

UNC Charlotte Urban Institute

York
County
Profile 2009

Charlotte Regional
Indicators Project

The Charlotte Regional Indicators Project. *The Charlotte Regional Indicators Project compiles objective, reliable, and relevant measures for the 14-county bi-state Charlotte region on indicators important to the region's quality of life. By measuring the indicators over time and comparing them to state or national data, the Indicators Project provides policy-makers, civic leaders, and the public with a solid foundation for engaging in efforts to address the region's challenges.*

The indicators are organized in ten theme areas:

- *Arts, Recreation, and Cultural Life;*
- *Economy;*
- *Education;*
- *Environment;*
- *Government and Citizen Participation;*
- *Health;*
- *Housing;*
- *Public Safety;*
- *Social Well-Being; and,*
- *Transportation.*

The Charlotte Regional Indicators Project is an initiative of the UNC Charlotte Urban Institute. It is funded in part by Advantage Carolinas, the Foundation for the Carolinas, and the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation. Indicators are recommended by consensus of Task Forces of regional experts in each of the ten theme areas, and are evaluated by UNC Charlotte Urban Institute researchers for feasibility before indicator data is gathered, added to the Indicators database and incorporated into Indicators Project reports. Indicator data is updated throughout the year as source agencies release the relevant data sets, and is made available on the Indicators Project website. A comprehensive Indicators Report is produced every two years.

More information about the Indicators Project and the most recent comprehensive Indicators Report are available at www.ui.uncc.edu.

York County Profile 2009

The County Profile Reports. *The County Profile Reports present individual county indicator data in a format intended to make it easy to examine relationships between indicators and across themes for a single county. Each County Profile Report begins with a concise summary of indicator highlights for the county, then presents a quick-reference table of the most recent indicator data, and finally provides more detailed indicator trend data in user-friendly charts. The reports are available for each of the region's fourteen counties, and are produced every two years.*

Summary Highlights. For the most recent indicator data, York outpaces the region on these indicators:

- Arts Grants Expenditures
- Per Pupil 5 Yr. Avg. Capital Expenditures (York Districts 3 and 4)
- Registered Voter Turnout
- Heart Disease Mortality Rate
- 911 Calls Per Capita
- Public Safety (All Indicators)
- Environment (All Indicators but Solid Waste Disposal)



York lags the region on these indicators:

- Library Funding Per Capita
- Public School Enrollment (York Districts 1 and 3)
- Per Pupil 5 Yr. Avg. Capital Expenditures (York Districts 1 and 2)
- Solid Waste Disposal Rate
- Giving Per Capita (Both Public Charities and Private Foundations)
- Child Abuse Reports Substantiated

That is, York's Solid Waste Disposal Rate and Child Abuse Reports Substantiated are *higher* than the regional composite rates, and its Library Funding Per Capita, Public School Enrollment (York Districts 1 and 3), Per Pupil 5 Yr. Avg. Capital Expenditures (York Districts 1 and 2), and Giving Per Capita are *lower* than the regional composite percentage.

Looking at trends over time, key York County indicators demonstrating appreciable change over the most recent available five-year time periods include:

- Giving Per Capita (Private Foundations) (+5297.6%, 2006 vs. 2002)
- Gonorrhea Rate Per 100,000 (+72.7%, 2006 vs. 2002)
- Chlamydia Rate Per 100,000 (+67.0%, 2006 vs. 2002)
- Heart Disease Mortality Rate Per 100,000 (-51.1%, 2006 vs. 2003)
- White Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births (+49.0%, 2006 vs. 2003)
- Minority Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births (-45.5%, 2006 vs. 2003)
- Grants Expenditures Per Capita (+42.2%, 2007 vs. 2005)
- Percent Population with Bachelors Degree or Higher (+32.1%, 2007 vs. 2000)
- Per Pupil Capital Expenditures (York 1) (-30.8%, 2006-07 vs. 2004-05)
- Per Pupil Capital Expenditures (York 2) (-18.2%, 2006-07 vs. 2004-05)
- Per Pupil Capital Expenditures (York 4) (-11.7%, 2006-07 vs. 2004-05)

Quick-Reference Indicator Table

York County Profile 2009

| Indicator by Theme | Year | Region ¹ | County | County | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| | | | | Percent Change | From Year | | | | |
| Arts, Recreation, and Cultural Life | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants Expenditures Per Capita | 2007 | \$0.84 | \$2.06 | 42.2 | 2005 | | | | |
| Library Funding Per Capita | 2005 | \$30.04 | \$16.80 | -11.9 | 2004 | | | | |
| Library Print Holdings Per Capita | 2006 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 2002 | | | | |
| Economy | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment Rate | 2007 | 5.1 | 5.6 | -23.3 | 2003 | | | | |
| Total Employment, All Industries | 2007 | 1,148,937 | 72,866 | 16.0 | 2003 | | | | |
| Number of Business Establishments | 2007 | 68,947 | 4,455 | 5.4 | 2003 | | | | |
| Average Annual Wage | 2007 | \$34,995 | \$35,045 | 14.3 | 2003 | | | | |
| Per Capita Income | 2006 | \$34,958 | \$31,657 | 16.0 | 2002 | | | | |
| Median Household Income | 2007 | \$43,508 | \$54,092 | 18.4 | 2003 | | | | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Change in Public School Enrollment vs. Prior Year ³ | York 1 York 3 | York 2 York 4 | 2006-07 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 3.1 | -1.2 | 12.8 | 2002-03 |
| | | | | | 0.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 32.6 | |
| Percent Population with Bachelors Degree or Higher | 2007 | 28.2 | 27.6 | 32.1 | 2000 | | | | |
| Average SAT Score | York 1 | York 2 | 2007-08 | 992 | 1003 | 993 | 0.3 | -0.1 | 2003-04 |
| | York 3 | York 4 | | | 981 | 1054 | -3.4 | 2.8 | |
| High School Cohort Graduation Rate | York 1 | York 2 | 2006-07 | 72.5 | 82.0 | 72.2 | 4.3 | -11.8 | 2005-06 |
| | York 3 | York 4 | | | 62.3 | 84.0 | -9.6 | -5.4 | |
| Percent of Graduates Pursuing Higher Education | York 1 | York 2 | 2005-06 | 82.9 | 53.0 | 57.9 | -6.2 | -15.7 | 2001-02 |
| | York 3 | York 4 | | | 78.8 | 89.4 | 10.3 | 2.5 | |
| Public School Expenditures Per Pupil | York 1 | York 2 | 2006-07 | \$8,299 | \$8,179 | \$9,226 | 17.4 | 3.7 | 2002-03 |
| | York 3 | York 4 | | | \$8,088 | \$8,009 | 19.8 | 14.2 | |
| Per Pupil Capital Expenditures, 5 Year Avg. | York 1 | York 2 | 2006-07 | \$1,048 | \$298 | \$427 | -30.8 | -18.2 | 2004-05 |
| | York 3 | York 4 | | | \$1,806 | \$2,052 | 29.8 | -11.7 | |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicle Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides, Pounds Per Capita | 2002 | 82.8 | 58.2 | NA | NA | | | | |
| Average Daily Water Consumption, Gallons Per Capita | 2003 | 182.2 | 125.3 | -7.4 | 2001 | | | | |
| Solid Waste Disposal, Pounds Per Capita | 2007 | 2,047.8 | 2,741.5 | 15.8 | 2004 | | | | |
| Developed Acreage, Per Capita | 2006 | 0.41 | 0.33 | 21.8 | 1996 | | | | |
| Government and Citizen Participation | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent Voter Turnout of Registered Voters | 2006 | 34.7 | 46.6 | -1.8 | 2002 | | | | |
| Registered Public Charities Per 1,000 | 2007 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2004 | | | | |
| Public Charities Filing Form 990 Per 1,000 | 2007 | 0.9 | 0.8 | -8.4 | 2004 | | | | |
| Private Foundations Filing Form 990 per 1,000 | 2007 | 0.21 | 0.06 | -18.5 | 2004 | | | | |
| Giving Per Capita (Public Charities) | 2007 | \$724.55 | \$288.73 | 13.4 | 2003 | | | | |
| Giving Per Capita (Private Foundations) | 2006 | \$110.04 | \$33.96 | 5297.6 | 2002 | | | | |
| Health | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth Rate Per 1,000 | 2006 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 7.4 | 2002 | | | | |
| Total Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births | 2006 | 7.4 | 7.4 | -2.9 | 2003 | | | | |
| White Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births | 2006 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 49.0 | 2003 | | | | |
| Minority Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births | 2006 | 12.1 | 9.6 | -45.5 | 2003 | | | | |
| Total Mortality Rate Per 100,000 | 2006 | 769.9 | 757.9 | -1.5 | 2003 | | | | |
| Heart Disease Mortality Rate Per 100,000 | 2006 | 163.8 | 88.7 | -51.1 | 2003 | | | | |
| Cancer Mortality Rate Per 100,000 | 2006 | 176.2 | 193.0 | 5.7 | 2003 | | | | |
| Suicide Rate Per 100,000 | 2006 | 12.5 | 10.6 | 25.6 | 2003 | | | | |

