



THE 2017 SUMMIT: WORKING TOGETHER

What's the Narrative? Assumptions, Interpretations, and Influences

FACT BASE

Criminal Justice

- In California- 32.9% of women and 27.3% of men experience intimate partner violence, intimate partner sexual violence and/or intimate partner stalking.
- In Orange County, bullying is experienced by 39.8% of female students in 7th grade, 34.9% in 9th grade and 27.4% in the 11th grade, and bullying is experienced by 37.6% of male students in 7th grade, 31.7% in 9th grade and 26.3% in the 11th grade.
- OC Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Registry received over 9,000 reports of elder and dependent adult abuse in 2014, up 74% from 2004 to 2014.
- Traumatic abuse that occurred when the victim was a child or adolescent (i.e., before age 18) has been found to increase the risk for violent and aggressive behavior and criminality in adulthood.
- 79% of women in federal and state prisons reported physical abuse and over 60% reported past sexual abuse
- Students who do not complete high school are more likely to become either perpetrators or victims of crime.



Immigration

- There are over 900,000 immigrants living in Orange County - making up 1/3 of the county's population
- Over 20% of the immigrant population have arrived in the last decade
- There are over 200,000 permanent legal residents in Orange County who are eligible to apply for full citizenship but have not for various reasons
- Over 250,000 undocumented residents in Orange County - making up just under 10% of the county's population; of these 35,000 eligible for DACA (4th largest in the country)
- Just over 8 out of every 10 foreign-born persons from Vietnam (83.3%) are naturalized in Orange County. On the other hand, approximately 1 out of every 4 foreign-born persons from Mexico (25.9%) who live in Orange County are naturalized. 37% of the foreign-born population in OC is from Mexico.
- The Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) population is the fastest growing population within Orange County - growing over 40% from 2000-2010 and making Orange County home to the 3rd largest API population in the country

Education

- 37% of Orange County child care providers report they have had to expel a child.
- 42% of employers believe recent graduates are ready for work.
- 40% of Orange County children are not ready for kindergarten in communication skills and general knowledge.
- In 2015/2016 nearly half (49%) of orange county 3rd grade students met or exceeded the statewide grade level standard for English language arts and literacy (ELA)
- In Orange County 5.4% of students who entered 9th grade in 2012 dropped out of high school before graduating in 2016. This is lower than the statewide dropout rate at 9.8%
- In 2015/2016 Latino students had the highest High School dropout rate in Orange County at 7.4%
- Achievement gaps persist among student subgroups in relation to English language arts performance: Asian 82%, White 73%, Latino 39%
- In 2015/2016, over half (51%) of Orange County students completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for admission to UC or California State University campuses.

Youth

- Poverty: In 2015 the Median Household Income is \$78,428, 34% of neighborhoods in Orange County have high concentrations of families that are financially unstable, 17% or 117,861 of Orange County children live in poverty (of which 25% are Latino, 11% Asian)
- College Readiness Gap/First Generation Issues: In Orange County, 16% of adults over 25 years of age have less than a high school diploma and only 39% of adults over 25 years of age have a bachelor's degree or higher. 51% of high school students are UC and CSU eligible; however for Latino students only 34% are UC/CSU eligible, but they comprise 44% of all high school graduates.
- Mental Health: Among children and youth, the most common diagnosis leading to hospitalization is major depression or mood disorder which has risen 117% since 2005.
- Homelessness: In 2016-2017, 28,450 Pre-K through 12th grade students who were identified as homeless or living in unstable housing arrangements. This number includes 25,545 children who were double/tripled up with another family. This number has grown 119% since 2009.



Economic Equity

- Hourly wage need for a median-priced one-bedroom rental unit is \$27.62 (\$57,440 annual salary) in OC
- 2015 Family Financial Stability Index for OC indicates that 34% of neighborhoods have low levels of family stability
- 25% of Latino children live in poverty
- 45% of HR Managers report difficulty finding qualified candidates to fill open positions
- Orange County has a higher rate of student homelessness per capita than Los Angeles.
- The largest group of homeless in Orange County are US born, middle aged, white men. Foreign immigrants make up only 10 percent of homeless population in Orange County, meaning the other 90 percent of OC homeless were born in the US.
- Statistics on homelessness, especially counts, are skewed low because of the difficulty capturing information on people living in motels, cars, or that are doubled and tripled up with other families, meaning the problem is larger than can be reported.
- Household income in the top 10 percent earns 117 percent of the bottom 10 percent. For context, a family of 5 at the federal poverty line would have annual earnings of \$28,780, while the average counterpart in the top 10 percent would earn \$336,726 annually.

