# ORANGE COUNTY ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE


**Prepared by the Orange County Jurisdictions and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law**

**August 6, 2020**

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## II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orange County's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) is a thorough examination of structural barriers to fair housing choice and access to opportunity for members of historically marginalized groups protected from discrimination by the federal Fair Housing Act (FHA). The AI also outlines fair housing priorities and goals to overcome fair housing issues. In addition, the AI lays out meaningful strategies that can be implemented to achieve progress towards the County's obligation to affirmatively furthering fair housing. The Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (Lawyers' Committee), in consultation with Orange County jurisdictions and with input from a wide range of stakeholders through a community participation process, prepared this AI. To provide a foundation for the conclusions and recommendations presented in this AI, the following information was reviewed and analyzed:

- Data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013-2017 and other sources about the demographic, housing, economic, and educational landscape of the County, nearby communities, and the broader Region;
- Various County and city planning documents and ordinances;
- Data reflecting housing discrimination complaints;
- The input of a broad range of stakeholders that deal with the realities of the housing market and the lives of members of protected classes in Orange County.

As required by federal regulations, the AI draws from the sources listed above to conduct an analysis of fair housing issues such as patterns of integration and segregation of members of protected classes, racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty regionally, disparities in access to opportunity for protected classes, and disproportionate housing needs. The analysis also examines publicly supported housing in the County as well as fair housing issues for persons with disabilities. Private and public fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources are evaluated as well. The AI identifies contributing factors to fair housing issues and steps that should be taken to overcome these barriers.

The Orange County AI is a collaborative effort between the following jurisdictions: Aliso Viejo, Anaheim, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, La Habra, Lake Forest, La Palma, Mission Viejo, Orange, Rancho San Margarita, San Clemente, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Ana, Tustin, Westminster, and the County of Orange. Although this is a county-wide AI, there are jurisdiction-specific versions that include goals specific to each jurisdiction.

### Overview of Orange County

According to U.S. Census data, the population of Orange County has changed considerably from 1990 to present day. The population has grown from just over 2.4 million in 1990 to nearly 3.2 million people today. The demographics of the County have undergone even more dramatic shifts over this time period: the white population has gone from 76.2% in 1990 to 57.8% in the 2010 Census, with corresponding increases in Hispanic (from 13.5% to 21.2%) and Asian (from 8.6% to 18.3%) populations in that same time period. These trends represent accelerations of the broader Los-Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area (the Region). In the Region,

white population percentage has declined from 45.9% percent to under 31.6%, with substantial increases in the percentages of Hispanic (from 34.7% to 44.4%) and Asian (from 10.2% to 16%) from the 1990 to 2010 Censuses.

There are numerous ethnic enclaves of Hispanic, Vietnamese, Chinese and other groups throughout Orange County. These enclaves provide a sense of community and a social network that may help newcomers preserve their cultural identities. However, these active choices should not obscure the significant impact of structural barriers to fair housing choice and discrimination.

Within both Orange County and the broader Region, most racial or ethnic minority groups experience higher rates of housing problems, including but not limited to severe housing cost burden, with monthly housing costs exceeding 50 percent of monthly income, than do non-Hispanic White households. In Orange County, Hispanic households are most likely to experience severe housing cost burden; in the Region, it is Black households.

There are 194,569 households in Orange County experiencing housing cost burden, with monthly housing costs exceeding 30 percent of monthly income. 104,196 of these households are families. However, Orange County has only 429 Project-Based Section 8 units and 33 Other Multifamily units with more than one bedroom capable of housing these families. Housing Choice Vouchers are the most utilized form of publicly supported housing for families, with 2,286 multi-bedroom units accessed. Large family households are also disproportionately affected by housing problems as compared with non-family households. Some focus groups have communicated that regulations and cost issues can make Orange County too expensive for families. The high percentage of 0-1-bedroom units in publicly supported housing and the low percentage of households with children in publicly supported housing support this observation.

The federal Fair Housing Act and the California Fair Employment and Housing Act provide Orange County residents with some protections from displacement and work to increase the supply of affordable housing. In addition, jurisdictions throughout Orange County have worked diligently to provide access to fair housing through anti-housing discrimination work, creating housing opportunities designed to enhance resident mobility, providing zoning flexibility where necessary, and working to reduce hate crimes. Even so, these protections and incentives are not enough to stem the loss of affordable housing and meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income residents.

**Contributing Factors to Fair Housing Issues**

The AI includes a discussion and analysis of the following contributing factors to fair housing issues:

1. Access to financial services
2. Access for persons with disabilities to proficient schools
3. Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities
4. Access to transportation for persons with disabilities
5. Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing
6. Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes

7. Availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation
8. Community opposition
9. Deteriorated and abandoned properties
10. Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
11. Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
12. Impediments to mobility
13. Inaccessible public or private infrastructure
14. Inaccessible government facilities or services
15. Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
16. Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes
17. Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
18. Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services
19. Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
20. Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing
21. Lack of community revitalization strategies
22. Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement
23. Lack of local public fair housing enforcement
24. Lack of local or regional cooperation
25. Lack of meaningful language access for individuals with limited English proficiency
26. Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
27. Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
28. Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
29. Lack of state or local fair housing laws
30. Land use and zoning laws
31. Lending discrimination
32. Location of accessible housing
33. Location of employers
34. Location of environmental health hazards
35. Location of proficient schools and school assignment policies
36. Location and type of affordable housing
37. Loss of affordable housing
38. Occupancy codes and restrictions
39. Private discrimination
40. Quality of affordable housing information programs
41. Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities
42. Siting selection policies, practices, and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs
43. Source of income discrimination
44. State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing and other integrated settings
45. Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law.

**Proposed Goals and Strategies**

To address the contributing factors described above, the AI plan proposes the following goals and actions:

Regional Goals and Strategies

*Goal 1: Increase the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas.*[1]

Strategies:

1. Explore the creation of a new countywide source of affordable housing.
2. Using best practices from other jurisdictions, explore policies and programs that increase the supply affordable housing, such as linkage fees, housing bonds, inclusionary housing, public land set-aside, community land trusts, transit-oriented development, and expedited permitting and review.
3. Explore providing low-interest loans to single-family homeowners and grants to homeowners with household incomes of up to 80% of the Area Median Income to develop accessory dwelling units with affordability restriction on their property.
4. Review existing zoning policies and explore zoning changes to facilitate the development of affordable housing.
5. Align zoning codes to conform to recent California affordable housing legislation.

*Goal 2: Prevent displacement of low- and moderate-income residents with protected characteristics, including Hispanic residents, Vietnamese residents, other seniors, and people with disabilities.*

Strategies:

1. Explore piloting a Right to Counsel Program to ensure legal representation for tenants in landlord-tenant proceedings, including those involving the application of new laws like A.B. 1482.

*Goal 3: Increase community integration for persons with disabilities.*

Strategies:

1. Conduct targeted outreach and provide tenant application assistance and support to persons with disabilities, including individuals transitioning from institutional settings and individuals who are at risk of institutionalization. As part of that assistance, maintain a database of housing that is accessible to persons with disabilities.
2. Consider adopting the accessibility standards adopted by the City of Los Angeles, which require at least 15 percent of all new units in city-supported Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects to be ADA-accessible with at least 4 percent of total units to be accessible for persons with hearing and/or vision disabilities.

[1] The term "high opportunity areas" generally means locations where there are economic and social factors and amenities that provide a positive impact on a person's life outcome. This is described in more detail in Section iii, Disparities in Access to Opportunity.

*Goal 4: Ensure equal access to housing for persons with protected characteristics, who are disproportionately likely to be lower-income and to experience homelessness.*

Strategies:

1. Reduce barriers to accessing rental housing by exploring eliminating application fees for voucher holders and encouraging landlords to follow HUD's guidance on the use of criminal backgrounds in screening tenants.
2. Consider incorporating a fair housing equity analysis into the review of significant rezoning proposals and specific plans.

*Goal 5: Expand access to opportunity for protected classes.*

Strategies:

1. Explore the voluntary adoption of Small Area Fair Market Rents or exception payment standards in order to increase access to higher opportunity areas for Housing Choice Voucher holders.
2. Continue implementing a mobility counseling program that informs Housing Choice Voucher holders about their residential options in higher opportunity areas and provides holistic supports to voucher holders seeking to move to higher opportunity areas.
3. Study and make recommendations to improve and expand Orange County's public transportation to ensure that members of protected classes can access jobs in employment centers in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Irvine.
4. Increase support for fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach.

**Individual Jurisdictions' Proposed Goals and Strategies**

**City of Aliso Viejo**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

**City of Anaheim**

1. *Increase the supply of affordable housing through the following strategies:*
   a. *Explore creative land use and zoning policies that facilitate the development of affordable housing, examples include a housing overlay zone or religious institutions amendment.*
   b. *Review Anaheim's current Density Bonus and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinances to ensure compliance with state requirements.*
   c. *Support legislation that removes CEQA requirements for affordable housing.*
   d. *Identify and explore allocating city-owned sites that may be well suited for housing for which there are no other development plans.*
   e. *Continue to support tenant based rental assistance programs that facilitates additional affordable housing for homeless and low-income individuals.*

2. *Preserve the existing stock of affordable rental housing and rent stabilized housing through the following strategies:*
   a. *Strengthen and expand education and outreach of tenants and owner of affordable rental housing at risk of conversion to market rents.*
   b. *Extend affordability restrictions through loan extensions, workouts and buy-downs of affordability.*
   c. *Preserve at-risk housing through the issuance of Tax-Exempt Bond financing.*
   d. *Explore the development of a rental rehabilitation loan program.*

3. *Expand the access to fair housing services and other housing services through the following strategies:*
   a. *Dedicate eligible entitlement dollars (CDBG, HOME, etc.) and explore local, state and federal resources to expand fair housing services.*
   b. *Continue to support fair housing testing and investigation to look for evidence of differential treatment and disparate impact, including providing services to low income tenants reporting fair housing violations.*
   c. *Continue to support fair housing presentations, mass media communications, and multi-lingual literature distribution; conduct fair housing presentations at accessible locations and conduct fair housing presentations for housing providers.*
   d. *Explore alternative formats for fair housing education workshops such as pre-taped videos and/ or recordings. Such formats could serve persons with one or more than one job, families with you children and other who find it difficult to attend meetings in person.*

4. *Continue efforts to build complete communities through the following strategies*:
   a. *Maximize and secure funding from State of California's Cap and Trade Program (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund), to improve housing opportunities, increase economic investments and address environmental factors in disadvantaged communities.*
   b. *The City will continue to work with local transit agencies and other appropriate agencies to facilitate safe and efficient routes of transportation, including public transit, walking and biking.*

c. *Explore development of a policy to encourage developers to provide residents with incentives to use non-auto means of transportation, including locating new developments near public transportation and providing benefits such as bus passes.*
d. *Prioritize workforce development resources in racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty to improve economic mobility.*

**City of Buena Park**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

**City of Costa Mesa**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

**City of Fountain Valley**

1. *Explore an inclusionary zoning requirement for all new housing developments that requires at least 10-15 percent of for-sale units be affordable to households with incomes 80 percent or below and rental units be affordable to households with incomes 60 percent or below.*

2. *Consider adopting an expedited permitting and review process for new developments with an affordable housing set-aside.*

**City of Fullerton**

1. *Create a Housing Incentive Overlay Zone (HOIZ).*

2. *Draft and Approve an Affordable Housing and Religious Institutions Amendment to the Municipal Code.*

3. *Work with the State to streamline or remove CEQA Requirements for Affordable Housing.*

4. *Require Affordable Housing in Surplus Property Sales.*

**City of Garden Grove**

1. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Garden Grove will update the 2011 Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law. The update will streamline the approval process, increase feasibility, and facilitate future housing development at all affordability levels.*

2. *Create Objective Residential Development Standards to allow for streamlined housing development in all residential zones.*

3. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

4. *Evaluate the creation of Objective Development Standards for Hotel/Motel/Office Conversion to Supportive Housing.*

5. *Review and amend Garden Grove's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

6. *Continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, homebuyer education and outreach, and local eviction prevention strategies.*

**City of Huntington Beach**

1. *Modify the existing Inclusionary Housing Ordinance to increase the supply of affordable housing opportunities available to lower income persons and households.*

a. *Study the current methodology of setting the maximum sales price and down payment requirements of an affordable home for ownership.*
b. *Study requirements for the provision of inclusionary units through on-site units, dedication of land, in-lieu fees, and off-site development.*
c. *Study the in-lieu fee structure.*
d. *Explore the provision of incentives for developments that exceed inclusionary requirements and/or provide extremely low-income units on site. Incentives can be through the provision of fee waivers and deferrals, financial assistance, regulatory relief, and flexible development standards.*

2. *Update the density bonus ordinance to be consistent with state law,*

3. *Expand the TBRA program to help tenants impacted by Covid-19. Currently, an eviction moratorium is in place to prevent evictions due to lack of non-payment of rent due to Covid-19. This moratorium ends on May 31, 2020. The moratorium does not end the obligation to pay the rent eventually. On June 1, 2020, there most likely will be an increased need from persons to receive rental assistance for the rents due prior to May 31 and going forward. The City would work with its current service providers to help tenants impacted by Covid-19.*

**City of Irvine**

1. *Ensure compliance with their HCD-certified Housing Element.*

2. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Irvine will update the Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law.*

3. *Review and amend Irvine's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance, as necessary, to increase its effectiveness.*

4. *Review and amend Irvine's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

5. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

6. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Irvine.*

7. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, and homebuyer education and outreach.*

**City of La Habra**

1. *Explore the creation of an inclusionary housing ordinance to increase the number of affordable housing units.*

2. *Advocate for increasing the minimum percentage of affordable units at Park La Habra Mobile Home and View Park Mobile Home Estates from 20 percent to 50 percent.*

**City of Laguna Niguel**

1. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*

2. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing *five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   b. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

3. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.
   e. Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.

4. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

6. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority, provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

7. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

**City of Lake Forest**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*

a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*
   f. *Regularly consult with the City's fair housing contractor on potential strategies for affirmatively furthering fair housing on an on-going basis.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

5. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

6. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

**City of Mission Viejo**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*

b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
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3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*
   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

**City of Orange**

1. *Continue to follow current State Density Bonus law and further its implementation through a Density Bonus ordinance update.*

2. *Prepare a Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance to provide opportunities for development rights transfers to accommodate higher density housing in transit and employment-rich areas of the city.*

3. *Continue providing financial assistance to the affordable housing projects.*

4. *Amend the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance to be consistent with State Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU) and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) laws.*

5. *Facilitate the development of housing along the North Tustin corridor by the way of a specific plan or rezoning measures.*

6. *Continue providing CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing activities to the community.*

**City of Rancho Santa Margarita**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor*:
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
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4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

**City of San Clemente**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor*:
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
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   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

4. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

6. *Offer a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities by facilitating affordable housing throughout the community through 1) flexible development standards; 2) density bonuses; and 3) other zoning tools.*

7. *Review the type and effectiveness of current affordable housing development incentives, and amend/augment as may be necessary to increase the production of affordable housing units.*

**City of San Juan Capistrano**

1. *Develop Strategies to Address Lack of Affordability and Insufficient Income*
   a. *Work with developers, and non-profit organizations to expand the affordable housing stock within San Juan Capistrano.*
   b. *Increase production of new affordable units and assistance towards the purchase and renovation of housing in existing neighborhoods.*
   c. *Seek housing program resources through the County of Orange Urban County CDBG Program, and others which may become available.*

2. *Increase Public Awareness of Fair Housing*
   a. *Increase fair housing education and outreach efforts.*
   b. *Investigate options for enforcement including local enforcement conducted by neighboring jurisdictions.*

3. *Develop Strategies to Address Poverty and Low-Incomes Among Minority Populations*
   a. *Expand job opportunities through encouragement of corporations relocating to the city, local corporations seeking to expand, assistance with small business loans, and other activities.*
   b. *Support agencies that provide workforce development programs and continuing education courses to increase educational levels and job skills of residents.*

4. *Develop Strategies to Address Limited Resources to Assist Lower-Income, Elderly, and Indigent Homeowners Maintain their Homes and Stability in Neighborhoods*
   a. *Consider implementing a volunteer program for providing housing assistance to elderly and indigent property owners, including assistance in complying with municipal housing codes.*
   b. *Encourage involvement from volunteers, community organizations, religious organizations, and businesses as a means of supplementing available financial resources for housing repair and neighborhood cleanup.*

**City of Santa Ana**

1. *Review and amend Santa Ana's inclusionary housing ordinance to increase its effectiveness.*

2. *Evaluate the creation of a motel conversion ordinance to increase the supply of permanent supportive housing similar to the City of Anaheim and Los Angeles.*

3. *Review Santa Ana's density bonus ordinance and explore adding a density bonus for transit-oriented development (TOD) similar to the City of Los Angeles.*

4. *Explore establishing a dedicated source of local funding for a Right to Counsel program for residents of Santa Ana to ensure that they have access to legal representation during eviction proceedings similar to the City of New York.*

5. *Continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Santa Ana.*

**City of Tustin**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

4. *Utilize funding through State programs (SB2) to support affordable housing and/or homeless prevention services.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

The AI lays out a series of achievable action steps that will help jurisdictions in Orange County to not only meet its obligation to affirmatively fair housing but to continue to be a model for equity and inclusion in Orange County.

## III. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS

*1. Describe outreach activities undertaken to encourage and broaden meaningful community participation in the AI process, including the types of outreach activities and dates of public hearings or meetings. Identify media outlets used and include a description of efforts made to reach the public, including those representing populations that are typically underrepresented in the planning process such as persons who reside in areas identified as R/ECAPs, persons who are limited English proficient (LEP), and persons with disabilities. Briefly explain how these communications were designed to reach the broadest audience possible. For PHAs, identify your meetings with the Resident Advisory Board.*

In order to ensure that the analysis contained in an AI truly reflects conditions in a community and that the goals and strategies are targeted and feasible, the participation of a wide range of stakeholders is of critical importance. A broad array of outreach was conducted through community meetings, focus groups, and public hearings.

In preparing this AI, the Lawyers' Committee reached out to tenants, landlords, homeowners, fair housing organizations, civil rights and advocacy organizations, legal services provers, social services providers, housing developers, and industry groups to hear directly about fair housing issues affecting residents of Orange County.

Beginning in October, 2019, the Lawyers' Committee held meetings with individual stakeholders throughout the County. In January and February 2020, evening community meetings were held in Mission Viejo, Westminster/Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Fullerton. Also in February, the Lawyers' Committee held a focus group with a wide array of nonprofit organizations and government officials.

Geographically specific community meetings were held across Orange County, including the South, West, Central, and North parts of the County. Additional outreach was conducted for members of protected classes, including the Latino and Vietnamese communities. All community meetings had translation services available if requested in Spanish and Vietnamese. In addition, all meetings were held in locations accessible to people with mobility issues. The Executive Summary of the AI will be translated into Spanish and Vietnamese.

Public hearings and City Council meetings were held throughout the County during the Spring and Summer. Due to the prohibition of gatherings due to COVID, hearings and meetings were held remotely. No written comments were received and each participating jurisdiction's City Council approved the Orange County Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

## IV. ASSESSMENT OF PAST GOALS, ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES

*a. Indicate what fair housing goals were selected by program participant(s) in recent Analyses of Impediments, Assessments of Fair Housing, or other relevant planning documents.*

**City of Aliso Viejo** (the City became an entitlement community in 2018)

Housing Discrimination

- The City of Aliso Viejo contracted with the Fair Housing Foundation and jointly participated in fair housing outreach and education to renters, homebuyers, lenders, and property managers.

Unfair Lending

- The City contracted with the Fair Housing Foundation to identify lenders and transmit findings to HUD and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Discriminatory Advertising

- The City contracted with the Fair Housing Foundation to support efforts to identify online discriminatory advertising and request that Craigslist and the OC register publish fair housing and reasonable accommodation notices.

**City of Anaheim**

Housing Discrimination

- The City allocated CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) to provide fair housing services to the Anaheim residents and operators of rental properties. These services include holding tenant and landlord workshops, counseling, and resolving any housing issues and allegations of discrimination

Reasonable Accommodations

- In June of 2018, the City's Planning and Building Department amended its fee schedule and removed the reasonable accommodations application fee.

Zoning

- Community Development and Planning staff will continue its review of AB 222 and AB 744 and plan to incorporate the necessary standards and provisions into the next zoning code update.

**City of Buena Park**

Housing Discrimination

- The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) conducted 4 tenant, 4 landlord and 4 property manager training.
- FHF participated in the Buena Park Collaborative, North Orange County Chamber of Conference, Annual Super Senior Saturday, Buena Park School District Annual Kinder Faire, and the inaugural Open House and Resource Fair.

- FHF addressed 602 "Housing" issues during the report period. The most common issues were notices, habitability, rent increases, security deposits, lease terms, and rights and responsibilities.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation

- FHF provided fair housing literature in both English and Spanish.
- PSAs were aired on the City's cable station.
- Participated in quarterly OCHA (PHA) Housing Advisory Committee meetings.
- The City does not offer homebuyer assistance programs.

Reasonable Accommodations

- FHF provided fair housing related serves to 490 unduplicated households from tenants, landlords and managers, and property owners.
- 33 fair housing allegations were received by FHF. Protected classes included race (8), familial status (1), and mental and physical disability (22). 22 allegations were resolved – 11 cases were opened and 2 are pending. No evidence was found in 4 cases to sustain allegations; however, 4 cases were opened and ultimately resolved via conciliation.
- FHF conducted 3 landlord and 3 certified property managers trainings.
- FHF developed an "Accommodation & Modification 101 Workshop" for housing providers that covers the legal parameters that housing providers need to know in order to make an informed decision when addressing accommodation & modification requests.

Unfair Lending

- The City no longer offers homebuyer assistance. FHF utilizes the City's quarterly magazine to promote housing rehabilitation programs. The magazine is distributed to each housing unit city-wide.

Density Bonus Incentives

- The City's Zoning code was amended to comply with current state density bonus law during prior report period.

**City of Costa Mesa**

During the report period the City took the following actions in an effort to overcome the impediments to fair housing choice identified in the AI:

Housing Discrimination

- Fair housing services was provided to 902 Costa Mesa households dealing with general housing issues and allegations of discrimination. Over 669 issues, disputes, and/or inquiries were addressed. The majority of general housing issues addressed by the FHF included notices, habitability issues, security deposits, and rent increases.
- 65 housing discrimination inquiries were received by the FHF: 9 based on physical or mental disability, 8 related to race, 2 related to national origin, 2 related to gender, 1 related to sexual orientation, and 5 related to familial status. 45 were counseled/resolved, and 15 cases were opened. Investigations found no evidence of discrimination in 9 cases; 2 were inconclusive;

and in 4 cases the allegations were sustained and the investigation is pending for 2 cases and resolved for 2 cases.
- The City worked closely with the FHF to provide certified fair housing training for housing industry realtors and property managers – 7 workshops were conducted during the report period. Additionally, 7 tenant and 7 landlord workshops were conducted in Costa Mesa.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- Literature related to fair housing were distributed at these events, at City Hall, community centers, and community events. Literature was provided to the community in English, Spanish and Vietnamese. City staff distributed large numbers of this literature in target neighborhoods in conjunction with other neighborhood improvement efforts.

Reasonable Accommodations
- FHF developed an "Accommodation & Modification 101 Workshop" for housing providers that covers the legal parameters that housing providers need to know in order to make an informed decision when addressing accommodation and modification requests.

Unfair Lending
- The City does not offer homebuyer assistance. Housing Rehab programs are marketed citywide in English and Spanish.

Density Bonus Incentive
- The City's Zone Codes are compliant with current State density bonus laws.

**City of Fountain Valley**

Housing Discrimination
- Fair housing outreach and training, general counseling and referrals, and testing/audits provided by Fair Housing Council of Orange County (FHCOC).

Racial and Ethnic Segregation
- Fair housing services, education/outreach, and testing in areas of racial/ethnic concentrations provided by FHCOC.
- Grants, rebates and loans are available to low-income, owner-occupied households for repair and rehabilitation through the City's Home Improvement Program.
- The zoning code was updated in 2018 to remain consistent with the California density bonus law.
- The city and FHCOC provide fair housing and neighborhood improvement program information in multiple languages.
- Housing rehabilitation programs are marketed to low income households which include areas of racial/ethnic concentration

Reasonable Accommodations
- Fair housing education and information on reasonable modifications/accommodations are provided to apartment managers and homeowners association by FHCOC.

Discriminatory Advertising

- FHCOC periodically monitors local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.

Unfair Lending

- Housing rehabilitation programs are marketed to low income households which include high minority concentrations and limited English-speaking proficiency areas.

Zoning

- Fountain Valley's Zoning Code was updated in 2016 to treat transitional and supportive housing as a residential use, subject to the same standards as other residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Density Bonus Incentives

- Fountain Valley's Zoning Code was updated in 2018 to continually remain consistent with State density bonus law.

**City of Fullerton**

Addressing cost burden**:** To relieve the cost of rent, the City operates a rental assistance program for seniors over 55. Programs have assisted seniors living in mobile homes (53 residents) and seniors renting residential units (58 residents). The program was expanded to assist senior veterans renting citywide.

New construction: Compass Ross Apartments provides 46 affordable units ranging from one to 3 bedrooms in the Richman Park area.

New construction: Ventana Apartments offers one and two-bedrooms units for low-income seniors. The facility is central to dining, retail and local entertainment. Several amenities are offered including a fitness center and social activities.

Addressing affordable homeownership**:** The City in collaboration with Habitat for Humanity will provide 12 new housing units with affordability restrictions on the property.

Addressing accessibility**:** Fullerton Heights Apartments were developed with 24 affordable/accessible unit for special needs residence with mental disabilities. Units range from one to three bedrooms. The units sit on top of 2,000 square feet of commercial use which is proposed to provide services such as food/coffee that will be easily accessible to the residents. In addition, the facility offers amenities such as laundry facilities, computer lab, and community areas including a garden and large kitchen area that encourages socialization amongst the tenants and their extended families. Accessibility to transit is within 1.2 miles offering bus and train service.

Addressing fair housing/discrimination: All developers and landlords of affordable housing projects in the City are invited to workshops related to fair housing and must provide a Housing Plan to the City. The Plan states that all applications will be reviewed without bias and all

applicants will be treated equally. In addition, Fair Housing flyers are provided in multiple languages to the apartment sites.

General fair housing related literature and workshop advertisement was available at City Hall, the Library, community centers, and community events. The lists below summarize accomplishments from July 1, 2015 – January 31, 2020. The accomplishments are summarized as follows: 1) the workshops provide by the Fair Housing Foundation and the number of participants at each workshop, 2) the types of clients and the number of clients in each category (totaling 1,128 unduplicated individuals), and 3) the types of cases and the number of cases in each category.

WORKSHOPS

Fullerton Agency Meetings**:**
- Fullerton Agencies: 3,737

Fullerton Mobile Home Tenant Meetings**:**
- Rancho La Paz Community Meeting: 100 Fullerton residents

Workshops**:** Held at Fullerton Public Library
- Tenant's Rights Workshop: 44
- Certificate Management Training: 70
- Landlord Rights Workshop: 32
- Tester Training: 6
- City Staff Tenant Landlord Training: 20
- Accommodations and Modifications 101 Workshop: 2
- Walk-In Clinic: 13
- Rental Counseling: 12
- Fair Housing Workshop: 10

CLIENTS
- In-Place Tenant: 904
- Landlord/Management: 81
- Other: 58
- Property Owner: 61
- Rental Home Seeker: 14
- Community Organization: 5
- Realtor: 5

CASES
- Familial Status: 3
- Mental Disability: 6
- Physical Disability: 2
- Race: 6
- Age: 1
- National Origin: 1

LAND USE – City amended SB 2 Zone and Density Bonus Incentives

**City of Garden Grove**

Housing Discrimination

- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, the City conducted multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach included workshops, informational booths at community events, presentations to community groups, staff trainings, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.
- Conducted focused outreach and education to small property owners/landlords on fair housing, and race, reasonable accommodation and familial status issues in particular. Conducted property manager trainings on a regular basis, targeting managers of smaller properties, and promoted fair housing certificate training.
- Provided general counseling and referrals to address tenant-landlord issues and provided periodic tenant-landlord walk-in clinics at City Hall and other community locations.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation

- Coordinated with the Fair Housing Foundation to focus fair housing services, education/outreach, and/or additional testing in identified areas of racial/ethnic concentrations.
- Offered a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities. Facilitate the provision of affordable housing throughout the community through: 1) available financial assistance; 2) flexible development standards; 3) density bonuses; and 4) other zoning tools.
- Promoted equal access to information on the availability of affordable housing by providing information in multiple languages, and through methods that have proven successful in outreaching to the community, particularly those hard-to-reach groups.
- Affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs to low- and moderate-income areas, and areas of racial/ethnic concentration.
- Worked collaboratively with local housing authorities to ensure affirmative fair marketing plans and de-concentration policies were implemented.

Reasonable Accommodations

- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, continued to provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.

Discriminatory Advertising

- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, periodically monitored local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.
- Took steps to encourage the Orange County Register to publish a Fair Housing Notice and a "no pets" disclaimer that indicates rental housing owners must provide reasonable accommodations, including "service animals" and "companion animals" for disabled persons.

Hate Crimes

- Continued to coordinate with various City and County housing, building and safety, health and sanitation, law enforcement and legal aid offices to offer support services for victims of hate crimes or other violent crimes – inclusive of housing resources.

Unfair Lending

- In partnership with the Fair Housing Foundation, identified potential issues regarding redlining, predatory lending and other illegal lending activities. In addition, the City reviewed agreements annually to make sure that increased and comprehensive services are being provided, and that education and outreach efforts are expanded and affirmatively marketed in low and moderate income and racial concentrated areas.
- Collaborated with local lenders and supported lenders' efforts to work with community groups to help minority households purchase their homes. Ensured that minority groups have access and knowledge of City programs, supportive services, and provide for networking opportunities with these groups.
- Coordinated with local lenders to expand outreach efforts to first time homebuyers in minority neighborhoods.
- Affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs in neighborhoods with high denial rates, high minority population concentrations and limited English-speaking proficiency to help increase loan approval rates.

Housing for Persons with Disabilities

- The City has adopted formal policies and procedures in the Municipal Code to reasonably accommodate the housing needs of disabled residents.

Zoning Regulations

- The City has an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) ordinance that allows for the production in all residential zones.
- Single-Room Occupancy Housing: the City has specific provisions for SROs in our Zoning Ordinances and has clarified in our Housing Elements how SROs are provided for under other zoning classifications.
- Transitional/Supportive Housing: the City has ordinances and development standards that allow transitional and supportive housing in the manner prescribed by State law, regulated as a residential use and subject to the same permitting and standards as similar residential uses of the same type in the same zone.

Density Bonus Incentives

- The City is amending the Zoning Code to reflect current State density bonus law.

**City of Huntington Beach**

Housing Discrimination

- The City's Code Enforcement staff provides fair housing information and referrals to tenants in the field.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation

- The City's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance allows for developers to be eligible for reduced City fees if projects exceed the minimum (10%) inclusionary requirements on-site.
- In early 2020, the City established an Affordable Housing Overlay within the Beach and Edinger Corridors Specific Plan that allows for ministerial (by-right) project approval and other development incentives for projects providing a minimum of 20% of the total units affordable to lower income households on-site.
- Since 2016, the City has approved four density bonus projects.
- In fiscal year 2015/16, the City established a tenant based rental assistance program (TBRA); program assistance includes security deposit and rental assistance paid directly to the landlord as well as housing relocation and stabilization services, case managements, outreach, housing search and placement, legal services, and financial management/credit repair.

Density Bonus Incentives

- The City of Huntington Beach has not updated its zoning code to reflect current state regarding density bonus. However, practically speaking, the City has implemented the state law regarding density bonus.
- Since 2016, the City has received four density bonus requests; all four projects were approved. All four projects were reviewed for compliance with state density bonus law (including the two that have not been incorporated into the City's zoning code).

**City of Irvine**

Housing Discrimination

- The City provided general housing services to address tenant-landlord issues.
- The City provided fair housing education services in Irvine, including informational booths at community events, overview presentations to community-based organizations, resident associations and government agencies and more detailed workshops tailored to specific audiences such as housing consumers or housing providers.
- The City and its fair housing provider, Fair Housing Foundation, investigated all allegations of housing discrimination to determine if discrimination has occurred and continue advising complainants of their rights and options under the law.

Discriminatory Advertising

- The City monitored local newspapers and online media outlets periodically to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements. When identified, contact the individual or firm and provide fair housing education with the goal of eliminating this practice.
- The City, through its fair housing provider, provided fair housing education services in Irvine, including the Certificate Management Training Certificate Management training classes for property owners, managers, management companies and real estate professionals.

Reasonable Accommodations

- The City provided fair housing education workshops such as the "Accommodation and Modification 101 Workshop" to Irvine housing providers on an annual basis.
- The City provided access to Certificate Management classes for rental property owners and managers from Irvine on an annual basis.

Hate Crimes

- Continue to monitor FBI data to determine if there are actions that may be taken by the City or its fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.
- Continue to coordinate with various City and County housing, building and safety, health and sanitation, law enforcement and legal aid offices to maintain a comprehensive referral list of support services for victims of hate crimes or other violent crimes – inclusive of housing resources.

Unfair Lending

- The City monitors Home Mortgage Disclosure Act data to determine if there are significant shifts in the approval rates for applicants of different race or ethnicities from year to year.
- The City provided/participated in homebuyer workshops in Irvine or the Orange County region to educate potential homebuyers on their rights under the Fair Housing Act with respect to lenders and fair lending practices.

**City of Laguna Niguel**

Fair Housing Education

- FHCOC regionally conducted/participated in 10 education and outreach activities in Laguna Niguel, reaching a culturally and ethnically diverse audience.
- 85 residents were made aware of fair housing laws and counseling services.
- 2 landlord and 3 tenant workshops on fair housing were held in Laguna Niguel.
- 4 workshops were conducted for consumers and providers in Laguna Nigel.
- The FHCOC produced and provided written fair housing related materials in English, Spanish and Vietnamese to the City of Laguna Niguel.

Fair Housing Enforcement

- FHOC staff received 10 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 3 cases involving Laguna Niguel. FHCOC also conducted 18 paired, on-site, systemic tests for discriminatory rental housing practices in Laguna Niguel.
- Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution –FHOC assisted 367 unduplicated households involving 1,151 issues from Laguna Niguel.

Reasonable Accommodations

- 3 inquiries regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications were received by FHCOC that resulted in casework beyond basic counseling.

Web-based Outreach

- FHCOC's multi-language website currently has an on-line housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC. It is also used for other, non-discrimination, housing-related issues. The City of Laguna Niguel has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.

Discriminatory Advertising

- Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC for discriminatory content (as permitted by staffing limitations). Discriminatory advertisements were flagged and FHCOC responded to these ads in order to inform the poster of possible discriminatory content. FHCOC also brought these ads to the attention of Craigslist via abuse@craigslist.org, or in some cases, the ad was referred to FHCOC's investigators for possible enforcement action. Other on-line rental sites (e.g., OC Register, LA Times) were sporadically monitored; however, the lack of a text search function made monitoring of other sites less efficient. Without exception, identified problematic postings indicated restrictions with regard to children under the age of 18 or improper preference for seniors or 'older adults' for housing opportunities that did not appear qualify as housing for older persons (age 55 and over).

**City of La Habra**

Housing Discrimination

- La Habra worked with the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) and previously worked with Fair Housing Council of Orange County to provide education and outreach activities, trainings to owners and managers, general counseling and referrals, and tenant-landlord walk-in clinics.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation

- La Habra has a grant/loan program available for low-income residents to receive assistance in the rehabilitation of owner-occupied properties.
- La Habra's Zone Codes allow for use of density bonus in order to encourage developers to include units with restricted rents or reduced sales prices for low and moderate-income households.
- La Habra along with the Fair Housing Council of Orange County (2015) and the Fair Housing Foundation (2016-current) provides information in both English and Spanish. La Habra also provides bilingual pay to employees that speak other non-English languages. Finally, La Habra has a contract with Links Sign Language & Interpreting Service to provide translation service for languages in which bilingual staff cannot provide in house including American Sign Language.
- La Habra participates in the Cities Advisory Committee hosted by Orange County Housing Authority to discuss housing issues and housing choice vouchers within the County.
- Although La Habra does not have a down payment assistance program, residents are referred to NeighborWorks of Orange County for down payment assistance.
- La Habra also hosted a homebuyer education workshop with NeighborWorks of Orange County to provide education and training to first-time homebuyers, lenders and realtors. These workshops are marketed to areas of racial/ethnic concentrations within La Habra.

Reasonable Accommodations

- La Habra worked with Fair Housing Council of Orange County and now the Fair Housing Foundation to conduct seminars on reasonable accommodation. n=during Fiscal Year 2015 to provide these services. During Fiscal Year 2016 until current, Fair Housing Foundation provides these services for La Habra.

Discriminatory Advertising

- La Habra worked with both Fair Housing Council of Orange County and the Fair Housing Foundation to monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.

Unfair Lending

- La Habra worked with NeighborWorks of Orange County to market first-time homebuyers counseling and other programs. NeighborWorks also provides lender trainings so that lenders make loans available to minorities and limited English-speaking persons.

Density Bonus Incentives

- La Habra's Density Bonus Ordinance was updated in 2010, and per City Attorney, the City's Ordinance remains consistent with State density bonus law.

**City of Lake Forest**

Fair Housing Education

- FHCOC conducted/participated in 78 education and outreach activities. Individuals were made aware of fair housing laws and services
- 3 landlord and 5 tenant workshops on fair housing were held in Lake Forest.

Fair Housing Enforcement

- FHCOC received 11 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 4 cases involved Lake Forest. FHCOC also conducted 18 paired, on-site, systemic tests for discriminatory rental housing practices in Lake Forest.
- Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution –FHCOC assisted 314 unduplicated households addressed 983 issues from Lake Forest.

Reasonable Accommodations

- 1 inquiry regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications was received by FHCOC.
- 4 landlord & 6 tenant fair housing workshops were held in Lake Forest. Topics covered included information regarding reasonable modifications/accommodations.

Web-based Outreach

- FHCOC's multi-language website has an online housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool. The City has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.

Monitoring Advertising

- A limited number of Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC. Discriminatory ads were flagged and FHCOC informed the poster of possible discriminatory content. FHCOC also brought ads to the attention of Craigslist or referred the ad to FHCOC's investigators for possible action. Other on-line sites (OC Register, LA Times) were sporadically monitored. Problematic postings indicated restrictions regarding children under the age of 18 or improper preference for seniors for housing that did not appear qualified as housing for persons age 55 and over.

Unfair Lending

- Monitor Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data – analysis of 2008 HMDA data was included in the 2010-2015 Regional AI. Although subsequent data was available, lack of resources prevented FHCOC from updating the analysis. Analyses of HMDA data from 2008 to 2013, and other mortgage lending practices, were included in the 2016 Multi-Jurisdictional AI, in which Lake Forest was a participant.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation

- FHCOC produced and disseminated written fair housing related materials in English, Spanish and Vietnamese to the City of Lake Forest. Materials were placed in public areas of City Hall. FHCOC also took specific outreach efforts to immigrant populations in low-income neighborhoods.
- Under its Fair Housing Initiatives Program grant, FHCOC targeted fair housing services to the disabled, minority groups, and limited English proficiency immigrants.
- Through its foreclosure prevention activities FHCOC assisted individuals with limited English proficiency.

**City of Mission Viejo**

During the report period the City took the following actions in an effort to overcome the impediments to fair housing choice identified in the AI:

- The City's website provides links to the City's fair housing provider.
- The City continued to collaborate with the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) to ensure comprehensive fair housing outreach is carried out in the community and to affirmatively market services:
    - Fair housing services was provided to 292 Mission Viejo households dealing with general housing issues and allegations of discrimination.
    - 10 housing discrimination inquiries were received by the FHF. 4 inquires alleged discrimination based on a physical disability, 1 based on a mental disability, 1 based on race, 3 based on national origin, and 1 based on gender discrimination. 8 cases were counseled and resolved, but 2 cases were opened. Upon further investigation, 2 case were closed due to a lack of evidence. With respect to general housing issues addressed by the FHF, the majority of housing issues related rights and responsibilities, notices, and habitability issues.
    - The City worked closely with the FHF to provide certified fair housing training for housing industry realtors and property managers – 6 workshops were conducted during the report period. Additionally, 10 tenant and 10 landlord workshops were conducted in Mission Viejo. Additionally, four Fair Housing Walk-in Clinics were held in the City during the report period. Literature related to fair housing were distributed at these events, at City Hall, community centers, and community events. Literature was provided to the community in English and Spanish.
    - Due to the loss of significant revenue (e.g., redevelopment) and continued reductions in HUD funding, the City did not have the opportunity to collaborate with local lenders to target marketing efforts and services in Low- and Moderate-Income areas of the City.
    - The consultant preparing the updated multi-jurisdictional AI provided technical assistance to cities that had identified public sector impediments such as:

- Family definition inconsistent with fair housing laws;
- Lack of a definition of disability;
- Lack of a reasonable accommodation procedure;
- Lack of zoning regulations for special needs housing;
- Lack of a fair housing discussion in zoning and planning documents.

**City of Orange**

Housing Discrimination

- During FY 2015-19, the Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) conducted multi-faceted fair housing outreach activities within the City of Orange to provide fair housing education to tenants, landlords, rental property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Each activity was promoted utilizing multiple marketing channels including social media, event flyer distribution, and press releases with the local cable channel. Activities included:
  - Conducted 8 Tenant Workshops (2-Hours each) to 20 attendees total.
  - Conducted 8 Landlord Workshops (2-Hours each) to 43 attendees total.
  - Staffed 10 Community Event Informational Booths (8-Hours total) making fair housing information available to 2,820 attendees at the 2015 Friendly Center Health and Resource Fair, 2016 Friendly Center Resource Fair, 2016 25th Anniversary Health Fair, 2016 Orange Senior Wellness Fair, 2017 Rideshare & Health Fair, 2017 Health and Wellness Fair, 2017 Friendly Center Community Resource Fair, 2018 CalOptima's Community Resource Fair, 2018 City of Orange Rideshare & Health Fair, and 2019 CalOptima Community Resource Fair.
  - Conducted 29 FHF 101 presentations to civic leaders and community organizations including the Heart to Heart Collaborative, West Orange Elementary English Learner Advisory Committee Meeting, Office of Assembly member Tom Daly, Friendly Center, CDBG Program Committee, Women's Transitional Living Center OC Senior Roundtable Networking Group, Fristers, OC Adult Protective Services, Vietnamese American Human Services Network, Heart to Heart, Patriots and Paws, Realtors Group, Orange Children & Parents Together (OCPT), Planned Parenthood, El Modena Family Resource Center, Santiago Canyon College - Student Services, Youth Centers of Orange, Orange Code Enforcement, Rehabilitation Institute of So Cal, Mariposa Center, and OCPT Head Start. There was a total of 457 attendees.
  - Distributed 26,094 pieces of Fair Housing Literature in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese during outreach activities and mass mailings.
- To promote education opportunities to rental housing providers, FHF conducted focused outreach efforts such as mailings, presentations, and trainings to 608 small property owners/landlords, and 203 Property Management Companies in the City of Orange promoting our fair housing certificate training. Thus, FHF conducted 9 Certificate Management Trainings (4 Hours each) to 65 attendees, all successfully passing the post Fair Housing Exam.
- FHF provided ongoing Landlord/Tenant Counseling, Mediation, and Assistance to 894 Households resulting in 1334 Landlord/Tenant Issues.
- FHF counseled and screened 79 households for potential fair housing violations,. These included allegations of housing discrimination based on Disability-48, Race-19, Familial Status -5, Age – 2, Arbitrary – 1, National Origin – 2, and Gender -2. FHF opened 26

Bonafide Fair Housing Cases based on: Arbitrary – 1, Disability -8, Gender -1, Familial Status-3, National Origin -1, and Race-12. FHF conducted 17 Onsite Tests, 207 Property Surveys, collected 52 Witness Statements, 315 documents, and 71 photos. Of these cases, 8 Sustained Allegations were successfully conciliated, 4 Inconclusive cases were provide educational information and provided additional options to the client, such as filing with DFEH or small claims, 14 No Evidence cases were provided educational information and provided additional options to the client, such as filing with DFEH or small claims.

**County of Orange**

During the 2015-19 reporting period the County of Orange Urban County Jurisdiction took the following actions (on its own or in cooperation with regional partners and the Fair Housing Council of Orange County (FHCOC)) to overcome impediments to fair housing choice identified in the regional AI:

Fair Housing Community Education – During 2015-19, the FHCOC regionally conducted or participated in 467 education and/or outreach activities. Regionally, over 9,550 people were served by these activities. Through its various regional outreach efforts FHCOC distributed over 82,130 pieces of literature on fair housing, its services and other housing-related topics. Additionally, throughout Orange County FHCOC held 32 training sessions for rental property owners/managers. FHCOC presented 16 fair housing seminars, 70 general fair housing workshops.

Fair Housing Enforcement – On a regional basis, FHCOC staff received 363 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 179 cases where the allegations seemed sufficiently meritorious to warrant further investigation and/or action. FHCOC also conducted 362 systemic onsite tests, either paired or 'sandwich', 51 tests occurring in the jurisdiction and 215 other testing activities.

Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution – On a regional basis, activities provided by FHCOC included assisting 7,664 unduplicated households addressing 24,766 issues, disputes and/or inquires.

**City of Rancho Santa Margarita**

Fair Housing Outreach and Education

- FHCOC held one education and outreach activity in Rancho Santa Margarita (RSM), reaching a culturally and ethnically diverse audience.

Fair Housing Enforcement

- FHCOC staff received 6 allegations of housing discrimination and opened 4 cases involved housing in RSM. FHCOC also conducted 6 paired, on-site, systemic tests for discriminatory rental housing practices in RSM.

Housing Dispute Evaluation & Resolution

- Services provided by FHCOC included assisting approximately 188 unduplicated Rancho Santa Margarita households.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation

- Literature regarding fair housing was distributed in English, Spanish & Vietnamese.
- FHCOC's website has an online housing discrimination complaint reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC. It is also used for other, non-discrimination, housing-related issues. RSM has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.
- The City does not offer homebuyer assistance programs. Housing rehabilitation programs are advertised citywide.
- City attended quarterly meetings the OCHA to discuss a variety of housing issues and assisted housing policies – FHCOC staff also attends quarterly meetings.

Reasonable Accommodations

- On a regional basis, 53 inquiries regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications were received by FHCOC that resulted in casework beyond basic counseling, including 1 from RSM. 8 households received accommodations. FHCOC assisted those denied an accommodation by filing an administrative housing discrimination complaint with the HUD Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. None of these cases involved RSM residents or properties.
- 1 fair housing workshop was held in RSM. Topics covered included information regarding reasonable modifications/accommodations.

Web-based Outreach

- FHCOC's multi-language website currently has an on-line housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC. The City of Rancho Santa Margarita has a link to the FHCOC website where residents can access this information.

Monitoring On-line Advertising

- As permitted by staffing limitations, Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC for discriminatory content. Discriminatory advertisements were flagged and brought to the attention of Craigslist. Some ads were referred to FHCOC's investigators for possible enforcement action. Other on-line rental sites (e.g., OC Register, LA Times) were intermittently monitored. Without exception, problematic postings indicated restrictions regarding children under the age of 18 or improper preference for 'older adults' for housing opportunities that did not appear qualify as housing for individuals age 55 plus.

Unfair Lending

- FHCOC reports that ongoing monitoring of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data continues to be infeasible due to limited resources. Analysis of updated HMDA data from 2008 to 2013, as well as other mortgage lending practices, was included part of the 16 Orange County Cities Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2015), in which the City of RSM was a participant.

- Presently, the City of RSM does not offer homebuyer assistance programs; however, program staff provides referrals to the Orange County Affordable Housing Clearinghouse and NeighborWorks Orange County.
- FHCOC continued efforts to promote housing affordability within Orange County. It provided services and outreach to organizations involved in the creation and preservation of affordable housing. These groups included the Kennedy Commission, Mental Health Association of Orange County, AIDS Services Foundation, Affordable Housing Clearinghouse, Jamboree Housing Corporation, Orange County Congregations Community Organizations, and Orange County Community Housing Corporation.

Density Bonus Incentives

- City Planning staff has confirmed that current zoning code is consistent with current State density bonus law.

**City of San Clemente**

Housing Discrimination

- The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) provided fair housing services to 261 San Clemente households, most of whom were Hispanic. Issues included housing discrimination, notices received, habitability issues, security deposit disputes, and lease terms.
- 5 housing discrimination inquiries were received and investigated, 4 related to physical or mental disability discrimination and 1 related to marital status. 2 were resolved, 2 cases were opened and then resolved.
- FHF provided 4 property management trainings, 4 landlord trainings, 3 tenant workshops, and 4 walk-in clinics.
- FHF participated in 11 community events.

Racial and Ethnic Segregation

- FHF provided fair housing literature in both English and Spanish.
- PSAs were aired on the City's cable station.
- Participated in quarterly OCHA (PHA) Housing Advisory Committee meetings.

Reasonable Accommodations

- FHF conducted 3 landlord and 3 certified property managers trainings.

**City of Santa Ana**

Housing Discrimination

- In partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc., the City conducted multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies on an annual basis. Methods of outreach included workshops, informational booths, presentations to civic leaders and community groups, staff trainings, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.
    - The City contracted with the Orange County Fair Housing Council for up to $60,000 per year from 2015-2019 to conduct this outreach. The funds came from the City's administrative funds for the implementation of the CDBG Program.

- The City conducted focused outreach to small property owners/ landlords; conducted property manager trainings on an annual basis and promoted fair housing certificate training.
  - The City held an annual property manager training in February or March of each year.
  - The City sent information on fair housing to property owners and managers who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.
  - In August of each year, the City provided an annual mandatory training on fair housing for all employees in the City's Housing Division in partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council.
- The City provided tenant counseling and referrals to address specific tenant-landlord issues.
  - Fair Housing programs and resources were included in all voucher issuance briefings and reasonable accommodation tracking logs updated. Communication was maintained with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, Public Law Center, and Legal Aid, to ensure proper referrals for anyone alleging discrimination.
  - A new DVD on Fair Housing was implemented for all voucher issuance meetings.

<u>Racial and Ethnic Segregation</u>

- The City coordinated with the Orange County Fair Housing Council to focus fair housing services, education/outreach, and additional testing in areas of racial/ethnic concentrations.
  - In addition to its fair housing services funded by the City, the Orange County Fair Housing Council, engaged in additional work to affirmatively further fair housing through its HUD Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) enforcement and education and outreach grants.
  - The City provided an annual mandatory training on fair housing for all employees in the City's Housing Division in partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council.
- The City offered a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities. The City facilitated the provision of affordable housing throughout the community through: 1) the provision of financial assistance; 2) approving flexible development standards; 3) approving density bonuses; and 4) other zoning tools.
  - In regards to the provision of financial assistance, the City provided rental assistance through the Housing Choice Voucher Program. Specifically:
    - The City administered over $30 million per year in funding from HUD for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The City also administered additional funding and vouchers as discussed below.
    - In FY 2018, SAHA received an award of 75 HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Project-Based Vouchers (HUD-VASH PBVs) under PIH Notice 2016-11. Following the award, SAHA issued an RFP and awarded the 75 HUD-VASH PBVs to Jamboree Housing for the development of Santa Ana Veterans Village. The Santa Ana Veterans Village is the development of 75 permanent supportive housing units in the City of Santa Ana for homeless veterans. The project includes an investment of 75 HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Project-Based Vouchers from the Santa Ana Housing Authority and $477,345 in HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds. The 62,248 square foot development will provide 70 one-bedroom units and 6 two-bedroom units (of which one will be a manager's unit) serving HUD-VASH eligible residents earning at or below 30% of the Area Median Income. All residents will receive wrap-around supportive services from the Department of Veterans Affairs and Step Up on Second as the service provider. Following the

execution of the PBV HAP Contract with Jamboree for this project, the Annual Contributions Contract for SAHA was increased from 2,699 to 2,774.

- On October 9, 2017, SAHA submitted a Registration of Interest for one hundred (100) HUD-VASH vouchers in response to PIH Notice 2017-17. In FY 2019, SAHA, received an award of 100 HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Project-Based Vouchers (HUD-VASH PBVs) under PIH Notice 2017-17 and an additional award of 105 HUD-VASH tenant-based vouchers under PIH Notice 2018-07. Following the award of HUD-VASH PBVs under PIH Notice 2017-17, SAHA issued an RFP and committed the 100 HUD-VASH PBVs to three affordable housing projects including: 8 HUD-VASH PBVs committed to National CORE for the development of the Legacy Square project which will include 93 total units of which 33 will be permanent supportive housing; 3 HUD-VASH PBVs committed to HomeAid Orange County for the development of the FX Residences project which will include 11 units of permanent supportive housing; and 89 HUD-VASH PBVs committed to Jamboree Housing for the rehabilitation of the North Harbor Village project to create 89 permanent supportive housing units for qualified and eligible homeless veterans. In September 2018, SAHA also received an award of 50 Mainstream Vouchers following a competitive application process under 2017 Mainstream Voucher Program NOFA FR-6100-N-43.
- In November 2019, SAHA received an additional award of seventy (70) Mainstream Vouchers following a competitive application process under the Mainstream Voucher Program NOFA FR-6300-N-43. In November 2019, SAHA also received an award of twenty-five (25) Foster Youth to Independence Tenant-Protection Vouchers following a competitive application process under Notice PIH 2019 -20.

  - In regards to financial assistance, flexible development standards, density bonuses; and other zoning tools, the City approved various forms of financial assistance (Housing Successor Agency, CDBG, HOME, Project-Based Vouchers, Inclusionary Housing Funds) and variances to development standards and density bonus agreements for affordable housing projects.

- In addition, the City also approved a Density Bonus Agreement for each of the following affordable housing projects:
  - Villa Court Senior Apartments – a 418-unit affordable rental project at 2222 East First Street.
  - First Point I and II - a 552-unit affordable rental project at 2110, 2114, and 2020 East First Street
  - First American – a 220-unit residential project which will include 11 affordable units at 114 and 117 East Fifth Street.
  - A Density Bonus Agreement was also approved for the Legacy Square project mentioned above – a 92-unit affordable rental project at 609 North Spurgeon Street.
- The City promoted equal access to information on the availability of affordable housing by providing information in multiple languages, and through methods that have proven successful in outreaching to the community, particularly those hard-to-reach groups.
  - The City provided this information in the office, on it's website and in informational materials provided to residents.
- The City affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs to low- and moderate-income areas, and areas of racial/ethnic concentration.

- The City held a first-time homebuyer workshop on a quarterly basis and promoted the information widely to all residents in the City.

- The City worked collaboratively with local housing authorities to ensure affirmative fair marketing plans and de-concentration policies are implemented.
  - The City convened a quarterly meeting of local housing authorities to discuss efforts and initiatives to reduce homelessness.

Reasonable Accommodations

- Through the Orange County Fair Housing Council, Inc., the City continued to provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of necessary reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.
  - The City held an annual property manager training in February or March of each year.
  - The City sent information on fair housing to property owners and managers who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program.
  - The City provided an annual mandatory training on fair housing for all employees in the City's Housing Division in partnership with the Orange County Fair Housing Council.
  - Through its HUD Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) grant Orange County Fair Housing Council actively assists disabled persons in requesting and obtaining reasonable accommodations or modifications.

Discriminatory Advertising

- Through a contract with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, the City periodically monitored local print publications and online platforms to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements. When identified, the Orange County Fair Housing Council contacted the individual or firm and provided fair housing education or took appropriate enforcement action.

Hate Crimes

- The City monitored FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing-related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City. The Orange County Fair Housing Council was available to address any possible issues of housing discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.
- The City coordinated with various City and County housing, building and safety, health and sanitation, law enforcement and legal aid offices to maintain a comprehensive referral list of support services for victims of hate crimes or other violent crimes –inclusive of housing resources.
  - For FY 2016, the Santa Ana Housing Authority (SAHA):
    - Updated the definition of the Violence Against Women Act to include sexual assault.
    - Coordinated with the County of Orange Domestic Violence office for referrals and to ensure applicants and participants are informed on all available services.
    - Provided information on VAWA in regards to owner/tenant responsibilities and evictions to all program applicants and participants and also mailed to all owners.
    - SAHA's HCV Administrative Plan details restrictions on terminating assistance for victims of domestic violence, as well as guidelines on terminating assistance for perpetrators of domestic violence.
    - SAHA discussed VAWA with staff at least once annually.

- For FY 2017, FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020, SAHA:
  - In accordance with the Violence against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013), SAHA implemented an Emergency Transfer Plan for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.
  - Implemented HUD-5380, Notice of Occupancy Rights under the Violence Against Women Act, HUD-5382, Certification of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking, and Alternate Documentation, and HUD-5383, Emergency Transfer Request for Certain Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking.
  - Coordinated with the County of Orange Domestic Violence office for referrals and to ensure applicants and participants are informed on all available services.
  - Provided information on VAWA in regards to owner/tenant responsibilities and evictions to all program applicants and participants; e-mailed the information to all owners.
  - SAHA trained staff on VAWA at least once annually. Staff also proactively provided information on VAWA to any program participant or applicant who may show any evidence that information on VAWA is needed.

Unfair Lending

- As resources permitted, the City monitored HMDA data annually using the 2013 HMDA analysis as a benchmark.
- The City, through its contract with the Orange County Fair Housing Council, had access to resources to identify and/or address any potential issues regarding redlining, predatory lending and other illegal lending activities. Through HUD-funded enforcement activities, Orange County Fair Housing Council has engaged in regional paired pre-application testing to uncover possibly discriminatory mortgage lending practices. In addition, the city reviewed their agreements annually to make sure that increased and comprehensive services are being provided, and that education and outreach efforts are expanded and affirmatively marketed in low and moderate income and racial concentrated areas.
- The City ensured that minority groups have access and knowledge of City programs, supportive services by providing information as widely as possible to the community in multiple languages.
- The City coordinate with local lenders to expand outreach efforts to first time homebuyers in minority neighborhoods by providing quarterly workshops to first time homebuyers in partnership with NeighborWorks Orange County.
- The City affirmatively marketed first-time homebuyer and/or housing rehabilitation programs in neighborhoods with high denial rates, high minority population concentrations and limited English-speaking proficiency to help increase loan approval rates by providing quarterly workshops to first time homebuyers in partnership with NeighborWorks Orange County and providing information as widely as possible to the community in multiple languages.

Zoning Codes

- The City complied with current State density bonus law even though the municipal code was not updated to reflect current State law for the following projects:
  - Villa Court Senior Apartments, 418-unit affordable rental project.
  - First Point I and II, a 552-unit affordable rental project.

- First American , a 220-unit residential project with 11 affordable units.
- Legacy Square, a 92-unit affordable rental project.

**City of Tustin**

Housing Discrimination

- Although the 2015-2020 AI documentation refers to the Fair Housing Council of OC to provide fair housing assistance, the City of Tustin contracts with the Fair Housing Foundation to provide such services. During the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year, the Fair Housing Foundation assisted the City of Tustin with combatting housing discrimination through managing twelve (12) allegation cases and one (1) discrimination case for Tustin residents, providing services to those individuals throughout the case management process. They also provided ample fair housing education and outreach to further prevent discrimination, assisting 127 Tustin landlords/tenants who were provided with either landlord/tenant counseling, mediation, UD assistance, and/or referral services during the last fiscal year. Overall, the Fair Housing Foundation's outreach efforts assisted 672 individuals within City of Tustin limits during the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year.

Discriminatory Advertising

- The City of Tustin partners with the Fair Housing Foundation to address issues such as discriminatory advertising. As allowed by resources, FHF reviews advertising for Orange County rentals and Los Angeles County rentals listed in media such as The Orange County Register, La Opinion, Los Angeles Sentinel, local weekly newspapers, Craigslist and The Penny Saver for discriminatory content. Potential discriminatory advertisements were referred for further investigation and possible enforcement action.

Reasonable Accommodations

- Similarly, the City of Tustin has actively contracted and engaged with the Fair Housing Foundation to provide educational services to owners and managers of apartment complexes on why this practice is unlawful. The Fair Housing Foundation partners with a wide variety of agencies, notably the Tustin Effective Apartment Managers (TEAM) group to provide resources and services directed to affirmatively furthering fair housing. The Fair Housing Foundation has also implemented the "Accommodation & Modification 101 Workshop" to continue strengthening the bonds between the Fair Housing Foundation and housing providers, and to continue to provide education on their fair housing rights. The housing providers who attended this workshop stated that they had a better understanding and a greater sense of knowledge and confidence in knowing the difference in identifying a reasonable an unreasonable accommodation or modification request. As a result of this workshop, housing providers have a better understanding of their responsibilities and disabled residents or rental home seekers will most likely benefit from having requests reviewed and evaluated in a fair manner.

Hate Crimes

- The Fair Housing Foundation has not received notification of any hate crimes within the City of Tustin during the recent reporting period. When the Fair Housing Foundation is contacted by a victim of a hate crime occurring at their place of residence, the Fair Housing Foundation

refers them to the O.C. Human Relations Commission, and assists with their fair housing complaint. The Fair Housing Foundation assists by counseling, completing an intake, opening a case, and investigating the allegation(s).

Unfair Lending

- As part of its outreach efforts the Fair Housing Foundation informs individuals and organizations of its services, which include housing counseling for individuals seeking to become ready for a home purchase. The Fair Housing Foundation participates in numerous education and/or outreach activities, reaching a culturally and ethnically diverse audience, in Cities of Costa Mesa, Mission Viejo, San Clemente, and Tustin) which they inform participants of fair housing laws and of their counseling services

**City of Westminster**

Education and Outreach Activities

- Progress: The Fair Housing Foundation (FHF) provided a comprehensive, extensive and viable education and outreach program. The purpose of this program was to educate managers, tenants, landlords, owners, realtors and property management companies on fair housing laws, to promote media and consumer interest, and to secure grass roots involvement within the communities. FHF specifically aimed its outreach to persons and protected classes that are most likely to encounter housing discrimination.
- The FHF developed new, dynamic, and more effective approaches to bringing fair housing information to residents; including brochures that focused on specific fair housing issues, including discrimination against people with disabilities, discrimination based on national origin, sexual orientation, discrimination against families with children, and sexual harassment. All of FHF's announcements and literature was available in various languages.

Reasonable Accommodations – On a regional basis, 52 inquiries regarding reasonable accommodations and modifications were received by FHCOC that resulted in casework beyond basic counseling.

Web-based Outreach - FHCOC's website currently has an on-line housing discrimination complaint-reporting tool that generates an email to FHCOC.

Monitoring On-line Advertising – Orange County rentals listed on Craigslist were monitored by FHCOC for discriminatory content (as permitted by staffing limitations). Discriminatory advertisements were flagged and FHCOC responded to these ads in order to inform the poster of possible discriminatory content.

Monitor Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data - Ongoing monitoring of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data continues to be infeasible due to limited resources at FHCOC. During 2015-19, FHCOC continued efforts to promote housing affordability within Orange County. These groups included the Kennedy Commission, Mental Health Association of Orange County, Aids Services Foundation, Affordable Housing Clearinghouse, Jamboree Housing Corporation, Orange County Community Housing Corporation, Innovative Housing Opportunities, and Orange County Congregations Community Organizations, among others.

# V. FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS

## A. Demographic Summary

This Demographic Summary provides an overview of data concerning race and ethnicity, sex, familial status, disability status, limited English proficiency, national origin, and age. The data included reflects the composition of the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim Region, Orange County itself, and thirty-four jurisdictions within it.

1. *Describe demographic patterns in the jurisdiction and region, and describe trends over time (since 1990).*

Orange County is located in Southern California, just south of Los Angeles, with some of the county touching the Pacific Ocean. The county has a plurality white population, with sizable Hispanic and Asian populations.

**Table 1.1: Demographics, Orange County**

| | (Orange County, CA CDBG, ESG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 1,306,398 | 41.40% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 49,560 | 1.57% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 1,079,172 | 34.20% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Is., Non-Hispanic | | 624,373 | 19.78% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 6,584 | 0.21% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 15,367 | 2.71% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 1,174 | 0.21% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 345,637 | 11.21% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Vietnam | 146,672 | 4.75% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Korea | 65,579 | 2.13% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Philippines | 53,707 | 1.74% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 33,226 | 1.01% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | India | 31,063 | 1.01% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Iran | 27,718 | 1.01% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Taiwan | 22,918 | 0.90% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | El Salvador | 17,785 | 0.58% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Canada | 14,179 | 0.46% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 30,862 | 5.69% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 9,810 | 1.81% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 9,411 | 1.73% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 5,868 | 1.08% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Persian | 2,230 | 0.41% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Tagalog | 2,146 | 0.40% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese | 1,167 | 0.22% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Arabic | 1,054 | 0.19% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Urdu | 644 | 0.12% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Russian | 587 | 0.11% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 81,297 | 2.59% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 51,196 | 1.63% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 99,317 | 3.16% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 133,232 | 4.24% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 61,615 | 1.96% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 104,705 | 3.34% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 274,258 | 48.38% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 292,676 | 51.62% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 132,454 | 23.36% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 349,144 | 61.58% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 85,336 | 15.05% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 65,179 | 44.98% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Orange County has a plurality non-Hispanic White population (41.40%), with large populations of Hispanics (34.20%) and non-Hispanic Asians (19.78%). Black residents comprise only 1.57% of the population, and the non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.21%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.71%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.21%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin within the County is Mexico, with 11.21% of the county population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most countries of origin are, in order, Vietnam, Korea, Philippines, China excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan, India, Iran, Taiwan, El Salvador, and Canada.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in the County with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Vietnamese, Chinese, Persian, Tagalog, Japanese, Arabic, Urdu, and Russian.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by county residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

County residents are 49.33% male and 50.67% female.

## Age

The majority of county residents are between 18-64, with 61.58% of residents falling in this group. 23.36% of county residents are under 18, and 15.05% are 65 or older.

## Familial Status

Families with children constitute 44.98% of the total county population.

**Table 1.2: Demographic Trends, Orange County**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 333,978 | 76.15% | 343,270 | 65.91% | 327,498 | 57.77% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 5,751 | 1.31% | 9,452 | 1.81% | 11,226 | 1.98% |
| Hispanic | 59,040 | 13.46% | 92,933 | 17.84% | 119,893 | 21.15% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 37,583 | 8.57% | 68,197 | 13.09% | 103,614 | 18.28% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 1,445 | 0.33% | 3,462 | 0.66% | 3,137 | 0.55% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 69,203 | 15.77% | 106,966 | 20.54% | 127,864 | 22.55% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 36,786 | 8.38% | 59,765 | 11.48% | 68,436 | 12.07% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 213,945 | 48.75% | 251,328 | 48.27% | 274,258 | 48.38% |
| Female | 224,946 | 51.25% | 269,332 | 51.73% | 292,676 | 51.62% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 98,846 | 22.52% | 132,717 | 25.49% | 132,454 | 23.36% |
| 18-64 | 281,911 | 64.23% | 317,214 | 60.93% | 349,144 | 61.58% |
| 65+ | 58,135 | 13.25% | 70,729 | 13.58% | 85,336 | 15.05% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 51,109 | 44.18% | 51,615 | 48.55% | 65,179 | 44.98% |

**Table 2.1: Demographics, Aliso Viejo**

| | (Aliso Viejo, Orange County) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 30,503 | 60.17% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 856 | 1.69% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 8,932 | 17.62% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 7831 | 15.45% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | | 218 | 0.43% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 2,274 | 4.49% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 77 | 0.15% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 1,530 | 13.90% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Iran | 1,308 | 11.89% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 894 | 8.12% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Korea | 870 | 7.91% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Vietnam | 749 | 6.81% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | India | 738 | 6.71% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 562 | 5.11% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Canada | 290 | 2.64% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Taiwan | 252 | 2.29% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Peru | 233 | 2.12% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 943 | 2.04% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 545 | 1.18% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Persian | 524 | 1.14% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 339 | 0.74% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 133 | 0.29% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Japanese | 127 | 0.28% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Other Asian languages | 83 | 0.18% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Russian | 77 | 0.17% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | French (incl. Patois, Cajun) | 69 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island languages | 61 | 0.13% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 914 | 1.8% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 503 | 1.0% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,140 | 2.4% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 1,148 | 2.4% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 669 | 1.4% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Independent living difficulty | 913 | 2.4% | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 23,780 | 46.94% | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | 26,881 | 53.06% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 12,868 | 25.40% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | 33,682 | 66.49% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 4,111 | 8.11% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 13,010 | 69.7% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Aliso Viejo has a majority White population (53.85%), with significant populations of Hispanic (17.62%) and Asian or Pacific Islander (15.45%) residents as well. Black and Native American populations are extremely low in the city, at 1.69% and 0.43% respectively.

**National Origin**

The most common countries of origin for foreign-born residents in the city are Mexico, at 13.90% and Iran, at 11.89%. The remaining most common countries for foreign-born residents, in order, are the Philippines, Korea, Vietnam, India, China excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, Canada, Taiwan, and Peru.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Aliso Viejo with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish or Spanish Creole. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Persian, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Japanese, other Asian Languages, Russian, French, and Other Pacific Island Languages.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Aliso Viejo residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Aliso Viejo residents are 46.94% male and 53.06% female.

**Age**

The majority of Aliso Viejo residents are between 18-64, with 66.49% of residents falling in this group. 25.40% of city residents are under 18, and 8.11% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 69.7% of Aliso Viejo's population.

**Table 3.1: Demographics, Anaheim**

| | (Anaheim, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 87,991 | 25.21% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 7,843 | 2.25% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 187,931 | 53.85% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 57,829 | 16.57% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 401 | 0.11% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 6,137 | 1.82% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 623 | 0.18% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 68,225 | 19.55% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Vietnam | 13,233 | 3.79% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 8,968 | 2.57% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Korea | 5,674 | 1.63% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | India | 2,725 | 0.78% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Guatemala | 2,674 | 0.77% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | El Salvador | 2,646 | 0.76% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 1,788 | 0.51% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Iran | 1,313 | 0.38% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Taiwan | 1,001 | 0.29% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 63,760 | 20.31% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 7,273 | 2.32% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 4,117 | 1.31% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Tagalog | 2,591 | 0.83% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Chinese | 2,390 | 0.76% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Arabic | 1,276 | 0.41% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Persian | 644 | 0.21% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Indic Language | 533 | 0.17% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Gujarati | 481 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Indo-European Language | 479 | 0.15% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 7,308 | 2.11% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 4,967 | 1.43% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 11,360 | 3.27% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 15,684 | 4.52% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 7,324 | 2.11% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 12,332 | 3.55% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 168,317 | 49.85% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 169,326 | 50.15% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 92,481 | 27.39% | 92,481 | 27.39% |
| 18-64 | 213,574 | 63.25% | 213,574 | 63.25% |
| 65+ | 31,589 | 9.36% | 31,589 | 9.36% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 38,282 | 51.43% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Anaheim has a majority Hispanic population (53.85%), with large populations of non-Hispanic Whites (25.21%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (16.57%). This represents a much larger Hispanic population than the county as a whole (34.20%). Black residents comprise 2.25% of the population, and the non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.11%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.82%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.18%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for those in Anaheim is Mexico, with 19.55% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Vietnam, Philippines, Korea, India, Guatemala, El Salvador, China excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan, Iran, and Taiwan.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Anaheim with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, Chinese, Arabic, Persian, other Indic Languages, Gujarati, and Other Indo-European Languages.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Anaheim residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, hearing difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Anaheim residents are 49.85% male and 50.15% female.

**Age**

The majority of Anaheim residents are between 18-64, with 63.25% of residents falling in this group. 27.39% of city residents are under 18, and 9.36% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 51.43% of Anaheim’s population.

**Table 3.2: Demographic Trends, Anaheim**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 151,166 | 56.06% | 117,551 | 35.85% | 93,266 | 27.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 6,098 | 2.26% | 8,791 | 2.68% | 9,222 | 2.73% |
| Hispanic | 86,359 | 32.03% | 153,420 | 46.78% | 177,540 | 52.58% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 24,457 | 9.07% | 43,642 | 13.31% | 55,306 | 16.38% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 975 | 0.36% | 2,007 | 0.61% | 1,532 | 0.45% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 76,795 | 28.49% | 123,353 | 37.62% | 127,512 | 37.77% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 56,117 | 20.82% | 93,273 | 28.45% | 92,680 | 27.45% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 136,823 | 50.75% | 164,072 | 50.04% | 168,317 | 49.85% |
| Female | 132,766 | 49.25% | 163,809 | 49.96% | 169,326 | 50.15% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 70,689 | 26.22% | 101,574 | 30.98% | 92,481 | 27.39% |
| 18-64 | 176,977 | 65.65% | 199,651 | 60.89% | 213,574 | 63.25% |
| 65+ | 21,923 | 8.13% | 26,656 | 8.13% | 31,589 | 9.36% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 32,321 | 50.08% | 37,351 | 57.02% | 38,282 | 51.43% |

**Table 4.1: Demographics, Buena Park**

| | (Buena Park, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 20,670 | 24.90% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 2,685 | 3.23% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 33,180 | 39.97% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 24,447 | 29.45% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 201 | 0.24% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 1,794 | 2.24% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 135 | 0.17% | 30,960 | 0.24% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 9,682 | 11.66% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Korea | 6,168 | 7.43% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 4,998 | 6.02% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | India | 1,585 | 1.91% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Vietnam | 1,163 | 1.40% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Peru | 623 | 0.75% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Thailand | 499 | 0.60% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | El Salvador | 436 | 0.53% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Taiwan | 369 | 0.44% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Afghanistan | 368 | 0.44% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 11,829 | 15.49% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 6,120 | 8.01% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Tagalog | 1,848 | 2.42% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 749 | 0.98% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 499 | 0.65% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Other Indic Language | 410 | 0.54% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Thai | 409 | 0.54% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Gujarati | 380 | 0.50% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 276 | 0.36% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Urdu | 213 | 0.28% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 2,403 | 2.90% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 1,387 | 1.68% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 2,290 | 2.77% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 4,242 | 5.13% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,843 | 2.23% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 2,793 | 3.38% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 39,425 | 49.25% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 40,622 | 50.75% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 20,320 | 25.39% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 51,322 | 64.11% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 8,404 | 10.50% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 8,916 | 46.83% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

## Race and Ethnicity

Buena Park has a plurality Hispanic population (39.97%), with large populations of non-Hispanic Asian residents (29.45%) and non-Hispanic Whites (24.90%). Black residents comprise 3.23% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.24%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.24%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.17%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Buena Park residents is Mexico, with 11.66% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Korea, Philippines, India, Vietnam, Peru, Thailand, El Salvador, Taiwan, and Afghanistan.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Buena Park with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Tagalog, Chinese, Vietnamese, Other Indic Languages, Thai, Gujarati, Other Pacific Island Languages, and Urdu.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Buena Park residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Buena Park residents are 49.25% male and 50.75% female.

**Age**

The majority of Buena Park residents are between 18-64, with 64.11% of residents falling in this group. 25.39% of city residents are under 18, and 10.50% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 46.83% of Buena Park's population.

**Table 4.2: Demographic Trends, Buena Park**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 39,286 | 58.15% | 29,077 | 37.27% | 21,298 | 26.61% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,774 | 2.63% | 3,290 | 4.22% | 3,272 | 4.09% |
| Hispanic | 16,909 | 25.03% | 26,955 | 34.55% | 32,288 | 40.34% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 9,116 | 13.49% | 17,392 | 22.29% | 22,574 | 28.20% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 327 | 0.48% | 642 | 0.82% | 431 | 0.54% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 15,358 | 22.79% | 26,072 | 33.42% | 29,903 | 37.36% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 9,978 | 14.80% | 17,635 | 22.61% | 20,822 | 26.01% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 33,549 | 49.78% | 38,549 | 49.42% | 39,425 | 49.25% |
| Female | 33,852 | 50.22% | 39,460 | 50.58% | 40,622 | 50.75% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 17,690 | 26.25% | 23,458 | 30.07% | 20,320 | 25.39% |
| 18-64 | 44,385 | 65.85% | 47,533 | 60.93% | 51,322 | 64.11% |
| 65+ | 5,325 | 7.90% | 7,018 | 9.00% | 8,404 | 10.50% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 8,496 | 49.42% | 8,540 | 53.86% | 8,916 | 46.83% |

**Table 5.1: Demographics, Costa Mesa**

| | (Costa Mesa, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 55,764 | | 49.38% | 4,056,820 | | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,790 | | 1.59% | 859,086 | | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 41,201 | | 36.48% | 5,700,860 | | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 10,613 | | 9.40% | 1,888,969 | | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 208 | | 0.18% | 25,102 | | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 2,725 | | 2.48% | 267,038 | | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 246 | | 0.22% | 30,960 | | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 14,995 | 13.28% | Mexico | 14,995 | 13.28% |
| #2 country of origin | El Salvador | 1,418 | 1.26% | El Salvador | 1,418 | 1.26% |
| #3 country of origin | Vietnam | 1,351 | 1.20% | Vietnam | 1,351 | 1.20% |
| #4 country of origin | Philippines | 1,219 | 1.08% | Philippines | 1,219 | 1.08% |
| #5 country of origin | Japan | 954 | 0.84% | Japan | 954 | 0.84% |
| #6 country of origin | Guatemala | 684 | 0.61% | Guatemala | 684 | 0.61% |
| #7 country of origin | Iran | 620 | 0.55% | Iran | 620 | 0.55% |
| #8 country of origin | Canada | 566 | 0.50% | Canada | 566 | 0.50% |
| #9 country of origin | India | 501 | 0.44% | India | 501 | 0.44% |
| #10 country of origin | Korea | 477 | 0.42% | Korea | 477 | 0.42% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 12,486 | 12.05% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 835 | 0.81% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Japanese | 444 | 0.43% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 292 | 0.28% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 205 | 0.20% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Korean | 184 | 0.18% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #7 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 122 | 0.12% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Cambodian | 107 | 0.10% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 97 | 0.09% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | German | 82 | 0.08% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 2,462 | 2.19% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 1,967 | 1.75% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 3,899 | 3.47% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 4,401 | 3.91% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,737 | 1.54% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 3,278 | 2.91% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 55,886 | 50.87% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 53,971 | 49.13% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 23,729 | 21.60% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 75,989 | 69.17% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 10,139 | 9.23% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 11,152 | 48.03% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Costa Mesa has a near-majority White population (49.38%), with a large population of Hispanic residents (36.48%) and a sizable population of non-Hispanic Asian residents (9.40%). Black residents comprise 1.59% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native American population is 0.18%. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.48%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.22%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Costa Mesa residents is Mexico, with 13.28% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, El Salvador, Vietnam, Philippines, Japan, Guatemala, Iran, Canada, India, and Korea.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Costa Mesa with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Japanese, Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, Other Pacific Island Languages, Cambodian, Arabic, and German.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Costa Mesa residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, and self-care difficulty.

**Sex**

Costa Mesa residents are 50.87% male and 49.13% female.

## Age

The majority of Costa Mesa residents are between 18-64, with 69.17% of residents falling in this group. 21.60% of city residents are under 18, and 9.23% are 65 or older.

## Familial Status

Families with children constitute 48.03% of Costa Mesa's population.

**Table 5.2: Demographic Trends, Costa Mesa**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 70,120 | 72.26% | 62,285 | 56.96% | 56,901 | 51.80% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,142 | 1.18% | 1,653 | 1.51% | 1,879 | 1.71% |
| Hispanic | 19,300 | 19.89% | 34,569 | 31.61% | 39,405 | 35.87% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 6,024 | 6.21% | 9,204 | 8.42% | 10,680 | 9.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 331 | 0.34% | 771 | 0.71% | 673 | 0.61% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 20,844 | 21.50% | 31,702 | 28.98% | 29,598 | 26.94% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 12,652 | 13.05% | 21,813 | 19.94% | 17,533 | 15.96% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 49,424 | 50.97% | 55,859 | 51.07% | 55,886 | 50.87% |
| Female | 47,542 | 49.03% | 53,518 | 48.93% | 53,971 | 49.13% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 18,841 | 19.43% | 25,930 | 23.71% | 23,729 | 21.60% |
| 18-64 | 70,221 | 72.42% | 74,185 | 67.83% | 75,989 | 69.17% |
| 65+ | 7,905 | 8.15% | 9,261 | 8.47% | 10,139 | 9.23% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 9,631 | 43.63% | 10,809 | 50.61% | 11,152 | 48.03% |

**Table 6.1: Demographics, Fountain Valley**

| | (Fountain Valley, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 26,433 | 46.67% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 256 | 0.45% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 9418 | 16.63% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 18,565 | 32.78% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 69 | 0.12% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 1,601 | 2.88% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 113 | 0.20% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Vietnam | 7,556 | 13.34% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Mexico | 1,490 | 2.63% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Taiwan | 696 | 1.23% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Korea | 566 | 1.00% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Philippines | 521 | 0.92% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Japan | 485 | 0.86% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Egypt | 454 | 0.80% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | China, excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 408 | 0.72% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | India | 402 | 0.71% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Canada | 341 | 0.60% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 4,989 | 9.32% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Chinese | 1,337 | 2.50% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Spanish | 1,251 | 2.34% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Korean | 361 | 0.67% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Japanese | 225 | 0.42% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Arabic | 203 | 0.38% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Tagalog | 182 | 0.34% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Persian | 111 | 0.21% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Armenian | 78 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | German | 71 | 0.13% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,842 | 3.26% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 685 | 1.21% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 2,394 | 4.24% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 3,093 | 5.48% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,266 | 2.24% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 2,261 | 4.01% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 27,076 | 48.76% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 28,451 | 51.24% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 11,794 | 21.24% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18-64 | 34,068 | 61.35% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 9,664 | 17.40% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 5,656 | 39.90% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Fountain Valley has a near-majority White population (46.67%), with a large population of non-Hispanic Asian residents (32.78%) and a sizable population of Hispanic residents (16.63%). This represents a large increase in the percentage of non-Hispanic Asian residents as compared to Orange County overall (19.78%) and a large decrease in the percentage of Hispanic residents as compared to the County (34.20%). Black residents comprise 1.57% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.21% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.71%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.21%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Fountain Valley residents is Mexico, with 11.21% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Vietnam, Korea, Philippines, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), India, Iran, Taiwan, El Salvador, and Canada.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Fountain Valley with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Vietnamese – different than the County's most prominent LEP language (Spanish). The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Chinese, Spanish, Korean, Japanese, Arabic, Tagalog, Persian, Armenian, and German.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Fountain Valley residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Fountain Valley residents are 48.76% male and 51.24% female.

**Age**

The majority of Fountain Valley residents are between 18-64, with 61.35% of residents falling in this group. 21.24% of city residents are under 18, and 17.40% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 39.90% of Fountain Valley's population.