Quick-Reference Indicator Table

York County Profile 2009

| Indicator by Theme | Year | Region ¹ | County | County | |
|---|---------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | Percent Change | From Year |
| Health cont'd | | | | | |
| Chlamydia Rate Per 100,000 | 2006 | 305.6 | 290.3 | 67.0 | 2002 |
| Gonorrhea Rate Per 100,000 | 2006 | 198.6 | 147.2 | 72.7 | 2002 |
| Housing | | | | | |
| Housing Units Per 1,000 | 2007 | 430.2 | 410.9 | -2.2 | 2003 |
| Percent Single Family Detached Housing | 2000 | 67.1 | 66.0 | -0.2 | 1990 |
| Percent Single Family Attached Housing | 2000 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 7.7 | 1990 |
| Percent Multi-family Housing | 2000 | 18.2 | 13.9 | 7.6 | 1990 |
| Percent Mobile Home or Trailer Housing | 2000 | 11.8 | 17.4 | -2.4 | 1990 |
| Percent Other Housing | 2000 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -84.4 | 1990 |
| Percent Owner Occupied Housing | 2007 | 69.2 | 71.6 | -2.1 | 2000 |
| Percent Renter Occupied Housing | 2007 | 30.8 | 28.4 | 5.6 | 2000 |
| Number of Housing Units Permitted Per 1,000 | 2007 | 11.4 | 16.8 | 7.4 | 2003 |
| Construction Cost Per Unit Permitted | 2007 | \$165,197 | \$188,968 | 28.6 | 2003 |
| Average Residential Sales Price | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Average Apartment Vacancy Rate | 2008 | 9.1 | 11.5 | -23.3 | 2004 |
| Average Apartment Rental Rate | 2008 | \$677.17 | \$681.00 | 11.5 | 2004 |
| Public Safety | | | | | |
| Calls for Emergency Service (911) Per Capita | 2006 | 1.00 | 0.49 | 3.0 | 2005 |
| Crime Index Per 10,000 | 2006 | 519.6 | 424.8 | -22.1 | 2002 |
| People in Motor Vehicle Accidents, Total | 2006 | 151,778 | 5,099 | 9.0 | 2001 |
| People in Motor Vehicle Accidents, Property Damage Only | 2006 | 92,873 | 3,162 | 15.4 | 2001 |
| People in Motor Vehicle Accidents, Fatality | 2006 | 700 | 27 | -10.0 | 2001 |
| People in Motor Vehicle Accidents, Non-fatal Injury | 2006 | 58,205 | 1,910 | 0.2 | 2001 |
| Investigated Workplace Fatalities | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Social Well-Being | | | | | |
| Percent Individuals Living in Poverty | 2007 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 27.5 | 2000 |
| Percent Families Living in Poverty | 2007 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 21.5 | 2000 |
| Percent Children Living in Poverty | 2007 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 0.6 | 2003 |
| Percent of Report of Child Abuse or Neglect Substantiated | 2005-06 | 22.2 | 33.2 | NA | NA |
| Percent Births to Mothers Under Age 18 | 2006 | 3.9 | 4.5 | -18.4 | 2002 |
| Elderly Assistance Rate | 2007 | 42.2 | 40.1 | -11.3 | 2000 |
| Transportation | | | | | |
| Percent of Workers 16 or Older Driving to Work Alone | 2007 | 81.7 | 81.5 | -0.7 | 2000 |
| Percent of Workers Commuting More Than 25 Minutes | 2007 | 42.3 | 43.1 | -7.0 | 2000 |

For each indicator for which county-level data is available as of January, 2009, this table presents the most recent data for the county and the region, along with a percent change for the county. County percent change represents a five-year trend wherever possible: it is the percent change from a prior year (the “from year” column) to the most recent data; generally, the “from year” is five years prior. Indicator definitions and data sources can be found at the end of this document. Regional data is calculated as a fourteen county average whenever possible, and exceptions to this are detailed in the endnotes. Unless otherwise noted, “Per 1,000” or “per 100,000” refers to population.

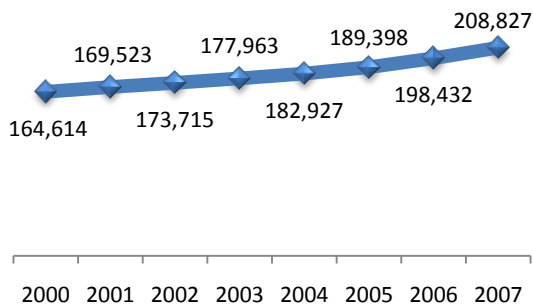
Indicator Trend Data

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Demographics

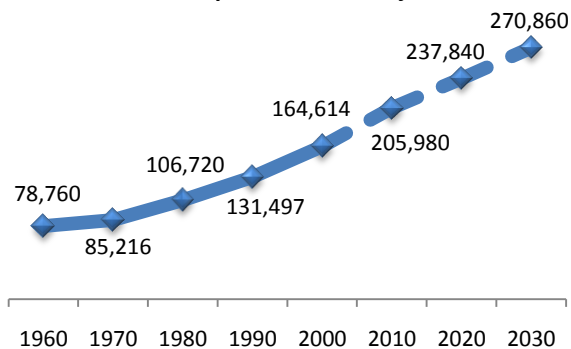
York County is one of the more populous counties in the region. Its population increased over each of the past four decades, particularly since 1970. The county's population is projected to continue increasing at similar rates. The Hispanic ethnic minority increased from 2000 to 2007, as did the Asian racial minority. Whites and African Americans continue to make up the two largest racial categories.

Annual Population Estimates



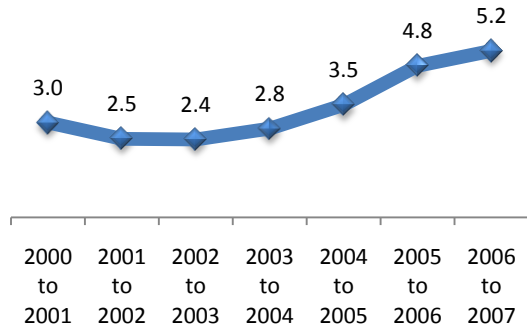
Source: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Decennial Population and Projections



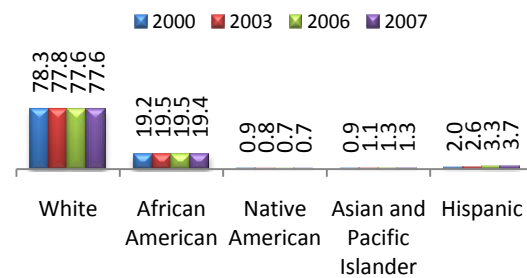
Source: NC Office of State Budget and Management, NC State Demographics; South Carolina State Budget and Control Board Office of Research Statistics, SC Community Profiles

Percent Population Growth



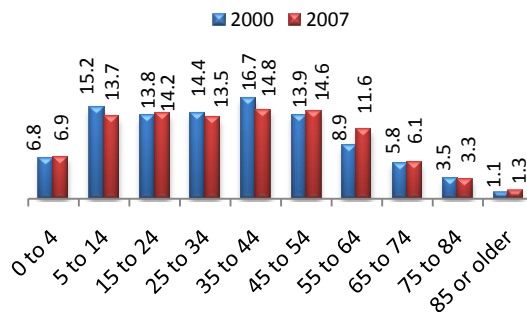
Source: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Race and Ethnicity as Percent of Total Population



Source: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Age Distribution as Percent of Total Population



Source: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Indicator Trend Data

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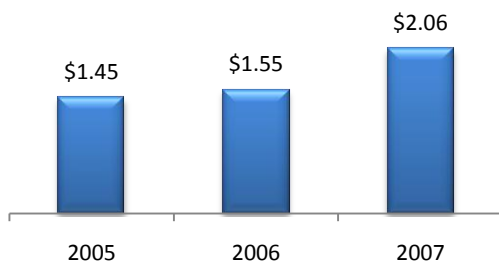
Arts, Recreation, and Cultural Life

Arts, recreation and cultural activities are measured by four indicators:

- Grants Expenditures;
- Library Holdings;
- Library Funding; and
- Arts Graduates.

Of these, only the first three have county-level data available. Between 2005 and 2007, per capita grant expenditures by arts and cultural organizations increased over 40%. Government funding for libraries per capita decreased 12% between 2004 and 2005. Public library print holdings per capita remained stable from 2002 to 2004 and then increased slightly to 1.5 in 2005 and 2006.