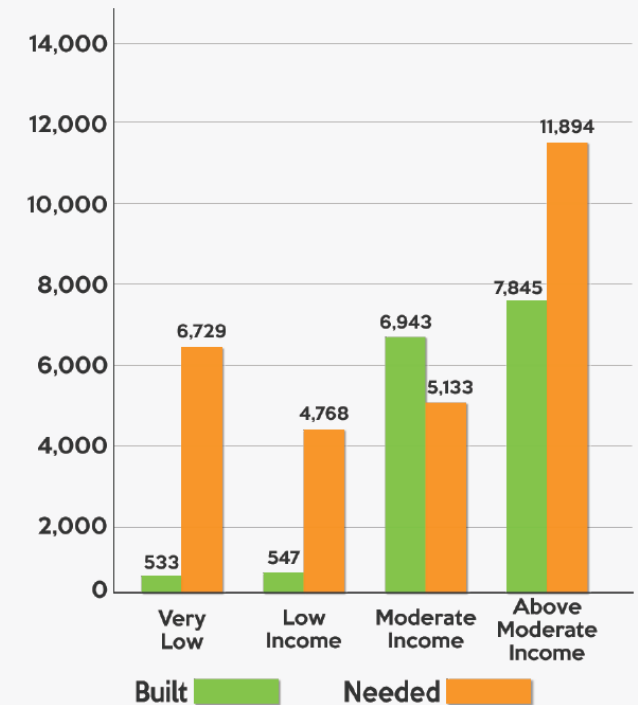
Health

- 5% of Orange County is still uninsured
- 33% of OC students in 5th, 7th and 9th grades were overweight or considered obese
- Mental health and substance abuse-related deaths continue to rise for instance, between 2005 and 2014, the drug-induced death rate grew by 33%
- 12% of OC residents are uninsured in 2014 versus 17% in 2013. 5% of OC children are uninsured in 2014 versus 11% in 2008.
- Proportion of overweight adult residents in OC rose from 35% in 2013 to 42% in 2014.
- 1 out of 6 OC children (17%) have suffered adverse childhood experiences (ACE) such as socioeconomic hardship, witness to domestic violence, victim of neighborhood violence, discrimination based on race/ethnicity.
- 52,500 OC youth ages 13-18 are estimated to be living with mental health condition
- An estimated \$1 billion is spent on medical costs in OC

Housing

- Median rent in Orange County has increased 28% since 2000 while median renter household income has decreased 9%, when adjusted for inflation.
- Orange County needs 109,965 more affordable rental homes to meet the needs of its lowest-income renters.
- Orange County's lowest-income renters spend 87% of income on rent, leaving little left for food, transportation, health expenses, and other needs.
- A minimum wage worker must work 102 hours a week to afford a one-bedroom apartment in Orange County.
- 58% of OC housing is occupied by the owner; 42% of OC housing is occupied by the renter
- O.C. Affordable Housing Snapshot: Total Affordable Apartment Properties: 223; Total Low Income Apartments: 18,354; Total Rent Assisted Apartments: 3,927; Percent of Renters Overburdened: 55.5%; Median Rent: \$1,522
- Top 5 Counties OC Households are Relocating To (And Their Typical Home Value), 2016:
 - ❖ Los Angeles County: 29,327 (\$545,479)
 - ❖ Riverside County: 17,609 (\$340,125)
 - ❖ San Bernardino County: 7,165 (\$305,971)
 - ❖ San Diego County: 6,334 (\$530,456)
 - ❖ Maricopa County (Arizona): 2,742 (\$251,691)

