San Bernardino County 2012

COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

The Community Foundation

Serving the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino

This report was produced by The Community Foundation for the benefit of San Bernardino County.

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Chief Executive Officer

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

Board of Supervisors

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Welcome to the 2012 edition of the San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report. As chairpersons for this important countywide effort, it is our pleasure to once again present this research and analysis that reflects key indicators of our county's economic, social, and environmental wellbeing.

This report is an honest and objective self-assessment of our county – one in which we identify both critical needs, issues and opportunities for our region's quality of life and future economic prosperity.

In the past, San Bernardino County benefitted from years of steady economic growth. However, more recently, our county is confronted with serious and disproportionate challenges precipitated by the national and global economic recession and instability. This dramatic shift over the last few years has rippled through the county impacting residents and businesses.

Measuring key health, social, education, and economic indicators and trends will provide our county with a valuable mechanism to evaluate, target and address crucial issues. This report also provides all of our public, private, and nonprofit leaders with essential data to support our region's ability to attract and leverage much greater external funds and resources to address our county's needs.

The Community Indicators Report reflects a growing, on-going, annual commitment by our county to raise awareness and build stronger collaborative initiatives that solve systemic challenges. This report provides a timely framework for understanding the county as a holistic system and the inter-connectedness between our county's key sectors and local communities.

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and The Community Foundation appreciate your interest and involvement in our county. This report informs and supports the county's recent strategic thinking and visioning efforts – a process that we believe will ultimately improve the quality of life and prosperity for all residents in the County of San Bernardino.

Sincerely,

Josie Gonzales, Chair
Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino

Daniel Foster, President/CEO
The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside & San Bernardino Counties

The mission of the government of the County of San Bernardino is to satisfy its customers by providing service that promotes the health, safety, well being, and quality of life of its residents according to the County Charter, general laws, and the will of the people it serves.

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Introduction

The San Bernardino County Community Indicators report provides a broad perspective of life in San Bernardino County and the many factors that contribute to sustaining a healthy economy, environment and populace. This report is not intended to be a marketing piece that only touts the county's positive characteristics. It highlights trends where San Bernardino stands out as a leader among peer regions and neighboring counties. At the same time, it points out trends where the county is stagnating or even declining, flagging issues where improvement is needed.

The report does not shy away from an honest assessment of the county's progress or lack thereof across multiple disciplines, recognizing that this analysis offers opportunities for action leading to growth and change. In short, the purpose of the San Bernardino County Community Indicators report is to inform and inspire community members, policymakers, and business leaders working to make San Bernardino County the best it can be.

Indicator Selection Criteria

Good indicators are objective measurements that reflect how a community is doing. They reveal whether key community attributes are improving, worsening, or remaining constant. The indicators selected for inclusion in this report:

- Reflect broad countywide interests which impact a significant percentage of the population,
- Illustrate fundamental factors that underlie long-term regional health,
- Can be easily understood and accepted by the community,
- Are statistically measurable and contain data that are both reliable and available over the long-term,
- Measure outcomes, rather than inputs whenever possible, and
- Fall within the categories of the economy, education, community health and wellness, public safety, environment, and community life.

Comparison Regions

To place San Bernardino County's performance in context, many indicators compare the county to the state, nation or other regions. We compare ourselves to four neighboring counties to better understand our position within the Southern California region including Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles and San Diego counties. We also compare ourselves to three "peer" regions: Las Vegas, Nevada; Phoenix, Arizona; and Miami, Florida. These peer regions were selected because they are considered economic competitors or good barometers for comparison due to the many characteristics we share with them.

As the largest county in the country, San Bernardino County has a mix of urban, suburban and rural qualities. The metropolitan areas we compare ourselves to may consist of single county or a collection of counties or local jurisdictions, depending on the available data. Since the manner in which data are collected and reported varies among data sources, the boundaries of our peers vary as well. In some cases, Metro Areas or Divisions, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, were used. In other instances, the county boundary or some other boundary defined by the data source were used.

Our Community is a System

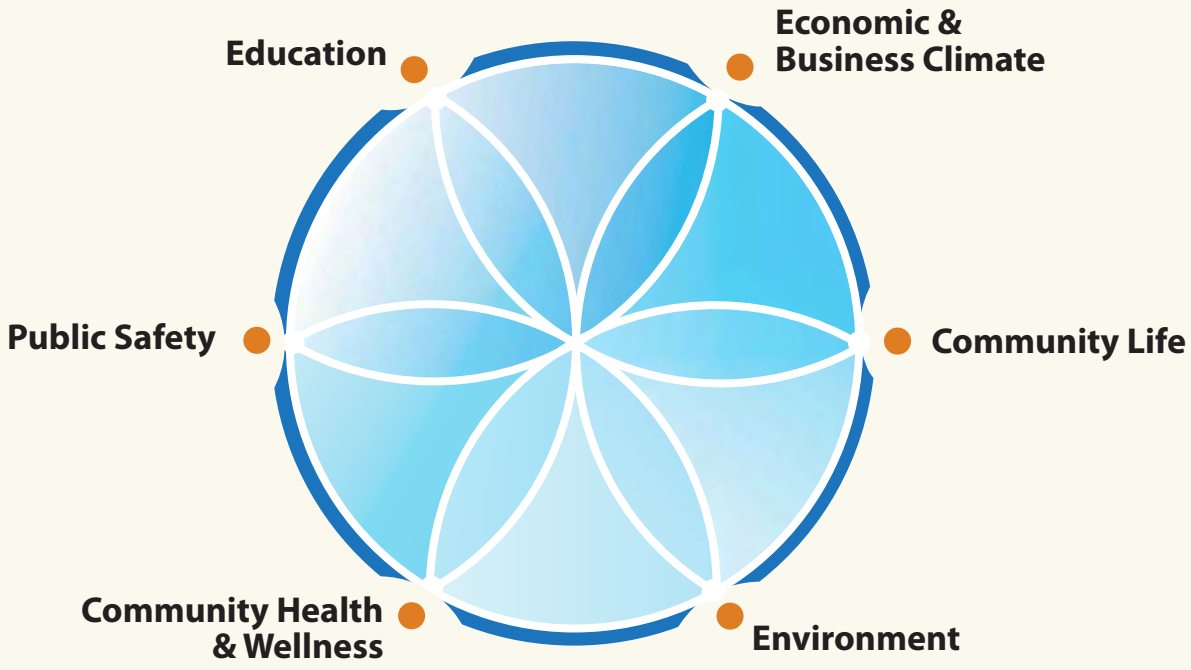
Understanding that a community is a system of interconnected elements is increasingly important as the issues we face become more complex. The more we work collaboratively and across boundaries – whether historical, physical, political, or other – the more successful we will be in our efforts to sustain a high quality of life.

The graphic below provides a glimpse into the connectivity of the various aspects of our community. They are linked by virtue of the impact one has on the other, or the interplay between them.

For example, when a teen drops out of high school it not only impacts their own economic livelihood but that of the community through reduced regional competitiveness, lower tax payments, and lower levels of civic involvement, all while likely demanding more in terms of public support services, corrections costs, and health care.

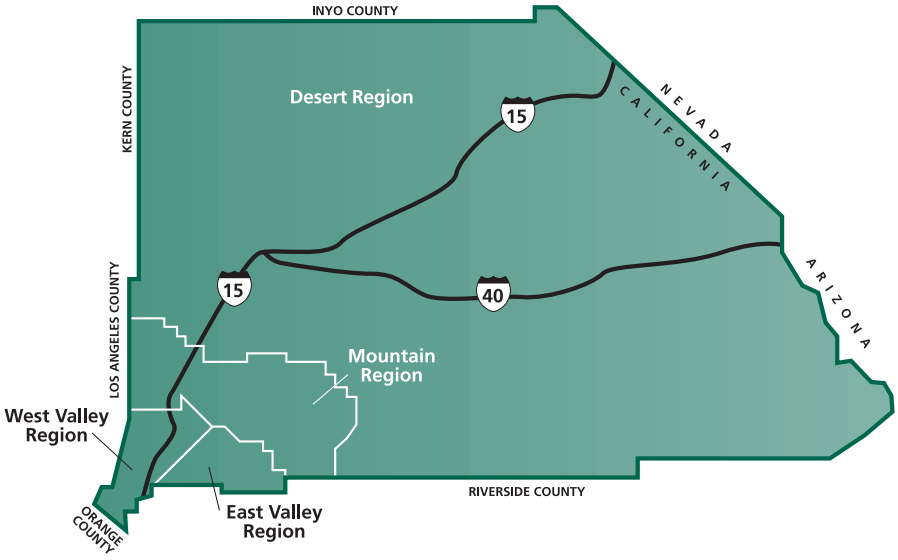
The graphic is illustrative, not exhaustive, and multiple linkages between indicators will likely come to mind as the report is read. At the bottom of each page throughout the report, one such linkage between indicators is suggested to inspire further thought about the concept that our community is a system.

Connecting the Dots



County Profile

San Bernardino County is located in southeastern California, with Inyo and Tulare counties to the north, Kern and Los Angeles counties to the west, and Orange and Riverside counties to the south. The county's diverse geography and extensive natural resources, as well as its proximity to major economic and population centers provide unique opportunities for varied industry sectors to thrive, including commerce, education, tourism and recreation.[1] The following information profiles San Bernardino County's geography, land use, population density, demographics, housing, and employment characteristics.



Sources: San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department, 2007 General Plan (http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/GeneralPlan.aspx); California State Association of Counties (www.counties.org); Census Bureau, 2010 Census Tract Reference Maps (www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/CP_MapProducts.htm)

Cities and Towns in San Bernardino County

Valley Region
Bloomington*
Chino
Chino Hills
Colton
Fontana
Grand Terrace
Highland
Loma Linda
Mentone*
Montclair
Muscoy*
Ontario
Rancho Cucamonga
Redlands
Rialto
San Antonio Heights*
San Bernardino
Upland
Yucaipa

*Unincorporated

Mountain Region
Angelus Oaks*
Big Bear City*
Big Bear Lake
Crestline*
Forest Falls*
Lake Arrowhead*
Lytle Creek*
Oak Glen*
Running Springs*
Wrightwood*

Desert Region
Adelanto
Apple Valley
Baker*
Barstow
Big River*
Bluewater*
Fort Irwin*
Helendale*
Hesperia
Homestead Valley*
Joshua Tree*
Lenwood*
Lucerne Valley*
Morongo Valley*
Mountain View Acres*
Needles
Newberry Springs*
Oak Hills*
Phelan*
Piñon Hills*
Searles Valley*
Silver Lake*
Spring Valley Lake*
Twentynine Palms
Victorville
Yermo*
Yucca Valley

GEOGRAPHY

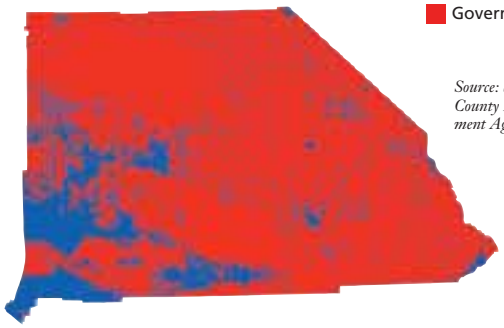
San Bernardino County is the largest county in the contiguous United States:

- The county covers over 20,000 square miles of land.
- There are 24 cities in the county and multiple unincorporated areas.
- 81% of the land is outside the governing control of the County Board of Supervisors or local jurisdictions; the majority of the non-jurisdiction land is owned and managed by federal agencies.[2]

The county is commonly divided into three distinct areas, including the Valley Region (sometimes divided into East and West Valley), the Mountain Region, and the Desert Region:

- The Valley Region contains the majority of the county's incorporated areas and is the most populous region.
- The Mountain Region is primarily comprised of public lands owned and managed by federal and state agencies.
- The Desert Region is the largest region (approximately 93% of the county's land area) and includes parts of the Mojave Desert.[2]

Government Owned Land in San Bernardino County



Source: San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency

LAND USE

Aside from open or undeveloped land, the largest land use in the county is for military purposes:

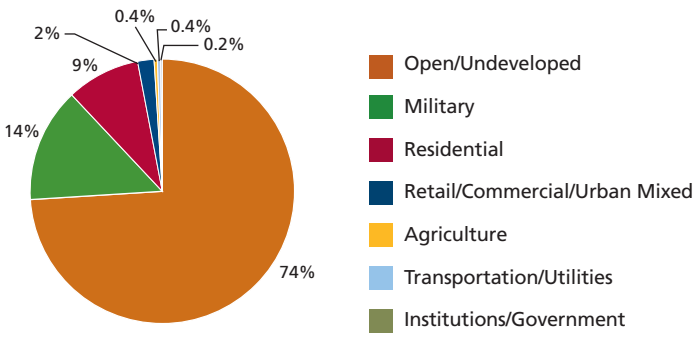
- Almost three-quarters (74%) of San Bernardino County is open or undeveloped land.
- 14% of the land is used for military purposes.
- Residential housing comprises 9% of the land area.
- Retail, commercial, and urban mixed uses make up 2% of the county's land use.
- Agriculture (0.4 %), transportation/utilities (0.4%), and government (0.2%) make up the remainder.[3]

POPULATION DENSITY

Given its vast land area, the county's overall population density is low:

- San Bernardino's population density is estimated at 103 people per square mile, which is substantially lower than the four neighboring counties compared (Riverside, San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles counties).[4]
- It is also lower than peer regions of Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Miami.
- Within San Bernardino County, the Valley Region is the most densely populated area, with 72% of the population residing in that region, but accounts for only 2.5% of the county's land area.[5]
- Based on these figures, the estimated population density of the Valley Region is approximately 2,949 persons per square mile, which is similar to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange counties.

San Bernardino County Land Uses



Source: Calculated from San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), GIS Data, General Plan Land Use Data, 2008

Population Density for San Bernardino County, San Bernardino Valley, and Peer and Neighboring Counties, 2011

County (Major City)	Persons per Square Mile
San Bernardino County	**103**
Clark County	249
Riverside	311
Maricopa (Phoenix)	422
San Diego	748
Miami-Dade (Miami)	1,313
Los Angeles	2,435
San Bernardino Valley Region	**2,949**
Orange (Santa Ana)	3,811

Note: San Bernardino Valley Region land area is from 2007 and population data is from 2010. The remaining geographies reflect land area data from 2000 and population data from 2011.

Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2010, Census 2000, and Population Estimates Program) and the San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan

Ranking by Population Growth
County Comparison, 2010-2011

County (Major City)	State	Ranking by Numeric Population Growth (2010-2011)	Ranking by Percent Change in Population Growth (2010-2011)
Los Angeles	CA	2	813
Maricopa (Phoenix)	AZ	3	262
Miami-Dade (Miami)	FL	4	128
Orange (Santa Ana)	CA	6	340
Riverside	CA	7	206
San Diego	CA	8	405
San Bernardino	**CA**	**18**	**395**
Clark (Las Vegas)	NV	31	640

Note: Ranking is among over 3,000 counties in the United States, where one (1) represents the greatest change.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program (www.census.gov/popest/)

POPULATION

San Bernardino County has the fifth largest population in California:

- In January 2012, San Bernardino County's population was estimated at over two million (2,063,919).
- San Bernardino County is the twelfth largest county in the nation, with more residents than 15 of the country's states, including Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska and New Mexico.[6]
- Among all California counties, only Los Angeles County (9,884,632), San Diego County (3,143,429), Orange County (3,055,792), and Riverside County (2,227,577) have more residents.[7]

The county's population growth has occurred at a moderate but fairly steady rate over the past 50 years:

- Average annual population growth in the 1960s and 1970s was 3%.
- The annual growth rate jumped to 6% in the 1980s, and dropped back to 2% in the 1990s and remained 2% in the 2000's.
- Most recently (between 2011 and 2012), San Bernardino County's population grew 0.8% – similar to growth in the state as a whole (0.7%) and in one of the densest bordering counties, Orange County (0.9%).[8]
- Since 2000, San Bernardino County's population has grown by approximately 20%.[9]

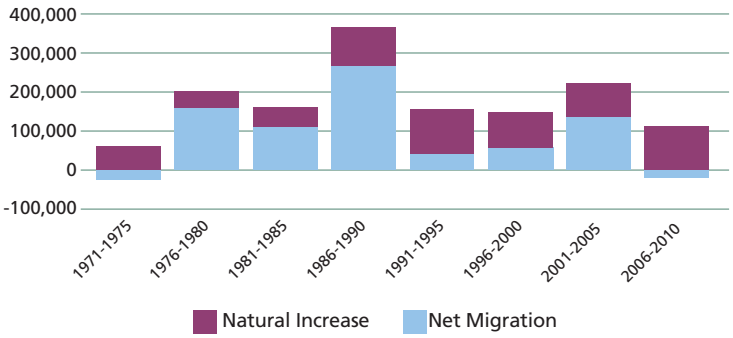
San Bernardino County's population is expected to reach about 2.75 million by 2035:

- Population growth is projected to continue at an average annual rate of between one and two percent, creating total growth of 36% between 2008 and 2035.
- This rate of growth is in the mid-range among counties in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region, with Imperial County projected to grow the fastest (69%) and Orange County the slowest (14%).[10]

After previously gaining residents primarily through migration, San Bernardino County's growth since the early 1990's has come predominately from natural increase (births minus deaths):

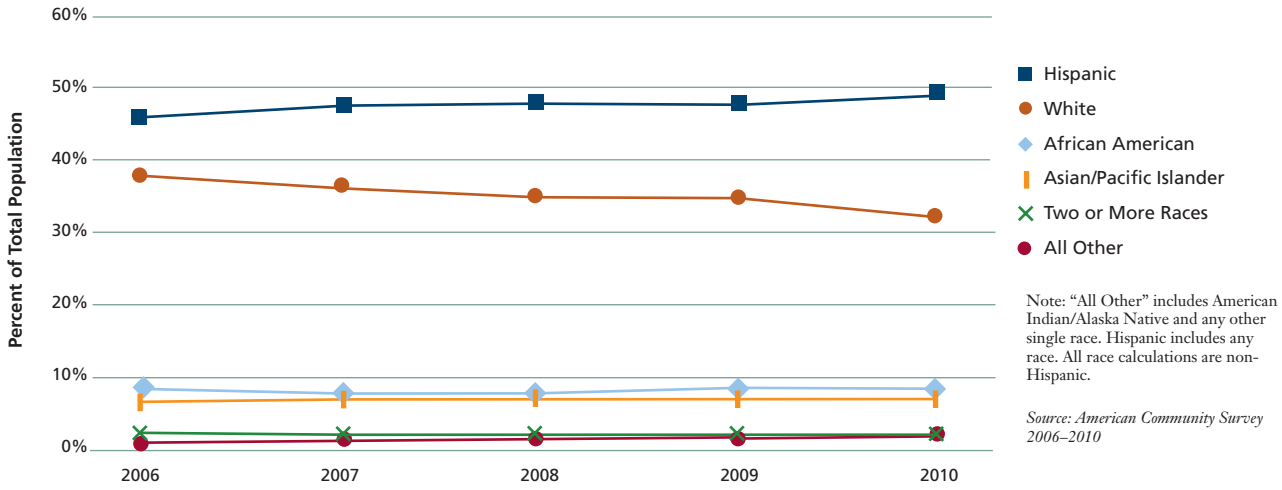
- From 1975 through 2007, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area had positive net migration, with more people moving into the area than out.
- However, for the three-year period between 2008 and 2010, the county lost population, peaking in 2009 with a loss of approximately 15,000 residents.
- Domestic out-migration (moving out of the county to another location in the United States) was the driver behind the loss during this period, while international immigration (moving to the county from a foreign country) acted to reduce the net loss.
- Most recently, between 2010 and 2011, the county returned to positive net migration, however slight (approximately 600 more people moved into the county than out).
- The county also added just over 20,000 residents through natural increase during this same period, for an overall increase of nearly 21,000.[11]

Components of Population Change
San Bernardino County, 1970 to 2010



Source: California Department of Finance, Table E-6, 1970-2010 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)

Population by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



Note: "All Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native and any other single race. Hispanic includes any race. All race calculations are non-Hispanic.

Source: American Community Survey 2006–2010

The largest ethnic group reported by San Bernardino County residents is Hispanic:
- Forty-nine percent (49%) of San Bernardino County residents are Hispanic, who may be of any race.
- Among the remaining 51% non-Hispanic residents, 33% are White, 8% are Black or African American, 6% are Asian or Pacific Islander, and 2% report two or more races. Less than one percent of residents are American Indian/Alaska Native (0.4%).[12]

In 2010, 22% of the people living in San Bernardino County were foreign born:
- In 2000, 19% of the population was foreign born.[13]
- The increase in the proportion of foreign-born residents follows legal immigration patterns.
- With some exceptions, legal immigration to San Bernardino County rose relatively steadily from 1984 through 2010.
- In the 1980's, the county was adding approximately 2,000 residents each year from legal immigration. At present, the county adds between 7,000 and 8,000 new immigrants each year.[14]
- Among residents over the age of five, 41% speak a language other than English at home.
- Among these, 84% speak Spanish and 16% speak some other language.[15]
- As of May 2012, there were 2,572 bilingual county employees who provide interpretation services as a part of their job. This is equivalent to approximately 14% of all county employees, representing nine different languages.[16]

San Bernardino County's population is relatively young:
- In 2010, the county's median age was 32, compared to 35 statewide.
- As of 2010, 29% of the population is under age 18, while 9% are 65 years or older.
- Between 2005 and 2010, the county's population grew in all age groups except ages 5 to 14, 25 to 34, and 34 to 44.[17]

Native American Indians in San Bernardino County

Approximately 1% of the population in San Bernardino County is comprised of Native Americans (22,689 individuals as of 2010). An additional 17,267 residents self-identify as Native American and some other race. The most common tribal identification is Mexican American Indian, followed by Navajo, Choctaw, Yaqui, and Sioux. Federally recognized tribes within the county include: the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe.

Note: "Native American" includes the Census categories of American Indian and Alaska Native, and both Hispanic and Non-Hispanic. Tribal identification is for Native American alone and no other race.

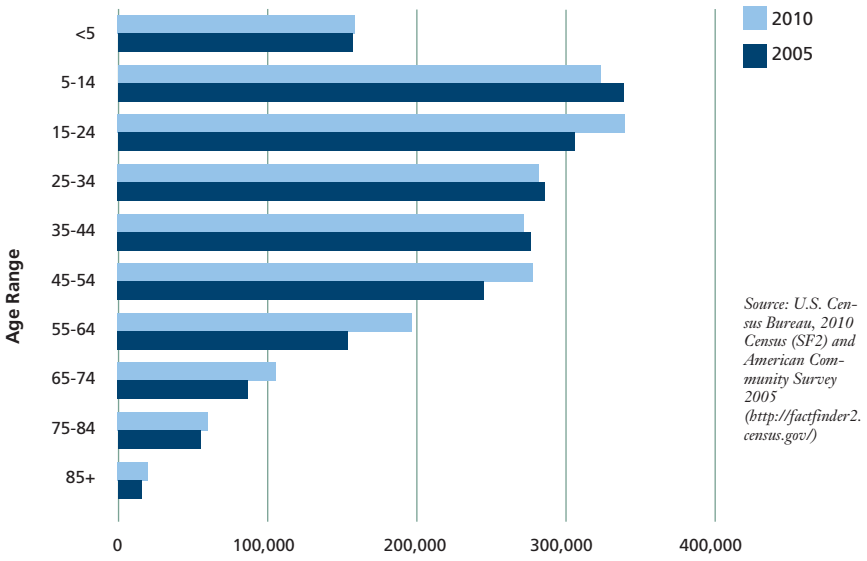
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 SF-1, Tables QT-P7, QT-P4, P-3

HOUSING

Most homes in San Bernardino County are single-family, detached homes (71%):

- There were 701,443 housing units available to county residents in January 2012.
- As of January 2012, San Bernardino County had a housing vacancy rate of 12.6%, largely unchanged from the prior year.[18]
- A majority of occupied units are owner-occupied (63%) compared to renter-occupied (37%).[19]
- The greatest proportion of homes was built in the 1980's (23%), followed by the 1970's (17%).[20]
- San Bernardino County was among the top 10 California counties for the largest percent increase in annual construction permits granted (157%) between 2000 and 2005.
- Mirroring decreases elsewhere in the state, however, construction permits in San Bernardino County have fallen 89% between 2006 and 2011 (13,324 and 1,472 permits, respectively).[21]

Population by Age
San Bernardino County, 2005 and 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census (SF2) and American Community Survey 2005 (http://factfinder2.census.gov/)

In 2010, there were 594,975 households in the county:

- Families comprise 76% of the households in San Bernardino County, including both married-couple families (52%) and other families (24%).
- 13% of households with children under 18 are led by a single parent (male or female).
- Overall, families with children under age 18 comprise 39% of all households.
- Non-family households made up of one individual, or two or more unrelated individuals, comprise 24% of all households in San Bernardino County.[22]
- At an average of 3.3 people per household, San Bernardino County has the third highest household size in California as of 2010.
- The average household size in California is 2.9 and the national average is 2.6.[23]

EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Distribution and Growth

Labor market distribution analysis showcases San Bernardino County's niche as a logistics hub:

- In 2010, the largest labor markets in San Bernardino County were Trade, Transportation and Utilities (26% of total employment), Government (20%), Educational and Health Services (13%), Professional and Business Services (12%), Leisure and Hospitality (9%), Manufacturing (8%), and Construction (4%).
- Employment within the category of Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (a sub-category of Trade, Transportation and Utilities) is more than twice as concentrated in San Bernardino County as in the whole of California (8% to 3%, respectively).[24]

Demand Sectors

In their 2011-13 Strategic Plan, the San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) identified the top five sectors that will employ the largest number of residents. These high demand sectors are:

- Health care
- Aviation
- Transportation and Logistics
- Manufacturing
- Green Technology

The WIB has invested funds in training and educating a skilled workforce that will best serve the needs of employers in these sectors, as well as others with demonstrated demand.

Source: San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board, 2011-13 Strategic Plan

Industry estimates for the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area project that from 2008 to 2018, total non-farm employment will increase by 8%:

- The metro area's fastest growing sectors are projected to be Education Services (+27%), Health Care and Social Assistance (+22%), Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (+13%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (13%), and Leisure and Hospitality (+10%).
- Occupations with the fastest projected job growth include Personal and Home Care Aides (+45%), Medical Scientists except Epidemiologists (+42%), Network Systems and Data Communications Analyst (+40%), Physicians Assistants (+38%), Home Health Aides (+36%), Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors (+33%), Physical Therapists Aides (+31%) and Surgical Technicians (+31%).
- Non-farm sectors projected to decline include Management of Companies and Enterprises (-16%), Manufacturing (-9%), Mining and Logging (-8%), Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-8%) and Financial Activities (-3%).[25]

Top 5 Fastest Growing Occupations and Top 5 Occupations with the Most Job Openings
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2018 Projection with 1st Quarter 2010 Wages

Fastest Growing Occupations	Emplyment Change	Median Hourly	Median Annual	Occupations with Most Job Openings	Total Job Openings	Median Hourly	Mediam Annual
Personal Care and Service	24%	$10.06	$20,924	Office and Administrative Support	6,059	$15.12	$31,440
Healthcare Support	22%	$12.49	$25,965	Sales and Related	5,518	$11.42	$23,757
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	21%	$32.95	$68,532	Food Preparation and Serving Related	5,270	$9.33	$19,393
Computer and Mathematical	15%	$31.99	$66,541	Transportation and Material Moving	3,506	$13.80	$28,698
Life, Physical, and Social Science	14%	$28.72	$59,747	Education, Training, and Library	2,972	$25.39	$52,800

Source: California Employment Development Department, Projections of Employment by Industry Occupation

Employment and Unemployment

After a steady decline in employment in San Bernardino County since 2006, the number of jobs rose in 2011 and continued to rise into 2012:

- Between the high of 2006 and the low of 2010, employment declined by nearly 82,000 jobs.
- Employment began to rebound in 2011 and by the first quarter of 2012 had reached 760,600 jobs, an increase of 21,700.
- Still, over 110,000 San Bernardino County residents report being unemployed as of March 2012.[26]

Paralleling unemployment trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate fell in 2011 and continued falling into early 2012 (according to the latest data available at time of publication):

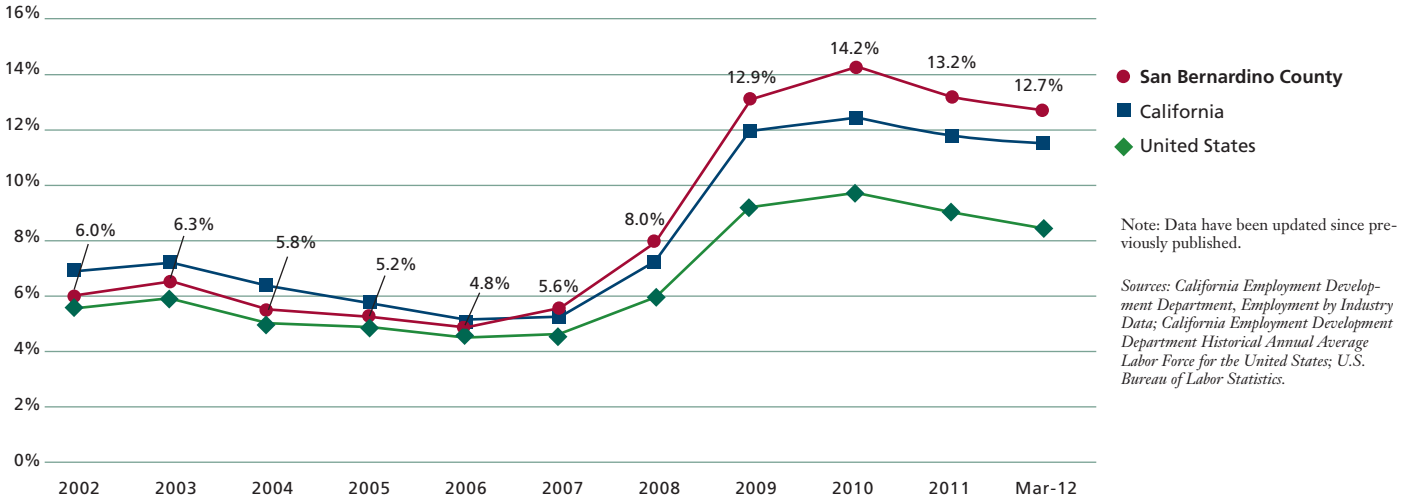
- During the 10-year period from 2002 to 2012, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 4.8% in 2006 to a high of 14.2% in 2010.
- From its high in 2010, the unemployment rate decreased slightly to 13.2% in 2011 and 12.7% as of March 2012.
- In March 2012, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 25th out of the 58 counties in California, the same ranking as in March 2011.
- San Bernardino County had higher unemployment rates than in the United States as a whole between 2002 and 2012.[27,28]

Business Size

Small firms comprise the majority of San Bernardino County's economy, but large firms remained more stable during the downturn:

- Most businesses in the county have fewer than 100 employees (98%), and 69% of these have between zero and four employees.
- In the third quarter of 2010, 55% of employees worked for businesses with fewer than 100 employees, 26% worked for businesses with 100-499 employees, and the remaining 19% worked for large businesses with 500 employees or more.
- The number of firms with 0-99 employees shrank by 42% and the number of firms with 100-499 employees shrank 51%.
- While there are 37% fewer firms with 500 employees or more since 2006, this size of firm was comparatively more stable.

Unemployment Rate
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2002 - March 2012



Note: Data have been updated since previously published.