Grant Expenditures by Arts and Cultural Organizations Per Capita



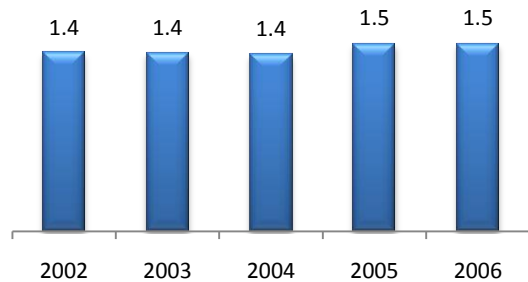
Source: North Carolina Arts Council; South Carolina Arts Commission

Government Funding for Libraries Per Capita



Source: North Carolina Department of State Treasurer; South Carolina State Budget and Control Board

Public Library Print Holdings Per Capita



Source: National Center for Education Statistics (Library Research Center)

Economy

The local economy is measured by six indicators:

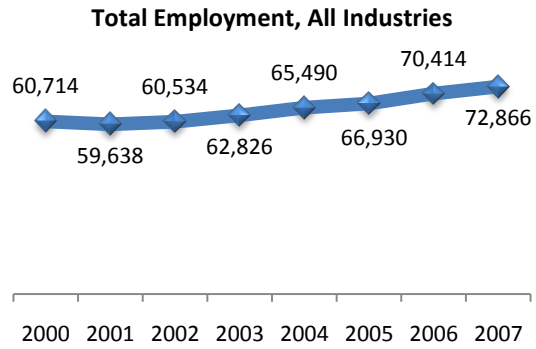
- Labor Force (Unemployment Rate);
- Industry Employment (Jobs);
- Business Establishments;
- Average Annual Wage;
- Per Capita Income; and
- Median Household Income.

The county's unemployment rate rose from a low of 3.2% in 2000 to a high of

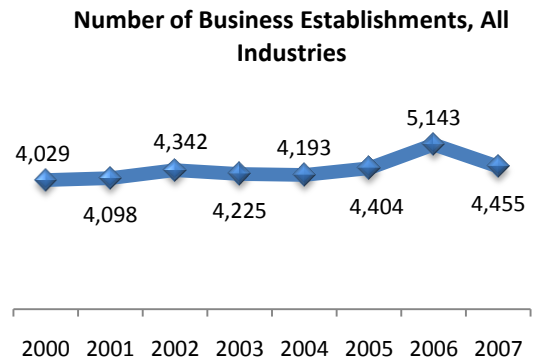
Indicator Trend Data

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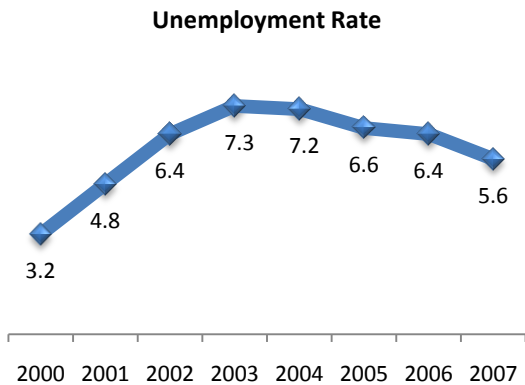
7.3% in 2003 before declining through 2007 to 5.6%. Total industry employment hovered around 60,000 jobs from 2000 through 2002, and then increased each year to 72,866 jobs in 2007. The number of business establishments in York County remained fairly stable in the low 4,000's from 2000 to 2004, increased to a high of 5,143 in 2006 before declining to 4,455 in 2007. Average annual wage and per capita income increased each year since 2000. Median household income stabilized around \$45,000 from 2000 through 2003, increased to the \$47,000 range from 2004 to 2006, and then jumped to \$54,092 in 2007.



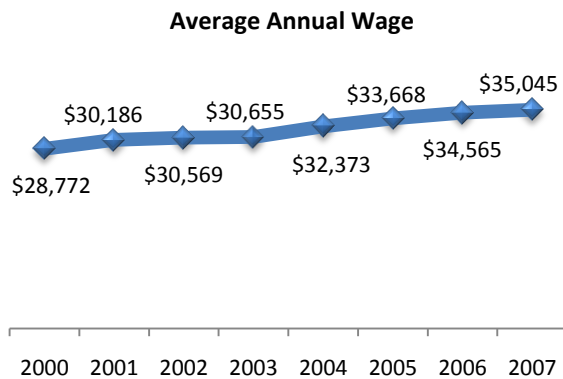
Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission; South Carolina Employment Security Commission



Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission; South Carolina Employment Security Commission



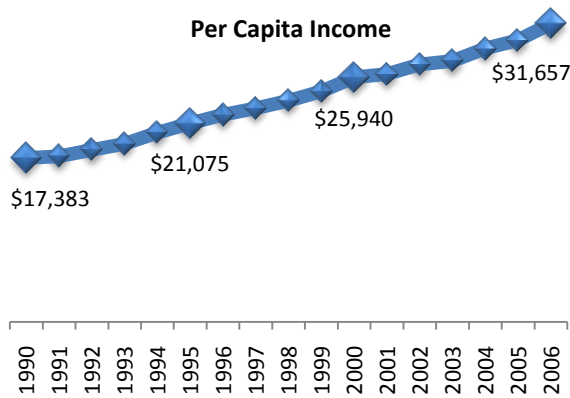
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



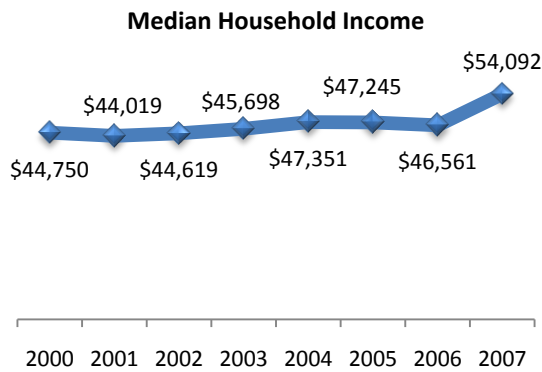
Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission; South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Indicator Trend Data

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Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Division

Education

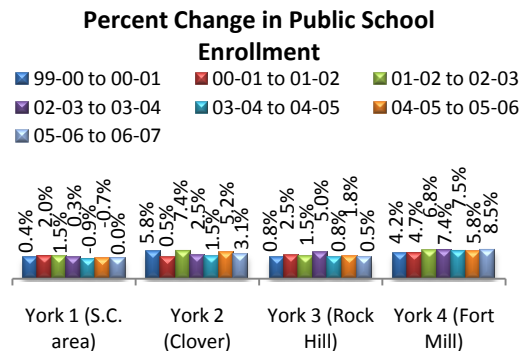
Education is measured by seven indicators:

- Public Schools Enrollment;
- Educational Attainment;
- SAT Scores (Math and Verbal);
- Graduation Rate;
- College Plans;
- Expenditures Per Pupil; and
- Capital Expenditures.

Of the county's four school districts, Fort Mill saw the largest annual increases in

public school enrollment over the seven time periods from the 1999-00 school year to the 2006-07 school year. Clover and Rock Hill districts saw fluctuating rates of increase over the same time period, while York 1 (S.C. Area) experienced negative growth rates in 2004-05 and 2005-06. The percentage of college graduates generally increased from 1990 through 2007.

Average SAT scores showed less than 4% fluctuation year to year for all four districts. Scores were highest in York 4 (Fort Mill) by a small margin. The high school cohort graduation rate decreased slightly from 2005-06 to 2006-07 for Clover, Rock Hill, and Fort Mill and increased for York 1 (S.C. Area). The percentage of high school graduates pursuing higher education remained relatively stable for Clover and Fort Mill from 2000-01 to 2005-06, while the indicator for York 1 (S.C. Area) decreased and that for Rock Hill increased. Public school expenditures per pupil generally increased from 2000-01 to 2006-07 for all four districts. The 5-year average per pupil capital expenditures generally decreased in York 1 (S.C. Area), Clover, and Fort Mill over the three five-year time periods beginning with the 2000-01 school year, while in Rock Hill it consistently increased.

