

## I. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Chapter 9J-5.018, Optional Elements, which included the requirements for the Economic Element, was repealed by the Florida legislature. The Lake County Board of County Commissioners and the Local Planning Agency, however, believe that the economic engine of the county, as defined by an element that sets forth principles and guidelines for commercial and industrial development and addresses the present and projected employment needs of the citizens of the county, needs to be a part of the county's long range plans in order to aid and guide our future growth.

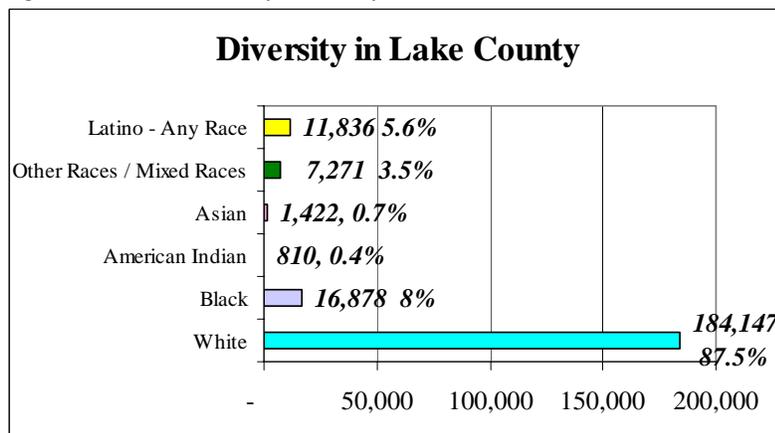
The Economic Element consists of two sections: a Data Inventory and Analysis (DIA) section; and a Goals, Objectives and Policies (GOPs) section. Below is the DIA section while the GOPs (found under separate cover) will be developed from the data presented here and will provide the methods to implement the strategies to achieve the economic development goals of Lake County.

## II. OVERVIEW OF LAKE COUNTY

### *Diversity & Population*

Census 2000 showed that of the 67 counties within the state of Florida, Lake County was now ranked 21<sup>st</sup> in total population with a total of 210,528 full time residents. Figure ED-1 provides a detailed breakdown by Race and Hispanic ethnicity of the population of the County.

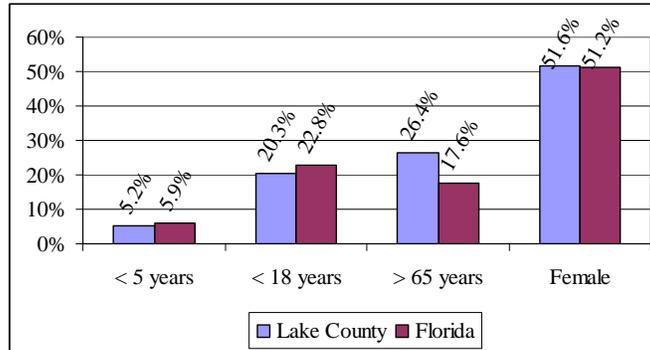
Figure ED-1 Lake County Diversity 2000



(Note: Latino/Hispanics can be of any race.)

Of the 210,528 residents in the County, approximately 20% are under the age of 18 years, 26% are over the age of 65, and women comprise 51.6% of the population at 108,632 (see Figure ED-2).

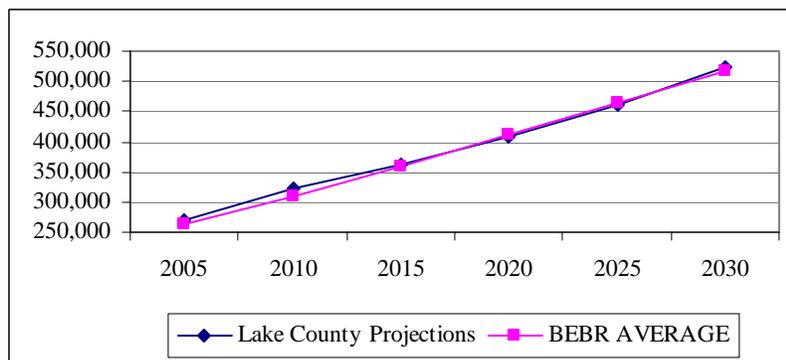
Figure ED-2 Population age cohorts, Census 2000.



The balance of the population, 112,211 (53.3%), is the primary workforce pool for Lake County encompassing those aged 18 through 64. In the year 2000, 81,463 persons were employed within the county (census.gov) either in a full-time or part-time capacity and more than 3,000 of those employed within the county were over the age of 65. When the total employed is subtracted from the workforce pool there is a resultant deficit of 33,748 persons unaccounted for in the workforce (3,000 was added to total to account for over 65 workers). We can account for 10,626 of that remainder as that is 41.5% of the disabled residents in the county (total of 25,604) that are not employed and there were 3,359 persons officially classified as *unemployed* by the Census. The balance is 19,763 individuals whose workforce status cannot be accounted for at this time.

In the summer of 2004, a County Demographics Team was created with representatives from all departments and divisions of the county. The Demographics Team predicted that by July 2005 the Lake County population would be 269,932 and an astounding 460,103 by the year 2025. As shown in Figure ED-3, the County projections are nearly identical to the average of the BEBR (Bureau of Economic and Business Research) Medium and High projections over the same time period.

Figure ED-3 Lake County Population Trends, 2005-2025



*Lake County Economic DIA*

The biggest change as a result of the current population growth is the shift in focus for the population centers within the County. Historically, the Northwest portions of the County (Leesburg, Lady Lake, and Fruitland Park) along with the Golden Triangle area (Eustis, Tavares, and Mount Dora) were the population centers and economic engines of the County. In the first part of the 21<sup>st</sup> century we anticipate huge population growth to be the driving factor that will make South Lake (Clermont, Minneola, Groveland, and Four Corners/Citrus Ridge) the population centers of the county. Even though Table ED-1 appears to show the unincorporated areas of the county as dominating the population growth, we anticipate that a large portion of the population assigned to those areas will be transferred to the municipalities through both annexations and actual development within those communities. Staff is confident that as we continue to work with the various municipalities of the county, ever more accurate population assignments will be made.

