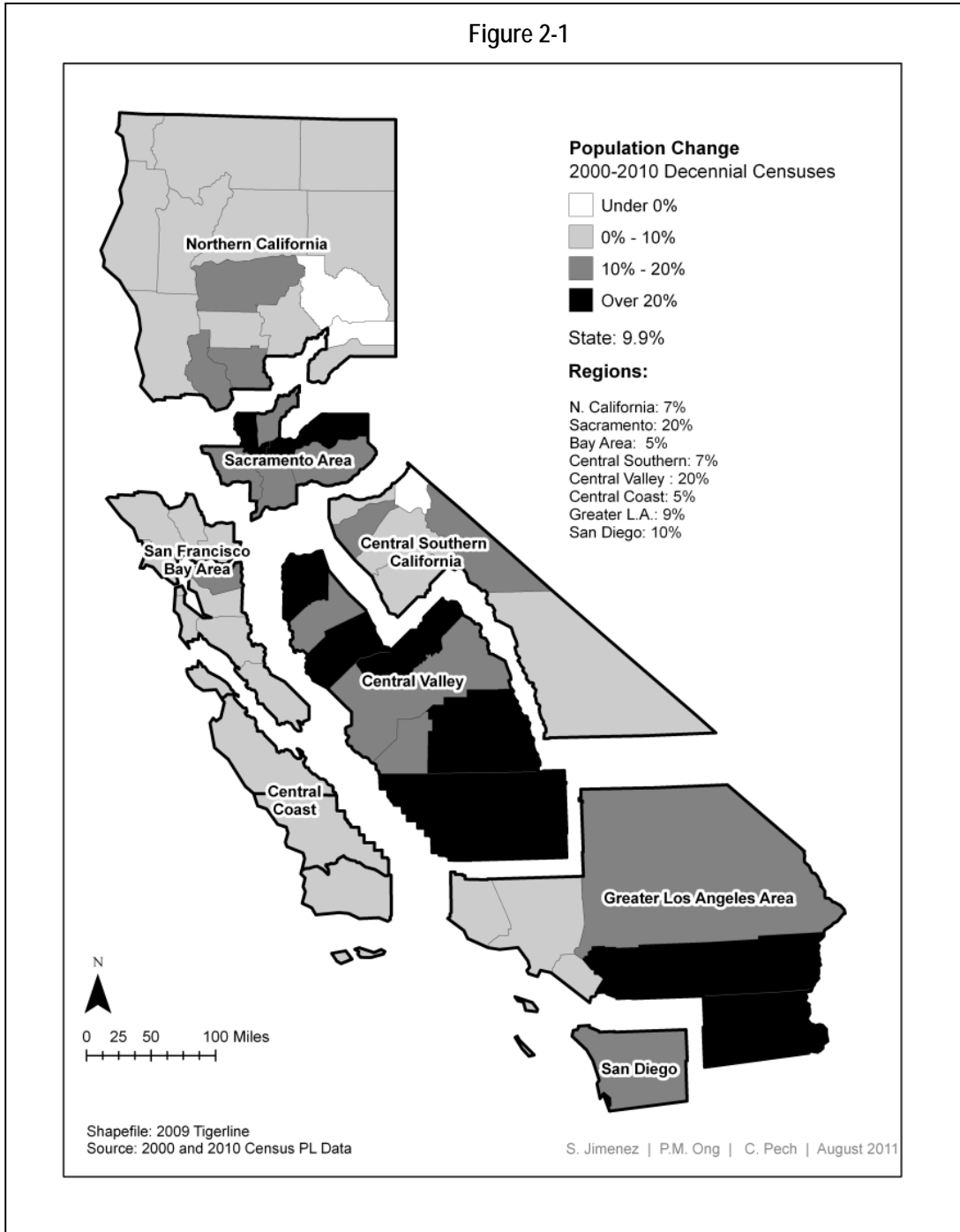


Population and Projected Growth

California's population experienced substantial growth in the past decade between 2000 and 2010, increasing by more than 3.3 million to a total population of 37,253,956.



Two regions experienced a higher growth rate than the State (9.9%) between the 2000 and 2010 Census: the San Joaquin Valley (20.25%) and the Sacramento region (19.63%). All counties within these two regions had growth rates greater than the State average of 9.9%.

**Table 2-2
Population Change, 2000 to 2010 Census**

	Total 2000 Census	Total 2010 Census	Percent Change	Difference
Greater Los Angeles Area	16,516,006	18,051,534	9.3%	1,535,528
San Francisco Bay Area	6,836,994	7,206,008	5.4%	369,014
Sacramento	1,936,006	2,316,019	19.6%	380,013
San Joaquin Valley	3,302,792	3,971,659	20.3%	668,867
San Diego County/MSA	2,813,833	3,095,313	10.0%	281,480
Central Coast	1,303,392	1,370,971	5.2%	67,579
Northern California	983,334	1,051,244	6.9%	67,910
Central Southern California	179,291	191,208	6.7%	11,917
California	33,871,648	37,253,956	9.9%	3,382,308

Source: 2000 Census, SF1, Tables P3 and P4; 2010 U.S. Census Bureau; Tables P1, P2

The two counties with the highest growth rates in the State were Riverside (41.7%) and Placer (40.2%). The following counties had growth rates greater than 20%: Kern (26.9%), Madera (22.5%), El Centro (22.6%), San Joaquin (21.6%), Merced (21.5%), Tulare (20.2%), and Sutter (20.0%). Only three counties had decreases in population: Sierra (-8.7%), Plumas (-3.9%) and Alpine (-2.7%).

For racial categories, the ‘Asian Alone’ population experienced the largest growth from over 3.7 million in 2000 to nearly 4.9 million in 2010 (a 31% increase). Persons who identified as ‘Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Alone’ experienced the second largest increase from nearly 117,000 in 2000 to over 144,000 in 2010 (a 23% increase).

The ‘Hispanic or Latinos’ ethnic group population grew from nearly 11 million in 2000 to more than 14 million in 2010 (a 28% increase).¹ The ‘Non-Hispanic White’ population decreased by 5% in 2010 from about 15.8 million to 15 million while the total minority population grew by 23% between 2000 and 2010 from over 18 million to 22 million.²

¹ Persons who self-identify as ‘Hispanic or Latino’ may be of any race.

² Total minorities includes ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ and ‘All other Non-Hispanics’

**Table 2-3
State and Regional Total Population and Minority Population Growth 2000-2010**

	Total Population Change 2000-2010		Minority Population Change 2000-2010	
	Percent Change	Growth	Percent Change	Growth
Greater Los Angeles Area	9%	1,535,528	19%	1,923,109
San Francisco Bay Area	5%	369,014	21%	731,674
Sacramento	20%	380,013	46%	323,836
San Joaquin Valley	20%	668,867	41%	735,840
San Diego County	10%	281,480	26%	330,266
Central Coast	5%	67,579	22%	124,361
Northern California	7%	67,910	34%	64,236
Central Southern California	7%	11,917	32%	9,523
California	10%	3,382,308	23%	4,242,845

Source: 2000 and 2010 Public Law (PL) 94-171 redistricting data

**Table 2-4
Statewide Population and Minority Population Growth 2000-2010**

Race and Ethnicity	2000 Census Population	2010 Census Population	Percent Change	Difference
Hispanic or Latino Origin				
Total Population	33,871,648	37,253,956	10.0%	3,382,308
Hispanic or Latino origin	10,966,556	14,013,719	27.8%	3,047,163
Not Hispanic or Latino	22,905,092	23,240,237	1.5%	335,145
Race				
Total Population	33,871,648	37,253,956	10.0%	3,382,308
One race	32,444,002	35,408,572	9.1%	2,964,570
White	20,170,059	21,423,934	6.2%	1,253,875
Black or African American	2,263,882	2,299,072	1.6%	35,190
American Indian and Alaska Native	333,346	362,801	8.8%	29,455
Asian	3,697,513	4,861,007	31.5%	1,163,494
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	116,961	144,386	23.4%	27,425
Some other race	5,862,241	6,317,372	7.8%	455,131
Two or more races	1,607,646	1,815,384	12.9%	207,738
Minorities				
Total Population	33,871,648	37,253,956	10.0%	3,382,308
Non-Hispanic White	15,816,790	14,956,253	-5.4%	-860,537
Total Minorities	18,054,858	22,297,703	23.5%	4,242,845

Source: 2000 and 2010 Public Law (PL) 94-171 redistricting data

The State's population is expected to continue to grow at a rate of approximately 10% on an average annual basis, increasing by approximately 340,000 individuals each year. If present trends continue, California's population will likely exceed 44.5 million by 2030.³

The greatest increases in population growth are expected to be for individuals over 65 years of age. As of Census 2010, seniors (those 65 or older) represented 11.4 % (4.2 million) of California's total population. This segment of the population is projected to account for more than 18.8% of the State's population, nearly doubling the size of the senior population (8,832,458) by 2030.

Table 2-5
Projected Population – 2020 and 2030

	2010 Census (actual count)	% of total population	2020 (projected)	% of projected population	2030 (projected)	% of projected population
Under 19	10,452,042	28.1%	10,277,797	25.2%	10,864,877	24.4%
20 to 24	2,765,949	7.4%	2,831,493	6.9%	2,883,222	6.5%
25 to 34	5,317,877	14.3%	6,135,722	15.0%	6,114,466	13.7%
35 to 44	5,182,710	13.9%	5,365,798	13.2%	6,224,555	13.9%
45 to 54	5,252,371	14.1%	5,051,095	12.4%	5,253,470	11.8%
55 to 64	4,036,493	10.8%	5,005,486	12.3%	4,851,709	10.9%
Over 65	4,246,514	11.4%	6,150,448	15.1%	8,382,458	18.8%
Total	37,253,956	100.0%	40,817,839	100.0%	44,574,756	100.0%

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profile-1 and California Department of Finance, *Interim Projections for California and Counties: July 1, 2015 to 2050 in 5-year Increments, May 2012*

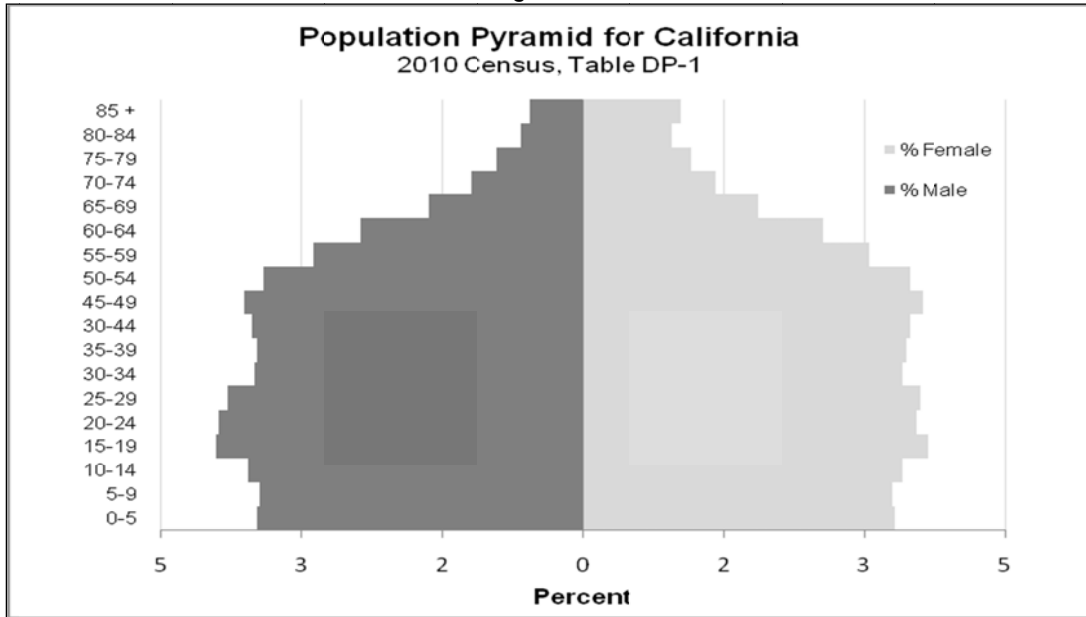
Age and Gender Demographics

In 2010, females made up a slightly higher proportion of the State's total population of over 37 million – 50.3%, compared to 49.7% males. Of the total population, 75% were adults 18 and older. The composition trends for the adult population is similar - 50.8% females compared to 49.2% men.

The elderly population has a more pronounced female representation with women making up 56.5% of the elderly compared to 43.5% for men. This difference is due to the longer life expectancy for women, which can be seen in the population pyramid below.

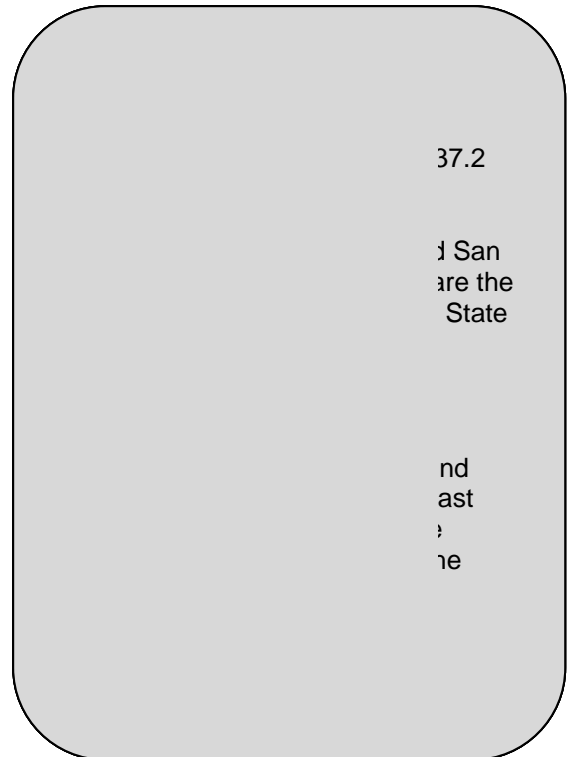
³ California Department of Finance, [Interim Projections for California and Counties: July 1, 2015 to 2050 in 5-year Increments](#), May 2012.

Figure 2-6



Most areas in California had similar gender and age compositions as the State. However, as highlighted below, there are regions that diverged from the State pattern (note: information on composition of regions by county is included in the Statistical Appendix):

- Several regions have a higher percentage of males than females in total population. This generally reflects the presence of special populations such as farmworkers, military or prisons.
- Central Southern California, Central Coast, Northern California and the San Joaquin Valley have more adult males than females. These regions include the State’s primary farmworker populations and with the exception of the San Joaquin Valley, include the least populous regions of the State.
- All regions of the State except for the Greater Los Angeles and San Joaquin Valley regions have higher proportions of populations 65 and older than the statewide 11.4%.



**Table 2-7
Population by Gender and Age by Region**

	Total Population			18 And Over			65 and Over		
	Total	% Male	% Female	Total	% Male	% Female	Total	% Male	% Female
Greater Los Angeles Area	18,051,534	49.5%	50.5%	13,434,958	48.9%	51.1%	1,969,771	43.2%	56.8%
San Francisco Bay Area	7,206,008	49.6%	50.4%	5,600,269	49.1%	50.9%	883,589	43.3%	56.7%
Sacramento	2,316,019	49.1%	50.9%	1,733,973	48.4%	51.6%	277,653	43.4%	56.6%
San Joaquin Valley	3,971,659	50.4%	49.6%	2,781,970	50.1%	49.9%	389,901	44.1%	55.9%
San Diego County/MSA	3,095,313	50.2%	49.8%	2,371,145	49.9%	50.1%	351,425	43.4%	56.6%
Central Coast	1,370,971	50.7%	49.3%	1,055,652	50.5%	49.5%	169,000	43.9%	56.1%
Northern California	1,051,244	50.4%	49.6%	825,136	50.1%	49.9%	167,552	45.7%	54.3%
Central Southern California	191,208	52.1%	47.9%	155,813	52.3%	47.7%	37,623	48.2%	51.8%
California Statewide	37,253,956	49.7%	50.3%	27,958,916	49.2%	50.8%	4,246,514	43.5%	56.5%

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profile Table 1

Racial and Ethnic Composition

Population growth increments and rates vary widely by race and ethnicity. Race and ethnicity are considered separate and distinct identities, with Hispanic or Latino origin separate from race. Thus, in addition to race or races, the population is also categorized by membership in one of two ethnicities, ‘Hispanic or Latino’ and ‘Not Hispanic or Latino’. ‘Hispanic or Latino’ is defined by the Census as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s representing parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States.

Of the State’s total population, nearly 15 million or 40% are ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ and approximately 14 million or 38% are ‘Hispanics or Latinos’. The two largest racial groups of the State’s 37.3 million people were persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (over 21.5 million or 58%) and ‘Other Race Alone’ (over 6.3 million or 17%). The ‘White Alone’ racial category includes ‘Hispanic or Latino Whites,’ which accounts for most of the growth in the category.

The portion of the population reporting race and ethnicity as something other than ‘non-Hispanic White alone’ is referred to as the “minority” population which includes ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ and ‘All Other Non-Hispanics’. Sixty percent (approximately 22.3 million) of California’s 2010 population was comprised of minority persons by these definitions.

**Table 2-8
California Race and Ethnicity**

Race and Ethnicity	2010 Census Population	% of Total Population
Hispanic or Latino Origin		
Total Population	37,253,956	100%
Hispanic or Latino origin	14,013,719	38%
Not Hispanic or Latino	23,240,237	62%
Race		
Total Population	37,253,956	100%
One race	35,408,572	95%
White	21,423,934	58%
Black or African American	2,299,072	6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	362,801	1%
Asian	4,861,007	13%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	144,386	0%
Some other race	6,317,372	17%
Two or more races	1,815,384	5%
Minorities		
Total Population	37,253,956	100%
Non-Hispanic White	14,956,253	40%
Total Minorities	22,297,703	60%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census

Hispanics (both immigrant and native born) are projected to account for 88% of the State's population growth between 2010 and 2030. The Pacific Islander population is the only racial group with a greater growth projection than Hispanics with a projected increase of 24.9% between 2010 and 2030.

**Table 2-9
Projected Ethnic Composition Changes - 2010, 2020 to 2030**

	2010 Census (actual count)	2020 (projected)	% Change 2010-2020	2030 (projected)	% Change 2020-2030
Non-Hispanic White	14,956,253	15,008,030	0.4%	14,284,875	-4.8%
Hispanic	14,013,719	16,969,268	21.1%	20,560,047	21.2%
Asian	4,684,005	5,205,828	11.1%	5,831,068	12.0%
Pacific Islander	149,878	181,601	21.2%	226,776	24.9%
Black	2,287,190	2,297,364	0.4%	2,328,170	1.3%
American Indian	240,721	276,775	15.0%	312,744	13.0%
Multiracial	822,281	878,974	6.9%	1,031,078	17.3%

Source: 2010 Census and State of California, Department of Finance, *Interim Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2010-2050*, Sacramento, California, May 2012; and *Interim Population Projections for California and Its Counties*, Sacramento, California, 2007

Notes: Race categories in this table do not include 'Hispanic.' Not to be compared with race categories in the table above which are inclusive of 'Hispanic.'

Table 2-11 below provides data Statewide and by Region for (1) total population in 2010, (2) two largest racial and ethnic groups and (3) total minority population. Any racial or ethnic group for which the population diverges from the statewide proportion for that ethnic group by 10% are highlighted in the narrative below.

- **Greater Los Angeles Area:** As shown in Table 2-9 below, an estimated 18.1 million people lived in the Greater Los Angeles Area in 2010 with the two largest racial groups being persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (over 9.9 million or 55%) and ‘Other Race Alone’ (nearly 3.7 million or 20%). The two largest ethnic groups were an estimated 8.2 million ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ (45%) and 6 million ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ (33%). In the Greater Los Angeles Area, about 67% of the total population (12 million) were minorities.
- **San Francisco Bay Area:** The San Francisco Bay Area’s total population in 2010 was over 7.2 million. Persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (about 3.8 million or 53%) comprised the largest racial group. The second largest racial group was ‘Asian Alone’ (about 1.7 million persons) with 23% which was 10% more than the proportion of Asians Statewide. The top two largest ethnic groups were ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ at 42% or about 3.1 million, and ‘All Other Non-Hispanics’ at 34% or over 2.4 million. Total minorities in the Bay Area were 58% or an estimated 4.2 million.
- **Sacramento:** In 2010, the Sacramento Area population was over 2.3 million. The two largest racial groups in this region were persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (about 1.5 million or 65%) and ‘Asian Alone’ (nearly 275,000 or 12%). Approximately 1.3 million individuals identified themselves as ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ (56%) and 549,000 as ‘All Other Non-Hispanics’ (24%). The Sacramento region’s total minority population was 44% (over 1 million). In comparison to the State, the Sacramento region had fewer persons who identified themselves as ‘Other Race Alone’ (9% compared to 17% statewide) and ‘Hispanic or Latino’ (21% compared to 38%). The Sacramento region has a larger percentage of ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ (56%) compared to the State (40%).