**Table 6.2: Demographic Trends, Fountain Valley**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 38,801 | 71.93% | 31,386 | 57.39% | 26,642 | 47.98% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 508 | 0.94% | 731 | 1.34% | 692 | 1.25% |
| Hispanic | 4,884 | 9.05% | 6,490 | 11.87% | 8,071 | 14.54% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 9,405 | 17.43% | 15,167 | 27.73% | 19,632 | 35.36% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 257 | 0.48% | 434 | 0.79% | 350 | 0.63% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 10,915 | 20.20% | 15,516 | 28.37% | 16,514 | 29.74% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 5,757 | 10.65% | 9,813 | 17.94% | 9,881 | 17.80% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 26,814 | 49.63% | 26,709 | 48.84% | 27,076 | 48.76% |
| Female | 27,215 | 50.37% | 27,980 | 51.16% | 28,451 | 51.24% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 12,767 | 23.63% | 13,344 | 24.40% | 11,794 | 21.24% |
| aaaaa18-64 | 37,304 | 69.04% | 34,958 | 63.92% | 34,068 | 61.35% |
| 65+ | 3,958 | 7.33% | 6,387 | 11.68% | 9,664 | 17.40% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 6,674 | 47.04% | 6,185 | 43.95% | 5,656 | 39.90% |

**Table 7.1: Demographics, Fullerton**

| | (Fullerton, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 46145 | 32.97% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 3800 | 2.71% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 50957 | 36.40% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 34692 | 24.78% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 203 | 0.15% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 2,959 | 2.18% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 232 | 0.17% | 30,960 | 0.24% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 14,379 | 10.27% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Korea | 11,208 | 8.01% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 2,344 | 1.67% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | India | 1,993 | 1.42% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 1,836 | 1.31% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Vietnam | 1,475 | 1.05% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Taiwan | 1,105 | 0.79% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | El Salvador | 629 | 0.45% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Canada | 494 | 0.35% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Japan | 473 | 0.34% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 13,340 | 10.42% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 7,394 | 5.78% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 2,134 | 1.67% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 828 | 0.65% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Japanese | 375 | 0.29% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Tagalog | 372 | 0.29% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Gujarati | 351 | 0.27% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Arabic | 228 | 0.18% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Asian Language | 227 | 0.18% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Indo-European Language | 204 | 0.16% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 3,344 | 2.40% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 2,406 | 1.73% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 4,478 | 3.22% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 6,425 | 4.62% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 2,683 | 1.93% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 4,992 | 3.59% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 66,653 | 49.10% | | 66,653 | 49.10% |
| Female | | 69,094 | 50.90% | | 69,094 | 50.90% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 31,953 | 23.54% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 87,901 | 64.75% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 15,893 | 11.71% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 14,582 | 46.37% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

## Race and Ethnicity

Fullerton has a plurality Hispanic population (36.40%), with a large population of Whites (32.97%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (24.78%). Black residents comprise 2.71% of the population, and non-

Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.15% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.18%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.17%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Fullerton residents is Mexico, with 10.27% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin are, in order, Korea, Philippines, India, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Vietnam, Taiwan, El Salvador, Canada, and Japan.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Fullerton with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, Japanese, Tagalog, Gujarati, Arabic, Other Asian Languages, and Other Indo-European Languages.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Fullerton residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Fullerton residents are 49.10% male and 50.90% female.

**Age**

The majority of Fullerton residents are between 18-64, with 64.75% of residents falling in this group. 23.54% of city residents are under 18, and 11.71% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 46.37% of Fullerton's population.

**Table 7.2: Demographic Trends, Fullerton**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 73,647 | 65.17% | 62,021 | 49.24% | 52,356 | 38.57% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 2,273 | 2.01% | 3,060 | 2.43% | 3,330 | 2.45% |
| Hispanic | 23,894 | 21.14% | 38,323 | 30.43% | 47,235 | 34.80% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 12,608 | 11.16% | 20,690 | 16.43% | 31,810 | 23.43% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 364 | 0.32% | 927 | 0.74% | 707 | 0.52% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 25,948 | 22.98% | 35,894 | 28.49% | 39,906 | 29.40% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 16,188 | 14.33% | 24,576 | 19.50% | 25,536 | 18.81% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 56,379 | 49.92% | 62,453 | 49.57% | 66,653 | 49.10% |
| Female | 56,554 | 50.08% | 63,542 | 50.43% | 69,094 | 50.90% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 25,569 | 22.64% | 32,955 | 26.16% | 31,953 | 23.54% |
| 18-64 | 75,660 | 67.00% | 78,816 | 62.55% | 87,901 | 64.75% |
| 65+ | 11,703 | 10.36% | 14,224 | 11.29% | 15,893 | 11.71% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 12,505 | 44.91% | 11,097 | 48.22% | 14,582 | 46.37% |

**Table 8.1: Demographics, Garden Grove**

| | (Garden Grove, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 36,168 | | 20.69% | 4,056,820 | | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,607 | | 0.92% | 859,086 | | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 63,059 | | 36.07% | 5,700,860 | | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 69,872 | | 39.97% | 1,888,969 | | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 514 | | 0.29% | 25,102 | | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 2,881 | | 1.66% | 267,038 | | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 235 | | 0.14% | 30,960 | | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Vietnam | 39,624 | 22.67% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Mexico | 21,168 | 12.11% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Korea | 3,408 | 1.95% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Philippines | 2,743 | 1.57% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | El Salvador | 1,169 | 0.67% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Guatemala | 780 | 0.45% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Peru | 650 | 0.37% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 594 | 0.34% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Cambodia | 466 | 0.27% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Egypt | 406 | 0.23% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 28,226 | 17.39% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Spanish | 19,752 | 12.17% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 2,897 | 1.78% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 1,795 | 1.11% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 380 | 0.23% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Cambodian | 294 | 0.18% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 288 | 0.18% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Arabic | 256 | 0.16% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Japanese | 237 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Hmong | 162 | 0.10% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 5,132 | 2.95% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 3,044 | 1.75% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 6,805 | 3.91% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 8,226 | 4.73% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 3,996 | 2.30% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 7,328 | 4.21% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 86,373 | 49.85% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 86,888 | 50.15% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 44,233 | 25.53% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 110,100 | 63.55% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 18,928 | 10.92% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 18,046 | 47.97% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Garden Grove has a plurality non-Hispanic Asian population (39.97%), with a large population of Hispanics (36.07%) and Whites (20.69%). This represents a large increase in the percentage of non-Hispanic Asian residents as compared to Orange County overall (19.78%). Black residents comprise 0.92% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.29% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.66%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.14%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Garden Grove residents is Vietnam, with 22.67% of the city population comprised of residents from Vietnam. This is distinct from the most common country of origin for Orange County overall (Mexico). The remaining most common countries of origin in Garden Grove are, in order, Mexico, Korea, Philippines, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Cambodia, and Egypt.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Garden Grove with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Vietnamese. This is distinct from the most common LEP language in the broader county (Spanish). The

remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Spanish, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Cambodian, Other Pacific Island Languages, Arabic, Japanese, and Hmong.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Garden Grove residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Garden Grove residents are 49.85% male and 50.15% female.

**Age**

The majority of Garden Grove residents are between 18-64, with 63.55% of residents falling in this group. 25.53% of city residents are under 18, and 10.92% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 47.97% of Garden Grove's population.

**Table 8.2: Demographic Trends, Garden Grove**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 79,750 | 54.42% | 54,141 | 32.25% | 38,900 | 22.45% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 2,145 | 1.46% | 2,474 | 1.47% | 2,376 | 1.37% |
| Hispanic | 34,492 | 23.54% | 55,487 | 33.06% | 64,694 | 37.34% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 29,209 | 19.93% | 53,793 | 32.05% | 66,272 | 38.25% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 631 | 0.43% | 1,107 | 0.66% | 725 | 0.42% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 44,669 | 30.48% | 72,339 | 43.10% | 74,749 | 43.14% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 32,715 | 22.32% | 57,735 | 34.40% | 56,658 | 32.70% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 74,265 | 50.67% | 84,033 | 50.06% | 86,373 | 49.85% |
| Female | 72,300 | 49.33% | 83,818 | 49.94% | 86,888 | 50.15% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 38,170 | 26.04% | 48,566 | 28.93% | 44,233 | 25.53% |
| 18-64 | 95,383 | 65.08% | 103,249 | 61.51% | 110,100 | 63.55% |
| 65+ | 13,013 | 8.88% | 16,038 | 9.55% | 18,928 | 10.92% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 17,177 | 48.90% | 19,501 | 53.21% | 18,046 | 47.97% |

**Table 9.1: Demographics, Huntington Beach**

| | (Huntington Beach, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 126,453 | 63.10% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 2,510 | 1.25% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 38,773 | 19.35% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 24,069 | 12.01% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 721 | 0.36% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 6,008 | 3.15% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 392 | 0.21% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 7,734 | 3.86% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Vietnam | 5,826 | 2.91% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 2,006 | 1.00% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Canada | 1,248 | 0.62% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Egypt | 1,159 | 0.58% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 1,140 | 0.57% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Japan | 1,135 | 0.57% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Korea | 1,061 | 0.53% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | India | 664 | 0.33% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Taiwan | 638 | 0.32% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 7,526 | 4.10% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 2,822 | 1.54% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 1,518 | 0.83% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Korean | 741 | 0.40% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Arabic | 730 | 0.40% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Japanese | 533 | 0.29% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Tagalog | 270 | 0.15% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Portuguese | 206 | 0.11% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Indo-European Language | 200 | 0.11% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Thai | 150 | 0.08% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disability** | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | 5,818 | 2.91% | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | 3,392 | 1.70% | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | 7,239 | 3.62% | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | 9,226 | 4.61% | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | 3,952 | 1.98% | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | 6,816 | 3.41% | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 94,733 | 49.60% | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | 96,243 | 50.40% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 39,353 | 20.61% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | 124,400 | 65.14% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 27,224 | 14.26% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 20,083 | 41.45% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Huntington Beach has a majority White population (63.10%) and sizable populations of Hispanics (19.35%) and non-Hispanic Asians (12.01%). This represents a large increase in the percentage of White residents as compared to Orange County overall (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.25% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.36% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.15%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.21%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Huntington Beach residents is Mexico, with 3.86% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Huntington Beach are, in order, Vietnam, Philippines, Canada, Egypt, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Japan, Korea, India, and Taiwan.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Huntington Beach with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Japanese, Tagalog, Portuguese, Other Indo-European Languages, and Thai.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Huntington Beach residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Huntington Beach residents are 49.60% male and 50.40% female.

## Age

The majority of Huntington Beach residents are between 18-64, with 65.14% of residents falling in this group. 20.61% of city residents are under 18, and 14.26% are 65 or older.

## Familial Status

Families with children constitute 41.45% of Huntington Beach's population.

**Table 9.2: Demographic Trends, Huntington Beach**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 144,453 | 79.16% | 137,054 | 71.80% | 127,955 | 67.00% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,602 | 0.88% | 1,905 | 1.00% | 2,377 | 1.24% |
| Hispanic | 20,522 | 11.25% | 27,945 | 14.64% | 32,552 | 17.05% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 14,732 | 8.07% | 20,786 | 10.89% | 25,886 | 13.55% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 898 | 0.49% | 1,925 | 1.01% | 1,669 | 0.87% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 27,066 | 14.84% | 32,414 | 16.99% | 30,902 | 16.18% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 13,562 | 7.43% | 18,168 | 9.52% | 15,869 | 8.31% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 91,952 | 50.40% | 95,767 | 50.18% | 94,733 | 49.60% |
| Female | 90,486 | 49.60% | 95,063 | 49.82% | 96,243 | 50.40% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 37,779 | 20.71% | 43,525 | 22.81% | 39,353 | 20.61% |
| 18-64 | 129,499 | 70.98% | 127,288 | 66.70% | 124,400 | 65.14% |
| 65+ | 15,160 | 8.31% | 20,017 | 10.49% | 27,224 | 14.26% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 20,283 | 43.80% | 19,930 | 44.46% | 20,083 | 41.45% |

**Table 10.1: Demographics, Irvine**

| | (Irvine, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 107,202 | 41.73% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 4,714 | 1.84% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 25,025 | 9.74% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 107,337 | 41.79% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 221 | 0.09% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 9,526 | 4.50% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 544 | 0.26% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Korea | 14,066 | 5.48% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 13,021 | 5.07% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | India | 9,749 | 3.80% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Iran | 9,518 | 3.71% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Taiwan | 8,648 | 3.37% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Vietnam | 4,945 | 1.93% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Philippines | 4,792 | 1.87% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Japan | 4,752 | 1.85% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Mexico | 2,956 | 1.15% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Hong Kong | 1,977 | 0.77% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Chinese | 8,033 | 3.83% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 6,701 | 3.19% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Persian | 3,404 | 1.62% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Spanish | 2,522 | 1.20% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 2,033 | 0.97% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Japanese | 1,947 | 0.93% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Arabic | 875 | 0.42% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Indic Language | 715 | 0.34% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Asian Language | 578 | 0.28% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Russian | 545 | 0.26% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 4,154 | 1.62% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 2,032 | 0.79% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 5,481 | 2.14% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 6,719 | 2.62% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 3,527 | 1.37% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 5,713 | 2.23% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 103,034 | 48.71% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 108,498 | 51.29% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 45,857 | 21.68% | 45,857 | 21.68% |
| 18-64 | 146,753 | 69.38% | 146,753 | 69.38% |
| 65+ | 18,922 | 8.95% | 18,922 | 8.95% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 25,573 | 49.80% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Irvine has a plurality non-Hispanic Asian population (41.79%) with a large population of White residents (41.73%) and a relatively small population of Hispanic residents (9.74%) as compared to the county (over 34%). Black residents comprise 1.84% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.09% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 4.50%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.26%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Irvine residents is Korea, with 5.48% of the city population comprised of residents from Korea. This is distinct from the County, for which the most common country of origin is Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Irvine are, in order, China (excluding Hong Kong & Tibet), India, Iran, Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, Japan, Mexico, and Hong Kong.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Irvine with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Chinese – distinct from the most common language spoken by those with LEP in the County (Spanish). The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Persian, Spanish, Vietnamese, Japanese, Arabic, Other Indic Languages, Other Asian Languages, and Russian.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Irvine residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Irvine residents are 48.71% male and 51.29% female.

**Age**

The majority of Irvine residents are between 18-64, with 69.38% of residents falling in this group. 21.68% of city residents are under 18, and 8.95% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 49.80% of Irvine’s population.

**Table 10.2: Demographic Trends, Irvine**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 92,181 | 73.19% | 85,972 | 57.41% | 96,467 | 45.60% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 3,263 | 2.59% | 2,573 | 1.72% | 4,514 | 2.13% |
| Hispanic | 9,685 | 7.69% | 12,271 | 8.19% | 20,401 | 9.64% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 20,256 | 16.08% | 46,268 | 30.90% | 88,674 | 41.92% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 316 | 0.25% | 618 | 0.41% | 755 | 0.36% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 26,301 | 20.88% | 47,114 | 31.46% | 67,886 | 32.09% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 11,047 | 8.77% | 21,335 | 14.25% | 28,611 | 13.53% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 62,975 | 50.00% | 73,019 | 48.77% | 103,034 | 48.71% |
| Female | 62,976 | 50.00% | 76,715 | 51.23% | 108,498 | 51.29% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 30,335 | 24.08% | 36,552 | 24.41% | 45,857 | 21.68% |
| 18-64 | 88,663 | 70.40% | 102,353 | 68.36% | 146,753 | 69.38% |
| 65+ | 6,952 | 5.52% | 10,830 | 7.23% | 18,922 | 8.95% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 17,137 | 55.14% | 16,168 | 52.72% | 25,573 | 49.80% |

**Table 11.1: Demographics, La Habra**

| | (La Habra, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 15,817 | 25.53% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 676 | 1.09% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 36,975 | 59.67% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 7,514 | 12.13% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 96 | 0.15% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 969 | 1.61% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 90 | 0.15% | 30,960 | 0.24% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 10,133 | 16.35% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Korea | 2,248 | 3.63% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 1,379 | 2.23% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Guatemala | 365 | 0.59% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 334 | 0.54% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Indonesia | 263 | 0.42% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | India | 233 | 0.38% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | El Salvador | 228 | 0.37% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Taiwan | 220 | 0.36% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Nicaragua | 199 | 0.32% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 11,038 | 19.59% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 1,241 | 2.20% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 245 | 0.43% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Tagalog | 156 | 0.28% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 105 | 0.19% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Persian | 102 | 0.18% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Hindi | 98 | 0.17% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 41 | 0.07% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Russian | 41 | 0.07% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Arabic | 38 | 0.07% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,803 | 2.92% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 1,044 | 1.69% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 2,272 | 3.68% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 3,659 | 5.93% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,530 | 2.48% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 2,354 | 3.81% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 29,680 | 49.24% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 30,594 | 50.76% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 16,021 | 26.58% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 37,554 | 62.31% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 6,700 | 11.12% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 6,885 | 47.85% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

## Race and Ethnicity

La Habra is majority Hispanic (59.67%) with a large population of Whites (25.53%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (12.13%). This is a significantly larger Hispanic population percentage than the County as a whole (34.20%). Black residents comprise 1.09% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans

comprise 0.15% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.61%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.15%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for La Habra residents is Mexico, with 16.35% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in La Habra are, in order, Korea, Philippines, Guatemala, China (excluding Hong Kong & Tibet), Indonesia, India, El Salvador, Taiwan, and Nicaragua.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in La Habra with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Persian, Hindi, Other Pacific Island Languages, Russian, and Arabic.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by La Habra residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

La Habra residents are 49.24% male and 50.76% female.

**Age**

The majority of La Habra residents are between 18-64, with 62.31% of residents falling in this group. 26.58% of city residents are under 18, and 11.12% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 47.85% of La Habra's population.

**Table 11.2: Demographic Trends, La Habra**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 31,691 | 60.04% | 24,513 | 41.17% | 18,331 | 30.41% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 422 | 0.80% | 941 | 1.58% | 995 | 1.65% |
| Hispanic | 17,408 | 32.98% | 28,525 | 47.91% | 33,528 | 55.63% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 2,959 | 5.61% | 4,782 | 8.03% | 6,943 | 11.52% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 201 | 0.38% | 374 | 0.63% | 325 | 0.54% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 10,852 | 20.55% | 16,382 | 27.53% | 17,238 | 28.60% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 7,693 | 14.57% | 12,530 | 21.06% | 13,172 | 21.85% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 26,272 | 49.75% | 29,148 | 48.99% | 29,680 | 49.24% |
| Female | 26,539 | 50.25% | 30,349 | 51.01% | 30,594 | 50.76% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 13,363 | 25.30% | 17,662 | 29.69% | 16,021 | 26.58% |
| 18-64 | 33,885 | 64.16% | 35,363 | 59.44% | 37,554 | 62.31% |
| 65+ | 5,563 | 10.53% | 6,472 | 10.88% | 6,700 | 11.12% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 6,424 | 47.32% | 6,353 | 54.73% | 6,885 | 47.85% |

**Table 12.1: Demographics, La Palma**

| | (La Palma, Orange County) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 4,179 | 26.43% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 833 | 5.27% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 2,781 | 17.59% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 7398 | 46.78% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 83 | 0.52% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 529 | 3.35% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 11 | 0.07% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Korea | 1,292 | 24.53% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | India | 803 | 15.25% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 592 | 11.24% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Mexico | 532 | 10.10% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Vietnam | 499 | 9.47% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Taiwan | 430 | 8.16% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 191 | 3.63% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Pakistan | 152 | 2.89% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Cambodia | 67 | 1.27% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Romania | 63 | 1.20% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Korean | 1,115 | 7.42% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 675 | 4.49% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 490 | 3.26% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | African languages | 191 | 1.27% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 161 | 1.07% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 109 | 0.73% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Gujarati | 90 | 0.60% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Japanese | 78 | 0.52% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 74 | 0.49% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Indic languages | 69 | 0.46% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 421 | 2.7% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 262 | 1.7% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 476 | 3.1% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 825 | 5.4% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 496 | 3.3% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 547 | 4.2% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 7,673 | 48.54% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 8,135 | 51.46% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 2,866 | 18.13% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 10,101 | 63.90% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 2,841 | 17.97% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 3,999 | 81.5% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

### Race and Ethnicity

La Palma has a high Asian or Pacific Islander population at 46.78% of the population. White residents make up 26.43% of the population, Hispanic residents are 17.59%, Black residents are 5.27%, and Native Americans are 0.52%.

### National Origin

The most common countries of origin for foreign-born residents in the city are Korea, at 24.53%, and India, at 15.25%. The remaining most common countries for foreign-born residents, in order, are the Philippines, Mexico, Vietnam, Taiwan, China excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, Pakistan, Cambodia, and Romania.

### Limited English Proficiency

The most commonly spoken language for those in La Palma with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Korean. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Spanish or Spanish Creole, Chinese, African languages, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Guajarati, Japanese, Arabic, and Other Indic Languages.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by La Palma residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, self-care difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

La Palma residents are 48.54% male and 51.46% female.

**Age**

The majority of La Palma residents are between 18-64, with 63.90% of residents falling in this group. 18.13% of city residents are under 18, and 17.97% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 81.5% of La Palma's population.

**Table 13.1: Demographics, Laguna Niguel**

| | (Laguna Niguel, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 43,496 | 66.48% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 1,238 | 1.89% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 11,021 | 16.84% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 6,613 | 10.11% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 74 | 0.11% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 2,176 | 3.42% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 119 | 0.19% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Iran | 2,065 | 3.16% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Mexico | 1,785 | 2.73% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 865 | 1.32% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Philippines | 786 | 1.20% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | El Salvador | 693 | 1.06% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Taiwan | 629 | 0.96% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Canada | 583 | 0.89% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Korea | 438 | 0.67% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Egypt | 407 | 0.62% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Germany | 320 | 0.49% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 2,022 | 3.36% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Persian | 994 | 1.65% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 503 | 0.84% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 194 | 0.32% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #5 LEP Language | Korean | 185 | 0.31% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | French | 145 | 0.24% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese | 79 | 0.13% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Slavic Language | 70 | 0.12% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Tagalog | 59 | 0.10% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Russian | 57 | 0.09% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,815 | 2.78% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 807 | 1.23% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,965 | 3.00% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 1,943 | 2.97% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 938 | 1.43% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,910 | 2.92% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 30,893 | 48.50% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 32,803 | 51.50% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 14,428 | 22.65% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 41,100 | 64.53% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 8,168 | 12.82% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 7,796 | 44.73% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Laguna Niguel is majority White (66.48%) with sizable minority populations of Hispanics (16.84%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (10.11%) This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.89% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.11% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.42%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.19%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Laguna Niguel residents is Iran, with 3.16% of the city population comprised of residents from Iran. This is distinct from the most common country of origin for county residents overall (Mexico). The remaining most common countries of origin in Laguna Niguel are, in order, Mexico, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Philippines, El Salvador, Taiwan, Canada, Korea, Egypt, and Germany.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Laguna Niguel with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Persian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, French, Japanese, Other Slavic Languages, Tagalog, and Russian.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Laguna Niguel residents is cognitive difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, ambulatory difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Laguna Niguel residents are 48.50% male and 51.50% female.

**Age**

The majority of Laguna Niguel residents are between 18-64, with 64.53% of residents falling in this group. 22.65% of city residents are under 18, and 12.82% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 44.73% of Laguna Niguel's population.

**Table 13.2: Demographic Trends, Laguna Niguel**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 37,998 | 83.58% | 49,243 | 77.33% | 46,192 | 72.52% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 517 | 1.14% | 936 | 1.47% | 966 | 1.52% |
| Hispanic | 3,422 | 7.53% | 6,591 | 10.35% | 8,842 | 13.88% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 3,364 | 7.40% | 5,875 | 9.23% | 7,203 | 11.31% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 93 | 0.20% | 310 | 0.49% | 331 | 0.52% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 6,198 | 13.60% | 11,286 | 17.67% | 13,355 | 20.97% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 2,169 | 4.76% | 4,238 | 6.64% | 4,317 | 6.78% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 22,303 | 48.94% | 31,200 | 48.85% | 30,893 | 48.50% |
| Female | 23,269 | 51.06% | 32,665 | 51.15% | 32,803 | 51.50% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 10,922 | 23.97% | 17,408 | 27.26% | 14,428 | 22.65% |
| 18-64 | 31,371 | 68.84% | 41,029 | 64.24% | 41,100 | 64.53% |
| 65+ | 3,280 | 7.20% | 5,429 | 8.50% | 8,168 | 12.82% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 6,218 | 48.60% | 7,957 | 53.94% | 7,796 | 44.73% |

**Table 14.1: Demographics, Lake Forest**

| | (Lake Forest, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 44,160 | 53.98% | | 44160 | 53.98% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 1,476 | 1.80% | | 1476 | 1.80% |
| Hispanic | | 20,057 | 24.52% | | 20057 | 24.52% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 12,740 | 15.57% | | 12740 | 15.57% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 361 | 0.44% | | 361 | 0.44% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 2,393 | 3.09% | | 2,393 | 3.09% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 184 | 0.24% | | 184 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 4,765 | 5.82% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Philippines | 2,714 | 3.32% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Vietnam | 1,117 | 1.37% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | India | 1,055 | 1.29% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Iran | 753 | 0.92% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Korea | 739 | 0.90% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | El Salvador | 704 | 0.86% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 576 | 0.70% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Canada | 509 | 0.62% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Guatemala | 485 | 0.59% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 5,074 | 6.89% | Spanish | 5,074 | 6.89% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 684 | 0.93% | Vietnamese | 684 | 0.93% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 483 | 0.66% | Chinese | 483 | 0.66% |
| #4 LEP Language | Tagalog | 428 | 0.58% | Tagalog | 428 | 0.58% |
| #5 LEP Language | Korean | 396 | 0.54% | Korean | 396 | 0.54% |
| #6 LEP Language | Persian | 385 | 0.52% | Persian | 385 | 0.52% |
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese | 236 | 0.32% | Japanese | 236 | 0.32% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 205 | 0.28% | Other Pacific Island Language | 205 | 0.28% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 145 | 0.20% | Arabic | 145 | 0.20% |
| #10 LEP Language | Scandinavian Language | 96 | 0.13% | Scandinavian Language | 96 | 0.13% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 2,141 | 2.62% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 715 | 0.88% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 2,001 | 2.45% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 2,705 | 3.31% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,371 | 1.68% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 2,451 | 3.00% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 38,359 | 49.58% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 39,011 | 50.42% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 19,017 | 24.58% | 19,017 | 24.58% |
| 18-64 | 51,306 | 66.31% | 51,306 | 66.31% |
| 65+ | 7,047 | 9.11% | 7,047 | 9.11% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 9,581 | 48.85% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Lake Forest is majority White (53.98%) with sizable minority populations of Hispanics (24.52%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (15.57%) This is a moderately larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.80% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.44% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.09%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.24%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Lake Forest residents is Mexico, with 5.82% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Lake Forest are, in order, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Iran, Korea, El Salvador, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Canada, and Guatemala.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Lake Forest with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, Persian, Japanese, Other Pacific Island Languages, Arabic, and Scandinavian Languages.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Lake Forest residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Lake Forest residents are 49.58% male and 50.42% female.

**Age**

The majority of Lake Forest residents are between 18-64, with 66.31% of residents falling in this group. 24.58% of city residents are under 18, and 9.11% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 48.85% of Lake Forest’s population.

**Table 14.2: Demographic Trends, Lake Forest**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 42,174 | 78.97% | 50,433 | 67.52% | 43,702 | 56.48% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 908 | 1.70% | 1,596 | 2.14% | 1,566 | 2.02% |
| Hispanic | 5,491 | 10.28% | 12,968 | 17.36% | 19,165 | 24.77% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 4,560 | 8.54% | 8,665 | 11.60% | 12,232 | 15.81% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 178 | 0.33% | 451 | 0.60% | 481 | 0.62% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 7,305 | 13.69% | 14,986 | 20.06% | 17,450 | 22.55% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 3,511 | 6.58% | 7,915 | 10.59% | 8,219 | 10.62% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 26,304 | 49.29% | 36,511 | 48.87% | 38,359 | 49.58% |
| Female | 27,061 | 50.71% | 38,202 | 51.13% | 39,011 | 50.42% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 13,865 | 25.98% | 21,344 | 28.57% | 19,017 | 24.58% |
| 18-64 | 35,856 | 67.19% | 47,998 | 64.24% | 51,306 | 66.31% |
| 65+ | 3,643 | 6.83% | 5,372 | 7.19% | 7,047 | 9.11% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 7,705 | 53.68% | 10,230 | 56.68% | 9,581 | 48.85% |

**Table 15.1: Demographics, Mission Viejo**

| | (Mission Viejo, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 64,552 | 66.87% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,312 | 1.36% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 16,350 | 16.94% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 10,253 | 10.62% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 201 | 0.21% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 3,108 | 3.36% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 185 | 0.20% | 30,960 | 0.24% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 3,664 | 3.80% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Iran | 2,599 | 2.69% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 1,653 | 1.71% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Vietnam | 972 | 1.01% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 690 | 0.71% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Korea | 640 | 0.66% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Taiwan | 581 | 0.60% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Canada | 562 | 0.58% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | India | 374 | 0.39% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | El Salvador | 341 | 0.35% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 2,626 | 2.93% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Persian | 1,187 | 1.33% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 635 | 0.71% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 408 | 0.46% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Arabic | 264 | 0.30% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Korean | 196 | 0.22% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese | 184 | 0.21% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Tagalog | 112 | 0.13% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 95 | 0.11% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Russian | 78 | 0.09% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 3,325 | 3.46% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 1,719 | 1.79% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 3,474 | 3.61% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 5,015 | 5.22% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 2,574 | 2.68% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 3,937 | 4.10% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 45,368 | 49.01% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 47,192 | 50.99% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 21,375 | 23.09% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 58,357 | 63.05% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 12,828 | 13.86% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 10,884 | 44.01% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Mission Viejo is majority White (66.87%) with sizable minority populations of Hispanics (16.94%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (10.62%) This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 1.36% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.21% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.36%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.20%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Mission Viejo residents is Mexico, with 3.80% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Mission Viejo are, in order, Iran, Philippines, Vietnam, China (excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan), Korea, Taiwan, Canada, India, and El Salvador.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Mission Viejo with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Persian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Arabic, Korean, Japanese, Tagalog, Other Pacific Island Languages, and Russian.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Mission Viejo residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Mission Viejo residents are 49.01% male and 50.99% female.

**Age**

The majority of Mission Viejo residents are between 18-64, with 63.05% of residents falling in this group. 23.09% of city residents are under 18, and 13.86% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 44.01% of Mission Viejo's population.

**Table 15.2: Demographic Trends, Mission Viejo**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 67,490 | 83.86% | 69,945 | 75.84% | 63,297 | 68.38% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 759 | 0.94% | 1,331 | 1.44% | 1,638 | 1.77% |
| Hispanic | 6,583 | 8.18% | 11,246 | 12.19% | 16,286 | 17.60% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 5,327 | 6.62% | 8,512 | 9.23% | 10,597 | 11.45% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 198 | 0.25% | 507 | 0.55% | 475 | 0.51% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 10,815 | 13.44% | 15,120 | 16.39% | 16,427 | 17.75% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 4,189 | 5.21% | 6,072 | 6.58% | 6,250 | 6.75% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 39,987 | 49.69% | 44,952 | 48.73% | 45,368 | 49.01% |
| Female | 40,480 | 50.31% | 47,294 | 51.27% | 47,192 | 50.99% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 22,602 | 28.09% | 26,099 | 28.29% | 21,375 | 23.09% |
| 18-64 | 51,800 | 64.37% | 56,701 | 61.47% | 58,357 | 63.05% |
| 65+ | 6,065 | 7.54% | 9,446 | 10.24% | 12,828 | 13.86% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 11,971 | 53.71% | 11,488 | 51.77% | 10,884 | 44.01% |

**Table 17.1: Demographics, Orange (City)**

| | (Orange, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 63,146 | | 45.01% | 4,056,820 | | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 2,025 | | 1.44% | 859,086 | | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 55,293 | | 39.41% | 5,700,860 | | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 16,243 | | 11.58% | 1,888,969 | | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 292 | | 0.21% | 25,102 | | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 2,692 | | 1.92% | 267,038 | | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 258 | | 0.18% | 30,960 | | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 16,969 | 12.10% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Vietnam | 2,596 | 1.85% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 2,298 | 1.64% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Korea | 1,039 | 0.74% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | India | 986 | 0.70% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Guatemala | 758 | 0.54% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Taiwan | 682 | 0.49% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #8 country of origin | Iran | 640 | 0.46% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 558 | 0.40% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | El Salvador | 526 | 0.37% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 18,642 | 14.45% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 2,048 | 1.59% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 1,149 | 0.89% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 779 | 0.60% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 313 | 0.24% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Arabic | 264 | 0.20% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese | 205 | 0.16% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Gujarati | 193 | 0.15% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Cambodian | 192 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Persian | 185 | 0.14% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 2,921 | 2.14% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 1,841 | 1.35% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 4,106 | 3.01% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 5,357 | 3.93% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 2,762 | 2.02% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 4,334 | 3.18% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 68,542 | 50.29% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 67,753 | 49.71% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 31,745 | 23.29% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 89,676 | 65.80% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 14,874 | 10.91% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 14,250 | 45.66% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Orange has a plurality of White residents (45.01%) with significant minority populations of Hispanics (39.41%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (11.58%). Black residents comprise 1.44% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.21% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 1.92%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.18%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Orange residents is Mexico, with 12.10% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Orange are, in order, Vietnam, Philippines, Korea, India, Guatemala, Taiwan, Iran, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), and El Salvador.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Orange with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Arabic, Japanese, Gujarati, Cambodian, and Persian.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Orange residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Orange residents are 50.29% male and 49.71% female.

**Age**

The majority of Orange residents are between 18-64, with 65.80% of residents falling in this group. 23.29% of city residents are under 18, and 10.91% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 45.66% of Orange's population.

**Table 17.2: Demographic Trends, Orange (City)**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 76,480 | 67.86% | 71,105 | 54.48% | 63,698 | 46.74% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,411 | 1.25% | 2,258 | 1.73% | 2,478 | 1.82% |
| Hispanic | 26,031 | 23.10% | 42,446 | 32.52% | 52,480 | 38.50% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 8,193 | 7.27% | 13,081 | 10.02% | 16,512 | 12.11% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 421 | 0.37% | 840 | 0.64% | 793 | 0.58% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 22,772 | 20.22% | 33,137 | 25.40% | 35,300 | 25.90% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 15,638 | 13.88% | 22,812 | 17.49% | 24,965 | 18.32% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 56,489 | 50.15% | 64,927 | 49.77% | 68,542 | 50.29% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | 56,148 | 49.85% | 65,535 | 50.23% | 67,753 | 49.71% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 27,188 | 24.14% | 35,677 | 27.35% | 31,745 | 23.29% |
| 18-64 | 75,361 | 66.91% | 81,767 | 62.67% | 89,676 | 65.80% |
| 65+ | 10,089 | 8.96% | 13,018 | 9.98% | 14,874 | 10.91% |
| **Family Type** | 76,480 | 67.86% | 71,105 | 54.48% | 63,698 | 46.74% |
| Families with children | 1,411 | 1.25% | 2,258 | 1.73% | 2,478 | 1.82% |

**Table 18.1: Demographics, Rancho Santa Margarita**

| | (Rancho Santa Margarita, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 31,096 | | 63.36% | 4,056,820 | | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 1,210 | | 2.47% | 859,086 | | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 9,604 | | 19.57% | 5,700,860 | | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 5,137 | | 10.47% | 1,888,969 | | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 0 | | 0.00% | 25,102 | | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 1,604 | | 3.31% | 267,038 | | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 97 | | 0.20% | 30,960 | | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 1,379 | 2.81% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Philippines | 901 | 1.84% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | El Salvador | 475 | 0.97% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Iran | 446 | 0.91% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 439 | 0.89% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | India | 356 | 0.73% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Vietnam | 345 | 0.70% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Germany | 263 | 0.54% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Korea | 232 | 0.47% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Argentina | 208 | 0.42% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 2,183 | 4.80% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 224 | 0.49% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 223 | 0.49% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Arabic | 192 | 0.42% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 190 | 0.42% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Persian | 187 | 0.41% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Chinese | 155 | 0.34% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Japanese | 87 | 0.19% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Slavic Language | 54 | 0.12% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #10 LEP Language | German | 42 | 0.09% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 677 | 1.38% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 442 | 0.90% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 838 | 1.71% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 1,108 | 2.26% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 477 | 0.97% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 715 | 1.46% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 23,681 | 48.81% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 24,839 | 51.19% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 13,719 | 28.27% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 31,402 | 64.72% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 3,399 | 7.01% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 7,256 | 56.76% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Rancho Santa Margarita is majority White (63.36%) with significant minority populations of Hispanics (19.57%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (10.47%). This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 2.47% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 3.31%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.20%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Rancho Santa Margarita residents is Mexico, with 2.81% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Rancho Santa Margarita are, in order, Philippines, El Salvador, Iran, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), India, Vietnam, Germany, Korea, and Argentina.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Rancho Santa Margarita with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Arabic, Tagalog, Persian, Chinese, Japanese, Other Slavic Languages, and German.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Rancho Santa Margarita residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Rancho Santa Margarita residents are 48.81% male and 51.19% female.

## Age

The majority of Rancho Santa Margarita residents are between 18-64, with 64.72% of residents falling in this group. 28.27% of city residents are under 18, and 7.01% are 65 or older.

## Familial Status

Families with children constitute 56.76% of Rancho Santa Margarita's population.

**Table 18.2: Demographic Trends, Rancho Santa Margarita**

| | 1990 Trend[2] | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 9,721 | 80.59% | 35,728 | 74.82% | 32,644 | 67.28% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 147 | 1.22% | 1,014 | 2.12% | 1,111 | 2.29% |
| Hispanic | 1,183 | 9.81% | 6,019 | 12.60% | 8,850 | 18.24% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 932 | 7.73% | 4,350 | 9.11% | 5,521 | 11.38% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 43 | 0.36% | 325 | 0.68% | 270 | 0.56% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 1,753 | 14.49% | 6,404 | 13.40% | 7,746 | 15.97% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 653 | 5.40% | 2,595 | 5.43% | 2,723 | 5.61% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 6,055 | 50.06% | 23,527 | 49.21% | 23,681 | 48.81% |
| Female | 6,041 | 49.94% | 24,281 | 50.79% | 24,839 | 51.19% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 3,118 | 25.78% | 15,827 | 33.10% | 13,719 | 28.27% |
| 18-64 | 8,519 | 70.43% | 29,814 | 62.36% | 31,402 | 64.72% |
| 65+ | 459 | 3.79% | 2,168 | 4.53% | 3,399 | 7.01% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 1,819 | 54.54% | 7,149 | 64.49% | 7,256 | 56.76% |

[2] Rancho Santa Margarita was incorporated in 2000 so boundaries prior to incorporation may be different.

**Table 19.1: Demographics, San Clemente**

| | (San Clemente, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 47,747 | 73.20% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 433 | 0.66% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 11,665 | 17.88% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 2,940 | 4.51% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 75 | 0.11% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 1,551 | 2.49% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 89 | 0.14% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 2,877 | 4.41% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Canada | 400 | 0.61% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Iran | 363 | 0.56% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Philippines | 321 | 0.49% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Germany | 264 | 0.40% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | England | 202 | 0.31% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Colombia | 198 | 0.30% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Korea | 179 | 0.27% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | India | 175 | 0.27% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Poland | 162 | 0.25% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 2,672 | 4.47% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 103 | 0.17% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Tagalog | 91 | 0.15% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Korean | 83 | 0.14% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Persian | 74 | 0.12% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Japanese | 60 | 0.10% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Chinese | 53 | 0.09% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Greek | 34 | 0.06% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Thai | 34 | 0.06% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 17 | 0.03% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,950 | 3.01% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 783 | 1.21% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,581 | 2.44% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 2,060 | 3.18% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 929 | 1.43% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,675 | 2.59% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 31,315 | 50.27% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 30,980 | 49.73% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 14,972 | 24.03% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | 39,094 | 62.76% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 8,228 | 13.21% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 7,482 | 45.56% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

San Clemente is majority White (73.20%) with a significant minority population of Hispanics (17.88%). This is a significantly larger White population than the county as a whole (41.40%). Black residents comprise 0.66% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.11% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.49%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.14%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for San Clemente residents is Mexico, with 4.41% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in San Clemente are, in order, Canada, Iran, Philippines, Germany, England, Colombia, Korea, India, and Poland.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in San Clemente with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Korean, Persian, Japanese, Chinese, Greek, Thai, and Other Pacific Island Languages.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by San Clemente residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, hearing difficulty, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

San Clemente residents are 50.27% male and 49.73% female.

**Age**

The majority of San Clemente residents are between 18-64, with 62.76% of residents falling in this group. 24.03% of city residents are under 18, and 13.21% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 45.56% of San Clemente’s population.

**Table 19.2: Demographic Trends, San Clemente**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 35,093 | 83.45% | 40,022 | 78.55% | 47,349 | 76.01% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 250 | 0.59% | 442 | 0.87% | 577 | 0.93% |
| Hispanic | 5,435 | 12.92% | 8,028 | 15.76% | 10,518 | 16.88% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 1,074 | 2.55% | 1,802 | 3.54% | 3,236 | 5.19% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 140 | 0.33% | 419 | 0.82% | 488 | 0.78% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 5,069 | 12.11% | 6,797 | 13.34% | 7,605 | 12.21% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 2,552 | 6.09% | 3,666 | 7.20% | 2,694 | 4.32% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 21,017 | 50.19% | 26,076 | 51.18% | 31,315 | 50.27% |
| Female | 20,856 | 49.81% | 24,871 | 48.82% | 30,980 | 49.73% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 9,037 | 21.58% | 12,640 | 24.81% | 14,972 | 24.03% |
| 18-64 | 27,570 | 65.84% | 31,879 | 62.57% | 39,094 | 62.76% |
| 65+ | 5,267 | 12.58% | 6,428 | 12.62% | 8,228 | 13.21% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 4,973 | 43.73% | 4,960 | 45.52% | 7,482 | 45.56% |

**Table 20.1: Demographics, San Juan Capistrano**

| | (San Juan Capistrano, Orange County) Jurisdiction | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 20,600 | 57.30% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 32 | 0.09% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 13,073 | 36.37% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 1186 | 3.30% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 140 | 0.39% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 595 | 1.66% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 322 | 0.90% | 30,960 | 0.24% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 5,627 | 68.92% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Canada | 272 | 3.33% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | England | 271 | 3.32% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Peru | 191 | 2.34% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Iran | 150 | 1.84% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Cuba | 149 | 1.82% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Philippines | 147 | 1.80% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 142 | 1.74% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | India | 126 | 1.54% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Poland | 119 | 1.46% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole: | 5,935 | 17.65% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Persian: | 143 | 0.43% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese: | 102 | 0.30% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Other Indic languages: | 54 | 0.16% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Vietnamese: | 48 | 0.14% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | German: | 33 | 0.10% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese: | 32 | 0.10% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Russian: | 29 | 0.09% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Mon-Khmer, Cambodian: | 29 | 0.09% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Tagalog: | 28 | 0.08% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,181 | 3.3% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 744 | 2.1% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,134 | 3.4% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 2,144 | 6.4% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,251 | 3.7% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,653 | 6.0% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 48.03% | 11.0% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 51.97% | 9.4% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 8,381 | 23.35% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 20,925 | 58.29% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 6,593 | 18.37% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 8,839 | 72.3% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

San Juan Capistrano is a majority White city, with 57.30% of residents being White. 0.09% of residents are Black, 36.37% Hispanic, 3.30% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.39% Native American.

**National Origin**

The most common countries of origin for foreign-born residents in the city is Mexico, at 68.92%. The remaining most common countries for foreign-born residents, in order, are Canada, England, Peru, Iran, Cuba, the Philippines, China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan, India, and Poland.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in San Juan Capistrano with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish or Spanish Creole. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Persian, Chinese, other Indic languages, Vietnamese, German, Japanese, Russian, Mon-Khmer Cambodian, and Tagalog.

**Disability**

The most common types of disability experienced by San Juan Capistrano residents in order are ambulatory, independent living, self-care, cognitive, hearing, and vision.

**Sex**

San Juan Capistrano residents are 48.03% male and 51.97% female.

**Age**

The majority of residents are between 18-64, with 58.29% of residents falling in this group. 23.35% of city residents are under 18, and 18.37% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 72.3% of the population.

**Table 21.1: Demographics, Santa Ana**

| | (Santa Ana, CA CDBG, HOME, ESG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 31,499 | 9.42% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 2,716 | 0.81% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 258,449 | 77.27% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 38,872 | 11.62% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 430 | 0.13% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 2,184 | 0.68% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 377 | 0.12% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 108,270 | 32.37% | Mexico | 108,270 | 32.37% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #2 country of origin | Vietnam | 20,391 | 6.10% | Vietnam | 20,391 | 6.10% |
| #3 country of origin | El Salvador | 6,021 | 1.80% | El Salvador | 6,021 | 1.80% |
| #4 country of origin | Guatemala | 3,153 | 0.94% | Guatemala | 3,153 | 0.94% |
| #5 country of origin | Philippines | 2,234 | 0.67% | Philippines | 2,234 | 0.67% |
| #6 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 1,215 | 0.36% | China excl. Hong Kong and Taiwan | 1,215 | 0.36% |
| #7 country of origin | Cambodia | 1,211 | 0.36% | Cambodia | 1,211 | 0.36% |
| #8 country of origin | Korea | 740 | 0.22% | Korea | 740 | 0.22% |
| #9 country of origin | Honduras | 707 | 0.21% | Honduras | 707 | 0.21% |
| #10 country of origin | Peru | 494 | 0.15% | Peru | 494 | 0.15% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 123,215 | 41.06% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 13,682 | 4.56% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 984 | 0.33% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Tagalog | 676 | 0.23% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Cambodian | 618 | 0.21% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Laotian | 327 | 0.11% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Korean | 284 | 0.09% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Japanese | 224 | 0.07% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Indic Language | 222 | 0.07% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island Language | 171 | 0.06% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 6,745 | 2.04% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 9,075 | 2.74% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 9,177 | 2.77% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 11,321 | 3.42% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 5,603 | 1.69% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 9,146 | 2.76% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 164,857 | 51.05% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 158,082 | 48.95% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 99,297 | 30.75% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 201,647 | 62.44% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 21,995 | 6.81% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 34,031 | 57.04% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Santa Ana is majority Hispanic (77.27%) with a significant minority population of non-Hispanic Asian residents (11.62%). This is a significantly larger Hispanic population than the county as a whole (34.20%). Black residents comprise 0.81% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.13% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 0.68%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.12%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Santa Ana residents is Mexico, with 32.37% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Santa Ana are, in order, Vietnam, El Salvador, Guatemala, Philippines, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Cambodia, Korea, Honduras, and Peru.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Santa Ana with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Chinese, Tagalog, Cambodian, Laotian, Korean, Japanese, Other Indic Languages, and Other Pacific Island Languages.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Santa Ana residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, cognitive difficulty, independent living difficulty, vision difficulty, hearing difficulty, and self-care difficulty.

**Sex**

Santa Ana residents are 51.05% male and 48.95% female.

**Age**

The majority of Santa Ana residents are between 18-64, with 62.44% of residents falling in this group. 30.75% of city residents are under 18, and 6.81% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 57.04% of Santa Ana's population.

**Table 21.2: Demographic Trends, Santa Ana**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 68,937 | 23.58% | 42,837 | 12.74% | 30,994 | 9.60% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 6,272 | 2.15% | 4,817 | 1.43% | 3,662 | 1.13% |
| Hispanic | 189,758 | 64.92% | 254,995 | 75.81% | 251,792 | 77.97% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 26,112 | 8.93% | 31,510 | 9.37% | 35,171 | 10.89% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 671 | 0.23% | 1,333 | 0.40% | 891 | 0.28% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 148,116 | 50.69% | 178,689 | 53.13% | 159,506 | 49.39% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 125,596 | 42.98% | 155,759 | 46.31% | 147,471 | 45.67% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 155,301 | 53.15% | 174,039 | 51.75% | 164,857 | 51.05% |
| Female | 136,895 | 46.85% | 162,299 | 48.25% | 158,082 | 48.95% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 89,063 | 30.48% | 118,041 | 35.10% | 99,297 | 30.75% |
| 18-64 | 186,981 | 63.99% | 200,328 | 59.56% | 201,647 | 62.44% |
| 65+ | 16,151 | 5.53% | 17,969 | 5.34% | 21,995 | 6.81% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 32,142 | 58.43% | 35,540 | 64.63% | 34,031 | 57.04% |

**Table 22.1: Demographics, Tustin**

| | (Tustin, CA CDBG) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 24,289 | 30.36% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 1,926 | 2.41% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 32,982 | 41.22% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 17,542 | 21.93% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 418 | 0.52% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 1,949 | 2.62% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 169 | 0.23% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 11,270 | 14.09% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Vietnam | 2,115 | 2.64% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | India | 2,048 | 2.56% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Philippines | 1,677 | 2.10% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Korea | 1,446 | 1.81% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 1,250 | 1.56% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Taiwan | 1,040 | 1.30% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Iran | 507 | 0.63% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Guatemala | 405 | 0.51% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Canada | 339 | 0.42% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish | 10,333 | 14.60% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 1,665 | 2.35% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 844 | 1.19% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 816 | 1.15% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 400 | 0.57% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Other Indic Language | 285 | 0.40% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Hindi | 218 | 0.31% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Persian | 216 | 0.31% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Asian Language | 183 | 0.26% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Arabic | 165 | 0.23% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,749 | 2.19% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 1,216 | 1.52% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 2,308 | 2.89% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 2,894 | 3.63% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,162 | 1.46% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 2,353 | 2.95% | | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 36,263 | 48.83% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 37,995 | 51.17% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 19,341 | 26.05% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 48,704 | 65.59% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 6,213 | 8.37% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 9,226 | 52.64% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Tustin is majority Hispanic (41.22%) with a significant minority population of White residents (30.36%) and non-Hispanic Asian residents (21.93%). Black residents comprise 2.41% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.52% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.62%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.23%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Tustin residents is Mexico, with 14.09% of the city population comprised of residents from Mexico. The remaining most common countries of origin in Tustin are, in order, Vietnam, India, Philippines, Korea, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Taiwan, Iran, Guatemala, and Canada.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Tustin with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Spanish. The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Vietnamese, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, Other Indic Language, Hindi, Persian, Other Asian Language, and Arabic.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Tustin residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, and self-care difficulty.

**Sex**

Tustin residents are 48.83% male and 51.17% female.

**Age**

The majority of Tustin residents are between 18-64, with 65.59% of residents falling in this group. 26.05% of city residents are under 18, and 8.37% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 47.84% of Tustin's population.

**Table 22.2: Demographic Trends, Tustin**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 33,203 | 64.04% | 29,936 | 45.70% | 26,741 | 36.01% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 2,546 | 4.91% | 2,001 | 3.05% | 1,879 | 2.53% |
| Hispanic | 10,687 | 20.61% | 22,177 | 33.85% | 28,873 | 38.88% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 5,105 | 9.85% | 10,452 | 15.95% | 16,240 | 21.87% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 197 | 0.38% | 401 | 0.61% | 314 | 0.42% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 11,250 | 21.67% | 21,580 | 32.92% | 24,470 | 32.95% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 6,814 | 13.13% | 13,970 | 21.31% | 14,937 | 20.12% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 26,403 | 50.87% | 32,163 | 49.07% | 36,263 | 48.83% |
| Female | 25,502 | 49.13% | 33,386 | 50.93% | 37,995 | 51.17% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 12,604 | 24.28% | 17,885 | 27.28% | 19,341 | 26.05% |
| 18-64 | 35,509 | 68.41% | 42,998 | 65.60% | 48,704 | 65.59% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65+ | 3,792 | 7.31% | 4,665 | 7.12% | 6,213 | 8.37% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 6,634 | 51.65% | 8,043 | 53.99% | 9,226 | 52.64% |

**Table 23.1: Demographics, Westminster**

| | (Westminster, CA CDBG, HOME) Jurisdiction | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 22,450 | 24.46% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 797 | 0.87% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 21,783 | 23.73% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 43,957 | 47.89% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 384 | 0.42% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 1,858 | 2.07% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 121 | 0.13% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Vietnam | 26,801 | 29.20% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Mexico | 7,184 | 7.83% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 906 | 0.99% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 467 | 0.51% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Egypt | 428 | 0.47% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Cambodia | 379 | 0.41% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Peru | 294 | 0.32% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Laos | 277 | 0.30% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Taiwan | 273 | 0.30% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Korea | 254 | 0.28% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 22,514 | 26.32% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Spanish | 6,446 | 7.53% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 1,026 | 1.20% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Korean | 234 | 0.27% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Cambodian | 223 | 0.26% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Tagalog | 213 | 0.25% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Laotian | 202 | 0.24% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Japanese | 154 | 0.18% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 147 | 0.17% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Armenian | 77 | 0.09% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 3,399 | 3.71% | | 303,390 | 2.52% |
| Vision difficulty | | 1,959 | 2.14% | | 227,927 | 1.90% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 5,517 | 6.02% | | 445,175 | 3.70% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 6,308 | 6.89% | | 641,347 | 5.34% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 2,964 | 3.24% | | 312,961 | 2.60% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Independent living difficulty | 5,665 | 6.19% | 496,105 | 4.13% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 44,523 | 49.57% | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | 45,295 | 50.43% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 21,014 | 23.40% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | 56,236 | 62.61% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 12,568 | 13.99% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Famial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 9,079 | 44.54% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Race and Ethnicity**

Westminster is majority non-Hispanic Asian residents (47.89%) with a significant minority population of White residents (24.46%) and Hispanic residents (23.73%). This is a significantly higher percentage of non-Hispanic Asian residents than Orange County overall (19.78%). Black residents comprise 0.87% of the population, and non-Hispanic Native Americans comprise 0.42% of the population. The percentage of multi-race non-Hispanic population is 2.07%, and the other non-Hispanic population is 0.13%.

**National Origin**

The most common country of origin for Westminster residents is Vietnam, with 29.20% of the city population comprised of residents from Vietnam. This is distinct from the most common country of origin for all Orange County residents (Mexico). The remaining most common countries of origin in Westminster are, in order, Mexico, Philippines, China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan), Egypt, Cambodia, Peru, Laos, Taiwan, and Korea.

**Limited English Proficiency**

The most commonly spoken language for those in Westminster with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) is Vietnamese. This is distinct from the most common LEP language overall in Orange County (Spanish). The remaining most common languages for those with LEP are, in order, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Cambodian, Tagalog, Laotian, Japanese, Arabic, and Armenian.

**Disability**

The most common type of disability experienced by Westminster residents is ambulatory difficulty. The remaining most common disabilities are, in order of prevalence, independent living difficulty, cognitive difficulty, hearing difficulty, self-care difficulty, and vision difficulty.

**Sex**

Westminster residents are 49.57% male and 50.43% female.

**Age**

The majority of Westminster residents are between 18-64, with 62.61% of residents falling in this group. 23.40% of city residents are under 18, and 13.99% are 65 or older.

**Familial Status**

Families with children constitute 44.54% of Westminster's population.

**Table 23.2: Demographic Trends, Westminster**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 45,552 | 57.77% | 32,550 | 36.89% | 23,627 | 26.31% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 775 | 0.98% | 985 | 1.12% | 1,047 | 1.17% |
| Hispanic | 15,131 | 19.19% | 19,678 | 22.30% | 21,709 | 24.17% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 16,918 | 21.45% | 33,809 | 38.32% | 42,829 | 47.68% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 357 | 0.45% | 756 | 0.86% | 454 | 0.51% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 22,718 | 28.86% | 37,094 | 42.04% | 39,808 | 44.32% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |
| Limited English Proficiency | 16,594 | 21.08% | 28,427 | 32.22% | 30,447 | 33.90% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 40,162 | 51.03% | 44,216 | 50.11% | 44,523 | 49.57% |
| Female | 38,546 | 48.97% | 44,019 | 49.89% | 45,295 | 50.43% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 19,745 | 25.09% | 23,821 | 27.00% | 21,014 | 23.40% |
| 18-64 | 51,871 | 65.90% | 54,970 | 62.30% | 56,236 | 62.61% |
| 65+ | 7,093 | 9.01% | 9,443 | 10.70% | 12,568 | 13.99% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 9,049 | 46.90% | 9,753 | 49.37% | 9,079 | 44.54% |

**Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions**

**Table 24: Demographics, Brea**

| | Brea | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 18,738 | 44.70% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 633 | 1.51% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 12,191 | 29.08% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 8,883 | 21.19% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 93 | 0.22% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 1,270 | 3.03% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 113 | 0.27% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 1,697 | 20.55% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Korea | 1,390 | 16.83% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 997 | 12.07% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Taiwan | 623 | 7.54% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 571 | 6.91% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | India | 381 | 4.61% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Vietnam | 318 | 3.85% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Canada | 162 | 1.96% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | England | 118 | 1.43% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | United Kingdom, excluding England and Scotland | 112 | 1.36% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 1,475 | 3.83% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 988 | 2.57% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 573 | 1.49% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Tagalog | 178 | 0.46% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 118 | 0.31% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Mon-Khmer, Cambodian | 117 | 0.30% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Other Asian languages | 109 | 0.28% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Arabic | 106 | 0.28% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Japanese | 59 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Thai | 39 | 0.10% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 971 | 2.30% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 580 | 1.40% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 969 | 2.50% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 1,633 | 4.20% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 730 | 1.90% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,249 | 3.90% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 20,407 | 48.70% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 21,500 | 51.30% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 18 | | 9,493 | 22.65% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 26,691 | 63.69% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 5,723 | 13.66% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 4,880 | 32.32% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 25: Demographics, Cypress**

| | Cypress | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 19,399 | 39.50% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 1,947 | 3.96% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 9,767 | 19.89% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 16,154 | 32.89% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 179 | 0.36% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 1,506 | 3.07% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 156 | 0.32% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Korea | 3,736 | 25.87% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Mexico | 1,668 | 11.55% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 1,473 | 10.20% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | India | 1,001 | 6.93% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Taiwan | 812 | 5.62% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 740 | 5.12% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Vietnam | 703 | 4.87% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Iran | 399 | 2.76% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Jordan | 306 | 2.12% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | England | 212 | 1.47% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Korean | 4,111 | 8.79% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 2,282 | 4.88% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 1,368 | 2.93% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Tagalog | 480 | 1.03% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 455 | 0.97% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Japanese | 197 | 0.42% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Persian | 197 | 0.42% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Arabic | 150 | 0.32% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other and unspecified languages | 142 | 0.30% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Thai | 112 | 0.24% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,587 | 3.20% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vision difficulty | 786 | 1.60% | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | 1,789 | 3.80% | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | 2,640 | 5.60% | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | 1,180 | 2.50% | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | 1,583 | 4.10% | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 23,816 | 48.50% | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | 25,286 | 51.50% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 10,793 | 21.98% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | 31,414 | 63.98% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 6,895 | 14.04% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 5,583 | 35.25% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 26: Demographics, Dana Point**

| | Dana Point | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 25,799 | | 75.82% | 4,056,820 | | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 525 | | 1.54% | 859,086 | | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 5,594 | | 16.44% | 5,700,860 | | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 1,115 | | 3.28% | 1,888,969 | | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 89 | | 0.26% | 25,102 | | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 838 | | 2.46% | 267,038 | | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 68 | | 0.20% | 30,960 | | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 1,076 | 23.31% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Canada | 360 | 7.80% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Iran | 226 | 4.90% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Germany | 218 | 4.72% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Vietnam | 187 | 4.05% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Philippines | 183 | 3.96% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Argentina | 160 | 3.47% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | England | 140 | 3.03% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Guatemala | 140 | 3.03% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Ukraine | 111 | 2.40% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 1,515 | 4.68% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Russian | 94 | 0.29% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 58 | 0.18% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Korean | 49 | 0.15% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | French (incl. Patois, Cajun) | 38 | 0.12% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #6 LEP Language | Hungarian | 38 | 0.12% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Other West Germanic languages | 34 | 0.11% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island languages | 24 | 0.07% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Slavic languages | 24 | 0.07% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Persian | 22 | 0.07% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,123 | 3.30% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 361 | 1.10% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,209 | 3.80% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 1,323 | 4.10% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 682 | 2.10% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,137 | 4.00% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 16,302 | 48.18% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 17,537 | 51.82% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 5,699 | 16.84% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 21,299 | 62.94% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 6,841 | 20.22% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 2,909 | 19.90% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 27: Demographics, Laguna Beach**

| | Laguna Beach | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 19,075 | 82.13% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 201 | 0.87% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 1,959 | 8.44% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 1,151 | 4.96% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 33 | 0.14% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 704 | 3.03% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 101 | 0.43% | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 country of origin | Iran | 275 | 8.89% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Germany | 259 | 8.37% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Canada | 240 | 7.76% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Mexico | 238 | 7.69% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | England | 211 | 6.82% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Poland | 127 | 4.10% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | United Kingdom, excluding England and Scotland | 114 | 3.68% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #8 country of origin | France | 112 | 3.62% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Korea | 105 | 3.39% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Brazil | 92 | 2.97% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 127 | 0.56% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 72 | 0.32% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | French (incl. Patois, Cajun) | 67 | 0.30% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Persian | 50 | 0.22% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | German | 49 | 0.22% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Tagalog | 30 | 0.13% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Chinese | 26 | 0.12% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Japanese | 20 | 0.09% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 19 | 0.08% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Serbo-Croatian | 13 | 0.06% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 624 | 2.70% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 334 | 1.40% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 714 | 3.20% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 814 | 3.60% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 293 | 1.30% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 531 | 2.80% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 11,638 | 50.16% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 11,563 | 49.84% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 3,989 | 17.19% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 13,887 | 59.86% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 5,325 | 22.95% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 2,152 | 20.52% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 28: Demographics, Laguna Hills**

| | Laguna Hills | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 18,298 | 58.58% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 745 | 2.39% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 6,519 | 20.87% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 4,556 | 14.59% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 158 | 0.51% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 946 | 3.03% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 13 | 0.04% | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 1,992 | 24.32% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Philippines | 1,070 | 13.06% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #3 country of origin | Iran | 1,021 | 12.46% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Vietnam | 363 | 4.43% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | El Salvador | 255 | 3.11% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Peru | 242 | 2.95% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Korea | 240 | 2.93% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | India | 229 | 2.80% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Colombia | 223 | 2.72% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Canada | 206 | 2.51% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 1,994 | 6.74% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Persian | 328 | 1.11% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 238 | 0.80% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 228 | 0.77% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 187 | 0.63% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 157 | 0.53% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese | 143 | 0.48% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Gujarati | 101 | 0.34% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 65 | 0.22% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Polish | 33 | 0.11% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 936 | 3.00% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 631 | 2.00% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,114 | 3.80% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 1,322 | 4.50% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 771 | 2.60% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,070 | 4.30% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 15,052 | 48.47% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 16,003 | 51.53% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 6,337 | 20.41% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 20,208 | 65.07% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 4,510 | 14.52% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 2,978 | 28.72% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 29: Demographics, Laguna Woods**

| | Laguna Woods | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 12,382 | 75.90% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 69 | 0.42% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 714 | 4.38% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 2,986 | 18.30% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | | 0 | 0.00% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 141 | 0.86% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 22 | 0.13% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Korea | 1,082 | 20.14% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 528 | 9.83% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Iran | 448 | 8.34% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Taiwan | 383 | 7.13% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Philippines | 328 | 6.10% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | South Africa | 238 | 4.43% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | England | 217 | 4.04% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | India | 190 | 3.54% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Canada | 171 | 3.18% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Mexico | 170 | 3.16% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Korean | 658 | 4.02% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Chinese | 393 | 2.40% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Persian | 205 | 1.25% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 188 | 1.15% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 84 | 0.51% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Hungarian | 63 | 0.39% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Polish | 42 | 0.26% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Arabic | 31 | 0.19% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Japanese | 30 | 0.18% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Russian | 22 | 0.13% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,868 | 11.50% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 792 | 4.90% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 973 | 6.00% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 2,758 | 16.90% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,172 | 7.20% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,776 | 10.90% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 5,762 | 35.32% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 10,552 | 64.68% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 11 | 0.07% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 2,852 | 17.48% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 13,451 | 82.45% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 0 | 0.00% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 30: Demographics, La Palma**

| | La Palma | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 4,179 | 26.43% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 833 | 5.27% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 2,781 | 17.59% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 7,398 | 46.78% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 83 | 0.52% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 529 | 3.35% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 11 | 0.07% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Korea | 1,292 | 24.53% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | India | 803 | 15.25% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 592 | 11.24% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Mexico | 532 | 10.10% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Vietnam | 499 | 9.47% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Taiwan | 430 | 8.16% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 191 | 3.63% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Pakistan | 152 | 2.89% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Cambodia | 67 | 1.27% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Romania | 63 | 1.20% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Korean | 1,115 | 7.42% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 675 | 4.49% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 490 | 3.26% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | African languages | 191 | 1.27% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 161 | 1.07% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 109 | 0.73% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Gujarati | 90 | 0.60% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Japanese | 78 | 0.52% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 74 | 0.49% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Indic languages | 69 | 0.46% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 421 | 2.70% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 262 | 1.70% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 476 | 3.10% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 825 | 5.40% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 496 | 3.30% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 547 | 4.20% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 7,673 | 48.54% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | 8,135 | 51.46% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 2,866 | 18.13% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% | |
| 18-64 | 10,101 | 63.90% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% | |
| 65+ | 2,841 | 17.97% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% | |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | |
| Families with children | 1,380 | 28.12% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% | |

**Table 31: Demographics, Los Alamitos**

| | Los Alamitos | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 5,505 | | 47.30% | 4,056,820 | | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 518 | | 4.45% | 859,086 | | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 3,233 | | 27.78% | 5,700,860 | | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 1,448 | | 12.44% | 1,888,969 | | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 74 | | 0.64% | 25,102 | | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 842 | | 7.23% | 267,038 | | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 19 | | 0.16% | 30,960 | | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Korea | 373 | 19.97% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Mexico | 353 | 18.90% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Philippines | 238 | 12.74% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Taiwan | 115 | 6.16% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | United Kingdom, excluding England and Scotland | 76 | 4.07% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Sri Lanka | 62 | 3.32% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 56 | 3.00% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Canada | 50 | 2.68% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Japan | 47 | 2.52% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | India | 37 | 1.98% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Korean | 247 | 2.23% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 243 | 2.20% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Tagalog | 85 | 0.77% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 84 | 0.76% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Japanese | 40 | 0.36% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Other Asian languages | 29 | 0.26% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 22 | 0.20% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Armenian | 20 | 0.18% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #9 LEP Language | Portuguese or Portuguese Creole | 20 | 0.18% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Mon-Khmer, Cambodian | 19 | 0.17% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 436 | 3.80% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 300 | 2.60% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 351 | 3.20% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 466 | 4.30% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 224 | 2.00% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 308 | 3.50% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 5,530 | 48.16% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 5,952 | 51.84% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 2,679 | 23.33% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 7,010 | 61.05% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 1,793 | 15.62% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 1,296 | 31.53% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 32: Demographics, Placentia**

| | **Placentia** | | **(Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 20,906 | 39.98% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 631 | 1.21% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 20,292 | 38.80% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 9,202 | 17.60% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 20 | 0.04% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 1,205 | 2.30% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 38 | 0.07% | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 4,959 | 39.15% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Philippines | 1,489 | 11.75% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | India | 1,074 | 8.48% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Vietnam | 955 | 7.54% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Korea | 789 | 6.23% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 479 | 3.78% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Taiwan | 383 | 3.02% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Argentina | 194 | 1.53% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Canada | 161 | 1.27% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Iran | 156 | 1.23% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 5,022 | 10.29% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 616 | 1.26% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 570 | 1.17% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Chinese | 491 | 1.01% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Tagalog | 370 | 0.76% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Gujarati | 287 | 0.59% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Japanese | 82 | 0.17% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Asian languages | 81 | 0.17% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 74 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Other Pacific Island languages | 70 | 0.14% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,509 | 2.90% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 724 | 1.40% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,449 | 3.00% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 2,425 | 4.90% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,193 | 2.40% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,725 | 4.30% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 25,505 | 48.98% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 26,572 | 51.02% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 12,193 | 23.41% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 32,780 | 62.95% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 7,104 | 13.64% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 5,831 | 35.54% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 33: Demographics, Seal Beach**

| | Seal Beach | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 17,782 | 72.55% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 337 | 1.37% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 3,001 | 12.24% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 2,502 | 10.21% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 26 | 0.11% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 810 | 3.30% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 52 | 0.21% | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Korea | 647 | 17.23% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Philippines | 305 | 8.12% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Canada | 292 | 7.78% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Mexico | 291 | 7.75% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Vietnam | 224 | 5.97% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #6 country of origin | Germany | 129 | 3.44% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Japan | 100 | 2.66% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Cuba | 98 | 2.61% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Thailand | 87 | 2.32% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | England | 82 | 2.18% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Korean | 486 | 2.05% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 360 | 1.52% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Chinese | 192 | 0.81% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 125 | 0.53% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Japanese | 72 | 0.30% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | German | 67 | 0.28% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Arabic | 60 | 0.25% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other West Germanic languages | 40 | 0.17% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Russian | 36 | 0.15% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Thai | 31 | 0.13% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,558 | 6.50% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 700 | 2.90% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,202 | 5.20% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 2,567 | 11.10% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 1,000 | 4.30% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,371 | 6.50% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 11,097 | 45.96% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 13,047 | 54.04% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 2,917 | 12.08% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 12,047 | 49.90% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 9,180 | 38.02% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 1,532 | 12.30% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 34: Demographics, Stanton**

| | Stanton | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 7,172 | 18.56% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 519 | 1.34% | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | 19,358 | 50.09% | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | 10,674 | 27.62% | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | 173 | 0.45% | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | 709 | 1.83% | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | 43 | 0.11% | 30,960 | 0.24% |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 7,699 | 44.54% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Vietnam | 5,440 | 31.47% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Korea | 944 | 5.46% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Philippines | 538 | 3.11% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Guatemala | 382 | 2.21% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | El Salvador | 307 | 1.78% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | Peru | 207 | 1.20% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 167 | 0.97% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Sri Lanka | 153 | 0.89% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Bangladesh | 99 | 0.57% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 7,609 | 21.26% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 4,128 | 11.54% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 531 | 1.48% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Arabic | 152 | 0.42% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Chinese | 128 | 0.36% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Persian | 70 | 0.20% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Tagalog | 53 | 0.15% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Other Asian languages | 53 | 0.15% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Other Indo-European languages | 49 | 0.14% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Thai | 32 | 0.09% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 1,291 | 3.30% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 691 | 1.80% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 1,898 | 5.30% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 1,952 | 5.40% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 829 | 2.30% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 1,522 | 5.40% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | | 19,064 | 49.45% | | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 19,487 | 50.55% | | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 10,149 | 26.33% | | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 24,010 | 62.28% | | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 4,392 | 11.39% | | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 4,244 | 38.84% | | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 35: Demographics, Villa Park**

| | Villa Park | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 3,998 | 67.36% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 80 | 1.35% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 668 | 11.26% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 1,001 | 16.87% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 0 | 0.00% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 162 | 2.73% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 26 | 0.44% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Taiwan | 217 | 20.83% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | India | 103 | 9.88% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | Vietnam | 87 | 8.35% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 87 | 8.35% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Korea | 85 | 8.16% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Mexico | 73 | 7.01% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | England | 46 | 4.41% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Japan | 44 | 4.22% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Iran | 34 | 3.26% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Germany | 32 | 3.07% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Chinese | 96 | 1.65% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Korean | 83 | 1.43% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 44 | 0.76% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 22 | 0.38% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | French (incl. Patois, Cajun) | 19 | 0.33% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Gujarati | 12 | 0.21% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Thai | 10 | 0.17% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Arabic | 8 | 0.14% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Persian | 0 | 0.00% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Tagalog | 0 | 0.00% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |
| **Disability** | | | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | | 271 | 4.60% | | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | | 193 | 3.30% | | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | | 365 | 6.30% | | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | | 477 | 8.20% | | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | | 270 | 4.70% | | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | | 384 | 8.00% | | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | | 2,939 | 49.52% | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | | 2,996 | 50.48% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| Under 18 | | 1,125 | 18.96% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | | 3,116 | 52.50% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | | 1,694 | 28.54% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | | |
| Families with children | | 524 | 26.23% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Table 36: Demographics, Yorba Linda**

| | Yorba Linda | | | (Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA) Region | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | | **%** | **#** | | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 40,902 | 60.38% | | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 766 | 1.13% | | 859,086 | 6.70% |
| Hispanic | | 10,991 | 16.23% | | 5,700,860 | 44.44% |
| Asian/Pacific Island, Non-Hispanic | | 12,641 | 18.66% | | 1,888,969 | 14.72% |
| Native American, Non-Hisp. | | 67 | 0.10% | | 25,102 | 0.20% |
| Two+ Races, Non-Hispanic | | 2,327 | 3.44% | | 267,038 | 2.08% |
| Other, Non-Hispanic | | 46 | 0.07% | | 30,960 | 0.24% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 1,538 | 11.90% | Mexico | 1,735,902 | 14.34% |
| #2 country of origin | Korea | 1,403 | 10.85% | Philippines | 288,529 | 2.38% |
| #3 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 1,401 | 10.84% | El Salvador | 279,381 | 2.31% |
| #4 country of origin | Taiwan | 1,285 | 9.94% | Vietnam | 234,251 | 1.93% |
| #5 country of origin | Vietnam | 947 | 7.32% | Korea | 224,370 | 1.85% |
| #6 country of origin | Philippines | 784 | 6.06% | Guatemala | 188,854 | 1.56% |
| #7 country of origin | India | 672 | 5.20% | China excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan | 174,424 | 1.44% |
| #8 country of origin | Iran | 585 | 4.52% | Iran | 133,596 | 1.10% |
| #9 country of origin | Canada | 429 | 3.32% | Taiwan | 87,643 | 0.72% |
| #10 country of origin | Indonesia | 263 | 2.03% | India | 79,608 | 0.66% |
| **Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Language** | | | | | | |
| #1 LEP Language | Spanish or Spanish Creole | 1,299 | 2.05% | Spanish | 2,033,088 | 16.79% |
| #2 LEP Language | Chinese | 1,132 | 1.78% | Chinese | 239,576 | 1.98% |
| #3 LEP Language | Korean | 654 | 1.03% | Korean | 156,343 | 1.29% |
| #4 LEP Language | Vietnamese | 522 | 0.82% | Vietnamese | 147,472 | 1.22% |
| #5 LEP Language | Persian | 285 | 0.45% | Armenian | 87,201 | 0.72% |
| #6 LEP Language | Tagalog | 161 | 0.25% | Tagalog | 86,691 | 0.72% |
| #7 LEP Language | Gujarati | 118 | 0.19% | Persian | 41,051 | 0.34% |
| #8 LEP Language | Japanese | 98 | 0.15% | Japanese | 32,457 | 0.27% |
| #9 LEP Language | Arabic | 75 | 0.12% | Russian | 28,358 | 0.23% |
| #10 LEP Language | Armenian | 59 | 0.09% | Arabic | 23,275 | 0.19% |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disability** | | | | |
| Hearing difficulty | 1,797 | 2.70% | 81,297 | 2.59% |
| Vision difficulty | 765 | 1.10% | 51,196 | 1.63% |
| Cognitive difficulty | 1,631 | 2.50% | 99,317 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory difficulty | 2,460 | 3.80% | 133,232 | 4.24% |
| Self-care difficulty | 1,033 | 1.60% | 61,615 | 1.96% |
| Independent living difficulty | 2,147 | 4.20% | 104,705 | 3.34% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 33,179 | 49.12% | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | 34,372 | 50.88% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | |
| Under 18 | 16,120 | 23.86% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | 40,467 | 59.91% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 10,964 | 16.23% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Familial Status** | | | | |
| Families with children | 7,825 | 35.61% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

**Los Angeles – Long Beach – Anaheim, CA Region**

**Religion**

The most common religious group is Roman Catholic. Approximately 797,473 County residents identify as Roman Catholic, which is 26.49% of the total population. The second most common is nondenominational, which accounts for 122,205 residents, or 4.06% of the total population. Southern Baptist Convention and Mormon account for 2.30% and 2.22% of the population respectively. The remaining religions, which account for less than 1% of the total county population, are Assemblies of God, Buddhism, Muslim, Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Church of Christ.

**Table 37: Demographic Trends, Region**

| | 1990 Trend | | 2000 Trend | | 2010 Trend | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 5,166,768 | 45.86% | 4,417,595 | 35.72% | 4,056,820 | 31.62% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 971,105 | 8.62% | 1,001,103 | 8.10% | 932,431 | 7.27% |
| Hispanic | 3,914,001 | 34.74% | 5,117,049 | 41.38% | 5,700,862 | 44.44% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 1,146,691 | 10.18% | 1,651,006 | 13.35% | 2,046,118 | 15.95% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 36,210 | 0.32% | 66,029 | 0.53% | 54,362 | 0.42% |
| **National Origin** | | | | | | |
| Foreign-born | 3,469,567 | 30.80% | 4,299,323 | 34.77% | 4,380,850 | 34.15% |
| **LEP** | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Limited English Proficiency | 2,430,630 | 21.57% | 3,132,663 | 25.33% | 3,053,077 | 23.80% |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 5,626,077 | 49.94% | 6,107,286 | 49.39% | 6,328,434 | 49.33% |
| Female | 5,640,051 | 50.06% | 6,258,058 | 50.61% | 6,500,403 | 50.67% |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| Under 18 | 2,911,031 | 25.84% | 3,518,245 | 28.45% | 3,138,867 | 24.47% |
| 18-64 | 7,280,517 | 64.62% | 7,641,369 | 61.80% | 8,274,594 | 64.50% |
| 65+ | 1,074,580 | 9.54% | 1,205,730 | 9.75% | 1,415,376 | 11.03% |
| **Family Type** | | | | | | |
| Families with children | 1,318,473 | 50.20% | 1,143,222 | 53.64% | 1,388,564 | 47.84% |

Over time, the non-Hispanic white population has dropped over time since 1990 both measured both by percentage change and overall population decline. The white population has dropped by 21.48% since 1990, and has decreased by 1,109,948 people over that span. The white population has gone from representing 45.86% of the region's population to representing 31.62% of the region's population. By contrast, the Hispanic population in Orange County has grown significantly: 1,786,859 more people identify as Hispanic currently as compared to 1990, and Hispanic residents now represent 44.44% of the region's population, up from 34.74% in 1990. The Asian, non-Hispanic population has also increased over this time period, albeit at a slower pace than the Hispanic population: 237,963 more residents are non-Hispanic Asians, and their proportion of the region's population has increased from 10.18% to 14.72% today. The Black population has decreased slightly (from 8.62% to 6.70%), while the Native American population has remained relatively flat (0.32% to 0.20%).

The percentage of population with LEP has seen an increase of approximately 2%. The percentage of the population that are families with children has decreased slightly, by approximately 2.5% since 1990. The population of residents under 18 has remained essentially constant. The population of residents from 18-64 has also remained basically constant, while the percentage of those over 65 years of age has increased slightly (by approximately 1.5%).

## A. General Issues

### i. Segregation/Integration

#### 1. Analysis

a. *Describe and compare segregation levels in the jurisdiction and region. Identify the racial/ethnic groups that experience the highest levels of segregation.*

**Dissimilarity Index**

| | Value | Level of Segregation |
|---|---|---|
| Dissimilarity Index Value (0-100) | 0-40 | Low Segregation |
| | 41-54 | Moderate Segregation |
| | 55-100 | High Segregation |

The tables below reflect the Dissimilarity Indices for each jurisdiction. The Dissimilarity Index measures the percentage of a certain group's population that would have to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed within a city or metropolitan area in relation to another group. The higher the Dissimilarity Index, the higher the extent of the segregation.

Overall, Orange County experiences moderate levels of segregation, with significant variances in some individual jurisdictions. The Non-White/White value is 44.71, Black/White 46.98, Hispanic/White 52.82, and Asian or Pacific Islander/White 43.19. These values have all increased sharply since 2010, though values had remained consistent from 2000 and 2010. Jurisdictional values tend to indicate low levels of segregation in comparison to the county as a whole, but this is due to the spatial distribution of populations *across* different jurisdictions rather than *within* different jurisdictions.

Areas in central Orange County have the highest Dissimilarity Index values for their populations. The Cities of Orange, Santa Ana and Tustin are particularly affected. The Black/White index value for the City of Orange is 42.35, as opposed to a 22.63 Non-White/White index value. Neighboring Santa Ana has a 50.58 Non-White/White index value, and Tustin 48.19. Hispanic residents are affected in Santa Ana, with Dissimilarity Index value of 52.62, and Black and Hispanic residents are especially segregated with values of 66.02 and 57.43, respectively. These measures are relevant because Hispanic residents are more concentrated in Anaheim and Santa Ana, compared to the rest of the county.

Black residents face consistently high Dissimilarity Index values, especially compared to Non-White/White or other populations' index values. They experience higher levels of segregation in La Habra, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, Orange and Santa Ana, and especially high levels in Newport Beach and Tustin, at 67.68 and 66.02, respectively. This is not represented in county-wide Dissimilarity Index values likely due to Black residents being comparatively more evenly distributed throughout the county than in individual jurisdictions.

Hispanic residents also face somewhat high Dissimilarity Index values, though values in individual jurisdictions are typically below the 40.00 threshold. Noticeable differences are evident in Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Santa Ana, and Tustin, which have relatively high levels of segregation. In Santa Ana and Tustin, Dissimilarity Index values for Hispanic residents in relation to White residents are 52.62 and 57.43 respectively.

Dissimilarity Index values for Asian or Pacific Islander residents vary. Some jurisdictions have lower values, and others higher. In Garden Grove, values for Asian or Pacific Islanders are higher than for other groups.