Table ED-1 Lake County Population Projections 2005-2025

Place	1990 Census	2000 Census	County 2005	County 2010	County 2015	County 2020	County 2025	% Increase 2000-2025
Astatula	981	1,298	1,688	2,049	2,269	2,511	2,780	114%
Clermont	6,910	9,333	18,106	22,696	28,448	35,658	44,696	379%
Eustis	12,856	15,106	17,239	18,604	19,341	20,108	20,904	38%
Fruitland Park	2,715	3,186	3,564	3,832	3,977	4,127	4,283	34%
Groveland	2,300	2,360	4,820	8,898	12,660	18,015	25,633	986%
Howey-In-The-Hills	724	956	1,182	1,394	1,518	1,655	1,803	89%
Lady Lake	8,071	11,828	13,790	15,246	16,051	16,899	17,791	50%
Leesburg	14,783	15,956	17,812	19,064	19,734	20,427	21,145	33%
Mascotte	1,761	2,687	4,214	6,221	7,701	9,535	11,804	339%
Minneola	1,515	5,435	8,252	10,746	12,370	14,239	16,390	202%
Montverde	890	882	1,169	1,355	1,463	1,579	1,705	93%
Mount Dora	7,316	9,418	11,028	12,357	13,101	13,890	14,727	56%
Tavares	7,383	9,700	11,634	13,356	14,343	15,404	16,544	71%
Umatilla	2,350	2,214	2,540	2,814	2,965	3,125	3,293	49%
Unincorporated	81,549	120,169	151,181	186,317	207,969	232,136	259,112	116%
Totals:	152,104	210,528	268,220	323,885	362,460	407,381	460,103	119%
BEBR Med/High Avg:	-	210,528	263,150	310,550	359,750	411,150	463,500	120%

If we use 53.3% (see previous page) as our county workforce availability rate and extrapolate that the make-up of the population will not dramatically change we can estimate the county workforce:

Table ED-2 Estimate Lake County Workforce

Year	2010	2015	2020	2025
Workforce	172,631	193,191	217,134	245,235

***Income Distributions***

Figure ED-5 shows that in 1990 over 60% of Lake County residents earned less than \$30,000 per year, while in the year 2000, Figure ED-4, 60% of the resident earned more than \$30,000 per year. In 1990, over 22% of residents were earning above the \$37,500 AMI (Area Median Income, Orlando MSA, for a family of four) and in 2000 that percentage had increased to over 33% of area residents earning above the AMI of \$49,600. Clearly, the economic outlook of Lake County residents increased considerably in the 10 year period of 1990 to 2000 even when one takes into consideration the 30.93% costs of living increases needed to maintain pace (see figure ED-4).

Figure ED-4 Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers 1990-2005, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

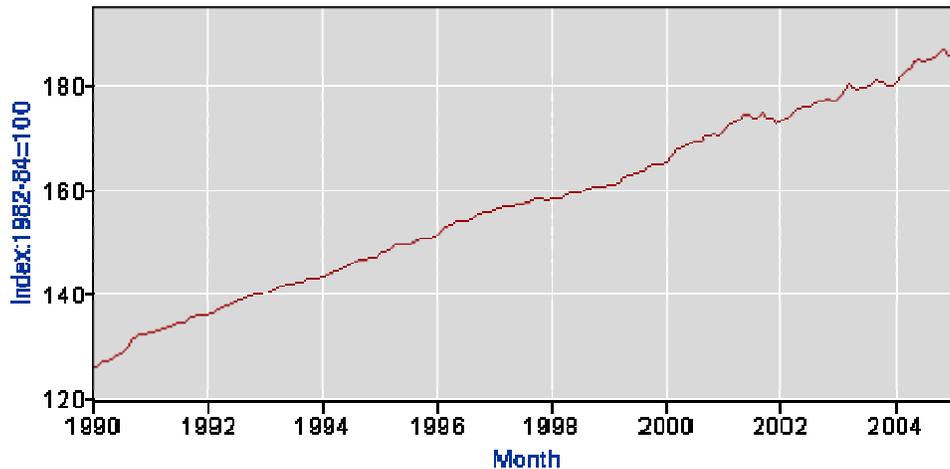
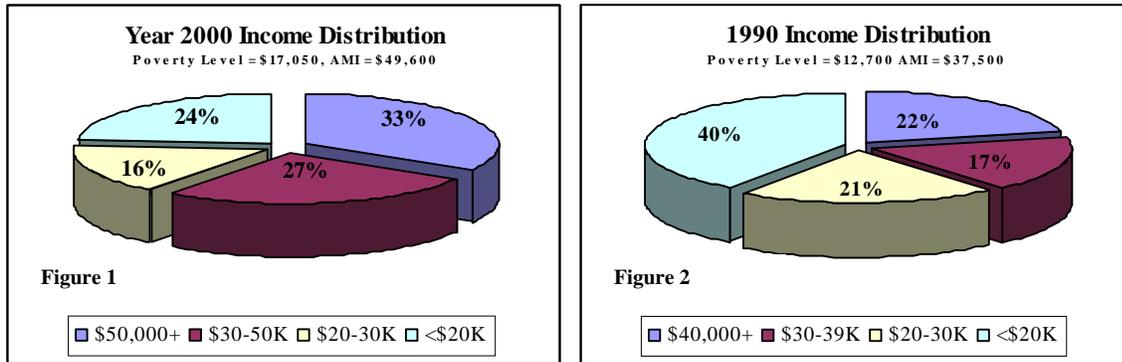
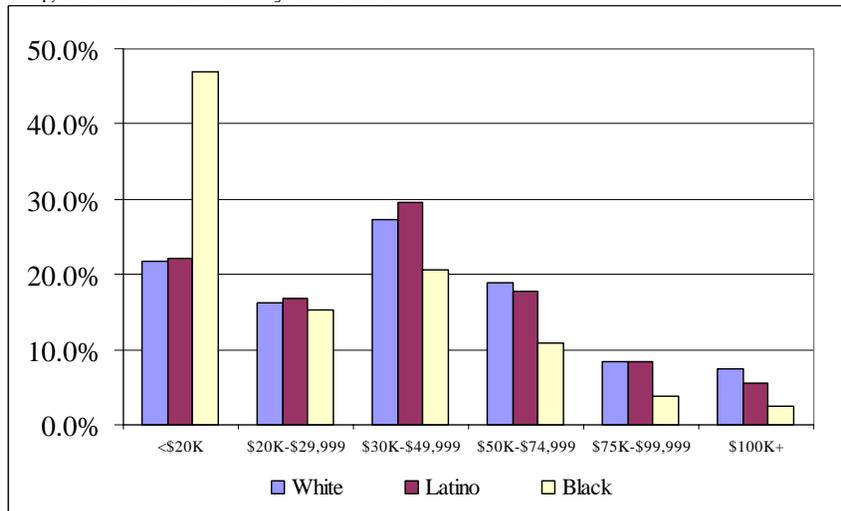


Figure ED-5 & ED-6, Lake County Cumulative Income Distribution Percentages, 2000 vs. 1990.