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Statewide, the two largest racial groups were persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (58%) and ‘Other Race Alone’ (17%).
- ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ (40%) and ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ (38%) are the State’s largest ethnic groups. This pattern is consistent throughout the various regions of the State.
- Minorities comprised over 22.3 million or 60% of the State’s total population.
- Greater Los Angeles (67%) and the San Joaquin Valley (64%) regions have the largest proportions of the State’s total minority population. Central Southern California (21%) and Northern California (24%) have the smallest proportion of the total minority population.
- Five of the eight regions had minority populations comprising 50% of more of their total population. The Sacramento region was the only major metropolitan region with a minority population less than 50% of its population.

Figure 2-10

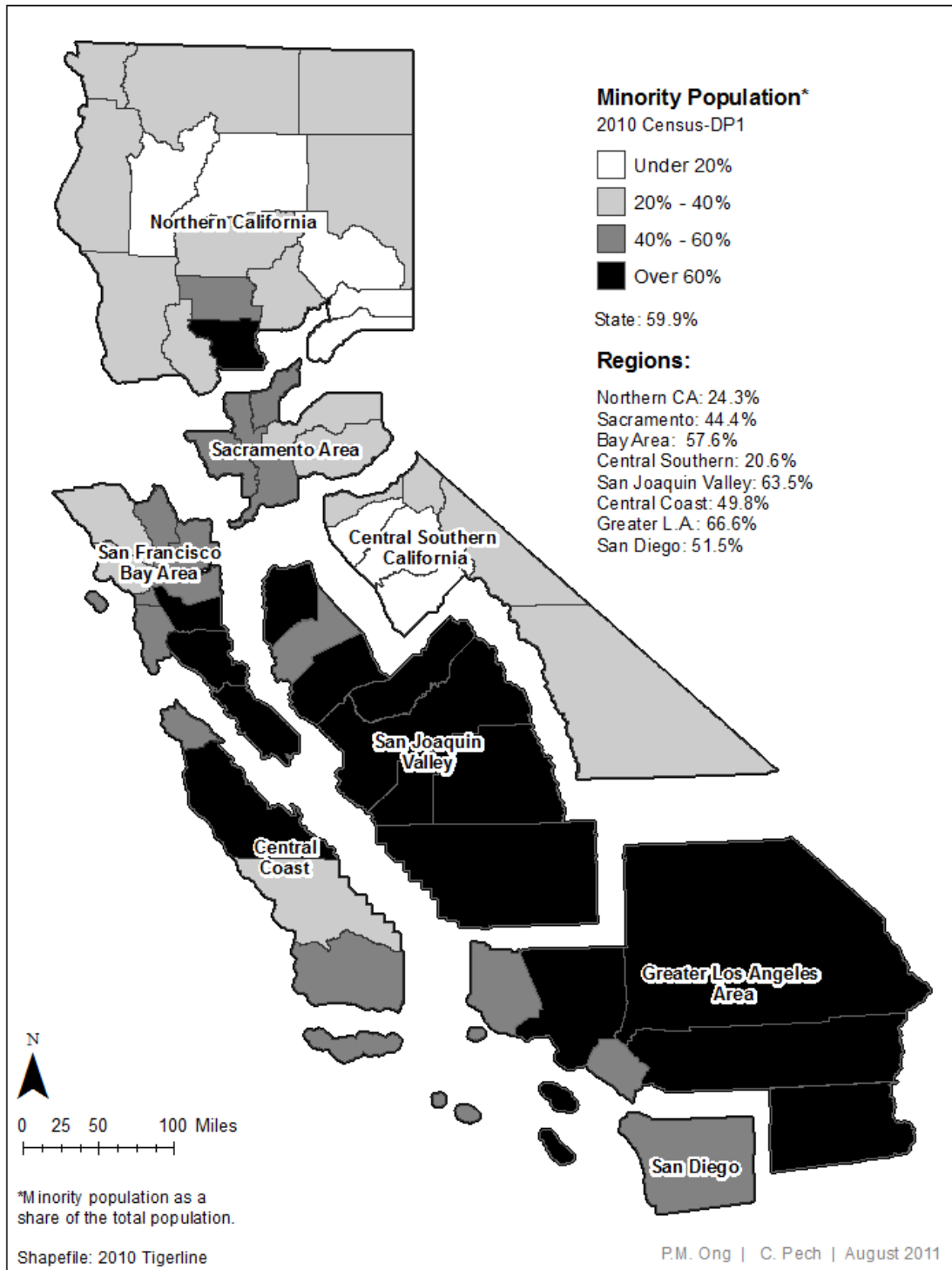
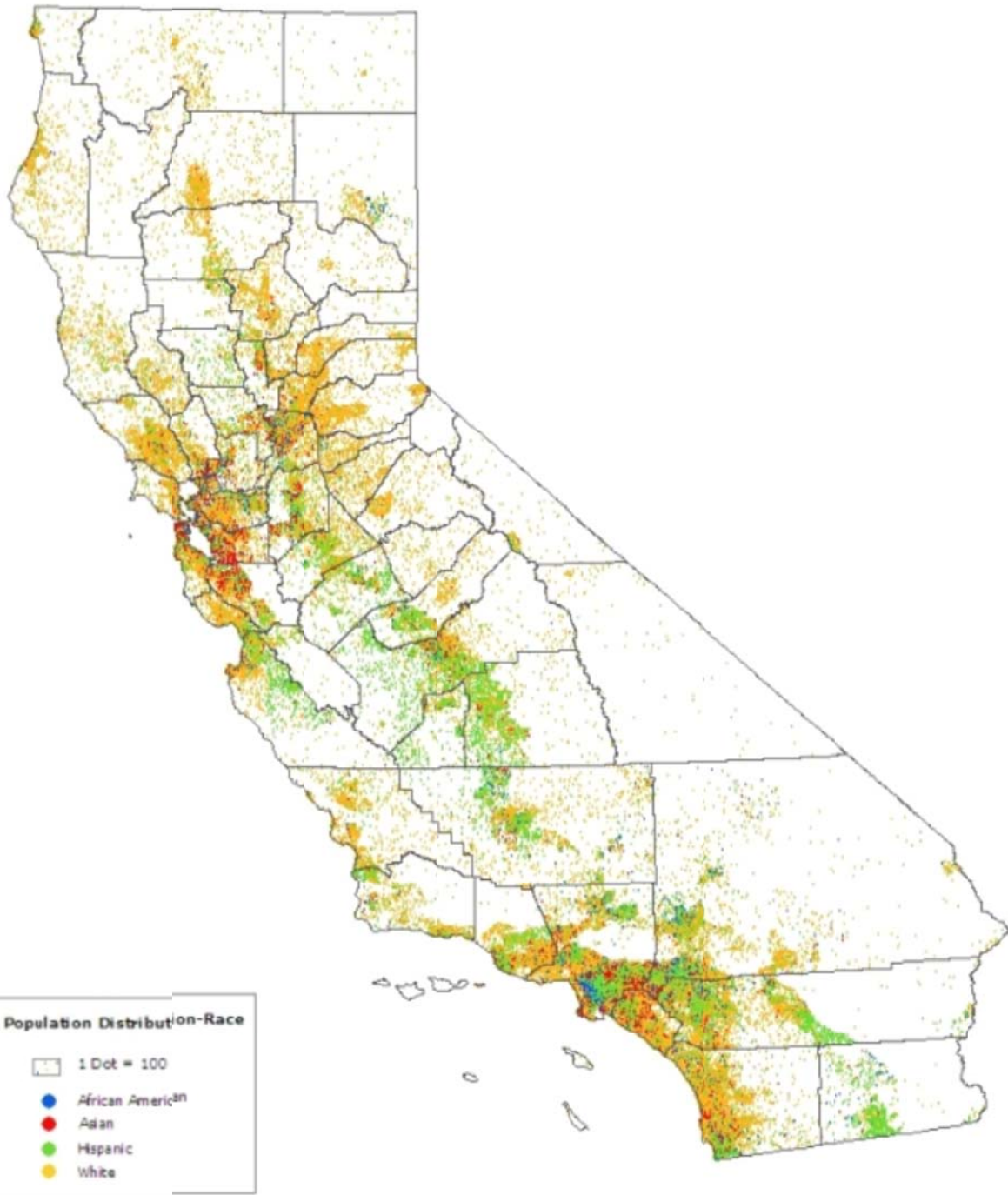


Table 2-11
Race and Ethnicity by Region

	Greater Los Angeles		San Francisco Bay		Sacramento		San Joaquin Valley		San Diego		Central Coast		Northern California		Central Southern California	
Race and Ethnicity	Total population	% of Total Population	2010 Census	% of Total Population	2010 Census	% of Total Population	2010 Census	% of Total Population	2010 Census	% of Total Population	2010 Census	% of Total Population	2010 Census	% of Total Population	2010 Census	% of Total Population
Hispanic or Latino Origin																
Total Population	18,051,534	100%	7,206,008	100%	2,316,019	100%	3,971,659	100%	3,095,313	100%	1,370,971	100%	1,051,244	100%	191,208	100%
Hispanic or Latino origin	8,169,102	45%	1,712,986	24%	479,036	21%	1,930,510	49%	991,348	32%	551,755	40%	154,486	15%	24,496	13%
Not Hispanic or Latino	9,882,432	55%	5,493,022	76%	1,836,983	79%	2,041,149	51%	2,103,965	68%	819,216	60%	896,758	85%	166,712	87%
Race																
Total Population	18,051,534	100%	7,206,008	100%	2,316,019	100%	3,971,659	100%	3,095,313	100%	1,370,971	100%	1,051,244	100%	191,208	100%
One race	17,233,331	95%	6,817,834	95%	2,178,402	94%	3,775,790	95%	2,936,888	95%	1,307,741	95%	1,004,384	96%	184,202	96%
White	9,924,022	55%	3,791,004	53%	1,496,885	65%	2,293,022	58%	1,981,442	64%	938,805	68%	864,387	82%	164,367	86%
Black or African American	1,250,959	7%	481,844	7%	162,706	7%	198,674	5%	158,213	5%	29,614	2%	14,280	1%	2,782	1%
American Indian/Alaska Native	148,486	1%	49,388	1%	24,643	1%	58,587	1%	26,340	1%	15,738	1%	34,023	3%	5,596	3%
Asian	2,202,029	12%	1,665,827	23%	274,520	12%	291,199	7%	336,091	11%	65,542	5%	23,591	2%	2,208	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	51,000	0%	44,480	1%	16,414	1%	11,341	0%	15,337	0%	3,615	0%	1,914	0%	285	0%
Some other race	3,656,835	20%	785,291	11%	203,234	9%	922,967	23%	419,465	14%	254,427	19%	66,189	6%	8,964	5%
Two or more races	818,203	5%	388,174	5%	137,617	6%	195,869	5%	158,425	5%	63,230	5%	46,860	4%	7,006	4%
Minorities																
Total Population	18,051,534	100%	7,206,008	100%	2,316,019	100%	3,971,659	100%	3,095,313	100%	1,370,971	100%	1,051,244	100%	191,208	100%
Non-Hispanic White	6,028,281	33%	3,054,057	42%	1,287,587	56%	1,451,451	37%	1,500,047	48%	687,650	50%	795,429	76%	151,751	79%
Total Minorities	12,023,253	67%	4,151,951	58%	1,028,432	44%	2,520,208	63%	1,595,266	52%	683,321	50%	255,815	24%	39,457	21%

Source: 2010 Census

Race* and Hispanic/Latino Population Distribution California 2010



* Race Categories do not include Hispanic

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PL94-171. Map prepared by the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 3/2011.

- **San Joaquin Valley:** The San Joaquin Valley had nearly 4 million persons living in the region in 2010. In this region, the two largest racial groups were persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (about 2.3 million or 58%) and ‘Other Race Alone’ (nearly 923,000 or 23%). The largest ethnic group was ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ at 49% or about 1.9 million—this percentage is higher than the proportion of ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ Statewide (38%). The second largest ethnic group was ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ at 37% or about 1.5 million. In the San Joaquin Valley area, total minorities were over 2.5 million (63%).
- **San Diego:** In the San Diego region, the 2010 population was estimated at 3.1 million. The two largest racial groups in this region were persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (approximately 2 million or 64%) and ‘Other Race Alone’ (approximately 923,000 or 14%). For the ethnic groups, the largest categories were ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ with over 1.5 million (48%) and ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ with over 991,000 (32%). Total minorities in the San Diego region were 52% or about 1.6 million.
- **Central Coast:** The Central Coast region had a population of approximately 1.4 million in 2010. In this region, the two largest racial groups were persons who identified themselves as ‘White Alone’ (nearly 939,000 or 68%) and ‘Other Race Alone’ (nearly 318,000 or 19%). ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ with a population of 688,000 (50%) was the largest ethnic group. With a population of about 552,000 (40%), ‘Hispanic or Latinos’ was the second largest ethnic group. The Central Coast region had a total of an estimated 683,000 minorities or 50% which is 10 percentage points lower than the proportion of the minority population Statewide. Compared to the State, the Central Coast region had more ‘Whites’ (68% compared to 58% Statewide) and more ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ (50% compared to 40%). This region also had fewer ‘All Other Non-Hispanics’ (10% compared to 22% statewide).
- **Northern California:** Northern California’s total population in 2010 was about 1.1 million. In this region, the two largest racial groups were persons who identified themselves as ‘White alone’ (approximately 864,000 or 82% which is higher than the state’s percentage of 58%) and ‘Other Race Alone’ (approximately 66,000 or 6% which is lower than the state’s percentage of 17%). However, this region has the lower proportion of minorities compared to the State and across regions. ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’ was the largest ethnic group with a population of nearly 795,000 or 76% compared to the Statewide percentage of 40%. ‘Hispanics or Latinos’ represented approximately 15% of the region’s population (15%) which is lower than the proportion of “Hispanics or Latinos” Statewide (38%). In Northern California, total minorities were estimated at 256,000 (24%), which is lower than the proportion of minorities Statewide (60%). In addition, this region differed from the State for ‘Asian’ (2% compared to 13% statewide) and ‘All Other Non-Hispanics’ (10% compared to 22% statewide). It is important to note that of the 165 State-CDBG eligible jurisdictions which are analyzed in Chapters 7-14 of this document, 58 or 35% are located within the Northern California region.

- Central Southern California:** Central Southern California's total population was over 191,000. Persons who identified themselves as 'White alone' was the largest racial group in this region (nearly 164,000 or 86%) which is higher than the Statewide proportion of this racial group of 58%. The second largest racial group was persons who identified themselves as 'Other Race Alone' (8,964 or 5%). The largest ethnic group was 'Non-Hispanic Whites' with a population of about 152,000 (79%), a higher proportion than the Statewide figure of 40%, followed by 'Hispanics or Latinos' with a population of about 24,000 (13%) which is compared to 38% Statewide. In comparison to the State, Central Southern California had significantly fewer 'Asians' (1% compared to 13%) and 'All Other Non-Hispanics' (8% compared to 22%). An estimated 39,000 total minority population (21%) resided in Central Southern California which is nearly forty percentage points less than statewide.

**Race, Ethnicity and Minority
As defined in the 2010 Census**

"Hispanic or Latino" refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

"White" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as "White" or reported entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Arab, Moroccan, or Caucasian.

"Black or African American" refers to a person having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa such as African American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian.

"American Indian or Alaska Native" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. This category includes people who indicated their race(s) as "American Indian or Alaska Native" or reported their enrolled or principal tribe, such as Navajo, Blackfeet, Inupiat, Yup'ik, or Central American Indian groups or South American Indian groups.

"Asian" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as "Asian" or reported entries such as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian" or provided other detailed Asian responses.

"Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race(s) as "Pacific Islander" or reported entries such as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander" or provided other detailed Pacific Islander responses.

"Some Other Race" includes all other responses not included in the White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race categories described above. Respondents reporting entries such as multiracial, mixed, interracial, or a Hispanic or Latino group (for example, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or Spanish) in response to the race question are included in this category.

"Minority" refers to the U.S. population group reporting their race and ethnicity as something other than 'Non-Hispanic White Alone'

Source: U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>

Forty-two of the State's 58 counties had a higher rate of increase in their total minority population compared with the State's total increase in its minority population of 23.5% between the 2000 and 2010 census. The most substantial increase in the minority share of population occurred in Placer (101.9%) and Riverside (74.5%) counties.

**Table 2-13
Total Minorities – Percentage Change 2000 to 2010**

	Total Minorities 2000 Census	Total Minorities 2010 Census	Percent Change
California	18,054,858	22,297,703	23.5%
Placer County	41,163	83,138	101.9%
Riverside County	756,556	1,320,573	74.5%
Napa County	38,347	59,517	55.2%
El Dorado County	23,574	36,369	54.3%
Kern County	334,455	515,837	54.2%
Mono County	3,016	4,515	49.7%
Sutter County	31,398	46,955	49.6%
Nevada County	8,935	13,287	48.7%
San Joaquin County	296,596	439,387	48.1%
Tehama County	12,067	17,860	48.0%
Calaveras County	5,089	7,504	47.5%
Lake County	11,376	16,727	47.0%
Stanislaus County	190,996	274,030	43.5%
Yuba County	20,899	29,739	42.3%
Yolo County	70,718	100,609	42.3%
Madera County	65,718	93,485	42.3%
San Bernardino County	957,212	1,357,612	41.8%
Sacramento County	516,844	731,622	41.6%
Shasta County	22,159	31,179	40.7%
Sonoma County	116,928	163,851	40.1%
Merced County	124,969	174,194	39.4%
Tulare County	214,105	298,244	39.3%
Contra Costa County	399,407	548,102	37.2%
Inyo County	4,593	6,250	36.1%
Butte County	40,607	54,584	34.4%
Imperial County	113,593	150,601	32.6%
San Luis Obispo County	58,841	77,941	32.5%
Colusa County	9,786	12,895	31.8%
Humboldt County	23,288	30,665	31.7%
Kings County	75,644	99,103	31.0%
Fresno County	481,885	625,928	29.9%
Ventura	325,748	422,450	29.7%

	Total Minorities 2000 Census	Total Minorities 2010 Census	Percent Change
Trinity County	1,751	2,268	29.5%
Marin County	53,035	68,579	29.3%
Santa Barbara County	172,264	220,773	28.2%
Plumas County	2,351	2,992	27.3%
Mendocino County	21,684	27,592	27.3%
San Diego County	1,265,000	1,595,266	26.1%
Amador County	6,180	7,766	25.7%
Glenn County	9,905	12,405	25.2%
Siskiyou County	7,391	9,217	24.7%
Tuolumne County	8,124	10,040	23.6%

Source: 2010 Census

“Minority-majority” is a term used to describe a jurisdiction whose racial composition is less than 50% white. ‘White’ in this context means ‘Non-Hispanic Whites’. California, with minorities representing 59.9% of the total population, is one of four “majority-minority” states as of 2010. Other majority-minority states include Hawaii, New Mexico, and Texas. Twenty-seven of the State’s 58 counties are “minority-majority” and 91% of California’s population resided in “minority-majority” counties in 2010. Imperial County has the largest percentage of minorities (86.3%) followed by Los Angeles County with 72.2%.

**Table 2-14
Minority-Majority Counties (>50% minority population) – Census 2010**

	Total Population 2010 Census	Non-Hispanic White population 2010 Census	Total Minorities 2010 Census	% Total Minorities
Imperial County	174,528	23,927	150,601	86.3%
Los Angeles County	9,818,605	2,728,321	7,090,284	72.2%
Merced County	255,793	81,599	174,194	68.1%
Tulare County	442,179	143,935	298,244	67.4%
Fresno County	930,450	304,522	625,928	67.3%
Monterey County	415,057	136,435	278,622	67.1%
San Bernardino County	2,035,210	677,598	1,357,612	66.7%
Alameda County	1,510,271	514,559	995,712	65.9%
Santa Clara County	1,781,642	626,909	1,154,733	64.8%
Kings County	152,982	53,879	99,103	64.8%
San Joaquin County	685,306	245,919	439,387	64.1%
Madera County	150,865	57,380	93,485	62.0%
San Benito County	55,269	21,154	34,115	61.7%
Kern County	839,631	323,794	515,837	61.4%

	Total Population 2010 Census	Non-Hispanic White population 2010 Census	Total Minorities 2010 Census	% Total Minorities
Riverside County	2,189,641	869,068	1,320,573	60.3%
Colusa County	21,419	8,524	12,895	60.2%
Solano County	413,344	168,628	244,716	59.2%
San Francisco County	805,235	337,451	467,784	58.1%
San Mateo County	718,451	303,609	414,842	57.7%
Orange County	3,010,232	1,328,499	1,681,733	55.9%
Stanislaus County	514,453	240,423	274,030	53.3%
Contra Costa County	1,049,025	500,923	548,102	52.2%
Santa Barbara County	423,895	203,122	220,773	52.1%
Sacramento County	1,418,788	687,166	731,622	51.6%
San Diego County	3,095,313	1,500,047	1,595,266	51.5%
Ventura County	823,318	400,868	422,450	51.3%
Yolo County	200,849	100,240	100,609	50.1%
Total	33,931,751	12,588,499	21,343,252	63.0%

Source: 2010 Census

Nativity and Foreign-Born Estimates

Native born population includes the total population who 1) are citizens by birth, including those born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas, or 2) who were born abroad of American parent(s).