**Table 1 Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Orange County**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 30.38 | 34.71 | 33.58 | 44.71 |
| Black/White | 32.60 | 33.63 | 32.27 | 46.98 |
| Hispanic/White | 36.13 | 41.08 | 38.18 | 52.82 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 32.58 | 34.31 | 34.82 | 43.19 |

**Table 2: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Aliso Viejo**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | N/A | N/A | N/A | 13.3 |
| Black/White | N/A | 12.6 | 12.3 | 50.89 |
| Hispanic/White | N/A | 11.6 | 20.4 | 22.57 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | N/A | 6.1 | 8.1 | 14.98 |

**Table 3: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Anaheim**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 29.37 | 31.67 | 31.72 | 31.70 |
| Black/White | 22.24 | 26.01 | 27.90 | 39.71 |
| Hispanic/White | 38.81 | 40.34 | 38.84 | 38.40 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 13.26 | 17.36 | 21.59 | 25.16 |

**Table 4: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Buena Park**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 18.17 | 22.07 | 21.40 | 23.51 |
| Black/White | 21.76 | 23.51 | 25.25 | 42.66 |
| Hispanic/White | 26.64 | 33.21 | 30.85 | 36.71 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 11.56 | 13.87 | 16.44 | 15.49 |

**Table 5: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Costa Mesa**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 29.76 | 36.82 | 34.36 | 35.80 |
| Black/White | 30.21 | 27.11 | 27.72 | 44.23 |
| Hispanic/White | 34.42 | 45.28 | 41.93 | 42.06 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 30.34 | 31.93 | 30.60 | 42.65 |

**Table 6: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Fountain Valley**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 14.25 | 22.27 | 23.54 | 34.00 |
| Black/White | 27.24 | 27.57 | 26.28 | 39.71 |
| Hispanic/White | 21.64 | 28.33 | 29.59 | 42.15 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 13.85 | 22.12 | 23.58 | 33.68 |

**Table 7: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Fullerton**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 25.53 | 31.15 | 30.52 | 29.76 |
| Black/White | 30.59 | 31.83 | 26.53 | 28.59 |
| Hispanic/White | 33.72 | 39.98 | 38.28 | 35.96 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 30.41 | 33.48 | 35.24 | 33.56 |

**Table 8: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Garden Grove**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 25.06 | 31.79 | 32.16 | 34.93 |
| Black/White | 22.18 | 23.11 | 23.45 | 35.03 |
| Hispanic/White | 27.67 | 32.64 | 33.20 | 36.26 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 27.45 | 34.98 | 33.98 | 38.21 |

**Table 9: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Huntington Beach**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 21.11 | 23.44 | 21.58 | 25.52 |
| Black/White | 21.45 | 19.99 | 24.21 | 37.58 |
| Hispanic/White | 28.10 | 33.37 | 30.09 | 28.86 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 22.86 | 20.11 | 18.25 | 26.26 |

**Table 10: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Irvine**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 16.50 | 21.56 | 18.01 | 19.24 |
| Black/White | 43.00 | 27.84 | 19.37 | 39.54 |
| Hispanic/White | 21.99 | 22.81 | 17.89 | 26.58 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 18.18 | 22.57 | 18.73 | 73.67 |

**Table 11: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for La Habra**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 28.16 | 26.70 | 24.12 | 25.08 |
| Black/White | 12.56 | 13.23 | 19.35 | 40.12 |
| Hispanic/White | 33.91 | 30.92 | 28.56 | 30.22 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 40.47 | 38.68 | 36.53 | 27.99 |

**Table 12: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for La Palma**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 9.67 |
| Black/White | 17.98 |
| Hispanic/White | 1.93 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 13.62 |

**Table 13: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Laguna Niguel**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 9.17 | 12.98 | 16.34 | 20.29 |
| Black/White | 13.82 | 22.75 | 16.24 | 45.64 |
| Hispanic/White | 13.34 | 20.76 | 22.79 | 27.18 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 13.37 | 12.68 | 13.82 | 18.94 |

**Table 14: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Lake Forest**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 9.39 | 15.38 | 17.28 | 19.97 |
| Black/White | 12.43 | 12.16 | 9.52 | 26.59 |
| Hispanic/White | 15.72 | 26.10 | 27.63 | 30.04 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 8.84 | 11.06 | 13.46 | 17.18 |

**Table 15: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Mission Viejo**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 13.67 | 15.18 | 15.75 | 29.15 |
| Black/White | 18.03 | 20.63 | 16.83 | 43.54 |
| Hispanic/White | 12.26 | 18.75 | 20.96 | 20.00 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 20.00 | 16.83 | 13.98 | 16.84 |

**Table 16: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Orange (City)**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 23.79 | 24.21 | 22.68 | 22.63 |
| Black/White | 24.12 | 24.45 | 24.72 | 42.35 |
| Hispanic/White | 30.24 | 29.79 | 26.90 | 27.94 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 19.54 | 22.34 | 22.70 | 27.55 |

**Table 17: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Rancho Santa Margarita**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend[3] | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 5.43 | 12.26 | 14.07 | 18.27 |
| Black/White | 7.18 | 12.64 | 13.35 | 23.56 |
| Hispanic/White | 5.73 | 19.52 | 23.13 | 24.53 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 6.70 | 8.56 | 9.55 | 17.95 |

**Table 18: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for San Clemente**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 21.89 | 25.93 | 16.76 | 17.23 |
| Black/White | 13.86 | 19.08 | 14.93 | 37.45 |
| Hispanic/White | 27.16 | 32.90 | 23.71 | 21.95 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 14.66 | 14.76 | 16.56 | 27.33 |

**Table 19: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Santa Ana**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 47.73 | 49.25 | 46.51 | 50.58 |
| Black/White | 36.60 | 28.03 | 25.25 | 42.30 |
| Hispanic/White | 53.07 | 53.60 | 50.02 | 52.62 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 43.05 | 46.79 | 46.94 | 43.95 |

**Table 20: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Tustin**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 26.33 | 36.73 | 32.93 | 48.19 |
| Black/White | 42.49 | 35.11 | 29.03 | 66.02 |
| Hispanic/White | 31.14 | 48.19 | 42.55 | 57.43 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 19.20 | 17.74 | 19.76 | 28.73 |

**Table 21: Dissimilarity Index Values by Race and Ethnicity for Westminster**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | 1990 Trend | 2000 Trend | 2010 Trend | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 24.58 | 28.05 | 31.59 | 11.95 |
| Black/White | 11.56 | 14.18 | 17.62 | 35.61 |
| Hispanic/White | 30.31 | 29.74 | 31.83 | 9.64 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 23.15 | 29.73 | 34.65 | 16.31 |

**Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions**

**Table 22: Dissimilarity Index Values, Brea**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 11.40 |
| Black/White | 28.40 |
| Hispanic/White | 21.11 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 13.49 |

[3] Rancho Santa Margarita was incorporated in 2000 so boundaries prior to incorporation may be different.

**Table 23: Dissimilarity Index Values, Cypress**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 20.98 |
| Black/White | 29.47 |
| Hispanic/White | 23.70 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 21.94 |

**Table 24: Dissimilarity Index Values, Dana Point**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 19.17 |
| Black/White | 46.50 |
| Hispanic/White | 25.62 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 13.27 |

**Table 25: Dissimilarity Index Values, La Palma**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 11.34 |
| Black/White | 33.34 |
| Hispanic/White | 9.10 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 18.43 |

**Table 26: Dissimilarity Index Values, Laguna Beach**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 26.11 |
| Black/White | 38.23 |
| Hispanic/White | 8.37 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 41.49 |

**Table 27: Dissimilarity Index Values, Laguna Hills**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 18.38 |
| Black/White | 50.11 |
| Hispanic/White | 26.05 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 19.06 |

**Table 28: Dissimilarity Index Values, Laguna Woods**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 14.83 |
| Black/White | 4.36 |
| Hispanic/White | 38.53 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 0.62 |

**Table 29: Dissimilarity Index Values, Los Alamitos**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 29.42 |
| Black/White | 62.03 |
| Hispanic/White | 33.57 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 13.96 |

**Table 30: Dissimilarity Index Values, Placentia**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 31.44 |
| Black/White | 46.05 |
| Hispanic/White | 37.79 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 23.07 |

**Table 31: Dissimilarity Index Values, Seal Beach**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 10.56 |
| Black/White | 35.72 |
| Hispanic/White | 16.70 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 26.08 |

**Table 32: Dissimilarity Index Values, Stanton**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 21.08 |
| Black/White | 44.79 |
| Hispanic/White | 25.43 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 21.95 |

**Table 33: Dissimilarity Index Values, Villa Park**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 33.19 |
| Black/White | 24.53 |
| Hispanic/White | 48.15 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 18.78 |

**Table 34: Dissimilarity Index Values, Yorba Linda**

| Racial/Ethnic Dissimilarity Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Non-White/White | 12.82 |
| Black/White | 48.13 |
| Hispanic/White | 16.94 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander/White | 26.56 |

*b. Explain how these segregation levels have changed over time (since 1990).*

In addition to the Dissimilarity Index, social scientists also use the Isolation and Exposure Indices to measure segregation. These indices, when taken together, capture the neighborhood demographics experienced, on average, by members of a particular racial or ethnic group within a city or metropolitan area. The Isolation Index measures what percentage of the census tract in which a person of a certain racial identity lives is comprised of other persons of that same racial/ethnic group. Values for the Isolation Index range from 0 to 100. The Exposure Index is a group's exposure to all racial groups. Values for the Exposure Index also range from 0 to 100. A larger value means that the average group member lives in a census tract with a higher percentage of people from another group.

**Table 35: Isolation Index Values by Race and Ethnicity, Orange County**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 55.16 |
| Black/Black | 3.32 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 52.81 |
| Asian/Asian | 31.84 |

**Table 36: Aliso Viejo**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | N/A | N/A | 71.3 | 62.6 | 62.94 |
| Black/Black | N/A | N/A | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.97 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | N/A | N/A | 12.5 | 21.7 | 19.52 |
| Asian/Asian | N/A | N/A | 13.5 | 18.5 | 16.32 |

**Table 37: Anaheim**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 78.8 | 62.1 | 44.9 | 37.1 | 35.8 |
| Black/Black | 1.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.61 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 28.6 | 44.8 | 58.2 | 61.7 | 59.25 |
| Asian/Asian | 4.4 | 10.8 | 16.5 | 20 | 22.66 |

**Table 38: Buena Park**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 76.3 | 60.3 | 42.2 | 31.8 | 27.37 |
| Black/Black | 1.6 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.08 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 20 | 29 | 40.1 | 45.2 | 49.04 |
| Asian/Asian | 5.2 | 15.1 | 24.5 | 31.6 | 34.19 |

**Table 39: Costa Mesa**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 84.1 | 74.8 | 64.6 | 59.7 | 57.38 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/Black | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2 | 2.1 | 3.18 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 14.9 | 29.3 | 47.7 | 49.2 | 45.35 |
| Asian/Asian | 6.4 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 14.3 | 22.27 |

**Table 40: Fountain Valley**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 83.9 | 73.4 | 60.6 | 52.4 | 45.93 |
| Black/Black | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.75 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 7.1 | 9.2 | 12.4 | 15.1 | 29.93 |
| Asian/Asian | 7.6 | 18.6 | 30.7 | 38.8 | 42.97 |

**Table 41: Fullerton**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 81 | 68.4 | 55.9 | 45.6 | 40.27 |
| Black/Black | 2.8 | 3 | 3.1 | 3 | 3.19 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 24.8 | 33.3 | 43.7 | 47.8 | 47.56 |
| Asian/Asian | 7 | 21 | 31.4 | 41 | 38.19 |

**Table 42: Garden Grove**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 80.4 | 59 | 42 | 34.3 | 32.11 |
| Black/Black | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.54 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 25.4 | 30.4 | 39.4 | 43.4 | 44.37 |
| Asian/Asian | 7.5 | 24.6 | 39.8 | 45.4 | 45.88 |

**Table 43: Huntington Beach**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 85.4 | 80.5 | 74.4 | 69.8 | 63.99 |
| Black/Black | 1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.68 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 9.5 | 18.3 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 27.39 |
| Asian/Asian | 5.9 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 14.8 | 21.32 |

**Table 44: Irvine**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 84.3 | 74.5 | 59.2 | 47 | 46.09 |
| Black/Black | 3.6 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.19 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 7.1 | 7 | 8 | 10.4 | 15.57 |
| Asian/Asian | 8.4 | 19.4 | 35.1 | 44.6 | 41.54 |

**Table 45: La Habra**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 76.6 | 64.7 | 46.5 | 34.7 | 35.40 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/Black | 0.4 | 1 | 1.8 | 2 | 1.79 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 31.2 | 41.9 | 55.4 | 62.7 | 62.64 |
| Asian/Asian | 2.8 | 5.8 | 15.4 | 22.5 | 18.18 |

**Table 46: Laguna Niguel**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 92.7 | 83.2 | 77.9 | 73.4 | 68.74 |
| Black/Black | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3.98 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 4.4 | 8.4 | 12.2 | 16.7 | 20.88 |
| Asian/Asian | 2.2 | 8.2 | 9.8 | 12.3 | 11.02 |

**Table 47: Lake Forest**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | n/a | n/a | 67.9 | 59.3 | 54.69 |
| Black/Black | n/a | n/a | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.95 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | n/a | n/a | 23.1 | 30.7 | 32.32 |
| Asian/Asian | n/a | n/a | 11.6 | 16.2 | 17.49 |

**Table 48: Mission Viejo**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 89.8 | 85.2 | 76.8 | 70.1 | 67.55 |
| Black/Black | 0.8 | 1 | 1.8 | 2 | 3.11 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 5.9 | 8.2 | 15.6 | 20.8 | 21.55 |
| Asian/Asian | 3.4 | 7 | 10.2 | 12.5 | 12.48 |

**Table 49: Orange (City)**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 82.9 | 70.3 | 58.5 | 50.4 | 52.18 |
| Black/Black | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.71 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 17 | 30.6 | 39.7 | 43.9 | 44.99 |
| Asian/Asian | 3.7 | 10.2 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 14.10 |

**Table 50: Rancho Santa Margarita**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | n/a | 78.3 | 74.9 | 68 | 67.91 |
| Black/Black | n/a | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.28 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | n/a | 11.6 | 15.1 | 21.9 | 21.90 |
| Asian/Asian | n/a | 8.2 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 10.65 |

**Table 51: San Clemente**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 88.4 | 84.5 | 80.4 | 77.1 | 75.50 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/Black | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1 | 1 | 1.62 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 10 | 19.3 | 25.8 | 22.4 | 23.44 |
| Asian/Asian | 1.7 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 6.1 | 6.16 |

**Table 52: Santa Ana**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 58.9 | 41.7 | 28.4 | 20.6 | 25.46 |
| Black/Black | 7.7 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.16 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 58.5 | 74.6 | 81.4 | 82.4 | 82.04 |
| Asian/Asian | 7 | 17.7 | 22.1 | 25.9 | 16.90 |

**Table 53: Tustin**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 83.7 | 66.3 | 54.3 | 43.2 | 52.44 |
| Black/Black | 6.1 | 9.9 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 4.84 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 10.2 | 27 | 51.3 | 51.9 | 56.10 |
| Asian/Asian | 4.4 | 12.1 | 19.6 | 26.7 | 19.86 |

**Table 54: Westminster**

| Isolation Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/White | 78.2 | 60.7 | 43.2 | 34.3 | 16.61 |
| Black/Black | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.78 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 14.5 | 24.8 | 26 | 28.6 | 28.35 |
| Asian/Asian | 9.5 | 25.9 | 45.8 | 55.4 | 57.40 |

**Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions**

**Table 55: Isolation Index Values, Brea**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 48.74 |
| Black/Black | 2.19 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 35.18 |
| Asian/Asian | 22.25 |

**Table 56: Isolation Index Values, Cypress**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 44.17 |
| Black/Black | 4.45 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 24.03 |
| Asian/Asian | 34.45 |

**Table 57: Isolation Index Values, Dana Point**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 72.77 |
| Black/Black | 2.46 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 23.18 |
| Asian/Asian | 4.10 |

**Table 58: Isolation Index Values, La Palma**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 29.59 |
| Black/Black | 6.48 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 25.33 |
| Asian/Asian | 41.14 |

**Table 59: Isolation Index Values, Laguna Beach**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 71.88 |
| Black/Black | 1.72 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 8.52 |
| Asian/Asian | 26.72 |

**Table 60: Isolation Index Values, Laguna Hills**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 62.98 |
| Black/Black | 3.52 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 21.14 |
| Asian/Asian | 18.80 |

**Table 61: Isolation Index Values, Laguna Woods**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 66.65 |
| Black/Black | 0.86 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 16.17 |
| Asian/Asian | 19.24 |

**Table 62: Isolation Index Values, Los Alamitos**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 61.96 |
| Black/Black | 5.77 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 26.74 |
| Asian/Asian | 13.53 |

**Table 63: Isolation Index Values, Placentia**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 46.15 |
| Black/Black | 2.85 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 50.88 |
| Asian/Asian | 21.73 |

**Table 64: Isolation Index Values, Seal Beach**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 74.76 |
| Black/Black | 5.64 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 13.55 |
| Asian/Asian | 11.55 |

**Table 65: Isolation Index Values, Stanton**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 26.47 |
| Black/Black | 2.79 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 48.93 |
| Asian/Asian | 31.42 |

**Table 66: Isolation Index Values, Villa Park**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 52.00 |
| Black/Black | 1.41 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 50.17 |
| Asian/Asian | 17.75 |

**Table 67: Isolation Index Values, Yorba Linda**

| Isolation Index | Current |
|---|---|
| White/White | 59.46 |
| Black/Black | 3.00 |
| Hispanic/Hispanic | 21.33 |
| Asian/Asian | 22.32 |

Isolation values for different populations vary widely across the county and individual jurisdictions. Values for White residents are generally higher than for other residents, likely due to the larger number of White residents overall. In Orange County, White residents have an Isolation Index value of 55.16, Black residents 3.32, Hispanic residents 52.81, and Asian residents 31.84. Values for the county are sometimes higher than values in individual jurisdictions for White, Hispanic, and Asian residents, again likely due to higher segregation across jurisdictions rather than within them. Isolation values have generally decreased for White residents over time, increased for Hispanic and Asian residents, and remained low for Black residents.

There are notable exceptions, however. White residents have especially high Isolation values in Aliso Viejo, Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, and San Clemente. While some of those cities have lower non-White populations, Lake Forest's significant Hispanic population suggests that White residents are disproportionately isolated. San Clemente has the highest White Isolation index value at 75.5. Buena Park has the lowest at 27.37.

Isolation index values for Black residents are uniformly low. Values are in the single digits, due to the low Black population across the county. These values have remained low and fairly consistent since the 1980s, with no noticeable exceptions.

Hispanic residents have experienced the highest Isolation Index value change over the last few decades. This is partly due to the increasing size of the population in the county. Certain areas have exceptionally high Hispanic Isolation Index values, however including La Habra at 62.64 and Santa Ana with 82.04.

**Table 68: Exposure Index Values for Orange County**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 38.76 |
| Hispanic/White | 27.47 |
| Asian/White | 35.78 |
| White/Black | 1.47 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.56 |
| Asian/Black | 1.64 |
| White/Hispanic | 22.69 |
| Black/Hispanic | 34.09 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 27.54 |
| White/Asian | 17.10 |
| Black/Asian | 20.66 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 15.93 |

**Table 69: Aliso Viejo**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 70.7 | 55.1 | 35.3 | 25.5 | 20.09 |
| Hispanic/White | 72.8 | 54.7 | 33 | 24.4 | 20.39 |
| Asian/White | 73.7 | 58.7 | 39.4 | 28.6 | 25.83 |
| White/Black | 1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.01 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.15 |
| Asian/Black | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4 | 3.8 | 3.12 |
| White/Hispanic | 17.1 | 22.9 | 29 | 34.6 | 34.98 |
| Black/Hispanic | 20.5 | 27.1 | 36.4 | 42.2 | 47.49 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 17.7 | 23.1 | 30.5 | 35.3 | 34.03 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/Asian | 4.1 | 13.8 | 23.4 | 29.2 | 31.53 |
| Black/Asian | 5 | 14 | 22 | 27 | 25.39 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 4.2 | 13 | 20.6 | 25.4 | 24.21 |

**Table 70: Anaheim**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 76.7 | 57.2 | 36.7 | 27.8 | 25.38 |
| Hispanic/White | 65.9 | 45.4 | 27.3 | 21.2 | 20.8 |
| Asian/White | 78.7 | 61.6 | 41 | 31.4 | 28.44 |
| White/Black | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.03 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.09 |
| Asian/Black | 1.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.12 |
| White/Hispanic | 14.8 | 25.2 | 35.6 | 40.7 | 40.09 |
| Black/Hispanic | 15.8 | 29.7 | 43.1 | 49.9 | 50.48 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 14.2 | 24.6 | 37.8 | 44.8 | 44.5 |
| White/Asian | 3.9 | 9.8 | 15.2 | 18.6 | 19.66 |
| Black/Asian | 4.1 | 9.4 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 18.31 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 3.1 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 13.8 | 15.96 |

**Table 71: Buena Park**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 70.7 | 55.1 | 35.3 | 25.5 | 20.09 |
| Hispanic/White | 72.8 | 54.7 | 33 | 24.4 | 20.39 |
| Asian/White | 73.7 | 58.7 | 39.4 | 28.6 | 25.83 |
| White/Black | 1 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.01 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.15 |
| Asian/Black | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4 | 3.8 | 3.12 |
| White/Hispanic | 17.1 | 22.9 | 29 | 34.6 | 34.98 |
| Black/Hispanic | 20.5 | 27.1 | 36.4 | 42.2 | 47.49 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 17.7 | 23.1 | 30.5 | 35.3 | 34.03 |
| White/Asian | 4.1 | 13.8 | 23.4 | 29.2 | 31.53 |
| Black/Asian | 5 | 14 | 22 | 27 | 25.39 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 4.2 | 13 | 20.6 | 25.4 | 24.21 |

**Table 72: Costa Mesa**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 83.3 | 71.4 | 57.2 | 51.6 | 48.14 |
| Hispanic/White | 78.6 | 63.2 | 42.6 | 40.2 | 39.24 |
| Asian/White | 81.4 | 69.5 | 57.2 | 52.7 | 43.84 |
| White/Black | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.49 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.23 |
| Asian/Black | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.21 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/Hispanic | 9.7 | 17.6 | 23.8 | 27.8 | 25.99 |
| Black/Hispanic | 9.8 | 19.4 | 28.9 | 33.3 | 26.41 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 10.2 | 19.1 | 26.7 | 30 | 28.27 |
| White/Asian | 4.2 | 6 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 11.69 |
| Black/Asian | 4 | 7 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 19.1 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 4.3 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 11.38 |

**Table 73: Fountain Valley**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 83.5 | 70.8 | 54.9 | 47 | 40.9 |
| Hispanic/White | 83.4 | 71.6 | 55.4 | 46.4 | 29.3 |
| Asian/White | 83.3 | 71.8 | 55.2 | 45.9 | 32.95 |
| White/Black | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.47 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.47 |
| Asian/Black | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.35 |
| White/Hispanic | 6.8 | 8 | 10.1 | 12.4 | 16.67 |
| Black/Hispanic | 7 | 9.6 | 12.7 | 15.1 | 23.22 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 6.8 | 8.1 | 11 | 13.3 | 21.16 |
| White/Asian | 7 | 17.2 | 26.3 | 33.2 | 33.5 |
| Black/Asian | 7 | 17.8 | 29.1 | 35.5 | 31.29 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 7 | 17.4 | 28.8 | 36.2 | 37.8 |

**Table 74: Fullerton**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 73.3 | 59.5 | 44.7 | 37.3 | 32.48 |
| Hispanic/White | 67.9 | 54.6 | 40 | 33 | 29.88 |
| Asian/White | 78.6 | 60.7 | 44.3 | 33.9 | 30.48 |
| White/Black | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.39 |
| Hispanic/Black | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.76 |
| Asian/Black | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.17 |
| White/Hispanic | 11.6 | 18.1 | 24.8 | 29.7 | 31.92 |
| Black/Hispanic | 18.1 | 26.4 | 35.6 | 37.8 | 40.13 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 11.3 | 16.1 | 21 | 22.4 | 25.69 |
| White/Asian | 4.4 | 11.2 | 15.7 | 21.5 | 21.94 |
| Black/Asian | 4.1 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 21.1 | 21.26 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 3.7 | 9 | 12 | 15.8 | 17.3 |

**Table 75: Garden Grove**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 77 | 53 | 32.7 | 23.4 | 28.9 |
| Hispanic/White | 66.7 | 48.2 | 27.9 | 19.2 | 17.18 |
| Asian/White | 77 | 50.5 | 27.6 | 18.9 | 17.02 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White/Black | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.48 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.92 |
| Asian/Black | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.89 |
| White/Hispanic | 11.5 | 20.7 | 27.8 | 31.3 | 31.25 |
| Black/Hispanic | 13.8 | 23.7 | 33 | 36.9 | 32.61 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 12.7 | 22.9 | 30.2 | 33.9 | 34.42 |
| White/Asian | 5.6 | 18.4 | 27.6 | 32.4 | 32.34 |
| Black/Asian | 6.2 | 21 | 31.4 | 37.7 | 32.74 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 5.4 | 19.4 | 30.2 | 35.6 | 35.94 |

**Table 76: Huntington Beach**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 83.9 | 77.5 | 69.4 | 64.5 | 59.11 |
| Hispanic/White | 82.9 | 71.8 | 60.4 | 57.7 | 52.89 |
| Asian/White | 83.4 | 77.2 | 70.9 | 66.3 | 54.76 |
| White/Black | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.26 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.8 | 1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Asian/Black | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.21 |
| White/Hispanic | 7.7 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 14.6 | 17.18 |
| Black/Hispanic | 8.6 | 12.8 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 19.87 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 8.2 | 11.7 | 13.8 | 16.5 | 18.84 |
| White/Asian | 4.7 | 7.8 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 13.44 |
| Black/Asian | 4.8 | 7.9 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 13.99 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 5 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 13 | 14.24 |

**Table 77: Irvine**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 76.8 | 70 | 54.1 | 43.9 | 39.74 |
| Hispanic/White | 81.2 | 71.9 | 55.2 | 44 | 42.26 |
| Asian/White | 81.7 | 72.1 | 53.8 | 43.4 | 41.17 |
| White/Black | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.57 |
| Hispanic/Black | 2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.72 |
| Asian/Black | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.83 |
| White/Hispanic | 5.8 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 10.98 |
| Black/Hispanic | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 11.29 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 10.48 |
| White/Asian | 7.3 | 17.4 | 30.3 | 41.3 | 36.5 |
| Black/Asian | 9.6 | 17.2 | 33.6 | 43 | 41.09 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 8.4 | 18.7 | 33 | 42.6 | 35.75 |

**Table 78: La Habra**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 75.6 | 63.3 | 42.5 | 30.8 | 30.02 |
| Hispanic/White | 65.7 | 53.6 | 36.6 | 27.4 | 25.8 |
| Asian/White | 77.6 | 63.8 | 43.5 | 32.1 | 34.55 |
| White/Black | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.09 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.09 |
| Asian/Black | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.96 |
| White/Hispanic | 19.7 | 29.8 | 43.4 | 51.9 | 48.56 |
| Black/Hispanic | 20.2 | 30.9 | 47.1 | 53.6 | 56.34 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 17.9 | 29 | 38.1 | 42.5 | 44.47 |
| White/Asian | 2.2 | 4 | 7 | 10.8 | 12.95 |
| Black/Asian | 2.6 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 12.8 | 9.89 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 8.86 |

**Table 79: Laguna Niguel**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 92.4 | 82.4 | 75.5 | 70.9 | 59.48 |
| Hispanic/White | 92.4 | 82.6 | 75.1 | 69.4 | 62.18 |
| Asian/White | 92.1 | 82.7 | 76.6 | 71.2 | 65.29 |
| White/Black | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.64 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Asian/Black | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.11 |
| White/Hispanic | 4.2 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 15.5 |
| Black/Hispanic | 4.3 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 15.1 | 20.84 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 4.4 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 14.2 | 16.95 |
| White/Asian | 2 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 11.1 | 9.62 |
| Black/Asian | 2.1 | 7.5 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 11.33 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 2.1 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 10.03 |

**Table 80: Lake Forest**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | n/a | n/a | 67.3 | 58.3 | 52.72 |
| Hispanic/White | n/a | n/a | 62.4 | 52 | 47.67 |
| Asian/White | n/a | n/a | 66.5 | 57.4 | 52.56 |
| White/Black | n/a | n/a | 2.1 | 2 | 2.01 |
| Hispanic/Black | n/a | n/a | 2 | 1.9 | 2.01 |
| Asian/Black | n/a | n/a | 2.2 | 2 | 1.87 |
| White/Hispanic | n/a | n/a | 17.4 | 22.4 | 23.84 |
| Black/Hispanic | n/a | n/a | 17.4 | 23 | 26.34 |
| Asian/Hispanic | n/a | n/a | 18.4 | 23.5 | 24 |
| White/Asian | n/a | n/a | 11.2 | 15.5 | 15.36 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/Asian | n/a | n/a | 11.5 | 15.6 | 14.3 |
| Hispanic/Asian | n/a | n/a | 11.2 | 14.7 | 14.02 |

**Table 81: Mission Viejo**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 88.9 | 83.9 | 73.6 | 67.4 | 67.06 |
| Hispanic/White | 89.1 | 84.3 | 72 | 65 | 61.99 |
| Asian/White | 88.6 | 83.8 | 74.5 | 68 | 65.26 |
| White/Black | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.62 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.7 | 1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.46 |
| Asian/Black | 0.7 | 1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.47 |
| White/Hispanic | 5.6 | 7.6 | 11.5 | 16 | 15.89 |
| Black/Hispanic | 5.9 | 8.2 | 13.5 | 18.3 | 15.45 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 6 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 17 | 16.76 |
| White/Asian | 2.8 | 6 | 9 | 11.4 | 10.9 |
| Black/Asian | 3.2 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 10.12 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 3.1 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 10.92 |

**Table 82: Orange (City)**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 79 | 35.2 | 51.7 | 43.3 | 43.93 |
| Hispanic/White | 76.8 | 60.6 | 48 | 42.2 | 42.34 |
| Asian/White | 81.1 | 67.4 | 54.7 | 47.5 | 48.65 |
| White/Black | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.09 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.28 |
| Asian/Black | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.16 |
| White/Hispanic | 11.6 | 20.4 | 28.3 | 34.4 | 33.22 |
| Black/Hispanic | 14.8 | 25.2 | 34 | 40.5 | 40.53 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 12.9 | 20.8 | 28.8 | 34 | 33.15 |
| White/Asian | 3.2 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 10.58 |
| Black/Asian | 3.2 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 13.2 | 10.22 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 3.4 | 7 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 9.19 |

**Table 83: Rancho Santa Margarita**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | n/a | 78.3 | 73.2 | 66 | 66.49 |
| Hispanic/White | n/a | 78.3 | 72.1 | 63.6 | 62.68 |
| Asian/White | n/a | 78.3 | 74 | 66.6 | 65.32 |
| White/Black | n/a | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.73 |
| Hispanic/Black | n/a | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.63 |
| Asian/Black | n/a | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| White/Hispanic | n/a | 11.6 | 12.6 | 17.7 | 16.66 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/Hispanic | n/a | 11.6 | 14 | 19.3 | 16.6 |
| Asian/Hispanic | n/a | 11.6 | 13 | 18.4 | 17.99 |
| White/Asian | n/a | 8.2 | 9.2 | 11.3 | 9.43 |
| Black/Asian | n/a | 8.1 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 10.51 |
| Hispanic/Asian | n/a | 8.2 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 9.77 |

**Table 84: San Clemente**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 85.5 | 82.3 | 75.9 | 75.3 | 76.35 |
| Hispanic/White | 86 | 77.1 | 68.6 | 70.8 | 68.96 |
| Asian/White | 87.1 | 83.6 | 79.3 | 76.4 | 74.08 |
| White/Black | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.75 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.63 |
| Asian/Black | 1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.76 |
| White/Hispanic | 8.2 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 15.7 | 15.89 |
| Black/Hispanic | 10.4 | 13.8 | 18.2 | 17 | 14.78 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 9 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 15.5 | 14.98 |
| White/Asian | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.29 |
| Black/Asian | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 4.45 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.77 |

**Table 85: Santa Ana**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 38.2 | 27.1 | 19.5 | 14.5 | 15.73 |
| Hispanic/White | 30.8 | 15.8 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 8.57 |
| Asian/White | 46.2 | 27.4 | 15.4 | 11.1 | 13.25 |
| White/Black | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.29 |
| Hispanic/Black | 4 | 2 | 1.3 | 1 | 0.83 |
| Asian/Black | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.96 |
| White/Hispanic | 30.8 | 44.4 | 56.7 | 63.9 | 60.58 |
| Black/Hispanic | 45.6 | 59.1 | 66.7 | 71.8 | 71.44 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 39.2 | 52.2 | 60.1 | 61.5 | 67.45 |
| White/Asian | 4.9 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 10.72 |
| Black/Asian | 5.9 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 9.44 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 4.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 7.72 |

**Table 86: Tustin**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 78 | 57 | 40.3 | 32.5 | 20.01 |
| Hispanic/White | 81.4 | 56.6 | 30.8 | 26.3 | 23.47 |
| Asian/White | 83 | 62.7 | 48.9 | 37.2 | 39.02 |
| White/Black | 2.4 | 4.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.36 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hispanic/Black | 3 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.49 |
| Asian/Black | 2.6 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.56 |
| White/Hispanic | 8.5 | 18.5 | 23.5 | 30 | 25.32 |
| Black/Hispanic | 10.2 | 24 | 39 | 42.8 | 55.54 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 8.6 | 20.1 | 27.2 | 33.1 | 34.8 |
| White/Asian | 4 | 9.8 | 17.9 | 23.8 | 17.08 |
| Black/Asian | 4 | 8.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 16.51 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 3.9 | 9.6 | 13.1 | 18.5 | 14.12 |

**Table 87: Westminster**

| Exposure Index | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | Current |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black/White | 78.8 | 57.8 | 38.6 | 29.6 | 17.19 |
| Hispanic/White | 74.1 | 52 | 33.4 | 24.5 | 16.4 |
| Asian/White | 75 | 53.8 | 31.1 | 21.4 | 15.21 |
| White/Black | 0.7 | 1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.45 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.6 | 1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.51 |
| Asian/Black | 0.6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.36 |
| White/Hispanic | 11.5 | 17.3 | 20 | 22.6 | 27.06 |
| Black/Hispanic | 11.4 | 18.7 | 21.8 | 25.7 | 31.71 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 12.9 | 18.8 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 24.54 |
| White/Asian | 7.7 | 20.5 | 34.1 | 41.1 | 53.04 |
| Black/Asian | 7.1 | 21.9 | 37 | 42.6 | 47.49 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 8.5 | 21.6 | 38.2 | 45.1 | 51.88 |

**Non-Entitlement Jurisdictions**

**Table 88: Exposure Index Values, Brea**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 46.13 |
| Hispanic/White | 43.14 |
| Asian/White | 47.93 |
| White/Black | 1.58 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.55 |
| Asian/Black | 1.70 |
| White/Hispanic | 25.86 |
| Black/Hispanic | 27.13 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 24.13 |
| White/Asian | 19.99 |
| Black/Asian | 20.69 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 16.80 |

**Table 89: Exposure Index Values, Cypress**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 37.56 |
| Hispanic/White | 38.58 |
| Asian/White | 37.61 |
| White/Black | 3.33 |
| Hispanic/Black | 3.70 |
| Asian/Black | 3.87 |
| White/Hispanic | 20.09 |
| Black/Hispanic | 21.73 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 20.60 |
| White/Asian | 28.27 |
| Black/Asian | 32.84 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 29.74 |

**Table 90: Exposure Index Values, Dana Point**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 75.73 |
| Hispanic/White | 68.57 |
| Asian/White | 74.73 |
| White/Black | 1.09 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.90 |
| Asian/Black | 1.09 |
| White/Hispanic | 17.05 |
| Black/Hispanic | 15.5 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 16.48 |
| White/Asian | 3.62 |
| Black/Asian | 3.64 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 3.21 |

**Table 91: Exposure Index Values, La Palma**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 25.73 |
| Hispanic/White | 29.45 |
| Asian/White | 27.22 |
| White/Black | 4.32 |
| Hispanic/Black | 4.07 |
| Asian/Black | 5.32 |
| White/Hispanic | 24.56 |
| Black/Hispanic | 20.22 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 22.42 |
| White/Asian | 37.72 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Black/Asian | 43.89 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 37.25 |

**Table 92: Exposure Index Values, Laguna Beach**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 74.89 |
| Hispanic/White | 70.43 |
| Asian/White | 61.60 |
| White/Black | 0.99 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.02 |
| Asian/Black | 0.62 |
| White/Hispanic | 8.24 |
| Black/Hispanic | 9.04 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 7.78 |
| White/Asian | 15.62 |
| Black/Asian | 11.99 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 16.88 |

**Table 93: Exposure Index Values, Laguna Hills**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 55.88 |
| Hispanic/White | 57.65 |
| Asian/White | 60.02 |
| White/Black | 1.56 |
| Hispanic/Black | 2.04 |
| Asian/Black | 1.67 |
| White/Hispanic | 16.02 |
| Black/Hispanic | 20.38 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 16.14 |
| White/Asian | 16.01 |
| Black/Asian | 16.01 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 15.49 |

**Table 94: Exposure Index Values, Laguna Woods**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 67.23 |
| Hispanic/White | 61.51 |
| Asian/White | 66.73 |
| White/Black | 0.84 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.72 |
| Asian/Black | 0.85 |
| White/Hispanic | 10.40 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Black/Hispanic | 9.75 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 10.31 |
| White/Asian | 19.21 |
| Black/Asian | 19.40 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 17.55 |

**Table 95: Exposure Index Values, Los Alamitos**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 41.47 |
| Hispanic/White | 50.85 |
| Asian/White | 57.37 |
| White/Black | 1.82 |
| Hispanic/Black | 3.96 |
| Asian/Black | 2.49 |
| White/Hispanic | 18.85 |
| Black/Hispanic | 33.44 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 21.15 |
| White/Asian | 12.88 |
| Black/Asian | 12.73 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 12.81 |

**Table 96: Exposure Index Values, Placentia**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 34.37 |
| Hispanic/White | 29.80 |
| Asian/White | 39.38 |
| White/Black | 1.66 |
| Hispanic/Black | 2.07 |
| Asian/Black | 1.67 |
| White/Hispanic | 31.19 |
| Black/Hispanic | 44.89 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 34.60 |
| White/Asian | 18.16 |
| Black/Asian | 15.95 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 15.25 |

**Table 97: Exposure Index Values, Seal Beach**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 66.77 |
| Hispanic/White | 73.68 |
| Asian/White | 73.94 |
| White/Black | 1.19 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hispanic/Black | 1.41 |
| Asian/Black | 1.34 |
| White/Hispanic | 11.68 |
| Black/Hispanic | 12.59 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 9.56 |
| White/Asian | 8.40 |
| Black/Asian | 8.56 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 6.85 |

**Table 98: Exposure Index Values, Stanton**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 18.65 |
| Hispanic/White | 18.94 |
| Asian/White | 20.68 |
| White/Black | 1.27 |
| Hispanic/Black | 1.59 |
| Asian/Black | 1.26 |
| White/Hispanic | 41.28 |
| Black/Hispanic | 50.81 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 44.50 |
| White/Asian | 28.49 |
| Black/Asian | 25.44 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 28.13 |

**Table 99: Exposure Index Values, Villa Park**

| Exposure Index | Current |
|---|---|
| Black/White | 46.78 |
| Hispanic/White | 34.63 |
| Asian/White | 47.94 |
| White/Black | 1.15 |
| Hispanic/Black | 0.96 |
| Asian/Black | 1.30 |
| White/Hispanic | 27.92 |
| Black/Hispanic | 31.53 |
| Asian/Hispanic | 30.59 |
| White/Asian | 16.32 |
| Black/Asian | 17.96 |
| Hispanic/Asian | 12.92 |

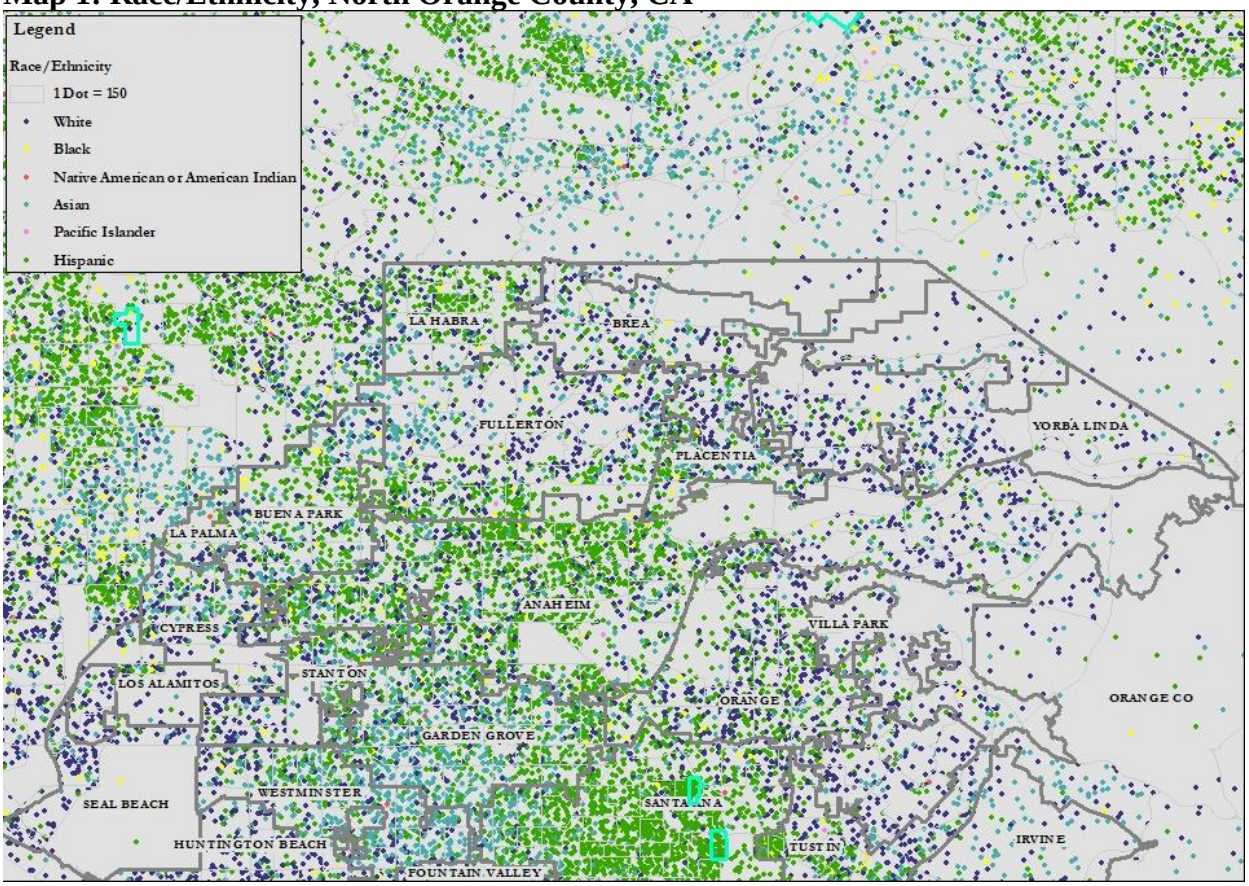
Exposure Index values are for the most part consistent with proportions of populations in individual jurisdictions. While Non-White/White exposure values are decreasing, exposure to Hispanic and Asian populations is increasing, and to the Black population is remaining the same.

Exposure to White residents is exceptionally high in Mission Viejo and San Clemente. Areas with high Hispanic populations have high exposure to Hispanic residents as well, as seen in Santa Ana, but less so in Lake Forest, indicating higher levels of segregation.

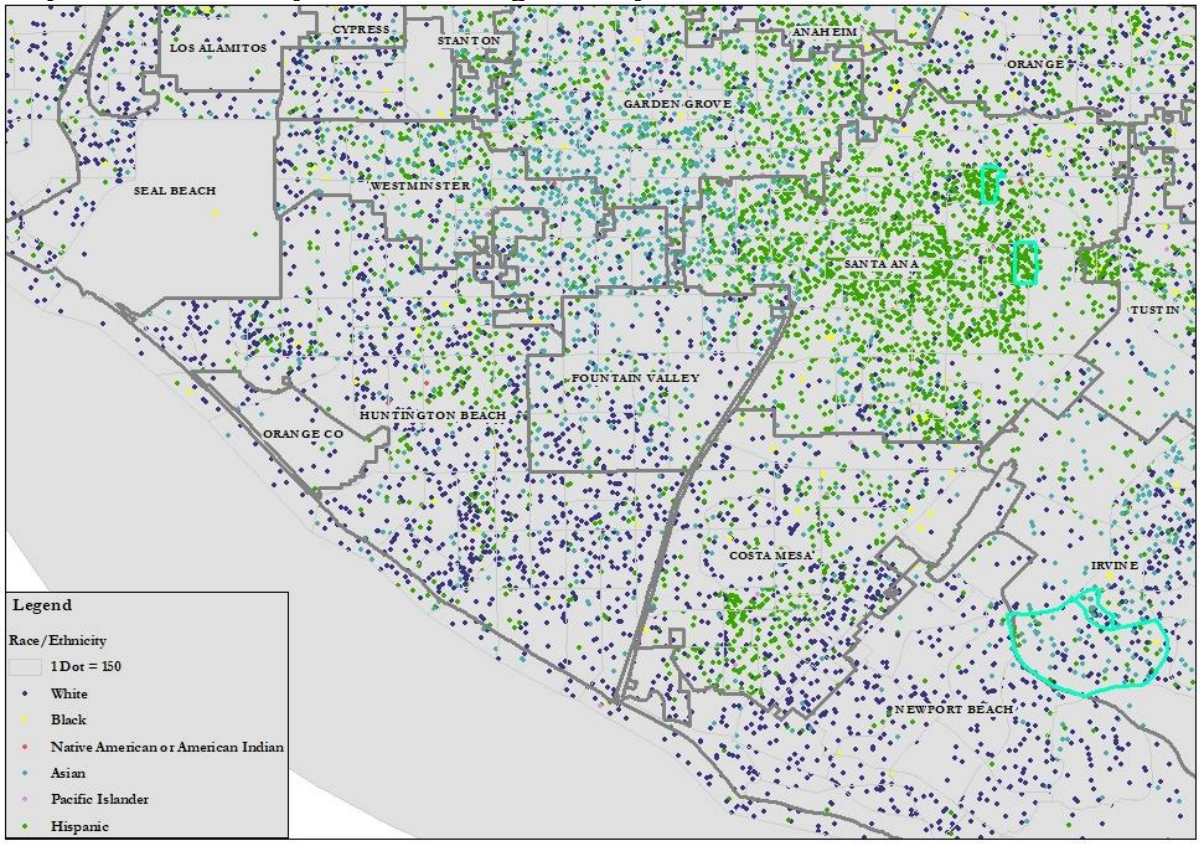
*c. Identify areas in the jurisdiction and region with relatively high segregation and integration by race/ethnicity, national origin, or LEP group, and indicate the predominant groups living in each area.*

## Race/Ethnicity

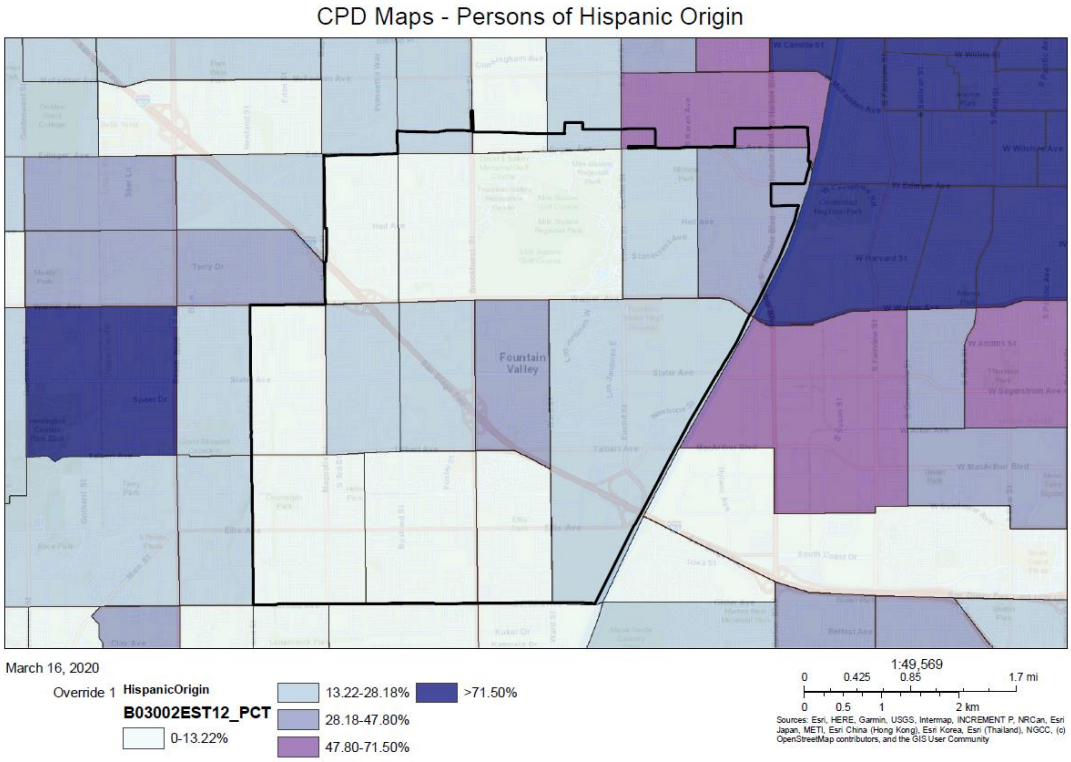
## Map 1: Race/Ethnicity, North Orange County, CA



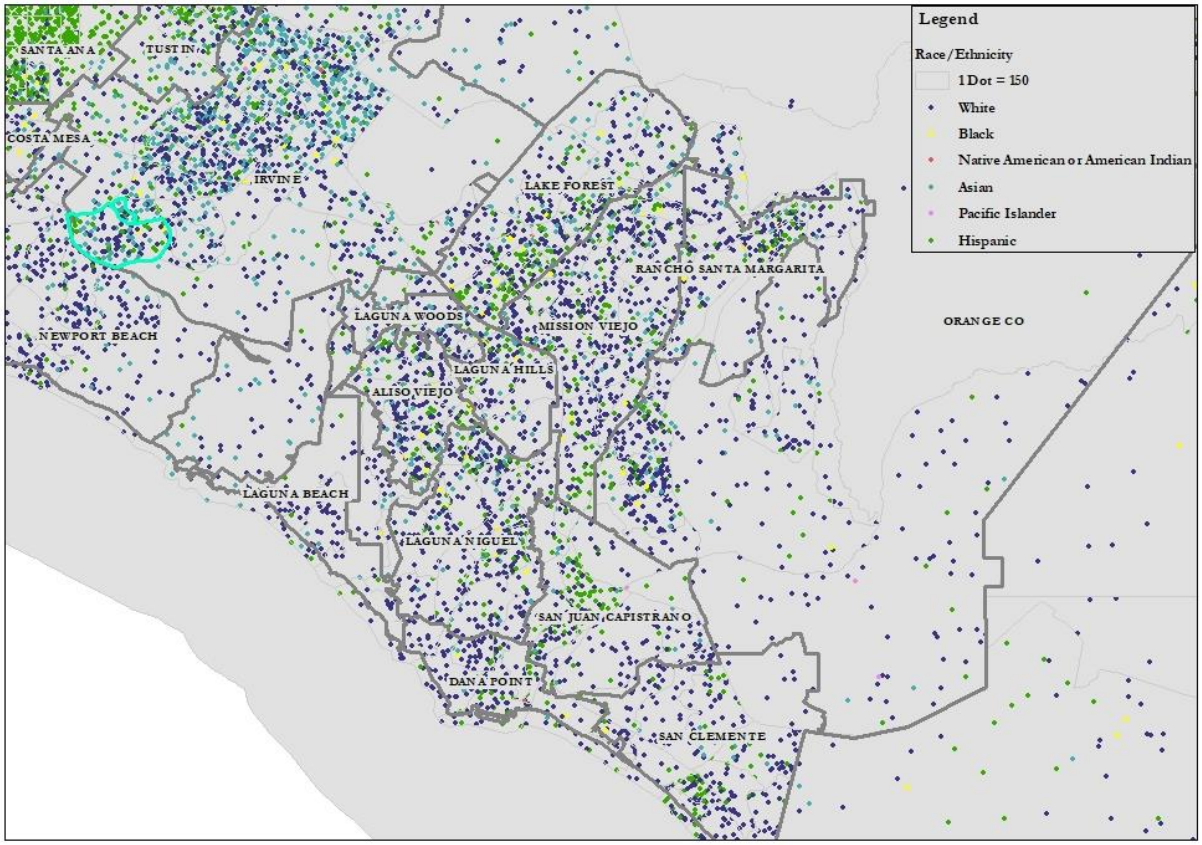
## Map 2: Race/Ethnicity, Central Orange County, CA




## Map 2.1: Hispanic Origin, Central Orange County



**Map 3: Race/Ethnicity, South Orange County, CA**



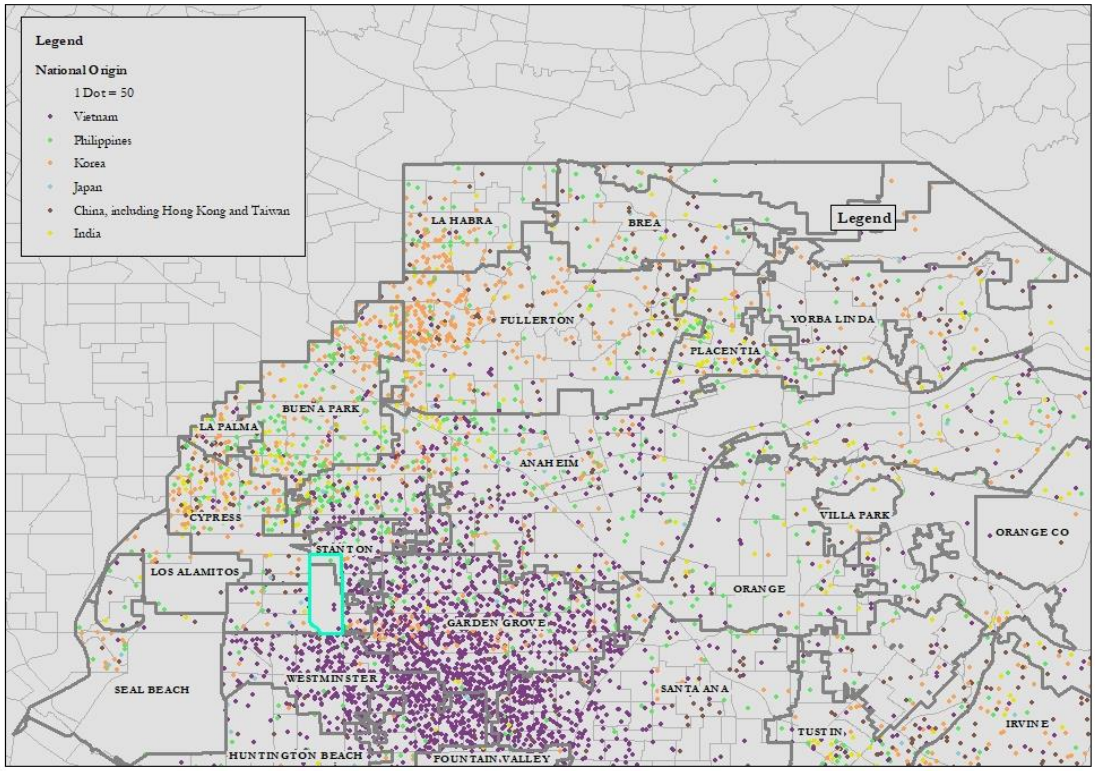

Clear patterns of segregation both across and within jurisdictions are visible in the above maps. In general, White residents tend to reside towards the outer edges of the county, while Hispanic and sometimes Asian residents are found more in the center of the county. La Habra, Anaheim, Buena Park, Santa Ana, Tustin, and parts of Costa Mesa have higher concentrations of Hispanic residents, while Fullerton, Westminster, Garden Grove, and Anaheim have higher populations of Asian residents. In areas with high Hispanic or Asian populations are present, segregation within a jurisdiction is more visible. For example, Hispanic residents are found more in northern Anaheim, western Costa Mesa, eastern Tustin, northern Huntington Beach, southeastern Lake Forest, and northwestern San Juan Capistrano. Asian residents are more heavily concentrated in Garden Grove, northern Fullerton, eastern Westminster, and northwestern Irvine.

## Integration

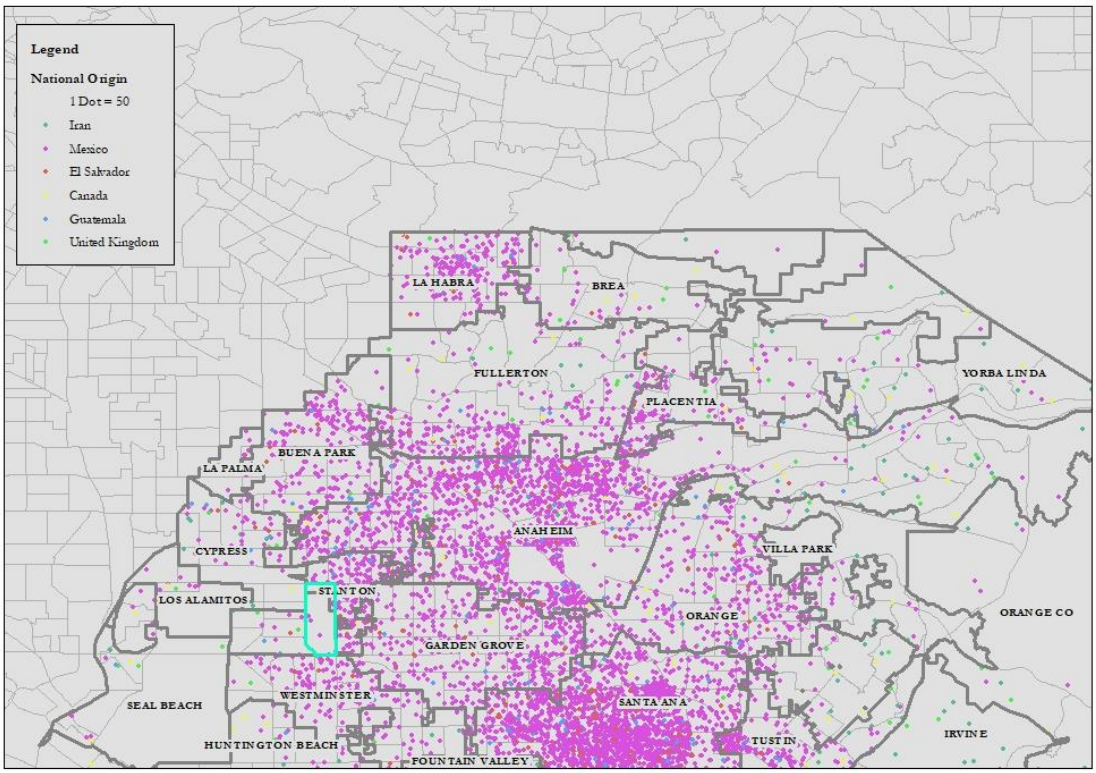
More integrated areas of the County include the city of Orange, Fountain Valley, and Mission Viejo.

## National Origin

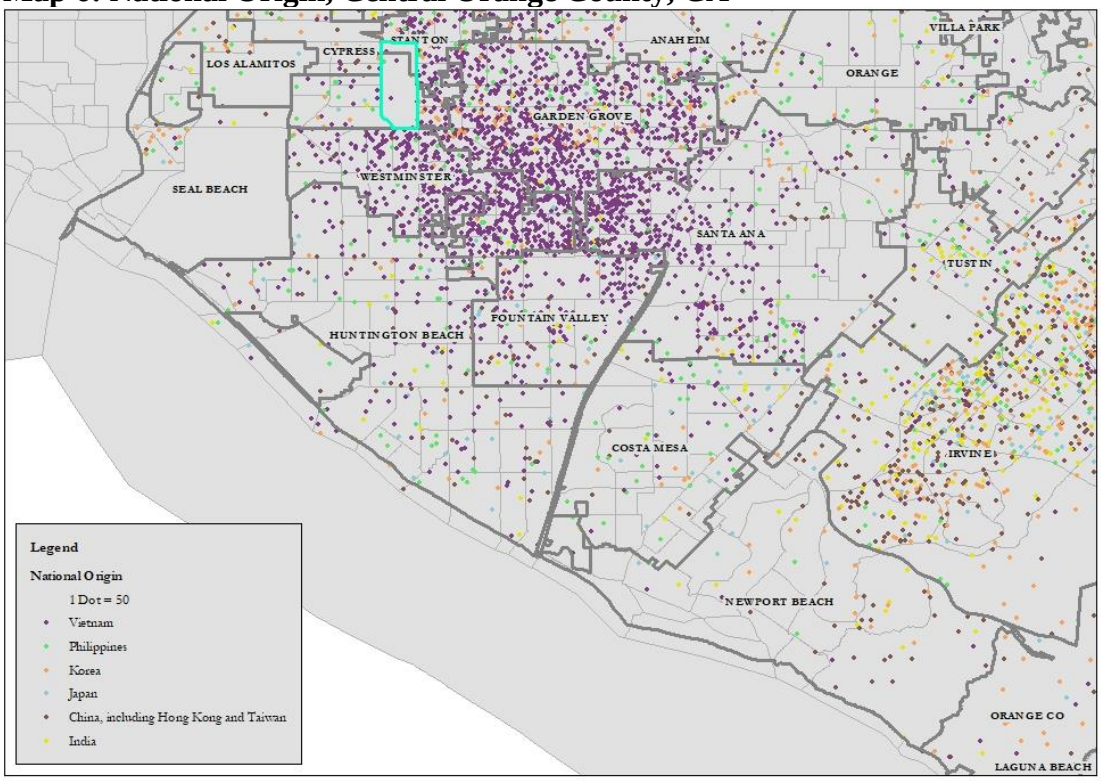
### Map 4: National Origin, North Orange County, CA



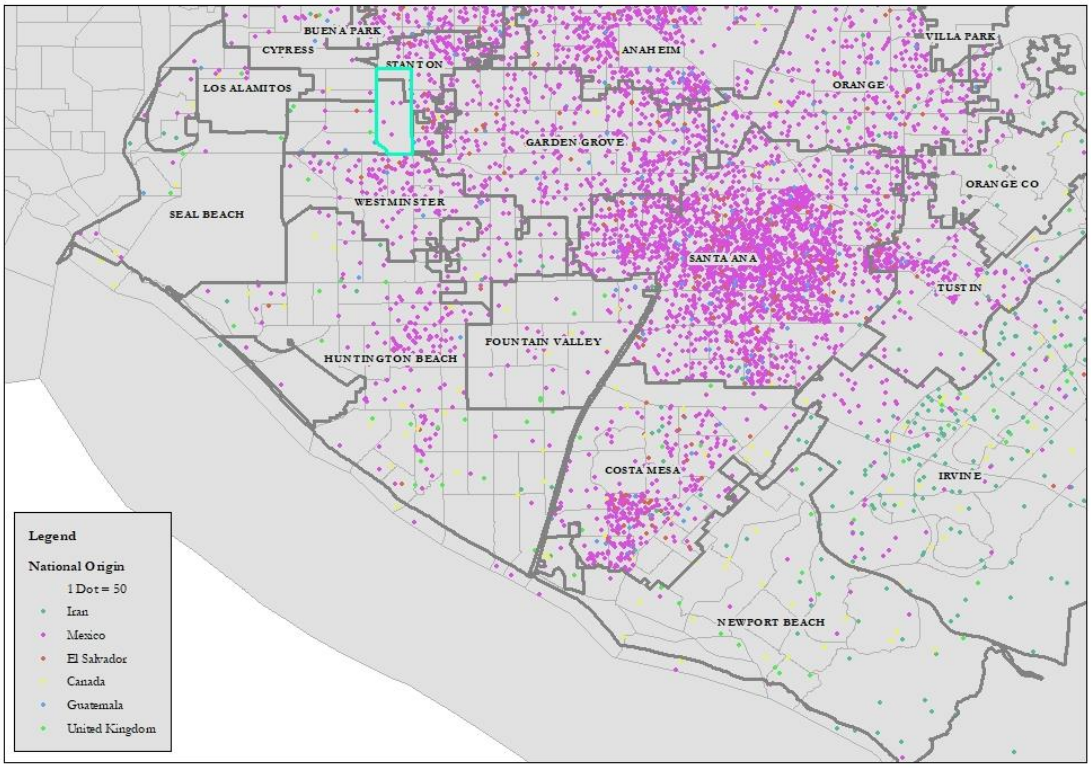

### Map 5: National Origin, North Orange County, CA



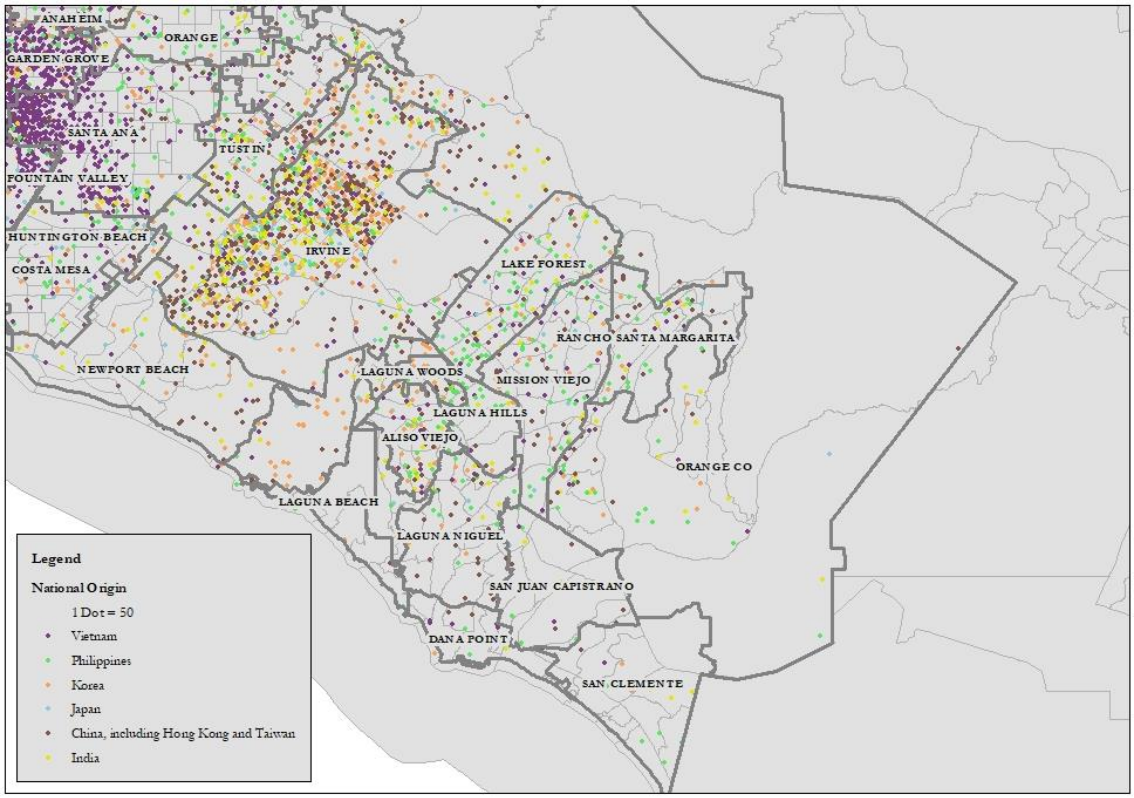
## Map 6: National Origin, Central Orange County, CA



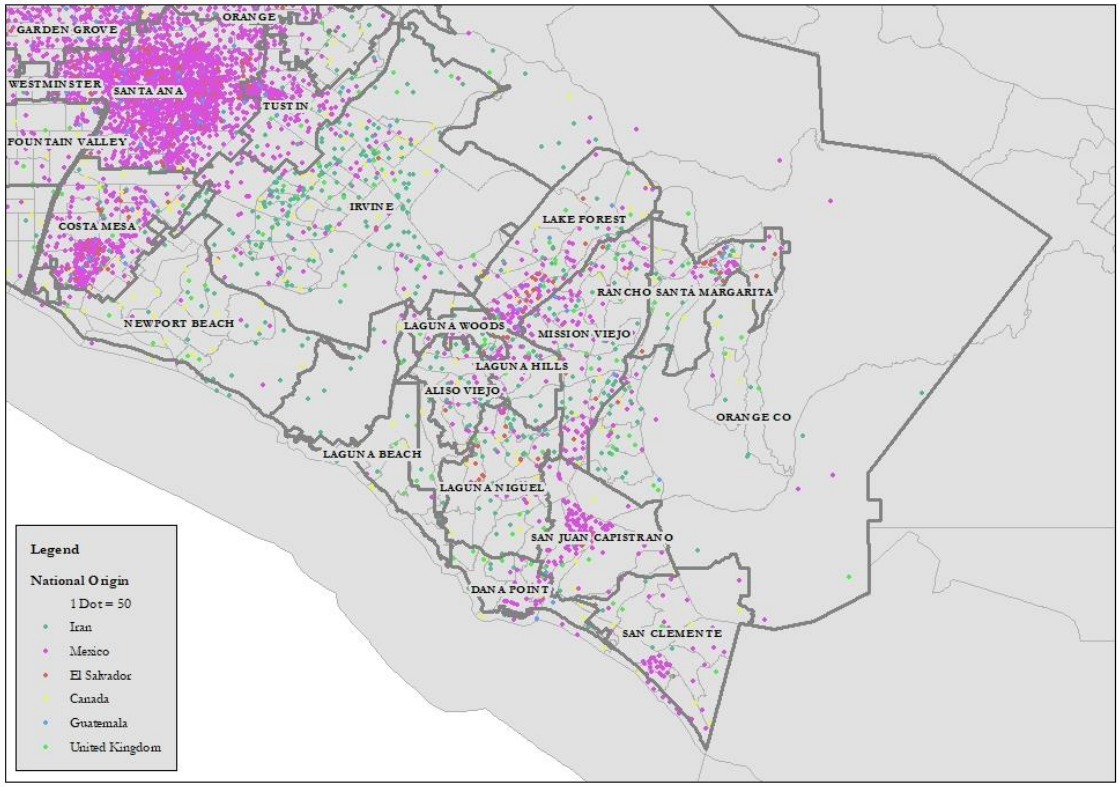

## Map 7: National Origin, Central Orange County, CA



## Map 8: National Origin, South Orange County, CA




## Map 9: National Origin, South Orange County, CA

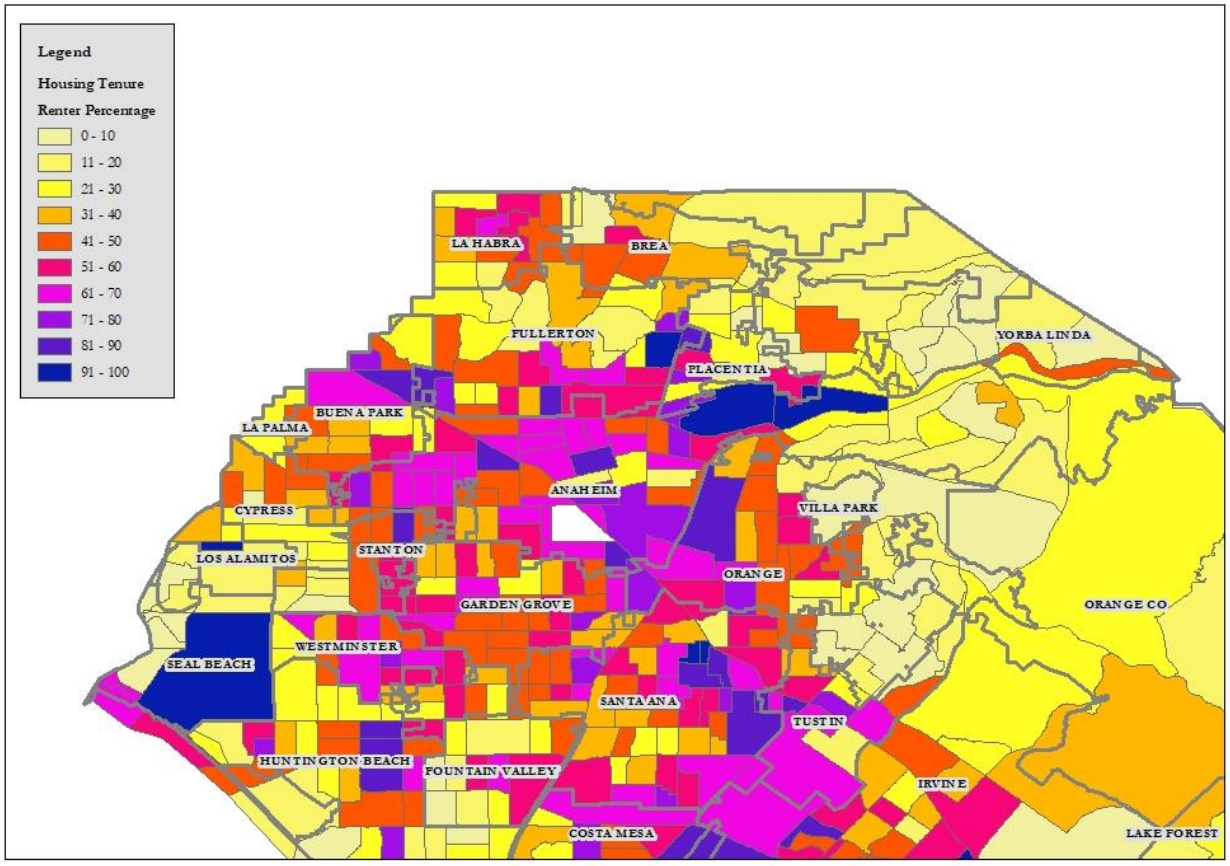


There are some clear patterns of settlement based on national origin in Orange County. The maps above show the largest populations of foreign national origins in both the county overall and in individual jurisdictions. These maps were formed using the top five largest foreign born populations in each jurisdiction, but due to the high levels of overlap across jurisdictions, 12 populations total are represented.

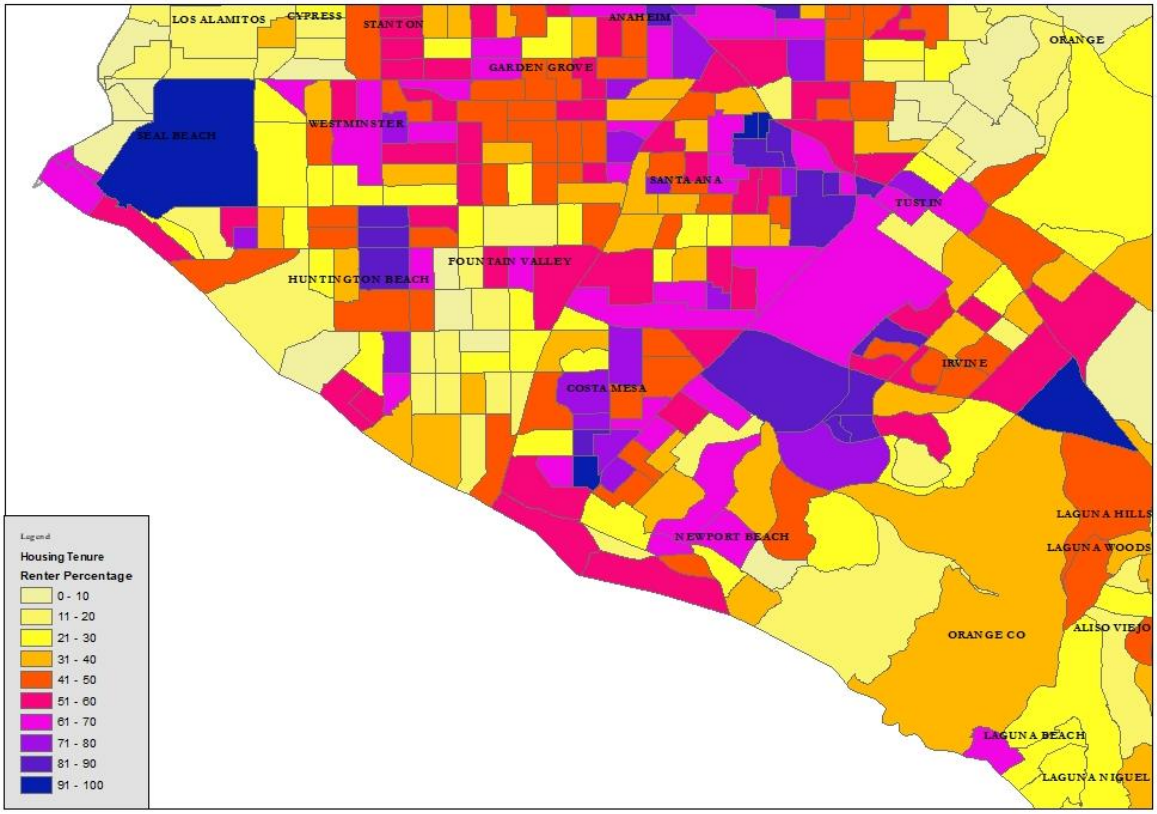
In northern Orange County, there is a high Korean population in La Habra and Fullerton. A very large Vietnamese population exists in the area stretching from Garden Grove into Westminster, and a Filipino population is most populous in Buena Park and Anaheim. Anaheim, along with Santa Ana, also contains a large Mexican population, stretching into south Costa Mesa. Mexican residents are similarly scattered throughout central Orange County, though less are present in Irvine. Irvine has significant populations of all represented populations, and higher numbers of residents from the United Kingdom in particular. Mexican residents are especially present in the areas of Lake Forest, Mission Viejo and Laguna Hills, and central San Juan Capistrano.

*d. Consider and describe the location of owner and renter occupied housing in the jurisdiction and region in determining whether such housing is located in segregated or integrated areas, and describe trends over time.*

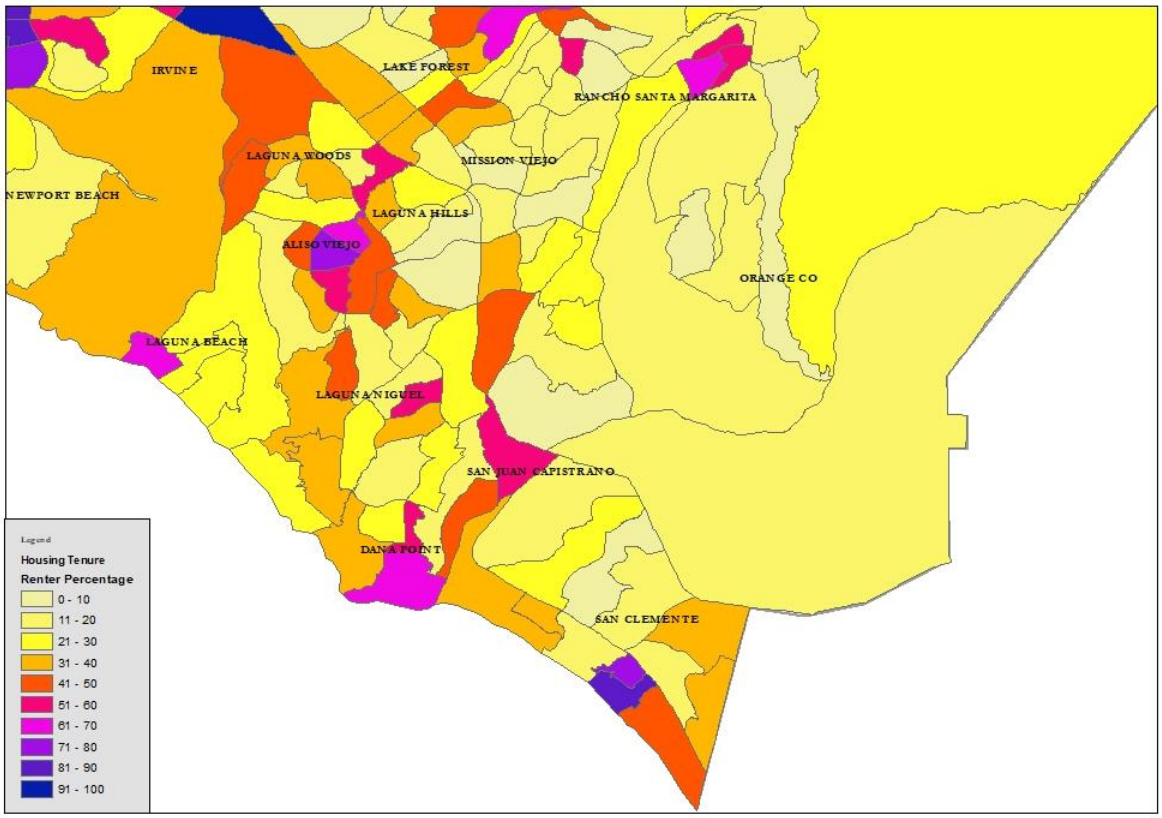
**Map 10: North Orange County, Housing Tenure**



## Map 11: Central Orange County, Housing Tenure



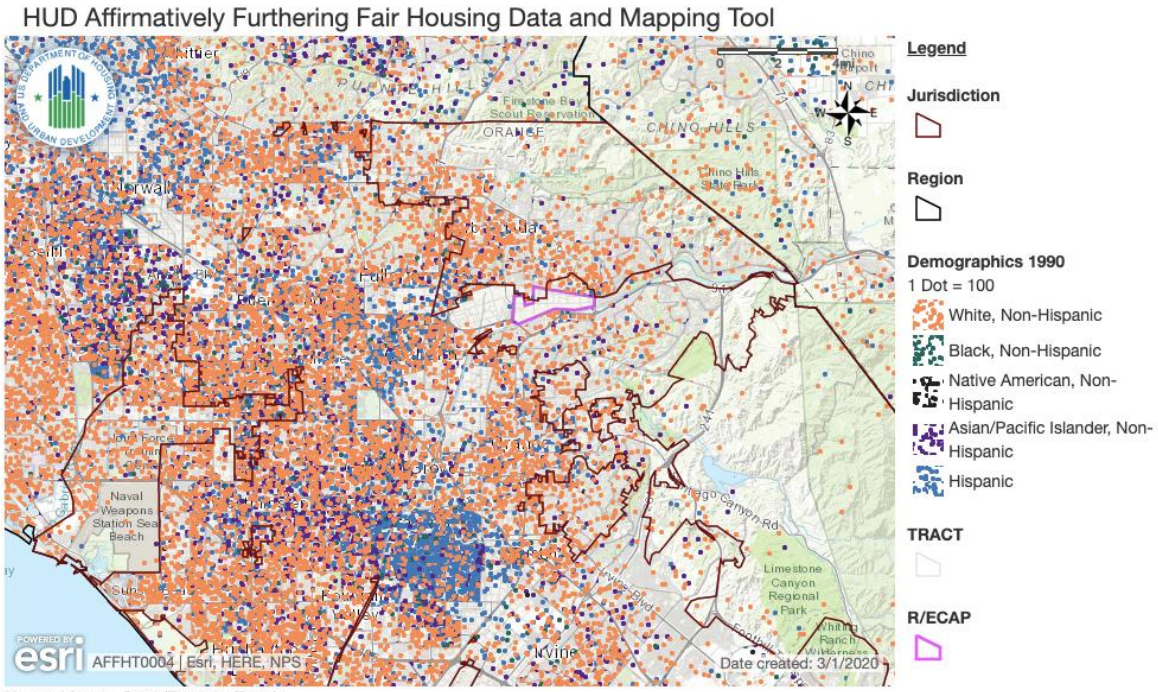

## Map 12: South Orange County, Housing Tenure



Housing tenure varies widely across the county. Northern and more rural areas of the county tend to have less renters, as compared to more populous areas towards the center of the county. Anaheim, Santa Ana, Costa Mesa, Seal Beach, and Irvine tend to have much more renters than average. Some of these areas have high populations of Hispanic residents specifically, including Anaheim and Santa Ana. Irvine has a high population of students, which may explain the higher percentages of renters in that city too.

