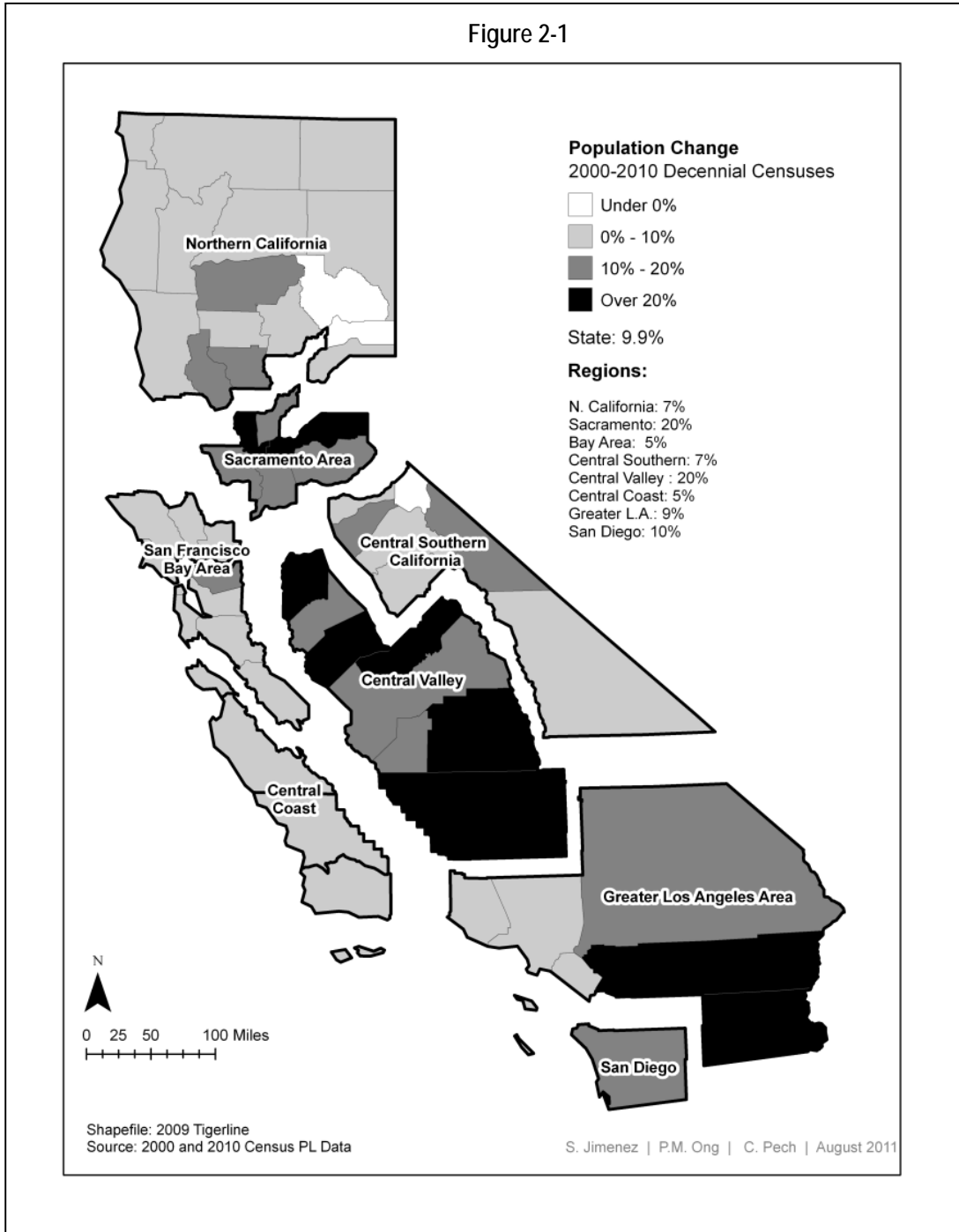


Population and Projected Growth

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*

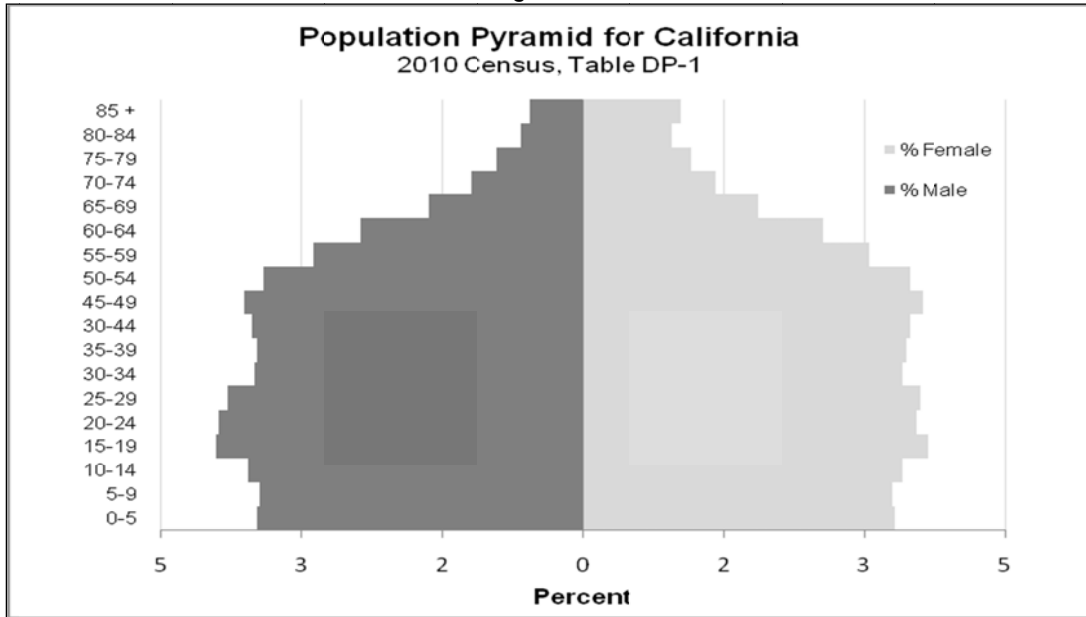
Age and Gender Demographics

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.

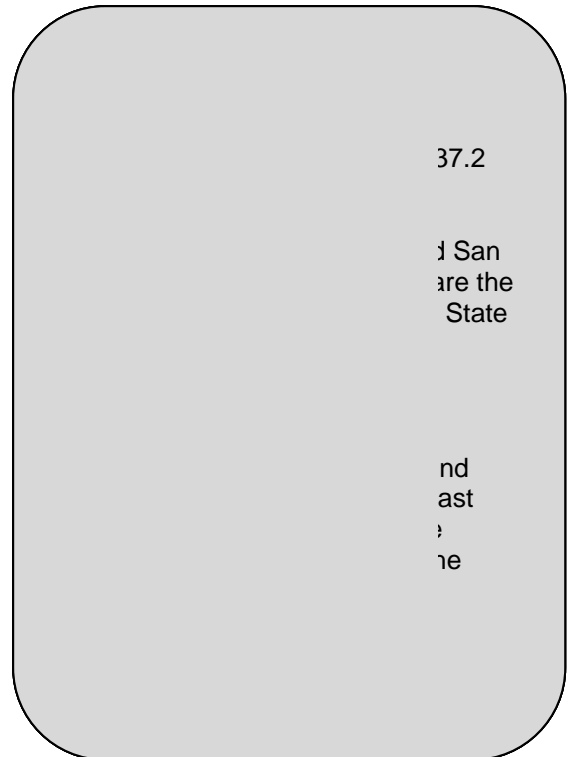
³ California Department of Finance, [Interim Projections for California and Counties: July 1, 2015 to 2050 in 5-year Increments](#), May 2012.