The 2010 Census does not provide data on nativity or national origins of the population, and the U.S. Census Bureau has no plans to release data on these characteristics in the future. The 2005-2009 five-year American Community Survey (ACS) provides nativity estimates as a benchmark to the 2000 Census population count.⁴ While the ACS is considered a reliable source for population characteristics, recent research reveals consistently higher foreign-born estimates in California than those estimated by ACS. For example, Pitkin & Myers (2011) estimates a 2010 foreign-born share of 27.1% for California, while the 2005-2009 ACS rate tabulated for this report stands at 26.8%.⁵ In comparison, data from Geographic Research, Inc., a provider of socio-demographic data to social researchers and businesses, stands at a 2010 share of 28.2%.⁶ According to the ACS, approximately 27% of the total population in California was foreign-born (9.7 million), the majority of which were ethnically Hispanic or Latino and other Non-Hispanic/Latino minorities (54% and 32%, respectively).⁷ For the racial

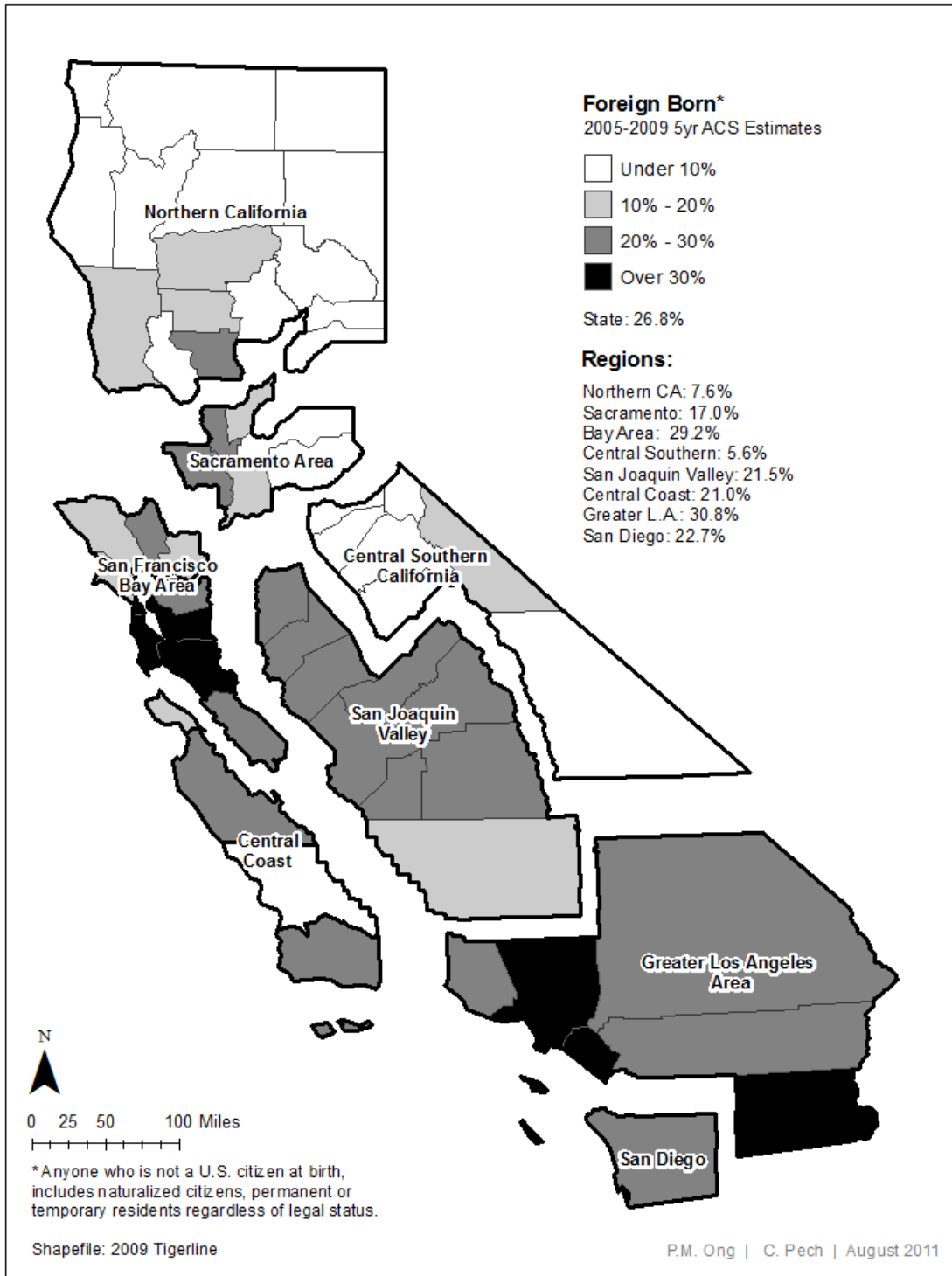
⁴ Given the ongoing assessment of 2010 Census data, this section analyzes the most recent five-year ACS estimates.

⁵ Pitkin, J. and D. Myers. 2011. "The 2010 Census Benchmark for California's Growing and Changing Population". Accessed online at http://www.usc.edu/schools/spgd/research/popdynamics/pdf/2011_Pitkin-Myers_CA-2010-New-Benchmark.pdf

⁶ Accessed online at <http://geographicresearch.com/>.

⁷ Non-Hispanic/Latino minorities are defined as all other foreign-born persons who are not Hispanic/Latino and are not Non-Hispanic Whites. Hispanics or Latinos can be of any race.

Figure 2-15



**Table 2-16
Nativity by Race, 2005-2009 5-year ACS**

Region	Population			Breakdown of Foreign Born Population by Race												
	Total	% Native Born	% Foreign Born	Total	White		Black or African American		American Indian and Alaska Native		Asian		Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander		Balance	
Greater Los Angeles Area	17,737,412	69.2%	30.8%	5,454,851	2,241,651	41.1%	74,991	1.4%	20,893	0.4%	1,364,056	25.0%	9,922	0.2%	1,743,338	32.0%
San Francisco Bay Area	7,005,516	70.8%	29.2%	2,045,498	666,412	32.6%	32,836	1.6%	4,577	0.2%	997,013	48.7%	12,249	0.6%	332,411	16.3%
Sacramento	2,238,216	83.0%	17.0%	380,822	152,791	40.1%	7,523	2.0%	1,746	0.5%	142,036	37.3%	6,381	1.7%	70,345	18.5%
San Joaquin Valley	3,791,533	78.5%	21.5%	813,983	421,426	51.8%	6,130	0.8%	3,320	0.4%	149,743	18.4%	3,042	0.4%	230,322	28.3%
San Diego County/MSA	2,987,543	77.3%	22.7%	677,299	346,522	51.2%	13,833	2.0%	3,385	0.5%	195,777	28.9%	1,480	0.2%	116,302	17.2%
Central Coast	1,320,494	79.0%	21.0%	277,533	171,008	61.6%	1,874	0.7%	1,411	0.5%	34,023	12.3%	752	0.3%	68,465	24.7%
Northern California	1,038,084	92.4%	7.6%	78,626	43,290	55.1%	589	0.7%	998	1.3%	12,261	15.6%	535	0.7%	20,953	26.6%
Central Southern California	189,729	94.4%	5.6%	10,614	6,078	57.3%	56	0.5%	115	1.1%	1,202	11.3%	60	0.6%	3,103	29.2%
California Total	36,308,527	73.2%	26.8%	9,739,226	4,049,178	41.6%	137,832	1.4%	36,445	0.4%	2,896,111	29.7%	34,421	0.4%	2,585,239	26.5%

Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS, Tables B05012, B06004D, B06004H, B06004I, B06004B

categories, the White Alone population, which includes Hispanics, was the largest foreign-born group in the State (42%), followed by Asians who accounted for the second largest group (30%). In general, there are few regional variations from the State trends. In areas that diverged from the state trend of a larger ethnic Hispanic/Latino share, Asians were the largest race category of the foreign-born population.

The following is a regional summary of foreign-born for the main racial/ethnic groups by region:

Greater Los Angeles Area: The Greater Los Angeles Area had the largest foreign-born population both in total numbers (about 5.5 million) and as a share of the total population (31%). Hispanics were the largest foreign-born ethnic group in the region (60%) and Non-Hispanic minorities were the second largest ethnic group (27%). Within the region, Hispanics accounted for the largest share of the foreign-born population in Imperial County and the lowest share in Orange (93% and 49%, respectively). Conversely, foreign-born Asians were more prevalent in Orange (36%) and least prevalent in Imperial County (4%).

San Francisco Bay Area: In the Bay Area, foreign-born Non-Hispanic minorities were 52% and Hispanic foreign-born persons were 32%. Within the region, Santa Clara had the highest foreign-born population (36%). Asians accounted for the largest share of the foreign-born population in San Francisco (60%) and the smallest in San Benito (6.2%). Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the largest share of the foreign-born in Marin County (39%).

Sacramento: The Sacramento Area had a significantly lower share of the population that were foreign-born (17% compared to 27% statewide). Foreign-born Non-Hispanic minorities accounted for the largest percentage in the region (42%), followed by Hispanics (36%). Within the counties in the region, Sutter had the largest percent of foreign-born (22%). Placer was the only county where the foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites, Hispanics, and Asians within the region had similar distributions (32%, 33%, and 35%, respectively). Sacramento County had the highest proportion of foreign-born Asians (40%), while El Dorado County had the lowest (24%).

San Joaquin Valley: The foreign-born population of the San Joaquin Valley represents a lower share of the foreign-born than the state (22% compared to 27%), with nearly 814,000 foreign born persons. Almost three-quarters of the foreign-born population are Hispanic or Latino in the region (72%) and none of the counties within the region

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- As of 2010, the State had an estimated foreign-born population of 9.7 million, or approximately 27% of the total population.
- The regions with higher percentages of foreign-born persons than the statewide share of foreign born are the Greater Los Angeles (31%) and San Francisco Bay (29%) regions.
- Statewide, the majority of foreign-born were ethnically categorized as Hispanic or Latino and Non-Hispanic/Latino minorities (54% and 32%, respectively).
- Most regions also had a majority of Hispanic or Latino foreign-born persons with the exception of the following: Central Southern California, Bay Area, and Sacramento.
- The largest foreign-born racial group with the State is 'White Alone' (which includes Hispanics), accounting for 42 percent of the foreign-born population, followed by 'Asians' at 30 percent.

diverged from this Hispanic-majority trend. Among the foreign-born population, 20% were Non-Hispanic minorities. Regarding racial categories, Whites were the largest racial group of foreign-born persons (52%) and Asians were the second largest group (18%). The highest proportion of foreign-born Asians are in San Joaquin County and the lowest in Madera County (34% and 6%, respectively).

San Diego: San Diego County had a lower share of the population that were foreign-born than the state (23% compared to 27%). Of the foreign-born, the majority were in the Hispanic ethnic group (52%) and the Non-Hispanics minority group (32%). In San Diego, the 'White Alone' population consisted of the largest foreign-born population at 51%, and the second largest group were Asians at 29%.

Central Coast: Approximately 21% of the population of the Central Coast were foreign-born (an estimated 278,000 persons). The majority of the foreign-born were Hispanic (73%), with all counties in the region following this pattern; 14% of foreign-born persons were Non-Hispanics minorities. Most foreign-born persons were White (which include Hispanics) at 62% and Asian at 12%. However, with the exception of Monterey County, the other three counties in the region diverged from the State pattern of an Asian majority being the second largest foreign-born group. In San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz counties, foreign-born Non-Hispanic Whites accounted for the second largest group of the foreign population.

Northern California: An estimated 7.6% of the population in Northern California is foreign-born (79,000 persons). There are, however, significant variations within the region. The aggregate share of foreign-born population within non-metropolitan counties (Colusa, Glenn, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra, Siskiyou and Trinity counties) is 10%, but within those counties both Colusa and Glen counties have higher shares of foreign born population (26% and 16% respectively). By comparison, Trinity County has a share of two percent. Of the Metropolitan counties within the region, Mendocino and Tehama counties have the largest share of foreign-born population, approximately 11%. Hispanics account for the largest share of the foreign-born population (57%), followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (26%) and then Non-Hispanic minorities (18%). Foreign-born Whites (which include Hispanics) account for 55% of the foreign-born population, and Asians for 16%. Hispanics consisted of the largest share of the foreign-born population in Colusa County (93%) and Non-Hispanic Whites had the largest share in Nevada County (57%). The greatest percent of Asian foreign-born population was in Butte County (26%).

Central Southern California: In comparison to all regions within the state, the Central Southern California region had both the lowest total number and lowest percentage of the foreign-born population (11,000 persons or 5.6%). The majority of the foreign-born were Hispanic or Latino (52%), followed by Non-Hispanic White (34%) and Non-Hispanic minority (14%). In this region, the majority of foreign-born persons were White (which includes Hispanics) at 57%, and then Asian at 11%. Due to the small sizes of the non-metropolitan counties within the area, these estimates have significant margins of error and should be considered with caution.

Linguistically Isolated Households

Federal Executive Order 13166 (August 11, 2000), requires federal agencies to identify, plan and implement how services can be better and more meaningfully provided to persons who are limited in their English proficiency (LEP) as a result of their national origin with the goal of “improving access to services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency.” The goal of improving meaningful access for eligible LEP persons also reinforces the commitment to oppose discrimination on the basis of national origin in accordance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.⁸ HUD issued proposed guidance on persons of LEP in 2003 and issued final guidelines on January 22, 2007.⁹ In writing its guidance on LEP, HUD states that if an agency receives HUD funds then ‘coverage extends to a recipient’s entire program or activity, i.e. “to all parts of a recipient’s operations.”

Language barriers can create unique fair housing impediments, such as the ability to find and retain adequate or affordable housing for individuals with limited English proficiency. Research also points to an increased willingness of LEP individuals to accept sub-standard housing conditions in the private rental market, and a lower likelihood to complain about housing conditions due to a language barrier and unfamiliarity with housing laws¹⁰ (Brown-Graham 1999; HUD 2007).

LEP individuals are defined as persons who have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English. Linguistically isolated households are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as households in which no person over the age of 14 years old speaks English at least very well.

According to 2005-2009 (five-year) American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, approximately 11% of households in California were considered linguistically isolated. Of these linguistically isolated households, approximately 63% spoke only Spanish; 26% an Asian or Pacific Islander language only; 9% an Indo-European language only;

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- The Greater Los Angeles Area had the largest percentage of linguistically isolated households (13%). Imperial County had the highest rate (22%), with 15-percentage points higher than the region and 17-points higher than the State.
- As a whole, the San Joaquin Valley had similar linguistic isolation rates as the state (11%), however, Merced and Tulare counties have shares higher than the State (14% and 13%)
- Only 3% of households in Northern California region were linguistically-isolated. However, Colusa and Glenn counties had significantly higher rates of isolated households than the region (16% and 9%).
- The Central Southern California region experienced the least amount of linguistic isolation among all the regions in California with only 1% of households being linguistically isolated.

⁸ Executive Order No. 13166, August 11, 2001. Accessed online <http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/cor/Pubs/eolep.php>.

⁹ Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). 2007. Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons. January 22. Online at: <http://federalregister.gov/a/07-217>

¹⁰ Brown-Graham, Anita. 1999. “Housing Discrimination Against Hispanics in the Private Rental Market.” University of South Carolina, School of Government. Accessed online at: <http://sogpubs.unc.edu/electronicversions/pg/f99-4551.pdf>

and one percent of households spoke only another language other than English. Approximately 30% of all households speaking an Asian or Pacific Islander language at home are isolated. The second highest rate of isolation is among Spanish speaking households where approximately 27 percent of households are linguistically isolated. Tables 2-17 and 2-18 below provide rates of linguistic isolation by region. However, caution should be taken when interpreting high isolation rates in rural counties of the Northern California Area as these tend to have significantly small household sample counts (e.g., Alpine had only 444 households), and therefore significant margins of error.

Table 2-17
Households by Language Spoken at Home

	Total households	Households by Language Spoken				
		English	Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian and Pacific Island	Other languages
Greater Los Angeles Area	5,689,831	2,999,575	1,765,855	319,786	540,702	63,913
San Francisco Bay Area	2,528,719	1,552,788	368,982	194,311	384,875	27,763
Sacramento	816,321	603,874	100,349	49,524	56,808	5,766
San Joaquin Valley	1,162,939	691,319	367,443	43,552	51,838	8,787
San Diego County/MSA	1,045,259	683,068	224,214	46,094	80,876	11,007
Central Coast	462,279	313,263	111,055	19,249	16,438	2,274
Northern California	406,267	351,615	36,073	10,920	6,024	1,635
Central Southern California	75,576	68,465	4,408	1,766	533	404
California	12,187,191	7,263,967	2,978,379	685,202	1,138,094	121,549

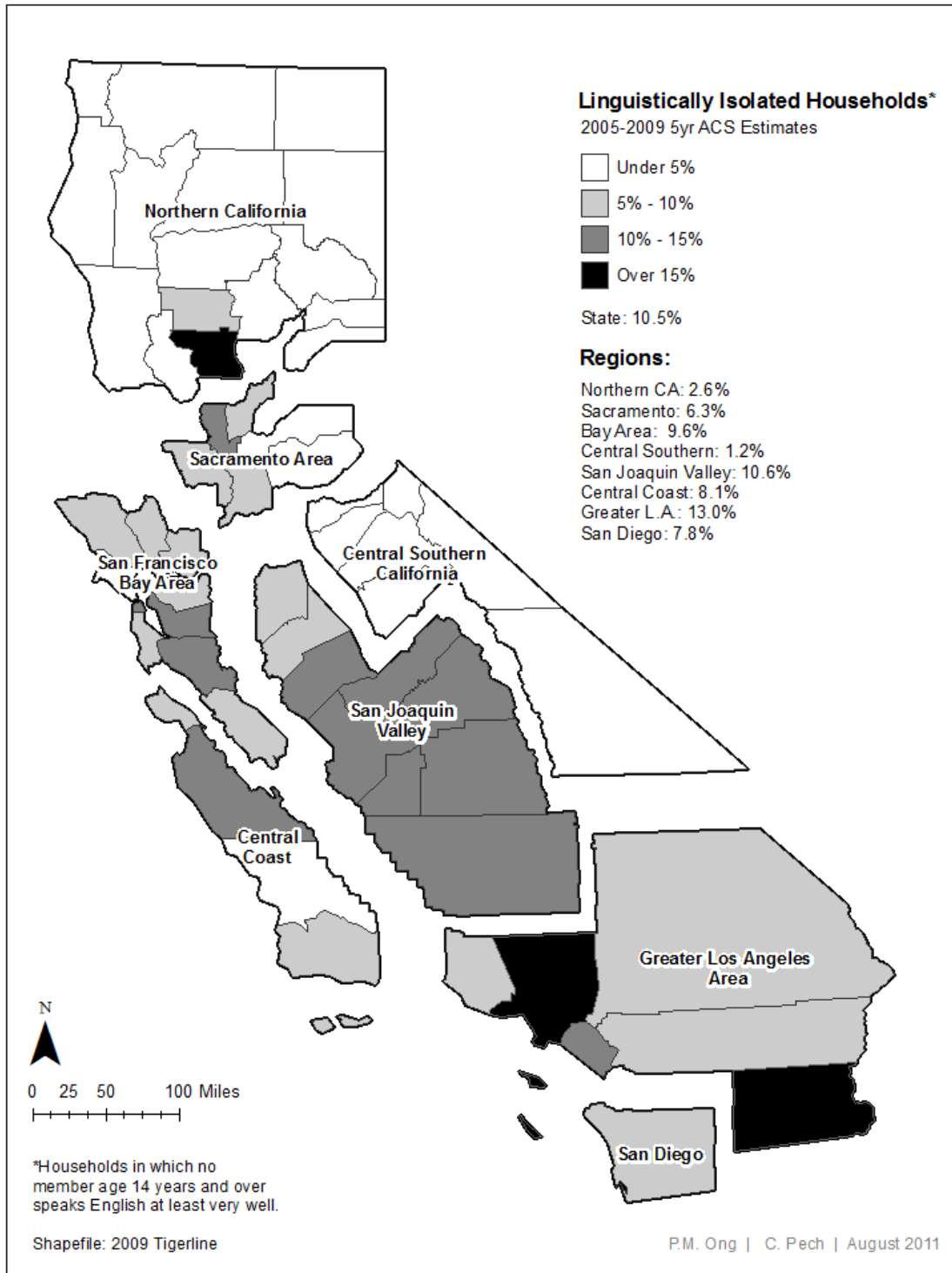
Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS estimates, Table B16002.