Number of Housing Units Built and Needed in O.C. by Income Level, 2014-2015 ¹⁶



Re-Entry/Workforce

- Less than two thirds of California's adult male population is nonwhite or Latino (60%), but these groups make up three of every four men in prison: Latinos are 42%, African Americans are 29%, and other races are 6%.
- Among adult men in 2013, African Americans were incarcerated at a rate of 4,367 per 100,000, compared to 922 for Latinos, 488 for non-Latino whites, and 34 for Asians.
- Without intervention, 70% of inmates return to jail or prison within 5 years.
- The odds of going back to jail or prison drop by 34% for those who are enrolled in educational programs.
- The average cost of imprisoning each of California's 130,000 inmates is \$75,560 annually. The result is a per-inmate cost that is the nation's highest and \$2,000 above tuition, fees, room and board, and other expenses to attend Harvard.
- Adults whose childhood included having a family member in prison are about 15 percent more likely to have poor physical and mental health than those who didn't, a new study showed.
- 45% of US employers report difficulty in finding qualified candidates to fill empty positions sighting "lack of skills" as the main reason for entry-level vacancies
- 52% of employers believe that talent shortage has a medium to high impact on the ability to meet client needs
- 34 of the 50 fastest growing OC occupations in the next decade will require less than a 4 year degree

Seniors

- Seniors are the only demographic that are growing in Orange County. Every other demographic – infants, children, adults – is on the decline.
- The senior population in Orange County is projected to double by 2040, when almost one in four residents will be 65 or older.
- Currently, non-Hispanic whites comprise the majority of the older adult population at 62.5%; by 2040, there will be no majority group. (The projected older adult population will be comprised of 43.1% non-Hispanic whites, 29.5% Hispanics, 24.0% Asians, and 1.4% African Americans.)
- Less than 2% of philanthropy in our country goes to seniors.
- One-third of older adult homeowners and two-thirds of renters spending more than 30% of their income on housing.
- Nearly one in four older adults with low income experience food insecurity.
- 5% of the US population accounts for nearly half of US healthcare spending. (Primarily includes seniors/non-seniors with chronic health conditions and functional limitations)
- Among adults age 50 to 64, 71 percent want to remain in their home as they age. Yet, many adults delay discussing or preparing their personal plan for aging, which should include housing and caregiving considerations, as well as a will and an advance health care directive.
- 39.8M of Americans are caregivers for adults. Family members often become caregivers following a crisis with a parent or loved one, yet they are often untrained or ill-prepared to provide this care.
- Nearly 82,000 seniors live alone in Orange County. Isolation leads to increased physical and mental health challenges for older adults.
- Reports of elder abuse increased by nearly 60% from 2003 to 2013 in Orange County. Nearly one in ten of those over 65 in California experiences abuse.
- 13.5% of adults 65 years of age and older volunteer in Orange County. This equates to 54,000 older adults who are interested in giving back by contributing to the health and well-being of our community.

Women's Rights

- As a whole, women in Orange County are healthier than their peers throughout California and the rest of the nation. That said, low-income women OC, and women of color in OC, face significant health disparities. For example:
 - ❖ Low-income women and women of color in OC have lower screening rates for breast and cervical cancer
 - ❖ Women of color in OC experience higher death rates from breast cancer and cervical cancer than the county average
 - ❖ Certain pockets of OC with large low-income communities have significantly higher teen birth rates than the county, state and nation
- In addition, there are certain health issues that affect women throughout the county:
 - ❖ The rate of sexually transmitted infections has been steadily increasing in OC over the last 10-15 years, especially among adolescents
 - ❖ Over 26% of women in OC have experienced domestic violence as adults
 - ❖ OC women have higher ovarian cancer incidence than women in CA and the US
 - ❖ Nearly twice as many women die from Alzheimer's disease as men in OC
 - ❖ More women need and receive behavioral health care services than men in OC
- Since the Affordable Care Act was enacted, approximately 121,000 low-income women in Orange County have secured health coverage under the Medicaid Expansion.
- And, over 150,000 women have gained health insurance coverage through the Medicaid Expansion and/or Covered California.
- All of these women have gained access to a wide range of preventive health services for women with no cost-sharing to the patient, including:
 - ❖ well-woman preventive visits; screening for gestational diabetes mellitus; cervical cancer screening; counseling for STIs; screening for HIV infection; contraception and contraceptive counseling; breastfeeding services and equipment; screening and counseling for domestic violence; breast cancer screening for average risk women