

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CEDs) 2014/2015 Annual Update

INTRODUCTION

This CEDS document is designed to revise and implement the plan that will guide the economic progress for the disadvantaged areas of Riverside County while encouraging partnerships between the County of Riverside, the cities within the County and the United States Economic Development Administration (USEDA). Riverside County, covering nearly 7,300 square miles, includes five distinct regions: Northwest, Southwest, Hemet-San Jacinto Valley, the San Geronio Pass Area and Eastern, including the incorporated cities and unincorporated areas within each region. In order to appropriately address the economic development needs in these regions, they are defined economically, politically, geographically, and environmentally. As in all communities, each region contains areas of wealth as well as distinct pockets of poverty. The explosive population growth in several regions presents a significant strain on the existing infrastructure, increasing the need for services to those that need it most.

This document is intended to create new jobs, foster stable and diversified economies with high wages and increase capital investment, thereby improving the living conditions throughout each of these various regions of Riverside County. In addition, this document will coordinate the efforts of organizations, local governments, and private industry involved with economic and workforce development. The representatives on this committee have been selected to represent all major interests to ensure that viewpoints of all facets of the community are considered and to take advantage of local demographics, expertise and resources for program design and implementation.

VISION

Riverside County remains fortunate to have a variety of abundant natural resources, an ideal geographic location in the heart of Inland Southern California, a diverse and hard-working labor force and a longstanding tradition of progressive leadership. Managed wisely by communities working together, these key assets hold vast potential to enhance the quality of life throughout the entire county. Recognizing that distressed communities exist, our potential to create wealth and resources increases through involvement in this comprehensive economic development strategy.

While agriculture had been the traditional foundation of the Riverside County economy, a transition is well underway toward a more urban way of life with a multi-faceted economy. This change is being driven in part by demographic, economic, and political forces at the regional, state, and national levels. However, Riverside County residents, through their elected representatives, will make the key local decisions to shape the future of Riverside County, differentiating it from surrounding counties in character, heritage, and quality of life.

The establishment of a vision for this strategy provides an essential direction and definable target. A clear vision is necessary to not only shape the plan, but to motivate a long-term commitment to the plan and its implementation. The following vision statement is what we strive for in building our model community and government organization.

Riverside County Economic Development Agency (EDA) is the leader in making Riverside County a place where people are proud to live, work, and play. EDA strives to achieve higher paying jobs, a world-class education, quality housing, culturally rich activities, and safe, healthy communities for every Riverside County resident.

Outlining the community's goals and visions for the County is the Riverside County Integrated Plan (RCIP) <http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/gp/chapter02.html>. The project includes open space, transportation, and land use planning for future growth and development patterns in the unincorporated communities of the County. The Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) is setting aside open space in order to protect over 150 endangered or threatened species. The Community Environmental Transportation Acceptability Process (CETAP) has defined future transportation needs both within the County and between Riverside County and its neighboring counties. The General Plan process delineates future land uses in the unincorporated communities.

By the year 2030, it is projected that Riverside County will be home to approximately 3.3 million people who will occupy approximately 1.2 million housing units. Riverside County currently has a disproportionate housing-to-jobs ratio with the net effect being a large commuter population leaving the area for employment in neighboring counties. It remains one of the primary goals of the County to facilitate development and high-wage job creation in order to reduce the number of daily commuters, thereby improving the economic base of the County and improving the quality of life for its residents.

I. BACKGROUND

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Northwest Region

The Northwest portion of Riverside County is clearly the largest region in terms of population, home to over 800,000 residents and the three largest cities: Riverside, Corona and Moreno Valley. It also includes the cities of Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Norco, and Perris, along with the unincorporated communities of Home Gardens, Highgrove, and Mead Valley.

The Northwest Region provides excellent transportation access by way of Interstates 15 and 215 and State Routes 60 and 91. The region is served by Ontario International Airport and the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles. A wide range of workforce skill levels, a strong, higher education system, and a principal location for providing services have made this region one of the fastest growing areas of Riverside County. However, transportation, water distribution, and flood control infrastructure improvements are needed in the unincorporated areas.

The Northwest Region has the largest concentration of industry in the County, including a large distribution and manufacturing base for Southern California. The Northwest Region has diversified into a large number of clusters, such as logistics, business and information services, and high-tech development. These industries are compatible with the type of labor skills available in the region and can utilize the transportation assets. Overall, the primary issue in this region is the design and funding to support infrastructure development. This issue is especially apparent in the unincorporated areas that are in need of transportation, water distribution, and flood control improvements.

Southwest Region

The Southwest Region of Riverside County covers the cities of Temecula, Murrieta, Lake Elsinore, Wildomar, and the newly incorporated city of Menifee, along with the unincorporated communities of Aguanga, Anza, French Valley, Lakeland Village, Sun City, and the Wine Country.

The Southwest Region has been a prime location for services and other office uses. In addition, the region has experienced growth in the medical device industry manufacturing cluster. The region has skilled labor, quality schools, a wide range of housing, and numerous commercial services that combine to create a desirable location for residents to live. One of the region's most popular attractions is the Temecula Valley Wine Country spanning over 1,300 acres of vineyards. Several of the wineries offer resort-type spas, bed and breakfast-style hotels, and are host to wedding parties, as well as nationally acclaimed jazz entertainment events. However, in order to accommodate the development of these industries, the region needs to address the issue of traffic congestion. Over the past decade, the Southwest Region has experienced an intense

increase in population growth, making traffic the most significant challenge in the region. Because of the Southwest Region's business climate, available workforce, and quality of life, the best industry clusters for this region include healthcare and biotechnology, professional services, travel and tourism, and suppliers to these industries.

Hemet-San Jacinto Valley Region

The Hemet-San Jacinto Valley Region covers the Hemet and San Jacinto Valley portion of Riverside County including the cities of Hemet and San Jacinto. This plan covers the unincorporated communities of Nuevo, Homeland, Romoland, Valle Vista, Idyllwild, and Winchester.

The Interstate 215 Corridor, currently undergoing a plethora of economic activity, links this region to the Southwestern and Western Regions of Riverside County. This region includes an abundance of some of the most affordable industrial land in Inland Southern California, but does not have a distinct competitive edge to produce high-tech products such as the Western and the Southwestern regions. However, with its abundance of affordable land coupled with good transportation routes, it is a key region for manufacturing and its supply chain. The top priority for this region is to improve the infrastructure availability for business attraction. Strategies to increase local job creation and improvements to the infrastructure system will allow residents access to a wide range of job opportunities within their region. The planned improvements to State Highway 79, included in the CETAP process, will help to provide an impetus for development in this region by making the area more accessible to Interstates 10 and 15.

San Gorgonio Pass Region

The San Gorgonio Pass Region of Riverside County covers the cities of Calimesa, Banning, and Beaumont, along with the unincorporated communities of Cabazon, Cherry Valley, and Whitewater.

The Pass Region is currently experiencing a phenomenal growth rate. These new residents will bring with them the need for new municipal services, as well as the potential for new investments in business ventures expanding the local economy and creating jobs. Expanded destination retail operations adjacent to the Desert Hills Premium Outlets and the expanded Morongo Hotel and Casino will provide jobs. The proximity to Interstate 10, as well as rail lines, also makes the Pass Region attractive to distribution and large-scale industrial uses. Upgraded overpasses to provide relief from increased vehicular and rail traffic is needed if the area is to keep up with its continued growth. Additionally, infrastructure improvements like roads, sewer, and flood control are crucial to the sustained economic growth and public safety of the community.

Eastern Region (Coachella and Palo Verde Valleys)

The Eastern Region is geographically the largest, covering over two-thirds of Riverside County. The Coachella Valley portion includes the cities of Desert Hot Springs, Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Desert, Indian Wells, La Quinta, Indio, and Coachella. This portion also covers the unincorporated communities of Bermuda Dunes, Mecca, North Shore, Oasis, Thermal, and Thousand Palms. The Palo Verde Valley portion includes the City of Blythe and the unincorporated areas of Ripley, Mesa Verde, and Warm Springs.

The Eastern Region is less accessible to the Los Angeles metropolitan area than the other regions, yet offers potential for industries and companies that desire a location between the major markets in the Phoenix and Los Angeles metropolitan areas. The region's distance from Los Angeles and port areas have limited traditional industries in the industrial development sector of the region. As a result, the economy of the Coachella Valley has become heavily dependent on the tourism industry. The Eastern Region has a burgeoning number of businesses building "clean air" products such as electric powered vehicles and golf cart manufacturers. Interstate 10 traverses the region, linking Southern California with Arizona and the rest of the Southwest. The primary necessities for the Eastern Region are water distribution and storage facilities, sewer systems, and road improvements. This region is experiencing rapid population growth, and the development of quality jobs is needed to increase the jobs-to-housing balance. In addition to the region's significant involvement in recreation and tourism, industries such as health services, environmental technology, and light manufacturing remain important industry clusters.

The economic development strategies implemented in each region will be consistent and in cooperation with the Workforce Investment Board Regional Committee plans and strategies. Workforce Investment Board staff integrate service delivery in collaboration with county and city economic development teams.

II. ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Various indicators suggest that there are significant trends in the Riverside County economy for 2008. Some of these indicators are the unemployment rate, job creation, the population/jobs balance, and the commuting patterns of Riverside County workers. The relatively affordable housing located in Riverside County remains the advantage over that of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. However, this advantage places a significant strain on the existing infrastructure to support the growth in the housing sector.

II. A. PROBLEMS

Unemployment Rate

According to the State of California Employment Development Department, the Riverside County unemployment rate ranged from 5.0% in 2006 and 6.0% in 2007. In 2008, it was 8.5%, and, in 2009, the annual average unemployment rate increased to 13.4%. Throughout 2010, the unemployment rate increased steadily in Riverside County and averaged 14.5%. In 2011, the rate had decreased to 13.7% and was 12.1% as in 2012. In 2013, it averaged 10.3%. Riverside County's unemployment rate trended down to 9.5% in January 2014 and 8.3 % in April 2014. In comparison, the unemployment rate for the State of California increased from 7.2 % in 2008 to 11.3 % in 2009; in 2010, it continued to increase to 12.4%. The rate stood at 11.8% in 2011 and 10.4% in 2012. In 2013, it averaged 8.9%. The California unemployment rate declined to 7.3% in April 2014.

Riverside County					
	2011	% Unemployed	2012	(average)	Average
Civilian	1,023,172		1,035,138	1,029,155	
Employed	862,951		882,903	872,927	
Unemployed	160,221	15.7	152,235	156,228	15.2
Not In Labor Force	664,102		679,764	671,933	

United States					
	2011	% Unemployed	2012	(average)	Average
Civilian	156,460,172		157,703,368	157,081,770	
Employed	140,399,548		142,921,687	141,660,618	
Unemployed	16,060,624	10.3	14,781,681	15,421,153	9.8
Not In Labor Force	88,717,824		89,872,240	89,295,032	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2012 American Community Survey, One Year Estimates

Job Creation

According to the State of California Employment Development Department, in 2013, 17.3% of Southern California's jobs were in the Inland Empire, which remained unchanged from 2010. (In 2013, the Inland area added 47,200 jobs for a total of 1,266,400 jobs in the Inland Empire. Total nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Inland Empire is expected to grow 17.3% from 2010 to 2020, with the

projected 194,900 jobs increasing employment to over 1.3 million by 2020. This rate of job growth is the same as that of the state of California as a whole).

Population/Jobs Balance and Commuting Patterns

The population in California has increased 0.9% from January 2013 to January 2014, adding 355,936 persons for a total population of 38,340,074. In comparison, Riverside County's population grew by 1.1% to 2,279,967, growing slightly faster than California as a whole. In the narrowly focused area of net domestic migration, Riverside County is first in the state, adding 41,971 new residents from 2010 to 2013. This is a reflection of the Inland movement of people away from the higher priced coastal and urban areas. For the period of 2010 to 2060, it is projected that Riverside County will add approximately 2 million people and will become the second most populated county in the state at 4.2 million.

American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2010 data shows that 2.37 Riverside County workers commute outside the County for every one that commutes into Riverside County. The ACS data also indicate that approximately one-third of the County workforce commuted to the neighboring counties of Orange, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Diego for work. This pattern presents a significant impact on the transportation infrastructure and the need for road improvements and alternative forms of transportation remains crucial.

