	Regional and Local Plans due to the State

Scoring Matrix:

Assessment of Need and Population Size
The plan provides an overview of the size and, to extent feasible, demographics of the supervised population in the region , an assessment of the types of services needed, and the evidence, rational, and/or track record of success as to why those types of services are needed to help the supervised population achieve long-term employment outcomes in occupations that pay a family-sustaining, livable wage.
The plan provides the number of individuals released annually from the state prison to the region .
The plan provides, on an annual basis, the number of formerly incarcerated individuals served by the region's workforce development system since July 1, 2016 and any data on rates of success.
The plan describes the ways in which the program partners will facilitate information sharing to evaluate need.
Services Who, What, When and How of Regional Alignment
The plan describes existing and prospective partnerships with stakeholders in the Regional Planning Unit (RPU) and the Local Workforce Development Areas of each RPU to coordinate reentry, workforce, and related education service delivery to the formerly incarcerated and justice-involved populations.
The plan describes strategies for offering services that are accessible to people who are likely to face the greatest challenges in the labor market, such as low-income disconnected women and men with little to no previous work experience or education attainment and who require immediate income assistance.
The plan describes the types of services that are currently funded by existing, new, and prospective regional partners, the baseline levels of service currently being provided in the region to individuals from this population, and how the

regional plans will modify the types and quantity of services provided if granted additional resources under the Prison to Employment Initiative.

The plan identifies potential barriers to successful participation and completion of workforce education and training among the region's reentry population and describes which supportive services will be provided, the partners responsible for providing those services, and the process by which individuals will be furnished with those services. [Included in this description should be a plan that articulates **outreach and recruitment strategies for ensuring these services are provided to those individuals who need those most.**]

The plan **identifies existing and potential opportunities to collaborate with parole and probation partners to determine pre-release when formerly incarcerated individuals** are being released into the community and how workforce partners will work with parole and probation to link those being released to workforce services that align with the level of support each individual needs.

The plan identifies **existing intake and case management needs** for serving the justice-involved population, and describes how case managers will obtain current information about the education and training an individual receives while incarcerated so as to build on both prior assessments of needs and pre-release education and training when determining which services and training to provide as well as how to best position individuals for job placement.

The plan identifies data collection methods and reporting procedures that will ensure outcomes of justice involved individuals are tracked in accordance with the performance reporting requirement outlined in Assembly Bill (AB) 1111.

The plan describes how supportive services will support job retention.

Relationships to Regional labor Market Needs, Regional Sector Pathways Programs, and Regional Partnerships

The plan describes how regional partnerships to serve the formerly incarcerated will interface with existing regional sector pathway efforts described in existing Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act regional plans.

The plan describes how regional partnerships to serve the formerly incarcerated will interface with existing California Workforce Development Board grantees that serve this population, including Forward Focus, Workforce Accelerator Fund, and High Road Partnerships for Construction Careers grantees.

The plan describes how information about priority industry sectors and occupations will be provided to partners.

The plan describes the process in which identification of, and engagement with, employers, industry sector partnerships, and labor-management partnerships who are willing to hire formerly incarcerated and justice-involved individuals, including those with felony convictions, and those who are currently under state or county supervisions will occur.

The plan develops resources to inform employers about AB 1008 Fair Chance Hiring, the federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit, California New Employment Tax Credit, Federal Fidelity Bonding through the California Employment Development Department's state bonding services, information about Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and other organizations that provide job placement services for formerly incarcerated people, and the benefits of hiring formerly incarcerated people.

The plan includes strategies to identify and catalog employers willing to employ the formerly incarcerated and other justice involved individuals to utilize for job placement efforts.

The plan describes anticipated changes to existing Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with America's Job Center of California and/or new MOUs with other service providers that follow the requirements outlined in the Board's guidance directive.

The plan describes how new **MOUs will be established with other service providers to meet the requirements of the Board's directive, including but not limited to addressing any challenges associated with local ordinances or policies relevant to executing new MOUs.**

The plan describes staff and training needs of RPUs, Local Boards, and partners to adequately serve this population.

The plan describes how the region will pursue shared case management of the formerly incarcerated and justice involved individuals served pursuant to the workforce-corrections partnership, including how the workforce professional will coordinate services and referrals with representations of State Parole and County Probation supervision, and how workforce professionals will work with CBOs to provide peer support, housing, transportation, food, family reunification, and other supportive and direct services.

Workforce
Department of
Rehabilitation Competitive
Integrated Employment
Partnership

Vigil, Renee

From: Amezcua, Jessica
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2018 2:49 PM
To: 'Bethany.renfree@cwdb.ca.gov'; 'Michael.Dowdy@CWDB.ca.gov'; 'Aguilera, Rafael@CWDB'
Cc: Rayburn, Brian
Subject: RE: Local and Regional Planning Meetings for OC Regional Planning Unit

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Hello Bethany, Michael, and Rafael,

Per WSD 18-01, I am providing you with the information of upcoming meetings where the Orange County Regional and Local Plan will be discussed.

Date: October 29, 2018

Time: 10:00a.m. to 11:00a.m.

Location: 201 S. Anaheim Blvd., Suite 1001, Anaheim, CA 92805

Topic: Workforce-DOR Competitive Integrated Employment Partnership

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua

Project Manager Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

Vigil, Renee

Subject: Partnership Meeting Regional and Local Planning with DOR
Location: WD Admin Conference Room

Start: Mon 10/29/2018 10:00 AM
End: Mon 10/29/2018 11:00 AM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Accepted

Organizer: Luz Flores

Partnership Meeting Regional and Local Planning with DOR

Workforce Development
201 S. Anaheim Blvd., Suite 1001
Anaheim, CA 92805








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Integrated Employment Partnership Planning Meeting

Anaheim Workforce Development Board
201 S. Anaheim Blvd., Suite 1001
Anaheim, CA 92805

October 29, 2018
10:00AM

SIGN IN SHEET

Name	Signature	Organization
Sherrri Han-Lan		OC - Anaheim
Chris Hoang		Anaheim
Luz Flores		Anaheim WDB.
Jessica Amezcua		OC DB
Ashley Zaragoza		Anaheim
Carlos de la Riva		SANTA ANA
Deborah Sanchez		Santa Ana

Integrated Employment Partnership

Local Boards must submit a local plan to address the way in which Local Boards will engage and work with partners to align with the State's CIE strategy, also called, "the Blueprint." Plans should outline how partnerships allow for the creation of more opportunities for Competitive Integrated Employment (CIE). Additionally, plans should identify the Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), regional centers, Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) districts and other partners for Local Boards and job centers are collaborating with to develop these opportunities. The State Board recommends that Local Boards and One-Stop Operators/AJCCs are also engaged with the CIE Local Partnership (LPA) process.

Requirements include:

1. Partnerships and Engagement to Increase CIE
2. Needs of Individuals with ID/DD
3. Supportive Services and Earn-and-Learn Strategies to Increase Opportunities for CIE
4. Employer Engagement Strategies to Increase CIE Opportunities

Scoring Matrix:

Partnerships and Engagement to Increase CIE	Question:	Answer:	Contact Person:
The local plan explains how the area is engaged or plans to become engaged with local partners to increase CIE for jobseekers with ID/DD.			
The local plan lists the names of organizations the Local Board is partnering with to implement the partnership plans.			
The local plan describes the level of participation of CIE LPA.			
Needs of Individuals with ID/DD	Question:	Answer:	Contact Person:
The local plan describes the ways AJCC staff have gained knowledge or training about serving individuals with ID/DD and the additional programs and resources available in the area.			
Supportive Services and Earn-and-Learn Strategies to Increase Opportunities for CIE	Question:	Answer:	Contact Person:
The local plan explains how the area had or will connect with the DOR point of contact who can provide linkages to serve providers and/or supportive services to individuals with ID/DD who are VR consumers.			

Employer Engagement Strategies to Increase CIE Opportunities	Question:	Answer:	Contact Person:
The local plan describes how the DOR district partner is connecting with the area in their work to outreach to employers and partners to support opportunities for individuals with ID/DD to achieve CIE.			
If the area is developing its own recruitment, referral, and employer engagement strategies, then they must be included in the local plan.			

English Language Learners, Foreign Board, and Refugees Stakeholder Partnership

Vigil, Renee

Subject: English Language Learners Stakeholder Partnership Meeting
Location: 1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 2nd Floor (Conference Room C) Santa Ana, CA 92705

Start: Thu 11/8/2018 2:00 PM
End: Thu 11/8/2018 3:00 PM

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Accepted

Organizer: Amezcua, Jessica
Required Attendees: 'GPeterson@wr.org'; 'Gascon_Christine@sccollege.edu'; 'pvillamor@hbas.edu'; 'shead@occ.cccd.edu'; 'mscott60@coastline.edu'; Rayburn, Brian; 'Sanchez, Deborah'; de la Riva, Carlos; 'Ashley Zaragoza'; 'elandin@NOCE.edu'; 'Isergeyeva@gwc.cccd.edu'; 'cgreiner@ivc.edu'; Albances, Norman; 'Kristina Meza'; 'Luz Flores'
Optional Attendees: 'Byron Shinyama'; 'Quinonez, Rena'; Mary Anne Foo

Categories: Meeting

Good Afternoon,

As part of the State Directive for the Regional and Local Plan Modifications we are inviting partners that serve the Limited English Proficient population. The purpose of this meeting is discuss how partners may coordinate service delivery to ELL, foreign born, and refugees, including increasing access to sector pathways and other supportive services.

For more information regarding the directive, please see page 21 of the attached Workforce Services Directive 18-01. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua

Orange County Development Board

OC Community Services - Community Investment Division

1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor

Vigil, Renee

From: Amezcua, Jessica
Sent: Monday, October 29, 2018 3:15 PM
To: 'Bethany.renfree@cwdb.ca.gov'; 'Michael.Dowdy@CWDB.ca.gov'; 'Aguilera, Rafael@CWDB'
Cc: Rayburn, Brian
Subject: Local and Regional Planning Meetings for OC Regional Planning Unit

Hello Bethany, Michael, and Rafael,

Per WSD 18-01, I am providing you with the information of upcoming meetings where the Orange County Regional and Local Plan will be discussed.

Date: November 8, 2018

Time: 2:00p.m. to 3:00p.m.

Location: 1300 S. Grand Bldg. B, 3rd Floor (Conference Room D) Santa Ana, CA 92705

Topic: English Language Learners, Foreign Born, and Refugees Stakeholder Meeting

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua


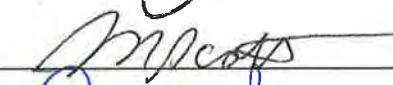



Project Manager Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

ELL, Foreign Born, and Refugee Partnership Planning Meeting

November 8, 2018
2:00p.m. to 3:00p.m.

1300 S. Grand. Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd Floor
Conference Room C
Santa Ana, CA 92705

SIGN IN SHEET

Name	Signature	Organization
Rena Quinonez		Orange Coast College
Jose Serrano		World Relief SoCal
Renee Vigil		OCDB
Susan Torres		Huntington Beach Adult School
Kristina Meza		OCA/PICA
MICHAEL SCOTT		Coastline College
Deborah Sanchez		Santa Ana WDB
Isabel STANAMA		OCANCA
Ashley Zaragoza		Anaheim Workforce
Larisa Sergeeva		Golden West College
Jessica Amezcua		OCDB

Orange County ELL, Foreign Born and Refugee Partnership

Existing requirements in WSD16-07 require counties with 15 percent or more Limited English Proficient (LEP) to adequately describe, assess the needs of and plan for serving the LEP population in their jurisdictions. Service delivery strategies, new partnerships, demographics and any other relevant information should be incorporated in this update.