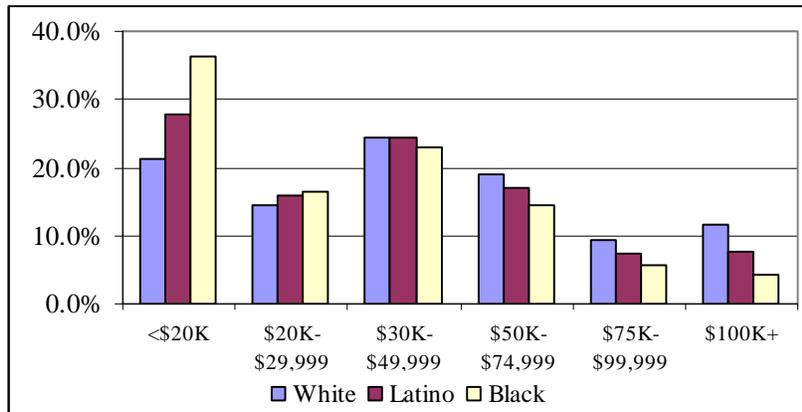
Although the data presented in Figures ED-5 and ED-6 are optimistic from an overall County perspective, as shown in Figure ED-7 below, the African American community is still lagging behind considerably when it comes to income distribution. As of the Census 2000, 47% of the income earned by African American families was at or below \$20,000 per year which is below the Very Low Income levels used by HUD and just \$3,000 from the poverty line. At every income level reported, the African American community lags behind the Latino and White populations of Lake County. The Latino community within Lake County, overall, is performing comparably to the income figures reported for the White community of Lake County.

Figure ED-7: Income by Race in 1999.



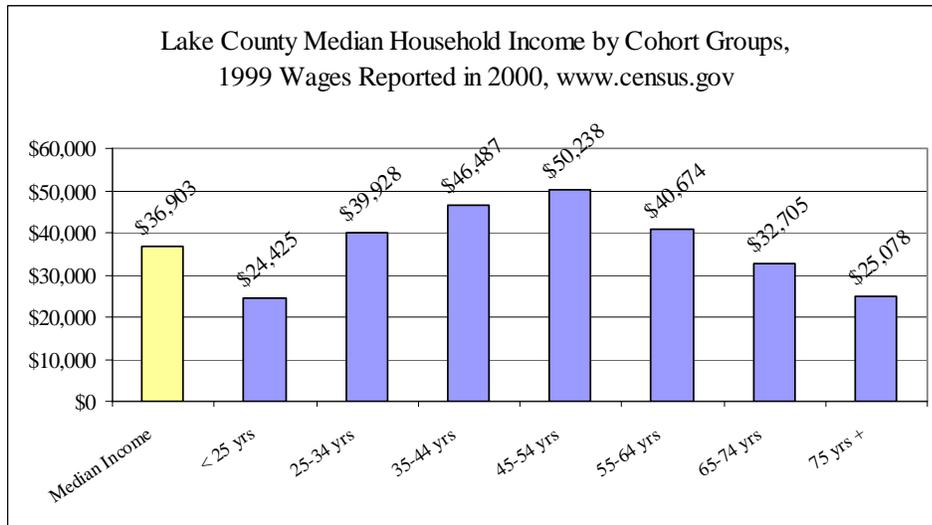
At the State level, disparities in income distribution for the African American community were noticeably less than at the County level. Only 36% of the African American population had incomes below the \$20,000 mark and African Americans were the dominant group in the income range of \$20,000 - \$29,999 with 16.4%. At all income levels above \$30,000 the African American community, however, once again fell to third place behind the Latino and White communities as noted in Figure ED-7. A positive point shown in Figure ED-7 is that the differences between the groups were considerably reduced at the income levels of \$30,000 and above.

Figure ED-8: State of Florida Income by Race in 1999.



When the median household income (middle-most figure) by cohorts groups is graphed, as shown below, you see nearly a perfect bell curve distribution for Lake County validating the hypothesis that income generally increases into and through the prime earning years (typically 45-55) and then decreases as people move into their retirement years.

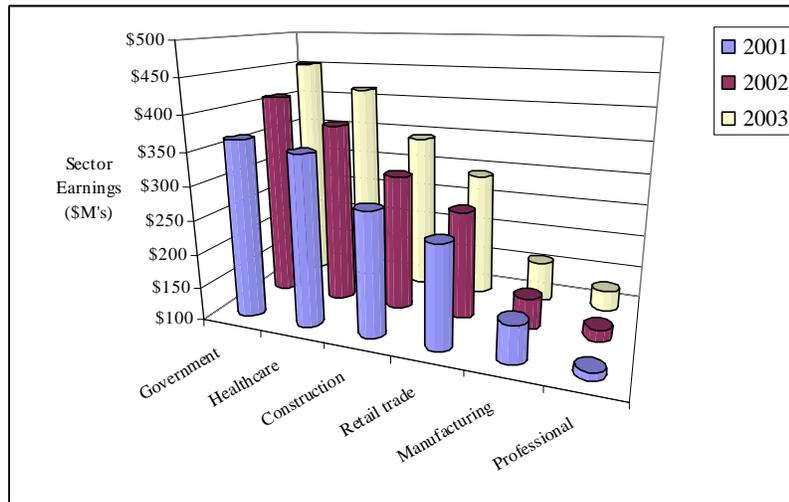
Figure ED-9, 1999 Median Household Income



**Employment in the County**

The most recent data available from the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has six business sectors leading the economic engine of the county from 2001 through 2003. The government sector (inclusive of all government enterprises from federal to state and local agencies) led the county with total employee wages in excess of \$452 million in 2003. The second leading sector was the healthcare industry, and in particular ambulatory care service providers and hospitals, which in 2003 had employees earnings in excess of \$415 million. The third leading sector in the county was the construction industry that paid over \$342 million in 2003. The retail trade, manufacturing sector and the professional group rounded out the top six business sectors for the county (see Figure ED-10) with \$290.4M, \$160.7M, and \$129.7M, respectively for 2003.

Figure ED-10 Top Six Business sectors in Lake County 2001-2003, BEA.



An interesting point that is indicative of the wage structures for the top four business sectors within the county is that there is an inverse relationship between earnings and number of employees. As noted in the Table ED-3 the Retail Trade led the county in the number of employees during the three year period studied (2001-2003) followed by the construction industry, the healthcare industry, and then in fourth government enterprises.

Table ED-3 Number of Employees for Top 15 Business Sectors in Lake County 2001-2003, BEA.