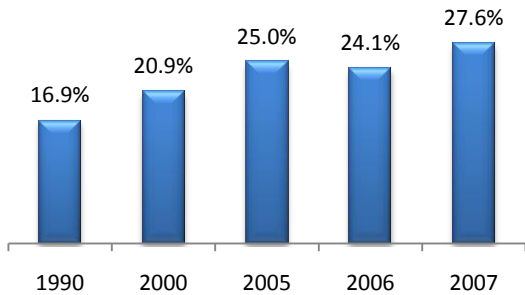


Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Indicator Trend Data

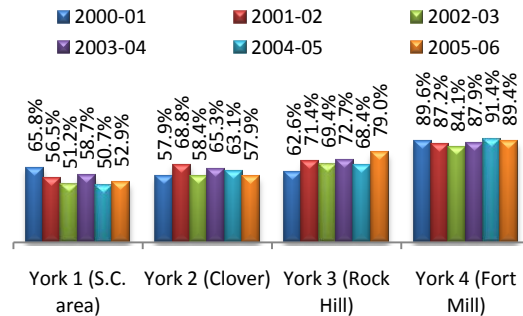
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Percent of Population 25 and Older with Bachelor's Degree or Higher



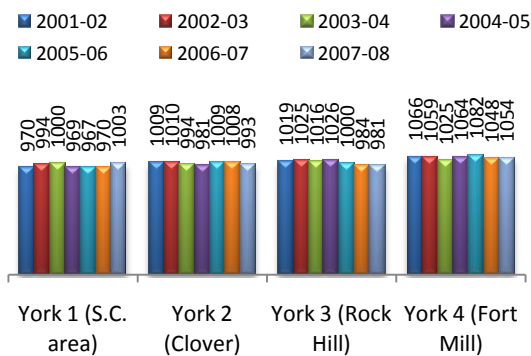
Source: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Percent of High School Graduates Pursuing Higher Education



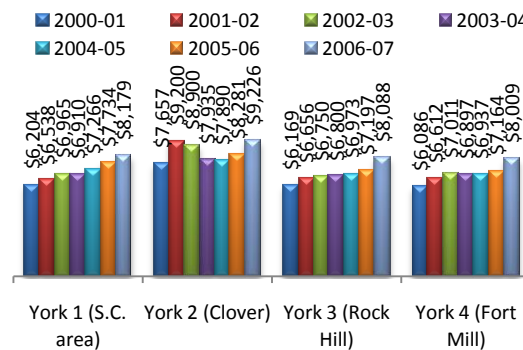
Source: NC Public Schools Statistical Profile; SC Dept. of Education

Average SAT Scores (Math and Verbal)



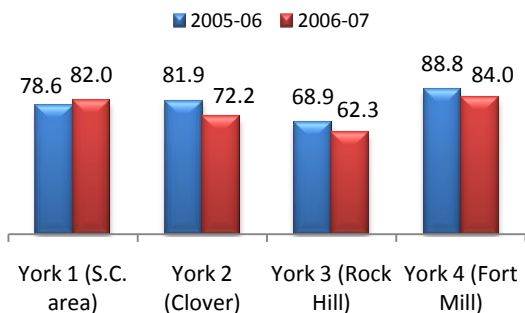
Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

Public School Expenditure Per Pupil



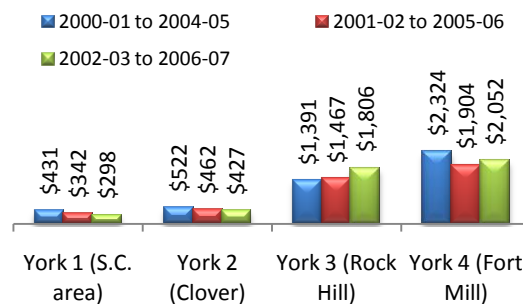
Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

High School Cohort Graduation Rate



Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

5 Year Average Annual Per Pupil Capital Expenditure



Source: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

Indicator Trend Data

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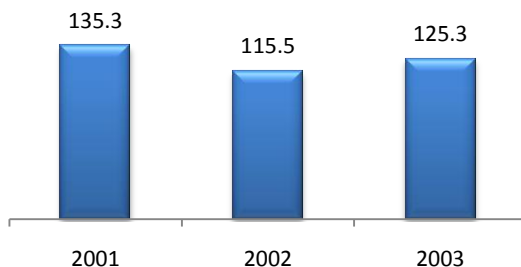
Environment

The environment is measured by six indicators:

- Air Quality Index (“AQI”);
- Vehicular Emissions;
- Water Consumption;
- Impaired Streams;
- Solid Waste Disposal; and
- Developed Acreage.

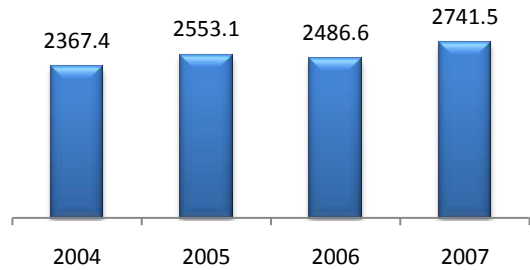
Of these, county-level data is available for all but AQI Days and Impaired Streams, which are available only at larger regional scales. While multi-year trend data for per capita on-road vehicular nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions are not available, York County did have the lowest rate of all 14 counties in the region in 2002. Per capita average daily water consumption decreased almost 15% from 2001 to 2002, and then increased more than 8% in 2003. The per capita average annual amount of solid waste sent to landfills increased over 15% from 2004 to 2007. Developed acres per person in York County rose at an accelerating pace each decade from 1976 to 1996, slowed in 2006, and are projected to remain steady through 2030.

Average Daily Water Consumption for Local Water Systems, Gallons Per Capita



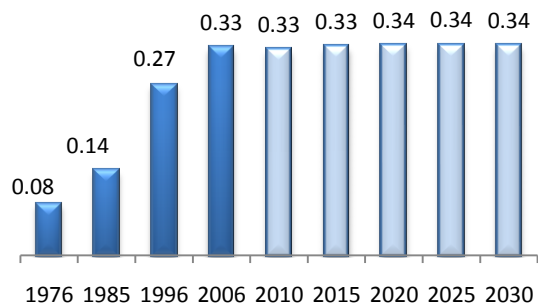
Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Average Annual Solid Waste Disposal Rates, Pounds Per Capita



Source: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Developed Acres Per Person



Source: UNC Charlotte Center for Applied GIS

Government and Citizen Participation

Indicators of government and citizen participation focused on five measures of voter turnout and charitable giving:

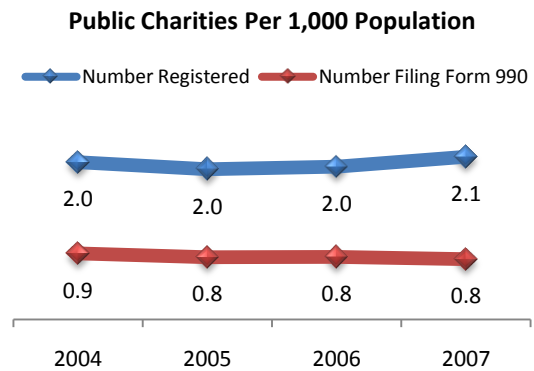
- Voter Turnout;
- Public Charities;
- Private Foundations;
- Giving to Public Charities; and
- Giving to Private Foundations.

York County voter turnout was higher in the 2004 presidential election when compared to the 2000 presidential election, but the 2006 mid-term election

Indicator Trend Data

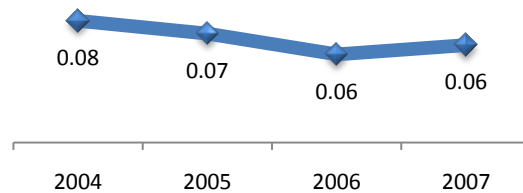
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turnout was lower than in 2002. The ratio of public charities to population in York County remained steady from 2004 to 2006, then rose slightly in 2007; however, the corresponding ratios for larger registered public charities (those reporting income greater than \$25,000 on IRS Form 990) and for larger private foundations (also reporting income above \$25,000 on Form 990) both declined from 2004 to 2007. Per capita giving to public charities fluctuated by as much as 20% around an average of \$287 from 2001 to 2007. Per capita giving to private foundations was historically less than \$1 from 2001 to 2005 and significantly increased to \$33.96 in 2006.



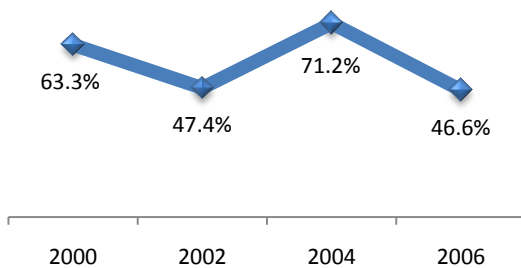
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics

Number of Private 501(c)(3) Foundations Filing Form 990 Per 1,000 Population



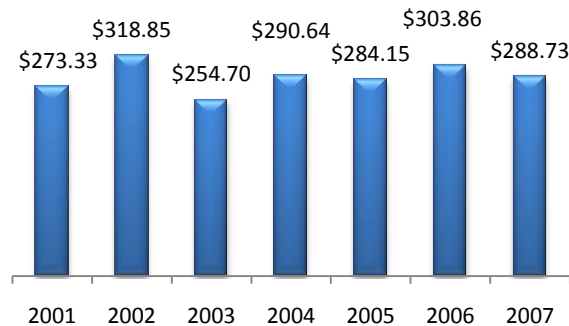
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics

Percent Voter Turnout of Registered Voters



Source: North Carolina State Board of Elections; South Carolina State Board of Elections

Contributions, Gifts, and Grants per Capita for Public Charities

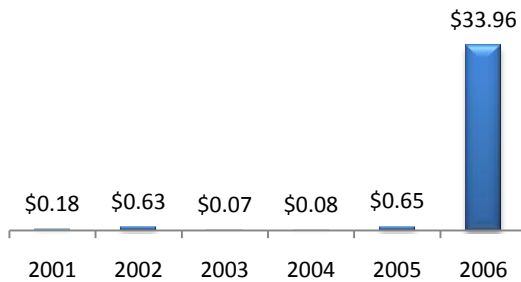


Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics

Indicator Trend Data

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Contributions, Gifts, and Grants per Capita for Private Foundations



Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics

Health

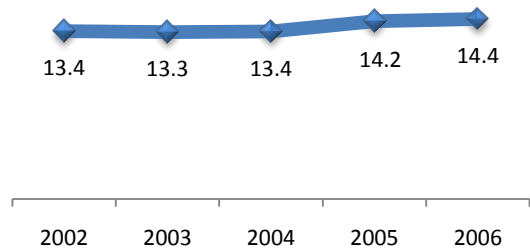
Health is measured by five indicators:

- Birth Rate;
- Infant Mortality;
- Mortality Rate;
- Suicide Rate; and
- Sexually-Transmitted Diseases Rate.