Requirements include:

1. Coordination of Services and Resources to Increase Access to Programs, Supportive Services and Retention Efforts
2. Retention Process
3. Review and Incorporation of Workforce and Employment Services Plans Developed by Stakeholders.
4. Strategies to Serve the LEP, Foreign Born and Refugee Populations
5. Implementation of Best Practices

Timeline:

Dates	Task
September - October 2018	Planning meetings with required partners and stakeholder engagement
October - November 2018	Listening session outside of regular business hours
November 1, 2018	Begin draft of Regional and Local Plan
December 31, 2018	Finalize Regional and Local Plan draft
January 2019	Workforce Boards approve Regional and Local Plan draft for posting
January - February 2019	Plans are posted for 30 day comment period
March 15, 2019	Regional and Local Plans due to the State

Scoring Matrix:

Provisions to English Language Learners, the Foreign Born and Refugees
The local plan describes how local/regional partners will braid resources and coordinate service delivery to English learners, the foreign born and refugees, including increasing access to sector pathway programs, supportive services and retention efforts.
The local plan describes the process Local Boards and their partners will use to retain this population in regional sector pathway programs as they progress into livable wage jobs and careers.
The local plan incorporates any workforce or employment service plans developed by stakeholders (e.g. Employment Service Plans developed by County Welfare Departments, etc.)

November 29, 2018

Orange Regional Community Forum/Listening Session

Vigil, Renee

From: Amezcua, Jessica
Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2018, 11:39 AM
To: 'Bethany.renfree@cwdb.ca.gov'; 'Michael.Dowdy@CWDB.ca.gov'; 'Aguilera, Rafael@CWDB'
Cc: Rayburn, Brian; 'Ashley Zaragoza'
Subject: Local and Regional Planning Meetings for OC Regional Planning Unit - Community Engagement Listening Session

Hello Bethany, Michael, and Rafael,

Per WSD 18-01, I am providing you with the information of upcoming meetings where the Orange County Regional and Local Plan will be discussed.

Date: November 29, 2018

Time: 5:00p.m. to 6:00p.m.

Location: Rotary Room-Downtown Community Center 250 E Center St, Anaheim, CA 92805

Topic: Community Engagement Listening Session

Thank you,

Jessica Amezcua

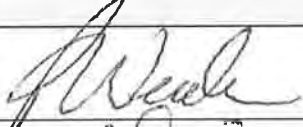

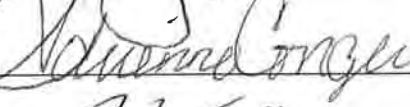

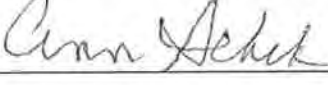

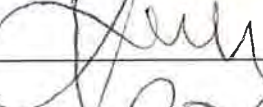


Project Manager Orange County Development Board
OC Community Services - Community Investment Division
1300 S. Grand Ave., Bldg. B, 3rd floor
Santa Ana, CA 92705
(714) 480-6434

**OC Regional Planning Unit
Community Forum / Listening Session**

Downtown Community Center - Rotary Room
250 East Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805

November 29, 2018
5:00pm to 6:00pm

SIGN IN SHEET

Name	Signature	Organization
PATRICIA WEICH		OC CSS
Margarita Mendez		OC CSS
Adrienne Conger		OC One-Stop
Phil Villanar		HBAS
Ann Sebek		OCDE
Brian Reybra		OCDB/OCCE
Deborah Sanchez		Santa Ana WDB
D.T. Van	Demis Narum	EDD
Kimberly May		OC One-Stop
Renee Vigil		OCDB/CIO
Jessica Amezcua		OCDB



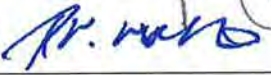
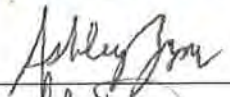


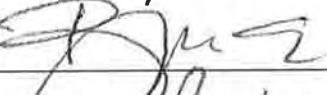
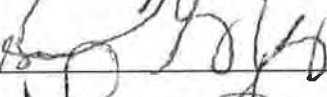

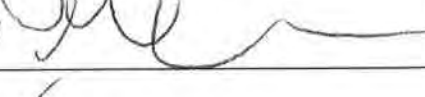
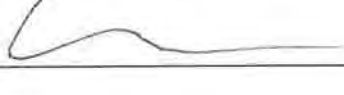
Dina Paton	<i>Dina Paton</i>	Garden Grove One-stop (Profpath)
Carma Lacy		OCDB/ CID
ARZEL ABDURAHM	<i>Arzel</i>	OCAP/LEA
Chris Hoang	<i>Chris</i>	Anaheim

**OC Regional Planning Unit
Community Forum / Listening Session**

Downtown Community Center - Rotary Room
250 East Center Street
Anaheim, CA 92805




November 29, 2018
5:00pm to 6:00pm

SIGN IN SHEET


Name	Signature	Organization
Diana Cruz-Toro		County of Orange Social Svcs Agency
Kathy Johnson		Vital Link
Randy Workman		BACK 2 WORK
Ashley Zaragoza		City of Anaheim Workforce
Michelle Foster		ProPath
Lisa Burns		ProPath
BIPU SHINYAMA		OCAPICA
Gustaf Henke		OC Sheriff
Wiz Flores		Anaheim WDB
Gabriel Sanchez		Chrysalis
David Sill		Chrysalis

ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING UNIT LISTENING SESSION

November 29, 2018

WIOA Planning



- Per federal Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) legislation all States were required to submit a plan detailing goals, priorities, and vision policy direction
- Per California regulation all Workforce Development Regional Planning Units were required to develop a plan that aligns with the State Plan
- 48 local Workforce Development Boards (WDBs)
- There are 14 Regional Planning Units in the state
- In Orange County there are 3 WDBs
 - The City of Anaheim Workforce Development Board
 - Orange County Development Board
 - The City of Santa Ana Workforce Development Board

Regional and Local Plan Modification

- Stakeholder/Community Engagement
- New Partnerships
 - Re-Entry Population
 - English Language Learners
 - Refugee Resettlement Agencies
 - Public Benefit Programs Leads/Providers
 - Immigration Service Providers
 - Disability Organizations associated with the Department of Rehabilitation (DOR) and Competitive Integrated Employment (CIE)
- Self-Assessment
- Listening Session
- 30 Day Comment Period



Why Does Local Planning Matter?

- Local WIOA planning matters and assists with the following:
- Shapes the job training and education programs
 - Addresses how to meet the needs of the community within the public workforce system
 - Fosters alignment with different institutions and agencies
 - Builds bridges with partner institutions like social services, education, and corrections
 - Identifies local priorities like work with specific population(s) with barriers to employment, key industries with specialized workforce needs, collaborations between related public systems, or other issues that are important to a local community



How Does WIOA Serve the Community?



American Job Centers
 ~2,400 nationwide

In California
 106 Community Centers
 98 Adult Centers

In Orange County
 4 Community Centers
 2 Adult Centers

- American Job Centers of California (AJCCs) are required to offer services in local communities to all of the populations that WIOA identifies as having barriers to employment
- AJCCs support "rapid response" services which are specialized services offered to businesses that are preparing for significant layoffs and need support in helping individuals find new jobs and/or retrain for new careers
- WIOAs provide a significant amount of service delivery which may include services for youth, veterans, or other populations with unique barriers to employment, special projects, and more
- The WIOA providers are community based organizations (CBOs) and non-profit, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions, and for-profit companies

Current Projects



- English Language Learner (ELL) Navigator program has practices and input of immigrant and refugee serving CBOs
- Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is a community service and work-based job training program for older adults
- Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) is designed to provide access to supportive services like job training
- Linking to Employment Activities Pre-Release (LEAP) program focused on employment services within local correctional facilities for transitioning offenders
- OC Re-entry Partnership (OCREP) seeks to provide resources for direct services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice involved individuals
- OC Regional Leadership Council engages with leaders from key stakeholder groups, mandated partners, and the three local WIOAs
- MCS Multi-Craft Core Curriculum Construction Apprenticeship Readiness Training Program

How Can You Get Involved?

- Participate in the local planning processes
- Participate at the local Workforce Development Board, sub-committees, or working groups
- CBOs can play a role as referral partners for individuals accessing services through AICCs
- CBOs are innovators of workforce development programming, especially in serving individuals with barriers to employment



How Can We Help You?



- What can we do to support you?
- What challenges are you experiencing?
- What partner organizations are you actively working with?
- What types of services are not available that would benefit you?

Thank
you 

Orange County Regional Planning Unit Contact Information

OC Regional Planning Unit Email

- planning@ocra.org

Orange County Regional Planning Unit Websites

City of Anaheim Workforce Development Board

- <https://www.anaheim.org/4867/Anaheim-Workforce-Commission>

Orange County Development Board

- <http://www.ocdev.org/>

City of Santa Ana Workforce Development Board

- <https://www.santana.org/2016/02/15/>

AB109 Working Group

AB109 Working Group
AGENDA
October 11, 2018 – 10:00AM
2215 N. Broadway Suite#2, Santa Ana, CA 92706

1. Welcome & Introductions

2. Review & Updates:

- Presentation - Project Kinship
Community Support and Recovery Center (CSRC)

3. Department Updates

- CEO/Budget

- Probation

- District Attorney

- Public Defender

- Alternate Defenders

- Sheriff

- Health Care Agency

- Social Services

- Courts

- Local Law Enforcement

- OCCR / Workforce Development Board

- Community Based Organization

- Victims Services

4. Roundtable

Next Meeting to be held January 10, 2019

ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING UNIT PRISON TO EMPLOYMENT GRANT

Award: \$142,500

Term: October 2018 – March 2020

OVERVIEW

The California Workforce Development Board Prison to Employment grant focus is the integration of workforce and reentry services. The State Board made the funds available to support partnership development through a regional planning process. Additional funds will be available for implementation to build or scale-up existing programs that serve the needs of the reentry population. During the implementation phase the Orange County Region could potentially receive over \$2.4 million of the additional \$34 million that the State Board will release later in FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-2020 through the Regional Implementation and Direct Services, and the Regional Supportive Services and Earn and Learn grants.

ORANGE COUNTY PRISON TO EMPLOYMENT GRANT

The Orange County Prison to Employment Initiative grant intends to support regional planning efforts, fund regional plan implementation, and provide resources for direct services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals. It also sets aside specific resources for both supportive services and earn and learn activities.

Grant funds will be used to achieve the following:

- Determine relevant stakeholders for coordination of workforce and reentry services in the region
- Regionally convene stakeholders to discuss how to provide seamless, integrated, and effective services to the formerly incarcerated and other justice-involved individuals
- Determine services provided by regional partners to coordinate reentry, workforce, and related education service delivery to the formerly incarcerated and justice-involved populations
- Identify potential barriers to successful participation and completion of workforce, education, and training among the region's reentry population
- Modification of Regional and Local Plan PY 17-21 - Two Year Modifications
- Identify existing and potential opportunities to collaborate with corrections partners
- Explore co-location of workforce development staff at parole and probation offices to provide workforce, education, and training services

Orange County Community Corrections Partnership

AGENDA

REGULAR MEETING ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, October 25, 2018, 2:00 P.M.



PROBATION DEPARTMENT
Training Room 5
1001 S. Grand Ave.
Santa Ana, California

STEVE SENTMAN, Chair
Chief Probation Officer

SANDRA HUTCHENS
Sheriff-Coroner

TONY RACKAUCKAS
District Attorney

TODD ELGIN
Chief of Police, Garden Grove

SHARON PETROSINO
Public Defender

ERIN WINGER, Acting
Health Care Agency

The Orange County Community Corrections Partnership welcomes you to this meeting. This agenda contains a brief general description of each item to be considered. The Partnership encourages your participation. If you wish to speak on an item contained in the agenda, please complete a Speaker Form identifying the item(s) and deposit it in the Speaker Form Return box located next to the Clerk. If you wish to speak on a matter which does not appear on the agenda, you may do so during the Public Comment period at the close of the meeting. Except as otherwise provided by law, no action shall be taken on any item not appearing in the agenda. When addressing the Partnership, please state your name for the record prior to providing your comments.