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

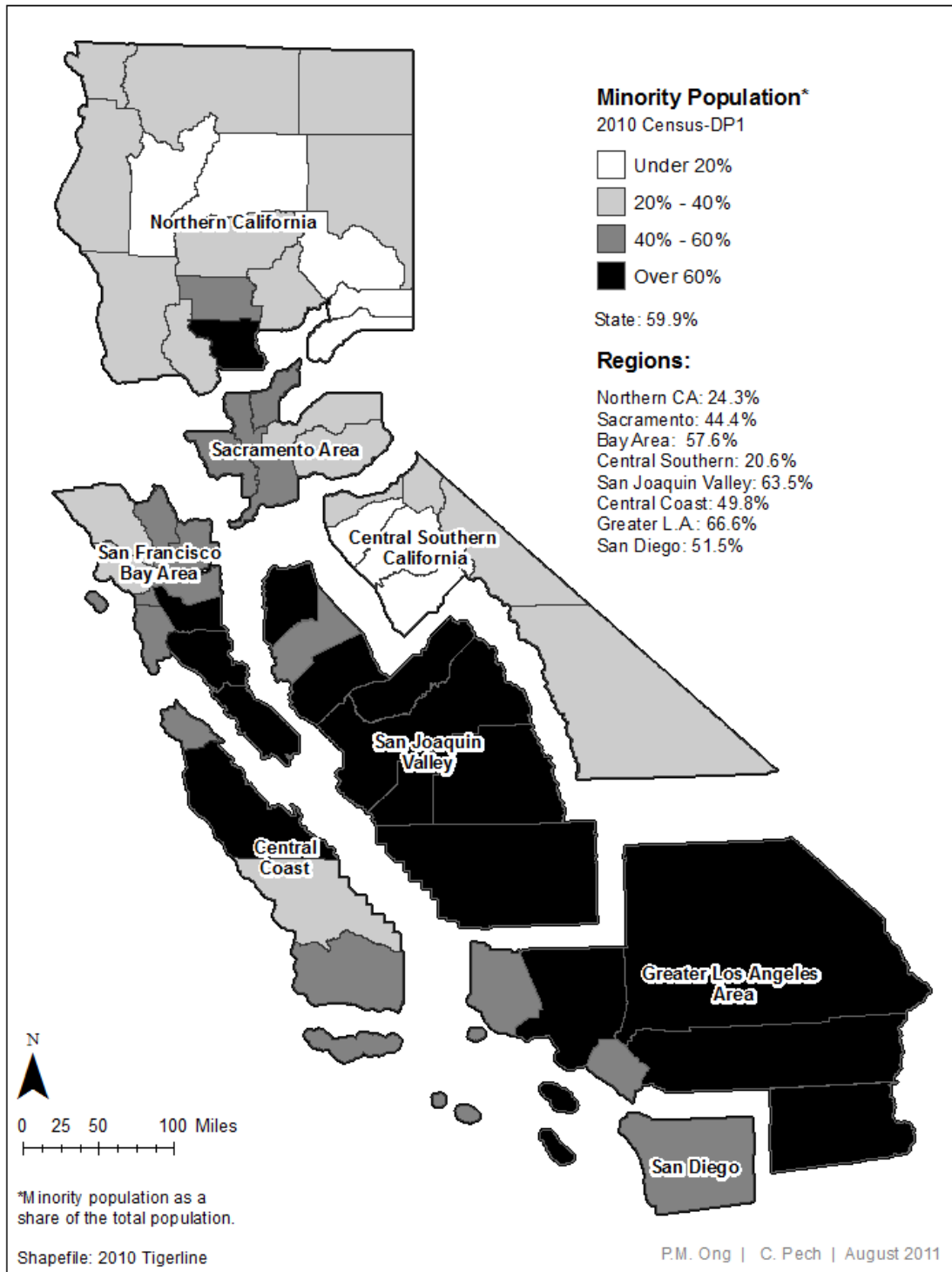
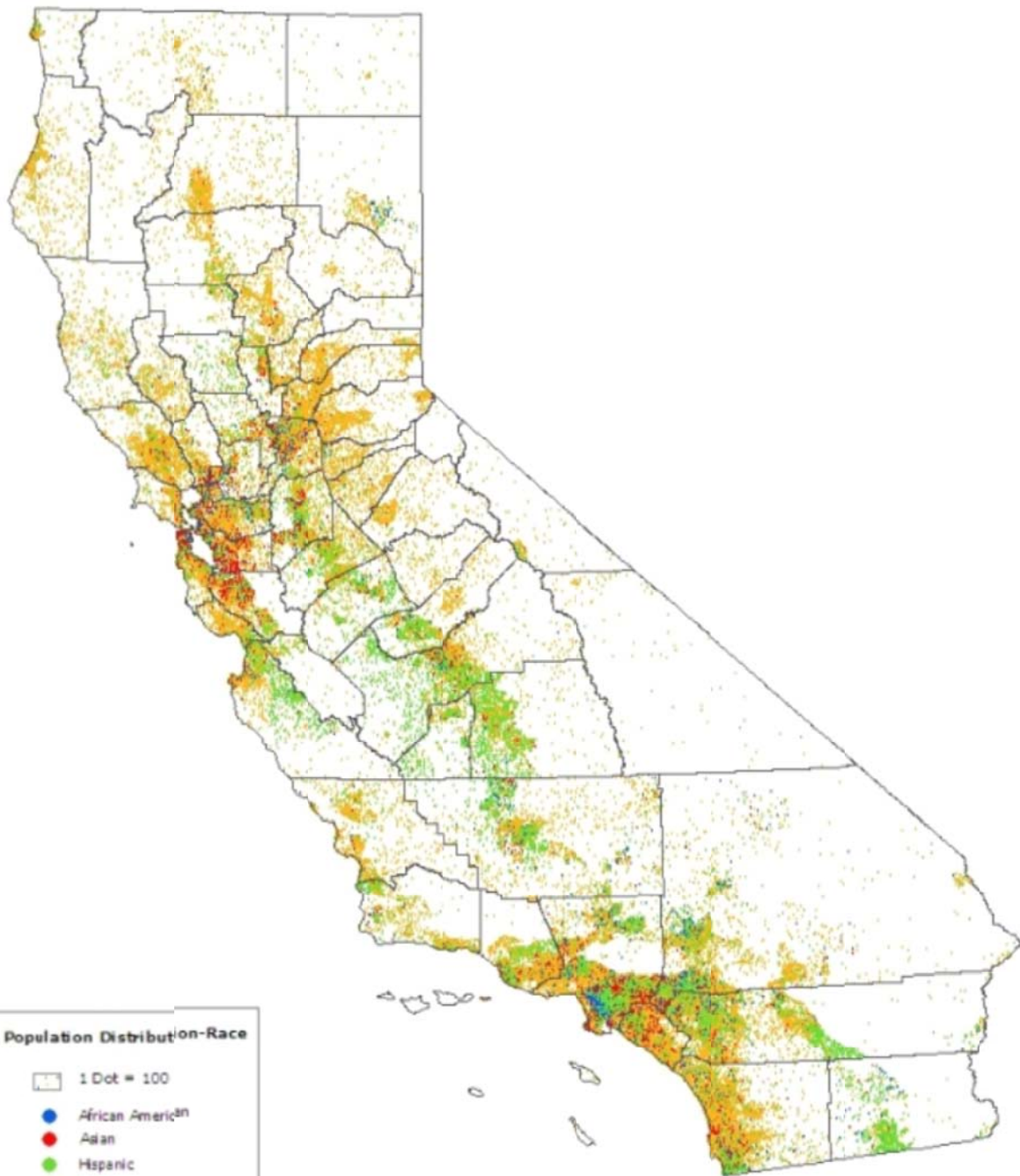