The birth rate remained relatively stable around 13.4 from 2002 through 2004, and then increased to 14.2 and 14.4 in 2005 and 2006 respectively. Infant mortality decreased from 2003 to 2004 but returned to 2003 levels in 2005 and 2006. Minority infant mortality remains considerably higher than white infant mortality; however, in the most recent year, 2006, minority infant mortality rates reached their lowest, while white infant mortality rates reached their highest. Total mortality rates (for all ages) generally declined from 2003 to 2007, except for a slight increase in 2005. The mortality rate for heart disease also showed a general decrease from 2003 to 2006, while cancer mortality rates declined at first but then increased to above 2003 levels by 2006. Suicide rates in York County increased by 26% from

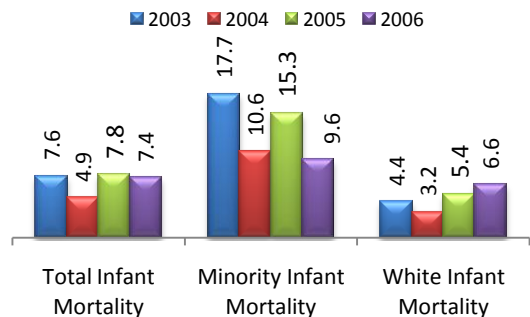
2003 to 2006. Sexually-transmitted disease incidence rates for chlamydia rose substantially (by 71%) from 2002 to 2004 and then leveled out in 2005 and 2006. Incidence rates for gonorrhea also increased substantially (by 82%) from 2002 to 2004, then dipped in 2005 and regained their 2003-2004 levels in 2006.

Birth Rate per 1,000 Population



Source: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health Statistics; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Live Births

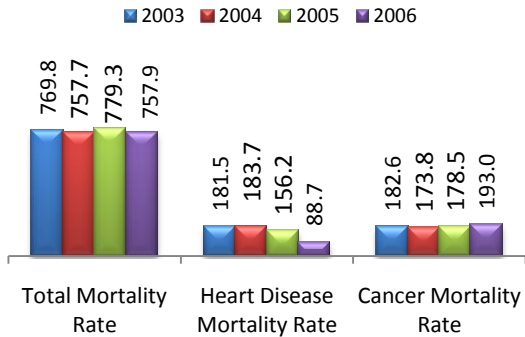


Source: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health Statistics; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Indicator Trend Data

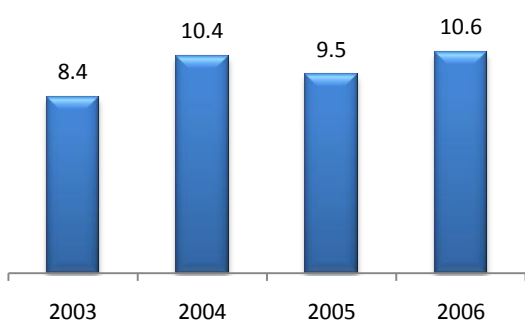
York County Profile 2009

Mortality per 100,000 Population



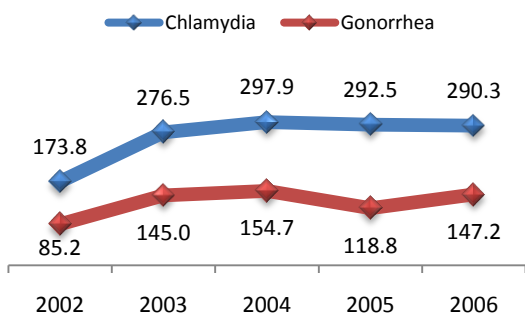
Source: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health Statistics; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health Statistics; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

STD's Per 100,000 Population



Source: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health Statistics; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

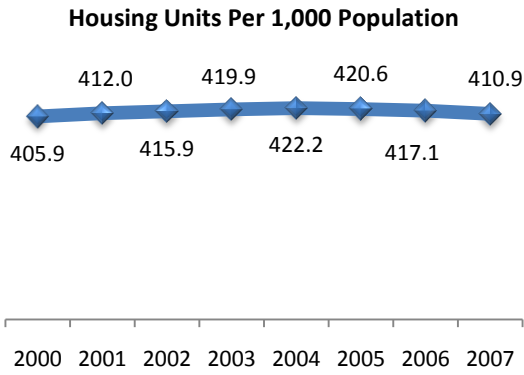
Housing

Housing is measured by six indicators:

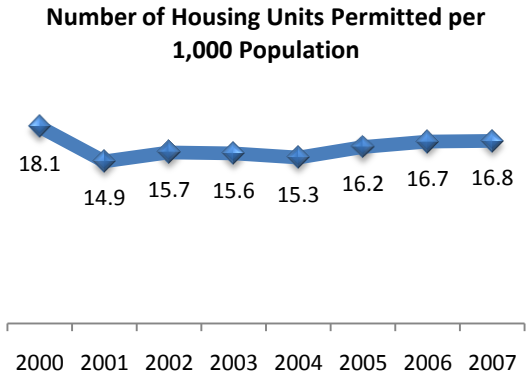
- Housing Units;
- Housing Types;
- Home Ownership;
- Residential Construction;
- Sales; and
- Rental and Vacancy Rates.

York county data is unavailable for average residential sales price. The ratio of housing units to population increased slightly but steadily from 2000 through 2004, and then decreased slightly from 2005 to 2007. From 1990 to 2000, the dominant housing types remained single family detached and mobile home or trailer. However, multi-family and single family attached housing both made small gains in share of housing type, while mobile home and trailers dropped slightly. Owner-occupied and renter occupied housing percentages remained relatively steady from 1990 to 2007. Residential construction began the decade at 18.1 housing units permitted per 1,000 persons in 2000, but then declined by almost 18% in 2001 and subsequently increased slowly to 16.8 in 2007. Construction cost per unit permitted generally increased from 2000 to 2007, with a notable 24% spike to \$188,968 in 2007. The average apartment rental rate increased from 2000 to 2004, declined somewhat in 2004, and then increased steadily to a high of \$681 in 2008. The average apartment vacancy rate rose by more than 100% between 2000 and 2004, fell back to 2001 levels by 2007, and then regained some ground in 2008.

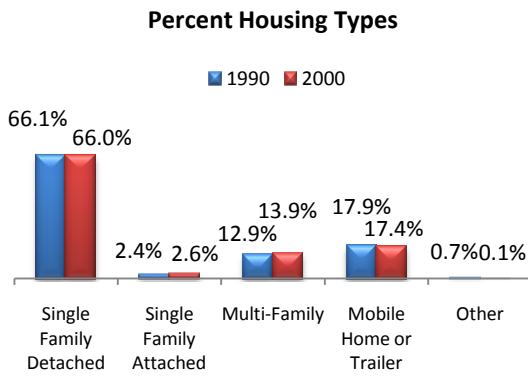
Indicator Trend Data York County Profile 2009



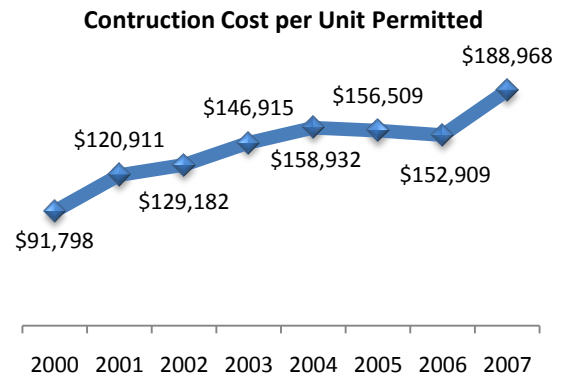
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Estimates Division



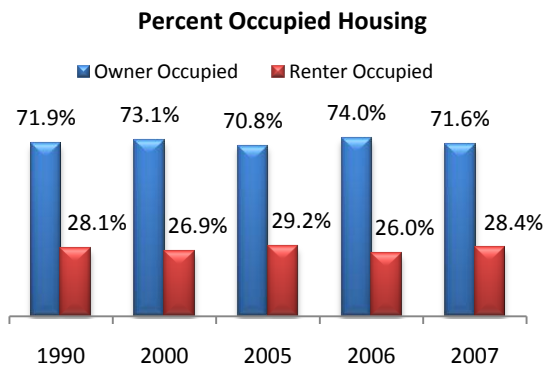
Source: US Census: Manufacturing, Mining and Construction Statistics



