

Household Income

Personal and family income are two ways to assess the economic vitality of the County and the spending power of individuals (including their ability to afford housing and basic needs).



Per Capita Personal Income

Income	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% Change
Santa Cruz County	\$24,486	\$26,059	\$28,225	\$30,093	\$31,302	\$33,539	7.1
State	22,953	23,983	25,142	26,314	27,579	29,856	8.3
National	\$22,056	\$23,059	\$24,164	\$25,288	\$26,482	\$28,546	7.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, 1999 and 2001.

Per capita personal income (PCPI) is calculated by dividing the total personal income by the total population for a given county. Total personal income (TPI) includes the earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors' income); dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments received by the residents of Santa Cruz.

Median Family Income

Income	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	% Change
Santa Cruz County	\$53,100	\$55,200	\$58,700	\$61,000	\$61,700	\$65,500	6.2
State	48,400	50,000	52,600	54,100	55,400	58,400	5.4
National	\$41,600	\$43,500	\$45,300	\$47,800	\$50,200	\$52,500	4.6

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2001.

Median family income estimates are calculated for each metropolitan and non-metropolitan area and are based on 1990 Census estimates updated to 1999 with a combination of Bureau of Labor Statistics earnings and employment data.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 12

Household Income By Ethnicity

Santa Cruz County -1990

Income	Caucasian	African- American	American Indian / Eskimo	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Other	Total
<\$5,000	3.3	0.0	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.6	3.3
\$5,000-9,999	7.3	6.6	17.3	3.9	7.5	7.9	7.4
\$10,000-14,999	6.4	18.4	13.0	5.0	9.0	11.1	6.7
\$15,000-24,999	14.0	22.6	13.6	19.6	19.3	20.3	14.7
\$25,000-34,999	14.3	18.2	10.5	14.8	18.7	18.7	14.6
\$35,000-49,999	18.3	16.1	19.7	19.6	19.0	19.6	18.4
\$50,000-74,999	20.1	11.4	13.2	16.4	15.7	14.6	19.6
\$75,000-99,999	8.2	3.3	7.9	10.2	4.6	2.2	7.9
>\$100,000	7.9	3.3	2.2	7.3	2.2	1.0	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990.

 **New data not available from the 2000 Census at time of printing.**

Self-Sufficiency Income Standards

Self-Sufficiency Income Standards, Santa Cruz County *

Expense Category	Single Adult			Single Adult + 2 school-age children			Two Adults + 2 school-age children		
	1996	2000	% Change	1996	2000	% Change	1996	2000	% Change
Housing	\$ 709	\$764	7.8	\$ 948	\$1,021	7.7	\$948	\$1,021	7.7
Child care	0	0	-	610	712	16.7	610	712	16.7
Food	125	164	31.2	356	412	15.7	498	549	10.2
Transportation	114	206	80.7	118	212	79.7	232	402	73.3
Health care **	77	102	32.5	158	256	62.0	206	316	53.4
Miscellaneous	103	124	20.4	219	261	19.2	249	300	20.5
Taxes	262	323	23.3	528	599	13.4	598	684	14.4
Earned Income Tax credit (-)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Child Care Tax credit (-)	0	0	-	(80)	(80)	0.0	(80)	(80)	0.0
Monthly self sufficiency wage	1,390	1,683	21.1	2,856	3,311	15.9	3,262	3,820	17.1
Annual self sufficiency wage	16,677	20,195	21.1	34,277	39,727	15.9	39,140	45,841	17.1
Hourly self sufficiency wage	\$7.90	\$9.56	21.0	\$16.23	\$18.81	15.9	*** \$9.27	*** \$10.85	17.0

Source: *Wider Opportunities For Women, 1996 and 2000.*

* Data for 1996, which had included two decimal places, has been rounded to the nearest dollar for comparability to 2000 data, which was not reported in fractional dollars.

** This category was Medical Care in 1996 but Health Care in 2000.

*** Hourly wages for two-adult households are per adult (i.e. \$9.27 per adult in 1996, \$10.85 per adult in 2000).

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 14

Housing Affordability – Median Sale Price

The cost of housing in Santa Cruz County makes this area the second least-affordable area in the nation.