****In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, those requiring accommodation for this meeting should notify the Clerk of the Board's Office 72 hours prior to the meeting at (714) 834-2206****

All supporting documentation is available for public review in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors located in the Hall of Administration Building, 333 W. Santa Ana Blvd., 10 Civic Center Plaza, Room 465, Santa Ana, California 92701 during regular business hours, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

AGENDA

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: (Items 1 - 4)

At this time, members of the public may ask the Partnership to be heard on the following items as those items are called.

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Receive and file Budget Update and 2018 Strategic Financial Plan Projections
3. Receive and file 3rd quarter AB 109 report for the period of July – September 2018
4. Realignment Updates:
 - CCP Coordinator
 - Probation
 - Sheriff
 - District Attorney
 - Public Defender
 - Courts
 - Health Care/Mental Health
 - Local Law Enforcement
 - Board of Supervisors
 - Social Services
 - OC Community Resources
 - OC Department of Education
 - Community-Based Organization (Representative)
 - Waymakers (Victims Representative)

PUBLIC & PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

At this time members of the public may address the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership on any matter not on the agenda but within the jurisdiction of the Partnership. The Partnership or Chair may limit the length of time each individual may have to address the Partnership.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

PARTNERSHIP COMMENTS:

ADJOURNMENT

NEXT MEETING:

January 24, 2019 Regular Meeting, 2:00 P.M.

2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109)
Funding Projections
As of September 30, 2018

Department	AS BUDGETED				
	FY 18/19	FY 17/18 Growth	Total		
Sheriff (In-Custody)	45,758,518	54.00%	3,122,636	54.00%	48,881,154
Probation	17,625,503	20.80%	1,202,793	20.80%	18,828,296
HCA (In/Post-Custody)	17,371,289	20.50%	1,185,445	20.50%	18,556,734
District Attorney	847,380	1.00%	57,827	1.00%	905,207
Public Defender	847,380	1.00%	57,827	1.00%	905,207
Local Law Enforcement	1,694,760	2.00%	115,653	2.00%	1,810,413
CEO/CCP Coordinator / Support	169,476	0.20%	11,565	0.20%	181,041
Reentry Services	423,690	0.50%	28,913	0.50%	452,603
Total	84,737,997	100.00%	5,782,660	100.00%	90,520,655

	AS PROJECTED		VARIANCE	
	FY 18/19 Allocation Per State	FY 17-18 Growth	Total	Difference between Budgeted & Projected (per State)
	85,407,285	4,305,076	88,141,083	
	45,271,443	2,324,742	47,596,185	(487,075)
	17,437,889	895,456	18,333,345	(187,614)
	17,186,381	882,541	18,068,922	(184,908)
	838,360	43,051	881,411	(9,020)
	838,360	43,051	881,411	(9,020)
	1,676,720	86,102	1,762,822	(18,040)
	167,672	8,610	176,282	(1,804)
	419,180	21,525	440,705	(4,510)
	83,836,006	4,305,078	88,141,083	(901,991)
				(1,477,581)
				(2,379,572)

Detail for Local Law Enforcement Allocation for FY 18/19 BUDGETED

City/Agency	2017 PCS Average	Allocation %	Estimated Allocation
OCSD Contract Cities	126	9.45%	\$ 171,084
Anaheim	262	19.61%	355,022
Brea	7	0.52%	9,414
Buena Park	30	2.25%	40,734
Costa Mesa	50	3.74%	67,709
Cypress	18	1.35%	24,441
Fountain Valley	15	1.12%	20,277
Fullerton	77	5.76%	104,280
Garden Grove	112	8.38%	151,713
Huntington Beach	77	5.76%	104,280
Irvine	13	0.97%	17,561
La Habra	22	1.65%	29,872
La Palma	1	0.07%	1,267
Laguna Beach	4	0.30%	5,431
Los Alamitos	2	0.15%	2,716
Newport Beach	11	0.82%	14,845
Orange	45	3.37%	61,011
Piacentia	20	1.50%	27,156
Santa Ana	365	27.32%	494,605
Seal Beach	3	0.22%	3,983
Tustin	24	1.80%	32,587
Westminster	52	3.89%	70,425
Total	1336	100.000%	\$ 1,810,413

Detail for Local Law Enforcement Allocation for FY 18/19 - PROJECTED

City/Agency	2017 PCS Average	Estimated Allocation	Difference between Budgeted & Projected
OCSD Contract C	126	\$ 166,587	(4,497)
Anaheim	262	345,689	(9,333)
Brea	7	9,167	(247)
Buena Park	30	39,663	(1,071)
Costa Mesa	50	65,930	(1,779)
Cypress	18	23,798	(643)
Fountain Valley	15	19,744	(533)
Fullerton	77	101,539	(2,741)
Garden Grove	112	147,724	(3,989)
Huntington Beach	77	101,539	(2,741)
Irvine	13	17,089	(462)
La Habra	22	29,087	(785)
La Palma	1	1,234	(33)
Laguna Beach	4	5,288	(143)
Los Alamitos	2	2,644	(72)
Newport Beach	11	14,455	(390)
Orange	45	59,407	(1,604)
Piacentia	20	26,442	(714)
Santa Ana	365	481,603	(13,002)
Seal Beach	3	3,878	(105)
Tustin	24	31,731	(856)
Westminster	52	68,574	(1,851)
Total	1336	\$ 1,762,822	(47,591)

NOTES:

- [1] FY 2018/19 Budget estimated based on the Governor's Proposed State Budget issued January 10, 2018, and approved by the CCP Committee on February 22, 2018.
- [2] Amounts for Growth Funds are net of the 10% transfer into the Local Innovation Subaccount per Government Code section 30029.07
- [3] Amounts allocated to Local Law Enforcement based on the average number of reported PCS for calendar year 2017 based on OC Probation AB109 Monthly Stats for the period of January 2017 to December 2017. Allocation is calculated for those offenders pertaining to Orange County only.
- [4] Projections based on notifications received from CSAC dated October 3 and October 9, 2018. Decrease is attributable to sales tax received being less than anticipated.

**2011 Public Safety Realignment (AB 109)
Strategic Financial Plan Forecast (2018)
Period Through FY 2023/24**

Department	FY 17/18 (Actuals)	FY 18/19 (Estimate)	FY 19/20 (Proj)	FY 20/21 (Proj)	FY 21/22 (Proj)	FY 22/23 (Proj)	FY 23/24 (Proj)
Sheriff	45,847,444	48,881,156	50,000,000	52,981,178	56,021,982	59,123,599	62,287,250
Probation	18,513,552	18,828,296	20,000,000	21,192,472	22,408,792	23,649,439	24,914,900
HCA (In/Post Custody)	17,808,368	18,556,734	20,000,000	21,192,472	22,408,792	23,649,439	24,914,900
District Attorney	848,018	905,207	1,500,000	1,589,435	1,680,659	1,773,708	1,868,618
Public Defender	848,018	905,207	1,500,000	1,589,435	1,680,659	1,773,708	1,868,618
Local Law Enforcement	793,520	1,810,413	1,900,000	2,013,285	2,128,836	2,246,698	2,366,916
CEO / CCP Coordinator / Support	142,834	181,041	160,000	169,540	179,270	189,195	199,319
Reentry Services	-	452,603	450,000	476,831	504,198	532,113	560,586
Other Projects	-	-	601,394	637,251	673,828	711,135	749,185
Total AB109 Funding	84,801,754	90,520,657	96,111,394	101,841,898	107,687,015	113,649,033	119,730,291
CCP Planning/Training Funds	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
District Attorney/Public Defender (LE04)	1,230,302	1,435,825	1,594,747	1,757,642	1,923,795	2,093,272	2,266,138
Public Defender	1,230,302	1,435,825	1,594,747	1,757,642	1,923,795	2,093,272	2,266,138
Total PCS Funding	2,460,604	2,871,650	3,189,494	3,515,284	3,847,590	4,186,544	4,532,276
TOTAL AB109/CCP/PCS FUNDING	87,462,358	93,592,307	99,500,888	105,557,182	111,734,605	118,035,577	124,462,567

Notes:

Amounts include growth funds net of the 10% transfer into the Local Innovation Subaccount per Government Code section 30029.07. Growth for FY 2019/20 is based on State Budget amounts. Forecasts for FY 2020/21 to 2023/24 include growth funds increasing consistent with estimates for Prop 172 at 2.5%, 2.0%, 2.0%, and 2.0% respectively.



Public Safety Realignment in Orange County

3rd Quarter 2018 Report *July to September*

Prepared by:

Orange County Community Corrections Partnership



VISION STATEMENT

"Enhancing the quality of life of Orange County residents by promoting public safety, reducing recidivism and creating safer communities."

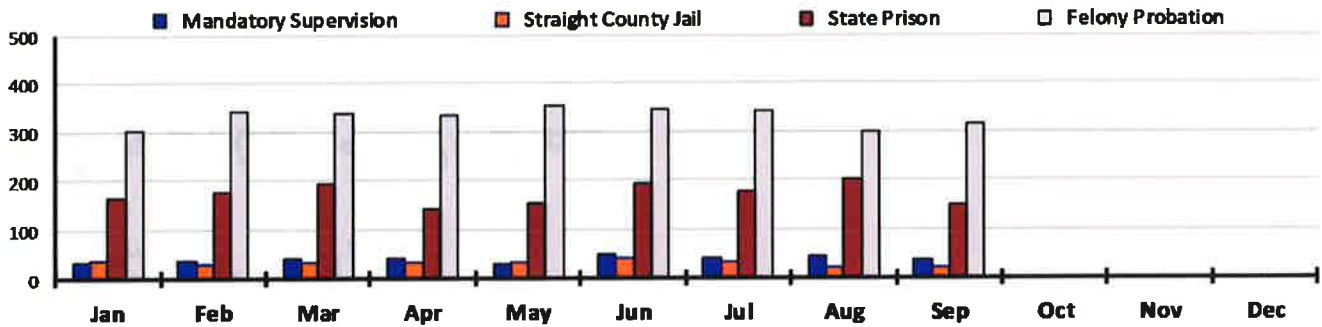
MISSION STATEMENT

The **Mission** of the Orange County Community Corrections Partnership is to enhance public safety by holding offenders accountable and reducing recidivism by utilizing fiscally responsible, quantifiable, evidenced based and promising practices that support victims and community restoration.

I. FILINGS

Measure	Monthly Average	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Felony Filings	939	8,451	917	805	927	985	1,044	888	973	1,094	818			

II. INITIAL SENTENCING



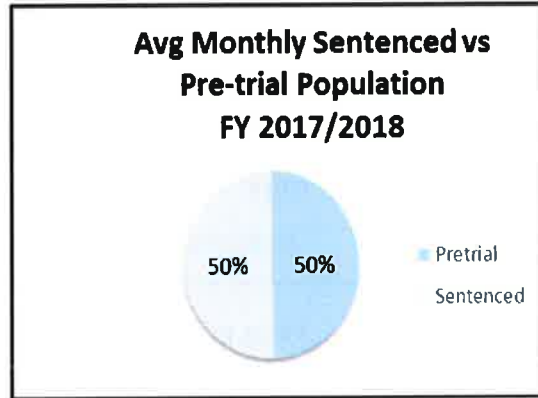
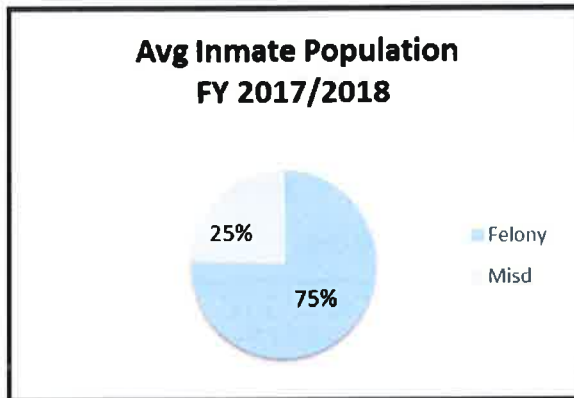
Sentencing Type	Month Avg	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split") [PC§1170(h)(5)(b)]	7%	40	356	34	36	41	43	30	47	42	46	37			
B. Straight County Jail [PC§1170(h)(5)(a)]	5%	31	278	37	29	32	32	33	40	32	22	21			
C. State Prison (non PC§1170 eligible)	30%	173	1,561	167	176	195	143	154	195	179	203	149			
D. Felony Probation [PC§1203.1]	58%	330	2,972	304	340	337	336	352	346	343	300	314			
E. TOTAL	100%	574	5,167	542	581	605	554	569	628	596	571	521	0	0	0