NAICS Code	Business Sector	2001	2002	2003
700	Retail trade	13,276	13,379	14,023
400	Construction	10,526	10,940	12,176
1600	Healthcare and social assistance <i>services</i>	10,359	10,554	11,352
2000	Government and government enterprises	9,805	10,706	11,218
1800	Accommodation and food <i>services</i>	5,496	6,051	6,332
1900	Other <i>services</i> , except public administration	5,353	5,876	6,216
1400	Administrative and waste <i>services</i>	5,286	4,783	5,085
500	Manufacturing	4,465	4,019	3,906
1200	Professional and technical <i>services</i>	4,321	4,496	4,748
1100	Real estate and rental and leasing	4,199	4,552	4,804
1000	Finance and insurance	2,721	2,835	3,083
600	Wholesale trade	2,643	2,500	2,399
800	Transportation and warehousing	2,565	2,966	3,177
1700	Arts, entertainment, and recreation <i>services</i>	1,617	1,744	1,654
900	Information <i>services</i>	1,544	1,544	1,548

Staff will need to consider innovative ways to help drive increases in employment within the higher wage sectors but a barrier to this effort, as noted in a recent White Paper on the *Viability of Developing a Class A Office Park in the Current Market* prepared by Commerce Park Investments, stated that,

*" With the exception of medical, there is currently minimal demand in Lake County for Class A office space based on interviews with real estate professionals and economic development professionals. The immeasurable demand is represented by that portion of the business owners in surrounding counties that either reside in Lake County or would prefer to locate their business in Lake County who would chose to do so if a Class A facility existed in the County."*

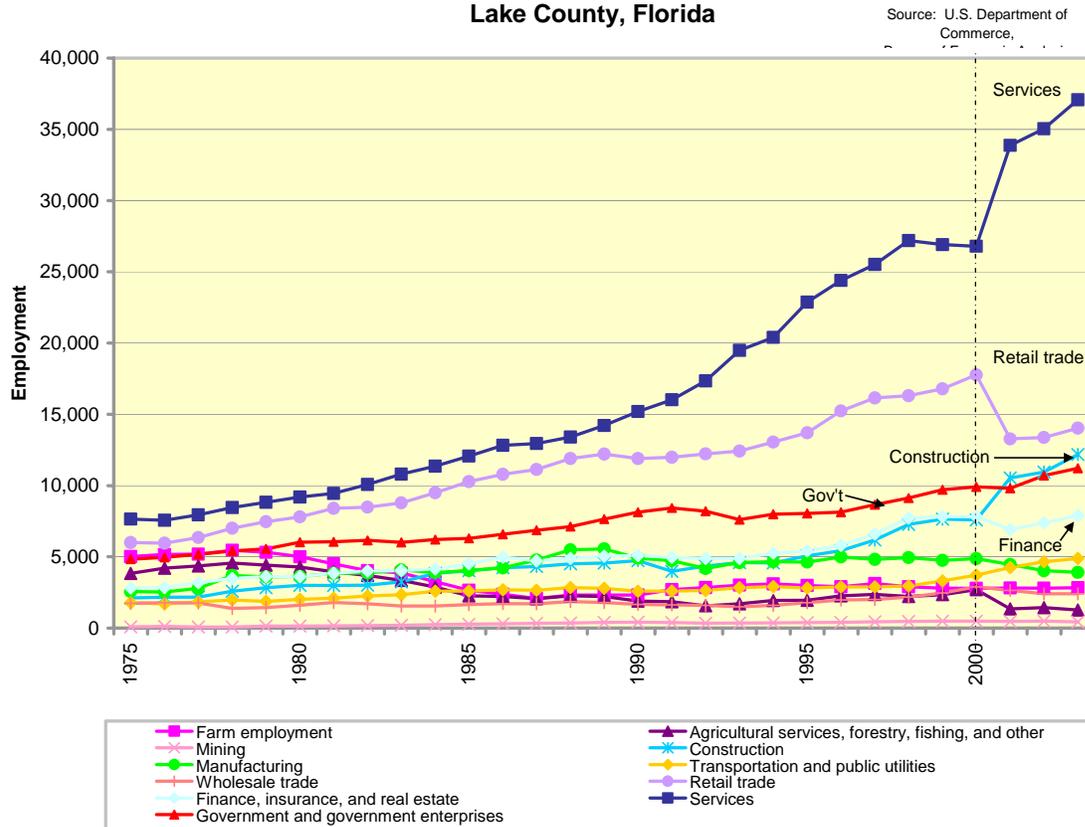
The immeasurable demand noted above only accounts for 7% of the regional workforce which Lake County supplies. The authors go on to say that, *"(w)e believe that the primary reason there is not a greater demand for Class A facilities in Lake County is due to the fact that 96% of the businesses in Lake County have fewer than 50 employees. There is not the need currently to have large office buildings to support the close management of large numbers of employees. Therefore, the only market for Class A office buildings in Lake County would primarily be healthcare, government and education which represent the largest employers in the County."*

Table ED-4 Top 10 Employers in Lake County, source Metro Orlando EDC.

Largest Employers	# of Employees
Lake County Public Schools	4,353
Leesburg Regional Medical Center	1,870
Florida Hospital/Waterman Inc.	1,400
Sprint	811
Lake County Government	690
Lake County Sheriff's Department	585
G&T Conveyor	550
Bailey Industries	509
Accent	500
Lake Port Square	400

Figure ED-11, below, shows that the *service* industries in Lake County, as is also the case nationally, have been steadily outpacing all other industries in the county and now account for nearly 38% of all employment with 37,073 full and/or part time employees as of 2003.

Figure ED-11 Full- and Part-Time Employment by Industry - 1975-2003  
Lake County, Florida

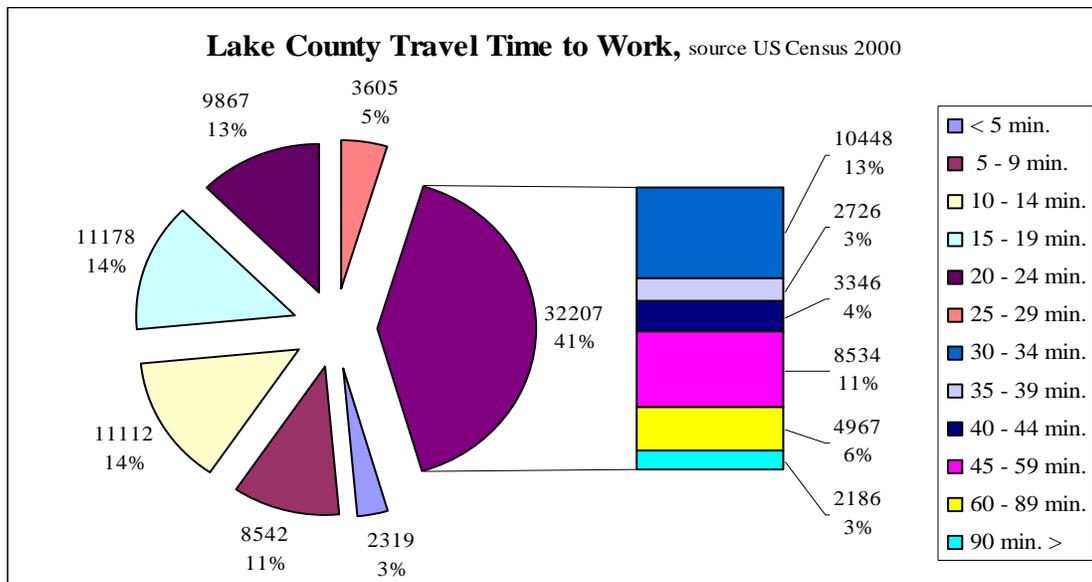


**Emerging Industries**

Three of the nation's agro-technology powerhouses have Lake County headquarters. With growth of nearly 10 percent a year, these companies are generating combined annual revenue of \$25 million. The equestrian industry, a major market in our neighboring county to the north, Marion County, is also making in-roads within Lake County with ten registered ranches with sales in excess of \$10 million annually.