Trends in Median Sale Price, All Home Types

Metro Area	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	\$ 209,000	\$ 217,000	\$ 248,000	\$ 273,000	\$338,000	\$397,000	17.5
Salinas	168,000	171,000	186,000	195,000	237,000	288,000	21.5
San Jose	237,000	260,000	292,000	325,000	410,000	480,000	17.1
San Francisco	275,000	288,000	335,000	366,000	464,000	550,000	18.5
Nation	\$118,000	\$120,000	\$129,000	\$134,000	\$140,000	N / A	-

Source: National Association of Home Builders, Housing Opportunity Index, 1st Quarter 2001.

Includes new and existing condominiums, and other types of homes.

Median Sale Prices in California, New Homes Only

County	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change
San Mateo	\$380,000	\$337,400	\$295,300	\$410,000	\$400,000	\$446,000	\$592,500	32.8
Santa Clara	280,000	292,500	320,000	364,500	372,000	460,800	587,500	27.5
Marin	426,800	459,000	447,500	526,700	545,500	525,000	550,000	4.8
San Francisco	225,000	232,500	245,000	276,000	318,000	396,000	513,500	29.7
Santa Cruz	229,500	260,200	272,200	303,200	365,000	372,500	480,000	28.9
Alameda	277,500	293,000	287,800	303,500	340,000	392,700	441,000	12.3
Orange	254,300	245,000	238,000	249,700	335,600	347,300	396,600	14.2
Ventura	246,000	245,200	253,000	245,000	302,100	369,500	392,900	6.3
Los Angeles *	233,000	222,000	230,000	257,000	292,000	295,800	297,500	0.6
San Diego	221,600	225,400	230,000	235,900	266,900	285,000	295,000	3.5
State	187,500	187,900	189,900	199,000	208,500	225,200	243,000	7.9
Nation	\$130,000	\$133,900	\$140,000	\$146,000	\$152,500	\$160,000	N / A	-

Source: Construction Industry Research Board, 2001.

** Los Angeles County has historically had one of the ten highest median sale prices for new homes in the state, and is included here for historical comparison. However, for 2000 data, four other counties have surpassed Los Angeles: Contra Costa (\$303,600), El Dorado (\$333,000), Napa (\$335,900), and San Benito (\$307,900).*

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 14

Housing Affordability – Median Sale Price

The percentage of housing in the area which is affordable to a family with a median income for that region.

Percent of Homes Affordable for Median Income Families

Metro Area	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Santa Cruz-Watsonville	35.8	35.4	34.3	32.0	14.2	9.6
Salinas	34.6	36.8	39.1	41.3	21.2	14.5
San Jose	48.3	39.4	41.7	41.0	18.3	14.5
San Francisco	26.4	23.0	24.8	21.3	10.3	7.3
Nation	67.5	66.5	67.6	69.6	62.8	56.9

Source: National Association of Home Builders, Housing Opportunity Index, 1st Quarter 2001.

Housing Affordability – Least Affordable Areas

10 Least Affordable Areas in the Nation, by Percent of Homes Affordable to Median Income Families, 2001

Area	Median Family Incomes	Median Sales Price	% Homes Affordable for Median Income Families	National Rank of Least Affordable Areas	Previous National Rank of LAAs (1stQ 2000)
San Francisco, CA PMSA	\$80,100	\$550,000	7.3	1	1
Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA PMSA	65,500	397,000	9.6	2	2
Santa Rosa, CA PMSA+	61,800	315,000	13.9	3	5
San Jose, CA PMSA	87,300	480,000	14.5	4	3
Salinas, CA MSA+	52,600	288,000	14.5	5	4
San Luis Obispo-Atascadero- Paso Robles, CA MSA	50,200	248,000	21.2	6	10
Oakland, CA PMSA	71,600	330,000	26.1	7	8
San Diego, CA MSA	56,900	255,000	26.9	8	9
Portsmouth, NH – Rochester, ME PMSA	56,100	220,000	27.0	9	7
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA+	\$55,700	\$239,000	27.7	10	14

Source: National Association of Home Builders, Housing Opportunity Index, 1st Quarter 2001.