III. PETITIONS /COURT'S MOTIONS TO REVOKE/MODIFY

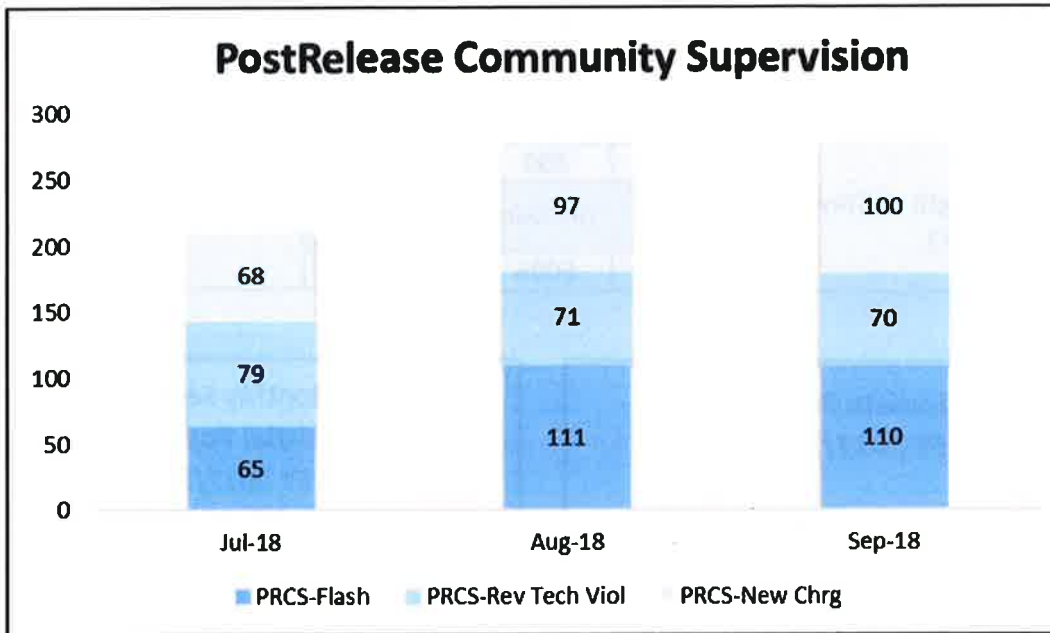
Petitions / Court's Motions	Month Avg	CY 2018	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
A. Mandatory Supervision ("split")	5%	42	374	37	33	41	30	44	31	39	66	53			
B. Postrelease Community Supv	8%	168	1,511	198	150	141	187	190	142	167	165	171			
C. Parole	6%	54	489	60	55	54	50	74	46	60	53	37			
D. Felony Probation	70%	625	5,626	705	560	603	705	664	635	592	603	559			
o Petitions	35%	308	2,771	351	271	292	331	359	327	293	289	258			
o Court's Motion	36%	317	2,855	354	289	311	374	305	308	299	314	301			
E. TOTAL	100%	889	8,000	1,000	798	839	972	972	854	858	887	820	0	0	0



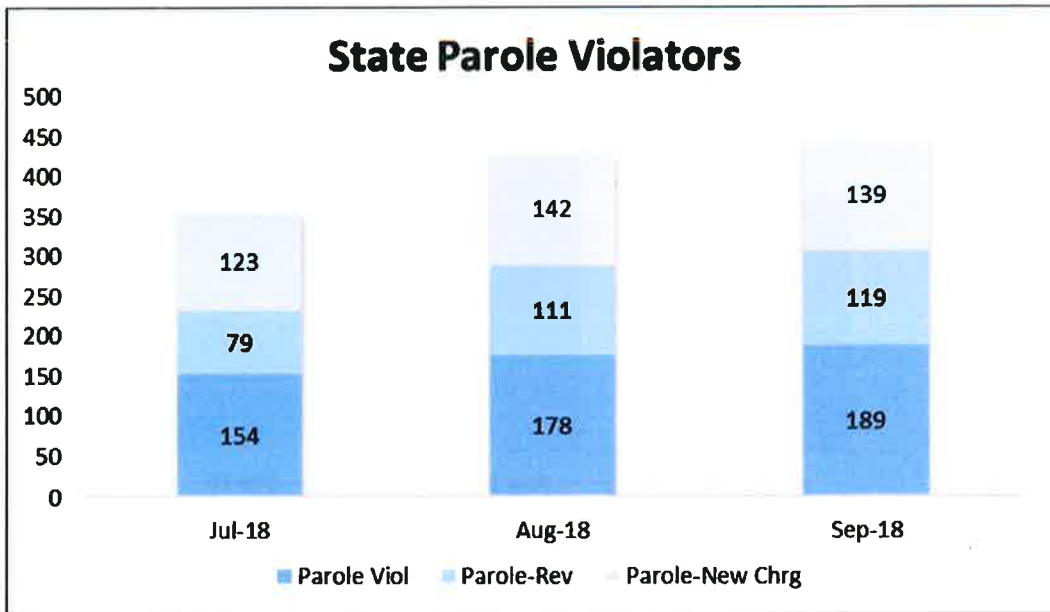
AVG Monthly PRCs Violators Booked	Mental Health Treatment			AVG Monthly Population of PC 1170(h)
149.00 per month	<i>Open Cases</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Rec. Psy. Drugs</i>	470.00 Serving an average of 183.81 days
Average Length of Stay 57.89	1916	299	998	
	<i>Sick Calls</i>	<i>Dr. Visits</i>	<i>Off Site Dr. Visits</i>	
	7627	6004	195	



- Total number of PC 1170 (h) offenders (non-violent, non-serious, non-sex offenders) sentenced to the Orange County Jails as a new commitment. Includes both straight and split sentences.



- Total number of Post-Release Community Supervision offenders booked on a 1) PC 3454(c) flash incarceration; 2) PC3455(a) – revoked for technical violation; and 3) for new charges.



- Total number of state parole violators booked on a 1) PC3056(a) parole violation only; 2) received jail time as a result of a parole revocation hearing; and 3) any new offense(s) including 1170(h) charges.



Introduction:

In the last few years, the Public Defender's Office has seen an extraordinary growth in cases and clients who qualify for Realignment services. Our office approaches its duty to reduce recidivism and help our clients thoughtfully and carefully. To that end, we continue to staff our unit with three experienced attorneys, two resource paralegals, an attorney clerk, and a staff specialist. In addition, non-dedicated staff assist with any investigation or clerical needs. Lawyers from the Writs & Appeals Unit are available to assist lawyers in litigating issues on behalf of our Realignment clients. We also employ a team of interns, ranging from college students to graduate school students to post-bar clerks, to help with AB 109 and Realignment issues.

3rd Quarter Updates:

In this quarter, our Realignment team, consisting of our Executive Manager for the unit, our paralegals, and several of our lawyers attended Orange County's 4th Annual Reentry Resource Fair at the Honda Center in Anaheim. Our team consulted with dozens of individuals, offered information on expungement and post-conviction relief services, networked with other resource organizations, and provided resources to those in need.

PCS, MS, and Parole Cases:

As predicted, the numbers of PCS, MS, and Parole cases have consistently increased over the past several years. This quarter alone, our lawyers made 1,457 court appearances, with 27 contested hearings. Our office opened a total of 839 new AB 109 cases this quarter.

PCS Cases Opened	MS Cases Opened	Parole Cases Opened	Total Court Appearances (includes PCS, MS and Parole)	Contested Hearings
500	189	150	1457	27

In addition to the above matters, the Realignment team of attorneys have been active in filing Proposition 47 petitions to reduce felony drug and theft convictions to misdemeanors. This quarter, 347 petitions were filed, with significant benefit to the clients. The team has also filed for dismissals and reductions of certain marijuana charges pursuant to Proposition 64 with a total of 61 petitions filed.

Given this significant growth of reentry cases, our office has found it difficult to absorb the increased workload with existing resources and will be working with the County Budget Office to address current and projected needs.

Our two dedicated resource paralegals work closely with clients to help them acclimate in society after release from prison. Our paralegals attend and present at fairs and clinics in the community where they assist clients with obtaining resources to help lower recidivism rates. Paralegals also staff expungement clinics and assist clients with resources for expungement relief and assistance via Prop. 47 and Prop. 64. Our paralegals also continue to collaborate with OC Probation, the Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO) of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), Sheriff's Department (OCSD), and Health Care Agency (HCA). On a weekly basis, they visit the day reporting



Orange County Public Defender's Office
 Sharon Petrosino, Public Defender



centers run by OC Probation and DAPO. In addition, they work with the OCSD on the "All In" reentry program to assist realignment clients in connecting with services and addressing their criminogenic factors.

Our paralegals assist our clients with the often arduous application process to obtain valid forms of identification, including driver's licenses, birth certificates, and immigration documents. They also assist with General Relief, food stamp benefits, and Medi-Cal for clients. Our paralegals further help our clients with obtaining housing, sober living and drug treatment, and mental health resources. Our paralegals are specifically trained to assist our veteran clients obtain military assistance, as well.

Our paralegals provide assistance to our Realignment clients in the form of jail visits, phone calls, and resource referrals. They also assist clients in obtaining forms of identification, including driver's licenses, birth certificates, and military ID. This helps our clients in their efforts to obtain housing and employment, further reducing their likelihood for recidivism.

Client Jail Visits	Client Program Visits	Phone Calls (to/from clients)	Program and service referrals	Obtaining Valid Forms of Identification
37	47	546	108	157



Number of Petitions Filed

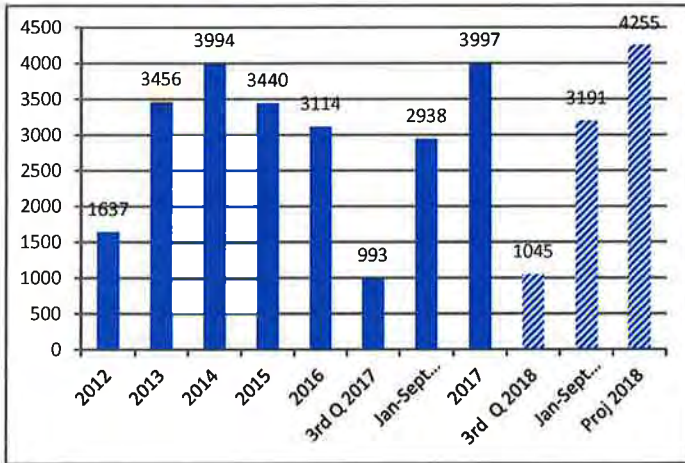
Filings	Jul-Sep
PCS Petitions Filings (Estimate)	595
Active PCS Defendants	63
Warrant PCS Defendants	324

Filings	Jul-Sep
MSV Petition Filings	191
Active MSV Defendants	76
Warrant MSV Defendants	314

Filings	Jul-Sep
Parole Petitions Filings (Estimate)	120
Active Parole Defendants	10
Warrant Parole Defendants	0

Set Court Proceedings

PCS Proceedings



Post Release Community Supervision proceedings were up 5% in the 3rd quarter of 2018 as compared to the same time frame of last year.