*e. Discuss how patterns of segregation have changed over time (since 1990).*

## Maps 13 & 14: Race/Ethnicity in 1990



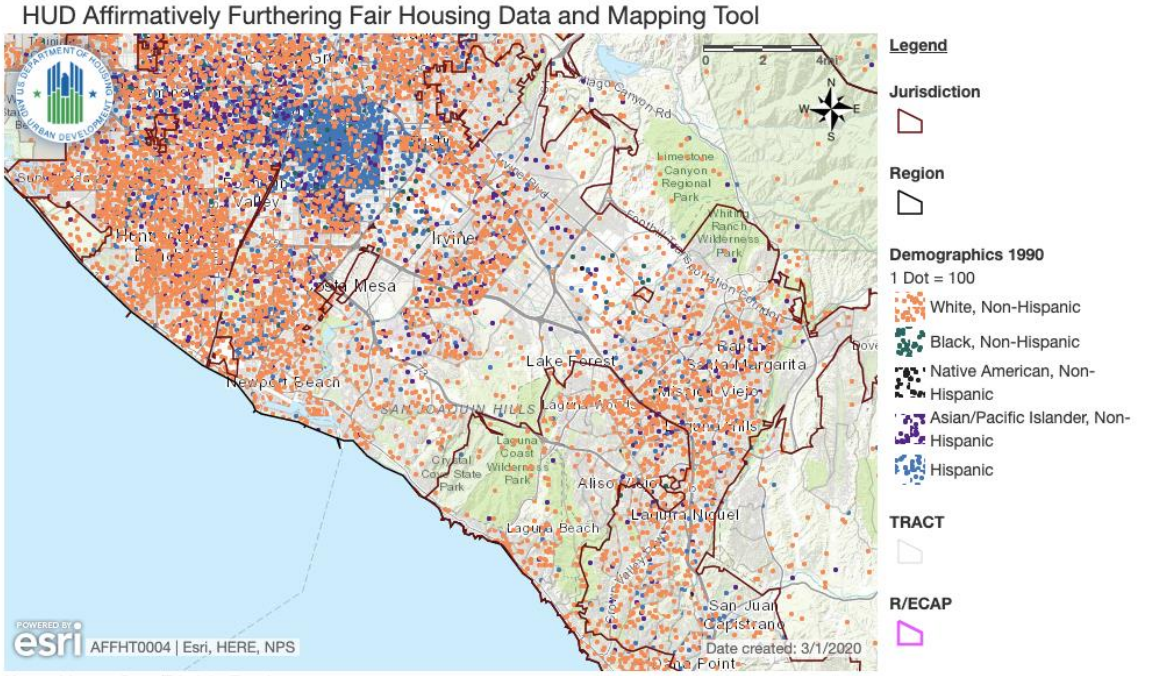

**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004




**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

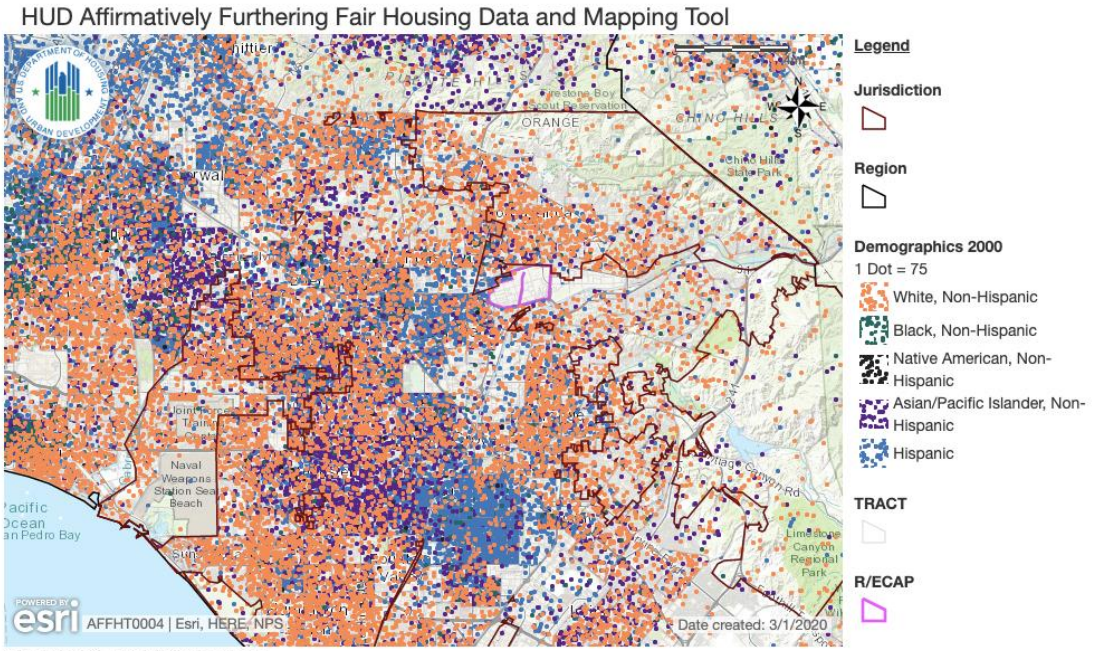
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

## Maps 15 & 16: Race/Ethnicity in 2000



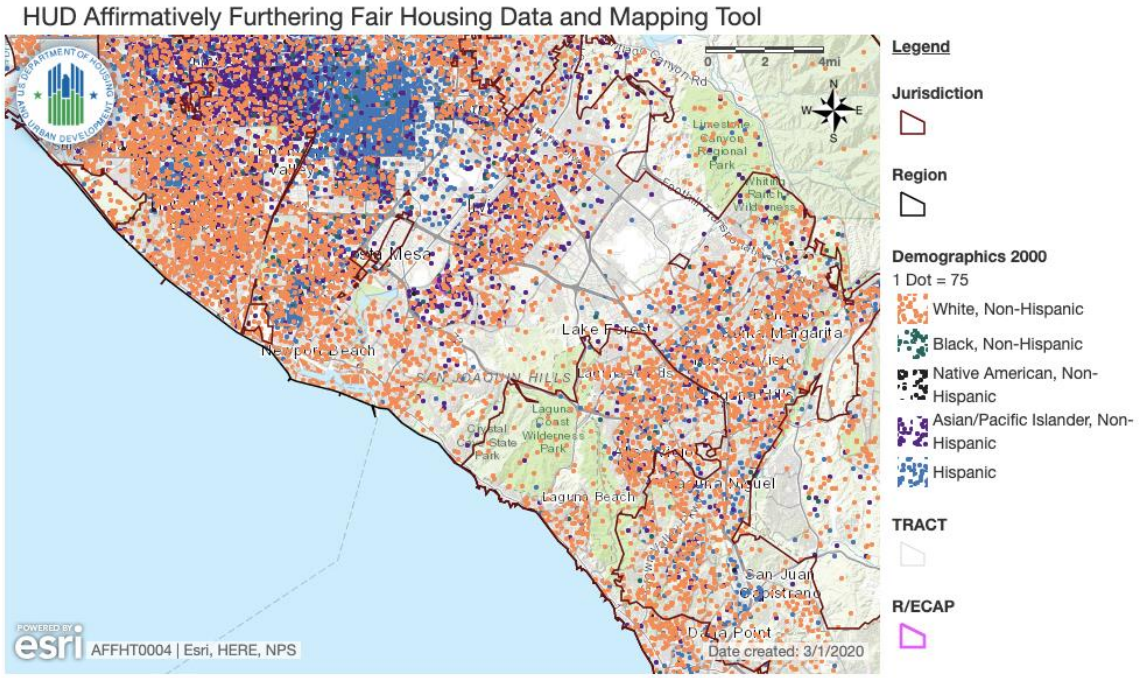

**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004




**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

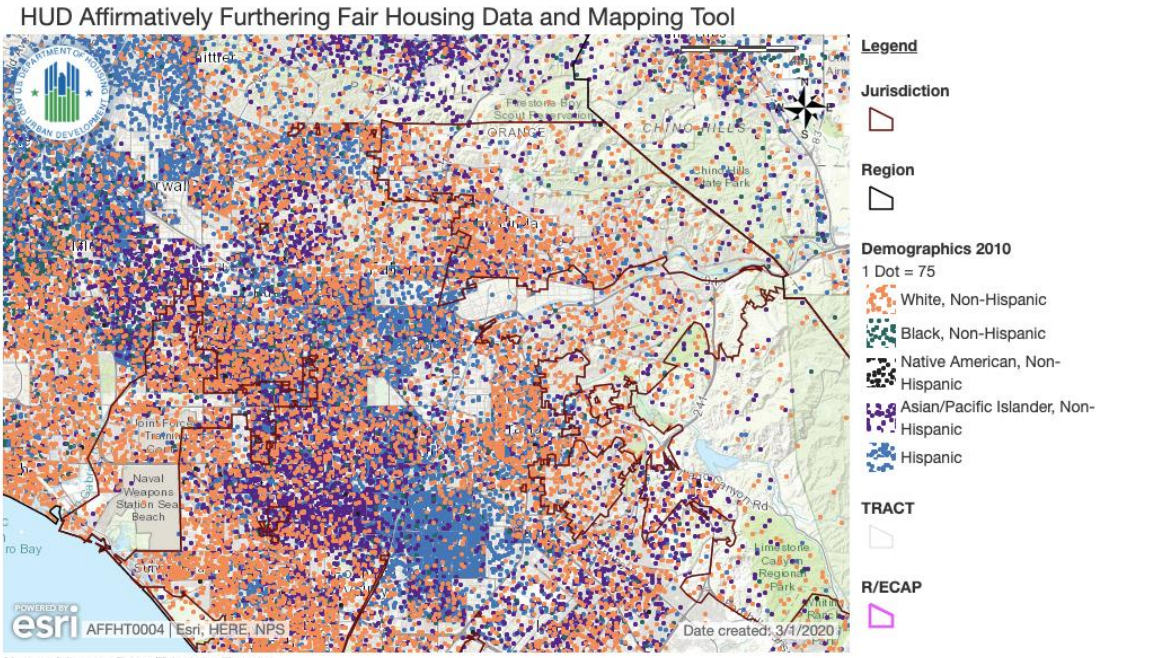
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

## Maps 17 & 18: Race/Ethnicity in 2010



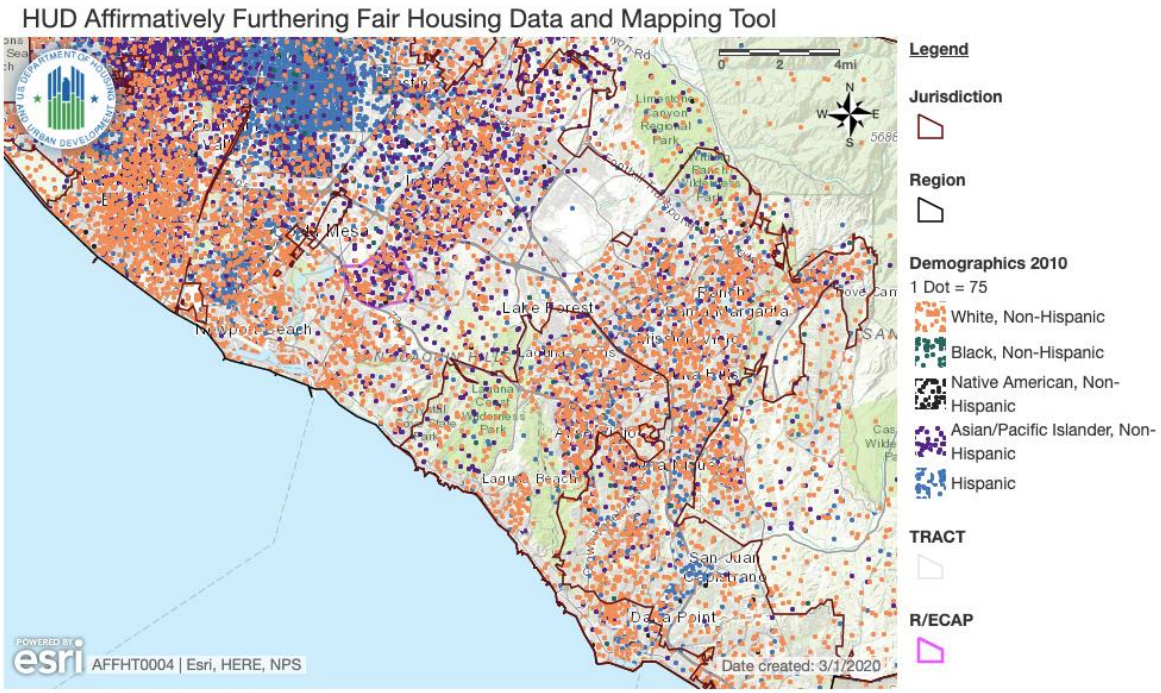

**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004




**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends

**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs

**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)

**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA

**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

The main trends present in residential patterns in the County are in Asian and Hispanic populations. Asian and Hispanic populations were small but significant in 1990, and for the most part constrained to certain sections of the Central part of the County. This was mostly in the vicinity of Garden Grove and Westminster. By the 2000s, the Hispanic population began growing more rapidly in Anaheim, and Hispanic and Asian populations grew more rapidly into other northern parts of the county, including in Buena Park and Fullerton. There are fewer visible changes in residential patterns from 2000 to 2010.

**Additional Information**

*Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about segregation in the jurisdiction and region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

HUD does not provide and the Census Bureau does not collect data concerning religious affiliation, but religion remains a prohibited basis for discrimination under the Fair Housing Act. Although the data discussed above with respect to national origin and LEP status can provide some insight into residential patterns with respect to religion given correlations between language, national origin, and religion, the resulting picture is merely a rough proxy. It is also a proxy that does not genuinely capture minority religious communities whose members are less likely to be recent immigrants.

The tables below, from USC's Center for Religion and Civic Culture, indicates the number of each type of religious center located in the county's jurisdictions. These numbers roughly correlate to residential patterns based on race/ethnicity and national origin. Areas with higher numbers of Buddhist or Hindu centers, including Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, and Irvine, indicate more Asian or Pacific Islander residents or residents of Asian descent in those jurisdictions.

**Table 100: Religious Centers, Orange County**

| Religious Center | ALISO VIEJO | ANAHEIM | BUENA PARK | COSTA MESA | FOUNTAIN VALLEY | FULLERTON |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BUDDHIST | | 25 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| CATHOLIC | | 22 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 11 |
| CHRISTIAN-OTHER | 1 | 42 | 10 | 26 | 10 | 28 |
| HINDU | | 6 | 3 | 2 | | 5 |
| JEWISH | 2 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| MUSLIM | | 8 | | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| ORTHODOX | | 9 | | 2 | | 5 |
| OTHER | | 37 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 13 |
| OTHER-INDIA | | 9 | 7 | | | 2 |
| OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| OTHER-JAPANESE | | 5 | | | 3 | |
| PENTECOSTAL | | 1 | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROTESTANT | 12 | 452 | 143 | 177 | 70 | 266 |
| Grand Total | 15 | 628 | 173 | 245 | 100 | 343 |

**Table 101: Religious Centers, Orange County**

| Religious Center | GARDEN GROVE | HUNTINGTON BEACH | IRVINE | LA HABRA | LA PALMA | LAGUNA NIGUEL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BUDDHIST | 46 | 1 | 4 | | | |
| CATHOLIC | 4 | 18 | 8 | 3 | | 2 |
| CHRISTIAN-OTHER | 33 | 20 | 19 | 6 | | 8 |
| HINDU | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| JEWISH | 2 | 5 | 16 | | 1 | 2 |
| MUSLIM | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| ORTHODOX | 5 | | 9 | 2 | | |
| OTHER | 17 | 4 | 18 | 9 | | 3 |
| OTHER-INDIA | | | 3 | | | |
| OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS | | | | | | |
| OTHER-JAPANESE | | | | | | |
| PENTECOSTAL | | | | | | |
| PROTESTANT | 301 | 180 | 150 | 124 | 16 | 39 |
| Grand Total | 413 | 232 | 228 | 144 | 17 | 54 |

**Table 102: Religious Centers, Orange County**

| Religious Center | LAKE FOREST | MISSION VIEJO | NEWPORT BEACH | ORANGE | RANCHO SANTA MARGARITA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BUDDHIST | | 2 | 1 | | |
| CATHOLIC | | | 7 | 27 | 1 |
| CHRISTIAN-OTHER | 5 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 5 |
| HINDU | 1 | 1 | 2 | | |
| JEWISH | | 6 | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| MUSLIM | 1 | | | 2 | |
| ORTHODOX | | | | 1 | |
| OTHER | 2 | 15 | 13 | 14 | |
| OTHER-INDIA | | | | 2 | |
| OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS | | 1 | 1 | | |
| OTHER-JAPANESE | | | | 5 | |
| PENTCOSTAL | | | | | |
| PROTESTANT | 16 | 64 | 51 | 263 | 13 |
| Grand Total | 25 | 102 | 104 | 335 | 20 |

**Table 103: Religious Centers, Orange County**

| Religious Center | SAN CLEMENTE | SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO | TUSTIN | WESTMINSTER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BUDDHIST | | | | 23 |
| CATHOLIC | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| CHRISTIAN-OTHER | 8 | 8 | 13 | 16 |
| HINDU | | | 2 | |
| JEWISH | | | 6 | 5 |
| MUSLIM | | | 1 | 1 |
| ORTHODOX | | | 2 | |
| OTHER | 1 | 11 | 6 | 8 |
| OTHER-INDIA | | 2 | 2 | |
| OTHER-INTERRELIGIOUS | | | | |
| OTHER-JAPANESE | | | | |
| PENTECOSTAL | | | | |
| PROTESTANT | 57 | 52 | 98 | 150 |
| Grand Total | 70 | 78 | 136 | 209 |

Contributing Factors of Segregation

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and Region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of segregation.*

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Segregation:

- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investment in specific, neighborhoods, including services and amenities
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination
- Lack of public investment in specific, neighborhoods, including services and amenities

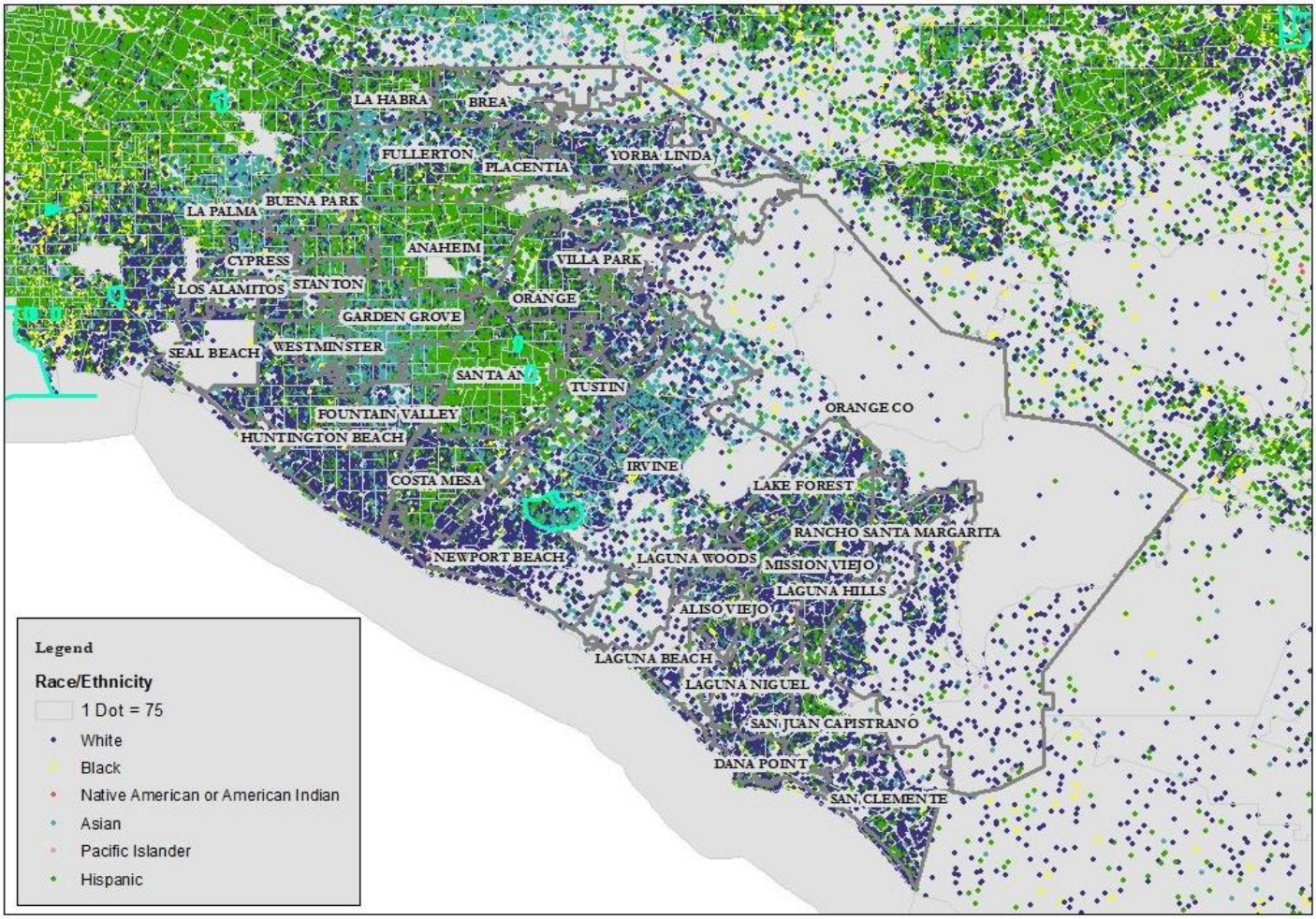
### ii. Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs)

R/ECAPs are geographic areas with significant concentrations of poverty and minority populations. HUD has developed a census-tract based definition of R/ECAPs. In terms of racial or ethnic concentration, R/ECAPs are areas with a non-White population of 50 percent or more. With regards to poverty, R/ECAPs are census tracts in which 40 percent or more of individuals are living at or below the poverty limit or that have a poverty rate three times the average poverty rate for the metropolitan area, whichever threshold is lower.

Where one lives has a substantial effect on mental and physical health, education, crime levels, and economic opportunity. Urban areas that are more residentially segregated by race and income tend to have lower levels of upward economic mobility than other areas. Research has found that racial inequality is thus amplified by residential segregation. Concentrated poverty is also associated with higher crime rates and worse health outcomes. However, these areas may also offer some opportunities as well. Individuals may actively choose to settle in neighborhoods containing R/ECAPs due to proximity to job centers and access to public services. Ethnic enclaves in particular may help immigrants build a sense of community and adapt to life in the U.S. The businesses, social networks, and institutions in ethnic enclaves may help immigrants preserve their cultural identities while providing a variety of services that allow them to establish themselves in their new homes. Overall, identifying R/ECAPs is important in order to better understand entrenched patterns of segregation and poverty.

*a) Identify any R/ECAPs or groupings of R/ECAP tracts within the jurisdiction and Region.*

## Map 1: R/ECAPs in Orange County



There are four R/ECAPs in Orange County, two of which are found in Santa Ana, two of which are found in Irvine. The two R/ECAPs found in Santa Ana are predominantly Hispanic and found close to the Santa Ana Freeway. The northernmost R/ECAP is located along North Spurgeon Street, while the more southern R/ECAP is found along South Standard Avenue. The R/ECAPs found in Irvine are adjacent to each other and located on the campus of University of California, Irvine, making it likely that they qualify as R/ECAPs due to the high proportions of students. These R/ECAPs have a much more diverse group of residents, with some White, Asian or Pacific Islander, Hispanic and Black residents.

*b) Describe and identify the predominant protected classes residing in R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and Region. How do these demographics of the R/ECAPs compare with the demographics of the jurisdiction and Region?*

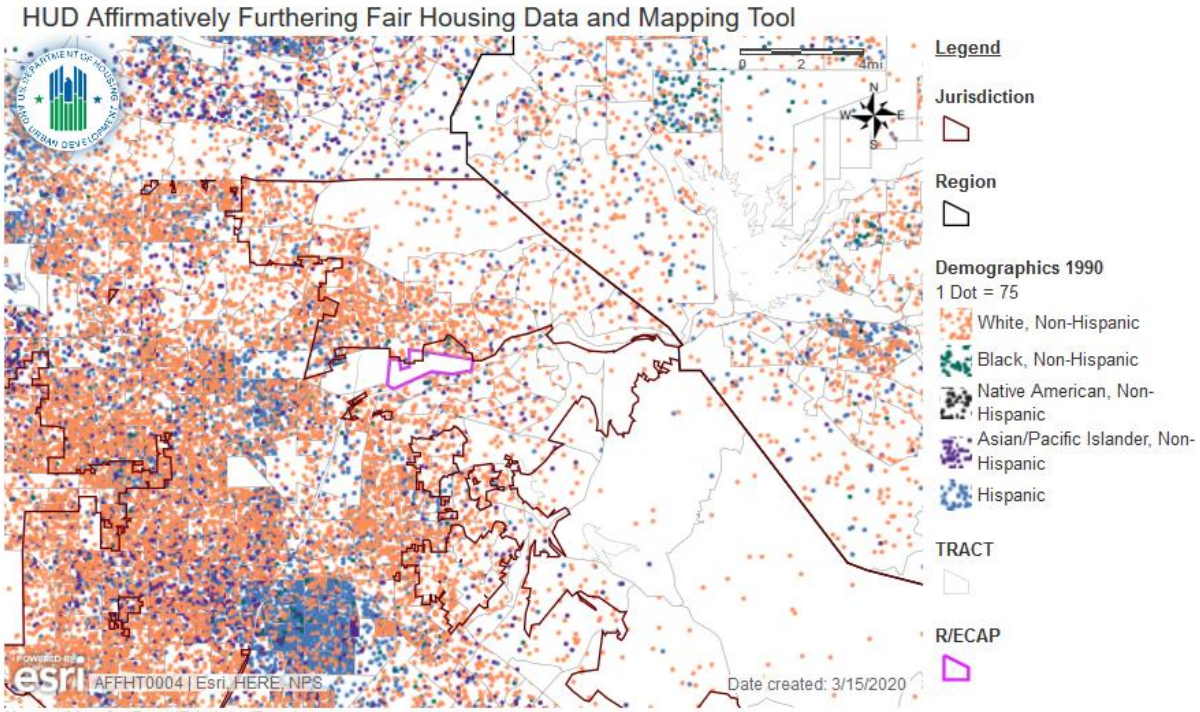
| **Table 1 - R/ECAP Demographics** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **R/ECAP Race/Ethnicity** | | **#** | **%** |
| Total Population in R/ECAPs | | 33458 | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | | 7858 | 23.49% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | | 7858 | 1.63% |
| Hispanic | | | 48.50% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | | 79300 | 23.70% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | | 48 | 0.14% |
| **R/ECAP Family Type** | | | |
| Total Families in R/ECAPs | | 7848 | |
| Families with children | | 2529 | 32.22% |
| **R/ECAP National Origin** | | | |
| Total Population in R/ECAPs | | | |
| #1 country of origin | Mexico | 5782 | 17.28% |
| #2 country of origin | China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan | 1387 | 4.15% |
| #3 country of origin | Korea | 520 | 1.55% |
| #4 country of origin | El Salvador | 464 | 1.39% |
| #5 country of origin | India | 459 | 1.37% |
| #6 country of origin | Iran | 395 | 1.18% |
| #7 country of origin | Saudi Arabia | 219 | 0.65% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| #8 country of origin | Russia | 195 | 0.58% |
| #9 country of origin | Cambodia | 192 | 0.57% |
| #10 country of origin | Taiwan | 187 | 0.56% |
| Note 1: 10 most populous groups at the jurisdiction level may not be the same as the 10 most populous at the Region level, and are thus labeled separately. | | | |
| Note 2: Data Sources: Decennial Census; ACS | | | |
| Note 3: Refer to the Data Documentation for details (www.hudexchange.info/resource/4848/affh-data-documentation). | | | |

These R/ECAPs primarily contain Asian or Pacific Islander or Hispanic residents. 23.49% of residents are White, 1.63% are Black, 48.50% are Hispanic, 23.70% are Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.14% are Native American. 32.22% of households are families with children (they are likely located primarily in the Santa Ana R/ECAPs). The most populous countries of origin, in order, are Mexico at 17.28% of the total population, China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan at 4.15%, Korea at 1.55%, El Salvador at 1.39%, India at 1.37%, Iran at 1.18%, Saudi Arabia at 0.65%, Russia at 0.58%, Cambodia at 0.57%, and Taiwan at 0.56%.

c) *Describe how R/ECAPs have changed over time in the jurisdiction and the Region (since 1990).*

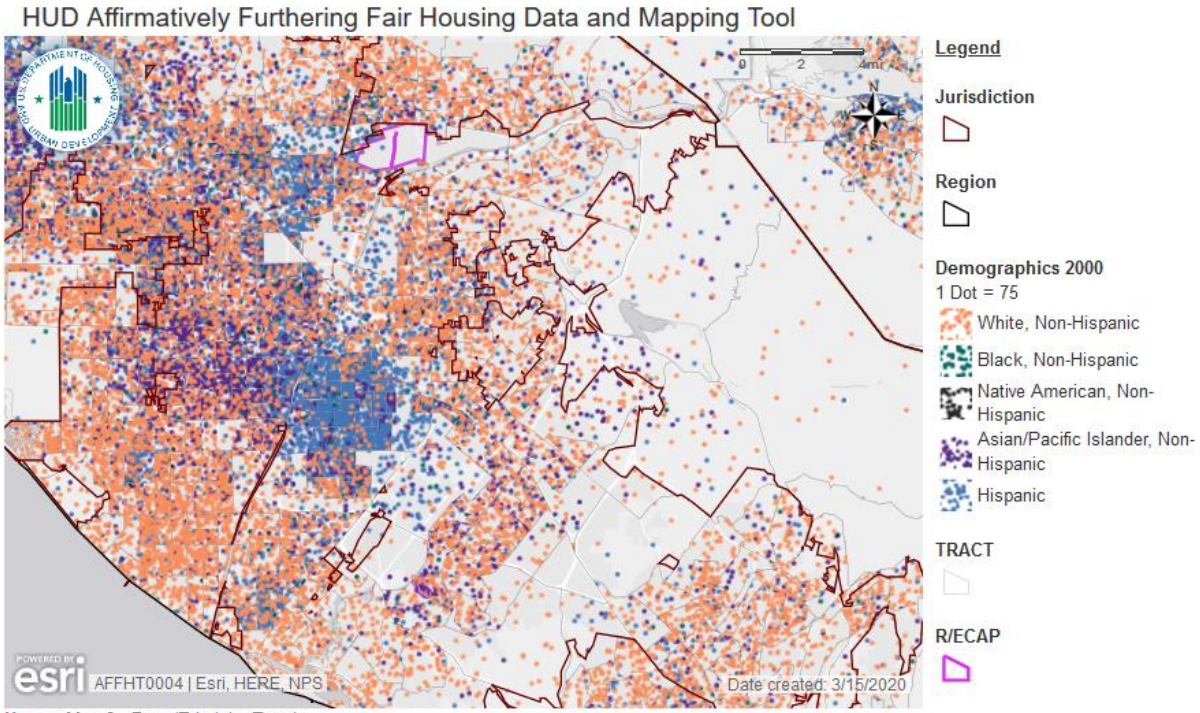
**Map 2: R/ECAPs 1990, Orange County**




**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

In 1990, one R/ECAP was present in Orange County, along E La Palma Ave in Yorba Linda. This R/ECAP had a low population, with 82 total residents. 47.56% of the population was Hispanic, 8.54% was Asian, and the remainder were White.

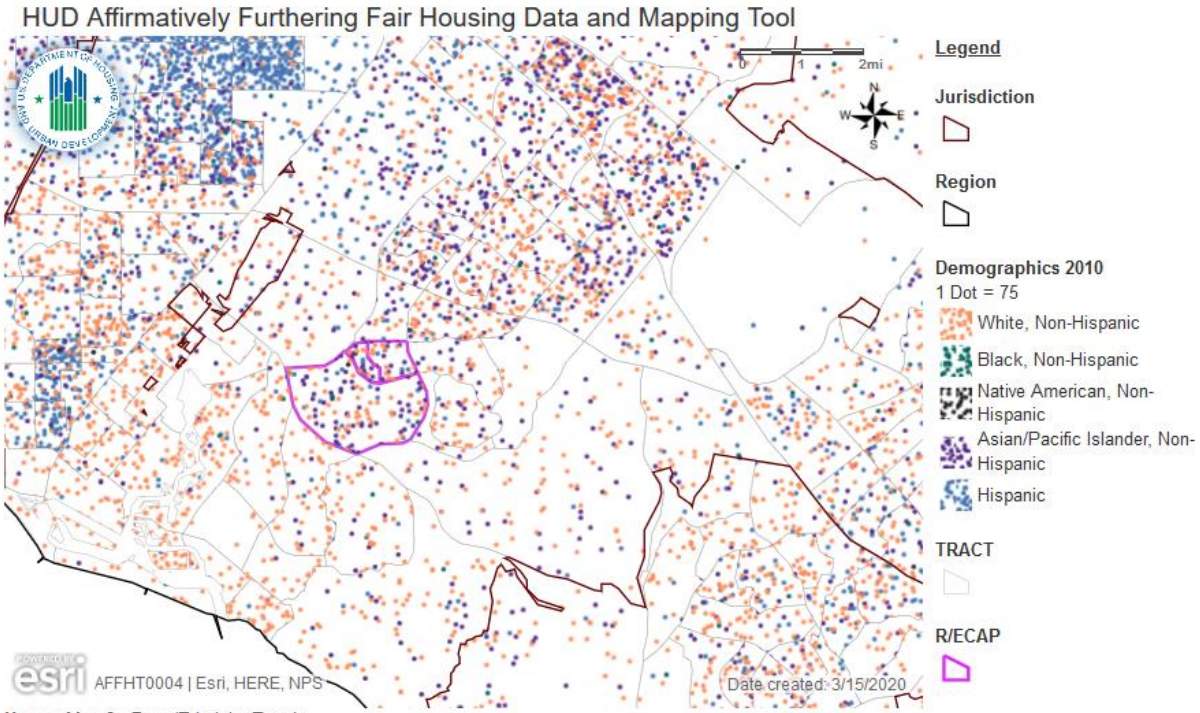
**Map 3: R/ECAPs 2000, Orange County**




**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

By 2000, the R/ECAP present in Orange County had shifted slightly to the West, in the area between E Orangethorpe Ave and E Frontera St. This R/ECAP remained sparsely populated, with 302 residents, 19.21% of which were White, 0.99% were Native American, 4.64% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 75.17% Hispanic. The original R/ECAP had a larger Hispanic population than before, and a shrinking White population. Another R/ECAP appeared in the northernmost portion of the University of California, Irvine campus, likely due to the presence of students. The R/ECAP had 2672 residents, which were 34.73% White, 1.57% Black, 0.41% Native American, 53.41% Asian or Pacific Islander, and 7.49% Hispanic.

**Map 4: R/ECAPs 2010, Orange County**




**Name:** Map 2 - Race/Ethnicity Trends
**Description:** Past race/ethnicity dot density map for Jurisdiction and Region with R/ECAPs
**Jurisdiction:** Orange County (CDBG, HOME, ESG)
**Region:** Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA
**HUD-Provided Data Version:** AFFHT0004

By 2010, the R/ECAP in Santa Ana was no longer present. The high level of fluctuation in this R/ECAP indicates that the area hovers around the 40% poverty threshold to qualify as a R/ECAP. The second R/ECAP, which appeared on the University of California, Irvine campus is again likely caused by the presence of diverse students, though increasing poverty is also likely a factor. All the areas with R/ECAPs in the maps above once again were present in the most current map of R/ECAPs, suggesting that these will be continued areas for concern in the future.

Contributing Factors of R/ECAPs

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and Region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of R/ECAPs.*

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to R/ECAPs:

- Community opposition
- Deteriorated and abandoned properties
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Lack of community revitalization strategies
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods

- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Location and type of affordable housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Private discrimination
- Source of income discrimination

### iii. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

The following section describes locational differences and disparities experienced by different groups in accessing key features of opportunity: educational quality, economic factors, transportation, and environmental health. Access to neighborhoods with higher levels of opportunity can be more difficult due to discrimination and when there may not be a sufficient range and supply of housing in such neighborhoods. In addition, the continuing legacy of discrimination and segregation can impact the availability of quality infrastructure, educational resources, environmental protections, and economic drivers, all of which can create disparities in access to opportunity.

Three opportunity indices (economic, educational, and environmental) use data assembled by the California Fair Housing Task Force on behalf of the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (TCAC) for the 2020 TCAC/HCD Opportunity Map[4]. The Economic Opportunity Index is a composite of four indicators[5] depicting elements of neighborhood socio-economic character. The Environmental Opportunity Index reflects indicators[6] from the exposures and environmental effects subcomponents of the "pollution burden" domain of CalEnviroScreen 3.0. The Educational Opportunity Index is a composite of four educational indicators[7] capturing information on student proficiency, graduation rates, and student poverty. All indices range from 0 to 100, reflecting percentiles scaled to census tracts in Orange County[8], and with higher values indicating higher levels of opportunity.

The two transportation indicators (transit trips and low transportation cost) analyzed below employ data from version 3.0 of the Location Affordability Index (LAI)[9]. The transit trips index measures how often low-income families in a neighborhood use public transportation. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating a higher likelihood that residents in a neighborhood utilize public transit. The low transportation cost index measures cost of transportation and proximity to public transportation by neighborhood. It too varies from 0 to 100, and higher scores point to lower transportation costs in that neighborhood.

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[4] Data files and methodology details available for download here: https://www.treasurer.ca.gov/ctcac/opportunity.asp

[5] The Economic Opportunity Index summarizes the following four indicators: (1) **Poverty**: % of population with income above 200% of federal poverty line (2013-17 ACS); (2) **Adult Education**: % of adults with a bachelor's degree or above (2013-17 ACS); (3) **Employment**: % of adults aged 20-64 who are employed in civilian labor force or in armed forces (2013-17 ACS); (4) **Jobs proximity**: number of jobs filled by workers with less than a BA that fall within a given radius of each census tract population-weighted centroid (2017 LEHD LODES). See methodology document for further details.

[6] See methodology document for additional details. Also note that because higher pollution exposure and effects reflects a negative outcome, the final composite environmental index is inverted to ensure that higher index values denote higher opportunity.

[7] (1) **Math and Reading Proficiency**: % of 4th graders who meet/exceed literacy or math standards; (2) **Graduation**: % of students who graduate high school in 4 years; (3) **Student Poverty**: % of students not receiving free or reduced-price lunch. All indicators use data from 2017-18 CA DOE.

[8] Similarly, data computed for LA County (for regional comparisons) are scaled to census tracts in LA County.

[9] Data available for download here: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/location-affordability-index/

a. Educational Opportunities

1. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to education in the jurisdiction and region.*

Countywide, there are disparities across racial/ethnic groups in access to educational opportunities as measured by the index. Across all tracts in Orange County, non-Hispanic Whites exhibit the highest exposure to educational opportunity (index score of about 59) and non-Hispanic Asians second-highest (53). Hispanics have the lowest access to these opportunities (31), with non-Hispanic Blacks in between (46).

Several jurisdictions score highly (index values at or above 60) on educational opportunity across all racial categories. These cities include Aliso Viejo, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, La Palma, Mission Viejo, and Rancho Santa Margarita.

Other jurisdictions obtain low scores on the index. San Juan Capistrano has low educational opportunity, scoring below 10 on the index for all races/ethnicities. San Clemente, Anaheim, and Santa Ana fare similarly poorly, although non-Hispanic Whites score higher (39) than other race/ethnic groups in that city. Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, Orange City, La Habra and Westminster are other cities that struggle with educational opportunity, all with scores in the 30s to 40s on the composite education index.

Finally, a few cities have educational opportunity patterns that mirror those of Orange County overall. Non-Hispanic Whites in Fountain Valley have high exposure to educational opportunity (scores of about 60), whereas Hispanics in the city do not (30). In both Fullerton and Tustin, Non-Hispanic Whites and Asians have much higher access than do Blacks and Hispanics.

2. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to education relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

Jurisdictions that score low on the education opportunity index exhibit different residential patterns. For instance, Santa Ana has high concentrations of Hispanics and a very light presence of any other racial or ethnic group. Anaheim also has high concentrations of Hispanics in the low-opportunity western neighborhoods of the city, but Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders also appear to reside in those tracts (although at lower densities). The high opportunity eastern Anaheim neighborhoods are almost exclusively White. Garden Grove, Westminster, Buena Park and La Habra are examples of cities with low educational opportunity and that have a noticeable mix of Hispanics, Asians and Whites. Costa Mesa, San Juan Capistrano and San Clemente are low opportunity jurisdictions with high densities of Whites (although San Juan Capistrano and Costa Mesa have important Hispanic populations as well).

Jurisdictions with the highest educational opportunity also appear to have primarily large concentrations of non-Hispanic Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Irvine, Aliso Viejo and Huntington Beach are good examples of cities with large populations of those two groups. Other high opportunity cities, by contrast appear more segregated and more heavily populated by non-Hispanic Whites. Rancho Santa Margarita and Mission Viejo are two examples of such places.

b. Environmental Opportunities

1. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to environmental opportunity in the jurisdiction and region.*

Countywide, there are disparities across racial/ethnic groups in access to environmental opportunities, measured as lower exposure to and effects from pollution. Across all tracts in Orange County, non-Hispanic Whites exhibit the highest access to environmentally healthy neighborhoods (index score of about 54). All other racial/ethnic groups obtain lower index scores in the 40s: Hispanics score lowest at 41, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks (45), non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander (47), and non-Hispanic Native American (48).

Several jurisdictions score especially highly on environmental opportunity across all racial categories. Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Mission Viejo, and Rancho Santa Margarita all have index scores in the 70s to 90s for all racial and ethnic groups. Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach also have higher access to environmental health, scoring in the 50s to low-70s on the index. Other cities are low-scoring across the board. Orange City, La Habra, and Fullerton are the least environmentally healthy, with index scores in the 20s. Anaheim, Buena Park, Irvine, Santa Ana, and Westminster also have low access to environmental opportunity, scoring in the 30s to 40s on the index.

Other cities have disparate environmental scores between races. One such jurisdiction is Costa Mesa, in which Hispanics, non-Hispanic Whites, and non-Hispanic Native Americans score the highest (50s), while non-Hispanic Blacks (44) and non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders (35) score lower. Another such city is Tustin, with non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics scoring the lowest (20s/30s) and non-Hispanic Whites the highest (55).

2. *For the protected class group(s) HUD has provided data, describe how the disparities in access to environmental opportunity relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region.*

Jurisdictions with the highest environmental opportunity appear to have primarily large concentrations of non-Hispanic Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Laguna Niguel, Aliso Viejo, Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach are good examples of cities with large populations of those two groups. Other high opportunity cities, by contrast appear more segregated and more heavily populated by non-Hispanic Whites. Rancho Santa Margarita and Mission Viejo are two examples of such places.

Lower-scoring cities exhibit a diversity of residential patterns. For example, Orange (city) has concentrations of both Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites. Similarly, Fullerton has concentrations of Hispanic neighborhoods as well as non-Hispanic Whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders. Anaheim and La Habra follow a similar pattern. By contrast, Santa Ana is a city with low environmental quality that is characterized almost exclusively by dense concentrations of Hispanics.

c. Economic Opportunities

*1. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to economic opportunity by protected class groups in the jurisdiction and region.*

In Orange County, there are significant disparities in access to economic opportunity. Non-Hispanic White residents have the greatest access to economic opportunity. Asian and Pacific Islander residents (49), Native Americans (46), and Black residents (46) have lower index scores in the high to mid-40s. Hispanic residents (32) have the lowest access to economic opportunity of all racial and ethnic groups in Orange County. Among residents living below the poverty line, there are significant disparities between groups. White residents have the highest economic opportunity score (30) followed by Black residents (27) and Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (23). Poor Native Americans and Hispanic residents have the lowest economic opportunity scores (19).

There are major disparities in economic opportunity scores across racial/ethnic groups in other cities in the County. Generally, Asian and White residents tend to have the highest index scores in these cities. For instance, Tustin has very high scores for non-Hispanic White residents (77) as well as Asian residents (67) but Black and Hispanic residents have significantly lower scores (in the 40s). In Fullerton, Asian residents have the highest score (64) while Black residents have a score of 44 and Hispanic residents have a score of 37. In Santa Ana, White residents have the highest score (41) while Hispanics have the lowest (18). Costa Mesa has relatively high access to economic opportunity for all groups (high 50s to high 60s) but Hispanic residents have a significantly lower score (42). In La Habra, economic opportunity scores are relatively low for all groups (30s and 40s) but White residents have significantly higher scores than other racial/ethnic groups. Other jurisdictions with relatively large disparities by protected class groups include Anaheim, Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Lake Forest, and Orange City. In these cities, Hispanic residents have significantly lower access to economic opportunity than other racial/ethnic groups.

A number of jurisdictions have relatively little disparity between groups. There are high economic opportunity scores for all racial and ethnic groups in Aliso Viejo and Irvine (high 60s to low 70s), although there are large disparities across racial/ethnic groups for the population living below the poverty line in Irvine. La Palma also has relatively high opportunity and little variation in scores between groups (index values ranging from 60 to 66). Huntington Beach, Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, and Rancho Santa Margarita have moderate economic opportunity scores for all racial/ethnic groups (scores from the mid-40s to mid-50s). San Clemente has moderately low economic opportunity scores with little difference between groups (scores ranging from 40-46). There is low access to economic opportunity for all racial and ethnic groups in Garden Grove (index scores range from 9-25) and Westminster (scores in the 10s).

*a. For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to employment relate to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region*

Economic Opportunity Index scores are generally lower in North Orange County than in South Orange County. Scores are especially low in Westminster, Garden Grove, and much of Santa Ana and Anaheim. Scores are generally high in much of Irvine, La Palma, and Tustin and along the coast from Newport Beach to Laguna Niguel as well as in unincorporated areas near the eastern border with Riverside County.

Areas in Orange County with the highest index scores tend to have large concentrations of non-Hispanic and Asian residents. By contrast, areas with the highest concentration of Hispanic residents tend to have lower economic index scores. Cities such as Fullerton and Costa Mesa are examples of localities with segregated living patterns and significant disparities between racial and ethnic groups. Neighborhoods in these cities with higher Hispanic populations score lower than neighborhoods that are heavily populated by non-Hispanic and Asian residents.

d. Transportation

1. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe any disparities in access to transportation related to costs and access to public transit in the jurisdiction and region.*

As previously mentioned, higher scores on the low transportation cost index indicate greater access to low cost transportation. When analyzing Orange County as a whole, non-Hispanic Whites have the lowest scores (34). Asians and Pacific Islanders as well as Native Americans have a score of 38. Black residents have a score of 39 while Hispanic residents have the highest score (42). Regionally, low transportation cost index scores are similar for all racial and ethnic groups. Non-Hispanic Whites and Native Americans both have a score of 19, Asians/Pacific Islanders as well as Hispanics have a score of 20, and Black residents have a score of 21.

There are no significant disparities between racial/ethnic groups in the low transportation cost index in most jurisdictions in Orange County. Index scores are in the 20s for all groups in Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, and San Clemente. Scores are in the low to mid 30s for all racial/ethnic groups in Buena Park, Lake Forest, La Palma, Orange City. Scores are in the high 30s to low 40s for all groups in Aliso Viejo, Anaheim, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Irvine, Huntington Beach, La Habra. Scores are moderate (in the high 40s to low 50s) across groups in Costa Mesa, Santa Ana, and Westminster.

In both Tustin and Rancho Santa Margarita, White and Asian residents have significantly lower scores on the low transportation cost index compared to Black and Hispanic residents. These patterns are similar to those of Orange County overall.

Transit index scores do not vary significantly by racial or ethnic group in most jurisdictions in Orange County. Scores are moderate for all groups in Santa Ana with every group having a score in the low 50s. Scores are moderately low (30s to 40s) across the board in Anaheim, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, La Palma, Orange City, and Westminster. Transit use is extremely low (scores of 3 and lower) for all groups in Aliso Viejo, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Mission Viejo, Rancho Santa Margarita, San

Clemente, and San Juan Capistrano. There is also little difference in transit index scores by racial or ethnic group in Orange County with all groups scoring in the low 20s.

There is a significant disparity between groups in Tustin and Countywide. Hispanics in Tustin have the highest transit index scores (64) followed closely by African Americans (60). Asian and White residents have significantly lower scores (49 and 42 respectively). Countywide, Hispanics have the highest transit index score (41) while non-Hispanic Whites have a significantly lower score (27) than other racial and ethnic groups.

2. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, describe how disparities in access to transportation related to residential living patterns in the jurisdiction and region*

Low transportation cost index scores as well as transit index scores are generally higher in North Orange County than in South Orange County. Scores are generally higher in jurisdictions with greater levels of density. Generally, North Orange County cities have a variety of residential living patterns with varying levels of density. Additionally, some jurisdictions have highly segregated living patterns while others have a mix of multiple racial and ethnic groups across neighborhoods. Jurisdictions and neighborhoods with greater concentrations of non-Hispanic White residents tend to have lower transit index scores and transportation cost index scores.

South Orange County has a greater concentration of non-White Hispanic residents and has lower levels of transit service than North Orange County. This pattern likely contributes to disparities in transportation cost index and transit index scores between non-Hispanic Whites and other racial and ethnic groups in South Orange County jurisdictions and countywide.

e. Patterns in Disparities in Access to Opportunity

1. *For the protected class groups HUD has provided data, identify and discuss any overarching patterns of access to opportunity and exposure to adverse community factors. Include how these patterns compare to patterns of segregation, integration, and R/ECAPs. Describe these patterns for the jurisdiction and region*

Generally, access to opportunity is highest for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders in Orange County. By contrast, access to opportunity is generally lower for Black residents than for non-Hispanic Whites and Asians and access is lowest for Hispanics. Metrics are lower on average in census tracts with more of each of these groups. Geographically, access to economic, environmental, and educational opportunity is generally lowest in portions of North Orange County. Anaheim, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster all have relatively low scores across various dimensions of opportunity. Access to opportunity is also low in San Juan Capistrano. However, access to transportation is generally better in North Orange County than in South Orange County.

Maps and Tables Appendix:

**Table 1: Index Values, Aliso Viejo**

| Aliso Viejo | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 72.30550385 | 83.83909607 | 72.71175385 | 37.90481567 | 2.982049465 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 66.52386475 | 85.23960114 | 71.72485352 | 43.27718735 | 3.305222511 |
| Hispanic | 65.70877838 | 85.67479706 | 69.67499542 | 43.99542999 | 3.4930861 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 71.44657135 | 87.03471375 | 72.0605011 | 38.21439362 | 3.052240849 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 66.95543671 | 85.84021759 | 72.0728302 | 44.31396484 | 3.418583393 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 72.1219101 | 76.88407898 | 76.13404083 | 40.00963593 | 3.032668829 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 73.1000061 | 82.69999695 | 66.6000061 | 30.55382347 | 2.297693729 |
| Hispanic | 67.39414215 | 84.66527557 | 75.61569214 | 42.99341965 | 3.097574472 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 67.48900604 | 85.0457077 | 69.90343475 | 44.67321396 | 3.799084425 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 73.30000305 | 88 | 66.19999695 | 30.19909286 | 2.297693729 |

**Table 2: Index Values, Anaheim**

| Anaheim | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 43.93139267 | 38.43595505 | 39.49500275 | 35.00980759 | 38.28310013 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 30.85617065 | 43.77084732 | 24.11480904 | 41.09883118 | 42.81028366 |
| Hispanic | 24.94393539 | 35.08900452 | 16.60894966 | 42.32661819 | 45.37927628 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 35.78163528 | 45.57190704 | 28.93398666 | 38.00388718 | 40.76144028 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 31.95301437 | 39.92325211 | 25.63920212 | 40.02379227 | 43.23343277 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 31.62712288 | 41.38234711 | 26.39390373 | 40.36358643 | 42.55496979 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 21.08607101 | 37.48281479 | 15.80590439 | 42.93815613 | 42.37175751 |
| Hispanic | 18.12784386 | 35.43183517 | 11.7365303 | 44.72396088 | 48.39587402 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 31.28238106 | 50.9586525 | 23.88062859 | 39.64730453 | 41.40625763 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 19.2225132 | 23.75654411 | 28.95340347 | 40.15534973 | 44.56227112 |

**Table 3: Index Values, Buena Park**

| Buena Park | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 46.83927917 | 44.0955658 | 42.70969772 | 33.90605164 | 37.46681976 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 32.80804825 | 33.55254364 | 34.25307465 | 36.66135025 | 37.74475479 |
| Hispanic | 28.33981895 | 29.21013069 | 30.79724121 | 37.55573654 | 37.4323349 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 47.61252594 | 39.32788467 | 42.41317368 | 34.37330246 | 37.90651321 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 40.82292938 | 40.50382233 | 38.02802658 | 34.82195663 | 37.10214996 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 40.31472397 | 40.72068405 | 37.29474258 | 36.05626297 | 37.11514664 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 25.9830513 | 38.49584198 | 35.70261765 | 40.10052872 | 38.47552109 |
| Hispanic | 17.92495918 | 21.97593117 | 24.49638939 | 39.0867157 | 37.56377792 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 41.90719986 | 39.55010986 | 39.26160431 | 35.59976578 | 37.79622269 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 81.6641922 | 33.69506073 | 49.20370483 | 31.88211632 | 37.17000198 |

**Table 4: Index Values, Costa Mesa**

| Costa Mesa | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 67.58622742 | 55.52037811 | 38.89334488 | 47.27882385 | 43.22631836 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 60.21097183 | 43.73588943 | 35.36569214 | 51.47803497 | 47.67166901 |
| Hispanic | 41.75721741 | 52.17251968 | 29.46787262 | 49.68540573 | 45.92378235 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 62.83917236 | 34.57888412 | 37.24597931 | 51.76671982 | 49.81667328 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 57.93167114 | 57.8879776 | 36.08298874 | 49.50308228 | 45.41753769 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 59.96794891 | 54.49015427 | 36.67170334 | 49.62751389 | 44.84539795 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 69.71747589 | 15.24660206 | 44.42038727 | 60.94523239 | 57.05648804 |
| Hispanic | 30.79871941 | 51.77633667 | 27.76061058 | 50.66155243 | 45.77159119 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 65.26630402 | 45.6599617 | 37.13913345 | 51.9749794 | 47.06335831 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 47.94121552 | 40.6466217 | 39.73918915 | 44.072155 | 50.18476486 |

**Table 5: Index Values, Fountain Valley**

| Fountain Valley | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 60.60261536 | 64.15343475 | 58.0732193 | 34.88885498 | 39.57632446 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 53.71952438 | 56.91206741 | 44.76111221 | 39.96112061 | 40.72764587 |
| Hispanic | 41.24127579 | 59.6288147 | 33.37312698 | 39.45233154 | 41.81933975 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 44.98392868 | 58.26979065 | 41.64525986 | 37.5691185 | 40.36568451 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 52.49386597 | 69.90551758 | 47.91042709 | 36.09816742 | 39.42101669 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 64.17408752 | 71.23667908 | 61.07992172 | 32.63380432 | 39.16001511 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 64.10958862 | 65.91918182 | 73.40000153 | 42.57266617 | 40.4589119 |
| Hispanic | 31.28120613 | 67.20317078 | 28.9899292 | 39.14260483 | 41.5614624 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 44.84921646 | 49.497612 | 36.71788025 | 40.1937294 | 40.57577133 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 18 | 72.09999847 | 6.900000095 | 39.88677597 | 43.88391495 |

**Table 6: Index Values, Fullerton**

| Fullerton | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 55.78549576 | 26.03284073 | 58.12939072 | 38.56270599 | 36.36819077 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 43.93449402 | 23.39889526 | 50.62736893 | 43.17352676 | 39.78337097 |
| Hispanic | 37.14920425 | 20.28424263 | 43.05700684 | 41.48886108 | 39.47481537 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 64.09486389 | 25.70118332 | 65.7769165 | 35.43569183 | 35.37657928 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 42.6170578 | 22.90802765 | 48.14080048 | 41.21847534 | 38.35867691 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 42.62480927 | 23.49648094 | 50.72012711 | 45.41986847 | 40.98034668 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 26.27262497 | 20.02443314 | 37.49615479 | 50.76286316 | 44.32195663 |
| Hispanic | 29.84314728 | 19.52399254 | 38.35726547 | 43.06222916 | 41.15517044 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 57.70301437 | 27.73388481 | 64.75909424 | 42.01194 | 39.39395523 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 43.26682663 | 22.70192337 | 51.35336685 | 38.76887131 | 34.99217987 |

**Table 7: Index Values, Garden Grove**

| Garden Grove | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | Opportunity Index" | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 36.39666367 | 47.3960228 | 40.38077927 | 36.63133621 | 39.78887558 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 27.92678833 | 47.87880325 | 33.18390274 | 41.15602112 | 41.82769394 |
| Hispanic | 22.90080643 | 47.05417633 | 29.86315918 | 41.03567505 | 42.94892883 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 23.95595741 | 49.54003143 | 35.30280304 | 40.51235199 | 40.41277313 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 27.66724777 | 46.53165817 | 34.10087204 | 41.22572708 | 41.86322403 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 30.0959301 | 47.71313477 | 35.78342056 | 39.06194305 | 41.55861664 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 27.44144821 | 54.79440689 | 33.70690918 | 39.97136688 | 38.74142075 |
| Hispanic | 18.94665909 | 46.0896759 | 26.74869919 | 43.83759689 | 44.6900177 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 22.66533279 | 47.17929077 | 37.85955429 | 40.4188385 | 39.69983673 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 18.80149269 | 38.3007431 | 27.1022377 | 48.05475616 | 43.73262405 |

**Table 8: Index Values, Huntington Beach**

| Huntington Beach | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 64.58568573 | 71.44684601 | 69.54529572 | 37.66327667 | 35.70833206 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 55.74852371 | 61.43478394 | 59.94100952 | 40.57863235 | 36.41617966 |
| Hispanic | 48.91268921 | 56.34483719 | 59.14129257 | 42.3997879 | 36.54937363 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 55.79597092 | 58.89957809 | 60.11377335 | 38.13786316 | 35.30189133 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 59.45223999 | 69.95332336 | 66.42298126 | 39.55618668 | 36.38960266 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 63.94906235 | 71.72304535 | 68.93916321 | 40.83568192 | 37.38664627 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 46.80564499 | 57.03628922 | 63.21209335 | 44.36582947 | 38.40356827 |
| Hispanic | 37.6064682 | 48.60849762 | 55.68051147 | 45.98036194 | 37.06981277 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 55.28670883 | 58.22230911 | 58.15016174 | 42.73658752 | 36.3033371 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 63.99184036 | 89.20612335 | 79.1040802 | 25.95944023 | 33.74476242 |

**Table 9: Index Values, Irvine**

| Irvine | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 73.63127136 | 39.08622742 | 81.49776459 | 36.18370819 | 35.191082 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 70.55041504 | 36.09516525 | 81.03330994 | 39.19680023 | 37.68433762 |
| Hispanic | 68.2244339 | 34.8563385 | 75.89785004 | 37.90677261 | 35.78848267 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 73.3141861 | 38.35515213 | 85.66765594 | 37.19092941 | 37.06846237 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 68.81182861 | 37.30687332 | 78.0866394 | 37.68278122 | 34.32770157 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 62.00982285 | 41.2605896 | 81.79143524 | 41.65803909 | 40.29730606 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 78.47797394 | 30.86845207 | 85.13333893 | 36.81203842 | 36.52822113 |
| Hispanic | 45.06617737 | 43.96442032 | 84.95259094 | 44.5932579 | 42.19712067 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 50.49572372 | 45.72290802 | 87.87575531 | 44.2512207 | 42.13927078 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 34.17985535 | 56.2374115 | 91.07769775 | 53.02960205 | 50.96051407 |

**Table 10: Index Values, Los Angeles County**

| Los Angeles County | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 65.67538452 | 55.94469833 | 67.478302 | 18.965065 | 21.0825634 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 40.16342545 | 53.13132858 | 33.42098999 | 21.05691338 | 24.56006813 |
| Hispanic | 36.33623123 | 45.2298851 | 38.80290604 | 19.82450485 | 23.3633194 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 57.39865494 | 49.95420074 | 61.21666336 | 20.27166367 | 23.09456062 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 45.30443192 | 51.25786972 | 49.35198593 | 19.37051392 | 21.6207428 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 57.50989532 | 51.78505325 | 59.31045151 | 23.57732391 | 25.74990845 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 31.36289787 | 50.94706726 | 26.02533722 | 23.28333092 | 27.20900345 |
| Hispanic | 31.3007412 | 42.91162491 | 31.26461411 | 22.65198517 | 26.92627716 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 50.03251266 | 47.77090454 | 55.55622864 | 24.86695862 | 28.33756065 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 34.06453323 | 48.27433014 | 35.94702911 | 22.76408005 | 26.06622124 |

**Table 11: Index Values, Laguna Niguel**

| Laguna Niguel | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 51.88405609 | 94.96172333 | 69.4879303 | 26.46920204 | 2.232567787 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 49.20069885 | 94.27303314 | 70.40055847 | 27.88728714 | 2.385162592 |
| Hispanic | 46.48111725 | 94.03167725 | 69.29504395 | 29.60008812 | 2.543926477 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 51.05093765 | 94.28031921 | 70.32914734 | 28.43764305 | 2.466272593 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 52.94462585 | 95.30413055 | 70.03966522 | 27.89173698 | 2.296560049 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 48.66943741 | 93.59718323 | 70.38157654 | 27.90661812 | 2.297754049 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 61.86949158 | 94.28262329 | 58.08516693 | 32.82440567 | 2.653566122 |
| Hispanic | 47.95252228 | 94.91544342 | 73.69073486 | 29.40856171 | 2.452992439 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 42.89958572 | 90.35707855 | 72.27500153 | 34.07725906 | 2.88683486 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**Table 12: Index Values, La Habra**

| La Habra | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 40.55103683 | 27.87729454 | 48.14756012 | 35.66272736 | 35.27762604 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 35.30363846 | 29.53260612 | 45.65385437 | 39.55151749 | 35.42910004 |
| Hispanic | 32.31658936 | 27.45372391 | 44.28807068 | 38.3514595 | 34.83366394 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 39.38534927 | 24.85019112 | 49.1582222 | 37.03078079 | 37.28299713 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 38.17602921 | 30.35684967 | 47.53630066 | 35.54092407 | 33.94094467 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 40.29798126 | 29.05448341 | 48.00325012 | 35.98387527 | 34.38015747 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 31.18307686 | 28.36153793 | 45.95999908 | 39.51876068 | 36.60215759 |
| Hispanic | 27.1908226 | 25.55690002 | 41.80315781 | 39.25904846 | 35.26225281 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 32.04285431 | 28.29251671 | 42.60680389 | 37.83418655 | 36.04021072 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 24.10000038 | 11.80000019 | 38 | 44.92282867 | 41.23970032 |

**Table 13: Index Values, La Palma**

| La Palma | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 60.54538345 | 52.2887764 | 74.90605927 | 31.26264191 | 33.98268509 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 62.44117737 | 50.76352692 | 79.34926605 | 30.94960976 | 32.45330429 |
| Hispanic | 60.14683151 | 53.11293411 | 76.4289093 | 31.19957161 | 33.79656219 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 59.61754608 | 54.71827316 | 80.94405365 | 30.98505211 | 33.03434372 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 66.49090576 | 44.5484848 | 74.41212463 | 31.03777504 | 32.16746521 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 56.16556168 | 58.63651657 | 78.42116547 | 31.26299286 | 34.6687851 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 62 | 52.13999939 | 83.30000305 | 30.76098061 | 31.77929115 |
| Hispanic | 62.43789673 | 49.73848724 | 74.32682037 | 31.21320152 | 33.49207687 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 57.32141113 | 57.53029633 | 80.26992798 | 31.11726379 | 33.91407013 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 59.40000153 | 51.29999924 | 62.90000153 | 31.94073486 | 36.83267593 |

**Table 14: Index Values, Lake Forest**

| Lake Forest | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 52.10555649 | 54.81097412 | 60.88927078 | 31.83229065 | 3.096983671 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 49.18192673 | 55.03483963 | 61.46455765 | 34.36283493 | 3.168195009 |
| Hispanic | 39.65441513 | 43.67831039 | 53.05497742 | 35.60156631 | 3.339822292 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 51.61265182 | 53.55771637 | 59.62294769 | 32.0095787 | 2.971857309 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 45.60740662 | 53.91375732 | 59.4603157 | 34.44470978 | 3.268085241 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 42.87811661 | 48.27126312 | 56.19835281 | 35.24717331 | 3.274830103 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 58.93999863 | 62.13200378 | 49.3239975 | 28.69176102 | 3.198252678 |
| Hispanic | 23.69203186 | 17.86175346 | 43.00056839 | 33.14248276 | 3.199719906 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 34.96779251 | 36.78378296 | 52.04999924 | 39.137043 | 3.588968277 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 6.400000095 | 10.10000038 | 39.90000153 | 50.44693375 | 4.321035862 |

**Table 15: Index Values, Mission Viejo**

| Mission Viejo | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 54.71001434 | 80.4629364 | 68.59661865 | 20.06777954 | 2.14685297 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 53.97848892 | 77.18696594 | 69.5125351 | 22.50149727 | 2.178300142 |
| Hispanic | 49.20601654 | 77.96643066 | 69.57389832 | 24.251894 | 2.186423779 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 56.29401779 | 79.96483612 | 69.64553833 | 20.08021736 | 2.172489405 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 52.15392685 | 77.70209503 | 68.03507996 | 20.00351524 | 2.125685453 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 52.77148438 | 79.52762604 | 68.10930634 | 20.6295166 | 2.147603989 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 47.77692413 | 72.13846588 | 60.4153862 | 30.359375 | 2.514009476 |
| Hispanic | 41.74552917 | 75.55897522 | 73.74349976 | 27.94129181 | 2.138385296 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 50.18946457 | 76.0255127 | 75.70388031 | 27.29961014 | 2.231768131 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**Table 16: Index Values, Orange City**

| Orange City | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 59.93873978 | 24.79452133 | 42.08477402 | 31.92243958 | 36.35044479 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 54.84865952 | 18.7726078 | 35.12828445 | 37.30315018 | 39.30299377 |
| Hispanic | 47.76997757 | 19.34976578 | 33.2277832 | 36.87007141 | 38.43082809 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 61.62908554 | 28.02267647 | 45.12159348 | 31.81376266 | 35.78025818 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 52.82477188 | 20.58942604 | 36.06827545 | 34.44309235 | 37.73715973 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 53.57085419 | 17.67649841 | 33.95972061 | 36.44538879 | 39.62675095 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 35.50442505 | 12.76637173 | 29.51858521 | 37.15558624 | 28.86623383 |
| Hispanic | 41.78118134 | 23.23805237 | 32.39267731 | 36.83862305 | 39.01893616 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 61.44256592 | 21.8933773 | 41.95364761 | 37.79168701 | 37.63070297 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 31.33373451 | 10.93734932 | 20.50963974 | 41.80668259 | 43.29630661 |

**Table 17: Index Values, Orange County**

| Orange County | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 59.36914825 | 53.88697052 | 58.6191597 | 33.84046555 | 27.43986702 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 45.8503685 | 45.21717072 | 45.6352005 | 39.68424606 | 36.21459579 |
| Hispanic | 31.86008644 | 41.02077866 | 30.86243248 | 41.80742645 | 41.28927612 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 49.36313629 | 46.78428268 | 52.50125504 | 37.48302841 | 36.11438751 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 46.39406204 | 48.79929352 | 45.07330704 | 37.47456741 | 33.02807617 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 51.70472336 | 51.01126099 | 52.13442612 | 39.18977356 | 32.26565933 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 36.25161743 | 40.4234581 | 37.29018784 | 40.77672958 | 35.60103607 |
| Hispanic | 22.65623665 | 39.02124786 | 23.81145287 | 45.65877533 | 46.35126877 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 38.94393158 | 46.38044739 | 48.32249832 | 41.97251129 | 39.51419449 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 35.89070892 | 38.62186813 | 40.92134476 | 40.15331268 | 40.17951965 |

**Table 18: Index Values, Rancho Santa Margarita**

| Rancho Santa Margarita | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 55.31455231 | 77.42084503 | 74.73116302 | 22.26515198 | 1.739218593 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 48.5736618 | 78.66453552 | 72.82685852 | 29.90576553 | 2.138027906 |
| Hispanic | 46.87901688 | 79.68223572 | 71.21639252 | 31.94477654 | 2.276622057 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 52.71126556 | 76.4618454 | 74.23796082 | 25.72115326 | 1.882683992 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 52.11122513 | 76.42857361 | 73.22245026 | 27.17526817 | 1.988348365 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 46.90814972 | 80.66777802 | 70.89245605 | 30.65854645 | 2.180054665 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Hispanic | 37.29422379 | 84.92796326 | 66.2130661 | 40.81872559 | 2.736426592 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 60.54124069 | 82.12485504 | 78.08983612 | 16.653265 | 1.491689444 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**Table 19: Index Values, San Clemente**

| San Clemente | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 43.86069107 | 53.53229904 | 26.15826035 | 20.86557388 | 1.323781729 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 44.58891678 | 53.67986298 | 26.91267014 | 20.62924576 | 1.308523178 |
| Hispanic | 40.03211212 | 58.22519684 | 23.51825714 | 25.35934067 | 1.459569693 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 46.24467087 | 51.4276619 | 27.82583618 | 19.14149284 | 1.219676495 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 41.8181076 | 55.99135971 | 26.10987663 | 23.12410355 | 1.460949898 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 40.29958344 | 52.50610733 | 22.75804329 | 23.32270622 | 1.429345369 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 21.60899544 | 46.30582047 | 12.44285679 | 22.93115044 | 1.561009169 |
| Hispanic | 38.13341522 | 59.1672554 | 19.66854095 | 25.5105629 | 1.351897478 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 36.40293121 | 78.38371277 | 26.14299583 | 19.77955627 | 0.901919305 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 40.5885849 | 56.44565201 | 26.93206596 | 15.30980492 | 0.906552672 |

**Table 20: Index Values, San Juan Capistrano**

| San Juan Capistrano | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 24.8559227 | 40.60459518 | 3.96122098 | 28.67803192 | 2.159676313 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 17.48586845 | 44.83804321 | 4.980434895 | 30.27136993 | 2.118023157 |
| Hispanic | 9.223362923 | 51.43849182 | 6.480751991 | 31.45836258 | 1.975713015 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 24.93882942 | 43.21843719 | 4.463120461 | 27.79998398 | 2.022916555 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 12.91760635 | 49.70633698 | 6.045070648 | 30.53370857 | 1.976489902 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 24.2220974 | 38.93087769 | 3.655807257 | 29.47362709 | 2.26116538 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 53.59999847 | 39.20000076 | 2.900000095 | 17.58180046 | 1.543227077 |
| Hispanic | 8.015656471 | 53.10263824 | 6.83494997 | 31.40584183 | 1.918851495 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 8.699999809 | 32.79999924 | 2.900000095 | 37.69218826 | 2.949278355 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

**Table 21: Index Values, Santa Ana**

| Santa Ana | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 40.84465027 | 33.96951294 | 24.41191101 | 47.15653229 | 52.06034851 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 29.20541 | 38.66877747 | 19.36479187 | 48.0304451 | 54.12454987 |
| Hispanic | 18.03375626 | 41.18429947 | 15.26601601 | 46.74744034 | 54.8878212 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 25.11046028 | 46.18630219 | 18.69794273 | 47.20291138 | 54.18437576 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 25.56700134 | 38.30905533 | 17.4342041 | 45.30844498 | 52.30129623 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 31.77580452 | 34.26587677 | 19.81741333 | 48.76362228 | 52.66421127 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 25.08537483 | 23.57221222 | 20.0210247 | 50.08654785 | 50.39803314 |
| Hispanic | 14.87970352 | 41.16586304 | 15.27909184 | 50.43182755 | 57.66402054 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 25.55044937 | 45.79997253 | 17.13907242 | 48.1301918 | 52.26394272 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 16.78843117 | 43.75597 | 12.58059692 | 42.92389297 | 57.04358673 |

**Table 22: Index Values, Tustin**

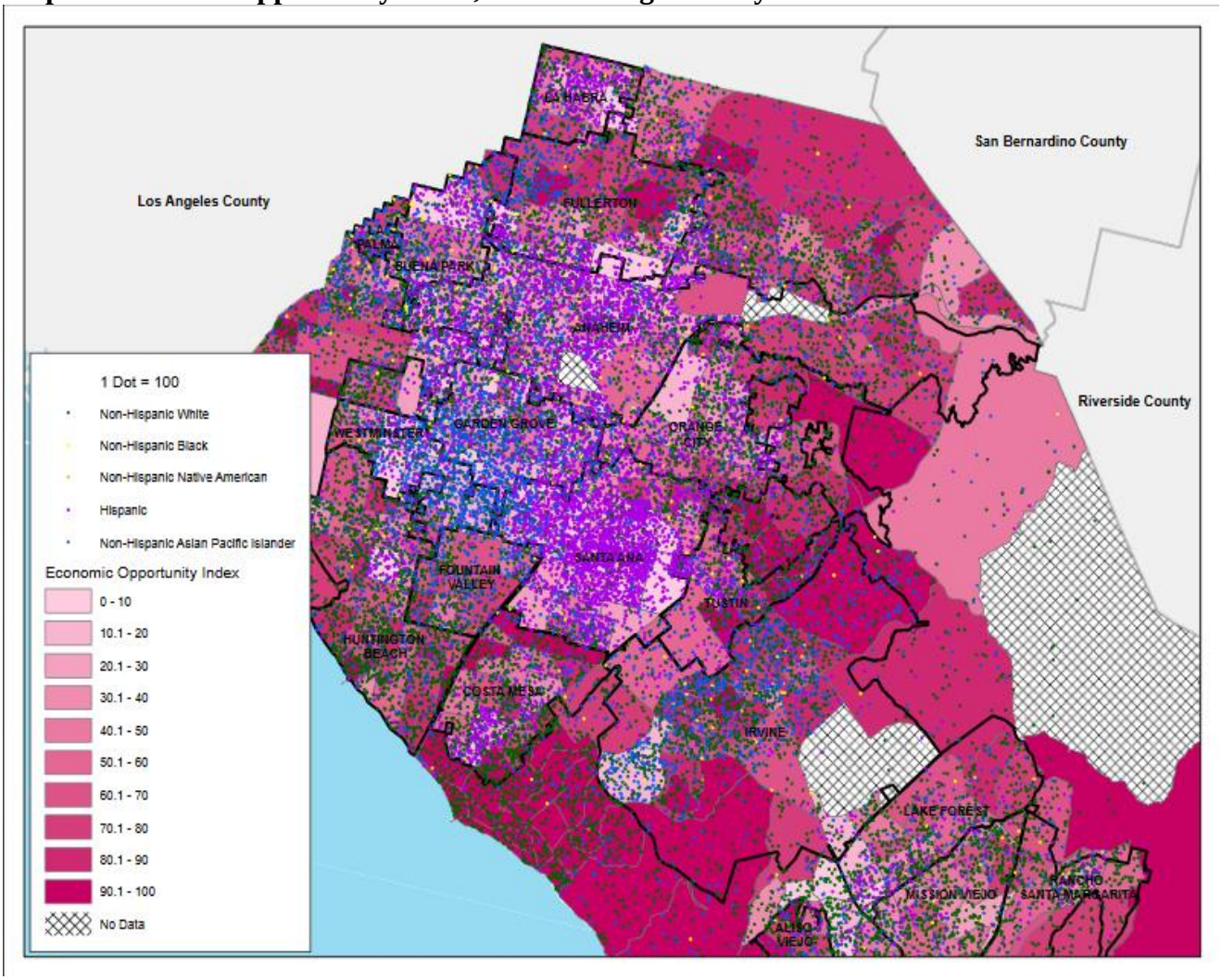
| Tustin | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 77.3833313 | 55.53118134 | 57.9779892 | 37.03637695 | 41.61579132 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 49.5615654 | 33.86757278 | 33.26813889 | 54.51399994 | 60.01934433 |
| Hispanic | 42.9604187 | 28.64287949 | 27.41756248 | 56.88419342 | 63.88144684 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 67.04686737 | 46.94258499 | 49.78988266 | 44.89656067 | 48.62200546 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 63.12244797 | 43.92755127 | 47.4581604 | 43.06391144 | 49.6460228 |
| **Population below federal poverty line** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 57.39323807 | 42.8909874 | 38.77998352 | 47.96840286 | 52.79444885 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 36.90000153 | 22.5 | 25.10000038 | 55.18679047 | 64.45001984 |
| Hispanic | 32.15452576 | 17.71869659 | 18.61776543 | 65.68024445 | 74.0960083 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 42.37282944 | 30.59916115 | 25.81988907 | 55.87603378 | 61.07912064 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 26.20000076 | 13.69999981 | 14.19999981 | 65.00455475 | 66.8004303 |

**Table 23: Index Values, Westminster**

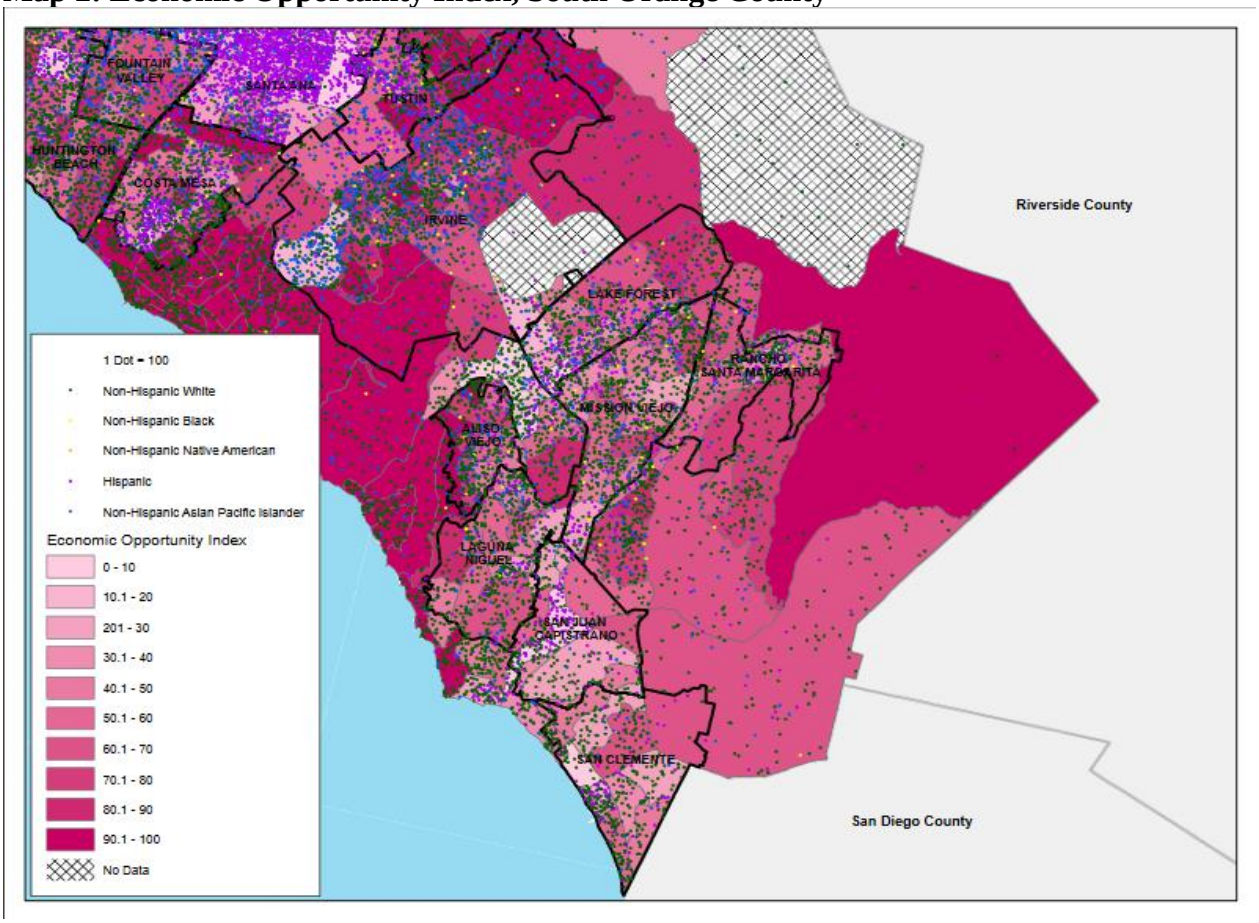
| Westminster | "Economic Opportunity Index" | "Environmental Opportunity Index" | "Educational Opportunity Index" | "Low Transportation Cost Index" | Transit Index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Population** | | | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 13.81653023 | 42.93841171 | 35.6662941 | 44.7712059 | 37.7172699 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 10.56679821 | 38.13873291 | 32.76600647 | 45.53092575 | 37.15086365 |
| Hispanic | 11.77696323 | 40.45322037 | 32.86334991 | 44.28075409 | 36.86459732 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 14.33915138 | 46.11770248 | 35.44109344 | 44.00982666 | 37.56019592 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 15.28125 | 44.0395813 | 36.25625229 | 43.3792572 | 37.29174042 |

| Population below federal poverty line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, Non-Hispanic | 15.20829582 | 44.93229675 | 37.83362961 | 45.77521515 | 38.73999023 |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 8.191836357 | 21.56734848 | 37.28163528 | 40.71427536 | 33.28907013 |
| Hispanic | 10.51876068 | 37.48429489 | 28.36954689 | 43.8158226 | 36.38402557 |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 12.96408653 | 44.58031464 | 32.6651535 | 44.92889404 | 37.62247467 |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 25.30000114 | 48.70000076 | 52.20000076 | 45.22904587 | 41.23970032 |