Sources: California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data; California Employment Development Department Historical Annual Average Labor Force for the United States; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ENDNOTES

1 California Employment Development Department, San Bernardino County Profile (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov)
2 San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (www.sbcounty.gov)
3 San Bernardino Associated Governments GIS Data – Land Use (www.maps.sanbag.ca.gov)
4 Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2010, Census 2000, and Population Estimates Program) and the San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan
5 San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (www.sbcounty.gov); U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 (http://factfinder2.census.gov)
6 Census Population Estimates Program, 2011 Estimates by County (www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2011/index.html)
7 State of California, Department of Finance, Table E-1 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
8 State of California, Department of Finance, Table E-1 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
9 State of California, Department of Finance, Tables E-1 and E-2 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php
10 The SCAG region includes the counties of: Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura. Southern California Association of Governments, 2012 Regional Transportation Plan Growth Forecasts (www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm)
11 California Department of Finance, Table E-6, 1970-2011
12 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census (SF-1)
13 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey
14 California Department of Finance, Legal Immigration to California by County, 1984–2010 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
15 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey
16 San Bernardino County Human Resources
17 U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 (SF-2), American Community Survey 2010 (1-Year) and 2005
18 California Department of Finance, Table E-5 State/County Pop and Housing Estimates (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
19 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey, 1-Year
20 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey, 1-Year
21 Housing and Urban Development Department (http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html)
22 U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year
23 U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year (Table B25010)
24 California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for San Bernardino County (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166)
25 California Employment Development Department, Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)
26 California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for San Bernardino County (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166)
27 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm#annual)
28 California Employment Development Department, Report 400 C, Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties, March 2012 Preliminary (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/Content.asp?pageid=164)
29 Employment Development Department, Size of Business Data (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?PAGEID=138)

special feature

Countywide Vision Statement

We envision a complete county that capitalizes on the diversity of its people, its geography, and its economy to create a broad range of choices for its residents in how they live, work, and play.

We envision a vibrant economy with a skilled workforce that attracts employers who seize the opportunities presented by the county's unique advantages and provide the jobs that create countywide prosperity.

We envision a sustainable system of high-quality education, community health, public safety, housing, retail, recreation, arts and culture, and infrastructure, in which development complements our natural resources and environment.

We envision a model community which is governed in an open and ethical manner, where great ideas are replicated and brought to scale, and all sectors work collaboratively to reach shared goals.

From our valleys, across our mountains, and into our deserts, we envision a county that is a destination for visitors and a home for anyone seeking a sense of community and the best life has to offer.

A COUNTY WITH A VISION

Until the early evening of June 30, 2011, San Bernardino County was a collection of cities, towns, and a county government moving in countless different directions. Some had adopted visions or mission statements, and all were guided by general plans. However, never before had a comprehensive direction been set for the county as a whole, meaning everything and everyone lying within its vast geographic borders, regardless of city or town or unincorporated community.

The largest county in the country in terms of land mass and much larger than many states, San Bernardino County's geography and economy are as diverse as its people. Desert communities are divided from the more-urbanized valley communities by a populated alpine mountain range. Each region enjoys its own unique character and copes with its own set of challenges. Each contains a rich mixture of young and old, prosperous and poor, and people of all ethnicities and nationalities.

Following more than six months of planning, community meetings, surveying, expert roundtable discussions, research and analysis, on June 30, 2011 the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) Board of Directors unanimously adopted a five-paragraph Countywide Vision statement. The statement was subsequently adopted by virtually all of the county's cities and towns as well as many school districts, water districts, other agencies, and volunteer groups.

Briefly stated, the Countywide Vision calls for the creation of a "complete county" that capitalizes on its many assets to collaboratively establish a sustainable system of economic opportunity, education, well-being and amenities. The Vision acknowledges the many advantages there are for employers, not the least of which is a skilled and educated workforce. The Vision also takes into account that prosperity fuels the elements that account for a rich quality of life, such as education, healthcare, public safety, housing, retail, recreation, arts and culture.

Since the Vision was adopted, groups of stakeholders representing eight elements of a complete, sustainable community have met and conducted spirited discussions on the challenges faced in their respective subject areas and ways in which these challenges can be met. The discussions were summarized at the annual City/County Conference in March, and on May 2, 2012, the SANBAG Board and Board of Supervisors met jointly to adopt the first two Regional Implementation Goals – "Partner with all sectors of the community to support the success of every child from cradle to career" and "Establish San Bernardino County as a model in the state where local government, regulatory agencies and communities are truly business friendly." Achievement of the Countywide Vision is underway.

Why a Vision?

The effort to identify the Countywide Vision began in late 2009 when the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors declared it wanted to move County government in a new direction.

County government has obligations and mandates that are carried out by a complex organization of 40 departments. Services of a municipal nature are targeted only for the unincorporated areas, while those that are part of the County's role as a regional government and arm of the state are geared toward everyone in the county, even those who live in cities and towns. If County government was going to set out on a new course, it needed to identify a destination not just for the unincorporated communities but for the county as a whole.

SANBAG President Larry McCallon speaks during the Jobs & Economy meeting.

Identifying a vision for the county would be more complicated than identifying a vision for a city. A city or town's mission is clear – serve the people who live there. All voters within the community elect the council, and the council governs the delivery of services to all residents. City government's vision and the city's vision are the same, and it falls on the council to deliver it. With the County providing services within cities and towns as well as the unincorporated areas, the Vision effort would need collaboration from the cities and other levels of local government within the county, such as school districts, water districts, and other entities governed by elected bodies. The vision would have to apply to much more than just those services under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors. It would have to truly be a Countywide Vision.

With direction from the Board of Supervisors, in the fall of 2010 the County formed a partnership with SANBAG to create the Vision Project. SANBAG acts primarily as the county's transportation commission, but it also serves as a council of governments. With a Board of Directors comprised of a council member or mayor from each of the county's 24 cities and towns and all five members of the Board of Supervisors, SANBAG's participation and leadership was crucial if the vision was to be genuinely countywide and not just a product of County government.

Identifying the Vision for a region as vast and as diverse as San Bernardino County required information from every possible source, including the public, elected officials and government staff, business leaders, community organizations, faith-based providers, educators, and subject-area experts. It would also involve an analysis of the County's General Plan as well as the general plans for each of the county's 24 cities and towns.

The Vision Project sought the public's input on two fronts. An online survey was created that asked what people liked and did not like about the county, what they thought was getting better and what they thought was getting worse, and what their priorities were. Nearly 4,000 people completed surveys during January 2011. Collectively, the respondents said they were pleased with the county's recreational opportunities and affordable housing options, but they were concerned about the availability of good jobs and wanted to improve the county's image. They wanted honest and open government that focuses on creating jobs and ensuring public safety.

Dr. Albert Karnig makes a point during the K-12 Education meeting.

County Board of Supervisors Chair Josie Gonzales opens the discussion during the Water meeting.

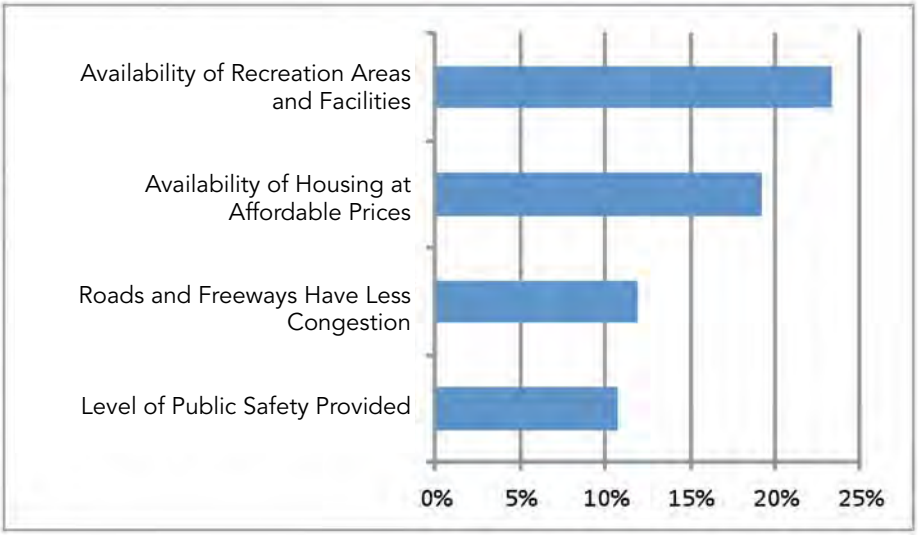
Why "Identify"?

Why would we say "identifying" a vision rather than "creating" a vision? The idea is that people in a community collectively know what kind of place they want and what they want local government to do to establish and maintain it, therefore the vision exists. The effort, therefore, is not to create a vision, but to ask community stakeholders what they want and expect, and identify their vision.

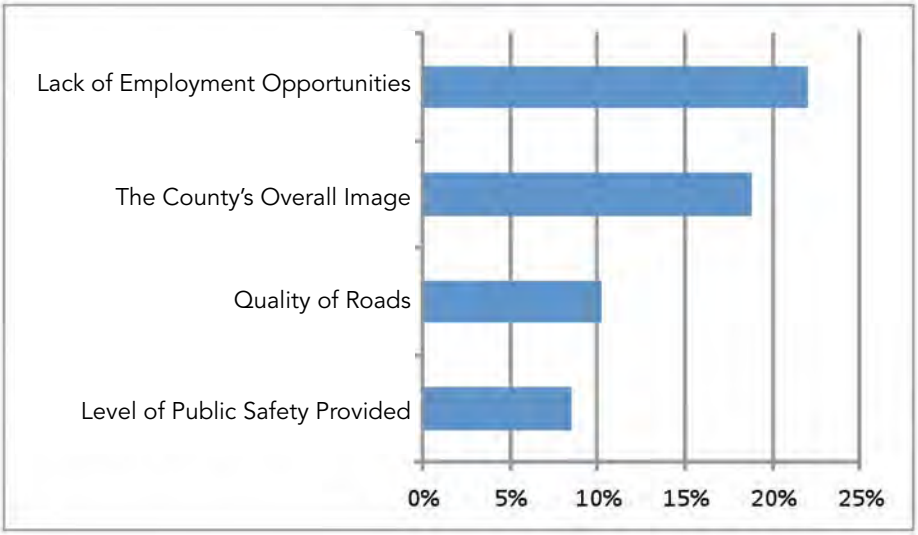
Likes and Dislikes

The 2011 Online Countywide Vision Survey asked residents what they liked the most and what they liked the least about life in San Bernardino County and provided them with 13 choices for each. It also asked residents what San Bernardino County's top three priorities should be out of a list of 13 choices.

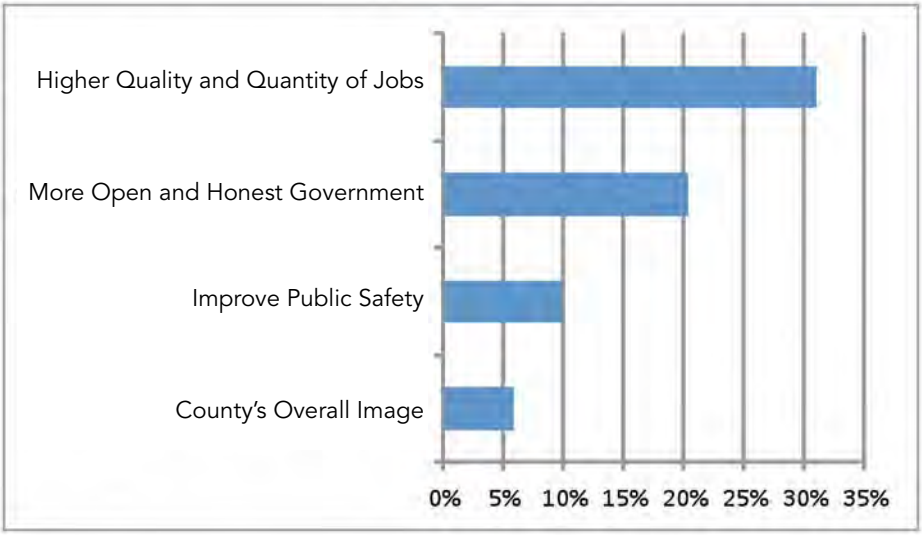
What Residents Like Most about San Bernardino County



What Residents Like Least about San Bernardino County



Top Priorities for San Bernardino County Residents



Note: the above graphs depict the percent of residents responding with the top answers listed.

The Community Foundation

Sheriff Rod Hoops moderates the Public Safety discussion.

The project also organized and promoted a series of 18 community meetings throughout the county during January and February 2011, each hosted by a local mayor or council member and a member of the Board of Supervisors. Close to 1,000 people attended the meetings, where they were asked as a group to identify what they saw as the county's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats – a SWOT analysis. They were also invited to write "letters from the future" in which they would tell a family member what life in the county is like in the year 2030. Boiling down the data was difficult in the face of sometimes conflicting information. For example, at more than one meeting, residents complained about local government being both too lax and too restrictive when enforcing anti-blight regulations. Many people wanted more visible and efficient government services in their communities, but also wanted government to leave them alone.

Finally, a series of about two dozen single-issue focus group meetings were held at about the same time in which experts and other stakeholders on a variety of topics came together and discussed their respective challenges and opportunities. Topics ranged from the broad (health-care, public safety, the environment) to the specific (aviation, tourism, veteran's issues). They were asked what needed to be done to make the county a place where people are proud to live, where businesses want to locate, and where children will want to continue living once they have earned their post-secondary degrees.

Mojave Water Agency President Art Bishop talks during a packed Water meeting.

Perhaps the most dramatic and unexpected development out of the Vision identification process occurred during the single-issue focus group meetings, when experts and leaders not only collaborated for the first time, but were actually meeting each other for the first time. No one realized until then that never before had the leaders of the county's various colleges and universities met as a group. The directors of utility organizations and regulatory agencies had never been brought together. These groups now meet on a regular basis as part of the effort to achieve the Countywide Vision.

After the project team reviewed the general plans of all 24 cities and towns, it met with representatives of each community as well as officials from a number of unincorporated community services districts in an effort to more fully understand their challenges and goals.

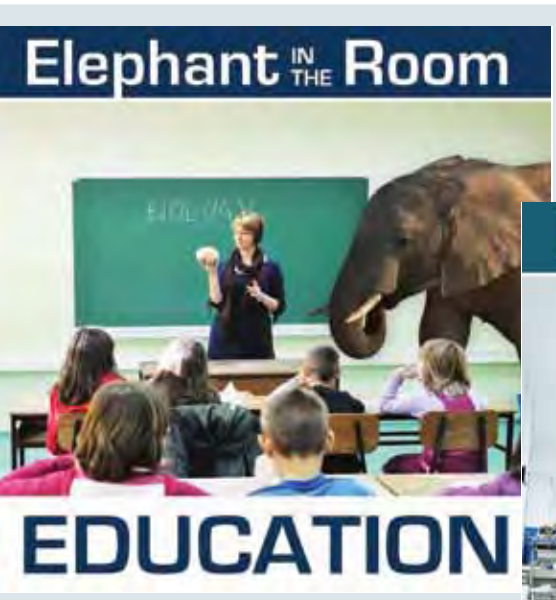
The information gathered through these efforts pointed to a County-wide Vision composed of 10 elements of a complete county, each of which was fleshed out with information gathered at the community meetings and single-issue focus group meetings. The conclusions were boiled down into a Vision Statement adopted by the SANBAG Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors during a joint meeting on June 30, 2011.

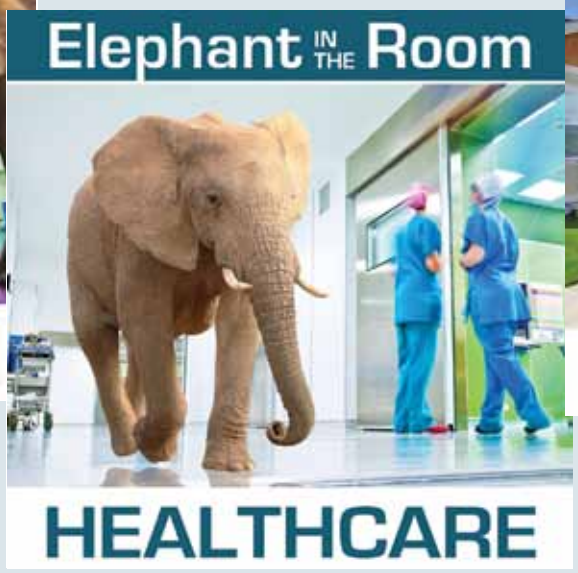
For the first time in history, San Bernardino County had a defined common direction that everyone in the county, regardless of region or background, could claim and embrace as their own.

Elephants in the Room

Once the SANBAG Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors adopted the Countywide Vision, the project's efforts shifted to achieving the Vision by convening the element groups that would move the Countywide Vision from a government initiative to a true community movement.

In the opening months of 2012, diverse groups of stakeholders representing employers, educators, community and faith-based organizations, and government conducted a series of nine community-wide discussions focused on the key elements of the complete, sustainable community called for in the Countywide Vision Statement. The goal of the meetings, hosted by members of the Board of Supervisors and city and town members of the SANBAG Board of Directors, was to focus the Vision effort on key concerns, priorities, objectives and opportunities within each element area.





Each of the groups identified challenges within their respective areas and strategies for addressing them. And most established a framework for ongoing meetings to keep on top of the goals they set.

Each group was invited to present their findings at the 2012 City/County Conference, an annual gathering of the county's 24 city and town councils and County Board of Supervisors. As the March 29 conference date approached, the "elements" came to be known as the "elephants in the room." The presentations to the conference prompted a productive

exchange of ideas between the element group leaders and city and town officials, and the program strengthened the commitment of local elected officials to achieve the Countywide Vision.

The dialogue at the City/County Conference led to the May 2, 2012 adoption by the Board of Supervisors and the SANBAG Board of the first two Regional Implementation Goals.

Element Group Goals

Some Vision Element Groups identified goals specific only to their respective elements as first steps toward achieving the Countywide Vision.

Healthcare
- Evaluate financial models and opportunities for collaboration to improve access to healthcare
- Improve collaboration and partnerships to better treat the "whole person"

Housing
- With the loss of redevelopment financing tool, rethink incentives for construction of affordable housing units

Infrastructure
- Develop a plan to adequately finance transportation infrastructure
- Identify ways to improve mobility within existing built environments

Jobs/Economy
- Develop the "next generation" of business and community leaders

Public Safety
- Establish a forum for collaboration among all public safety agencies
- Encourage shared resources and planning for public safety programs and services

Water
- Develop a forum for collaboration among water districts across watersheds
- Create a water inventory, and explore a plan to share water resources

Running with the Ball

The regional goals are key to creating the collaboration that will be an integral part of the effort to achieve the Vision because success depends on the collective action of multiple element areas. Supporting children from cradle to career will require the efforts of the education, healthcare, and jobs/economy groups. The environment, housing, and jobs/economy groups will work together to address creating a business-friendly environment in San Bernardino County.

The groups have also established goals purely within their own elements. For example, the infrastructure group will develop a plan to adequately finance transportation infrastructure and identify ways to improve mobility within existing built environments. The public safety group has committed itself to establishing a forum for collaboration among all public safety agencies, and encouraging shared resources and planning for public safety programs and services.

Moving the Vision forward cannot rely solely or even mostly on the constant prodding of government agencies. It will depend on citizens, businesses, community groups, and leaders in healthcare, education, and public safety assuming stewardship of the Vision and breathing life into it at every turn.

The task ahead is significant. As the first two goals neared development, research showed that residents are just as eager to see improvement as they were when the process was conceived. The 2012 Inland Empire Survey, taken in February and March 2012, shows most residents still perceive job opportunities, government openness and honesty, public safety, the county's image, and public schools as getting worse, not better.

Supervisor Janice Rutherford and son Noah address the K-12 Education meeting.

Achieving the Regional Goals

Discussions within the Vision Element Groups and during the 2012 City/County Conference led to the identification of Action Items to reach the first two Countywide Vision Regional Implementation Goals.

1. **Partner with all sectors of the community to support the success of every child from cradle to career**

Potential Action Items:

- Educate the community on the impact of dropping out (diminished earning potential, increased likelihood of criminal involvement, poor quality of life) and the benefits of completing high school and post-secondary education programs
- Engage parents and community as partners in efforts to improve students' educational and career attainment
- Provide adult intervention, tutoring and mentorship to students throughout their educational career
- Address the social and economic needs of families that impact educational commitment and success
- Set higher goals and expectations for educational and career achievement in our community
- Improve "job-student match" opportunities (Educate and train workforce for existing local career opportunities and attract new high demand jobs to the area)
- Foster entrepreneurship and incorporate training that provides students with skills to create their own jobs

2. **Establish San Bernardino County as a model in the state where local government, regulatory agencies and communities are truly business friendly**

Potential Action Items:

- Permitting and regulatory agencies have a mission and attitude of "helping" (rather than "making") businesses meet laws, regulations and requirements
- Encourage business investment and development through predictability and clarity; foster TLC (transparency, longevity and certainty) in regulatory environment
- Develop an inventory of best practices in use by government and regulatory agencies; adopt and promote best practices throughout the county
- Convene ongoing discussions among permitting and regulatory agencies (including their governing board members) and the business community to evaluate and improve working relationships
- Develop a central point of contact (ombudsman) in the county for business and development assistance (similar to Governor Wilson's Red Team)
- Develop multi-species habitat conservation plans that build upon and link existing species-specific HCPs and mitigation land banks
- Work in partnership with the business and educational communities to improve the housing – job balance in order to reduce commuter demand on highway capacity and improve quality of life

A Letter from the Future

For the Countywide Vision to become a reality, the community must get behind it and see it forward. The public, businesses, scholars, community organizations, and present and future elected officials will need to assume ownership of the Vision and keep it alive through continual dialogue, collaboration, and action. This should be done until someone can pick up one of the "Letters from the Future" penned during the 2011 community meetings and honestly say, "Look. We did it."

Dear Jose,

It is the year 2030 and I am writing this to let you know how wonderful my life is in San Bernardino County and Fontana. I was able to attend college in the county and I was able to settle down and have my family here because of the great schools and such great family-friendly environment and amenities. I was also able to secure a job in the public service industry. I am able to give back to my community because of all of the volunteer and government involvement opportunities. I am very happy that I am able to keep my business here also and I plan to retire here happily.

Your Brother,
Carlos

economic and business climate

Low commercial real estate rents, the most affordable housing in the region, and lower overall costs of doing business give San Bernardino County a competitive advantage. Plans to invest $2.5 billion in transportation infrastructure improvements will generate a significant number of local jobs. However, per capita income continues to lag behind peers, and the cost of rent is out of reach for many who have low-wage jobs.

Introducing Students to Tomorrow's Careers

The Alliance for Education (www.sbcalliance.org) helps prepare San Bernardino County's students for high-paying, high-demand science and technology jobs by increasing participation in post-secondary education or training in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. This is achieved through:

- *Education: bringing relevant, hands-on STEM learning opportunities to middle through post-secondary schools*
- *Economic and workforce development: providing tools to link students with employers and training*
- *Family involvement: offering families and students mentoring opportunities in mathematics, literacy, and college awareness*

Examples of successful initiatives include: the Workforce Access Matrix (matrix.sbcalliance.org), which tracks unfilled jobs and links students to local training organizations; and the Partnership Connection website, which connects students to paid and unpaid internships, job shadowing, mentoring, and field study.

Third Highest Ranking Among Regions Compared

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area business climate through *Forbes* magazine's "2011 Best Places for Business" regional rankings. The *Forbes* ranking compares metropolitan regions by cost of doing business, projected economic growth, number of highly ranked colleges, cost of living, crime rate, cultural and recreational opportunities, educational attainment, income growth, job growth, and net migration.

Why is it Important?

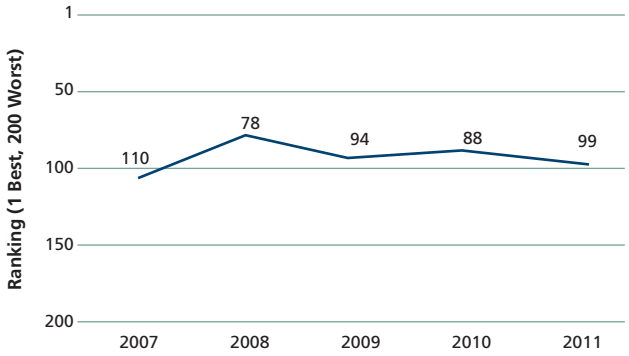
A region's attractiveness as a place to do business, the availability of business support and resources, opportunities for growth, and barriers to doing business are critical in our interconnected national economy, where entrepreneurs and businesses have choices about where to locate. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax revenue, economic growth, and entrepreneurship opportunities, a strong business climate is important for maintaining San Bernardino County's economic health and quality of life.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Forbes' 2011 national rankings placed the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area 99th out of the 200 metro areas ranked:

- This is down 11 places from 88th in 2010.
- Among neighboring California counties, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked below San Diego (64th) but above Orange County (109th) and Los Angeles County (114th).
- Among its out-of-state peer regions, only Phoenix (88th) is ranked higher.
- Riverside-San Bernardino's ranking improved significantly in the category of cost of doing business.
- San Bernardino's ranking for educational attainment increased, while its poor job growth rank negatively impacted the region's overall score.

Best Places for Business Ranking
Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area, 2007-2011



Source: Forbes Magazine, June 29, 2011 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Best Places for Business
Regional Comparison, 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
San Diego Metro	92	106	104	89	64
Phoenix Metro	55	44	113	117	88
Riverside-San Bernardino	**110**	**78**	**94**	**88**	**99**
Orange County	70	92	107	79	109
Los Angeles County	159	154	180	120	114
Las Vegas Metro	136	112	92	157	135
Miami Metro	148	147	188	152	152

Highest Rank				Lowest Rank
1-40	41-80	81-120	121-160	161-200
Top 40				Bottom 40

Source: Forbes Magazine, June 29, 2011 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Best Places for Business, Ranking by Component
Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011
Cost of Doing Business	80	55
Educational Attainment	181	176
Job Growth Projected	102	180

Source: Forbes Magazine, June 29, 2011 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Economic Outlook is Strong

As the economy continues to recover from the Great Recession, San Bernardino County has experienced a slow, but steady decline in unemployment. In 2011, the county added nearly 2,500 jobs to the local economy with significant activity in manufacturing and logistics. With workforce driving corporate relocations and expansions, San Bernardino County is well positioned with a labor pool of 900,000 and a two million resident metropolitan area. Other advantages of the region include newer facilities at lower lease rates than competing markets, superior transportation infrastructure, and access to a market of 23 million people within three hours of driving. Significant speculative industrial construction activity has returned to the region, and with trade volumes expected to increase, the economic outlook for San Bernardino County is optimistic.

Source: County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency

Connecting the Dots

The **Business Climate** is impacted by the cost of doing business, such as lease rates within the **Commercial Real Estate Market**.

Income Levels Rise Slightly

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures per capita income levels and income growth. Total personal income includes wages and salaries, proprietor income, property income, and transfer payments, such as pensions and unemployment insurance. Figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Why is it Important?

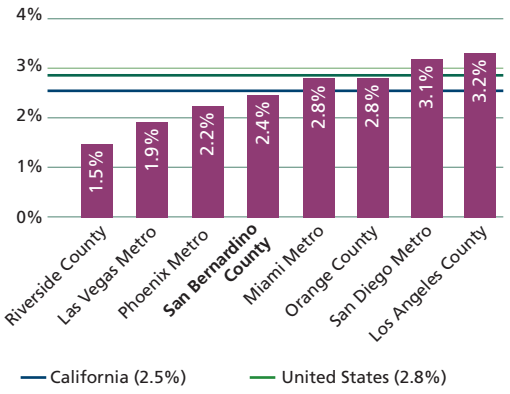
Per capita income reflects the economic health of a region. It signals whether or not a region is generating wealth faster than population growth. A high per capita income relative to the cost of living signals greater discretionary income for the purchase of goods and services. This contributes to overall economic strength and a sense of material wellbeing when residents have the financial resources needed to survive and prosper. Residents may prioritize quality of life factors such as a lower cost of living and affordable housing over a higher income.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County's average income level rose slightly:

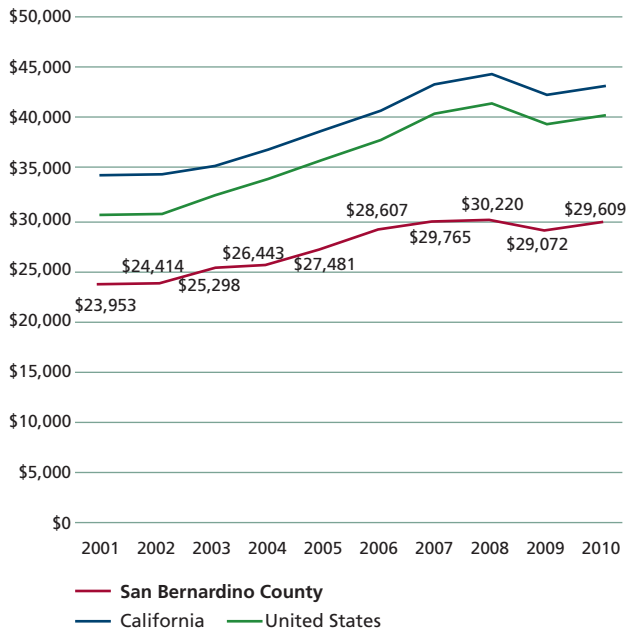
- In 2010, San Bernardino County's per capita income was $29,609, up 1.8% from $29,072 in 2009. This income level ($29,609) is lower than the state and national averages and all peers compared except for Riverside County.
- Between 2001 and 2010, San Bernardino County posted per capita income growth of 2.4%, higher than Phoenix, Riverside and Las Vegas, but lower than other regions compared and the state and national averages.
- Over this same 10-year period, the average inflation rate was 2.7%. The rate of inflation should be taken into account when interpreting these income growth percentages.[1]
- San Bernardino County's cost of living is lower than many other Southern California counties, so lower per capita income does not necessarily translate to lower purchasing power.

Per Capita Income Average Annual Percent Change
Regional Comparison, 2001-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov)

Per Capita Income
San Bernardino County, California, and United States, 2001-2010



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov)

[1] U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

Connecting the Dots

Per Capita Income is a contributor to **Family Safety**.

Salaries Beginning to Increase

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows employment and salaries in five industry clusters chosen to reflect the diversity of San Bernardino County employment, major economic drivers within the county, and important industry sectors for workforce development. Approximately 40% of all San Bernardino County jobs can be found in the five clusters described in this indicator.

Why is it Important?

Employment change within specific clusters illustrates how San Bernardino County's economy is evolving. Tracking salary levels in these clusters shows whether these jobs can provide a wage high enough for workers to afford living in San Bernardino County.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

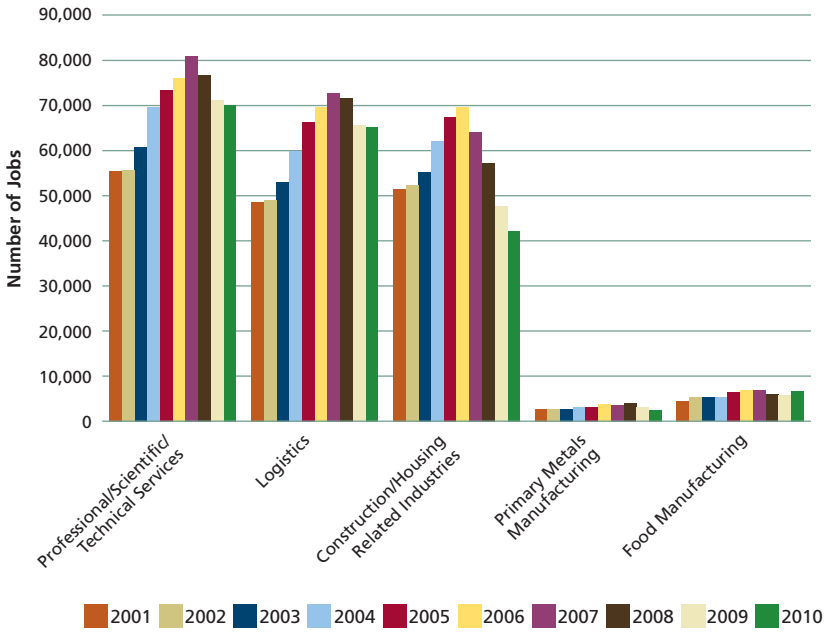
Four of the five selected industry clusters experienced a decrease in employment between 2009 and 2010:

- While Food Manufacturing saw an 8% growth in employment, Construction/Housing Related Industries decreased 6% and Professional/ Scientific/Technical Services decreased by 4%.
- Primary Metals Manufacturing decreased by 2% and Logistics declined 1%.
- However, during the 10-year period from 2001 to 2010, Food Manufacturing grew by 49%, Logistics grew 33% and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased by 28%.