Table 2-11
Race and Ethnicity by Region

| | 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

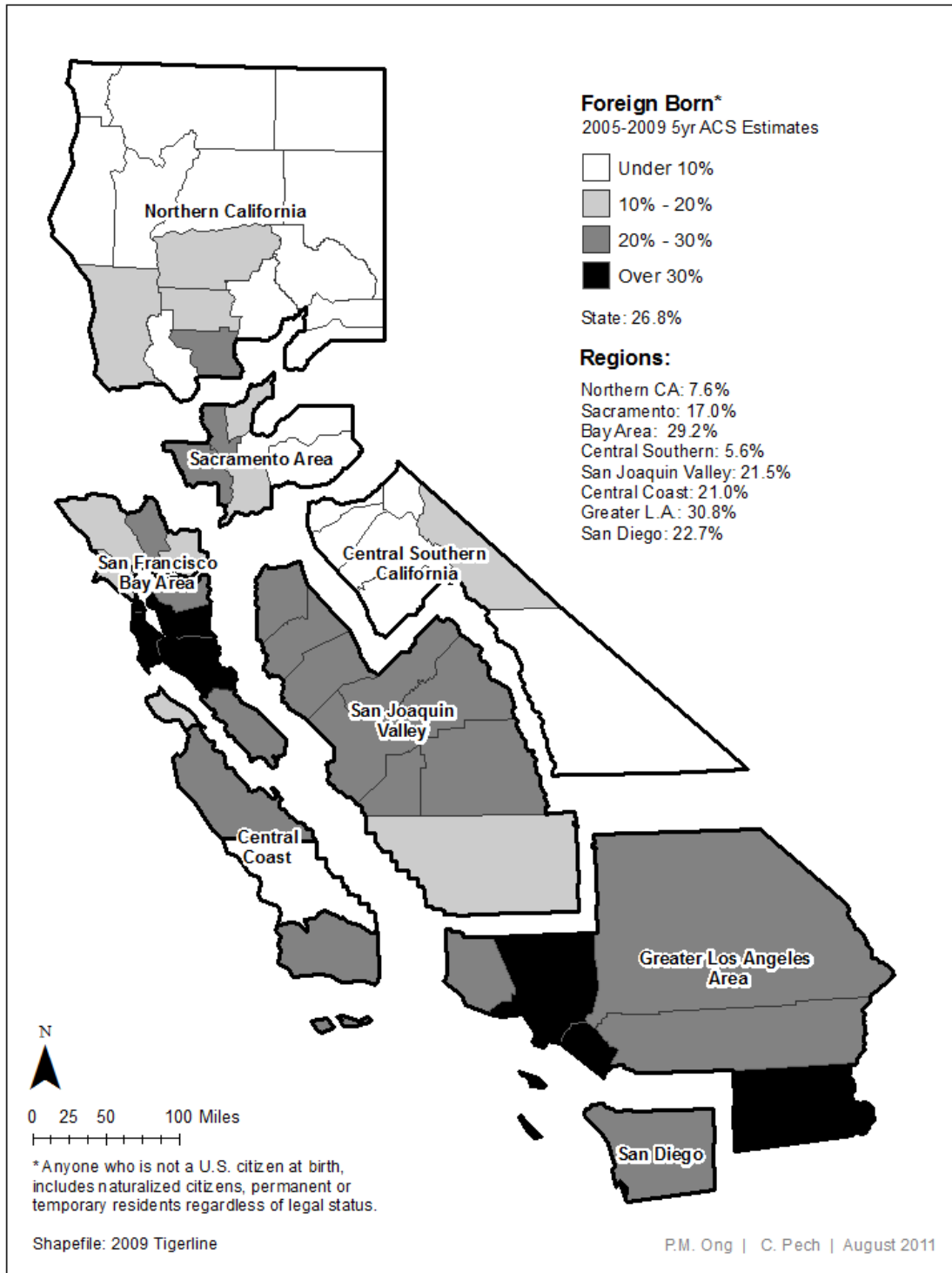
⁴ Given the ongoing assessment of 2010 Census data, this section analyzes the most recent five-year ACS estimates.

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/spdd/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 |

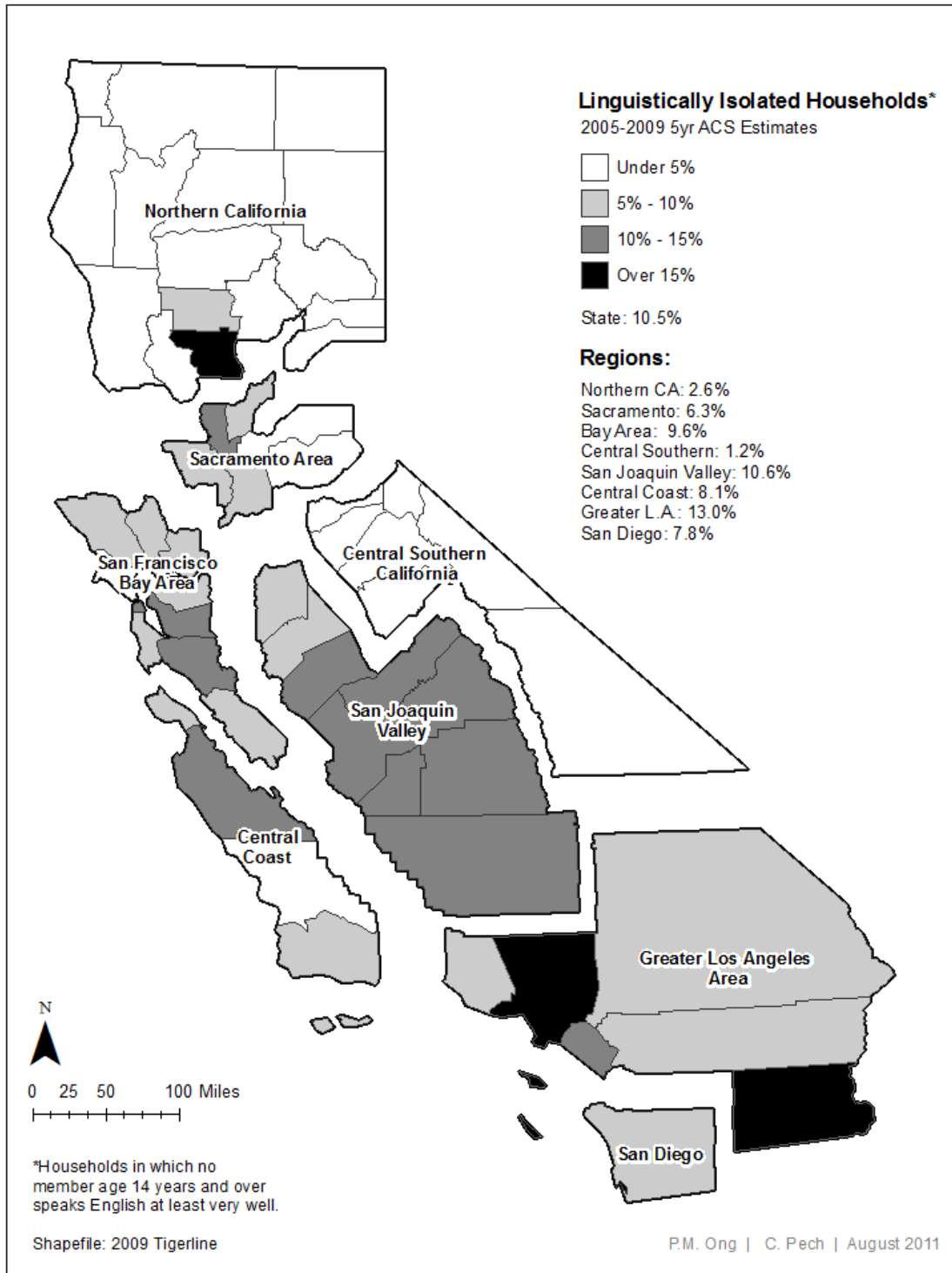
Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS estimates, Table B16002.