Home Sales

In April 2014, the median sales price for a home in Riverside County was \$291,200, significantly lower than neighboring Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties. April's median sales price represents a 14.1% increase from the previous year. However, the recent housing slump continues to severely impact the region. RealtyTrac reports that foreclosures in Riverside County ranked second in the state in April 2014, with 1 in every 570 housing unit in some stage of foreclosure. In comparison, the state foreclosure rate was 1 in every 1,059 housing unit. The devastating impact of this will ripple through our economy for the next several years.

II. B. OPPORTUNITIES

Regional strengths

- Large supply of affordable land for development
- Large skilled workforce
- Centrally located in the heart of Inland Southern California
- Climate conducive to support emerging alternative energy and green technology industry
- Close proximity to the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles
- Close proximity to a major international airport (Ontario Int'l)
- Major Interstates and freeways traverse County both North and South and East and West
- Home to major universities and several community colleges and private and non-profit allied health schools
- Home of new UC Medical School

Regional weaknesses

- Major decline in housing construction industry and related cluster
- Double digit unemployment
- High rate of home foreclosures
- Regional water shortage
- Decline in property tax and sales tax revenue

III. CEDS GOALS and OBJECTIVES- DEFINING REGIONAL EXPECTATIONS

The economic purpose of this CEDS is consistent with the vision of making Riverside County a place where people are proud to live, work and play. EDA strives to accomplish this through investment, creation, and support of economic and community development projects, organizations, and programs throughout all regions of the county. The following goals and objectives are necessary to help solve the economic problems of the region:

- Goal #1:** Increase access to high-paying jobs,
- Goal #2:** Provide a world-class education,
- Goal #3:** Provide quality housing,
- Goal #4:** Promote and provide culturally rich activities,
- Goal #5:** Enhance safe, healthy communities

Objectives

The following objectives are designed to achieve the goals necessary to achieve the stability and balance of a healthy community:

- Implement and maintain a well-thought out business attraction plan to bring in businesses that will complement the educational and skill base of the region's workforce.
- Invest in and support development of green technology and clean energy alternatives industry.
- Collaborate with educational institutions and private industry to develop curriculums to educate and train workforce in emerging industries with long term growth and stability.
- Initiate policies and development standards that support and reward water and energy conservation.
- Expand the use of available information and communication technology to reduce travel on roadways (e.g. telecommuting, video-conferencing, purchasing over the internet, etc.).
- Continue to provide re-development support to the unincorporated regions of the county through enhanced infrastructure, libraries, parks and recreation, fire, and law enforcement stations.

IV. COMMUNITY and PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION

Community

To insure the CEDS reflects the interest of the community, the Workforce Investment Board (WIB) Executive Committee was selected as the CEDS Strategy Committee because the Board is comprised of community leaders and public officials from all regions of the county representing, economic development, youth development, education, labor groups, and private individuals. The following is a list of the current CEDS Strategy Committee:

CEDS Strategy Committee:

Member Name	Employment	Category of Qualification
Heidi Marshall	Riverside County EDA/Director of Workforce Development and Workforce Investment Board (WIB) Director	Public Official
Michael Pazanni	University of California, Riverside , Vice Chancellor for Research	Higher Education

Shelagh Camak	Riverside Community College , Executive Dean Workforce Development and Support	Higher Education
Jamil Dada	Provident Bank California Workforce Investment Board Member and National Association of Workforce Boards Member	Community Leader
Robert Frost	IBEW (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers)	Organized Labor
Laurie Stalnaker	Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO	Organized Labor
Imran Farooq	The Omnius Group 2014 WIB Vice Chairman	Private Sector Representative
Mary Jo Ramirez	California Family Life Center	Private Sector Representative
Morris Myers	EDC of Southwest California 2014 WIB Chairman	Private Sector Representative
Rick Glasmann	International Rectifier	Private Sector Representative
Juan DeLara	Federated Insurance	Private Sector Representative
Lupe Del Gado	Del Consulting	Private Sector Representative
Tina Sewell	Manpower, Inc.	Private Sector Representative
Sonia Nunez	McLane Foodservice	Private Sector Representative
Francisca Le Doux Hernandez	Riverside Medical Clinic	Private Sector Representative

Riverside County Integrated Project and General Plan

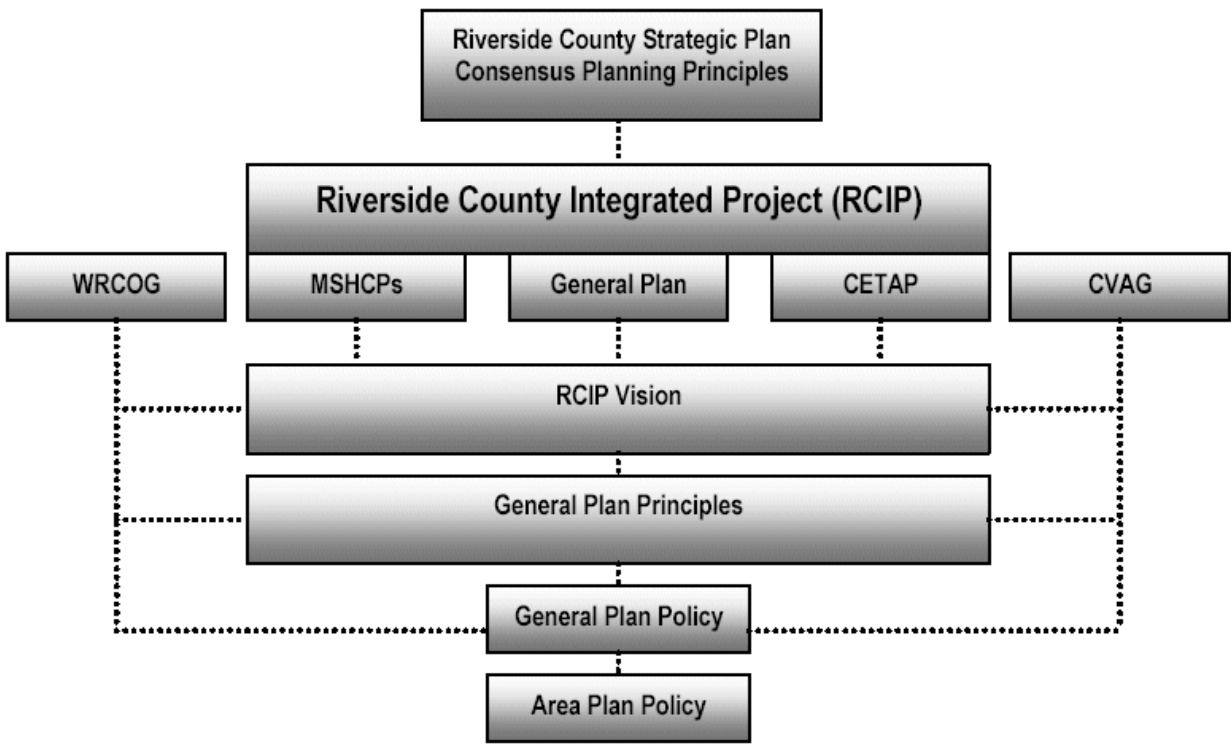
In the early stages of planning the CEDS, Riverside County EDA staff (the Planning Organization) along with the CEDS Strategy Committee discussed both the positive and negative impacts that a major project can have on a community. It was determined the best way to insure that all CEDS projects submitted for USED funds were consistent with the overall will of the citizens of Riverside County would be to follow the overall principles and standards set forth in the Riverside County General Plan. The following comments, diagram, and standards are taken directly from the Riverside County General Plan website located at:

http://www.rctlma.org/genplan/content/gp/chapter01.html#TOC1_1;

Two powerful and consistent messages were voiced by the residents of Riverside County when asked for their input into the direction of the Riverside County Integrated Project and the General Plan. During 22 outreach meetings conducted throughout the County, and in a countywide public opinion survey, the messages were:

- The public does not want Riverside County to be like much of the older development in Southern California that symbolizes urban sprawl; and
- The communities that make up the County are important, distinct and special, and must be preserved or enhanced.

The following diagram and standards are taken from the Riverside County Integrated Plan.



The diagram above does not depict a conventional hierarchy of authority. It intends to illustrate the interactive and intergovernmental process that shaped the development of this General Plan. The remarkable consistency in the Consensus Planning Principles, the RCIP Vision, and the General Plan Principles is most significant. These documents reflect several common themes that have driven the development of this General Plan and that should shape the future of this County. These themes are:

Quality of Life: Secure a high quality of life for County residents, even as we face a large projected population increase, by integrating and balancing the need for community and economic development, permanent multipurpose open space preservation, and multimodal transportation systems development. The innovative features of this Plan are designed to keep Riverside County economically competitive within the region and to provide an attractive environment and mobility for the high-wage employers sought by the County. This is the key to bringing jobs and housing into better balance in the County and significantly improving quality of life.

Community Identity, Form and Focus: Provide expanded opportunities for strategically located, compact activity centers, or nodes that foster community identity and a sense of place. Key to this identity is a mix of land uses that will enable a broader range of community needs to be met (e.g. living, working, shopping, playing) within compact development areas, while at the same time providing them with definite edges or separation from other communities or clusters of communities.

Choice: Enable the development of a greater variety of housing types than has previously been developed in the County. This involves strategies that enable the County to develop multiple housing types and meet the housing needs of residents in a wide range of socioeconomic categories.

Refining and Redefining the Development Process: Revise the County development processing system in order to strike a balance between certainty and flexibility, regulation and incentives. This involves providing certainty in the pattern of development and conservation, allowing flexibility in development choices within defined areas, and attempting to achieve the development we want by using a blend of incentives and regulations.

Incentives: Develop a system of practical incentives to stimulate compliance with the Vision, reward excellence in planning and development, and stimulate compact forms of development where they are most appropriate.

Stakeholders as Part of the Team: Build and maintain a strong constituency for the Plan through stakeholder involvement and buy-in during its development. Stakeholder participation has been one of the key and unique features of the planning program. The involvement of stakeholders in Advisory Committees had a major impact on the content of the General Plan and Area Plans. Support from a committed group of stakeholders during the Plan's implementation will be equally important.

Collaboration: Foster a new level of regional collaboration between cities and the County. Many General Plan-level issues are not the County's alone; they are regional. Solutions, in relation to transportation systems development, for example, must be collaborative.

V. STRATEGIC PROJECTS, PROGRAMS and ACTIVITIES

PROJECTS

V.A. Regional Projects

March Healthcare Development

The Campus Project, located at the southwest corner of Cactus Avenue and Heacock Avenue with the boundary of the March Air Reserve Base, is California's first destination wellness campus. Spanning approximately 170 acres, when completed, the integrated state of the art medical campus will include an acute care hospital, medical office buildings, centers of excellence, a wellness center, a full senior care hospital, and non-medical retail in a contemporary, attractive and pedestrian-friendly environment. The March Healthcare Campus (Campus Project) represents a rare opportunity for Riverside County to invest in infrastructure, job creation and quality of life enhancement, by creating a local economic stimulus program focused on healthcare industry. The project would eliminate severe blight on the former March Air Force Base (AFB), which currently has 41 vacant, dilapidated buildings on the site.

Anticipated project cost:	\$2,482,667,750
Number of jobs:	3,018

Coachella Valley iHub Accelerator Campus

The current Coachella Valley Innovation Hub & Accelerator Campus includes more than twenty companies in nearly 50,000 square feet of incubation and acceleration facilities in Palm Springs. Providing appropriate tenant space, testing facilities, communications infrastructure and other site improvements will be needed as successful companies graduate into market-rate space in the community and new tenants are accepted into the program. In addition, the Coachella Valley recently received a federal planning grant to expand the Innovation Hub program to other areas in the Coachella Valley focused on Advanced Manufacturing. It is anticipated that another 40-60,000 square feet in incubation and acceleration facilities will be added in the next 2-3 years. As this program expands with new facilities, infrastructure needs will increase to support the companies that are in the program.