For the most part, salaries in the selected clusters are beginning to increase:

- Food Manufacturing and Primary Metals Manufacturing each experienced average salary increases of 5%.
- Professional/Scientific/Technical Services salaries increased 2% and Logistics salaries grew by 1%.
- Construction/Housing Related Industries salaries declined by 1%.
- The minimum household income needed to purchase an existing single-family home priced at 85% of the San Bernardino County median price is approximately $16,550, affordable to all five of these clusters if a down payment could be secured.

Employment by Industry Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2001-2010



Source: Analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2009 and 2010

	2010	2009	Percent Change
Primary Metals Manufacturing	$56,523	$53,923	5%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	$44,751	$45,301	-1%
Logistics	$43,619	$43,004	1%
Food Manufacturing	$42,716	$40,735	5%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	$36,446	$35,896	2%

Source: Analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

Connecting the Dots

Employment by Industry Cluster reflects the region's **Educational-Occupational Match**.

44% of Homes with Mortgages are Underwater

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows the ratio of new housing permits divided by the net number of jobs lost or gained in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared with metropolitan areas across the state and the country. It also tracks the percent of homes with "underwater" mortgages, where the market value of the home is less than the amount owed on the home, and the proportion of home sales that were "distressed," such as bank owned sales or short sales.

Why is it Important?

Given San Bernardino County's location and relative housing affordability, it has become a supplier of housing for the region. It is important for community leaders to understand the range of impacts associated with the imbalance that occurs when more housing is available than local jobs to support the housing market. For example, when a contraction in the labor market occurs and people working outside of the county lose their jobs, it places a disproportionate burden on the community in which they reside through increased need to provide social services or unemployment benefits. Underwater mortgages are one measure of the health of the community's housing market, as well as consumer confidence.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

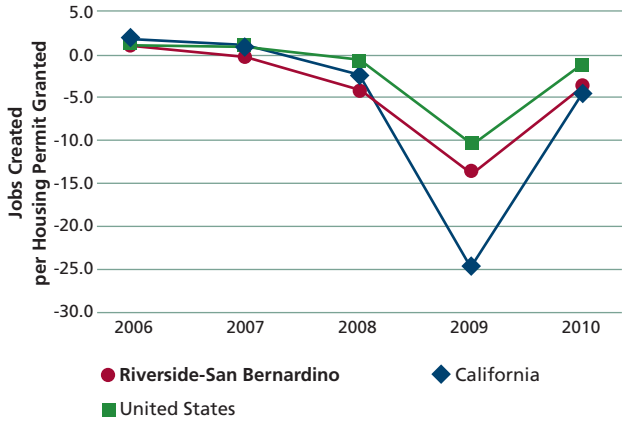
In 2010, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro region granted more housing permits than all neighbors and peers compared except Phoenix and Los Angeles:

- During 2010, employment dropped by 27,972 jobs while 6,336 new housing permits were granted.
- The resulting ratio of –4.41 jobs (job losses) for every new housing permit leaves Riverside-San Bernardino with a negative number of jobs per new housing permit.
- Since 2006 a cumulative total of 14,358 jobs were lost compared with 79,792 housing units permitted in Riverside-San Bernardino.
- In other words, more housing units have been permitted than jobs created since 2006. The resulting jobs-to-housing ratio for this period of time is -1.8. The standard "healthy" ratio of jobs to permits is +1.5.
- All neighbors and peers, the state, and the nation experienced job losses in 2010, resulting in a negative job-to-housing ratio in all markets.

The proportion of homes with underwater mortgages is decreasing:

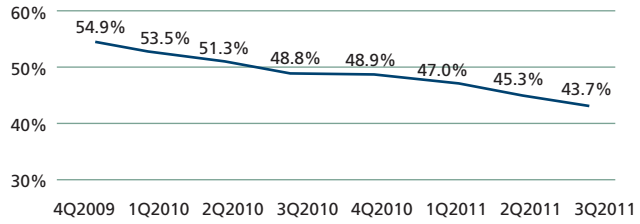
- In the third quarter of 2011, 43.7% of homes carrying mortgages in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area were underwater.
- While the proportion of underwater mortgages is significant, it represents a 20% reduction from the fourth quarter of 2009.

New Jobs Created per Housing Permit Granted
Riverside-San Bernardino, California and United States, 2006-2010



Sources: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html), and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Percent of Houses with Underwater Mortgages
Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area, 4Q2009 - 3Q2011



Source: Economics & Politics, Inc. (www.johnhusing.com)

Housing Demand
Regional Comparison, 2010

	Housing Permits	Employment Change (Jobs) 2009 to 2010	Ratio of Employment Change to Permits
United States	604,610	-775,944	-1.28
Miami-Dade County	3,203	-4,639	-1.45
San Diego Metro	3,494	-10,066	-2.88
Phoenix Metro	8,300	-26,194	-3.16
Las Vegas Metro	5,474	-23,323	-4.26
Riverside-San Bernardino	**6,336**	**-27,972**	**-4.41**
California	43,716	-197,859	-4.53
Orange County	3,134	-16,808	-5.36
Los Angeles County	7,260	-67,962	-9.36

Sources: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html), and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Connecting the Dots

Housing Market demand is influenced by **Per Capita Income.**

Minimum Qualifying Income for First-Time Buyers: $16,310

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the value and change in value of the median priced existing single-family detached home. It uses the California Association of Realtors First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index to measure the percentage of households that can afford the existing single-family detached home priced at 85% of median in San Bernardino County. It also compares homeownership rates.

Why is it Important?

An adequate supply of affordable housing promotes homeownership. Homeownership increases stability for families and communities, and can provide long-term financial benefits that renting cannot. Affordable housing encourages young workers to move to or remain in San Bernardino County and low relative housing prices can attract and retain businesses.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The median home sale price has fluctuated over the past three years:

- The median sale price of an existing single-family detached home in San Bernardino County was $131,640 in March 2012, up 1% from $130,690 in March 2011, and down 5% from $137,585 in March 2010.
- This price is 45% of the state median price for a comparable home in March 2012.

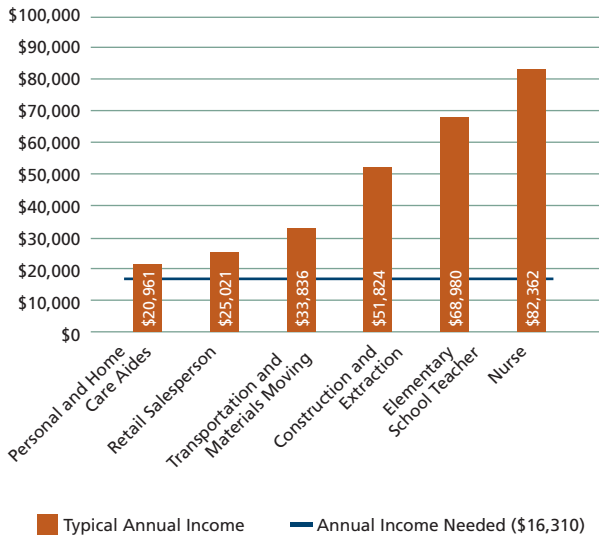
Housing affordability continues to increase:

- The minimum household income needed to purchase a single-family home priced at 85% of median (or $111,690) in San Bernardino County was approximately $16,310 as of the first quarter of 2012.1
- Fully 88% of households in San Bernardino County could afford such a home in 2012, up from 87% in 2011 and 81% in 2010.
- Looking at typical salaries in a selection of large or growing occupations, all of the selected fields, from personal care aides to teachers and nurses, earn more than the minimum qualifying income.
- San Bernardino County's affordability rate is higher than all other southern California counties compared, making the county attractive to buyers seeking less expensive housing.

The 2010 Census indicates high homeownership:

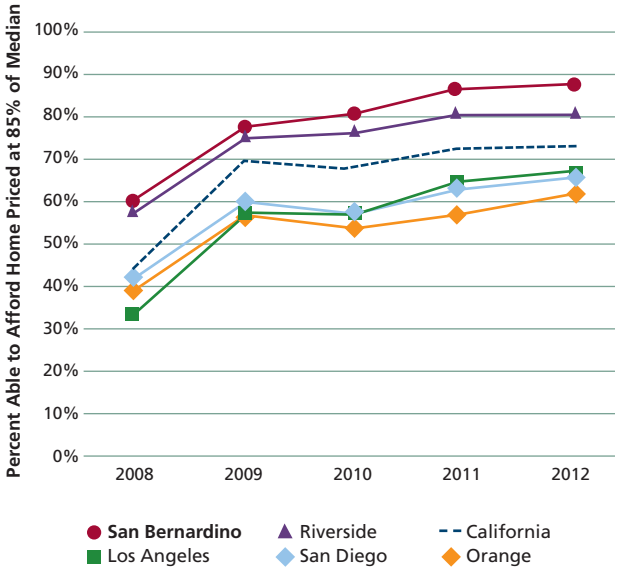
- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County is 62.7%.
- This rate exceeds the state average (55.9%) and four out of seven comparison regions, including Orange County (59.3%), Las Vegas (57.1%), San Diego (54.4%), and Los Angeles (47.7%).
- It is lower than the national average (65.1%), Riverside County (67.4%), Phoenix (65.4%), and Miami (63.4%).

Income Needed to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median ($111,690) Compared to Typical Salaries
San Bernardino County, 2012



Sources: California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=152); California Association of Realtors (www.car.org)

First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index
County Comparison, 2008-2012



Source: California Association of Realtors (www.car.org)

[1] The California Association of Realtors defines the parameters for the First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index: 10% down and a 1-year adjustable-rate mortgage, including points and fees, based on Freddy Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey.

Connecting the Dots

Housing Affordability is a central factor in **Housing Market** demand.

Renting Remains Less Affordable than Buying

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the housing wage – the hourly wage a resident would need to afford Fair Market Rent. For the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, Fair Market Rent is the 50th percentile (or median) rent in the market.

Why is it Important?

Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate and exacerbate a cycle of poverty.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's housing wage increased slightly:

- The hourly wage needed for a one-bedroom apartment rose less than one percent from $18.65 in 2011 to $18.73 in 2012. This housing wage is equivalent to an annual income of $38,960.[1]
- The hourly wages needed to afford two- and three-bedroom apartments also rose less than one percent.
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has more affordable rental housing than all regions compared except Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Miami.
- A one-bedroom apartment is not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including personal care aide, retail salesperson, and logistics occupations.
- In terms of the occupations projected to have the fastest rate of job growth between 2008 and 2018, fully 67% have a wage high enough to afford a one-bedroom unit.
- However, in terms of the occupations projected to have the most openings between 2008 and 2018, only 22% have an average hourly wage high enough to afford a one-bedroom unit (see County Profile).[2]

Renting in Riverside-San Bernardino

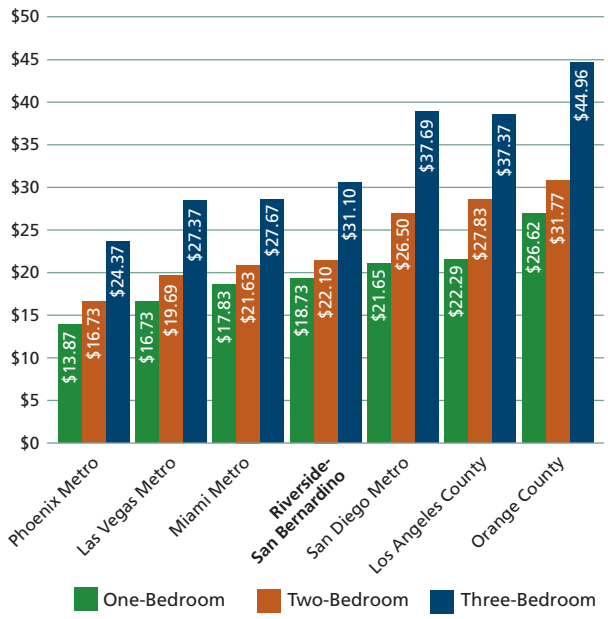
	2011	2012
Fair Market Rent (Monthly)		
One Bedroom	$970	$974
Two Bedroom	$1,144	$1,149
Three Bedroom	$1,559	$1,617
Amount a Household Earning Minimum Wage Can Afford to Pay in Rent (Monthly)	$416	$416
Number of Hours per Week a Minimum Wage Earner Must Work to Afford a One-Bedroom Apartment	94	94

Rental Costs are Relatively High

Rental costs in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area are high relative to the costs of owning a home. Consequently, households that are able to secure a down payment and meet current income and credit requirements may discover that it is less expensive to purchase a house than continue to rent (also see Housing Affordability). While unlikely to last due to normal market corrections, this situation has important policy implications for homeowner versus rental assistance programs (also see Family Housing Security).

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent

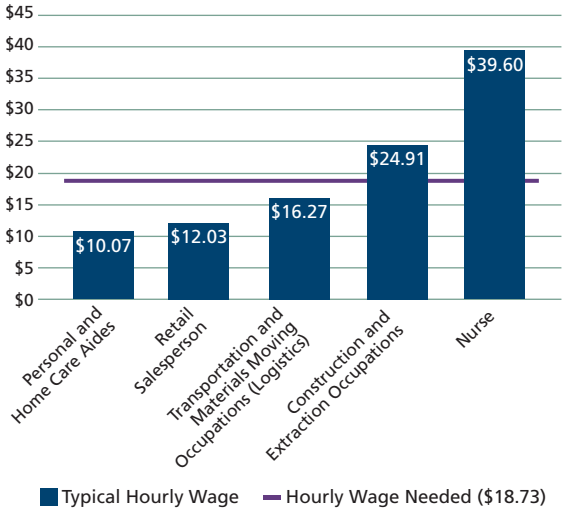
Regional Comparison, 2012



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2012 Fair Markets Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (http://nlihc.org/oor/2012)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages

Riverside-San Bernardino, 2012



Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2012 Fair Markets Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (http://nlihc.org/oor/2012); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=152)

[1] Assumes 2,080 paid hours per year (52 weeks at 40 hours per week).

[2] California Employment Development Department, 2008-2018 Occupations with the Most Job Openings (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)

Connecting the Dots

Rental Affordability has a positive impact on **Family Housing Security.**

Highest Percentage of Carpoolers in the Region

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks average commute times, residents' primary mode of travel to work, and hours of delay on freeways in the region.

Why is it Important?

Tracking commuter trends and transportation system demand helps gauge the ease with which residents, workers, and goods can move within the county. Traffic congestion adversely affects the efficient movement of goods, contributes to the expense of operating a car, and increases air pollution. Residents may trade off longer commute times for housing affordability or other quality of life factors.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

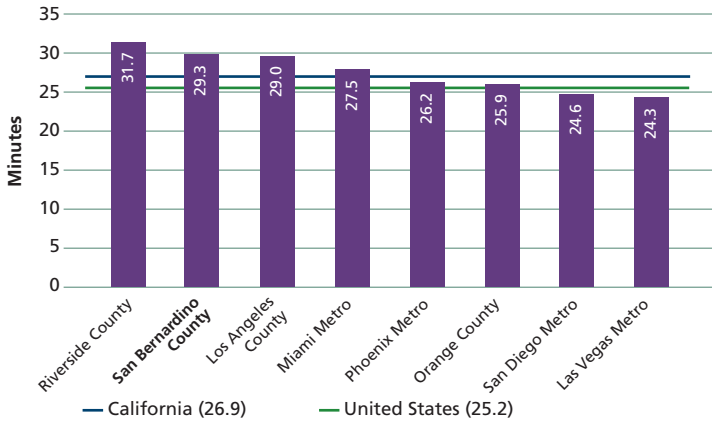
San Bernardino commute times remain steady:

- In 2010, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 29.3 minutes, essentially the same as in 2009 (29.0) and 2008 (29.2).
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is the second highest among comparison regions and higher than both California (26.9) and the U.S. (25.2).
- In 2010, 75.8% of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone – fewer than in Miami, Las Vegas, and Orange County but more than other locations compared.
- At 15.1% of trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared.
- 3.8% of residents work at home and 2.0% walk to work, compared to 1.8% who use public transportation.
- Transit use is likely significantly impacted by the sheer size of the county and the distances between destinations within the county, which may result in lengthy transit trips.

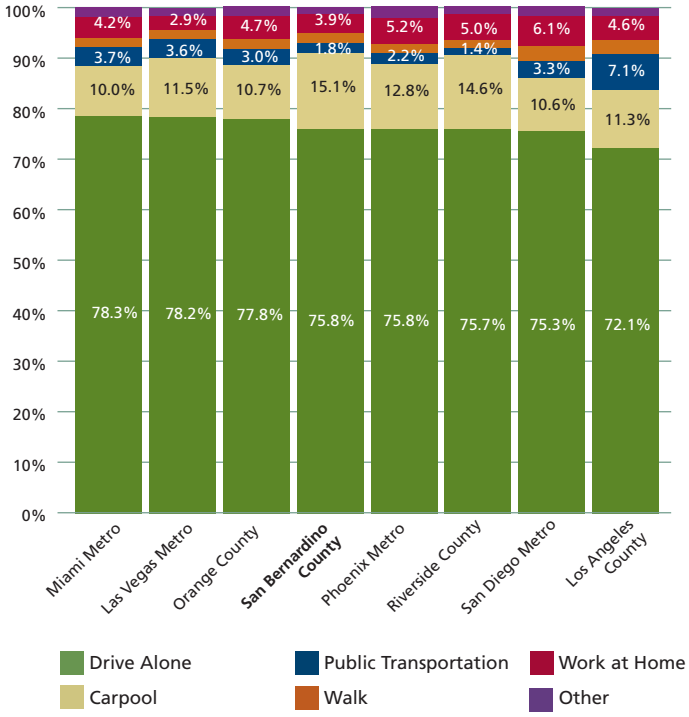
Caltrans has calculated the cost of freeway delays in San Bernardino and Riverside counties:[1]

- In 2009, there were 1,341,000 annual hours of delay on San Bernardino County freeways and 3,206,000 annual hours of delay on Riverside County freeways, due to congestion.
- This congestion-related delay in Riverside and San Bernardino counties (Caltrans District 8) resulted in the use of 7.8 million extra gallons of fuel and the release of 76,000 additional tons of carbon dioxide into the air compared with what would have been emitted at free-flow speeds.
- In terms of productivity, the delays equate to wage and salary losses of $72.3 million or $198,000 a day.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
Regional Comparison, 2010



Primary Mode of Travel to Work
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (http://factfinder2.census.gov)

[1]California Department of Transportation Mobility Performance Report, 2010 (www.dot.ca.gov)

Connecting the Dots

Mobility throughout Southern California is closely linked with **Housing Affordability.**

Bus and Rail Ridership Decreases Slightly

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures ridership on the commuter rail system, as well as ridership and operating costs for San Bernardino County's bus systems. The bus systems serve San Bernardino Valley (Omnitrans), Victor Valley (Victor Valley Transit Authority), and rural areas (Barstow Area Transit, Needles Area Transit, Morongo Basin Transit Authority, and Mountain Areas Regional Transit Authority). Together, these transit agencies offer bus service coverage to over 90% of the county's population.

Why is it Important?

The ability of residents and workers to move efficiently within San Bernardino County contributes to a high quality of life and a prosperous business climate. An effective public transit system is essential for individuals who cannot afford, are unable, or choose not to drive a car. Having both rail and bus service is important for meeting diverse transit needs, with rail serving mostly long-distance commuters and buses primarily serving local commuters.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

A previously sharp drop in commuter rail ridership has slowed significantly:

- In 2010/11, ridership on all commuter rail lines (Metrolink) serving San Bernardino totaled 6.13 million riders, down from 6.2 million the previous year.
- This represents a decline of 1.2%, compared with the 9% drop in ridership between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- Still, long-term ridership trends remain positive, with 33% growth over the past 10 years.

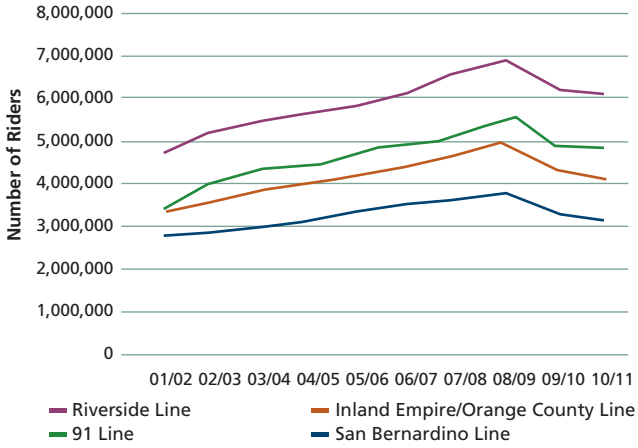
Overall per capita bus boardings for San Bernardino County's six transit agencies decreased slightly:

- In 2010/2011 total bus passenger boardings were 17,450,105 – down less than 1% from 17,592,190 in 2009/2010.
- San Bernardino County's bus ridership per capita is on the low end compared to neighboring counties and lower than peers compared.
- The Omnitrans bus system operating costs are in the middle ($4.55/trip) while the Victor Valley Transit Authority operating costs are the highest ($6.14/trip) of the regions compared.

The 2011 Inland Empire Annual Survey (see Resident Satisfaction) asked residents which alternate modes of transportation they would use more often if gas prices continue to rise. Thirty-eight percent indicated they would carpool, and 26% said they would ride the bus more often.

Commuter Rail Ridership

Riverside Line, 91 Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and San Bernardino Line, 2002-2011



Source: Southern California Regional Rail Authority (www.scrra.org)

Bus System Operating Costs and Boardings per Capita

Regional Comparison, 2010

Regional Transportation System	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	42.4	$ 2.58
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	28.9	$ 2.86
Miami-Dade Transit	28.7	$ 4.91
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	26.3	$ 2.78
Valley Metro (Phoenix Metro)	22.6	$ 4.63
Orange County Transit Authority	17.9	$ 4.38
SunLine Transit Agency (Coachella Valley)	11.9	$ 5.71
Omnitrans	**10.2**	**$ 4.55**
Riverside Transit Agency	4.5	$ 5.86
Victor Valley Transit Authority	**4.4**	**$ 6.14**

Note: Boardings per capita calculated using the service area population for the transit providers. Boardings include bus and demand responsive service.

Source: National Transit Database (www.ntdprogram.gov)

Transportation Projects = Local Jobs

San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) has developed an aggressive plan to deliver multiple transportation infrastructure projects between 2012 and 2014, at a total cost of $2.5 billion. Measure I – the half-cent sales tax collected throughout San Bernardino County for transportation improvements – is the largest source of funding for local transportation projects. Measure I funds will be used to leverage state and federal funds from State Proposition 1B transportation bonds and federal stimulus funds (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act), of which San Bernardino County has received a significant, one-time influx. The expenditure of these funds will generate jobs and boost economic recovery in the region. Caltrans estimates that for every $1 billion spent on transportation infrastructure, 18,000 direct and indirect jobs are created.

This positive funding news is tempered by the dissolution of redevelopment agencies. Redevelopment agencies were providing funding for key projects so they could be built before development and its related traffic impacts occurred. Without redevelopment agency funds, over $23 million of state and federal transportation dollars are at risk of being lost altogether. Additionally several key projects like the I-15/Baseline Interchange in Rancho Cucamonga and the Yucca Loma Bridge in Apple Valley will be delayed while other funding sources are sought.

Connecting the Dots

Transit investments help residents reduce their **Energy Consumption**, contributing to a sustainable community.

More Computers per Student than Statewide Average

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures adult access to and use of the Internet either at home or work, the number of K-12 students per computer less than 48 months old in public schools, and the number of tech-related degrees awarded at colleges and universities in San Bernardino County, including Associate's, Bachelor's, and graduate degrees.

Why is it Important?

Internet access connects residents to a wealth of information, resources, products, and services. Use of the Internet for obtaining or providing services may reduce carbon footprints, lessen congestion on highways, and reduce paper costs and associated impacts on landfills. Computer skills are critical for students in our knowledge- and computer-driven economy. A technically skilled pool of local graduates reduces the need for employers to recruit workers from outside the county and can attract new high-tech jobs.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

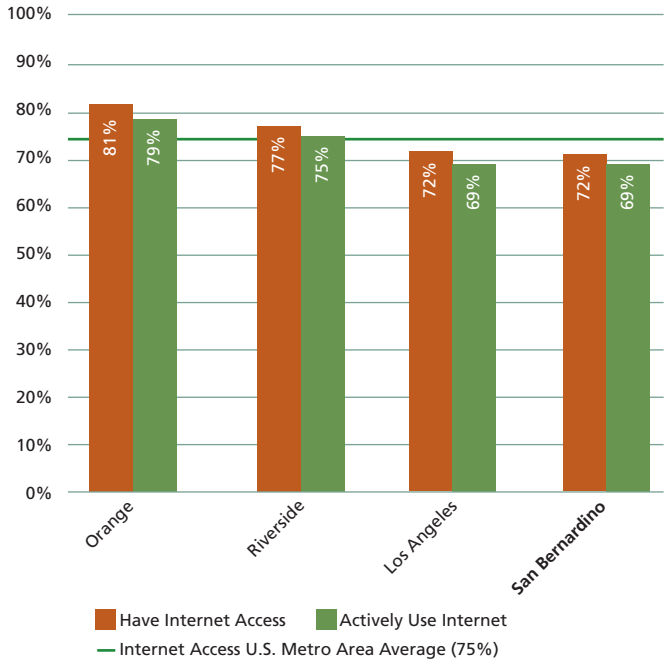
San Bernardino County's Internet access rate for adults is lower than the U.S. metro area average, but student access to computers is strong:

- In 2011, San Bernardino County's Internet access rate for adults was 72%, the same as 2010, but higher than 68% in 2008.
- Most adults with Internet access actively use the Internet (69%).
- At 5.4 students per computer less than 48 months old, San Bernardino County outperforms the statewide average (5.8).
- It has the second best ratio of students per computer among the southern California counties compared, falling behind San Diego County (3.6) but ahead of Orange (6.5), Riverside (6.7), and Los Angeles (6.9) counties.

There has been minimal change over the past five years in the total number of tech-related degrees granted at local colleges and universities:

- 198 tech-related Associate's degrees were awarded in 2010/11, a decrease of 12% over the past five years.
- The number of tech-related Bachelor's degrees awarded (338 in 2010/11) has not changed substantially over the past five years.
- The number of tech-related graduate degrees granted increased 13% over the past five years, from 80 in 2006/07 to 92 in 2010/11.
- Degrees granted in information and computer sciences dropped the most, falling 15%. Still, it remains the most popular tech-related degree, with 224 degrees granted in this field in 2010/11.
- The numbers of degrees granted in other tech-related fields (physical sciences, biological sciences, mathematics, and engineering) vary from year to year and do not show strong trends of growth or decline over the past five years.

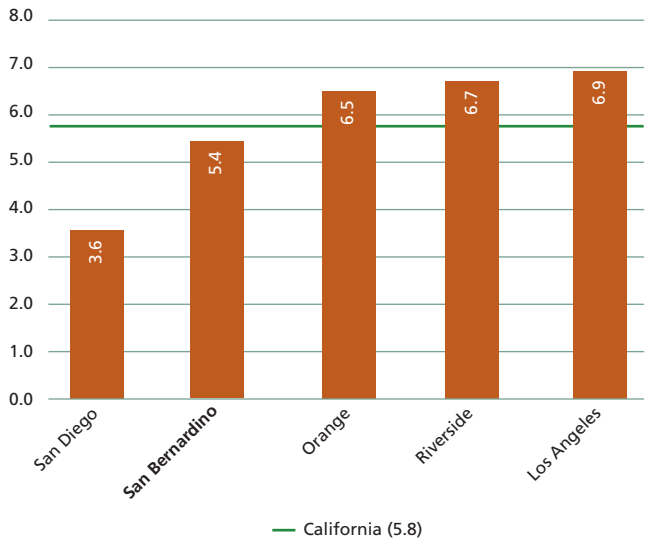
Internet Access and Use Among Adults
County Comparison, 2011



Note: U.S. Metro Area average is for 2010.

Source: Scarborough Research

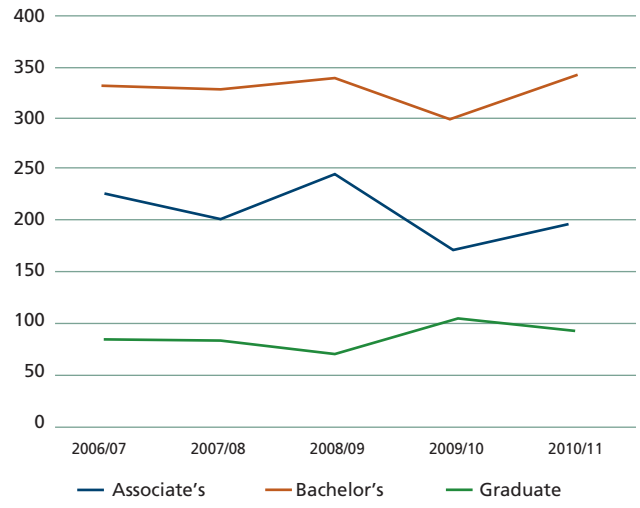
Students per Computer Less Than 48 Months Old
County Comparison, 2011



Source: California Department of Education

[1] Tech-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences (not including health sciences), physical sciences, mathematics, computer and information sciences, and engineering and industrial technologies.

Tech-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011

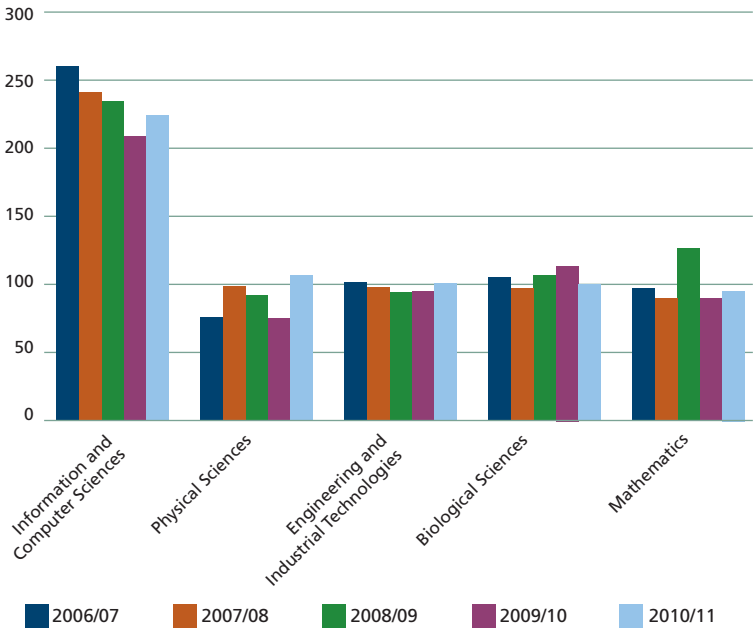


Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (http://ir.csusb.edu/), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (https://misweb.cccco.edu/mis/onlinestat/awards.cfm), University of Redlands, and Loma Linda University (only 2010/11 data available for Loma Linda University, contributing two graduate degrees to the total).

Alliance Brings STEM to Students
The Alliance for Education emphasizes STEM disciplines (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) for middle school through post-secondary students, offering programs to encourage further education and majors in STEM fields. In 2010/11, Alliance partners provided 50 middle and high schools from 20 school districts in San Bernardino County with STEM-focused, hands-on learning opportunities. In a 2011 follow-up survey of high school seniors who graduated from four high schools participating in Alliance STEM programs, 83% of the respondents said they were currently enrolled in post-secondary education and 57% said they were likely to major in STEM fields.

Source: Alliance for Education/Public Works Inc.

Tech-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



Note: Includes Associate's, Bachelor's and graduate degrees awarded.

Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (http://ir.csusb.edu/), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (https://misweb.cccco.edu/mis/onlinestat/awards.cfm), University of Redlands, and Loma Linda University (only 2010/11 data available for Loma Linda University, contributing two graduate degrees to the total).

Connecting the Dots

Technology access and familiarity, as well as majoring in STEM fields, can improve individuals' **Career Preparation.**

Low Relative Rents Provide a Competitive Advantage

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows rental prices and vacancy rates for office, retail and industrial real estate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange counties.[1]

Why is it Important?

A key factor for businesses seeking office, retail or industrial real estate is the cost of rent. Relatively low rental prices may help draw businesses to, or keep existing businesses in, the Riverside-San Bernardino region. Vacancy rates, another key factor, signal the health of the market as well as available space for business expansion. Lower vacancy rates can signal a need for investments in new facilities. Higher vacancies can mean reduced costs for business and opportunities for end-users, but can also discourage investments in new facilities.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

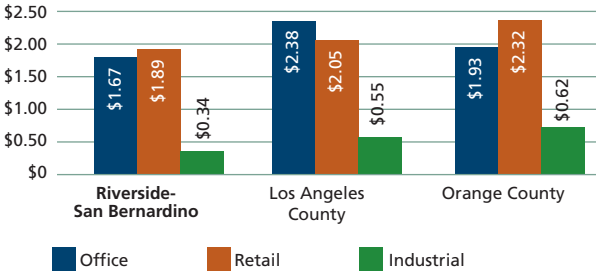
Across all categories of office, retail and industrial real estate, costs in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area are comparatively low:

- In the first quarter of 2012, Los Angeles and Orange counties were 39% more expensive, on average, for comparable space.
- Compared to the first quarter of 2008, Riverside-San Bernardino rents decreased for office and industrial real estate (17% and 23% decrease, respectively), but increased for retail real estate (3%).

Riverside-San Bernardino's high vacancy rates signal the region may have an over-supply of commercial real estate:

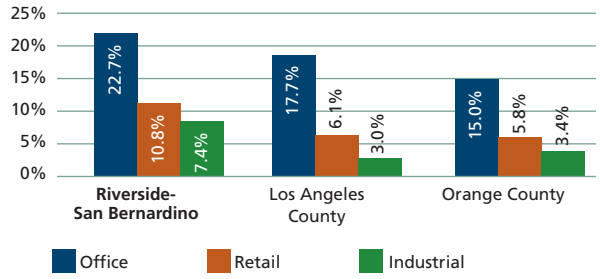
- In the first quarter of 2012, vacancy rates for office, retail and industrial real estate were significantly higher in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro region compared to neighboring counties.
- Making up the vast majority of the total market share (78%), in the first quarter of 2012, industrial real estate had the lowest vacancy rate at 7.4%.
- Conversely, office real estate had the highest vacancy rate (22.7%), but this category only makes up 1% of the total commercial real estate market the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area.
- Retail space has a 10.8% vacancy rate and makes up 21% of the market share.
- Despite the higher relative vacancy rates, the office and retail space vacancy rates dropped 5% and 2%, respectively, since the first quarter of 2011. However, there has been a 16% increase in the vacancy rates among industrial space over the same one-year period.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents
Regional Comparison, First Quarter 2012



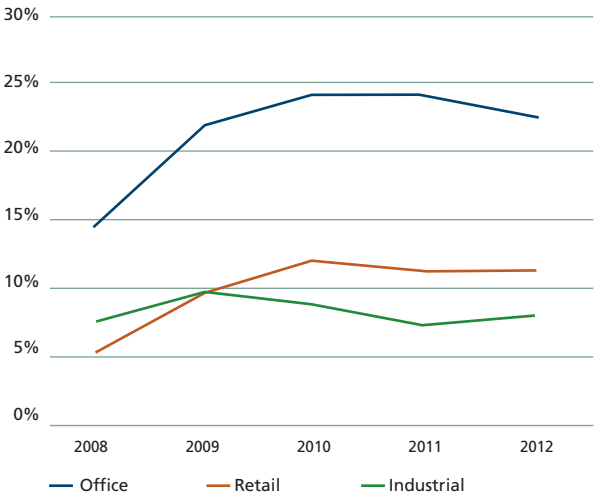
Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates
Regional Comparison, First Quarter 2012



Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates
Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area, 2008-2012 (First Quarter)



Source: CBRE

[1] Due to a change in the data source, the data presented in this indicator are not comparable to the data presented in the 2011 San Bernardino County Community Indicators report.

Connecting the Dots

The development of the **Commercial Real Estate Market** can help mitigate the imbalance of jobs and housing, and its impact on **Air Quality.**

education

The county is succeeding in improving academic performance scores and reducing the high school dropout rate. Yet, no gains were seen in students' college readiness, and economically disadvantaged students continue to lag behind in English and math proficiency. While there is a close match between the number of college degrees granted and jobs requiring those degrees, most projected job openings in San Bernardino County need only experience or on-the-job training.

Shared Priorities, Shared Goals

Two recent high-profile initiatives, the Countywide Vision and the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools' (SBCSS) Strategic Plan, share the belief that investment in life-long learning will pay powerful dividends. The SBCSS Strategic Plan promotes quality education as nothing short of transformative – in the lives of students, the community, and the economy as a whole. The Countywide Vision underscores the importance of the education continuum, from preschool through advanced college degrees and beyond, supporting innovative curricula, real-world application of skills learned, and cutting-edge research to aid in the expansion of local business and industry.

http://strategic.sbcss.k12.ca.us • www.sbcounty.gov/CAO/vision

Academic Proficiency Continues to Improve

Description of Indicator

This indicator presents the results of the California Academic Performance Index (API), which summarizes progress toward achievement of academic improvement targets for K-12 public schools and districts, and the California Standards Test in English-Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics, which reports the proportion of students testing proficient or better.[1]

Why is it Important?

Tracking academic performance enables school administrators and the public to evaluate if San Bernardino County schools are meeting state academic targets.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Most schools improved their API scores:

- In 2011, 66% of San Bernardino County public schools showed API improvement and 73% met or exceeded API growth targets.
- More schools had an API at or above the state target of 800, but the proportion achieving this benchmark remains low at 38%.
- Snowline Joint Unified and Bear Valley Unified newly achieved the state benchmark in 2011.
- The San Bernardino County overall API score was 757, an increase of 11 points from 2010.
- In comparison, the average statewide API score was 779, also an increase of 11 points from the previous year.

Socioeconomic status continues to affect student achievement, but the gap is narrowing for race and ethnicity:

- Half (50%) of all San Bernardino County students were proficient or better in ELA in 2011, compared to 54% statewide.
- Similarly, 46% were proficient or better in math, compared to 50% statewide.
- Since 2009, ELA and math proficiency in San Bernardino County each improved five percentage points.
- Among economically disadvantaged students, 42% and 41% were proficient or above in ELA and math, respectively. Students who were not economically disadvantaged were 66% and 56% proficient, respectively. While both groups have improved, the gap has not narrowed since 2003.[2]
- However, over the same period, the achievement gap between White and Hispanic students has narrowed by four percentage points in ELA and three percentage points in math.

Academic Performance Index Scores by District
San Bernardino County, 2011

Elementary Districts	
Mt. Baldy	888
Etiwanda	882
Alta Loma	865
Central	833
Oro Grande	815
Mountain View	813
Victor	813
Helendale	782
Cucamonga	776
Ontario-Montclair	757
Adelanto	735
High School Districts	
Chaffey	767
Victor Valley	712
Unified Districts	
Redlands	815
Chino Valley	813
Snowline	807
Upland	807
Bear Valley	800
Yucaipa-Calimesa	788
Silver Valley	786
Rim of the World	780
Apple Valley	777
Morongo	768
Trona	756
Hesperia	754
Barstow	747
Fontana	746
Rialto	746
Colton	725
Baker Valley	713
San Bernardino City	713
Lucerne Valley	687
Needles	678

At or Above State API Target (800)
Below State API Target

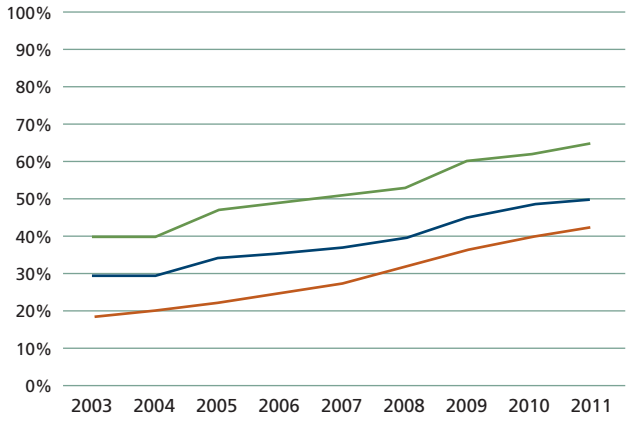
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

[1] The API ranges from a low of 200 to a high of 1,000 and is calculated for each school based on the performance of individual pupils on several standardized tests. Each year, schools are given a state-identified API target for improvement.

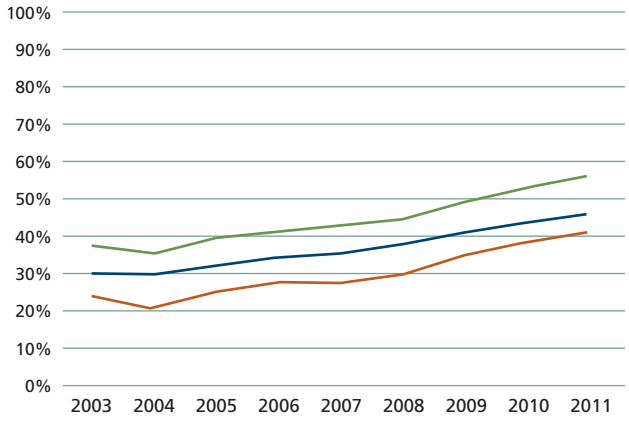
[2] A student is defined as "economically disadvantaged" if both parents have not received a high school diploma or the student is eligible to participate in the free or reduced price school meal (FRPSM) program (www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sr/technicalrpts.asp). See Family Income Security for the proportion of students eligible for the FRPSM program.

Percent of Students Proficient or Above, by Socioeconomic Status
San Bernardino County, 2003-2011

English Language Arts



Mathematics

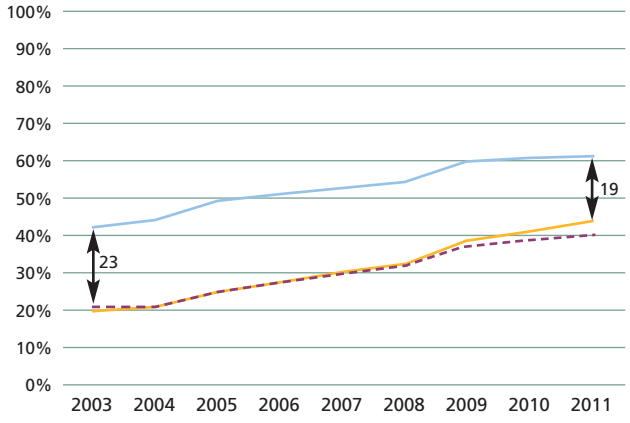


All Students — Economically Disadvantaged — Not Economically Disadvantaged

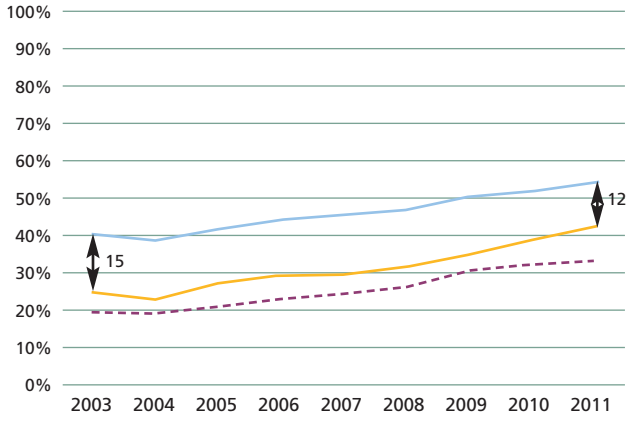
Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Percent of Students Proficient or Above, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2003-2011

English Language Arts



Mathematics



Hispanic — White — African American

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Connecting the Dots

Academic Performance is improved by the use of **Technology** in the classroom.

Little Long-Term Improvement in College Readiness

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses. It also includes the percentage of high school graduates taking the SAT and the percentage of students scoring 1,500 or better on the SAT.

Why is it Important?

A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power, societal benefits, better health, and a stronger workforce. Median earnings rise in step with education levels, resulting in benefits to the individual through increased personal income and discretionary spending, and to the community through increased tax receipts. Voter participation is associated with higher levels of education, as is participation in healthy behaviors such as exercise, volunteerism and active contribution to the community in which an individual lives. Finally, a college education supplies students with the varied skills needed to not only boost the local economy, but to be prepared for the global economy, and provides a solid foundation for future academic and career pursuits.[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

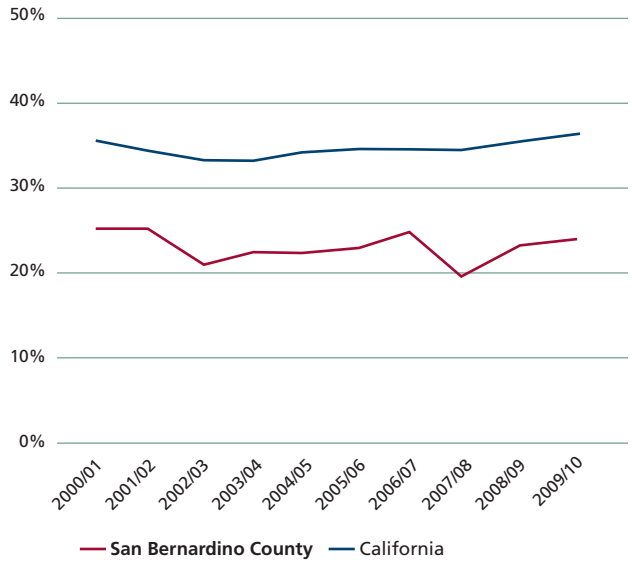
The UC/CSU eligibility rate did not change appreciably in the 2009/10 school year:

- 24% of San Bernardino County seniors who graduated in 2009/10 completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This proportion is on par with San Bernardino County's 10-year average of 24% eligible.
- San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 36%.
- UC/CSU eligibility varies by race and ethnicity with Asian students the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible and African American students the least likely.[2]

SAT test taking and scores are low but show improvement:

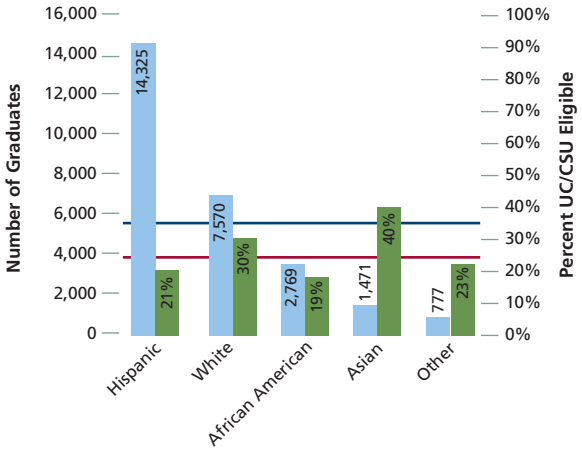
- At 1,440 out of 2,400 possible points, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is nearly the same as Riverside County but lower than the California average and other southern California neighbors.
- 40% of test takers scored above 1,500 points, lower than the California average of 51%.
- While these latest figures continue a trend of gradually improving scores, a contributing factor could be the sharper decline in the percent of students taking the test, as the less college-ready students opt out.
- Fewer students have taken the test each year since 2005/06, falling 21% over this period.

Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU
San Bernardino County and California, 2001-2010



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2009/10



Number of Graduates:
by Race/Ethnicity
Percent UC/CSU Eligible:
by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County (24%)
California (36%)

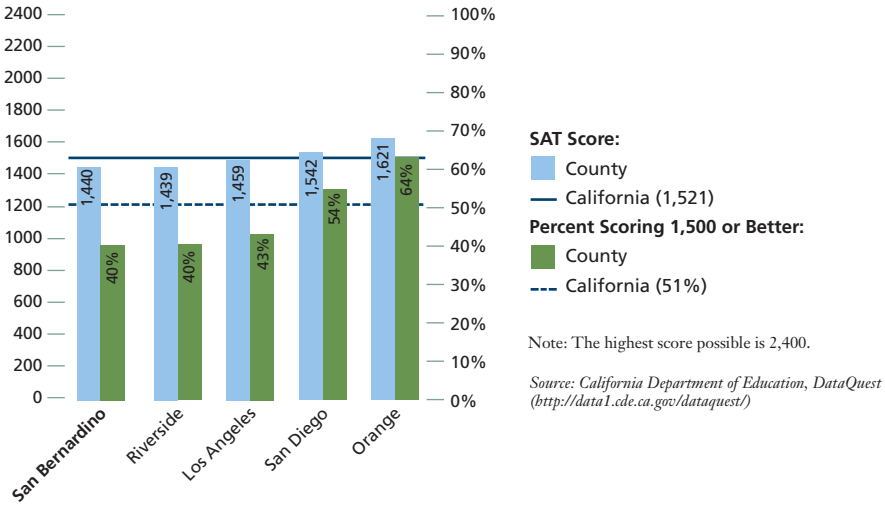
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

[1] College Board, *Education Pays, Update 2005* (www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/press/cost05/education_pays_05.pdf)
[2] "Asian" includes students identified as Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino.

Connecting the Dots

College Readiness is a building block to a livable wage and long-term **Health Care Access.**

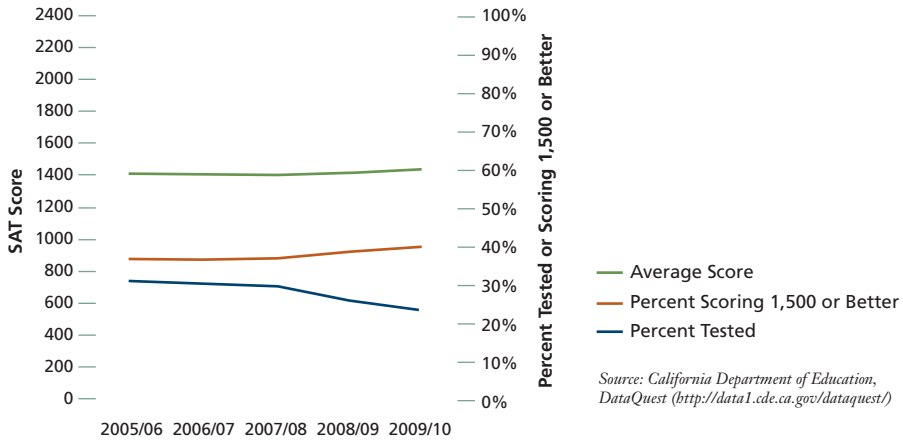
Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1,500 or Better
County Comparison, 2009/10



Note: The highest score possible is 2,400.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

SAT Trends: Average Score, Percent Tested, and Percent Scoring 1,500 or Better
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

EAP: An Important Tool for Improving College Readiness

The region's schools, colleges and universities are working together to clear the way for more graduating seniors to attend college by showing students whether they already possess the skills necessary to be successful in college, or need to take steps to get there. The Inland Area Early Assessment Program (EAP) Collaborative does just that. It is comprised of California State University/San Bernardino, University of California/Riverside, Cal Poly Pomona, local community colleges, the San Bernardino and Riverside county offices of education, and local school districts. The EAP is an assessment designed to give high school students an early indication of college readiness in English language arts and math, and to avoid incoming college students' need for remediation. The ultimate goal of the EAP collaborative is to have this assessment used as a "common indicator" of college readiness for public universities and community colleges in the region.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

College, Here We Come!

The Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program targets students in the academic middle who have a willingness to work toward college acceptance. AVID empowers students to take charge of their education by setting goals, learning good study habits, and using proven reading and writing strategies to excel in their school work. The end result: AVID is giving students the boost they need to complete high school and take the necessary course-work to become eligible for college. Typically, AVID students are the first in their families to attend college, and many are from low-income or minority families.

Of the AVID seniors graduating in 2012, 87% were accepted to at least one four-year university. As many as 75% were accepted to one California State University and 32% were accepted to at least one University of California.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Community College Student Placement Dips

Description of Indicator

This indicator aggregates and reports career technical education (CTE) data from the three Regional Occupational Programs (ROP) and five community college districts in San Bernardino County.

Why is it Important?

Career technical education integrates academic and technical skills, supporting both educational goals and economic development. It offers research-based, relevant curricula developed expressly for success in college and careers. For those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades, career education provides new skill-sets and opportunities.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

ROP placement rates remain strong:

- San Bernardino County's three ROPs – providing CTE to high school students, as well as a smaller number of adults – served nearly 20% of all San Bernardino County public high school students in 2010/11.
- Among the nearly 14,000 high school seniors completing ROP education in 2010/11, fully 87% continued their education, found a job, or joined the military within six months of graduating.
- The placement rate among adult ROP participants was 81% with approximately 2,000 adults completing their ROP course of study.
- 42% of placed secondary and adult ROP students were employed in a field related to their course of study.
- Adult students were more likely to find a job related to their course of study than secondary students (71% vs. 36%). More experience and more developed career goals may contribute to this result.

Community college CTE students saw declines in placement:

- San Bernardino County's community colleges awarded 3,592 Associate's degrees and 1,441 certificates in 2010/11.
- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2009/10, 70% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military).
- This placement rate is lower than the statewide average of 74%.
- Private trade schools serving the region add to the CTE options available by providing certificates in health, technology, and other fields.

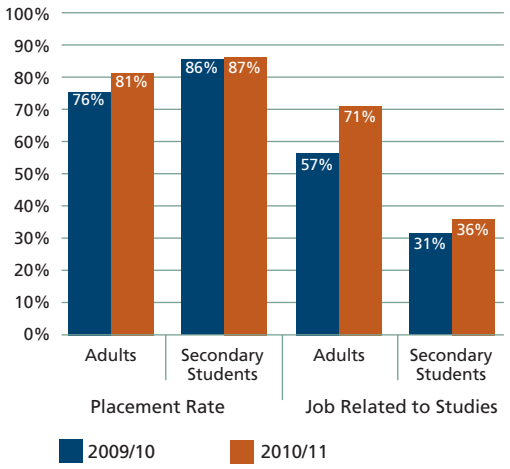
The ROP-College Readiness Connection

Many CTE and ROP classes are now recognized by the UC/CSU system as academically rigorous enough to be granted "a-g" credit.[1] In 2011/12, over 10,000 CTE courses were approved for "a-g" credit statewide. In addition, San Bernardino County's three ROPs are solving the problem many community college CTE students encounter: duplication of career-technical content that they already mastered in high school. To date, the ROPs have over 90 agreements in place that provide students with a sequential course of study in specific career fields without duplication of content. Moreover, many of these agreements allow students to get college credit while still enrolled in high school.

[1] To be UC or CSU eligible, high school students must successfully complete courses in "a-g" subjects: www.ucop.edu/a-gGuide/ag/a-g/

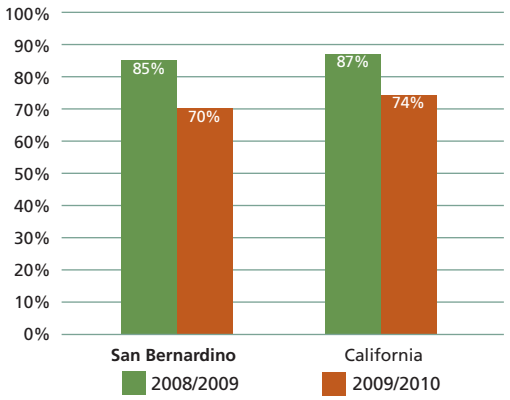
Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Regional Occupational Programs Placement Rates and Relatedness to Course of Study
San Bernardino County, 2010 and 2011



Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Community College Placement Rates
San Bernardino County and California, 2009 and 2010



Note: Data has beeen relabled to reflect the year the student completed studies, rather than the year placed.

Source: California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office (http://reports.cccco.edu/Reports/Pages/Folder.aspx and https://misweb.cccco.edu/perkins/DispSpdsbt11.aspx)

Ensuring Courses Meet Labor Market Demand

By law, each career technical course or program offered by an ROP must be reviewed every two years to assure the course meets a documented labor market demand, does not duplicate other job skills training programs in the area, and is deemed effective as measured by the completion success of students. Further, any course that does not meet these criteria must be eliminated.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Connecting the Dots

Career Preparation is a critical building block of **Family Income Security**.

Most Jobs Require Only Experience or Training

Description of Indicator

This indicator compares the degrees granted from major Riverside County and San Bernardino County colleges and universities compared to the level of education needed for the annual number of job openings projected in the region.

Why is it Important?

The region boasts many institutions of higher learning, offering the full spectrum of academic and professional certifications and degrees. For the individual, a well-paying, satisfying job depends in large part on finding work that maximizes his or her skill-set. If residents can't find a good match locally, they may be required to move or commute long distances. Additionally, an appropriately trained labor force is important for local businesses.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

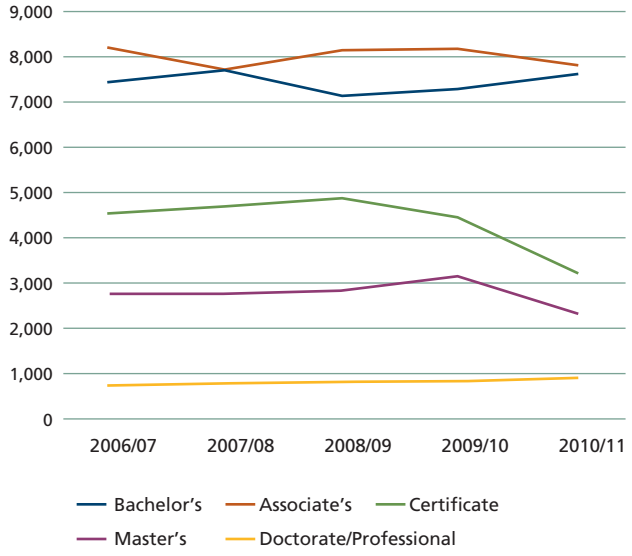
The degrees granted at Riverside County and San Bernardino County colleges remained relatively steady over the past five years:

- Doctorates and professional degrees granted grew the fastest (+31%) between 2006/07 and 2010/11.
- Bachelor's degrees granted fluctuated but did not post any five-year gain or decline, while Associate's degrees fell 9%.
- Certificates and Master's degrees granted decreased the most over the same period (-27% and -11%, respectively).

Projections between 2008 and 2018, which take into account new jobs created and existing jobs vacated, indicate that there will be an estimated 43,422 job openings annually:

- 65% require only work experience or on-the-job training.
- 14% require a Bachelor's, 5% require post-secondary career technical education, 4% require an Associate's degree, 2% require a Master's, 1% require a doctorate or professional degree, and the training required for the remaining 9% is unspecified.
- Annually, there are more degrees granted in all levels in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area than there are job openings requiring those levels of education.
- There are significantly fewer jobs available needing a certificate or Associate's degree than awards granted at these levels. The large proportion of jobs requiring on-the-job training or work experience may be filled by these candidates, who may be over qualified for the position.

Degrees Awarded by Community Colleges and Major Universities
San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, 2007-2011

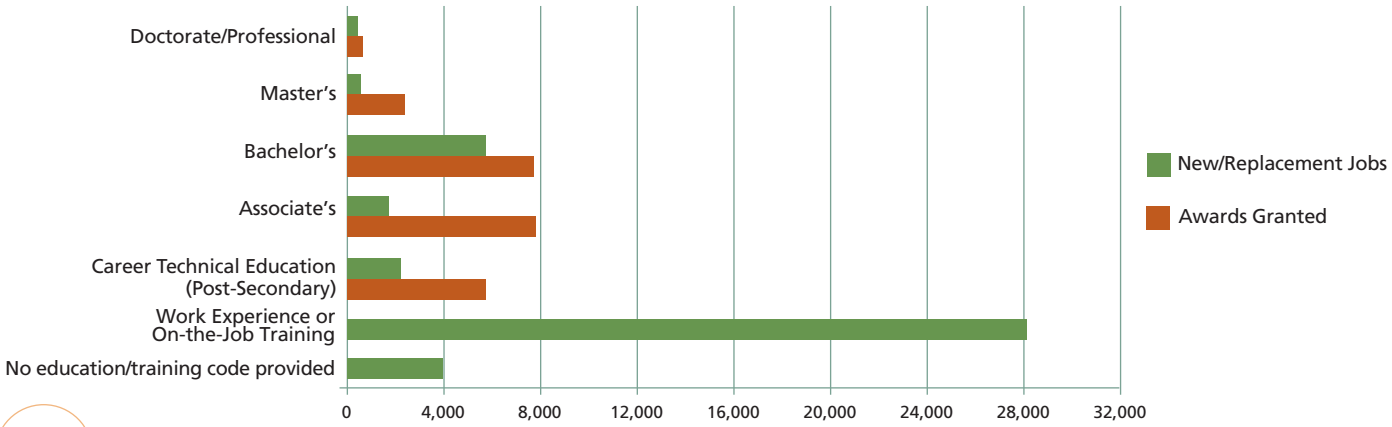


Sources: (Above) California State University, San Bernardino; University of California, Riverside; University of Redlands; Loma Linda University; University of La Verne (College of Law, Inland Empire Campus, High Desert/Victorville Campus); California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (San Bernardino County and Riverside County community colleges); (Below) all of the above plus San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools and Riverside County Office of Education Regional Occupational Programs (adult participants only); California Employment Development Department, 2008-2018 Occupational Employment Projections, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)

Majority of CSUSB Students are Local

As many as 63% of freshman at California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB) are from San Bernardino County, and an additional 26% are from Riverside County. Similar levels of local attendance are seen at the graduate level, with 84% from either San Bernardino or Riverside counties. At the University of Redlands, 25% of undergraduate students attending an Inland Empire campus are from San Bernardino County and 16% are from Riverside County.

Projected (2008-2018) Average Annual Job Openings Compared to the Number of Awards Granted in 2010/11 by Universities, Community Colleges and Regional Occupational Programs in Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area



Connecting the Dots

Achieving a close **Educational-Occupational Match** will improve **Resident Satisfaction.**

The Community Foundation

College Grads Up, High School Dropout Rate Down

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the proportion of residents over age 25 with a high school diploma or who passed the General Educational Development (GED) test, as well as the proportion of residents over age 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher. It also measures the percentage of public high school students who drop out annually, in total and by race/ethnicity.

Why is it Important?

A high school diploma, college degree, or technical skill opens many career opportunities that are closed to those without these achievements. The education level of residents is evidence of the quality and diversity of our labor pool – an important factor for businesses looking to locate or expand in the region.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The proportion of college graduates has gradually increased:

- Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor's degree rose from 16% to 19%.
- However, at 19%, San Bernardino County is below the state (30%), nation (28%), and all regions compared.

The proportion of high school graduates has also increased since:

- Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of residents over age 25 that are high school graduates rose from 74% to 78%.
- At 78%, San Bernardino County is the second lowest among regions compared and falls below state and national averages (81% and 86%, respectively).

While the dropout rate remains high, more San Bernardino County students are staying in school:

- The newly available cohort dropout rate – calculated by tracking a class of students through their four years of high school – indicates that 20.9% of the class of 2009/10 dropped out before graduating.[1]
- This is higher than the state cohort dropout rate of 17.5%.
- The derived dropout rate – the previous calculation methodology – fell from 21.6% to 17.9% in one year.[2]
- Dropout rates vary by race/ethnicity.