**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

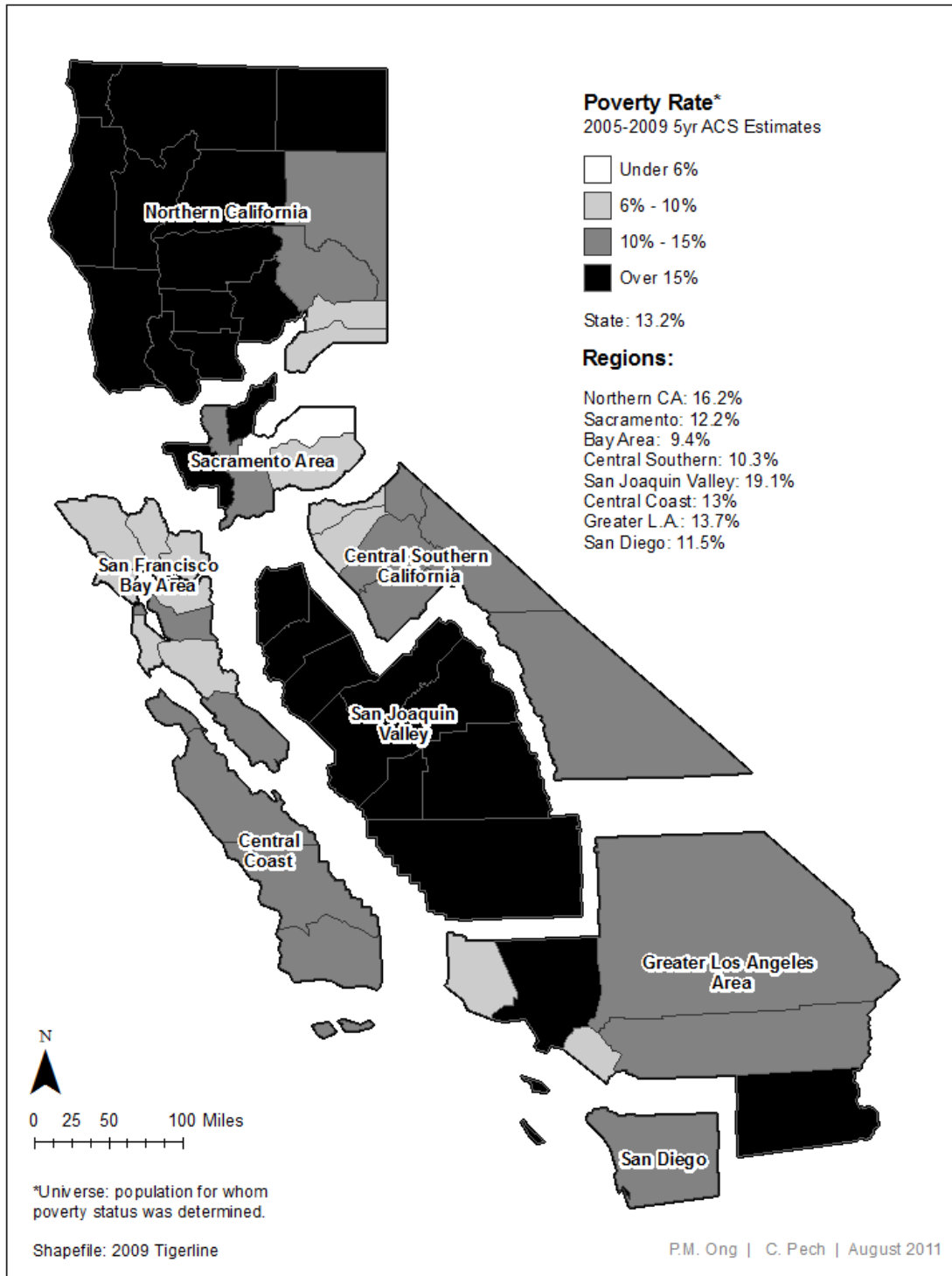
| Size of Family Unit | Weighted Average Thresholds | Related children under 18 years | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | | None | One | Two | 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