**Travel Time to Work**

According to the 2000 Census, 51,842 (64%) residents of the county worked within the county and the remaining 29,621 worked outside of the county (with 659 actually working outside of the state of Florida). The mean travel time to work was 27.6 minutes but more than 41% of all workers traveled in excess of the mean as shown in Figure ED-12. Three percent (2,633) of the workforce worked from home (source Metro Orlando EDC).

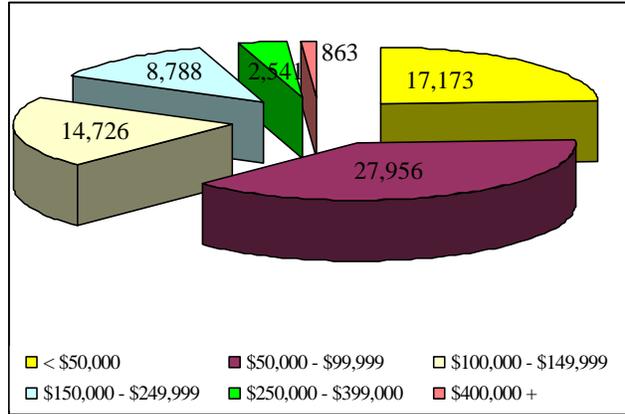


**Workforce Housing**

As previously stated, there is tremendous growth occurring in Lake County which, if current trends and demands continue, will nearly double the population by 2030 (522,519). One of the biggest challenges going forward for the County will be its ability to provide adequate housing for all of its residents and especially for those struggling to maintain their families intact while earning wages which are considerably lower than the Orlando MSA Area Median Income (AMI) of \$49,600 for a family of four.

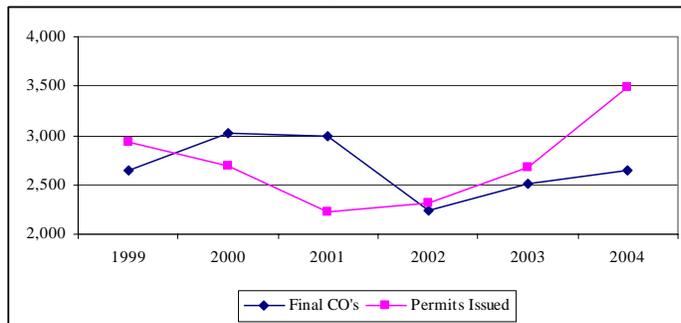
The Census 2000 provided us with a breakout of the 72,047 homes located within the county. As shown in Figure ED-8, homes valued at under \$100,000 accounted for 63% of all homes at 45,129.

Figure ED-8 Count of Dwelling units by Value, 2000.



The count of building permits (dwelling units that can be built), along with final Certificates of Occupancy (completed dwelling units ready for habitation), issued by the Lake County Building Department, were used by the aforementioned Demographics Team in calculating and estimating future populations. The data is provided here to demonstrate the steady supply of housing which continues to be built within the Lake County borders.

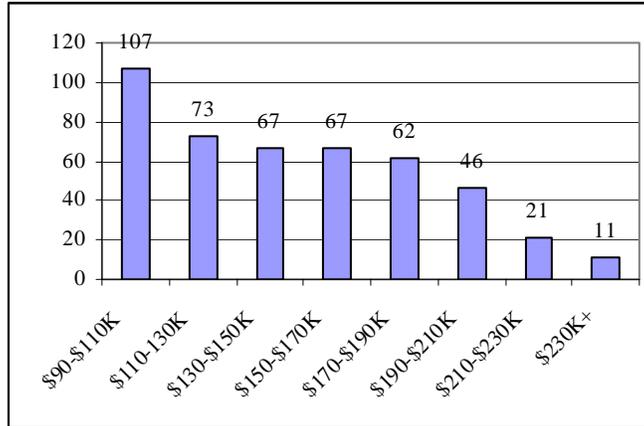
Figure ED-9 Count of Building Permits and Final COs, 1999-2004



Additionally, there is a backlog of approximately 28,357 outstanding building permits (just within the County jurisdiction which does not account for those pending within individual municipalities) that have been paid for and are eligible for construction throughout the entire County. As there are an average of 2,800 COs issued annually, the county alone has enough of a backlog to maintain current construction trends over the next 10 years without issuing another permit which is unlikely to happen given that January 2005 set the record for the largest amount of building permits issued in any previously recorded January with 317.

A recent query of the Property Appraisers database for a selective sampling of new homes built between 1/1/2002 and 12/31/2004 that were located within a planned unit development returned 454 properties which are detailed in figure ED-10. None of the homes

Figure ED-10 Selling Price of a sample of homes built between 1/1/2002 and 12/31/2004.

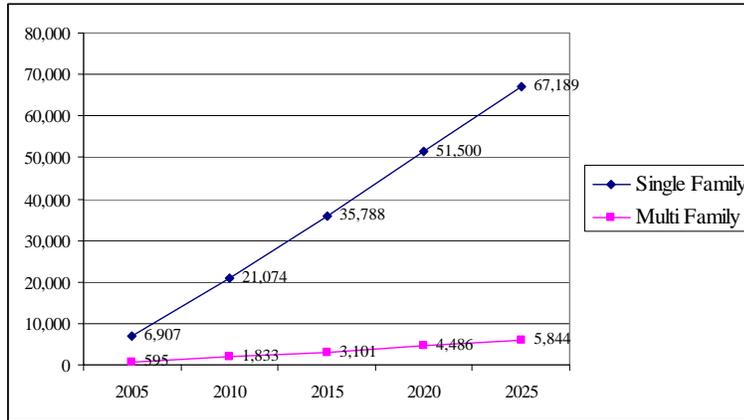


returned were valued less than \$90,000 and the median value (middle most figure) was \$145,350 with a mean value (average) of \$150,687. If we discard two outliers in the sample of \$789,457 and \$433,017 we get a mean value of \$148,640 .