Dropout Rates Compared to Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2009/10

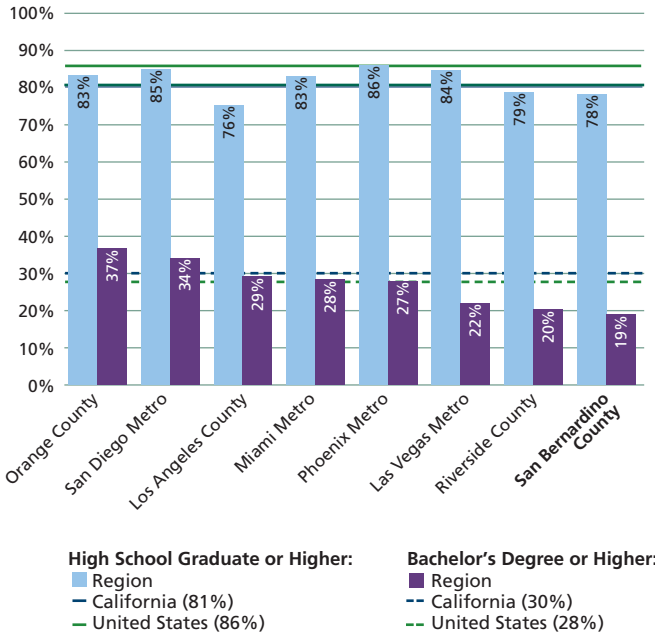
	Cohort Dropout Rate	Proportion of Total Grade 9-12 Enrollment
African American	29.1%	11.9%
Native American	26.9%	0.6%
Hispanic	22.5%	54.7%
White	15.8%	26.6%
Asian	8.9%	5.3%

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

[1] The California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), initiated in 2006, allows tracking of a class of students through their four years of high school to determine the proportion of the class that dropped out over that period. The class of 2009/10 is the first class for which the cohort dropout rate could be calculated.

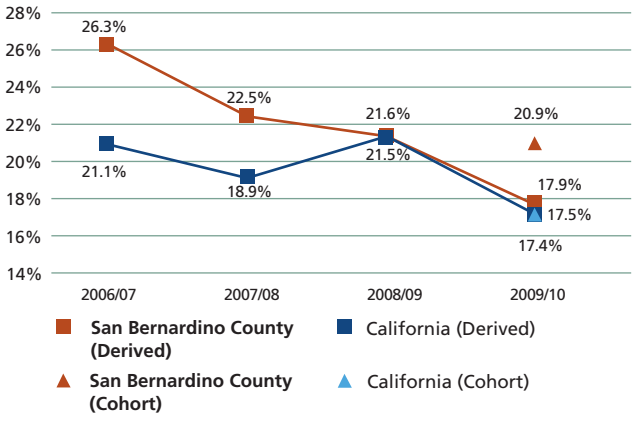
[2] The adjusted four-year derived dropout rate estimates the four-year dropout rate based on a single-year of dropout data from CALPADS.

Percent Over Age 25 Earning a High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (http://factfinder2.census.gov/)

Dropout Rates (Cohort and Adjusted Grade 9-12 Four-Year Derived)
San Bernardino County and California, 2007-2010



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

The True Costs of Dropping Out

Dropouts have significantly higher rates of poverty, incarceration, teen pregnancy, early death, and unemployment (and lower earnings when employed). Over their working lives, the average high school dropout will contribute less in taxes than they will receive in benefits and correctional costs, resulting in a net fiscal burden on society.

Sources: "Left Behind in America: The Nation's Dropout Crisis" and "The consequences of dropping out of high school," Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University, 2009; Alliance for Excellent Education, Issue Brief, October 2007

Connecting the Dots

Educational Attainment is directly linked to long-term **Health Status.**

community health & wellness

Early prenatal care rates improved, deaths due to the most common causes declined, and the County is putting to work new funds for mental health services and veterans. While the county's overall health ranking improved, the percentage of adults with diabetes or who are overweight is rising and nearly half of students have an unhealthy weight. Further, with 1,201 people for every primary care physician, the county has double the number of residents per physician than the national rate.

Community Vital Signs

Community Vital Signs (CVS) is a community-led effort aimed at improving the health of county residents. Spearheaded by the San Bernardino County Departments of Public Health and Behavioral Health, and the Arrowhead Regional Medical Center, it includes local community, civic and public service groups that together:

- *Review and update policies that determine how health care is delivered;*
- *Educate residents about healthy eating habits;*
- *Address the way our surroundings may make it hard to make healthy choices; and*
- *Deliver health services in the most efficient and effective manner possible.*

The Community Vital Signs initiative builds upon the County Vision Plan, having adopted the same vision for countywide health in March 2012: "We envision a County where a commitment to optimizing health and wellness is embedded in all decisions by residents, organizations, and government."

Prenatal Care Improves for Third Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of live births to San Bernardino County women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy, including racial and ethnic detail.

Why is it Important?

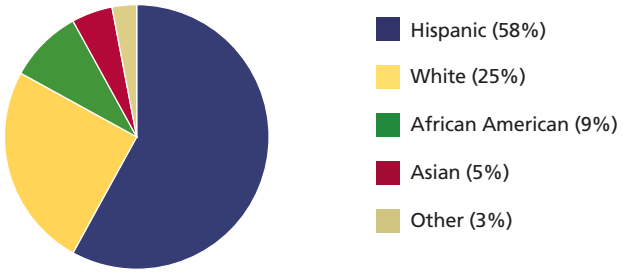
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care. Early prenatal care allows women and their health care providers to identify and, when possible, treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development.[1] Late or no prenatal care substantially increases the likelihood an infant will require admission to a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit or require a longer stay in the hospital, at substantial personal and economic cost to the family and health care system.[2]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Early prenatal care rates improved again in 2010:

- San Bernardino County's early prenatal care rate was 81.7%, which is the same as the statewide rate.
- This is an improvement of almost one percentage point over the previous year, and a two and a half point increase since 2001.
- San Bernardino County has achieved the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%, but its early prenatal care rate remains lower than all counties compared.
- White mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (84.4%), followed by Asian mothers (83.2%), and Hispanic mothers (81.4%).
- The majority of births are to Hispanic mothers (58%), followed by White mothers (25%), and African American mothers (9%).

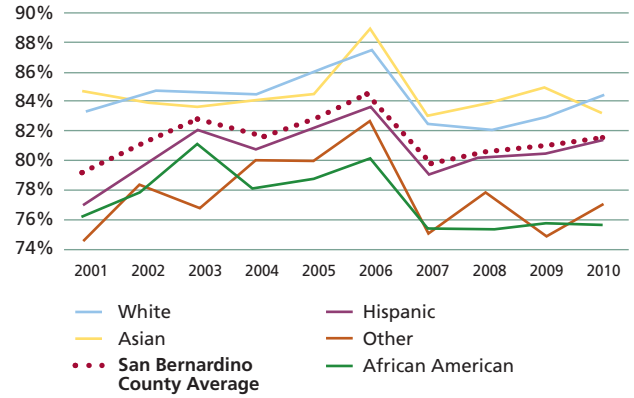
Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2010



Source: California Department of Public Health (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp)

[1] Healthy San Bernardino County (www.healthysanbernardinocounty.org)
[2] Saeid B., Amini, Patrick AA., Catalano and Leon I. Mann, "Effect of Prenatal Care on Obstetrical Outcome", Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine 1996 5:3, 142-150

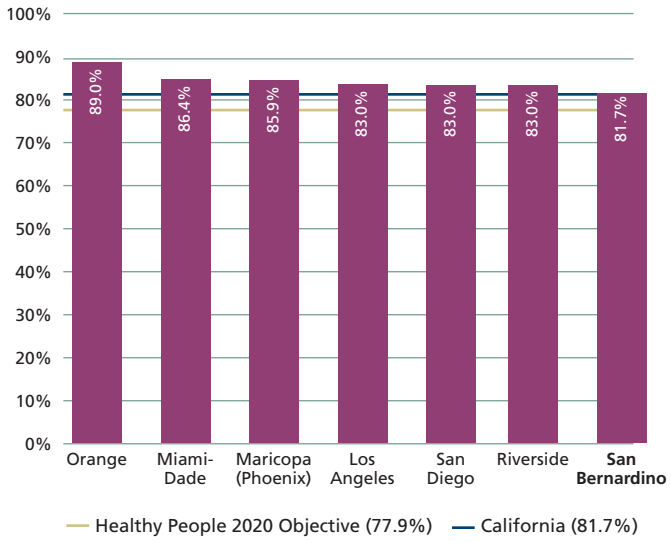
Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2001-2010



Note: The ethnic category "Hispanic" includes any race; the racial categories "White," "Asian," and "African American" are all non-Hispanic. "Asian" includes Asian and Pacific Islander. "Other" includes the categories of two or more races and American Indian/Native Alaskan.

Source: California Department of Public Health (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp)

Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care
County Comparison, 2010



Note: Las Vegas data are not available for 2010.

Sources: California Department of Public Health (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp); Arizona Department of Health Services (www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.htm); Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics (www.floridacharts.com/charts/chart.aspx)

What is Healthy People 2020?
Healthy People 2020 is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative which establishes national objectives to improve the health of all Americans, eliminate disparities in health, and increase the years and quality of healthy life.

Connecting the Dots

Lack of **Prenatal Care** contributes to the **Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five.**

Death Rate Increases

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the leading causes of death for infants less than one year old and children ages one through four in San Bernardino County (shown as raw number of deaths). Also shown are deaths due to all causes for children from birth through four years of age compared to selected California counties (shown as number of deaths per 100,000 children).

Why is it Important?

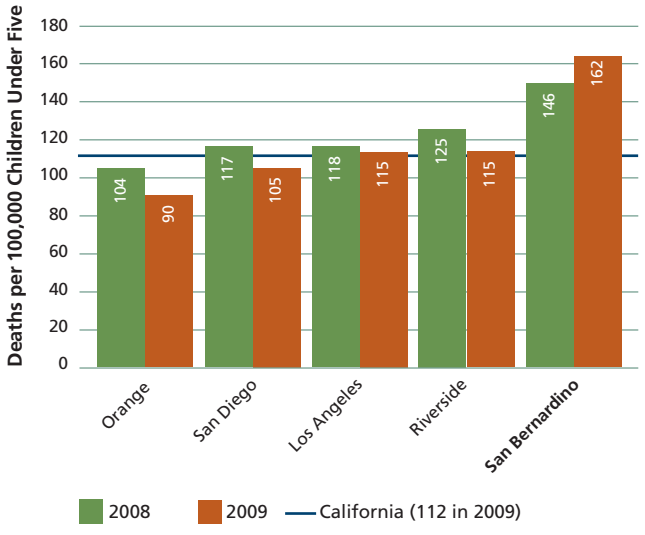
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies that can help prevent mortality.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2009, the overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County increased:

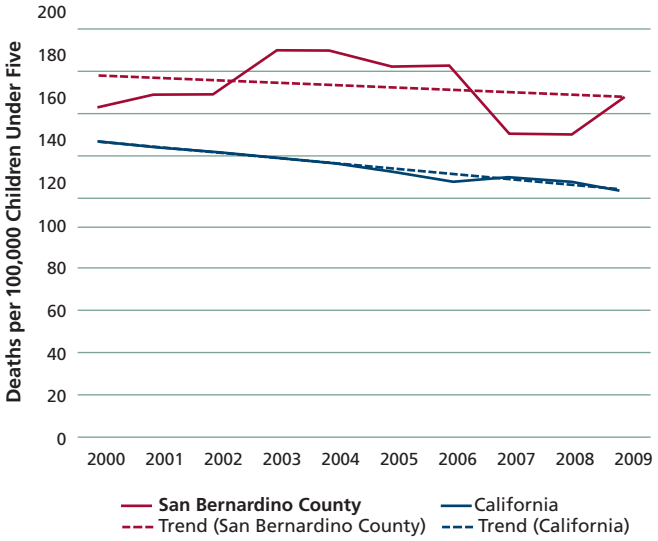
- There was an 18% increase in the number of infant deaths, rising from 203 in 2008 to 240 in 2009.
- However, among children ages one through four there was a 5% decrease, from 40 in 2008 to 38 in 2009.
- The resulting overall death rate for children under five increased by 11% between 2008 and 2009.
- The 10-year trend for San Bernardino County, as well as the state, is gradually downward.
- San Bernardino County has a consistently higher rate of death for children under five than the California average and all counties compared.
- Congenital defects (e.g. spina bifida) and chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Down syndrome) top the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Accidents are the leading cause of death for young children (one to four years old).

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
County Comparison, 2008 and 2009



Source: California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Query System (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp)

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
San Bernardino County and California, 2000-2009



Source: California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Query System (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp)

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children
San Bernardino County, 2009*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	60
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	30
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	16
Cardiovascular Disorders	16
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	13
Blood Infection	8
Other Unspecified or Undefined Causes	5
Accidents	
Assault	1
Other Accident	2
All other causes	89
TOTAL	**240**
Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Cancer	7
Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Related	6
Drowning	6
Assault (Homicide)	6
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	3
Nervous System Diseases	2
All other causes	8
TOTAL	**38**

* 2009 cause of death data is considered preliminary. With the exception of accidents, causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All other causes."

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health

Connecting the Dots

Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five can be influenced by community education supported through **Nonprofits.**

Youth Overweight and Fitness Difficult to Improve

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the physical fitness and weight status of children using two sources. The California Department of Education's (CDE) Fitnessgram – administered annually to 5th, 7th and 9th graders – measures performance in six areas including weight status. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS) tracks the percentage of children from low-income families who are considered overweight.

Why is it Important?

A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems. Building a commitment to fitness, maintaining a healthy body weight, and taking steps to reduce barriers to healthy eating and fitness can have positive impacts on children's health that carry into adulthood.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Nearly half of students have an unhealthy weight:

- In 2011, 45.9% of San Bernardino County students had unhealthy body composition (overweight or, less commonly, underweight).
- Of these, 31.7% were considered "high risk" (far outside the healthy range), while the remaining 14.2% had "some risk."
- The healthy weight range was modified for the 2011 CDE fitness test to better represent a level of fitness that helps prevent diseases resulting from physical inactivity.
- To enable continuing trend analysis, the 2010 fitness criteria can be applied to the 2011 results. Using the 2010 criteria, 30.8% of San Bernardino County students in 2011 would be considered to have an unhealthy body composition, remaining unchanged from 2010.

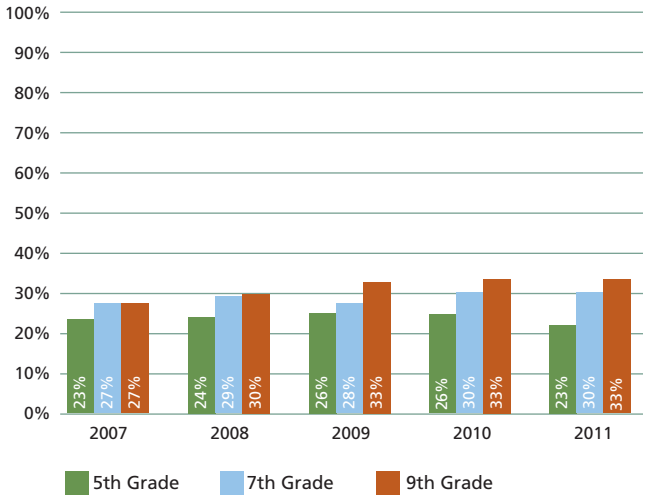
Fitness levels are mixed:

- In 2011, San Bernardino County student fitness levels remained relatively unchanged for the 7th and 9th graders tested but worsened for the 5th graders tested.
- 57% of students met the aerobic capacity standard in 2011 (widely considered one of the most important components of fitness), compared to 52% in 2007.

Estimates of overweight youth are relatively unchanged:

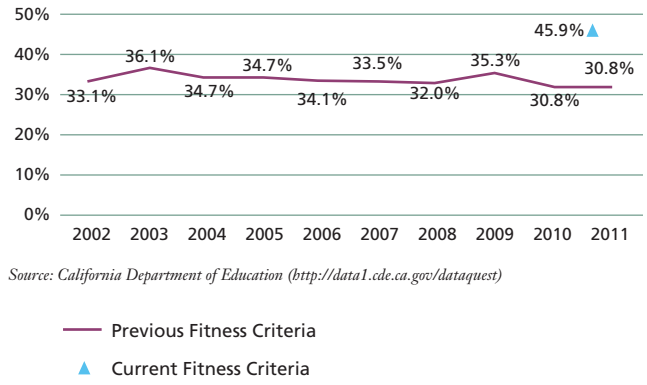
- 19.8% of low-income youth ages 2-19 were considered obese (≥95th percentile) in 2010. This proportion has remained stable since 2006.
- San Bernardino County decreased its ranking among California's 58 counties to 22nd (from 19th) among children ages two to four, but improved its ranking to 22nd (from 24th) among youth ages five to 19.[1]

Physically Fit Youth: Percent of Students Acheiving Six out of Six Fitness Standards
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



Source: California Department of Education (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest)

Percent of 5th, 7th, and 9th Grade Students with Unhealthy Body Composition
San Bernardino County, 2002-2011



Source: California Department of Education (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest)

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/chdp/Pages/PedNSS2010data.aspx)

Connecting the Dots

Physical Fitness of Children contributes to academic achievement and the opportunity for **College Readiness.**

Homelessness and Housing Insecurity Continue to Rise

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures San Bernardino County families' progress toward housing stability by tracking the availability of rental assistance and the number of public school students who are homeless or lack stable housing arrangements.

Why is it Important?

Increasing rent or mortgage costs, foreclosure, loss of a job, or simply not having enough money to afford the high up-front costs of renting or buying are challenges that can force many families into living conditions they would not choose otherwise. Living doubled- or tripled-up due to economic constraints can place stress on personal relationships, housing stock, public services and infrastructure. When shared housing is not an option, the result can be homelessness.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

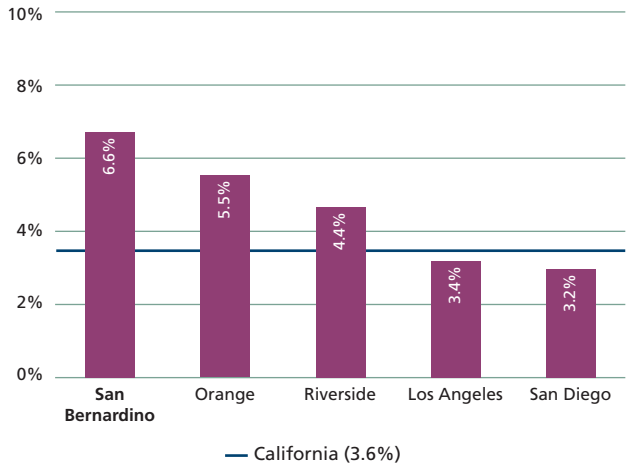
Due to high demand and low supply, most residents seeking a rent subsidy from their local Housing Authority will wait many years before the opportunity arises:

- As of May 2012, there were 25,352 applicants waiting for rental assistance.[1]
- A monthly average of approximately 8,260 households currently receive assistance.
- The supply of rental assistance remains limited because housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional housing vouchers since 2003. Funding cuts to the program further exacerbates the low supply.
- In addition, demand for affordable public housing is nearly 20 times higher than available supply.

Federal law requires public school districts to report the number of students living in shelters or unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, as well as in motels, or with another family due to economic hardship:

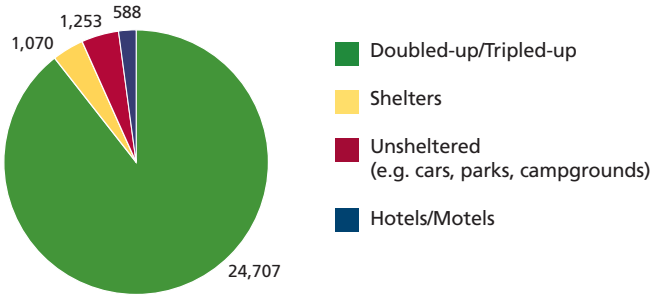
- In 2010/11, 27,618 San Bernardino County students mostly in grades K-12 were identified as living in one of these unstable housing conditions, representing 6.6% of total enrollment.[2]
- Among students identified as homeless or lacking stable housing, 89% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home, 4% live in shelters, 5% live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, and 2% live in motels.
- These figures represent an increase of 22% from the previous year.
- On a per enrollment basis, San Bernardino County has more students who are homeless or lack stable housing than the California average and the southern California counties compared.

Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing (Percent of Total Enrollment)
County Comparison, 2010/11



Source: California Department of Education, according to information provided by school districts on their Local Education Agency Reporting Form Title 1, Part A and Homeless Education Consolidated Application

Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing
San Bernardino County, 2010/11



Source: California Department of Education, according to information provided by school districts on their Local Education Agency Reporting Form Title 1, Part A and Homeless Education Consolidated Application

High Relative Rents Contribute to Long Rental Assistance Waiting Lists

As detailed in the Rental Affordability indicator in the Economic and Business Climate section, rental costs in San Bernardino County are high relative to the costs of owning a home. The current hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom apartment in San Bernardino County is $18.73, whereas the minimum qualifying income to purchase a home priced at 85% of median ($111,690), assuming 10% down, is equivalent to an hourly wage of $7.84.

[1] Rental assistance data are for the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, the Upland Housing Authority, and the Needles Housing Authority.
[2] This figure includes 578 homeless pre-kindergarten children participating in San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools pre-K programs. Data are as of November 21, 2011.

Connecting the Dots

Family Housing Security plays a significant role in children's **Academic Performance.**

Family Poverty Continues to Grow

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures San Bernardino County families' progress toward self-sufficiency and economic stability by tracking enrollment in core public assistance programs and the proportion of children living in low-income families, as measured by the number of children eligible for free or reduced price school meals and by Census poverty data.

Why is it Important?

The challenges associated with poverty – including stress, strained family relationships, substandard housing, lower educational attainment, limited employment skills, unaffordable child care, and transportation difficulties – make it hard for low-income families to obtain and maintain employment. Economic stability can have lasting and measurable benefits for both parents and children.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

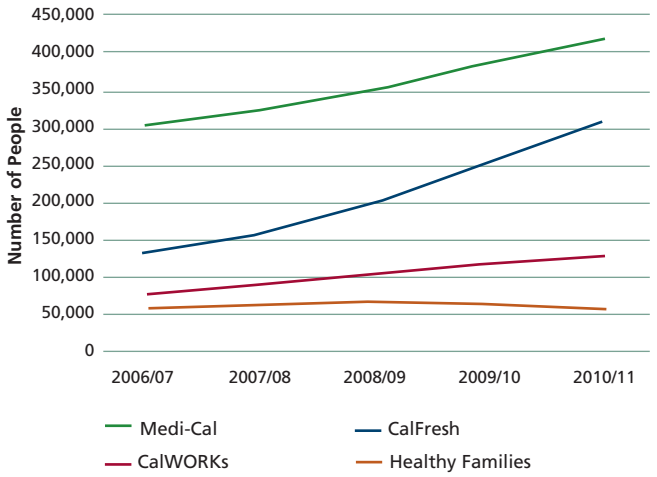
Public assistance enrollment is rising:

- In 2011, the number of people enrolled in CalFresh (306,304) rose 22% in a single year, while CalWORKs cash assistance enrollment rose 6% to 128,992 recipients.
- Medi-Cal participation rose 7% to 420,434 participants, while Healthy Families enrollment declined 2% to 62,686 children participating.
- San Bernardino County is home to 4.8% of California's households; however, a disproportionate 7.4% of the approximately one million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.[1]

The upward trend in the number of low-income families continues:

- In 2010/11, 65.8% of K-12 public school students lived in families with incomes low enough to qualify for free or reduced price school meals, up from 63.4% in 2009/10.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (e.g. $41,348 for a family of four in 2011).[2]
- Over the past 10 years, eligibility has increased 27% in San Bernardino County, compared to 20% statewide.
- 2010 Census poverty data indicate that 19.3% of San Bernardino County families with children live in poverty, a five-year increase of 4.3 percentage points.[2]
- Fully 24.7% of all San Bernardino County children live in poverty while 15.3% of adults live in poverty.[1]
- The poverty level is roughly $23,000 for a family of four.[2,3]

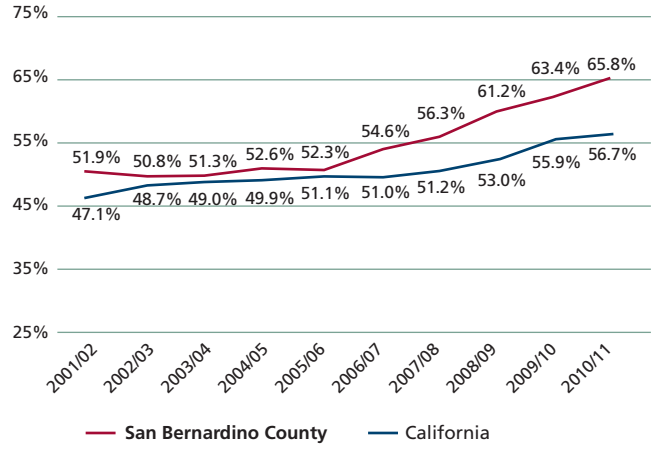
Major Public Assistance Program Enrollment
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



Note: CalFresh and Medi-Cal counts include all persons who receive Medi-Cal and CalFresh - both those who receive CalWORKs and those who do not.

Sources: San Bernardino County Human Services

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Priced School Meals
San Bernardino County and California, 2002-2011



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

Program Descriptions

Most programs require income and asset limitations, as well as citizenship or permanent legal resident status. Other eligibility factors may apply such as county or state residency, age, or time in the program (time-limits).

- **CalWORKS** provides cash benefits for the care of low-income children.
- **CalFresh** (formerly Food Stamps) provides low-income households with assistance for the purchase of food
- **Medi-Cal** is a health care program for certain low-income populations.
- **Healthy Families** is a health insurance program for children under 19 years who do not qualify for free (zero share-of-cost) Medi-Cal.

[1] American Community Survey, 2010 (www.census.gov)
[2] Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2011 (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/11poverty.shtml)
[3] U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds 2011 (www .census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html)

Connecting the Dots

Family Income Security may influence youth's involvement in **Gang-related Crime.**

Demand for Veteran Services Increasing

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of veterans living in San Bernardino County and neighboring and peer regions. Also measured are trends in client demand and county staff caseloads, as well as federal benefit dollars obtained by the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs.

Why is it Important?

Tracking our veteran population highlights both the need for services and the support provided. Veterans from all eras reside in San Bernardino County, with needs that range from aging and adult services to children's services, and from transitional assistance to public health. Strengthening support networks for soldiers and their families may reduce the long-term individual and societal impacts of war.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Similar to trends elsewhere, the number of veterans living in San Bernardino County is declining:

- In 2011, approximately 5.5% of San Bernardino County's population was comprised of veterans.
- The veteran population went from 132,184 in 2002 to 114,482 in 2011, and is projected to decline further in the future.
- While the overall veteran population is declining, the number of veterans returning home from active duty is increasing.

Demand for veterans' services is also increasing:

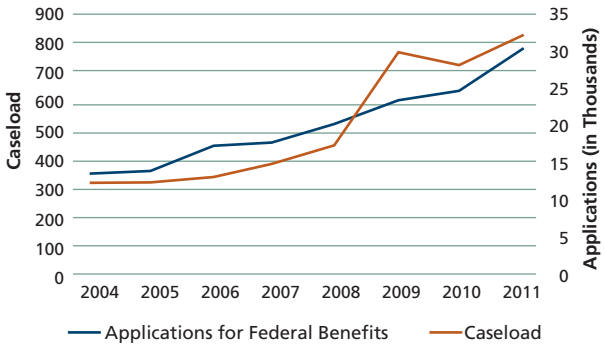
- Between 2004 and 2011, there was a 116% increase in the number of completed applications for federal benefits.[1]
- During the same period, the county's Department of Veterans Affairs caseload grew by 147%. Caseload refers to the average number of active cases each Veteran Service Representative manages.
- There was also a 44% increase in the number of walk-in and call-in requests for assistance during this eight-year period, from approximately 42,300 walk-in/call-in requests in 2004 to 61,100 in 2011.
- Reasons for increased demand range from more soldiers returning home from Iraq and Afghanistan, to an increase in the number of aging Korean and Vietnam veterans who are seeking more health services and benefits. Collaborative efforts with other county departments may also contribute to a greater number of clients.

During 2010/11, the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs obtained significant benefits for veterans:

- The combined annual value of federal monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by the County of San Bernardino for veterans was $28,432,493, a 20% increase from the previous year.
- This $28.4 million in new federal dollars was generated at a net cost to the County of just over $1.2 million ($1,224,000).
- In addition to the $28.4 million, the Department of Veterans Affairs received $197,635 of revenue from Medi-Cal cost avoidance, the highest amount in the state.
- The average value of monthly payments for veterans in San Bernardino County was $937, the highest among all counties compared.

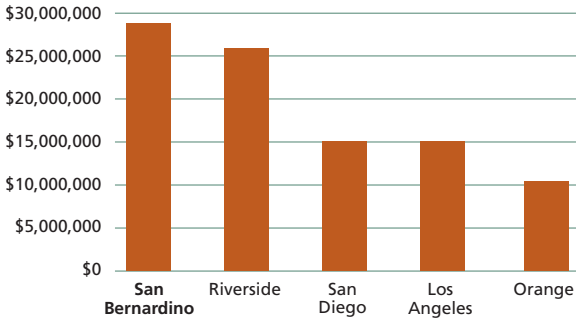
[1] Applications for federal support include monetary benefits, medical/mental health services, educational assistance, vocational rehabilitation and other services.

Department of Veterans Affairs Caseload and Applications for Federal Benefits
San Bernardino County, 2004-2011



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs

Federal Benefit Payments Received by Veterans
County Comparison, 2010/11



Source: California Department of Veterans Affairs

Promoting Mental Health

An estimated 30% of veterans return home with a mental health diagnosis and fully 20% of the suicides that occur in the U.S. every year are by veterans. In an effort to address veterans' ongoing mental health needs, the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs has organized Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Traumatic Brain Injury training for community mental health clinicians, drug and alcohol counselors, probation officers, members of the clergy, and other service providers. Using state Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) dollars, Veterans Affairs is funding a peer specialist position at the Loma Linda VA hospital. The peer specialist assists others in their recovery through empowerment, role modeling and advocacy. Using state funding, it is the department's goal to increase the number of individuals served and improve mental health outcomes for all participants.

Connecting the Dots

Veterans and other vulnerable populations require housing options provided through **Rental Affordability.**

Over 1,200 Residents per Primary Care Physician

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures health insurance coverage among residents under age 65 as well as the percent of people who have a usual place to go to when sick or need health advice and the percent of people who delayed or did not get medical care in the past 12 months. It also shows the ratio of residents to primary care physicians and the rate of preventable hospital stays.[1]

Why is it Important?

Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving needed medical care may result in more serious illness, increased complications, and longer hospital stays. A regional shortage of doctors, particularly primary care physicians, can restrict timely access to care.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Fewer people in San Bernardino County are covered by health insurance:

- In 2009, 21.7% of residents were uninsured – a 43% increase from 2007, which appears to be correlated to the economic downturn.
- The majority of people under age 65 are covered by private insurance (54%), followed by publicly funded coverage (22%).

Compared to neighboring counties, a higher percent of San Bernardino County residents delay care:

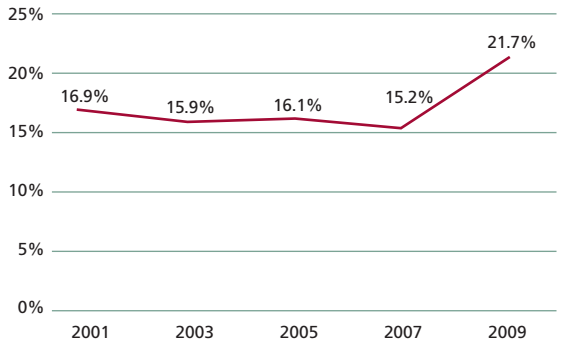
- According to the 2009 California Health Interview Survey, 85.1% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a higher proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared except San Diego County (88.9%).
- However, 17.4% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared.
- This is an increase of 22% since 2007, when 14.3% of San Bernardino residents under age 65 had delayed or did not get needed medical care.
- There are 1,201 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared except for Riverside County. The national target ratio is 631 for each primary care physician.
- San Bernardino County has the highest rate of preventable hospital stays among all counties compared, with a rate of 65 hospitalizations for outpatient conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. The national target rate is 49 hospitalizations per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.