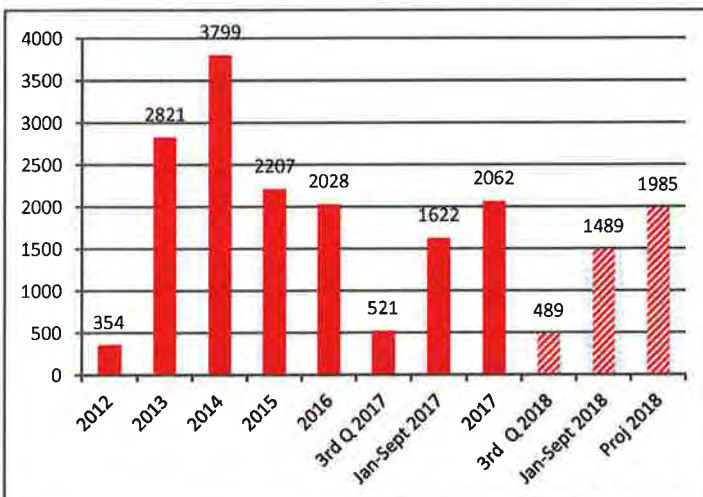
Current 2018 statistics for PCS proceedings indicate that the OCDA will appear in 6% more proceedings as 2017 statistics.

We are projected to appear in more Post Release Community Supervision proceedings in 2018 than in other previous years.

Petition Dispositions	2015	2016	3rd Q 2017	Jan-Sept 2017	2017	3rd Q 2018*	Jan-Sept 2018*	2018*	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	192	162	34	114	134	31	86	115	-14%
Sustained No Time	532	654	248	678	896	263	785	1047	17%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	1005	1152	419	1136	1551	460	1434	1912	23%
PRCS Terminated	173	4	2	3	9	3	13	17	93%
Total	1902	1972	703	1931	2590	757	2318	3091	19%

*Amounts reported are still being updated.

MSV Proceedings



Mandatory Supervision Violation filings have decreased by 8% in the 3rd quarter of 2018 as compared to the same time frame of last year.

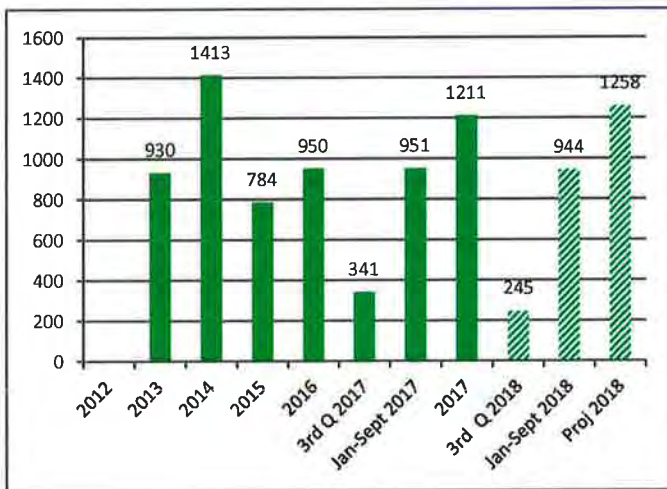
Current 2018 statistics for MSV proceedings indicate that the OCDA will appear in 4% fewer proceedings than in 2017.

It seems we have reached a plateau in relation to filings, proceedings, and dispositions.



Petition Dispositions	2015	2016	3rd Q 2017	Jan-Sept 2017	2017	3rd Q 2018*	Jan-Sept 2018*	2018*	Jan-Sept % Change	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	14	25	6	17	21	7	13	17	-24%	-17%
Sustained No Time	37	35	12	34	39	4	32	43	-6%	9%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	413	496	115	400	515	130	408	544	2%	6%
Sustained Returned for Remaining Term	183	194	59	145	205	50	175	233	21%	14%
MSV Terminated - Sentence Deemed Complete	62	38	13	50	57	8	19	25	-62%	-56%
Prop 47 Reduced Cases - MSV Terminated	127	6	1	3	3	0	1	1	-67%	-56%
Total	836	794	206	649	840	199	648	864	0%	3%

Parole Proceedings



AB 109 required the OCDA to handle Parole Violations beginning in July of 2013.

The 3rd quarter of 2018 saw a decrease of 28% as compared to that same time frame in 2017.

Current 2018 statistics for Parole Violations indicate that the OCDA will appear in 4% more proceedings than in 2017.

Petition Dispositions	2015	2016	3rd Q 2017	Jan-Sept 2017	2017	3rd Q 2018*	Jan-Sept 2018*	2018*	Proj Annual % Change
Dismissed	26	28	8	24	29	10	42	56	93%
Sustained No Time	4	1	0	3	3	1	1	1	-56%
Sustained Serve Specified Time	316	362	133	383	514	118	391	521	1%
Terminated	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Total	351	391	141	410	546	129	434	579	6%

Data Sources

The Office of the District Attorney (OCDA) tracks filings for Mandatory Supervision Violations in the DA Complaint Management System (CMS). This includes cases that go to warrant. However, resources are not available to track all filings for Post Release Community or Parole Violations; therefore, these numbers can only be estimated. The OCDA does track all proceedings/hearings scheduled for these AB 109 Violations.

The Central Justice Center handles all the Post Release Community Supervision (PCS) Violations. The PCS proceedings are heard in C58 on Wednesdays. They are also heard in CJ1, when defendant is in custody. Cases are most often not entered into the OCDA's CMS until a hearing is set. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS.

Mandatory Supervision Violations (MSV) are heard in all courts. MSV hearings are part of the data exchange with VISION and are included in the automated data exchange between the OCDA and the Courts. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS.

Parole Violations are heard at the Central Justice Center. They are heard in CJ1 on Thursdays. Cases are only entered into the OCDA's CMS once a hearing is set. Cases are updated as new hearings are scheduled and dispositions and sentences are being entered into CMS.

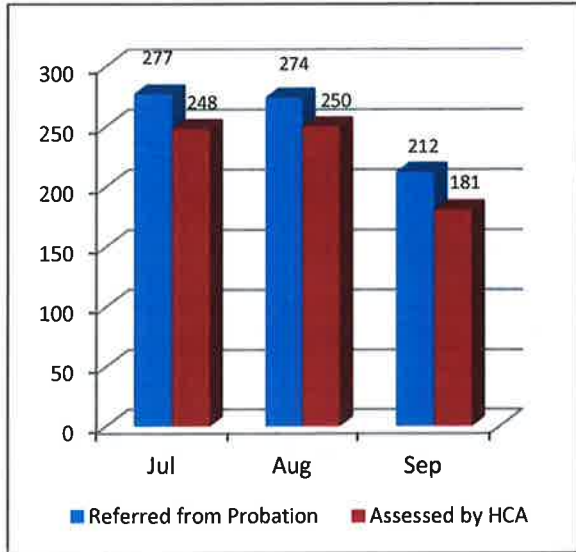
OCDA Representative
Beth Costello
Head of Court, Central Justice Center

OCDA Data Expert
Katie J.B. Parsons, Ph.D.
Research Manager

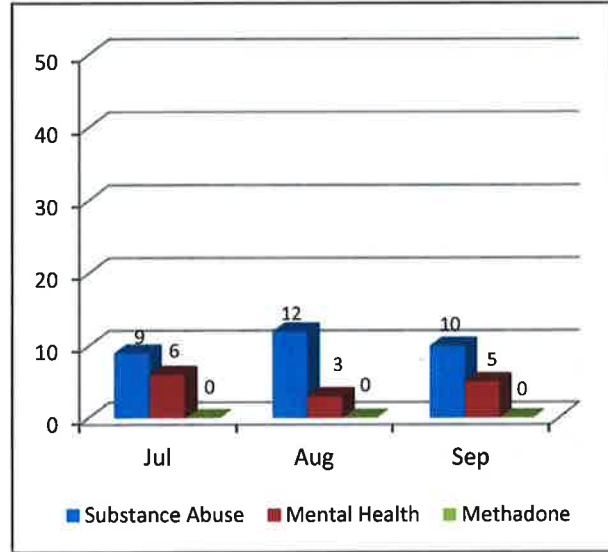


Referrals and Admissions

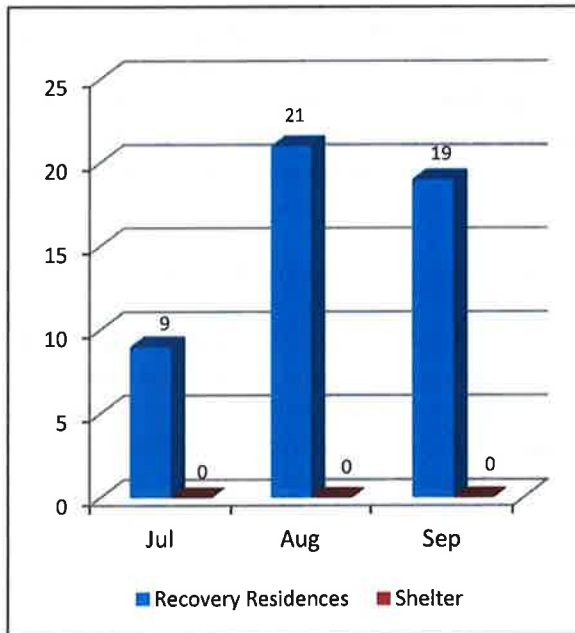
Probation Referrals & HCA Assessments



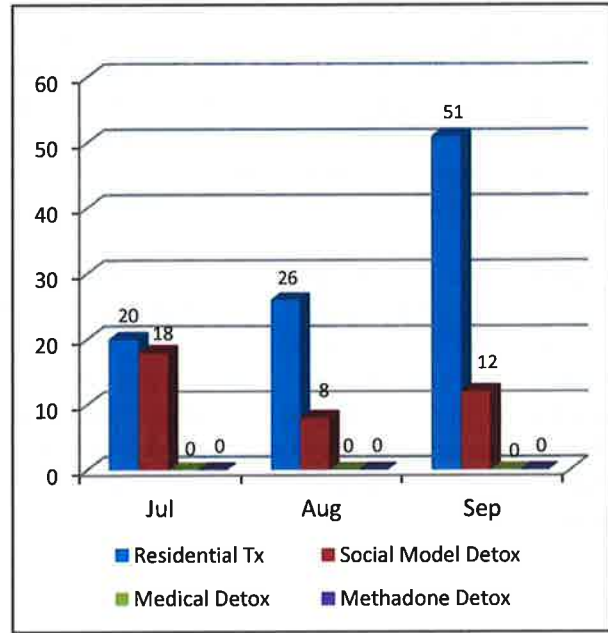
Admitted to Outpatient Treatment



Admitted to Housing



Admitted to Residential Treatment/Detox





AB 109 referrals and admissions to HCA Behavioral Health Services from July 2018 – September 2018:

Referrals Jul-Sep 2018	Total	Admissions Jul-Sep 2018	Total
Outpatient SUD Tx	154	Outpatient SUD Tx	31
Residential SUD Tx	194	Residential SUD Tx	97
Social Model Detox	51	Social Model Detox	38
Medical Detox	3	Medical Detox	0
Methadone Detox	1	Methadone Detox	0
Methadone Maintenance	1	Methadone Maintenance	0
Vivitrol	10	Vivitrol	7
Mental Health Outpatient	22	Mental Health Outpatient	14
Psychiatrist	12	Psychiatrist	6
Full Service Partnership (FSP)	18	Full Service Partnership (FSP)	13
Shelter Beds	0	Shelter Beds	0
Recovery Residences	49	Recovery Residences	49
Moral Reconation Therapy	1	Moral Reconation Therapy	0

Behavioral Health Services:

HCA continues to partner with Probation by providing behavioral health assessments, referrals and linkages, and services. Effective July 1, 2018, the County of Orange HCA became a part of the Drug Medical Organized Delivery System (DMC-ODS) Waiver which created a continuum of care and has specific requirements. The goal is to provide timely access to different levels of care based on the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) criteria. All services provided under DMC-ODS must have justification for that level of care. With the implementation of DMC-ODS, some workflows have changed. All AB 109 residential treatment referrals are now sent to the Residential Placement Coordinator who coordinates placement based on a capacity list that is updated on a daily basis. Recovery residences are available as appropriate upon completion of residential treatment and/or while enrolled in an outpatient treatment program.