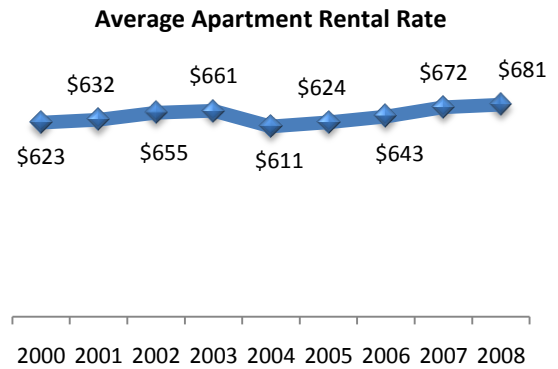
Source: US Census: Decennial



Source: US Census: Manufacturing, Mining and Construction Statistics



Source: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

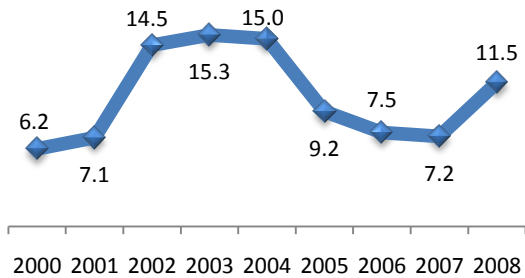


Source: Carolinas Real Data

Indicator Trend Data

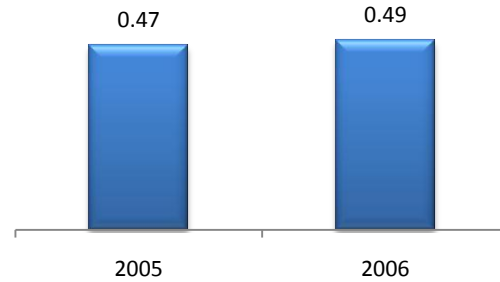
York County Profile 2009

Average Apartment Vacancy Rate



Source: Carolinas Real Data

Calls for Emergency Service Per Capita



Source: Survey Questionnaire Administered by UNC Charlotte Urban Institute

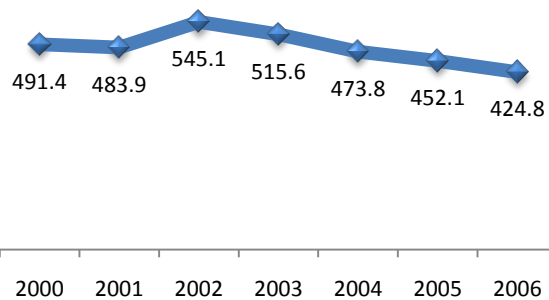
Public Safety

Public Safety is measured by six indicators:

- 911 Calls;
- Crime Index;
- Vehicle Accidents;
- Workplace Fatalities;
- Public Safety Education; and
- Evacuation Plans and Disaster Preparedness.

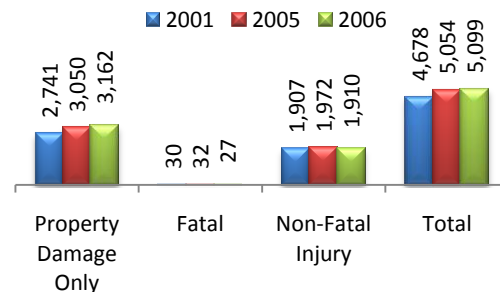
Of these, county-level data are available for all except Public Safety Education and Workplace Fatalities. Per capita calls for emergency service increased slightly from 2005 to 2006. The crime index declined slightly from 2000 to 2001, increased by 13% in 2002, and then declined steadily to a low of 424.8 per 10,000 population in 2006. The number of people in motor vehicle accidents in York County increased between 2001 and 2006. As of 2009, York County has in place all nine evacuation planning and disaster preparedness measures.

Crime Index Per 10,000 Population



Source: North Carolina Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation; South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

People in Motor Vehicle Crashes



Source: Highway Safety Research Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; South Carolina Department of Public Safety

Indicator Trend Data

York County Profile 2009

Evacuation and Disaster Preparedness, 2009

✔ Yes
 ⬮ No
 ▼ Limited/Partial

| | |
|--|---|
| Emergency/disaster response plan | ✔ |
| Evacuation plan | ✔ |
| Have had mock disaster drill in the last year | ✔ |
| Means to quickly warn citizens about a threat situation (Reverse 911 system) | ✔ |
| Radio interoperability for emergency personnel; full coverage within county | ✔ |
| Radio interoperability for emergency personnel; with surrounding counties | ✔ |
| Emergency response team for incidents involving chemical, biological or nuclear weapons | ✔ |
| Regular training sessions for fire, police, and emergency personnel for disaster preparation | ✔ |
| Mutual assistance agreement with surrounding counties | ✔ |

Source: Survey Questionnaire Administered by UNC Charlotte Urban Institute

Social Well-being

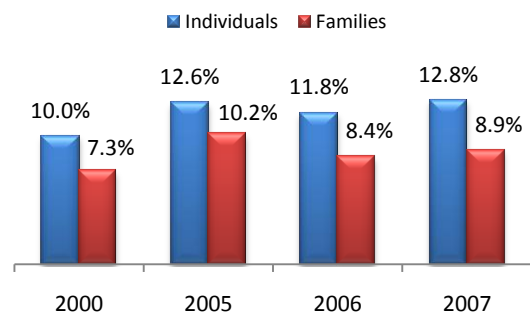
Social Well-being indicators include these five measures:

- Poverty Rate;
- Child Poverty Rate;
- Child Abuse;
- Teenage Birth Rate; and
- Elderly Assistance Rate.

York county multi-year trend data are available for all but the percentage of substantiated reports of child abuse. The poverty rate for both individuals and

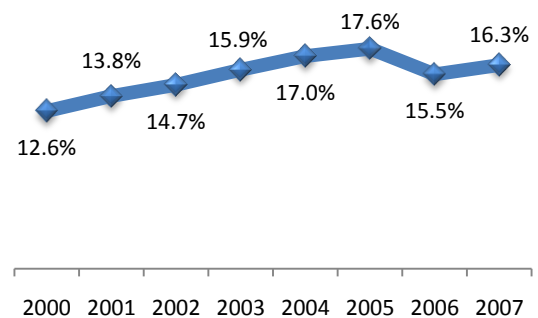
families generally increased from 2000 to 2007. The percentage of children in poverty increased from 2000 to 2005, declined by 12% in 2006, and then increased again in 2007. Following a 20% increase from 2001 to 2002, the teenage birth rate decreased to below its 2001 levels in 2003 and 2004, and then regained its 2001 levels by 2006. The percentage of elderly needing assistance with daily activities decreased 15% from 2000 to 2006, but increased slightly in 2007.

Percent Living in Poverty



Source: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Percent of Children Living in Poverty

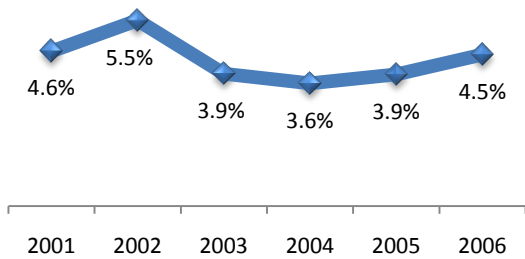


Source: U.S. Census, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates

Indicator Trend Data

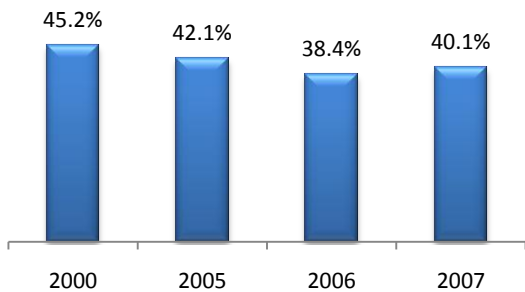
York County Profile 2009

Percent of Births to Mothers Under Age 18



Source: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health Statistics; South Carolina State Budget and Control Board Office of Research Statistics

Percent of Elderly Needing Assistance to Perform Activities of Daily Living



Source: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Transportation

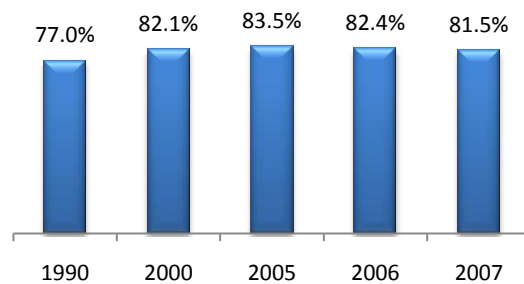
Transportation is measured by four indicators:

- Commuting Alone;
- Average Travel Delay;
- Commute Time; and
- Airport Travelers.