The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) is calculated on a quarterly basis and measures the percentage of homes sold in a specific market that a family earning the median income in that market could afford to buy. The latest HOI score means that only 9.6% of median priced homes are affordable to Santa Cruz County families earning the median income of \$61,700, down more than a third from 14.2% in 1st Quarter 2000.

MSA is an acronym for ‘Metropolitan Statistical Area’ and includes urban hubs surrounding certain cities. For instance, the Salinas MSA also includes surrounding cities such as Monterey and Pacific Grove. Similarly, a Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) refers to a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates strong internal economic and social links.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 14

Housing Affordability - Rent

Fair Market Rent standards issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development establish the maximum amount that the Housing Authority will pay for rental units, as determined by HUD. However, as a comparison of these tables show, Fair Market Rents are often below actual average rents.

Fair Market Rents — HUD *

Number of Bedrooms	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
0	\$604	\$596	\$606	\$619	\$600	\$642	\$686	6.9
1	709	709	721	737	714	764	817	6.9
2	960	948	964	985	954	1,021	1,091	6.9
3	1,335	1,317	1,339	1,369	1,326	1,491	1,517	1.7
4	\$1,565	\$1,544	\$1,569	\$1,604	\$1,554	\$1,662	\$1,777	6.9

Source: Housing Authority of Santa Cruz County, 2001.

* Data are released October 1 for the following fiscal year (e.g. 10/1/00 for 4/1/01 through 4/1/02) and are arbitrarily adjusted to meet federal budget needs.

Estimate of Average Rents — Housing Authority **

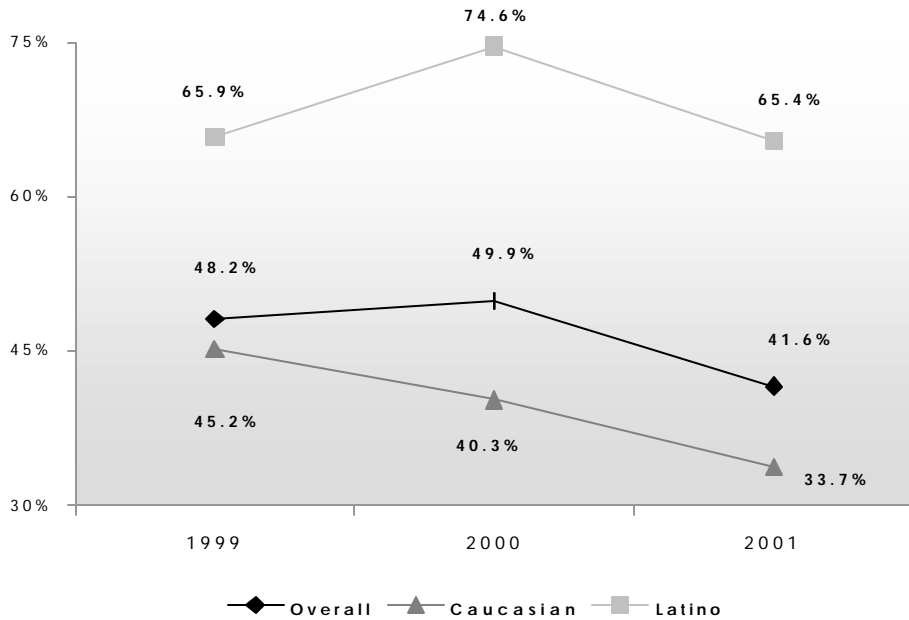
Number of Bedrooms	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
0	\$477	\$606	\$631	\$668	\$626	\$636	\$792	24.5
1	615	740	790	847	795	839	1,018	21.3
2	864	978	1,020	1,118	1,121	1,179	1,524	29.3
3	1,186	1,308	1,409	1,585	1,627	1,815	2,134	17.6
4	\$1,549	\$1,613	\$1,684	\$2,074	\$1,946	\$2,189	\$2,497	14.1


Source: Housing Authority of Santa Cruz County, 2001.

** For 1997, average rent estimates were based on information available to the Housing Authority in March. Average rent estimates for all other years are based on information available for the month of July.

Income Spent on Housing

Does one half or more of your total household take-home pay (income after taxes) go to rent / housing costs?