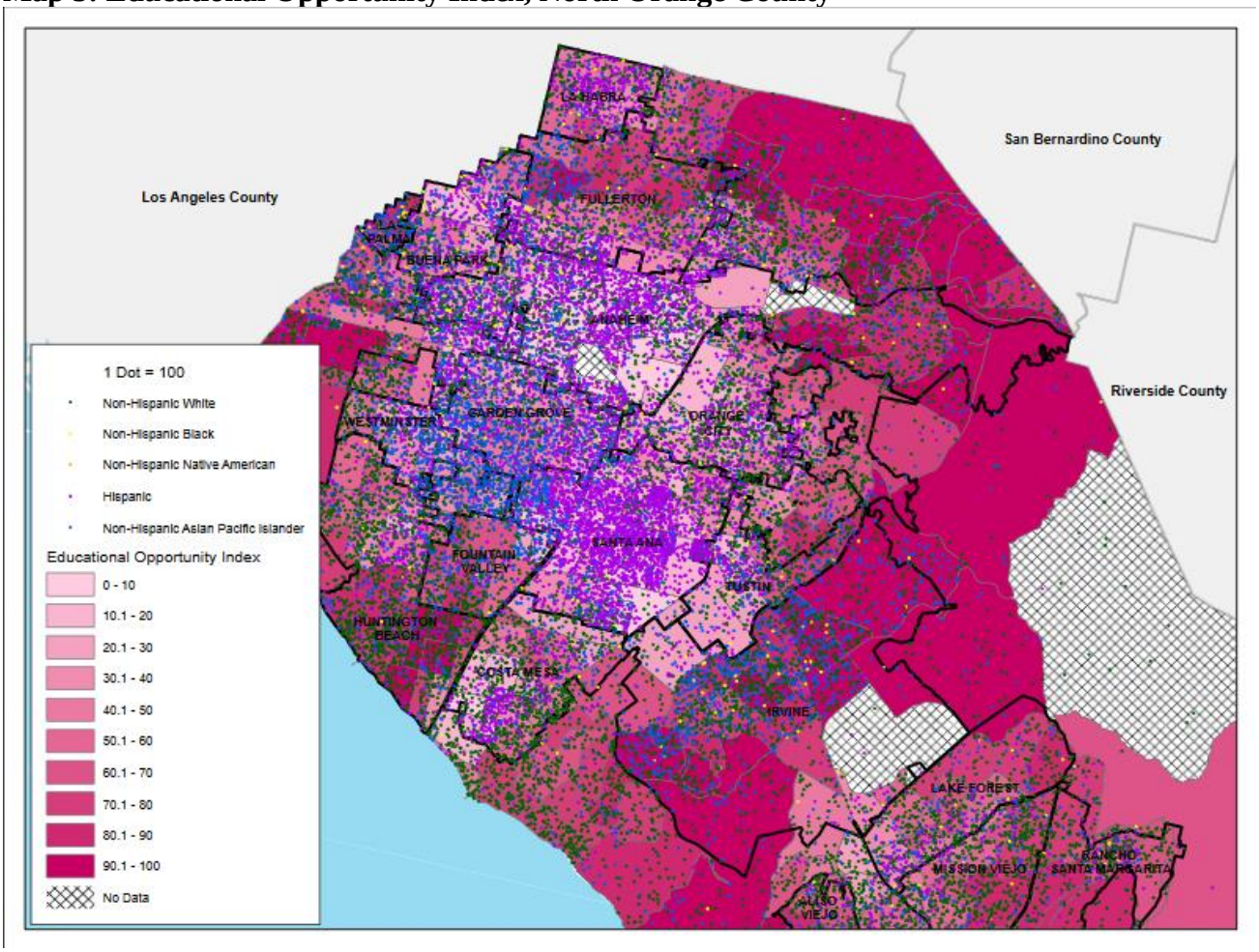
**Map 1: Economic Opportunity Index, North Orange County**



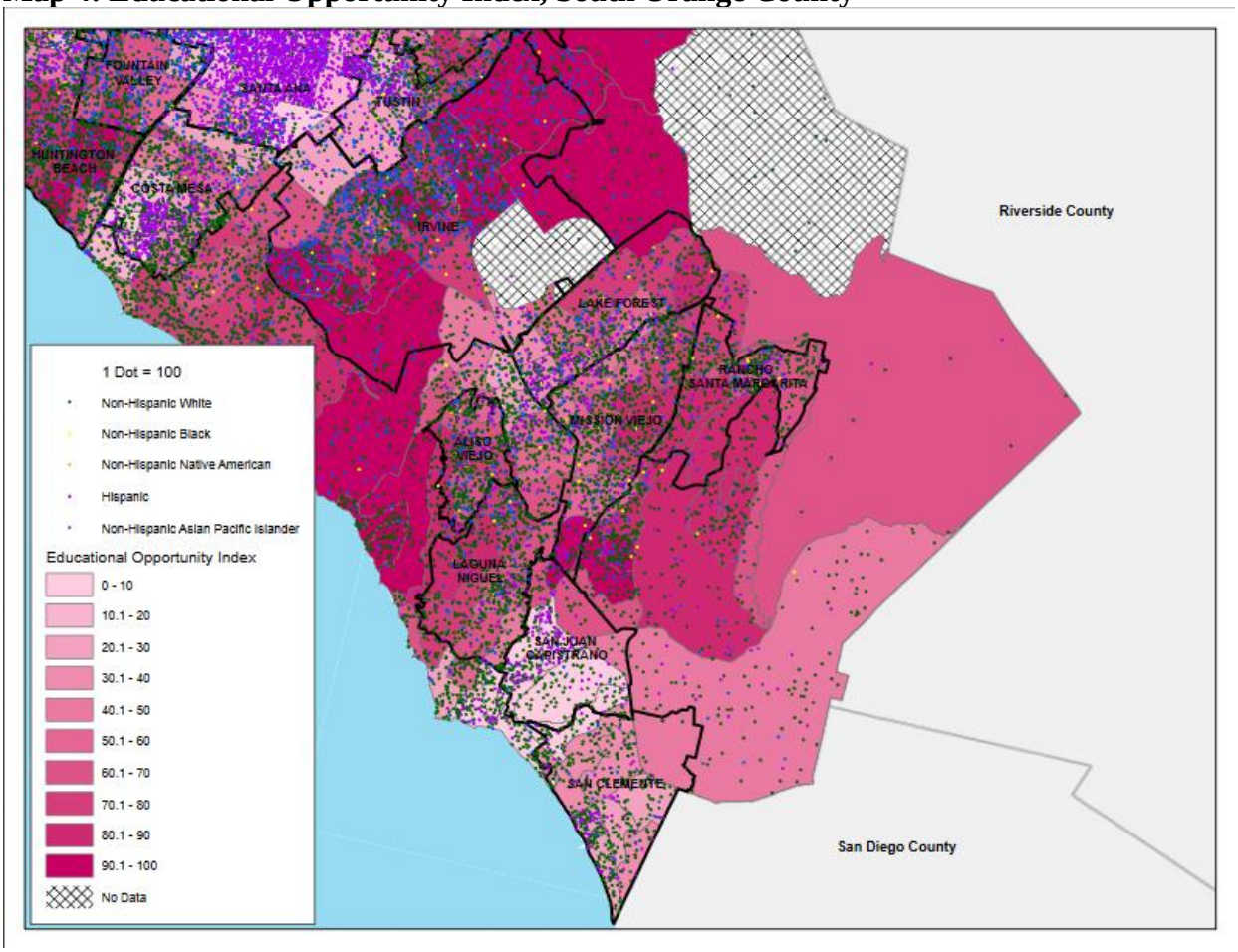
## Map 2: Economic Opportunity Index, South Orange County



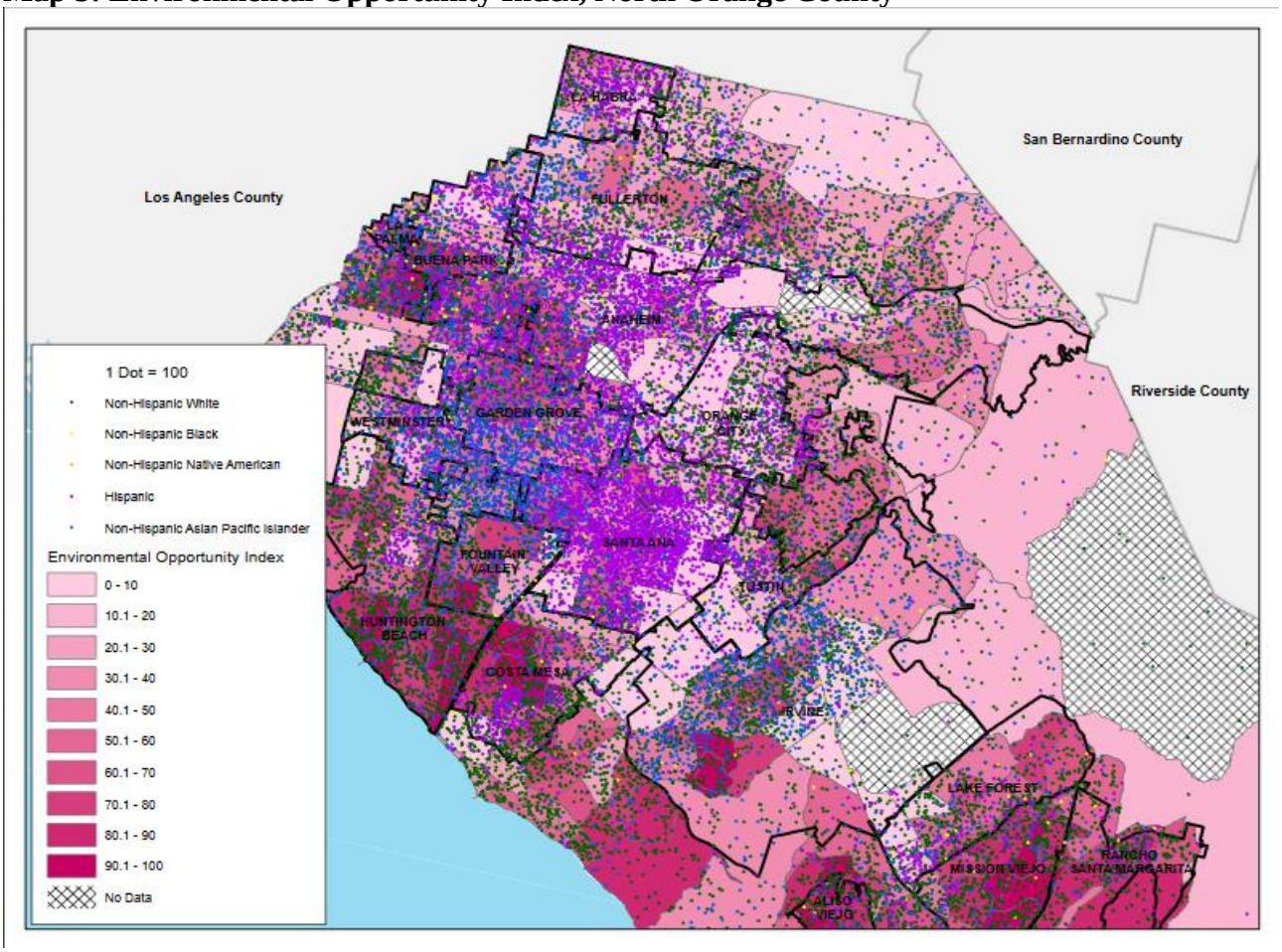
## Map 3: Educational Opportunity Index, North Orange County



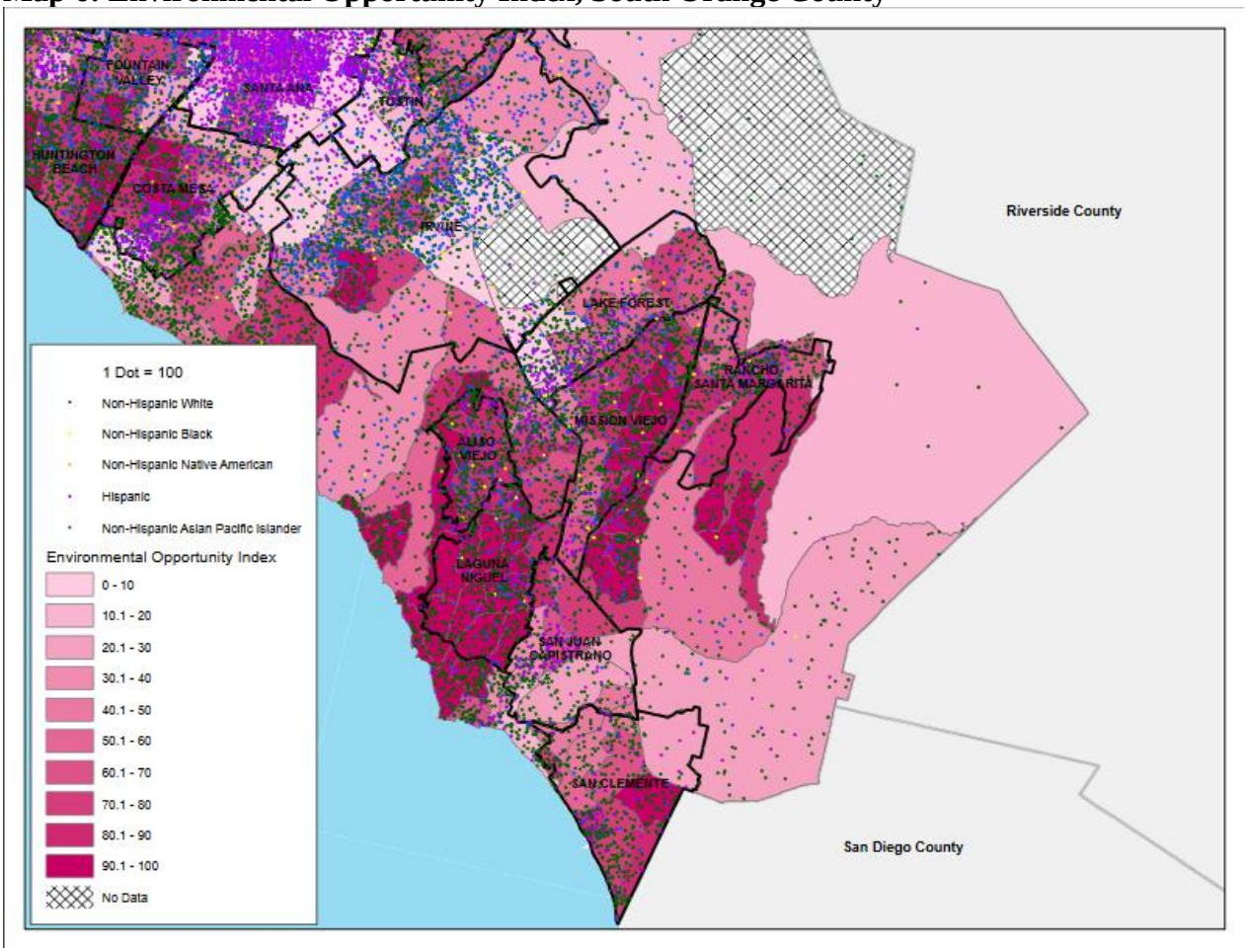
## Map 4: Educational Opportunity Index, South Orange County



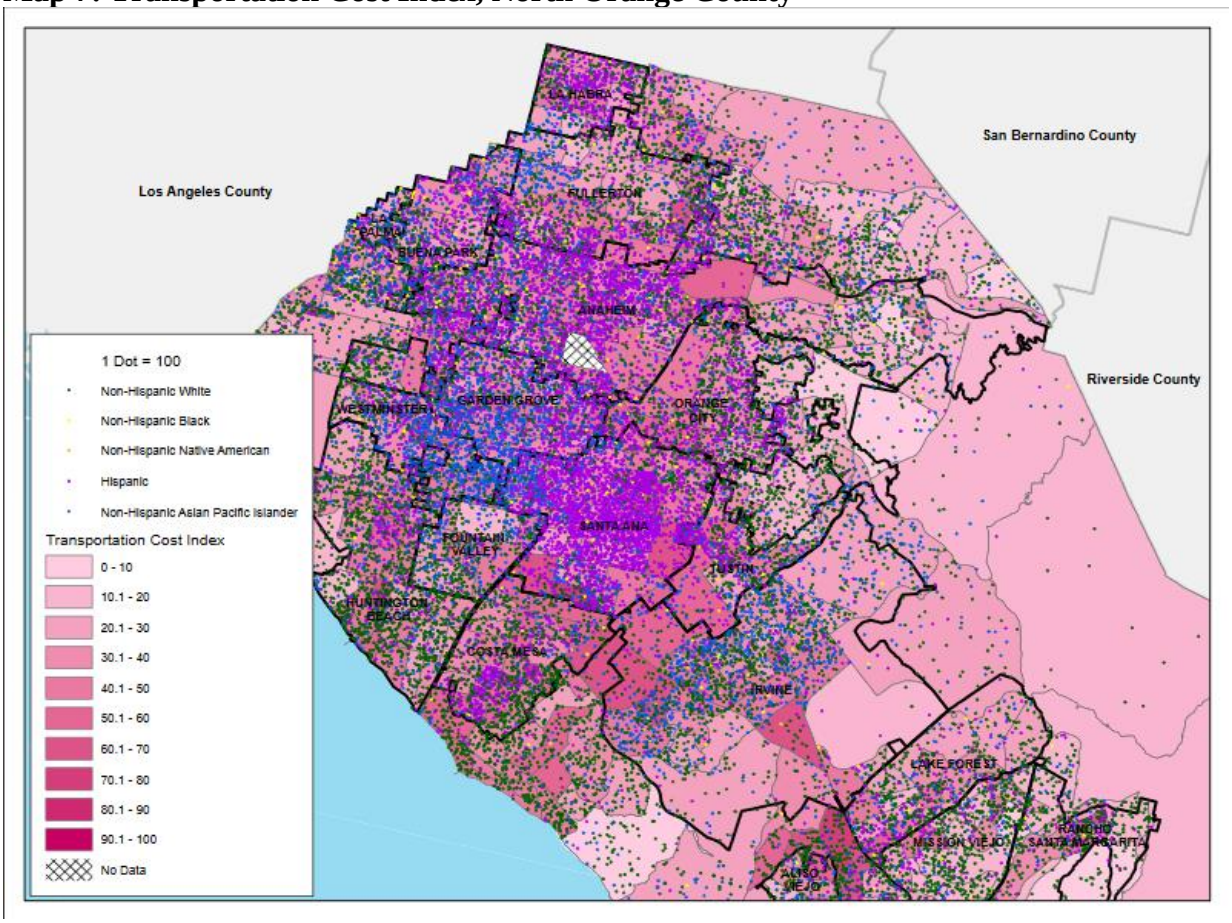
## Map 5: Environmental Opportunity Index, North Orange County



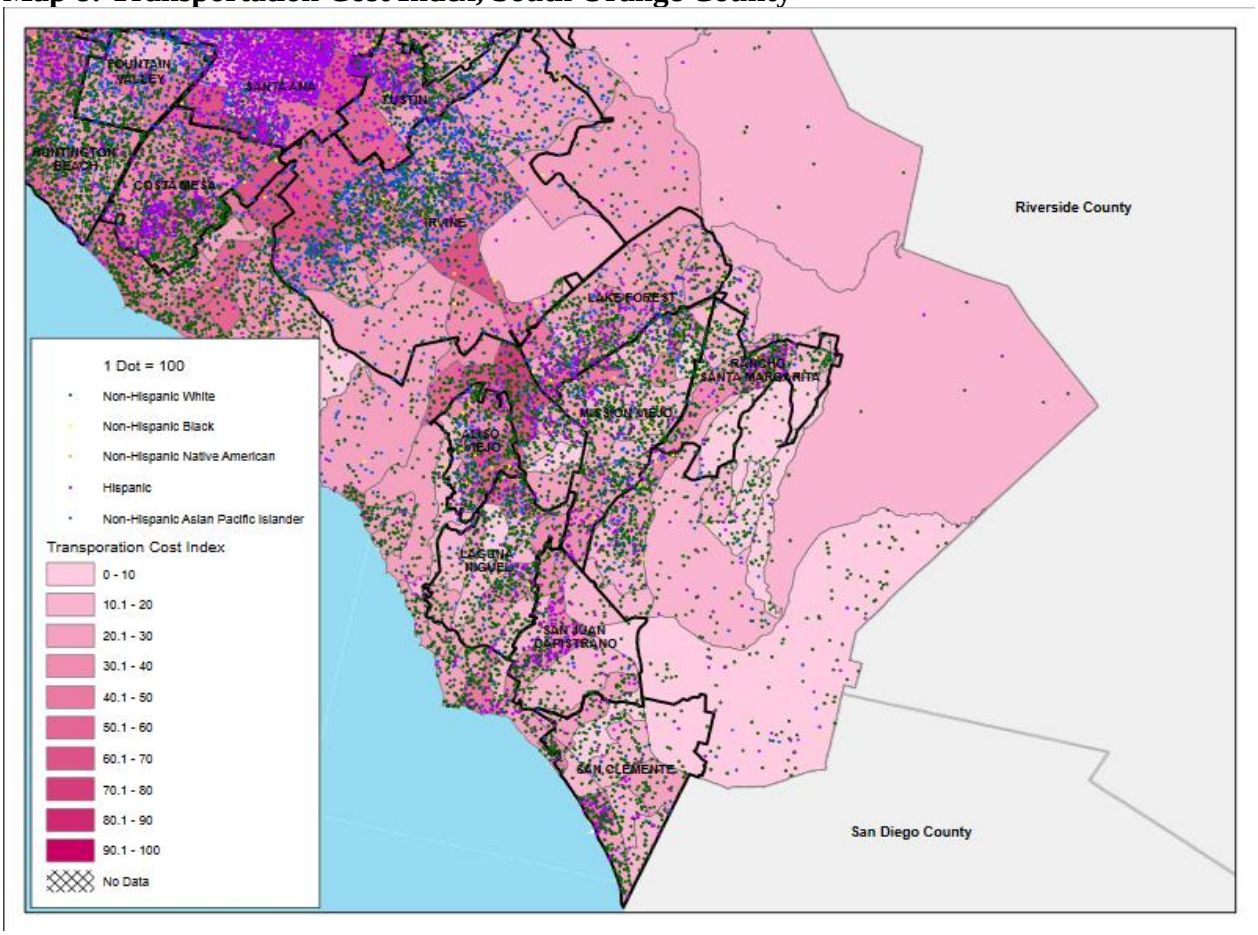
## Map 6: Environmental Opportunity Index, South Orange County



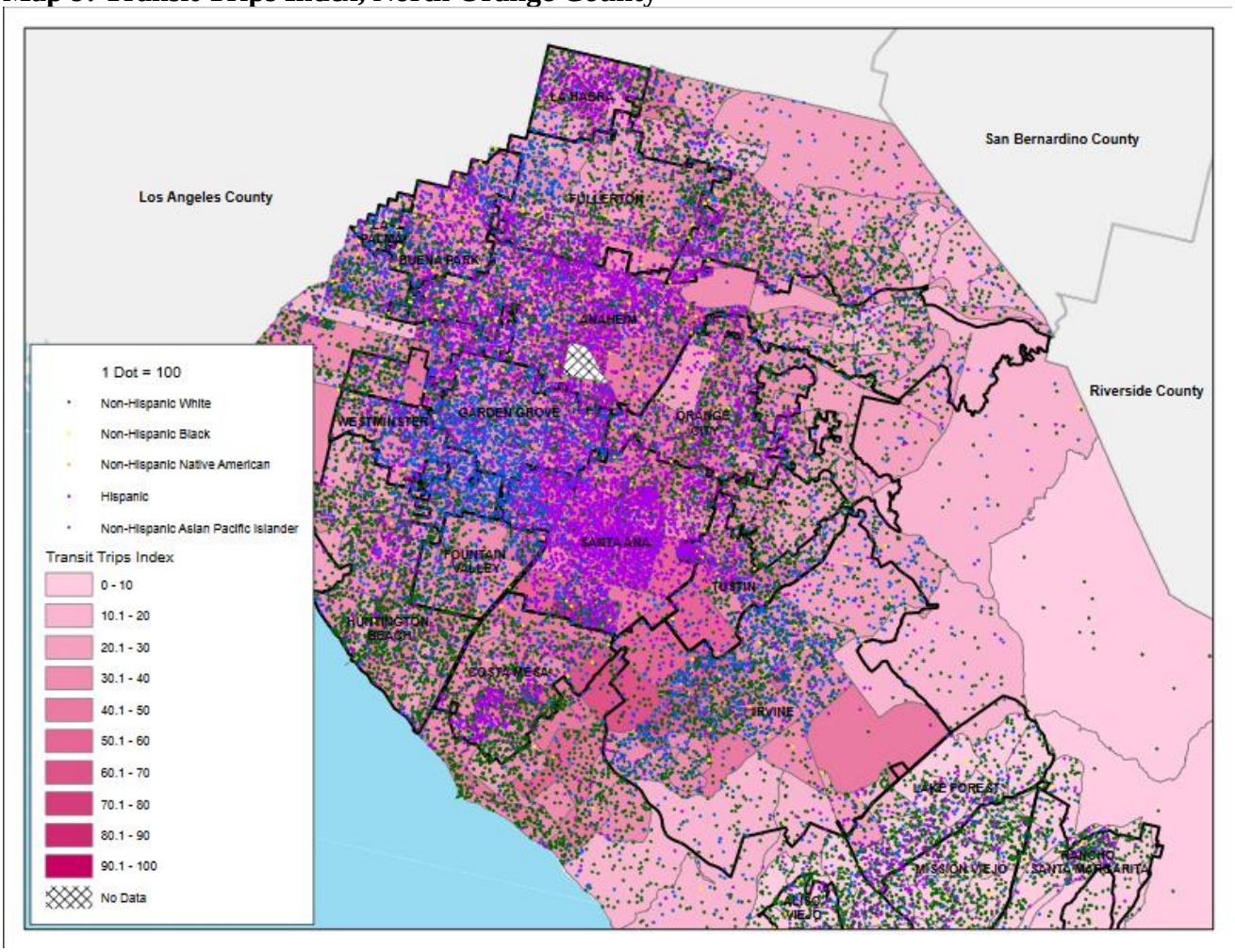
## Map 7: Transportation Cost Index, North Orange County



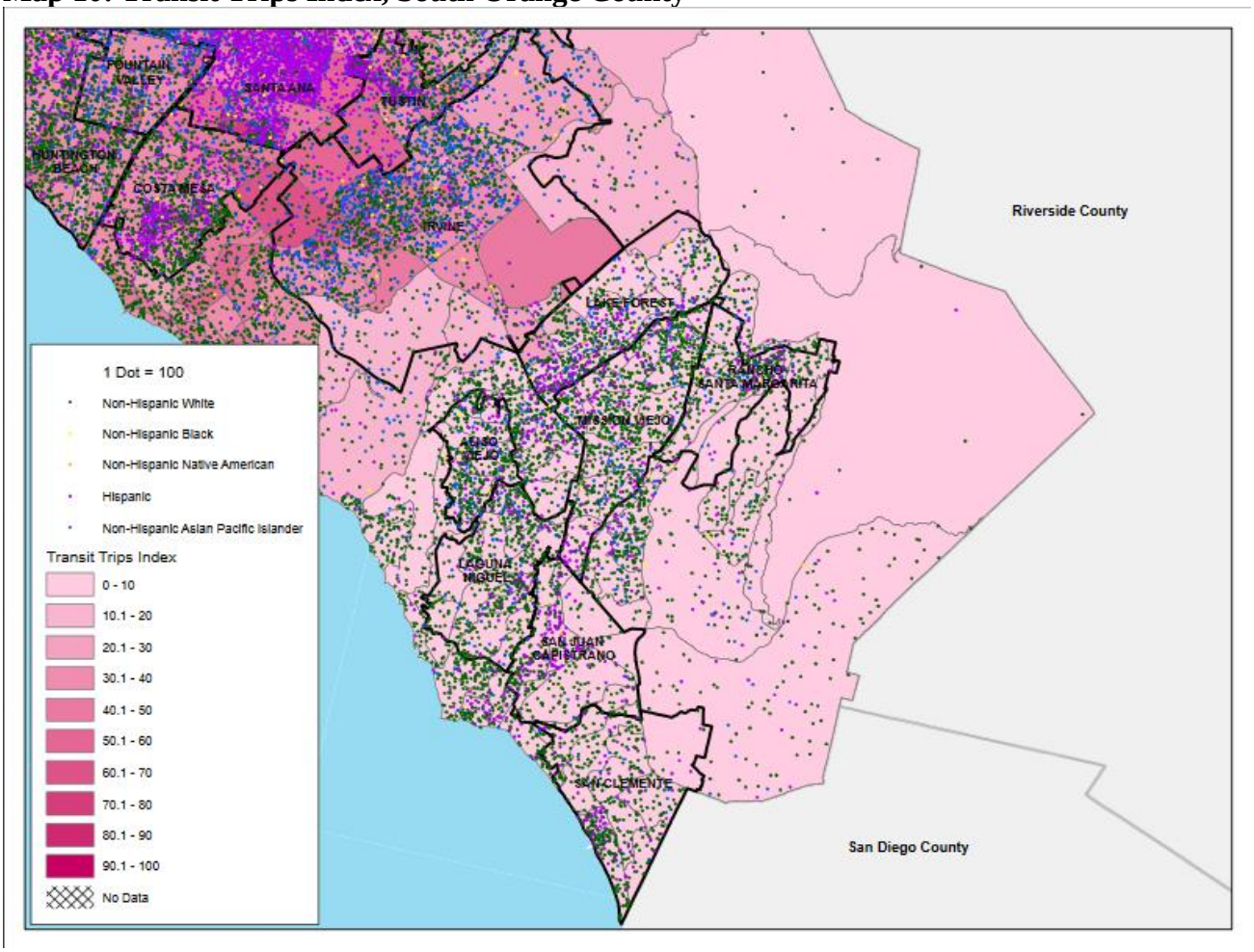
## Map 8: Transportation Cost Index, South Orange County



## Map 9: Transit Trips Index, North Orange County



## Map 10: Transit Trips Index, South Orange County



### iv. Disproportionate Housing Needs [10]

*Which groups (by race/ethnicity and family status) experience higher rates of housing cost burden, overcrowding, or substandard housing when compared to other groups? Which groups also experience higher rates of severe housing burdens when compared to other groups?*

Across Orange County, many residents face high rates of housing problems, severe housing problems, and severe housing cost burden. The four HUD-designated housing problems include when a "1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded;[11] and 4) household is cost burdened"[12]. Households are considered to have a housing problem if they experience at least one of the above. This analysis also considers what HUD designates as severe housing problems, which are a lack of kitchen or plumbing, more than one person per room, or cost burden greater than 50%.

[10] The AFFH rule defines "disproportionate housing needs" as "a condition in which there are significant disparities in the proportion of members of a protected class experiencing a category of housing needs when compared to the proportion of members of any other relevant groups or the total population experiencing that category of housing need in the applicable geographic area." 24 C.F.R. § 5.152

[11] Households having more than 1.01 to 1.5 persons per room are considered overcrowded and those having more than 1.51 persons per room are considered severely overcrowded. The person per room analysis excludes bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

[12] https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html

## Housing Problems

**Table 1: Housing Problems, Orange County**[13]

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 206,658 | 540,773 | 38.22% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 8,074 | 16,719 | 48.29% |
| **Hispanic** | 152,740 | 241,841 | 63.16% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 84,193 | 186,038 | 45.26% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 1063 | 2,179 | 48.78% |
| **Total** | 452,728 | 987,550 | 45.84% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 228740 | 576690 | 39.66% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 95050 | 145028 | 65.54% |
| **Non-family households** | 138270 | 273662 | 50.53% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 104324 | 540,773 | 19.29% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 4816 | 16,719 | 28.81% |
| **Hispanic** | 107752 | 241,841 | 44.55% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 50205 | 186,038 | 26.99% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 544 | 2,179 | 24.97% |
| **Total** | 267,641 | 987,550 | 27.10% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 93564 | 540,773 | 17.30% |

[13] Please note that the extrapolation of HUD data may result in variances and rounding errors.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 3774 | 16,719 | 22.57% |
| **Hispanic** | 59920 | 241,841 | 24.78% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 36879 | 186,038 | 19.82% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 432 | 2,179 | 19.83% |
| **Total** | 194,569 | 987,550 | 19.70% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 79610 | 576690 | 13.80% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 24586 | 145028 | 16.95% |
| **Non-family households** | 39386 | 273662 | 14.39% |

**Table 2: Housing Problems, Aliso Viejo**

| **Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 4,840 | 12,570 | 38.50% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 235 | 380 | 61.84% |
| **Hispanic** | 930 | 2,120 | 43.87% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 995 | 2,830 | 35.16% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 20 | 70 | 28.57% |
| **Total** | 7,020 | 17,970 | 39.07% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 3955 | 11390 | 34.72% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 705 | 1420 | 49.65% |
| **Non-family households** | 2635 | 5605 | 47.01% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2075 | 12,570 | 16.51% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 140 | 380 | 36.84% |
| **Hispanic** | 400 | 2,120 | 18.87% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 425 | 2,830 | 15.02% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 70 | 0.00% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 3,040 | 17,970 | 16.92% |

| **Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 1840 | 12,570 | 14.64% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 140 | 380 | 36.84% |
| **Hispanic** | 225 | 2,120 | 10.61% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 350 | 2,830 | 12.37% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 70 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | 2,555 | 17,970 | 14.22% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 1010 | 11390 | 8.87% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 150 | 1420 | 10.56% |
| **Non-family households** | 730 | 5605 | 13.02% |

**Table 3: Housing Problems, Anaheim**

| **Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 15,085 | 36,390 | 41.45% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 1,409 | 2,688 | 52.42% |
| **Hispanic** | 28,175 | 41,509 | 67.88% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 8,305 | 17,464 | 47.55% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 105 | 170 | 61.76% |
| **Total** | 53,079 | 98,221 | 54.04% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 24720 | 53980 | 45.79% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 15450 | 20740 | 74.49% |
| **Non-family households** | 13885 | 24384 | 56.94% |

| Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems | # with severe problems | # households | % with severe problems |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 8425 | 36,390 | 23.15% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 993 | 2,688 | 36.94% |
| Hispanic | 20590 | 41,509 | 49.60% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 5065 | 17,464 | 29.00% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 85 | 170 | 50.00% |
| Total | 35,158 | 98,221 | 35.79% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | Jurisdiction | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | # with severe cost burden | # households | % with severe cost burden |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 7210 | 36,390 | 19.81% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 810 | 2,688 | 30.13% |
| Hispanic | 11330 | 41,509 | 27.30% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 3290 | 17,464 | 18.84% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 50 | 170 | 29.41% |
| Total | 22,690 | 98,221 | 23.10% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| Family households, <5 people | 9845 | 53980 | 18.24% |
| Family households, 5+ people | 4225 | 20740 | 20.37% |
| Non-family households | 4050 | 24384 | 16.61% |

**Table 4: Housing Problems, Buena Park**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disproportionate Housing Needs | Jurisdiction | | |
| Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems | # with problems | # households | % with problems |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 2,500 | 7,540 | 33.16% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 455 | 835 | 54.49% |
| Hispanic | 4,725 | 7,705 | 61.32% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 3,505 | 6,830 | 51.32% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 80 | 99 | 80.81% |
| **Total** | 11,265 | 23,009 | 48.96% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 6340 | 14230 | 44.55% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 3060 | 4930 | 62.07% |
| **Non-family households** | 2045 | 3910 | 52.30% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 1125 | 7,540 | 14.92% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 300 | 835 | 35.93% |
| **Hispanic** | 3050 | 7,705 | 39.58% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 2070 | 6,830 | 30.31% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 50 | 99 | 50.51% |
| **Total** | 6,595 | 23,009 | 28.66% |

| **Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 955 | 7,540 | 12.67% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 255 | 835 | 30.54% |
| **Hispanic** | 1780 | 7,705 | 23.10% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1515 | 6,830 | 22.18% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 50 | 99 | 50.51% |
| **Total** | 4,555 | 23,009 | 19.80% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 2445 | 14230 | 17.18% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 770 | 4930 | 15.62% |
| **Non-family households** | 569 | 3910 | 14.55% |

**Table 5: Housing Problems, Costa Mesa**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 10,055 | 25,230 | 39.85% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 320 | 695 | 46.04% |
| **Hispanic** | 6,820 | 10,105 | 67.49% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1,670 | 3,870 | 43.15% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 25 | 70 | 35.71% |
| **Total** | 18,890 | 39,970 | 47.26% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 8775 | 20195 | 43.45% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 3175 | 4175 | 76.05% |
| **Non-family households** | 7325 | 15975 | 45.85% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 5335 | 25,230 | 21.15% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 200 | 695 | 28.78% |
| **Hispanic** | 4650 | 10,105 | 46.02% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 804 | 3,870 | 20.78% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 15 | 70 | 21.43% |
| **Total** | 11,004 | 39,970 | 27.53% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 4905 | 25,230 | 19.44% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 125 | 695 | 17.99% |
| **Hispanic** | 2960 | 10,105 | 29.29% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 610 | 3,870 | 15.76% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 15 | 70 | 21.43% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 8,615 | 39,970 | 21.55% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 3460 | 20195 | 17.13% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 904 | 4175 | 21.65% |
| **Non-family households** | 2650 | 15975 | 16.59% |

**Table 6: Housing Problems, Fountain Valley**

| **Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 3,910 | 10,405 | 37.58% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 75 | 175 | 42.86% |
| **Hispanic** | 1,290 | 2,174 | 59.34% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 2,425 | 5,785 | 41.92% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 55 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | 7,700 | 18,594 | 41.41% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 4625 | 12275 | 37.68% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 1110 | 2200 | 50.45% |
| **Non-family households** | 2150 | 4325 | 49.71% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 1860 | 10,405 | 17.88% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 25 | 175 | 14.29% |
| **Hispanic** | 585 | 2,174 | 26.91% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1419 | 5,785 | 24.53% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 55 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | 3,889 | 18,594 | 20.92% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 1630 | 10,405 | 15.67% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 25 | 175 | 14.29% |
| **Hispanic** | 350 | 2,174 | 16.10% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1105 | 5,785 | 19.10% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 55 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | 3,110 | 18,594 | 16.73% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 1245 | 12275 | 10.14% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 250 | 2200 | 11.36% |
| **Non-family households** | 629 | 4325 | 14.54% |

**Table 7: Housing Problems, Fullerton**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 7,960 | 20,005 | 39.79% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 655 | 1,448 | 45.23% |
| **Hispanic** | 7,620 | 11,890 | 64.09% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 5,085 | 10,615 | 47.90% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 20 | 90 | 22.22% |
| **Total** | 21,340 | 44,048 | 48.45% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 10595 | 25185 | 42.07% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 4450 | 6275 | 70.92% |
| **Non-family households** | 6925 | 12920 | 53.60% |

| Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems | # with severe problems | # households | % with severe problems |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 4320 | 20,005 | 21.59% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 433 | 1,448 | 29.90% |
| Hispanic | 5250 | 11,890 | 44.15% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 3125 | 10,615 | 29.44% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 20 | 90 | 22.22% |
| Total | 13,148 | 44,048 | 29.85% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | Jurisdiction | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | # with severe cost burden | # households | % with severe cost burden |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 3665 | 20,005 | 18.32% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 375 | 1,448 | 25.90% |
| Hispanic | 2950 | 11,890 | 24.81% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 2495 | 10,615 | 23.50% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 90 | 0.00% |
| Total | 9,485 | 44,048 | 21.53% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| Family households, <5 people | 3695 | 25185 | 14.67% |
| Family households, 5+ people | 1029 | 6275 | 16.40% |
| Non-family households | 2664 | 12920 | 20.62% |

**Table 8: Housing Problems, Garden Grove**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disproportionate Housing Needs | Jurisdiction | | |
| Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems | # with problems | # households | % with problems |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 5,055 | 14,255 | 35.46% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 287 | 592 | 48.48% |
| Hispanic | 8,945 | 13,550 | 66.01% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 10,303 | 18,418 | 55.94% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 130 | 148 | 87.84% |
| **Total** | 24,720 | 46,963 | 52.64% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 12495 | 26390 | 47.35% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 7515 | 10735 | 70.00% |
| **Non-family households** | 5059 | 9854 | 51.34% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2645 | 14,255 | 18.55% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 173 | 592 | 29.22% |
| **Hispanic** | 6540 | 13,550 | 48.27% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 6775 | 18,418 | 36.78% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 85 | 148 | 57.43% |
| **Total** | 16,218 | 46,963 | 34.53% |

| **Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2135 | 14,255 | 14.98% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 145 | 592 | 24.49% |
| **Hispanic** | 3435 | 13,550 | 25.35% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 4685 | 18,418 | 25.44% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 85 | 148 | 57.43% |
| **Total** | 10,485 | 46,963 | 22.33% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 4950 | 26390 | 18.76% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 1945 | 10735 | 18.12% |
| **Non-family households** | 1450 | 9854 | 14.71% |

**Table 9: Housing Problems, Huntington Beach**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 19,865 | 53,650 | 37.03% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 344 | 753 | 45.68% |
| **Hispanic** | 5,500 | 10,855 | 50.67% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 3,089 | 8,114 | 38.07% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 74 | 274 | 27.01% |
| **Total** | 28,872 | 73,646 | 39.20% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 15230 | 43760 | 34.80% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 3035 | 5995 | 50.63% |
| **Non-family households** | 11235 | 24905 | 45.11% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 9745 | 53,650 | 18.16% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 179 | 753 | 23.77% |
| **Hispanic** | 3570 | 10,855 | 32.89% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1669 | 8,114 | 20.57% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 55 | 274 | 20.07% |
| **Total** | 15,218 | 73,646 | 20.66% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 9030 | 53,650 | 16.83% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 139 | 753 | 18.46% |
| **Hispanic** | 2580 | 10,855 | 23.77% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1475 | 8,114 | 18.18% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 45 | 274 | 16.42% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 13,269 | 73,646 | 18.02% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 5195 | 43760 | 11.87% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 899 | 5995 | 15.00% |
| **Non-family households** | 3245 | 24905 | 13.03% |

**Table 10: Housing Problems, Irvine**

| **Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 18,555 | 45,505 | 40.78% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 865 | 1,795 | 48.19% |
| **Hispanic** | 3,310 | 6,790 | 48.75% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 13,955 | 33,220 | 42.01% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 65 | 130 | 50.00% |
| **Total** | 36,750 | 87,440 | 42.03% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 20175 | 52685 | 38.29% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 3630 | 6270 | 57.89% |
| **Non-family households** | 14279 | 28074 | 50.86% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 9085 | 45,505 | 19.96% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 570 | 1,795 | 31.75% |
| **Hispanic** | 1805 | 6,790 | 26.58% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 7850 | 33,220 | 23.63% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 130 | 7.69% |
| **Total** | 19,320 | 87,440 | 22.10% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 7700 | 45,505 | 16.92% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 315 | 1,795 | 17.55% |
| **Hispanic** | 1510 | 6,790 | 22.24% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 6110 | 33,220 | 18.39% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 130 | 7.69% |
| **Total** | 15,645 | 87,440 | 17.89% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 6605 | 52685 | 12.54% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 1055 | 6270 | 16.83% |
| **Non-family households** | 5460 | 28074 | 19.45% |

**Table 11: Housing Problems, La Habra**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2,910 | 7,363 | 39.52% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 144 | 304 | 47.37% |
| **Hispanic** | 4,800 | 8,870 | 54.11% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 965 | 2,260 | 42.70% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 10 | 100.00% |
| **Total** | 8,829 | 18,807 | 46.95% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 4335 | 10875 | 39.86% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 2325 | 3285 | 70.78% |
| **Non-family households** | 2240 | 4600 | 48.70% |

| Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems | # with severe problems | # households | % with severe problems |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1630 | 7,363 | 22.14% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 59 | 304 | 19.41% |
| Hispanic | 3285 | 8,870 | 37.03% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 700 | 2,260 | 30.97% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 10 | 10 | 100.00% |
| Total | 5,684 | 18,807 | 30.22% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | Jurisdiction | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | # with severe cost burden | # households | % with severe cost burden |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 1240 | 7,363 | 16.84% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 55 | 304 | 18.09% |
| Hispanic | 1765 | 8,870 | 19.90% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 485 | 2,260 | 21.46% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 10 | 10 | 100.00% |
| Total | 3,555 | 18,807 | 18.90% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| Family households, <5 people | 1640 | 10875 | 15.08% |
| Family households, 5+ people | 465 | 3285 | 14.16% |
| Non-family households | 555 | 4600 | 12.07% |

**Table 12: Housing Problems, La Palma**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disproportionate Housing Needs | Jurisdiction | | |
| Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems | # with problems | # households | % with problems |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 430 | 1,619 | 26.56% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 150 | 370 | 40.54% |
| Hispanic | 320 | 709 | 45.13% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 810 | 2,148 | 37.71% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 30 | 30 | 100.00% |
| **Total** | 1,740 | 4,876 | 35.68% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 1015 | 3220 | 31.52% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 340 | 765 | 44.44% |
| **Non-family households** | 435 | 930 | 46.77% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 210 | 1,619 | 12.97% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 75 | 370 | 20.27% |
| **Hispanic** | 239 | 709 | 33.71% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 434 | 2,148 | 20.20% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 30 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | 958 | 4,876 | 19.65% |

| **Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 140 | 1,619 | 8.65% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 70 | 370 | 18.92% |
| **Hispanic** | 175 | 709 | 24.68% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 340 | 2,148 | 15.83% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 30 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | 725 | 4,876 | 14.87% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 325 | 3220 | 10.09% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 160 | 765 | 20.92% |
| **Non-family households** | 75 | 930 | 8.06% |

**Table 13: Housing Problems, Laguna Niguel**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 7,480 | 18,280 | 40.92% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 145 | 395 | 36.71% |
| **Hispanic** | 2,010 | 3,210 | 62.62% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 835 | 2,350 | 35.53% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 65 | 85 | 76.47% |
| **Total** | 10,535 | 24,320 | 43.32% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 6000 | 15965 | 37.58% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 815 | 1680 | 48.51% |
| **Non-family households** | 3975 | 6930 | 57.36% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 3445 | 18,280 | 18.85% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 65 | 395 | 16.46% |
| **Hispanic** | 1210 | 3,210 | 37.69% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 390 | 2,350 | 16.60% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 15 | 85 | 17.65% |
| **Total** | 5,125 | 24,320 | 21.07% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 3310 | 18,280 | 18.11% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 35 | 395 | 8.86% |
| **Hispanic** | 905 | 3,210 | 28.19% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 325 | 2,350 | 13.83% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 15 | 85 | 17.65% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 4,590 | 24,320 | 18.87% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 1745 | 15965 | 10.93% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 265 | 1680 | 15.77% |
| **Non-family households** | 900 | 6930 | 12.99% |

**Table 14: Housing Problems, Lake Forest**

| **Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 6,230 | 18,240 | 34.16% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 235 | 535 | 43.93% |
| **Hispanic** | 2,700 | 4,370 | 61.78% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1,310 | 3,870 | 33.85% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 15 | 19 | 78.95% |
| **Total** | 10,490 | 27,034 | 38.80% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 5800 | 17525 | 33.10% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 1640 | 3165 | 51.82% |
| **Non-family households** | 3340 | 6660 | 50.15% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2740 | 18,240 | 15.02% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 135 | 535 | 25.23% |
| **Hispanic** | 1855 | 4,370 | 42.45% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 660 | 3,870 | 17.05% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 15 | 19 | 78.95% |
| **Total** | 5,405 | 27,034 | 19.99% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2395 | 18,240 | 13.13% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 100 | 535 | 18.69% |
| **Hispanic** | 1340 | 4,370 | 30.66% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 435 | 3,870 | 11.24% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 15 | 19 | 78.95% |
| **Total** | 4,285 | 27,034 | 15.85% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 1825 | 17525 | 10.41% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 445 | 3165 | 14.06% |
| **Non-family households** | 804 | 6660 | 12.07% |

**Table 15: Housing Problems, Mission Viejo**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 8,690 | 25,265 | 34.40% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 199 | 389 | 51.16% |
| **Hispanic** | 2,105 | 4,099 | 51.35% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 955 | 3,050 | 31.31% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 20 | 30 | 66.67% |
| **Total** | 11,969 | 32,833 | 36.45% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 7265 | 22375 | 32.47% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 950 | 3305 | 28.74% |
| **Non-family households** | 4055 | 7870 | 51.52% |

| Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems | # with severe problems | # households | % with severe problems |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 3779 | 25,265 | 14.96% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 79 | 389 | 20.31% |
| Hispanic | 995 | 4,099 | 24.27% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 465 | 3,050 | 15.25% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 20 | 30 | 66.67% |
| Total | 5,338 | 32,833 | 16.26% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | Jurisdiction | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | # with severe cost burden | # households | % with severe cost burden |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 3505 | 25,265 | 13.87% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 60 | 389 | 15.42% |
| Hispanic | 865 | 4,099 | 21.10% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 335 | 3,050 | 10.98% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 20 | 30 | 66.67% |
| Total | 4,785 | 32,833 | 14.57% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| Family households, <5 people | 1770 | 22375 | 7.91% |
| Family households, 5+ people | 245 | 3305 | 7.41% |
| Non-family households | 725 | 7870 | 9.21% |

**Table 16: Housing Problems, Orange (City)**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disproportionate Housing Needs | Jurisdiction | | |
| Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems | # with problems | # households | % with problems |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 8,845 | 24,095 | 36.71% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 365 | 530 | 68.87% |
| Hispanic | 7,255 | 12,030 | 60.31% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1,810 | 4,979 | 36.35% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 45 | 75 | 60.00% |
| **Total** | 18,320 | 41,709 | 43.92% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 8815 | 23870 | 36.93% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 4080 | 6705 | 60.85% |
| **Non-family households** | 5800 | 11369 | 51.02% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 4580 | 24,095 | 19.01% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 235 | 530 | 44.34% |
| **Hispanic** | 5105 | 12,030 | 42.44% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1130 | 4,979 | 22.70% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 4 | 75 | 5.33% |
| **Total** | 11,054 | 41,709 | 26.50% |

| **Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 4155 | 24,095 | 17.24% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 195 | 530 | 36.79% |
| **Hispanic** | 2935 | 12,030 | 24.40% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 795 | 4,979 | 15.97% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 4 | 75 | 5.33% |
| **Total** | 8,084 | 41,709 | 19.38% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 3145 | 23870 | 13.18% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 1105 | 6705 | 16.48% |
| **Non-family households** | 2185 | 11369 | 19.22% |

**Table 17: Housing Problems, Rancho Santa Margarita**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 4,505 | 11,890 | 37.89% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 140 | 285 | 49.12% |
| **Hispanic** | 1,629 | 2,674 | 60.92% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 565 | 1,855 | 30.46% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| **Total** | 6,839 | 16,704 | 40.94% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 4000 | 11285 | 35.45% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 745 | 1720 | 43.31% |
| **Non-family households** | 2250 | 3975 | 56.60% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2000 | 11,890 | 16.82% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 84 | 285 | 29.47% |
| **Hispanic** | 720 | 2,674 | 26.93% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 175 | 1,855 | 9.43% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| **Total** | 2,979 | 16,704 | 17.83% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 1860 | 11,890 | 15.64% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 85 | 285 | 29.82% |
| **Hispanic** | 500 | 2,674 | 18.70% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 130 | 1,855 | 7.01% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 2,575 | 16,704 | 15.42% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 1220 | 11285 | 10.81% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 140 | 1720 | 8.14% |
| **Non-family households** | 570 | 3975 | 14.34% |

**Table 18: Housing Problems, San Clemente**

| **Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 7,940 | 19,490 | 40.74% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 30 | 125 | 24.00% |
| **Hispanic** | 2,005 | 3,264 | 61.43% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 310 | 970 | 31.96% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 20 | 50.00% |
| **Total** | 10,295 | 23,869 | 43.13% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 5670 | 14590 | 38.86% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 1240 | 2445 | 50.72% |
| **Non-family households** | 3689 | 7229 | 51.03% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 4055 | 19,490 | 20.81% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 20 | 125 | 16.00% |
| **Hispanic** | 1375 | 3,264 | 42.13% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 145 | 970 | 14.95% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 20 | 50.00% |
| **Total** | 5,605 | 23,869 | 23.48% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 3685 | 19,490 | 18.91% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 20 | 125 | 16.00% |
| **Hispanic** | 960 | 3,264 | 29.41% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 95 | 970 | 9.79% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 20 | 50.00% |
| **Total** | 4,770 | 23,869 | 19.98% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 1855 | 14590 | 12.71% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 405 | 2445 | 16.56% |
| **Non-family households** | 1149 | 7229 | 15.89% |

**Table 19: Housing Problems, San Juan Capistrano**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 3,805 | 8,630 | 44.09% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| **Hispanic** | 1,915 | 2,725 | 70.28% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 115 | 340 | 33.82% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 30 | 80 | 37.50% |
| **Total** | 5,865 | 11,775 | 49.81% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 2945 | 6970 | 42.25% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 1425 | 1925 | 74.03% |
| **Non-family households** | 1590 | 2915 | 54.55% |

| Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems | # with severe problems | # households | % with severe problems |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 2070 | 8,630 | 23.99% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| Hispanic | 1650 | 2,725 | 60.55% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 70 | 340 | 20.59% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 30 | 80 | 37.50% |
| Total | 3,820 | 11,775 | 32.44% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | Jurisdiction | | |
| Race/Ethnicity | # with severe cost burden | # households | % with severe cost burden |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 2015 | 8,630 | 23.35% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 0 | 0 | #DIV/0! |
| Hispanic | 1070 | 2,725 | 39.27% |
| Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic | 65 | 340 | 19.12% |
| Native American, Non-Hispanic | 30 | 80 | 37.50% |
| Total | 3,180 | 11,775 | 27.01% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| Family households, <5 people | 1100 | 6970 | 15.78% |
| Family households, 5+ people | 555 | 1925 | 28.83% |
| Non-family households | 275 | 2915 | 9.43% |

**Table 20: Housing Problems, Santa Ana**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disproportionate Housing Needs | Jurisdiction | | |
| Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems | # with problems | # households | % with problems |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic | 4,650 | 12,430 | 37.41% |
| Black, Non-Hispanic | 435 | 899 | 48.39% |
| Hispanic | 36,965 | 50,935 | 72.57% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 5,440 | 9,959 | 54.62% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 63 | 128 | 49.22% |
| **Total** | 47,553 | 74,351 | 63.96% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 18765 | 34015 | 55.17% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 22140 | 27010 | 81.97% |
| **Non-family households** | 7055 | 13590 | 51.91% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2495 | 12,430 | 20.07% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 234 | 899 | 26.03% |
| **Hispanic** | 29395 | 50,935 | 57.71% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 3450 | 9,959 | 34.64% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 8 | 128 | 6.25% |
| **Total** | 35,582 | 74,351 | 47.86% |

| **Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2130 | 12,430 | 17.14% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 195 | 899 | 21.69% |
| **Hispanic** | 12800 | 50,935 | 25.13% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 2155 | 9,959 | 21.64% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 128 | 7.81% |
| **Total** | 17,290 | 74,351 | 23.25% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 8010 | 34015 | 23.55% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 4990 | 27010 | 18.47% |
| **Non-family households** | 1809 | 13590 | 13.31% |

**Table 21: Housing Problems, Tustin**

| Demographics of Households with Disproportionate Housing Needs | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Disproportionate Housing Needs** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 housing problems** | **# with problems** | **# households** | **% with problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 4,465 | 10,495 | 42.54% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 380 | 609 | 62.40% |
| **Hispanic** | 5,485 | 7,705 | 71.19% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 2,644 | 6,089 | 43.42% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 60 | 120 | 50.00% |
| **Total** | 13,034 | 25,018 | 52.10% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 6690 | 14315 | 46.73% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 2840 | 3775 | 75.23% |
| **Non-family households** | 3825 | 7465 | 51.24% |
| **Households experiencing any of 4 Severe Housing Problems** | **# with severe problems** | **# households** | **% with severe problems** |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 2085 | 10,495 | 19.87% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 205 | 609 | 33.66% |
| **Hispanic** | 3915 | 7,705 | 50.81% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 1519 | 6,089 | 24.95% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 10 | 120 | 8.33% |
| **Total** | 7,734 | 25,018 | 30.91% |

| Demographics of Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden** | **Jurisdiction** | | |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | **# with severe cost burden** | **# households** | **% with severe cost burden** |
| **White, Non-Hispanic** | 1840 | 10,495 | 17.53% |
| **Black, Non-Hispanic** | 170 | 609 | 27.91% |
| **Hispanic** | 1975 | 7,705 | 25.63% |
| **Asian or Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic** | 969 | 6,089 | 15.91% |
| **Native American, Non-Hispanic** | 0 | 120 | 0.00% |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 4,954 | 25,018 | 19.80% |
| **Household Type and Size** | | | |
| **Family households, <5 people** | 2300 | 14315 | 16.07% |
| **Family households, 5+ people** | 589 | 3775 | 15.60% |
| **Non-family households** | 1025 | 7465 | 13.73% |

A few trends are immediately clear in housing needs in Orange County. The housing problems data displayed in the charts above include houses that have 1 of 4 housing problems by race/ethnicity and family type, 1 of 4 severe housing problems by race/ethnicity, and severe housing cost burden by race/ethnicity and family type. Overall, across the County, Black and Hispanic residents are more likely to face all of these housing problems, with varying rates across different jurisdictions.

Some figures in the data above may be inaccurate depending on the number of households of a particular group in a jurisdiction. For example, 0 Black households are listed in San Juan Capistrano. It may be that this figure was lower than the margin of error, so figures with low or no households should carry less weight in indicating frequency of problems. However, the County data overall gives an idea of housing needs for smaller populations.

In the County, 45.84% of residents overall face at least 1 of 4 housing problems. White and Asian or Pacific Islander residents have slightly lower rates of housing problems, at 38.22% and 45.26% respectively, while Black residents have a slightly higher rate of 48.29%. Hispanic residents have the highest rates at 63.16% countywide. Native American residents have a rate similar to the average at 48.74%, but the low populations of Native American residents across jurisdictions may lead to misleading data (which is why they are not as frequently discussed here). Housing problems are found in differing rates across family types, with 39.66% for families of 5 or less, 65.59% for families of 5 or more, and 50.53% for non-family households.

Housing problems occur more frequently in more populated areas of the County, including in Anaheim and Santa Ana in particular. There are some more obvious discrepancies in rates of housing problems across different demographic groups. Black residents in Aliso Viejo experience housing problems at a rate of 61.84%, in Orange (city) at 68.87%, in Tustin at 62.40%, and in Buena Park at 54.49%. Hispanic residents experience rates of housing problems that are high overall, but significantly higher in central and southern Orange County, at 72.57% in Santa Ana, 71.19% in Tustin, and 70.28% in San Juan Capistrano. Asian residents generally experience average or lower rates of housing problems, with exceptions in Garden Grove and Santa Ana, where they experience housing problems at rates of 55.94% and 54.62% respectively.

Rates of severe housing problems are overall lower than housing problems at 27.10%, but more drastic discrepancies exist compared to the white population. White residents face severe housing problems at a rate of 19.29%. Black residents experience them at a rate of 28.81%, Hispanic residents at 44.55%, Asian or Pacific Islander residents at 26.99%, and Native American residents at 24.97%. Rates of severe housing problems are especially high in parts of Orange County, including Anaheim, Buena Park, Garden Grove, Orange, San Juan Capistrano, and Santa Ana.

Black residents experience severe housing problems at rates of 36.84% in Aliso Viejo and 44.34% in Orange (city). Hispanic residents face severe housing problems at significantly high rates of 49.60% in Anaheim, 60.55% in San Juan Capistrano, and 50.81% in Tustin, but also higher than average in Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, La Habra, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Orange and San Clemente. Asian residents face noticeably high rates of severe housing problems in Garden Grove, at 36.78%.

Severe housing cost burden is a large but not as frequent problem for residents in Orange County. The average rate of residents experiencing severe housing cost burden is 19.70% across the county. Overall, White residents have a rate of 17.30%, Black residents 22.57%, Hispanic residents 24.78%, Asian American or Pacific Islander residents 19.82%, and Native American residents 19.83%. Families of 5 or less have a rate of 13.8%, families of 5 or more 16.95%, and non-family households 14.39%. Discrepancies across race/ethnicity or family type are much lower than for housing problems or severe housing problems in the County. Black and Hispanic residents still face higher than average rates of severe housing cost burdens in some individual jurisdictions, however. In Orange (city), Black residents experience severe housing cost burden at a rate of 36.79%. Hispanic residents experience rates of housing cost burden at 39.58% in Buena Park , and 39.27% in San Juan Capistrano.

**Table 17: Percentage of Overcrowded Households by Race or Ethnicity, 2013-2017 American Community Survey**

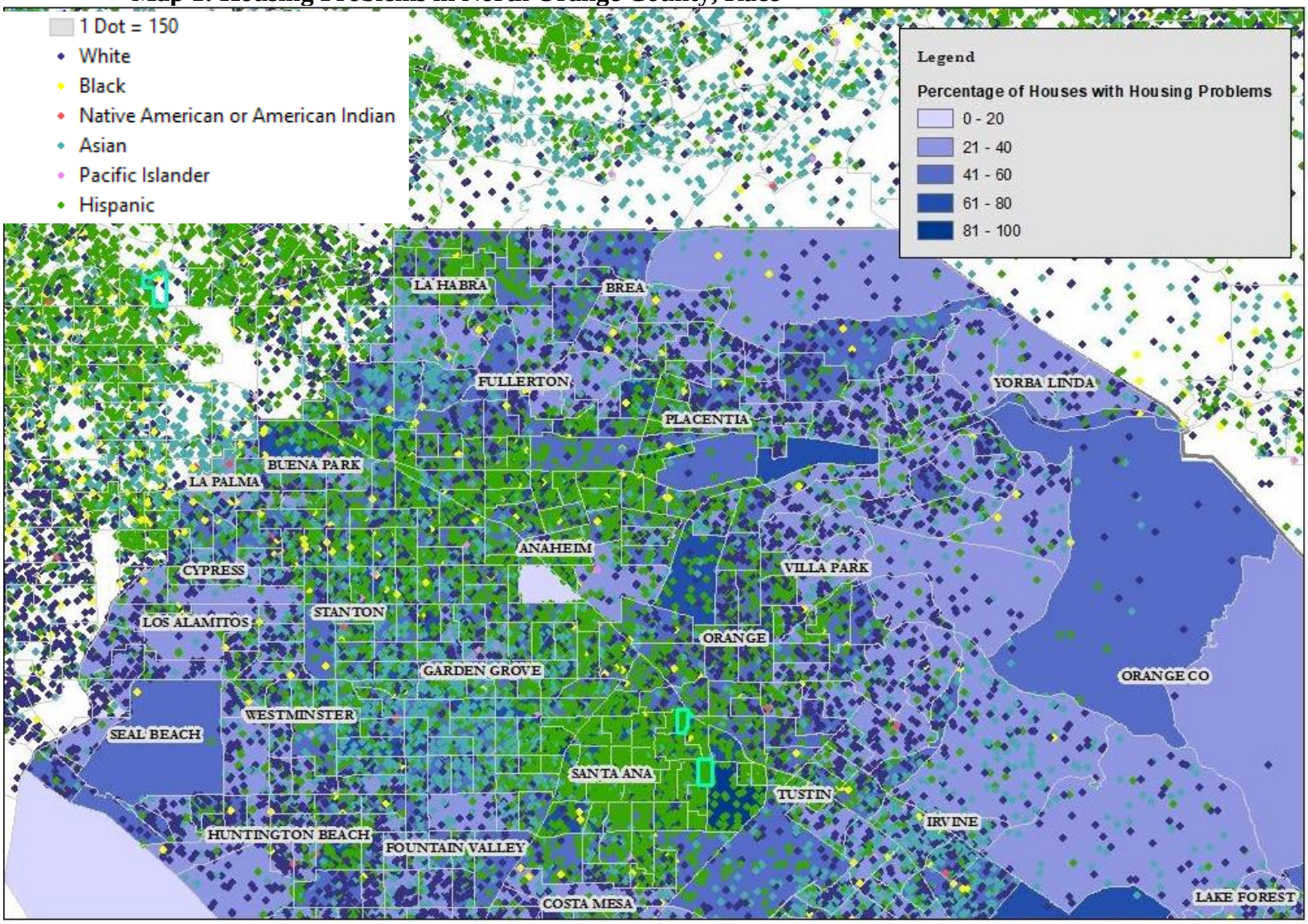
| Geography | White, Non-Hispanic | Black | Native American | Asian American or Pacific Islander | Hispanic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Orange County, California** | 1.95% | 6.52% | 11.38% | 7.76% | 25.72% |
| **Aliso Viejo city, California** | 1.47% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.79% | 7.47% |
| **Anaheim city, California** | 3.20% | 5.94% | 27.51% | 9.81% | 29.07% |
| **Buena Park city, California** | 4.33% | 8.11% | 17.03% | 7.17% | 23.11% |
| **Costa Mesa city, California** | 2.70% | 9.01% | 16.30% | 7.20% | 25.16% |
| **Fountain Valley city, California** | 1.93% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 6.46% | 15.37% |
| **Fullerton city, California** | 2.63% | 4.20% | 23.42% | 6.42% | 23.52% |
| **Garden Grove city, California** | 3.46% | 9.69% | 15.77% | 12.23% | 30.05% |
| **Huntington Beach city, California** | 1.50% | 6.45% | 0.00% | 3.16% | 14.59% |
| **Irvine city, California** | 4.21% | 11.78% | 0.00% | 6.79% | 6.30% |
| **Laguna Niguel city, California** | 0.67% | 2.91% | 0.00% | 1.52% | 13.74% |
| **La Habra city, California** | 3.86% | 0.00% | 5.30% | 11.84% | 22.09% |
| **Lake Forest city, California** | 1.95% | 8.93% | 17.17% | 4.68% | 16.52% |
| **La Palma city, California** | 1.70% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 6.63% | 14.91% |
| **Mission Viejo city, California** | 0.72% | 5.35% | 0.00% | 3.76% | 6.30% |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Orange city, California** | 1.67% | 11.81% | 5.02% | 8.05% | 21.46% |
| **Rancho Santa Margarita city, California** | 1.40% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 1.50% | 8.33% |
| **San Clemente city, California** | 1.36% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 3.52% | 18.12% |
| **San Juan Capistrano city, California** | 0.11% | 100.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 26.44% |
| **Santa Ana city, California** | 3.88% | 7.82% | 26.59% | 14.75% | 42.93% |
| **Tustin city, California** | 1.35% | 10.52% | 4.35% | 7.35% | 28.28% |

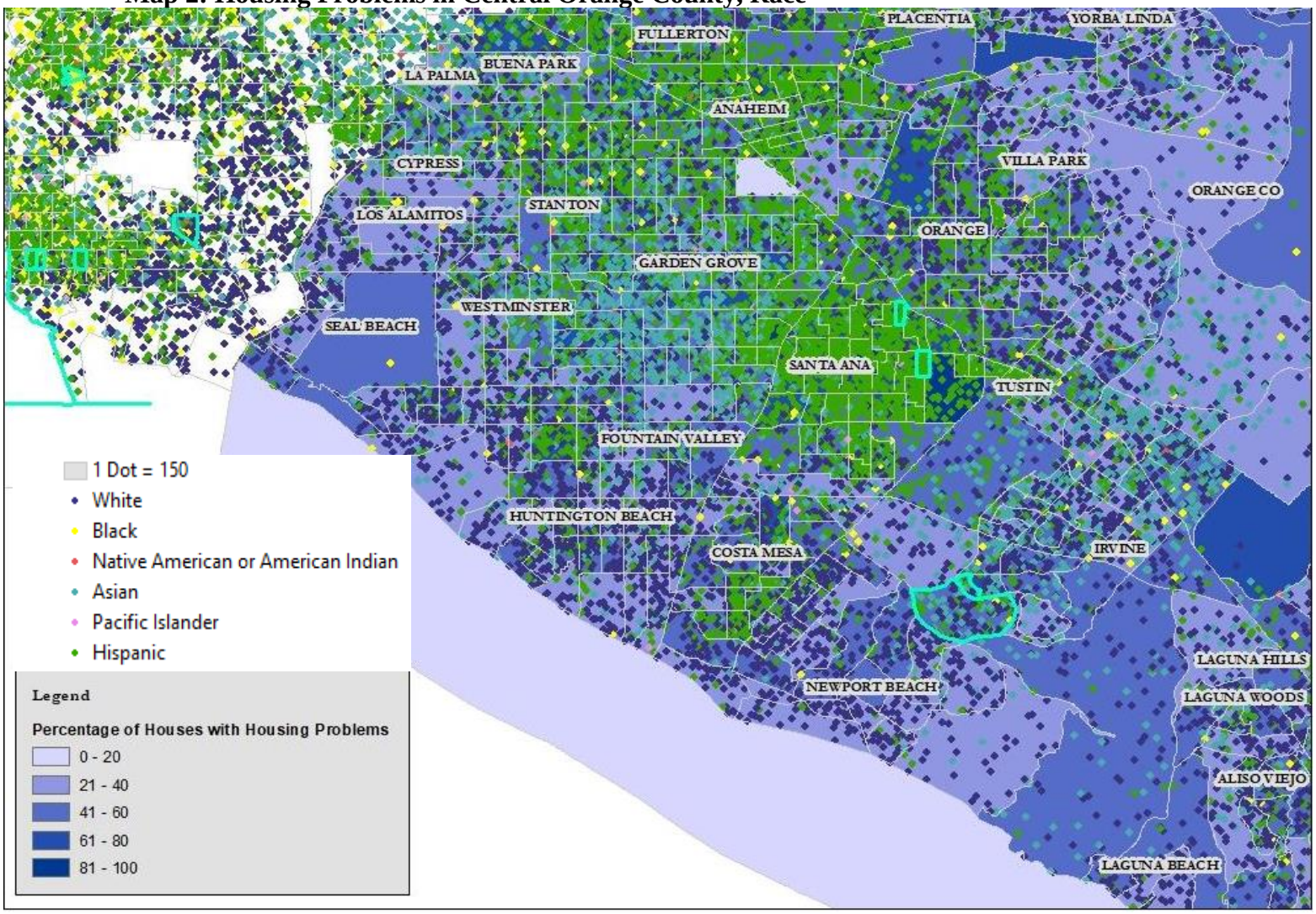
The tables above indicate overcrowdedness in the County and its jurisdictions. Some of these numbers are inaccurate, due to low populations in a given jurisdiction (especially for Black or Native American residents). In the County, White residents experience an overcrowdedness rate of 1.95%, Black residents 6.52%, Native American residents 11.38%, Asian American or Pacific Islander residents 7.76%, and Hispanic residents 25.72%. Hispanic residents face especially high rates of overcrowdedness. This is especially true in Anaheim and Santa Ana, where their overcrowdedness rates are 29.07% and 42.93%, respectively.

*Which areas in the jurisdiction and Region experience the greatest housing burdens? Which of these areas align with segregated areas, integrated areas, or R/ECAPs and what are the predominant race/ethnicity or national origin groups in such areas?*

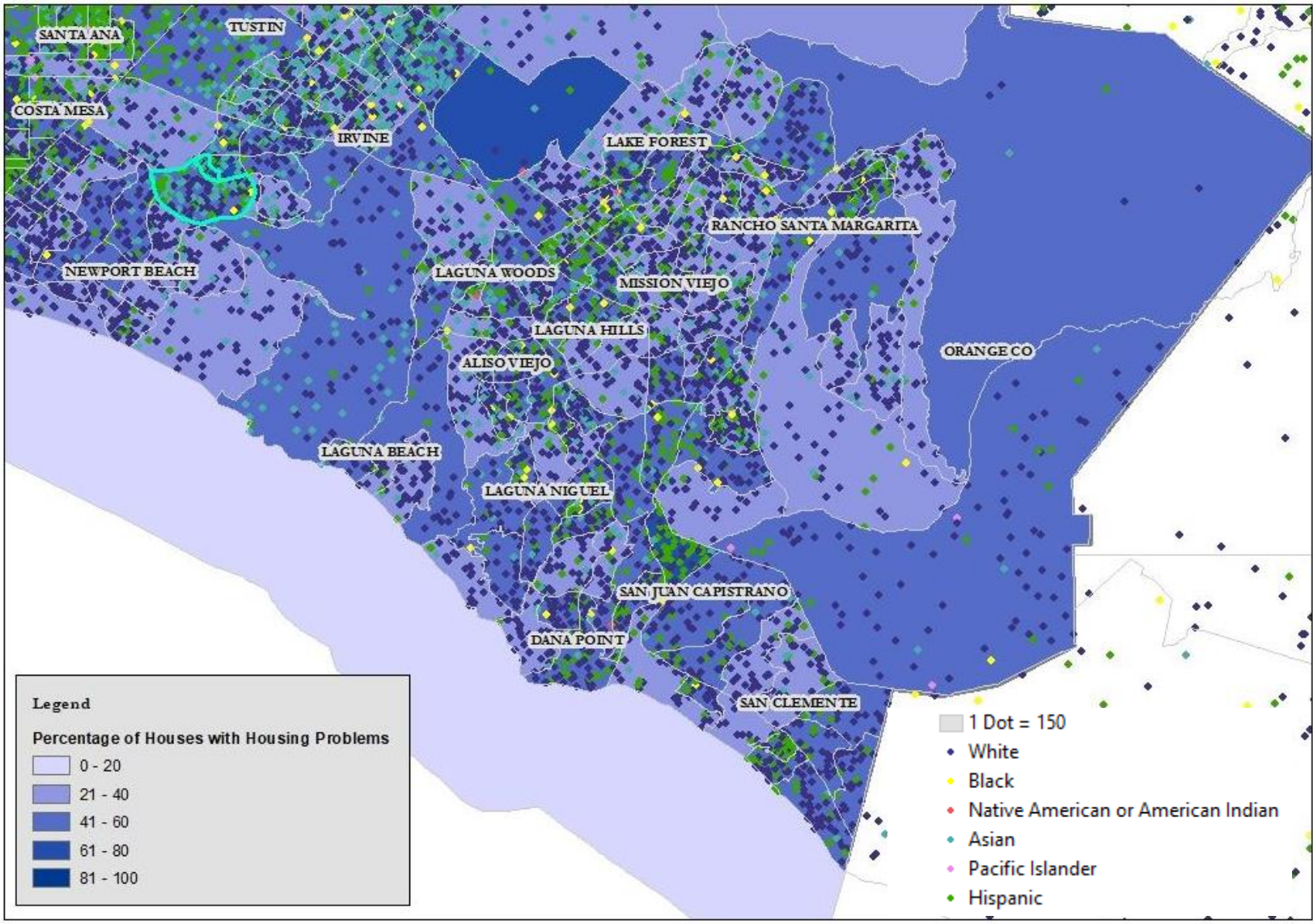
**Map 1: Housing Problems in North Orange County, Race**



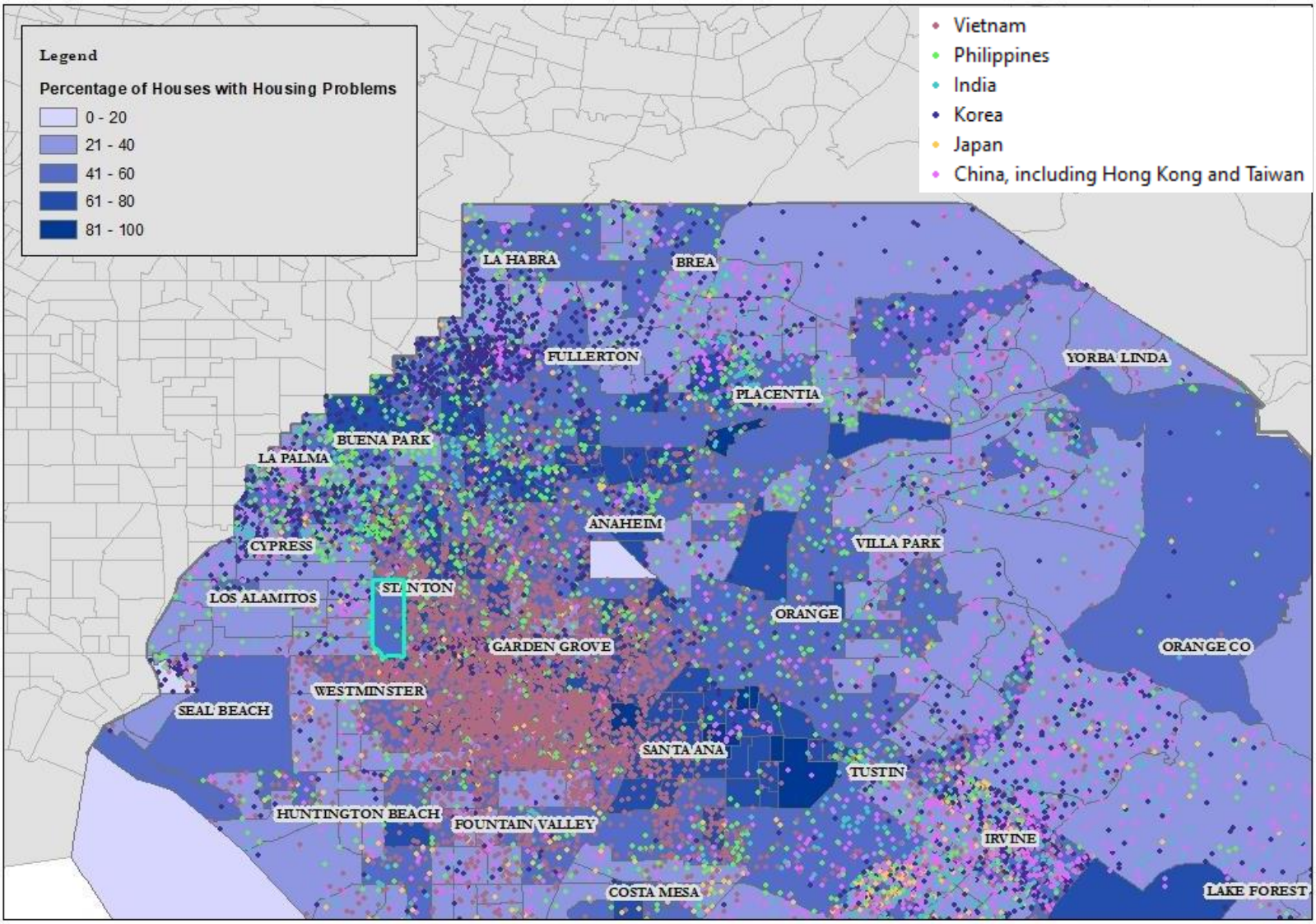
**Map 2: Housing Problems in Central Orange County, Race**



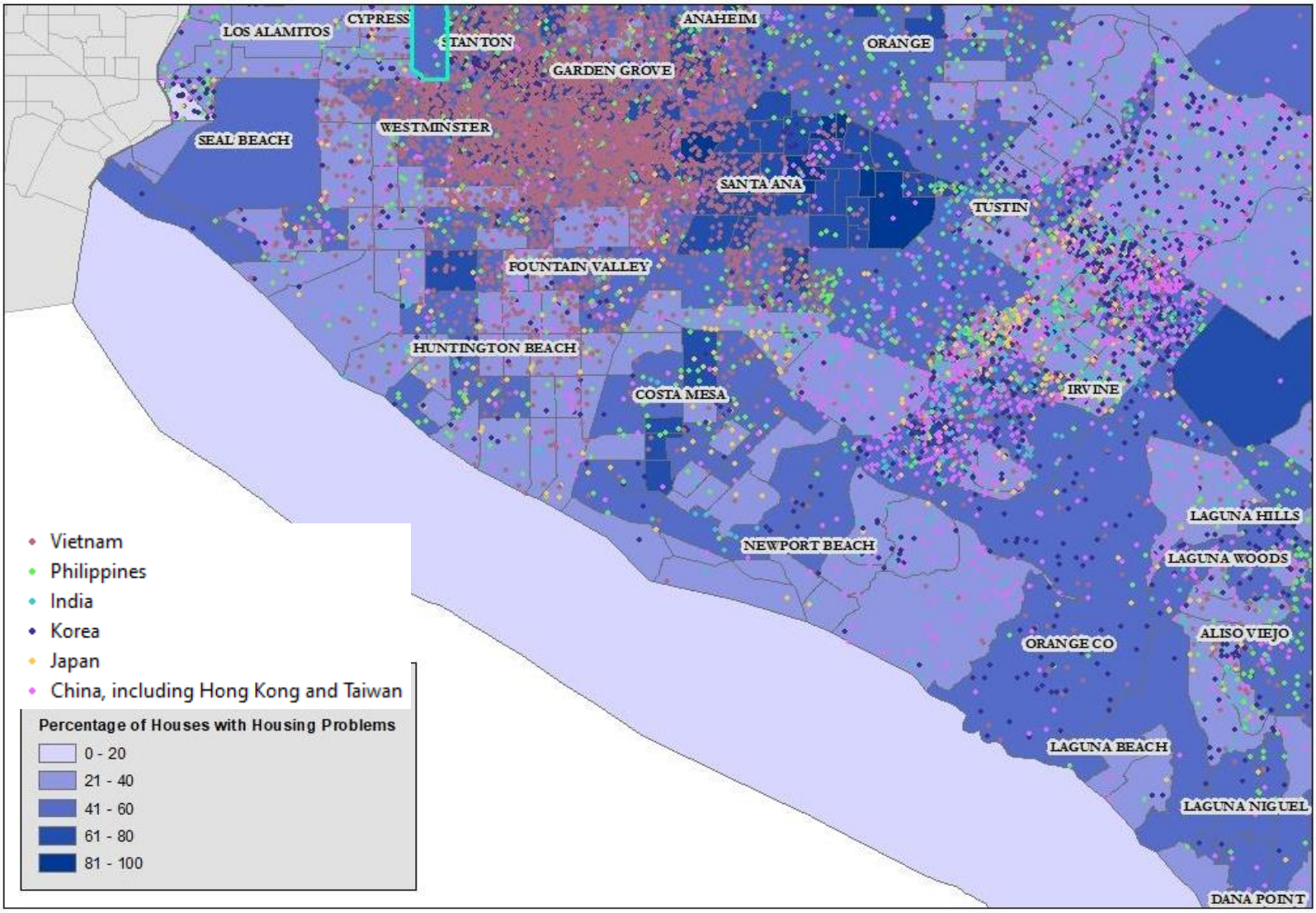
**Map 3: Housing Problems in South Orange County, Race**