Using the example of a household earning \$46,000 per year, and the recommended 30% of gross monthly income which should be used to pay for a mortgage, would allow this family to take on a debt payment of approximately \$1,150/month. Depending on the interest rate at the time (7% was used in this example), this mortgage payment would be in keeping with the mean and median values noted above. The problem with this scenario is that it would disqualify about half of the residents of Lake County who according to the 2000 Census (Figure 4 above) earn less than \$46,000 per year. Although as previously noted, there is a pipeline of homes which appear to be ready to meet the projected population growth, the question the County and its residents will face in the immediate and long term future is, *"Will the residents of Lake County be able to afford these homes?"*

According to the Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing, by 2025 the County will need an additional 67,189 "affordable" single family homes and an additional 5,844 "affordable" multi-family units to meet the projected demands based on our current population growth trends (see Figure ED-11). Of the additional 73,033 "affordable" units identified by the researchers at the Shimberg Center that the County will need by 2025, and based on current County projections, nearly 68.5% of all future homes built in the County should meet the definition for affordable housing .

Figure ED-11 Affordable Housing Projected Construction Need (source: Shimberg Center)

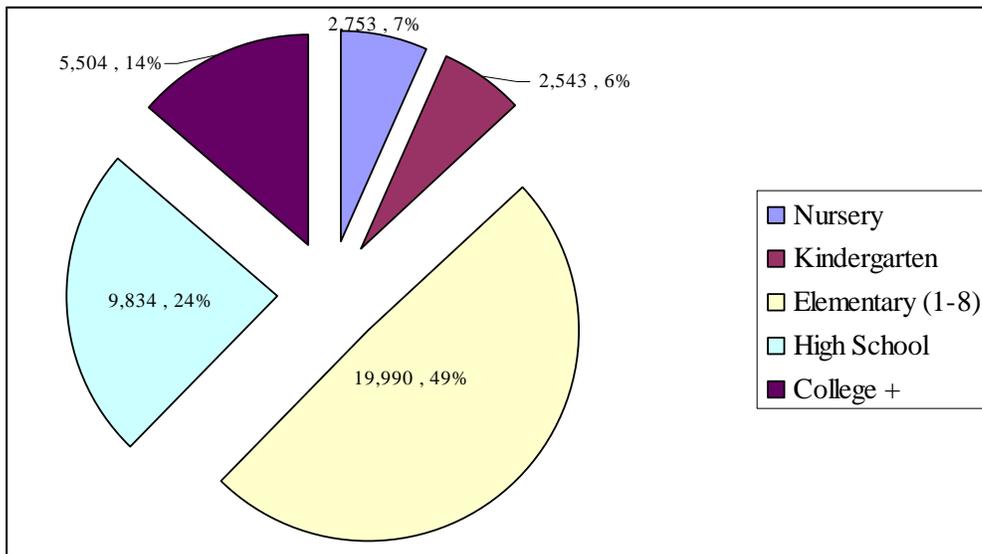


### Educational Achievements

One of the factors that weighs heavily into the decision making process of the relocation patterns of residents *and* also drives businesses to (or from) a location is the quality of the education available to present and future workers and their children. In support of this theorem, we detail the educational achievements and short-falls of the county.

School enrollments (public and private) totaled 40,624 in the year 2000 and were distributed as follows in Figure ED-12:

Figure ED-12 Public & Private School Enrollment in Lake County, Census 2000.



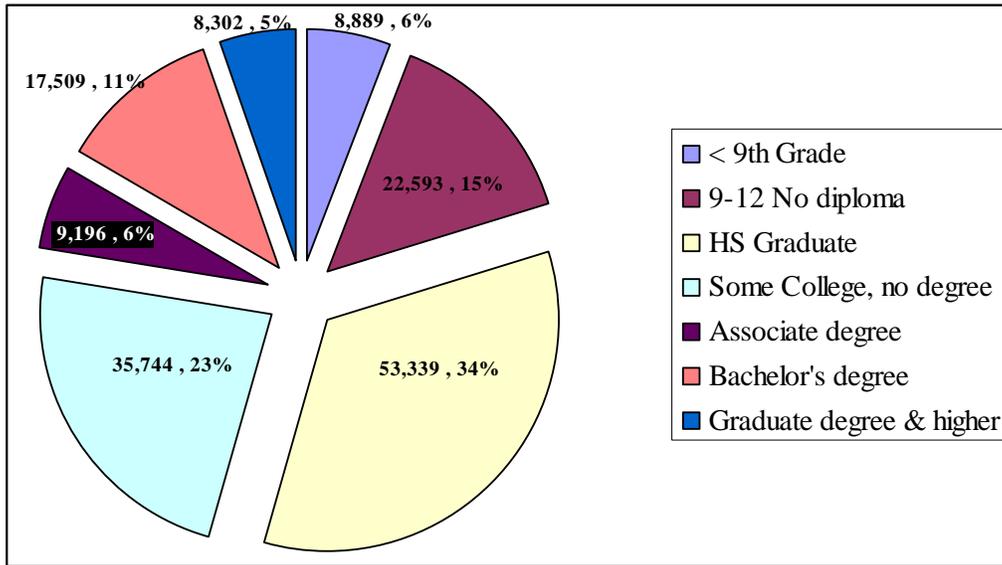
Of the over-25 population, specific educational achievements are noted below in Figure ED-13. Nearly 80% of the 25+ population has obtained at least a high school diploma but only 16.6% of this same cohort group has achieved a Bachelor's degree or higher. Given the current and anticipated need for professional and service oriented employees a greater focus

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by Alfredo Massa

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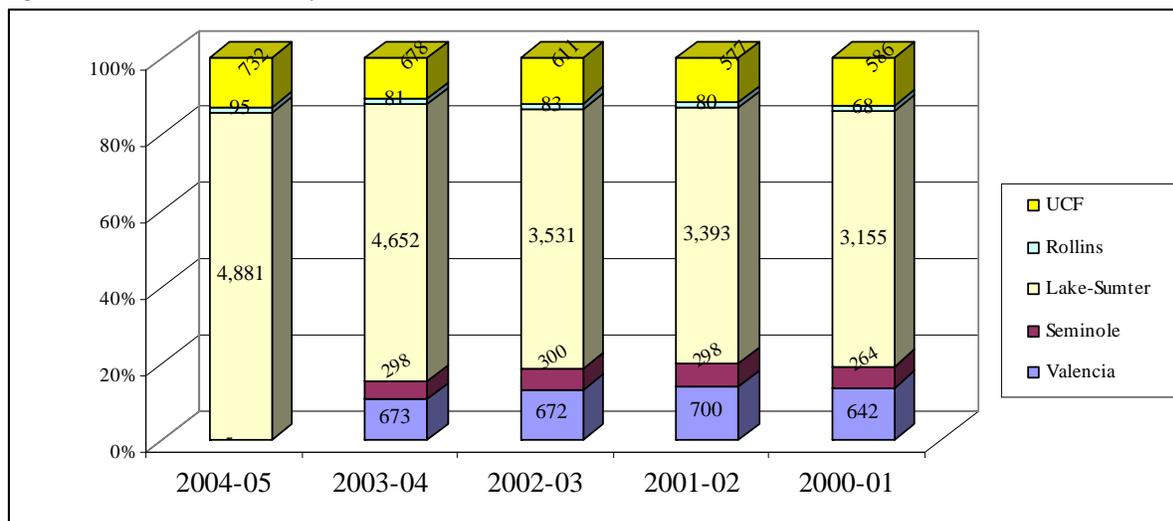
Figure ED-13, Lake County Educational Achievements, Census 2000



needs to be brought to bear on the educational achievements of the county. It should also be noted that the county only has two (2) community colleges within its borders and no four-year college or university whatsoever as of 2005. It should be noted that the University of Central Florida—whose main campus is situated on the eastern edge of Orange County—does, however, offer courses out of the Clermont branch of the Lake-Sumter Community College.