A recent study by Dr. John Husing has projected that over a 20 year period the collection of two iHubs and two Accelerator campuses will have the following economic impact. The cost to put the Palm Springs portion of the complex was roughly \$5 Million over a 3 year period and the annual cost to operate the complex is \$500,000 in 2014 dollars.

- 81 Graduated Companies in Operation
- \$5.5 Billion in Cumulative Revenue
- \$1.1 Billion of Profits Generated
- 3,544 Direct Jobs Created
- 5,112 Direct & Indirect Jobs Created
- \$12.5 Billion in total economic activity*

* Includes payroll, value added activity, and revenue

Coachella Valley Broadband Capacity

Communications and connectivity are essential requirements for companies and individuals to succeed in the global economy. Many areas in the Coachella Valley do not have adequate broadband capacity to support students and companies in their daily needs to fully participate. This “digital divide” impacts lives, the economy and the quality of life for all who live and work in the Coachella Valley. The private sector alone cannot be depended upon to rectify this inequity; public investment in broadband infrastructure in the Coachella Valley is essential. The Coachella Valley Economic Partnership believes that public/private partnerships to develop broadband capacity comparable are possible to resolve this inequity primarily impacting distressed populations groups.

Establishment of state of the art bandwidth is an expensive proposition often costing in the tens or even hundreds of millions of dollars and providing hundreds of construction and technology jobs during the ramp up. The highest payback on massive broadband infrastructure is highly impactful in the areas of education, product development, logistics, programming, and manufacturing.

Richard Graham, the former Mayor of Fort Wayne, Indiana and the author of “Performance is the Best Politics” analyzed the impact of establishing state of the art broadband in his 2009 article in *Broadband Properties*. Broadband is credited with attracting a 2,000 employee manufacturing plant, positively impacting the workforce, and inspiring expansions of existing business in the article. It would be folly to make projections on how much impact state of the art broadband would have in underserved areas, but it is widely accepted that broadband is now as important to business as transportation corridors, electrical power, and water. Broadband is a true game changer.

Palm Springs Accelerator Campus

The City of Palm Springs Accelerator Campus can take a tremendous step forward by adding sufficient photovoltaic solar panels to offset substantially all of the electrical requirements of the Campus. Recent electric bills indicate that a 140 kilowatt photovoltaic system would serve to generate roughly 200,000 kilowatt-hours per year that would reduce the operating expenses of the Campus by roughly \$60,000 per year. The estimated cost for this system is \$450,000

The installation of solar energy of this magnitude will provide jobs for about 10 people during the construction project and will allow the savings to be passed on to companies in the facility enabling them to deploy facilities dollars into human capital. It is estimated that the installation of solar panels will add to both the workforce and the bottom line of accelerator campus clients and partially fund an onsite manager for the CViHub program.

Coachella Valley Economic Partnership Career Pathways:

Build an effective educational pipeline along industry clusters to educate and train students exactly as industry needs them based on standards established by industry. Develop career pathway circular linkages between and among K-12, community college, 4-year degree programs and graduate degree programs. Make industry cluster workforce development a key driver and contributor to regional economic development efforts.

Hemet-Ryan Air Fire Fighting Attack Base- Riverside County

The County has contracted with the California Department of Forestry (CDF) for fire services in Riverside County since 1921 with Hemet-Ryan Airport serving as an aerial firefighting/attack base since 1967. The Hemet-Ryan Air Attack Base is one of the most active aerial firefighting bases in the country with four permanently based fixed-wing aircraft and a CDF helicopter providing initial air attack services for over 830,000 acres in Riverside and neighboring counties. The Hemet-Ryan Airport has accommodated numerous firefighting aircraft operations during large fire incidents, establishing itself as one of the State of California's and the nation's most active Air Attack Bases.

In 2006, the County of Riverside Economic Development Agency entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with CDF to cooperate and coordinate in the development of the new Air Attack Base at Hemet-Ryan Airport. The Redevelopment Agency for the County of Riverside has completed the preliminary design/budget package, which is required for State funding. The total project budget is estimated at \$25,000,000 with the State's contribution of \$22,500,000 and the County's contribution of \$2,500,000. The County's portion will be used for architectural design, engineering, environmental studies, airport master plan update, inspection and construction costs. The County will bid the project on behalf of the State and jointly manage the construction of the project until completion.

Homeland/Romoland Master Flood Control Plan- Riverside County

The Homeland/Romoland Master Flood Control Plan (H/R MDP) is a County of Riverside Flood Control and water Conservation Agency flood control plan that is intended to provide flood protection to an area that is approximately 13.7 square miles, and includes portions of Menifee, Perris and unincorporated Romoland and Homeland in western Riverside County. To date the public private partnership has completed all the environmental work to California state standards, fully designed all the required facilities, obtained the required permits, and bid the projects in accordance with California standards for a public works projects. The Phase 1 facilities will protect several miles of State Hwy 74, and Heritage High School. The project will also protect a high efficiency gas fired power plant in Romoland and an existing Southern California Edison substation and maintenance facility, in addition to parts of Interstate 215. There are several sponsors of this project. The lead sponsor is the City of Menifee and the co-sponsors are as follows: County of Riverside, City of Perris, Perris Union School District and Homeland/Romoland ADP, Inc. Total anticipated project costs are approximately \$70 million.

Salton Sea Authority Preferred Project: A Vision for the Future- Riverside County

The Salton Sea Authority's project objective is to achieve the habitat restoration and air and water quality goals set out in State and Federal legislation, while simultaneously meeting the needs of the residents of the region, local property owners, and civic leaders in the Imperial, Coachella and Mexicali Valleys. These interests desire a large, sustainable recreational lake with reduced odor that serves as a catalyst for regional economic development. This lake would also provide critical habitat values as it has in the past. Historically, the Salton Sea fish population has been an important food source for resident birds and those migrating along the Pacific Flyway. A variation of the Authority's proposed project design was considered as an alternative in the separate Salton Sea restoration project feasibility

studies that were conducted concurrently by the Resources Agency of the State of California and the U.S Bureau of Reclamation.

Foreign Direct Investment

The impact of foreign direct investment on our economy is considerable. For instance, with 66,000 employees in the United States, Siemens (a German company) and its subsidiaries employ more people in the United States than Microsoft and Nike combined. In a tight credit economy, the infusion of cash from abroad can help ailing U.S. businesses, as well as fund new ventures that create jobs and stimulate the economy. The State of California should consider coordinating marketing campaigns and foreign direct investment missions abroad for the benefit of local regions. Coupled with educational programs, links to resources and the support of the international trade community, the Inland Empire believes this will assist small and medium-sized companies can weather economic slowdowns.

Inland Empire Business Loan Program

Loan guarantee programs are used to entice traditional lenders to lend money to startup companies, new technology businesses and existing corporations who may not otherwise qualify for a loan. Riverside and San Bernardino County will work together to develop a loan guarantee program that will be administrated and underwritten by local financial intermediaries according to established lending guidelines. The financial intermediaries would also oversee the CDBG/HUD compliance and transparency requirements. The program would provide up to 75% or a maximum of \$50,000 (whichever is less) per loans to qualified businesses. Neither County shall be obligated to provide a loan guaranty unless a guarantee has also been approved by the State of California's Loan Guarantee Program, thereby providing all entities the assurance that two separate and independent loan committees have approved the project. The funds will be leveraged by establishing a loan guarantee pool. This fund would be used in case of default as the loan guarantee.

In order to qualify for the loan, the business will also have to participate in a specific number of hours of business counseling and technical assistance based on the requested loan amount and their business experience while also creating/retaining one new job per \$35,000 in funding. The amount of new or retained jobs is based at 10% overhead ratio. More than 1,285 jobs would actually be created or retained as initial loans are paid back and the funds re-issued.

Life Sciences Incubator

UC Riverside has allocated space and a plan to build out a Biotech incubator with wet lab in the City of Riverside near the UCR campus. This has been a collaborative effort between the City, County and UCR that is estimated to cost \$2M to establish and run for three years before it becomes self-sustaining. This alignment of research, technology transfer, and entrepreneurship will be furthered by the UCR Medical School. Collaboration with CSU San Bernardino's "Alliance for Technology Commercialization" will widen the impact of the incubator. *Estimate for UCR Life Sciences Incubator: \$4M*

Riverside ExCITE

On October 28, 2013, Riverside ExCITE, a partnership between the City of Riverside, County of Riverside and UCR, established articles of incorporation as a nonprofit. The goal of ExCITE is to establish an incubator in Downtown Riverside and "facilitate the successful incubation and acceleration of start-up companies engaged in entrepreneurial research and development of advanced technologies to create high technology jobs in Riverside County". The ExCITE facility will be located at 3499 Tenth Street, a building owned by the County of Riverside. As part of the partnership, the County has agreed to lease the space to ExCITE at \$1.00/year, while UCR has pledged to staff the facility. The County is also in lease negotiations with local software company Omniplatform. Omniplatform will act as an anchor tenant, mentoring incubator clients and providing support and inspiration. To date, two start-up companies, Frackoptima and Zyante, have already been accepted as tenants. The City of Riverside has allocated funding to connect the building to the City's fiber network. This provides tenants of the facility high-speed internet. The total investment is about \$75,000.

San Jacinto Rivers Levee

The five-mile San Jacinto River Levee is a joint City of San Jacinto/County of Riverside Flood Control and Water Conservation Agency project which will provide all weather access into and out of the San Jacinto Valley by removing Sanderson Avenue, the Sanderson Avenue and Ramona Expressway intersection, and State Street from the San Jacinto River 100-year floodplain. The Levee will also reduce the amount of dairy and agricultural lands affected by flooding that cause pollutants from these facilities to affect downstream receiving water. Finally, the project will constitute implementation of the 1975 Flood Control Master Plan for the Lower San Jacinto River Basin as well as allow the implementation of the City's General Plan by making approximately 1,700 acres of agricultural land available for residential, commercial, and industrial development in the Gateway area. The project design is nearing completion and the draft Environmental Impact Report is slated to be circulated by summer 2014. Construction will take approximately 9 months to complete.

Anticipated project cost: \$50 million

Number of Jobs: 5,482

Backbone Sewer and Water System

The San Jacinto Gateway backbone sewer and water system was designed in the mid 2000's. That portion of the Gateway project lying north of the Casa Loma Syphon (MWD facility) and the future alignment of the Mid County Parkway is served by a system that was designed and approved by the Eastern Municipal Water District in 2007. The sewer system was sized to accept anticipated flows from the Gateway project at build-out. A water system was designed (12" diameter) in Ramona Expressway and terminates at Odell Avenue as well. The proposed water system connects to an existing waterline in Sanderson Avenue.

That portion of the Gateway project lying south of the Casa Loma Syphon and Mid County Parkway is served by a system designed in Ramona Boulevard. The sewer system was designed from the De Anza Lift Station, south in Sanderson Avenue and west in Ramona Boulevard. The Ramona Boulevard system terminates at Warren Road. The Ramona Boulevard system is sized and designed at a depth to accommodate the Gateway project at build-out. A waterline was designed in Ramona Boulevard from Sanderson Avenue to Warren Road and was sized to accommodate the Gateway project at build-out as well. Waterline interconnections were designed between Ramona Expressway and Ramona Boulevard at Cawston Avenue and Odell Avenue. Total project is anticipated to be approximately \$10 million.

VI. CEDS PLAN of ACTION

Once the Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration has approved the CEDS document, an annual report will be submitted to document the progress on economic development activities regardless of the source of funding and report on changing economic conditions. Each jurisdiction within the County of Riverside will be asked to submit one public improvement project and one technical assistance project to be included into this CEDS report. These specific project summaries will present each community's vision and goals with respect to its geographic region and explain the regional economic impacts of the specific project as the jurisdiction's highest priority. The public improvement and technical assistance projects listed below have been reviewed by the CEDS Strategy Committee and ranked in accordance to their regional importance. The CEDS Strategy Committee is a subset of members of the Riverside County Workforce Investment Board and includes representatives of local business, industry, finance, education, professions, labor unions, minority interest groups, and community organizations. Its membership represents all major interests to ensure that viewpoints of all components of the community are considered and to take advantage of local skills and resources in program formulation and implementation.