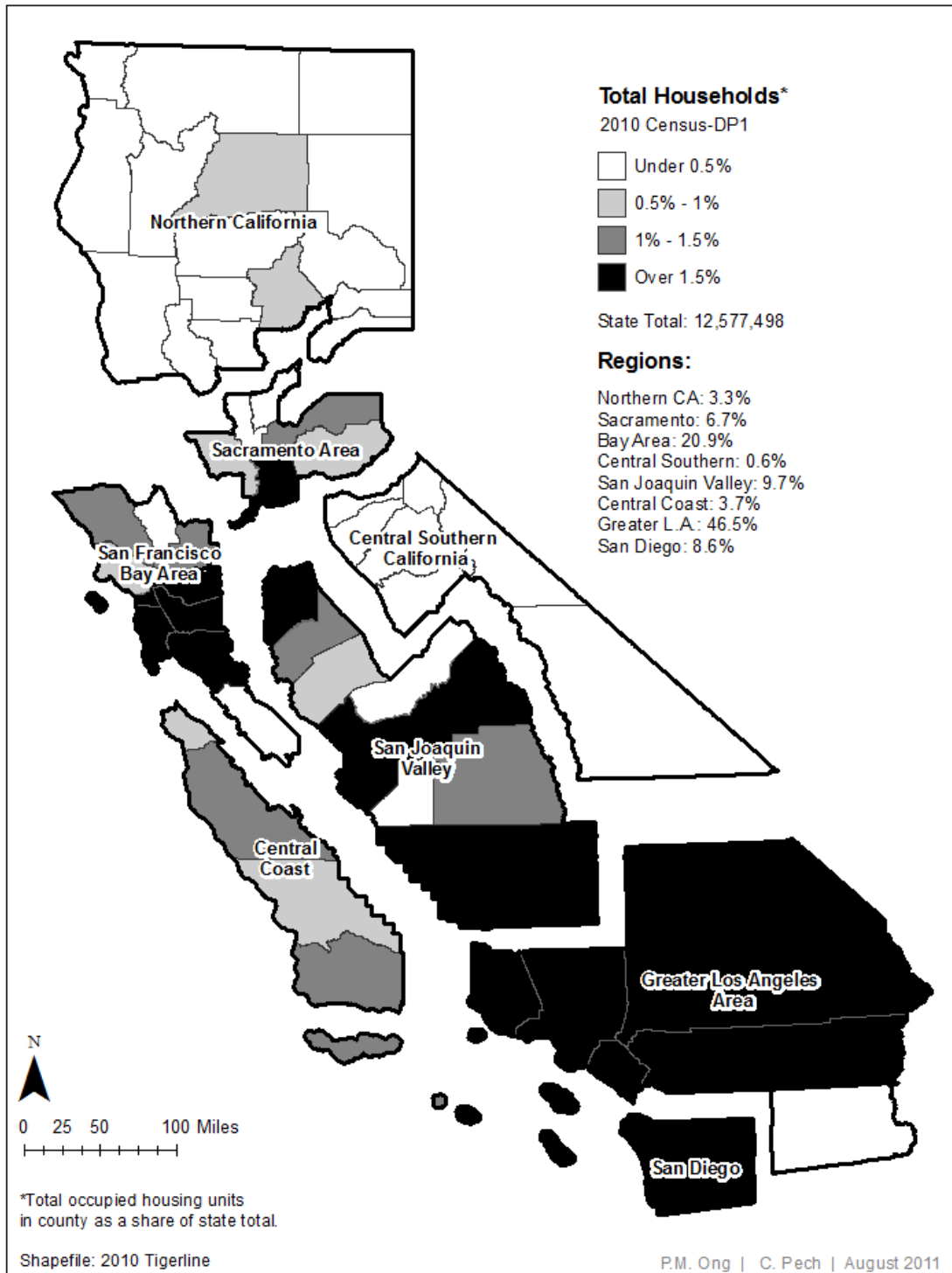
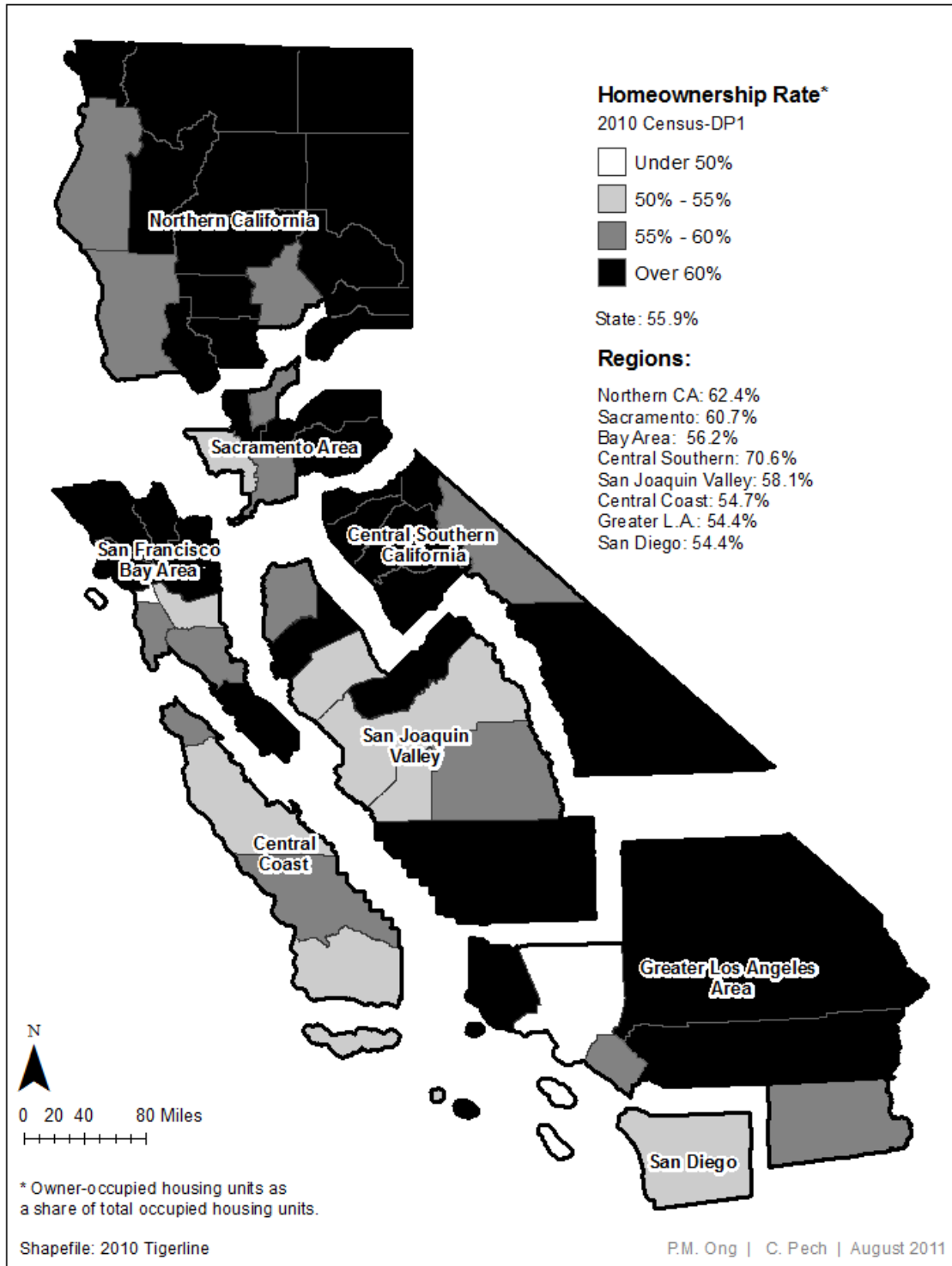


Figure 2-26



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%).

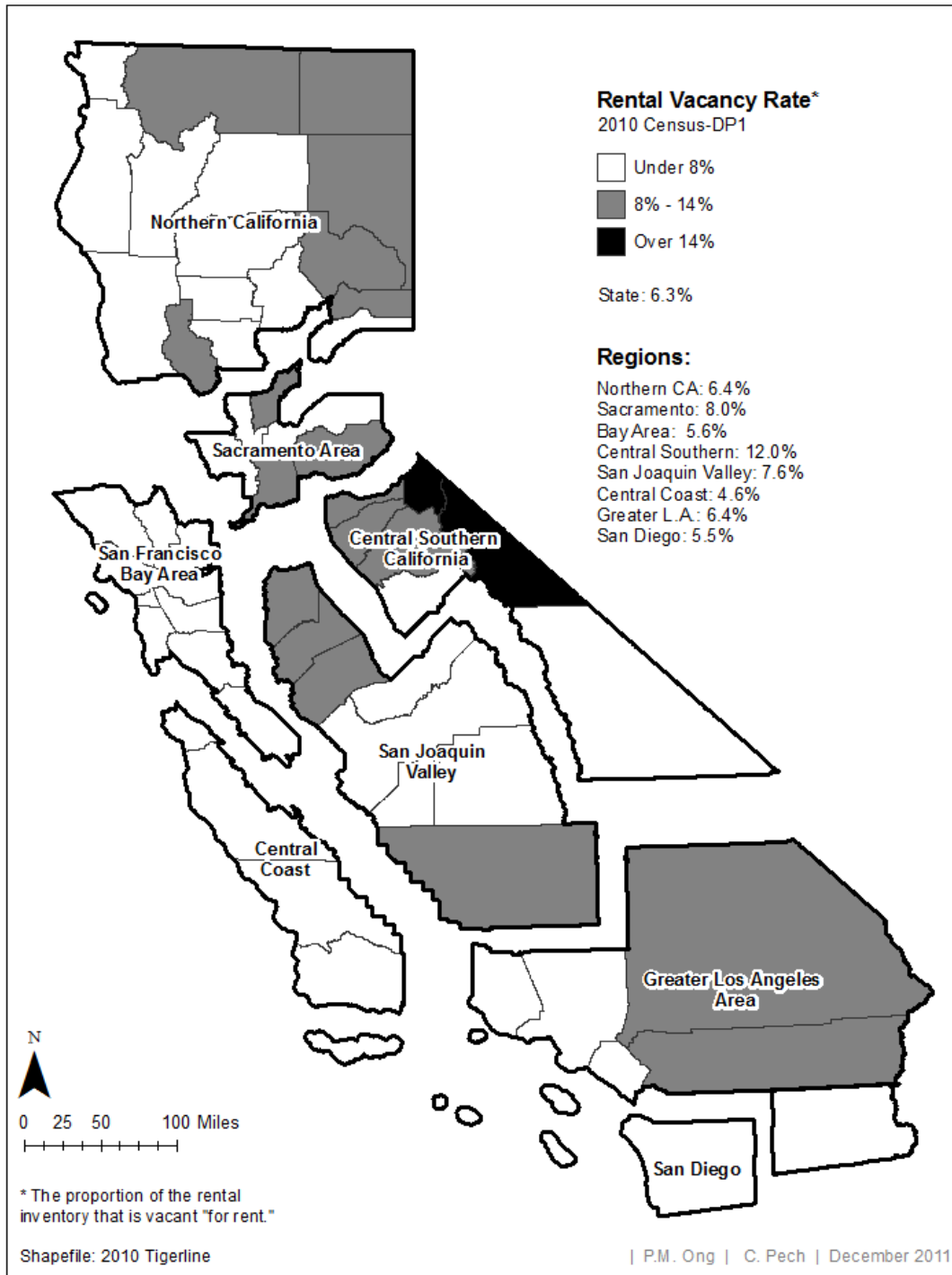
San Diego: San Diego had the second lowest vacancy rate in the state at 7%. There were 1.2 million housing units and 78,000 vacant units in this county. Comparable to the state, San Diego had a homeownership vacancy rate of 2% and rental vacancy rate of 6%.