**Table 2-18
California Linguistically Isolated Households by Region**

	Isolated Households					% Non-English Speaking Linguistically Isolated Households					% of Total Linguistically Isolated Households by language			
	Total	Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian and Pacific Island	Other languages	Total	Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian and Pacific Island	Other languages	Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian and Pacific Island	Other languages
Greater Los Angeles Area	737,475	490,702	66,696	170,297	9,780	13.0%	27.8%	20.9%	31.5%	15.3%	66.5%	9.0%	23.1%	1.3%
San Francisco Bay Area	241,708	101,262	27,440	09,087	3,919	9.6%	27.4%	14.1%	28.3%	14.1%	41.9%	11.4%	45.1%	1.6%
Sacramento	51,744	26,409	10,464	14,030	841	6.3%	26.3%	21.1%	24.7%	14.6%	51.0%	20.2%	27.1%	1.6%
San Joaquin Valley	123,810	102,784	7,505	11,789	1,732	10.6%	28.0%	17.2%	22.7%	19.7%	83.0%	6.1%	9.5%	1.4%
San Diego County/MSA	81,746	54,196	6,117	19,133	2,300	7.8%	24.2%	13.3%	23.7%	20.9%	66.3%	7.5%	23.4%	2.8%
Central Coast	37,446	31,898	1,670	3,640	238	8.1%	28.7%	8.7%	22.1%	10.5%	85.2%	4.5%	9.7%	0.6%
Northern California	10,731	8,222	947	1,467	95	2.6%	22.8%	8.7%	24.4%	5.8%	76.6%	8.8%	13.7%	0.9%
Central Southern California	888	684	136	51	17	1.2%	15.5%	7.7%	9.6%	4.2%	77.0%	15.3%	5.7%	1.9%
California	1,285,548	816,157	120,975	329,494	18,922	10.5%	27.4%	17.7%	29.0%	15.6%	63.5%	9.4%	25.6%	1.5%

Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS estimates, Table B16002.

Figure 2-19



Poverty Rates

Household income is the most important factor determining a household's ability to balance housing costs with other basic life necessities. Regular income is the means by which most individuals and families finance current consumption and make provision for the future through saving and investment.

The most common indicator of poverty in the U.S. is whether or not an individual's family unit income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).¹¹ In 2009, the average FPL threshold was set at \$10,956 for an individual and \$21,954 for a family of four (See Figure 1). Individuals and families are classified as living in poverty by the U.S. Census Bureau (BOC) if their income is less than the poverty threshold. For example, using the ratio of income to poverty reported in the 2005-2009 five-year ACS, on average, individuals whose incomes are less than the \$10,956 are 100% below of the FPL poverty threshold or "in poverty." The poverty rate of an area would be the percentage of these individuals (and families) that fall below the FPL. In California, 13% of the 37.2 million total population fell below the FPL.

Table 2-20
2009 Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family Unit & Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

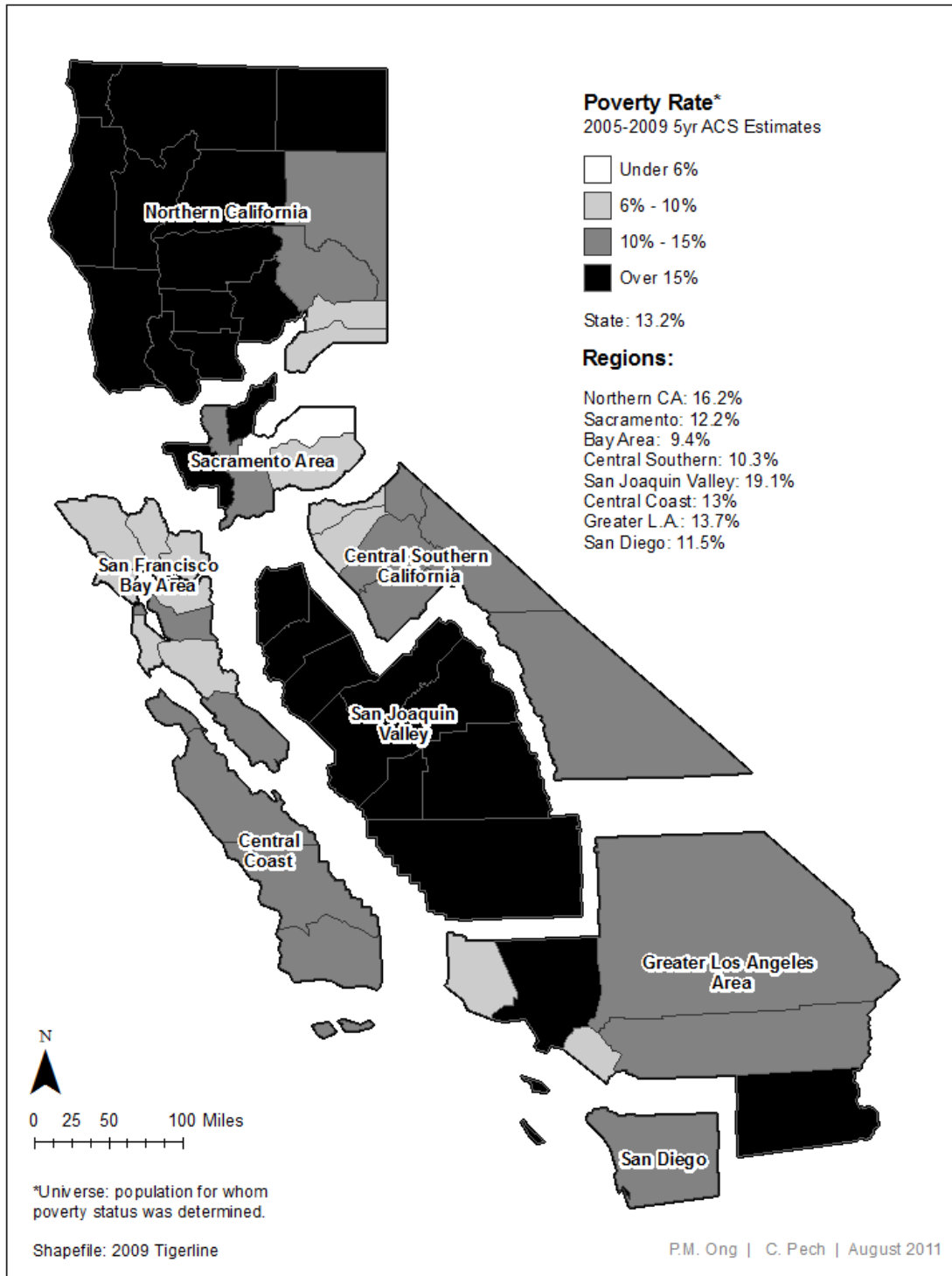
Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight +
One person (unrelated individual)	\$10,956									
Under 65 years	\$11,161	11,161								
65 years and over	\$10,289	10,289								
Two people	\$13,991									
Householder under 65 years	\$14,439	14,366	14,787							
Householder 65 years and over	\$12,982	12,968	14,731							
Three people	\$17,098	16,781	17,268	17,285						
Four people	\$21,954	22,128	22,490	21,756	21,832					
Five people	\$25,991	26,686	27,074	26,245	25,603	25,211				
Six people	\$29,405	30,693	30,815	30,180	29,571	28,666	28,130			
Seven people	\$33,372	35,316	35,537	34,777	34,247	33,260	32,108	30,845		
Eight people	\$37,252	39,498	39,847	39,130	38,501	37,610	36,478	35,300	35,000	
Nine people or more	\$44,366	47,514	47,744	47,109	46,576	45,701	44,497	43,408	43,138	41,476

Note: The poverty thresholds are updated each year using the change in the average annual Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Since the average annual CPI-U for 2009 was lower than the average annual CPI-U for 2008, poverty thresholds for 2009 are slightly lower than the corresponding thresholds for 2008.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/thresh09.html>

¹¹ There is considerable debate on whether the current measure of poverty under or overestimates poverty in the United States. Since 1995, the Census Bureau has conducted various studies on alternate poverty measures that redefine the "family" unit to include non-married households and adjust by geographic location, among other things. More information can be found on the BOC Experimental Measures website: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/povmeas/>

Figure 2-21



Using a poverty rate as the only indicator of poverty in an area poses significant policy and analytical challenges. For instance, the federal poverty thresholds do not account for geographical differences in earnings and cost-of-living expenses, particularly housing costs. The poverty definition excludes institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.¹²

Further, individuals who live in areas above poverty but with incomes of less than twice their poverty threshold (100-199% of the FPL) would not be “in poverty” according to official measures. However, this group’s incomes would only be between \$10,956 and \$21,911 in the past 12-months. In California, 19% of the population had incomes between 100-199% of the FPL. With these limitations in mind, this section provides a regional summary of California for: (1) poverty rates, and (2) percent of population with incomes between 100-199% of the FPL or “low-income above FPL.”

Table 2-22
Poverty Rates, 2005-2009

	Total HHs	HHs Below FPL	HHs between 100% -199% FPL	HHs at 200% and Over FPL	% HHs Below FPL	% HHs between 100% - 199% FPL	% HH 200% and Over
Greater Los Angeles	17,440,344	2,395,557	3,574,241	11,470,546	13.7%	20.5%	65.8%
San Francisco Bay Area	6,886,774	646,475	913,490	5,326,809	9.4%	13.3%	77.3%
Sacramento	2,198,300	267,311	373,132	1,557,857	12.2%	17.0%	70.9%
San Joaquin Valley	3,668,456	699,605	888,268	2,080,583	19.1%	24.2%	56.7%
San Diego County/MSA	2,900,201	334,712	490,178	2,075,311	11.5%	16.9%	71.6%
Central Coast	1,265,143	169,337	249,318	846,488	13.4%	19.7%	66.9%
Northern California	1,005,227	163,072	214,769	627,386	16.2%	21.4%	62.4%
Central Southern California	179,036	18,354	29,721	130,961	10.3%	16.6%	73.1%
California	35,543,481	4,694,423	6,733,117	24,115,941	13.2%	18.9%	67.8%

Universe: Population for Whom Poverty was Determined

Source: ACS 2005-2009 5-year estimates - Table C17002

The following is a regional summary of poverty rates by region:

Greater Los Angeles Area: The Greater Los Angeles Area had both a slightly higher poverty rate than the state (14% compared to 13%) and a higher percentage of low-income above the FPL individuals (21% compared to 19%). Within the region, the poverty rate and the percentage of low-income above the FPL was lowest in Ventura County (9% and 15%, respectively). Imperial County had the highest poverty rate (21%) in the region and the highest percentage of low-income above the FPL (29%) in the region and State.

¹² For more on the poverty universe, please refer to the 2009 ACS Subject Definitions. Accessible online at: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2009_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

San Francisco Bay Area: Both the poverty rate (slightly over 9%) and the percent of individuals with incomes between 100-199% of the FPL (13%) were lower in the San Francisco Bay Area than in the State. In fact, both of these rates for the region are the lowest statewide. Marin County had both the lowest poverty rate and percentage of low-income households above the FPL in the region (6% and 10%, respectively). San Francisco County had the highest poverty rate (12%) while San Benito County had the highest percentage of low-income above the FPL (18%).

Sacramento: The Sacramento area had a poverty rate of about 12%, which is one percent below than the State's rate. About 17% of the population had incomes between 100-199% of the FPL. Of the counties in the region, Placer had the lowest poverty rate (6%). Followed very closely by El Dorado, Placer also had the lowest percentage of low-income above the FPL in the region. Yuba had both the highest poverty rate and percent of individuals with incomes between 100-199% of FPL (17% and 24%, respectively).

San Joaquin Valley: With a poverty rate of 19%, the San Joaquin Valley is the region that had the highest poverty rate in the California. Compared to other regions and the state, the San Joaquin Valley also had the highest percentage of individuals with incomes between 100-199% of the FPL (24%). Followed very closely by San Joaquin County, Stanislaus County had the lowest poverty rate in the region (15%). San Joaquin County also had the lowest percentage of low-income above the FPL individuals (21%). Tulare County had the highest poverty rate in the region and state (23%) and the highest percentage low-income above the FPL in region (27% which is one of the highest in the state).

San Diego: San Diego County had a slightly lower poverty rate (12%) and lower percentage of persons with incomes between 100-199% of the FPL (17%) than the state.

Central Coast: Similar to the State rate, the Central Coast area had a 13% poverty rate. The percentage of low-income above the FPL individuals (20%) was slightly higher in the Central Coast than in the state. There was little regional variation in the poverty

Population Summary Data

Poverty Rates

- In California, 13% of the 37.2 million total population fell below the FPL; this is also regarded as the poverty rate
- Regions with the highest poverty rates include San Joaquin Valley (19%) and Northern California (16%)
- San Francisco Bay Area had the lowest poverty rate among all the regions in the state at 9%, followed by 10% poverty rate in Central Southern California

Federal Poverty Levels

- Statewide, 19% of the population had incomes between 100-199% of the FPL
- The San Joaquin Valley had the highest rate of 24% for people with income above the FPL; likewise, Northern California and Greater Los Angeles both had the second highest rate of 21%
- Bay Area had the lowest rate of people whose incomes fell between 100-199% of the FPL (13%), which was followed by a 17% rate for both Sacramento and Central Southern California

rate within the region, ranging from 12% (Santa Cruz County) to 14% (Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties). For the low-income above the FPL group, San Luis Obispo County had the smallest percentage (15%) while Monterey had the largest percentage (23%).

Northern California: The Northern California area had a poverty rate of 16% and 21% of low-income above the FPL, both of which are higher than the state percentages. The non-metropolitan county of Sierra had both the lowest poverty rate (7%) and percentage of low-income above FPL (10%); however, this population in the county is very small (e.g., 219 individuals below the FPL) and therefore estimates are unreliable. Of the larger metropolitan counties, Nevada County had the lowest poverty rate (8%) and lowest percentage of people with incomes between 100-199% of the FPL (15%). The highest poverty rate is 20% in Tehama County. Among the non-metropolitan counties, Modoc County had the highest percentage of low-income above the FPL (28%). Among larger counties, the highest rate was in Mendocino County with 24%.

Central Southern California: Central Southern California had a poverty rate of 10%, the second lowest rate among all of the regions. About 17% of population had incomes between 100-199% of the FPL. Both rates are three percentage-points below the State's rates. Of the counties in the region, Amador County had the lowest poverty rate (9%) and Mono County had the highest poverty rate (14%). In terms of people with incomes above FPL, Alpine County had the lowest rate while Tuolumne County had the highest percentage (11% and 19%, respectively).

Population Highlights of State CDBG-Eligible Jurisdictions

- 165 of California's 540 cities and counties are State-CDBG eligible jurisdictions and apply to HCD for CDBG funds.
- The Northern California region has the greatest number of State-CDBG eligible jurisdictions (58 or 35%).
- The San Joaquin Valley has the second largest number of eligible jurisdictions (29 or 18%) followed by Central Coast (16 or 10%), Sacramento (16 or 10%) and Central Southern California (14 or 8%).
- 92% of cities and counties within the Northern California Region are State-CDBG eligible entities.
- State-CDBG eligible entities are typically small (cities with a population under 50,000 and counties with an unincorporated area of fewer than 200,000 persons) and located in primarily rural areas.
- The San Joaquin Valley – with 19% of the total State-CDBG eligible entities, experienced the highest population growth among the regions between 2000 and 2010 and the second highest percentage of minority population in the State.
- Northern California and the San Joaquin Valley regions have the highest percentage of household living below the federal poverty level. In Northern California 16.2% of households live in poverty and the San Joaquin Valley has 19.1% of households living in poverty.

**Table 2-23
Poverty Rates by County**

	Total	Below FPL	FPL 100% - 199%	FPL 200% and Over
Greater Los Angeles Area	17,440,344	13.7%	20.5%	65.8%
Imperial County	150,020	21.2%	28.7%	50.1%
Los Angeles County	9,627,151	15.4%	21.9%	62.7%
Orange County	2,935,638	9.6%	16.2%	74.2%
Ventura County	782,516	9.0%	15.1%	75.8%
Riverside County	2,001,122	12.3%	20.4%	67.3%
San Bernardino County	1,943,897	14.3%	21.6%	64.0%
San Francisco Bay Area	6,886,774	9.4%	13.3%	77.3%
Napa County	128,755	9.7%	15.2%	75.1%
Alameda County	1,429,094	10.9%	14.4%	74.7%
Contra Costa County	1,003,678	8.6%	12.5%	78.9%
Marin County	239,144	6.4%	9.9%	83.7%
San Francisco County	788,169	11.5%	14.9%	73.5%
San Mateo County	693,972	7.2%	11.4%	81.4%
San Benito County	54,520	11.1%	17.5%	71.4%
Santa Clara County	1,698,464	8.6%	12.3%	79.1%
Sonoma County	457,247	9.6%	15.4%	75.0%
Solano County	393,731	9.9%	13.8%	76.3%
Sacramento	2,198,300	12.2%	17.0%	70.9%
El Dorado County	174,449	7.7%	11.1%	81.2%
Placer County	329,928	6.2%	11.1%	82.7%
Sacramento County	1,349,124	13.2%	18.4%	68.5%
Yolo County	186,101	17.2%	17.8%	65.1%
Sutter County	89,817	12.8%	21.9%	65.3%
Yuba County	68,881	17.4%	24.4%	58.2%
San Joaquin Valley	3,668,456	19.1%	24.2%	56.7%
Kern County	741,126	20.4%	24.6%	54.9%
Fresno County	871,458	20.9%	24.6%	54.5%
Kings County	128,825	19.1%	26.0%	54.9%
Madera County	134,971	18.0%	27.4%	54.6%
Merced County	237,470	21.1%	26.7%	52.2%
Stanislaus County	496,424	15.1%	22.0%	62.8%
San Joaquin County	648,216	15.3%	21.0%	63.6%
Tulare County	409,966	22.6%	27.3%	50.2%
San Diego County	2,900,201	11.5%	16.9%	71.6%
Central Coast	1,265,143	13.4%	19.7%	66.9%
Monterey County	386,657	13.3%	23.4%	63.3%
San Luis Obispo County	246,414	13.6%	15.2%	71.2%
Santa Barbara County	387,120	13.8%	20.4%	65.8%
Santa Cruz County	244,952	12.7%	17.3%	70.0%

	Total	Below FPL	FPL 100% - 199%	FPL 200% and Over
Northern California	1,005,227	16.2%	21.4%	62.4%
Butte County	212,855	18.3%	21.5%	60.2%
Shasta County	176,523	15.4%	20.5%	64.1%
Tehama County	58,994	19.8%	23.5%	56.7%
Lake County	63,500	18.8%	22.5%	58.7%
Del Norte County	25,442	19.4%	22.1%	58.5%
Humboldt County	125,575	18.2%	21.7%	60.1%
Lassen County	24,023	13.8%	18.7%	67.6%
Nevada County	96,166	8.1%	15.0%	76.9%
Mendocino County	84,732	16.3%	23.9%	59.9%
Colusa County	20,486	15.7%	25.6%	58.6%
Glenn County	27,810	17.8%	25.1%	57.1%
Modoc County	8,806	15.8%	28.0%	56.3%
Plumas County	20,268	11.0%	18.5%	70.5%
Sierra County	3,169	6.9%	9.8%	83.3%
Siskiyou County	43,559	15.4%	23.9%	60.7%
Trinity County	13,319	15.1%	26.0%	58.9%
Central Southern California	179,036	10.3%	16.6%	73.1%
Inyo County	17,305	10.9%	17.4%	71.7%
Tuolumne County	50,054	10.4%	18.8%	70.8%
Alpine County	1,097	12.2%	11.2%	76.6%
Amador County	33,765	8.9%	14.7%	76.4%
Calaveras County	46,066	9.7%	15.0%	75.3%
Mariposa County	17,824	10.1%	17.4%	72.5%
Mono County	12,925	14.3%	17.0%	68.8%
California	35,543,481	13.2%	18.9%	67.8%

Source: ACS 2005-2009 5-year estimates - Table C17002

Households by Tenure

Every year, households are both dissolved and formed as generational preferences, the age structure of the population, the social-mobility of immigrants, and the income and wealth of families evolve. Household growth and tenure composition, in part, drive the housing market, influencing the demand for rental and for-sale housing units. According to 2010 Census data there were approximately 12.6 million households in California, with 56% occupied by homeowners and 44% by renters. Regional homeownership rates ranged in 2010 from 70.6% in the rural Central Southern California region to 54.8% in the Greater Los Angeles and San Diego regions.

Table 2-24
Households by Tenure

	Total Households	Owner-occupied Housing units	Renter-occupied Housing units	% Homeowners	% Renters
Greater Los Angeles Area	5,847,909	3,180,480	2,667,429	54.4%	45.6%
San Francisco Bay Area	2,624,828	1,476,289	1,148,539	56.2%	43.8%
Sacramento	843,411	512,192	331,219	60.7%	39.3%
San Joaquin Valley	1,214,732	705,990	508,742	58.1%	41.9%
San Diego County/MSA	1,086,865	591,025	495,840	54.4%	45.6%
Central Coast	464,421	254,053	210,368	54.7%	45.3%
Northern California	417,714	260,535	157,179	62.4%	37.6%
Central Southern California	77,618	54,807	22,811	70.6%	29.4%
California	12,577,498	7,035,371	5,542,127	55.9%	44.1%

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profile Table 1

The following section provides a regional summary of tenure in California. Within each region, the counties with the highest and lowest homeowner and renter rate percentages are indicated. Homeownership rates were calculated by dividing owner-occupied housing units by total households. Renter's rates were similarly calculated by dividing renter-occupied housing units by total households.¹³

Greater Los Angeles Area: This region had nearly 5.8 million households with 54 % homeowners and 46% renters. Homeowner and renter percentages are comparable with the state. Within this region, Riverside County had the highest homeowner rate (67%) and Los Angeles County had the lowest (48%). This reflects the high percentage of renters in Los Angeles County (52%) and the lowest percentage of renters in Riverside County (33%).