Region Faces Doctor Shortage

Challenges attracting physicians. Increasing demand for health care. Retiring doctors. Reports by the California Healthcare Foundation, California Medical Association, and the UC Riverside School of Medicine point to an existing, and growing, shortage of doctors in the Riverside-San Bernardino region. Already in San Bernardino County there are 44 active primary care physicians per 100,000 compared to 59 per 100,000 statewide. Between 60 and 80 per 100,000 is the recommended range. Also in San Bernardino County, nearly 33% of all physicians are age 56 and older. Meanwhile, demand continues to grow as Boomers age, people live longer, and nearly 600,000 will be newly insured as of 2014 in the Riverside-San Bernardino region as a result of national health care reform. At current rates, the Riverside-San Bernardino region doctor shortage is anticipated to grow to 5,000 in 10 years. These statistics are a significant driver for the creation of the UC Riverside School of Medicine, based on the notion that students tend to practice near where they receive their residency training. After state funding fell through, local leaders are stepping up to fund the school. Recent commitments mean the UCR School of Medicine may be able to start with 50 students in 2013, but additional funding is needed.

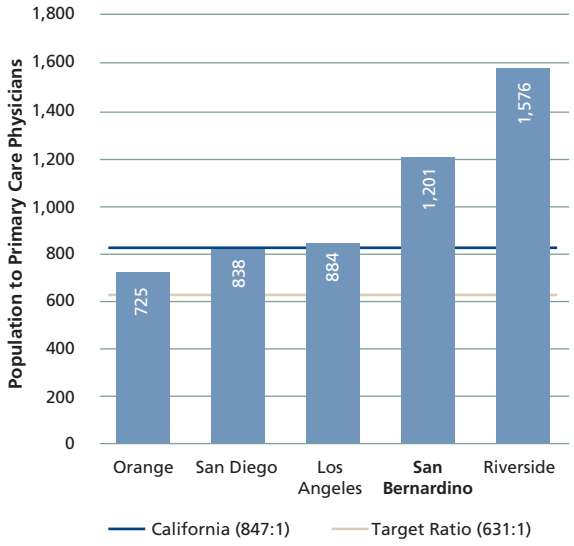
Sources: "The doctor is…out," The Sun, June 26, 2011; "UCR redoubles efforts to open medical school," North County Times, October 15, 2011; "UCR medical school funding pledge giant leap for health care," North County Times, April 14, 2012

Percent Uninsured (Under Age 65)
San Bernardino County, 2001-2009



Source: California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu)

Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician
County Comparison, 2009



Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (www.countyhealthrankings.org/)

[1] Primary care physicians include practicing physicians specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics/gynecology.

Connecting the Dots

Health Care Access reduces infant mortality rates when mothers take advantage of **Prenatal Care.**

65,000 Need Mental Health Care; 40,000 Receive It

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of poverty-level residents estimated to be in need of mental health services and the number of clients served by publicly-funded county mental health programs.

Why is it Important?

Mental illness is the leading cause of disability in the United States for people aged 15 through 44, and one in four people suffer from a diagnosable mental illness in any given year. While mental illness does not discriminate, risk factors such as lower educational attainment, unemployment, poverty, caregiver separation, neglect and abuse place many residents in increased jeopardy. This is especially critical for children and youth, as half of all lifetime cases of mental illness begin at age 14 and three-quarters of cases by age 24.[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

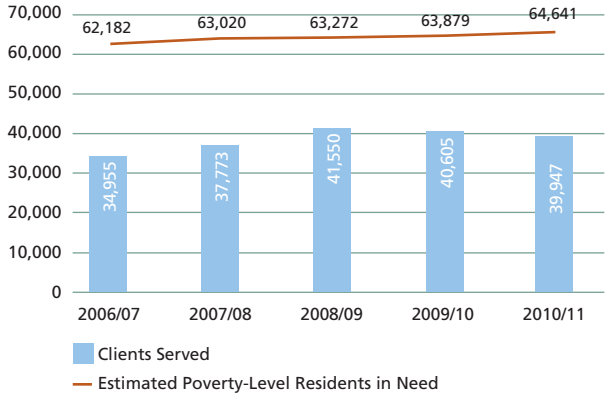
An estimated 64,641 low-income residents of San Bernardino County have a serious mental illness and needed mental health services in 2010/11:

- During 2010/11, 39,947 clients received public mental health services.
- In addition to public care, low-income residents may be using services provided by private health coverage or community nonprofit agencies, or they may not receive any care to meet their mental health needs.
- Among the clients receiving County services, a total of 11,667 clients during 2010/11 were children and youth (ages 0-17), representing 29% of the total clients served during this period.
- Approximately 21% of total clients were young adults between ages 18-24, 37% were adults between ages 25-54, and 13% were 55 years or older.
- Of the clients served during 2010/11, 38% were White, 35% Latino, 17% African American, 2% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% Native American, and 7% some other race or ethnicity.

Mental Health Services Act Reinvigorates Commitment to Those in Need

In November 2004, California voters approved Proposition 63, the Mental Health Service Act (MHSA), which allocates additional funds for mental health services. This has allowed an increase in care, with greater access and more diversity of services, especially during the last three fiscal years (2008/09-2010/11) when San Bernardino County received a total of $204 million. A small sampling of services includes: collaborative behavioral health and social services for children in need, crisis walk-in centers and mobile crisis response, support for military service members and their families, and older adult community services.

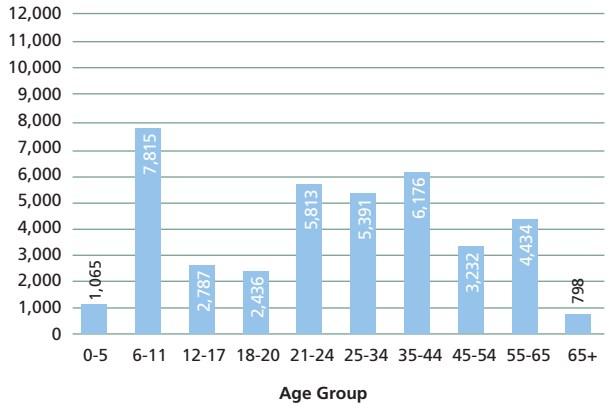
Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



Note: Residents in need is estimated based on 2007 California Department of Mental Health figures.

Sources: San Bernardino County Mental Health Plan, Behavioral Health Services, Client Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Persons in Need Tables (www.dmh.ca.gov/Statistics_and_Data_Analysis/Total_Population_by_County.asp)

Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services, by Age
San Bernardino County, 2010/11



Source: San Bernardino County Mental Health Plan, Behavioral Health Services, Client Services Information System

[1] Kessler, R, et al, National Comorbidity Survey Replication, Archives of General Psychiatry, June 2005; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002

Connecting the Dots

Mental Health services are needed to support **Veterans.**

Drunk Driving Down; Drug Treatment Demand Up

Description of Indicator

A variety of commonly used indicators are shown to help gauge the extent of alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse. These include youth use of AOD, AOD-related deaths, admissions to treatment facilities, and serious (injury or fatal) alcohol-involved car collisions.

Why is it Important?

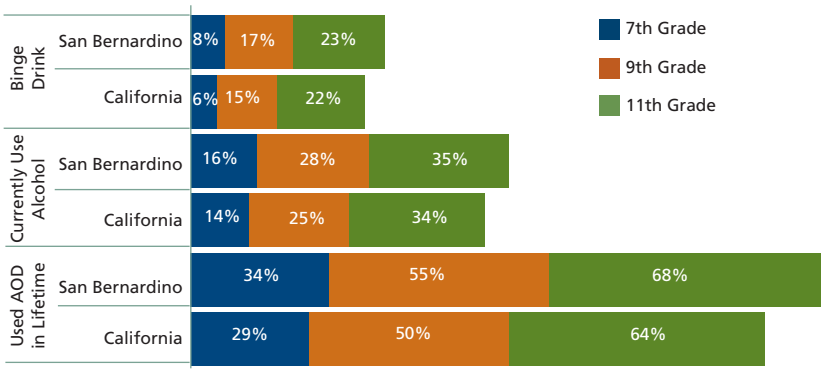
A broad spectrum of public health and safety problems are directly linked to substance abuse, including addiction, traffic accidents, domestic violence, crime, unintended pregnancy, and serious conditions such as cancer, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, and birth defects.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

While San Bernardino County tends to experience a higher substance abuse burden than the California average, most indicators show progress:

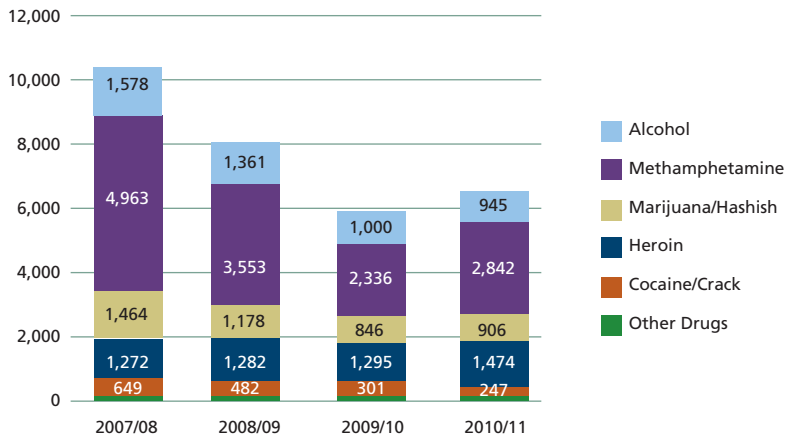
- Compared to the California average, 2010 survey data reveal San Bernardino County high school youth engage slightly more frequently in binge drinking and are more likely to say they currently use alcohol or have tried drugs or alcohol in their lifetimes.
- Compared to 2009 survey data, lifetime AOD use has increased slightly for all grades, while current alcohol use declined and binge drinking rates did not change.
- Between 2008 and 2011, San Bernardino County witnessed a 67% decline in alcohol-involved collisions, faster than the statewide average decline of 58%.
- In 2011, 12% of serious collisions in San Bernardino involved alcohol, compared to 11% of collisions statewide.[1]
- San Bernardino County's rates of drug-induced deaths and deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis have improved over the past five years, yet remain above the statewide averages (see Health Status).
- AOD-related admissions to county treatment facilities rose 11% in the last year, to just over 6,500 admissions in 2010/11. While AOD service demand has increased, funding has not.
- 18% of clients receiving AOD services also received county mental health services in 2010/11, while 39% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.[2]
- Of the 231 pregnant and parenting women referred for AOD-treatment services in 2010/11, 75% entered treatment services, 31% were drug-free at the completion of services, and 27 babies were born drug-free. This equates to a success rate of 39%, compared to the national success rate of 35%.[3]

Percent of Youth Who Engage in Binge Drinking, Currently Use Alcohol, or Have Ever Used Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD)
San Bernardino County and California, 2008-10



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, County and Statewide 2008-10 Main Reports, WestEd Health and Human Development Program for the California Department of Education (http://chks.wested.org/reports)

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services
San Bernardino County, 2008-2011



Source: San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

The Mental Health/Substance Abuse Connection
50% of people with a serious mental illness are also affected with an addictive disorder.

Source: National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2010

[1] California Highway Patrol (http://iswitrs.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/OTSReports.jsp)
[2] San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset
[3] PSART 2011, San Bernardino County Healthy Babies; SAMHSA TEDS Report, 2005

Connecting the Dots

Substance Abuse may negatively impact **Educational Attainment.**

Diabetes Cases Rise 47% in Five Years

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports asthma diagnoses for children and adults, diabetes diagnoses for adults, and the proportion of adults that are overweight and obese.

Why is it Important?

Chronic diseases, including asthma, diabetes, and obesity, are costly yet largely preventable. Chronic illnesses contribute to approximately 70% of deaths in the United States each year and account for about 75% of the nation's health-related costs.[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2009, San Bernardino County fared better than California and most counties compared for asthma:

- 14.7% of children and 11.6% of adults in San Bernardino County have ever been diagnosed with asthma. This marks a five-year decrease of 14% and 22%, respectively.
- San Bernardino County has the second lowest rate of adult asthma of all regions compared (higher than Orange County and tied with San Diego County). The county has the second highest childhood asthma diagnosis rate of regions compared.
- African Americans had the highest rate of asthma diagnosis (22.2%), followed by Whites (13.5%) and Latinos (9.7%).

The percent of overweight and obese adults is rising:[2]

- In 2009, 33.5% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 30.4% were obese.
- This marks a four-percentage point increase in obese adults, up from 26.2% in 2007.
- San Bernardino County had the second highest level of overweight and obese adults (63.9%) of counties compared.

Diabetes rates are also on the rise:

- According to 2009 data, 10.6% of adults in San Bernardino County have been diagnosed with diabetes, the highest rate among counties compared and California, except for Los Angeles County (10.9%).
- This marks a five-year increase of 47%.
- 71% of the adults with a diabetes diagnosis have Type II.

Locally Grown Health Care Providers

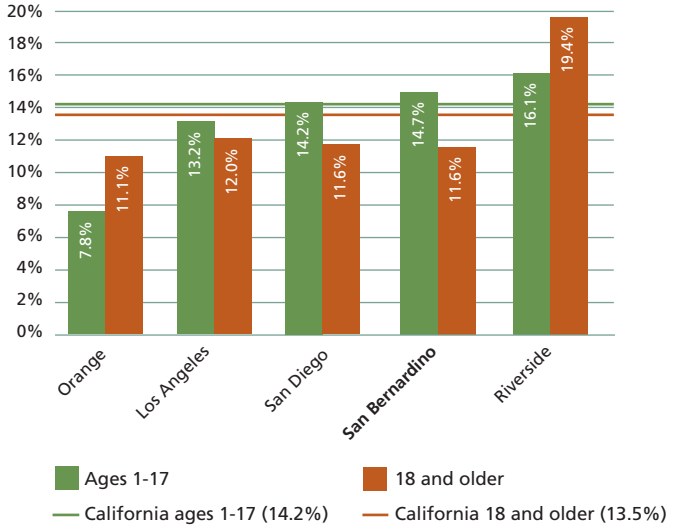
The Health Care Access indicator highlights one of the region's biggest challenges: an existing and growing shortage of primary care physicians. Indeed, the health sector is projected to be among the fastest growing job markets in the region. CTE is a critical component of meeting the demand. For the San Bernardino County ROP alone, 27% of enrollment is in the Health Science and Medical Technology industry sector.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

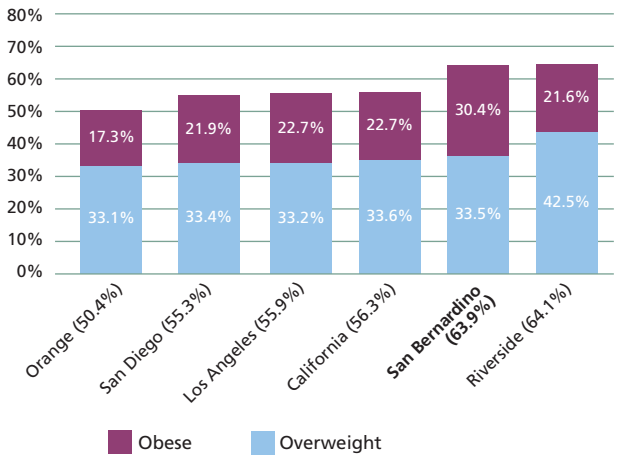
[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/index.htm)

[2] Weight status data for 2009 is corrected data released by the California Health Interview Survey on September 9, 2011.

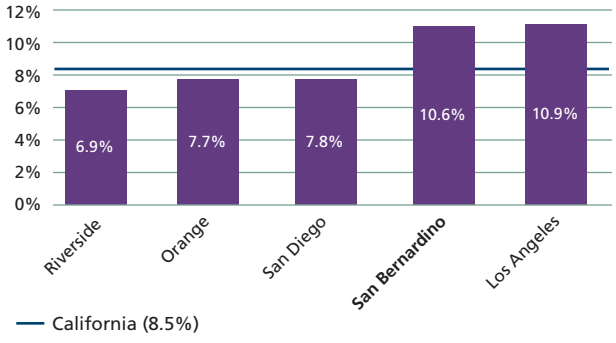
Percent Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, by Age
County Comparison, 2009



Overweight and Obese Adults[2]
County Comparison, 2009



Percent Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes
County Comparison, 2009



Source: California Health Interview Survey

Connecting the Dots

Chronic Disease can be avoided by improving the **Physical Fitness of Children.**

Mortality Rates Continue to Improve

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people) for common health status indicators and progress toward Healthy People 2020 objectives.[1]

Why is it Important?

Viewing the county in relation to statewide averages and national health objectives identifies public health issues that are comparatively more or less pronounced in San Bernardino County. This information helps the development and prioritization of public health initiatives.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The county achieved the national objectives for seven out of 14 commonly measured causes of death:

- In 2010, San Bernardino County met the Healthy People 2020 national objectives for the category "all cancers," colon cancer, unintentional injuries, lung cancer, drug-induced deaths, firearms injury, and motor vehicle accidents.
- Death rates for all major causes have improved over the past five years, except for suicide.
- The rates that improved most over the past five years are influenza/pneumonia and motor vehicle deaths.
- The county's death rates are higher than the state average for all causes compared except for unintentional injuries, influenza/pneumonia, and Alzheimer's disease.

Overall Health Outcomes Improving

The *County Health Rankings and Roadmaps*, published by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, helps counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. San Bernardino County ranked 41 out of 56 counties in the 2012 report for overall Health Outcomes – a combination of death and disease indicators – and was recognized as the most improved in the state, up from 44 in 2011 and 45 in 2010.

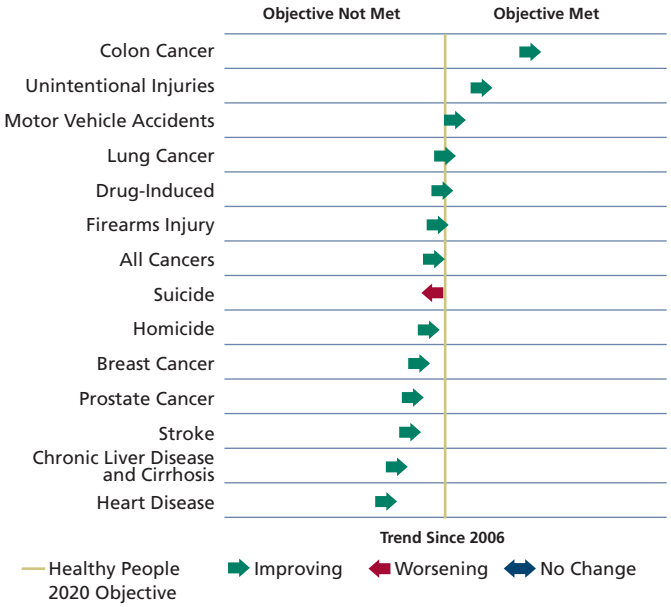
Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (www.countyhealthrankings.org)

Increasing Rural Access to Health Care

In 2011, the Department of Public Health (DPH) developed a plan to expand access to health care in areas of the County that are medically underserved. In September, the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) designated the Hesperia Health Center as a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) with a service area of 250 square miles. FQHCs provide a safety net for residents to access medical services without impacting emergency rooms and other local resources. In May 2012, HRSA awarded DPH $4,897,415 to expand the Hesperia Health Center by 5,800 square feet to provide additional special procedures, radiology, dental services, health education and mental health consultation.

Another resource improving rural access to care is the Arrowhead Regional Medical Center's Mobile Clinic operating since 2009. The mobile medical clinic is a custom-built, 40-foot vehicle that features two exam rooms and a patient education area. This specialized clinic allows hospital personnel to serve remote areas of the county that have limited access to medical services.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Progress Towards 2020 Objectives
San Bernardino County, 2010



Note: Deaths due to Diabetes, Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease, Alzheimer's, and Influenza or Pneumonia do not have a Healthy People 2020 objective and are not included in this chart. Counties with varying age compositions can have widely disparate death rates because the risk of dying is mostly a function of age. To enable county comparisons, age-adjusted death rates, which control for this variability, are used rather than crude death rates.

Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx)

San Bernardino County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2010

Rank Among California Counties	Cause of Death
10	Unintentional Injuries
14	Influenza or Pneumonia
20	Drug-Induced
25	Suicide
27	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis
27	Firearms Injury
28	Lung Cancer
29	Motor Vehicle Accidents
36	Alzheimer's Disease
38	All Cancers
41	Homicide
41	Stroke
44	Prostate Cancer
45	Breast Cancer
46	Colon Cancer
53	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
55	Diabetes
56	Heart Disease

Better than California Average
Same as California Average
Worse than California Average

Note: Ordered by San Bernardino County's rank among California counties (one is best, 58 is worst).

Source: California Department of Health Services, County Health Status Profiles

[1] See Prenatal Care for an explanation of Healthy People 2020. Data for causes of death reflect three-year averages (e.g. 2010 data is the average of 2008, 2009, and 2010).

Connecting the Dots

Health Status is improved through addressing **Chronic Disease.**

public safety

At a rate lower than the state and nation, San Bernardino's crime rate continues its downward trend. Homicides are down, as are child abuse reports and entries into the foster care system. While the number of gang-related cases is also down, there was an increase in the number of reported gangs, and about 9% of San Bernardino County youth consider themselves a member of a gang.

Early Action Helps Troubled Teens

The Juvenile Intervention Program (JIP) is designed to show troubled teens the reality of incarceration and the importance of making better life choices. It is a structured, one-day program that utilizes personnel from the Sheriff Department's Public Affairs Division and college interns from the University of Redlands. Since JIP began in 2004, more than 4,600 juveniles have participated. Of the families who responded to a three-month follow up survey, 78% indicated that they continue to see an improvement in their child's behavior.

Child Abuse and Neglect Reports Drop

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks child abuse by measuring confirmed child abuse and neglect reports (substantiated referrals) and the number of children entering foster care. Domestic violence is tracked by measuring calls for assistance.

Why is it Important?

Foster care placement is often the final act to protect children from abuse and neglect after repeated attempts to stabilize their families. Domestic violence threatens the physical and emotional wellbeing of children and women in particular, and can have lasting negative impacts. It can also lead to homelessness when the abused flees a dangerous environment.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

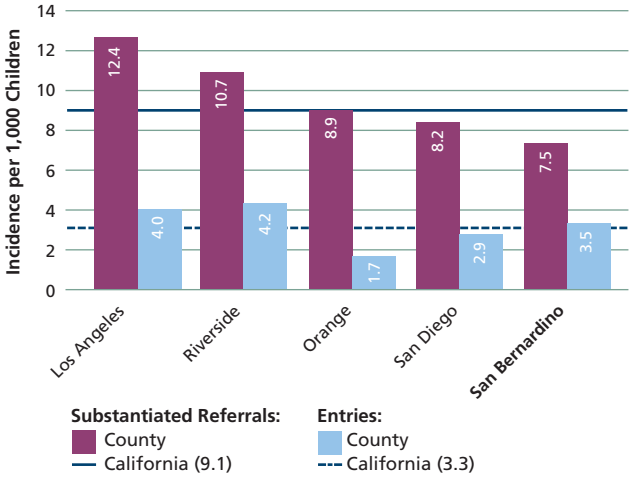
Child abuse and neglect reports for San Bernardino County are comparatively low:

- Compared to neighboring counties and the state, San Bernardino County had the fewest substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 children in 2011.
- Between 2010 and 2011, there was a 6% decrease in child abuse and neglect reports, marking an overall decline of 25% during the 10-year period.
- The number of children entering foster care remained relatively unchanged since 2010, although there was a 13% decrease in the 10-year period between 2002 and 2011.
- At 3.5 per 1,000 children, San Bernardino County has the third highest rate of children entering foster care compared to neighboring counties and the statewide average.
- 46% of substantiated referrals in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.

Domestic violence-related calls for assistance rose:

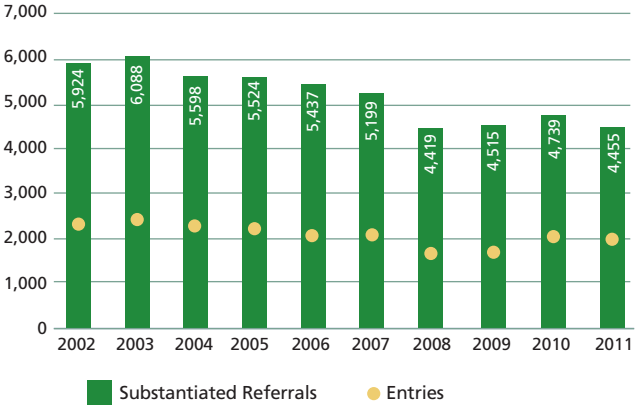
- In 2010, there were 7,563 domestic violence-related calls for assistance, compared to 7,327 in 2009 (3% increase).
- Despite the increase, the 10-year trend in calls for assistance remains downward, falling 11% since 2001.

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
County Comparison, 2011



Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx)

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
San Bernardino County, 2002-2011



Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx)

Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance
San Bernardino County, 2001-2010

Source: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Requests Unit

Connecting the Dots

Family Safety is affected by numerous factors, one of which is **Mental Health.**

Lower Crime Rate than the State and Nation

Description of Indicator

This indicator compares crime rates among regions and tracks crime rate trends. Crimes included are violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property felonies (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft). Victims of homicide by race or ethnicity are also shown.

Why is it Important?

Crime impacts both real and perceived safety. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

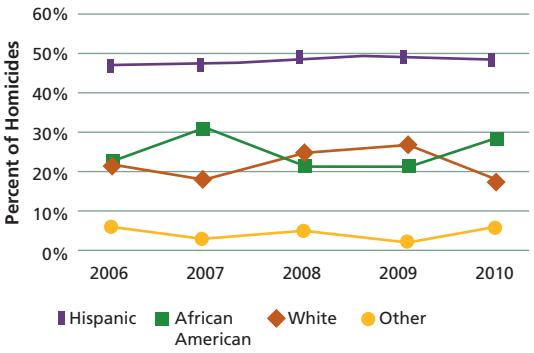
The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's crime rate continued to fall:

- Over the past five years, reported crime in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area dropped 22%, or an average of 6% each year.
- Riverside-San Bernardino ranks in the middle among neighboring and peer regions compared, and has a lower crime rate than both the state and nation.

Homicides are down:

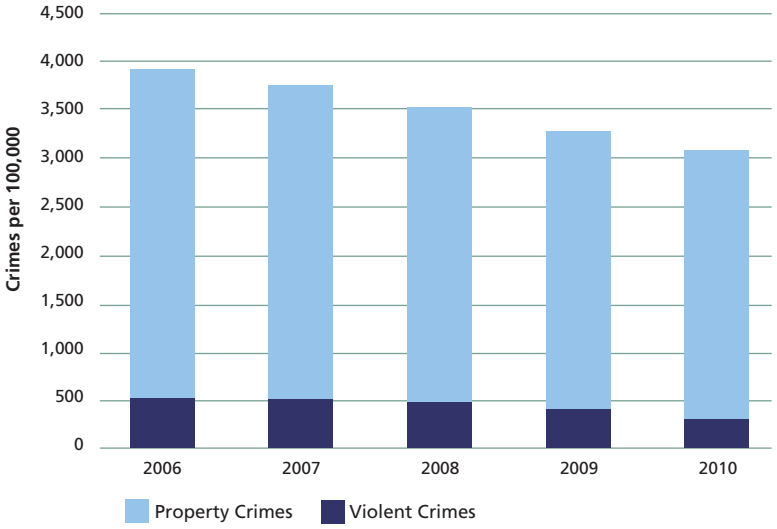
- There was a 35% drop in the number of homicide victims between 2006 and 2010, falling from 161 victims in 2006 to 104 in 2010.
- In 2010, 48% of homicide victims were Hispanic, 17% were White, and 29% were African American.

Victims of Homicides by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



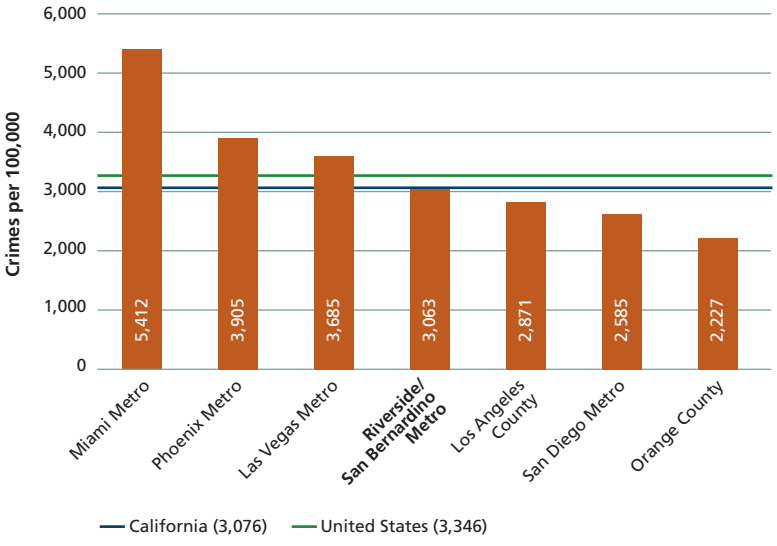
Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Request Unit (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

Crime Rate
Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area, 2006-2010



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm)

Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm)

Historic Realignment Legislation Goes into Effect

In 2011, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill 109, referred to widely as "realignment." This legislation intends to close the "revolving door" of low-level inmates cycling in and out of California's state prisons. As of October 2011, county governments have the responsibility for managing, supervising and treating certain felon offenders who previously had been eligible for state prison and parole services. Because realignment is still relatively new to the counties and state, it is still too early to determine the impact on crime rates or communities. Tracking of crime rates and parolee release and recidivism rates will thus be very important in order to measure the impact of this historic legislation.

Connecting the Dots

The **Crime Rate** is influenced by **Substance Abuse.**

Gang Activity Trends Mixed

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures gang-related crime filings, the numbers of gangs and gang members as identified by law enforcement, and the percentage of youth who are self-identified gang members.[1]

Why is it Important?

This indicator can help the community gauge the extent and nature of gang-related crime. It can aid policymakers in determining the effectiveness of programs to combat gang-related crime and the level of funding needed to support these programs.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2011, there were more gangs but fewer gang members:

- Between 2007 and 2011, the number of known gangs in San Bernardino County rose 7% to 748 gangs.
- While the number of gang members in the county has fallen over the past two years, the five-year trend is still an increase of 38% more gang members in 2011 (17,401) than in 2007 (12,645).[2]

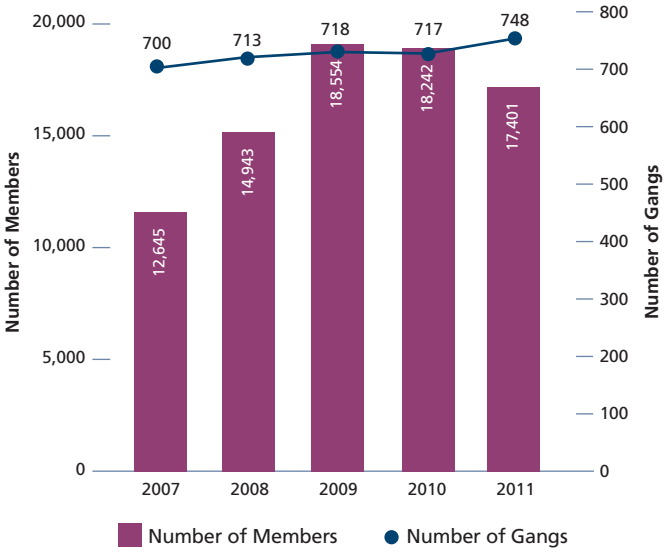
Gang-related filings show mixed trends:

- There were a total of 845 gang-related filings in 2011, down from 953 in 2010 and 1,253 in 2009.
- However, gang-related filings specific to homicide increased; there were 32 filings in 2011, up from 29 in 2010 and 27 in 2009. While this is an increase over the prior two years, it is less than the peak of 37 gang-related homicide filings in 2008.
- In 2011, 25% of homicide filings and 5% of all felony filings were gang-related.