LOCAL INTEGRATION

Riverside County CEDS has been developed consistent with the vision and strategic initiatives set forth by the California Economic Strategy Panel established by Governor Schwarzenegger. Additionally, the regional projects selected in this CEDS integrate the regional economic priorities outlined in the *2006 California Economic Base Report: Southern California Region* prepared by the California Regional Economies Project, the lead research mechanism for the Panel to identify economic policy issues. The Project responds to two separate sets of regional priorities: to promote long-term economic growth in sectors in the region's economic base, especially in sectors with potential for high-wage job growth; and, to respond to workforce shortages being seen in many population-serving sectors that provide a significant number of jobs for the region, whether or not they also demonstrate rapid growth potential

VII. PERFORMANCES MEASURES

The performance measurement tool will evaluate the regional post implementation of CEDS in a number of economic and social criteria.

Criteria	Measurement	Rating	Outcome
Job Creation			
1. Number of full time Jobs created post CEDS Implementation.	0-5 6-25 25-49 50-99 100+	-0- 1-3 4-6 7-9 10	
2. Appropriateness of jobs to local workforce skill and education level.	Non-consistent Somewhat consistent Consistent Very consistent	0-2 3-4 5-6 7-10	
3. Pay scale of jobs created	Minimum wage + Living wage + Skilled & professional	0-3 4-6 7-10	
4. Number of jobs retained in region (measured as a percentage of jobs created post CEDS implementation and after one year).	0-25% 26-49% 50-75% 76-100%	0-2 3-4 5-6 7-10	
Community Impact			
5. Number and types of investments undertaken in the region.	Infrastructure: water, sewer, roads Business: office, commercial, retail Transportation: rail, highway, airports.	1-10 1-10 1-10	
6. Changes in the economic environment of the region.	Weak/shrinking local economy - (decline in jobs & tax revenue)	0-3	

7. Amount of private sector investment in the region after implementation of the CEDS (measured in new private sector capital investment in dollars one year post CEDS implementation).	Stable economy – (jobs and tax revenue growing at slow to moderate rate)	4-7	
	Strong sustainable economy – (jobs and tax revenue growing at above moderate rate in industry that is not volatile due to market changes).	8-10	
	0-50 million		
	51-99 million	0-3	
	> 100 million	4-7	
		8-10	
8. Community benefit	Improved quality of life: – increase in schools		
	- revenue to support new local educational programs		
	- new arts & cultural organizations, institutes		
	- new and/or improved Parks and recreation facilities	0-10	
Project Readiness & Capital Investment			
9. Current status of proposed project	Conceptual phase	0-3	
	Planning and design	4-6	
	Ready to construct	7-10	
10. % of USED A Funding request to total project cost	➤ 50%	0-3	
	25-40%	4-6	
	1 – 24%	7-10	
TOTAL POINTS POSSIBLE		120	
TOTAL POINTS FOR THIS PROJECT			

Census Tract Maps 2010

Overall County Map

<http://www.rivcoeda.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oLqQGwol2kU%3d&tabid=1177>

Northwest County Region

<http://www.rivcoeda.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=Z6nv%2fmxVQzg%3d&tabid=1177>

Southwest County Region

<http://www.rivcoeda.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=8z%2fOl5uVk3o%3d&tabid=1177>

San Geronio Region

<http://www.rivcoeda.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=oAzMcZYmjaU%3d&tabid=1177>

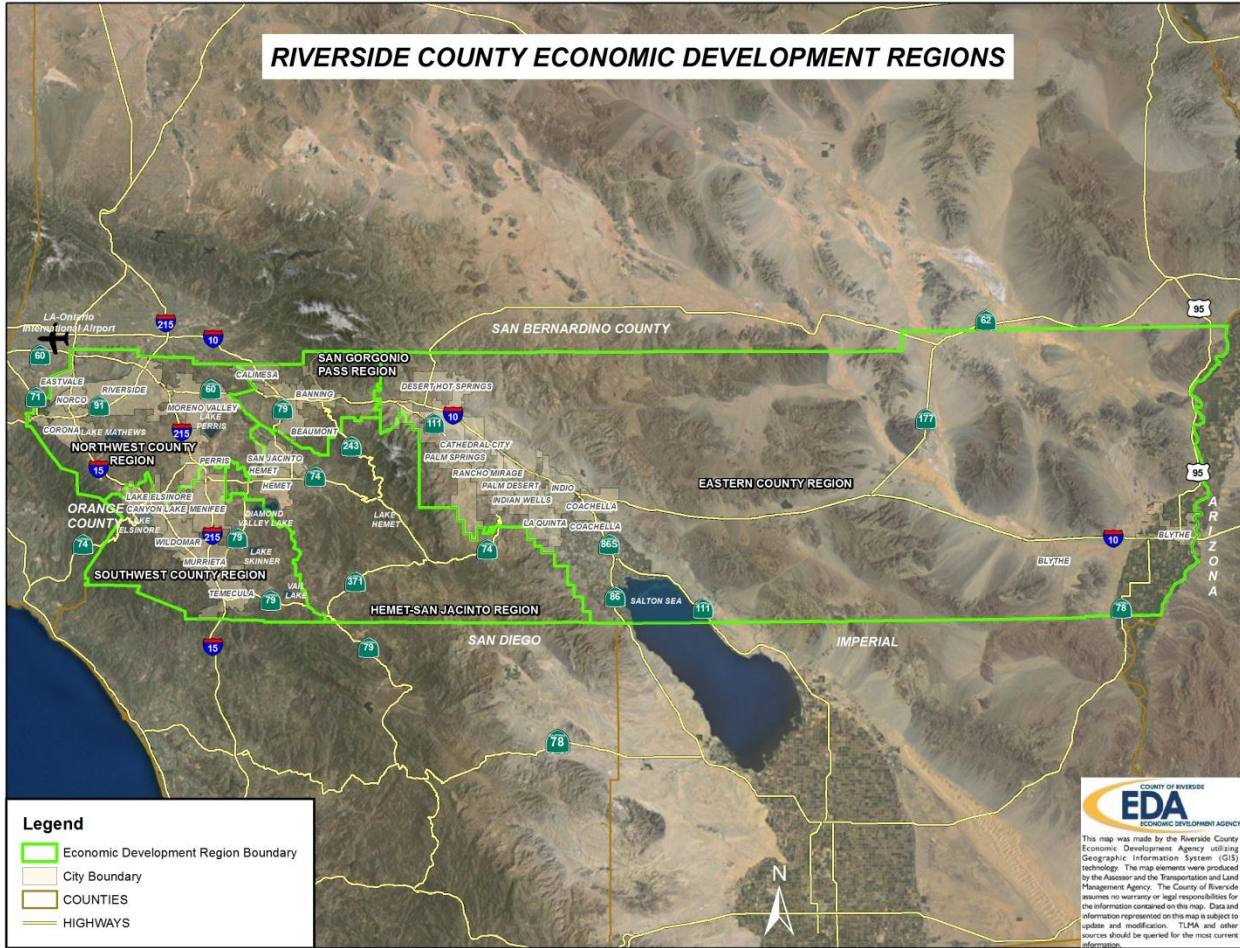
Hemet-San Jacinto Region

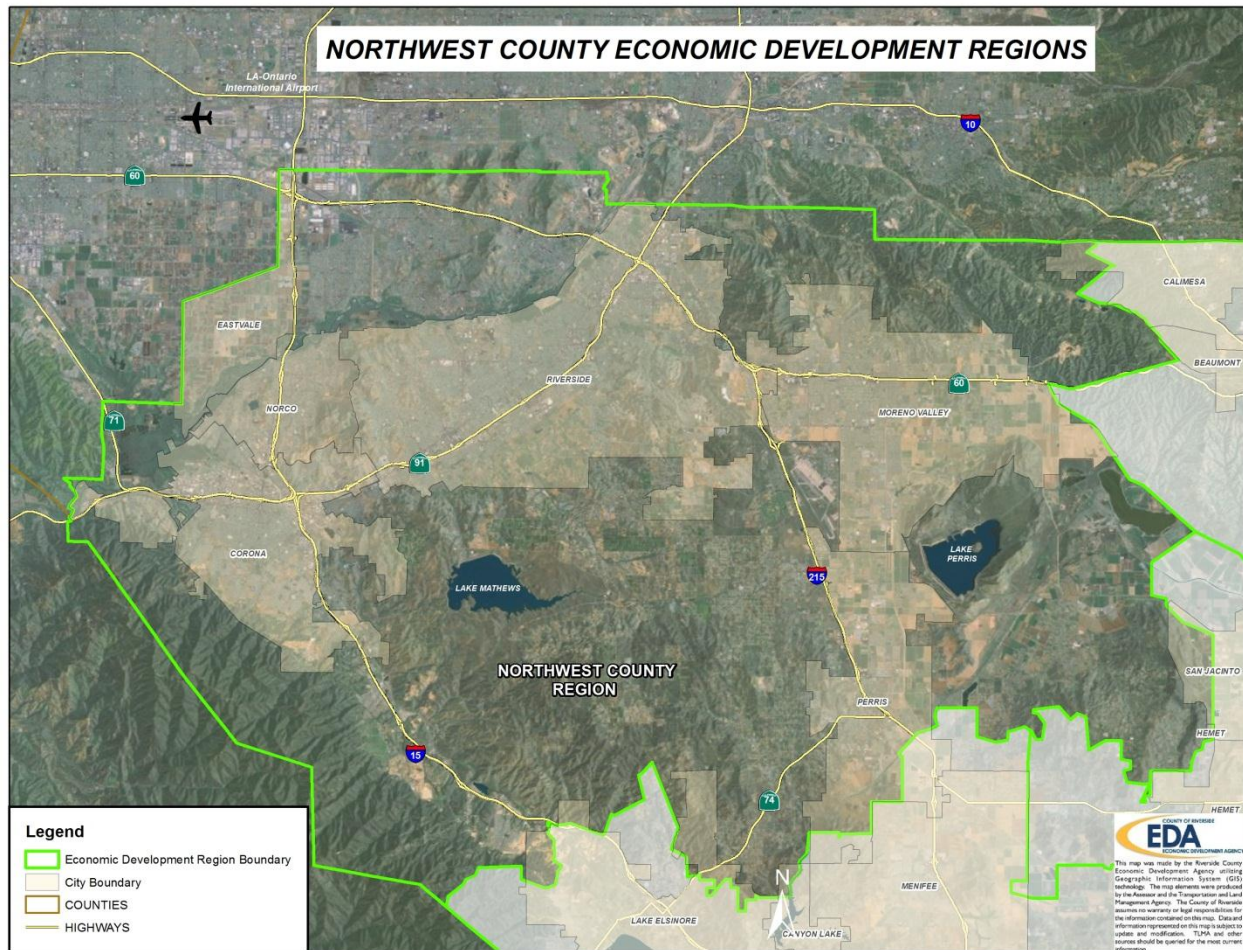
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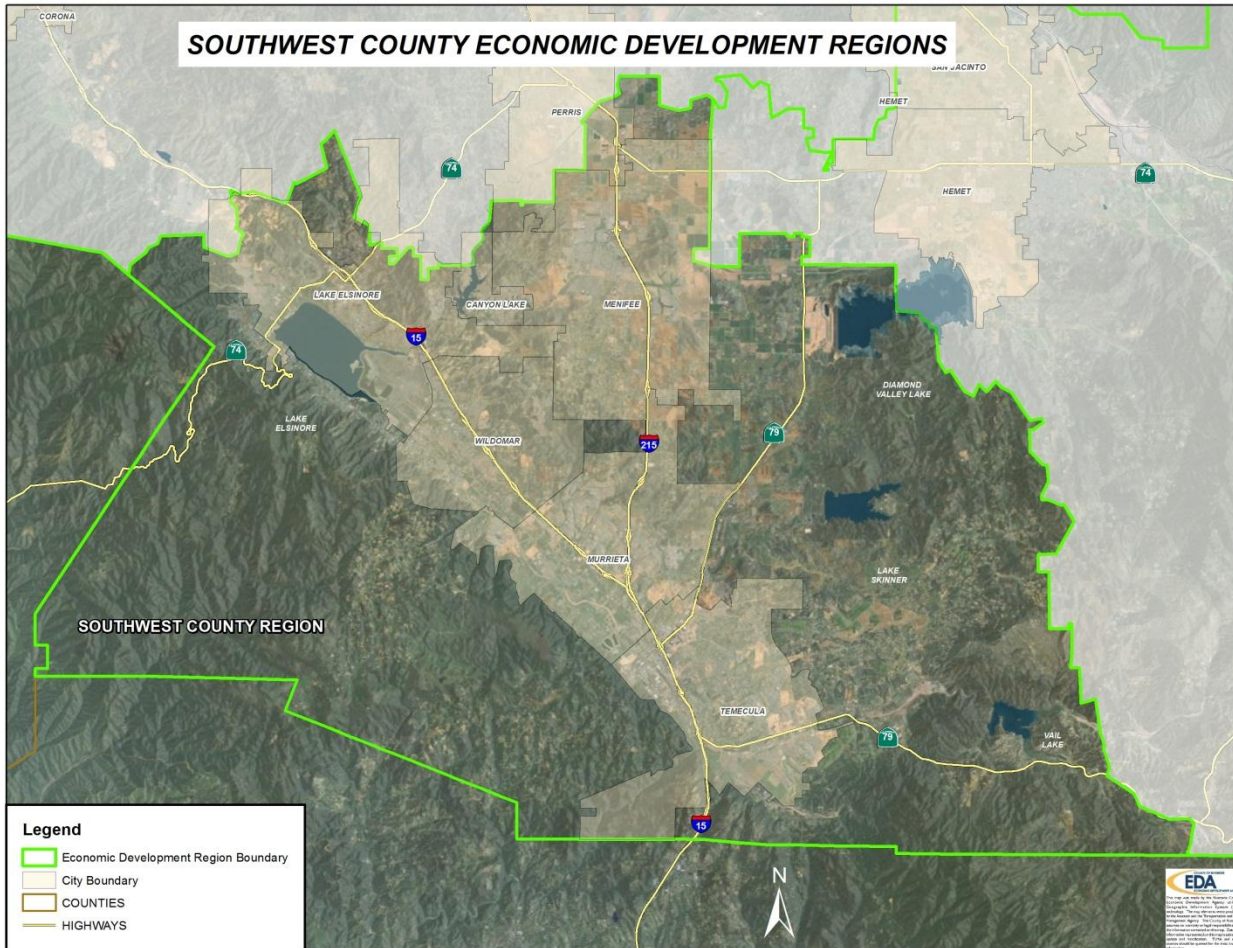
East County Region