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% |

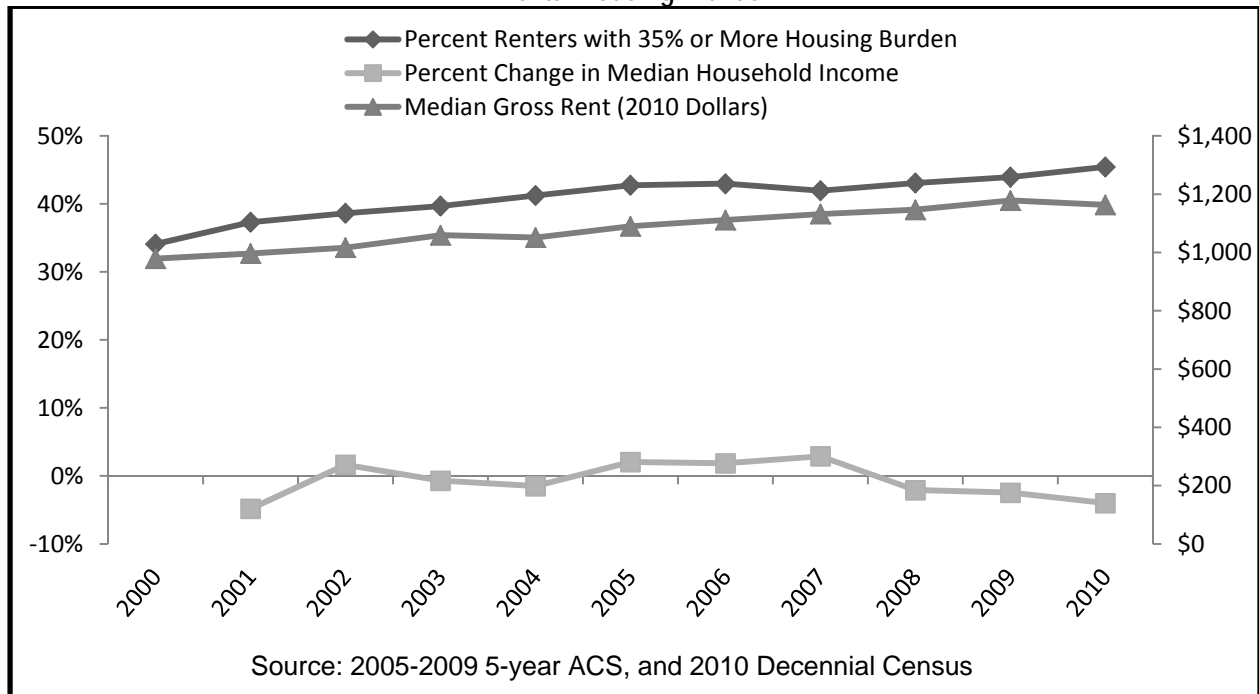
Source: 2005-2009 5-year ACS - Tables B25093 and B25072 - 4.28.2011

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

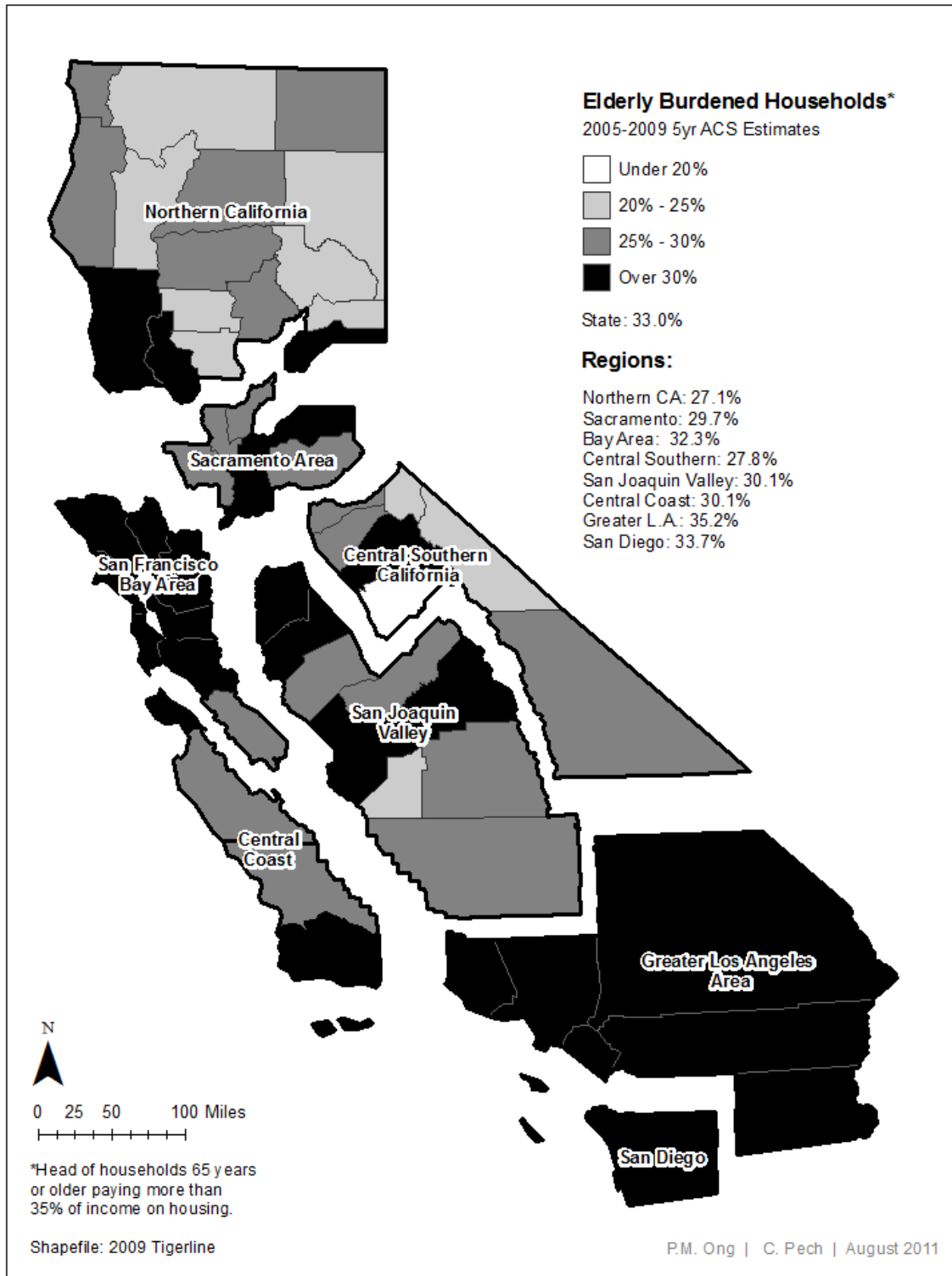
With California's elderly population growing rapidly with the aging baby boomer generation, there is a pressing need to strengthen services needed by the aging population, particularly for those faced with disabilities, the poor or nearly poor, minorities, those living in rural areas, and the frail elderly. 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.