San Bernardino County youth are slightly more likely than youth in most neighboring counties to consider themselves a gang member:

- In 2010, 9% of 7th graders, 10% of 9th graders, and 9% of 11th graders considered themselves gang members, an improvement over 2009 results.[3]
- These rates are one percentage point above the statewide averages for all grades except non-traditional students, where California's rate exceeds San Bernardino County's.

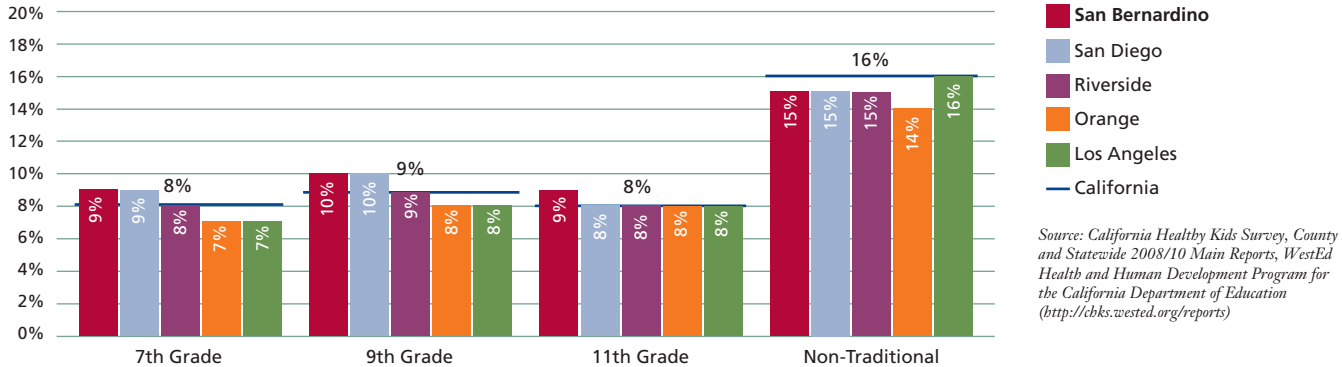
Gangs and Gang Membership
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



Note: Using a detailed set of criteria, law enforcement agencies submit information on gang members to a statewide law enforcement database. Gang members are removed from the state database if they have not had contact with law enforcement in the last five years.

Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

Youth Response to "Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?"
County Comparison, 2010



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, County and Statewide 2008/10 Main Reports, WestEd Health and Human Development Program for the California Department of Education (http://chks.wested.org/reports)

[1] A filing is a charging document filed with the superior court clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.

[2] A long-term rise in the number of gangs and gang members does not necessarily reflect a rise in gang activity, but may instead reflect increased efforts by law enforcement to identify gangs and gang members. Filings may provide a stronger sense of actual criminal activity.

[3] 2010 data are from the California Healthy Kids Survey 2008/10 Main Report; 2009 data are from the CHKS 2007/09 Main Report.

Connecting the Dots

Gang-related Crime is a primary contributor to the community's overall **Crime Rate.**

environment

San Bernardino's air quality has remained unchanged for the past several years, with most days in the moderate range. More county residents properly dispose of household hazardous waste than the statewide average. Energy consumption is down, as is average per capita water usage, but reports of illegal dumping of pollutants into storm drains or waterways increased.

Working Group Prioritizes Clean Air Projects

The South Coast Air Quality Management District's 2010 Clean Community Plan (CCP) is designed to reduce exposure to air toxics through intensive local involvement, community outreach, and source-reduction projects. The City of San Bernardino was selected as one of only two CCP pilot sites. The selection brought with it investments in projects such as school facility air filtration upgrades, truck fleet conversions from diesel to electric, and a lawnmower exchange program. A CCP Pilot Program Working Group of local stakeholders is currently developing plans to address the most significant air quality risks in the area. At the top of their list is the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) rail yard in San Bernardino, which has the dubious distinction of posing the highest health risk of all California rail yards according to a study by the California Air Resources Board. Success in the San Bernardino Pilot Program will lead to solutions other communities can emulate and build on.

Air Quality "Moderate" on Most Days

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures air quality in San Bernardino County and selected counties using the Air Quality Index (AQI).[1]

Why is it Important?

Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart and lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness among the healthy population. Long-term exposure increases the risks of lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, and many other health conditions. Poor air quality can also put children's lung development at risk.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

While there were more "good" days in 2011, the county's median AQI score of 71 (equivalent to "moderate" air quality) has remained unchanged over four years:

- In 2011, most days were in the "moderate" range (160 days) followed by 90 days considered "unhealthy for sensitive groups" such as asthmatics (see Chronic Disease).
- There were 86 days in the "good" range, 27 days in the "unhealthy" range, and two days in the "very unhealthy" range.
- Most days the main pollutant was ozone (57%), followed by particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (32%).
- Among the eight regions compared, San Bernardino County has the 5th highest percentage of days with good air, with Miami experiencing the best air quality and Phoenix experiencing the worst.

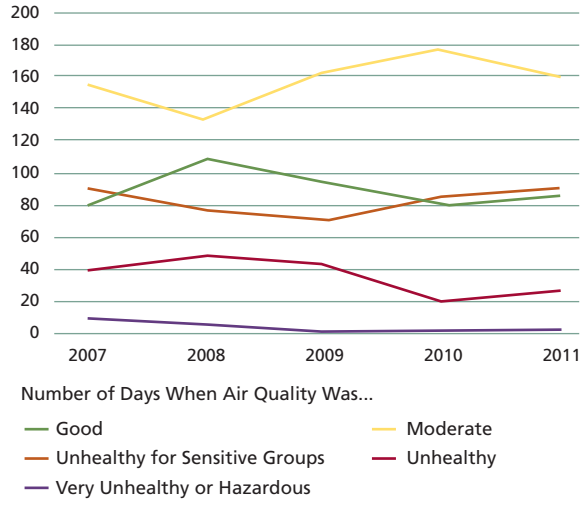
Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index is calculated for ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The number 100 corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant.

AQI Values	Health Categories
0 - 50	Good
51 - 100	Moderate
101 - 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
151 - 200	Unhealthy
201 - 300	Very Unhealthy
301 - 500	Hazardous

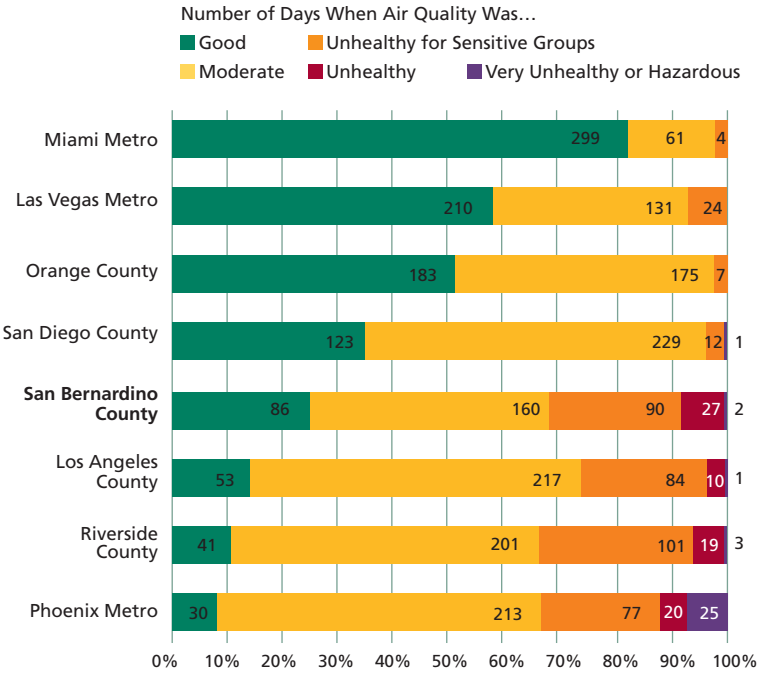
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (http://airnow.gov/)

Air Quality Index
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data (www.epa.gov/airdata/)

Air Quality Index
Regional Comparison, 2011



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data (www.epa.gov/airdata/)

[1] Due to a combination of stricter air quality standards and differing calculation methodologies between the former and current databases, these data are not comparable to data presented previously.

Connecting the Dots

Air Quality is directly affected by the use of **Transit.**

High Level of Resident Participation in Proper HHW Disposal

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the tons of commercial and residential solid waste generated in San Bernardino County destined for disposal in County landfills, as well as waste destined for out-of-County landfills. It also measures the pounds of household hazardous waste (such as oil, paint, and batteries) collected and the number of annual participants in the Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program.

Why is it Important?

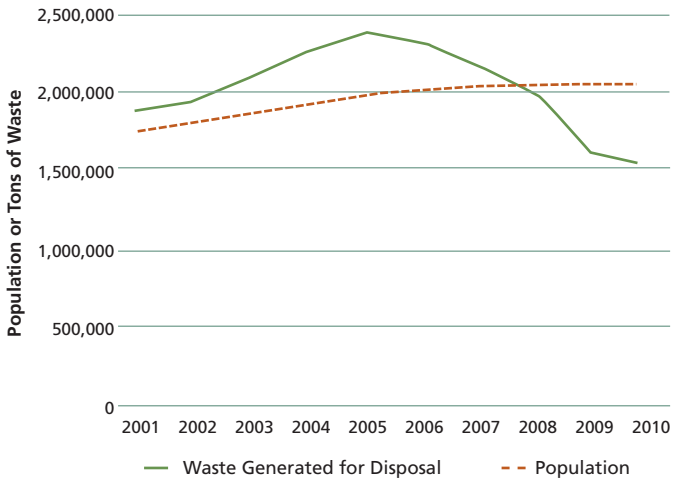
Reducing solid waste production and diverting recyclables and green waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and reduces environmental impact. Since 2000, all jurisdictions in California are required by law to divert 50% of waste away from landfills through source reduction, recycling, and green waste composting. Collection of household hazardous waste helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper HHW disposal. "Universal Waste" – produced by nearly all households and many businesses, and containing hazardous chemicals or metals that can harm the environment, such as electronics, thermostats, batteries, and fluorescent tubes – accounts for more and more of HHW collected and increases the cost of collection.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Solid waste and household hazardous waste disposal is down:

- Waste disposed in landfills dropped for the fifth consecutive year, falling 4% between 2009 and 2010.
- After peaking in 2005, solid waste disposal declined 34% between 2005 and 2010, and 12% over the past 10 years.
- Meanwhile, San Bernardino County's population grew an estimated 19% over the past 10 years, suggesting that economic factors, not population, are primarily responsible for the decline in disposal.
- Preliminary 2010 waste diversion data indicates that 23 out of 25 jurisdictions (24 cities and the County of San Bernardino) met both their population-based and employment-based disposal rate targets.[1]
- The number of people who bring HHW to regional collection centers fell in 2010/11 but the participation rate remains high.
- San Bernardino County has a higher HHW participation rate (9.1% of households) than the statewide average (8.0%).[2]

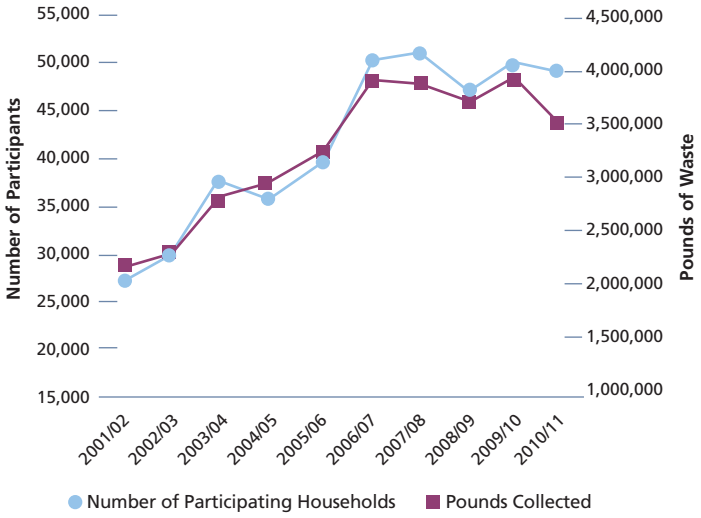
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth
San Bernardino County, 2001-2010



Note: Solid waste generated for disposal includes cities and unincorporated areas.

Sources: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works; California Department of Finance, Table E-2 (www.dof.ca.gov)

Household Hazardous Waste
San Bernardino County, 2002-2011



Note: Data includes San Bernardino County unincorporated areas and all the cities except Fontana.

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works

[1] CalRecycle, Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Progress Report (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/jurisdiction/diversiondisposal.aspx)
[2] CalRecycle (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazWaste/reporting/Form303/default.htm), 2009/10; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008-2010 Three-Year Estimates (http://factfinder.census.gov/)

Connecting the Dots

Programs to reduce **Solid Waste and Household Hazardous Waste** are one type of **Community Amenity.**

23% of Illegal Dumping Incidents Required Citations

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures one aspect of stormwater quality management by tracking reports of illegal discharges of pollutants (such as paint or motor oil) into surface waterways and storm drains.

Why is it Important?

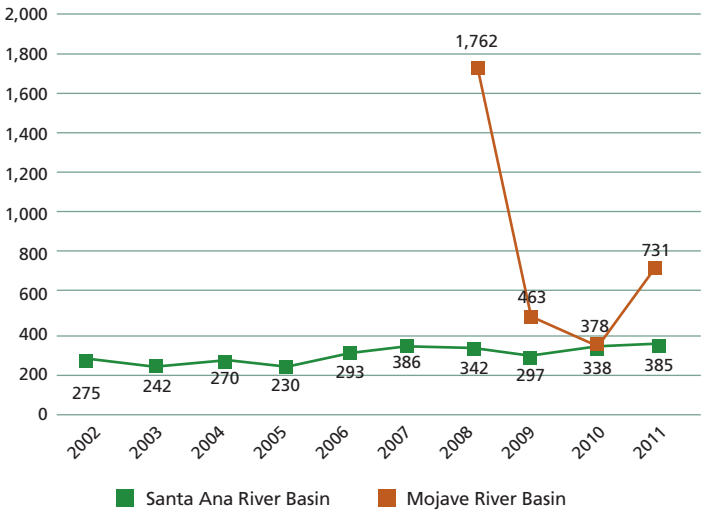
Stormwater pollution refers to urban water runoff that picks up pollutants as it flows through the storm drain system – a network of channels, gutters and pipes that collects rain and snowmelt. Eventually, the water empties – untreated – directly into local rivers and lakes. Pollutants in stormwater runoff, such as litter, pet waste, motor oil, anti-freeze, pesticides, fertilizers, and toxic household chemicals, can have serious implications. They can contaminate local drinking water supplies and have detrimental impacts on the local environment and wildlife. Trash and debris accumulated in catch basins may create foul odors, clog the storm drain system, and attract rats and cockroaches. Flooding may also occur due to blocked storm drains during heavy rain events.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

More illegal discharge, dumping and spill events were reported in 2011:

- There were 385 illegal discharge reports in 2011 in the Santa Ana River Basin.[1]
- While the number of reports varies anually, there has been an average increase of about 12 reports a year since 2002.
- In the Mojave River Basin, there were 731 illegal discharge reports in 2011. This is more than reported in 2010 (378) but fewer than reported in 2008 (1,762).[2]
- A response and attempt to clean up the discharge, dump or spill follows each report. In 2011, 83% of reported discharges in the Mojave River Basin were resolved.
- Approximately 23% of the incidents in the Santa Ana River and Mojave River basins required enforcement action such as violation notices or assessment of clean up costs.
- Increases in reports of illegal discharges are likely due to several factors including population growth, greater public awareness that leads to increased incident reporting, and improved tracking of public complaints.

Stormwater Quality: Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana and Mojave River Basins (San Bernardino County portions), 2002-2011



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported. Data for Mojave River Basin is not available prior to 2008. The high number of reports in the Mojave River Basin in 2008 is due in part to an unusually large number of debris reports.

Source: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Stormwater Program, Annual Report; Mojave River Watershed Group Small MS4 General Permit Annual Report

Forest First: Agencies Collaborate to Protect Water Quality

Recognizing the critical link between forest lands and water quality, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority and the San Bernardino National Forest signed an agreement in 2012 launching the Forest First Program. Fully 90% of the precipitation in the Santa Ana River watershed falls within U.S. Forest Service lands, therefore the quality of the forests has a significant impact on the quality of the water downstream. Forest First projects include thinning forests to more natural levels to reduce the likelihood of devastating fires, restoring marsh habitats which serve to slow down and filter stormwater, controlling invasive plants and replanting with native plants which consume less water and control erosion better, and improving dirt roadways in the forests (it is estimated that one mile of roadway improvement could eliminate 10 tons of sediment annually from flowing into the Santa Ana River basin). Together, these programs will improve the quality of stormwater, increase the ability to recharge groundwater, and reduce flood control costs.

Source: Ruth Villalbos, RBF Consulting, presentation to the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority "One Water, One Watershed" 2012 Conference

MRWG Illicit Discharge and Elimination Program

The Mojave River Watershed Group (MRWG) acts decisively to protect the Mojave River from pollutants by monitoring storm drains, responding to all identified illegal spills, and conducting extensive public outreach and education efforts. MRWG has developed a storm drain map detailing "level of threat" zones. This map assists in tracking spills and prioritizing high-risk areas. In addition to maintaining and inspecting the storm drain system and monitoring high-risk areas, the MRWG operates a hotline number (1-800-Cleanup) and a website reporting system. "No dumping" signage throughout the watershed reminds the public of the importance of keeping their waterways clean, and provides information on how to report illegal dumping. Because the waterways can be affected by improperly disposed household hazardous waste (HHW) and debris, the MRWG also participates in the County's HHW and oil recycling program and hosts community clean-up days.

Source: Mojave River Watershed Group, Annual Reports, 2005/06, 2006/07 and 2010/11

[1] Watershed protection in the Santa Ana River Basin is collectively managed by the cities of Big Bear Lake, Chino, Chino Hills, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Highland, Loma Linda, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, Upland, and Yucaipa, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, and the County of San Bernardino for the unincorporated areas within the San Ana River Basin.

[2] Watershed protection in the Mojave River Basin is collectively managed by the cities of Apple Valley, Hesperia, Victorville, and the County San Bernardino County for the unincorporated areas within the Mojave River Basin.

Connecting the Dots

Stormwater Quality is improved through proper disposal of **Solid Waste and Household Hazardous Waste.**

County is on its Way to Meeting 20% Reduction Law

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures average urban (residential and commercial) water consumption in gallons per capita per day from a selection of water agencies serving San Bernardino County.[1]

Why is it Important?

Given San Bernardino County's arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. Conservation is now also law. In November 2009, the state legislature passed SB X7-7 requiring an approximate 20% reduction in per capita usage by 2020.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2011, average water consumption continued to decline:

- The average water consumption per person was 186 gallons a day for the six agencies sampled.
- Per capita water consumption varied from a high of 246 gallons per capita per day (GPCPD) to 98 GPCPD, depending on the agency.
- The average rate is higher than neighboring Orange County, which posted a countywide average GPCPD of 162 in 2010/11, and lower than Riverside County at 245 GPCPD in 2011.2
- Since 2009, when SB X7-7 was enacted, per capita water usage among the sampled San Bernardino County water agencies has fallen 14%.
- Together, the six water agencies sampled serve approximately 1,290,000 residents, or 63% of the total county population.

Average Urban Water Consumption in Gallons per Capita per Day for Selected Water Agencies Serving San Bernardino County, 2007-2011

Sources: Analysis of data provided by Fontana Water Company, Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, Cucamonga Valley Water District, Mojave Water Agency, City of Ontario Municipal Water Agency, City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department, and Victorville Water District; California Department of Finance, Table E-4

[1] Due to the many independent water agencies serving San Bernardino County, a countywide water consumption figure is not available. Data were sought from a sampling of agencies serving the larger geographic or population centers in the county.

[2] The figure for Orange County encompasses the entire county; the figure for Riverside County reflects a sample of six agencies serving 45% of the total population.

Connecting the Dots

Water Consumption varies by **Industry Cluster** and by the employment the industry supports.

Electricity and Natural Gas Use Decline Significantly

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures total and per capita energy consumption in San Bernardino County including electricity, natural gas, and vehicle fuel use.

Why is it Important?

Energy prices and supplies impact the cost of doing business as well as business stability. Additionally, the three main contributors to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions – electricity, natural gas, and vehicle fuels – are together responsible for over 80% of GHG emissions. Because energy consumption is driven up by population and business growth, tracking per capita usage helps determine the extent of efficiency and conservation on energy use. Improved energy efficiency saves residents and businesses money, reduces dependency on fossil fuels, and lessens the environmental impact of carbon emissions.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

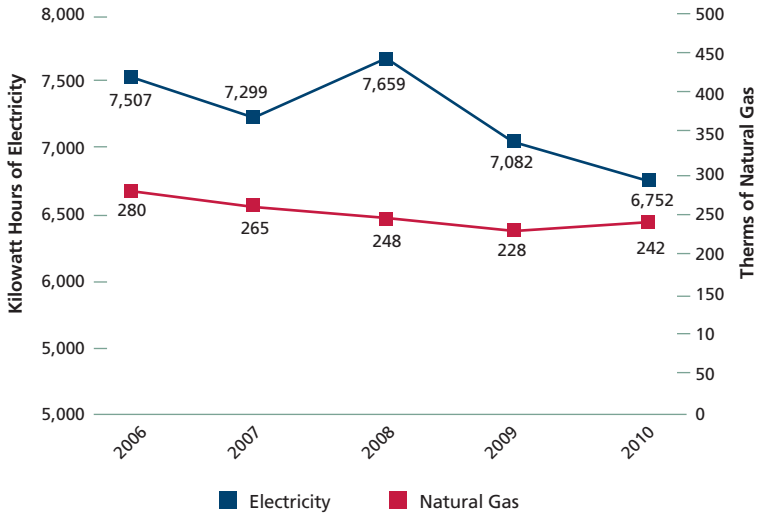
Total energy consumption in San Bernardino County declined over the past five years:

- Between 2006 and 2010, total electricity consumption decreased 7%, from 14,840 million kilowatt hours to 13,765 million kilowatt hours. This equates to a per capita decline of 10%.
- Despite increasing in 2010, since 2006 natural gas consumption decreased 11% from 553 million therms to 493 million therms, equivalent to a drop of 14% on a per capita basis.
- Between 2005 and 2011, total vehicle fuel consumption (gasoline and diesel) decreased 4% from a total of 1.26 billion gallons in 2005 to 1.20 billion gallons in 2011.
- On a per capita basis, vehicle fuel consumption declined 10% from 646 gallons per person in 2005 to 584 gallons per person in 2011.

Many Factors Influence Energy Consumption

Energy consumption is influenced by a range of factors including the economy, fuel prices, discretionary income, and weather conditions in a given year. Conservation and technological advances in efficiency also contribute to reductions in energy consumption.

Per Capita Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



Sources: California Energy Commission Energy Consumption Data Management System (http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx); California Department of Finance Population Estimates

Tackling GHG Emissions

The jurisdictions in San Bernardino County face a demanding challenge to meet the GHG reduction targets established by the State of California through the requirements of AB 32 and SB 375. In response to these initiatives, San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) and its local jurisdiction partners are seeking to reduce GHG emissions associated with regional activities, beginning with the "San Bernardino County Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reduction Plan." The effort will develop the following:

- A baseline year (2008) GHG emissions inventory for each of the participating cities;
- A future year (2020) GHG emissions forecast for each of the cities;
- A tool for each city to develop a municipal inventory (i.e., emissions due only to the city's municipal operations) and municipal reduction plan;
- Regional and local (single municipality) GHG reduction measures for the following sectors: building energy, water, transportation, off-road equipment, waste, and stationary fuel combustion; and
- Greenhouse gas reduction plans for each jurisdiction, meeting jurisdiction identified reduction goals.

The County of San Bernardino has completed a similar plan, and 20 cities are jointly participating in the SANBAG effort. By working collaboratively on these goals, the cities aim to more effectively address emissions from activities that are affected or influenced by the region as a whole.

Connecting the Dots

Energy Consumption is driven by the economy, as is **Water Consumption.**

community life

Residents have access to a wide range of community amenities, from recreational facilities and parklands, to hospitals and colleges, to employment and family resource centers. While most rate the county as a good place to live, residents cite the lack of job opportunities as one of its top negative factors. Compared to neighboring counties and the state, the county receives the lowest amount of grant funds from foundations, and the number of nonprofit organizations is comparatively low.

Nonprofit Grants: Aiming High and Building Capacity

The Community Foundation (TCF) and key community leaders – in partnership with, and with funding from, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors – are planning and implementing several major initiatives to address the county's "funding neglect" from foundations, corporations, and state and federal government. Historically, San Bernardino County has received substantially lower funding from these sources compared to other California counties and the nation. One initiative, the Grants Development Initiative, will focus on increasing the capacity, ability and skills of the county's health, education, government, and nonprofit sectors to be more competitive, collaborative and strategic in attracting grant funding. Another initiative, the Nonprofit Capacity Building Project, will provide grant proposal training and technical assistance to key nonprofits in each of the county's five Supervisorial Districts.

County Lags in Nonprofit Funding, Numbers and Growth

Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses San Bernardino County's nonprofit sector, including the number of organizations and per capita revenues and assets.[1] It also tracks federal and foundation grants awarded to the county.

Why is it Important?

A well-funded nonprofit sector is integral to a healthy and stable community. Foundations and federal grants can provide critical funding for community services and charitable organizations helping to bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. The nonprofit sector is a valuable contributor to the local economy and quality of life.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

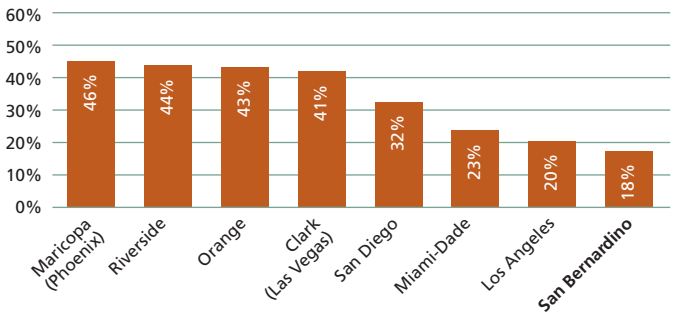
The number of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County is decreasing:

- In 2011, there were 5,644 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County, down from 6,118 in 2010.
- Over the past 10 years, the number of San Bernardino County nonprofit organizations increased a total of 18% – a slower rate of increase than neighboring and peer regions compared.
- The largest category of nonprofits in San Bernardino County in 2011 was Religion at 25%, followed by Human Services (24%), Public/Societal Benefit (20%), and Education (14%).

San Bernardino County's nonprofit per capita rates are lower than comparison regions:

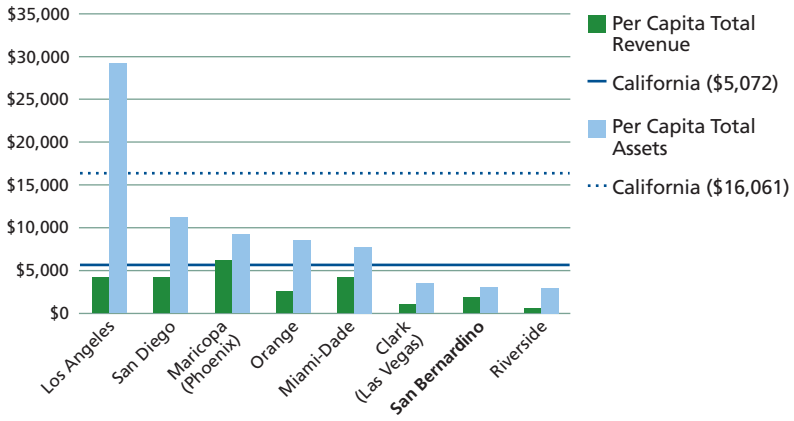
- San Bernardino County has 2.7 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all regions compared except Riverside County and Las Vegas.
- Reported revenues for San Bernardino County nonprofits increased 14% in the five-year period between 2007 and 2011, while total assets increased 54% during the same period.
- 62% of the nonprofits in San Bernardino County have revenues over $25,000.
- Only $3 per capita is invested in San Bernardino County through local foundation awards. This is less than all counties compared and $116 per capita less than the statewide average.[2]

Number of Nonprofits, 10-Year Growth Rate
County Comparison, 2002-2011



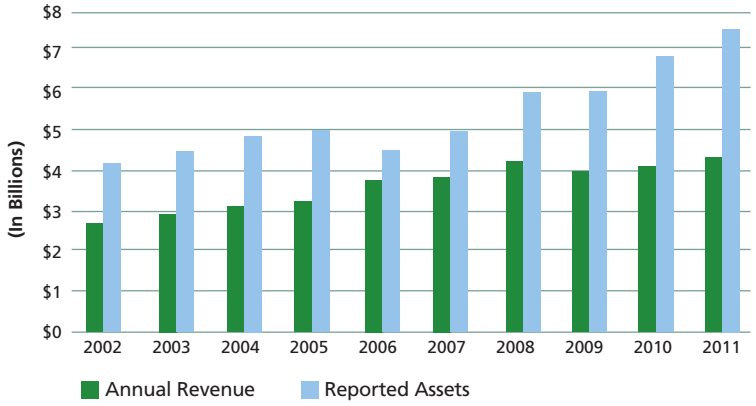
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccs.urban.org/statistics/index.cfm

Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets
County Comparison, 2011



Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccs.urban.org/statistics/index.cfm)

Revenue and Asset Growth
San Bernardino County, 2002-2011



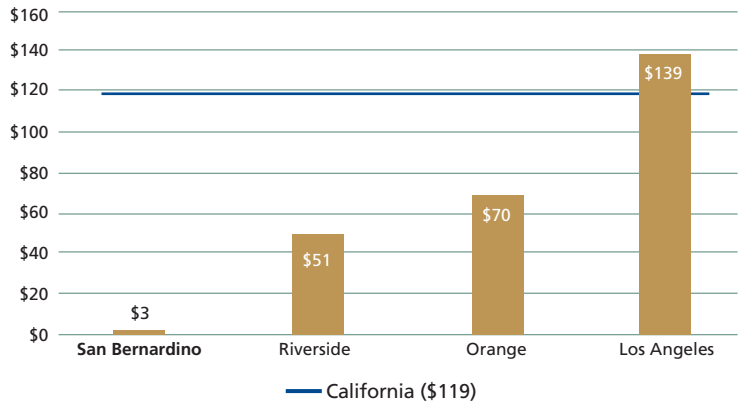
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccs.urban.org/statistics/index.cfm)

[1] Nonprofits include public charities, private foundations, and other nonprofit organizations.
[2] The Inland Empire Nonprofit Sector, March 2009, prepared by the University of San Francisco for the James Irvine Foundation.

In 2010, San Bernardino County received about half the California average in federal grants, as reported in the Consolidated Federal Funds Report:

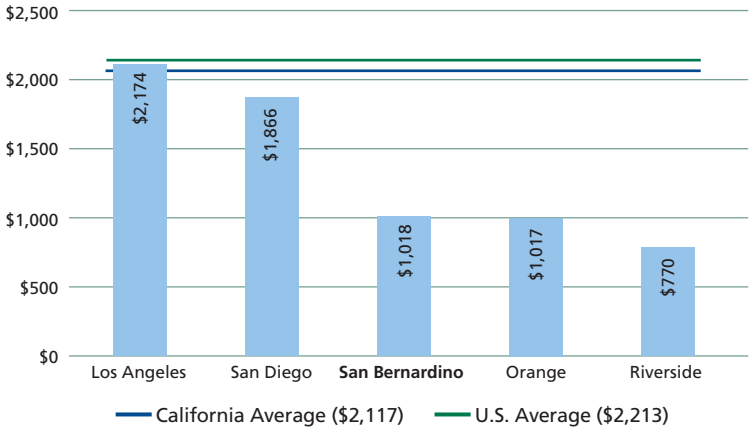
- Federal grants were awarded for a wide range of programs and services, including public broadcasting, election assistance commissions, food and nutrition grants, and local educational programs.
- San Bernardino County received $1,018 per capita in these federal grants.
- This amount is higher than Orange and Riverside counties, but significantly less than San Diego and Los Angeles counties, and about half of the state and national average.