Of these, only two are represented at the county level; Commuting Alone, and Commute Time. York County's percentage of workers driving to work alone increased 8% from 1990 to 2005, and then decreased slightly from 2005 to

2007. The percentage of workers commuting more than 25 minutes increased 22% from 1990 to 2000, declined 5% by 2005 (to 43.8) and remained near that level in 2006 and 2007.

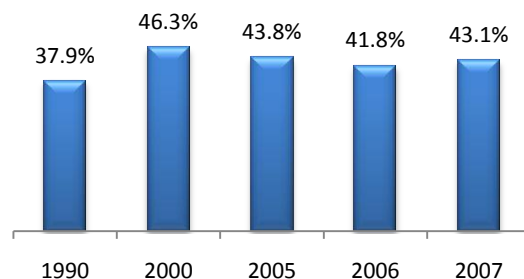
Percent of Workers 16 or Older Driving to Work Alone



Source: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Percent of Workers Commuting More than 25 Minutes

Workers 16 or Older who did not work at home



Source: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Data Definitions

York County Profile 2009

A complete definition is given below for each indicator, identifying the specific quantitative measurement the indicator represents. Definitions are listed by theme area, with the indicator's "short name" shown first, followed by the "long name" and/or explanation of how the indicator is calculated.

Demographics

Annual Population Estimates: Measures the annual estimate of population.

Decennial Population and Projections: The measurement of past population and future population projections on a decennial basis.

Percent Population Growth: This indicator measures the annual percentage growth of the population from the previous year.

Race and Ethnicity: This indicator measures the composition of both race and ethnicity for the population.

Age Distribution: Age Distribution looks at the range of ages for the population.

Arts, Recreation, and Cultural Life

Grants Expenditures: Dollars per capita in state and federal appropriations awarded to arts and cultural organizations through the North Carolina Arts Commission and the South Carolina Arts Commission.

Library Holdings: Per capita number of public library print holdings and print serial subscriptions (excluding electronic documents.)

Library Funding: Per capita government funding for public libraries (excluding libraries at state universities or colleges.)

Arts Graduates: Annual number of undergraduate and graduate degree completions in the arts, music and theater from all institutions of higher education in the region, including private and public universities, technical and community colleges and other colleges.

Economy

Labor Force: The civilian workforce is the number of workers employed or looking for work, including members of the military. The labor force

unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed to the total civilian workforce.

Industry Employment: Total Employment, All Industries is the total number of jobs across all industry classifications. Employment by Industry is the number of jobs in each industry sector by the North American Industry Classification System's standard two-digit sector codes.

Business Establishments: Business Establishments, All Industries, is the total number of physical locations of businesses in all industry classifications; note that a business may have more than one physical location, each of which counts as a "business establishment." Business Establishments by Industry is the number of business establishments in each industry sector by the North American Industry Classification System's standard two-digit sector codes.

Average Annual Wage: Average Annual Wage, All Industries is the annual total wages across all jobs, divided by total number of jobs in all industry classifications. Average Annual Wage by Industry is the annual total wages in jobs in a given industry sector (defined by the North American Industry Classification System's standard two-digit sector codes) divided by the total number of jobs in that same industry sector.

Per Capita Income: Total personal income divided by total population.

Median Household Income: Median Household Income is the income of the particular household for which there are an equal number of households with more income and of households with less income.

Education

Public School Enrollment: Public School Enrollment is the percentage change in public school enrollment from the previous school year, by school district and for the region. The enrollment data includes students from pre-kindergarten through grade 12.

Education Attainment: This indicator measures the percentage of the working-age population (age 25 and older) with a bachelor's degree or higher.

SAT Scores: Examines the average Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) score as a percentage of the U.S. average score, for each of the region's 21 school districts and for the region as a whole. Average scores are published both for individual high schools and for school districts, based on

Data Definitions

York County Profile 2009

scores of all students taking the SAT in a given year. Students taking the SAT are mostly juniors in high school, but can include some sophomores and seniors as well.

Graduation Rate: The figures are the four-year cohort graduation rate, which reflects the number of graduating seniors in a given year as a percentage of the number of enrolled ninth graders from three years prior – in effect, it is the percent of ninth graders who graduate four years later.

College Plans: This indicator tracks the higher-education plans of high school seniors for the year after they graduate from public high schools. Percentages are calculated for students planning on attending two-year, four-year or community colleges, and for those with no plans for higher education (this may include military service).

Expenditures Per Pupil: This indicator measures expenditures per pupil in public schools, excluding capital expenditures. A regional figure was estimated for each school year by multiplying expenditures per pupil by enrollment figures for each school district. The sum of total expenditures across all districts was divided by the total regional enrollment to estimate the regional expenditure per pupil.

Capital Expenditures: Public school capital expenditures per pupil are measured both for school districts and the region. A five-year average is calculated because capital spending by school districts fluctuates significantly from year to year. Total capital expenditures were divided by total enrollment to produce an annual per pupil capital expenditure for each school year. Those annual figures were then averaged to produce an average per pupil capital expenditure in public education for the five-year period.

Environment

Air Quality Index: The percentage of Air Quality Index (AQI) days per year in the “Unhealthy” ranges for the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The EPA calculates a daily AQI based on the measurement of five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act, as recorded at approximately 4,000 monitoring stations across the country. The five pollutants are: ground-level ozone, particle pollution (also known as particulate matter), carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides (NOx). A daily index value is calculated for each air pollutant measured. The highest of those index

values is the AQI value, and the pollutant responsible for the highest index value is the “Main Pollutant.”

Vehicle Emissions: This indicator measures on-road vehicular emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) in the 14-county region. States are required by the EPA to collect and report emissions data every three years.

Water Consumption: The indicator examines local water system use in average gallons per day per person served by the water systems. This indicator includes only the use of water by local water systems filing reports with the states, and excludes water used for agriculture or power generation, water drawn from individual wells and permitted water intakes by residential or industrial water consumers. These local water systems include municipal, county, and private water systems.

Impaired Streams: This indicator measures looks at impaired stream miles as a percentage of total stream miles in the 11 North Carolina counties in the Charlotte region. It also examines monitoring sites reporting impaired streams in the three South Carolina counties in the region.

Solid Waste Disposal: The Solid Waste Disposal indicator quantifies the disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition (C&D) debris. Both states adjust their county-level data to exclude waste “imported” from other places and to include waste “exported” to other places, providing a measure of waste generated from within each county that is disposed at landfills, regardless of where the disposal occurs.

Developed Acreage: This indicator measures developed land in acres per person. Developed acres include both residential and nonresidential development, excluding agriculture, and are assessed using satellite imagery, taken at roughly 10-year intervals from 1976 to 2006.

Government and Citizen Participation

Private Foundations: Private Foundations are registered 501(c)(3) private foundations that have filed Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 990. Foundations designated as 501(c)(3) organizations under the Internal Revenue Code are exempt from federal income taxes because they are operated solely for religious, charitable, scientific, public-safety (testing), literary or educational purposes; amateur sports competition or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

Data Definitions

York County Profile 2009

Public Charities: Public Charities are registered 501(c)(3) public charities in the region, including those that have filed an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 990. Public charities designated as 501(c)(3) organizations under the Internal Revenue Code are exempt from federal income taxes because they are operated solely for religious, charitable, scientific, public safety (testing), literary or educational purposes; amateur sports competition or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

Giving (Public Charities): This indicator measures the amount of contributions, gifts, and grants given to 501(c)(3) public charities located in the region and filing Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 990.

Giving (Private Foundations): This indicator measures the amount of contributions, gifts and grants received by 501(c)(3) private foundations located in the region and filing Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 990.

Voter Turnout: This indicator represents the percentage of registered voters who voted in election years 2000, 2002, 2004 and 2006.

Health

Mortality Rate: Mortality Rates are calculated as the number of deaths per 100,000 population. Mortality Rates for heart disease and cancer were also calculated.

STD Rate: These indicators report sexually transmitted disease rates for Gonorrhea and Chlamydia as the number of cases per 100,000 persons.

Infant Mortality Rate: Infant Mortality Rates reflect deaths of infants aged one year or younger per 1,000 live births. The data also compare infant mortality rates for minorities and whites.

Birth Rate: Birth Rate measures the number of live births reported per 1,000 persons.

Suicide Rate: Suicide Rate is reported as deaths by suicide per 100,000 persons.

Housing

Housing Units: The indicator represents the number of housing units per capita and includes all types of residential development, encompassing single-family homes, apartments, condos, townhomes and all other housing types.

Housing Types: Housing Types include single-family detached, single-family attached (row houses or townhomes), multi-family units, mobile homes and all other housing (such as boats, RVs and vans).

Home Ownership: Home Ownership measures owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing as a percentage of occupied housing units.

Residential Construction: This indicator measures the number of housing units for which building permits were issued. The indicator is expressed as housing units per 1,000 persons.