 *Asked of those who indicated that one half or more of their total household take-home pay (income after taxes) goes to rent / housing costs:*

Has the cost of housing caused you to:

Response	2000	2001
Share housing with other families	51.3	54.6
Live temporarily with family/friends	46.8	44.0
Move when you didn't want to	31.4	33.8
Live in an over-crowded unit	21.2	26.5
Live in a unit with inadequate plumbing, heat or electricity	3.8	18.5

Year 2001: 178 Respondents Offering 331 Responses.

Source: Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

Total respondents	1999	2000	2001
Overall	554	657	701
Caucasian	425	444	490
Latino	85	142	157

See appendix for results of statistical testing for this question.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 15

Income Spent on Housing

Community Profile

Percent of Respondents who answered “yes” to:

”Does one half or more of your total household take-home pay (income after taxes) go to rent / housing costs?”

By Ethnicity	1999	2000	*2001	2001 N
Caucasian	45.2	40.3	33.7	490
Latino	65.9	74.6	65.4	157

By Gender	1999	2000	2001	2001 N
Male	47.1	46.3	42.4	351
Female	49.1	52.7	40.9	349

By Region	1999	2000	*2001	2001 N
North County	50.3	46.8	42.3	203
South County	45.9	56.9	46.3	288
San Lorenzo Valley	46.7	47.3	30.7	207

By Income	1999	2000	*2001	2001 N
Less than \$34,999	62.6	65.7	59.8	253
\$35,000 - \$65,499	46.9	44.8	38.3	174
\$65,500 and greater	38.2	32.3	25.1	210

By Age	1999	2000	*2001	2001 N
18-24 years of age	61.5	73.6	74.9	76
25-44 years of age	65.9	61.2	55.1	215
45-64 years of age	36.9	38.5	31.1	258
65 and older	13.6	17.0	24.2	151

*Indicates statistically significant survey responses when reporting differences between sub-groups for the 2001 data. Absence of this symbol indicates no statistical significance difference between sub-groups for the 2001 data.

Source: Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

Significance Testing

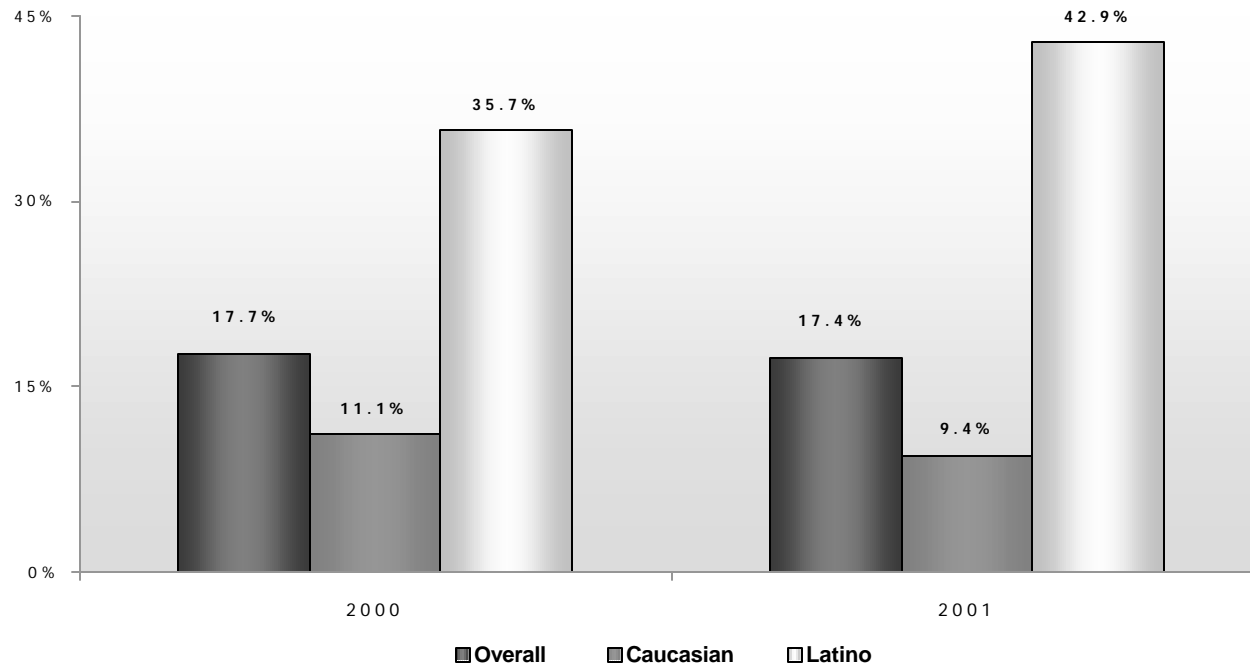
Region: San Lorenzo Valley significantly lower than South County