Attendance for Lake County's post-secondary education seekers is distributed as follows based on attendance figures obtained from the our regional institutions:

Figure ED-14 Post-secondary Attendance from 2001-2005



## *Lake County Economic DIA*

These figures noted above in Figure ED-14 represents approximately 20% of the eligible 28,001 residents who fall in the age cohort group of 15 – 24 years for the 2004 school year..

Table ED-4, below, demonstrates that even though Lake County students appear to be performing better than the Florida state average (when SAT scores are compared), the county is still lagging behind national averages.

Table ED-4 Lake County High School Metrics, Source Lake County School Board and Florida Department of Education.

Region	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Lake County Graduation Rates	65.0%	66.3%	67.5%	68.7%	73.0%	72.1%
Lake County Dropout Rates	3.6%	4.3%	4.5%	4.9%	4.0%	4.5%
Lake County SAT Scores	1004	1002	1023	1001	1008	995
Florida SAT Scores	997	998	997	995	996	998
National SAT Scores	1016	1019	1020	1020	1026	1026

## *A Regional Perspective*

Lake County is a member of the four county *Metro Orlando Economic Development Commission* whose members also include Orange, Seminole, and Osceola counties. This region is also known as the Orlando Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

### *Population Trends, Age Cohorts & Diversity*

Table ED-5 Metro Orlando EDC Population Trends

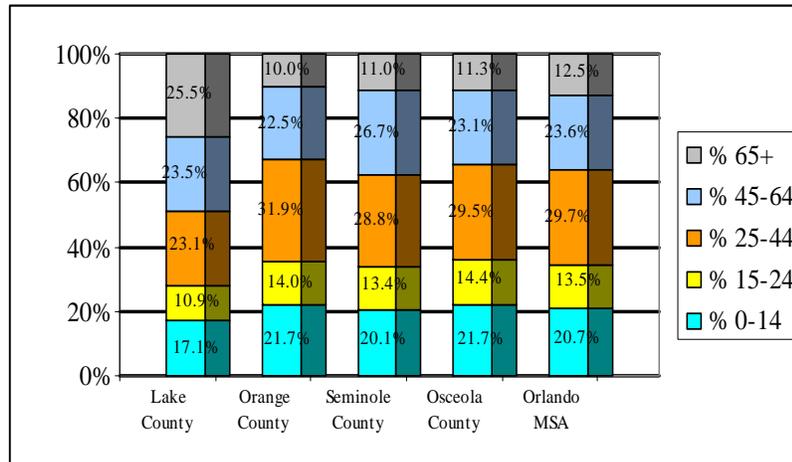
Location	1990 Census Pop.	2000 Census Pop.	% Inc. from 1990	2004 Estimated Pop.	% Inc. from 2000	2009 Projected Pop.	% Inc. from 2004	% Inc. from 2000	% Inc. from 1990
Lake County	152,104	210,528	38.4%	256,893	22.0%	311,975	21.4%	48.2%	105.1%
Orange County	677,491	869,344	28.3%	985,714	13.4%	1,089,958	10.6%	25.4%	60.9%
Seminole County	287,529	365,196	27.0%	392,829	7.6%	461,850	17.6%	26.5%	60.6%
Osceola County	107,728	172,493	60.1%	216,437	25.5%	269,272	24.4%	56.1%	150.0%
Orlando MSA	1,224,852	1,617,561	32.1%	1,851,873	14.5%	2,133,055	15.2%	31.9%	74.1%

As shown in Table ED-5, the region has demonstrated double digit growth rates. The most notable growth rates were shown by Osceola and Lake counties which have made

considerable strides in their efforts to become more prominent players within the Metro Orlando EDC to reflect their burgeoning population. The Lake County population has gone from 12.4% of the region in 1990 to 14.6% of the region projected in 2009. Meanwhile, Osceola County went from 8.8% to 12.6% during the same time frame while both Orange and Seminole counties have shown a 2% decrease in their population growth rate figures.

When one looks at the age cohorts within our region—which are strikingly similar to

Figure ED-14 Metro Orlando Age Cohorts, 2004 Orlando EDC Regional Report



the figures from the 2000 Census—it is evident that Lake County has a senior citizen population (25.5% of our residents) that is at least double that of our neighbors. Our *under 45* population comprises just 51% of our residents while our neighbors range from 64 to 66%. The 25 to 44 cohort group in Lake County (generally considered the heart of an areas workforce) is 23% of our population compared to our neighbors who range from 29 to 32%. The sub-24 cohort group (generally comprised of those in their prime education attaining years) was 28% for Lake County and our neighbors averaged 35%.

From a diversity perspective, the County trails the other members of the Orlando MSA as over 87% of the population is White while only 8% are Black or Latino (Latino's can be of any race).

Table ED-6 Diversity in the Orlando MSA, 2004.

Metro Orlando EDC 2004	% White 2004	% Black 2004	% Asian 2004	% Latino 2004
Lake County	87.4%	8.4%	0.8%	8.1%
Orange County	68.4%	18.3%	3.5%	22.3%
Seminole County	82.3%	9.6%	2.6%	13.0%
Osceola County	77.1%	7.5%	2.3%	34.6%
Orlando MSA	75.0%	13.8%	2.8%	19.8%

**Business Start-Ups**

Osceola County has the regional lead in new business start-ups for 2004 (Table ED-7) with 33 per 1,000 residents with Orange and Seminole tied for second with 31 new businesses per 1,000 residents. Lake County came in at 24 new business start-ups per 1,000 residents. Even though Lake County is lagging behind our neighbors, we have made some improvements from our 2001 numbers. We've increased our percentage share of overall regional start-ups from 9% in 2001 to 11% in 2004 while Orange County is stagnant at a 0% overall change, and Seminole County has actually seen a 2% decline in its percentage share of the regional start-ups. Osceola County had a 0.2% increase in its regional share.