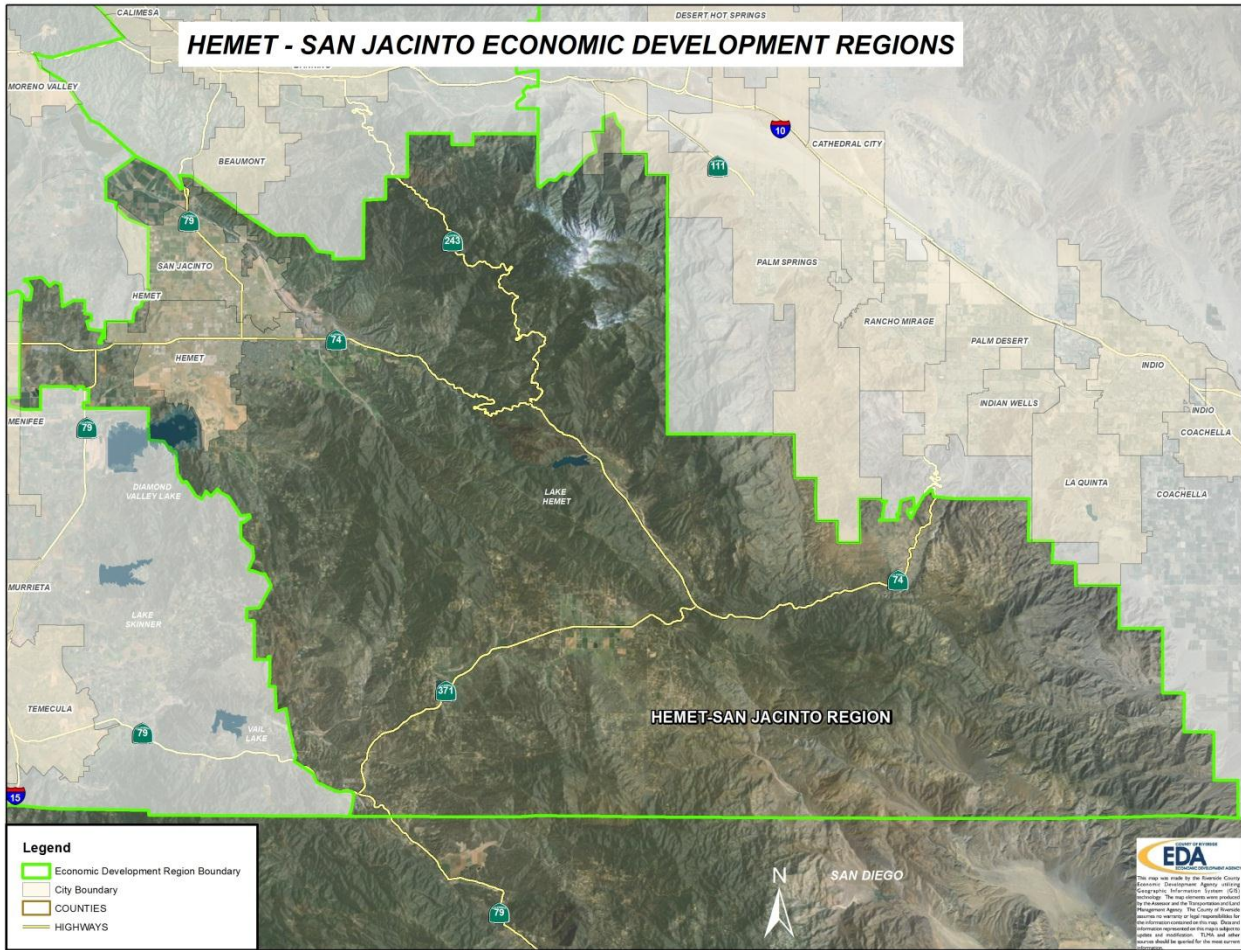
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RIVERSIDE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