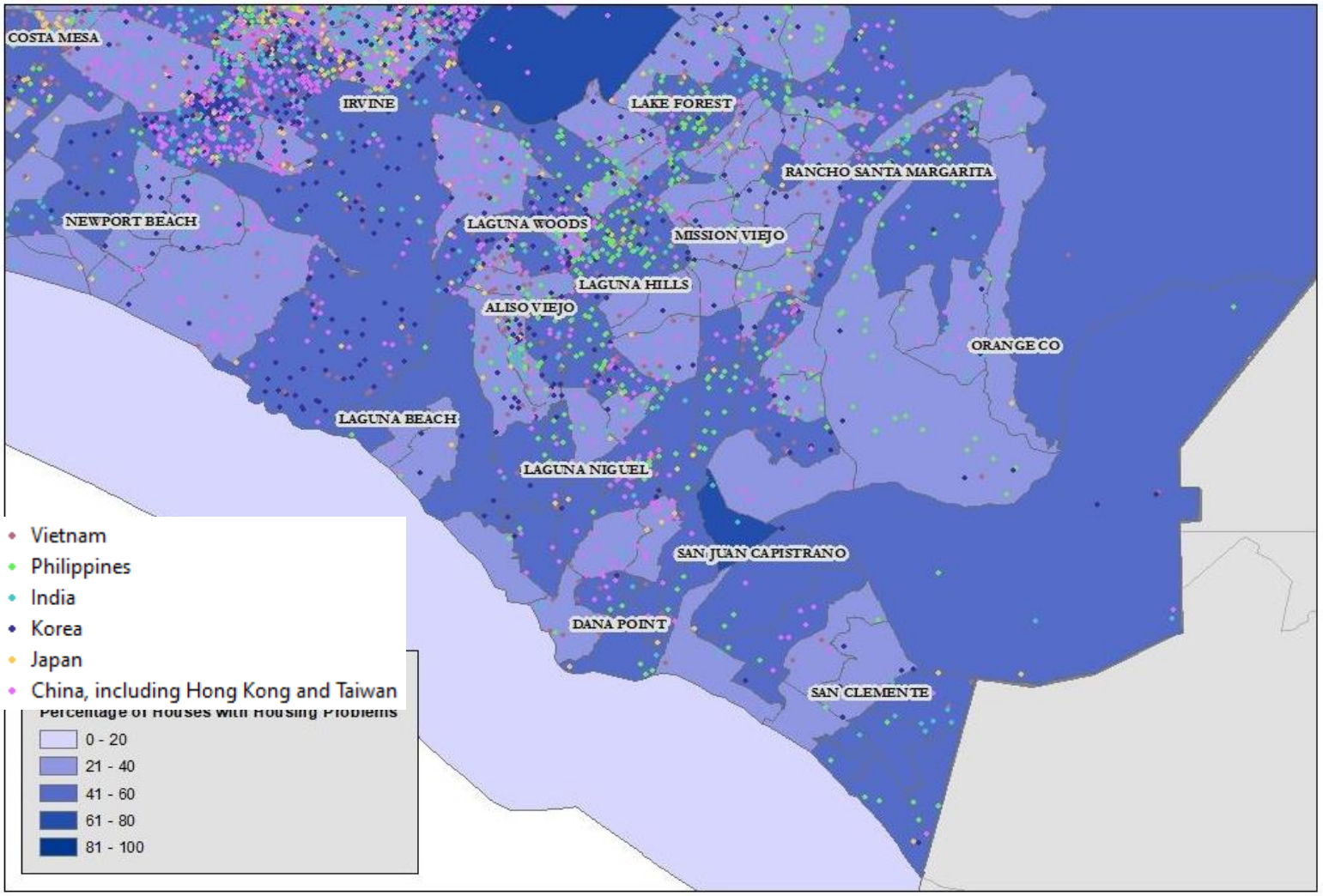
**Map 4: Housing Problems in North Orange County, National Origin**



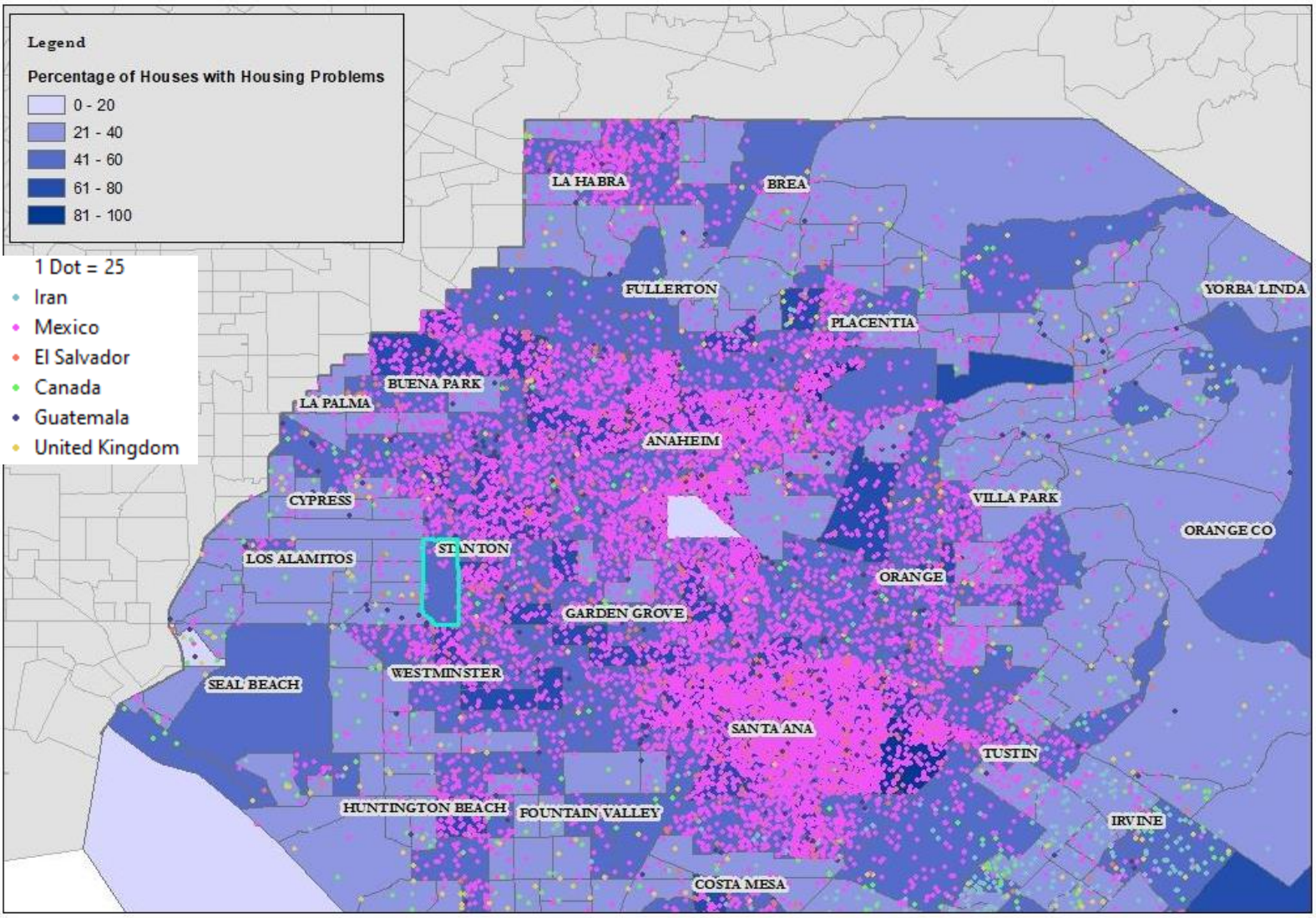
**Map 5: Housing Problems in Central Orange County, National Origin**



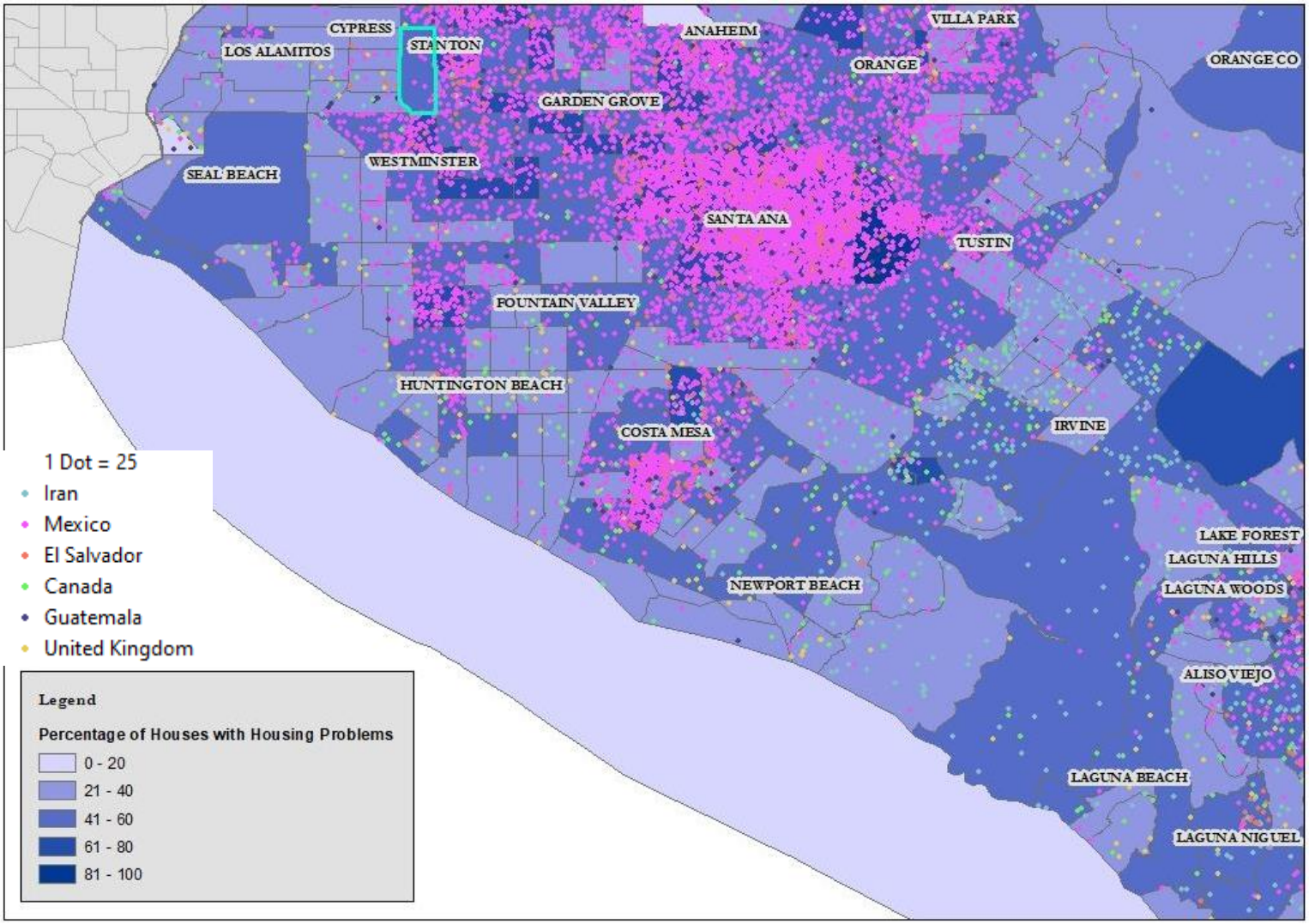
**Map 6: Housing Problems in South Orange County, National Origin**



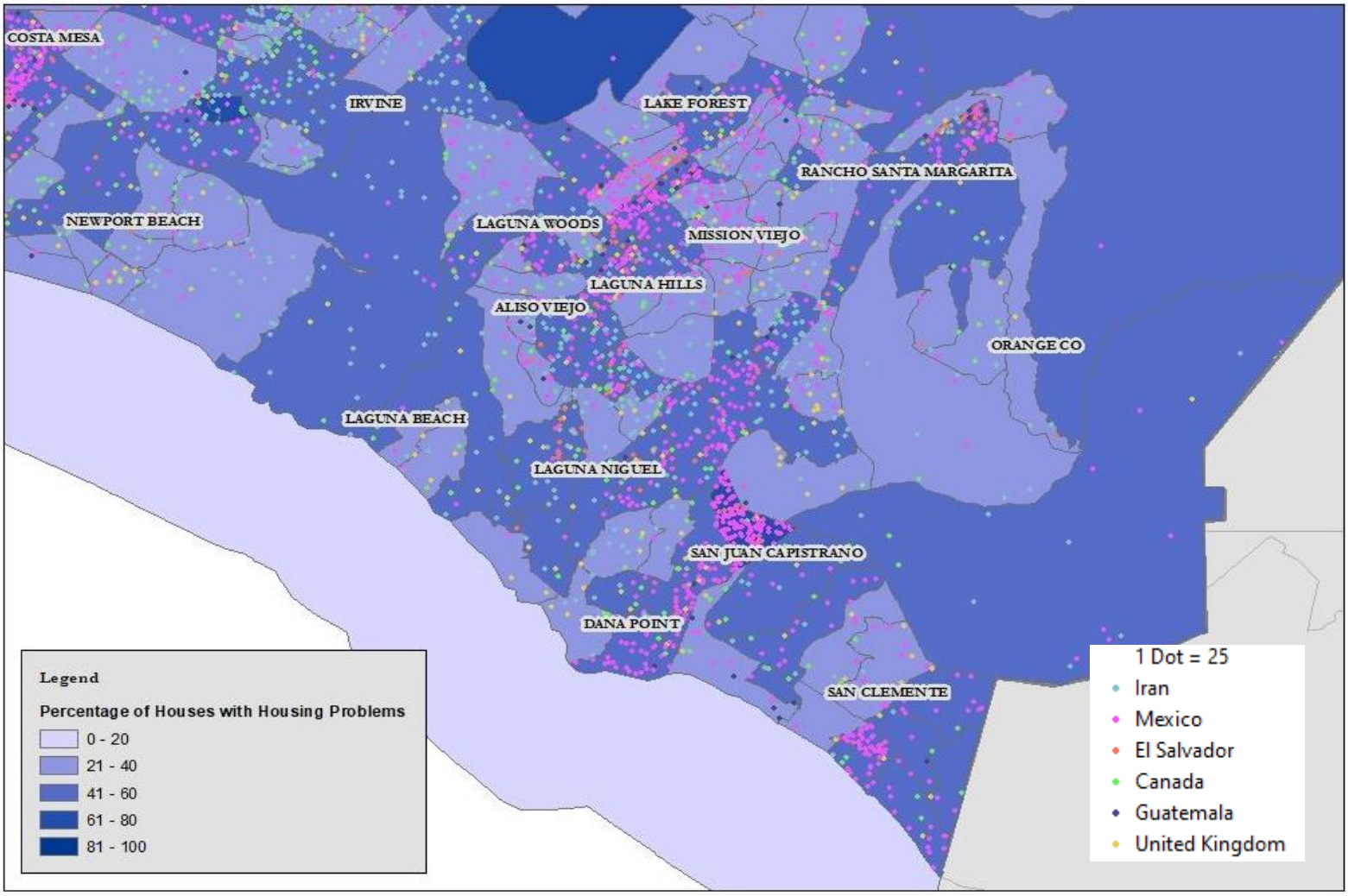
**Map 7: Housing Problems in North Orange County, National Origin**



**Map 8: Housing Problems in Central Orange County, National Origin**



**Map 9: Housing Problems in South Orange County, National Origin**



Patterns in housing problems described earlier are present in the maps above. While housing problems are generally evenly dispersed throughout the County, there are some exceptions, which tend to have higher numbers of Hispanic residents. This is seen in the high number of Hispanic residents in Anaheim and Santa Ana, both of which have slightly higher percentages of housing problems. In Central Orange County, east Fountain Valley also has higher percentages of households with housing problems in areas with higher numbers of Hispanic residents. The same is the case for Hispanic residents in San Juan Capistrano, Lake Forest and Laguna Woods. While the charts above suggested that Black residents similarly had higher rates of housing problems than White and Asian residents, those patterns are more difficult to view in maps due to the lower population of Black residents overall.

Asian or Pacific Islander residents generally live in areas with fewer housing problems, with one notable exception. Garden Grove, which has slightly higher rates of housing problems than its surroundings, also has a noticeably high population of Asian or Pacific Islander residents.

These patterns are further explained by national origin maps. Map 4 shows that high numbers of Vietnamese residents are found in Garden Grove, which does have slightly higher rates of housing problems. Filipino residents in the areas between Buena Park and Anaheim, similarly reside in areas with higher rates of housing problems. The same holds for Filipino residents in Lake Forest and Laguna Hills, as seen in Map 6. Mexican residents have the most noticeable pattern of living in areas with higher rates of housing problems. Mexican residents in Santa Ana, Anaheim, Costa Mesa, and San Juan Capistrano live in areas with higher rates of housing problems, as seen in Maps 7, 8 and 9.

**Additional Information**

*Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disproportionate housing needs in the jurisdiction and Region affecting groups with other protected characteristics.*

*The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disproportionate housing needs. For PHAs, such information may include a PHA's overriding housing needs analysis.*

Contributing Factors of Disproportionate Housing Needs

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Disproportionate Housing Needs:

- Availability of affordable units in a range of sizes
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of private investments in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investments in specific neighborhoods, including services or amenities

- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Loss of affordable housing
- Source of income discrimination

## C. PUBLICLY SUPPORTED HOUSING ANALYSIS

### Overview of Housing Authorities in Orange County

Orange County Housing Authority

The Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA) operates numerous special housing programs. The Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program provides subsidies to help qualifying participants pay for homeownership expenses. The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program helps HCV program participants gain employment to support themselves and their families by working with other agencies for employment assistance. The Family Unification Program (FUP) promotes family unification by providing HCV assistance specifically to families for whom housing represents a barrier to children and parents living together. The Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) program provides HCV for non-elderly disabled families with demonstrated need for supportive services. Finally, the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program, run jointly through the Department of Housing and the Department of Veteran Affairs, provides housing subsidies and other services to homeless veterans with mental and addictive disorders.

Most HCV programs are offered with a focus on guaranteeing freedom of choice as to where families can live or use HCV program assistance. Some additional HCV "Project-Based" vouchers are also available with HCV vouchers tied to specific housing units.

Anaheim Housing Authority

The Anaheim Housing Authority (AHA) operates multiple housing programs. The Anaheim Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program allows participating families to move into units of their choice so long as property owners agree to participate in the HCV program. They also operate a Project-Based Voucher (PBV) program that provides rental assistance at specific complexes within the city. The AHA also maintains an affordable housing list for individuals and families looking to rent units at an affordable rate.

Additionally, the AHA operates several programs run through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program delivers funding to agencies and businesses that provide benefits to low-and-moderate income persons. The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program funds non-profit organizations sponsoring projects for low-and-moderate income persons. The HOME Investments Partnerships program provides funding for local government for plans designed to increase the supply of affordable housing. Finally the Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program provides funding for low-to-moderate income persons living with HIV or AIDS.

Garden Grove Housing Authority

The Garden Grove Housing Authority (GGHA) operates several housing programs. GGHA maintains information for landlords and tenants on their website. Additionally, GGHA operates a rental subsidy program (HCV) for eligible participants based on income. Finally, applicants who

have qualified for housing assistance in Garden Grove are permitted to maintain assistance through mobility and portability programs when such an applicant leaves the city of Garden Grove.

Santa Ana Housing Authority

The Santa Ana Housing Authority (SAHA) operates several housing programs. SAHA operates an HCV program for Housing Choice Vouchers within the City. Additionally, SAHA operates a project-based voucher program with HCV vouchers tied to specific complexes within the City. SAHA also has numerous resources for landlords and tenants, including a database of affordable housing and pocket resources for homeless services.

SAHA was also recently recognized by HUD for the work done by the "Foster Youth to Independence Initiative" which targets housing assistance to young people aging out of foster care who are at extreme risk of experiencing homelessness. This project was done in tandem with the United Way.

## 1. Analysis

### a. Publicly Supported Housing Demographics

The Publicly Supported Housing section analyzes federally funded affordable housing and other types of affordable housing, to determine whether the level of need is being met and whether patterns of affordable housing siting concentrate minorities in low opportunity areas, among other things. In Orange County, each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, Project-Based Section 8, Other Multifamily Housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit [LIHTC] units) is represented, although that representation varies greatly depending on the individual municipality. Affordable housing (including LIHTC) makes up 5% or less of the total housing stock in all but six of the entitlement jurisdictions in this analysis (Anaheim, Garden Grove, Irvine, La Palma, Santa Ana, and Westminster; incomplete data is available for Buena Park, which likely counts among these as well). In each of these jurisdictions, LIHTC and Housing Choice Voucher units tend to predominate, and there is no Public Housing at all, indicating an overall preference for private housing development. Overall, the amount of publicly supported housing available in Orange County does not rise to meet the level of need, although progress is being made.

**Table 1: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Orange County**[14]

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 219,058 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 429 | 0.20% |
| Other Multifamily | 33 | 0.02% |

[14] Data from Inventory Management System (IMS)/PIH Information Center (PIC), https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AFFH-T-Data-Documentation-(AFFHT0004a)-March-2018.pdf

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HCV Program | 2,286 | 1.04% |
| LIHTC | 2,110 | 0.96% |

**Table 2: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Aliso Viejo**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 19,786 | - |
| LIHTC | 128 | 0.65% |

**Table 3: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Anaheim**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 103,787 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 279 | 0.27% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 5,089 | 4.90% |
| LIHTC | 3,017 | 2.91% |

**Table 4: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Buena Park**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 24,741 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 110 | 0.44% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 762 | 3.08% |
| LIHTC | 185 | 0.75% |

**Table 5: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Costa Mesa**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 41,933 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 110 | 0.26% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HCV Program | 604 | 1.44% |
| LIHTC | 266 | 0.63% |

**Table 6: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Fountain Valley**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 19,050 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 71 | 0.37% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 502 | 2.64% |
| LIHTC | 154 | 0.81% |

**Table 7: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Fullerton**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 47,991 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 101 | 0.21% |
| Other Multifamily | 48 | 0.10% |
| HCV Program | 715 | 1.49% |
| LIHTC | 858 | 1.79% |

**Table 8: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Garden Grove**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 48,499 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 225 | 0.46% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 2,681 | 5.53% |
| LIHTC | 671 | 1.38% |

**Table 9: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Huntington Beach**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 78,583 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 377 | 0.48% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 976 | 1.24% |
| LIHTC | 607 | 0.77% |

**Table 10: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Irvine**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 83,616 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 717 | 0.86% |
| Other Multifamily | 23 | 0.03% |
| HCV Program | 1,146 | 1.37% |
| LIHTC | 2,329 | 2.79 |

**Table 11: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, La Habra**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 19,932 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 148 | 0.74% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 178 | 0.89% |

**Table 12: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, La Palma**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 5,039 | - |
| LIHTC | 304 | 6.03% |

**Table 13: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Laguna Niguel**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 25,565 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 156 | 0.61% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 102 | 0.40% |

**Table 14: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Lake Forest**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 27,044 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | N/a | N/a |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 275 | 1.02% |
| LIHTC | 187 | 0.69% |

**Table 15: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Mission Viejo**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 34,177 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | N/a | N/a |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 226 | 0.66% |
| LIHTC | 296 | 0.87% |

**Table 16: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Newport Beach**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 44,242 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 100 | 0.23% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HCV Program | 139 | 0.31% |
| LIHTC | 205 | 0.46% |

**Table 17: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Orange (City)**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 45,363 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 197 | 0.43% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 642 | 1.42% |
| LIHTC | 964 | 2.13% |

**Table 18: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Rancho Santa Margarita**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 17,408 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | N/a | N/a |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 138 | 0.79% |

**Table 19: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, San Clemente**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 25,556 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 72 | 0.28% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 123 | 0.48% |
| LIHTC | 393 | 1.54% |

**Table 20: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, San Juan Capistrano**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 12,905 | - |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | 215 | 1.67% |

**Table 21: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Santa Ana**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 76,075 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 801 | 1.05% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 2,773 | 3.65% |
| LIHTC | 1,092 | 1.44% |

**Table 22: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Tustin**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 26,633 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 100 | 0.38% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 524 | 1.97% |
| LIHTC | 672 | 2.52% |

**Table 23: Publicly Supported Housing Units by Program Category, Westminster**

| Housing Units | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Total housing units | 27,695 | - |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-based Section 8 | 97 | 0.35% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 2,169 | 7.83% |
| LIHTC | 439 | 1.59% |

LIHTC

According to the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, there are 175 LIHTC developments in Orange County, some of which are designated for specific populations. These developments include 15,092 low-income units, with 2 reserved for At-Risk populations, 79 for large families, 30 Non-Targeted, 46 for Seniors, 8 for Special Needs populations, 4 Single Room Occupancy

(SRO), and 6 which are not categorized. There are no active LIHTC developments in La Habra, Laguna Niguel, or Rancho Santa Margarita.

*i. Are certain racial/ethnic groups more likely to be residing in one program category of publicly supported housing than other program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) in the jurisdiction?*

Please note: rows for which all values are zero or n/a have been deleted for space

**Table 24: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Orange County**

| **Orange County** | **White** | | **Black** | | **Hispanic** | | **Asian or Pacific Islander** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 164 | 40.80% | 9 | 2.24% | 88 | 21.89% | 138 | 34.33% |
| Other Multifamily | 22 | 95.65% | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 4.35% | 0 | 0.00% |
| HCV Program | 808 | 35.96% | 156 | 6.94% | 412 | 18.34% | 866 | 38.54% |
| LIHTC | 1352 | 25.12% | 254 | 4.72% | 1621 | 30.11% | 991 | 18.41% |
| Total Households | 140,530 | 67.71% | 2,907 | 1.40% | 30,185 | 14.54% | 29,767 | 14.34% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 14,094 | 61.62% | 259 | 1.13% | 4,388 | 19.18% | 3,541 | 15.48% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 23,293 | 50.78% | 503 | 1.10% | 9,148 | 19.94% | 6,728 | 14.67% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 43,952 | 56.98% | 926 | 1.20% | 14,322 | 18.57% | 11,131 | 14.43% |
| **Region** | **White** | | **Black** | | **Hispanic** | | **Asian or Pacific Islander** | |
| Housing Type | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Public Housing | 683 | 6.99% | 2,627 | 26.90% | 6,110 | 62.56% | 344 | 3.52% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 9,154 | 23.86% | 6,942 | 18.10% | 10,365 | 27.02% | 11,753 | 30.64% |
| Other Multifamily | 1,707 | 33.38% | 465 | 9.09% | 1,094 | 21.39% | 1,839 | 35.96% |
| HCV Program | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a |
| Total Households | 1,766,510 | 41.80% | 333,080 | 7.88% | 1,405,070 | 33.25% | 629,349 | 14.89% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 215,775 | 29.59% | 86,225 | 11.83% | 305,885 | 41.95% | 105,314 | 14.44% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-50% of AMI | 343,565 | 26.07% | 135,740 | 10.30% | 587,685 | 44.60% | 175,814 | 13.34% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 590,895 | 28.77% | 195,155 | 9.50% | 905,370 | 44.09% | 272,549 | 13.27% |

**Table 25: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Aliso Viejo [15]**

| Aliso Viejo | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| LIHTC | 239 | 75.39% | 22 | 6.94% | 91 | 28.71% | 15 | 4.73% |

**Table 26: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Anaheim**

| Anaheim | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 60 | 22.22% | 19 | 7.04% | 50 | 18.52% | 141 | 52.22% |
| HCV Program | 1,328 | 27.62% | 412 | 8.57% | 1,849 | 38.46% | 1,210 | 25.17% |
| LIHTC | 2029 | 23.08% | 506 | 5.76% | 4720 | 53.70% | 792 | 9.01% |
| Total Households | 38,125 | 38.49% | 3,014 | 3.04% | 39,630 | 40.01% | 16,470 | 16.63% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 5,245 | 28.95% | 755 | 4.17% | 8,675 | 47.88% | 3,070 | 16.94% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 8,870 | 25.76% | 1,305 | 3.79% | 17,310 | 50.28% | 5,005 | 14.54% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 15,335 | 28.28% | 1,845 | 3.40% | 26,855 | 49.52% | 7,835 | 14.45% |

**Table 27: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Buena Park**

| Buena Park | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 16 | 13.91% | 1 | 0.87% | 4 | 3.48% | 94 | 81.74% |
| HCV Program | 194 | 25.80% | 167 | 22.21% | 229 | 30.45% | 161 | 21.41% |
| LIHTC | 287 | 21.91% | 135 | 10.31% | 374 | 28.55% | 306 | 23.36% |
| Total Households | 7,755 | 33.70% | 1,120 | 4.87% | 7,060 | 30.68% | 6,669 | 28.98% |

[15] HUD-provided demographic data for residents of publicly supported housing in Aliso Viejo was not available, but data from CTAC reflecting the demographics of LIHTC residents is reflected above.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-30% of AMI | 740 | 21.76% | 200 | 5.88% | 1,270 | 37.35% | 1,160 | 34.12% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 1,645 | 23.40% | 285 | 4.05% | 2,885 | 41.04% | 1,864 | 26.51% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 3,015 | 26.03% | 570 | 4.92% | 4,435 | 38.28% | 3,084 | 26.62% |

**Table 28: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Costa Mesa**

| **Costa Mesa** | **White** | | **Black** | | **Hispanic** | | **Asian or Pacific Islander** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 78 | 72.22% | 0 | 0.00% | 16 | 14.81% | 14 | 12.96% |
| HCV Program | 377 | 60.32% | 18 | 2.88% | 107 | 17.12% | 122 | 19.52% |
| LIHTC | 174 | 52.73% | 7 | 2.12% | 34 | 10.30% | 58 | 17.58% |
| Total Households | 25,410 | 62.60% | 509 | 1.25% | 9,730 | 23.97% | 4,021 | 9.91% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 3,010 | 50.00% | 140 | 2.33% | 2,140 | 35.55% | 600 | 9.97% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 4,980 | 44.19% | 165 | 1.46% | 4,225 | 37.49% | 1,102 | 9.78% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 8,995 | 48.10% | 290 | 1.55% | 6,530 | 34.92% | 1,897 | 10.14% |

**Table 29: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Fountain Valley**

| **Fountain Valley** | **White** | | **Black** | | **Hispanic** | | **Asian or Pacific Islander** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 10 | 14.93% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 57 | 85.07% |
| HCV Program | 107 | 20.66% | 3 | 0.58% | 37 | 7.14% | 369 | 71.24% |
| LIHTC | 98 | 49.00% | 1 | 0.50% | 24 | 12.00% | 92 | 46.00% |
| Total Households | 10,548 | 56.47% | 255 | 1.37% | 2,194 | 11.75% | 5,339 | 28.58% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,044 | 48.45% | 0 | 0.00% | 215 | 9.98% | 849 | 39.40% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 1,649 | 41.29% | 25 | 0.63% | 519 | 12.99% | 1,354 | 33.90% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 3,388 | 47.27% | 125 | 1.74% | 1,059 | 14.77% | 2,084 | 29.07% |

**Table 30: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Fullerton**

| Fullerton | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 9 | 8.91% | 0 | 0.00% | 1 | 0.99% | 91 | 90.10% |
| Other Multifamily | 35 | 76.09% | 3 | 6.52% | 6 | 13.04% | 2 | 4.35% |
| HCV Program | 308 | 43.08% | 88 | 12.31% | 235 | 32.87% | 81 | 11.33% |
| LIHTC | 919 | 35.02% | 77 | 2.93% | 1212 | 46.19% | 197 | 7.51% |
| Total Households | 20,560 | 46.53% | 1,338 | 3.03% | 11,365 | 25.72% | 9,904 | 22.41% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 2,625 | 35.02% | 254 | 3.39% | 2,490 | 33.22% | 1,835 | 24.48% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 4,560 | 34.43% | 364 | 2.75% | 4,465 | 33.71% | 2,985 | 22.54% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 7,445 | 36.45% | 544 | 2.66% | 6,935 | 33.95% | 4,420 | 21.64% |

**Table 31: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Garden Grove**

| Garden Grove | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 11 | 4.91% | 2 | 0.89% | 2 | 0.89% | 209 | 93.30% |
| HCV Program | 140 | 5.14% | 33 | 1.21% | 243 | 8.92% | 2,303 | 84.51% |
| LIHTC | 192 | 11.15% | 29 | 1.68% | 431 | 25.03% | 552 | 32.06% |
| Total Households | 14,423 | 31.41% | 549 | 1.20% | 13,059 | 28.44% | 17,061 | 37.16% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,685 | 18.36% | 195 | 2.12% | 2,744 | 29.89% | 4,409 | 48.03% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 2,920 | 18.20% | 230 | 1.43% | 5,164 | 32.19% | 6,964 | 43.41% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 5,765 | 22.38% | 335 | 1.30% | 8,594 | 33.36% | 10,128 | 39.32% |

**Table 32: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Huntington Beach**

| Huntington Beach | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 150 | 39.68% | 4 | 1.06% | 41 | 10.85% | 182 | 48.15% |
| HCV Program | 448 | 43.92% | 35 | 3.43% | 163 | 15.98% | 370 | 36.27% |
| LIHTC | 580 | 53.51% | 50 | 4.61% | 356 | 32.84% | 45 | 4.15% |
| Total Households | 54,285 | 73.20% | 558 | 0.75% | 10,165 | 13.71% | 7,589 | 10.23% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 5,115 | 65.03% | 4 | 0.05% | 1,565 | 19.90% | 1,075 | 13.67% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 8,815 | 57.45% | 43 | 0.28% | 3,075 | 20.04% | 1,725 | 11.24% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 17,035 | 61.80% | 108 | 0.39% | 5,505 | 19.97% | 2,960 | 10.74% |

**Table 33: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Irvine**

| Irvine | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 433 | 60.99% | 20 | 2.82% | 39 | 5.49% | 217 | 30.56% |
| Other Multifamily | 12 | 52.17% | 6 | 26.09% | 0 | 0.00% | 5 | 21.74% |
| HCV Program | 588 | 49.45% | 212 | 17.83% | 195 | 16.40% | 191 | 16.06% |
| LIHTC | 1176 | 25.79% | 175 | 3.84% | 568 | 12.46% | 614 | 13.46% |
| Total Households | 42,999 | 53.05% | 1,485 | 1.83% | 6,714 | 8.28% | 27,793 | 34.29% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 5,079 | 46.30% | 245 | 2.23% | 895 | 8.16% | 4,155 | 37.88% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 7,409 | 44.73% | 465 | 2.81% | 1,665 | 10.05% | 5,460 | 32.96% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 12,664 | 48.96% | 575 | 2.22% | 2,524 | 9.76% | 8,339 | 32.24% |

**Table 34: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, La Habra**

| La Habra | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 46 | 31.72% | 0 | 0.00% | 51 | 35.17% | 48 | 33.10% |
| HCV Program | 41 | 24.85% | 4 | 2.42% | 113 | 68.48% | 7 | 4.24% |
| Total Households | 7,415 | 39.82% | 430 | 2.31% | 8,895 | 47.77% | 1,565 | 8.40% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,015 | 34.00% | 75 | 2.51% | 1,590 | 53.27% | 255 | 8.54% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 1,645 | 27.51% | 160 | 2.68% | 3,415 | 57.11% | 410 | 6.86% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 3,315 | 33.60% | 205 | 2.08% | 5,305 | 53.78% | 650 | 6.59% |

**Table 35: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, La Palma[16]**

| La Palma | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| LIHTC | 144 | 15.62% | 35 | 3.80% | 156 | 16.92% | 454 | 49.24% |

**Table 36: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Laguna Niguel**

| Laguna Niguel | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 122 | 82.99% | 3 | 2.04% | 12 | 8.16% | 10 | 6.80% |
| HCV Program | 81 | 79.41% | 5 | 4.90% | 11 | 10.78% | 4 | 3.92% |
| Total Households | 18,550 | 76.09% | 410 | 1.68% | 2,575 | 10.56% | 2,085 | 8.55% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,435 | 68.99% | 55 | 2.64% | 235 | 11.30% | 210 | 10.10% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 2,150 | 52.83% | 100 | 2.46% | 485 | 11.92% | 320 | 7.86% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 4,325 | 59.00% | 155 | 2.11% | 1,015 | 13.85% | 600 | 8.19% |

[16] As with Aliso Viejo, HUD-provided demographic data for residents of publicly supported housing was not available for La Palma.

**Table 37: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Lake Forest**

| Lake Forest | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| HCV Program | 170 | 62.04% | 36 | 13.14% | 48 | 17.52% | 20 | 7.30% |
| LIHTC | 38 | 7.45% | 38 | 7.45% | 188 | 36.86% | 28 | 5.49% |
| Total Households | 17,714 | 65.95% | 560 | 2.08% | 4,310 | 16.05% | 3,539 | 13.18% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,129 | 56.17% | 25 | 1.24% | 510 | 25.37% | 319 | 15.87% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 1,954 | 44.16% | 105 | 2.37% | 1,125 | 25.42% | 599 | 13.54% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 4,144 | 49.57% | 235 | 2.81% | 2,135 | 25.54% | 1,134 | 13.56% |

**Table 38: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Mission Viejo**

| Mission Viejo | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| HCV Program | 166 | 73.45% | 20 | 8.85% | 28 | 12.39% | 12 | 5.31% |
| LIHTC | 201 | 44.47% | 4 | 0.88% | 112 | 24.78% | 47 | 10.40% |
| Total Households | 25,645 | 77.02% | 585 | 1.76% | 3,739 | 11.23% | 2,504 | 7.52% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,935 | 75.73% | 45 | 1.76% | 365 | 14.29% | 124 | 4.85% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 3,295 | 58.84% | 70 | 1.25% | 920 | 16.43% | 314 | 5.61% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 6,680 | 64.11% | 270 | 2.59% | 1,635 | 15.69% | 719 | 6.90% |

**Table 39: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Newport Beach**

| Newport Beach | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 85 | 87.63% | 0 | 0.00% | 3 | 3.09% | 9 | 9.28% |
| HCV Program | 99 | 70.21% | 14 | 9.93% | 15 | 10.64% | 13 | 9.22% |
| LIHTC | 238 | 59.20% | 8 | 1.99% | 147 | 36.57% | 12 | 2.99% |
| Total Households | 32,490 | 84.94% | 135 | 0.35% | 2,485 | 6.50% | 2,477 | 6.48% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-30% of AMI | 3,130 | 78.54% | 0 | 0.00% | 400 | 10.04% | 404 | 10.14% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 4,940 | 70.07% | 0 | 0.00% | 730 | 10.35% | 653 | 9.26% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 8,355 | 74.90% | 40 | 0.36% | 1,030 | 9.23% | 893 | 8.01% |

**Table 40: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Orange (City)**

| **Orange (City)** | **White** | | **Black** | | **Hispanic** | | **Asian or Pacific Islander** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 89 | 49.17% | 2 | 1.10% | 76 | 41.99% | 13 | 7.18% |
| HCV Program | 221 | 35.25% | 44 | 7.02% | 218 | 34.77% | 144 | 22.97% |
| LIHTC | 943 | 39.03% | 47 | 1.95% | 1347 | 55.75% | 104 | 4.30% |
| Total Households | 24,840 | 57.94% | 430 | 1.00% | 11,370 | 26.52% | 5,535 | 12.91% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 2,880 | 50.79% | 50 | 0.88% | 1,880 | 33.16% | 740 | 13.05% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 4,290 | 41.67% | 65 | 0.63% | 3,785 | 36.77% | 1,270 | 12.34% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 8,130 | 45.70% | 200 | 1.12% | 6,635 | 37.30% | 1,800 | 10.12% |

**Table 41: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Rancho Santa Margarita**

| **Rancho Santa Margarita** | **White** | | **Black** | | **Hispanic** | | **Asian or Pacific Islander** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| HCV Program | 90 | 64.29% | 20 | 14.29% | 22 | 15.71% | 8 | 5.71% |
| Total Households | 11,575 | 70.36% | 228 | 1.39% | 2,580 | 15.68% | 1,800 | 10.94% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 735 | 68.37% | 24 | 2.23% | 265 | 24.65% | 30 | 2.79% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 1,060 | 48.07% | 64 | 2.90% | 570 | 25.85% | 130 | 5.90% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 2,595 | 57.10% | 114 | 2.51% | 1,110 | 24.42% | 290 | 6.38% |

**Table 42: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, San Clemente**

| San Clemente | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 56 | 78.87% | 0 | 0.00% | 10 | 14.08% | 5 | 7.04% |
| HCV Program | 98 | 78.40% | 4 | 3.20% | 20 | 16.00% | 3 | 2.40% |
| LIHTC | 592 | 59.80% | 13 | 1.31% | 432 | 43.64% | 34 | 3.43% |
| Total Households | 19,935 | 82.43% | 130 | 0.54% | 2,658 | 10.99% | 880 | 3.64% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,795 | 72.38% | 35 | 1.41% | 364 | 14.68% | 125 | 5.04% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 3,080 | 62.41% | 35 | 0.71% | 843 | 17.08% | 190 | 3.85% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 5,730 | 69.29% | 55 | 0.67% | 1,358 | 16.42% | 270 | 3.26% |

**Table 43: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, San Juan Capistrano[17]**

| San Clemente | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| LIHTC | 207 | 81.50% | 3 | 1.18% | 30 | 11.81% | 5 | 1.97% |

**Table 44: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Santa Ana**

| Santa Ana | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 45 | 5.70% | 7 | 0.89% | 195 | 24.68% | 496 | 62.78% |
| HCV Program | 181 | 10.20% | 49 | 2.76% | 557 | 31.38% | 986 | 55.55% |
| LIHTC | 1659 | 48.24% | 44 | 1.28% | 2990 | 86.94% | 88 | 2.56% |
| Total Households | 12,725 | 17.47% | 1,299 | 1.78% | 48,985 | 67.26% | 9,002 | 12.36% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,370 | 9.10% | 140 | 0.93% | 11,260 | 74.77% | 2,155 | 14.31% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 2,635 | 8.81% | 310 | 1.04% | 22,620 | 75.66% | 3,594 | 12.02% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 5,370 | 11.10% | 685 | 1.42% | 35,940 | 74.29% | 5,523 | 11.42% |

[17] As with Aliso Viejo and La Palma, HUD-provided demographic data for residents of publicly supported housing in San Juan Capistrano was not available.

**Table 45: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Tustin**

| Tustin | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 29 | 28.71% | 0 | 0.00% | 12 | 11.88% | 60 | 59.41% |
| HCV Program | 181 | 34.74% | 82 | 15.74% | 194 | 37.24% | 62 | 11.90% |
| LIHTC | 480 | 24.33% | 85 | 4.31% | 1052 | 53.32% | 223 | 11.30% |
| Total Households | 10,755 | 43.06% | 693 | 2.77% | 7,365 | 29.49% | 5,633 | 22.55% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,115 | 35.07% | 104 | 3.27% | 1,385 | 43.57% | 494 | 15.54% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 2,075 | 31.64% | 189 | 2.88% | 2,995 | 45.66% | 974 | 14.85% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 3,635 | 32.59% | 318 | 2.85% | 5,125 | 45.95% | 1,684 | 15.10% |

**Table 46: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics, Westminster**

| Westminster | White | | Black | | Hispanic | | Asian or Pacific Islander | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Type | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 2 | 2.08% | 0 | 0.00% | 0 | 0.00% | 94 | 97.92% |
| HCV Program | 146 | 6.33% | 17 | 0.74% | 93 | 4.03% | 2,044 | 88.56% |
| LIHTC | 104 | 15.16% | 18 | 2.62% | 118 | 17.20% | 400 | 58.31% |
| Total Households | 9,604 | 35.42% | 190 | 0.70% | 5,115 | 18.86% | 11,769 | 43.40% |
| 0-30% of AMI | 1,429 | 23.80% | 25 | 0.42% | 1,080 | 17.99% | 3,445 | 57.37% |
| 0-50% of AMI | 2,359 | 21.85% | 35 | 0.32% | 2,115 | 19.59% | 5,820 | 53.91% |
| 0-80% of AMI | 3,859 | 24.49% | 90 | 0.57% | 3,460 | 21.96% | 7,684 | 48.77% |

In Project-Based Section 8 developments, the majority racial/ethnic group in every entitlement jurisdiction is either White or Asian American and Pacific Islander. In San Clemente, Newport Beach, Laguna Niguel, and Costa Mesa, White residents make up a substantial majority, while in Irvine they make up a majority and in Orange (City) and Orange County they make up a plurality. In La Habra, Hispanics make up a plurality, but Asian American or Pacific Islanders and White residents trail them by 2 and 4 percentage points, respectively. Asian American or Pacific Islanders make up a supermajority in Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, and Westminster, a majority in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Tustin, and a plurality in Huntington Beach. In Other

Multifamily Housing, White residents make up a majority in Irvine and a supermajority in Fullerton and Orange County. By far, Housing Choice Voucher households are the most evenly distributed across racial/ethnic groups. Asian American or Pacific Islanders make up a supermajority of HCV units in Westminster, Fountain Valley, and Garden Grove, and a majority in Santa Ana. They also make up a plurality in Orange County, followed closely by White residents. White residents make up a supermajority in Laguna Niguel, Mission Viejo, San Clemente, and Newport Beach, a majority in Lake Forest, Rancho Santa Margarita, and Costa Mesa, and a plurality in Fullerton, Huntington Beach, Irvine, and Orange (City, followed closely by Hispanics). Hispanics make up a plurality of HCV residents in Anaheim, Buena Park, and Tustin, and a majority of residents in La Habra. LIHTC developments are also quite diverse, with Hispanics predominating in Anaheim, Buena Park, Fullerton, Lake Forest, Orange (City), Santa Ana, and Tustin, and Asian American or Pacific Islanders predominating in Garden Grove, La Palma, and Westminster, and bringing up a close second in Fountain Valley; the other cities have predominantly-White LIHTC demographics.

ii. *Compare the racial/ethnic demographics of each program category of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction to the demographics of the same program category in the region.*

In the region, there are several important differences in occupancy between various types of publicly supported housing. Firstly, there is Public Housing in the broader Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim region, which is predominantly Hispanic, with Black residents making up the next highest share (at a rate that far outstrips the general population). Project-Based Section 8 Housing in the region is fairly evenly spread out across racial/ethnic group, with the largest group (Asian American or Pacific Islanders) making up only 31%. Other Multifamily units are less diverse, and split fairly evenly between White (33%) and Asian American or Pacific Islander (36%) residents, with Hispanic (21%) and Black (9%) residents trailing farther behind. Housing Choice Voucher and LIHTC data are not available at the regional level.

iii. *Compare the demographics, in terms of protected class, of residents of each program category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, and HCV) to the population in general, and persons who meet the income eligibility requirements for the relevant program category of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region. Include in the comparison, a description of whether there is a higher or lower proportion of groups based on protected class.*

In comparison to the demographics of the Urban County and each of the entitlement cities, White residents tend to be either proportionally represented in Project-Based Section 8 and Other Multifamily housing and to be either proportionally represented or underrepresented among Housing Choice Voucher holders, including when controlling for household income. Data for LIHTC does not offer an apples-to-apples comparison because the state does not disaggregate White, Hispanic residents from White, Non-Hispanic residents. Meanwhile, Hispanics tend to be underrepresented in Project-Based Section 8 developments and among Housing Choice Voucher holders and to be participate in the LIHTC program proportion to their share of the income-eligible population. This may result from eligibility rules for Project-Based Section 8 and the Housing

Choice Voucher program that exclude undocumented immigrants. By contrast, the LIHTC program does not bar undocumented immigrants. Asian American or Pacific Islanders tend to be either proportionally represented or overrepresented across types of publicly supported housing, with the greatest overrepresentation in Project-Based Section 8 developments. Black residents make up a disproportionate share of Housing Choice Voucher holders but participate in other programs in proportion to their share of the income-eligible population.

There are a few cities with somewhat more stark contrasts between the income-eligible population and the occupancy of particular types of publicly supported housing. In Anaheim, Black residents make up a disproportionate share of occupants of all types of publicly supported housing, not just of Housing Choice Voucher holders. In Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, and Westminster, the proportion of Project-Based Section 8 residents that is Asian or Pacific Islander is particularly extreme. In Costa Mesa, White residents are highly overrepresented in Project-Based Section 8 housing, which includes a 204-unit predominantly-white senior housing development. In Fullerton, White residents are highly overrepresented in Other Multifamily housing. In La Habra, Hispanic residents are slightly overrepresented among Housing Choice Voucher holders despite being underrepresented in most places. In Laguna Niguel, White residents are strongly overrepresented in both types of publicly supported housing that are present. In the city of Orange, unlike in most cities, Asian or Pacific Islander residents are underrepresented among residents of Project-Based Section 8 housing.

### b. Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

*i. Describe patterns in the geographic location of publicly supported housing by program category (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, HCV, and LIHTC) in relation to previously discussed segregated areas and R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.*

**Map 1: Publicly Supported Housing and Race/Ethnicity**

There are four R/ECAPs in Orange County, and only one LIHTC development located within one of them. Overall, publicly supported housing in the County is far more likely to be concentrated in the northernmost part, nearer to Los Angeles, than in the southern part. Developments are concentrated along the main thoroughfare of Highway 5, and are particularly prevalent in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Irvine. It should be noted that there is a particularly high concentration of Housing Choice Voucher use in the Garden Grove-Westminster area, which does not seem to have a particularly high concentration of hard units of publicly supported housing. These areas correspond with areas of high Hispanic and Asian American or Pacific Islander segregation and concentration.

In the broader region, Public Housing is concentrated in the cities of Long Beach and Los Angeles and particularly in South LA and East LA. There is also some public housing in West Hollywood as well as in the eastern Los Angeles County cities of Baldwin Park and La Puente. With the exception of West Hollywood, these tend to be areas of concentrated Black and/or Hispanic population. In South LA, East LA, and Long Beach, there is a significant overlap between the location of Public Housing developments and R/ECAPs. Other Multifamily developments are

proportionally concentrated in Los Angeles County as opposed to Orange County but are well integrated throughout Los Angeles County. There is a significant number of Other Multifamily developments in communities with West LA and the San Fernando Valley that tend to have relatively little publicly supported housing overall. The part of the region (outside of Orange County) with the least Other Multifamily housing is actually the predominantly Hispanic far eastern portion of Los Angeles County. Project-Based Section 8 developments are also relatively integrated throughout the region, albeit with a slightly higher concentration in Los Angeles County than in Orange County. LIHTC developments are relatively integrated throughout the region but with some concentration near Downtown LA. Downtown LA is fairly segregated and has a concentration of R/ECAPs but is also subject to the most intense gentrification pressures in the region. Housing Choice Voucher utilization is concentrated in South LA and adjacent communities like Westmont, in Norwalk in southeastern Los Angeles County, in Lancaster and Palmdale in northeastern Los Angeles County, and in Anaheim and Westminster within Orange County. There is some overlap with the location of R/ECAPs although the pattern is not as pronounced as for Public Housing. Areas with concentrations of voucher holders in Los Angeles County are especially likely to be areas of Black population concentration.

*i. Describe patterns in the geographic location for publicly supported housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities in relation to previously discussed segregated areas or R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region.*

Families with children

Non-Targeted and Large Family developments are the most plentiful in the County, and are most often concentrated in diverse, metropolitan pockets of the County. However, families with children are more likely to occupy LIHTC units or use a Housing Choice Voucher than to reside in Other Multifamily or Project-Based Section 8 units. In the broader region, publicly supported housing for families with children across categories is comparatively likely to be located in R/ECAP areas than in more integrated areas or predominantly White areas.

Elderly

In terms of elderly populations, a significant proportion of Project-Based Section 8 units house elderly residents. Additionally, in Costa Mesa, Fountain Valley, and San Juan Capistrano, all publicly supported housing is either specifically reserved for seniors or records 90-100% elderly residents in their statistics. Each of these communities are near the coast, driving up the cost of real estate. San Juan Capistrano and Costa Mesa are more heavily White and Hispanic, while Fountain Valley is more diverse and have a more significant Asian American or Pacific Islander population. In the broader region, publicly supported housing for elderly residents across categories is comparatively likely to be located in non-R/ECAP areas.

Persons with disabilities

In terms of residents with disabilities, there are LIHTC developments specifically reserved for people with special needs in the Urban County (Jackson Aisle Apartments),[18] Anaheim (Avenida

[18] The Orange County Urban County Program is comprised of the County unincorporated area and thirteen cities. The participating cities include Placentia, Yorba Linda, Brea, Cypress, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, La Palma, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Stanton, and Villa Park.

Villas, Casa Alegre, Diamond Aisle Apartments), Fullerton (Fullerton Heights), Huntington Beach (Pacific Sun Apartments), and Santa Ana (Guest House, Vista Del Rio). Additionally, the percentage of people with disabilities occupying Other Multifamily units in the Urban County, Fullerton, and Irvine is very high compared to the rest of the County. In the broader region, publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities across categories is comparatively likely to be located in non-R/ECAP areas.

*ii. How does the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing in R/ECAPS compare to the demographic composition of occupants of publicly supported housing outside of R/ECAPs in the jurisdiction and region?*

**Only jurisdictions which contain R/ECAPs have been included below. Rows with only 0 and/or N/A values have been deleted for space**

**Table 48: Irvine**

| Irvine | Total # units (occupied) | % White | % Black | % Hispanic | % Asian or Pacific Islander | % Families with children | % Elderly | % with a disability |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project-based Section 8** | | | | | | | | |
| R/ECAP tracts | 98 | 60.00% | 2.00% | 9.00% | 29.00% | 16.83% | 68.32% | 6.93% |
| Non R/ECAP tracts | 619 | 61.15% | 2.95% | 4.92% | 30.82% | 14.04% | 60.45% | 14.04% |
| **Other Multifamily** | | | | | | | | |
| R/ECAP tracts | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a |
| Non R/ECAP tracts | 22 | 52.17% | 26.09% | 0.00% | 21.74% | 0.00% | 50.00% | 70.83% |
| **HCV Program** | | | | | | | | |
| R/ECAP tracts | 18 | 85.00% | 0.00% | 5.00% | 10.00% | 0.00% | 56.52% | 43.48% |
| Non R/ECAP tracts | 955 | 48.79% | 18.08% | 16.65% | 16.20% | 34.88% | 36.00% | 22.48% |

There are only four R/ECAPs in Orange County, and they are all located in Irvine or Santa Ana. However, there is only one publicly supported housing development located within one of those R/ECAPs – Wakeham Grant Apartments (LIHTC), in Santa Ana. The data presented by HUD is outdated, as it does not identify the same exact R/ECAPs as this analysis, but it is nevertheless presented as it may give insight into former R/ECAPs which exhibit similar characteristics. Using the former Irvine R/ECAPs, the occupancy of Project-Based Section 8 units was remarkably similar both within and outside those tracts, with the exception of residents with a disability, who were more plentiful outside of R/ECAPs. With regard to the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the results were markedly different. Surprisingly, the proportion of all voucher holders that were White within R/ECAPS was nearly double that outside of R/ECAPs. This is likely an aberration

resulting from the extremely small number of voucher holders in R/ECAPs in Irvine. The percentages of elderly and disabled residents, which often coincide, were similarly high.

**Table 49: Santa Ana**

| Santa Ana | Total # units (occupied) | % White | % Black | % Hispanic | % Asian or Pacific Islander | % Families with children | % Elderly | % with a disability |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project-based Section 8** | | | | | | | | |
| R/ECAP tracts | N/a | N/a | 0.00% | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a |
| Non R/ECAP tracts | 790 | 5.70% | 0.89% | 24.68% | 62.78% | 3.60% | 92.31% | 14.64% |
| **HCV Program** | | | | | | | | |
| R/ECAP tracts | 130 | 6.02% | 3.61% | 26.51% | 63.86% | 22.35% | 47.06% | 25.88% |
| Non R/ECAP tracts | 2,512 | 10.40% | 2.72% | 31.62% | 55.14% | 25.97% | 50.88% | 21.17% |
| **LIHTC** | | | | | | | | |
| R/ECAP tracts | 126 | 8.83% | 1.42% | 84.33% | 5.98% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Non R/ECAP tracts | 966 | 52.72% | 1.26% | 87.24% | 2.17% | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Like the analysis of Irvine above, the HUD tables provided here are outdated and utilize old R/ECAPs, but they are nevertheless useful in comparing tracts with similar characteristics. The LIHTC data is accurate, however, and reflects the only publicly supported housing development within a R/ECAP – Wakeham Grant Apartments. The outdated data on Housing Choice Vouchers shows a general tendency for the demographic composition of voucher holders to be quite similar inside and outside R/ECAPs, with a slight tendency toward higher Asian American or Pacific Islander representation in R/ECAPs. The LIHTC demographics tell a similar story. It should be noted that LIHTC demographic information has been self-reported to the California state treasurer, and does not always match the way HUD reports demographics, especially when it comes to race versus ethnicity. This might account for the extremely high co-incidence of White and Hispanic residents. Overall, it seems there is not much difference within and outside R/ECAPs for LIHTC units in Santa Ana.

*i. Do any developments of public housing, properties converted under the RAD, and LIHTC developments have a significantly different demographic composition, in terms of protected class, than other developments of the same category for the jurisdiction? Describe how these developments differ.*

*See Tables in Appendix*

In Westminster, the Royale Apartments stand out for having a plurality-Hispanic population, while every other LIHTC development has a strong majority of Asian American or Pacific Islander

residents. In Orange (City), Casa Ramon stands out as the only Project-Based Section 8 development with a supermajority-Hispanic population, while the others are majority-White. In Newport Beach, Lange Drive Family and Newport Veterans Housing stand out for their majority-Hispanic and large Black populations, respectively, compared to the other far larger developments in the city which are supermajority-White. In Irvine, The Parklands stands out among Project-Based Section 8 developments for its large Asian American or Pacific Islander population, compared to all the other developments which are predominantly White. Similarly, four LIHTC developments have large Asian populations (The Arbor at Woodbury, Montecito Vista Apartment Homes, Doria Apartment Homes Phase I, Anesi Apartments) compared to the other predominantly-White developments. In Huntington Beach, the two Project-Based Section 8 developments are polar opposites, with one 60% White while the other is 63% Asian. Meanwhile, most of the LIHTC developments in Huntington Beach are predominantly White, while Hermosa Vista Apartments is predominantly Hispanic. In Garden Grove, Briar Crest+Rosecrest Apartments and Malabar Apartments stand out at LIHTC developments with large Hispanic populations, while the other developments are predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander. In Fullerton, Ventana Senior Apartments stands out for its large Asian American or Pacific Islander population, while every other LIHTC development is predominantly White or Hispanic. In Buena Park, Park Landing Apartments and Emerald Gardens Apartments stand out for their large White and Hispanic populations, respectively, compared to the other LIHTC developments which are predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander. The Project-Based Section 8 developments are markedly different as well, with 73% White residents at Newport House and 91% Asian American or Pacific Islander residents at Casa Santa Maria. In Orange County, Continental Gardens Apartments and Tara Village Apartments stand out for their large Asian American or Pacific Islander populations, while the rest of the LIHTC developments are predominantly White or Hispanic.

*i. Provide additional relevant information, if any, about occupancy, by protected class, in other types of publicly supported housing for the jurisdiction and region.*

Effective January 2020, the Tenant Protection Act of 2019, a statewide rent gouging law, restricts rent increases to 5% plus the local rate of inflation per year. As of January 2020, the rate of inflation in the region was 3.1%. Additionally, San Juan Capistrano has a Mobile Home Rent Control Ordinance, working to preserve access to a source of unsubsidized affordable housing. However, cutting in the opposite direction, Ellis Act evictions of rent-controlled units have the potential to counteract rent control laws. Data about Ellis Act evictions in the area is not widely available, so it is difficult to estimate the effect they may have.

In October 2019, Governor Newsom signed into law SB 329, prohibiting discrimination in housing based on source of income statewide.

San Clemente, Irvine, Huntington Beach, and Newport Beach all have inclusionary zoning programs. The Anaheim Housing Authority implements the Affordable Housing Program, which consists of multifamily apartment complexes that include affordable units.[19] These units maintain rents at levels below regular market rent rates through agreements with the City, but is not a mandatory program. People on the Interest List are notified as affordable units become available.

[19] https://www.anaheim.net/770/Affordable-Housing

The Orange County Housing Authority maintains a similar list of deed-restricted units for the entire county.[20] In addition to these housing authorities, several cities maintain similar lists of deed-restricted units and many provide development incentives to develop affordable housing units.

*i. Compare the demographics of occupants of developments in the jurisdiction, for each category of publicly supported housing (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted developments, properties converted under RAD, and LIHTC) to the demographic composition of the areas in which they are located. For the jurisdiction, describe whether developments that are primarily occupied by one race/ethnicity are located in areas occupied largely by the same race/ethnicity. Describe any differences for housing that primarily serves families with children, elderly persons, or persons with disabilities.*

*See table in Appendix*

There is quite a bit of inconsistency when comparing the individual demographics of publicly supported housing developments to the census tracts where they are located. In the Urban County, for example, the tracts tend to be predominantly White, but the developments themselves are far more likely to be majority-Hispanic or majority-Asian American or Pacific Islander. In Anaheim, the developments are consistently located in majority-Hispanic tracts, but the developments themselves do not always mirror those demographics. In Buena Park, on the other hand, the developments tend to be mostly Asian American or Pacific Islander, while located in mostly Hispanic tracts. Similarly, Costa Mesa's developments are located in Hispanic tracts, but the developments are predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander. Fountain Valley and Fullerton both stand out, with their singular Project-Based Section 8 developments being supermajority Asian American or Pacific Islander, but located in majority-White tracts. In Garden Grove, nearly every LIHTC has an inverse relationship between its tract and development population, with majority-Hispanic developments located in Asian American or Pacific Islander tracts, and vice versa.

Huntington Beach has two specific standouts in Huntington Villa Yorba, which is majority-Asian American or Pacific Islander in a White tract, and Hermosa Vista Apartments, majority-Hispanic in a White tract. In Irvine, several Project-Based Section 8 developments are predominantly White while located in Asian American or Pacific Islander tracts; for LIHTC developments this trend holds. In La Habra, Casa El Centro Apartments is predominantly Asian American or Pacific Islander, while located in a Hispanic tract. Newport Beach is home to Newport Veterans Housing, which is 15% Black (far greater than the general Black population) in a White tract.
In Orange (City), the Project-Based Section 8 development Casa Ramon is predominantly Hispanic, while located in a White tract. Meanwhile, Casa Del Rio is predominantly-White but located in a Hispanic tract. Nearly every tract containing a LIHTC development is predominantly-Hispanic, while several of the developments' populations are mostly White. In San Clemente, there are three LIHTC developments that are predominantly-Hispanic but are located in White tracts. In San Juan Capistrano, all three LIHTC developments (each restricted to seniors), have predominantly-White populations in Hispanic tracts. In Santa Ana, every development is located

[20] http://www.ochousing.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=39906

in a Hispanic tract, but there are four predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander developments and one predominantly-White development. In Tustin, the only Project-Based Section 8 development is predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander in a White tract, and every LIHTC development is predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander, but located in a White or Hispanic tract. In Westminster, every tract is predominantly-Asian American or Pacific Islander, but the Royales Apartments are predominantly Hispanic.

### c. Disparities in Access to Opportunity

*i. Describe any disparities in access to opportunity for residents of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region, including within different program categories (public housing, project-based Section 8, Other Multifamily Assisted Developments, HCV, and LIHTC) and between types (housing primarily serving families with children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities) of publicly supported housing.*

Disparities in access to opportunity, when compared to publicly supported housing, cut in conflicting directions. School proficiency, for instance, is very good in the Urban County, along the coast, in the southern part of the County, and on the northeast edge; this cuts out most of the more urban areas, where publicly supported housing is concentrated. Job proximity is far more variable, although with a general tendency to be located along the main thoroughfares – the same as publicly supported housing. The entire County has good low transportation cost index scores, with slightly better scores in the northern part of the County where most of the publicly supported housing is clustered. Environmental health is very poor overall, but better to the south, where there is far less publicly supported housing.

Contributing Factors of Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of fair housing issues related to publicly supported housing, including Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor that is significant, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

Please see the Appendix for the following Contributing Factors to Publicly Supported Housing Location and Occupancy:

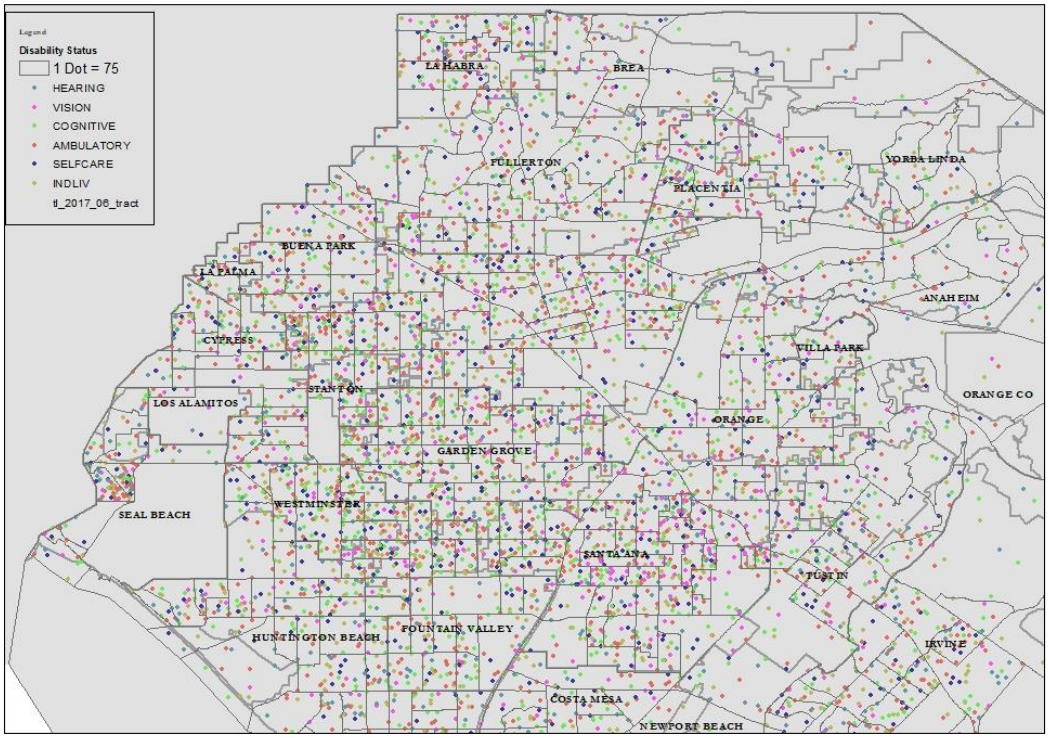
- Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing
- Community opposition
- Displacement of residents due to economic pressures
- Displacement of and/or lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking
- Impediments to mobility
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of meaningful language access for individuals with limited English proficiency
- Lack of local or regional cooperation

- Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods
- Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods, including services and amenities
- Land use and zoning laws
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Quality of affordable housing information programs
- Siting selection policies, practices, and decisions for publicly supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs
- Source of income discrimination

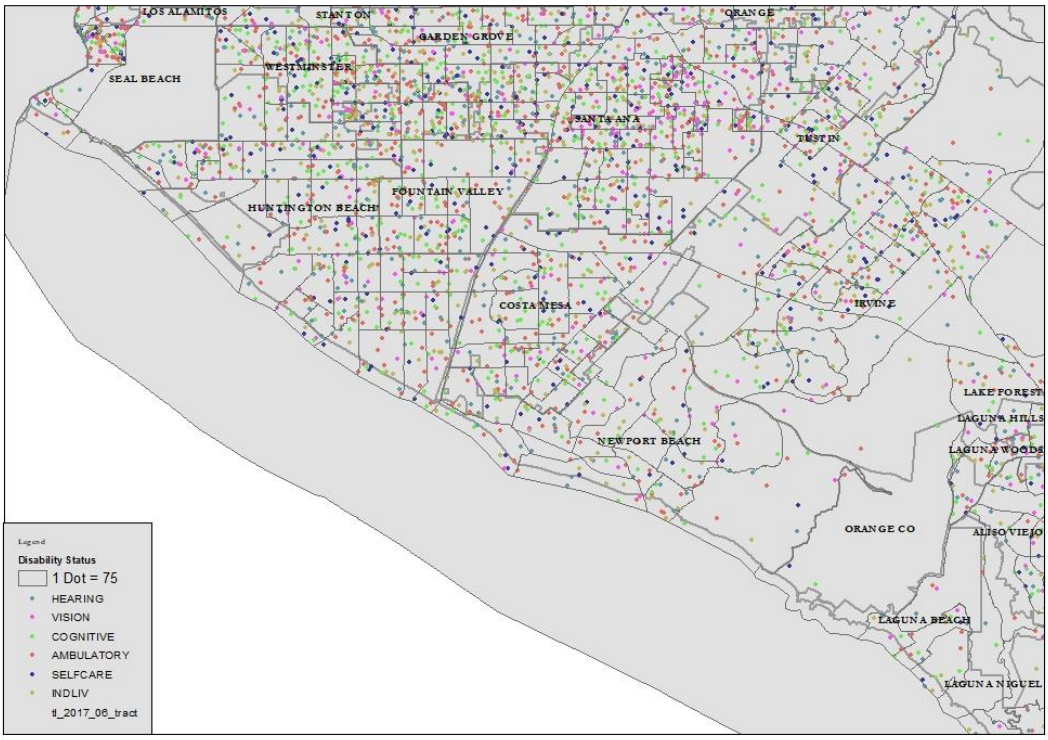
## D. Disability and Access

### Population Profile

### Map 1: Disability by Type, North Orange County



## Map 1: Disability by Type, Central Orange County



## Map 1: Disability by Type, South Orange County

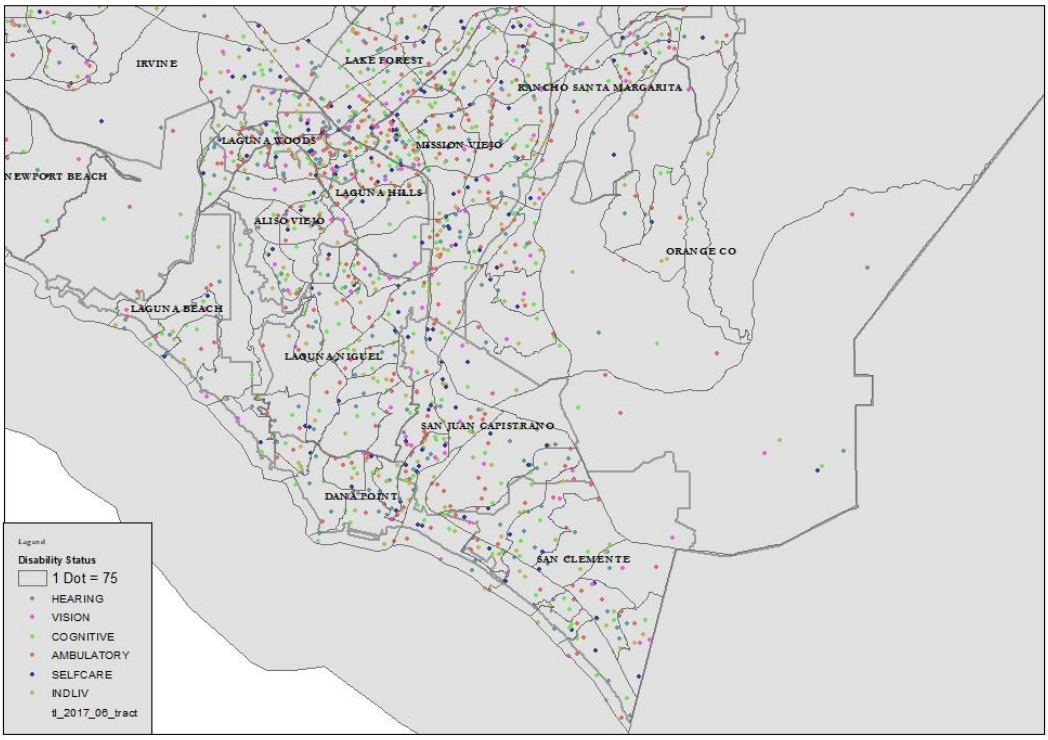


**Table 4: Disability by Type, Orange County, Region**

| | Orange County | | Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Disability Type** | **#** | **%** | **#** | **%** |
| Hearing Difficulty | 81,297 | 2.59% | 333,537 | 2.53% |
| Vision Difficulty | 51,196 | 1.63% | 247,670 | 1.88% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 99,317 | 3.16% | 480,601 | 3.65% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 133,232 | 4.24% | 677,592 | 5.14% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 61,615 | 1.96% | 327,895 | 2.49% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 104,705 | 3.34% | 526,534 | 4.00% |

**Table 5: Aliso Viejo**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 914 | 1.80% |
| Vision Difficulty | 503 | 0.99% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 1,140 | 2.25% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 1,148 | 2.27% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 669 | 1.32% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 913 | 1.80% |

**Table 6: Anaheim**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 7,308 | 2.11% |
| Vision Difficulty | 4,967 | 1.43% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 11,360 | 3.27% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 15,684 | 4.52% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 7,324 | 2.11% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 12,332 | 3.55% |

**Table 7: Buena Park**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 2,403 | 2.90% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,387 | 1.68% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 2,290 | 2.77% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 4,242 | 5.13% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,843 | 2.23% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 2,793 | 3.38% |

**Table 8: Costa Mesa**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 2,462 | 2.19% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,967 | 1.75% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cognitive Difficulty | 3,899 | 3.47% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 4,401 | 3.91% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,737 | 1.54% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 3,278 | 2.91% |

**Table 9: Fountain Valley**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 1,842 | 3.26% |
| Vision Difficulty | 685 | 1.21% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 2,394 | 4.24% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 3,093 | 5.48% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,266 | 2.24% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 2,261 | 4.01% |

**Table 10: Fullerton**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 3,344 | 2.40% |
| Vision Difficulty | 2,406 | 1.73% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 4,478 | 3.22% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 6,425 | 4.62% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 2,683 | 1.93% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 4,992 | 3.59% |

**Table 11: Garden Grove**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 5,132 | 2.95% |
| Vision Difficulty | 3,044 | 1.75% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 6,805 | 3.91% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 8,226 | 4.73% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 3,996 | 2.30% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 7,328 | 4.21% |

**Table 12: Huntington Beach**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 5,818 | 2.91% |
| Vision Difficulty | 3,392 | 1.70% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 7,239 | 3.62% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 9,226 | 4.61% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 3,952 | 1.98% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 6,816 | 3.41% |

**Table 13: Irvine**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 4,154 | 1.62% |
| Vision Difficulty | 2,032 | 0.79% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 5,481 | 2.14% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 6,719 | 2.62% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 3,527 | 1.37% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 5,713 | 2.23% |

**Table 14: La Habra**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 1,803 | 2.92% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,044 | 1.69% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 2,272 | 3.68% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 3,659 | 5.93% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,530 | 2.48% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 2,354 | 3.81% |

**Table 15: La Palma**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 421 | 2.66% |
| Vision Difficulty | 262 | 1.66% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 476 | 3.01% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 825 | 5.22% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 496 | 3.14% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 547 | 3.46% |

**Table 16: Laguna Niguel**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 1,815 | 2.78% |
| Vision Difficulty | 807 | 1.23% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 1,965 | 3.00% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 1,943 | 2.97% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 938 | 1.43% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 1,910 | 2.92% |

**Table 17: Lake Forest**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 2,141 | 2.62% |
| Vision Difficulty | 715 | 0.88% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 2,001 | 2.45% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 2,705 | 3.31% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,371 | 1.68% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 2,451 | 3.00% |

**Table 18: Mission Viejo**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 3,325 | 3.46% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,719 | 1.79% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 3,474 | 3.61% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 5,015 | 5.22% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 2,574 | 2.68% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 3,937 | 4.10% |

**Table 19: Newport Beach**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 2,487 | 2.87% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,341 | 1.55% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 2,265 | 2.62% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 3,243 | 3.75% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,330 | 1.54% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 2,619 | 3.03% |

**Table 20: Orange (City)**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 2,921 | 2.14% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,841 | 1.35% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 4,106 | 3.01% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 5,357 | 3.93% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 2,762 | 2.02% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 4,334 | 3.18% |

**Table 21: Rancho Santa Margarita**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 677 | 1.38% |
| Vision Difficulty | 442 | 0.90% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 838 | 1.71% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 1,108 | 2.26% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 477 | 0.97% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 715 | 1.46% |

**Table 22: San Clemente**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 1,950 | 3.01% |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vision Difficulty | 783 | 1.21% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 1,581 | 2.44% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 2,060 | 3.18% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 929 | 1.43% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 1,675 | 2.59% |

**Table 23: San Juan Capistrano**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 1,181 | 3.29% |
| Vision Difficulty | 744 | 2.07% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 1,134 | 3.16% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 2,144 | 5.97% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,251 | 3.48% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 1,653 | 4.60% |

**Table 24: Santa Ana**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 6,745 | 2.04% |
| Vision Difficulty | 9,075 | 2.74% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 9,177 | 2.77% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 11,321 | 3.42% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 5,603 | 1.69% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 9,146 | 2.76% |

**Table 25: Tustin**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 1,749 | 2.19% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,216 | 1.52% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 2,308 | 2.89% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 2,894 | 3.63% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 1,162 | 1.46% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 2,353 | 2.95% |

**Table 26: Westminster**

| Disability Type | # | % |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing Difficulty | 3,399 | 3.71% |
| Vision Difficulty | 1,959 | 2.14% |
| Cognitive Difficulty | 5,517 | 6.02% |
| Ambulatory Difficulty | 6,308 | 6.89% |
| Self-Care Difficulty | 2,964 | 3.24% |
| Independent Living Difficulty | 5,665 | 6.19% |

*How are people with disabilities geographically dispersed or concentrated in the jurisdiction and region, including R/ECAPs and other segregated areas identified in previous sections?*

**ACS Disability Information**

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 81,297 residents of Orange County have hearing disabilities, which represents 2.59% of the county's population; 51,196 residents (1.63%) have vision disabilities; 99,317 residents (3.16%) have cognitive disabilities; 133,232 residents (4.24%) have ambulatory disabilities; 61,615 residents (1.96%) have self-care disabilities; and 104,705 residents (3.34) have independent living disabilities. Across the cities collaborating on this Analysis, concentrations of persons with particular types of disabilities vary widely. In Aliso Viejo, Irvine, Laguna Niguel, Lake Forest, Rancho Santa Margarita, San Clemente, Santa Ana, and Tustin, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities are generally lower than they are countywide. In Anaheim, Buena Park, Fountain Valley, Garden Grove, La Habra, Mission Viejo, San Juan Capistrano, and Westminster, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities are generally higher than they are countywide. In Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Huntington Beach, La Palma, Newport Beach, and Orange, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities are generally similar to countywide levels. There are partial exceptions to these overall trends. For example, in Santa Ana, a higher proportion of residents have vision disabilities than is the case countywide despite concentrations of persons with other types of disabilities being lower. Additionally, although some cities have much lower or much higher concentrations of residents with particular types of disabilities, differences in others are more modest. For example, concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities in Westminster are much higher than in Mission Viejo, another city that has higher concentrations of persons with various types of disabilities than Orange County as a whole.

Communities with higher concentrations of persons with disabilities are somewhat more likely to be located in the more racially and ethnically diverse northern portion of the county than they are in the southern portion of the county. Six out of the eight cities that have higher concentrations of persons with disabilities across most types of disabilities are located in the northern part of the county. At the same time, the two exceptions to this trend – Mission Viejo and San Juan Capistrano – are notable in that they are both majority-White cities. Additionally, diverse cities in northern Orange County, like Santa Ana and Tustin, have relatively low concentrations of persons with disabilities. This may stem in part from the fact that these communities have relatively youthful populations and disability status is highly correlated with age. There is no overlap between areas of concentration of persons with disabilities and R/ECAPs.

17.1% of people with disabilities have incomes below the poverty line, as opposed to 11.7% of individuals without disabilities. Although a breakdown of poverty status by type of disability is not available through the American Community Survey (ACS), it is clear that the need for affordable housing is greater among people with disabilities than it is among people without disabilities. Another indicator of disability and limited income are the number of people receiving Supplemental Social Security (SSI) which is limited to people with disabilities. According to the 2013-2017 ACS, 44,540 of households receive SSI (4.3% of total households), which is such a

small subsidy that all of the recipients are extremely low-income. Not all SSI recipients have the types of disabilities that necessitate accessible units.

The broader region, which includes Los Angeles County in addition to Orange County, has higher concentrations of persons with all types of disabilities than Orange County with one exception. The percentage of persons with hearing disabilities is marginally higher in Orange County than in the broader region.

*Describe whether these geographic patterns vary for people with each type of disability or for people with disabilities in different age ranges for the jurisdiction and region.*

In addition to the broader patterns described above, there are some other patterns of concentration based on both type of disability and disability status by age. Garden Grove has higher concentrations of persons with self-care and independent living disabilities, as well as higher concentrations of elderly persons with disabilities. La Habra has elevated concentrations of persons with ambulatory disabilities while Laguna Niguel has lower concentrations of persons with ambulatory disabilities. All categories of disabilities become more prevalent as individuals age, with the number of people in Orange County 65 and over (131,765) with a disability nearly matches the amount of people under 65 (139,497) with a disability.

**Housing Accessibility**

*Describe whether the jurisdiction and region have sufficient affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes.*

**Accessibility Requirement for Federally-Funded Housing**

HUD's implementation of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (24 CFR Part 8) requires that federally financed housing developments have five percent (5%) of total units be accessible to individuals with mobility disabilities and an additional two percent (2%) of total units be accessible to individuals with sensory disabilities. It requires that each property, including site and common areas, meet the Federal Uniform Accessibility Standards (UFAS) or HUD's Alternative Accessibility Standard.

In Orange County, there are 104 Other Multifamily Housing and 4,090 Project-Based Section 8 units that are subject to Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. 81 people with disabilities reside in Multifamily Housing, and 549 reside in Project-Based Section 8 units. At this time, we do not know how many accessible units are in Project Based Section 8 units. The HOME Partnership Program is a grant of federal funds for housing, therefore, these units are subject to Section 504. HUD regularly publishes Performance Snapshots of HOME program participants' activities over time. Of HOME program participants in Orange County, Anaheim has produced 16 Section 504 compliant units, Costa Mesa has produced four Section 504 compliant units, Fullerton has produced three Section 504 compliant units, Garden Grove has not produced any Section 504 compliant units, Huntington Beach has produced seven Section 504 compliant units, Irvine has produced 123 Section 504 compliant units, Orange County has produced 27 Section 504 compliant

units, Orange has produced three Section 504 compliant units, Santa Ana has produced 16 Section 504 compliant units, and Westminster has produced one Section 504 compliant unit.

**Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Units**

According to the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC)'s LIHTC database, there are 158 LIHTC developments currently in service. In these 158 developments, there are 16,201 affordable units. All of these developments were put into service after 1991, meaning that they have all been built according to 1991 Fair Housing Act accessibility requirements. LIHTC developments are categorized as non-targeted, large family, senior, SRO, special needs, and at risk. Non-targeted: 32; Large family: 70; Senior: 44; SRO: 4; special needs: 6; at risk: 2; 158 total. Within Orange County, LIHTC developments are not evenly distributed as there are far fewer in the southern portion of Orange County with entire cities such as Rancho Santa Margarita, Mission Viejo, and Lake Forest not having any LIHTC developments. Communities in central and northern Orange County have higher concentrations of LIHTC developments, including in Anaheim, Irvine, and Santa Ana.

In 2015, CTCAC has issued guidance stating that the accessibility requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) for public housing (Chapter 11B) apply to LIHTC developments. Chapter 11B is the California equivalent of the 2010 ADA Standards. Section 1.9.1.2.1. of the CBC states that the accessibility requirements apply to "any building, structure, facility, complex …used by the general public." Facilities made available to the public, included privately owned buildings. CTAC has expanded the requirement so that 10% of total units in a LIHTC development must be accessible to people with mobility disabilities and that 4% be accessible to people with sensory (hearing/vison) disabilities.

Also, effective 2015, CTCAC required that 50% of total units in a new construction project and 25% of all units in a rehabilitation project located on an accessible path will be mobility accessible units in accordance with CBC Chapter 11B. CTAC also provides incentives for developers to include additional accessible units through its Qualified Allocation Plan. LIHTC units comprise an important segment of the supply of affordable, accessible units in Orange County.

**Housing Choice Vouchers**

5,045 people with disabilities reside in units assisted with Housing Choice Vouchers in Orange County, but this does not represent a proxy for actual affordable, accessible units. Rather, Housing Choice Vouchers are a mechanism for bringing otherwise unaffordable housing, which may or may not be accessible, within reach of low-income people with disabilities. Unless another source of federal financial assistance is present, units assisted with Housing Choice Vouchers are not subject to Section 504 although participating landlords remain subject to the Fair Housing Act's duty to provide reasonable accommodations and to allow tenants to make reasonable modifications at their own expense.