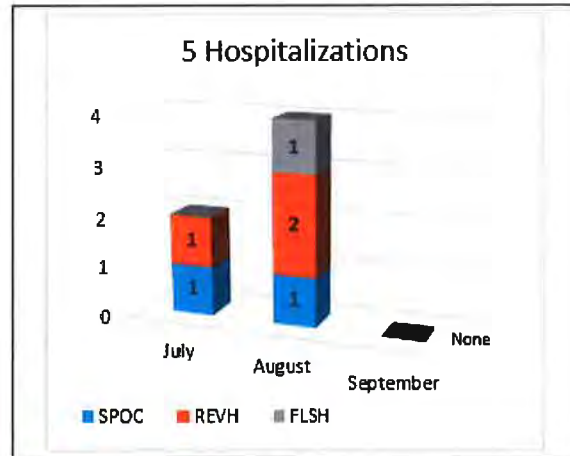
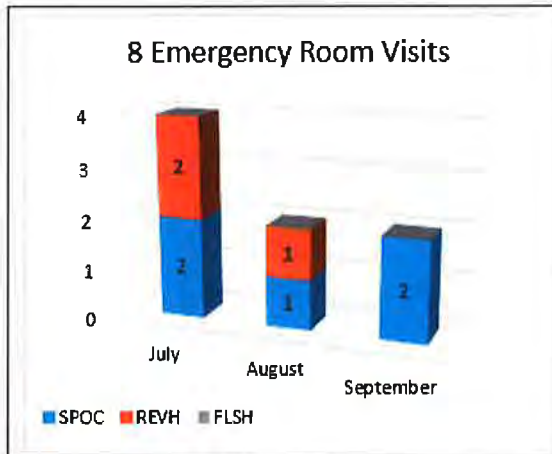
During this quarter, there were 763 referrals received from probation. Of the total referrals received, 679 or 89% were assessed by HCA’s AB 109 screening team. Of those assessed, 516 referrals were made for services and of those referrals made, 255 or 49% resulted in admission. When a participant does not enroll in services probation is notified and the HCA AB 109 behavioral health team works with the probation officer to engage the participant into appropriate services. Of the different services, 38% of referrals made were for residential services, 30% for outpatient substance use treatment, 11% for detox services, 9% for recovery residences, 4% for mental health outpatient services, 2% of FSP, and 2% for Vivitrol.



Correctional Health Services:

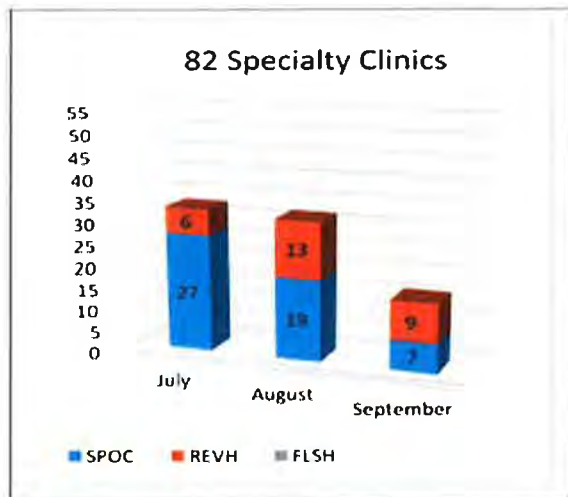
Correctional Health staff administered Vivitrol to ten (10) inmates prior to their release. Coordinated follow-up is arranged for these individuals to receive additional injections post-release via BHS out-patient services.

Thirteen (13) AB 109 inmates were either hospitalized or treated in the Emergency Department. This is a decrease from the previous quarter reflecting fourteen (14) inmates.



All primary care physician services are provided within the jail; however, when an AB 109 inmate needs specialty services, they are transported to specialty medical clinics off-site (such as, Cardiology, Nephrology, Oncology, OB, Surgery, etc.). There are currently nearly 26 specialty clinic services available with 82 clinic visits completed during the 3rd quarter of 2018 for AB 109 inmates specifically. This equates to approximately 14% of specialty clinic services business—with only 11% of the total jail population being AB 109 status.

82 Specialty Clinic Appointments			
AB109 Type:	SPOC	REVH	Total Per Clinic
Total Number of Appointments	53	29	
Cardiology	2	2	4
Diagnostics		1	1
Dialysis	20		20
ENT		2	2
General Surgery Clinic	4	4	8
Hematology/Oncology	1		1
Infectious Diseases	1		1
OB/GYN		3	3
Ophthalmology	4	2	6
OR/Surgery	1	2	3
Oral Surgery	2	1	3
Orthopedics	11	8	19
Radiology	6	3	9
Retinal Specialist	1		1
UTS		1	1
			82



In-custody Correctional Health Services triages and screens every AB 109 inmate in the jail to determine their medical and mental health needs and subsequent treatment and medication plan. The volume of patients is reflected in the Sheriff's section of this report, as all in-custody inmates on the Sheriff's census are also managed by in-custody healthcare staff.



Since the inception of AB 109 through September 30, 2018, OC Probation has supervised 8,022 former state prisoners.

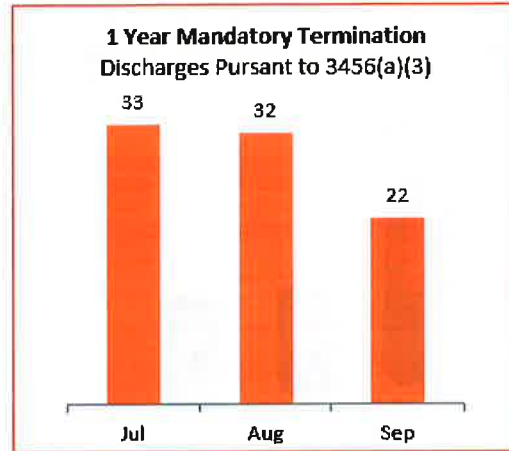
Postrelease Community Supervision

As of September 30, 2018

1,464

individuals were on PCS active supervision.

PCS individuals without custodial sanctions are mandatorily discharged after one year. During the third quarter of 2018, 87 individuals were released on one-year mandatory terminations.



PCS Controlling Offense (All Felonies)	Person	Property	Drug	Weapons	Other
	12%	33%	33%	9%	14%

Mandatory Supervision

Individuals with MS Convictions from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2018 = 3,700

Mandatory Supervision (MS) individuals are offenders sentenced under PC § 1170(h) who receive jail time followed by supervision. During the third quarter of 2018, 95 individuals were sentenced to MS. As of September 2018, 442 individuals are actively supervised while 367 individuals are on active warrant. In addition, 131 individuals were sentenced but are still in Orange County Jails – once released, OC Probation will supervise them.

Day Reporting Center (DRC)

207 Program Referrals*		155 Program Entries*		133 Program Discharges*	
Referral Reason (%)		Risk Level at Entry (%)		Phase at Exit 1-3 (%)	
Benefit to Participant	53%	High	64%	1	81%
Sanction	21%	Medium	19%	2	6%
Both	6%	Low	7%	3	13%
Unknown	20%	Not Assessed	10%	Intake/Orientation	0%

* Includes West County DRC which opened 9/25/2017

Orange County Reentry Partnership



Orange County Re-Entry Partnership

Helping you help yourself to a better tomorrow



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Meeting Schedules

General Membership Meetings

General Member meetings are generally free and open to the public. OCREP offers trainings, workshops, resource sharing and more and is happy to partner with your organization on re-entry related events. If you have an idea for a workshop, training or meeting, please contact us at info@ocreentry.com. Please check the home page for upcoming event info.

Schedule

November 13 2018 3:00-5:00

Board Member Meetings

Board Member meetings take place monthly on the second Tuesday of the month from 1:00pm-3pm unless otherwise noted. If you are interested in becoming a member of the board, please submit an application via the Board Members page.

Schedule

November 13 2018 1:00-3:00









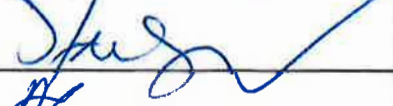

December 11 2018 12:00-5:00



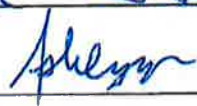


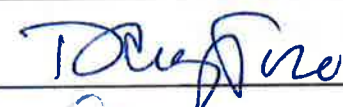

Orange County Regional Leadership Council

Orange County Leadership Council
Advanced Technology & Education Park (ATEP)
Meeting Room: IDEA 114
1624 Valencia Ave.
Tustin, CA 92782

September 27, 2018
 3:30pm to 5:00pm

SIGN IN SHEET

Name	Signature	Organization
Tiffany Jameson		TPI-employment
Jessica Arnezca		OCDB
Rob Claudio		EDD
Kathy Johnson	Kathy Johnson	Vital Link
Jess Crete		OC COE
STEVE LINTHICUM		RSCCD
Joyce Carrigan		NOCCCD
Eelle WADSWORTH		OC Probation DEPT.
Phil Villanar	P. Villanar	HBAS
Karin Koch		OCDB
Steve Giger		OC COE
Andrula Sosa		CoastCCO

Geoff Henderson		OC Sheriff
Israel Dominguez		Saddleback College
Ashley Zaragoza		City of Anaheim Workplace
Esther Landin		NOCRC
Carlos de la Riva		Santa Ana
Diana Cruz-Toro		Orange County SSA
Renee Vigil		OCCB

OC REGION LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

DATE: 9-27-18
SUBJECT: OC Region Leadership Council
LOCATION: Advanced Technology & Education Park (ATEP)
1624 Valencia Ave.
Tustin, CA 92782
ROOM #: IDEA 114
TIME: 3:30pm-5:00pm

***Don't forget to display your parking permit on the front windshield!**

-
- I. Welcome and Introductions
 - II. Regional and Local Plan Modification
 - Community Engagement Listening Session
 - New Partnerships
 - Timeline
 - III. Prison to Employment Planning Grant
 - IV. Partner Updates
 - V. Announcements
 - Manufacturing Month Events

NEXT MEETING:

November 29, 2018

3:30pm-5pm

Host and Location TBD

OC Region Leadership Council
is supported by:



OC Leadership Council Meeting

September 27, 2018

OC Regional Planning Unit Regional and Local Plan Modification



https://www.edd.ca.gov/lobs_and_training/mbs/vsd18-01.pdf

Overview of Requirements

- Stakeholder/Community Engagement
- New Partnerships
- Self-Assessment
- Listening Session or Planning Meeting
 - Outside of Business Hours
- 30 Day Comment Period

California WFOA Planning Timeline

JULY 2018	AUGUST 2018	SEPTEMBER 2018	OCTOBER 2018	NOVEMBER 2018
Statewide listening sessions and public comment period on WFOA Planning Process	WFOA program calendar and begin to work plan	WFOA calendar plan	Local and regional plans due to the state	All plans must be approved

New Partnerships

- ❑ Corrections partnerships that include Division of Adult Parole Operations (Parole), Community Corrections Partnership (CCP), CA Prison Industry Authority (CALPIA), and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) serving justice involved and other special populations
- ❑ Multi-Craft Core Curriculum (MC3) pre-apprenticeship partnership with building trades
- ❑ Local Child Support Agencies (LCSAs) that provide workforce services to unemployed, underemployed, and payment-delinquent non-custodial parents
- ❑ Programs that serve individuals with disabilities and implement Competitive Integrated Employment (CIE)
- ❑ Services for English Language Learners (ELL), the Foreign Born, and Refugees
- ❑ CBOs who service other special populations

Timeline

Date/Deadline	Task
September - October 2018	Planning meetings with required partners and Stakeholder Engagement
October/November 2018	Listening session
November 1, 2018	Begin Draft of Regional and Local Plan
December 31, 2018	Finalize Regional and Local Plan Draft
January 2019	Workforce Boards approve Regional and Local Plan Draft for posting
January - February 2019	Plans are posted for 30 day comment period
March 15, 2019	Regional and Local Plans due to the State

Prison to Employment (P2E) Initiative Planning Grant



Prison to Employment (P2E) Grant

- The purpose of the Prison to Employment (P2E) grant is to improve labor market outcomes of the reentry population by strengthening and enhancing the ongoing partnership between rehabilitative programs and the region's workforce system.
- Awardees: OC Regional Planning Unit (AWDB, OCDB, SAWDB)
- Grant Term: October 2018 - March 2020
- Award Amount: \$142,500

Prison to Employment (P2E) Goals

- Establish a regional contact list for workforce and reentry partners
- Align, coordinate, and collaborate with workforce and reentry partners
- Develop a catalog of services for formerly incarcerated and justice involved-populations created by regional partners
- Create a Regional Reentry Navigator position to be funded by subrecipient, and identify subrecipient to provide regional services
- Update the Regional and Local Plan PY 2017-2021 for the two year modifications
- Develop Partnership Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding for service delivery
- Plan to co-locate Regional Reentry Navigator in local probation offices

Partner Updates



Announcements

- Manufacturing Month Events
- Next OC Leadership Council Meeting Host?
- Questions?