Age: 18-24 years significantly higher than 25-44 years; 18-24 years significantly higher than 45-64 years; 18-24 years significantly higher than 65 and older; 25-44 years significantly higher than 45-64 years; 25-44 years significantly higher than 65 and older

Income: \$34,999 or less significantly higher than \$35,000 to \$65,499; \$34,999 or less significantly higher than \$65,500 or more; \$35,000 to \$65,499 significantly higher than \$65,500 or more

Income Spent on Housing

Does three-fourths or more of your total household take-home pay (income after taxes) go to rent / housing costs? (Respondents answering “yes”)



Total respondents	2000	2001
Overall	628	687
Caucasian	424	482
Latino	140	152

Source: Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

**See appendix for results of statistical testing for this question.*

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 15

Income Spent on Housing

Community Profile

Those responding “yes” to:

“Does three-fourths or more of your total household take-home pay (income after taxes) go to rent / housing costs?”

By Ethnicity	2000	*2001	2001 N
Caucasian	11.1	9.4	482
Latino	35.7	42.9	152

By Gender	2000	2001	2001 N
Male	15.1	15.8	344
Female	19.6	19.1	343

By Region	2000	*2001	2001 N
North County	15.4	15.5	346
South County	26.3	23.3	249
San Lorenzo Valley	9.4	8.8	91

By Income	2000	*2001	2001 N
Less than \$34,999	28.3	31.5	244
\$35,000 - \$65,499	12.0	14.2	172
\$65,500 and greater	8.2	3.8	207

By Age	2000	*2001	2001 N
18-24 years of age	37.3	35.8	76
25-44 years of age	19.1	26.4	215
45-64 years of age	12.4	6.9	249
65 and older	6.6	12.8	145

* Indicates statistically significant survey responses when reporting differences between sub-groups for the 2001 data. Absence of this symbol indicates no statistical significance difference between sub-groups for the 2001 data.

Source: Santa Cruz County Community Assessment Project, Telephone Survey.

Significance Testing

Region: San Lorenzo Valley significantly lower than South County.

Age: 18-24 years significantly higher than 45-64 years; 18-24 years significantly higher than 65 and older; 25-44 years significantly higher than 45-64 years; 25-44 years significantly higher than 65 and older.

Income: \$34,999 or less significantly higher than \$35,000 to \$65,499; \$34,999 or less significantly higher than \$65,500 or more; \$35,000 to \$65,499 significantly higher than \$65,500 or more.

Poverty Level

These guidelines are a measurement of poverty to use for administrative purposes, such as determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs.

Federal Poverty Guidelines**, by Family Size

Family Size	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
1	\$7,470	\$7,740	\$7,890	\$8,050	\$8,240	\$8,350	\$8,590	2.9
2	10,030	10,360	10,610	10,850	11,060	11,250	11,610	3.2
3	12,590	12,980	13,330	13,650	13,880	14,150	14,630	3.4
4	15,150	15,600	16,050	16,450	16,700	17,050	17,650	3.5
5	17,710	18,220	18,770	19,250	19,520	19,950	20,670	3.6
6	20,270	20,840	21,490	22,050	22,340	22,850	23,690	3.7
7	22,830	23,460	24,210	24,850	25,160	25,750	26,710	3.7
8	\$25,390	\$26,080	\$26,930	\$27,650	\$27,980	\$28,650	\$29,730	3.8

Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Register, 2001.

*The poverty thresholds are the original version of the federal poverty measure, and are based on three times the cost of a nutritionally-adequate Department of Agriculture food plan (assuming the average family spent one third of their income on food). Since 1963, annual adjustments have been based on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

** The poverty guidelines shown above represent the 48 contiguous states, including Washington, D.C.; poverty guidelines differ for the states of Hawaii and Alaska.