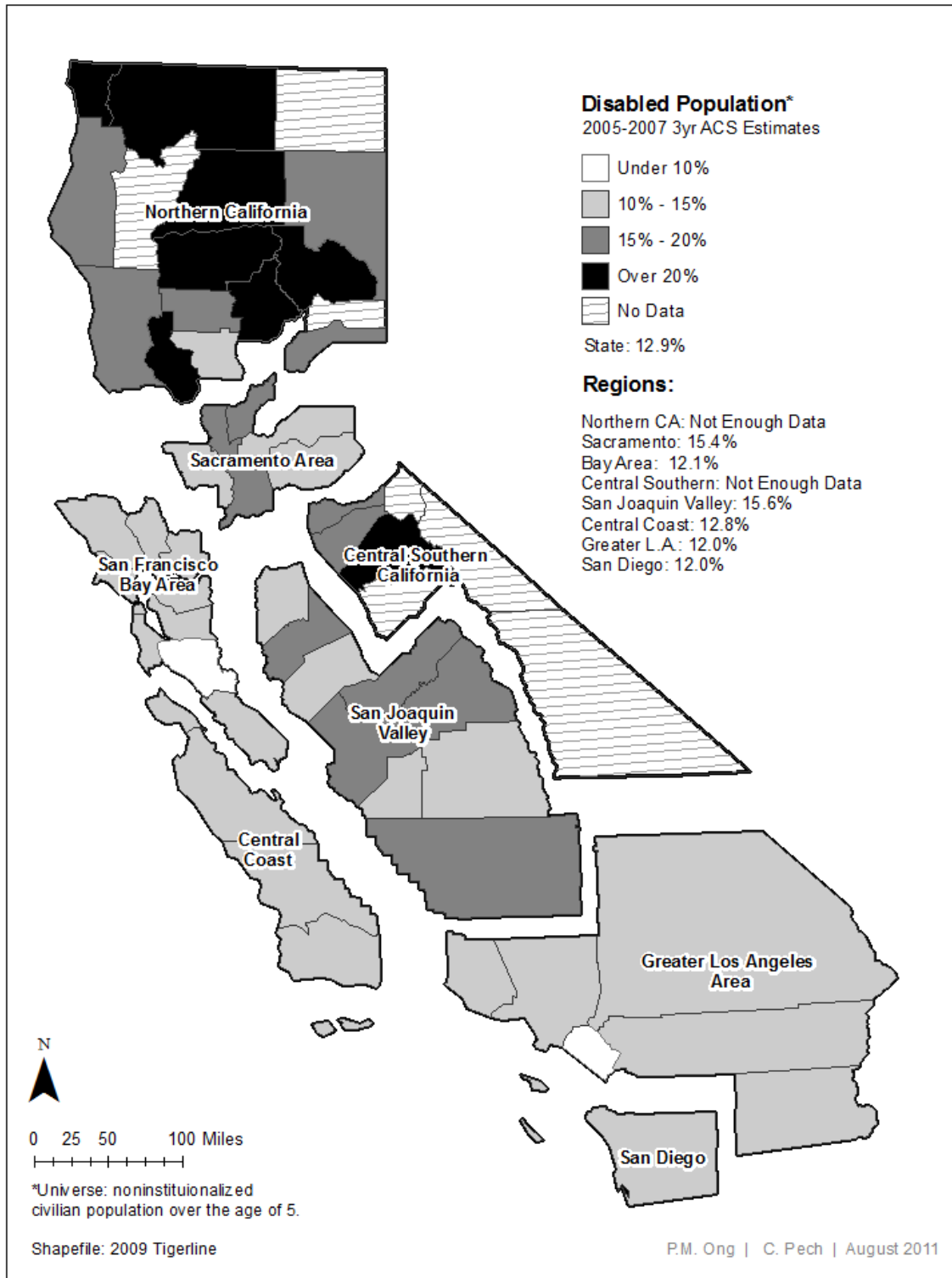
A functional limitation framework to account for disability has been developed by the Census Bureau, which includes physical, sensory, mental, self-care, go-outside-the-home, and work disability.²⁷ Individuals reporting one of the six types of disability are considered disabled. The Census Bureau defines 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 throughout 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

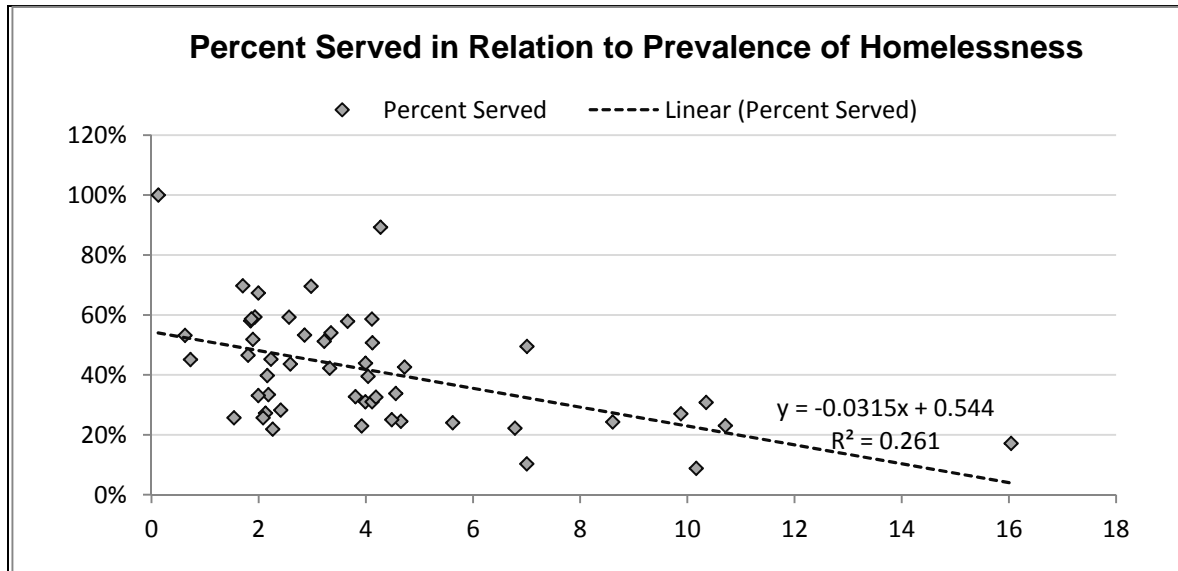
³⁵ When CoC geographical boundaries cross over more than one county, the population estimates were tabulated to meet the CoC boundary. Regional comparisons should be approached cautiously as there is no data for some of the smaller counties in the state.

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.