REGIONAL PLAN PUBLIC COMMENTS SUMMARY

PUBLIC COMMENTS: EDD Directive WSD18-01 requires a summary of public comments received that disagree with the regional and local plan. The OC Regional Plan and OC Unified Local Plan were made available to the public through electronic means and public meetings as required. The Orange County Regional Planning Unit's OC Regional Plan and Orange County Development Board/Santa Ana Workforce Development Board's OC Unified Local Plan were posted online at OCBOARD.ORG for a 30-day public comment period. Anaheim Workforce Development Board's Local Plan was posted online at <http://www.anaheim.net/5209/Local-and-Regional-Plans>.

There were no public comments received that disagreed with the regional plan and unified local plan.

Regional Plan Section	Comment / Response
Section: N/A	Comment: None received
	Local Board Response: N/A

OCDB/SAWD Local Plan Section	Comment / Response
Section: N/A	Comment: None received
	Local Board Response: N/A

Anaheim WDB Local Plan Section	Comment / Response
Section: N/A	Comment: None received
	Local Board Response: N/A

Local Plans PY 2017-2021 Two Year Modifications Approvals

Orange Regional Planning Unit Local Board Approvals:

- Anaheim Workforce Development Board – February 20, 2019
- Orange County Development Board – January 30, 2019
- Santa Ana Workforce Development Board – January 17, 2019

Orange Regional Planning Unit Chief Elected Official Approvals:

- All Chief Elected Official approvals will be completed by August 1, 2019.





ANAHEIM WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEETING

**February 20, 2018
4:00 p.m.**

Gordon Hoyt Conference Center
Anaheim West Tower
201 South Anaheim Blvd, Second Floor
Anaheim, CA 92805

A G E N D A

Please be advised that the confirmation request you receive for WDB attendance is for quorum purposes. Presently *eight* (8) members constitute a quorum and no action can take place without that number in attendance.

Call to Order

Pledge of Allegiance

Roll Call

Presentation: WIOA Client Success Recognition

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

This is the opportunity for members of the public to speak on any item under the jurisdiction of the Anaheim Workforce Development Board or on agenda items.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

October 17, 2018 WDB Meeting Minutes

CONSENT CALENDAR:

1. Accept the award of \$75,000 from County of Orange Community Investment Division/Orange County Development Board for Regional Collaboration and Implementation Grant.
2. Accept the Amendment to the Regional Workforce Service Agreement with County of Orange-Orange County Development Board for Regional Collaboration and Innovation Grant to assist with the Prison to Employment Project.
3. Approve the revision to the Anaheim Workforce Development Board Bylaws
4. Approve Anaheim Workforce Pathway to Service, Referral and Enrollment Policy
5. Approve Draft WIOA Regional and Local Plan Modification for PY-2017-2021

NON-CONSENT CALENDAR:

6. Performance Goals for PY 2018-19 and 2019-20

INFORMATION ITEMS:

7. WIOA Summary Performance Highlights Report
8. Unemployment Statistics for December 2018

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

WORKFORCE & ADA:	Joseph Paquette, Chair
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:	Alicia Berhow, Chair
MARKETING/MEMBERSHIP:	Sarah Bartczak, Chair
YOUTH COMMITTEE:	Robert Nelson, Chair

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT:

WDB CHAIR REPORT:

Board Member Comment(s):

Adjournment:

Next regular Workforce Development Board meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, April 10, 2019.

If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, contact Dora Rodriguez, (714) 765-4342 or the TDD at (714) 765-4376. Please call 48 hours prior to the meeting to allow the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting. (28 CFR 35.102-35.104 American Disabilities Act Title II)

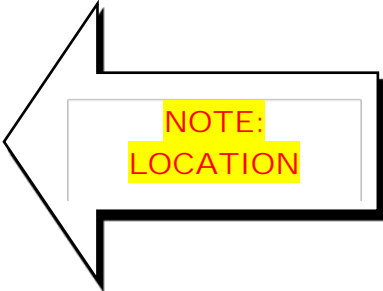


ORANGE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARD
1300 S. GRAND AVENUE, BLDG. B, 3RD FLOOR
SANTA ANA, CA 92705-4407
PHONE: (714) 480-6500

Orange County Development Board
SPECIAL MEETING

January 30, 2019
8:30 A.M.

Orange County Development Board /
County Operations Center
1300 S. Grand Ave.
Building A - Conference Room B
Santa Ana, CA 92705
714-480-6500



AGENDA

The agenda contains a description of each item to be considered. No action will be taken on items not appearing in this agenda.

CALL TO ORDER

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

BOARD MEMBER ROLL CALL

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Members of the public may address the Orange County Development Board (OCDB) on items listed within this agenda or matters not appearing on the agenda so long as the subject matter is within the jurisdiction of the OCDB (3 minutes max).

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES | INFORMATION |
| The Summary Action Minutes of the December 5, 2018 Orange County Development Board meeting will be provided. | |
| 2. OCDB BOARD MEMBER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES / 2019 INITIATIVES | INFORMATION |
| Information will be provided on the roles and responsibilities of OC Development Board members and the 2019 initiatives. | |
| 3. ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL PLAN OVERVIEW | INFORMATION |
| An overview of the Orange County Regional Plan will be provided. | |

4. OC REGIONAL AND UNIFIED LOCAL PLAN PROGRAM YEARS 2017-2021 TWO-YEAR MODIFICATIONS **ACTION**

The OC Regional and Unified Local Plan Program Years 2017-2021 Two-year modifications will be presented for review and approval.

5. FY 2019-20 WIOA YOUNG ADULT SERVICES PROGRAM **ACTION**

FY 2019-20 Young Adult Services Funding / Performance Goals will be presented.

6. 2019 SYSTEM STRATEGIC INITIATIVES **INFORMATION**

Information will be provided on the 2019 strategic initiatives for CID/OCDB service providers.

7. CHAIR AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT **INFORMATION**

The Chair and Director will provide an update on workforce related activities.

8. ADJOURNMENT

This agenda contains a brief description of each item to be considered. Except as provided by law, no action shall be taken on any item not appearing in the agenda. To speak on an item, complete a Speaker Request Form(s) identifying the item(s) and deposit it in the box on the Chairman's desk. To speak on a matter not appearing in the agenda, but under the jurisdiction of the Orange County Development Board, you may do so during Public Comments. Speaker request forms must be deposited prior to the beginning of the meeting, the reading of the individual agenda items and/or the beginning of Public Comments. When addressing the Development Board, it is requested that you state your name for the record. Address the Board as a whole through the Chair. Comments to individual Members or staff are not permitted. Speakers are limited to three (3) minutes.

Materials/handouts can be requested up to 72 hours in advance of OCDB meetings by visiting the Orange County Development Board Administrative Office located at 1300 S. Grand Avenue, Building B, Santa Ana, CA 92701 8:00 am - 5:00 pm, Monday-Friday or at www.ocboard.org.

This WIOA Title I financially assisted program or activity is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. TDD/TTY users, please call the California Relay Service (800) 735-2922 or 711. If you need special assistance to participate in this program, please contact 714-480-6500 at least 72 hours prior to the event to allow reasonable arrangements to be made to ensure program accessibility.

Item #1 – INFORMATION

Orange County Development Board
Special Meeting

December 5, 2018

8:30 AM

Orange County Development Board
1300 S. Grand Ave.
Building A – Conference Room B
Santa Ana, CA 92705
714-480-6500

SUMMARY ACTION MINUTES

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

BOARD MEMBER ROLL CALL:

Present: Bob Bunyan, Tod Burnett, Rob Claudio, Janelle Cranch, Alireza Jazayeri, Kevin Landry, John Luker, Barbara Mason, Tod Sword, Tom Tassinari. Lauray Holland Leis arrived at 8:44 a.m. and Doug Mangione arrived at 8:51 a.m.

Absent Trung Le, Gary Matkin, Ernesto Medrano, and Mike Ruane.

PUBLIC COMMENTS:

(None)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. MINUTES | ACTION |
| The minutes of the September 12, 2018 Orange County Development Board meeting were presented for review and approval. | |
| <u>APPROVED AS RECOMMENDED</u> | |
| 2. INTRODCUTIONS | INFORMATION |
| New Staff of the OCDB were introduced. | |
| 3. UPDATE ON THE ONE-STOP SYSTEM TRANSITION | INFORMATION |
| An update on the One-Stop System transition was provided. | |
| 4. OCDB MEMBER COMPOSITION | INFORMATION |
| Information was provided on OCDB member composition and term renewals. | |
| 5. OCDB BYLAWS | INFORMATION |
| Information on the OCDB Bylaws was provided. | |
| 6. WORKFORCE BOARD TRAINING | INFORMATION |
| Information on the Workforce Board Training was provided. | |
| 7. CHAIR AND DIRECTOR'S REPORT | INFORMATION |
| The Chair and Director provided an update on OCDB activities. | |

8. ADJOURNMENT

Item #4– ACTION

OC REGIONAL AND UNIFIED LOCAL PLAN PROGRAM YEARS 2017-21 TWO-YEAR MODIFICATIONS Recommendation Summary January 30, 2019

BACKGROUND:

Regional Plans and partnerships are required by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) function under California's State Plan (State Plan) as the primary mechanism for aligning educational and training provider services with the regional industry sector in California's fourteen WIOA Regional Planning Units (RPU). On June 11, 2018 the California Workforce Development Board (State Board) made changes to the State Plan which required the OC Regional Planning Unit (OCRPU) to update the Orange County Regional Plan (OC Regional and Unified Local Plan) as stated in the Workforce Services Directive 18-01 Regional and Local Plans PY 2017-21 Regional and Local Plans PY 17-21 – Two Year Modifications.

As required by the State Board, the OC Regional and Local Plan modifications expands partnerships and stakeholder engagement to promote and provide a coordinated service delivery that will advance higher employment opportunities for special populations including reentry and justice-involved; CalFresh Employment and Training (E&T) recipients; underemployed, unemployed, and payment-delinquent non-custodial parents; English Language Learners (ELL), Foreign Born and Refugees; and individuals with intellectual disabilities and developmental disabilities (ID/DD). The OC Region and partners will continue to develop stronger partnerships to deliver a coordinated service approach that transition special populations in the region from unemployed and underemployed into sustainable, livable wage jobs and careers.

In alignment with the California State Plan revisions, the OC Regional and Unified Local Plan modifications focus on the development of partnerships to create a coordinated services delivery approach to target populations, including individuals with barriers to employment, and hard to serve populations. In order to develop a Regional Plan that represents all the moving parts involved in the workforce system, the Anaheim Workforce Development, Orange County Development Board, and Santa Ana Workforce Development Board (OC Region) proactively engaged leadership of key partners identified in the Regional Plan modification and those formally engaged in the creation of the OC Regional Plan. The OC Region collectively approached leaders and decision makers as one workforce system.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Approve the OC Regional and Unified Local Plan PY 2017-2021 - Two Year Modifications, and allow staff to make non-substantive changes as required.