Poverty Rate, all Persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997
Santa Cruz County	11.1	13.8	13.3	13.1
State	12.7	17.4	16.5	16.0
National	12.8	15.1	13.8	13.3

Poverty Rate, all Persons under 18

	1990	1993	1995	1997
Santa Cruz County	15.6	18.3	17.8	21.3
State	21.3	26.4	24.3	24.6
National	19.6	22.7	20.8	19.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2001.

County data are available in odd-numbered years. Data from 1997 is new to the CAP report, but data from 1999 and 2001 is not yet available.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 16

Poverty Level

Poverty Status, by Ethnicity - 1990

Santa Cruz County	Caucasian	African- American	American Indian / Eskimo	Asian / Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Other	All
Total Population	192,849	2,632	1,821	8,512	46,797	23,920	229,734
Population at Poverty Level	17,385	379	309	687	8,530	5,010	23,770
Percent at Poverty Level	9.0	14.4	17.0	8.1	18.2	20.9	10.3

Poverty Status, by Family Type - 1990

Family Characteristics	Total	Married Couple	Male Head of House	Female Head of House
Number of families in Santa Cruz County	54,663	44,125	2,914	7,624
Number of families below poverty	3,415	1,626	163	1,626
Percent of all families	6.3	3.7	5.6	21.3
Number of families below poverty, with children < 18 yrs.	2,688	1,050	121	1,517
Percent of all families	4.9	2.4	4.2	19.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990.

 **New data not yet available from the 2000 Census at time of printing.**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) / CalWorks

TANF/CalWorks assures that welfare is a temporary support in times of crisis, rather than long term support.

Characteristics of Recipients	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	% Change
Children	4,282	7,394	6,861	5,957	4,707	4,091	3,486	-14.8
Persons 16+	3,980	3,982	3,640	3,150	2,490	2,160	1,535	-28.9
Total Persons	8,262	11,376	10,501	9,107	7,197	6,251	5,021	-19.7

Gender of Recipients								
Adult Females	3,220	3,225	2,940	2,550	2,010	1,750	1,320	-24.6
Adult Males	760	757	700	600	480	410	215	-47.6

Ethnicity of Recipients								
Caucasian	2,080	1,911	1,700	1,460	1,130	990	641	-35.3
Hispanic	1,700	1,871	1,750	1,520	1,230	1,050	1,752	66.9
African American	120	120	110	100	70	70	49	-30.0
Asian / Pacific Islander	30	40	40	40	30	30	28	-6.7
Other	50	40	40	40	20	20	15	-25.0

Age of Recipients								% Change
16-20	840	836	770	660	530	460	355	-22.8
21-44	2,840	2,827	2,590	2,250	1,770	1,540	982	-36.2
45-54	240	239	220	190	150	130	168	29.2
55+	60	80	60	50	40	30	30	0.0

Source: Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information, 2001.

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program became effective July 1, 1997, and replaced what was commonly known as welfare (AFDC). The Welfare To Work Act of 1997, AB 1542, establishes welfare reform in California. Recipient counts are

as of July of each year. The Labor Market Information division of the Employment Development Department makes estimates to derive demographic breakdowns.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) / CalWorks

Welfare to Work Enrollment and Participation

Activity	1999 *	2000 **	2001 ***
Referred to orientation	148	109	157
Complete Orientation/ waiting for assignment	169	-	-
Extended Appraisal (Career Transitions)	148	40	32
Barriers/ Pre-plan intensive services	43	23	15
Network Center-Job Search	46	6	22
Assessment Activities	46	48	44
Adult Work Experience	-	40	11
Employment 26-35 hours	275	140	102
Employed without a WTW 2 Plan	-	104	69
Employment less than 26-35 hours	146	116	56
Vocational training program	203	276	156
Basic Skills, ESL or GED	32	51	27
Mental Health in Welfare to Work plan	10	2	11
Substance Abuse in Welfare to Work plan	5	4	3
Domestic Violence in Welfare to Work plan	0	-	13
Other personal services	31	9	3
Other Parent Participating	-	23	15
Total Participants with Active Status	1,525	1,220	937

Welfare to Work Employment Placement Profile

Terms of Employment	1999*	2000**	2001***
Employment 26-35 hours	275	140	102
Employment less than 26-35 hours	146	116	54
Participants transferred to a Post Plan or working Full Time	500	437	361
Average placement wage - August	\$7.95	\$8.87	\$9.70

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program became effective July 1, 1997, and replaced what was commonly known as welfare, or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).