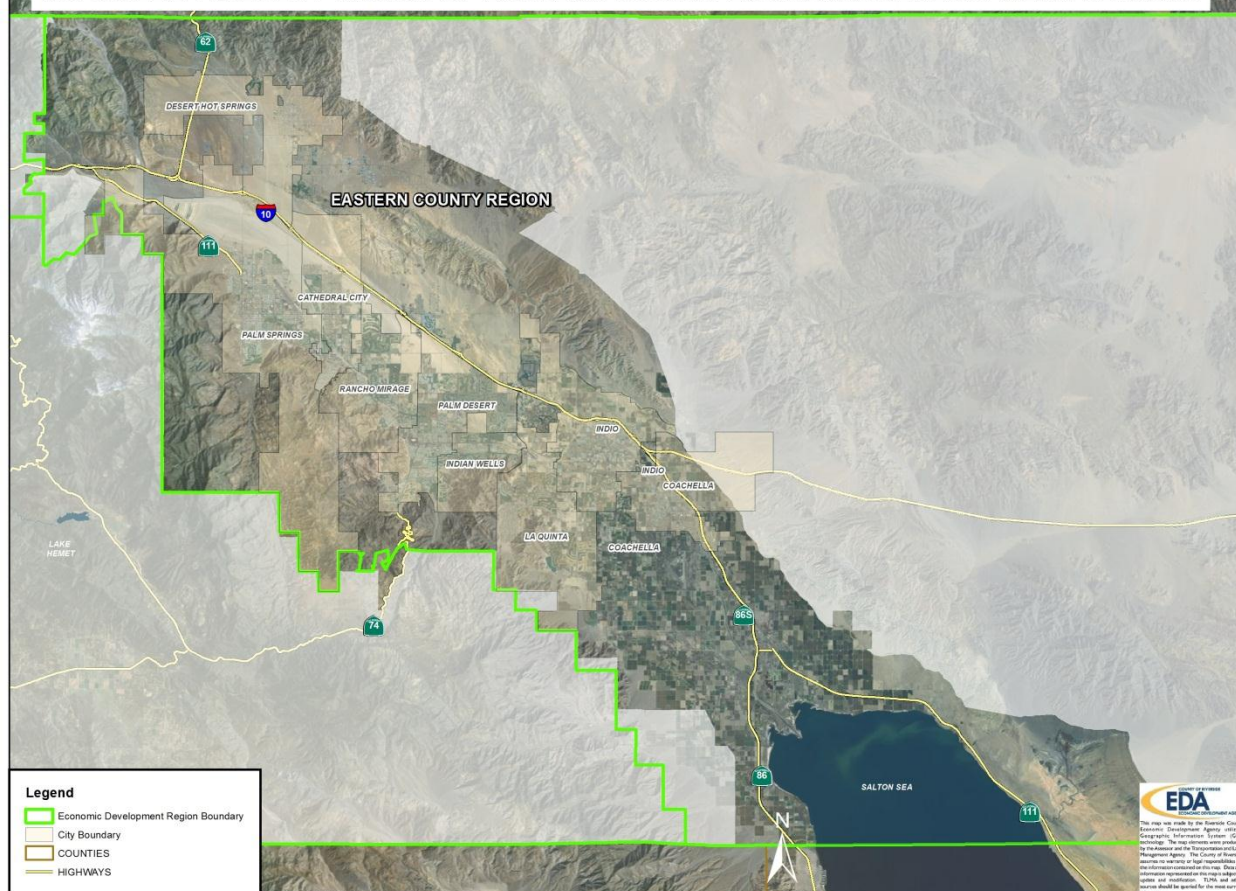


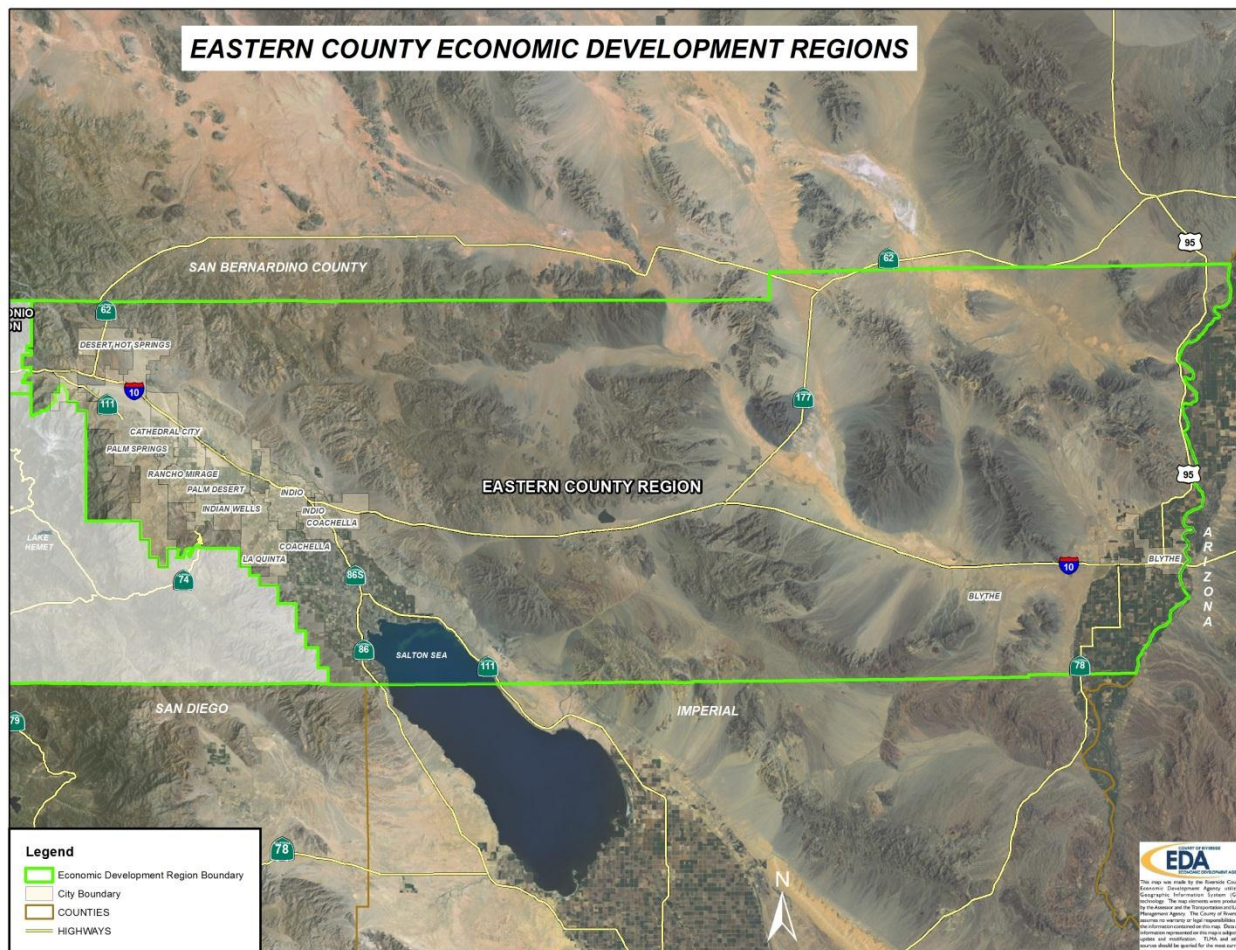






COACHELLA VALLEY PORTION OF EASTERN COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGIONS





Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
Banning City	438.09 (part)	-	-
	438.12 (part)	\$30,998	27.0
	438.13 (part)	\$40,583	14.9
	441.01	\$16,136	18.8
	441.02	\$17,328	15.2
	441.03 (part)	\$21,466	4.1
	441.04 (part)	\$26,535	13.3
	442	\$14,560	12.9
	443 (part)	\$12,681	16.2
Beaumont City	438.07 (part)	\$22,388	5.3
	438.09 (part)	-	-
	438.10 (part)	\$28,723	12.7
	438.11 (part)	-	-
	438.12 (part)	\$47,353	0.0
	438.14 (part)	-	-
	438.18	\$26,560	3.4
	438.20 (part)	\$29,155	13.4
	438.21	\$24,231	12.4
	438.22 (part)	\$23,244	6.7
	438.23 (part)	\$37,882	5.7
	439	\$16,725	10.9
	440	\$14,708	13.8
	513 (part)	-	-
Blythe City	459 (part)	\$32,564	10.9
	461.01	\$22,374	19.2
	461.02 (part)	\$13,607	8.3
	461.03 (part)	\$37,803	8.1
	462 (part)	\$15,953	22.2
	469 (part)	\$38,021	5.8
	470 (part)	\$26,913	9.4
	9810	\$1,775	-
Calimesa City	438.02	\$22,618	14.0
	438.10 (part)	-	-
	438.11 (part)	\$29,159	9.6
	438.14 (part)	\$25,931	0.0
	438.23 (part)	\$23,450	0.0
Canyon Lake City	427.14	\$33,292	15.5
	427.15 (part)	\$37,631	4.0
	427.16 (part)	\$36,685	9.3
	427.17 (part)	\$27,366	13.5
	427.31 (part)	-	-
	427.33 (part)	\$21,662	20.3
	429.01 (part)	\$56,458	0.0
Cathedral City	445.20 (part)	-	-

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	445.22 (part)	-	-
	447.02 (part)	\$14,763	6.9
	448.07 (part)	-	-
	449.04 (part)	\$25,413	8.9
	449.07	\$13,047	8.1
	449.15	\$9,910	13.8
	449.16 (part)	\$22,544	13.9
	449.23	\$23,530	14.1
	449.24	\$21,245	2.6
	449.25	\$21,841	10.6
	449.26	\$15,192	8.9
	449.31	\$21,177	15.6
	449.32	\$23,344	7.3
	450 (part)	\$21,510	17.2
	451.03 (part)	-	-
	9406 (part)	\$37,184	8.3
	9409 (part)	\$44,739	9.6
	9410 (part)	\$28,817	35.9
	9411 (part)	\$35,350	9.1
	9412 (part)	\$50,328	12.1
Coachella City	452.22 (part)	-	-
	452.26 (part)	\$13,942	11.0
	456.06 (part)	\$40,175	7.6
	456.09 (part)	\$2,801	73.5
	457.03	\$11,081	24.9
	457.04	\$11,841	25.1
	457.05	\$8,098	27.7
	457.06	\$11,742	25.9
	457.07	\$13,062	16.5
	469 (part)	-	-
	9404 (part)	\$12,615	17.6
Corona City	406.09 (part)	-	-
	408.06 (part)	\$26,231	15.1
	408.07	\$35,149	8.7
	408.08	\$17,956	12.6
	408.09 (part)	\$28,292	14.4
	408.14	\$29,597	10.3
	408.15	\$26,420	10.2
	408.16	\$28,534	16.3
	408.21	\$24,544	7.6
	414.09 (part)	\$16,362	16.5
	414.10 (part)	-	-
	414.12 (part)	\$25,683	0.0
	415 (part)	\$11,325	22.8

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	416	\$12,531	20.1
	417.02	\$20,986	10.4
	417.03	\$12,092	18.7
	417.04	\$13,134	16.1
	418.03	\$32,572	12.0
	418.04	\$40,544	7.6
	418.05	\$24,557	9.9
	418.06	\$32,681	8.6
	418.07	\$21,557	12.9
	418.08	\$33,999	8.3
	418.09	\$26,066	15.4
	418.10	\$36,476	10.4
	418.12	\$26,531	9.7
	418.13	\$16,816	18.6
	419.04 (part)	\$28,726	18.9
	419.05 (part)	\$22,845	9.7
	419.06	\$18,447	19.4
	419.09 (part)	\$26,941	21.4
	419.10 (part)	\$37,128	4.8
	419.12	\$37,095	8.0
	419.13 (part)	\$33,539	10.2
	420.07 (part)	-	-
	479	\$39,956	7.3
	481(part)	\$39,510	9.9
	482	\$28,332	15.8
Desert Hot Springs City	445.07 (part)	\$11,638	14.6
	445.09 (part)	\$11,265	22.7
	445.10	\$12,770	17.9
	445.15 (part)	\$11,540	13.2
	445.16 (part)	\$14,194	20.3
	445.17 (part)	\$28,531	23.3
	445.18 (part)	\$20,483	11.4
	445.21 (part)	-	-
	445.22 (part)	\$21,004	8.9
Eastvale City	406.07 (part)	\$27,252	12.9
	406.09 (part)	\$29,701	9.0
	406.11	\$34,111	8.4
	406.13	\$30,232	5.5
	406.15 (part)	\$27,290	10.8
	406.16 (part)	\$27,000	7.3
	407.01 (part)	-	-
	408.06 (part)	-	-
Hemet City	427.23 (part)	-	-
	427.45 (part)	\$28,549	15.7

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	432.39 (part)	-	-
	433.04 (part)	\$27,495	5.8
	433.06	\$22,360	18.3
	433.07	\$14,466	17.8
	433.08 (part)	\$15,755	13.5
	433.09	\$13,658	21.4
	433.10 (part)	\$19,775	17.2
	433.11 (part)	\$19,642	6.3
	433.12 (part)	\$14,512	22.5
	433.16	\$20,653	22.4
	433.17 (part)	\$20,798	10.4
	434.01	\$11,992	22.6
	434.03	\$12,740	27.8
	434.04	\$16,635	25.5
	434.05	\$12,171	29.9
	435.03	\$17,343	25.6
	435.04 (part)	\$24,651	11.1
	435.05	\$17,785	9.9
	435.06 (part)	\$22,370	10.6
	435.07 (part)	\$14,073	15.7
	435.08 (part)	\$27,817	8.9
	435.13 (part)	-	-
	437.02 (part)	\$23,292	14.3
Indian Wells City	449.11 (part)	\$31,955	0.0
	449.28 (part)	\$94,490	0.0
	451.08 (part)	\$40,802	8.0
	451.17 (part)	\$73,179	48.8
	451.22 (part)	\$67,344	12.2
	451.23 (part)	\$100,237	9.8
	451.25 (part)	\$143,365	0.0
Indio City	451.21 (part)	-	-
	452.07	\$13,720	18.5
	452.09 (part)	\$13,308	16.7
	452.12	\$37,292	4.5
	452.13 (part)	\$22,553	19.3
	452.14 (part)	-	-
	452.15 (part)	\$36,040	7.6
	452.16	\$47,513	17.1
	452.17 (part)	\$13,465	18.1
	452.22 (part)	\$28,153	34.6
	452.24	\$30,841	6.2
	452.26 (part)	-	48.9
	452.28 (part)	\$28,869	3.2
	453.02	\$10,980	26.0

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	453.03	\$12,303	28.4
	453.04	\$29,800	8.8
	455.01	\$10,432	21.7
	455.02	\$11,011	12.6
	456.06 (part)	\$29,561	1.0
	491	\$32,070	8.1
	494	\$27,086	13.0
	495	\$12,828	13.6
	514 (part)	-	-
	9404 (part)	-	-
Jurupa Valley City	301.04 (part)	-	-
	302 (part)	-	-
	401.01	\$12,372	21.0
	401.02	\$20,399	28.2
	402.01 (part)	\$17,252	21.2
	402.02	\$17,822	18.8
	402.03	\$9,299	18.4
	402.04	\$10,602	25.6
	403.01	\$16,063	20.5
	403.02	\$27,857	8.2
	403.03	\$17,691	7.5
	404.02 (part)	\$18,055	22.8
	404.03	\$15,517	18.3
	404.04 (part)	\$18,585	20.2
	404.05	\$24,562	17.1
	405.01	\$16,111	18.3
	405.02	\$13,973	18.9
	405.03	\$18,499	15.3
	406.03 (part)	\$18,353	18.6
	406.04	\$23,806	14.8
	406.05	\$14,662	20.6
	406.06	\$15,443	20.6
	406.07 (part)	\$50,132	0.0
	406.15 (part)	\$21,010	11.3
	406.16 (part)	-	-
	407.03 (part)	-	-
	410.04 (part)	-	-
La Quinta City	451.09	\$25,525	7.8
	451.10	\$24,694	12.3
	451.20	\$26,581	5.0
	451.21 (part)	\$54,373	12.4
	451.22 (part)	-	-
	451.25 (part)	\$79,309	14.3
	452.13 (part)	\$6,014	0.0

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	452.14 (part)	\$41,123	2.2
	452.15 (part)	\$32,680	6.6
	456.05 (part)	\$56,459	11.1
	456.06 (part)	\$102,685	6.6
	456.08	\$103,047	10.4
	456.09 (part)	-	-
Lake Elsinore City	420.07 (part)	-	-
	427.15 (part)	\$24,070	13.5
	427.33 (part)	\$24,598	2.9
	429.01 (part)	-	-
	429.02 (part)	-	-
	430.01	\$14,944	13.5
	430.03	\$12,831	20.6
	430.05 (part)	\$15,882	7.2
	430.06	\$14,789	17.2
	430.07 (part)	-	-
	430.08 (part)	\$24,829	9.1
	430.09	\$21,166	22.7
	430.10 (part)	\$26,011	8.7
	432.74(part)	\$27,219	13.1
	464.01 (part)	\$26,734	18.7
	464.02 (part)	-	-
	464.03 (part)	\$26,747	12.7
	464.04 (part)	\$34,334	11.4
Menifee City	427.08	\$23,358	17.2
	427.09 (part)	\$22,426	11.7
	427.11	\$23,529	28.4
	427.16 (part)	\$11,375	10.8
	427.17 (part)	\$17,178	21.3
	427.24	\$24,766	16.6
	427.26 (part)	\$34,238	8.1
	427.28 (part)	\$19,150	24.4
	427.29	\$22,917	19.7
	427.30 (part)	\$14,923	21.0
	427.31 (part)	\$21,900	5.9
	427.32 (part)	\$25,924	12.1
	427.33 (part)	\$24,607	13.5
	427.37 (part)	\$21,235	12.9
	427.38	\$22,968	13.1
	427.39	\$24,843	16.7
	427.40	\$26,306	28.1
	427.41	\$26,349	6.1
	427.42	\$23,580	22.8
	427.43	\$23,018	11.6