San Francisco Bay Area: Households in this region were similar to the State with homeowners slightly higher at 56% and renters at 44%, totaling to 2.6 million households. Within this region, homeowners in Contra Costa County occupied 67% of all occupied housing, and the lowest proportion of homeowners was in San Francisco County (36%). The highest percentage of renters was found in San Francisco County (64%) and the lowest being in Contra Costa County (33%).

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- According to the 2010 Census, there were 12.6 million households in California.
- California had more homeowners than renters (56% compared to 44%).
- San Diego County and the Greater Los Angeles Area both had the lowest homeownership rate at about 54%.
- Central Southern California had the highest homeownership rate at 70%.
- The highest renter rate of 45% was found in both the Greater Los Angeles Area and San Diego County regions.

¹³ The count of occupied housing units is equal to the count of total households.

Sacramento: This region had approximately 843,000 households with a homeowner rate of 61% and renter rate of 39%. The proportion of homeowners in Sacramento was slightly higher than the State and renters were slightly lower. Within this region, El Dorado County ranked the highest homeownership rate at 73%, and Yolo County ranked the lowest at 53%. The highest percentage of renters was found in Yolo County (47%) and the lowest was found in El Dorado County (27%).

San Joaquin Valley: With about 1.2 million households, homeowners in this region constituted approximately 58% and renters 42%. Homeowner percentage was slightly higher than the state and renters were slightly lower. Kings County had the highest percentage of renters (46%) and lowest amount of homeowners (54%). Madera County had a wide marginal difference in its tenure ratio, with the highest percentage of homeowners (64%) and lowest percentage of renters (36%).

San Diego County: About 1.1 million householders comprised of 54% homeowners and 46% renters. This region had a slightly lower homeownership and slightly higher amount of renters than the State.

Central Coast: With approximately 464,000 households, homeowners in the Central Coast consisted of 55% of all occupied housing and renters were 45%. Compared to the state, Central Coast had a higher share of renters. San Luis Obispo County had the highest percentage of homeowners (60%) and the lowest share of renters (40%). Monterey County made up the lowest share of homeowners at 51% and the highest share of renters at 49% in this region.

Northern California: This region of approximately 418,000 households had a higher percentage of homeowners (62%) than the State as is common in non-metropolitan areas. Within the region, Nevada County contained the highest proportion of homeowners (72%) and the lowest percentage of renters (28%) in this region. Conversely, Humboldt County had the highest percentage of renters (45%) while homeownership percentage was the lowest (55%).

Central Southern California: This region of 78,000 households had the highest proportion of homeowners (71%) and very low share of renters (29%) compared to the state. Calaveras County made up the highest share of homeowners at 77% and lowest share of renters at 23%. The lowest percentage of homeowners in this region was found in Mariposa County with 56% and highest percentage of renters with 44%.

Figure 2-25

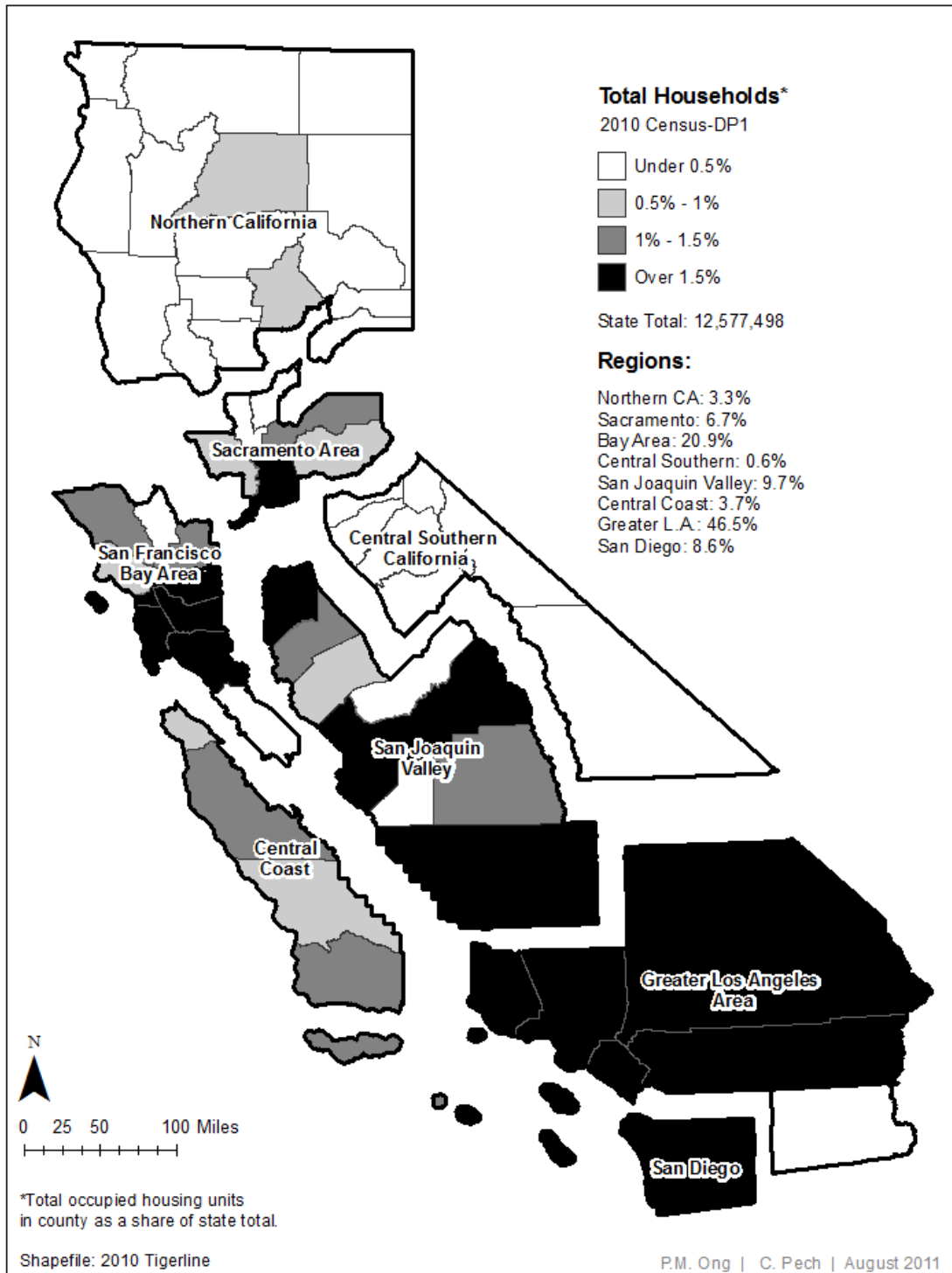
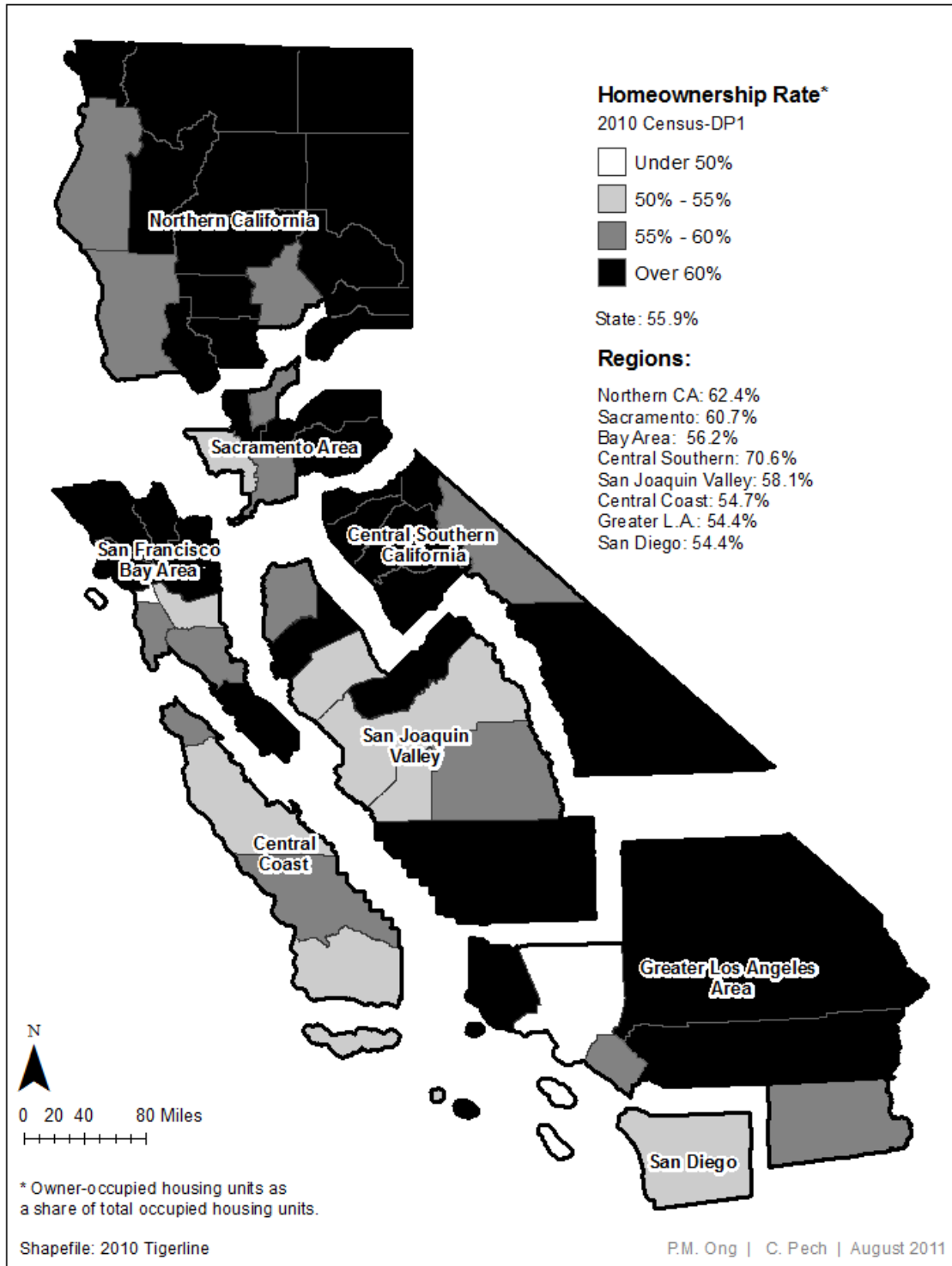


Figure 2-26



Housing Units and Vacancy Rates

The availability of residential for-rent and for-sale units are indicators of the real estate market and household mobility, relevant for access to job and educational opportunities. The vacancy rate measures the overall housing availability and is often a good indicator of how for-sale and rental housing units are meeting the current demand for housing. Residential vacancy rates fluctuate based on household growth and tenure and are influenced by changes in the business cycle.

California had an estimated 13.7 million total housing units according to the 2010 U.S. Census. There were over 1.1 million vacant units and the overall vacancy rate was about 8%. This overall vacancy rate for the State was approximately three percentage points below that of the U.S.(11%).¹⁴

**Table 2-27
Housing Units by Region**

	Owner Occupied Units	Rental Units	Vacant For Sale Only	Vacant For Rent Only	Homeowner Vacancy rate*	Rental Vacancy Rate**	Total Units (% of Statewide Unit Total)
Greater Los Angeles Area	3,265,261	2,858,431	69,283	182,079	2.1%	6.4%	6,375,054 (46.6%)
San Francisco Bay Area	1,510,021	1,220,926	27,025	68,159	1.8%	5.6%	2,826,131 (20.6%)
Sacramento	527,585	361,505	12,955	29,002	2.5%	8.0%	931,047 (6.8%)
San Joaquin Valley	730,085	552,719	19,992	41,919	2.7%	7.6%	1,344,715 (9.8%)
San Diego County	605,075	526,832	11,682	29,236	1.9%	5.5%	1,172,825 (8.6%)
Central Coast	260,412	221,459	5,128	10,199	2.0%	4.6%	497,198 (3.6%)
Northern California	269,000	168,801	6,860	10,852	2.6%	6.4%	455,513 (3.3%)
Central Southern California	56,995	26,411	1,850	3,164	3.2%	12.0%	88,420 (0.6%)
California	7,224,434	5,937,084	154,775	374,610	2.1%	6.3%	13,690,903 (100%)

*The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied.

**The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied.

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profile Table 1

Statewide, the homeowner vacancy rate was 2% and the renter vacancy rate was 6%.¹⁵ About 530,000 vacant units were for sale or for rent in California, making the percentage of available vacant units about 4%.¹⁶ The state rate is about one percentage point below that of the U.S. (5%). The statewide homeowner vacancy rate was slightly higher than the U.S. rate (2.1% compared to 2.4%) while the renter vacancy rate was about 3-percentage

¹⁴ The overall vacancy rate is the total vacant housing units divided by the total housing units. The overall rate is different from residential vacancy rates. The latter definition is used by the Bureau of the Census in their quarterly analyses of units that are on the market for rent or for sale only. The 2010 annual owner vacancy rate reported by the Census was 2.5% for California and 2.6% for the U.S., while that of renters was 7.5% for the state and 10.2% for the Nation. These estimates, however, are based on the Current Population Survey/Housing Vacancy Survey (CPS/HVS) and benchmarked to the 2010 Decennial Census. More information can be found on the Census CPS/HVS website.

¹⁵ The homeowner vacancy rate is the total number of vacant units for sale divided by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units for sale, and vacant units sold but not occupied. Renter vacancy rate is the total number of vacant units for rent divided by the sum of renter occupied units, vacant units for rent, and vacant units rented by not occupied.

¹⁶ Available vacant units are vacant units that are either for sale or for rent. The percentage is the total number for vacant units for sale and for rent divided by the total housing units. It excludes units that are seasonal, recreational, and occasional uses or sold or rented but not occupied.

points below the nation's. (6.3% compared to 9.2%).¹⁷ There was little variation between vacancy rates for the regions in California, however, exceptions are noted below in the regional summary of housing units and vacancy rates below.

Greater Los Angeles Area: The Greater Los Angeles Area which accounts for 46.6% of housing units statewide had the same vacancy rate as the state at 8%. There were 6.3 million housing units and 484,000 vacant units. Similar to the State, this region's homeowner vacancy rate was 2% and the rental vacancy rate was 6%. Within the region, Riverside County had the highest homeownership vacancy rate at 4% and Orange County had the lowest at 1%. Riverside County also had the highest rental vacancy rate at 10% and Los Angeles County had the lowest rate at 6%.

Bay Area: The Bay Area had the lowest vacancy rate in the state at about 6%. In this region, there were 2.8 million housing units and 179,000 vacant units. This region's homeownership vacancy rate (2%) and rental vacancy rate (6%) was similar to California's rates. In the Bay Area, the county with the highest homeownership vacancy rate was Solano County (3%) and the lowest rate was Marin County (1%). Solano County also had the highest rental vacancy rate (8%) and Santa Clara County had the lowest rate (4%).

Sacramento: With a two percentage point higher vacancy rate compared to the State (10% vs. 8%), the Sacramento region had over 933,000 housing units and 90,000 vacant units. Compared to the State, the Sacramento region had a higher homeowner vacancy rate (3%) and rental vacancy rate (8%). Yuba County had a high homeownership vacancy rate (4%), whereas Yolo County had a low rate (2%) in the Sacramento region. Similarly, Yuba County also had a high rental vacancy rate (11%) and Yolo County had a low rental vacancy rate (5%).

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- California had an estimated 13.6 million total housing units as of the 2010 Census
- 1.1 million (8%) housing units were vacant. This represents the statewide total vacancy rate.
- The Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay Area regions have the highest percentage of the State's housing units (46.6% and 20.6% respectively).
- Central Southern California (31%) and Northern California (15%) have the highest overall vacancy rates. San Francisco Bay Area (6%) and San Diego (7%) have the lowest overall vacancy rates statewide.
- The statewide homeownership vacancy rate was 2.1%. Only Sacramento (2.5%), San Joaquin Valley (2.6%), Northern California (2.7%) and Central Southern California (3.2%) had a higher homeowner vacancy rate.
- The statewide rental vacancy rate was 6%. Central Southern California had the highest rental vacancy rate (12%). The Central Coast (4.6%), San Diego (5.5%) and the San Francisco Bay Area (5.6%) had the lowest rental vacancy rates statewide.

¹⁷ The homeowner vacancy rate is the total number of vacant units for sale divided by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units for sale, and vacant units sold but not occupied. Renter vacancy rate is the total number of vacant units for rent divided by the sum of renter occupied units, vacant units for rent, and vacant units rented but not occupied.

San Joaquin Valley: The San Joaquin Valley area had 1.3 million housing units – representing 9.8% of statewide housing units - and 117,000 vacant units (9%) - slightly higher than the statewide rate. This region had a higher homeowner vacancy rate (3%) and rental vacancy rate (8%) than the statewide rates. Both Kern County and Merced County had high homeownership vacancy rates at 3% in the San Joaquin Valley region. Kings County had a low homeownership vacancy rate at 2%. Kern County also had the highest rental vacancy rate (9%), and Kings County had the lowest rate (5%).

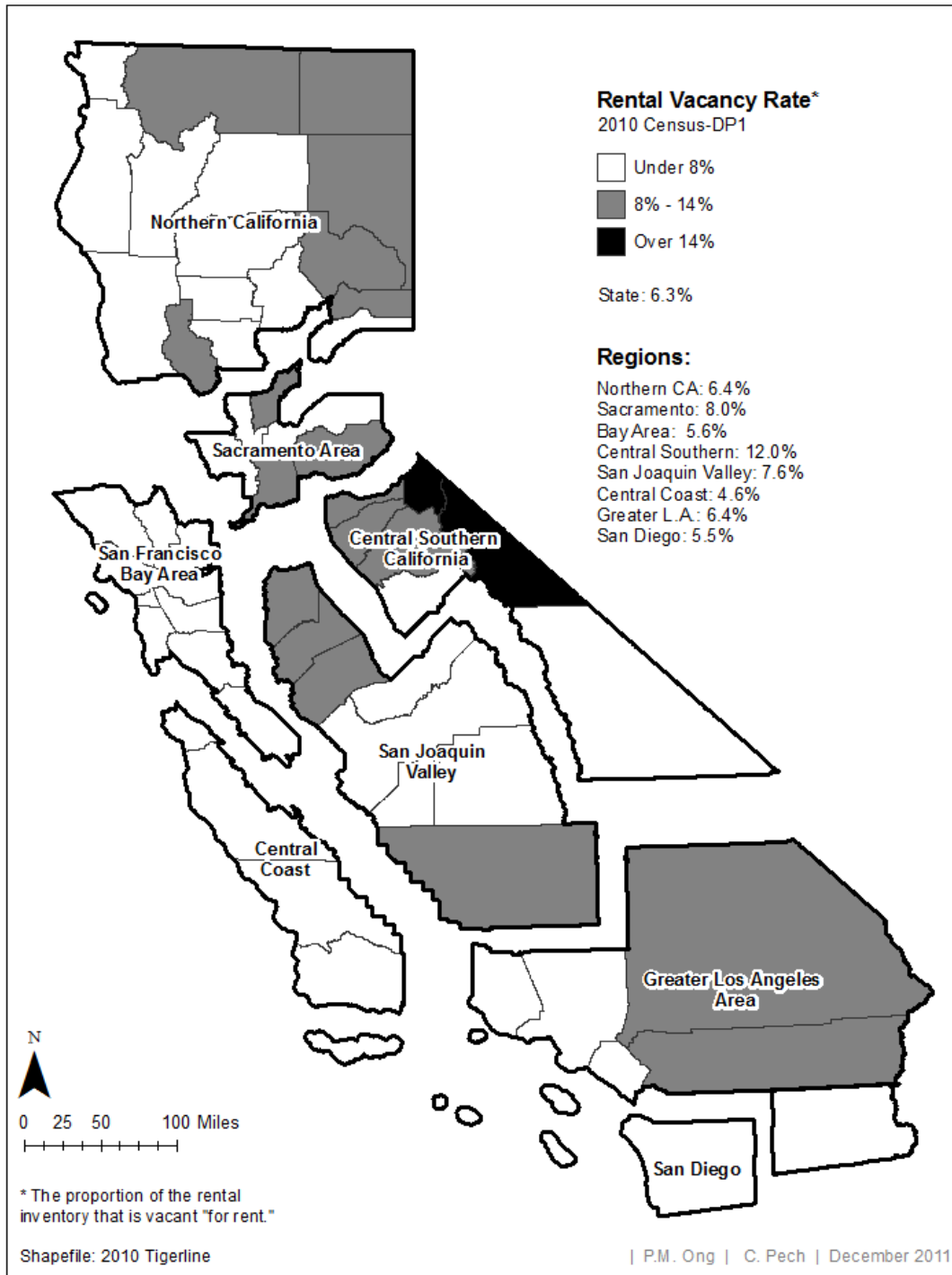
San Diego: San Diego had the second lowest vacancy rate in the state at 7%. There were 1.2 million housing units and 78,000 vacant units in this county. Comparable to the state, San Diego had a homeownership vacancy rate of 2% and rental vacancy rate of 6%.