Sales: This indicator measures the rate of residential real estate closings (the number of closings per 1,000 persons) and the average price of such home sales for single-family homes, condominiums and townhomes.

Rent and Vacancy Rates: The apartment vacancy rate is the percent of all apartments that are vacant as of the date of the survey call on that certain day. The rental rate is the average rent in dollars per month.

Public Safety

911 Calls: This indicator measures the annual per capita calls for 911 Emergency Service.

Crime Index: This indicator measures the number of crimes per 10,000 persons. It is the sum of the crime rates per 10,000 persons for seven categories of crimes: murders, rapes, robberies, aggravated assaults, burglaries, larcenies and motor-vehicle thefts.

Vehicle Accidents: People in Motor Vehicle Accidents measures the total number of people in motor-vehicle accidents and whether the accidents involved a fatality, non-fatal injuries, or property damage only.

Workplace Fatalities: This indicator examines the number of workplace fatalities in the region that have been investigated or are under investigation.

Public Safety Education: Public Safety Education looks at the number of colleges and universities in the 14-county region with a two- or four-year degree in criminal justice, fire safety or emergency-medical training.

Evacuation Planning: Evacuation Planning addressed evacuation plans and disaster preparedness through a survey designed by the UNC Charlotte Urban Institute. Survey questions concerned reverse 911 systems, radio

Data Definitions

York County Profile 2009

interoperability, disaster training, disaster response and evacuation plans, mutual-assistance agreements, and related topics.

Social Well-being

Poverty Rate: This indicator measures the percentage of families and individuals in the region living in poverty. “Living in poverty” is defined by federally-determined income thresholds verifying what is needed to feed, clothe and economically sustain an individual or families of specified sizes (for example, “a family of four”.) Any family or individual whose income does not reach the threshold amount is considered to be in poverty.

Child Poverty: Child Poverty measures the percentage of children under the age of 18, living at or below the poverty level. “Living in poverty” is defined using federally-defined poverty thresholds.

Child Abuse: Child Abuse measures substantiated reports of child abuse or neglect per county for the fiscal year. It represents only the percentage of abuse and/or neglect reports made to each county’s child protective services that are substantiated by those agencies, based on investigative findings.

Teenage Birth Rate: Teenage Birth Rate measures the number of births to mothers under the age of 18 as a percent of all births.

Elderly Assistance Rate: This indicator measures the percentage of individuals age 65 or older who require assistance in performing Activities of Daily Living (ADL). Activities of Daily Living include eating, dressing, bathing, personal hygiene-related tasks, transfers (the ability to get in and out of a bed or chair), ambulation and communication.

Transportation

Commuting Alone: This indicator measures the percent of workers 16 or older who drive to work alone by car, truck or van.

Average Travel Delay: This section focuses on travel delays during peak travel times – considered to be from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. The figures are calculated by dividing the number of extra travel hours by the number of peak period travelers in an urban area. The average annual travel delay per peak traveler is the yearly sum of delays per peak trip, divided by the number of travelers who started a trip during the peak period.

Commute Length: Commute Length measures the percentage of workers 16 or older not working at home who commute more than 25 minutes.

Airport Travelers: This indicator measures the number of passengers boarding planes (“enplanements”) and disembarking from planes (“deplanements”) at Charlotte/Douglas International Airport. Passengers making connecting flights at Charlotte/Douglas are included in these figures.

Data Sources

York County Profile 2009

Data Sources for each indicator are listed below. Data for the 2009 County Profiles were compiled using these sources from November, 2008 through January, 2009.

Demographics

Population Estimates: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Population Projections: NC Office of State Budget and Management, NC State Demographics; South Carolina State

Budget and Control Board Office of Research Statistics, SC Community Profiles

Population Growth: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Race and Ethnicity: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Age and Gender: US Census: Decennial, Estimates Division

Arts, Recreation, and Cultural Life

Grants Expenditures: North Carolina Arts Council; South Carolina Arts Commission

Arts Graduates: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), IPEDS database

Library Funding: North Carolina Department of State Treasurer; South Carolina State Budget and Control Board

Library Holdings: National Center for Education Statistics (Library Research Center)

Economy

Labor Force: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry Employment: North Carolina Employment Security Commission; South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Business Establishments: North Carolina Employment Security Commission; South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Average Annual Wage: North Carolina Employment Security Commission; South Carolina Employment Security Commission

Per Capita Income: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Median Household Income: U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Division

Education

Public School Enrollment: National Center for Education Statistics

Educational Attainment: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

SAT Scores: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

Graduation Rate: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

College Plans: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

Expenditures Per Pupil: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

Capital Expenditures: North Carolina Department of Public Instruction; SC Dept. of Education

Environment

Air Quality Index: United States Environmental Protection Agency

Vehicle Emissions: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Water Consumption: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Impaired Streams: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources; South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Solid Waste Disposal: North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources; South

Data Sources

York County Profile 2009

Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Developed Acreage: UNC Charlotte Center for Applied GIS

Governmental and Citizen Participation

Private Foundations: National Center for Charitable Statistics

Public Charities: National Center for Charitable Statistics

Giving (Public Charities): National Center for Charitable Statistics

Giving (Private Foundations): National Center for Charitable Statistics

Voter Turnout: North Carolina State Board of Elections; South Carolina State Board of Elections

Health

Mortality Rate: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

STD Rate: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Infant Mortality Rate: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Birth Rate: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Suicide Rate: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health; SC Department of Health and Environmental Control

Housing

Housing Units: U.S. Census Bureau, Estimates Division

Housing Types: US Census: Decennial

Home Ownership: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Residential Construction: US Census: Manufacturing, Mining and Construction Statistics

Sales: Carolina Multiple Listing Services, Charlotte Regional Realtor

Rent and Vacancy Rates: Carolinas Real Data

Public Safety

911 Calls: Survey Questionnaire Administered by UNC Charlotte Urban Institute

Crime Index: North Carolina Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation; South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

Vehicle Accidents: Highway Safety Research Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; South Carolina Department of Public Safety

Workplace Fatalities: North Carolina Department of Labor; South Carolina Department of Labor

Public Safety Education: National Center for Education Statistics

Evacuation Planning: Survey Questionnaire Administered by UNC Charlotte Urban Institute

Social Well-Being

Poverty Rate: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Child Poverty Rate: U.S. Census, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates

Child Abuse: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services; Prevent Child Abuse South Carolina

Teenage Birth Rate: NC Department of Health & Human Services State Center for Health; South Carolina State Budget and Control Board Office of Research

Elderly Assistance Rate: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Transportation

Commuting Alone: US Census: Decennial, American Community Survey

Data Sources

York County Profile 2009

Average Travel Delay: Texas Transportation
Institute (TTI)

Commute Length: US Census: Decennial,
American Community Survey

Airport Travelers: Charlotte/Douglas Aviation
Activity Reports

Endnotes

York County Profile 2009

¹Indicator data at the regional level was calculated whenever possible as a weighted average of the source data for all 14 counties. However, in the following instances, the regional figure is calculated differently:

Library Print Holdings Per Capita: Region Number represents 13 of 14 counties excluding Anson

Median Household Income: Region Number represents South Carolina state average

Percent Population with Bachelors Degree or Higher: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester and Stanly

Public School Expenditures Per Pupil: Region Number represents the 3 South Carolina counties

Per Pupil Capital Expenditures: Region Number represents the 3 South Carolina counties

Average Daily Water Consumption, Gallons Per Capita: Region Number represents the 3 South Carolina counties

Solid Waste Disposal, Pounds Per Capita: Region Number represents the 3 South Carolina counties

Percent Owner Occupied Housing: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester and Stanly

Percent Renter Occupied Housing: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester and Stanly

Average Apartment Vacancy Rate: Region Number represents 6 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Catawba, Chester, Cleveland, Lancaster, Lincoln, Rowan and Stanly

Average Apartment Rental Rate: Region Number represents 6 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Catawba, Chester, Cleveland, Lancaster, Lincoln, Rowan and Stanly

Calls for Emergency Service (911) Per Capita: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Lancaster and Union

Percent Individuals Living in Poverty: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester and Stanly

Percent Families Living in Poverty: Regional Number represents 10 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester, Lancaster and Stanly

Elderly Assistance Rate: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester, and Stanly

Percent of Workers 16 or Older Driving to Work Alone: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester and Stanly

Percent of Workers Commuting More Than 25 Minutes: Region Number represents 11 of 14 counties excluding Anson, Chester, and Stanly

²York County consists of four school districts York 1 (S.C. Area), York 2 (Clover), York 3 (Rock Hill), and York 4 (Fort Mill).

³For Percent Change in Public School Enrollment vs. Prior Year, the 'County Percent Change' column contains the five year percent change in enrollment (that is, the most recent year's enrollment is compared to enrollment from four years prior) instead of the five year percent change in the percent change in enrollment (comparing the most recent change to the percent change of four years ago).

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York County Profile 2009

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