Foundation Funds Per Capita
County Comparison, 2005



Source: The James Irvine Foundation (http://irvine.org)

Average Federal Grant Per Capita
County Comparison, 2010



Source: U.S. Census (www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/cffr-10.pdf)

Connecting the Dots

Nonprofits such as those focused on **Arts and Culture** create tourism and cultural enjoyment.

Fewer Nonprofits; New Arts Council Poised to Help

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks the number, revenues and assets of arts, culture and humanities nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County. Also shown are measures of cultural engagement through a study commissioned by the James Irvine Foundation, which includes both in-person and online surveys of residents.[1]

Why is it Important?

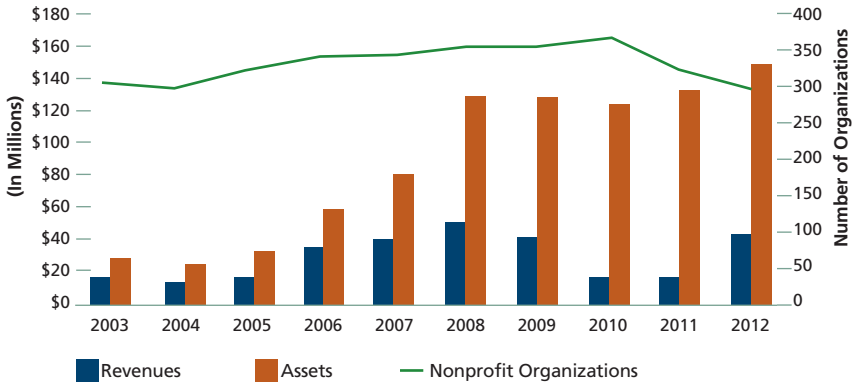
Creative and cultural assets contribute to a high quality of life and help form the county's identity as a vibrant and innovative place to live and work. The nonprofit arts sector is also an important contributor to the local economy.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

After peaking in 2010, the number of arts and culture nonprofit organizations has declined in recent years:

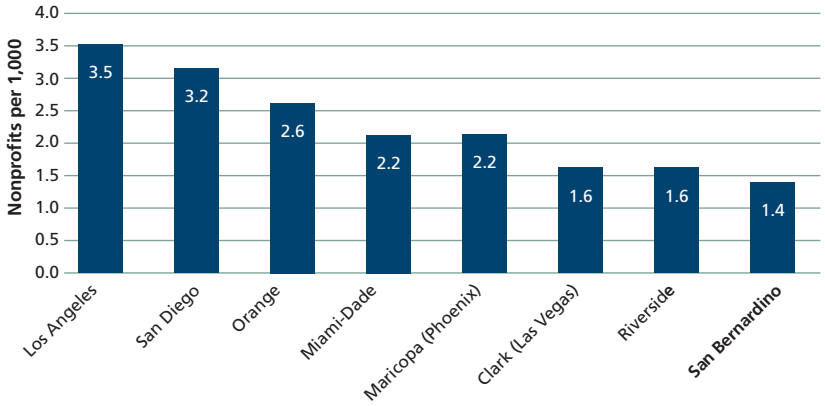
- In 2012, there were 292 arts, culture and humanities organizations in San Bernardino County, down from 362 in 2010 and 304 organizations in 2003.
- This is the lowest number of nonprofit arts, culture and humanities organizations in 10 years.
- At 1.4 organizations per 10,000 residents, San Bernardino County has fewer arts, culture and humanities nonprofits per capita than any of the neighboring counties and peers compared.
- However, overall revenues and assets of nonprofit arts and culture organizations in San Bernardino County have increased significantly compared with 10 years ago. Revenues and assets totaled $16.4 million and $30.3 million, respectively, in 2003 compared with revenues and assets of $41.7 million and $152.5 million, respectively, in 2012.
- The majority (74%) of nonprofit arts, culture and humanities organizations have more than $25,000 in gross receipts.

Arts, Culture and Humanities Nonprofit Organizations, Revenues and Assets
San Bernardino County, 2003-2012



Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccsdataweb.urban.org/tablewiz/tw_bmf.php)

Arts, Culture and Humanities Nonprofit Organizations
County Comparison, 2012



Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccsdataweb.urban.org/tablewiz/tw_bmf.php)

[1] *Cultural Engagement in California's Inland Regions, WolfBrown and the James Irvine Foundation, 2008*. The study investigated patterns of cultural engagement in the San Joaquin Valley and Inland Empire regions. Although weighted to reduce potential biases, these data are not representative of all adults in the two regions, and the regions are not broken out separately.

Creative and cultural activities play a significant role in residents' lives:

- 88% of respondents to the 2008 James Irvine Foundation survey indicated that cultural activities play a part in their lives, with 43% saying they play a "big part."
- The highest percentage of respondents indicated regular participation in reading or writing activities (e.g. participating in a book club or writing a blog), followed by music-related activities.

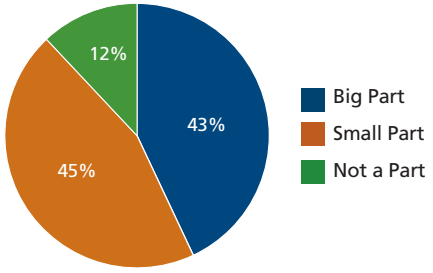
Arts Connection Off to a Strong Start

A new nonprofit organization to serve the entire arts & culture sector of San Bernardino County has been launched called, "Arts Connection, the Arts Council of San Bernardino County." A Task Force of over 50 cultural and civic leaders – led by The Community Foundation – convened regularly over 18 months to research, design, and prepare to launch this new arts council. Officially launching in the summer/fall of 2012, Arts Connection has received significant support from the County of San Bernardino, California Arts Council, and The Community Foundation to commence working on its mission: to stimulate creative and economic vitality and enrich lives throughout the communities it serves by providing support, promotion, education, and advocacy for the arts. Arts Connection accomplishes this mission through initiatives that nurture and support artists, arts organizations, and the patronage of the arts in communities throughout the county.

ARTS CONNECTION
THE ARTS COUNCIL OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

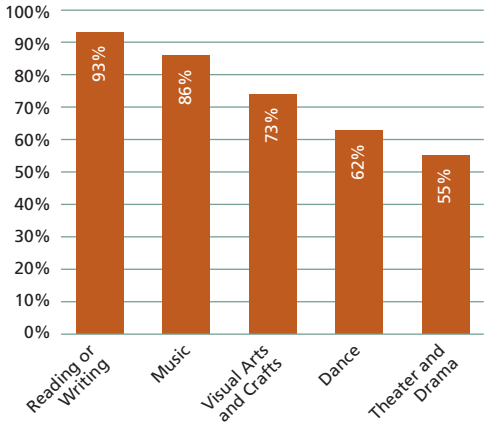
Significance of Cultural Activities
Inland Empire, 2008

Would you say cultural activities are a big part, small part or not a part of your life?



Source: Cultural Engagement in California's Inland Regions, WolfBrown and the James Irvine Foundation, 2008 (www.irvine.org/publications)

Participation in Cultural Activities
Inland Empire, 2008



Source: Cultural Engagement in California's Inland Regions, WolfBrown and the James Irvine Foundation, 2008 (www.irvine.org/publications)

Connecting the Dots

Studies support the link between the quality of, and investment in, **Arts and Culture** and the overall **Business Climate.**

More Residents Rate the County as a Good Place to Live

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures perceptions of wellbeing and quality of life in San Bernardino County through residents' responses to the Inland Empire Annual Survey. This telephone survey, with questions covering social, economic, and political topics, is conducted by the Institute of Applied Research & Policy Analysis at California State University, San Bernardino.

Why is it Important?

Perceptions of wellbeing reflect residents' level of satisfaction with their home, work, leisure and finances, and in aggregate, reflect residents' overall satisfaction with life in San Bernardino County.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

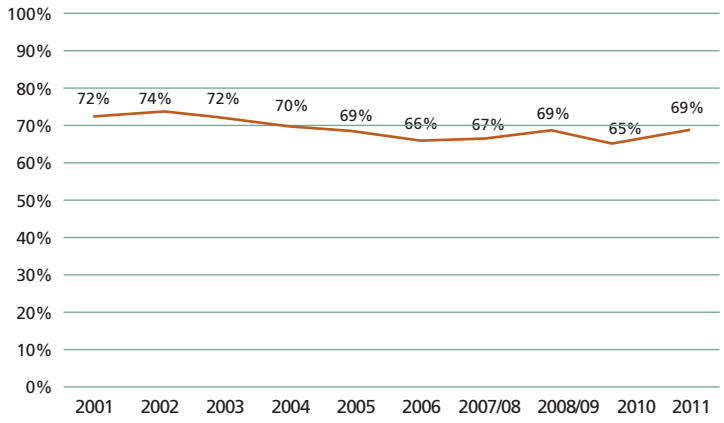
Most residents consider San Bernardino County a good place to live:

- 69% of survey respondents indicated San Bernardino County was a "very good" or "fairly good" place to live, up from 65% the previous year.
- For the past several years, survey respondents have cited the county's location and scenery as its top positive factor (33%). This is followed by good climate/weather (16%), affordable housing (8%), and lack of crowds (7%).
- 22% of respondents reported crime and gang activity as the top negative factor. However, this is down for the second year in a row and is the lowest percentage in five years. Lack of job opportunities (8%), traffic (7%) and smog/air pollution (6%) were distant contenders.
- For the first time since tracking began, lack of job opportunities was cited as the second most negative factor – above traffic and smog.

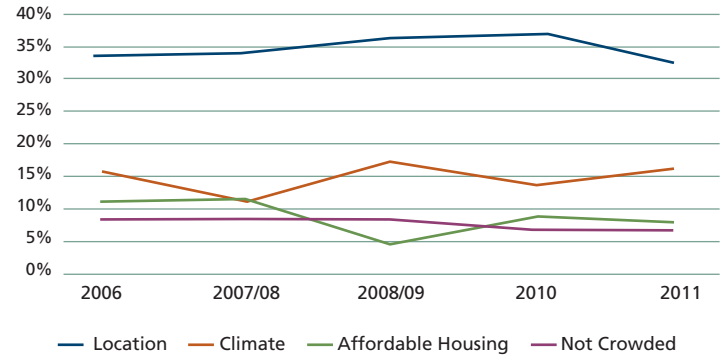
The county's residents are still feeling the impact of the Great Recession, but some recovery is evident:

- In 2011, the percentage of residents rating the county's economy as "excellent" or "good" was 14%.
- This is up from the 2010 figure of 9% (the lowest percentage of residents' rating the county's economy as "excellent" or "good" in 10 years) but still far below the peak ratings in the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 (46%).
- Only 16% of survey respondents indicated they were better off in 2011 than in the previous year, but this is up from 14% in 2010.

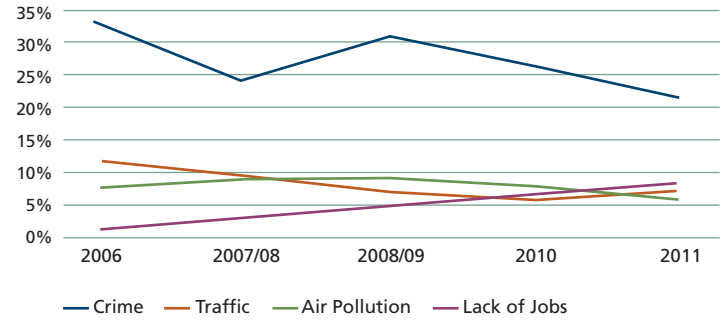
Percent of Residents Responding San Bernardino County is a "Very Good" or "Fairly Good" Place to Live, 2001-2011



Top Positive Factors
San Bernardino County, 2006-2011



Top Negative Factors
San Bernardino County, 2006-2011



Source: 2011 Inland Empire Annual Survey (http://iar.csusb.edu)

Connecting the Dots

Resident Satisfaction is influenced by numerous environmental factors including **Stormwater Quality.**

Resource Centers Link Residents to Jobs and Services

Description of Indicator

This indicator summarizes amenities available to residents including airports, hospitals, college and career institutions, employment resource centers, family resources, and recreational lands and facilities.

Why is it Important?

San Bernardino County's community amenities contribute to a high quality of life. The county's natural environment and vast open space offer residents a variety of opportunities for entertainment, exercise and relaxation, contributing to a positive sense of place and affording many residents a rural lifestyle. Access to airports provides ease of travel and supports the region's economic vitality. The availability of medical facilities and resources for families with young children play an important role in the health of the populace, while college and career training institutions and employment resource centers contribute to an educated workforce and higher standard of living. Additionally, many of these community attributes provide job opportunities for the county's residents.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Airports

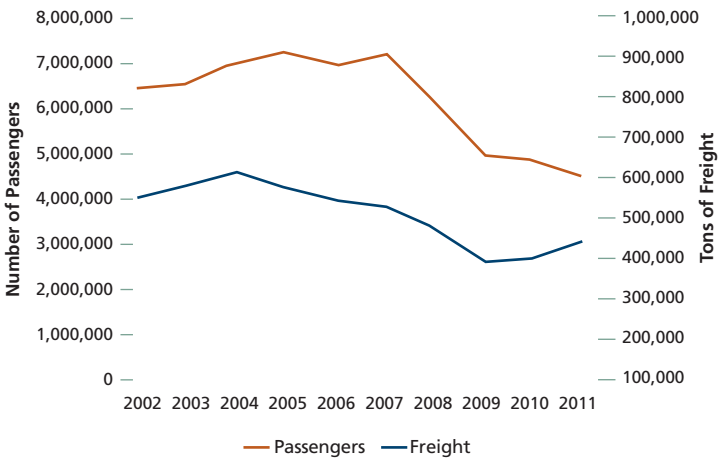
2011 brought another drop in passenger traffic at Ontario International Airport, but an increase in freight traffic:

- Seven passenger airlines (compared with nine the previous year) and six freight carriers (compared with eight the previous year) operate out of Ontario International Airport.
- Passenger traffic has declined dramatically, and is currently at its lowest level in over 10 years.
- Passenger traffic peaked in 2005 at over 7.2 million passengers.
- However, the amount of freight being transported at Ontario International increased in 2011 by 6.4%, to 417,476 tons. This follows an increase the previous year.

Additional airport resources serve area residents:

- The San Bernardino International Airport has over 60,000 annual flight operations comprised mainly of charter, corporate, and general aviation users.
- Six county-owned airports are located strategically throughout the county (Apple Valley Airport, Baker Airport, Barstow-Daggett Airport, Chino Airport, Needles Airport, and Twentynine Palms Airport).

Volume of Passengers and Freight
Ontario International Airport, 2002-2011



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail.

Source: Los Angeles World Airports (www.lawa.org)

Hospitals and Medical Facilities

There are 22 hospitals serving residents and visitors to San Bernardino County:

- Two are trauma centers, including Loma Linda University Medical Center (Level I trauma center), and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (Level II trauma center).[1]
- The Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) operates three community Family Health Centers (FHCs) for primary care, including the McKee FHC, which was recently moved to a larger, state-of-the-art facility in Rialto.
- ARMC recently expanded with the opening of a three-story Medical Office Building, which houses an internal medicine primary care clinic, cardiac rehabilitation center and outpatient dialysis center.

San Bernardino is Baby-Friendly!

San Bernardino County is home to 12 Baby Friendly hospitals, more than any other county in California. Baby Friendly hospitals promote breastfeeding over formula feeding, and couplet care (keeping parents and infants together at all times from birth through discharge to promote bonding). First 5 San Bernardino was the organization that initially championed this cause, funding the effort to support San Bernardino hospitals becoming certified as Baby Friendly.

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Airports

[1] Level I Trauma Centers provide the highest level of surgical care to trauma patients, and have formal research and education programs related to trauma care. Level II Centers participate in an inclusive system of trauma care, working collaboratively with Level I Centers to provide trauma care and supplement the clinical expertise of a Level I institution.

Universities, Colleges, and Career Training

San Bernardino County offers residents many opportunities for college and career training, serving the educational needs of the county and developing a strong workforce:

- Within San Bernardino County there are multiple universities and colleges, including University of Redlands, California State University, San Bernardino, Loma Linda University, and University of La Verne College of Law.
- Community Colleges in the county include Barstow, Chaffey, Copper Mountain, Crafton Hills, Palo Verde Community College/Needles Campus, San Bernardino Valley, and Victor Valley.
- In addition, there are numerous private career and technical educational institutions that offer certificates and degrees.

Employment Resource Centers

Employment Resource Centers offer a range of free services aimed at helping county residents enter the workforce, including career counseling, job search, skills and aptitudes assessment and occupational training:

- San Bernardino County's Workforce Investment Board operates three Employment Resource Centers located in the East Valley (San Bernardino), West End (Rancho Cucamonga), and High Desert.
- In 2011, the Employment Resource Centers served a total of 78,604 residents.
- Of these residents served, 28,921 accessed services at the East Valley Center, 33,487 at the West End Center, and 16,196 at the High Desert Center.

Employment Resource Centers also benefit businesses through customized recruitment services, access to a large pool of pre-screened job applicants, outreach services to businesses in the form of customized labor exchange services, and identifying job applicants:

- In 2011, 13,000 job listings were posted to the Workforce Investment Network.
- Over 8,500 services were provided to employers including 43 business workshops and nine job fairs.
- 337 on-the-job training contracts were executed.

Resources for Young Children and Families

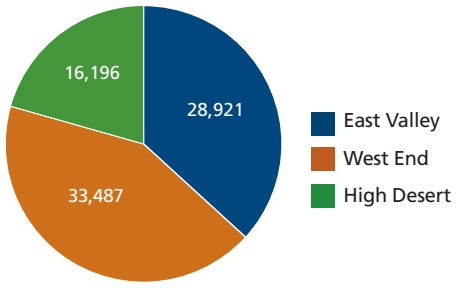
First 5 San Bernardino's mission is to promote, support and enhance the health and early development of young children and their families. First 5 San Bernardino funds 15 Family Resource Centers and four Screening, Assessment, Referral and Treatment (SART) Centers located through the county:

- Family Resource Centers are designed to assist families with young children with a range of services including responding to crisis situations and meeting basic needs.
- While the number served fluctuates from year to year, between 2007/08 and 2011/12 (through March), Family Resource Centers served 56,104 clients.[2]
- SART Centers provide comprehensive services to children from birth through age five including behavioral intervention, speech and language pathology, and other services.
- Between 2007/08 and 2011/12 (through March), a total of 3,827 children were screened for developmental delays at SART Centers. Such screenings allow for the identification of potential delays and early intervention services, which improve outcomes for the child.

First 5 San Bernardino's health-related programs include health care access, prenatal care, oral health, and safety and nutrition:

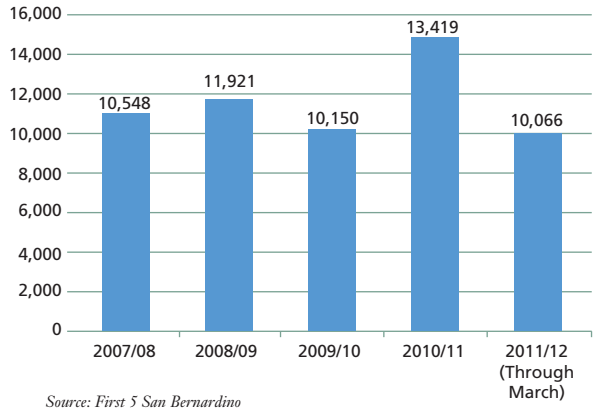
- Between July 2011 and March 2012, 6,100 children received health care access assistance, such as help with insurance enrollment, payment of insurance premiums, and direct medical service through community clinics, mobile clinics, or home visits.
- During the same nine-month time frame, 1,800 children and/or their parents received prenatal or perinatal care and 11,400 received oral health care. In addition, 1,700 parents received car seat safety education.

Residents Served at Employment Resource Centers
San Bernardino County, 2011



Source: County of San Bernardino, Workforce Investment Boar

Clients Served at Family Resource Centers
San Bernardino County, 2008-March 2012



Source: First 5 San Bernardino

[2] "Clients" refers to individuals who received assistance from Resource Center staff once or multiple times.

Recreational Facilities

The county is known for its many recreational facilities, which offer both cold and warm weather activities:

- San Bernardino County is home to the Mojave National Preserve along with portions of Joshua Tree National Park and Death Valley National Park.
- San Bernardino National Forest offers year-round outdoor opportunities with nearly 677,000 acres of open space spanning San Bernardino and Riverside counties. A portion of Angeles National Forest also lies within the county boundaries.
- There are more than 100 regional and local parks, museums, golf courses and numerous fairs.
- Multiple arts venues include performing arts and concert facilities, along with major museums such as Cal State San Bernardino Art Museum, the San Bernardino County Museum, and the Planes of Fame Air Museum.
- San Bernardino County also has three professional minor league baseball teams, the Rancho Cucamonga Quakes, the Inland Empire 66ers, and the High Desert Mavericks.
- The Auto Club Speedway in Fontana has world-class NASCAR and Indy car races.

San Bernardino County Regional Parks

Regional Park	Acres
Big Morongo Canyon Preserve	177
Calico Ghost Town	480
Cucamonga-Guasti	112
Glen Helen	1,340
Lake Gregory	150
Moabi	1,027
Mojave Narrows	840
Mojave River Forks	1,100
Prado	2,280
Santa Ana River Trail	17*
Yucaipa Regional Park	1,161
Total	**8,684**

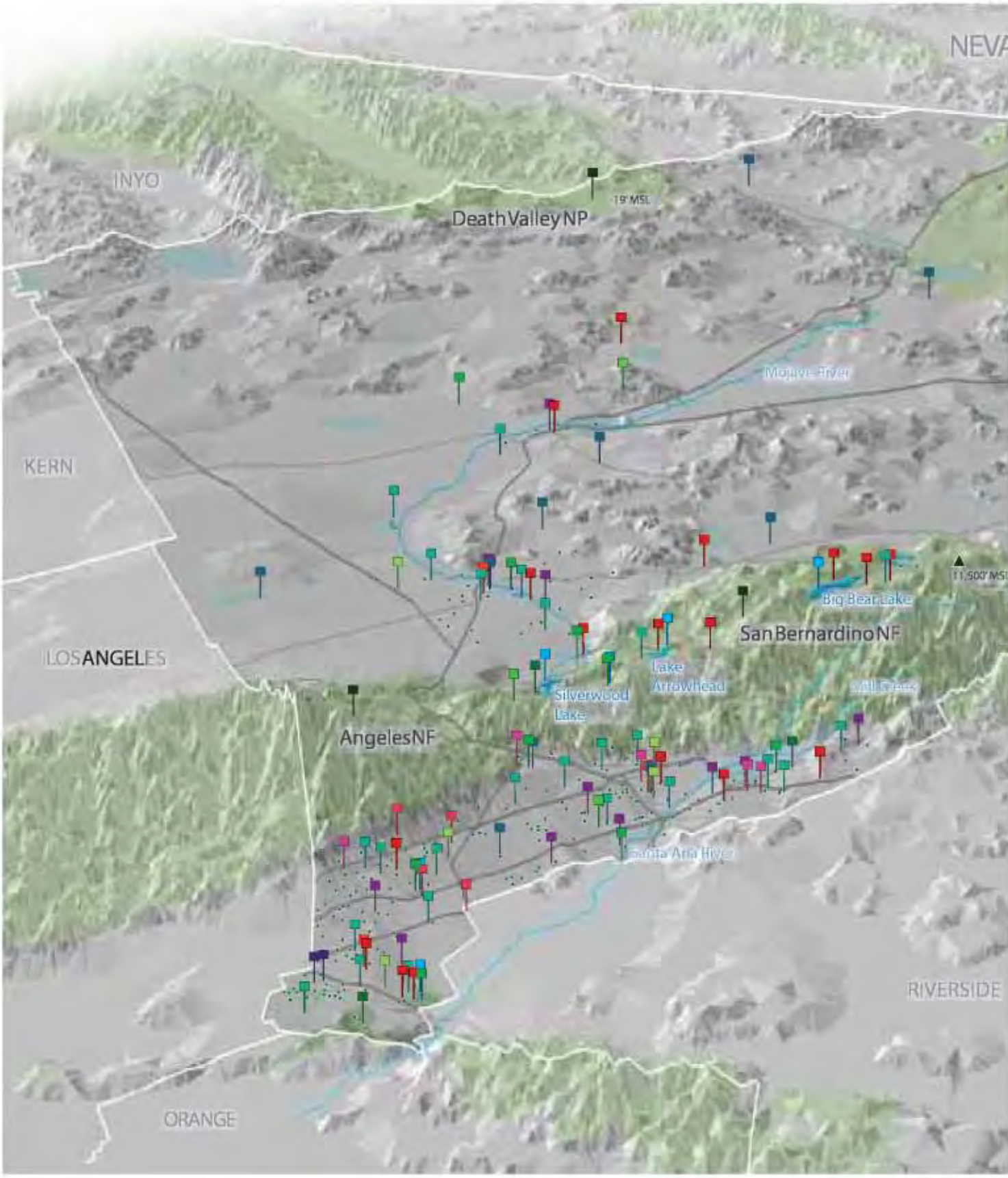
*Not included in total acreage.

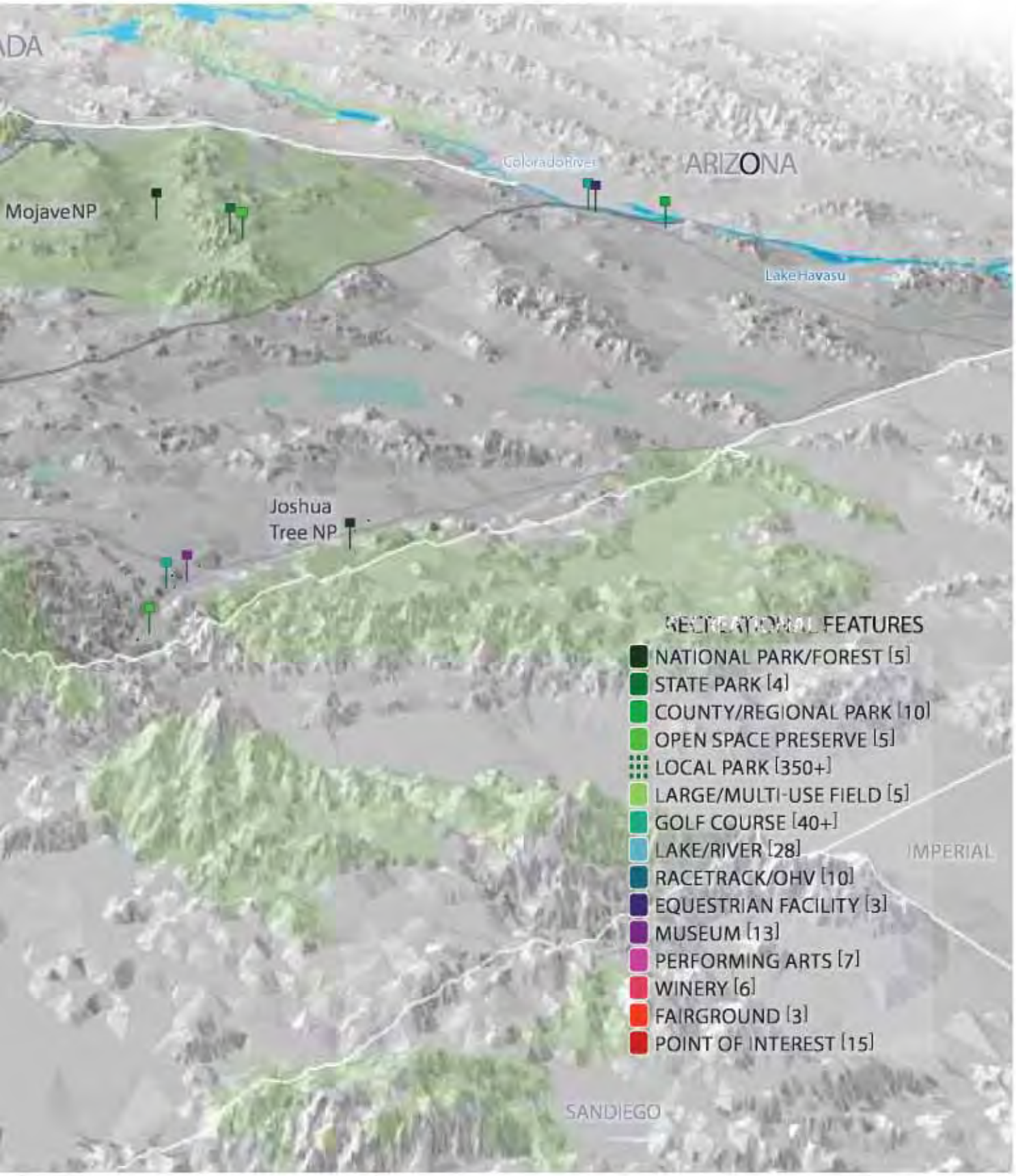
Plenty of Wide Open Spaces
There are 2. 5 million acres of recreational land in San Bernardino County, and six acres of parkland per 1,000 residents – twice the standard rate in California based on state law and local regulations. Three out of every four residents live within one mile of a local park and within five miles of a regional, state or national park.

Source: Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010

Connecting the Dots

Community Amenities include regional **Mobility.**


INYO
Death Valley NP
KERN
LOS ANGELES
Angeles NF
San Bernardino NF
Big Bear Lake
Lake Arrowhead
Silverwood Lake
Mojave River
Santa Ana River
RIVERSIDE
ORANGE


ADA
Colorado River
ARIZONA
Mojave NP
Lake Havasu
Joshua
Tree NP
RECREATIONAL FEATURES
NATIONAL PARK/FOREST [5]
STATE PARK [4]
COUNTY/REGIONAL PARK [10]
OPEN SPACE PRESERVE [5]
LOCAL PARK [350+]
LARGE/MULTI-USE FIELD [5]
GOLF COURSE [40+]
LAKE/RIVER [28]
RACETRACK/OHV [10]
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY [3]
MUSEUM [13]
PERFORMING ARTS [7]
WINERY [6]
FAIRGROUND [3]
POINT OF INTEREST [15]
IMPERIAL
SAN DIEGO

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California Department of Mental Health
California Department of Public Health
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
California Department of Veterans Affairs
California Employment Development Department
California Energy Commission
California Health Interview Survey
California Highway Patrol
California State Association of Counties
California State Board of Equalization
California State University, San Bernardino
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San Bernardino Superintendent of Schools
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La Jolla Institute (www.lajollainstitute.org)

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San Bernardino Associated Governments (http://sanbag.ca.gov)

San Bernardino County Administrative Office (www.sbcounty.gov/cao)

San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors (www.sbcounty.gov/bos)

San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health (www.sbcounty.gov/dbh)

San Bernardino County Department of Public Health (www.sbcounty.gov/dph)

San Bernardino County Department of Public Works (www.sbcounty.gov/dpw)

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San Bernardino County Human Services (http://hss.sbcounty.gov/hss)

San Bernardino County Probation Department (www.sbcounty.gov/probation)

San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department (www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/sheriff)

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The Community Foundation Serving the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino is a public, nonprofit Council on Foundations-accredited community foundation dedicated to "enhancing the quality of life in the communities we serve." This is accomplished through building permanent endowments, making prudent grants, acting as a catalyst to address important regional issues and strengthening the nonprofit sector.

In 2011, The Community Foundation raised $9.1 million in contributions, distributed over $5.22 million in grants and scholarships, and currently manages and invests over 300 funds that exceed $60 million in assets. The Community Foundation has realized a total investment performance return of 37% over the past three years.