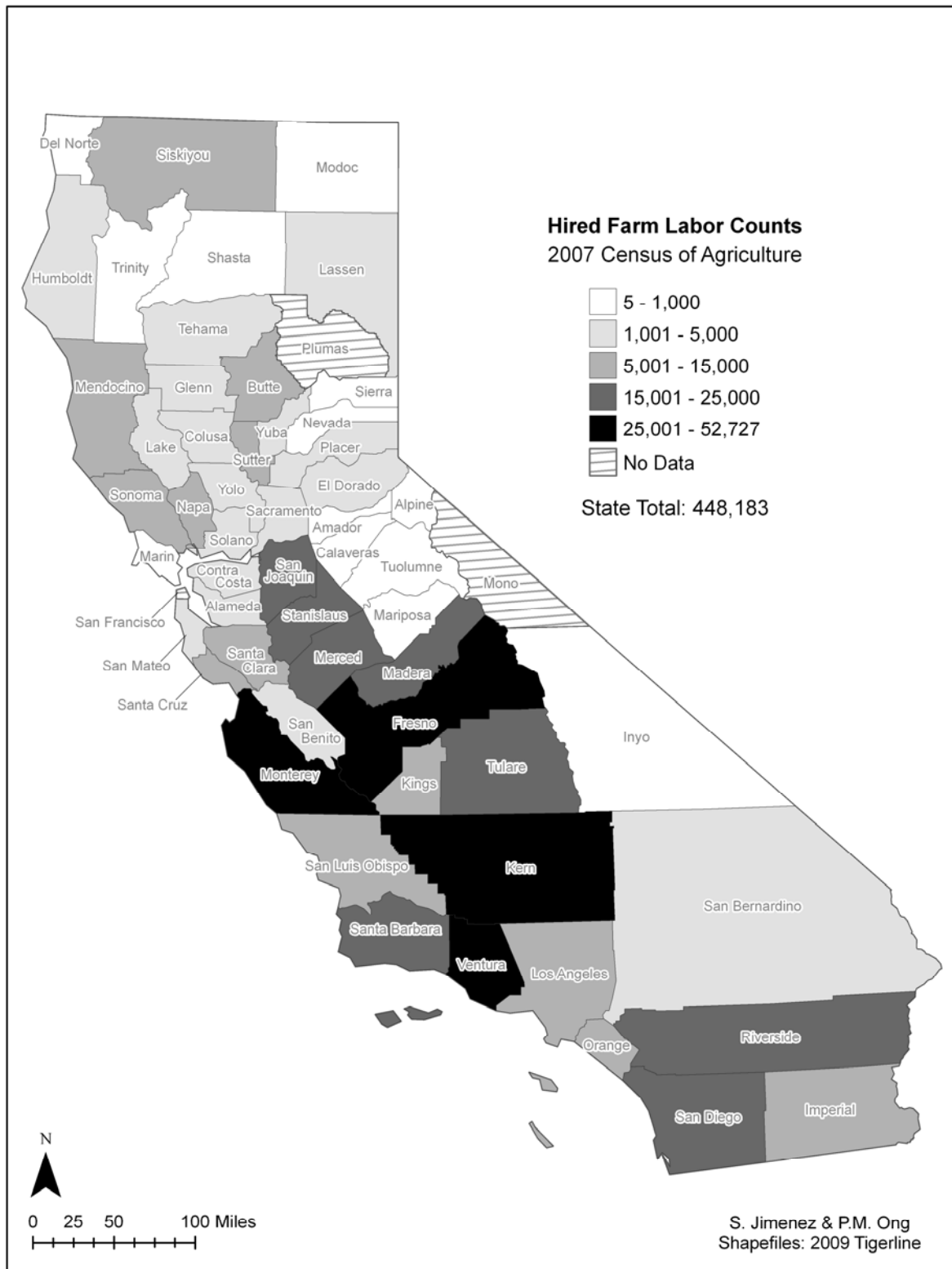
According to the 2007 Census of Agriculture (USDA), California had about 448,000 hired farm laborers working on 29,661 operating farms.³⁸ This represents a 16 percent decrease in the number of hired farm laborers from the figures presented in the 2002 Census. It is important to note, however, this count 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 |

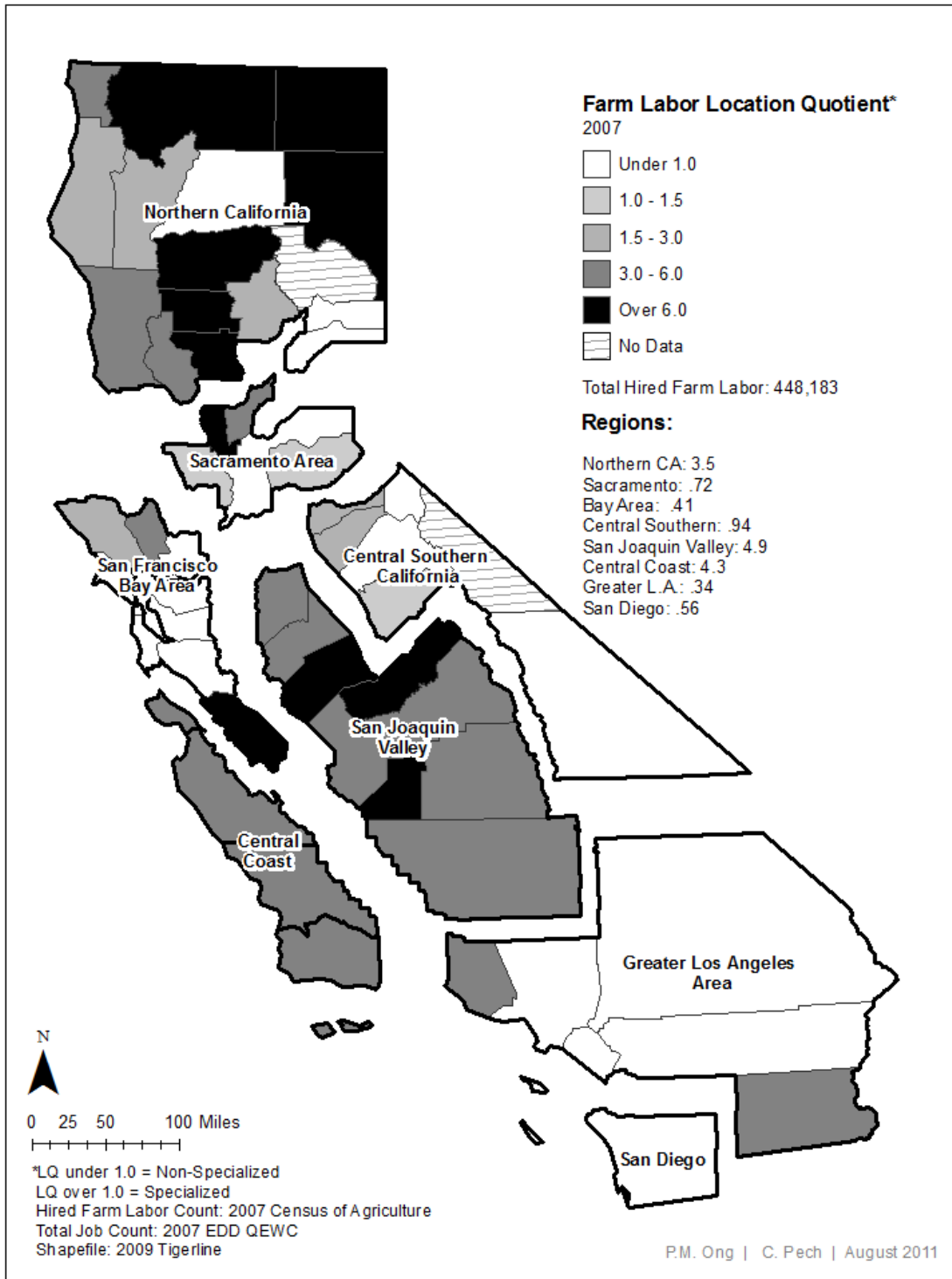
| | Hired Farm Labor | % Hired Farm Labor within Region | Total Jobs | % Hired Farm Labor of Total Jobs in Area | Location Quotient |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--|-------------------|
| Stanislaus County | 15,949 | 8% | 175,125 | 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).