Central Coast: With a two percentage point higher vacancy rate compared to the State (10%), the Central Coast had over 514,000 housing units and 49,000 vacant units. The Central Coast had similar rates as the state of California with a homeownership vacancy rate of 2% and rental vacancy rate of 5%. Within the region, Monterey County had the highest homeownership vacancy rate (3%) and Santa Cruz County had the lowest (2%). Similarly, Monterey County had the highest rental vacancy rate (5%) while Santa Cruz County had the lowest (4%).

Northern California: Northern California had the second highest vacancy rate in the state at 15%. This region had 488,000 housing units and among those 71,000 vacant units. With vacancy rates the same as statewide, Northern California had a 3% homeownership vacancy rate and a 6% rental vacancy rate. In Northern California, Plumas County's homeownership vacancy rate was the highest at 5% and Humboldt County's rate was the lowest at 2%. Plumas County's rental rate was also the highest at 14% and Colusa County was the lowest at 3%.

Central Southern California: Statewide, Central Southern California had the highest vacancy rate at 31%. In Central Southern California, there were 113,000 housing units and 35,000 vacant units. Compared to the state, Central Southern California region had a higher homeowner vacancy rate (3%) and rental vacancy rate (12%). The county with the highest homeownership vacancy rate was Alpine (6%) and the lowest rate was in Inyo (2%). Similarly, the county with the highest rental vacancy rate was Alpine (33%) and the lowest rate was in Inyo (6%).

Figure 2-25



Housing Burden

State and Federal standards specify that a household experiences housing cost burden if it pays more than 30 percent of its gross income on housing – typically a point at which housing costs become burdensome and may affect the ability to comfortably make monthly rent or mortgage payments and/or maintain a decent standard of living. A severe housing cost burden exists if a household pays greater than 50% of gross income on housing.

While affordability itself may not be a direct fair housing issue based on federal and state laws, the relationships between household income and other household characteristics such as race, ethnicity and other factors often create misconceptions and biases that raise fair housing concerns. In California, a total of 5,382,490 of 12,187,191 (44.2%) total households were “cost burdened” or “overpaid” for housing. Of these, 2,528,495 (20.7%) paid greater than 50% of gross income on housing.

Housing cost burden typically is linked to income levels. The lower the income, the larger percentage of a household’s income is allotted to housing costs. Housing cost burden by low income households tends to occur when housing costs increase faster than income.

Table 2-29
Total Households Overpaying

Household income	California	Housing Cost Burden >30% of Income		Severe Housing Cost Burden >50% of Income	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Occupied Housing Units	12,187,191	5,382,490	44.2%	2,528,495	20.7%
Owner- Occupied	7,061,430	2,831,855	40.1%	1,228,230	17.4%
Very Low Income	1,067,665	680,775	63.8%	518,270	48.5%
<i>Extremely Low-Income</i>	472,075	303,610	64.3%	251,210	53.2%
<i>30%-50%</i>	595,590	377,165	63.3%	267,060	44.8%
Low Income	977,410	564,485	57.8%	318,520	32.6%
Moderate and Above Moderate	5,016,355	1,586,595	31.6%	391,440	7.8%
Renter-Occupied	5,125,760	2,550,635	49.8%	1,300,265	25.4%
Very Low Income	2,098,570	1,713,130	81.6%	1,167,700	55.6%
<i>Extremely Low-Income</i>	1,183,510	967,015	81.7%	819,710	69.3%
<i>30%-50%</i>	915,060	746,115	81.5%	347,990	38.0%
Low-income	1,013,235	553,920	54.7%	109,435	10.8%
Moderate and Above Moderate	2,013,955	283,585	14.1%	23,130	1.1%

Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS - Tables B25093 and B25072

As shown above, among the lower income groups, larger proportions of renter-households had cost burden. Among owner households, housing cost burden was more prevalent among the upper income groups.

Renters' Housing Cost Burden

The “Paycheck to Paycheck 2011” report by the Center for Housing Policy indicates ten of twenty least affordable rental markets in the United States are in California. One in two renters in California pay in excess of 30 percent of their income, while one in four renters pay more than half of their income toward rent.¹⁸ In a recent report to Congress, HUD revealed the housing needs of low-income renter households with high housing costs or occupying severely substandard housing increased more than 20 percent from 2007 to 2009. Unfortunately, only a quarter of eligible households nationally actually receive tenant-based rental assistance, leaving a large proportion of renter households paying too much for housing, doubling up, or living in substandard conditions. According to the National Low Income Housing Coalition, affordability of rental housing in California has continued to worsen: in 2007 a minimum wage renter had to work 120 hours per week to afford a two-bedroom apartment; in 2010, the number of hours increased to 128; in 2011, it reached 131 hours per week.¹⁹

Furthermore, the recent California Federal Rent Assistance Facts by the Center on Budget Policy Priorities reports that out of 5.3 million renters in California, only 466,244 low-income households are federally assisted and can afford modest housing at an affordable cost. Approximately 60 percent of these households are headed by people who are elderly or disabled; roughly 30 percent are families with children. There are, however, another 1.4 million low-income renter households that pay more than half their monthly cash income for housing costs. On average, these households have monthly incomes of \$1,291 and pay housing costs of \$1,143, leaving only \$148 to pay for other necessities. About 31 percent of these cost-burdened renters are elderly or people with disabilities, while 38 percent are families with children.

Table 2-30
Renter Households Overpaying

	Total Renter HHs	Renter HHs with housing costs greater than 30%	% of total Renter HHs
Greater Los Angeles Area	2,508,976	1,341,107	54%
San Francisco Bay Area	1,038,698	484,754	47%
Sacramento	300,377	157,169	53%
San Joaquin Valley	465,836	237,735	51%
San Diego County/MSA	448,845	240,148	54%
Central Coast	199,725	108,007	54%
Northern California	142,370	76,273	54%
Central Southern California	20,932	9,458	46%
California	5,125,759	2,654,651	52%

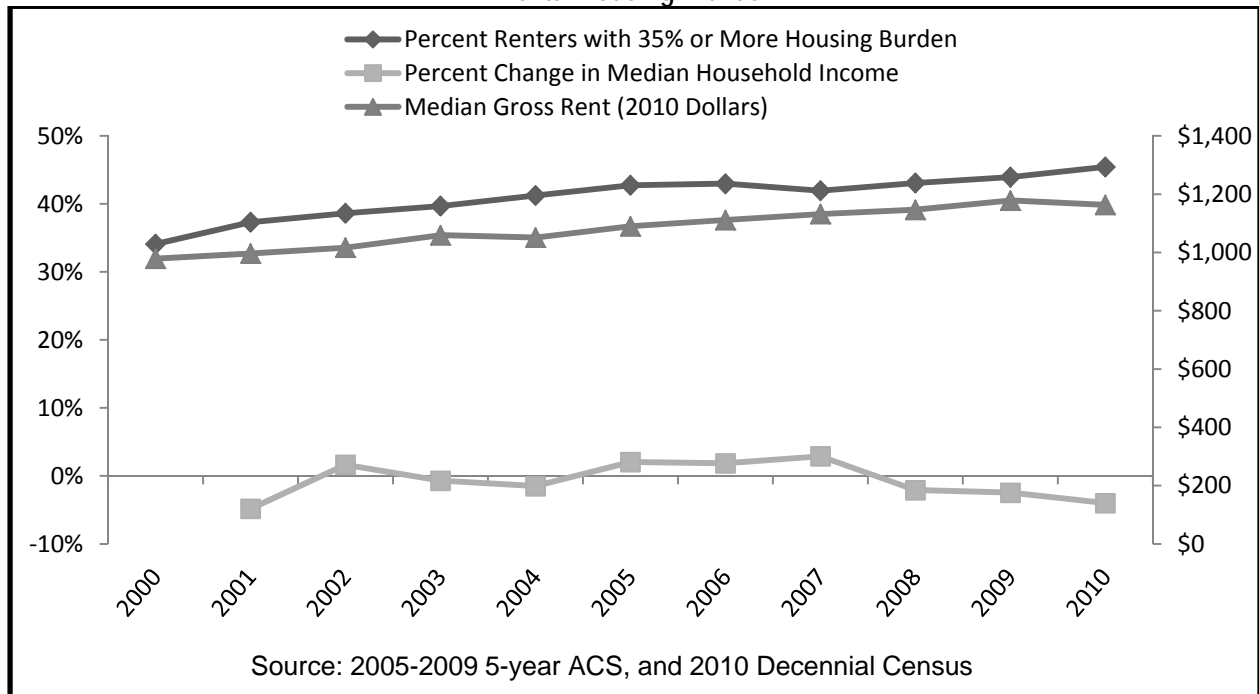
Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS - Tables B25093 and B25072 - 4.28.2011

¹⁸ US Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey, www.census.gov/acs

¹⁹ National Low Income Housing Coalition, “Out of Reach,” June 2010, June 2011. <http://www.nlihc.org/oor>

ACS and U.S. Census data indicate that in California, rents increased while household incomes decreased between 2000 and 2010 (Figure 2-22). Over the period, median gross rents rose by 19% from \$980 in 2000 to about \$1,160 in 2010 (in constant 2010 dollars). Unlike home values, rents steadily increased throughout the period, only decreasing slightly in 2004. During the same time period, the median household income fell by about 6% from \$62,000 in 2000 to \$58,000 in 2010 (in constant 2010 dollars). Between 2000 and 2010, median household incomes fluctuated, but were only greater than the 2000 real value in 2007, when it was \$63,000.

Figure 2-31
Rental Housing Trends



A steady rise in rental rates, coupled with decreased real household income growth, placed an additional financial burden on renters. Figure 2-22 shows the change in the proportion of housing burdened homeowners relative to the change in median household income from 2000 to 2010. Following decreases early on, median household income increased 7% from 2004 to 2007. During that period of income growth, median gross rents rose at the same rate and the proportion of renter burdened households stayed relatively similar. After 2007, household incomes dropped again, from \$63,000 to \$58,000 in 2010: a decrease of 8%. While incomes decreased, median gross rents continued to increase at rate of 3%. Thus, the proportion of renter burdened household also increased by 8%.

The foreclosure crisis exacerbated renter housing needs; an estimated 38 percent of homes in foreclosure were rentals, resulting in more than 204,000 California renters being directly affected, many of which were evicted and had to move to unstable,

tenuous living situations.²⁰ Estimates of the 2009 American Community Survey are that three in four California households living in overcrowded conditions were renter households. A shift in tenure due to foreclosures tightened the rental markets and will likely result in increased rents. The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University recently emphasized the renewed importance of an adequate supply of affordable rental housing, as today's economic and demographic conditions boost rental demand. It describes the diverse rental needs for what is a disproportionately large share of single-person, young and minority households concentrated at the bottom half of the income distribution, indicating that nearly three-quarter of renters have incomes below median income for all households.²¹ As the foreclosure crisis continues, the demand for rental housing will likely increase as owners of foreclosed units move into rental units and potential homebuyers, facing tighter credit and increased unemployment, postpone home buying. If this increased demand is not met with an adequate increase in rental supply, rents will rise, leading to further decline in affordability.²²

Owners' Housing Cost Burden

Approximately 39% of California homeowners were paying more than 30% of their monthly income on housing, according to the 2005-2009 ACS. Owner housing burdens also varied regionally, with the rural regions of Northern California (30% of owner households) and Central Southern California (31% of owner households) having the lowest percentages of owners with housing burdens greater than 30%. The Greater Los Angeles region and San Diego County had the highest percentages, with 41% and 40% respectively) % of homeowners burdened, followed by the San Francisco Bay Area and the Central Coast regions (both 39%).

Table 2-34
Owner Households Overpaying

	Total Owner HHS	Owner HHS with housing costs greater than 30%	% of total Owner HHS
Greater Los Angeles Area	3,180,855	1,299,614	41%
San Francisco Bay Area	1,490,021	584,868	39%
Sacramento	515,944	191,215	37%
San Joaquin Valley	697,103	249,314	36%
San Diego County	596,414	240,186	40%
Central Coast	262,554	102,329	39%
Northern California	263,897	79,721	30%
Central Southern California	54,644	16,902	31%
California	7,061,432	2,764,149	39%

Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS - Tables B25093 and B25072 - 4.28.2011

²⁰ Tenants Together, "California Renters in the Foreclosure Crisis", Third Annual Report, January 2011

²¹ Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University, "America's Rental Housing : Meeting Challenges, Building on Opportunities 2011"

²² Rebecca Cohen, Keith Wardrip, and Laura Williams, "Rental Housing Affordability -A Review of Current Research", October 2010,

Special Needs Populations

Special needs populations include some of the most vulnerable groups, including the elderly, homeless individuals and families and persons with physical and mental disabilities. These households and residents, because of their special characteristics and needs, often have greater difficulty finding decent and affordable housing.

Familial Status

The Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988 amended the original Fair Housing Act of 1968, broadening the scope of the original legislation and providing protection for families with children and people with disabilities.²³ According to the 2010 Census, there were 4,713,016 million households in California with one or more children under the age of 18, or 37.5% of all households.²⁴ The San Joaquin Valley had a significantly higher proportion of households with children (45.6%) than other regions in the State. Statewide, of the households with children, approximately 25.6% or over 1,207,720 million lived in a single-parent household.²⁵

Table 2-40
Households with Children

	Households			Households with Children			
	Total	With Children	No Children	% of Households	% Married-Couple	% Single-Parent	% Non-family & Other
Greater Los Angeles Area	5,847,909	2,303,873	3,544,036	39.4%	61.5%	25.5%	13.0%
San Francisco Bay Area	2,624,828	877,947	1,746,881	33.4%	67.5%	22.6%	9.9%
Sacramento	843,411	300,510	542,901	35.6%	61.8%	28.1%	10.1%
San Joaquin Valley	1,214,732	553,493	661,239	45.6%	58.4%	29.0%	12.6%
San Diego County/MSA	1,086,865	381,188	705,677	35.1%	64.5%	24.8%	10.8%
Central Coast	464,421	157,294	307,127	33.9%	63.9%	24.8%	11.3%
Northern California	417,714	119,607	298,107	28.6%	55.8%	32.6%	11.6%
Central Southern California	77,618	19,104	58,514	24.6%	60.4%	27.7%	11.8%
California	12,577,498	4,713,016	7,864,482	37.5%	62.4%	25.6%	11.9%

Source: 2010 Census Demographic Profile, Table DP1 - Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics

²³ Schill, M. and S. Friedman. 1999. "The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988: The First Decade." Cityscape 4(3). HUD, Washington DC. <http://www.huduser.org/Periodicals/CITYSCPE/VOL4NUM3/schill.pdf>

²⁴ Estimates were derived from the 2010 Census Demographic Profile (Table DP-1), which contains the 100-percent data asked of all people and about every housing unit. Households with children are defined as the ratio of households with at least one individual under 18 to total households.

²⁵ Single-parent households are defined as the ratio of single-parent households with own children to households with an individual under 18. Single-parents include only "husband-wife families" with an absent spouse. Family demographers note a need to re-evaluate living arrangements of children due to the rise in unmarried and same-sex households (Kreider and Elliot 2009).

Elderly Population

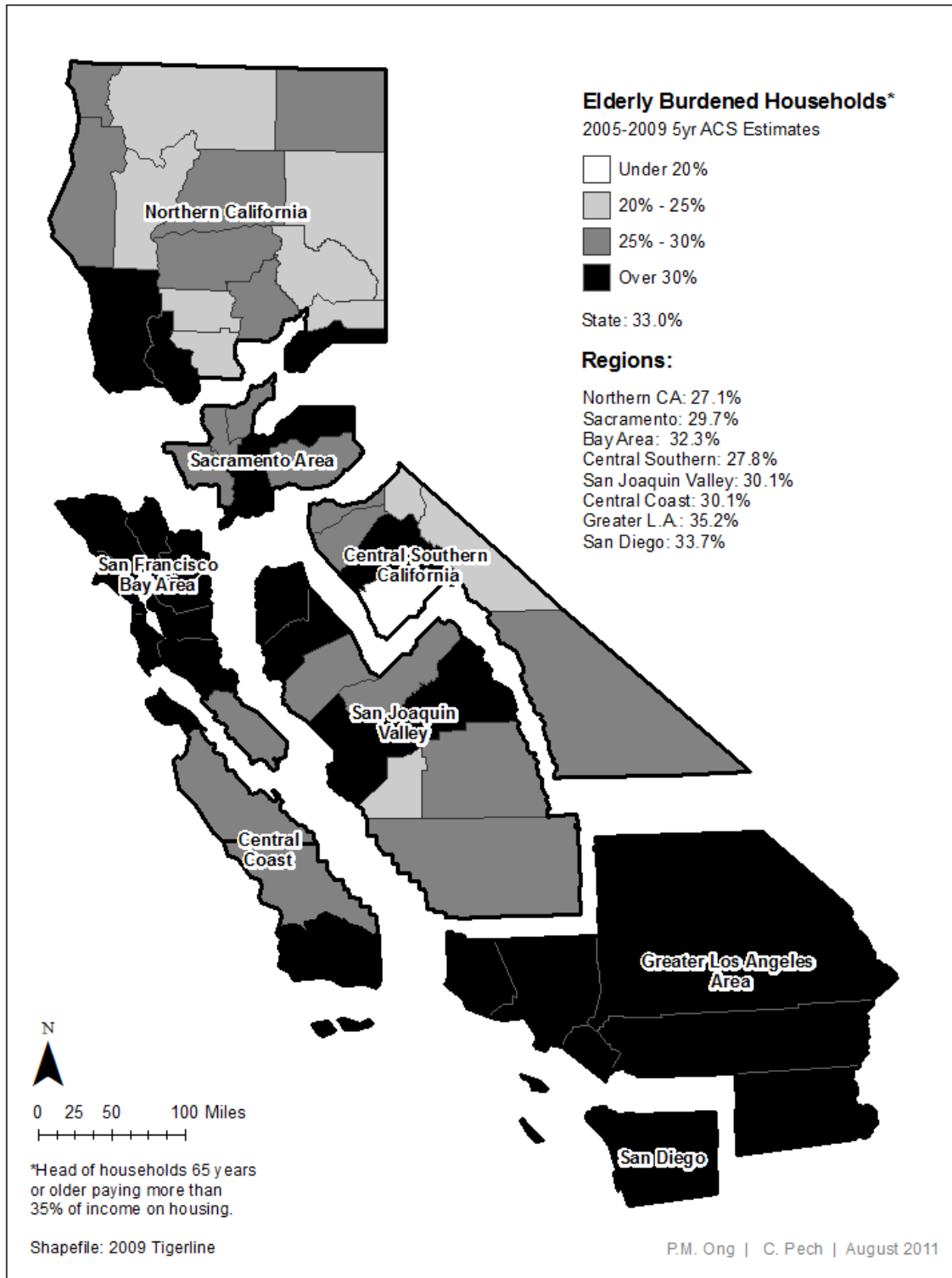
With California's elderly population growing rapidly with the aging baby boomer generation, there is a pressing need to strengthen services needed by the aging population, particularly for those faced with disabilities, the poor or nearly poor, minorities, those living in rural areas, and the frail elderly. Nearly 2.3 million elderly households resided in California and over 756,000 (33%) of these elderly households had a housing burden of greater than 30%. Of the approximately 579,000 elderly renter households, 52% had a housing burden and of the approximately 1.7 million elderly homeowner households, 27% had a housing burden.

Table 2-35
Housing Cost Burdened Elderly Households

	Renters				Owners			
	Burdened Renters	Elderly Burdened	% Burdened that are Elderly	% Elderly that are Burdened	Burdened Owners	Elderly Burdened	% Burdened that are Elderly	% Elderly that are Burdened
Greater Los Angeles Area	1,115,903	154,036	13.8%	54.5%	1,140,170	209,796	18.4%	28.0%
San Francisco Bay Area	393,898	62,926	16.0%	49.6%	501,737	92,181	18.4%	26.1%
Sacramento	128,512	17,200	13.4%	52.3%	160,489	29,281	18.2%	23.7%
San Joaquin Valley	197,870	24,352	12.3%	48.6%	214,946	38,523	17.9%	24.3%
San Diego County/MSA	196,395	25,541	13.0%	55.5%	208,515	40,179	19.3%	27.0%
Central Coast	89,621	10,155	11.3%	48.4%	92,859	19,125	20.6%	25.1%
Northern California	63,683	7,358	11.6%	42.7%	76,329	19,748	25.9%	23.9%
Central Southern California	7,598	988	13.0%	40.0%	16,246	4,989	30.7%	26.2%
California	2,193,480	302,556	13.8%	52.2%	2,411,291	453,822	18.8%	26.5%

Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS, Tables B25093 and B25072 - 4.28.2011 SJ

Figure 2-36



The California Department of Aging defines frail elderly as those individuals 65 years of age or over who are dependent on others for activities of daily living (ADL), often living in institutional care, not independently mobile, and who may require regular prescribed drug therapy. The frail elderly accounted for about 19% of the elderly population and 3% of the total population. For the regions in the state, the share of the frail elderly population ranged between 16-21% of the elderly population. Relative to the state, there was little regional variation in the share of the frail elderly as a percent of the total population (2-4%).²⁶

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In California, there was an estimated 734,000 of frail elderly which was about 2.7% of the overall population 16 years or older.
- Statewide there were 579,000 elderly renter households of which 52% were burdened. Amongst the regions, San Diego had the highest percentage of burdened elderly renters (56%) and Central Southern California had the lowest percentage (40%).
- Greater Los Angeles area had the highest percentage of burdened elderly homeowners (28%) and Sacramento had the lowest percentage (24%).