Table ED-7 Metro Orlando EDC Business Start-Ups per Capita, 2004

Location	2004 Population	Start-Ups 2004	Start-Ups / 1,000 Residents
Lake County	256,893	6,136	24
Orange County	985,714	30,948	31
Seminole County	392,829	12,211	31
Osceola County	216,437	7,071	33
Orlando MSA	1,851,873	56,366	30

**Income and Savings**

Table ED-8 below shows us that Lake County had the lowest median income (middle-most figure in the range) for our region and led in the number of households who had no earnings (35.9%). The regional *median income* was \$44,984 as of February 2005 according to the Metro Orlando EDC source, Decision Data Resources. The region average income for February 2005 was quoted as \$61,602.

Table ED-8 Median Household Income, 1999 (Census 2000)

Geography	Median H/H Income in 1999	H/H Total	H/H With Earnings	H/H No Earnings	% H/H No Earnings
Seminole County	\$ 49,326.0	139,631	119,887	19,744	14.1%
Orange County	\$ 41,311.0	336,366	288,956	47,410	14.1%
Osceola County	\$ 38,214.0	60,966	50,482	10,484	17.2%
Lake County	\$ 36,903.0	88,383	56,639	31,744	35.9%

According to the 2000 Census, as shown in Table ED-9, nearly 32% of all income reported in Lake County was for those 65 years and above—again, more than double any of

our neighbors for this age bracket—while our 25 to 64 year olds captured only 66.5% of the income as compared to our neighbors who were all over 80% in these age groups.

Table ED-9 Aggregate Household Income Distribution by Age Cohort Groups

Location	Aggregate H/H Income	Per Capita Income	< 25 Years	25 - 44 Years	45 - 64 Years	65+ Years
Lake County	\$4,200,684,800	\$ 19,953	1.83%	30.8%	35.7%	31.7%
Orange County	\$18,455,815,600	\$ 21,230	3.98%	47.6%	35.8%	12.6%
Seminole County	\$8,897,817,700	\$ 24,364	2.33%	44.0%	41.8%	11.9%
Osceola County	\$2,895,861,100	\$ 16,788	3.14%	43.4%	38.0%	15.4%
Orlando MSA	\$34,450,179,200	\$ 21,298	3.22%	44.28%	37.53%	14.97%

The figures reported above demonstrate a *senior* friendly trend in the County that is supported by the report of deposits from the Florida Banker's Association that is summarized below which could be interpreted to as there being a relatively large number of financially stable senior citizens which are helping our average per capita savings to be second in the region for bank deposits and *first* in the region for thrift deposits.

Table ED-10 Total Deposits and Per Capita Savings, 2004

Location	2004 Population	Bank Deposits	Per Capita Savings	Thrift Deposits	Per Capita Savings
Lake County	256,893	\$ 2,801,258,000	\$ 10,904	\$ 645,662,000	\$ 2,513
Orange County	985,714	\$ 13,054,929,000	\$ 13,244	\$1,069,013,000	\$ 1,085
Seminole County	392,829	\$ 3,495,146,000	\$ 8,897	\$ 981,240,000	\$ 2,498
Osceola County	216,437	\$ 1,566,369,000	\$ 7,237	\$ 40,560,000	\$ 187
Orlando MSA	1,851,873	\$ 20,917,702,000	\$ 11,295	\$2,736,475,000	\$ 1,478

***Property Taxes***

Property Taxes in general are higher in Lake County than our neighboring counties with 11 of our 14 municipalities having assessments in excess of 20 mils—seven of which were in excess of 22 mils. Of the remaining taxing authorities in our region, only unincorporated Orange County and the city of Orlando joined Lake County in assessing 21 or more mils per \$1,000 of assessed value.

*Place of Work*

According to the 2000 Census, Lake County came in second behind Orange County in the region with the least number of its residents commuting *outside* the county to work. 35.6% of our working residents over the age of 16 (28,962) were making trips to work outside of the county.

Table ED-11 Place of Work, Census 2000

Status	Lake County	Orange County	Osceola County	Seminole County
Total Workers:	81,463	439,323	77,863	187,594
# Worked in county of residence	51,842	376,709	38,416	96,293
<b>% Worked In county of residence</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>51.3%</b>
# Worked outside county of residence	28,962	59,411	38,653	89,569
<b>% worked outside county of residence</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>49.6%</b>	<b>47.7%</b>
# Worked outside state of residence	659	3,203	794	1,732
<b>% worked outside state of residence</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

*Travel Time to Work*

Travel time to work (regardless of whether it was in or out of the county), from a regional perspective, is shown below in Table ED-12 below. Lake County workers share the unique distinction in our region of having the most workers (percentage wise) with both the shortest commute (less than 15 minutes) and the longest commute (more than 35 minutes).

Table ED-12 Travel Time to Work, Census 2000

	Lake County	Orange County	Osceola County	Seminole County
Under 15 min.	27.0%	19.2%	18.5%	21.4%
15 - 34 min.	43.1%	57.9%	54.3%	51.5%
35+ min.	26.7%	20.3%	25.2%	23.4%
Worked at home	3.23%	2.54%	1.94%	3.83%

*Lake County Economic DIA*

*Major Employers by County*

Table ED-13 (next page) lists the top 10 employers (by headcount) for each of the four counties in our region. Public schools are the #1 employer in three of the four counties (Lake, Osceola, and Seminole) and the second in Orange County.

Table ED-13 Major Regional Employers by County, Orlando EDC 2005

Lake County	#	Orange County	#	Seminole County	#	Osceola County	#
Public Schools	4,353	Walt Disney Company	53,800	Public Schools	8,490	Public Schools	4,232
The Villages Lake/Sumter	2,220	Public Schools	22,000	Hilton Hotels	2,100	Wal-Mart Supercenter (3)	2,000
Leesburg Regional Medical Center	1,870	Florida Hospital	19,270	Convergys Corp	1,900	Gaylord Palms Resort & CC	1,650
Florida Hospital	1,400	Universal Orlando	12,500	Florida Hospital	1,500	County Government	1,464
Sprint	811	Orlando Regional	11,093	County Government	1,446	Orange Lake Resort	1,200
County Government	690	Winn-Dixie Stores	8,763	Seminole Comm. College	1,386	Florida Hospital	1,200
Sheriff's Department	585	University of Central Florida	8,250	Bank One	1,500	McLane/Suneast, Inc	980
G&T Conveyor	550	County Government	7,426	Progress Energy	1,300	Kissimmee City Hall	650
Bailey Industries	509	Central Florida Investments	7,500	Sprint PCS	1,200	Tupperware Corp.	600
Accent	500	Darden Industries	7,361	Fiserv Inc	1,100	Osceola Regional Med Center	522
Totals:	13,488		157,963		21,922		14,498