## Fair Housing Amendments Act Units

The Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA) covers **all** multifamily buildings of four or more units that were first occupied on or after March 13, 1991 – not just affordable housing developments. The FHAA added protections for people with disabilities and prescribed certain basic accessibility standards, such as one building entrance must be accessible; there must be an accessible route throughout the development, and public rooms and common rooms must be accessible to people with disabilities. Although these accessibility requirements are not as intensive as those of Section 504, they were a first step in opening many apartment developments to people with disabilities regardless of income level. The FHAA was also very helpful for middle-income and upper-income people with disabilities also need accessible housing. It is important to note that FHAA units are **not** the same as accessible units under Section 504 or ADA Title II. Therefore, utilizing FHAA units as a proxy for the number of accessible housing units available or required under Section 504 or ADA Title II does not produce an accurate count. Although they are not fully accessible, these units are an important source of housing for people with disabilities who do not need a mobility or hearing/vision unit.

In Orange County, 39,047 units in structures with 5 or more units have been built from 2000 to the present. Additionally, 81,362 units in structures with 5 or more units were built from 1980 through 1999. If it is assumed that 45% of such units were constructed from 1991 through 1999, then there would be an additional 36,613 units in multifamily housing that was subject to the design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Act at the time of its construction. Combined with the total built from 2000 to the present, that totals a potential 75,660 units in structures covered by the Fair Housing Act's design and construction standards.

## Affordable, Accessible Units in a Range of Sizes

Data breaking down affordable, accessible units by number of bedrooms is not available for private housing. For Publicly Supported Housing, a supermajority (74.67%) of Project-Based Section 8 units are 0-1 bedroom units, as are Other Multifamily units (84.54%, the other 15% having 2 bedrooms). A plurality of Housing Choice Vouchers are also limited to 0-1 bedroom units (43.97%). 5,561 households or 26.20% of Housing Choice Voucher occupants are also households with children, the highest of any category of publicly supported housing (followed by Project-Based Section 8, with 9.62%). It appears that affordable, accessible units that can accommodate families with children or individuals with live-in aides are extremely limited in Orange County. Although data reflecting the percentage of families with children that include children with disabilities is not available, about 2.9% of all children in the County have a disability. If children with disabilities are evenly distributed across families with children, about 9,500 families in the County include a child with a disability.

## Summary

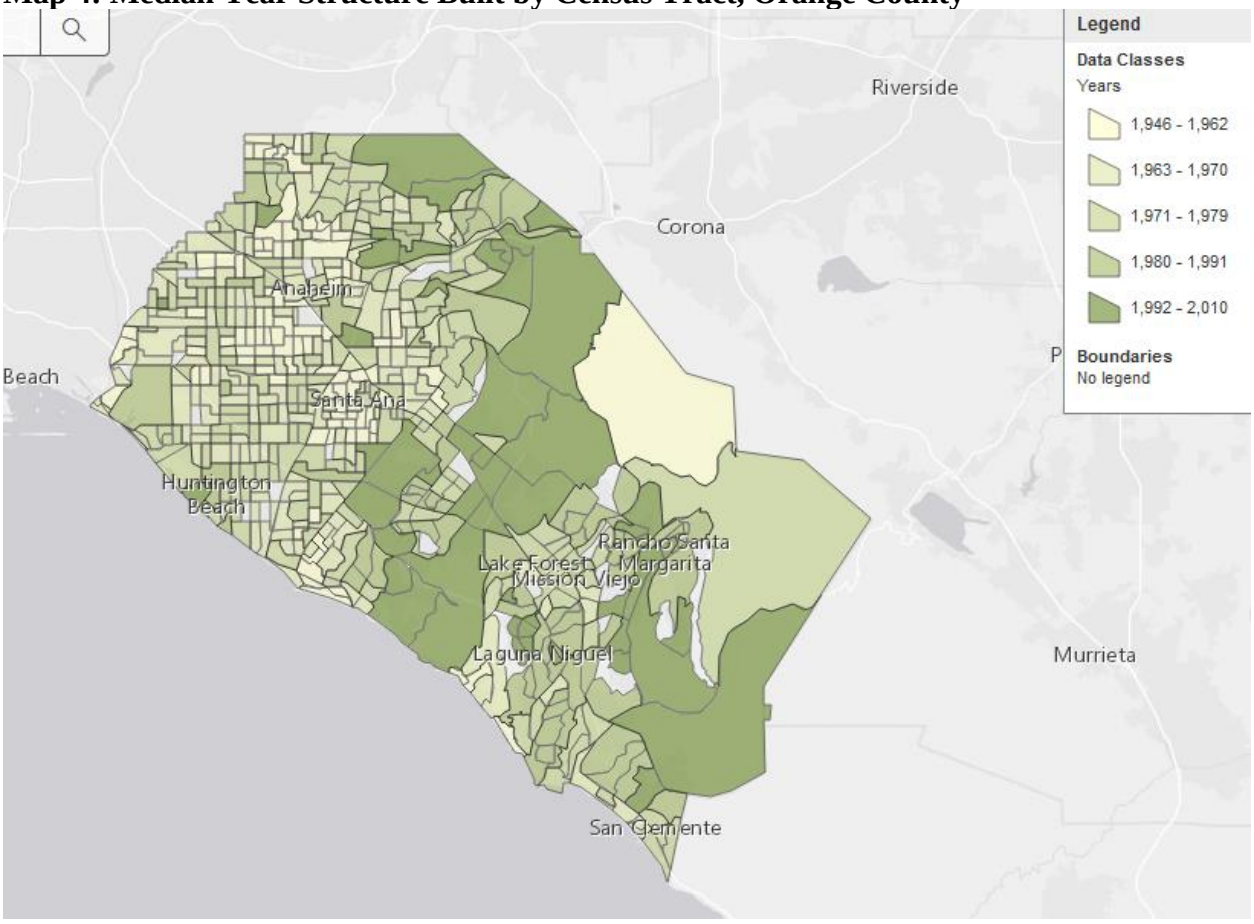
Based on available data, the supply of affordable, accessible units in Orange County is insufficient to meet the need. In the County, some 81,297 residents have hearing difficulty, 51,196 residents have vision difficulty, and 133,232 residents have ambulatory difficulty, potentially requiring the use of accessible units. Meanwhile, the data indicates there may be roughly 75,660 units that have

been produced subject to the Fair Housing Act's design and construction standards and approximately 4,000 units within developments that must include accessible units subject to Section 504. There is, without question, some overlap between these two categories, some of these units are likely non-compliant, and some accessible units are occupied by individuals who do not have disabilities.

*Describe the areas where affordable, accessible housing units are located in the jurisdiction and region. Do they align with R/ECAPs or other areas that are segregated?*

Relying on the discussion of Publicly Supported Housing to guide the assessment of which types of housing are most likely to be affordable and accessible, such housing is highly concentrated in the central and northern portions of the county. In particular, units are concentrated in Anaheim, Garden Grove, Irvine, and Santa Ana. Additionally, accessible housing is most likely to be located in places with newer construction and many units, thus conforming to the Fair Housing Act's accessibility standards. Areas with newer construction include the central and southern portions of the county.

**Map 4: Median Year Structure Built by Census Tract, Orange County**




*To what extent are people with different disabilities able to access and live in the different categories of publicly supported housing in the jurisdiction and region?*

**Table 27: Disability by Publicly Supported Housing Program Category, Orange County**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| **Orange County** | **#** | **%** |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 31 | 7.47% |
| Other Multifamily | 24 | 72.73% |
| HCV Program | 610 | 25.33% |
| **Region** | | |
| Public Housing | 1,407 | 14.32% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 5,013 | 12.71% |
| Other Multifamily | 869 | 15.62% |
| HCV Program | N/a | N/a |

**Table 28: Anaheim**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 60 | 21.82% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 1,100 | 22.32% |

**Table 29: Buena Park**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 15 | 12.71% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 165 | 21.07% |

**Table 30: Costa Mesa**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 6 | 5.36% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 192 | 29.40% |

**Table 31: Fountain Valley**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 14 | 20.59% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 157 | 29.40% |

**Table 32: Fullerton**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 4 | 3.92% |
| Other Multifamily | 40 | 80.00% |
| HCV Program | 203 | 26.68% |

**Table 33: Garden Grove**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 4 | 1.76% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 516 | 18.46% |

**Table 34: Huntington Beach**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 50 | 13.19% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 270 | 25.64% |

**Table 35: Irvine**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 95 | 13.05% |
| Other Multifamily | 17 | 70.83% |
| HCV Program | 286 | 23.08% |

**Table 36: La Habra**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 6 | 4.08% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 34 | 17.62% |

**Table 37: Laguna Niguel**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 45 | 29.61% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 44 | 40.00% |

**Table 38: Lake Forest**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | N/a | N/a |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 95 | 32.20% |

**Table 39: Mission Viejo**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | N/a | N/a |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 92 | 37.86% |

**Table 40: Newport Beach**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 3 | 3.03% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 42 | 27.81% |

**Table 41: Orange (City)**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 71 | 36.98% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 167 | 24.52% |

**Table 42: Rancho Santa Margarita**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | N/a | N/a |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 56 | 37.84% |

**Table 43: San Clemente**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 11 | 15.07% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 52 | 39.10% |

**Table 44: Santa Ana**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 118 | 14.64% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 397 | 21.39% |

**Table 45: Tustin**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 11 | 10.68% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 108 | 19.82% |

**Table 46: Westminster**

| | People with a Disability | |
|---|---|---|
| | # | % |
| Public Housing | N/a | N/a |
| Project-Based Section 8 | 5 | 5.10% |
| Other Multifamily | N/a | N/a |
| HCV Program | 459 | 19.60% |

In Orange County, according to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 11.1% of the civilian noninstitutionalized population has a disability. As the tables above reflect, the proportion of people with disabilities with Housing Choice Vouchers exceeds the overall population concentration of people with disabilities. For other programs, the data is more idiosyncratic with disproportionately low concentrations of persons with disabilities in Project-Based Section 8 and Other Multifamily housing in some cities and disproportionately high concentrations in others. This inconsistency likely results from the differing natures of individual developments that fall under those umbrellas, with some supportive housing – including Section 202 and Section 811 housing – encompassed in Other Multifamily housing and many age-restricted Project-Based Section 8 developments.[21] The table below shows that the extremely low-

[21] Elderly individuals are significantly more likely to have disabilities than non-elderly individuals.

income population, which is eligible for publicly supported housing across a range of programs, contains a much higher proportion of persons with disabilities than does the population as a whole.

**Table 47: Percentage of the population that is income eligible (0-30% AMI) and has a disability, Orange County**

| Type of Disability | Percentage of Cost-Eligible Population | Number of People in Cost-Eligible Population with a Disability |
|---|---|---|
| Hearing or Vision | 9.97% | 20,220 |
| Ambulatory | 13.80% | 27,990 |
| Cognitive | 8.97% | 18,195 |
| Self-Care or Independent Living | 12.02% | 24,375 |
| No Disability | 55.23% | 111,985 |
| Total | | 202,765 |

**Integration of People with Disabilities Living in Institutions and Other Segregated Settings**

*To what extent do people with disabilities in or from the jurisdiction or region reside in segregated or integrated settings?*

Up until a wave of policy reforms and court decisions in the 1960s and 1970s, states, including California, primarily housed people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and individuals with psychiatric disabilities in large state-run institutions. In California, institutions for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities are called developmental centers, and institutions for people with psychiatric disabilities are called state hospitals. Within these institutions, people with disabilities have had few opportunities for meaningful interaction with individuals without disabilities, limited access to education and employment, and a lack of individual autonomy. The transition away from housing people with disabilities in institutional settings and toward providing housing and services in home and community-based settings accelerated with the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act in 1991 and the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision in *Olmstead v. L.C.* in 1999. In *Olmstead*, the Supreme Court held that, under the regulations of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) implementing Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), if a state or local government provides supportive services to people with disabilities, it must do so in the most integrated setting appropriate to the needs of a person with a disability and consistent with their informed choice. This obligation is not absolute and is subject to the ADA defense that providing services in a more integrated setting would constitute a fundamental alteration of the state or local government's programs.

The transition from widespread institutionalization to community integration has not always been linear, and concepts of what comprises a home and community-based setting have evolved over time. Although it is clear that developmental centers and state hospitals are segregated settings and that an individual's own house or apartment in a development where the vast majority of residents are individuals without disabilities is an integrated setting, significant ambiguities remain. Nursing homes and intermediate care facilities are segregated though not to the same degree as state institutions. Group homes fall somewhere between truly integrated supported housing and such segregated settings, and the degree of integration present in group homes often corresponds to their size.

Below, this assessment includes detailed information about the degree to which people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and individuals with psychiatric disabilities reside in integrated or segregated settings. The selection of these two areas of focus does not mean that people with other types of disabilities are never subject to segregation. Although the State of California did not operate analogous institutions on the same scale for people with ambulatory or sensory disabilities, for example, many people with disabilities of varying types face segregation in nursing homes. Data concerning people with various disabilities residing in nursing homes is not as available as data relating specifically to people with intellectual and developmental disabilities and people with psychiatric disabilities.

**Table 48: Performance of Regional Center of Orange County, December 2018**

| Dec. 2018 Performance Reports | Fewer consumers live in developmental centers | More children live with families | More adults live in home settings | Fewer children live in large facilities (more than 6 people) | Fewer adults live in large facilities (more than 6 people) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Average | 0.12% | 99.38% | 80.20% | 0.04% | 2.31% |
| Regional Center of Orange County | 0.26% | 99.32% | 77.45% | 0.03% | 2.93% |

In California, a system of regional centers is responsible for coordinating the delivery of supportive services primarily to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities. The regional centers serve individuals with intellectual disabilities, individuals with autism spectrum disorder, individuals with epilepsy, and cerebral palsy. These disabilities may be co-occurring. Individuals with intellectual disabilities and individuals with mild/moderate intellectual disability and individuals with autism spectrum disorder make up the lion's share of consumers. All data regarding the regional centers is drawn from their annual performance reports.

On an annual basis, regional centers report to the California Department of Developmental Services on their performance in relation to benchmarks for achieving community integration of people with intellectual and developmental disabilities. As reflected in the table above, the Regional Center of Orange County closely tracks the statewide average data though individuals with developmental disabilities in Orange County are slightly more segregated than statewide.

The Fairview Developmental Center was the primary institution serving the region but is now in the process of closing.

**Psychiatric Disabilities**

In Orange County, Behavioral Health Services (part of the County Health Agency) is responsible for coordinating the provision of supportive services for people with psychiatric disabilities. The Department provides Full Service Partnership programs to allow for the provision of supportive services that facilitate community integration for Children, Transitional Age Youth, Adults, and Older Adults. Data regarding participation in the Full Service Partnership by individuals is not available.

As a result of Proposition 63, a successful 2004 statewide ballot initiative, funding is available for permanent supportive housing for people with psychiatric disabilities through the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). The Department operates its No Place Like Home, Special Needs Housing, and Mortgage Assistance Programs to increase access to community-based housing for persons with psychiatric disabilities.

*Describe the range of options for people with disabilities to access affordable housing and supportive services in the jurisdiction and region.*

There are four housing authorities operating within Orange County: Orange County Housing Authority, Anaheim Housing Authority, Garden Grove Housing Authority, and the Housing Authority of the City of Santa Ana. One of the easiest ways for people with disabilities to access affordable housing is for the local housing authorities to implement disability preferences in their HCV programs. The housing authorities for Anaheim and Garden Grove administer preferences that provide a significant advantage in admissions to persons with disabilities. The housing authority for the county has a preference that is weighted relatively lightly in comparison to other factors while Santa Ana's housing authority does not have a preference. Preferences for homeless individuals and for veterans may significantly overlap with persons with disabilities and thereby reduce concerns about the weakness of existing disability preferences.

Supportive services are primarily provided through programs administered by the Regional Center of Orange County and the Orange County Behavioral Health Department. Additionally, particularly for individuals with types of disabilities other than intellectual and developmental disabilities and psychiatric disabilities, services may be available through a range of health care providers, paid by Medi-Cal, Medicare, or private insurance, or through nursing homes. Payment for supportive services for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities is typically structured as Home and Community-Based Services Medicaid Waivers. These Waivers pay for a wide variety of services necessary to empower individuals to maintain stable residence in home and community-based services. There are, however, only as many Waivers available as there is funding from the federal government and the State of California.

**Disparities in Access to Opportunity**

*To what extent are people with disabilities able to access the following in the jurisdiction and region? Identify major barriers faced concerning*:

i. Government services and facilities

This Analysis did not reveal any specific barriers that persons with disabilities face in accessing government services and facilities.

ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)

This Analysis did not reveal any specific barriers persons with disabilities face in accessing public infrastructure.

iii. Transportation

The relative lack of public transportation, particularly in the southern and coastal portions of the county, disproportionately burdens persons with disabilities who are more likely to rely on public transportation than are individuals who do not have disabilities.

iv. Proficient schools and educational programs

This Analysis did not reveal current systemic policies and practices that contribute to educational disparities for students with disabilities in Orange County; however, data shows that, although suspension rates are lower in Orange County than statewide, students with disabilities still face suspension at twice the rate of other students.

v. Jobs

Data in the table below from the Regional Center of Orange County shows that persons with developmental disabilities obtain earned income at higher rates than individuals with developmental disabilities statewide but that rate is still very low in comparison to the proportion of all adults with earned income.

**Table 49: Employment Metrics for Adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities by Regional Center**

| Regional Center | Percentage of Consumers with Earned Income | Percentage of Adults with Integrated Employment as a Goal in their Individual Program Plan |
|---|---|---|
| State Average | 17% | 27% |
| Regional Center of Orange County | 21% | 30% |

*Describe the processes that exist in the jurisdiction and region for people with disabilities to request and obtain reasonable accommodations and accessibility modifications to address the barriers discussed above.*

i. Government services and facilities

Government websites generally have accessibility information on them regarding the accessibility of the websites themselves, but there is not clear, public information regarding how individuals can request accommodations.

ii. Public infrastructure (e.g., sidewalks, pedestrian crossings, pedestrian signals)

There is no clear, public information regarding how individuals with disabilities can request accommodations relating to public infrastructure.

iii. Transportation

By contrast, the Orange County Transportation Authority and Metrolink have clear, easily findable information about their accommodation and modification policies.

iv. Proficient schools and educational programs

School districts are more disparate in how they display information relating to their accommodation policies, with some making that information easy to find but others not.

v. Jobs

This Analysis did not reveal information suggesting patterns in how major employers do or do not provide required accommodations in Orange County.

*Describe any difficulties in achieving homeownership experienced by people with disabilities and by people with different types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.*

Persons with disabilities in Orange County are less able to access homeownership than individuals who do not have disabilities, primarily because of the high cost of homeownership and relative differences in income between persons with disabilities and individuals who do not have disabilities. This pattern is slightly undercut by the prevalence of elderly homeowners with disabilities that began in old age. Many of these individuals earned relatively high incomes prior to the onset of their disabilities.

**Disproportionate Housing Needs**

*Describe any disproportionate housing needs experienced by people with disabilities and by people with certain types of disabilities in the jurisdiction and region.*

**Table 50: Residents experiencing 1 or more housing problems by Disability Type, Orange County**

| Disability Type | Has 1 or more housing problems | Total | Percent |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hearing or Vision | 43,325 | 93,875 | 46.15% |
| Ambulatory | 52,675 | 106,370 | 49.52% |
| Cognitive | 39,405 | 72,515 | 54.34% |
| Self-Care or Independent Living | 46,695 | 90370 | 51.67% |

CHAS data does not disaggregate data relating to persons with disabilities experiencing overcrowding, incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities, and cost burden. However, it does disaggregate persons experiencing one or more of those housing problems by type of disability (although it groups together hearing and vision, and self-care and independent living disabilities). The data above indicate that people with disabilities experience very high rates of housing problems, clustering around 50%, and there are no serious differences across the different disability types. Although it is not possible to disaggregate the individual housing problems by disability, given the age distribution of people with disabilities, it would seem to be unlikely that people with disabilities are disproportionately subject to overcrowding. Just 2.1% of households with elderly heads of household are overcrowded while 5.3% of households with nonelderly heads of household are overcrowded. By contrast, in light of the relatively low earnings of people with disabilities, it is likely that people with disabilities are disproportionately subject to cost burden and severe cost burden.

**Additional Information**

*Beyond the HUD-provided data, provide additional relevant information, if any, about disability and access issues in the jurisdiction and region including those affecting people with disabilities with other protected characteristics.*

This Assessment has made extensive use of local data throughout the Disability and Access section. The sources of data other than HUD-provided data are noted where appropriate.

*The program participant may also describe other information relevant to its assessment of disability and access issues.*

The discussion above provides a comprehensive overview of information relevant to this Analysis.

**Disability and Access Issues Contributing Factors**

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the severity of disability and*

*access issues and the fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor relates to.*

- Access for persons with disabilities to proficient schools
- Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities
- Access to transportation for persons with disabilities
- Inaccessible government facilities or services
- Inaccessible public or private infrastructure
- Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs
- Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services
- Lack of affordable, accessible housing in range of unit sizes
- Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services
- Lack of assistance for housing accessibility modifications
- Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing
- Lack of local or regional cooperation
- Land use and zoning laws
- Lending discrimination
- Location of accessible housing
- Loss of affordable housing
- Occupancy codes and restrictions
- Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities
- Source of income discrimination
- State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing and other integrated settings

## E. Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity and Resources

*List and summarize any of the following that have not been resolved:*

- A charge or letter of finding from HUD concerning a violation of a civil rights-related law;
- A cause determination from a substantially equivalent state or local fair housing agency concerning a violation of a state or local fair housing law;
- Any voluntary compliance agreements, conciliation agreements, or settlement agreements entered into with HUD or the Department of Justice;
- A letter of findings issued by or lawsuit filed or joined by the Department of Justice alleging a pattern or practice or systemic violation of a fair housing or civil rights law;
- A claim under the False Claims Act related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, or civil rights generally, including an alleged failure to affirmatively further fair housing;
- Pending administrative complaints or lawsuits against the locality alleging fair housing violations or discrimination.
    - *Watts v. City of Newport Beach*, 790 Fed.Appx. 853 (9th Cir. 2019): The City of Newport Beach was recently sued by a young woman who alleged excessive force, unlawful entry, and unlawful arrest. Upon the decline of her card for a taxi fare, the driver called the police, who threatened to take Watts to jail if she could not produce additional funds to pay. She asked to go to her apartment to get another form of payment, and officers escorted her. When she objected to their entry into her apartment to retrieve the funds, they handcuffed her to the point of injury to her wrists, kicked her legs out from under her, pushed her head into a wall, and took her to jail overnight. The 9$^{th}$ Circuit ruled affirmed that officers were not covered by qualified immunity for unlawful arrest and unlawful entry, but that they were covered for the excessive force claim.
    - *A. K. H by and through Landeros v. City of Tustin*, 837 F.3d 1005 (9th Cir. 2016): In 2014, the city of Tustin was sued by the family of a minor who was shot and killed by a Tustin police officer. The city moved for summary judgement based on qualified immunity. The district court denied that motion. On appeal, the 9th Circuit affirmed the lower court decision, holding that the shooting violated the 4th Amendment, and that the officer was not covered by qualified immunity.

*Describe any state or local fair housing laws. What characteristics are protected under each law?*

### California Laws

The State Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) enforces California laws that provide protection and monetary relief to victims of unlawful housing practices. The Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA) (Government Code Section 12955 et seq.) prohibits discrimination and harassment in housing practices, including:

- Advertising
- Application and selection process
- Unlawful evictions
- Terms and conditions of tenancy

- Privileges of occupancy
- Mortgage loans and insurance
- Public and private land use practices (zoning)
- Unlawful restrictive covenants

The following categories are protected by FEHA:

- Race or color
- Ancestry or national origin
- Sex, including Gender, Gender Identity, and Gender Expression
- Marital status
- Source of income
- Sexual orientation
- Familial status (households with children under 18 years of age)
- Religion
- Mental/physical disability
- Medical condition
- Age
- Genetic information

In addition, FEHA contains similar reasonable accommodations, reasonable modifications, and accessibility provisions as the Federal Fair Housing Amendments Act. FEHA explicitly provides that violations can be proven through evidence of the unjustified disparate impact of challenged actions and inactions and establishes the burden-shifting framework that courts and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing must use in evaluating disparate impact claims.

The Unruh Civil Rights Act provides protection from discrimination by all business establishments in California, including housing and accommodations, because of age, ancestry, color, disability, national origin, race, religion, sex, and sexual orientation. While the Unruh Civil Rights Act specifically lists "sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, and medical condition" as protected classes, the California Supreme Court has held that protections under the Unruh Act are not necessarily restricted to these characteristics. In practice, this has meant that the law protects against arbitrary discrimination, including discrimination on the basis of personal appearance.

Furthermore, the Ralph Civil Rights Act (California Civil Code Section 51.7) forbids acts of violence or threats of violence because of a person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, age, disability, sex, sexual orientation, political affiliation, or position in a labor dispute. Hate violence can include: verbal or written threats; physical assault or attempted assault; and graffiti, vandalism, or property damage.

The Bane Civil Rights Act (California Civil Code Section 52.1) provides another layer of protection for fair housing choice by protecting all people in California from interference by force or threat of force with an individual's constitutional or statutory rights, including a right to equal access to housing. The Bane Act also includes criminal penalties for hate crimes; however, convictions under the Act may not be imposed for speech alone unless that speech itself threatened violence.

Finally, California Civil Code Section 1940.3 prohibits landlords from questioning potential residents about their immigration or citizenship status. In addition, this law forbids local jurisdictions from passing laws that direct landlords to make inquiries about a person's citizenship or immigration status.

In addition to these acts, Government Code Sections 11135, 65008, and 65580-65589.8 prohibit discrimination in programs funded by the State and in any land use decisions. Specifically, recent changes to Sections 65580-65589.8 require local jurisdictions to address the provision of housing options for special needs groups, including:

- Housing for persons with disabilities (SB 520)
- Housing for homeless persons, including emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing (SB 2)
- Housing for extremely low-income households, including single-room occupancy units (AB 2634)
- Housing for persons with developmental disabilities (SB 812)

Jurisdiction-Specific Laws

**Aliso Viejo**
In 2013, the city of Aliso Viejo adopted housing and reasonable accommodation regulations and procedures.

**Buena Park**
As part of the zoning code, the city of Buena Park describes specific procedures for reasonable accommodations in land use, zoning regulations, rules, policies, practices and procedures through the completion of a Fair Housing Accommodation Request form.

**Costa Mesa**
As part of the zoning code, the city of Costa Mesa allows for reasonable accommodations in land use and zoning regulations.

**Fountain Valley**
The City of Fountain Valley provides reasonable accommodation in the application of its zoning and building laws, policies and procedures for persons with disabilities.

**Huntington Beach**
In 2013, the city of Huntington Beach adopted reasonable accommodations procedures.

**Irvine**
The Irvine Municipal Code prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, marital status or physical handicap of any individual in the realms of employment, real estate transactions, and educational institutions. Regarding housing, it is prohibits discrimination in financial transactions, advertising, or give differential treatment and terms.

**La Palma**
La Palma specifically provides for reasonable accommodations for person with disabilities in "land use, zoning and building regulations, policies, practices and procedures of the City."[22]

**Laguna Niguel**
Laguna Niguel provides for reasonable accommodations in the application of zoning laws for persons with disabilities.

**Newport Beach**
Newport Beach requires provision of reasonable accommodation during the permit review process for new development.

**Orange**
The city of Orange provides for reasonable accommodations in the application of land use and zoning laws for those with disabilities.

**Rancho Santa Margarita**
Rancho Santa Margarita allows for reasonable accommodations in the application of land use and zoning laws for those with disabilities.

**Santa Ana**
The Santa Ana municipal code allows for modification of land use or zoning regulations if necessary to provide a reasonable accommodation to persons with disabilities.

**Tustin**
Tustin allows for reasonable accommodations in the land use and zoning process for developers of housing for persons with disabilities.

**Westminster**
Westminster allows for reasonable accommodations in land use and zoning when necessary to accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities.

Additional Information

*Provide additional relevant information, if any, about fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources in the jurisdiction and region.*

California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)

DFEH accepts, investigates, conciliates, mediates, and prosecutes complaints under FEHA, the Disabled Persons Act, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and the Ralph Civil Rights Act. DFEH investigates complaints of employment and housing discrimination based on race, sex, including gender, gender identity, and gender expression, religious creed, color, national origin, familiar status, medical condition (cured cancer only), ancestry, physical or mental disability, marital

[22]https://library.municode.com/ca/la_palma/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=COOR_CH44ZO_ARTVPEPLCE_DIV15REACRE

status, or age (over 40 only), and sexual orientation, DFEH established a program in May 2003 for mediating housing discrimination complaints, which is among the largest fair housing mediation program in the nation to be developed under HUD's Partnership Initiative with state fair housing enforcement agencies. The program provides California's tenants, landlords, and property owners and managers with a means of resolving housing discrimination cases in a fair, confidential, and cost-effective manner. Key features of the program are: 1) it is free of charge to the parties; and 2) mediation takes place within the first 30 days of the filing of the complaint, often avoiding the financial and emotional costs associated with a full DFEH investigation and potential litigation.

Fair Housing Council of Orange County

Founded in 1965, the Fair Housing Council of Orange County is a non-profit operating throughout the county with a mission of ensuring access to housing and preserving human rights. The council provides a variety of services including community outreach and education, homebuyer education, mortgage default counseling, landlord-tenant mediation, and limited low-cost advocacy. Their services are provided in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese. In addition to these client services, the Fair Housing Council investigates claims of housing discrimination and assists with referrals to DFEH. The Council may also occasionally assist with or be part of litigation challenging housing practices.

Fair Housing Foundation

The Fair Housing Foundation serves parts of Los Angeles County and several cities in Orange County. Of the jurisdictions included in this analysis, the following are covered by the Fair Housing Foundation's service area: Anaheim, Buena Park, Costa Mesa, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, La Habra, Mission Viejo, Newport Beach, Orange (city), San Clemente, Tustin, and Westminster. The Foundation provides landlord-tenant counseling and mediation, rental housing counseling, and community outreach and education. In addition, the Foundation screens fair housing complaints, investigates through testing, and will engage in conciliation or mediation efforts or refer the complaints to the appropriate administrative agencies where appropriate.

Community Legal Aid SoCal

Community Legal Aid SoCal is a holistic legal services provider serving low-income people Orange County and Southeast Los Angeles County. Overall, community legal aid provides direct representation, as well as engaging in policy advocacy and impact litigation. The advocates in the housing program provide legal assistance across a broad range of fair housing issues, including "eviction, federally or otherwise publicly subsidized housing, substandard housing, landlord/tenant issues, homeownership issues, homeowners association issues mobile homes, housing discrimination, an predatory lending practices."[23] The main office is located in Santa Ana, with additional offices in Norwalk, Anaheim, and Compton. Across four offices, the organization has 100 staff members and 30 attorneys. Like other Legal Aid offices, Community Legal Aid SoCal is funded by the Legal Services Corporation, which carries restrictions against representing undocumented clients.

[23] https://www.communitylegalsocal.org/programs-services/area-of-law/housing/

Fair Housing Enforcement, Outreach Capacity, and Resources Contributing Factors

*Consider the listed factors and any other factors affecting the jurisdiction and region. Identify factors that significantly create, contribute to, perpetuate, or increase the lack of fair housing enforcement, outreach capacity, and resources and the severity of fair housing issues, which are Segregation, R/ECAPs, Disparities in Access to Opportunity, and Disproportionate Housing Needs. For each significant contributing factor, note which fair housing issue(s) the selected contributing factor impacts.*

- Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement
- Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations
- Lack of state or local fair housing laws

## VI. FAIR HOUSING GOALS AND PRIORITIES

If implemented, the goals and strategies below will serve as an effective basis for affirmatively furthering fair housing by reducing patterns of segregation, mitigating displacement, addressing disproportionate housing needs, and increasing access to opportunity for members of protected classes. The first six overarching goals below, multiple of which have several strategies listed for implementation, are cross-jurisdictional goals. Orange County and the participating jurisdictions all have a role to play in implementing those goals. Following those goals, this section includes individual goals for Orange County, the participating jurisdictions, and the housing authorities that may not be applicable to other jurisdictions because they respond to local circumstances.

### *Cross-Jurisdictional Goals*

#### *Goal 1: Increase the supply of affordable housing in high opportunity areas.*

Orange County's high and rapidly rising housing costs, along with the unequal distribution of affordable housing across its communities, may be some of the leading drivers of fair housing issues for members of protected classes in the area. Data indicates that Hispanic residents, Vietnamese residents, and persons with disabilities experience these problems most acutely.
Many households are rent burdened, and some households pay more than 50% of their incomes towards rent. In many high opportunity areas, current payment standards are far too low for families with housing choice vouchers to move to these areas. Additionally, there has been vocal community opposition to affordable housing throughout the county. These data reflect a need to expand the both the supply and geographical diversity of affordable housing.

a. Explore the creation of a new countywide sources of affordable housing.

The State of California has approved several measures to issue bonds for affordable housing. Orange County should consider the issuance of affordable housing bonds to meet the widening gap for affordable rental housing through a ballot initiative or other county-wide or local means.

b. Using best practices from other jurisdictions, explore policies and programs that increase the supply affordable housing, such as linkage fees, housing bonds, inclusionary housing, public land set-aside, community land trusts, transit-oriented development, and expedited permitting and review.

The above policies and practices have resulted in an increase in affordable housing in jurisdictions throughout the country and in California in particular. In Orange County, there has been an increase in the supply of affordable housing in cities that have adopted these best practices.

c. Explore providing low-interest loans to single-family homeowners and grants to homeowners with household incomes of up to 80% of the Area Median Income to develop accessory dwelling units with affordability restriction on their property.

In 2019, the California Legislature passed AB 68 and AB 881 which permit the placement of two accessory dwelling units (ADUs), including one "junior ADU," on a lot with an existing or

proposed single-family home statewide. Due to high construction costs and high demand, the small size of ADUs may not be sufficient to ensure that they will be affordable by design. Local governments may choose to provide financial assistance in order to incentivize homeowners to make their ADUs affordable to lower income tenants at or below 80% of the area median income. Because it can be difficult for homeowners to access bank financing to build ADUs, there may be a need for such incentives among homeowners. As a condition of receiving assistance, jurisdictions should also require homeowners to attend fair housing training and to maintain records that facilitate audits of their compliance with non-discrimination laws. The need to educate individual homeowners, who do not have experience as landlords and knowledge of the law, may prevent unintentional and intentional violations of fair housing laws.

d. Review existing zoning policies and explore zoning changes to facilitate the development of affordable housing.

In several jurisdictions in Orange County, the prevalence of single-family residential zoning makes it challenging to develop housing that could offer housing opportunities to members of protected classes. Many cities across the country are increasing higher density zoning near transit. Increased higher density zoning near transit in high opportunity areas, coupled with an affordable housing set-aside, would provide additional mixed-income rental housing.

e. Align zoning codes to conform to recent California affordable housing legislation.

California passed several affordable housing bills that became effective on January 1, 2020. Examples include as AB 1763, which expands existing density bonus law for 100% affordable housing projects to include unlimited density around transit hubs with an additional three stories or 33 feet of height, and AB 68, which allows two ADUs on a single lot, as well as multiple ADUs on multifamily lots with limited design requirement that cities can impose and an approval process of 60 days. This and other legislation necessitate changes to each jurisdiction's zoning code.

***Goal 2: Prevent displacement of low- and moderate-income residents with protected characteristics, including Hispanic residents, Vietnamese residents, seniors, and people with disabilities.***

a. Explore piloting a Right to Counsel Program to ensure legal representation for tenants in landlord-tenant proceedings, including those involving the application of new laws like A.B. 1482.

Thousands of residents in the county are displaced annually due to evictions. According to legal services and fair housing organizations, many evictions occur because tenants do not understand their rights and/or their obligations. It is estimated that only a small percentage of tenants facing eviction have legal representation, and those without representation almost always are evicted, regardless of a viable defense. Recently, other high cost cities such as New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and soon Los Angeles have guaranteed a right to counsel at eviction hearings. There are several legal providers in the county such as Community Legal Aid SoCal and Public Law Center that are well-positioned to serve low-income tenants with financial support. Although there would be an up-front investment, legal representation is less costly than serving homeless families.

***Goal 3: Increase community integration for persons with disabilities***

a. Conduct targeted outreach and provide tenant application assistance and support to persons with disabilities, including individuals transitioning from institutional settings and individuals who are at risk of institutionalization. As part of that assistance, maintain a database of housing that is accessible to persons with disabilities.

Lack of access to housing is a significant impediment to full community integration for persons with disabilities in the county. Stakeholders expressed frustration with the lack of information on accessible affordable housing units and are required to call individual landlords to obtain this information.

b. Consider adopting the accessibility standards adopted by the City of Los Angeles, which require 15 percent of all new units in city-supported LIHTC projects to be ADA-accessible with at 4 percent of total units to be accessible for persons with hearing and/or vision disabilities.

In order to align with the Voluntary Compliance Agreement (VCA) between the City of Los Angeles and HUD,[24] Orange County should consider adopting the same standards. The City of Los Angeles' adopted accessibility standards resulting from this VCA will address deficiencies related to the physical accessibility of designated accessible units and public/common areas in connection with the certain housing developments and program policies and procedures.

***Goal 4: Ensure equal access to housing for persons with protected characteristics, who are disproportionately likely to be lower-income and to experience homelessness.***

a. Reduce barriers to accessing rental housing by exploring eliminating application fees for voucher holders and encouraging landlords to follow HUD's guidance on the use of criminal backgrounds in screening tenants.

Stakeholders reported that high application fees for rental housing are a significant barrier for voucher holders. Additionally, some landlords continue to refuse rental housing to prospective tenants based on decades-old criminal background checks or minor misdemeanors.

b. Consider incorporating a fair housing equity analysis into the review of significant rezoning proposals and specific plans.

At times, large scale development and redevelopment efforts have not sufficiently addressed the needs of large families with children, persons with disabilities, and Hispanic and Vietnamese residents, in particular. By incorporating a fair housing analysis in the review process for redevelopment plans at an early stage, planning staff from participating jurisdictions could catch issues such as the distribution of unit sizes in proposed developments while it is still feasible to amend plans.

[24] https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/Main/documents/HUD-City-of-Los-Angeles-VCA.pdf

***Goal 5: Expand access to opportunity for protected classes.***

a. Explore the voluntary adoption of Small Area Fair Market Rents or exception payment standards in order to increase access to higher opportunity areas for Housing Choice Voucher holders.

A significant barrier in the county is the lack of affordable housing and the sufficiency of payment standards to provide geographic options to voucher holders. Orange County Housing Authority has three payment standards; basic, central, and restricted. HUD's Small Area FMRs for Orange County permit certain zip codes to have higher payment standards than those currently used.

b. Continue implementing a mobility counseling program that informs Housing Choice Voucher holders about their residential options in higher opportunity areas and provides holistic supports to voucher holders seeking to move to higher opportunity areas.

The housing authorities located in Orange County currently lack funding to implement full-scale housing mobility programs. A formal counseling program, as found in Chicago, Dallas, Baltimore, and elsewhere, can make a significant difference in the settlement patterns of HCV households. These programs generally identify opportunity areas, while assisting voucher holders to find new residences within them. Workshops and information sessions allow for participants to ask questions, find higher-performing schools and locate areas of lower crime. Individual counselors may provide assistance to families to find units in opportunity areas, while also following up post-move to ensure the family is adjusting well to their new neighborhood.

c. Study and make recommendations to improve and expand Orange County's public transportation to ensure that members of protected classes can access jobs in employment centers in Anaheim, Santa Ana, and Irvine.

There are few viable and reliable public transportation options in Orange County. It is important that there is a match between where low- and moderate-income members of protected classes, who are more likely to use public transportation, are able to commute to county job centers. Part of this study should include ensuring that people with disabilities are able to access transportation to jobs and services.

d. Increase support for fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach.

Nonprofit fair housing organizations and legal services providers play a critical role in fair housing enforcement, education, and outreach but struggle to meet the full needs of victims of discrimination due to limited financial and staff capacity. By supporting these organizations, jurisdictions can help ensure that these organizations can address existing and critical emerging issues, like those that have stemmed from the passage of S.B. 329, which extends source of income protections to Housing Choice Voucher holders, and A.B. 1482, which caps annual rent increases in at five percent plus the regionally-adjusted Consumer Price Index and requires landlords to have "just cause" in order to evict tenants. It would also make proactive audit testing of housing providers rather than reactive complaint-based testing more feasible.

***Jurisdictional-Specific Goals***

**City of Aliso Viejo**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

**City of Anaheim**

| **Goal 1**<br>**Increase the supply of affordable housing through the following strategies:** | **Contributing Factors** | **Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement** | **Responsible Program Participant(s)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Explore creative land use and zoning policies that facilitate the development of affordable housing, examples include a housing overlay zone or religious institutions amendment.<br>2. Review Anaheim's current Density Bonus and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinances to ensure compliance with state requirements. | Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable, accessible units in a range of unit sizes; Land use and zoning laws | Introduce land use policies that facilitate affordable housing; 1-5 years; analyze the city's current ADU and Density Bonus ordinances to ensure compliance; 1-2 years; Recommend the supporting of legislation that removes CEQA requirements; 2 years; Study the feasibility of allocating city owned land for housing development; 2-3 years. Continue to support and | City staff, Housing Commission, Planning Commission, City Council |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Support legislation that removes CEQA requirements for affordable housing.<br>4. Identify and explore allocating city-owned sites that may be well suited for housing for which there are no other development plans.<br>5. Continue to support tenant based rental assistance programs that facilitates additional affordable housing for homeless and low-income individuals. | | explore expanding city supported tenant based rental assistance programs; 1-5 years. | |
| **Goal 2**<br>**Preserve the existing stock of affordable rental housing and rent stabilized housing through the following strategies:** | **Contributing Factors** | **Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement** | **Responsible Program Participant(s)** |
| 1. Strengthen and expand education and outreach of tenants and owners of affordable rental housing at risk of conversion to market rents.<br>2. Extend affordability restrictions through loan extensions, workouts and buy-downs of affordability<br>3. Preserve at-risk housing through the issuance of Tax Exempt Bond financing.<br>4. Explore the development of a rental rehabilitation loan program. | Displacement of residents due to economic pressures; Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs; Location and type of affordable housing; Availability of affordable, accessible units in a range of unit sizes | Documentation of outreach services, education efforts, termination notices received and enforced, 1-5 years; offer incentives to city restricted properties expiring in the next 5 years; Assist in the preservation of at-risk units through the issuance of Tax-Exempt Bond Financing, 1-5 years; Introduce the creation of a rental rehabilitation program and target at-risk housing projects; 1-3 years. | City staff, Housing Commission, Planning Commission, City Council |

| **Goal 3**<br><br>**Expand the access to fair housing services and other housing services through the following strategies:** | **Contributing Factors** | **Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement** | **Responsible Program Participant(s)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Dedicate eligible entitlement dollars (CDBG, HOME, etc.) and explore local, state and federal resources to expand fair housing services.<br><br>2. Continue to support fair housing testing and investigation to look for evidence of differential treatment and disparate impact, including providing services to low income tenants reporting fair housing violations.<br><br>3. Continue to support fair housing presentations, mass media communications, and multi-lingual literature distribution; conduct fair housing presentations at accessible locations and conduct fair housing presentations for housing providers<br><br>4. Explore alternative formats for fair housing education workshops such as pre-taped videos and/ or recordings. Such formats could serve persons with one or more than one job, families with you children and other who find it difficult to attend meetings in person. | Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressures, Private discrimination, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes; Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing | Continue to utilize entitlement dollars to support fair housing services; Continue to include testing services as part of the required scope of work for city support fair housing providers; Years 1-5; Require city supported fair housing providers to provide its services on multiple platforms and in diverse locations. | City staff, Fair Housing Agencies, Housing Commission, City Council |

| **Goal 4**<br><br>**Continue efforts to build complete communities through the following strategies;** | **Contributing Factors** | **Metrics, Milestones, and Timeframe for Achievement** | **Responsible Program Participant(s)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Maximize and secure funding from various state and federal sources, including the State of California's Cap and Trade Program (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund), to improve housing opportunities, increase economic investments and address environmental factors in disadvantaged communities.<br><br>2. The City will continue to work with local transit agencies and other appropriate agencies to facilitate safe and efficient routes of transportation, including public transit, walking and biking.<br><br>3. Explore development of a policy to encourage developers to provide residents with incentives to use non-auto means of transportation, including locating new developments near public transportation and providing benefits such as bus passes.<br><br>4. Prioritize workforce development resources in racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty to improve economic mobility. | Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities; Availability of affordable, accessible units in a range of unit sizes; Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services; Location of accessible housing | Actively submit and compete for Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) program; Years 1-5; Convene appropriate parties from the city and transportation agencies to coordinate and expand transportation efforts; Years 1-5; Introduce a policy that provides developers incentives that support non-auto means of transportation; Years 1-3; Coordinate with the City's Workforce Center to target workforce development resources; Years 1-5. | City staff, Transportation Agencies, City Council |

**City of Buena Park**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

**City of Orange**

1. *Continue to follow current State Density Bonus law and further its implementation through a Density Bonus ordinance update.*

2. *Prepare a Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance to provide opportunities for development rights transfers to accommodate higher density housing in transit and employment-rich areas of the city.*

3. *Prepare and adopt a North Tustin Street Specific Plan with an objective of providing opportunities for affordable housing.*

4. *Amend the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance to be consistent with State Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU) and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) laws.*

5. *Prepare and adopt a small lot subdivision ordinance to streamline entitlement processing of housing development projects.*

6. *Continue providing CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing activities to the community.*

**City of Costa Mesa**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*

a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*

**City of Fountain Valley**

1. *Explore an inclusionary zoning requirement for all new housing developments that requires at least 10-15 percent of for-sale units be affordable to households with incomes 80 percent or below and rental units be affordable to households with incomes 60 percent or below.*

2. *Consider adopting an expedited permitting and review process for new developments with an affordable housing set-aside.*

**City of Fullerton**

1. *Create a Housing Incentive Overlay Zone (HOIZ).*

2. *Draft and Approve an Affordable Housing and Religious Institutions Amendment to the Municipal Code.*

3. *Work with the State to streamline or remove CEQA Requirements for Affordable Housing.*

4. *Require Affordable Housing in Surplus Property Sales.*

**City of Garden Grove**

1. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Garden Grove will update the 2011 Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law. The update will streamline the approval process, increase feasibility, and facilitate future housing development at all affordability levels.*

2. *Create Objective Residential Development Standards to allow for streamlined housing development in all residential zones.*

3. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

4. *Evaluate the creation of Objective Development Standards for Hotel/Motel/Office Conversion to Supportive Housing.*

5. *Review and amend Garden Grove's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

6. *Continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, homebuyer education and outreach, and local eviction prevention strategies.*

**City of Huntington Beach**

1. *Modify the existing Inclusionary Housing Ordinance to increase the supply of affordable housing opportunities available to lower income persons and households.*
   a. *Study the current methodology of setting the maximum sales price and down payment requirements of an affordable home for ownership.*
   b. *Study requirements for the provision of inclusionary units through on-site units, dedication of land, in-lieu fees, and off-site development.*
   c. *Study the in-lieu fee structure.*
   d. *Explore the provision of incentives for developments that exceed inclusionary requirements and/or provide extremely low-income units on site. Incentives can be through the provision of fee waivers and deferrals, financial assistance, regulatory relief, and flexible development standards.*

2. *Update the density bonus ordinance to be consistent with state law,*

3. *Expand the TBRA program to help tenants impacted by Covid-19. Currently, an eviction moratorium is in place to prevent evictions due to lack of non-payment of rent due to Covid-19. This moratorium ends on May 31, 2020. The moratorium does not end the obligation to pay the rent eventually. On June 1, 2020, there most likely will be an increased need from persons to receive rental assistance for the rents due prior to May 31 and going forward. The City would work with its current service providers to help tenants impacted by Covid-19.*

**City of Irvine**

1. *Ensure compliance with their HCD-certified Housing Element.*

2. *Update Density Bonus Ordinance – Irvine will update the Density Bonus Ordinance to comply with current State law.*

3. *Review and amend Irvine's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance, as necessary, to increase its effectiveness.*

4. *Review and amend Irvine's current Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) Ordinance to comply with State requirements and further increase housing supply.*

5. *Create Objective Development Standards for Supportive Housing. These standards would be for new construction of Supportive Housing.*

6. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Irvine.*

7. *Working with the City's fair housing services provider, continue to invest in landlord and tenant counseling and mediation services, unlawful detainer assistance, housing discrimination services, and homebuyer education and outreach.*

**City of La Habra**

1. *Explore the creation of an inclusionary housing ordinance to increase the number of affordable housing units.*

2. *Advocate for increasing the minimum percentage of affordable units at Park La Habra Mobile Home and View Park Mobile Home Estates from 20 percent to 50 percent.*

**City of Laguna Niguel**

1. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*

2. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing *five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   b. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

3. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.

e. Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.

4. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

6. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority, provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

7. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

**City of Lake Forest**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*
   f. *Regularly consult with the City's fair housing contractor on potential strategies for affirmatively furthering fair housing on an on-going basis.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*

   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

5. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

6. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

**City of Mission Viejo**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*
   b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
   c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
   d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
   e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*
   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

**City of Orange**

1. *Continue to follow current State Density Bonus law and further its implementation through a Density Bonus ordinance update.*

2. *Prepare a Transfer of Development Rights Ordinance to provide opportunities for development rights transfers to accommodate higher density housing in transit and employment-rich areas of the city.*

3. *Prepare and adopt a North Tustin Street Specific Plan with an objective of providing opportunities for affordable housing.*

4. *Amend the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit Ordinance to be consistent with State Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit (JADU) and Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) laws.*

5. *Facilitate the development of housing along the North Tustin corridor by the way of a specific plan or rezoning measures.*

6. *Continue providing CDBG funds to the Fair Housing Foundation to provide fair housing activities to the community.*

**City of Rancho Santa Margarita**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor*:
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*

b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *In cooperation with the Orange County Transportation Authority:*
   a. *Provide community education regarding transport services for persons with disabilities.*
   b. *Explore bus route options to ensure neighborhoods with concentration of low-income or protected class populations have access to transportation services.*

4. *Monitor FBI data to determine if any hate crimes are housing related and if there are actions that may be taken by the City's fair housing service provider to address potential discrimination linked to the bias motivations of hate crimes.*

5. *Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

6. *Seek funding through State programs (SB2/PLHA) to expand affordable housing and or homelessness prevention services.*

7. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

8. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

**City of San Clemente**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor*:
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*

*b. Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
*c. Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
*d. Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
*e. Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

*3. Support local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families (homelessness prevention services).*

*4. Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

*5. Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

*6. Offer a variety of housing opportunities to enhance mobility among residents of all races and ethnicities by facilitating affordable housing throughout the community through 1) flexible development standards; 2) density bonuses; and 3) other zoning tools.*

*7. Review the type and effectiveness of current affordable housing development incentives, and amend/augment as may be necessary to increase the production of affordable housing units.*

**City of San Juan Capistrano**

*1. Develop Strategies to Address Lack of Affordability and Insufficient Income*
*a. Work with developers, and non-profit organizations to expand the affordable housing stock within San Juan Capistrano.*
*b. Increase production of new affordable units and assistance towards the purchase and renovation of housing in existing neighborhoods.*
*c. Seek housing program resources through the County of Orange Urban County CDBG Program, and others which may become available.*

5. *Increase Public Awareness of Fair Housing*
*a. Increase fair housing education and outreach efforts.*
*b. Investigate options for enforcement including local enforcement conducted by neighboring jurisdictions.*

6. *Develop Strategies to Address Poverty and Low-Incomes Among Minority Populations*
*a. Expand job opportunities through encouragement of corporations relocating to the city, local corporations seeking to expand, assistance with small business loans, and other activities.*

b. *Support agencies that provide workforce development programs and continuing education courses to increase educational levels and job skills of residents.*

7. *Develop Strategies to Address Limited Resources to Assist Lower-Income, Elderly, and Indigent Homeowners Maintain their Homes and Stability in Neighborhoods*
   a. *Consider implementing a volunteer program for providing housing assistance to elderly and indigent property owners, including assistance in complying with municipal housing codes.*
   b. *Encourage involvement from volunteers, community organizations, religious organizations, and businesses as a means of supplementing available financial resources for housing repair and neighborhood cleanup.*

**City of Santa Ana**

1. *Review and amend Santa Ana's inclusionary housing ordinance to increase its effectiveness.*

2. *Evaluate the creation of a motel conversion ordinance to increase the supply of permanent supportive housing similar to the City of Anaheim and Los Angeles.*

3. *Review Santa Ana's density bonus ordinance and explore adding a density bonus for transit-oriented development (TOD) similar to the City of Los Angeles.*

4. *Explore establishing a dedicated source of local funding for a Right to Counsel program for residents of Santa Ana to ensure that they have access to legal representation during eviction proceedings similar to the City of New York.*

5. *Continue to invest in local eviction prevention strategies to reduce the number of homeless individuals and families in Santa Ana.*

**City of Tustin**

1. *In collaboration with the Orange County Housing Authority (OCHA):*
   a. *Attend quarterly OCHA Housing Advisory Committee to enhance the exchange of information regarding the availability, procedures, and policies related to the Housing Assistance Voucher program and regional housing issues.*
   b. *Support OCHA's affirmative fair marketing plan and de-concentration policies by providing five-year and annual PHA plan certifications.*
   c. *In coordination with OCHA and fair housing services provider, conduct landlord education campaign to educate property owners about State law prohibiting discrimination based on household income.*

2. *Through the City's fair housing contractor:*
   a. *Provide fair housing education and information to apartment managers and homeowner associations on why denial of reasonable modifications/accommodations is unlawful.*

b. *Conduct multi-faceted fair housing outreach to tenants, landlords, property owners, realtors, and property management companies. Methods of outreach may include workshops, informational booths, presentations to community groups, and distribution of multi-lingual fair housing literature.*
c. *Provide general fair housing counseling and referrals services to address tenant-landlord issues, and investigate allegations of fair housing discrimination and take appropriate actions to conciliate cases or refer to appropriate authorities.*
d. *Periodically monitor local newspapers and online media outlets to identify potentially discriminatory housing advertisements.*
e. *Include testing/audits within the scope of work with fair housing provider.*

3. *Prepare a new Housing Element that is compliant with all current State laws and is certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development.*

4. *Utilize funding through State programs (SB2) to support affordable housing and/or homeless prevention services.*

5. *Update zoning ordinance to comply with current State law.*

## VII. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS APPENDIX

Access for Students with Disabilities to Proficient Schools

Access for students with disabilities to proficient schools may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues. There are more than 600 public schools in Orange County, part of 27 school districts. There is a history of barriers to education for persons with disabilities in Orange County.[25] These included issues with school districts in Garden Grove, Los Alamitos, and Orange, as well as the Capistrano Unified School District which crosses city boundaries. However, this Analysis did not reveal more recent systemic policies or practices driving disparities for students with disabilities. At the same time, school discipline data for Orange County reveals a 4.5% suspension rate for students with disabilities as compared to a 1.9% suspension rate for students who do not have disabilities. Both rates are lower than statewide but still show that students with disabilities face barriers in accessing education that others do not encounter. This data calls for affirmative strategies to reduce school discipline disparities and avoid unnecessary suspensions of students with disabilities.

Access to Transportation for Persons with Disabilities

Access to transportation for persons with disabilities may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. The main barrier to transportation for persons with disabilities in Orange County is the lack of public transportation infrastructure generally, including the lack of east-west rail service and rail service in coastal communities and long wait times for buses in the southern portion of the county. Because many persons with disabilities are dependent on public transportation, these problems hit persons with disabilities especially hard. This Analysis did not reveal any systemic problems with the accessibility of major providers' services, such as Metrolink or the Orange County Transportation Authority. Each agency's vehicles generally appear to meet accessibility requirements, and the Orange County Transportation Authority provides required paratransit service through OC Flex.

Access to Financial Services

Access to financial services may be a contributing factor to fair housing issues for Hispanic residents of Orange County. Although this Analysis did not undertake a comprehensive analysis of bank branch locations in Orange County, a limited review of the banks ranked as the three best in Orange County by the Orange County Register revealed disparities in locations served.[26] The highest ranked bank, California Bank & Trust, has nine locations in Orange County, none of which are located in the cities of Anaheim and Santa Ana,[27] the two largest cities in the county and areas with concentrations of Hispanic population. Although larger banks like Chase and Bank of America have branches in Anaheim and Santa Ana, there are still disproportionately few branches in those locations than in smaller, less heavily Hispanic cities like Irvine and Huntington Beach. For example, there are 16 Chase branches in Irvine and seven in Huntington Beach as opposed to five in Anaheim and one in Santa Ana. Bank of America's distribution of service is somewhat more balanced (though not when accounting for population) with six branches in Santa Ana, eight

[25] Rex Dalton, *OC Families Face Fierce Fight for Special Ed Services*, VOICE OF OC (Sep. 25, 2012), https://voiceofoc.org/2012/09/oc-families-face-fierce-fight-for-special-ed-services/.
[26] Kenya Barrett, *Best of Orange County 2019: Best Bank*, THE ORANGE COUNTY REGISTER (Sep. 19, 2019), https://www.ocregister.com/2019/09/19/best-of-orange-county-2019-best-bank/.
[27] https://www.calbanktrust.com/locations/

in Anaheim, eight in Irvine, and six in Huntington Beach. Lack of access to conventional financial services like those offered by banks can prevent residents of underserved neighborhoods from building credit that will help them attain homeownership and can leave residents with few options but to patronize predatory financial services providers like payday lenders. A 2016 report from the California Department of Business Oversight noted that, while 38.7% of California's population was Hispanic, the average percentage of Hispanic residents in zip codes with six or more storefront payday lenders was 53%.[28] Payday loans often lead to a cycle of debt that impedes individuals' access to opportunity and economic mobility more generally. In Orange County, that phenomenon appears to be especially likely to harm Hispanic residents, particularly in Santa Ana.

Access to Publicly Supported Housing for Persons with Disabilities

Access to publicly supported housing for persons with disabilities may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although persons with disabilities are generally able to access Housing Choice Vouchers at rates that are commensurate with their share of the income-eligible population, access to Project-Based Section 8 is more limited in many cities. For Project-Based Section 8, cities with disproportionately low concentrations of residents with disabilities include Costa Mesa, Garden Grove, La Habra, and Westminster.

Admissions and Occupancy Policies and Procedures, Including Preferences in Publicly Supported Housing

Admissions and occupancy policies and procedures, including preferences in publicly supported housing may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In particular, housing authorities, including the Orange County Housing Authority, provide live-work preferences to applicants for Housing Choice Vouchers. Given that Los Angeles County is significantly more heavily Black than Orange County, live-work preferences in Orange County may have the effect of disproportionately excluding Black families that might want to move to Orange County. Housing authorities also have some criminal background screening policies that might be overly restrictive. For example, the Orange County Housing Authority and the Anaheim Housing Authority consider violent criminal activity that occurred as long as five years ago, even if that activity consisted of minor misdemeanor conduct. The Garden Grove Housing Authority also denies assistance based on arrest records alone in certain cases, a policy that contradicts applicable HUD guidance.

Availability of Affordable Units in a Range of Sizes

The availability of affordable units in a range of sizes may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Overcrowding, as defined by HUD, in Orange County is very high, at 9.51% overall, expanding to 15.97% for renters. Broken down by race, White, Black, and Asian American residents live in overcrowded conditions at a rate of 6 or 7%, while Hispanic residents are overcrowded at a rate of 26% countywide. For Publicly Supported Housing, a supermajority (74.67%) of Project-Based Section 8 units are 0-1-bedroom units, as are Other Multifamily units (84.54%, *the* other 15% having 2 bedrooms). A plurality of Housing Choice Vouchers are also limited to 0-1 bedroom units (43.97%). 5,561 households or 26.20% of Housing Choice Voucher occupants are also households with children, the highest of any category of

[28] *The Demographics of California Payday Lending: A Zip Code Analysis of Storefront Locations*, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS OVERSIGHT (2016), https://dbo.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/296/2019/02/The-Demographics-of-CA-Payday-Lending-A-Zip-Code-Analysis-of-Storefront-Locations.pdf.

publicly supported housing (followed by Project-Based Section 8, with 9.62%). Overall, most housing units in the county contain 2 (28%), 3 (30%), or 4 (21%) bedrooms, indicating that on paper, accessing housing units with enough bedrooms to house families or live-in aides using a voucher is likely. However, these numbers do not speak to affordability and/or whether these units are within the payment standards for vouchers. Source of income discrimination was recently outlawed statewide, so even more units within the payment standards should be available to voucher users in the future.

Availability, Type, Frequency, and Reliability of Public Transportation

The availability, type, frequency, and reliability of public transportation may be contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. Public transportation in Orange County primarily consists of bus service operated by the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA) and Metrolink light rail service. Additionally, more geographically limited service is available through Anaheim Resort Transportation's bus system and the OC Streetcar, connecting Garden Grove and Santa Ana. Paratransit service is available through OC Flex. This public transportation has two important shortcomings that have ramifications for fair housing issues. First, Metrolink does not provide service to coastal communities in the central and northern portions of Orange County. These communities, such as Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, and Laguna Beach are disproportionately White in comparison to the county as a whole. The relative lack of public transportation in these areas may deter members of protected classes who do not have cars and are reliant on public transportation from choosing to live there, thus reinforcing patterns of segregation. Second, although the OCTA offers bus service throughout the county, none of its high-frequency lines, which run every 15 minutes during weekday rush hour, serve the southern half of the county. As with the lack of light rail service in coastal communities, poorer quality bus service in the disproportionately White southern half of the county may deter households from making residential choices that would further integration. The low frequency and sparse bus lines in southern Orange County also burden low-income households that disproportionately consist of protected class members and make their lives more difficult.

Community Opposition

Community Opposition may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. The County is now only plurality White,[29] but recent political and demographic change have not slowed opposition to affordable housing in Orange County, as residents have mobilized to delay and prevent affordable housing efforts. Some Orange County cities have voted to oppose or are preparing to oppose statewide plans to add 22,000 affordable housing units in the County.[30] For the most part, residents, community planners, and elected officers opposed to the plan have cited procedural concerns such as insufficient concern for local participation.[31] Opposition to multifamily housing and housing for the homeless and affordable housing generally betrays a wider opposition to such initiatives based on "NIMBY" ("Not In My Backyard") sentiments.

In Fullerton, for example, residents recently mobilized to stop the creation of an affordable housing complex, citing concerns that the complex would reduce property values, create danger to children,

[29] *QuickFacts: Orange County, California*, UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU, https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/orangecountycalifornia (last visited Jan. 16, 2020).

[30] See, e.g.,Hosam Elattar and Noah Biesiada, *OC Cities Pushing Back Against Housing Target Increases*, VOICE OF OC (Jan. 14, 2020), https://voiceofoc.org/2020/01/oc-cities-pushing-back-against-housing-target-increases/.

[31] *Id.* Complaints included that the state plan's "methodology was unfair" and not done in "good faith."

and "attract people from other cities" that would become the responsibility of Fullerton residents.[32] Additionally, in early 2019, opposition to state plans to increase affordable housing forced California to sue the City of Huntington Beach to force compliance.[33] Finally, State and regional landlord associations have organized to oppose rent control and anti-eviction legislation.[34] Overall, despite demographic and political changes, community opposition to fair housing in Orange County remains robust.

Deteriorated and Abandoned Properties

Deteriorated and abandoned properties are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although there was a surge in deteriorated and abandoned properties in the wake of the foreclosure crisis, particularly in heavily Hispanic areas and with significant harmful consequences for communities,[35] that issue has gradually abated over the ensuring years. The table below reflects the proportion of vacant housing units in each city in Orange County that is categorized as "Other Vacant" in the American Community Survey. These are the vacant units that are most likely to be abandoned rather than capturing vacation rentals and units that are currently on the rental or sales market.

**Table: Other Vacant Housing Units by City, 2013-2017 American Community Survey**

| City | Number of Other Vacant Units | % of Vacant Units That Are Other Vacant Units |
|---|---|---|
| Aliso Viejo | 150 | 13.3% |
| Anaheim | 599 | 14.1% |
| Brea | 74 | 14.3% |
| Buena Park | 447 | 47.5% |
| Costa Mesa | 300 | 15.6% |
| Cypress | 144 | 33.8% |
| Dana Point | 196 | 7.5% |
| Fountain Valley | 180 | 36.3% |
| Fullerton | 485 | 20.1% |
| Garden Grove | 373 | 30.5% |

[32] Jill Replogle, '*Not In My Backyard': What the Shouting Down of One Homeless Housing Complex Means For Us All*, LAIST (Oct. 15, 2018), https://projects.scpr.org/interactives/fullerton-nimby/.
[33] Don Thompson, *California Sues Wealthy Coastal City Over Low-Income Housing*, ASSOCIATED PRESS (Jan. 25, 2019), https://apnews.com/f5c6edc6bd31442082f5b4964a0bc51d.
[34] Marisa Kendall, *California-Wide Rent Cap Advances Despite Landlord Opposition*, O.C. REGISTER (July 10, 2019), https://www.ocregister.com/2019/07/10/ab-1482-set-for-senate-hearing/.
[35] Alejandra Molina, *No More Eyesores: Santa Ana Asks Courts to Intervene and Fix Abandoned Properties*, O.C. REGISTER (Mar. 11, 2015), https://www.ocregister.com/2015/03/11/no-more-eyesores-santa-ana-asks-courts-to-intervene-and-fix-abandoned-properties/.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Huntington Beach | 835 | 18.9% |
| Irvine | 628 | 11.4% |
| Laguna Beach | 640 | 23.7% |
| Laguna Hills | 26 | 4.6% |
| Laguna Niguel | 453 | 27.8% |
| Laguna Woods | 327 | 22.4% |
| La Habra | 144 | 19.0% |
| Lake Forest | 120 | 11.8% |
| La Palma | 38 | 28.8% |
| Los Alamitos | 12 | 9.2% |
| Mission Viejo | 239 | 20.6% |
| Newport Beach | 982 | 14.6% |
| Orange | 548 | 33.7% |
| Placentia | 155 | 38.3% |
| Rancho Santa Margarita | 0 | 0.0% |
| San Clemente | 397 | 12.0% |
| San Juan Capistrano | 312 | 46.2% |
| Santa Ana | 599 | 30.3% |
| Seal Beach | 315 | 27.3% |
| Stanton | 109 | 25.7% |
| Tustin | 162 | 13.8% |
| Villa Park | 45 | 43.3% |
| Westminster | 213 | 24.9% |
| Yorba Linda | 173 | 21.0% |

These Other Vacant units do not appear to be disproportionately concentrated in communities with high concentrations of Hispanic households and low White Populations. Villa Park and Fountain Valley have relatively low Hispanic population concentrations while San Juan Capistrano and Buena Park have similar concentrations to the county as a whole. Additionally, although Santa Ana has a fairly high concentration of Other Vacant units among its vacant units, overall vacancy

is very low there in relation to the county as a whole. This is consistent with a picture of housing market that is very tight for low-income residents even in the lowest income parts of the area.

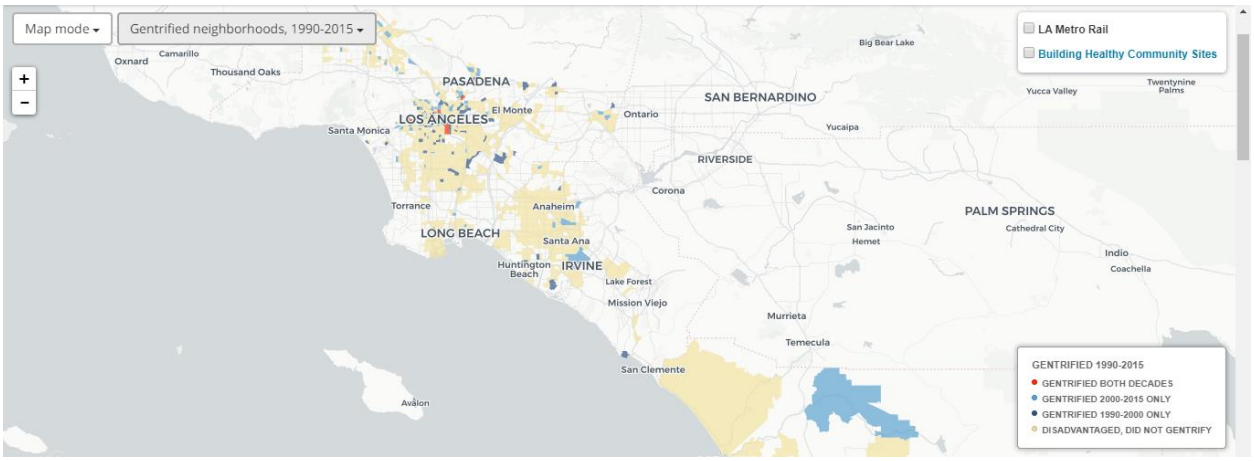
Displacement and Lack of Housing Support for Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Displacement and lack of housing support for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking are not significant contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. California state law protects victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or abused elder or dependent adult who terminates their lease early.[36] The tenant must provide written notice to the landlord, along with a copy of a temporary restraining order, emergency protective order, or protective order that protects the household member from further domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, human trafficking, or abuse of an elder or dependent adult. Alternatively, proof may be shown by submitting a copy of a written report by a peace officer stating that the victim has filed an official report, or documentation from a qualified third party acting in their professional capacity to indicate the resident is seeking assistance for physical or mental injuries or abuse stemming from the abuse at issue. Notice to terminate the tenancy must be given within 180 days of the issuance date of the qualifying order or within 180 days of the date that any qualifying written report is made. This Analysis did not reveal specific evidence of noncompliance with these requirements in Orange County or of other barriers faced by domestic violence survivors.

Displacement of Residents Due to Economic Pressures

Displacement of residents due to economic pressures may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County and, in particular, in parts of Orange County that have historically had concentrations of low-income Hispanic and Vietnamese residents. The map below from the Urban Displacement Project at the University of California Berkeley shows census tracts that experienced gentrification both between 1990 and 2000 and between 2000 and 2015 (in red), census tracts that experienced gentrification between 2000 and 2015 (in light blue), census tracts that experienced gentrification between 1990 and 2000 (in dark blue), and disadvantaged communities that have not gentrified (in tan). Although there are no census tracts in Orange County coded as having experienced gentrification in both time periods, there are several census tracts that have undergone gentrification at some point since 1990 including in Anaheim, Costa Mesa, Dana Point, Fountain Valley, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Irvine, Orange, San Clemente, and Villa Park. Though the Urban Displacement Project does not map the risk of future gentrification in displacement in Southern California as it does in the Bay Area, the areas most vulnerable to gentrification and displacement in Orange County – going forward – are disadvantaged areas located near areas that have already gentrified and disadvantaged areas located near major transit assets as well as anchor institutions like universities and hospitals. Because the southern and coastal portions of Orange County have relatively few disadvantaged areas, displacement risk is therefore concentrated in inland portions of central and northern Orange County such as Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Irvine, Orange, Santa Ana, and Westminster. These areas also tend to have higher Hispanic and Asian population concentrations than the county as a whole, illustrating the fair housing implications of displacement.

[36] ttps://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=CIV&sectionNum=1946.7




Impediments to Mobility

Impediments to mobility may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Specifically, Housing Choice Voucher payment standards that make it difficult to secure housing in many, disproportionately White parts of the county contribute to segregation and disparities in access to opportunity. Some housing authorities within the county have gone to tiered rent systems that provide greater nuance than region-wide payment standards, but their payment standards still are not as generous as Small Area Fair Market Rents would be. For example, the Anaheim Housing Authority has two tiers, one for zip code 92808 and one for all other zip codes. In zip code 92808, the payment standard for a two-bedroom unit is $2,438 while, in all other zip codes, it is $2,106. Yet the hypothetical Small Area Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit in zip code 92808, which is located in the Anaheim Hills, would be $2,790. Additionally, zip codes 92806 and 92807, which also cover the eastern half of the city but do not benefit from the higher payment standard, would have Small Area Fair Market Rents of $2,380 and $2,660 respectively, far higher than $2,106. A similar phenomenon pervades the Orange County Housing Authority's administration of the voucher program. That agency has three tiers based on city rather than zip code, but the highest tier - $2,280 for two-bedroom units in selected cities – falls far short of Small Area Fair Market Rents and leaves some cities targeted for that payment standard out of reach. For example, in zip code 92660, located in Newport Beach, the Small Area Fair Market Rent for two-bedroom units would be $3,120. A Zillow search for that zip code revealed advertised two-bedroom units in only two complexes available for under $2,280 but many more available between $2,280 and $3,120.

Inaccessible Government Facilities or Services

Inaccessible government facilities or services are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. This Analysis did not reveal examples of government facilities or services in Orange County that are inaccessible.

Inaccessible Public or Private Infrastructure

Inaccessible public or private infrastructure is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. This Analysis did not reveal examples of public or private infrastructure in Orange County that is infrastructure.

Lack of Access to Opportunity Due to High Housing Costs

Lack of access to opportunity due to high housing costs may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In particular, as the Disparities in Access to Opportunity section of this Analysis reveals, coastal areas of Orange County as far eastern portions of the county have greater access to educational, economic, and environmental opportunity than do most areas in between, with the partial exception of Irvine. Additionally, environmental quality is higher in predominantly White southern Orange County than in the more diverse areas to the north. In general, the disproportionately White coastal and hillside communities with better educational, economic, and environmental outcomes are also areas with high housing costs. Increasing housing affordability in these areas would make it easier for low-income households, disproportionately including Hispanic and Vietnamese households, to access the types of services and amenities that further social mobility.

Lack of Affordable, Accessible Housing in a Range of Unit Sizes

Lack of affordable, accessible housing in a range of unit sizes may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. As discussed in connection with several other contributing factors, there is a general shortage of affordable housing in the county. This is exacerbated by the fact that, as discussed in relation to the availability of affordable units in a range of sizes, the vast majority of publicly supported housing units are one-bedroom units. Low-income households that need larger units are dependent upon the Housing Choice Voucher program to access housing. However, unlike with Project-Based Section 8 units, for example, there is no requirement that privately owned and managed units that tenants use vouchers to rent meet the heightened accessibility requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. This shortage has a particular effect on low-income families in which at least one member has a disability that requires accessibility features, and persons with disabilities who require the services of live-in aides.

Lack of Affordable In-Home or Community-Based Supportive Services

Lack of affordable in-home or community-based supportive services may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Due to the absence of any waiting list for Home and Community-Based Services for persons with developmental disabilities, this issue primarily affects people with psychiatric disabilities. A robust array of services, including the most intensive models of community-based services like Assertive Community Treatment,[37] are available. Nonetheless, many people have trouble accessing needed services, and service providers are not always able to reach vulnerable populations through street outreach. Additionally, across types of disabilities, undocumented adults face barriers due to federal restrictions of Medicaid assistance for undocumented people. The California Legislature has approved state funding for Medi-Cal services for undocumented people until they reach the age of 26, a critical investment that exceeds that of any other state, but there remains a funding gap for services for most undocumented adults.

Lack of Affordable, Integrated Housing for Individuals Who Need Supportive Services

[37] Assertive community treatment (ACT) is a form of community-based mental health care that provides community-based, multi-disciplinary mental health treatment for individuals with severe and persistent mental illness.

Lack of affordable, integrated housing for individuals who need supportive services may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. This is a significant contributing factor for two reasons. First, the shortage of permanent supportive housing throughout Orange County in comparison to the total need is characteristic of the broader shortage of affordable housing generally. Second, although there are some programs that specifically focus on providing permanent supportive housing to individuals with disabilities including developments built with Mental Health Services Act funds and Mainstream Housing Choice Vouchers, there has not been a concerted effort to raise local bond funds for affordable housing and then to prioritize permanent supportive housing with a portion of bond proceeds like there has been in some other California jurisdictions, including Los Angeles County and Santa Clara County.

Lack of Assistance for Transitioning from Institutional Settings to Integrated Housing

Lack of assistance for transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. The Dayle McIntosh Center provides robust services to individuals transitioning from institutional settings to integrated housing, and there is no indication that they are unable to meet the total need for such services.

Lack of Community Revitalization Strategies

Lack of community revitalization strategies is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In communities with significant revitalization needs, such as in disproportionately low-income and heavily Hispanic and Vietnamese neighborhoods in Anaheim, Fullerton, Garden Grove, Santa Ana, and Westminster, there is no shortage of private investment interest that would enhance or has enhanced community amenities. The more pressing problem is the risk of displacement that would prevent long-time residents enjoying new amenities in recently revitalized communities.

Lack of Local or Regional Cooperation

Lack of local or regional cooperation may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although the infrastructure for collaboration across jurisdictions exists, as demonstrated by this county-wide Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, there remains a problem with local governments not taking the steps to achieve regionally determined goals like progress toward meeting each jurisdictions Regional Housing Needs Allocation for very low-income and low-income households. This gap has resulted in litigation between the City of Huntington Beach and the State of California.[38]

Lack of Local Private Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement

Lack of local private fair housing outreach and enforcement may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although Orange County is served by two, high-quality private, non-profit fair housing organizations, they are underfunded and understaffed in comparison to the total need for their services. Victims of discrimination would be more able to exercise their rights, thus deterring future discrimination, if the capacity of existing organizations grew to meet the scale of the problem.

[38] Priscella Vega et al., *State Sues Huntington Beach over Blocked Homebuilding*, L.A. TIMES (Jan. 25, 2019), https://www.latimes.com/socal/daily-pilot/news/tn-dpt-me-hb-housing-lawsuit-20190125-story.html.

Lack of Local Public Fair Housing Outreach and Enforcement

Lack of local public fair housing outreach and enforcement may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. There are no local public entities that conduct fair housing outreach and enforcement, with the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and HUD constituting the only public enforcement bodies that operate in Orange County. Advocates across Orange County and the state of California have reported issues with the timeline of the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing's investigations and the standards that it applies in making probable cause determinations. A local public enforcement agency, if created, would have the potential to be more responsive to victims of discrimination in Orange County than either the state or HUD.

Lack of Meaningful Language Access for Individuals with Limited English Proficiency

Lack of meaningful language access for individuals with limited English proficiency may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Private landlords generally are not required to provide leases or other key documents or communications in the primary languages of individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP). This can create confusion about individuals' rights. Housing authorities frequently have staff who are fluent in Spanish and/or Vietnamese, but LEP speakers of other languages may have limited options, with housing authorities relying on paid translation or interpretation services to communicate.

Lack of Private Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

Lack of private investment in specific neighborhoods is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. There are neighborhoods, particularly disproportionately low-income, predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods, that have historically been subject to disinvestment by the private sector. Santa Ana had long been emblematic of that pattern, but it has begun to see a return of private capital, and accompanying gentrification risk, in recent years.[39]

Lack of Public Investment in Specific Neighborhoods

Lack of public investment in specific neighborhoods is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although there is a history of disparities in public infrastructure in Orange County between areas that are predominantly White and more heavily Hispanic communities, this Analysis did not reveal evidence of the current extent of this potential problem nor if the interrelationship of that issue to patterns of segregation and displacement. This Analysis addresses the public resources available to schools in the contributing factor relating to the location of proficient schools and school assignment policies.

Lack of Resources for Fair Housing Agencies and Organizations

Lack of resources for fair housing agencies and organizations may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Two robust fair housing organizations operate in Orange County, provide services to residents, and engage in enforcement, outreach, and education. However, the size of the federal Fair Housing Initiatives Program, the primary funding program for fair housing organizations, has failed to keep up with inflation, making Congress's appropriations worth less over time. In order to meet the needs of residents of a large and diverse county, local fair housing agencies and organizations require greater levels of resourcing.

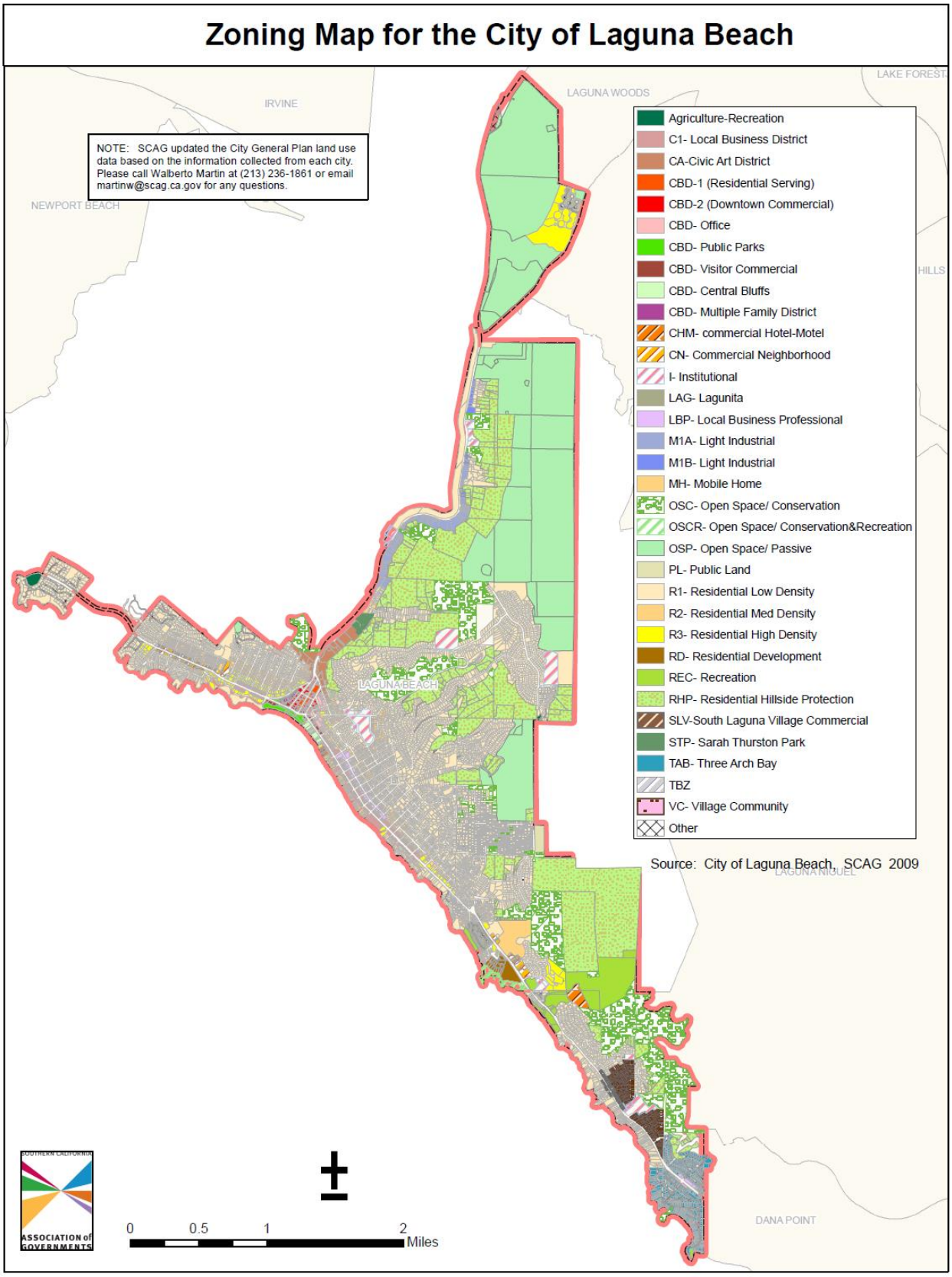
[39] Erualdo R. González et al., *The Gentrification of Santa Ana: From Origin to Resistance*, KCET (Sep. 13, 2017), https://www.kcet.org/shows/city-rising/the-gentrification-of-santa-ana-from-origin-to-resistance.