Table 2-37
Frail Elderly Population*

	Total	65 and Over	Frail Elderly*	Frail as % of Total Pop	Frail as % of Elderly Pop
Greater Los Angeles Area	13366813	1774927	357544	2.7%	20.1%
San Francisco Bay Area	5474994	793468	148267	2.7%	18.7%
Sacramento	1699418	245940	45801	2.7%	18.6%
San Joaquin Valley	2670647	343781	74814	2.8%	21.8%
San Diego County	2195666	317550	55146	2.5%	17.4%
Central Coast	1008266	149708	24360	2.4%	16.3%
Northern California	799752	146119	23973	3.0%	16.4%
Central Southern California	109359	25503	3756	3.4%	14.7%
Sum of Counties California	27324915	3796996	733661	2.7%	19.3%
California Total	27387791	3809961	735304	2.7%	19.3%

*Frail elderly: noninstitutionalized civilian population over 65 years old with a go-outside-home disability
Source: 2005-2007 3-year ACS, Tables 18007 and 18035

²⁶ The 3-year ACS did not report for the following seven rural counties of Modoc, Sierra, Trinity, Inyo, Alpine, Mariposa and Mono because their total populations size did not meet the required 20,000 threshold.

Persons with Physical or Mental Disabilities

According to HUD, federal laws define a person with a disability as "any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such impairment" (HUD 2010). Under this definition, a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities includes the following: hearing, mobility and visual impairments; chronic alcoholism; chronic mental illness; AIDS and AIDS related illnesses; complex impairment; and mental retardation. Major life activities include the following: walking, talking, hearing, seeing, breathing, learning, performing manual tasks, and caring for oneself (HUD 2010).

There is limited data available on persons with disabilities in accordance to the broader HUD definition stated above. Publicly available, statewide data on disability demographics from the American Community Survey (ACS) summary files and the Cornell University Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics is limited by its focus on basic demographics such as prevalence, employment, education, and poverty. Neither of these sources provides comprehensive information on the characteristics of households containing disabled individuals, particularly for small geographies, such as the rural counties. Given the limitations of the currently available data, the analysis for this section uses the Census Bureau definition for disability status as a proxy to the federal definition.

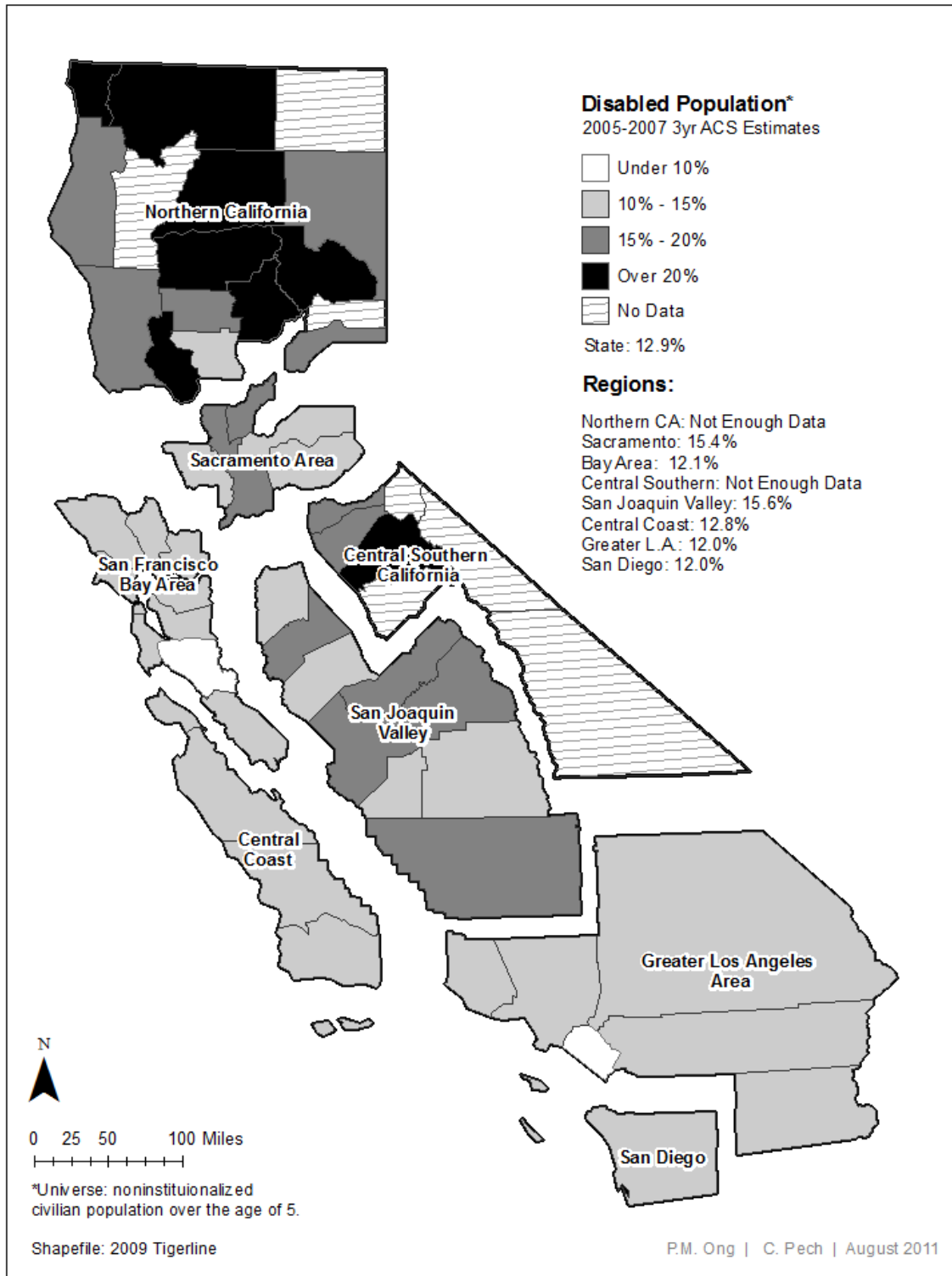
A functional limitation framework to account for disability has been developed by the Census Bureau, which includes physical, sensory, mental, self-care, go-outside-the-home, and work disability.²⁷ Individuals reporting one of the six types of disability are considered disabled. The Census Bureau defines a disability as "a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business." For this analysis, we utilized the Census Bureau's population universe

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- In California, 13% of 33 million persons 5 years or older reported having a disability.
- Statewide, the most prevalent disabilities were physical limitations (41%), followed by mental (26%), sensory (19%), and self-care (14%).
- The regions with the highest proportion of disabled persons are San Joaquin Valley (16%) and Sacramento (15%).
- Both the Greater Los Angeles Area and San Diego County had the lowest proportion of disabled persons at 12%.

²⁷ There is extensive debate over appropriate ways to measure disability. For an introduction to this topic, please reference Mashaw, J. and V.P. Reno (Eds.) (1996). "Balancing security and opportunity: The challenge of disability income policy." Washington, DC: National Academy of Social Insurance.

Figure 2-38



of non-institutionalized civilian population over the age of 5 reporting a disability, including those living in group-quarters.²⁸

The analysis is limited to the prevailing type of disability for four of the six functional limitations reported by the Census: physical, mental, self-care, and sensory impairments.²⁹ From the 2005-2007 three-year ACS estimates, approximately 13% of the 33 million Californians who are five years or older reported having a disability. Of the total disabled population, a higher proportion reported having one or more disabilities (56%). Of the four functional limitations analyzed, the most prevalent was physical limitations (41%), followed by mental (26%), sensory (19%), and self-care (14%). In general, there was little regional and county variation in these prevalence trends throughout the state.

Table 2-39
Disabled Population by Prevalence

Civilian Non-institutionalized Population 5 years and over		Disabled by Number of Disabilities Reported		Comparable Disabilities Reported (% of prevalence)				
Total Population*	Disabled Status (% of total pop)	One	Two or More	Total	Sensory	Physical	Mental	Self-Care
33,067,135	4,271,000 (12.9%)	1,886,552	2,384,448	6,469,350	1,207,291	2,656,229	1,679,981	925,849

Source: 2005-2007 3-year ACS Tables B18001, B18002, B18004, B18005

* Population difference due to counts not reported for smaller counties

Homeless Individuals and Families

The scope of deprivation of housing or homelessness varies with the definitions given, which are often controversial. HUD defines homelessness as a broad range of housing needs arising from residential instability. Residential instability encompasses both those who are literally homeless and those who are precariously housed. The literally homeless include those who temporarily live in emergency shelters or transitional housing as well as those who sleep in places not meant for human habitation, such as streets and unconverted garages. In contrast, the precariously housed are persons on the brink of homelessness. Typically, this category is used to describe those doubling up with family and friends, and those paying an extremely high percentage of their income on housing. While the literally and precariously housed are defined slightly differently, persons experiencing either of the two circumstances commonly lack a stable and regular night-time residence, making it difficult to count and survey this population.

For the purposes of this AI, 2006-2010 point-in-time (PIT) counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless of the literally homeless population serviced by California's Continuums of Care (CoC) were used in estimating the homeless population.

²⁸ Due to the small size of the institutionalized population, the U.S. Census summary files only report disability prevalence among the civilian non-institutionalized population. According to the Census, the inclusion of the non-institutionalized group quarter population may noticeably impact the disability distribution. For example, the number of people with a disability may increase in areas having a substantial group home population (ACS 2007).

²⁹ Ratios reported for prevailing disability type were tabulated using as the base, the sum of the four comparable disabilities.

**Table 2-41
California Homeless Population from 2006-2010**

Year	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	% Sheltered	% Unsheltered
2006	50,535	127,187	177,722	28%	72%
2007	48,511	111,120	159,631	30%	70%
2008	46,945	110,119	157,064	30%	70%
2009	50,587	82,104	132,691	38%	62%
2010	50,899	82,032	132,931	38%	62%

Source: 2006-2010 Continuum of Care

CoCs are only required to report PIT counts every other year, the last required year was 2011. The 2010 estimates are the most recently available PIT counts.

The 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, based on 2010 PIT counts, reported approximately 132,931 homeless individuals living in California; meaning one in every 280 Californians, or 0.4 percent of all Californians were homeless.³⁰ While this count only minimally estimates homelessness due to difficulties in identifying and counting persons in unsheltered locations, it ranks California among the top four states with the largest concentration of homeless individuals and families. California, New York, and Florida account for 40 percent of the total homeless population, whereas only 25 percent of the U.S. population resides in these states.³¹ California's homeless population alone was estimated to account for almost 21 percent of the nation's homeless population in 2010.

However, the report indicated that, between 2006 and 2010, California's homeless population decreased by approximately 25 percent. Additionally, the percentage of the homeless that are unsheltered was estimated to have decreased by about 10 percentage points, from 72% to 62% since 2006.

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately four of every 1,000 Californians are homeless and of these only 33% being served by homeless housing programs, as of 2010.
- Between 2006 and 2010, California's homeless population decreased by approximately 25%.
- Approximately 62% of homeless were unsheltered in 2010.
- The Central Coast had the highest prevalence of homelessness, with about nine homeless individuals per 1,000 persons. The Sacramento Area had the lowest prevalence with about two homeless individuals per 1000.
- The San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento regions had the highest percentage of homeless being served (54% and 59%, respectively). The Greater Los Angeles area and the Central Coast had the lowest (about 24%).

³⁰ 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, pg 22. <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/2010HomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>.

³¹ 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress, pg 37. <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/2010HomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>.

Of the 132,931 estimated homeless population in California for 2010, the CoC with the largest absolute count and share of the homeless was the Los Angeles City/County CoC, accounting for 32% of state's homeless or 42,694 persons.³² This trend is consistent thought all years of data available for Los Angeles City/County CoC. The CoC with the smallest share and count of homeless in 2010 was Del Norte County, serving about 18 individuals, all reported as sheltered.³³ Compared to other CoCs, the San Luis Obispo County CoC had the highest percentage of unsheltered homeless (96%).

Table 2-42
California 2010 PIT CoC Homeless Count

COC#	Continuum of Care 2010	County ³⁴	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	% Share of State Total	% Unsheltered
	State Total (Sum of CoCs)		50,899	82,032	132,931	100%	62%
CA-502	Oakland/Alameda County	Alameda	2,378	1,963	4,341	3%	45%
CA-519	Chico/Paradise/Butte County	Butte	347	395	742	1%	53%
CA-505	Richmond/Contra Costa County	Contra Costa	887	1,872	2,759	2%	68%
CA-528	Del Norte County	Del Norte	18	-	18	0%	0%
CA-525	El Dorado County	El Dorado	63	83	146	0%	57%
CA-522	Humboldt County	Humboldt	355	1,000	1,355	1%	74%
CA-613	El Centro/Imperial County	Imperial	157	348	505	0%	69%
CA-604	Bakersfield/Kern County	Kern	667	832	1,499	1%	56%
CA-513	Visalia, Kings, Tulare Counties	Kings, Tulare	406	560	966	1%	58%
CA-600	Los Angeles City and County	Los Angeles	14,050	28,644	42,694	32%	67%
CA-607	Pasadena	Los Angeles	491	646	1,137	1%	57%
CA-606	Long Beach	Los Angeles	2,154	1,755	3,909	3%	45%
CA-612	Glendale	Los Angeles	300	128	428	0%	30%
CA-514	Fresno/Madera County	Madera	1,831	2,457	4,288	3%	57%
CA-507	Marin County	Marin	597	429	1,026	1%	42%
CA-509	Mendocino County	Mendocino	235	967	1,202	1%	80%
CA-520	Merced City and County	Merced	148	224	372	0%	60%
CA-506	Salinas/Monterey County	Monterey	779	1,628	2,407	2%	68%
CA-517	Napa City and County	Napa	186	128	314	0%	41%
CA-602	Orange County	Orange	2,609	5,724	8,333	6%	69%
CA-515	Roseville/Placer County	Placer	572	482	1,054	1%	46%
CA-608	Riverside County	Riverside	1,083	2,043	3,126	2%	65%
CA-503	Sacramento City and County	Sacramento	1,540	1,194	2,734	2%	44%
CA-609	San Bernadino City and County	San Bernadino	768	1,258	2,026	2%	62%
CA-610	San Diego County	San Diego	1,441	2,416	3,857	3%	63%
CA-601	San Diego City	San Diego	2,477	2,049	4,526	3%	45%
CA-501	San Francisco	San Francisco	2,881	2,942	5,823	4%	51%

32 The Los Angeles City/County CoC excludes the Pasadena, Long Beach, and Glendale CoCs.

33 Prior to 2010 Del Norte CoC had not reported PIT estimates. The CoC conducted its first complete survey in 2011 (Atherton 2011)

34 When CoC geographical boundaries cross over more than one county, the population estimates were tabulated to meet the CoC boundary. Regional comparisons should be approached cautiously as there is no data for some of the smaller counties in the state.

COC#	Continuum of Care 2010	County ³⁵	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total	% Share of State Total	% Unsheltered
CA-511	Stockton/San Joaquin County	San Joaquin	2,840	165	3,005	2%	5%
CA-614	San Luis Obispo County	San Luis Obispo	242	3,587	3,829	3%	94%
CA-512	Daly/San Mateo County	San Mateo	621	803	1,424	1%	56%
CA-603	Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara	1,148	2,973	4,121	3%	72%
CA-500	San Jose/Santa Clara City and County	Santa Clara	2,103	4,983	7,086	5%	70%
CA-508	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City and County	Santa Cruz	729	1,536	2,265	2%	68%
CA-516	Redding/Shasta	Shasta	215	121	336	0%	36%
CA-518	Vallejo/Solano County	Solano	403	426	829	1%	51%
CA-504	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County	Sonoma	1,123	2,222	3,345	3%	66%
CA-510	Turlock/Modesto/Stanislaus County	Stanislaus	801	999	1,800	1%	56%
CA-524	Yuba	Sutter, Yuba	387	125	512	0%	24%
CA-611	Oxnard	Ventura	144	376	520	0%	72%
CA-605	San Buena Ventura/Ventura County	Ventura	380	915	1,295	1%	71%
CA-521	Davis/Woodland/Yolo County	Yolo	202	289	491	0%	59%
CA-526	Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador Counties	Multiple	67	222	289	0%	77%
CA-523	Colusa/Glen/Tehama/Trinity Counties	Multiple	74	123	197	0%	62%

PIT count data allows for comparison of absolute counts of the homeless population, and percentage of a county's total population that is homeless, or a measure of relative prevalence of homelessness. The data, however, does not provide an estimate of the shortfall of the available facilities to meet the overall needs of homeless individuals.³⁶ To better assess the regional distribution of the homeless populations and their potential future needs, 2006-2010 averages are presented for the following measures: (1) relative prevalence of homeless individuals for every 1,000 people³⁷, and (2) the percentage of the homeless population being served.

An estimated four of every 1,000 Californians are homeless and only 33% are being served by homeless housing programs. On average, the higher the prevalence of homelessness in an area, the less likelihood an individual has of being sheltered (See Figure 2 for simple statistical regression model). This poses a particular challenge for areas with the greatest concentration of homeless individuals, specifically counties with the largest populations, usually along the coast. However, it cannot be determined whether metropolitan areas contain a greater concentration of homeless than non-metro area; as data are not available for most non-metropolitan areas.

Regression analysis is a statistical tool for the investigation of relationships between variables. The above regression model shows that when prevalence decreases, the likelihood of service increases. While the relationship between lower prevalence and

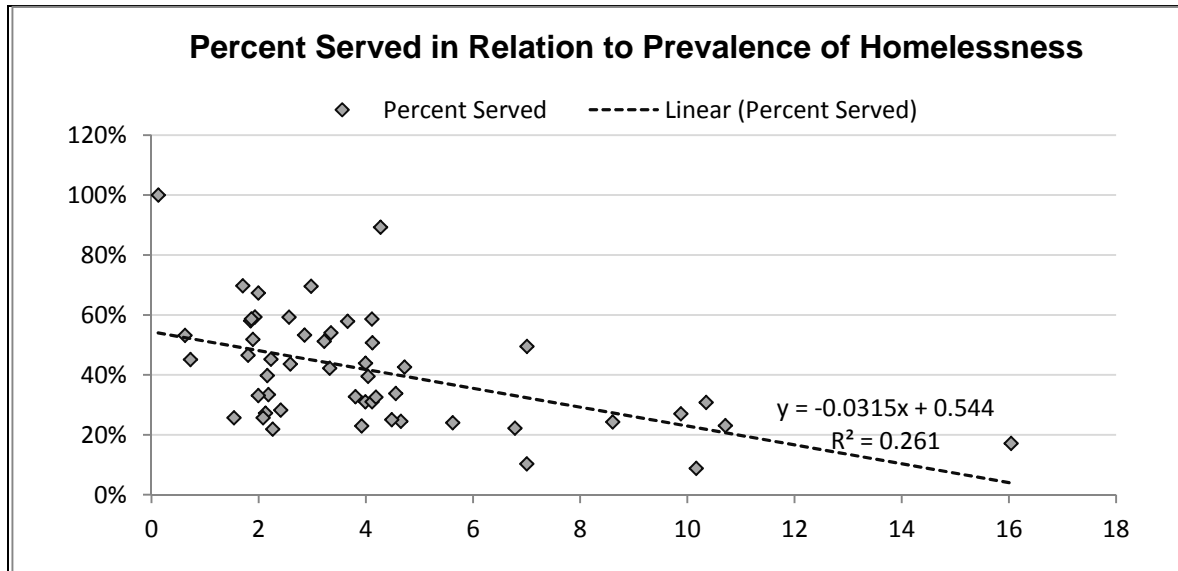
³⁵ When CoC geographical boundaries cross over more than one county, the population estimates were tabulated to meet the CoC boundary. Regional comparisons should be approached cautiously as there is no data for some of the smaller counties in the state.

³⁶ A further limitation of the data is that there is no way of determining if there is a preference for unsheltered individuals to remain unsheltered.

³⁷ In order to preserve consistency in years between the datasets used, the measure of prevalence of homelessness uses 2005-2009 5yr American Community Survey total population estimates as the base.

higher services seems to be statistically significant, the model does not explain the variation in the relationship between the two and should only serve as a starting point for analysis that account for other variables.

Figure 2-43
Likelihood of Service



Source: 2006-2010 CoC data and 2005-2009 5-year ACS population estimates.