Source: Santa Cruz County Human Resources Agency, Welfare to Work Status Report, 2001.

* Figures for 1999 are from the month of August.

** Figures for 2000 are from the month of June.

*** Figures for 2001 are from the month of May.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 18

Government-Financed or Nonprofit Housing

Represents a measure of access to affordable housing for persons with a low or moderate income.



Number of Units Occupied by Program

Housing Program	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
All Section 8 programs	1,960	1,976	2,082	2,159	2,214	2,412	8.9
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation *	425	412	409	335	261	207	-20.7
Public Housing	234	234	234	234	234	234	0.0
Farmers Home Administration	70	70	70	70	70	70	0.0
Migrant Housing	108	108	108	108	108	103	-4.6
Transition Housing	11	11	13	8	8	6	-25.0
Property Management	0	133	134	0	0	197	-
Home Ownership Construction	115	115	115	115	115	115	0.0
First-time Homebuyer	0	65	72	91	94	97	3.2
Construction Bonds	284	278	278	278	278	278	0.0
Tax Bonds	107	158	158	240	240	196	-18.3
Tax Credits	0	15	15	15	15	15	0.0
Ordinance Monitoring	659	103	104	104	104	104	0.0
Mortgage Credit Certificates	461	551	600	613	638	650	1.9
Total	4,434	4,229	4,401	4,379	4,400	4,684	6.5

Source: Housing Authority of Santa Cruz County, 1996-2001.

* In the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Program, the rental assistance is tied to a specific unit, rather than to the holder of a certificate.

Government-Financed or Nonprofit Housing

Number of Units Occupied by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% Change
Santa Cruz	1,545	1,610	1,633	1,547	1,065	1,093	2.6
Watsonville	1,548	1,660	1,754	1,888	1,550	1,719	10.9
Capitola	203	208	210	211	218	214	-1.8
Scotts Valley	52	51	59	59	64	72	12.5
Unincorporated	2,501	2,115	2,166	2,122	1,466	1,559	6.3
Portable	33	33	27	28	37	27	-27.0
County Total	5,882	5,677	5,849	5,855	4,400	4,684	6.5

Source: Housing Authority of Santa Cruz County, 1996-2001.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATOR 19

Child Support Collections

These tables measure the financial resources available to children in divorces. These funds are critical to prevent or alleviate poverty in extreme cases, but also allow many single parents to provide for the needs of their children without government assistance.

2001 Number of Cases	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	% Change
County	12,952	11,483	8,269	9,174	9,628	10,649	10.6
State	2,399,560	2,404,713	1,923,978	1,965,958	2,030,070	2,027,788	-0.1

Cases with Court Orders	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	% Change
County	5,124	5,195	5,415	6,099	7,265	7,809	7.5
State	1,047,789	1,157,535	1,126,429	1,267,799	1,329,100	1,399,071	5.3

Percent of Cases with Court Orders — 'Collection Rate'	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	Net Change
County	40	45	65	66	75	73	-2.0
State	44	48	59	64	65	69	4.0

Total Distributed Collections	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	% Change
County	\$7,378,756	\$8,322,263	\$9,958,400	\$10,965,137	\$13,019,537	\$14,097,851	8.3
State	\$917,151,855	\$1,089,489,659	\$1,232,138,809	\$1,449,057,693	\$1,725,334,015	\$1,939,998,126	12.4

Collections per Case with Court Order	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	% Change
County	\$1,440	\$1,602	\$1,839	\$1,798	\$1,792	\$1,805	0.7
State	\$875	\$941	\$1,094	\$1,143	\$1,298	\$1,387	6.9

Sources: Child Support Management Information System (CSMIS) Annual Reports, 1998; California Department of Child Support Services, 2001.

Data through 97/98 is from CSMIS and is on a state fiscal year basis. Data from 98/99 and 99/00 are from the DCSS and on a federal fiscal year basis. State totals do not include counties using the Statewide Automated Child Support System. Court orders are established once absent parents have been located.