2. Authorize staff to release the Orange County Regional and Unified Local Plan Modifications for 30-day public comment period.
3. Authorize the Chair of the Orange County Development Board to sign all documents required by the California Workforce Development Board and the State of California Employment Development Department necessary for the submission of the Orange County Regional and the Local Plan Modifications.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 2017-2021 Orange County Regional Plan Two-Year Modification
2. 2017-2021 Orange County Development Board and Santa Ana Workforce Development Board Unified Local Plan

Item #5– ACTION

**WIOA YOUNG ADULT FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS
Recommendation Summary
January 30, 2019**

BACKGROUND:

The WIOA Young Adult Services Request for Proposal (RFP) was released on January 28, 2016. FY 2019-20 is the final year of a four-year cycle. Current WIOA Young Adult Providers include City of La Habra, Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance (OCAPICA), and KRA Corporation. Providers are required to pay for Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) through their contract effective July 1, 2019.

Funding Allocations

PROGRAM	TOTAL FUNDING
Out-of-School Youth	\$2,982,300
In-School Youth	\$150,600
TOTAL	\$3,132,900

OSY REGION	AGENCY	FY 2019-20 TOTAL FUNDING	FY 2019-20 GOALS
Region 1 <i>Cities: Brea, Fullerton, La Habra, Placentia, and Yorba Linda (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	City of La Habra	\$586,600	174
Region 2 <i>Cities: Buena Park, Cypress, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Stanton, and Westminster (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	OCAPICA	\$435,946	129
Region 3 <i>Cities: Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Huntington Beach, and Seal Beach (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	OCAPICA	\$219,701	65
Region 4 <i>Cities: Garden Grove, Orange, and Villa Park (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	OCAPICA	\$519,683	154
Region 5 <i>Cities: Irvine, Newport Beach, and Tustin (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	OCAPICA	\$354,969	105
Region 6 <i>Cities: Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, and Rancho Santa Margarita (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	OCAPICA	\$219,701	65
Region 7 <i>Cities: Aliso Viejo, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, and Laguna Woods (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	KRA Corporation	\$210,465	62

Region 8 <i>Cities: Dana Point, San Clemente, and San Juan Capistrano (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	KRA Corporation	\$435,235	129
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ISY REGION	AGENCY	FY 2019-20 TOTAL FUNDING	FY 2019-20 GOALS
Northern Region <i>Cities: Brea, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Cypress, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, La Habra, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Orange, Placentia, Seal Beach, Stanton, Tustin, Villa Park, Westminster, and Yorba Linda (including adjacent unincorporated areas)</i>	City of La Habra	\$150,600	45

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Support funding recommendations and approve target performance goals for submission to the Orange County Board of Supervisors for approval as outlined in the “Funding Allocations” tables above. If WIOA funds allocated by the State and/or the carry-in from FY 2018-19 is less than or greater than the estimated amounts, staff shall adjust allocations accordingly.
2. If negotiations do not yield a contract, support staff’s ability to negotiate with other fundable providers as procured through the WIOA Young Adult Career Program RFP.

ATTACHMENT(S):

None

**CITY OF SANTA ANA
WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
MEETING AGENDA**

**JANUARY 17, 2019
8:00 A.M.**

**RANCHO SANTIAGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
BOARD ROOM 107
2323 N. BROADWAY, SANTA ANA, CA 92706**



Proud Partner of America's Job Center of California Network

**Vacant
CHAIRPERSON**

**Stacey Sanchez
Vice-Chairperson**

Board Members

**Ignacio Alegre
David Elliott
Gregory Lewis
Linda Rose
Barbara Smith
Andy Wadhera**

**Debra Baetz
Marjorie Knitter
Priscilla Luviano
Robert Ruiz
Bob Tucker**

**Brent Beasley
Patrick Korthuis
Enrique Perez
Darren Rutledge
Dennis Varnum**

Comments may be emailed to eComments@santa-ana.org before the Workforce Development Board meeting and will be made part of the record.

**Ryan Hodge
LEGAL COUNSEL**

**Steven A. Mendoza
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

**Bianca Zurita
RECORDING SECRETARY**

If you need special assistance to participate in this Santa Ana Workforce Investment Board meeting, please contact Michael Ortiz, City ADA Program Coordinator, at (714) 647-5624. Please call prior to the meeting date, to allow the City enough time to make reasonable arrangements for accessibility to this meeting. [Americans with Disabilities Act, Title II, 28 CFR 35.102]

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEETING INFORMATION

Five-Year Strategic Plan (2014-2019)

Detailed information at: <http://www.santa-ana.org/strategic-planning/>

Vision, Mission and Guiding Principles - The City of Santa Ana is committed to achieving a shared vision for the organization and its community. The vision, mission and guiding principles (values) are the result of a thoughtful and inclusive process designed to set the City and organization on a course that meets the challenges of today and tomorrow.

Vision - The dynamic center of Orange County which is acclaimed for our: •Investment in youth •Safe and healthy community
•Neighborhood pride •Thriving economic climate •Enriched and diverse culture •Quality government services

Mission - To deliver efficient public services in partnership with our community which ensures public safety, a prosperous economic environment, opportunities for our youth, and a high quality of life for residents."

Guiding Principles

•Collaboration •Efficiency •Equity •Excellence •Fiscal Responsibility •Innovation •Transparency

Strategic Plan Goals/Objectives/Strategies:

- Goal 1 - Community Safety
- Goal 2 - Youth, Education, Recreation
- Goal 3 - Economic Development
- Goal 4 - City Financial Stability
- Goal 5 - Community Health, Livability, Engagement & Sustainability
- Goal 6 - Community Facilities & Infrastructure
- Goal 7 - Team Santa Ana

CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT - The people of the City of Santa Ana, at an election held on February 5, 2008, approved an amendment to the City Charter of the City of Santa Ana which established the Code of Ethics and Conduct for elected officials and members of appointed boards, commissions, and committees to assure public confidence. A copy of the City's Code can be found on the Clerk of the Council's webpage.

The following are the core values expressed: *Integrity · Honesty · Responsibility · Fairness · Accountability · Respect · Efficiency*

AGENDA DESCRIPTION - The agenda descriptions provide the public with a general summary of the items of business to be considered by the Commission. The Commission is not limited in any way by the "Recommended Action" and may take any action which the Commission deems to be appropriate on an agenda item. *Except as otherwise provided by law, no action shall be taken on any item not listed on the agenda.*

AGENDA & MINUTES - Staff reports and documents relating to each agenda item are on file in the office of the Community Development Agency and are available for public inspection during regular business hours, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday and alternate Fridays. The Community Development Agency is located in City Hall, 20 Civic Center Plaza, 6th Floor, Santa Ana, California, (714)647-5360. Commission meeting agendas, staff reports, and minutes are available 72 hours before a Commission meeting at the following website address: www.santa-ana.org.

PUBLIC COMMENT - Pursuant to Government Code Sec. 54954.3, the public may address the Commission on any and all matters within the Commission's jurisdiction. To speak, please register by submitting a completed "Request to Speak" form to the Commission Secretary. Speaker forms will be available at the meeting.

To speak on an item on the Agenda, enter the Agenda item number on your speaker form. The Chairperson will call your name when the Agenda item is considered.

To speak on an item not on the Agenda, check the public comments box on your speaker form. The Chairperson will call your name during the Public Comments portion of the meeting.

When speaking, please state your name and address. Limit your remarks to three (3) minutes. The number of speakers and allotted time may be limited at the discretion of the Chairperson.

CONSENT CALENDAR - All matters listed under the consent calendar are considered to be routine by the Workforce Development Board and will be enacted by one motion without discussion. A member of the Commission may "pull" any item from the consent calendar for a separate vote.

SENATE BILL 343 - As required by Senate Bill 343, any non-confidential writings or documents provided to a majority of the Commission members regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection in the office of the Community Development Agency during normal business hours.

SANTA ANA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

JANUARY 17, 2019

8:00 A.M.

CALL TO ORDER

Chairperson

Board Members: ALEGRE, BAETZ, BEASLEY, ELLIOTT, KNITTER, KORTHUIS, LEWIS, LUVIANO, PEREZ, ROSE, RUIZ, RUTLEDGE, SANCHEZ, SMITH, TUCKER, VARNUM AND WADHERA

STAFF:

Deborah Sanchez, Econ. Dev. Specialist III
Sandy Barba, Workforce Specialist III
Bianca Zurita, Recording Secretary

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chairperson

ROLL CALL

Recording Secretary

CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine by the Santa Ana Workforce Development Board (WDB). These items will be enacted by one motion without discussion unless otherwise directed by the Chairperson. Persons wishing to speak regarding Consent Calendar matters should file a "Request to Speak" form with the Recording Secretary.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approve staff recommendations on the following Consent Calendar Items 1 through 5.

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

1. REGULAR MEETING MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 20, 2018

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approve Minutes.

2. EXCUSED ABSENCES

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Excuse Workforce Development Board Members absent.

MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION

3. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Receive and file.

4. RATIFY RELEASE REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS TO PROCURE YOUTH SERVICE PROVIDERS FOR PROGRAM YEARS 2019-2023

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Ratify vote taken by the Workforce Development Board Executive Committee at a special meeting held on November 20, 2018 by a vote of 5:0 (Perez absent) to direct staff to release a Request for Proposal to procure Youth Service Providers for Program Years 2019-2023 and authorize staff to adjust timeline as needed to allow for proper posting of public notice.

5. WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2019

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Ratify vote taken by the Workforce Development Board Executive Committee at a special meeting held on November 20, 2018 by a vote of 5:0 (Perez absent) to approve the board and committee meeting calendar for 2019.

*** END OF CONSENT CALENDAR ***

BUSINESS CALENDAR

Matters listed on the Business Calendar are generally items requiring discussion or for items not previously reviewed by a WDB Sub-Committee.

6. ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE SANTA ANA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR THE 2018-2019 TERM.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Elect a Chair and a Vice Chairperson for the Santa Ana Workforce Development Board from the private sector membership to serve for the PY 2018-2019 term.

7. APPROVAL OF UPDATED PURCHASING AND PROCURMENT POLICY

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Receive and File.

8. MODIFICATION TO THE REGIONAL AND UNIFIED LOCAL WORKFORCE PLAN FOR PY 2017-2020

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

1. Approve the modification to the Regional and Unified Local Plan for FY 2017 through 2020 and submit document to the California Workforce Development Board and State of California Employment Development Department.
2. Authorize the Chair of the Workforce Development Board to sign all documents required by the California Workforce Development Board and the State of California Employment Development Department necessary for the submission of the modified Regional and Unified Local Plan.
3. Recommend the City Council approve and authorize the Mayor to sign all documents necessary for the submission of the modified Regional and Unified Local Plan.
4. Authorize staff to make necessary revisions to the Regional Plan and Unified Local Plan to address any public comments received that disagree with the modified Regional Plan and the Unified Local Plan and or as requested by the California Workforce Development Board and the State of California Employment Development Department.

*** END OF BUSINESS CALENDAR ***

BOARD MEMBER HIGHLIGHT –

COMMITTEE REPORTS

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 9. | Business Resource Committee | Nothing to report at this time |
| | Program Oversight and Performance | Nothing to report at this time |
| | Youth Council | Nothing to report at this time |

COMMENTS

10. PUBLIC COMMENTS

AT THIS TIME the members of the public may address the Santa Ana Workforce Development Board (WDB) regarding any non-agenda items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Santa Ana WDB. No action may be taken on non-agenda items unless authorized by law.

11. STAFF MEMBER COMMENTS

AT THIS TIME City staff members may address the Workforce Development Board members regarding any non-agenda items within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Board. No action may be taken on non-agenda items unless authorized by law.

12. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

AT THIS TIME Santa Ana Workforce Development Board members may comment on non-agenda matters and ask questions or give directions to staff. No action may be taken on non-agenda items unless authorized by law.

ADJOURNMENT The next meeting of the Workforce Development Board is scheduled for March 21, 2019 at 8:00 AM at the Rancho Santiago Community College District Board Room 107, 2323 N. Broadway, Santa Ana, CA 92706