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	432.35 (part)	\$24,051	0.0
	432.79 (part)	\$22,540	23.0
	507 (part)	\$33,130	0.0
Moreno Valley City	422.12 (part)	\$23,631	11.3
	422.14 (part)	\$26,622	5.0
	424.01 (part)	\$25,108	8.6
	424.02	\$19,397	11.4
	424.03	\$22,540	9.4
	424.04	\$13,586	16.5
	424.05	\$11,246	25.6
	424.06	\$19,170	12.9
	424.07	\$16,162	8.5
	424.08	\$21,046	20.9
	424.09	\$18,199	12.4
	424.10	\$26,959	13.9
	424.11	\$26,204	13.0
	424.12 (part)	\$35,625	8.9
	425.05 (part)	\$8,201	27.2
	425.06 (part)	\$18,492	13.7
	425.07	\$15,421	14.9
	425.08	\$13,971	20.2
	425.09	\$15,171	16.3
	425.10	\$11,490	18.7
	425.11	\$12,745	16.1
	425.12	\$12,458	20.2
	425.13	\$17,284	15.7
	425.14	\$14,952	21.1
	425.15	\$10,046	12.8
	425.16	\$13,062	12.0
	425.17	\$12,876	16.2
	425.18	\$14,089	23.3
	425.19	\$10,960	25.9
	425.20	\$12,782	18.9
	425.21	\$14,836	17.1
	426.20 (part)	-	-
	426.21	\$19,043	9.4
	426.22	\$23,343	4.2
	426.23 (part)	\$26,756	9.0
	426.24 (part)	\$24,339	23.5
	438.22 (part)	-	-
	467 (part)	\$13,273	23.7
	468	\$17,193	7.8
	483	\$19,160	17.1
	487	\$26,976	8.0

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	488	\$14,224	24.5
	489.01	\$17,695	12.0
	489.02	\$12,582	15.0
	490 (part)	\$22,481	14.6
	509 (part)	-	-
	511	\$19,704	19.7
Murrieta City	432.06	\$24,703	17.2
	432.11	\$25,427	10.9
	432.27 (part)	\$30,624	10.9
	432.28	\$24,702	15.4
	432.29	\$30,288	15.8
	432.35 (part)	\$17,828	0.0
	432.72 (part)	\$51,825	3.8
	432.78 (part)	\$38,904	11.6
	432.91	\$29,248	9.6
	496 (part)	-	-
	497 (part)	\$38,048	10.0
	498	\$19,438	15.5
	503 (part)	\$25,070	11.5
	504	\$27,353	14.6
	505 (part)	\$22,099	9.5
	506 (part)	\$31,428	10.8
	507 (part)	\$28,259	6.6
	512 (part)	\$45,348	10.6
Norco City	406.03 (part)	-	-
	406.16 (part)	-	-
	407.01 (part)	\$31,463	13.2
	407.02	\$22,575	15.0
	407.03 (part)	\$30,280	7.7
	408.06 (part)	\$33,661	7.3
	408.09 (part)	\$20,351	64.5
	408.12	\$28,017	14.2
	408.13	\$35,291	9.7
	410.04 (part)	\$30,728	27.8
	466.01	\$5,435	11.7
	466.02	\$25,354	7.3
Palm Desert City	449.11 (part)	\$26,635	13.5
	449.19	\$35,993	25.3
	449.21 (part)	-	-
	449.22 (part)	\$42,151	10.9
	449.27	\$53,577	14.4
	449.28 (part)	\$56,324	9.6
	449.29	\$44,708	8.7
	449.30	\$35,815	8.6

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	451.03 (part)	\$19,355	0.0
	451.08 (part)	\$24,115	6.5
	451.14	\$66,286	10.2
	451.15	\$53,863	11.1
	451.16	\$40,187	7.4
	451.17 (part)	\$39,618	11.3
	451.18 (part)	\$25,637	26.5
	451.19	\$32,448	5.5
	451.23 (part)	\$24,013	8.7
	451.24 (part)	\$75,985	7.5
	451.25 (part)	\$263,889	0.0
Palm Springs City	445.20 (part)	-	-
	445.21 (part)	-	-
	445.22 (part)	\$8,062	0.0
	446.02	\$33,541	13.7
	446.04	\$27,734	11.7
	446.05	\$33,628	7.9
	446.06 (part)	\$61,432	3.4
	447.01	\$29,441	10.6
	447.02 (part)	-	-
	448.04	\$20,282	9.1
	448.05	\$61,708	8.8
	448.06	\$32,470	20.8
	448.07 (part)	\$50,015	4.5
	449.04 (part)	-	0.0
	450 (part)	-	-
	9405 (part)	\$69,178	5.9
	9407	\$36,686	13.0
	9408	\$49,914	10.2
	9410 (part)	\$32,797	15.4
	9411 (part)	\$54,270	2.5
	9412 (part)	\$42,082	13.0
	9413	\$43,383	13.3
	9414	\$28,388	9.7
Perris City	426.17	\$9,812	27.8
	426.18	\$11,942	19.8
	426.19	\$18,868	16.8
	426.20 (part)	\$16,604	17.6
	427.06	\$12,436	22.1
	427.09 (part)	-	-
	427.19 (part)	\$12,626	20.3
	427.28 (part)	-	-
	427.30 (part)	-	-
	427.31 (part)	\$21,684	13.9

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	427.32 (part)	-	-
	428 (part)	\$10,923	17.2
	429.01 (part)	\$11,581	27.0
	429.04 (part)	\$10,349	22.7
Rancho Mirage City	449.16 (part)	\$41,654	18.9
	449.17	\$83,907	14.4
	449.18	\$63,833	6.9
	449.21 (part)	\$62,424	9.8
	451.03 (part)	\$45,027	15.3
	451.18 (part)	\$40,713	0.0
	451.24 (part)	-	-
	9406 (part)	\$72,248	7.1
	9409 (part)	\$36,673	11.7
Riverside City	301.01	\$12,378	18.9
	301.03	\$14,056	16.4
	301.04 (part)	\$14,720	22.9
	302 (part)	\$29,757	14.0
	303	\$16,275	19.6
	304	\$13,511	15.2
	305.01	\$13,190	20.7
	305.02	\$9,983	20.0
	305.03	\$9,731	17.3
	306.01	\$70,401	6.5
	306.02	\$58,950	4.4
	306.03	\$43,123	6.1
	307	\$27,138	13.2
	308	\$22,045	21.9
	309 (part)	\$17,634	7.6
	310.01	\$23,112	6.9
	310.02	\$15,245	17.7
	311	\$22,756	10.5
	312	\$25,358	11.4
	313	\$12,005	19.5
	314.01	\$20,852	12.4
	314.02	\$21,082	19.4
	315.01	\$19,163	15.8
	315.02	\$18,050	14.5
	316.01	\$15,633	24.1
	316.02	\$15,830	12.9
	317.01	\$22,934	18.7
	317.02	\$28,847	6.9
	317.03	\$23,422	13.2
	317.04	\$22,892	13.7
	402.01 (part)	-	-

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	409.01	\$21,985	10.4
	409.02	\$20,920	22.5
	409.03	\$21,634	13.4
	409.04	\$17,817	21.0
	410.01	\$14,063	15.8
	410.02	\$15,515	16.6
	410.03	\$21,849	18.0
	410.04 (part)	\$15,393	12.0
	411.01	\$10,920	14.7
	411.02	\$18,410	12.9
	412.01	\$15,659	12.8
	412.02	\$11,706	18.3
	412.03	\$13,538	16.1
	413.01	\$17,514	10.2
	413.02	\$14,319	16.0
	414.03	\$27,498	12.4
	414.04 (part)	\$19,586	14.7
	414.05 (part)	\$20,643	12.5
	414.06	\$24,238	10.4
	414.07	\$17,684	13.7
	414.08	\$17,484	6.7
	414.09 (part)	\$26,248	19.3
	414.12 (part)	\$21,929	33.6
	420.03 (part)	\$36,360	19.7
	420.04 (part)	-	-
	420.05 (part)	\$43,221	5.9
	420.09 (part)	\$29,778	10.5
	420.12 (part)	\$31,010	7.2
	420.13	\$32,382	10.4
	420.14	\$31,113	9.0
	422.06 (part)	\$27,719	9.9
	422.07	\$43,057	10.1
	422.08	\$40,423	8.3
	422.09 (part)	\$15,945	18.6
	422.10	\$17,696	10.6
	422.12 (part)	-	-
	422.13 (part)	\$25,084	8.8
	422.14 (part)	\$30,182	6.4
	422.17	\$42,236	5.6
	423 (part)	\$16,716	11.7
	425.05 (part)	-	-
	425.06 (part)	-	-
	465	\$5,751	23.7
	467 (part)	-	-

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	509 (part)	\$29,802	14.6
	9800.04	-	-
San Jacinto City	427.44 (part)	-	0.0
	427.45 (part)	-	-
	435.04 (part)	-	-
	435.06 (part)	\$23,210	21.5
	435.07 (part)	\$11,628	24.9
	435.08 (part)	\$19,263	20.3
	435.09 (part)	\$18,256	18.7
	435.12	\$19,478	15.1
	435.13 (part)	\$15,944	30.9
	435.17 (part)	\$18,594	18.6
	436.01	\$11,102	32.6
	436.02	\$14,165	23.6
	513 (part)	\$20,972	17.0
Temecula City	432.16	\$23,089	10.2
	432.17	\$29,986	11.8
	432.18	\$28,954	15.3
	432.20	\$22,709	14.5
	432.22	\$32,797	8.0
	432.44 (part)	\$29,830	9.7
	432.46 (part)	\$32,935	7.2
	432.47 (part)	\$50,856	20.8
	432.48	\$34,086	8.4
	432.50	\$25,673	7.8
	432.52 (part)	\$33,616	9.7
	432.54 (part)	\$25,260	15.6
	432.56	\$28,175	16.8
	432.57 (part)	\$26,677	15.7
	432.62	\$29,857	7.5
	432.64	\$28,968	9.2
	432.65 (part)	\$31,938	5.8
	432.66	\$20,355	16.3
	432.67 (part)	\$29,570	13.0
	496 (part)	\$27,249	7.0
	505 (part)	\$24,709	0.0
	512 (part)	\$18,733	9.8
Wildomar City	427.33 (part)	\$12,045	65.5
	432.27 (part)	\$18,269	4.3
	432.70	\$26,768	15.4
	432.71	\$20,550	15.6
	432.72 (part)	\$31,293	17.7
	432.74 (part)	\$15,829	3.3
	432.76	\$34,723	4.9

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	432.78 (part)	\$29,718	0.0
	432.79 (part)	\$23,515	11.3
	464.01 (part)	\$33,437	48.3
	464.03 (part)	\$19,960	18.6
	464.04 (part)	\$17,512	10.4
	464.05	\$25,119	14.5
	497 (part)	-	-
	506 (part)	\$19,061	25.2
Aguanga CDP	432.57 (part)	\$28,881	0.0
	444.02 (part)	\$32,541	0.0
	444.03 (part)	\$19,828	13.3
Anza CDP	444.02 (part)	\$22,238	4.7
	444.03 (part)	\$12,350	20.2
Bermuda Dunes CDP	452.14 (part)	\$43,220	17.0
	452.33	\$27,594	18.3
	514 (part)	-	-
Cabazon CDP	438.13 (part)	\$12,106	17.5
Cherry Valley CDP	438.07 (part)	\$40,158	7.4
	438.09 (part)	\$27,695	15.7
	438.10 (part)	-	-
	438.11 (part)	\$26,901	11.4
Coronita CDP	419.04 (part)	\$20,925	8.1
	419.05 (part)	\$35,701	12.4
	419.13 (part)	-	-
Desert Center CDP	469 (part)	\$15,967	13.3
Desert Edge CDP	445.22 (part)	\$18,685	30.1
	472.01	\$19,630	27.0
Desert Palms CDP	452.28 (part)	-	-
	514 (part)	\$47,016	15.0
East Hemet CDP	433.04 (part)	\$39,064	13.8
	433.08 (part)	\$15,320	20.4
	433.10 (part)	\$17,799	19.0
	433.11 (part)	\$20,483	9.9
	433.12 (part)	\$16,686	23.9
	433.13	\$13,801	20.3
	433.14	\$23,602	12.6
	433.15	\$25,462	12.9
El Cerrito CDP	419.09 (part)	\$24,489	15.4
	481 (part)	\$16,371	0.0
El Sobrante CDP	414.04 (part)	\$25,689	3.6
	414.05 (part)	-	-
	414.09 (part)	\$30,105	18.1
	420.08 (part)	\$34,846	26.8
French Valley CDP	432.35 (part)	\$28,348	10.0

