



County Narrative Profile

Orange County Report

What are County Narrative Profiles?

The Labor Market and Career Information (LMCI) department of the Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) has developed the County Narrative Profile (CNP) as a tool for presenting Texas county based statistical data in an easy-to-read narrative format. This CNP module is one of many analytical tools available from the SOCRATES labor market information system. The narrative approach is an alternative to looking through stacks of tables and charts which can be confusing and difficult to understand or interpret. It allows the user to easily request an easy to understand report on one or more of the 254 counties in Texas. To review all the current TWC's initiatives and services, link to: <http://www.twc.state.tx.us>

Geography

Regional Information: The Orange County region (FIPS code:48361) had an estimated population of 81,837 in 2010. The region consists of 380 square miles with a **population density** of 215.36 residents per square mile compared to a statewide density of 95.92. This county ranked 39th in 2000 population compared to all 254 counties in Texas. Orange County is a member of TWC's South East Texas Local Workforce Development region. This area is a **metropolitan** county. This county also ranked 246th in size by square miles when compared to all counties in Texas. The Orange County area is assigned to the following district(s): Texas Representative District(s) of 19,22 and State Senatorial District(s) of 4. The area is in the U.S. Congressional District(s) of: 2. The county seat is Orange and the county's **major city, town or place** is Orange. See Texas Online at <http://www.state.tx.us/portal/tol/en/gov/11/1> for State and local updates. Orange County is classified as a metropolitan county by virtue of either its close relationship with a significant central city or lack thereof. Using 2000 Census population data, roughly 86.05 percent of all Texas population could be found in the 76 metropolitan counties defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for 2003. In 1993 the county was classified as a metropolitan county. Texas has established a network of 24 **Councils of Government** (COGs) to assist local governments in planning for common needs and to coordinate regional economic development activity. Orange County falls within the South East Texas Regional Planning Commission region. For additional information and links to the COG regions see www.txregionalcouncil.org/.

The Office of the State Climatologist in College Station, under the guidance of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, maintains 10-year intervals of weather compilations. For most recent interval as of January 1, 1993, the **rainfall** in the region averages 58.3 inches per year compared to the Texas average of 30.1 inches per year. The average **growing season** in the Orange County region is 240 days. Texas is so climatically diverse that statewide averages are generally irrelevant as a means of comparison. The **average temperature** in January gathered by the Office of the State Climatologist ranges from 39 degrees to an average for July of 91 degrees. The Texas Department of Agriculture estimates the **freeze dates** range from Nov 11 to Mar 16. Current and past climate information can be found

at <http://www.farmersalmanac.com/weather/uszone5.html> and <http://lwf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc.html>.

Natural amenities of the area, according to the U.S. Department of Interior, reflect an overall percent of **surface water** of 6.1 percent compared to 2.5 percent statewide. The land surface form topography for the region is described as flat plains. Considerably more detailed information can be found at: <http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/texaswater/sb1/> and http://www.netstate.com/states/geography/tx_geography.htm.

Local Workforce Boards: Orange County is a member of the TWC South East Texas local workforce board area. In order to contact the board or TWC's Tele Center by phone, call 1-800-939-6631. Local addresses, references to specific needs and services can be found at the South East Texas web site at <http://www.setworks.org/>. For further information on all Local Workforce Board go to <http://www.twc.state.tx.us/dirs/wdbs/workforce-development-boards-websites.html#texasWebsites>.

South East Texas <http://www.setworks.org/>

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Population

County population estimates are updated periodically by the Texas State Data Center – Office of the State Demographer at the University of Texas at San Antonio. County estimates are primarily based on the 100 percent population counts from the latest April, 2010 decennial census and are calculated to reveal population change up to a current date, in this case April, 2010. These estimation methodologies utilize information on births, deaths and elementary school enrollment to estimate population. In this method, migration of the school-age population is assumed to be indicative of migration in the total population (with adjustments being made for the historical differences between the school-age migration rate and the total population's rate of migration). Data on public school enrollment from the Texas Education Agency and data from the Texas State Data Center's survey of private schools in Texas are used to estimate change in the school-age population. Data on institutional populations were obtained from applicable institutions, while data on other special populations, such as the elderly population were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

According to the county-based population estimates from the United States Census Bureau, Orange County changed in population from 84,966 in April, 2000 to an estimated 81,837 in April 2010 by -3,129 residents. This reflects a decrease of -3.7 percent in population. During the same time period, the state's population changed by 4,293,741 residents from 20,851,820 to an estimated 25,145,561 persons representing a comparative change of 20.6 percent. A variety of data topics for Texas and all the counties is available at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48000.html>.

The region's race/ethnic distributions by gender are a product of county data from the 2010 Summary File 1 tables. The results are as follows:

<u>All Ages by</u> <u>Race/Ethnicity</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Statewide</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>16 and Over</u> <u>White</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Area</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Statewide</u> <u>Percent</u>
White	70,478	86.1	70.4	White	55,845	87.5	72.1

Male	34,992	42.8	34.8	Male	27,429	43.0	35.3
Female	35,486	43.4	35.5	Female	28,416	44.5	36.8
Black	6,979	8.5	11.8	Black	5,075	7.9	11.6
Male	3,376	4.1	5.7	Male	2,338	3.7	5.4
Female	3,603	4.4	6.1	Female	2,737	4.3	6.2
Other	4,380	5.4	17.8	Other	2,924	4.6	16.3
Male	2,340	2.9	9.0	Male	1,569	2.5	8.3
Female	2,040	2.5	8.7	Female	1,355	2.1	8.0
Hispanic*	4,766	5.8	37.6	Hispanic*	3,133	4.9	34.1
Male	2,566	3.1	18.9	Male	1,694	2.7	17.1
Female	2,200	2.7	18.7	Female	1,439	2.3	17.0

* Hispanic count includes White, Black and other representation when reported.

Population Age

The age distribution of an area can provide valuable insight into the region's economic composition and income potential. By national standards, Texas has a relatively young population. The 2010 Census estimates for Texas show a population composition as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Area Population</u>	<u>Area Percent</u>	<u>Statewide Population</u>	<u>Statewide Percent</u>
Under 5	5,367	6.6	1,928,473	7.7
5-14	11,347	13.9	3,810,117	15.2
15-19	6,017	7.4	1,883,124	7.5
20-44	25,036	30.6	8,888,934	35.3
45-64	22,597	27.6	6,033,027	24.0
65+	11,473	14.0	2,601,886	10.3

While the median age for Texas was 33.60 years in 2010, the Orange County area had a median age of 38.60 according to the 2010 Census.

Population Gender

The gender distribution of an area can provide additional insight into the region's overall distribution in the population by male and female. Of the area's population, 40,708 were male which represents 49.7 percent and 41,129 were female which represents 50.3 percent. This compares to the statewide percentage of 49.6 percent for male and 50.4 percent for female.

Special Age Groups and Gender

Youth and Older Workers: Other age cohorts may be of special interest for Workforce Development

Board's summer youth programs and older worker programs. The Orange County region has 10,833 persons **age 14-21** representing 13.2 percent of the population. This compares with 14.7 percent statewide. For the potential older age cohort, 30,449 persons or 37.2 percent are **55 or over** in the Orange County region based on the 2010 Census, Demographic Profiles table. This compares to 30.9 percent statewide.

Ages 25-44: If the population cohort 45 and over is higher than the state average, this suggests a stable, mature population comprised of mainly "empty-nesters," retirees and the aged. When the 25-44 age cohort is higher than the state average, this is a healthy economic situation since this group contains the greatest share of the labor force. Decreases over time in this group, especially when similar changes are not occurring statewide, can be an indication that people are moving out of an area they consider to be a poor labor market. In Orange County the total number in the age groups of 25 to 44, was 20,220 or 24.7 percent. This compares to a statewide percentage of 28.1 percent based on the 2010 Census, Demographic Profiles table.

Ages 18 and Older: For the population generally considered in the ages to participate in the labor market, based on the 2010 Census, Demographic Profiles table, the total population who were 18 years and over totaled 18,279,737 in Texas which represented 72.7 percent of the total population. In this study area, the total persons in this age group was 61,330 or 74.9 percent of the total population. Within this age group in Texas the number of males in 2010 who were 18 years and over represented 8,962,031 persons or 35.6 percent of the total population while females age 18 years and over represented 9,317,706 or 37.1 percent. In the Orange County area, males 18 and over represented 30,063 or 36.7 percent in comparison and females totaled to 31,267 or 38.2 percent.

Veteran Status: According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, American Community Survey Veterans data, the area had 61,149 persons in the population age 18 years and older in the year 2010. Of that number, 7,640 or 12.5 percent responded as being a civilian veteran, compared to 9.3 percent statewide. A "civilian veteran" is a person 18 years old or over who has served (even for a short time), but is not now serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II. People who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps.

Disability Status: From the 2010 Census, data on Disability Status were derived when respondents reported long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment, (sensory disability) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). Disability status was also derived if the individuals in the working age range of 18 to 64 years had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities such as: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office (going outside the home disability); and (d) working at a job or business (employment disability).

It was reported in the 2010 Census that the area had an estimated 15,500 persons residing there between the ages of 5 to 17 years of age with approximately 1,531 or 9.9 percent with a **disability**. In Texas, the percent with disabilities in this same age bracket was 5.3 percent. In the working age population group - ages 18 to 64 years, the area had approximately 49,525 persons, of which 8,505 were categorized to be in a disability status. This represented 17.2 percent compared to 10.0 percent in the

state overall. For those persons in this age group that had a disability, approximately 2,888 or 34.0 percent were employed. For those who had no disability, an estimated 29,626 or 72.2 percent were employed. For the retirement age group of 65 years of age and older, 11,177 persons resided of which 5,137 were disabled. The percent of this age group with a disabled status was 46.0 percent and this compared to 40.7 percent in Texas overall. Areas reporting 0 are suppressed due to small sample size or no reported data.

Ages 65 and Older: For the population who are considered to be at the age of retirement or older - 65 years and older, the total number of persons in Texas was 2,601,886 or 10.3 percent of the total population in 2010. This region had a total of 11,473 or 14.0 percent in this older age group. In the same age group of 65 years and over, males in Texas represented 1,135,664 or 4.5 percent of the total population and females totaled to 1,466,222 or 5.8 percent, while in this study area, males totaled to 5,092 or 6.2 percent of all persons in this area and females represented 6,381 or 7.8 percent of all persons. For other general and special population information from the 2010 Census as well as specific populations topics, link to <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

Population Projections

The Office of the State Demographer for the State of Texas distributes the most widely used population projections for Texas. **Projection estimates** in these tables and the methodology for **migration scenarios** have been revised as of 2012 by the Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer - now housed at University of Texas San Antonio. Each projection series includes three scenarios resulting in three alternative sets of population values for the State and each county are presented in these projections. These scenarios assume the same set of mortality and fertility assumptions in each scenario but differ in their assumptions relative to net migration. The net migration assumptions made for four scenarios are derived from 2000-2010 patterns which have been altered relative to expected future population trends. This is done by systematically and uniformly altering the adjusted 1990-2000 net migration rates by age, sex and race/ethnicity. The scenarios so produced are referred to as the zero migration (0.0) scenario, the one-half 2000-2010 (0.5) scenario, the 2000-2010 (1.0) scenario.

The recommended scenario for most county based projection reporting is the 0.5 scenario. This scenario has been prepared as an approximate average of the zero (0.0) and 2000-2010 (1.0) scenarios. It assumes rates of net migration one-half of those of the 2000s. The reason for including this scenario is that many counties in the State are unlikely to continue to experience the overall levels of relatively extensive growth of the 2000s. A scenario which projects rates of population growth that are approximately an average of the zero and the 2000-2010 scenarios is one that suggests slower but steadier growth than occurred during 2000-2010 (For a more detailed discussion see <http://txsdc.utsa.edu>).

Using this projection scenario, the following table represents population projections for Orange County as computed in 2012 by The Office of the State Demographer for the State of Texas:

Population Projections and Percent Change Since 2000*										
Year	Total	Pct Chg	Anglo	Pct Chg	Black	Pct Chg	Hispanic	Pct Chg	Other	Pct Chg
2000	84,966	---	73,526	---	7,226	---	3,073	---	1,141	---
2005	87,210	2.6	74,589	1.4	7,758	7.4	3,600	17.1	1,263	10.7

2010	81,837	-3.7	67,895	-7.7	6,922	-4.2	4,766	55.1	2,254	97.5
2015	84,196	-0.9	68,864	-6.3	7,269	0.6	5,598	82.2	2,465	116.0
2020	86,327	1.6	69,534	-5.4	7,622	5.5	6,522	112.2	2,649	132.2
2025	88,399	4.0	69,915	-4.9	8,004	10.8	7,615	147.8	2,865	151.1
2030	90,233	6.2	69,831	-5.0	8,389	16.1	8,845	187.8	3,168	177.7
2035	91,781	8.0	69,344	-5.7	8,729	20.8	10,206	232.1	3,502	206.9
2040	92,984	9.4	68,454	-6.9	9,003	24.6	11,677	280.0	3,850	237.4
2045	93,944	10.6	67,267	-8.5	9,213	27.5	13,276	332.0	4,188	267.0
2050	94,848	11.6	65,963	-10.3	9,389	29.9	15,031	389.1	4,465	291.3

* Anglo, Black, and Other excludes Hispanic counts.

For comparison purposes, the Texas population projections, using the same scenario methodology, are as follows:

Population Projections and Percent Change Since 2000*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pct Chg</u>	<u>Anglo</u>	<u>Pct Chg</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Pct Chg</u>	<u>Hispanic</u>	<u>Pct Chg</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Pct Chg</u>
2000	20,851,820	---	11,074,716	---	2,421,653	---	6,669,666	---	685,785	---
2005	22,556,046	8.2	11,327,873	2.3	2,588,605	6.9	7,820,842	17.3	818,726	19.4
2010	25,145,561	20.6	11,397,345	2.9	2,886,825	19.2	9,460,921	41.8	1,400,470	104.2
2015	27,000,199	29.5	11,599,884	4.7	3,094,388	27.8	10,698,906	60.4	1,607,021	134.3
2020	28,921,650	38.7	11,752,527	6.1	3,295,218	36.1	12,047,446	80.6	1,826,459	166.3
2025	30,905,192	48.2	11,840,265	6.9	3,484,786	43.9	13,520,940	102.7	2,059,201	200.3
2030	32,927,245	57.9	11,850,199	7.0	3,658,975	51.1	15,106,347	126.5	2,311,724	237.1
2035	34,962,746	67.7	11,788,395	6.4	3,814,605	57.5	16,772,258	151.5	2,587,488	277.3
2040	37,022,513	77.6	11,676,168	5.4	3,951,928	63.2	18,511,750	177.6	2,882,667	320.3
2045	39,125,589	87.6	11,530,632	4.1	4,072,933	68.2	20,337,984	204.9	3,184,040	364.3
2050	41,311,221	98.1	11,376,567	2.7	4,182,147	72.7	22,270,859	233.9	3,481,648	407.7

* Anglo, Black, and Other excludes Hispanic counts.

County to County Migration

Out-Migration: Using Internal Revenue Service (IRS) information regarding changes in residences between two filing years 2010 and 2011, statistics regarding moving in and out of counties can reveal patterns of migration as well as patterns of out-of-state and foreign migration to and from selected counties. During this time Orange County reported 28,856 total tax returns were matched to tabulate outflow migration. Of these returns approximately 5.9 percent showed a change in residences by moving out from their originating county in 2010 to another county in 2011. Of these who moved out of their original county, 72.3 percent moved to another county within Texas, while 27.7 percent moved to a different state but within the U.S. Those who moved from their originating county in the year 2010 to a foreign country in 2011 was approximately 0.0 percent.

The IRS county migration data reports income by the number of returns and the number of exemptions. The number of returns - as a unit of analysis - may be used as a proxy for household income and the number of exemptions may be used as a proxy for the number of individuals in a family. Using the number of returns for household income, the Orange County area overall has an average household earnings of \$53,461. Of those households which remained in the same area, an average reported non-migrating household income of \$54,576 during the period 2010 to 2011. Total income earned by 1,707 households leaving the region was \$60,989,000 which represents an average income of \$35,729.

The top 5 counties showing the most households and their average income leaving Orange County to other counties during 2010 to 2011 were:

County and State	Households Moving Out	Average Income Moving Out
Jefferson County	490	\$33,484
Hardin County	123	\$39,276
Harris County	121	\$36,488
Jasper County	73	\$46,137
Calcasieu Parish	69	\$27,319

In-Migration: During the period 2010 to 2011, there were approximately 28,890 total tax returns matched to calculate inflow migration. Of these returns approximately 6.0 percent showed a change in residences by moving in from their originating county in 2009 to a county in the study area in 2010. Of these who moved into the study area from another county, 72.1 percent moved from other counties in Texas, while 27.9 percent moved from a county in a different state but within the U.S. Those who moved into the study area during the 2010-2011 period from a foreign country was approximately 0.0 percent.

Using the number of returns as a proxy for household income, the Orange County area overall has an average household earnings of \$53,640. Those households which remained in the same area had an average reported non-migrating household income of \$54,576 during the period 2010 to 2011. Total income earned by 1,741 households entering the region was \$67,988,000 which represents an average income of \$39,051.

The top 5 counties showing the most households and their average income migrating into Orange County from other counties during 2010 to 2011 were:

County and State	Households Moving In	Average Income Moving In
Jefferson County	583	\$46,252
Hardin County	144	\$34,208
Harris County	95	\$47,832
Calcasieu Parish	87	\$39,483
Jasper County	65	\$31,292

Change in Aggregated Earnings: Gains and losses of residential earnings and buying power due to migration can be reflected in observed differences in aggregate dollars entering and leaving an area. County to county migration information from the IRS shows a net change for the Orange County region of \$6,999,000. A positive value represents an increase in earnings for an area and a negative value represents a loss of income during the 2010 - 2011 period.

Vital Statistics: According to the Texas Department of State Health Services for vital statistics for the year 2004, the Orange County area had a total of 1,079 live births which represents a **live birth rate** of 12.7 births for every 1,000 persons in the study area compared to a statewide rate of 17.0 births per 1,000 persons in the population. The area had a total of 870 **deaths** representing a rate of 10.3 for every 1,000 persons compared to a statewide rate of 6.8.

Employment

Civilian Labor Force (CLF): The most recent civilian labor force estimates from TWC for Texas statewide in September 2014 is 13,044,241 which is an increase in the labor force of 162,375 persons since September 2013. This represents a 1.3 percent change in Texas during this time period. These estimates are not seasonally adjusted. Orange County had a civilian labor force of 39,892 for September 2014 which was a change of -397 in CLF since September 2013. This change represented a decrease of -1.0 percent for the study area. For another glimpse into TWC/LMI's Texas and County information, link to: <http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/AreaSelection.asp?tableName=Labforce>.

Economic Diversification: Relative to the Texas economy, the LMCI economic diversification index measures the degree to which a county economy is diversified. Significant concentrations of employment in only one or two industrial sectors makes an area less diversified and more susceptible to widespread economic decline should a key sector suffer a significant loss. While economic diversification or a balanced distribution of employment across all major industry sectors, is generally desirable, in some cases, especially where a region is exploiting a comparative advantage (such as access to raw materials, access to transportation routes, etc.) a statistically diverse economy does not necessarily correlate with higher growth. Of the three levels of diversification ranging from below average, average and above average, Orange County had an economic base which is of average diversity.

Employment By Major Industry Sector: The most recent employment data from TWC by major industrial sector for Orange County compared to Texas are shown below in a table for two years. The Department of Labor calls these major categories "Super Sectors". One advantage in reviewing employment changes at broad industrial levels is that it allows for a unique snapshot of major differences in the total employment for a selected study area when compared to any larger statewide trend. When employment changes at a higher rate than the state, there may be comparative advantages in the local economy which are driving these changes. Conversely, when change is at a lower rate, then the Super Sector is showing less change in comparison to the state and may consequently have a smaller comparative change impact.

Orange County

Industry Sector	2014 1st Qtr	2014 1st Qtr	2013 1st Qtr	2014 1st Qtr	Emp Chg	Pct Chg
Total, All Industries	21,859	11,141,603	131,517,074	133,753,215	2,236,141	1.70
Natural Resources & Mining	304	350,403	1,855,330	1,894,038	38,708	2.09
Construction	1,825	654,767	5,571,067	5,814,311	243,244	4.37
Manufacturing	4,650	877,912	11,927,768	12,049,075	121,307	1.02
Trade, Transport. & Utilities	4,642	2,340,218	26,328,141	26,804,001	475,860	1.81
Information	101	208,239	2,817,221	2,847,807	30,586	1.09
Financial Activities Group	1,004	680,338	7,592,075	7,652,586	60,511	0.80
Prof., Business & Other Svcs	1,158	1,511,156	18,176,217	18,696,877	520,660	2.86
Education & Health Svcs.	4,546	2,605,099	31,859,028	32,147,051	288,023	0.90
Leisure & Hospitality Group	2,302	1,162,449	13,916,621	14,346,560	429,939	3.09
Other Services	516	309,211	4,108,134	4,177,661	69,527	1.69
Public Administration	808	437,267	7,157,368	7,110,694	-46,674	-0.65

Compared to Texas, the table above shows employment sectors in Orange County changed at a higher rate for *Information* between 1st quarter 2013 and 1st quarter 2014. During that same time period, area employment for *Natural Resources & Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Trade, Transport. & Utilities, Financial Activities Group, Prof., Business & Other Svcs, Education & Health Svcs., Leisure & Hospitality Group, Other Services* and *Public Administration* changed at a lower rate when compared to Texas.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators: The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) are derived from state administrative records and basic demographic information from the Census Bureau through a program called Local Employment Dynamics. Employment totals from the QWI are not exactly comparable with those from other sources. Generally, coverage and definitions differ between the QWI and data about establishments from administrative records (e.g., the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages or QCEW), and about workers from surveys (e.g., the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey or CPS.) More specifically, the QWI capture the complexity of workforce dynamics. Because the LED data from which the QWI are derived include all the jobs a worker holds in each quarter, multiple definitions of employment are possible (just as there are multiple definitions of unemployment). The definitions include: (1) All jobs held in a quarter, regardless of length of time the job is held (2) Jobs held at the beginning of a quarter (3) Jobs held at the end of a quarter and (4) Jobs held for a full quarter (the most stable measure of employment). For more information go to www.texasindustryprofiles.com/apps/led/QWI.asp.

QWI Quick Facts	Orange County				
	2nd Qtr 2012	3rd Qtr 2012	4th Qtr 2012	1st Qtr 2013	2nd Qtr 2013
Total Employment	25,061	25,346	21,636	22,187	21,572
Net Job Flow	1,045	135	168	-127	54
Job Creation	2,014	1,212	1,060	1,065	930
New Hires	6,256	5,714	3,933	3,916	4,134
Separations	5,796	5,979	4,280	4,577	4,535

Avg Monthly Earning	\$3,627.00	\$3,661.00	\$4,285.00	\$4,013.00	\$4,232.00
Avg New Hire Earning	\$2,375.00	\$2,483.00	\$2,691.00	\$2,935.00	\$2,676.00

<u>QWI Quick Facts</u>	<u>Texas</u>				
	<u>2nd Qtr 2012</u>	<u>3rd Qtr 2012</u>	<u>4th Qtr 2012</u>	<u>1st Qtr 2013</u>	<u>2nd Qtr 2013</u>
Total Employment	10,498,414	10,506,657	10,573,440	10,818,207	10,831,279
Net Job Flow	81,089	14,813	98,785	77,318	12,985
Job Creation	557,802	434,995	479,012	520,792	466,624
New Hires	1,845,680	1,829,639	1,607,960	1,882,310	1,993,202
Separations	1,974,200	1,983,937	1,692,017	2,018,394	2,158,042
Avg Monthly Earning	\$4,191.00	\$4,228.00	\$4,610.00	\$4,305.00	\$4,348.00
Avg New Hire Earning	\$2,925.00	\$2,768.00	\$2,666.00	\$2,914.00	\$2,816.00

New Hires: New hires represent workers at a business who were not working at that same business in the previous quarter. These data answer the question of which industries are doing the most hiring. It does not say anything about job quality, simply hiring activity. New hires as a percent of total employment points to the employment volatility of an industry. Although a high percentage of new hires could indicate rapid hiring activity typically higher numbers represent more volatile, high turnover industries.

Top 10 Industries Hiring 2nd Quarter 2013	New Hires as a Percentage of Total Employment	New Hires
72 Accommodation and Food Services	28%	863
44-45 Retail Trade	19%	697
23 Construction	26%	629
31-33 Manufacturing	9%	485
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	16%	291
61 Educational Services	10%	289
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	23%	162
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	22%	145
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	16%	113
42 Wholesale Trade	12%	112

Title	New Hires
72 Accommodation and Food Services	863
44-45 Retail Trade	697
23 Construction	629
31-33 Manufacturing	485

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56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	145
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	113
42 Wholesale Trade	112

Stable New Hires: Stable new hires are those workers that were employed for a full quarter at the same business. This means they were also employed for at least part of the quarter before and part of the following quarter. Stable separations are workers who had a job for at least one full quarter before the job ended. The data does not distinguish between voluntary and involuntary separations. Stable hires and separations demonstrate labor market churn even among steady workforce participants.

Top 10 Industries With Highest Turnover 2 nd Quarter 2013	Percent of Total Employment In Each Industry	Stable New Hires	Stable Separations
72 Accommodation and Food Services	21%	319	310
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	19%	0	5
56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	18%	68	64
23 Construction	15%	204	204
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	14%	86	26
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	12%	22	21
44-45 Retail Trade	12%	315	274
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	12%	42	61
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	11%	60	54
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11%	43	80

Average Monthly Earnings: The QWI also show average monthly earnings for all workers and for new hires only. Industries where new hires earn a lower percentage relative to all workers generally have more jobs in which seniority or industry specific knowledge command a wage premium. The more new hires earn relative to all workers is an indication that the required skills can be more readily learned or more transferable from another workplace.

Top 10 Industries With Highest Monthly Earnings Percent for New Hires 2 nd Quarter 2013	Earnings %	Average Earnings for New Hires	Total Monthly Average Earnings
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	106%	\$ 4,413	\$ 4,179
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	105%	\$ 2,278	\$ 2,166
23 Construction	90%	\$ 3,629	\$ 4,013

31-33 Manufacturing	83%	\$ 5,562	\$ 6,704
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	81%	\$ 3,742	\$ 4,620
52 Finance and Insurance	74%	\$ 2,774	\$ 3,747
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	73%	\$ 2,538	\$ 3,470
42 Wholesale Trade	73%	\$ 3,532	\$ 4,855
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	73%	\$ 2,172	\$ 2,990
72 Accommodation and Food Services	69%	\$ 977	\$ 1,423

Title	Average Monthly New Hires Earnings	Average Monthly Earnings
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,413	4,179
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,278	2,166
23 Construction	3,629	4,013
31-33 Manufacturing	5,562	6,704
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,742	4,620
52 Finance and Insurance	2,774	3,747
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,538	3,470
42 Wholesale Trade	3,532	4,855
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	2,172	2,990
72 Accommodation and Food Services	977	1,423

Highest Monthly Earnings: Clearly not all industries pay the same the chart below shows the top 10 highest paying industries in the region. Employment growth in higher paying industries injects more money into the regional economy helping to increase living standards.

Top 10 Industries With Highest Monthly Earnings for New Hires 2 nd Quarter 2013	Average Earnings for New Hires	Total Monthly Average Earnings
31-33 Manufacturing	\$ 5,562	\$ 6,704
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$ 4,413	\$ 4,179
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$ 4,157	\$ 6,956
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$ 3,742	\$ 4,620
23 Construction	\$ 3,629	\$ 4,013
42 Wholesale Trade	\$ 3,532	\$ 4,855
22 Utilities	\$ 3,284	\$ 5,276
52 Finance and Insurance	\$ 2,774	\$ 3,747
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	\$ 2,658	\$ 3,989
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$ 2,538	\$ 3,470

Average Earnings for New Hires 2nd Quarter 2013
 Monthly Earnings 01,500 03,000 4,500 31-33
 Manufacturing 55 Management of Companies and Enterprises 21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas
 Extraction 54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services 23 Construction 42 Wholesale Trade 22
 Utilities 52 Finance and Insurance 48-49 Transportation and Warehousing 53 Real Estate and Rental and
 Leasing Industry

Title	Monthly Earnings
31-33 Manufacturing	5,562
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,413
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	4,157
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,742
23 Construction	3,629
42 Wholesale Trade	3,532
22 Utilities	3,284
52 Finance and Insurance	2,774
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	2,658
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	2,538

Occupations: The best source of occupational information at the county level is from the 2010 Bureau of Census/American Community Survey (ACS). The total number of persons 16 years of age or older who were employed in Orange County during the 2010 Census estimates 34,012. The following presents a table of those employed by occupational categories for this region compared to statewide percentages:

<u>Occupational Categories</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Area Percent</u>	<u>Statewide Percent</u>
Mgmt., Professional Occs.	9,234	27.1	33.7
Service Occupations	4,951	14.6	16.9
Sales and Office Occupations	7,918	23.3	25.7
Constr., Extraction Occs.	5,746	16.9	11.6
Production, Transport. Occs.	6,163	18.1	12.1

Class of Worker: Another way to view the types of workers in an area's labor force is by class of worker. According to the 2010 Bureau of Census/American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, the area had 27,563 employees who were private wage and salary workers representing 81.0 percent of all workers. The region had another 4,199 persons who were government workers or 12.3 percent, 2,127 who were self employed workers or 6.3 percent and 123 who were unpaid family workers representing 0.4 percent. This compares to the Texas statewide distribution of 77.9 percent for private wage and salary workers, 14.7 percent for government workers, 7.2 percent for self employed, and 0.2 percent for unpaid family workers.

Unemployment: According to TWC unemployment figures for September 2014 Orange County had an unemployment estimate of 3,016 persons which represents a rate of 7.6 compared to a Texas statewide unemployment rate of 5.0 for the same month. For the study area these estimates represent a decrease from September 2013 unemployment rate of 9.9 percent. The Texas statewide unemployment rate was 6.2 for September 2013. For the latest unemployment rates, see TWC's LMI website - Unemployment Rates (LAUS):<http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/AreaSelection.asp?tableName=Labforce> and for a description of methodology link to: <http://www.tracer2.com/article.asp?ARTICLEID=148>.

Reporting Establishments: The TWC indicates 1,395 business reporting units operating in Orange County in the first quarter of 2014 with an average of 15.67 workers per unit. Average firm size makes a difference for job hunting and job development strategy because larger firms tend to have better defined ports of entry and in-house training capabilities. Although definitions vary greatly, small business can be defined as less than 50 workers and medium sized is 250 or less. The Texas average is 18.07 workers per unit. Regions with higher than average number of workers per unit tend to be dominated economically by a few very large employers.

Commuting to Work: According to the 2010 Bureau of Census/American Community Survey (ACS) the number of workers 16 and over commuting to work, has a number of implications for transportation and municipal services. Orange County had a total of 29,195 or 87.6 percent who drove their car to work alone, 2,546 or 7.6 percent who car pooled, 110 or 0.3 percent used public transportation, 238 or 0.7 percent who walked to work, 708 or 2.1 percent of regional workers who used other means to work, and 524 or 1.6 percent who worked at home. These methods of commuting to work compare to the Texas statewide results by: car alone (79.3%), car pool (11.6%), public transportation (1.6%), walked (1.7%), other means (1.9%), and worked at home (3.9%). The average travel time to work in minutes was 22.30 for the region as compared to an overall statewide average of 24.8 minutes.

Employers by Employee Size Class: Employer contact information and employee size ranges are collected and updated by the InfoGroup, Inc. The most current release is a product called the Employer Database 2014 2nd Edition. This product shows that the area had approximately 546 establishments which employed 10 or more employees. Of these employers, approximately 0.2 percent employed over 1000 employees, 0.2 percent employed between approximately 500 and 999 employees, 5.7 percent employed between approximately 100 and 499 employees, 13.7 percent employed between 50 and 99 employees, 31.7 percent employed between 20 and 49 employees, and 48.5 percent employed between approximately 10 and 19 employees.

Top 10 Manufacturers for the Orange County Region:

A Schulman Inc
Cloeren Co
Cloeren Inc
Conrad Orange Shipyard
Honeywell
International Paper Co
Printpack
Rescar Inc
Solvay Solexis Inc

Income

Personal Income: According to the most recent data released by the BEA 2011, Orange County's total personal income, excluding farm, was \$3,147,945,000 which represented an increase of \$169,855,000 when compared to the 2010 **total personal income**, excluding farm, of \$ 2,978,090,000. For Statewide personal income, the total of \$965,236,295,000 for 2010 and \$1,030,749,973,000 for the year 2011, shows an increase of \$65,513,678,000. This indicates that Orange County has a personal income showing a rate change of 5.7 percent compared to the statewide income at a rate change of 6.8 percent for the same period. Income from all government and government enterprises for the area was a total of \$221,705,000 for the year 2011. This was a decrease of -2.0 percent from the 2010 figure of \$226,337,000. Texas statewide had an increase of 1.8 percent for **government income**. **Military income**, excluding federal civilian income, for 2011 was \$8,105,000 compared to \$8,805,000 in 2010 for the study area. This was a decrease of -8.0 percent compared to a statewide change of no change percent for the same period. For further information link to: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis>.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income is a widely used measure of regional economic health while per capita income is generally used to compare the relative well-being of residents across areas (not accounting for differences in area cost of living). The per capita personal income for 2011 was \$38,144 in Orange County while Texas statewide had a per capita income of \$40,270. For more information on this data, please go to <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis>.

Government Transfer Payments: The Orange County region received over \$812,608,000 in transfer of payments in FY2011 which reflected a \$9,851 per capita transfer payment compared to the Texas per capita payment of \$6,249. Transfer payments include the total amount of government allocations to people who qualify for income assistance. This consists largely of supplemental security income payments, family assistance, general assistance payments, food stamp payments, and other assistance payments, including emergency assistance. For more information on this data, please go to <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis>.

Residence Adjustment: Some areas function as major employment centers and others serve as "bedroom communities". This means that residents may work in one region but live, pay taxes and spend most of their income in their resident region. The degree to which a regional area serves as a bedroom community can be measured by a "residence adjustment" to the area personal income. The residence adjustment in the Orange County region was \$716,213 in 2010. By 2011 the adjustment represented a decrease to \$533,645. A negative number implies that workers commute into the region to earn income but do not reside there. Growth over time of negative residence adjustments generally implies an eroding tax base for the region. Similarly, a positive figure implies that on balance the region exports jobs and income to residents of other regions. For more information on this data, please go to <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis>.

Average Weekly Wage: TWC reported an average weekly wage during 1st quarter 2013 for all covered wages and salaried employment in the Orange County region to be \$892.14. Average weekly wages for 1st quarter 2014 was \$925.87, an increase of 3.8 percent. This is compared to an increase of 4.6 percent statewide for the same period of time. The Texas statewide average weekly wage in the 1st quarter of 2014 was \$1,062.65. These wage data are the result of the reported quarterly wages and salaries paid

by employers divided by 13 weeks. For the most current information, link to: <http://www.tracer2.com/cgi/dataanalysis/AreaSelection.asp?tableName=Industry>

UI Benefits: The region had \$14,212,152 in Unemployment Insurance benefits paid during calendar year 2012. In the Orange County region, the average duration before exhausting regular UI benefits in calendar year 2012 was approximately 15 weeks, while the statewide average duration before exhausting regular UI benefits in calendar year 2012 was approximately 15.8 weeks. The most likely interpretation of longer duration times is greater difficulty finding a job. Therefore, duration can serve as a good barometer for local general economic conditions. The average weekly benefits payment for Regular UI in 2012 was \$337.67 for the Orange County region compared to \$314.09 in Texas statewide.

Personal Income by Place of Residence: Personal income by place of residence, based on the 2011 Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates was roughly \$61,113 for the Orange County region. This compares to \$70,777 statewide. This figure is much higher than the per capita income level because it includes all wage earners living within a single household. Also, income data from BEA will be different than income data from other agencies due to that fact the BEA includes other sources of income such as farm wages, dividends, interest, rent and transfer payments. For more information on this data, please go to <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/reis>.

Poverty Population: The U.S. Department of Census estimated a 2011 poverty population for the Orange County region for people of all ages at 10,961 persons. That figure represents 13.6 percent of the non-institutional population compared to a Texas percentage of 17.0 percent for people of all ages. The estimated number of people under the age of 18 in the study area in poverty was 3,468 in 2011. This figure was 4.3 percent of all people under 18 in the study area compared to Texas statewide which was 6.7 percent of all people under 18 as estimated in 2011. According to the 2011 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates of the Census Bureau, the number of families living below poverty status in 2011 were 2,623 which was 23.9 percent of all families in the study area. This compared to 19.5 percent of all families statewide living in poverty status in 2011. The total number of individuals living below poverty status was 3,984 in 2011 which was 4.9 percent of all individuals in the study area. This compared to 7.1 percent of all individuals living below poverty status statewide. For the most recent Poverty information, see: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/county.html> .

Gross Retail Sales: Income can be viewed in several ways and under different definitions. Per capita income tends to have a direct relationship with the growth of gross sales and most service sector industries in an area. **Gross sales** for the region estimated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts were \$228,670,354 in the 1st quarter 2013 which represented a decrease of -1.6 percent to \$225,001,956.00 by the 1st quarter 2014. The statewide change for the same period was an increase of 5.3 percent in gross sales. The total number of **reporting outlets** for the same period was 665 in the 1st quarter 2013 and 641 in the 1st quarter 2014. This region had a decrease of -3.6 percent in the study area compared to the statewide change for the same period of a decrease of -2.4 percent. For the most recent Gross Retail Sales information, please see: <http://www.window.state.tx.us/taxinfo/sales/>.

Housing

Household Units and Size: The total number of **housing units** in 2011 in Orange County according the Census was 35,127 with an average household size of 2.7 persons. The average **household size** for Texas was 2.9 persons for the same period. **The home ownership rate** for this area was 77.1 percent

compared to Texas statewide which had a rate of 64.5 percent. While in Texas statewide the percent of households with persons under 18 years of age in 2000 was 30.7 percent, this study area had a percent of 35.6. The percent of households with persons 65 years of age or older was 14.9 percent in Texas statewide while 22.0 percent of Orange County had households with individuals 65 years of age and older.

Types of Structures: While Texas had approximately 79.4 percent of the housing units in the category of one **detached structures** in 2010 according to the Census, the study area had approximately 72.6 percent. **Mobile homes** in the area made up 18.2 percent when compared to a statewide percentage of 9.2 percent. More recently built housing structures in the area shows new development has taken place in the region. The total number of **new housing structures** built between 2000 and 2010 was 4,879 or 13.9 percent in Orange County compared to 20.6 percent statewide.

Owner and Renter Occupied: According to the 2010 Census, the percent of **owner-occupied** units with a value of \$100,000 or greater in Orange County was 39.0 percent compared to 62.8 percent for the state. The percent of **renter-occupied** units with rent values of \$500 per month or greater was 69.8 percent as compared to the Texas percentage of 82.9 percent. The **median home value** in Orange County according to the 2010 census was \$84,000.00 compared to a statewide median value of \$126,400.00. **Median rent** for the area was \$700.00 compared to \$814.00 for the state. For this area, the total number of renter-occupied housing units was 7,132 which represented 22.9 percent of all occupied housing units in 2010. This compares to a Texas statewide percentage of 35.5 percent for the same period.

Education

Enrollment: School enrollment data from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, Bureau of the Census showed that there were 20,224 persons in the population who were 3 years of age and older and enrolled in school in the study area during the census collection period. Of this population, the following table shows a breakdown of what types of schools persons were enrolled compared to similar statewide information:

<u>Type of School</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Area Percent</u>	<u>Statewide Percent</u>
Nursery school or preschool	1,446	7.1	6.2
Kindergarten	1,273	6.3	5.7
Elementary School (grades 1-8)	9,322	46.1	42.8
High School (grades 9-12)	4,610	22.8	21.0
College or graduate school	3,573	17.7	24.3

Educational Attainment: The total number of persons 25 years of age or older who responded to the level of educational attainment question during the 2008-2012 American Community Survey, Bureau of the Census was 54,523. Of those persons, the following presents a table on various levels of educational attainment for this region compared to statewide percentages:

<u>Educational Attainment</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Area Percent</u>	<u>Statewide Percent</u>
Less than 9th Grade	2,399	4.4	9.7

9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,016	9.2	9.6
H.S. graduate (inc. equiv.)	22,791	41.8	25.3
Some college, no degree	13,304	24.4	22.8
Associate Degree	4,362	8.0	6.4
Bachelor's Degree	4,689	8.6	17.5
Graduate or Prof. Degree	2,017	3.7	8.7

Another useful grouping of these statistics shows that the percent of high school graduates or higher was 86.5 percent for the area compared to 80.7 percent for Texas. Also, the percent with Bachelor's degree or higher was 12.3 percent as compared to 26.2 percent for Texas.

Dropout and Attrition Rates: Information from the Texas Education Agency on student **dropouts** from public schools for 2010-2011 shows that 82 students, grades 7-12, dropped out of school in this study area. This represents a dropout rate of 1.12 percent as compared to a Texas statewide percentage of 0.90 percent of all students who dropped out during this period. **Attrition** rates are often viewed as measures of the percentage of students that begin high school but do not graduate with a diploma. It is arguably a more reasonable way to view dropouts from an economic viewpoint. One way to view educational progress in a region is to estimate the number of persons who persist to high school graduation as opposed to standard dropout statistics. Attrition rates are calculated by the Intercultural Development Research Association (IDRA). IDRA conducts research and development activities; creates, implements and administers innovative education programs; and provides teacher, administrator, and parent training and technical assistance. The attrition rates for Orange County during the period 2011-2012 by race and ethnicity were 22 percent for all students, 28 percent for Blacks, 21 percent for Whites, and 22 percent for Hispanics. In order to review the latest Secondary Schools Enrollment and Dropouts information posted on the Texas Education Agency, link to: http://www.tea.state.tx.us/acctres/dropcomp_index.html.

Health

Health Facilities - The number of acute and psychiatric care **hospitals** in Orange County as of February 2013 was 1, with an average total beds capacity of approximately 112.0 compared to a statewide ratio of 122.2 beds per hospital according to statistical reports from the Texas Department of State Health Services. Link to <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for more data reporting on health care facilities. The Texas State Board of Pharmacy data for March 2013 shows there are 20 licensed **pharmacies** in the study area. The total number of licensed pharmacies statewide is 6,652. For additional information on Texas Pharmacies, link to the Texas State Board of Pharmacy at <http://www.tsbp.state.tx.us/index.htm>.

Health Practitioners - According to the Texas Department of State Health Services September 2011 report, there were 63 direct patient care and primary care **physicians** who practiced in the region. The ratio of total persons to each physician in the area was 1,345.5 residents per each physician. This compares to a statewide ratio of 426.3 persons for each physician in Texas. Another way of reporting these figures is by showing the number of physicians as a ratio per 100,000 residents. In this study area, the ratio in direct patient care was 2,230.7 as compared to the statewide ratio of 606.0 in direct patient care physicians per 100,000 population as of 2011. The ratio of physicians in primary care was 3,390.6 compared to a statewide ratio of 1,438.3 physicians in primary care per 100,000 persons in the

population statewide. Link to <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for more data.

The study area had a total of 318 **registered nurses** (RN) working in the study area, representing a ratio of 266.6 persons for each RN in the area. The statewide ratio was 140.3 persons for each RN in the state. For the same time period, the ratio of RNs per 100,000 population was 375.1 compared to 712.8 per 100,000 statewide. Link to <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for more data.

The number of **licensed vocational nurses** (LVN) who practiced in the area was 296 representing a ratio of 286.4 persons per each LVN in the area. This compared to 355.0 persons per each LVN statewide. The ratio of LVNs per 100,000 population was 349.2 compared to 281.7 per 100,000 population statewide. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Health Professionals and related information.

The Texas Department of State Health Services information for September 2011 also reports that there were 22 **dentists** in the study area, with a ratio of 3,853.0 persons for each dentist in the area. The ratio of dentists per 100,000 residents was 26.0. By comparison, there was a statewide ratio of 45.4 dentists per 100,000 residents, with a total of 11,751 dentists statewide. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Health Professionals and related information.

According to data from the Texas Department of State Health Services for September 2011, there were 284 licensed **Emergency Medical Technicians**, or EMTs, for the study area; a ratio of 335.0 licensed EMTs per 100,000 residents. The statewide ratio was 225.1 EMTs per 100,000 residents, with a total of 58,266 EMTs statewide. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Health Professionals and related information.

Also, according to the September 2011 report from the Texas Department of State Health Services, there were 51 **pharmacists** in this area, which is a ratio of 1,662.1 persons for each pharmacist. Texas has 21,306 pharmacists statewide, or a ratio of 1,214.9 persons for each pharmacist in the area. The ratio of pharmacists per 100,000 residents was 60.2 compared to 82.3 per 100,000 residents statewide. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Health Professionals and related information.

The Texas Department of State Health Services information for September 2011 shows that for the study area there were 9 **occupational therapists**; a ratio of 9,418.3 persons for each occupational therapist. The statewide ratio was 3,806.5 persons for each occupational therapist, with a total of 6,800 occupational therapists statewide. The ratio of occupational therapists per 100,000 residents was 10.6 compared to 26.3 statewide. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Health Professionals and related information.

Medical & Health Services Employment*

Area			Statewide		
2013 1st Qtr	2014 1st Qtr	Pct Change	2013 1st Qtr	2014 1st Qtr	Pct Change
1,457	1,395	-4.26%	1,367,960	1,396,331	2.07%

* Includes: Public and Private Hospitals, Medical/Health Offices; Home Health, Nursing, Elderly Residential facilities;
Individual/Family, Emergency & Other Relief Svcs., Vocational Rehab. Svcs.
[NAICS: 6211,6212-19,6221-23,6231-33,6239,6241-43]
Due to confidentiality, employment for small areas may be suppressed and reported as zero.

Health Statistics - Some of the leading **causes of mortality** in Texas include malignant neoplasms or cancer, heart disease, and chronic lower respiratory disease. From information gathered by Texas Department of State Health Services for 2010, the study area had a total of 195 reported deaths from malignant neoplasm **cancer**. On a statewide level, Texas had 35,531 reported deaths from malignant neoplasm cancer. Texas Department of State Health Services reports that for 2010 there were 213 deaths from **heart disease**, and 71 deaths from lower respiratory disease in the selected study area. By contrast, Texas statewide had 38,008 deaths from heart disease and 8,624 deaths from **chronic lower respiratory disease**. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Texas health, disease and related information.

Several state agencies collect statistics on health status indicators that can be used to assess the strengths or weaknesses of public health in a local area or community. For this study area, the Texas Department of State Health Services reported for 2010 there were 8 **infant deaths**, as compared with a statewide rate of 2,478. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Texas health, disease and related information.

The Texas Department of State Health Services reported that for 2009 there were 51 total **teen pregnancies** in this area. There were different teen pregnancy rates in the study area depending on race, with 10 for Black teens, 5 for Hispanic teens and 36 for White teens. Statewide rates for teenage pregnancy were 19,775 for total teenage pregnancies, with 2,622 for Black teens, 13,792 for Hispanic teens and 3,361 for White teens. See <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us> for a wider variety of Texas health, disease and related information.

In the Small Area Health Insurance Estimates from the United States Census Bureau for 2010, figures show that the number of children under 19 in this area who were **not covered by health insurance** is 2,499, which is 8.5% of the reported population in that age group. The number of **uninsured children** statewide is 1,091,021, or 6.5% of the reported population for children under 19. For more information, or to view or download the entire data book, see <http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/>.

Information On The Web

The Bureau of Census has a variety of useful Quick Facts for each county in Texas. The Quick Fact report for Orange county can be accessed at the following URL: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48/48361.html>. Some counties maintain their own Internet sites for local information. If a county hosts its own Web site, it may be accessed through a URL with the following format <http://www.co.County Name Goes Here.tx.us>.

To research additional websites on Counties, consider any of the following:

Texas A-Z List of counties with web sites: <http://www.state.tx.us/portal/tol/en/gov/6/2/1>
Texas Conference on Urban Counties: <http://www.cuc.org>
State of Texas Web Site - Texas Counties: <http://www.state.tx.us>
Texas Economic Development: <http://www.governor.state.tx.us/ecodev>
TWC's LMI unit, Tracer: <http://www.tracer2.com/>
Texas Association of Counties: <http://www.county.org>
V.G. Young Institute of County Government: <http://vgyi.tamu.edu/>
Real Estate Center, Texas A&M University: <http://recenter.tamu.edu>
Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas: <http://www.utexas.edu/depts/bbr>
National Association of Counties: <http://www.naco.org>
"Uniform Crime Statistics, County Reports" Geostat-Geospatial & Statistical Data Center, University of Virginia: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/crime>
Compare County Data Nationwide: http://www.stats.indiana.edu/uspr/a/sbs_profile_frame.html