Lack of State or Local Fair Housing Laws

Lack of state or local fair housing laws is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although no jurisdictions in Orange County had prohibited source of income discrimination against Housing Choice Voucher holders prior to the California Legislature passing SB 222 and SB 329 banning the practice statewide, that step by the State means that there are not significant gaps in non-discrimination protections for residents of Orange County.

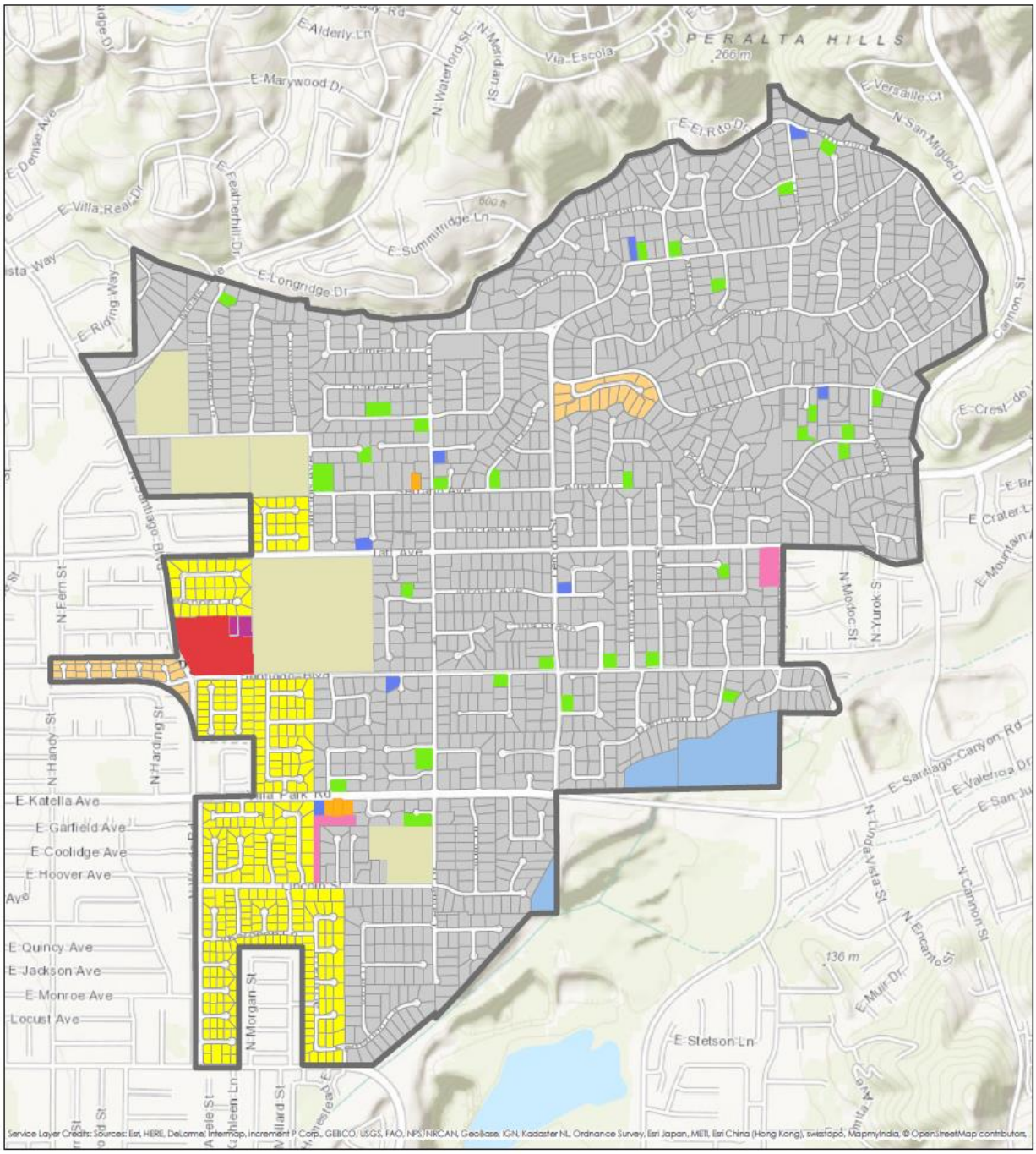
Land Use and Zoning Laws

Land use and zoning laws may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. With some exceptions, communities in Orange County that have relatively high concentrations of White residents and relatively low concentrations of Hispanic residents tend to have zoning that allows for limited opportunities to develop multifamily housing. In the absence of multifamily zoning, it is generally infeasible to develop affordable housing for which occupancy is likely to disproportionately consist of protected class members. The zoning map of Laguna Beach, shown below, illustrates the high proportion of land that is reserved for low-density residential development.


Zoning Map for the City of Laguna Beach
NOTE: SCAG updated the City General Plan land use data based on the information collected from each city. Please call Walberto Martin at (213) 236-1861 or email martinw@scag.ca.gov for any questions.
IRVINE
LAGUNA WOODS
LAKE FOREST
NEWPORT BEACH
HILLS
LAGUNA BEACH
LAGUNA NIGUEL
DANA POINT
Agriculture-Recreation
C1- Local Business District
CA-Civic Art District
CBD-1 (Residential Serving)
CBD-2 (Downtown Commercial)
CBD- Office
CBD- Public Parks
CBD- Visitor Commercial
CBD- Central Bluffs
CBD- Multiple Family District
CHM- commercial Hotel-Motel
CN- Commercial Neighborhood
I- Institutional
LAG- Lagunita
LBP- Local Business Professional
M1A- Light Industrial
M1B- Light Industrial
MH- Mobile Home
OSC- Open Space/ Conservation
OSCR- Open Space/ Conservation&Recreation
OSP- Open Space/ Passive
PL- Public Land
R1- Residential Low Density
R2- Residential Med Density
R3- Residential High Density
RD- Residential Development
REC- Recreation
RHP- Residential Hillside Protection
SLV-South Laguna Village Commercial
STP- Sarah Thurston Park
TAB- Three Arch Bay
TBZ
VC- Village Community
Other
Source: City of Laguna Beach, SCAG 2009
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION of GOVERNMENTS
0 0.5 1 2 Miles

Villa Park appears to be a particularly extreme case. As the map below shows, multifamily housing is not permitted in any location in the city.

# Zoning in City of Villa Park




**Zoning**

- R-1 (8,000-13,500)
- E-4-17
- E-4-18
- E-4-19
- E-4 Small Estate Residential
- PC-Martinique
- PC-Orchards
- Commercial Professional
- Neighborhood Commercial
- School
- Public Institution
- Orange County Flood Control District

Source: City of , SCAG, 2015 | Date: 12/10/2015
C:\Villa_Park\Villa_Park_ZN1.mxd

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles

Lending Discrimination

Lending discrimination may be a contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Given the scarcity of affordable rental housing and high cost of living within Orange County, loan opportunities for home improvement, purchase, and refinancing are important tools for moderate and low-income households. Using Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, the tables below show the racial discrepancies in the likelihood that a person's loan application, based on their race, will result in an originated loan or a denial.

**Percentage of Loan Applications Resulting in Originated Loans by Race or Ethnicity and Loan Purpose in Orange County, 2014-2017 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data**

| Race or Ethnicity | Home Purchase | Refinancing | Home Improvement |
|---|---|---|---|
| White, Not Hispanic | 66.56% | 59.12% | 61.96% |
| Black, Not Hispanic | 61.93% | 49.62% | 49.49% |
| Asian, Not Hispanic | 63.95% | 55.35% | 51.26% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 59.54% | 50.57% | 51.60% |

**Percentage of Loan Applications Denied by Race or Ethnicity and Loan Purpose in Orange County, 2014-2017 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data**

| Race or Ethnicity | Home Purchase | Refinancing | Home Improvement |
|---|---|---|---|
| White, Not Hispanic | 9.09% | 16.30% | 17.60% |
| Black, Not Hispanic | 12.03% | 22.04% | 31.74% |
| Asian, Not Hispanic | 9.75% | 16.65% | 23.21% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 12.38% | 20.75% | 28.12% |

Across all ethnic groups and loan types, White residents are the most likely to have their loan applications result in originated loans. Disparities across racial or ethnic groups are not very significant, however. For Home Purchase, approval rates range between 59.54% and 66.56%. Home Purchase loans also have the highest rate of approval, which is important in ensuring equal access to the homeownership market. Refinancing and Home Improvement loans have similar approval rates, with Black borrowers approved at about 49%, while White borrowers are approved at 59% and 62%, respectively. In a county where 57% of housing units are owner occupied and the median price for a sold home is $721,400,[40] the lack of a significant disparity in loan origination for home purchase loans is noteworthy.

More disparities emerge when looking at the other types of loans. Across refinancing and home improvement loan applications, Hispanics are less likely to have a loan originate, and roughly 10% more likely to have a home improvement loan application denied and 4% more likely to have a refinancing loan denied. All ethnic groups are more likely than White residents to have their loan

[40] https://www.zillow.com/orange-county-ca/home-values/

applications denied. Black residents are roughly 6% more likely to have refinancing loan application denied. More drastic disparities appear for home improvement loans. Black residents are nearly twice as likely to have a home improvement loan denied than White residents, Asian residents are 5% more likely

In addition, the HMDA data indicates the rates at which certain races receive high-priced loans. In Orange County, White and Asian borrowers are least likely to be given a high cost loan. Meanwhile, Black residents are nearly twice as likely to receive subprime loans, and Hispanics are nearly 2.5 times more likely. Lack of access to loans, or loans that are not high-priced, for Black and Hispanic borrowers can often price these households out of owner-occupied single-family homes, and increases the cost burden over time as rent continues to increase across the county.

**Percentage of Originated Loans That Were High-Cost by Race or Ethnicity in Orange County, 2014-2017 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data**

| Race or Ethnicity | Number of Loans Originated | Percentage High-Cost |
|---|---|---|
| White, Not Hispanic | 3,408 | 2.06% |
| Black, Not Hispanic | 102 | 3.79% |
| Asian, Not Hispanic | 1,277 | 2.07% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 1,757 | 4.90% |

Location and Type of Affordable Housing

The location and type of affordable housing may be significant contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. With respect to the location of affordable housing, at a high level, there is relatively little such housing in coastal areas, hillside communities, or in the southern portion of the county, all areas that are disproportionately White and have relatively low Hispanic population concentrations. Within some cities that have patterns of intra-jurisdictional segregation, affordable housing is concentrated in particular areas that tend to be more heavily Hispanic. This is especially true in Anaheim, where affordable housing is concentrated in the heavily Hispanic western portion of the city rather than in the mostly White Anaheim Hills. Similarly, in Fullerton, affordable housing is more concentrated in the disproportionately Hispanic southern portion of the city, and, in Garden Grove, affordable housing is concentrated in the disproportionately Hispanic eastern portion of the city. With respect to the role of the type of affordable housing in causing fair housing issues, the total lack of public housing in Orange County, which tends to be more accessible to members of protected classes than do Low Income Housing Tax Credit developments, may play a role in perpetuating segregation.

Location of Accessible Housing

The location of accessible housing may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. With a few exceptions the location of accessible housing tends to track areas where there are concentrations of publicly supported housing. In Orange County, publicly supported housing tends to be concentrated in areas that are disproportionately Hispanic and/or Vietnamese and that have relatively limited access to educational opportunity and environmental health. Irvine, which has a substantial supply of publicly supported housing, is a limited exception

to this trend. Market-rate multifamily housing is also more likely to be accessible, though to a lesser standard than publicly supported housing, due to the design and construction standards of the Fair Housing Act. Multifamily housing tends to be concentrated in communities of color, but there are some predominantly White communities that have significant amounts of market-rate multifamily housing that may be accessible and affordable to middle-income and high-income persons with disabilities. These areas include Aliso Viejo, Laguna Woods (which primarily consists of a large retirement community), Newport Beach, and Seal Beach. Overall, permitting more multifamily housing and assisting more publicly supported housing in predominantly White communities with proficient schools would help ensure that persons with disabilities who need accessibility features in their homes have a full range of neighborhood choices available to them.

Location of Employers

The location of employers is not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. There does not appear to be any clear relationship between patterns of occupancy by race or ethnicity and where major job centers are in Orange County. In fact, there are areas of Hispanic population concentration, particularly in Anaheim and Santa Ana, that are located near major employment centers. Additionally, heavily Hispanic communities in Orange County have greater access to job centers in Los Angeles County than do predominantly White communities due to the routing of Metrolink through the central portion of the county rather than along the coast or through the hills.

Location of Environmental Health Hazards

The location of environmental health hazards may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Data indicates communities with a high concentration of Hispanics experience higher levels of environmental harms; exposure primarily stems from vehicle emissions due to the proximity of major freeways and the settling of smog in the area between the coast and the hills rather than the location of major industrial facilities. As a county that developed as a predominantly suburban area, there is no long history of heavy industrial activity in the area. Of the county's four Superfund sites, one – Orange County North Basin on the border of Fullerton and Anaheim – is located in a heavily Hispanic area. In light of these circumstances, efforts to reduce vehicle emissions and efforts to increase access to coastal and hillside communities for Hispanic residents would be most likely to reduce environmental health disparities.

Location of Proficient Schools and School Assignment Policies

The location of proficient schools and school assignment policies may be significant contributing factors to fair housing issues in Orange County. The schools with the highest proficiency in Orange County are generally located in coastal areas and hillside areas rather than in the center of the county, though Irvine is an exception. This distribution of proficient schools maps on to patterns of residential racial and ethnic segregation, with disproportionately White population in areas with high performing schools and relatively low Hispanic population in those areas. Public education in Orange County is highly fragmented with 27 school districts serving the county's students. District boundaries frequently map onto municipal boundaries, which in turn correlate to patterns of segregation. Inter-district transfers are only available for extremely limited circumstances. This Analysis did not reveal school assignment policies that contribute to segregation within individual school districts.

Loss of Affordable Housing

The loss of affordable housing may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. When subsidy contracts expire, the housing providers that often have the least economic incentive to renew their affordability restrictions are those that are located in higher opportunity areas or in areas that are gentrifying or at risk of gentrification. In Orange County, according to the National Affordable Housing Preservation Database, there are 69 subsidized properties with affordability restrictions that are scheduled to expire between now and the end of 2024. The loss of the developments among these that are most likely to be converted to market-rate occupancy could contribute to segregation and fuel displacement.

Occupancy Codes and Restrictions

Occupancy codes and restrictions may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Specifically, there is a substantial recent history of municipal ordinances targeting group homes, in general, and community residences for people in recovery from alcohol or substance abuse disorders, in particular. In 2015, the City of Newport Beach entered into a $5.25 million settlement of a challenge to its ordinance, but that settlement did not including injunctive relief calling for a repeal of that ordinance.[41] Group home operators have also challenged the City of Costa Mesa's ordinance, though a jury found in the City's favor.[42] Following the jury's verdict in that case, there were reports that Orange County was considering similar restrictions for its unincorporated areas.[43] Although municipalities have an interest in protecting the health and safety of group home residents, these types of restrictions may be burdensome for ethical, high-quality group home operators. Occupancy codes and restrictions are not as high priority of a barrier as the factors that hinder the development of permanent supportive housing, as group homes are generally less integrated than independent living settings.

Private Discrimination

Private discrimination may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although complaint data from local fair housing organizations was available, stakeholders reported the persistent nature of housing discrimination, as revealed through individual complaints and through fair housing testing.

Quality of Affordable Housing Information Programs

The quality of affordable housing information programs may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. None of the housing authorities serving Housing Choice Voucher holders in Orange County operate mobility counseling programs. Mobility counseling programs that help inform voucher holders of opportunities to use their assistance in higher opportunity areas, assist with applying for units in higher opportunity areas, and provide support in adjusting to life in different neighborhoods have demonstrated effectiveness in helping voucher

[41] Hannah Fry, *Newport Will Pay Group Homes $5.25 Million Settlement*, L.A. TIMES (July 16, 2015), https://www.latimes.com/socal/daily-pilot/news/tn-dpt-me-0716-newport-group-home-settlement-20150716-story.html.
[42] Alicia Robinson, *Federal Jury Sides with Costa Mesa in Sober Living Case*, O.C. REGISTER (Dec. 7, 2018), https://www.ocregister.com/2018/12/07/federal-jury-sides-with-costa-mesa-in-sober-living-case/.
[43] Teri Sforza, *Orange County, Following Costa Mesa's Lead, May Regulate Sober Living Homes*, O.C. REGISTER (Sep. 20, 2019), https://www.ocregister.com/2019/09/20/orange-county-following-costa-mesas-lead-may-regulate-sober-living-homes/.

holders make moves that foster integration.[44] The lack of mobility counseling is not the only barrier to voucher holders accessing higher opportunity areas, but, as the discussion of impediments to mobility reveals, there may be some rental units available within housing authority payment standards in higher opportunity areas, but the availability would be greater if housing authorities implemented Small Area Fair Market Rents.

Regulatory Barriers to Providing Housing and Supportive Services for Persons with Disabilities

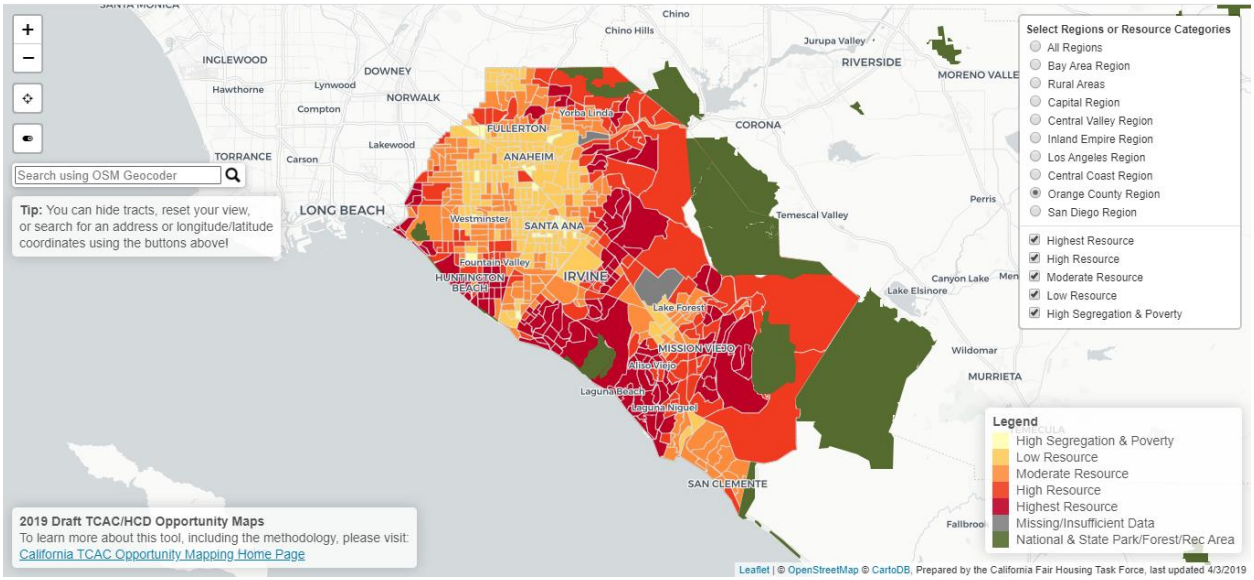
Regulatory barriers to providing housing and supportive services for persons with disabilities are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues for persons with disabilities in Orange County. The amount of affordable housing available (and its cost), the extent of outreach and capacity among service providers, and the scope of service provision may be the major causes of segregation for persons with disabilities. To the extent that barriers are regulatory in nature, they typically overlap with the zoning and land use barriers to the construction of affordable housing. This Analysis discusses those in detail in the analysis of the land use and zoning laws contributing factor. This Analysis also discusses restrictions on group homes and community residences in connection with the occupancy codes and restrictions contributing factor.

Siting Selection Policies, Practices, and Decisions for Publicly Supported Housing, Including Discretionary Aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and Other Programs

Siting selection policies, practices, and decisions for public supported housing, including discretionary aspects of Qualified Allocation Plans and other programs may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues. The main policy-driven factor related to the siting of publicly supported housing is the heavy focus of affordable housing development efforts throughout the state on transit-oriented development. Access to transportation is very uneven throughout the county, and disproportionately White areas, which tend to have more proficient schools and better environmental health, tend to have limited access to transportation. When real affordability is built into transit-oriented development, these investments may have a positive effect on stable integration in areas undergoing gentrification by arresting the process of displacement. Additionally, transit expansion to higher opportunity areas may also help ensure that prioritizing transit-oriented development contributes to integration.

The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee's Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) incentivizes family-occupancy Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) development in what it terms "High Resource" or "Highest Resource" areas. As the map below illustrates, these areas are generally high opportunity areas that are disproportionately white. LIHTC development in these areas would contribute to greater residential racial integration. Developers have reported that the incentives to build affordable housing in these areas may not be sufficient to overcome differences in land costs between higher opportunity areas and historically disinvested areas. Nonetheless, in light of the incentives for LIHTC development in High Resource and Highest Resource areas, the QAP does not currently contribute to segregation. Other policy interventions, such as the donation of public land and land held by charitable organizations, are necessary to ensure the efficacy of existing incentives. As an additional note, the QAP includes a set-aside pool for Orange County of 7.3%, which is slightly less than its share in the population of the state (8.1%).

[44] Mary K. Cunningham et al., *Moving to Better Neighborhoods with Mobility Counseling*, URBAN INSTITUTE (Mar. 2005), https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/51506/311146-Moving-to-Better-Neighborhoods-with-Mobility-Counseling.PDF.




Source of Income Discrimination

Source of income discrimination may be a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. In October of 2019, Governor Newsom signed into law SB 329, which prohibits discrimination in housing based on use of a Housing Choice Voucher or other tenant-based rental assistance. Previously, no protections for voucher holders had existed in Orange County. News reports have indicated a high degree of difficulty in accessing housing that would accept a subsidy in Orange County.[45] Specifically, if a voucher holder does not access housing within a four month window, they lose their voucher to the next person on the waiting list. Within the Orange County Housing Authority as well as the Garden Grove Housing Authority, the rate of voucher loss was 22% in 2016. In Anaheim, the rate of voucher loss was 33%, and in Santa Ana it was a whopping 64%. Additionally, the vacancy rate in Orange County is only about 4%, with rent rising at a rate of about 3% a year; even without source of income discrimination, it is nevertheless a difficult market in which to use a voucher. As the source of income discrimination law has just been passed, it is difficult to say whether (now) illegal discrimination will continue in Orange County. A comprehensive landlord education campaign could help avert this, as well as comprehensive voucher counseling to help voucher holders navigate this difficult market.

State of Local Laws, Policies, or Practices That Discourage Individuals with Disabilities from Living in Apartments, Family Homes, Supportive Housing, and Other Integrated Settings

State or local laws, policies, or practices that discourage individuals with disabilities from living in apartments, family homes, supportive housing, and other integrated settings are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. A severe shortage of available, integrated affordable housing is the primary driver of the segregation of persons with disabilities, rather than laws, policies, or practices that discourage persons with disabilities from living in integrated housing. This Analysis discusses restrictions on group homes and community residences in connection with the occupancy codes and restrictions contributing factor.

[45] Jeff Collins, *No Voucher, No Vacancy, No Help: The Cruel Realities of Section 8 Housing in Orange County*, O.C. REGISTER (Oct. 5, 2016), https://www.ocregister.com/2016/10/05/no-voucher-no-vacancy-no-help-the-cruel-realities-of-section-8-housing-in-orange-county/.

Unresolved Violations of Fair Housing or Civil Rights Law

Unresolved violations of fair housing or civil rights law are not a significant contributing factor to fair housing issues in Orange County. Although concerning, the only unresolved violations or substantial allegations uncovered through this Analysis related to subject matter that is not closely related to fair housing issues.

# VIII. PUBLICLY SUPPORTED HOUSING APPENDIX

## Table 1: Publicly Supported Housing Demographics and Surrounding Census Tract Demographics, Orange County

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Laurel Park Manor | 70 | | 22% | N/a | 4% | 74% | N/a | 1101.13 | 49.1% | 2.5% | 18.7% | 22.1% | 5.6% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Villa La Jolla | 55 | | 36% | 2% | 36% | 26% | 45% | 0117.20 | 4.5% | 2% | 89.2% | 3.2% | 29.1% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Vista Aliso | 70 | | 88% | N/a | 6% | 4% | N/a | 0626.32 | 81.6% | 0.2% | 8.9% | 3.9% | 4.1% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Rancho Moulton | 51 | | 27% | 8% | 45% | 20% | 34% | 0626.25 | 52.4% | 0% | 34% | 11.1% | 17.9% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Rancho Niguel | 51 | | 14% | 4% | 58% | 18% | 26% | 0626.25 | 52.4% | 0% | 34% | 11.1% | 17.9% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Cypress Sunrise | 74 | | 30% | N/a | 4% | 66% | N/a | 1101.04 | 36.7% | 2% | 20% | 38% | 8.5% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Imperial Villas | 58 | | 61% | 6% | 24% | 9% | 30% | 0117.17 | 54.3% | 1.6% | 20.4% | 20.1% | 3.5% |
| Other Multifamily | Hagan Place | 24 | | 92% | N/a | 8% | N/a | N/a | 626.05 | 84.2% | 1.8% | 8.7% | 4.8% | 10.6% |
| Other Multifamily | Stanton Accessible | 9 | | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | 878.01 | 25.3% | 1.8% | 45.4% | 24.9% | 11.7% |
| LIHTC | Stonegate II | 25 | 26 | 0.00% | 6.52% | 21.74% | 0.00% | Large Family | 878.05 | 16.1% | 4.0% | 55.7% | 22.9% | 16.2% |
| LIHTC | Birch Hills Apartments | 114 | 115 | 22.82% | 5.63% | 62.82% | 13.80% | Large Family | 218.14 | 47.7% | 1.2% | 24.3% | 22.3% | 4.4% |
| LIHTC | Bonterra Apartments Homes | 93 | 94 | 26.13% | 5.23% | 40.07% | 6.97% | Large Family | 218.15 | 42.7% | 3.0% | 17.9% | 31.8% | 2.6% |
| LIHTC | Imperial Park Apartments | 91 | 92 | 10.95% | 1.09% | 31.75% | 0.36% | Non Targeted | 15.03 | 48.5% | 0.8% | 35.8% | 11.4% | 15.4% |
| LIHTC | Vintage Canyon Sr. Apartments | 104 | 105 | 64.41% | 3.39% | 16.95% | 17.80% | Senior | 15.06 | 48.3% | 0.0% | 23.6% | 25.5% | 12.2% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Walnut Village Apartments | 46 | 46 | 6.76% | 2.03% | 33.78% | 0.00% | Large Family | 15.03 | 48.5% | 0.8% | 35.8% | 11.4% | 15.4% |
| LIHTC | Tara Village Apartments | 168 | 170 | 12.85% | 4.80% | 8.05% | 73.53% | Large Family | 1101.04 | 36.7% | 2.0% | 20.0% | 38.8% | 8.5% |
| LIHTC | Glenneyre Apartments | 26 | 27 | 84.62% | 3.85% | 11.54% | 7.69% | SRO | 626.05 | 84.2% | 1.8% | 8.7% | 4.9% | 10.6% |
| LIHTC | Jackson Aisle Apartments | 29 | 30 | 76.67% | 10.0% | 16.67% | 6.67% | Special Needs | 997.02 | 21.2% | 0.9% | 23.8% | 51.1% | 21.2% |
| LIHTC | Park Stanton Seniors Apts | 335 | 335 | 31.19% | 5.31% | 9.29% | 13.50% | Senior | 881.01 | 27.8% | 5.7% | 43.1% | 20.7% | 10.9% |
| LIHTC | Plaza Court | 102 | 103 | 4.64% | 0.55% | 67.49% | 1.09% | Large Family | 879.01 | 16.3% | 1.5% | 41.4% | 39.6% | 21.7% |
| LIHTC | Continental Gardens Apartments | 297 | 297 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 2.37% | 32.69% | Non Targeted | 878.03 | 7.9% | 0.8% | 65.3% | 23.0% | 33.3% |
| LIHTC | Oakcrest Heights (Savi Ranch II) | 53 | 54 | | | | | Large Family | 219.24 | 45.2% | 4.3% | 22.4% | 23.1% | 5.8% |
| LIHTC | Oakcrest Terrace | 68 | 69 | 60.61% | 3.03% | 51.52% | 2.02% | Large Family | 219.24 | 45.2% | 4.3% | 22.4% | 23.1% | 5.8% |
| LIHTC | Parkwood Apartments | 100 | 101 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | Senior | 218.09 | 68.8% | 1.0% | 15.0% | 9.1% | 2.9% |
| LIHTC | Villa Plumosa | 75 | 76 | 55.10% | 0.00% | 58.50% | 0.68% | Large Family | 218.02 | 60.8% | 0.3% | 28.0% | 8.1% | 9.5% |
| LIHTC | Vintage at Stonehaven Apartments | 124 | 125 | 57.24% | 1.97% | 9.21% | 7.89% | Seniors | 218.25 | 65.1% | 0.3% | 16.2% | 16.3% | 4.2% |
| LIHTC | Yorba Linda Palms Apartments | 43 | 44 | 31.58% | 9.21% | 33.55% | 5.92% | Large Family | 218.02 | 60.8% | 0.3% | 28.0% | 8.1% | 9.5% |
| LIHTC | Sendero Bluffs | 106 | 107 | 58.91% | 1.55% | 14.73% | 6.20% | Seniors | 320.56 | 61.8% | 1.4% | 17.8% | 12.6% | 4.2% |
| LIHTC | Esencia Norte Apartments | 111 | 112 | 50.82% | 6.01% | 53.28% | 4.10% | Large Family | 320.56 | 61.8% | 1.4% | 17.8% | 12.6% | 4.2% |

## Table 2: Aliso Viejo

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Woodpark Apartments | 128 | 128 | 75.39% | 6.94% | 28.71% | 4.73% | Large Family | 626.39 | 62.9% | 4.3% | 11.7% | 14.4% | 4.0% |

## Table 3: Anaheim

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Village Center Apts | 100 | | 11% | N/a | 8% | 81% | N/a | 0873.00 | 16.2% | 0.8% | 69.1% | 11.7% | 19.7% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Westchester Housing | 64 | | 16% | 25% | 48% | 11% | 49% | 0869.01 | 17.3% | 6.1% | 50.4% | 24.6% | 26.4% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Anaheim Memorial Manor | 75 | | 19% | 1% | 5% | 73% | N/a | 0873.00 | 16.2% | 0.8% | 69.1% | 11.7% | 19.7% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Carbon Creek Shores | 40 | | 66% | 11% | 24% | N/a | 14% | 864.07 | 18.9% | 1.3% | 63.7% | 9.8% | 15.7% |
| LIHTC | Anton Monaco Apartments | 229 | 232 | 26.39% | 9.99% | 50.21% | 9.13% | Non-Targeted | 871.02 | 16.8% | 4.3% | 62.1% | 13.6% | 17.9% |
| LIHTC | Arbor View Apartments | 45 | 46 | 56.07% | 4.62% | 65.32% | 2.89% | Large Family | 870.02 | 24.9% | 3.0% | 48.9% | 21.5% | 13.5% |
| LIHTC | Avenida Villas | 28 | 29 | 41.67% | 19.44% | 13.89% | 11.11% | Special Needs | 877.01 | 19.8% | 1.4% | 57.4% | 18.3% | 12.4% |
| LIHTC | Avon Dakota Phase I | 15 | 16 | 28.33% | 3.33% | 90.00% | 0.00% | Large Family | 874.04 | 4.1% | 1.0% | 91.5% | 3.5% | 24.9% |
| LIHTC | Belage Manor Apartments | 177 | 180 | 32.88% | 7.66% | 23.87% | 22.97% | Senior | 871.05 | 25.8% | 0.5% | 40.8% | 24.7% | 21.7% |
| LIHTC | Broadway Village | 45 | 46 | 79.40% | 0.00% | 95.98% | 0.00% | Large Family | 863.01 | 17.2% | 1.2% | 69.7% | 11.2% | 15.7% |
| LIHTC | Calendula Court | 31 | 32 | 24.04% | 16.35% | 36.54% | 11.54% | Large Family | 870.02 | 24.9% | 3.0% | 48.9% | 21.5% | 13.5% |
| LIHTC | California Villas | 33 | 34 | 31.11% | 2.22% | 26.67% | 35.56% | Senior | 870.02 | 24.9% | 3.0% | 48.9% | 21.5% | 13.5% |
| LIHTC | Casa Alegre | 22 | 23 | 41.38% | 10.34% | 31.03% | 10.34% | Special Needs | 870.01 | 17.8% | 9.5% | 51.9% | 18.7% | 18.8% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Cerritos Avenue Apartments | 59 | 60 | 16.48% | 6.25% | 13.07% | 2.84% | Large Family | 877.03 | 22.3% | 1.9% | 40.9% | 29.7% | 16.9% |
| LIHTC | Cornerstone | 48 | 49 | 2.41% | 1.20% | 9.64% | 0.00% | Large Family | 877.01 | 19.8% | 1.4% | 57.4% | 18.3% | 12.4% |
| LIHTC | Diamond Aisle Apartments | 24 | 25 | 54.84% | 12.90% | 19.35% | 6.45% | Special Needs | 872 | 22.6% | 4.4% | 61.7% | 9.6% | 15.9% |
| LIHTC | Elm Street Commons | 51 | 52 | 68.69% | 4.55% | 77.78% | 2.02% | Large Family | 873 | 16.2% | 0.8% | 69.1% | 11.8% | 19.7% |
| LIHTC | Greenleaf Apartments | 19 | 20 | 55.56% | 11.11% | 55.56% | 4.76% | Large Family | 867.02 | 13.6% | 2.5% | 68.5% | 11.9% | 23.1% |
| LIHTC | Hermosa Village aka Jeffrey-Lynne Perimeter Re | 111 | 118 | 18.40% | 5.10% | 72.28% | 3.55% | Large Family | 875.05 | 15.9% | 1.1% | 63.8% | 15.2% | 24.3% |
| LIHTC | Jeffrey Lynne Neighborhood Revitalization Phase IV | 36 | 36 | 22.96% | 8.89% | 86.67% | 1.48% | Large Family | 875.05 | 15.9% | 1.1% | 63.8% | 15.2% | 24.3% |
| LIHTC | Jeffrey-Lynne Apartments Phase I | 192 | 200 | 9.51% | 7.61% | 74.46% | 2.58% | Large Family | 875.05 | 15.9% | 1.1% | 63.8% | 15.2% | 24.3% |
| LIHTC | Jeffrey-Lynne Neighborhood Revitalization Phase 3 | 76 | 85 | 11.90% | 13.49% | 64.29% | 10.71% | Large Family | 875.05 | 15.9% | 1.1% | 63.8% | 15.2% | 24.3% |
| LIHTC | Jeffrey-Lynne Neighborhood Revitalization PhaseII | 99 | 100 | 20.67% | 3.35% | 73.46% | 6.15% | Large Family | 875.05 | 15.9% | 1.1% | 63.8% | 15.2% | 24.3% |
| LIHTC | Linbrook Court | 80 | 81 | 17.39% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 78.26% | Senior | 871.01 | 25.4% | 5.3% | 40.1% | 26.1% | 11.0% |
| LIHTC | Lincoln Anaheim Phase I | 71 | 72 | 31.29% | 4.68% | 35.97% | 9.71% | Large Family | 873 | 16.2% | 0.8% | 69.1% | 11.8% | 19.7% |
| LIHTC | Lincoln Anaheim Phase II | 73 | 74 | 41.44% | 4.79% | 59.93% | 6.51% | Large Family | 873 | 16.2% | 0.8% | 69.1% | 11.8% | 19.7% |
| LIHTC | Magnolia Acres | 40 | 40 | 90.00% | 0.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | Senior | 870.01 | 17.8% | 9.5% | 51.9% | 18.7% | 18.8% |
| LIHTC | Monarch Pointe Apartment Homes | 62 | 63 | 62.76% | 7.14% | 72.96% | 5.10% | Large Family | 867.02 | 13.6% | 2.5% | 68.5% | 11.9% | 23.1% |
| LIHTC | Palm West | 57 | 58 | 22.82% | 7.38% | 33.56% | 14.09% | Non-Targeted | 1102.02 | 28.5% | 3.8% | 37.6% | 26.0% | 24.2% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apartments | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIHTC | Park Vista Apartments | 390 | 392 | 2.95% | 1.82% | 63.14% | 1.13% | Non-Targeted | 866.01 | 6.8% | 3.4% | 82.5% | 5.8% | 26.0% |
| LIHTC | Paseo Village Family Apartments | 174 | 174 | 2.82% | 7.13% | 82.92% | 2.82% | Large Family | 866.01 | 6.8% | 3.4% | 82.5% | 5.8% | 26.0% |
| LIHTC | Pebble Cove | 110 | 111 | 31.58% | 6.58% | 37.28% | 14.91% | Non-Targeted | 878.06 | 18.7% | 2.0% | 56.6% | 17.5% | 17.2% |
| LIHTC | Renaissance Park Apartments aka Montery Apts. | 124 | 126 | 8.27% | 8.27% | 24.41% | 3.94% | Non-Targeted | 869.01 | 17.3% | 6.1% | 50.4% | 24.6% | 26.4% |
| LIHTC | Rockwood Apartments | | | 51.43% | 9.80% | 54.29% | 4.49% | | | | | | | |
| LIHTC | Solara Court | 131 | 132 | 14.86% | 0.57% | 11.43% | 76.00% | Senior | 1102.01 | 26.7% | 4.1% | 27.3% | 38.3% | 17.3% |
| LIHTC | South Street Anaheim Housing Partners LP | 91 | 92 | 30.47% | 5.26% | 40.72% | 14.68% | Large Family | 874.01 | 20.5% | 1.1% | 53.7% | 21.6% | 8.7% |
| LIHTC | Stonegate | 37 | 38 | 9.87% | 4.61% | 9.87% | 1.32% | Large Family | 878.06 | 18.7% | 2.0% | 56.6% | 17.5% | 17.2% |
| LIHTC | The Crossings at Cherry Orchard | 44 | 44 | 4.46% | 0.00% | 8.28% | 1.27% | Large Family | 1102.01 | 26.7% | 4.1% | 27.3% | 38.3% | 17.3% |
| LIHTC | The Vineyard Townhomes | | | 50.00% | 14.29% | 85.71% | 0.00% | | 873.00 | 16.2% | 0.8% | 69.1% | 11.7% | 19.7% |
| LIHTC | Tyrol Plaza Senior Apartments | 59 | 60 | 71.62% | 6.76% | 27.03% | 13.51% | Senior | 863.01 | 17.2% | 1.2% | 69.7% | 11.2% | 15.7% |
| LIHTC | Villa Anaheim | 134 | 135 | 26.44% | 0.57% | 18.97% | 37.36% | Senior | 1102.01 | 26.7% | 4.1% | 27.3% | 38.3% | 17.3% |

## Table 4: Buena Park

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Newport House | 10 | 73% | 7% | 13% | 7% | N/a | 1103.03 | 36.1% | 0.8% | 40.2% | 18.2% | 5.2% |
| Project-Based | Casa Santa Maria | 100 | 6% | N/a | 3% | 91% | N/a | 1105.00 | 15.2% | 5.9% | 54.9% | 20.7% | 25.5% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIHTC | City Yard Workforce Housing | | | 8.05% | 15.44% | 24.16% | 35.57% | | | | | | | |
| LIHTC | Dorado Senior Apartments | | | 32.65% | 2.04% | 15.31% | 53.06% | | 868.03 | 25.2% | 1.3% | 44.9% | 26.0% | 17.6% |
| LIHTC | Emerald Gardens Apartments | | | 18.21% | 10.49% | 42.28% | 7.10% | | 1102.01 | 26.7% | 4.1% | 27.3% | 38.3% | 17.3% |
| LIHTC | Harmony Park Apartments | | | 12.00% | 4.00% | 6.67% | 61.33% | | 1105.00 | 15.2% | 5.9% | 54.9% | 20.7% | 25.5% |
| LIHTC | Park Landing Apartments | | | 42.33% | 18.60% | 40.93% | 22.33% | | 868.01 | 29.3% | 3.7% | 40.7% | 25.0% | 5.3% |
| LIHTC | Walden Glen Apartments | 185 | 186 | 14.81% | 8.83% | 22.22% | 9.12% | Non-targeted | 1105 | 15.2% | 5.9% | 54.9% | 20.7% | 25.5% |

## Table 5: Costa Mesa

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Casa Bella | 74 | | 68% | 1% | 17% | 14% | N/a | 0637.02 | 35.1% | 0.7% | 56.5% | 4.7% | 17% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | St. Johns Manor | 36 | | 77% | N/a | 9% | 14% | N/a | 0632.02 | 35.1% | 0.7% | 56.5% | 4.7% | 17% |
| LIHTC | Tower on 19th | 266 | 269 | 52.73% | 2.12% | 10.30% | 17.58% | Seniors | 637.01 | 17.4% | 0.8% | 78.4% | 2.5% | 31.7% |

## Table 6: Fountain Valley

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Our Lady of Guadalupe | | 71 | 15% | N/a | 1% | 84% | N/a | 0992.33 | 51.4% | 0% | 10.7% | 37.1% | 4.4% |
| LIHTC | Fountain Valley Senior | 154 | 156 | 49.00% | 0.50% | 12.00% | 46.00% | Senior | 992.50 | 39.5% | 1.2% | 28.5% | 28.6% | 16.6% |

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| | The Jasmine | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Table 7: Fullerton

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Amerige Villa Apts | 101 | | 9% | N/a | 1% | 90% | N/a | 0112.00 | 50.6% | 1.4% | 34.4% | 9.8% | 15.8% |
| Other Multifamily | Casa Maria Del Rio | 24 | | 73% | N/a | 23% | 4% | N/a | 0115.02 | 30% | 1.8% | 46.1% | 19% | 16.7% |
| Other Multifamily | Harbor View Terrace | 24 | | 71% | 13% | 8% | 8% | 4% | 0017.06 | 50.1% | 0.2% | 10.1% | 34.8% | 8.9% |
| LIHTC | Courtyard Apartments | 108 | 108 | 64.43% | 3.08% | 60.78% | 26.89% | Large Family | 112 | 50.6% | 1.4% | 34.4% | 9.8% | 15.8% |
| LIHTC | East Fullerton Villas | 26 | 27 | 10.64% | 2.13% | 82.98% | 6.38% | Large Family | 115.02 | 30% | 1.8% | 46.1% | 19% | 16.7% |
| LIHTC | Fullerton City Lights Residential Hotel | 134 | 137 | 63.19% | 9.03% | 13.89% | 4.17% | SRO | 113 | 58.7% | 4.3% | 19.3% | 11.1% | 12.0% |
| LIHTC | Fullerton Family Housing | 54 | 55 | 30.61% | 15.65 % | 60.54% | 12.93% | Large Family | 113 | 58.7% | 4.3% | 19.3% | 11.1% | 12.0% |
| LIHTC | Fullerton Heights | 35 | 36 | 43.18% | 9.09% | 39.77% | 12.50% | Special Needs | 1162 | | | | | |
| LIHTC | Garnet Lane Apartments | 17 | 18 | 2.60% | 0.00% | 61.04% | 0.00% | Large Family | 117.11 | 30.6% | 3.6% | 43.7% | 20.2% | 11.7% |
| LIHTC | Klimpel Manor | 58 | 59 | 48.00% | 2.00% | 22.00% | 32.00% | Senior | 113 | 58.7% | 4.3% | 19.3% | 11.1% | 12.0% |
| LIHTC | North Hills Apartments | 203 | 204 | 54.76% | 1.57% | 67.91% | 0.60% | Non-Targeted | 16.01 | 44.8% | 2.3% | 23.3% | 26.6% | 9.2% |
| LIHTC | Palm Garden Apartments | 223 | 224 | 0.28% | 0.00% | 20.51% | 0.14% | Non-Targeted | 116.01 | 9.4% | 5.3% | 75.1% | 9.5% | 30.1% |
| LIHTC | Ventana Senior Apartments | | | 18.25% | 4.76% | 4.76% | 29.37% | Senior | | | | | | |

## Table 8: Garden Grove

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Donald Jordan Senior Manor | 65 | | 8% | 2% | 2% | 89% | N/a | 0886.02 | 19.7% | 1.1% | 35.6% | 39.1% | 12.4% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Acacia Villa Apts | 160 | | 4% | 1% | 1% | 94% | N/a | 0886.01 | 18.7% | 1.4% | 30.2% | 47.8% | 12.5% |
| LIHTC | Briar Crest+ Rosecrest Apartments | 40 | 41 | 53.78% | 0.00% | 89.92% | 0.84% | Large Family | 885.01 | 14.6% | 0.8% | 54.4% | 28.8% | 16.6% |
| LIHTC | Garden Grove Senior Apartments | 84 | 85 | 13.79% | 0.86% | 6.90% | 74.14% | Senior | 885.02 | 12.0% | 0.7% | 47.0% | 36.8% | 21.1% |
| LIHTC | Grove Park Apartments | 103 | 104 | 3.30% | 6.60% | 33.02% | 55.66% | At-Risk | 891.04 | 2.2% | 0.2% | 79.8% | 17.5% | 22.7% |
| LIHTC | Malabar Apartments | 125 | 125 | 12.90% | 2.30% | 26.04% | 3.00% | Large Family | 882.03 | 25.3% | 0.6% | 30.4% | 37.2% | 18.6% |
| LIHTC | Stuart Drive Apts. Rose Garden Apts. | 239 | 239 | 2.16% | 0.00% | 16.19% | 39.41% | Non-Targeted | 885.01 | 14.6% | 0.8% | 54.4% | 28.8% | 16.6% |
| LIHTC | Sungrove Sr. Apts | 80 | 82 | 33.00% | 4.00% | 13.00% | 42.00% | Senior | 885.02 | 12.0% | 0.7% | 47.0% | 36.8% | 21.1% |

## Table 9: Huntington Beach

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Huntington Gardens | 185 | | 60% | 2% | 5% | 33% | N/a | 0994.13 | 64.3% | 0.2% | 17.5% | 16.5% | 12.9% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Huntington Villa Yorba | 192 | | 20% | 1% | 17% | 63% | 12% | 0992.41 | 43.9% | 3% | 21% | 27.1% | 9.5% |
| LIHTC | Beachview Villa | 106 | 107 | 39.05% | 5.71% | 18.10% | 3.81% | SRO | 992.35 | 66.7% | 2.2% | 20.5% | 8.5% | 12.4% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Bowen Court | 20 | 20 | 60.87% | 0.00% | 17.39% | 26.09% | Senior | 993.05 | 57.1% | 0.7% | 30.1% | 5.4% | 7.3% |
| LIHTC | Emerald Cove Senior Apartments | 162 | 164 | 20.71% | 1.78% | 0.59% | 0.00% | Senior | 994.13 | 64.3% | 0.2% | 17.5% | 16.5% | 12.9% |
| LIHTC | Hermosa Vista Apartments | 87 | 88 | 50.71% | 1.90% | 62.56% | 7.58% | Non Targeted | 996.05 | 57.6% | 0.0% | 20.7% | 16.7% | 5.2% |
| LIHTC | Oceana Apartments | 77 | 78 | 52.63% | 14.04% | 39.04% | 1.32% | Large Family | 994.13 | 64.3% | 0.2% | 17.5% | 16.5% | 12.9% |
| LIHTC | Pacific Court Apartments | 47 | 48 | 88.96% | 0.00% | 48.05% | 0.65% | Large Family | 993.05 | 57.1% | 0.7% | 30.1% | 5.4% | 7.3% |
| LIHTC | Pacific Sun Apartments | 6 | 6 | 34.78% | 0.00% | 13.04% | 0.00% | Special Needs | 994.02 | 20.0% | 0.4% | 68.3% | 6.6% | 35.4% |
| LIHTC | Quo Vadis Apartments | 102 | 104 | 69.01% | 2.92% | 19.88% | 8.77% | Non Targeted | 994.13 | 64.3% | 0.2% | 17.5% | 16.5% | 12.9% |

## Table 10: Irvine

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Woodbridge Manor I, Ii & Iii | 165 | 64% | N/a | 1% | 34% | N/a | 0525.11 | 54.7% | 1.9% | 6.4% | 30.3% | 6.2% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Access Irvine, Inc.(aka Skyloft) | 39 | 64% | 8% | 5% | 23% | N/a | 0626.11 | 35.3% | 6.8% | 9.9% | 43.9% | 34.7% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | The Parklands | 120 | 41% | 4% | 8% | 48% | 25% | 0525.25 | 31.3% | 1.9% | 9.6% | 49.9% | 9.7% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Windwood Knoll | 60 | 49% | 10% | 11% | 30% | 14% | 0525.27 | 37.1% | 5.6% | 7.5% | 42.1% | 8.5% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Woodbridge Oaks | 120 | 68% | 1% | 6% | 25% | 21% | 0525.14 | 50.9% | 0.2% | 13.8% | 31.7% | 8.9% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Woodbridge Villas | 60 | 73% | 5% | 3% | 17% | 18% | 0525.19 | 51.4% | 2.5% | 5.8% | 33.4% | 10.8% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Orchard Park Apts | 59 | 58% | 5% | 10% | 27% | 27% | 0525.17 | 44.2% | 5.6% | 4.5% | 42.2% | 9.2% |
| Project-Based | Harvard Manor | 100 | 60% | 2% | 9% | 29% | 17% | 0626.27 | 33.4% | 1.9% | 13.1% | 47.9% | 38.3% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Sutton Irvine Residences | 9 | | 100% | N/a | 0% | N/a | N/a | 525.26 | 38.8% | 0.9% | 16.4% | 37.5% | 5.8% |
| Other Multifamily | Villa Hermosa - Irvine | 24 | | 50% | 25% | 4% | 21% | 4% | 0525.27 | 37.1% | 5.6% | 7.5% | 42.1% | 8.5% |
| LIHTC | Anesi Apartments (aka Alegre Apts) | 102 | 104 | 21.52% | 7.62% | 21.19% | 36.42% | Large Family | 525.18 | 61.0% | 1.8% | 6.6% | 26.8% | 11.3% |
| LIHTC | Anton Portola Apartments | 253 | 256 | 9.04% | 1.69% | 3.95% | 3.58% | Non-Targeted | 524.04 | 30.2% | 2.9% | 29.7% | 37.3% | 0.0% |
| LIHTC | Cadence Family Irvine Housing (aka Luminara) | 81 | 82 | 36.06% | 3.35% | 14.50% | 7.43% | Large Family | 524.04 | 30.2% | 2.9% | 29.7% | 37.3% | 0.0% |
| LIHTC | D1 Senior Irvine Housing (aka Luxaira) | 156 | 156 | 18.66% | 0.48% | 4.31% | 15.31% | Seniors | 524.04 | 30.2% | 2.9% | 29.7% | 37.3% | 0.0% |
| LIHTC | Parc Derian Apartments | 79 | 80 | 67.38% | 10.73% | 31.76% | 10.30% | Large Family | 755.15 | 27.4% | 1.1% | 36.0% | 31.7% | 19.4% |
| LIHTC | Doria Apartment Homes Phase I | 59 | 60 | 18.31% | 3.52% | 12.68% | 23.94% | Large Family | 524.26 | 45.10% | 0.50% | 9.50% | 39.70% | 6.1% |
| LIHTC | Doria Apartments Homes Phase II | 74 | 74 | 21.84% | 1.72% | 9.77% | 15.52% | Large Family | 755.05 | 41.5% | 2.8% | 38.8% | 12.5% | 8.3% |
| LIHTC | Granite Court | 71 | 71 | 45.36% | 1.64% | 20.22% | 9.29% | Non Targeted | 755.15 | 27.4% | 1.1% | 36.0% | 31.7% | 19.4% |
| LIHTC | Irvine Inn | 192 | 192 | 19.05% | 2.65% | 2.65% | 4.76% | SRO | 755.15 | 27.4% | 1.1% | 36.0% | 31.7% | 19.4% |
| LIHTC | Laguna Canyon Apartments | 120 | 120 | 47.57% | 0.00% | 30.10% | 4.85% | Large Family | 525.18 | 61.0% | 1.8% | 6.6% | 26.8% | 11.3% |
| LIHTC | Montecito Vista Apartment Homes | 161 | 162 | 9.24% | 8.84% | 14.86% | 17.27% | Large Family | 525.25 | 31.3% | 1.9% | 9.6% | 50.6% | 9.7% |
| LIHTC | Paramount Family Irvine Housing Partners LP (aka Espaira) | 83 | 84 | 21.82% | 4.89% | 15.31% | 5.21% | Large Family | 524.04 | 30.2% | 2.9% | 29.7% | 37.3% | 0.0% |
| LIHTC | Pavilion Park | 219 | 221 | 19.54% | 0.99% | 1.99% | 15.56% | Seniors | 524.26 | 45.1% | 0.5% | 9.5% | 39.7% | 6.1% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Senior I Housing Partners LP (aka Solaira) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIHTC | San Paulo Apartments | 153 | 382 | 37.31% | 2.09% | 11.94% | 5.67% | Non Targeted | 525.21 | 38.3% | 3.6% | 20.1% | 33.8% | 15.6% |
| LIHTC | Santa Alicia Apartments | 84 | 84 | 31.82% | 0.00% | 10.00% | 18.18% | Large Family | 525.15 | 36.9% | 0.3% | 9.0% | 46.7% | 12.7% |
| LIHTC | The Arbor at Woodbury | 90 | 90 | 2.12% | 6.36% | 8.05% | 24.15% | Large Family | 524.18 | 32.6% | 3.0% | 6.5% | 53.8% | 14.0% |
| LIHTC | The Inn At Woodbridge | 120 | 120 | 64.05% | 1.31% | 7.84% | 15.03% | Senior | 525.21 | 38.3% | 3.6% | 20.1% | 33.8% | 15.6% |
| LIHTC | Windrow Apartments | 96 | 96 | 21.80% | 4.51% | 18.80% | 16.54% | Large Family | 524.17 | 37.0% | 1.2% | 7.5% | 49.9% | 9.8% |
| LIHTC | Woodbury Walk | 150 | 150 | 49.01% | 0.00% | 12.58% | 17.88% | Large Family | 524.18 | 32.6% | 3.0% | 6.5% | 53.8% | 14.0% |

**Table 11: La Habra**

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Las Lomas Gardens | 93 | 44% | 1% | 44% | 11% | 47% | 0013.03 | 24.3% | 1.4% | 59.1% | 13.6% | 9.2% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Casa El Centro Apts. | 55 | 11% | N/a | 21% | 68% | N/a | 0012.02 | 12.7% | 0.2% | 85.1% | 1.8% | 15.1% |

**Table 12: La Palma**

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Camden Place Apartments | 35 | 35 | 9.30% | 9.30% | 9.30% | 65.12% | Senior | 1101.16 | 24.5% | 5.6% | 17.6% | 47.0% | 8.4% |
| LIHTC | Casa La Palma Apartments | 269 | 269 | 15.93% | 3.53% | 17.29% | 48.46% | Non Targeted | 1101.16 | 24.5% | 5.6% | 17.6% | 47.0% | 8.4% |

**Table 13: Lake Forest**

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Baker Ranch Affordable (aka Arroyo at Baker Ranch) | 187 | 189 | 7.45% | 7.45% | 36.86% | 5.49% | Large Family | 524.22 | 55.5% | 2% | 20.2% | 13.7% | 7% |

## Table 14: Laguna Niguel

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Village La Paz | 100 | 84% | 2% | 7% | 7% | 11% | 0423.34 | 55.5% | 2% | 20.2% | 13.7% | 7% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Alicia Park Apartments | 56 | 75% | 4% | 13% | 8% | 17% | 0423.26 | 62% | 4.7% | 19.1% | 8% | 8.6% |

## Table 15: Mission Viejo

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Arroyo Vista Apartments | 155 | 155 | 64.75% | 1.36% | 37.97% | 15.93% | Large Family | 320.22 | 38.9% | 1.4% | 47.2% | 8.3% | 7.5% |
| LIHTC | Heritage Villas Senior Housing | 141 | 143 | 6.37% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | Non Targeted | 320.13 | 74.5% | 4.3% | 10.0% | 3.3% | 4.8% |

## Table 16: Newport Beach

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Seaview Lutheran Plaza | 100 | | 86% | N/a | 4% | 10% | N/a | 0626.44 | 84.4% | 0% | 6% | 8.9% | 9.2% |
| LIHTC | Bayview Landing | 119 | 120 | 79.43% | 1.42% | 6.38% | 5.67% | Senior | 630.04 | 82.3% | 2.9% | 7.4% | 6.6% | 4.8% |
| LIHTC | Lange Drive Family | 74 | 74 | 50.81% | 1.61% | 55.24% | 1.61% | Large Family | 740.03 | 20.7% | 1.6% | 64.9% | 11.3% | 12.2% |
| LIHTC | Newport Veterans Housing | 12 | 12 | 0.00% | 15.38% | 7.69% | 0.00% | Non-Targeted | 636.03 | 75.8% | 0.3% | 15.7% | 4.7% | 6.1% |

## Table 17: Orange (City)

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Triangle Terrace | 75 | | 57% | 3% | 24% | 15% | N/a | 0759.02 | 56.3% | 1% | 37.3% | 3.7% | 18.3% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Casa Ramon | 75 | | 19% | N/a | 77% | 3% | 37% | 0759.01 | 51.9% | 1.4% | 41.9% | 2.8% | 24.1% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Casas Del Rio | 39 | | 89% | N/a | 8% | N/a | N/a | 758.06 | 46.6% | 0.4% | 47.6% | 3.8% | 15.7% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Friendly Center | 8 | | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | N/a | 759.01 | 51.9% | 1.4% | 41.9% | 2.8% | 24.1% |
| LIHTC | Buena Vista Apartments | 17 | 17 | 66.18% | 0.00% | 64.71% | 1.47% | Large Family | 762.02 | 52.7% | 1.0% | 38.3% | 7.1% | 7.4% |
| LIHTC | Chestnut Place (Fairway Manor LP) | 49 | 50 | 46.15% | 1.54% | 15.38% | 24.62% | Large Family | 758.06 | 46.6% | 0.4% | 47.6% | 3.8% | 15.7% |
| LIHTC | Citrus Grove Apartments | 56 | 57 | 85.65% | 3.59% | 81.17% | 0.00% | Large Family | 762.04 | 11.6% | 1.3% | 79.6% | 5.7% | 23.1% |
| LIHTC | Community Garden Towers | 332 | 333 | 2.44% | 0.00% | 0.44% | 4.44% | Senior | 761.02 | 28.7% | 7.0% | 47.1% | 16.1% | 19.4% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Harmony Creek Apartments | 83 | 83 | 39.13% | 1.09% | 13.04% | 9.78% | Senior | 758.06 | 46.6% | 0.4% | 47.6% | 3.8% | 15.7% |
| LIHTC | Orangevale Apartments | 64 | 64 | 9.76% | 1.63% | 82.52% | 2.44% | Non Targeted | 762.05 | 52.0% | 0.7% | 32.5% | 11.0% | 14.0% |
| LIHTC | Serrano Woods | 62 | 63 | 83.81% | 2.02% | 85.02% | 0.00% | Large Family | 758.11 | 35.2% | 0.2% | 53.7% | 9.6% | 18.1% |
| LIHTC | Stonegate Senior Apartments | 19 | 20 | 62.50% | 4.17% | 37.50% | 0.00% | Senior | 758.16 | 34.7% | 1.7% | 47.1% | 11.0% | 17.2% |
| LIHTC | The Knolls Apartments aka Villa Santiago | 260 | 260 | 33.80% | 2.66% | 71.18% | 5.90% | Non Targeted | 758.16 | 34.7% | 1.7% | 47.1% | 11.0% | 17.2% |
| LIHTC | Walnut-Pixley | 22 | 22 | 88.89% | 1.85% | 72.22% | 1.85% | Large Family | 760 | 33.1% | 2.5% | 49.9% | 12.9% | 15.1% |

## Table 18: San Clemente

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Casa De Seniors | 72 | | 78% | N/a | 15% | 7% | N/a | 0421.13 | 82.8% | 0.4% | 15.2% | 1% | 9.4% |
| LIHTC | Cottons Point Senior Apartments | | | 75.82% | 0.00% | 7.69% | 7.69% | | | | | | | |
| LIHTC | Las Palmas Village (aka Avenida Serra) | 18 | 19 | 30.77% | 0.00% | 42.31% | 3.85% | Large Family | 421.08 | 69.9% | 0.0% | 26.3% | 1.4% | 12.1% |
| LIHTC | Talega Jamboree Apartments Phase I | 123 | 124 | 48.60% | 1.40% | 64.02% | 1.87% | Large Family | 320.23 | 75.5% | 0.7% | 11.4% | 6.3% | 2.2% |
| LIHTC | Talega Jamboree Apt Ph. II Mendocino at Talega II | 61 | 62 | 52.25% | 2.25% | 51.35% | 2.70% | Large Family | 320.23 | 75.5% | 0.7% | 11.4% | 6.3% | 2.2% |
| LIHTC | The Presidio (formerly known as | 71 | 72 | 76.74% | 0.00% | 16.28% | 10.47% | Seniors | 421.13 | 82.8% | 0.4% | 15.2% | 1% | 9.4% |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wycliffe Casa de S | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIHTC | Vintage Shores | 120 | 122 | 91.24% | 1.46% | 8.76% | 2.19% | Senior | 422.06 | 79.5% | 2.8% | 14.3% | 1.9% | 4.2% |

## Table 19: San Juan Capistrano

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Seasons Senior Apartments at San Juan Capistrano | 112 | 112 | 78.99% | 1.45% | 10.87% | 2.17% | Senior | 423.12 | 25.2% | 0.0% | 68.0% | 3.0% | 19.4% |
| LIHTC | Villa Paloma Senior Apartments | 66 | 84 | 85.14% | 0.00% | 16.22% | 2.70% | Senior | 423.12 | 25.2% | 0.0% | 68.0% | 3.0% | 19.4% |
| LIHTC | Seasons II Senior Apartments | 37 | 38 | 83.33% | 2.38% | 7.14% | 0.00% | Senior | 423.12 | 25.2% | 0.0% | 68.0% | 3.0% | 19.4% |

## Table 20: Santa Ana

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Flower Terrace | 140 | 7% | 1% | 13% | 78% | N/a | 0751.00 | 17.3% | 1.2% | 77% | 3.7% | 23.8% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Flower Park Plaza | 199 | 3% | 1% | 14% | 59% | N/a | 0749.01 | 0.9% | 0% | 94.7% | 4.3% | 25.8% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Highland Manor Apts. | 12 | 18% | N/a | 82% | N/a | 36% | 749.02 | 2.9% | 0.1% | 95.8% | 1.3% | 26.9% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Rosswood Villa | 198 | 3% | 1% | 33% | 62% | N/a | 0750.02 | 6% | 0.3% | 86.5% | 5.8% | 37.8% |
| Project-Based Section 8 | Santa Ana Towers | 198 | 4% | 2% | 24% | 69% | N/a | 0750.02 | 6% | 0.3% | 86.5% | 5.8% | 37.8% |
| Project-Based | Sullivan Manor | 54 | 33% | N/a | 52% | 15% | 49% | 0748.02 | 1.6% | 0.5% | 88.1% | 9.3% | 25.5% |

| Section 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | Andalucia Apartments (aka 815 N. Harbor) | 56 | 70 | 70.00% | 2.35% | 85.00% | 2.65% | Large Family | 891.05 | 1.7% | 0.0% | 89.1% | 9.2% | 27.0% |
| LIHTC | City Gardens Apartments | 274 | 274 | 7.24% | 0.30% | 84.77% | 1.36% | Non Targeted | 753.01 | 21.1% | 1.5% | 66.6% | 9.5% | 16.6% |
| LIHTC | Depot at Santiago Apartments | 69 | 70 | 89.80% | 0.78% | 91.37% | 1.57% | Large Family | 744.05 | 5.3% | 1.3% | 89.8% | 2.8% | 20.8% |
| LIHTC | Guest House | 71 | 72 | 1.22% | 10.98% | 30.49% | 1.22% | Special Needs | 749.01 | 0.9% | 0.0% | 94.7% | 4.3% | 25.8% |
| LIHTC | Heninger Village Apartments | 57 | 58 | 17.33% | 5.33% | 45.33% | 37.33% | Senior | 750.02 | 6.0% | 0.3% | 86.5% | 5.9% | 37.8% |
| LIHTC | La Gema Del Barrio | 6 | 6 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | Large Family | 740.03 | 20.70% | 1.60% | 64.90% | 11.30% | 12.2% |
| LIHTC | Lacy & Raitt Apartments | 34 | 35 | 86.32% | 0.85% | 88.03% | 0.00% | Large Family | 748.06 | 1.4% | 1.3% | 93.0% | 4.3% | 30.8% |
| LIHTC | Raitt Street Apartments | 6 | 6 | 0.00% | 0.00% | 100.00% | 0.00% | Large Family | 748.02 | 1.6% | 0.5% | 88.1% | 9.5% | 25.5% |
| LIHTC | Ross_Durant Apartments | 48 | 49 | 78.95% | 0.00% | 88.89% | 0.00% | Large Family | 750.03 | 2.5% | 0.1% | 94.8% | 1.6% | 32.3% |
| LIHTC | Santa Ana Infill | 50 | 51 | 94.00% | 0.00% | 95.60% | 3.20% | Large Family | 750.02 | 6.0% | 0.3% | 86.5% | 5.9% | 37.8% |
| LIHTC | Santa Ana Station District Phase I | 73 | 74 | 10.09% | 1.26% | 95.58% | 0.32% | Large Family | 744.05 | 5.3% | 1.3% | 89.8% | 2.8% | 20.8% |
| LIHTC | Santa Ana Station District Phase II | 39 | 40 | 16.46% | 1.27% | 89.24% | 0.00% | Large Family | 744.05 | 5.3% | 1.3% | 89.8% | 2.8% | 20.8% |
| LIHTC | Vista Del Rio Apartments | 40 | 41 | 78.33% | 11.67% | 41.67% | 1.67% | Special Needs | 891.07 | 8.9% | 0.0% | 55.4% | 35.2% | 8.3% |
| LIHTC | Wakeham Grant Apartments | 126 | 127 | 8.83% | 1.42% | 84.33% | 5.98% | Non Targeted | 745.01 | 1.0% | 0.9% | 91.2% | 6.6% | 39.8% |
| LIHTC | Wilshire & Minnie Apartments | 143 | 144 | 97.57% | 0.00% | 97.76% | 1.12% | Large Family | 744.03 | 3.6% | 0.0% | 93.9% | 2.5% | 28.8% |

## Table 21: Tustin

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Tustin Gardens | 100 | | 29% | N/a | 12% | 59% | N/a | 755.05 | 41.5% | 2.8% | 38.8% | 9.2% | 8.3% |
| LIHTC | Anton Legacy Apartments | 161 | 225 | 37.90% | 7.83% | 33.10% | 16.90% | Non-Targeted | 755.15 | 27.4% | 1.1% | 36.0% | 31.7% | 19.4% |
| LIHTC | Coventry Court | 97 | 240 | 40.47% | 5.06% | 8.56% | 26.85% | Senior | 755.07 | 31.1% | 3.8% | 45.0% | 16.7% | 13.2% |
| LIHTC | Hampton Square Apartments | 212 | 350 | 12.16% | 1.54% | 78.08% | 1.03% | Non-Targeted | 744.07 | 10.8% | 1.3% | 84.1% | 2.0% | 22.9% |
| LIHTC | Heritage Place At Tustin | 53 | 54 | 38.81% | 2.99% | 13.43% | 25.37% | Senior | 755.15 | 27.4% | 1.1% | 36.0% | 31.7% | 19.4% |
| LIHTC | Westchester Park | 149 | 150 | 13.12% | 3.38% | 75.35% | 7.16% | Non Targeted | 755.13 | 14.4% | 3.6% | 57.9% | 20.5% | 9.8% |

## Table 22: Westminster

| Program Type | Project Name | Low Income Units vs. Units in Project | | Property White (%) | Property Black (%) | Property Hispanic (%) | Property Asian (%) | Households with children in the development OR Development Type | Census Tract Number | Tract White % | Tract Black (%) | Tract Hispanic (%) | Tract Asian (%) | Census Tract Poverty Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project-Based Section 8 | Pacific Terrace Apts | 97 | | 3% | N/a | 1% | 96% | N/a | 0997.02 | 21.2% | 0.9% | 23.8% | 51.1% | 21.2% |
| LIHTC | Cambridge Heights Senior Apartments | 21 | 22 | 33.33% | 0.00% | 3.70% | 55.56% | Senior | 998.02 | 14.5% | 1.0% | 32.1% | 49.7% | 30.3% |
| LIHTC | Coventry Heights | 75 | 76 | 9.90% | 0.00% | 3.96% | 67.33% | Senior | 998.02 | 14.5% | 1.0% | 32.1% | 49.7% | 30.3% |
| LIHTC | Royale Apartments | 35 | 36 | 18.05% | 5.26% | 49.62% | 12.03% | Large Family | 998.01 | 14.5% | 0.6% | 40.4% | 44.2% | 26.7% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIHTC | The Rose Gardens | 132 | 133 | 9.15% | 0.61% | 3.05% | 84.76% | Large Family | 998.03 | 17.5% | 0.0% | 24.4% | 54.3% | 23.0% |
| LIHTC | Westminster Senior Apartments | 91 | 91 | 9.38% | 0.00% | 4.69% | 81.25% | Senior | 998.02 | 14.5% | 1.0% | 32.1% | 49.7% | 30.3% |
| LIHTC | Windsor Court - Stratford Place | 85 | 86 | 20.30% | 5.08% | 19.80% | 55.84% | Large Family | 998.03 | 17.5% | 0.0% | 24.4% | 54.3% | 23.0% |

## IX. GLOSSARY

**Accessibility**: whether a physical structure, object, or technology is able to be used by people with disabilities such as mobility issues, hearing impairment, or vision impairment. Accessibility features include wheelchair ramps, audible crosswalk signals, and TTY numbers. See: TTY

**Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH):** a requirement under the Fair Housing Act that local governments take steps to further fair housing, especially in places that have been historically segregated. See: Segregation

**American Community Survey (ACS):** a survey conducted by the US Census Bureau that regularly gathers information about demographics, education, income, language proficiency, disability, employment, and housing. Unlike the Census, ACS surveys are conducted both yearly and across multiple years. The surveys study samples of the population, rather than counting every person in the U.S. like the Census.

**Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA):** federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities.

**Annual Action Plan:** an annual plan used by local jurisdictions that receive money from HUD to plan how they will spend the funds to address fair housing and community development. The Annual Action Plan carries out the larger Consolidated Plan. See also: Consolidated Plan

**CDBG:** Community Development Block Grant. Money that local governments receive from HUD to spend of housing and community improvement

**Census Tract:** small subdivisions of cities, towns, and rural areas that the Census uses to group residents together and accurately evaluate the demographics of a community. Several census tracts, put together, make up a town, city, or rural area.

**Consent Decree:** a settlement agreement that resolves a dispute between two parties without admitting guilt or liability. The court maintains supervision over the implementation of the consent decree, including any payments or actions taken as required by the consent decree.

**Consolidated Plan (Con Plan):** a plan that helps local governments evaluate their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions. Local governments must use their Consolidated Plan to identify how they will spend money from HUD to address fair housing and community development. Any local government that receives money from HUD in the form of CDBG, HOME, ESG, or HOPWA grants must have a Consolidated Plan. Consolidated Plans are carried out through annual Action Plans. See: Action Plan, CDBG, HOME, ESG, HOPWA.

**Consortium**: in this analysis, the terms "the Consortium" and "the Taunton Consortium" are used interchangeably. The Consortium refers to the cities of Taunton and Attleboro, and the towns of Berkley, Carver, Dighton, Freetown, Lakeville, Mansfield, Middleboro, North Attleboro, Norton, Plainville, Raynham, and Seekonk.

**Continuum of Care (CoC):** a HUD program designed to promote commitment to the goal of ending homelessness. The program provides funding to nonprofits and state and local governments to quickly rehouse homeless individuals and families, promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs by homeless individuals, and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

**Data and Mapping Tool (AFFHT):** an online HUD resource that combines Census data and American Community Surveys data to generate maps and tables evaluating the demographics of an area for a variety of categories, including race, national origin, disability, Limited English Proficiency, housing problems, environmental health, and school proficiency, etc.

**De Facto Segregation:** segregation that is not created by the law, but which forms a pattern as a result of various outside factors, including former laws.

**De Jure Segregation:** segregation that is created and enforced by the law. Segregation is currently illegal.

**Density Bonus:** an incentive for developers that allows developers to increase the maximum number of units allowed at a building site in exchange for either affordable housing funds or making a certain percentage of the units affordable.

**Disparate Impact:** practices in housing that negatively affect one group of people with a protected characteristic (such as race, sex, or disability, etc.) more than other people without that characteristic, even though the rules applied by landlords do not single out that group.

**Dissimilarity Index:** measures the percentage of a certain group's population that would have to move to a different census tract in order to be evenly distributed with a city or metropolitan area in relation to another group. The higher the Dissimilarity Index, the higher the level of segregation. For example, if a city's Black/White Dissimilarity Index was 65, then 65% of Black residents would need to move to another neighborhood in order for Blacks and Whites to be evenly distributed across all neighborhoods in the city.

**ESG:** Emergency Solutions Grant. Funding provided by HUD to 1) engage homeless individuals and families living on the street, 2) improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families, 3) help operate these shelters, 4) provide essential services to shelter residents, 5) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families, and 6) prevent families/individuals from becoming homeless

**Entitlement Jurisdiction:** a local government that receives funds from HUD to be spent on housing and community development. See also: HUD Grantee

**Environmental Health Index:** a HUD calculation based on potential exposure to harmful toxins at a neighborhood level. This includes air quality carcinogenic, respiratory, and neurological hazards. The higher the number, the less exposure to toxins harmful to human health.

**Environmental Justice:** the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, especially minorities, in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. In the past, environmental hazards have been concentrated near segregated neighborhoods, making minorities more likely to experience negative health effects. Recognizing this history and working to make changes in future environmental planning are important pieces of environmental justice.

**Exclusionary Zoning:** the use of zoning ordinances to prevent certain land uses, especially the building of large and affordable apartment buildings for low-income people. A city with exclusionary zoning might only allow single-family homes to be built in the city, excluding people who cannot afford to buy a house.

**Exposure Index:** a measurement of how much the typical person of a specific race is exposed to people of other races. A higher number means that the average person of that race lives in a census tract with a higher percentage of people from another group.

**Fair Housing Act:** a federal civil rights law that prohibits housing discrimination on the basis of race, class, sex, religion, national origin, or familial status. See also: Housing Discrimination.

**Federal Uniform Accessibility Standards (UFAS):** a guide to uniform standards for design, construction, and alternation of buildings so that physically handicapped people will be able to access and use such buildings.

**Gentrification:** the process of renovating or improving a house or neighborhood to make it more attractive to middle-class residents. Gentrification often causes the cost of living in the neighborhood to rise, pushing out lower-income residents and attracting middle-class residents. Often, these effects which are driven by housing costs have a corresponding change in the racial demographics of an area.

**High Opportunity Areas/Low Opportunity Areas:** High Opportunity Areas are communities with low poverty, high access to jobs, and low concentrations of existing affordable housing. Often, local governments try to build new affordable housing options in High Opportunity Areas so that the residents will have access to better resources, and in an effort to desegregate a community, as minorities are often concentrated in low opportunity areas and in existing affordable housing sites.

**HOME:** HOME Investment Partnership. HOME provides grants to States and localities that communities use (often in partnership with nonprofits) to fund activities such as building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or ownership, or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people.

**Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)/Section 8 Voucher:** a HUD voucher issued to a low-income household that promises to pay a certain amount of the household's rent. Prices are set based on the rent in the metropolitan area, and voucher households must pay any difference between the rent and the voucher amount. Voucher holders are often the subject of source of income discrimination. See also: Source of Income Discrimination.

**Housing Discrimination:** the refusal to rent to or inform a potential tenant about the availability of housing. Housing discrimination also applies to buying a home or getting a loan to buy a home. The Fair Housing Act makes it illegal to discriminate against a potential tenant/buyer/lendee based on that person's race, class, sex, religion, national origin, or familial status.

**HUD Grantee:** a jurisdiction (city, country, consortium, state, etc.) that receives money from HUD. See also: Entitlement Jurisdiction

**Inclusionary Zoning:** a zoning ordinance that requires that a certain percentage of any newly built housing must be affordable to people with low and moderate incomes.

**Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):** a federal civil rights law that ensures students with a disability are provided with Free Appropriate Public Education that is tailored to their individual needs.

**Integration:** the process of reversing trends of racial or other segregation in housing patterns. Often, segregation patterns continue even though enforced segregation is now illegal, and integration may require affirmative steps to encourage people to move out of their historic neighborhoods and mix with other groups in the community.

**Isolation Index:** a measurement of how much the typical person of a specific race is only exposed to people of the same race. For example, an 80% isolation index value for White people would mean that the population of people the typical White person is exposed to is 80% White.

**Jobs Proximity Index:** a HUD calculation based on distances to all job locations, distance from any single job location, size of employment at that location, and labor supply to that location. The higher the number, the better the access to employment opportunities for residents in a neighborhood.

**Labor Market Engagement Index:** a HUD calculation based on level of employment, labor force participation, and educational attainment in a census tract. The higher the number, the higher the labor force participation and human capital in the neighborhood.

**Limited English Proficiency (LEP):** residents who do not speak English as a first language, and who speak English less than "very well"

**Local Data:** any data used in this analysis that is not provided by HUD through the Data and Mapping Tool (AFFHT), or through the Census or American Community Survey

**Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC):** provides tax incentives to encourage individual and corporate investors to invest in the development, acquisition, and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing.

**Low Poverty Index:** a HUD calculation using both family poverty rates and public assistance receipt in the form of cash-welfare (such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)).

This is calculated at the Census Tract level. The higher the score, the less exposure to poverty in the neighborhood.

**Low Transportation Cost Index:** a HUD calculation that estimates transportation costs for a family of 3, with a single parent, with an income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region. The higher the number, the lower the cost of transportation in the neighborhood.

**Market Rate Housing:** housing that is not restricted by affordable housing laws. A market rate unit can be rented for any price that the market can support.

**NIMBY:** Not In My Back Yard. A social and political movement that opposes housing or commercial development in local communities NIMBY complaints often involve affordable housing, with reasons ranging from traffic concerns to small town quality to, in some cases, thinly-veiled racism.

**Poverty Line:** the minimum level of yearly income needed to allow a household to afford the necessities of life such as housing, clothing, and food. The poverty line is defined on a national basis. The US poverty line for a family of 4 with 2 children under 18 is $22,162.

**Project-Based Section 8:** a government-funded program that provides rental housing to low-income households in privately owned and managed rental units. The funding is specific to the building. If you move out of the building, you will no longer receive the funding.

**Publicly Supported Housing:** housing assisted with funding through federal, State, or local agencies or programs, as well as housing that is financed or administered by or through any such agencies or programs.

**Quintile:** twenty percent of a population; one-fifth of a population divided into five equal groups

**Reasonable Accommodation:** a change to rules, policies, practices, or services which would allow a handicapped person an equal opportunity to use and enjoy their housing, including in public and common use areas. It is a violation of the Fair Housing Act to refuse to make a reasonable accommodation when such accommodation is necessary for the handicapped person to have equal use and enjoyment of the housing.

**R/ECAPs:** Racially and Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty. This is a HUD-defined term indicating a census tract that has more than 50% Non-White residents, and 40% or more of the population is in poverty OR where the poverty rate is greater than three times the average poverty rate in the area. In the HUD Data and Mapping Tool (AFFHT), R/ECAPS are outlined in pink. See also: Census Tract

**Region:** the Taunton Consortium is located within the HUD-designated Taunton Consortium Custom Region, which covers Bristol, Plymouth, and Norfolk Counties. However, the individual CDBG jurisdictions of Attleboro and Taunton are actually part of the Providence-Warwick, RI-MA Region. Both Regions are used in this analysis, but are always clearly delineated by name and with maps.

**Rehabilitation Act (Section 504):** a federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in programs conducted by federal agencies, in programs receiving federal financial assistance, in federal employment and in the employment practices of federal contractors.

**School Proficiency Index:** a HUD calculation based on performance of 4th grade students on state exams to describe which neighborhoods have high-performing elementary schools nearby and which are near lower performing elementary schools. The higher the number, the higher the school system quality is in a neighborhood.

**Segregation:** the illegal separation of racial or other groups in the location of housing and neighborhoods. Segregation can occur within a city or town, or in comparing multiple cities. Even though segregation is now illegal, often, housing continues to be segregated because of factors that make certain neighborhoods more attractive and expensive than others, and therefore more accessible to affluent White residents. See also: Integration.

**Source of Income Discrimination:** housing discrimination based on whether a potential tenant plans to use a Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 Voucher to pay part of their rent. Source of income discrimination is illegal under Massachusetts state law. See also: Housing Choice Voucher/Section 8 Voucher.

**Superfund Sites:** any land in the U.S. that has been contaminated by hazardous waste and identified by the EPA as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to human health and/or the environment

**Supplemental Security Income (SSI):** benefits paid to disabled adults and children who have limited income and resources, or to people 65 and older without disabilities who meet the financial limits.

**Testers:** people who apply for housing to determine whether the landlord is illegally discriminating. For example, Black and White testers will both apply for housing with the same landlord, and if they are treated differently or given different information about available housing, their experiences are compared to show evidence of discrimination.

**Transit Trips Index:** a HUD calculation that estimates transit trips taken for a family of 3, with a single parent, with an income of 50% of the median income for renters for the region. The higher the number, the more likely residents in that neighborhood utilize public transit.

**TTY/TDD:** Text Telephone/Telecommunication Device for the Deaf. TTY is the more widely used term. People who are deaf or hard of hearing can use a text telephone to communicate with other people who have a TTY number and device. TTY services are an important resource for government offices to have so that deaf or hard of hearing people can easily communicate with them.

**Violence Against Women Act (VAWA):** a federal law protecting women who have experienced domestic and/or sexual violence. The law establishes several programs and services including a federal rape shield law, community violence prevention programs, protections for victims who are

evicted because of events related to domestic violence or stalking, funding for victim assistance services, like rape crisis centers and hotlines, programs to meet the needs of immigrant women and women of different races or ethnicities, programs and services for victims with disabilities, and legal aid for survivors of domestic violence.