California's Farm Labor

Agriculture remains one of California's most important industries. Farmworkers and day laborers are an essential component of California's agricultural industry. Farmers and farmworkers are the keystone of the larger food sector which includes the industries that provide farmers with fertilizer and equipment, farms to produce crops and livestock and the industries which process transport and distribute food to consumers.

As California's agricultural industry depends upon hired farm labor, employees and their families must have decent housing while they are employed, either temporarily or permanently, in an area. For the most part, farmworkers must find and pay for private housing in California's high cost housing market. Far too often farmworkers are forced to occupy substandard homes or live in overcrowded situations and places not intended for residential use such as barns, garages and other non-residential building or undeveloped canyons, fields and squatter camps.

Farmworker households are often comprised of extended family members or single male workers and as a result many farmworker households tend to have difficulties securing safe, decent and affordable housing. Additionally, farmworker households:

- tend to have high rates of poverty;
- live disproportionately in housing which is in the poorest condition;
- have very high rates of overcrowding;

- have low homeownership rates; and
- are predominately members of minority groups.

Privately owned employee housing (licensed by the State of California) has been steadily diminishing. In 2000, employers owned 1,000 employee housing developments sheltering an estimated 23,000 farmworkers. In 2010, the year for which the most accurate totals are available, there were approximately 715 licensed employee housing facilities with capacity for 16,930 farmworkers.

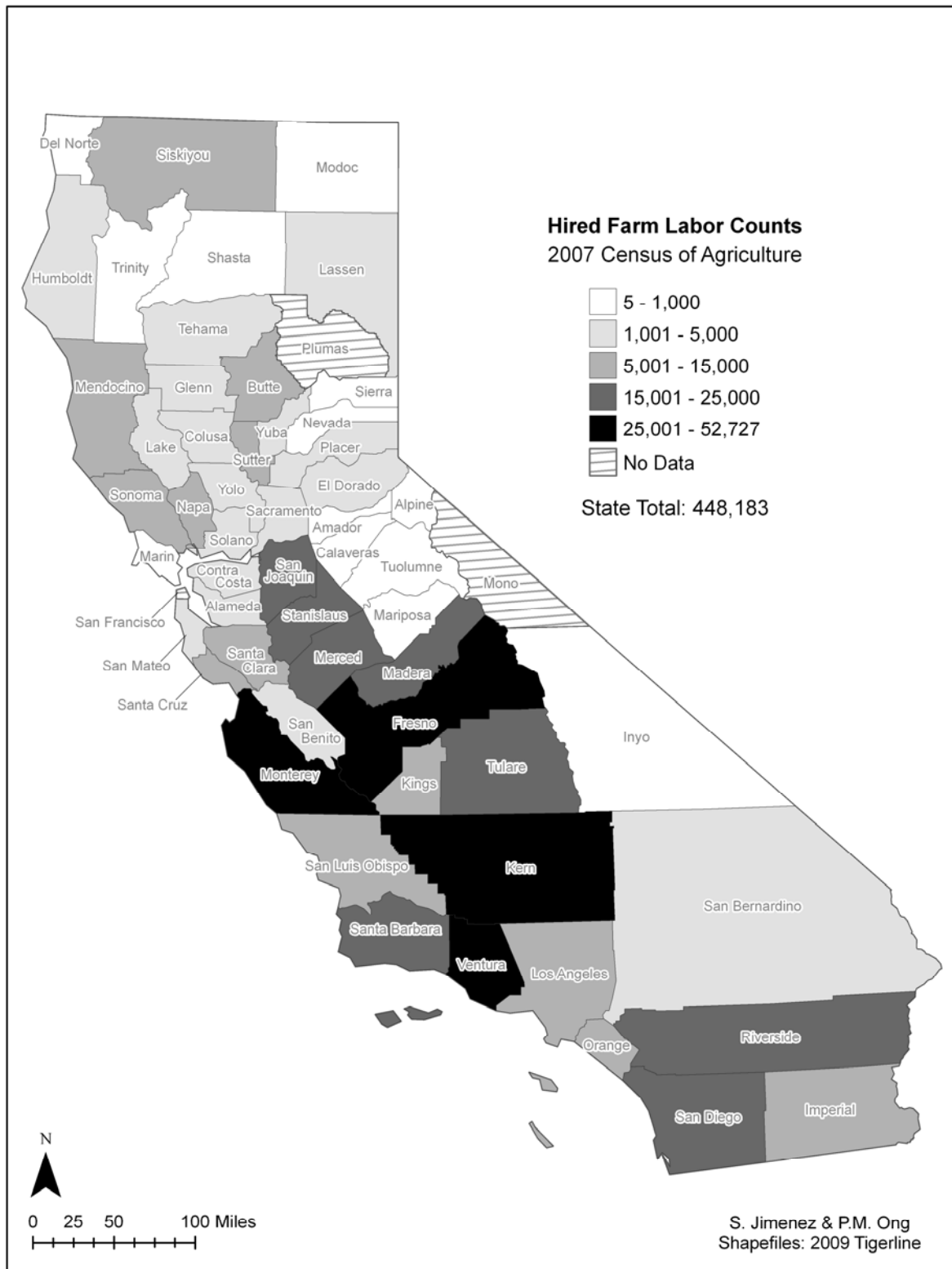
According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture (USDA), California had about 448,000 hired farm laborers working on 29,661 operating farms.³⁸ This represents a 16 percent decrease in the number of hired farm laborers from the figures presented in the 2002 Census. It is important to note, however, this count does not include contracted laborers or migratory workers, and is therefore, a low estimate of farmworker employment. Of the total for 2007, 57 percent worked less than 150 days annually, reflecting the seasonal nature of the work. The following is a comparison of several county farmworker populations according to the 2007 Census of Agriculture.

Table 2-44
California's 2007 Farmworker Population

	Total Farms	Total Workers	Days Worked	
			150+ days	<150 days
Colusa County	343	3,058	1,441	1,617
Glenn County	463	3,197	1,133	2,064
Merced County	1,156	15,585	7,149	8,436
Stanislaus County	1,490	15,949	6,258	9,691
Riverside County	1,197	16,069	7,945	8,124
Madera County	758	17,418	4,741	12,677
San Diego County	2,548	21,144	10,779	10,365
San Joaquin County	1,541	23,037	7,529	15,508
Tulare County	2,103	24,978	12,549	12,429
Kern County	858	29,283	13,607	15,676
Ventura County	1,134	33,661	17,829	15,832
Fresno County	2,825	52,727	14,873	37,854
California Statewide	29,661	448,183	191,438	256,745

³⁸ 2007 USDA Census of Agriculture

Figure 2-45



The location quotient approach is used to determine if a local economy has a greater share of farm labor than expected. This is calculated by comparing the percentage of farm laborer jobs to total jobs in the area divided by the percentage of farm laborer jobs to total jobs in the State. Any location quotient below 1.00 indicates that there are proportionately fewer farm laborers in an area compared to the State. Values above 1.00 indicate that there are proportionately more farm laborers in the region and, thus, farm labor is the specialization of that particular area's the local economic base. Data for all jobs from the 2007 California Employment Development Department QCEW dataset were used to calculate the location quotient.

Table 2-46
Farmworker Labor By County and Location Quotient

	Hired Farm Labor	% Hired Farm Labor within Region	Total Jobs	% Hired Farm Labor of Total Jobs in Area	Location Quotient
Greater Los Angeles Area	72,300	100%	7,384,852	1.0%	0.34
Imperial County	7,003	10%	57,170	12.2%	4.27
Los Angeles County	5,133	7%	4,200,998	0.1%	0.04
Orange County	5,466	8%	1,509,528	0.4%	0.13
Ventura County	33,661	47%	318,098	10.6%	3.69
Riverside County	16,069	22%	635,440	2.5%	0.88
San Bernardino County	4,968	7%	663,618	0.7%	0.26
San Francisco Bay Area*	39,204	100%	3,340,331	1.2%	0.41
Napa County	7,833		67,961	11.5%	4.02
Alameda County	1,202	3%	686,655	0.2%	0.06
Contra Costa County	1,873	5%	344,954	0.5%	0.19
Marin County	542	1%	108,655	0.5%	0.17
San Francisco County	(D)				
San Mateo County	2,608	7%	340,640	0.8%	0.27
San Benito County	2,945	8%	16,701	17.6%	6.15
Santa Clara County	5,589	14%	896,685	0.6%	0.22
Sonoma County	13,799		193,598	7.1%	2.49
Solano County	2,813		128,081	2.2%	0.77
Sacramento	20,158	100%	979,773	2.1%	0.72
El Dorado County	1,521	8%	52,741	2.9%	1.01
Placer County	1,496	7%	138,602	1.1%	0.38
Sacramento County	4,745	24%	639,439	0.7%	0.26
Yolo County	3,953	20%	102,581	3.9%	1.34
Sutter County	6,079	30%	28,846	21.1%	7.35
Yuba County	2,364	12%	17,564	13.5%	4.70
San Joaquin Valley	187,796	100%	1,346,714	13.9%	4.87
Kern County	29,283	16%	280,884	10.4%	3.64
Fresno County	52,727	28%	355,221	14.8%	5.18
Kings County	8,819	5%	43,840	20.1%	7.02
Madera County	17,418	9%	46,453	37.5%	13.09
Merced County	15,585	8%	70,629	22.1%	7.70

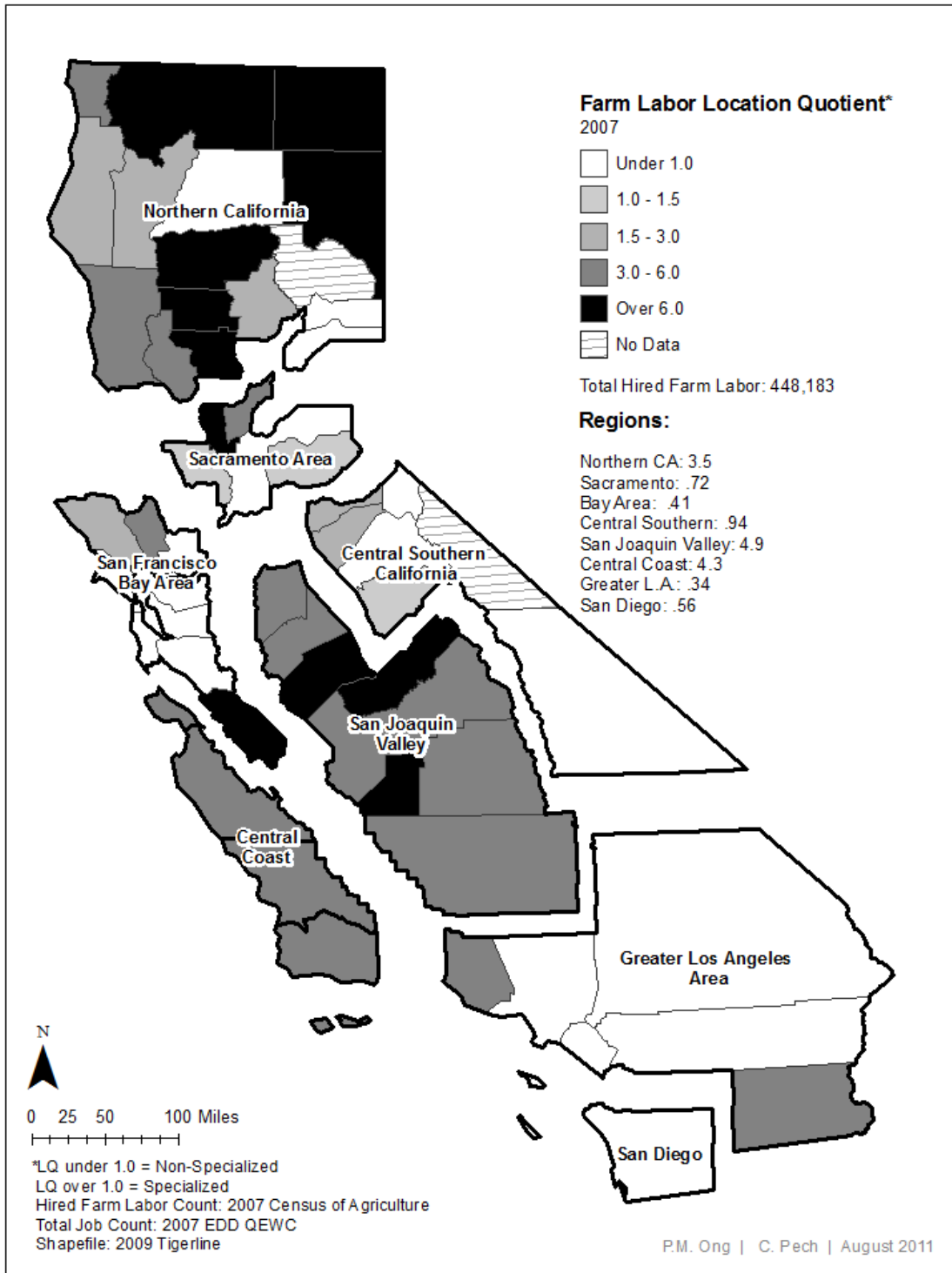
	Hired Farm Labor	% Hired Farm Labor within Region	Total Jobs	% Hired Farm Labor of Total Jobs in Area	Location Quotient
Stanislaus County	15,949	8%	175,125	9.1%	3.18
San Joaquin County	23,037	12%	224,765	10.2%	3.58
Tulare County	24,978	13%	149,797	16.7%	5.82
San Diego County	21,144	100%	1,321,214	1.6%	0.56
Central Coast	70,291	100%	563,268	12.5%	4.35
Monterey County	26,181	37%	170,471	15.4%	5.36
San Luis Obispo County	9,175	13%	106,425	8.6%	3.01
Santa Barbara County	21,768	31%	187,462	11.6%	4.05
Santa Cruz County	13,167	19%	98,910	13.3%	4.65
Northern California*	35,455	100%	353,275	10.0%	3.50
Butte County	5,021	14%	76,336	6.6%	2.30
Shasta County	804	2%	68,514	1.2%	0.41
Tehama County	3,188	9%	17,308	18.4%	6.43
Lake County	2,415	7%	15,570	15.5%	5.41
Del Norte County	796	2%	8,438	9.4%	3.29
Humboldt County	2,552	7%	49,097	5.2%	1.81
Lassen County	2,577	7%	10,273	25.1%	8.75
Nevada County	511	1%	30,708	1.7%	0.58
Mendocino County	5,240	15%	32,760	16.0%	5.58
Colusa County	3,058	9%	8,451	36.2%	12.63
Glenn County	3,197	9%	8,062	39.7%	13.84
Modoc County	833	2%	2,781	30.0%	10.45
Plumas County	(D)				
Sierra County	11	0%	728	1.5%	0.53
Siskiyou County	5,073	14%	14,235	35.6%	12.44
Trinity County	179	1%	2,929	6.1%	2.13
Central Southern California*	1,656	100%	61,473	2.7%	0.94
Inyo County	202	12%	7,660	2.6%	0.92
Tuolumne County	203	12%	18,131	1.1%	0.39
Alpine County	5	0%	743	0.7%	0.23
Amador County	616	37%	13,026	4.7%	1.65
Calaveras County	412	25%	9,193	4.5%	1.56
Mariposa County	218	13%	5,544	3.9%	1.37
Mono County	(D)		7,176		
California	448,004		15,350,900	2.9%	1.02

Notes: (D) = suppressed data.

Data should be used with caution due to counties with no data (D). Sum of regions or counties do not add to state total due to suppression in data.

Source: 2007 Census of Agriculture (http://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/?source_desc=CENSUS);
2007 EDD Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov>)

Figure 2-47



The following is a regional summary of: (1) percentage share of California jobs in the region, (2) share of farm laborers compared to the state and within the region, and (3) the location quotient for farm laborers to total jobs relative the state.

Greater Los Angeles Area: With approximately 7.4 million jobs, the Greater Los Angeles Area had the largest share of jobs in the state (47%). After the San Joaquin Valley, the Greater Los Angeles Area had the second largest share of farm workers in the state (about 16% of all farm laborers or about 72,000 workers). Nearly 34,000 farm laborers worked in Ventura County which was the largest percentage in the region and statewide (47%). San Bernardino County had the lowest percentage (7% or 4,968 farm laborers) in the region. The location quotient for the Greater Los Angeles Area is 0.3 which is the lowest quotient in the state. Within the region, Imperial County had the highest quotient at 4.3 indicating a high proportion of farm laborer jobs. Statewide and regionally, Orange County had the lowest quotient at zero.

Bay Area: In the Bay Area, there were over 3.3 million jobs which were 21% of all California jobs (the second region with the largest share of jobs). The Bay Area had about 9% of the farm laborers in California (or about 39,000 workers). Santa Clara County had 14% of the farm laborers (5,589 workers) which was the highest percentage in the region. Marin County had the lowest percentage at approximately 1% or 542 farm laborers. The Bay Area's location quotient is 0.4 which is one of the lowest in the state. Alameda County had the lowest quotient at 0.1 in the region, whereas Napa County had the highest quotient at 4.0, indicating specialization in the farming industry probably due to the area's vineyards.

Sacramento: The Sacramento region had nearly 980,000 jobs or 6% of all jobs in the state. Sacramento had a very low number of farm laborers in California (about 20,200 workers or 4.5% of the state). Within the region, Sutter County had the largest percentage of farm laborers at 30% (or 6,079 workers) and Placer County had the smallest

DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Approximately 3% of the State's jobs are farm labor jobs.

The regions with the highest share of farm labor were the San Joaquin Valley (42%) and the Greater Los Angeles area (16%).

Nearly 34,000 farm laborers worked in Ventura County which was the largest percentage in the Los Angeles region and Statewide.

Central Southern California (0.4%) and the Sacramento (4.5%) regions had the lowest share of farm labor.

The location quotient approach is used to determine if a local economy has a greater share of farm labor than expected.

A location quotient of greater than 1.00 indicate that there are proportionately more farm laborers in the region and, thus, farm labor is the specialization of that particular area's the local economic base. The San Joaquin Valley (4.9) and Central Coast (4.4) had the highest location quotients statewide indicating these regions have a high proportion of farm labor jobs compared to the State.

Greater Los Angeles (0.3) and the San Francisco Bay Area (0.4) had the lowest location quotients Statewide.

percentage at 7% (or 1,486 workers). For this region, the location quotient is 0.7. Within the Sacramento region, Sutter County had the highest quotient at 7.4 which indicates a high proportion of farm laborers in the county, whereas Sacramento County had the lowest quotient at 0.3.

San Joaquin Valley: San Joaquin Valley had 9% of California's jobs, just over 1.3 million jobs. Out of all the regions in California, the San Joaquin Valley had the greatest number of farm laborers in the state, with about 188,000 workers, or 42% of the state. Fresno County had the highest percentage of farm labor in the region (nearly 53,000 workers or 28%). With about 5% of farm laborers, Kings County had the lowest percentage in the area (8,819 workers). The San Joaquin Valley had the highest location quotient in the state (4.9). The highest quotient in the region was in Madera County at 13.1, and the lowest was in Stanislaus County at 3.2. All of these counties had much higher proportions of farm laborers than the state.

San Diego: In San Diego, there were 1.3 million jobs or 8% of all jobs in the state. Similar to the state as a whole, approximately 5% of all farm laborers (or 21,000 in number) worked in San Diego. San Diego's location quotient was relatively low at 0.6.

Central Coast: With an estimated 563,000 jobs, the Central Coast region had 4% of California jobs. About 16% of all farm laborers in California were in the Central Coast (over 70,000). Monterey County had an estimated 37% of the farm laborers (26,000 workers), which was the highest percentage in the Central Coast. In contrast, San Luis Obispo County had the lowest percentage at approximately 13% or 9,175 farm laborers. Central Coast had one of the highest location quotients in the state (4.4). In this region, Monterey County had the highest quotient (5.4) and San Luis Obispo County had the lowest quotient (3.0). The considerably high quotients indicate that these counties specialize in the farming industry.

Northern California: Only about 2% of the total jobs in the state were located in Northern California which has a small number of jobs at around 353,000. Northern California had 8% of the state's farm laborers (or nearly 36,000 in numbers). Within the region, Mendocino County had the largest percentage of farm laborers at 15% (or 5,240 workers). Statewide and regionally, Sierra County had the smallest percentage of farm laborers at zero percent (or 11 workers). Northern California's location quotient is 3.5. The highest quotient statewide and in the region was in Modoc County at 10.45 which indicates a high agricultural specialization. The lowest quotient in the region was 0.4 in Butte County.

Central Southern California: Central Southern California has the smallest share of California jobs at 0.4% or approximately 61,000 jobs. With only 0.4% of the state's farm laborers, Central Southern California had the least number of farm laborers in California (1,700 workers). Although small in numbers, Amador County had the largest percentage of farm laborers in Central Southern California (616 workers or 37%). With only five farm laborers, Alpine County had the lowest percentage (0.3%) in the region. The location quotient for Central Southern California was 0.9. Within the region, the county with the highest quotient was Amador (1.7 which indicates a slightly higher proportion of farm laborer jobs than the state) and the lowest quotient was Alpine (0.2).