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	432.39 (part)	-	51.3
	432.40 (part)	\$25,888	12.1
	432.42	\$26,107	7.8
	432.47 (part)	\$20,445	15.0
	503 (part)	-	-
	507 (part)	\$18,742	7.0
Garnet CDP	445.15 (part)	\$11,354	22.8
	445.16 (part)	\$14,007	11.0
	445.22 (part)	\$24,176	10.2
Good Hope CDP	428 (part)	-	-
	429.01 (part)	\$9,293	23.2
	429.02 (part)	\$12,856	38.4
	429.03 (part)	\$12,459	30.2
	429.04 (part)	\$11,041	21.8
Green Acres CDP	427.23 (part)	\$14,364	19.5
	427.45 (part)	\$25,524	7.5
Highgrove CDP	422.09 (part)	-	-
	422.14 (part)	-	-
	423 (part)	\$17,561	11.8
	424.12 (part)	-	-
Home Gardens CDP	414.09 (part)	\$31,868	13.2
	414.10 (part)	\$11,108	11.5
	414.11	\$12,585	18.0
	414.12 (part)	\$20,785	11.9
Homeland CDP	427.20 (part)	\$15,704	27.5
	427.23 (part)	\$14,680	19.6
Idyllwild-Pine Cove CDP	444.04 (part)	\$29,169	17.8
	444.05 (part)	\$38,351	7.3
Indio Hills CDP	452.28 (part)	\$25,765	11.4
	469 (part)	\$13,254	43.1
Lake Mathews CDP	420.07 (part)	\$26,259	19.9
	420.08 (part)	\$38,543	6.1
	420.09 (part)	\$11,447	0.0
	429.03 (part)	\$22,005	16.1
Lake Riverside CDP	444.02 (part)	\$26,204	20.1
	444.03 (part)	\$35,073	0.0
Lakeland Village CDP	430.08 (part)	\$20,266	20.7
	430.10 (part)	\$25,547	12.8
	464.01 (part)	\$15,380	20.6
	464.02 (part)	\$20,176	25.8
	464.03 (part)	\$19,862	13.3
Lakeview CDP	427.19 (part)	\$10,664	0.0
	427.44 (part)	\$17,898	21.2
March ARB CDP	467 (part)	\$41,640	31.0

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
Mead Valley CDP	420.08 (part)	\$23,160	12.2
	420.09 (part)	\$10,146	31.1
	420.10	\$11,160	29.4
	426.20 (part)	-	-
	429.03 (part)	\$11,786	17.5
	429.04 (part)	\$13,156	17.0
Meadowbrook CDP	427.15 (part)	-	-
	427.17 (part)	-	-
	427.31 (part)	-	-
	429.01 (part)	\$7,660	19.0
	429.02 (part)	\$12,951	31.3
Mecca CDP	456.04 (part)	\$7,639	36.5
Mesa Verde CDP	469 (part)	\$10,838	25.9
Mountain Center CDP	444.04 (part)	\$51,053	0.0
	444.05 (part)	-	-
North Shore CDP	456.04 (part)	\$9,898	46.0
Nuevo CDP	427.19 (part)	\$18,082	13.9
	427.20 (part)	\$24,455	5.8
	427.44 (part)	\$22,391	9.6
Oasis CDP	444.03 (part)	-	-
	456.05 (part)	\$7,082	23.9
Ripley CDP	459 (part)	\$10,518	34.7
Romoland CDP	427.20 (part)	\$37,785	0.0
	427.30 (part)	\$23,129	18.6
Sky Valley CDP	445.20 (part)	\$9,716	20.4
	445.22 (part)	\$32,863	0.0
	472.02 (part)	\$25,145	9.2
Temescal Valley CDP	419.10 (part)	\$31,808	10.3
	419.11 (part)	\$36,667	8.3
	420.07 (part)	-	100.0
	430.07 (part)	\$27,799	13.3
	481 (part)	\$33,735	37.4
Thermal CDP	456.04 (part)	\$3,556	0.0
	456.05 (part)	\$8,547	27.0
	456.09 (part)	\$8,689	27.2
Thousand Palms CDP	445.05 (part)	\$17,867	12.9
	445.20 (part)	\$31,674	2.8
	449.22 (part)	-	-
	514 (part)	-	-
Valle Vista CDP	433.04 (part)	\$34,928	11.7
	437.01 (part)	\$23,686	14.7
	437.02 (part)	\$18,554	14.1
	437.03	\$17,994	18.5
	9415 (part)	\$19,799	10.5

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
Vista Santa Rosa CDP	456.05 (part)	\$10,796	30.8
	456.06 (part)	\$22,212	0.0
	456.09 (part)	\$17,163	17.2
Warm Springs CDP	427.15 (part)	\$23,021	34.2
	429.02 (part)	-	0.0
	430.05 (part)	\$16,673	16.4
Whitewater CDP	438.13 (part)	-	-
	445.21 (part)	\$14,861	6.3
Winchester CDP	427.23 (part)	\$16,212	14.6
	427.26 (part)	\$24,937	8.7
	427.37 (part)	-	-
Woodcrest CDP	420.03 (part)	\$32,672	9.6
	420.04 (part)	\$34,017	11.1
	420.05 (part)	\$31,248	9.2
	420.08 (part)	\$31,570	14.9
	420.09 (part)	\$28,915	6.9
Remainder	301.04 (part)	-	-
	309 (part)	-	-
	402.01 (part)	-	-
	404.02 (part)	-	-
	404.04 (part)	-	-
	406.09 (part)	-	0.0
	406.16 (part)	-	-
	408.06 (part)	\$25,566	0.0
	410.04 (part)	-	-
	414.09 (part)	\$5,608	44.4
	415 (part)	-	-
	419.04 (part)	-	-
	419.11 (part)	\$51,628	21.3
	419.13 (part)	-	-
	420.07 (part)	\$40,491	8.5
	420.08 (part)	\$34,329	0.0
	420.12 (part)	\$12,668	5.1
	422.06 (part)	-	-
	422.12 (part)	-	-
	422.13 (part)	-	-
	422.14 (part)	\$35,739	43.5
	423 (part)	\$19,861	22.8
	424.01 (part)	-	-
	424.12 (part)	\$29,871	19.2
	426.20 (part)	\$18,078	20.3
	426.23 (part)	-	-
	426.24 (part)	-	-
	427.19 (part)	\$5,194	0.0

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	427.20 (part)	\$14,125	22.4
	427.23 (part)	\$15,870	3.2
	427.26 (part)	-	-
	427.30 (part)	-	-
	427.37 (part)	\$33,402	10.4
	427.44 (part)	\$27,063	0.0
	427.45 (part)	\$17,106	14.2
	429.02 (part)	\$8,583	0.0
	429.03 (part)	\$38,136	0.0
	430.07 (part)	-	-
	430.08 (part)	\$67,592	0.0
	432.35 (part)	-	0.0
	432.39 (part)	\$38,758	10.0
	432.40 (part)	-	-
	432.44 (part)	\$29,286	12.8
	432.46 (part)	\$31,634	3.8
	432.47 (part)	\$29,600	10.0
	432.52 (part)	\$18,451	0.0
	432.54 (part)	\$19,552	0.0
	432.57 (part)	\$39,784	9.7
	432.65 (part)	-	-
	432.67 (part)	\$4,569	0.0
	432.72 (part)	\$41,040	24.3
	432.78 (part)	-	-
	432.79 (part)	-	-
	433.04 (part)	\$22,965	34.8
	433.17 (part)	-	-
	435.09 (part)	\$21,790	11.7
	435.13 (part)	\$19,095	0.0
	435.17 (part)	-	0.0
	437.01 (part)	-	-
	438.09 (part)	-	-
	438.10 (part)	-	0.0
	438.11 (part)	\$40,618	8.1
	438.12 (part)	-	-
	438.13 (part)	\$35,745	10.0
	438.20 (part)	-	-
	438.22 (part)	\$31,062	7.8
	438.23 (part)	\$45,447	0.0
	441.03 (part)	-	-
	441.04 (part)	\$52,794	8.4
	443 (part)	\$10,754	0.0
	444.02 (part)	\$39,069	24.6

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	444.03 (part)	\$21,356	19.7
	444.04 (part)	-	-
	444.05 (part)	\$14,044	16.3
	445.05 (part)	-	-
	445.07 (part)	\$15,740	24.9
	445.09 (part)	-	-
	445.16 (part)	-	-
	445.17 (part)	\$29,347	8.1
	445.18 (part)	\$9,279	23.2
	445.20 (part)	\$18,898	16.7
	445.21 (part)	\$9,798	60.2
	445.22 (part)	\$19,295	4.9
	446.06 (part)	\$18,016	21.1
	448.07 (part)	-	-
	449.04 (part)	-	-
	449.21 (part)	-	-
	451.24 (part)	\$80,834	5.8
	451.25 (part)	-	-
	452.09 (part)	-	-
	452.17 (part)	\$14,850	18.0
	452.28 (part)	\$15,057	0.0
	456.04 (part)	\$13,323	43.9
	456.05 (part)	\$10,567	13.3
	456.09 (part)	\$12,774	19.3
	459 (part)	\$13,393	20.3
	461.02 (part)	-	-
	461.03 (part)	\$34,424	0.0
	462 (part)	\$16,147	0.0
	464.01 (part)	\$36,208	11.1
	469 (part)	\$3,749	0.0
	470 (part)	\$18,867	24.3
	472.02 (part)	-	-
	481 (part)	\$92,369	0.0
	490 (part)	-	0.0
	497 (part)	\$40,231	25.9
	503 (part)	-	-
	507 (part)	\$24,019	6.4
	509 (part)	\$33,052	14.7
	512 (part)	\$46,398	5.4
	513 (part)	\$23,600	4.1
	9401	\$44,905	0.0
	9404 (part)	\$12,315	22.7
	9405 (part)	\$114,697	5.1
	9406 (part)	-	-

Place	Census Tract	Per Capita Income	Unemployment rate (%)
	9415 (part)	\$25,742	60.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, Five Year Estimates

NOTE. Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, non-sampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

An * indicates that the estimate is significantly different (at a 90% confidence level) than the estimate from the most current year. A 'c' indicates the estimates for that year and the current year are both controlled; a statistical test is not appropriate.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Selected Economic Characteristics	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	Average
Unemployed	15.7%	14.7%	15.2%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$22,359	\$21,970	\$22,165

UNITED STATES

Unemployed	10.3%	9.4%	9.8%
Per capita income (dollars)	\$26,708	\$27,319	\$27,014

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 and 2012 American Community Survey, One Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to non-sampling error (for a discussion of non-sampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of non-sampling error is not represented in these tables.

Notes:

- Employment and unemployment estimates may vary from the official labor force data released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics because of differences in survey design and data collection. For guidance on differences in employment and unemployment estimates from different sources go to Labor Force Guidance.
- Workers include members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work last week.
- The Census Bureau introduced an improved sequence of labor force questions in the 2008 ACS questionnaire. Accordingly, we recommend using caution when making labor force data comparisons from 2008 or later with data from prior years. For more information on these questions and their evaluation in the 2006 ACS Content Test, see the "Evaluation Report Covering Employment Status" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/P6a_Employment_Status.pdf and the "Evaluation Report Covering Weeks Worked" at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/P6b_Weeks_Worked_Final_Report.pdf. Additional information can also be found at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/laborfor/laborforce.html>.
- Occupation codes are 4-digit codes and are based on Standard Occupational Classification 2000.
- Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2007. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2

"NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies