



Community Indicators Report 2015





Board of Supervisors Third District

James Ramos
Chairman

Building and maintaining a prosperous, healthy, and livable community requires honest and repeated self-assessment. We must constantly measure the progress we are making toward the realization of our shared Countywide Vision. That is the purpose of this annual San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report.

The 2015 report marks our sixth consecutive year of taking an objective look at our large and diverse county, specifically our economy, our schools, healthcare, public safety, environment, and our overall quality of life. These are the interrelated and interdependent elements of the “complete county” upon which our Vision is based.

The idea behind making this report an annual effort is to measure our performance and detect trends so that the community can assess and refine its efforts toward achieving the Vision. After six years, we can see the progress we are making and where more work needs to be done. For example, the high school dropout rate has fallen seven percentage points since we began tracking it, and the number of high school graduates eligible for entrance to a University of California or California State University campus continues to grow. Unemployment remains on the decline, the recovery of the housing market is marching forward, and tourism employment in our county is higher than ever, with more than 50,000 jobs attributable to this industry. However, our national ranking as a good place to do business has declined, which could mean that the rest of the nation has not yet caught on to the great things happening in our county.

We hope this report inspires government leaders, business people, community and faith-based organizations, and others to come together and discuss strategies that are working so we may work together to bring those strategies to scale to serve our entire county.

The Community Indicators Report reflects an ongoing, annual commitment by our county to raise awareness and build stronger collaborative initiatives that address systemic challenges. This report provides a timely framework for understanding the elements of our county as an interrelated system that offers a superior quality of life and serves as a magnet for investment.

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors appreciates your interest and involvement, and we encourage you to use the information contained in this report to help us achieve our shared Countywide Vision.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Ramos".

Supervisor James Ramos
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

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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 does highlight trends where San Bernardino County 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 work is needed.

The report does not shy away from an honest assessment of the county's status across multiple disciplines, recognizing that this analysis offers opportunities for action leading to growth and change. The ultimate goal 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, and
- Measure outcomes rather than inputs whenever possible.

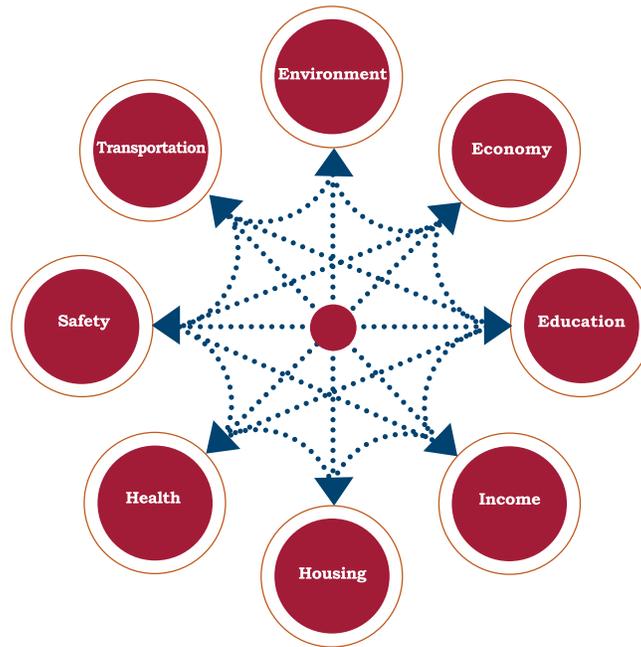
Peer Regions

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.

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 cultural – the more successful we will be in our efforts to sustain a high quality of life.

The graphic below illustrates 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.



● Connecting the Dots

Every indicator in this report is linked in some way. As you read the report, multiple linkages between indicators will likely come to mind as you “connect the dots” between indicators. For example:



Supporting a Countywide Vision Statement

One of the primary uses for the annual Community Indicators Report is to measure San Bernardino County's progress toward achieving its Countywide Vision. The Vision was adopted in 2011 by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and the San Bernardino Associated Governments Board of Directors, following a series of community and stakeholder meetings and extensive research. Intended as a roadmap to the future for the county as a whole, the Vision calls upon the county to capitalize on its diversity to create a broad range of opportunities that will lead to the realization of a "complete county." The Vision holds that the elements of that complete county – for example, education, public safety, jobs, recreation and wellbeing – are interrelated and depend on all sectors working collaboratively toward shared goals.

The first San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report was created in 2010 in anticipation of the Vision. Each successive report has become a valuable tool to measure progress toward becoming the complete county outlined in the Countywide Vision. Information on the Vision can be found at www.sbcounty.gov/vision.



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.

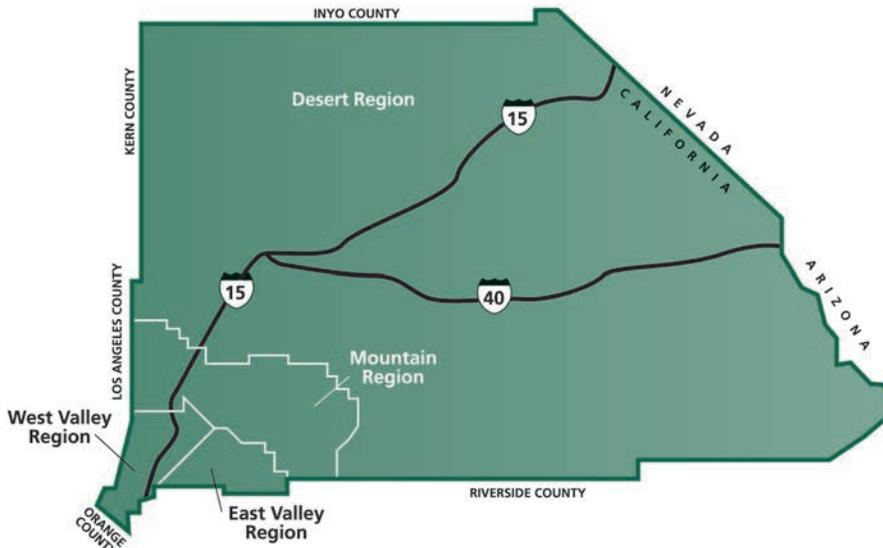
We envision a sustainable system of high-quality education, community health, public safety, housing, retail, recreation, arts and culture, and infrastructure, in which development complements our natural resources and environment.

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.

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 is bordered on the east by the states of Nevada and Arizona. 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 section profiles San Bernardino County's geography, land use, population density, demographics, civic engagement, and community amenities.



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, Towns and Communities in San Bernardino County

Valley Region	Mountain Region	Desert Region
Bloomington*	Angelus Oaks*	Adelanto
Chino	Big Bear City*	Apple Valley
Chino Hills	Big Bear Lake	Baker*
Colton	Crestline*	Barstow
Fontana	Lake Arrowhead*	Big River*
Grand Terrace	Lytle Creek*	Bluewater*
Highland	Oak Glen*	Fort Irwin*
Loma Linda	Running Springs*	Hesperia
Mentone*	Wrightwood*	Homestead Valley*
Montclair		Joshua Tree*
Muscoy*		Lenwood*
Ontario		Lucerne Valley*
Rancho Cucamonga		Morongo Valley*
Redlands		Mountain View Acres*
Rialto		Needles
San Antonio Heights*		Newberry Springs*
San Bernardino		Oak Hills*
Upland		Phelan*
Yucaipa		Piñon Hills*
		Searles Valley*
		Silver Lake*
		Spring Valley Lake*
		Twentynine Palms
		Victorville
		Yermo*
		Yucca Valley

*Unincorporated

GEOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

Size

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

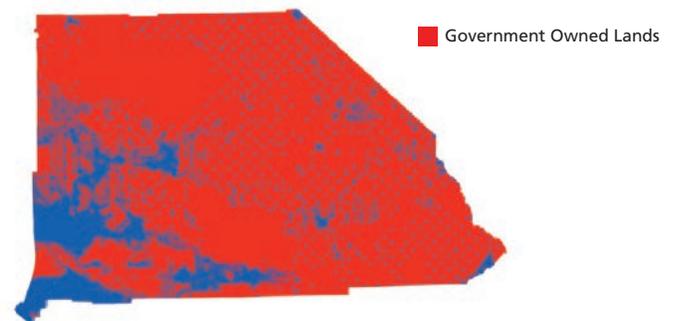
- The county covers over 20,000 square miles of land.
- There are 24 cities in the county and multiple unincorporated areas.
- 81% of the land is outside the governing control of the County Board of Supervisors or local jurisdictions; the majority of the non-jurisdiction land is owned and managed by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

Regions

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



Land Uses

San Bernardino County is mostly undeveloped:

- More than three-quarters (80%) of San Bernardino County is vacant land.
- 15% of the land is used for military purposes.
- Residential housing comprises 2.3% of the land area.
- Industrial uses make up 0.8% of the county's land use, followed by utilities (0.5%), agriculture (0.5%), transportation (0.4%), and parks (0.2%).
- Commercial uses, schools, offices, and government buildings each make up 0.1% or less of county land.³

POPULATION

Density

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

- San Bernardino County's population density is estimated at 105 people per square mile, which is lower than the four southern California 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 73% of the population residing in that region, but accounting for only 2.5% of the county's land area.⁵
- The estimated population density of the Valley Region is approximately 2,997 people per square mile, which is similar to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange counties.

Size

San Bernardino County has the fifth largest population in California:

- In July 2014, San Bernardino County's population was estimated at over two million (2,091,618).⁶
- San Bernardino County is more populous than all counties in California except Los Angeles, San Diego, Orange and Riverside.
- San Bernardino County is the twelfth most populous county in the nation, with more residents than 15 of the country's states, including Idaho, West Virginia, and New Mexico.⁷

Growth

Since 2000, San Bernardino County's population has grown by approximately 22%.⁸

- San Bernardino County's population is expected to reach about 2.66 million by 2035.
- This is equivalent to a growth rate of 27% between 2014 and 2035, which is toward the top of the range among other southern California counties, with Riverside County projected to grow the fastest at 33% and Orange County the slowest at 9%.⁹

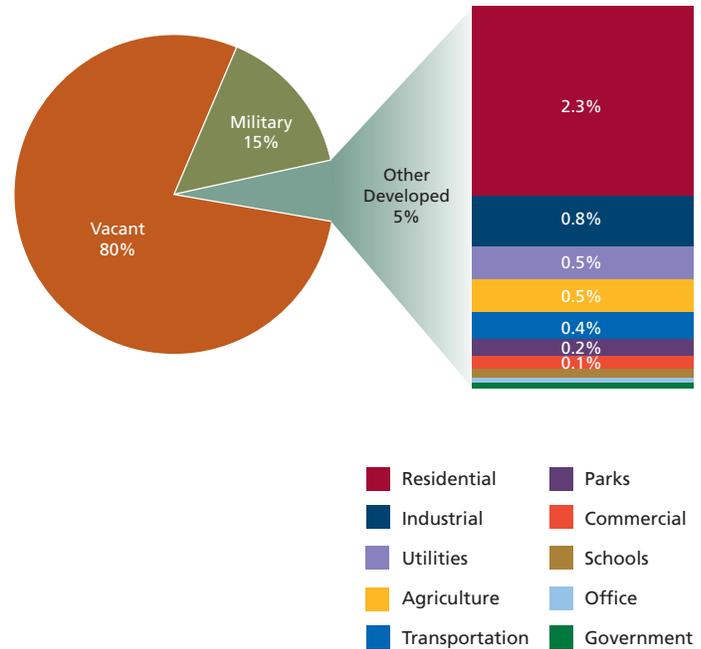
Population Facts

San Bernardino County, 2013-2014 and 2014-2035

Population as of July 1, 2014	Numeric Change Since 2013	Percent Change Since 2013	Projected Population in 2035	2014-2035 Projected Numeric Change	2014-2035 Projected Percent Change
2,091,618	17,538	0.8%	2,658,556	566,938	27%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Tables E-2 and P-1

San Bernardino County Land Uses



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments, April 2014

Population Density for San Bernardino County, San Bernardino Valley, and Peer and Neighboring Counties, 2014

County (Major City)	Persons per Square Mile
San Bernardino	105
Clark (Las Vegas)	262
Riverside	323
Maricopa (Phoenix)	444
San Diego	777
Miami-Dade (Miami)	1,368
Los Angeles	2,491
San Bernardino Valley Region	2,997
Orange (Santa Ana)	3,985

Note: For San Bernardino Valley, land area is from 2007 and population data is from 2013. The remaining geographies reflect land area data from 2000 and population data from 2014.

Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2000, 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and 2014 Population Estimates Program) and the San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan

Race and Ethnicity

San Bernardino County is racially and ethnically diverse:

- Slightly over half (51%) of San Bernardino County residents are Latino, who may be of any race.
- Among the remaining non-Latino residents, 31% are White, 8% are Black or African American, 7% are Asian or Pacific Islander, and 2% report two or more races. Less than one percent of residents are American Indian/Alaska Native or some other race (0.4%).¹⁰

Social Characteristics

Compared to United States averages, San Bernardino County residents are more likely to have been born outside of the United States, speak a language other than English at home, have a larger household size, and have a child living in the household:

- In 2013, 21% of people living in San Bernardino County were born outside of the United States, compared to the national average of 13%.
- Among residents over the age of five years, 41% speak a language other than English at home (compared to 21% nationwide).
- Among these, 82% speak Spanish and 18% speak some other language.
- The average household size in San Bernardino County is 3.4 people, compared to the national average of 2.7.
- Children under age 18 are present in 43% of households in San Bernardino County, compared to 32% nationwide.
- Approximately one-third (35%) of San Bernardino County families with children under 18 years of age are led by a single parent, which is similar to the national rate of 33%.¹¹

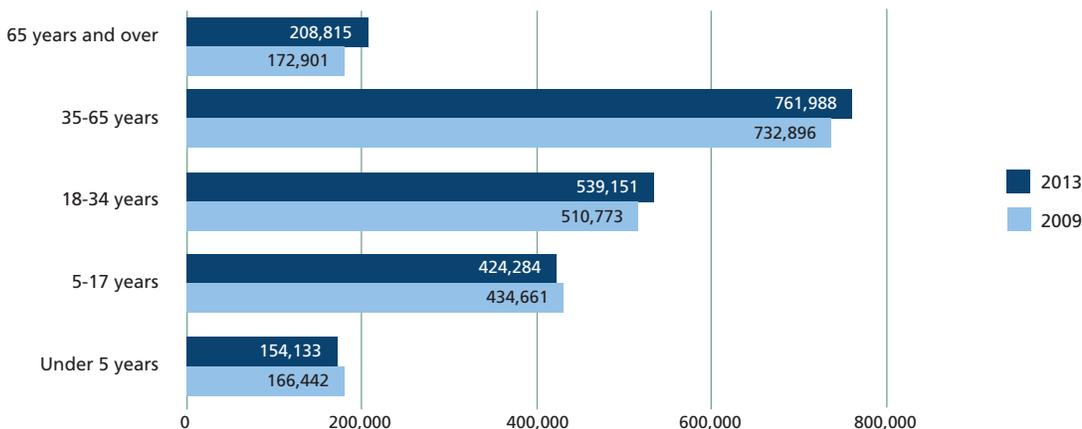
Age

San Bernardino County's population is relatively young:

- In 2013, the county's median age was 32, compared to 38 nationwide.
- As of 2013, 28% of the population was under age 18, while 10% were 65 years or older.
- Between 2009 and 2013, the county's age mix shifted, with more residents over 18 and fewer children under 18.¹²

Population by Age

San Bernardino County, 2009 and 2013



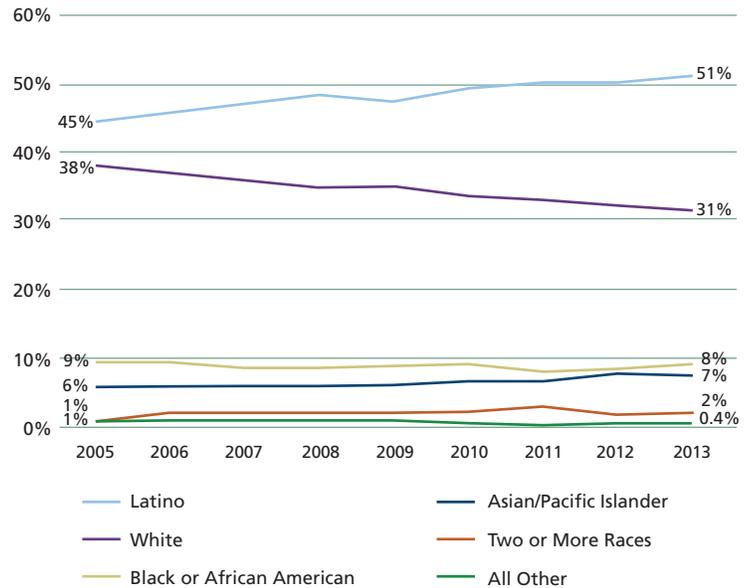
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2012 American Community Survey (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/>)

Native Americans in San Bernardino County

An estimated 14,518 San Bernardino County residents are Native American alone and no other race. Of this total, 9,272 identify as non-Latino and 5,246 identify as Latino. Additionally, many residents identify as two races: Native American and white (18,729) or Native American and black (1,852). Federally recognized tribes and/or reservations within the county include: the Colorado River Indian Reservation (also in Riverside County, and including Mohave, Chemehuevi, Hopi and Navajo tribes), Chemehuevi Indian Reservation, the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, and the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimate; California Tribal Government Affairs (www.tribalgovaffairs.ca.gov/); Colorado River Indian Tribes (www.crit-nsn.gov/)

Population by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2005-2013



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

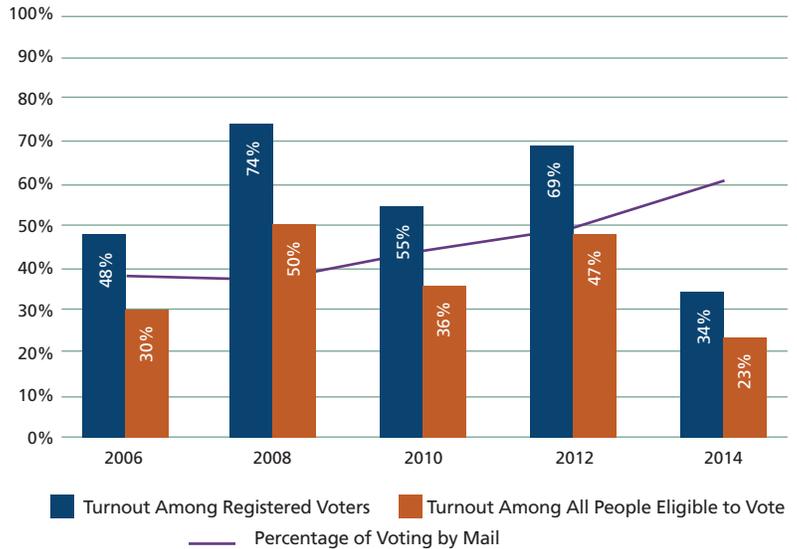
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Voter Participation

Voter turnout dipped in 2014 as is typical in non-presidential election years:

- Only 23% of San Bernardino County residents who are eligible to vote chose to do so in 2014.
- In comparison, 37% of eligible voters nationwide and 31% of eligible voters statewide went to the polls in 2014.
- Among San Bernardino County residents registered to vote, 34% voted in 2014.
- These rates of voter turnout are the lowest in the past 10 years.
- Voting by mail has grown substantially since the 2006 election, with 60% of voters casting their ballots by mail in 2014, compared to 39% in 2006.¹³

Voter Turnout
San Bernardino County, 2006-2014



Source: California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov)

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Airports

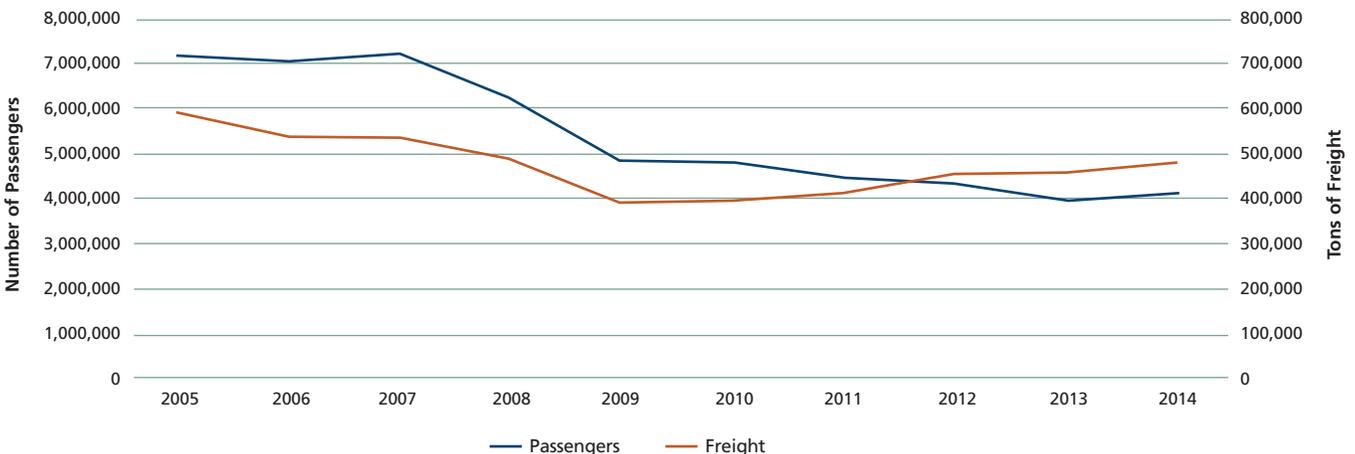
At the Ontario International Airport, freight and passenger traffic both increased in 2014:

- Seven passenger airlines and six freight carriers operate out of Ontario International Airport.
- The amount of freight transported at Ontario International increased 3% in 2014 to 474,346 tons. This represents the fifth consecutive year of increases in freight traffic, which is up 21% since 2009.
- Passenger traffic increased by 4% in 2014, marking the first increase in passenger traffic in seven years.
- At 4.1 million passengers in 2014, passenger traffic has declined 43% since the peak in 2005 of over 7.2 million passengers.¹⁴

Additional airport resources serve area residents:

- The San Bernardino International Airport has over 28,000 annual flight operations comprised mainly of charter, corporate, and general aviation users.¹⁵
- 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).¹⁶

Volume of Passengers and Freight
Ontario International Airport, 2005-2014



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail.

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

Hospitals and Medical Facilities

There are 26 hospitals serving residents and visitors to San Bernardino County:¹⁷

- Two are trauma centers, including Loma Linda University Medical Center (Level I trauma center) and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (Level II trauma center).*
- The Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) operates three community Family Health Centers (FHCs) for primary care, and the only Burn Center serving San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties.
- With initial funding support from First 5 San Bernardino for hospitals to become Baby-Friendly certified, San Bernardino County is now home to 11 Baby-Friendly hospitals. Baby-Friendly hospitals promote couplet care (keeping parents and infants together at all times from birth through discharge to promote bonding) and breastfeeding over formula feeding.¹⁸

Universities, Colleges, and Career Training

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

- Within San Bernardino County, major universities and colleges include 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.

Recreational Facilities

There are more than 100 diverse outdoor and indoor recreational opportunities, including regional and local parks, museums, and sports venues:

- There are 2.5 million acres of recreational land in San Bernardino County, and six acres of parkland per 1,000 residents – twice the California rate.¹⁹
- 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.²⁰
- The Mojave National Preserve along with portions of Joshua Tree National Park and Death Valley National Park lie in San Bernardino County.
- San Bernardino National Forest offers year-round outdoor opportunities with over 679,000 acres of open space spanning San Bernardino and Riverside counties. A portion of Angeles National Forest also lies within the county boundaries.²¹
- 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, and the Glen Helen Raceway in Devore has international motor cross racing.

Resources for Young Children and Their Families

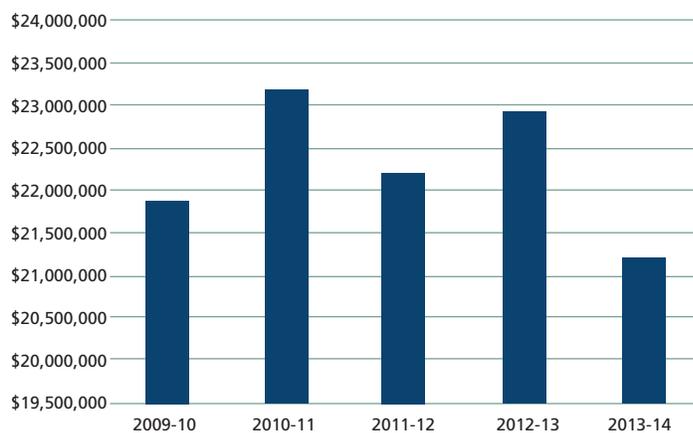
First 5 San Bernardino's mission is to promote, support and enhance the health and early development of young children and their families. First 5 San Bernardino receives a portion of the revenue generated by 1998's Proposition 10, the voter-approved tax on tobacco products distributed to counties throughout California as determined by number of live births. In Fiscal Year 2013/14, First 5 San Bernardino received \$21,181,010 of these funds and is charged with investing it into programs serving children under the age of six and their families who reside in San Bernardino County.

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.

Proposition 10 Allocation, San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



*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.

First 5 San Bernardino invests in a wide variety of systems and programs for San Bernardino County's youngest residents in the areas of Early Care and Education, Family Support and Health:

- In 2013/14, First 5 San Bernardino invested in 46 preschool sites in eight school districts and the County Preschool Services Department throughout San Bernardino County providing a preschool experience to more than 1,300 children who might not otherwise have had the opportunity due to income qualification status or other challenges families often face in accessing early education for their children.
- 568 children and their families received services through a community family literacy initiative resulting in significant outcomes in the areas of children's interest in reading, parent involvement in reading with their child and parent ability to be a reading role model.
- 1,454 parents participated in the Nurturing parenting initiative with significant outcomes in reducing the risk of child maltreatment in their homes.
- 334 pregnant women received services leading to the reduction or elimination of substance abuse during their pregnancy ranging from tobacco to methamphetamine and opiates.

In addition to these programs, First 5 San Bernardino invests in programs providing Asthma Intervention, Early Developmental and Behavioral Screening and Intervention, Health Care Access and Insurance Coverage, Parenting /Case Management services and supporting optimal Oral Health.

ENDNOTES

¹ County of San Bernardino, Economic Development Agency

² San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (www.sbcounty.gov)

³ San Bernardino Associated Governments

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2000, 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and 2014 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, 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>). Valley Region includes Ontario Census County Division (CCD), San Bernardino CCD, and Yucaipa CCD.

⁶ California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Tables E-2

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2014 Estimates by County (www.census.gov/popest/index.html)

⁸ California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2

⁹ California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2 (2014) and Table P-1 (2035)

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 and 2013 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

¹³ California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov); United States Election Project (www.electproject.org)

¹⁴ Los Angeles World Airports (www.lawa.org)

¹⁵ San Bernardino International Airport (www.sbdairport.com)

¹⁶ San Bernardino County Department of Airports (www.sbcounty.gov/Airports/)

¹⁷ State of California, Office of Statewide Planning and Development OSHPD (<http://gis.oshpd.ca.gov/atlas/places/list-of-hospitals/county/san-bernardino>)

¹⁸ Baby-Friendly USA (www.babyfriendlyusa.org/find-facilities)

¹⁹ Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010

²⁰ Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010

²¹ U.S. National Forest Service (www.fs.usda.gov/sbnf and www.fs.usda.gov/angeles/)

Special Feature

Without Literacy, Our Children and Community Suffer



It may seem obvious that knowing how to read is essential to success in life. But it is less widely known that *early* literacy – the development of pre-reading skills even before a child starts kindergarten – is an indicator of a child’s future success in school. Further, a student’s ability to read proficiently by the end of third grade is a strong predictor of whether or not they will graduate from high school. High school graduates will become healthier adults, less likely to live in poverty, less likely to become involved in crime, and more likely to contribute to the community. That’s why one of the regional goals of the San Bernardino Countywide Vision is to support every child from “cradle to career,” and why the Vision has embarked on the year-long Vision2Read campaign to promote literacy.

Early literacy skills lay the foundation for children’s success in school. An analysis of six longitudinal studies showed the strongest predictors of later achievement in school are basic math, reading, and attention skills at school entry.¹ Years of research show that the achievement gap appears before children even start kindergarten. One contributor to this gap in early learning skills is poverty. By the time children from low-income families enter kindergarten, they are typically 12 to 14 months below national norms in language and pre-reading skills.²

Not attending quality childcare and preschool can be another contributor to the achievement gap. Children from challenging socioeconomic backgrounds who do not receive a high-quality early childhood education are:

- 25% more likely to drop out of high school,
- 40% more likely to become a teen parent,
- 50% more likely to be placed in special education,
- 60% more likely to never attend college, and
- 70% more likely to be arrested for a violent crime.³

Most of San Bernardino County preschool age children (ages three and four) are not enrolled in preschool or nursery school, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2014, 38% of San Bernardino County preschoolers were enrolled compared with 47% of children nationwide. Starting kindergarten behind places children at a substantial disadvantage as they progress through school.

Children who are not proficient readers by the end of third grade are four times more likely to leave school without a diploma than proficient readers, and more likely to end up

“Literacy and education are imperative to the success of an individual,” said San Bernardino County Sheriff John McMahon. “Often, those who have not graduated from high school are not able to obtain employment and may turn to criminal activity. As part of our rehabilitation program at Glen Helen Rehabilitation Center, our department has a partnership with the Chaffey Adult School to assist inmates in obtaining their GED prior to release, increasing their chances of employment.”

¹ Duncan GJ, Dowsett CJ, et al. “School readiness and later achievement.” *Developmental Psychology* (2007) 43.06: 1428-46. Web. 6 Sept. 2015.

² The Council of Chief State School Officers. “A Quiet Crisis: The Urgent Need to Build Early Childhood Systems and Quality Programs for Children Birth to Age Five.” (2009) Web. 6 Sept. 2015.

³ Ounce of Prevention (www.ounceofprevention.org/)

in a life of crime, impacting public safety.^{4, 5} The U.S. Department of Justice determined that 85% of youth who interface with the juvenile justice system are functionally illiterate and more than 70% of inmates in America’s prisons cannot read above a fourth grade level.

Without literacy skills, it is harder for parents to understand reports coming home with their kids from school or to help with homework, or for workers to understand or advocate for health or safety changes in the workplace. And low literacy among adults is associated with adverse health outcomes. When people can’t read about something as complex as a cancer diagnosis or as simple as reading the nutritional information on a box of cereal, it is more difficult for them to manage their health. People with fewer years of schooling are more likely to die from a chronic disease or injury and have higher rates of suicide, homicide, cigarette smoking, and heavy alcohol use than those with higher levels of education.⁶

Illiteracy impacts the economy, too. Without literacy skills, people cannot find jobs or move up in the careers they do have. Each year, low literacy costs the United States \$80 billion in productivity and \$225 billion in unemployment benefits and lost taxes, according to Literacy Partners, a nonprofit group that works to eradicate illiteracy. In contrast, a highly skilled workforce can raise economic growth by about two-thirds of a percentage point every year.⁷

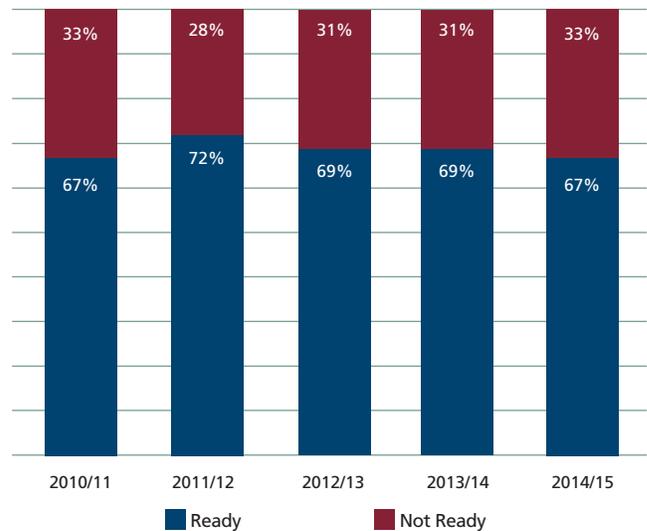
“It’s difficult dealing with an illness or chronic disease,” said Trudy Raymundo, County of San Bernardino Public Health Director. “And when you can’t understand your doctor’s instructions, or simply can’t read the prescription label, it makes it even more difficult to care for yourself or your loved ones. Literacy can give you the skills to advocate for your own health, and the basic foundation for living a long and productive life”.

Our County has Work to Do

Most Head Start and State Preschool Children are Ready

An assessment of young children in San Bernardino County who participate in a Head Start or State Preschool program revealed that only 67% of children ages three to five were “school ready” in terms of language and literacy development in 2015, a proportion that has not changed significantly over five years.⁸ While participation in these preschool programs likely increased the proportion of school-ready children, it also means that nearly one-third of young children in the program start kindergarten behind their peers.

Head Start and State Preschool Children Ready for School in Language and Literacy Development San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Source: San Bernardino County Preschool Services Department

⁴ Hernandez DJ. “Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade reading skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation.” The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2012) Web. 6 Sept. 2015.

⁵ “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

⁶ Rudd R, Kirsch I, Yamamoto K. “Literacy and Health in America.” Center for Global Assessment Policy Information Center Research and Development Educational Testing Service Policy Report, April 2004

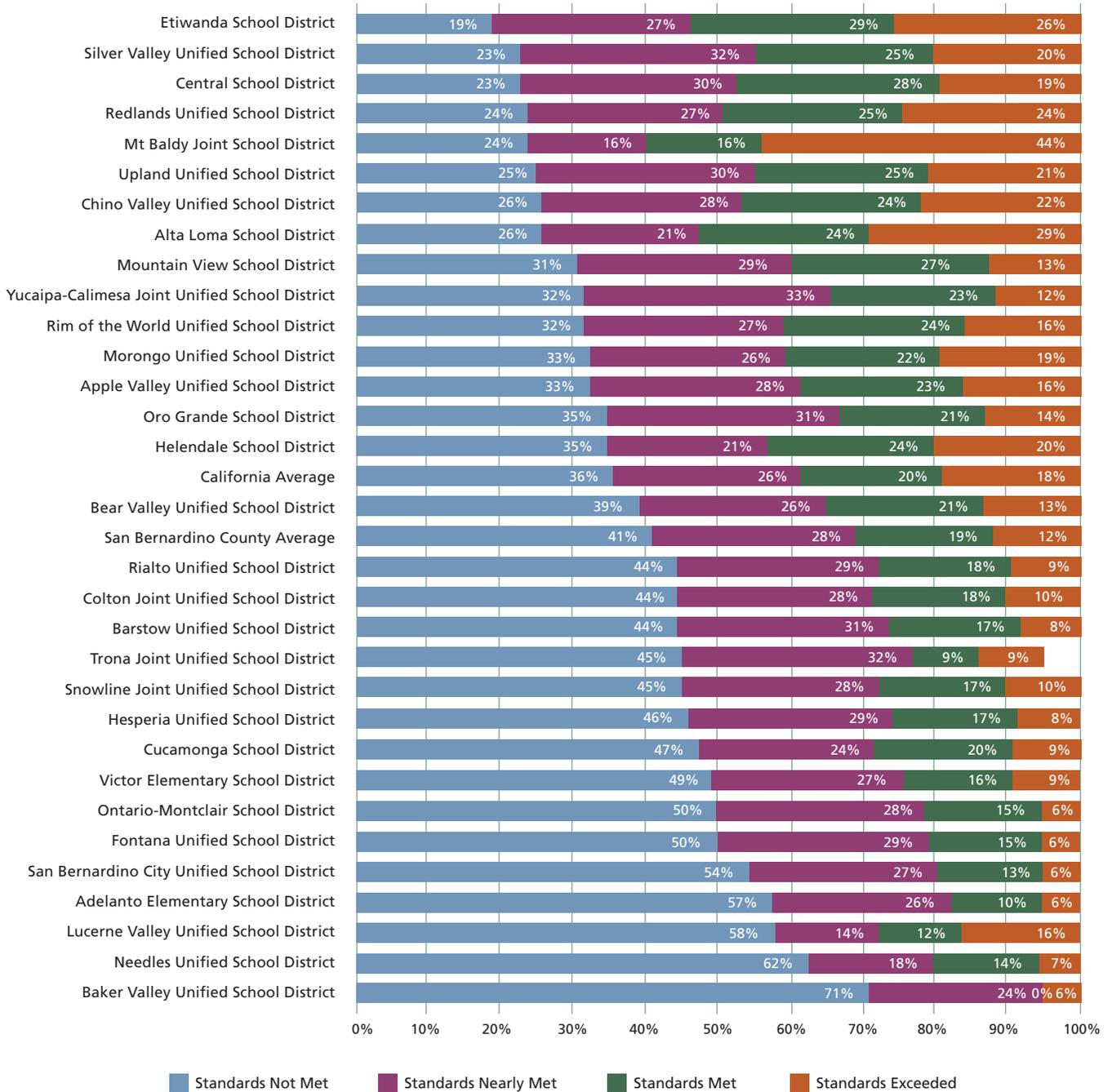
⁷ 21stcenturyskills.org

⁸ Desired Results Developmental Profile (DRDP) assessment

Student Performance on Literacy Tests Varies Widely by School District

More troubling are the recent literacy-related test scores for third grade students in San Bernardino County schools. Only 31% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards on the 2015 California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress test for English Language Arts/Literacy, compared with 38% statewide. Further, student performance on standardized literacy tests varies widely depending on school district.

Third Grade Student Test Results, English Language Arts/Literacy, by District
San Bernardino County and California, 2015



Note: Data for Trona Joint Unified was not available for 100% of students.

Source: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (caaspp.de.ca.gov)

The High Price of Low Literacy

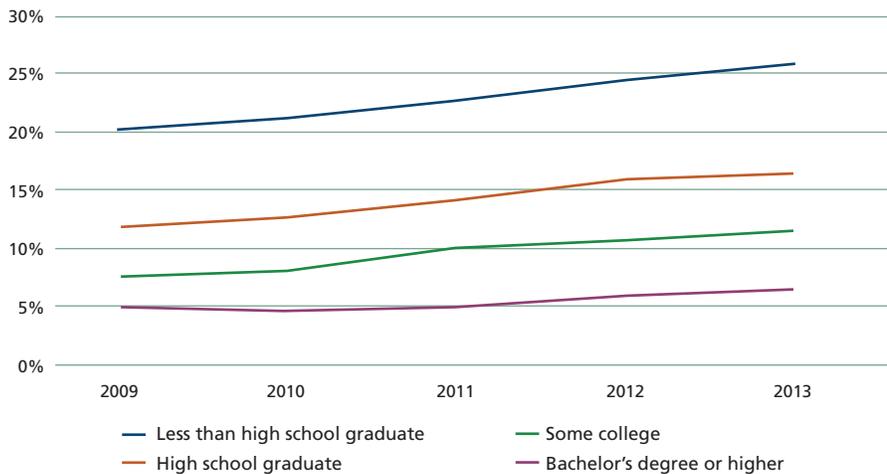
According to the most recent data available, in 2003 one out of five adults in San Bernardino County was estimated to lack basic literacy skills – a figure that more than doubled since 1992 when the estimate was less than one out of 10.¹⁰



One out of five adults in San Bernardino County lack basic literacy skills.

Since the data clearly show that higher educational attainment protects residents from poverty, one key to fighting the high price of low literacy is to work with residents to increase their educational attainment.

Poverty Status by Educational Attainment
San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701

It is not just the individual who pays the price, but the community as well. High school dropouts earn approximately \$10,000 a year less than graduates,¹¹ and cost society an estimated \$292,000 over their lifetime.¹² In 2013/14, a total of 4,039 students dropped out of San Bernardino County high schools. In a single year, that equates to more than \$40 million in lost earnings in San Bernardino County, which translates into less taxes and productivity. Over these individual's lifetimes, the cost of lost productivity and tax revenues, as well as costs to the criminal justice system and social supports will total almost \$1.2 billion.

	Annual Cost to Individuals (in lost earnings)	Lifetime Costs to Society
San Bernardino County High School Dropouts, 2013/14 (4,039)	\$ 40,390,000	\$ 1,179,388,000

Source: Community Indicators Report analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Sum A, Khatiwadala, McLaughlin J. "The Consequences of Dropping Out of High School." Northeastern University (2009)

"Far too many of our residents remain mired in poverty, unable to successfully access and participate in our local economy," said Michael J. Gallo, President & CEO of Kelly Space & Technology, Inc. "Most simply do not possess the skills, credentials or educational attainment levels to effectively compete for our regional growth and demand occupations that are requiring ever-increasingly higher levels of technological literacy and knowledge. Addressing these issues is clearly an economic development imperative."

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, 2003 National Assessment of Adult Literacy

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2012/tables/12s0232.pdf)

¹² Sum A, Khatiwadala, McLaughlin J. "The Consequences of Dropping Out of High School." Northeastern University (2009)

Programs Making a Difference



At several school sites each year, Head Start offers a very successful Family Literacy Class for parents called **Storytelling**. The main goals of this program are to: to establish a family reading program in the home; provide assistance to parents about how to be the primary teachers for their children; encourage and increase the parents' own literacy skills; and to prepare children for success in school and life experiences as they develop a lifelong love of books and reading. Similarly focused on young learners, the San Bernardino County Library program, **Library Beginners**, was created just for children from three months old up to five years.

Many San Bernardino County school districts encourage reading for school-age children through programs like **Renaissance Learning** and **Battle of the Books** which promote literacy as a school-wide focus. Additionally, schools are working to teach parents the importance of literacy and how they can support their student and provide them opportunities to engage in reading. Some schools implement the **Family Latino Literacy Project**, which was created for parents of English Language Learners.

Reading Buddies is a volunteer reading program created by the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, in partnership with the Women's Club of Rialto and the Rialto Unified School District. It calls on business, civic, community and

When Daniel signed up for the Adult Literacy Tutoring Program at the Hesperia branch library, he was convinced he was a lost cause, but he tried it anyway. After some time with the program he excitedly reported to staff that he had taken his wife to the hospital, and for the first time he did not need to ask for assistance as he was able to recognize the word "knee" on the signs and therefore knew exactly where to go to get his wife help. Following this success, he was able to achieve another accomplishment – writing his first love letter to his wife. Daniel has been a participant in the program for a year and continues to benefit from this program today. With the support of the City of Hesperia, which allocates Community Development Block Grant Federal funds to help support this program, 20 tutors have been trained to assist with the Adult Literacy Program. In the past year they administered 189 tutoring sessions, helping Daniel and 24 other adult learners master reading and writing skills.

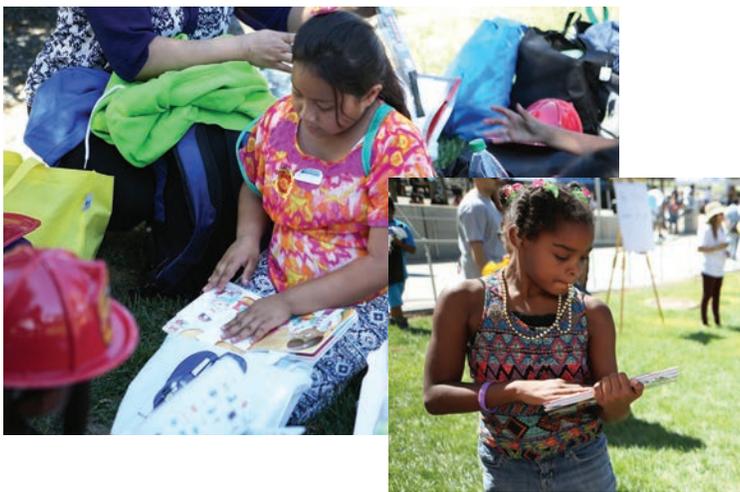
education leaders to serve as role models to emphasize the importance of reading. *Reading Buddies* volunteers commit to read to kindergarten, first- and second-graders once a month throughout the school year. The public-private partnership, has expanded to include East Valley, West End and High Desert school districts, including Central, Chino Valley, Colton Joint Unified, Etiwanda, Ontario-Montclair, San Bernardino City and Victor Elementary.

Read Across America reaches out to incarcerated youth at Juvenile Court Schools in San Bernardino and the High Desert. Each year, staff and community volunteers go into the classrooms in Juvenile Hall and read. Teacher librarian Jan Guttman, who spearheads the effort says, *“We are that village, inspiring our youth one story at a time. May each student be encouraged by our words and our contribution to their positive adulthood. Love of books and of learning is the key to reversing reluctant readers. Help us motivate our students to exchange a gang and drug/crime addiction for a book addiction!”*



Applying career-based learning in the classroom has peaked the imaginations of students at Los Osos High School in the Chaffey Joint Union High School District. This spring, students from four of Jennifer Nicastro’s “Expository Reading Writing” courses have created mock nonprofit organizations and pitched their ideas to a panel of “investors,” like the popular TV show, “Shark Tank.” Nicastro’s innovative curriculum is the byproduct of requests by the California State University system to encourage high school students to read more non-fiction and build experience writing for business and other professions. *“I have two primary goals with this class,”* Nicastro said. *“I want students to have something to put on their resumes, and I want them to be prepared and confident in tough situations.”*

Making Literacy a Reality for All



Literacy touches all of the elements of a community as identified by the Countywide Vision – especially jobs and the economy, education, housing, quality of life, wellness and public safety. Given the troubling statistics among the various measures of literacy countywide, the Countywide Vision project began Vision2Read.

Vision2Read is a literacy campaign focusing attention on the importance of reading, highlighting literacy-related programs and services throughout San Bernardino County and connecting people to available literacy resources and volunteer opportunities. A kickoff event was held at Cal State San Bernardino during the Superintendent of Schools’ annual Reading Rally where more than 5,000



children and their families received books and participated in workshops designed to encourage reading. Moving forward, the Countywide Vision element groups will continue Vision2Read initiatives such as reading events, book giveaways, and promoting volunteer opportunities for mentors and County residents who need help improving their skills.

Fortunately, many of the partners in Vision2Read already have successful literacy programs underway. The imperative, then, is for the many individuals and organizations already working to improve literacy to align resources and work collaboratively to make literacy a reality for all San Bernardino County residents.



Economy

Section Highlights

Logistics Sector Jobs

78,908

Median Home Sales Price

\$206,660

Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rate

4.5%

Visitor Spending

\$4.5 billion

Tourism-Related Jobs

50,100

Registered Nonprofit Organizations

5,480

A Success Story

Global video and ecommerce retailer QVC has selected the city of Ontario for the company's first West Coast distribution center. Once completed in summer 2016, QVC's new LEED-certified facility in Ontario will be one of city's largest distribution centers and top employers. The announcement comes as Ontario and the San Bernardino County economies continue to improve, with Transportation, Warehousing and Distribution leading the growth.

Employment and Average Salaries Grow

Employment change within specific industry 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. This indicator presents 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 46% of all San Bernardino County jobs can be found in the five clusters described in this indicator.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Four of the five selected industry clusters experienced an increase in employment between 2012 and 2013:

- Logistics experienced the greatest growth in the past year, increasing 12%.
- Construction/Housing Related industries saw 2% growth, and Manufacturing and Healthcare each grew by 1%. Professional/Scientific/Technical Services employment was essentially flat (0.1% decline).
- Since 2001, Logistics employment increased 60%, Healthcare employment increased 37%, and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services employment increased 33%.
- Manufacturing employment has decreased 29% since 2001 and Construction/ Housing Related Industries employment has seen an overall decline of 10% during the same period.

Salaries in most of the selected clusters are increasing:

- Between 2012 and 2013, average salaries in Healthcare increased 2%, while Professional/Scientific/Technical Services, Logistics and Manufacturing salaries each increased by 1%. The average salary of Construction/Housing Related Industries decreased 1%.
- During this same period, the cost of living increased 1.1%.¹
- The minimum household income needed to purchase an existing single-family home priced at 85% of the San Bernardino County median is approximately \$25,400 (first quarter 2015), affordable to the average salaried employee in all five of these clusters if a down payment can be secured.

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters San Bernardino County, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013	Percent Change
Healthcare	\$53,750	\$54,642	2%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$36,901	\$37,349	1%
Logistics	\$45,716	\$46,005	1%
Manufacturing	\$47,381	\$47,678	1%
Construction/Housing-Related Industries	\$50,325	\$49,969	-1%

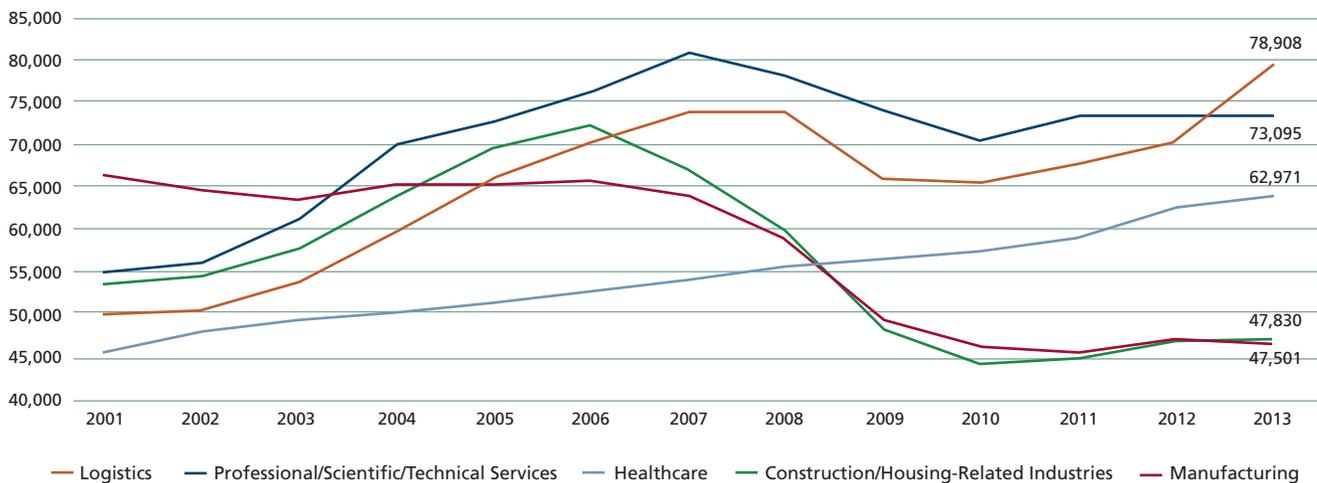
Source: Analysis of data from the Economic Modeling Specialists

Veterans in San Bernardino County

According to the U.S. Census, in 2013 there were fewer veterans unemployed in San Bernardino County than the non-veteran population (10.2% versus 12.2% unemployment rate, respectively). Also in 2013, fewer veterans were living below the poverty line compared to their non-veteran peers – 9.5% and 16.7%, respectively.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2013

Employment in Selected Industry Clusters San Bernardino County, 2001-2013



Source: Analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists

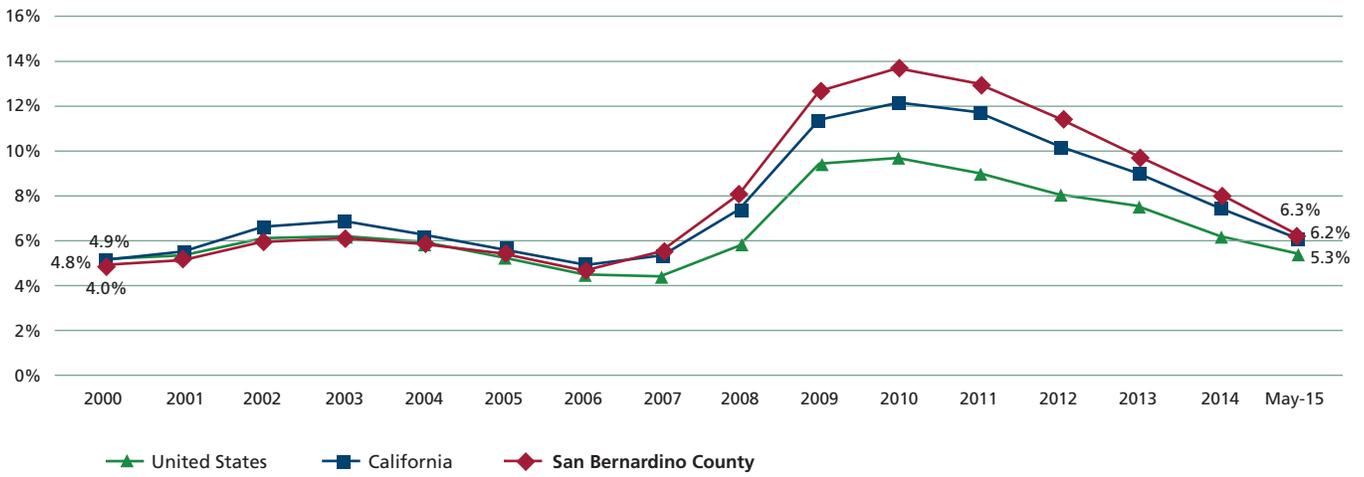
¹ Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers; Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County (<http://www.bls.gov/data/#prices>)

Paralleling trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate improved in 2014 and continued falling in 2015 (according to the latest data available at time of publication):

- Since 2000, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 4.8% in 2006 to a high of 13.5% in 2010.
- From its high in 2010, the unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing and was 6.3% as of May 2015.
- In May 2015, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 23rd out of the 58 counties in California, a position that has not changed substantially in recent years.
- San Bernardino County's unemployment rate has been higher than the state and nation since 2007 but appears to be approaching the state unemployment rate once again.

Unemployment Rate

San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2000-May 2015



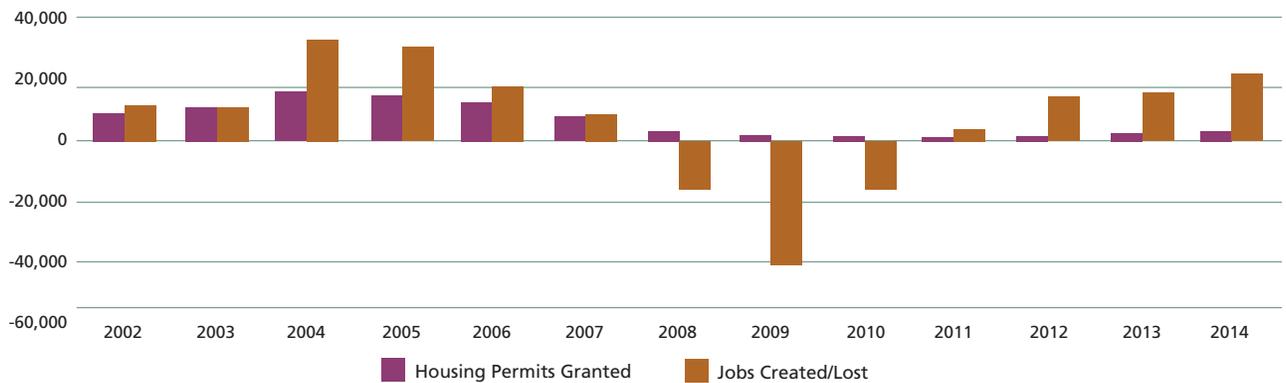
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov); California Employment Development Department (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Labor_Force_Unemployment_Data.html)

Jobs-Housing Balance

In 2014, San Bernardino County added 24,804 jobs while 3,405 new housing permits were granted:

- This is the fourth consecutive year where the number of jobs expanded rather than contracted.
- During a five-year period, from 2010 to 2014, a cumulative total of 47,372 jobs were added in San Bernardino County, while 11,987 housing units were permitted.

Jobs Created/Lost and Housing Permits Granted
San Bernardino, 2002-2014



Sources: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (<http://socs.buduser.org/permits/index.html>) and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Housing Market Continues to Recover

Given San Bernardino County's location and relative housing affordability in Southern California, it has become a substantial supplier of housing and construction-related jobs, which are a key employment sector for the region (see Employment). As a result, the county's economy is acutely sensitive to changes in the housing market. Home sale prices are a key measure of the health of the community's housing market, as well as consumer confidence. Taken together, trends in home sale prices, foreclosure rates, the percent of homeowners "underwater" on their mortgages, and the number of housing permits granted signify the health of the county's housing market and the local economy.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Median home sales prices remain down by 41% from their peak in August 2006; however, prices continue to recover:

- The median sale price of existing single-family homes increased 8% from \$190,540 in January 2014 to \$206,660 in January 2015.

Despite population and household increases, the number of homes sold continues to decline:

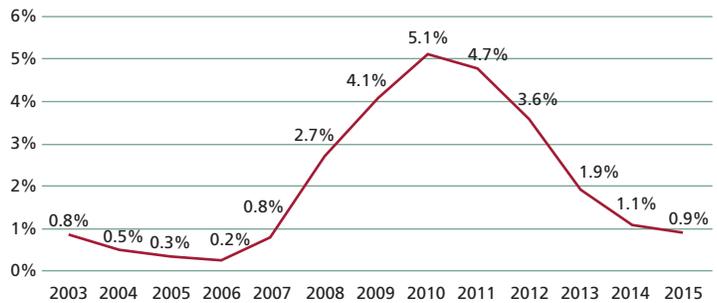
- There was a 23% one-year decline in the number of homes sold – from 30,763 total homes sold in 2013 to 23,589 in 2014 (annual totals).
- 2014 had the fewest number of homes sold in San Bernardino County since 2000.

Foreclosures and short sales are decreasing:

- In January 2015, 0.9% of all residential properties in San Bernardino County were in some stage of foreclosure, slightly lower than the prior January's rate of 1.1%, but above the rate of 0.2% in January 2006.
- Also in January 2015, 13% of homes sold in San Bernardino County were either a short sale or Real Estate Owned (REO) sale, compared with 64% in January 2011.
- Short sales and REOs typically sell for a lower price, driving down the median prices for houses in an area.

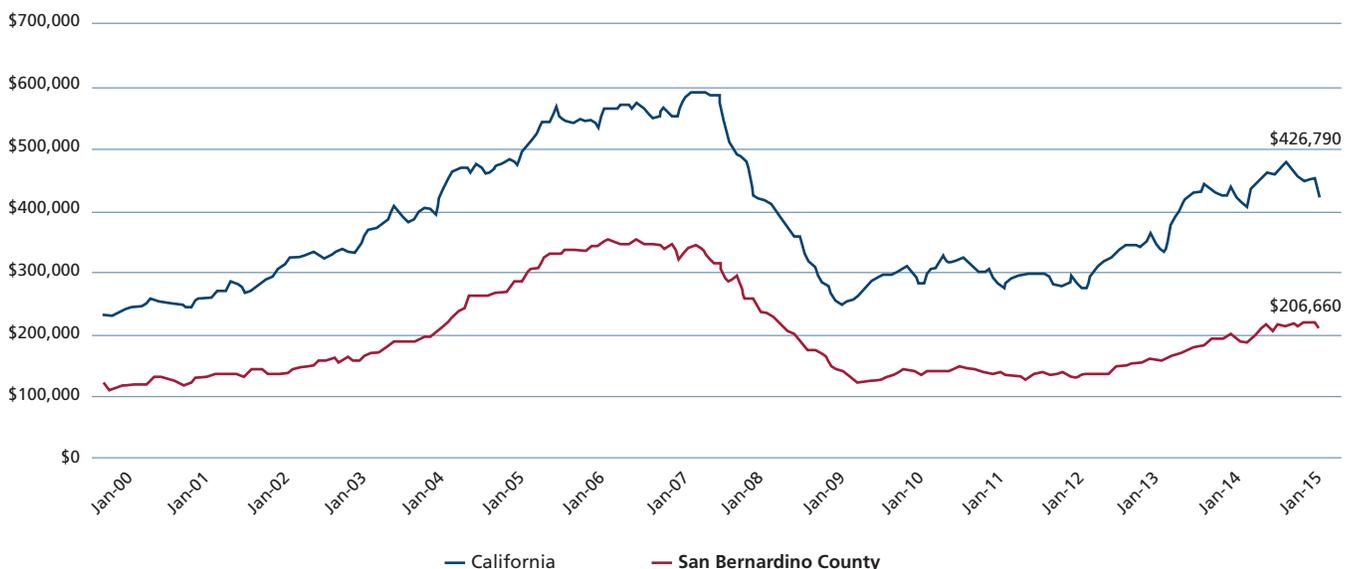
Defining Terms	Definition
Underwater Mortgage (Negative Equity):	The mortgage balance is more than the property is worth.
Short Sale:	The property is sold for less than is owed on the mortgage.
Foreclosure:	The property used to secure a mortgage is sold to pay off that mortgage because the borrower has defaulted or failed to make timely loan payments.
REO (Real Estate Owned):	The property failed to sell at a foreclosure auction and is now owned by a lender, most likely a bank.

Percentage of Properties in Foreclosure
San Bernardino County, January 2003-January 2015



Source: CoreLogic

Median Sale Price of Existing Detached Homes
San Bernardino and California, January 2000-January 2015



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

The proportion of homes with an underwater mortgage has decreased since January 2011:

- In January 2015, 14% of homes carrying mortgages in San Bernardino County were underwater.
- This represents a significant reduction from January 2011, when 49% of mortgages were underwater.

The number of construction permits granted per 1,000 San Bernardino County residents decreased slightly but is showing signs of growth:

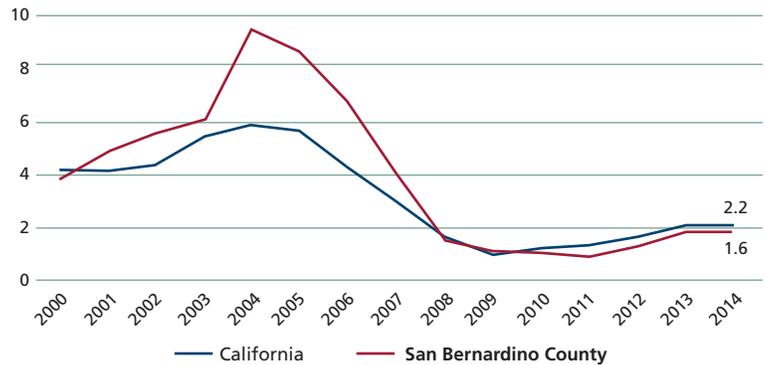
- In 2014, there were 1.6 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County, lower than the California rate (2.2).
- This is slightly lower (-1%) than the prior year, when there were 1.7 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County.
- The number of permits granted per 1,000 residents has slowly increased since 2009, suggesting a stabilization in the construction industry following the building bubble of the mid 2000's, which ended with the Great Recession.
- There was a slight decrease in the number of housing permits granted between 2013 and 2014, with 3,424 and 3,405 total housing permits granted, respectively.

Median Price of Home by Type of Sale
San Bernardino County, April 2015

Type of Sale	Price	Percent Price is Above or Below Total Sales Median
New Construction	\$ 410,500	66%
Resale	\$ 245,000	-1%
Short Sale	\$ 203,000	-18%
REO	\$ 193,000	-22%
Total Sales Median	\$ 247,000	

Source: CoreLogic

Housing Permits Granted per 1,000 Residents
San Bernardino County and California, 2000-2014



Sources: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (<http://socds.buduser.org/permits/index.html>), California Department of Finance Population Estimates

Total Number of Homes Sold, by Month
San Bernardino County, January 2000-January 2015



Source: CoreLogic

Percent of Homes with Underwater Mortgages
San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Note: No data available for October 2013.

Source: CoreLogic

Key Measures Headed in Positive Direction

Changes in commercial real estate vacancy rates, rents, and net absorption reflect the health of the market, as well as opportunities for business expansion. Lower vacancy rates, increasing net absorption, and increasing rents can signal a need for investments in new facilities, thus stimulating construction and related building activities. This indicator tracks rental prices and vacancy rates for office, retail and industrial real estate. The net absorption of industrial real estate comprises the largest share of market space available in the region and is a key indicator of overall market health.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Industrial rents in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area have remained relatively steady while vacancy rates, though increasing slightly from 2013 to 2014, continue an overall downward trend:

- Industrial real estate, which accounts for the vast majority of the total market share (77%), had a 4.5% vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2014.
- This represents a decrease of almost five percentage points since the fourth quarter of 2009's peak of 9.0% vacancy.
- Industrial rents have declined 7% since their peak of \$0.42/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2008.
- However, industrial rents have remained relatively stable since the fourth quarter of 2009 and did not change between the fourth quarters of 2013 and 2014, remaining at \$0.39/square foot.
- There was a 40% decrease in industrial net absorption between the fourth quarters of 2013 and 2014.
- For the year end, there was an overall positive net absorption of 16.1 million square feet of industrial space generated in 2014, surpassing the 14.9 million square feet generated in 2013.

Retail vacancy rates and rents have remained steady:

- In the fourth quarter of 2014, retail space, which accounts for 19% of market share, had a 10.0% vacancy rate.
- Vacancy rates have decreased almost two percentage points from the peak of 11.8% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- At \$1.89/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2014, retail rent has not changed significantly since the fourth quarter of 2011.

Office vacancy rates have declined while rents remain stable:

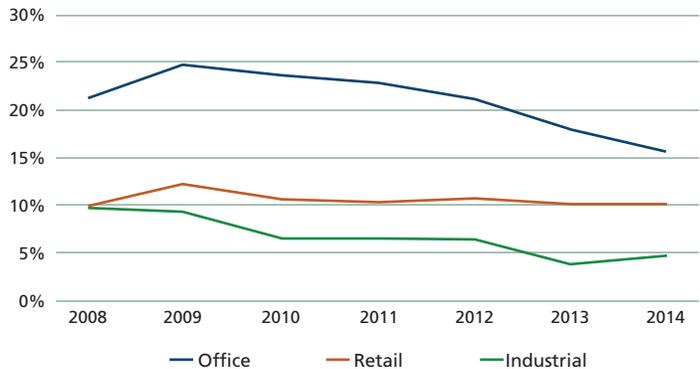
- In the fourth quarter of 2014, office space, which accounts for 4% of market share, had a 15.8% vacancy rate.
- This represents a steady decrease of almost nine percentage points since the peak of 24.3% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- While office rents are down 17% since their peak of \$2.11/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2008, rents have remained stable since the fourth quarter of 2012 (\$1.75/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2014).

Across all categories of commercial real estate, rents in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area are comparatively low:

- In the fourth quarter of 2014, on average, industrial rent in Los Angeles and Orange counties was 69% more expensive than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area; office rent was 35% more expensive on average; and retail rent 10% more expensive on average.

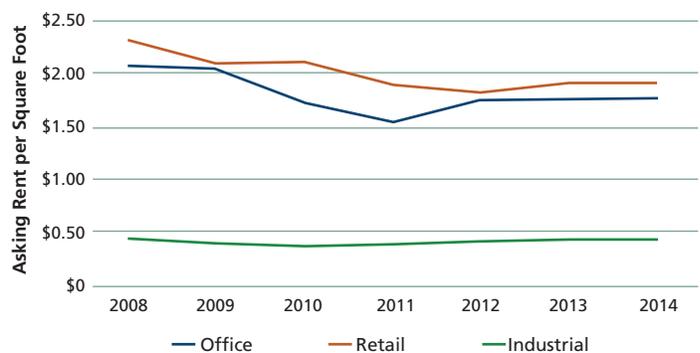
¹ Net absorption is the change in occupied square feet from one period to the next.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2014 (Fourth Quarters)



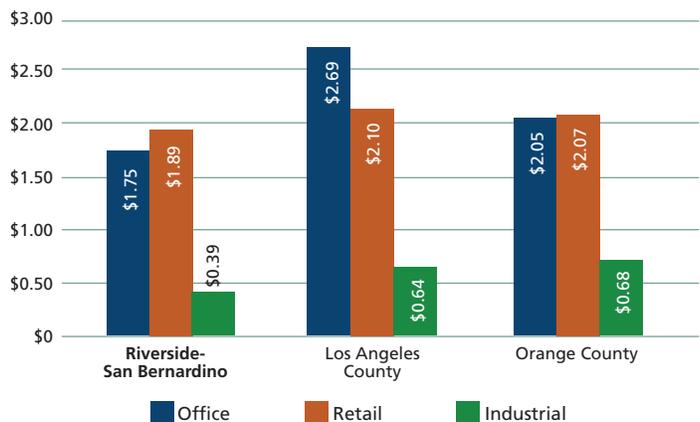
Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2014 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents
Regional Comparison, Fourth Quarter 2014



Source: CBRE

Tourism-Related Spending and Employment Grow

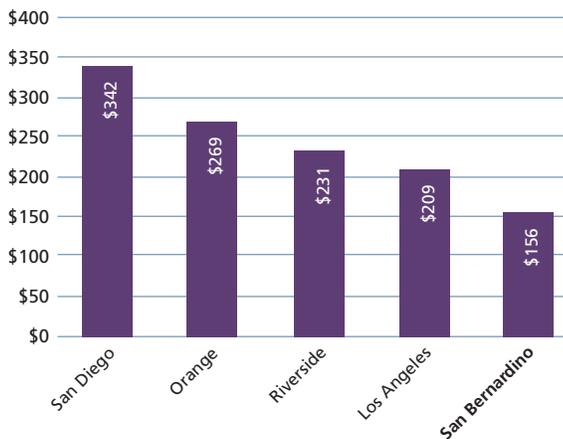
Visitors traveling to San Bernardino County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Hotels, shops, restaurants, recreation areas, and entertainment venues benefit substantially from the tourism market. Moreover, the County and cities within the county benefit from tax revenue generated by visitor spending. This indicator measures visitor spending on accommodations, food, recreation, retail products, and travel arrangements, as well as tax revenue generated within the county from visitor spending. Travel industry employment is also measured.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

After a drop in 2009, visitor spending, tax receipts and employment have grown to surpass pre-recession levels:

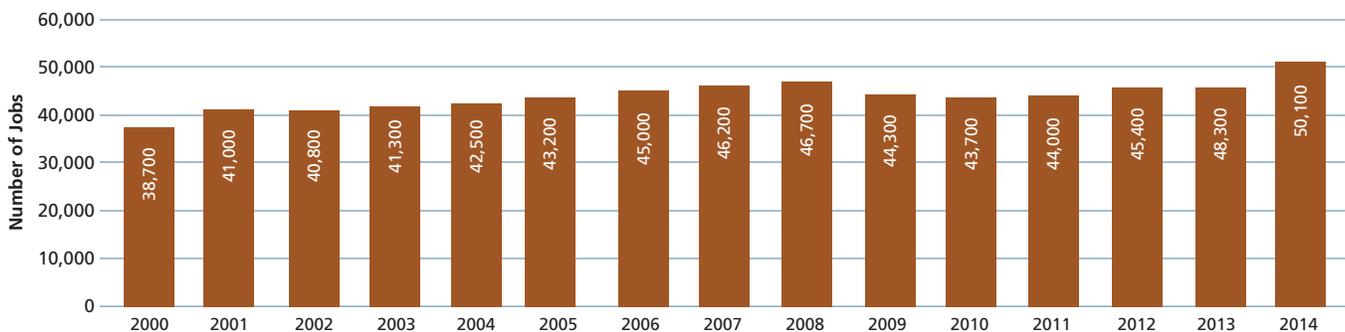
- At \$4.5 billion in 2014, visitor spending is at the highest level in 15 years.
- Similarly, tax receipts have increased, growing to \$327 million in 2014. This is equivalent to \$156 per resident, which was the lowest per capita tax receipts among the counties compared.
- Employment in the tourism industry fell during the recession and has now more than recovered, topping out at 50,100 jobs in 2014.
- San Bernardino County's share of total California tourism earnings is 3.3%, an increase since 2000 when the county's share was 2.7%.

Per Capita Tourism-Related Tax Receipts County Comparison, 2014



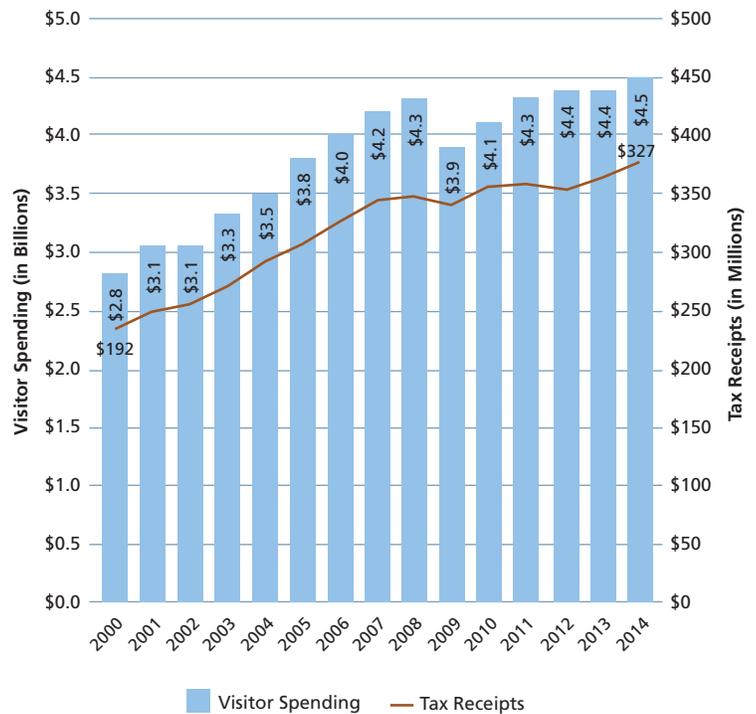
Source: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates (www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html)

Tourism Employment San Bernardino County, 2000-2014



Source: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates (www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html)

Visitor Spending and Tourism-Related Tax Receipts San Bernardino County, 2000-2014



Source: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates (www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html)

Most Nonprofits have Less than \$50,000 in Annual Revenues

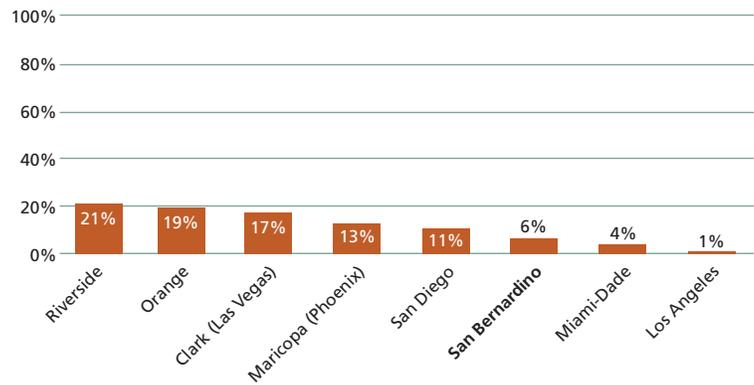
A well-funded, stable nonprofit sector is integral to a healthy and stable community. Foundation, federal, and state grants can provide critical funding for community services and charitable organizations, helping to bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. The nonprofit sector is also a valuable contributor to the local economy, providing jobs, purchasing goods and services from a variety of local businesses, and contributing to local, state and federal taxes. 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, and the contribution of the nonprofit sector to the local economy.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County increased in 2014:

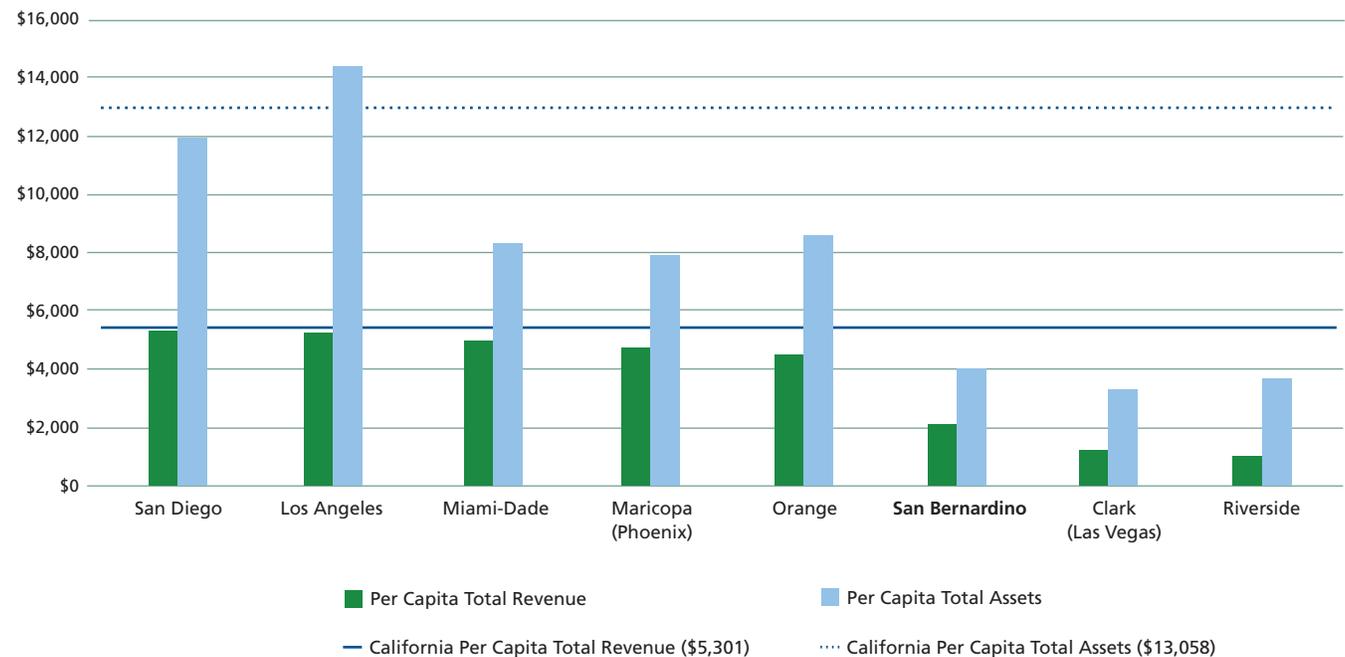
- There were 5,480 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2014, up 6% from 2013 when 5,191 nonprofits were registered in the county.
- San Bernardino County has 2.5 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all regions compared except Riverside County and Las Vegas.
- The number of San Bernardino County nonprofit organizations has increased 6% over the past 10 years. This is a slower rate of growth than all neighboring and peer counties compared, except Los Angeles and Miami-Dade.
- The largest category of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2014 was Religion at 29%, followed by Human Services (23%), Public/Societal Benefit (16%), and Education (13%).

Number of Nonprofit Businesses, 10-Year Growth Rate County Comparison, 2005-2014



Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/bmf.php>)

Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets County Comparison, 2014



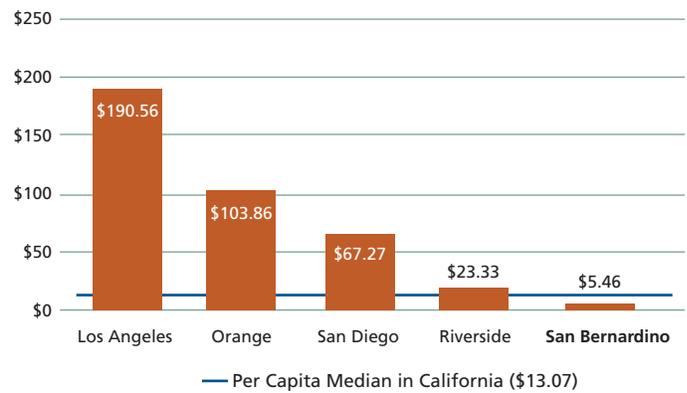
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccs.urban.org/statistics/index.fjm>)

¹ Nonprofits include public charities, private foundations, and other nonprofit organizations.

Grant funds for San Bernardino County, while increasing, fall short of comparison regions' funding levels:

- Only 33% of nonprofit businesses in San Bernardino County have revenues over \$50,000, a lower proportion than all other regions compared and California.
- In 2013, private foundations located in San Bernardino County awarded contributions, grants and gifts totaling \$5.46 per capita. This is less than half the median figure for all California counties of \$13.07 per capita, but an increase of 37% since 2009.
- Reported revenues for San Bernardino County nonprofits increased 44% in the 10-year period between 2005 and 2014, while total assets increased 73% during the same period.
- This surpasses California, for which nonprofit revenues increased 16% while assets increased 39% over the same 10-year period.

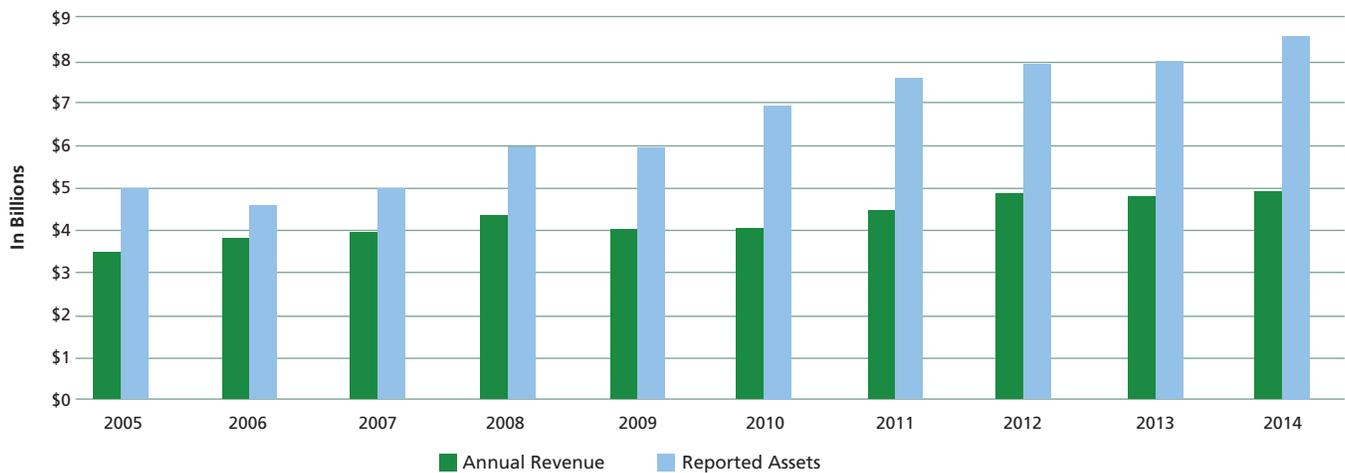
Per Capita Contributions, Grants, and Gifts Paid*
County Comparison, 2013



*Data reflect funds awarded from private foundations located within the given county.

Source: Analysis from The Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics. NCCS Core File (<http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/pf.php>)

Revenue and Asset Growth
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/bmf.php>)

Increasing Investment in the Inland Empire's Nonprofit Sector

Since June 2014, the Funders Alliance of San Bernardino & Riverside Counties has been engaged in a campaign to increase the awareness of major funders about the great opportunities to serve the Inland Empire's nonprofit sector.

The Funders Alliance is a collaborative group of large regional funding agencies that have joined together to increase communication, collaboration, and coordination among regional funders. The Alliance serves as a resource to funders interested in learning more about the region and identifying specific potential projects where their dollars can make a significant impact.

The goal of the Inland Empire nonprofit sector awareness campaign is to effectively communicate that increased philanthropic investment is needed to improve the economic, educational, and health outcomes of residents in the two-county region. The Alliance is actively reaching out to colleagues at major foundations throughout the state to share the following information:

- **There is great promise for the Inland Empire.** San Bernardino and Riverside are two of the largest counties nationwide, with a total of 4.25 million residents. It is the fastest growing region in the state and is closely tied to the economies of surrounding counties. A strong future for California will require a strong future for the Inland Empire.
- **Investment is needed to help unleash untapped potential of nonprofits in the region.** The Inland Empire has a strong vision for the future, passionate leadership, and a collaborative spirit. The Funders Alliance is inviting others to join them in increasing investment in the region to strengthen long-term outcomes for the local residents, the region and the state.

For more information, go to: www.ieCapaciteria.org/Funders-Alliance

Business Climate Rank Drops to 130th out of 200

A region's attractiveness as a place to do business is critical in our interconnected national economy, where entrepreneurs and businesses have choices about where to locate. The availability of business supports, opportunities for growth, and barriers to doing business are all factors influencing these choices. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax revenue, economic growth, and entrepreneurship opportunities, a strong business climate and growing job base is important for maintaining San Bernardino County's economic health and quality of life. This indicator uses two measures to assess business climate: *Forbes Magazine's* "2014 Best Places for Business" rankings, which compare 200 metropolitan areas using 12 metrics related to job growth, costs, income growth, projected economic growth, educational attainment, cultural and recreational opportunities, number of highly ranked colleges, and net migration patterns; and Sperling's "Best Places" list, which calculates future job growth in counties based on migration patterns, economic growth, and other factors.

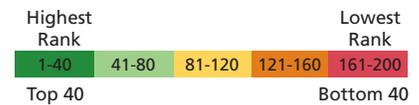
How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's *Forbes* business climate ranking dropped in 2014:

- Riverside-San Bernardino placed 130th out of the 200 metro areas ranked.
- This is a drop of 27 places between 2013 and 2014, driven by a significant decline in the region's ranking for Cost of Doing Business, as well as its ranking for educational attainment.
- Riverside-San Bernardino ranked below the neighboring counties of Los Angeles, San Diego and Orange as well as the three out-of-state regions compared: Phoenix, Las Vegas and Miami.
- Sperling's Best Places projects future job growth in San Bernardino County to increase 31.0% over 10 years (the lowest among the 10 comparison regions).

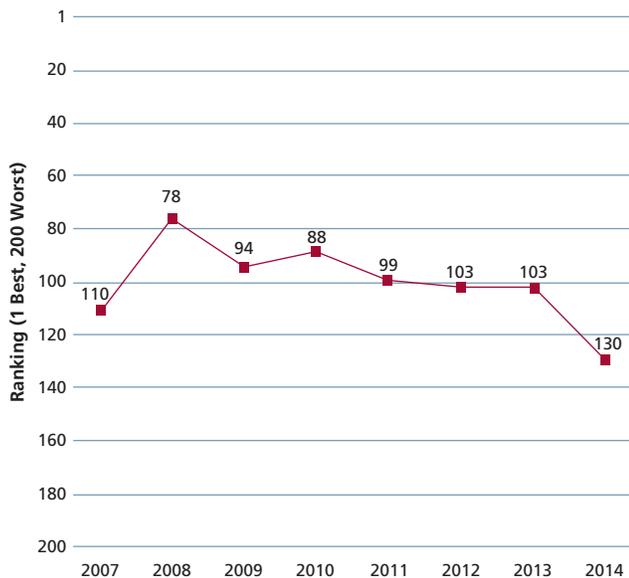
Best Places for Business Ranking Regional Comparison, 2007-2014

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Phoenix Metro	55	44	113	117	88	81	64	56
San Diego Metro	92	106	104	89	64	75	78	70
Orange County Metro	70	92	107	79	109	99	97	87
Las Vegas Metro	136	112	92	157	135	168	159	111
Miami Metro	148	147	188	152	152	181	165	113
Los Angeles County	159	154	180	120	114	123	134	117
Riverside-San Bernardino	110	78	94	88	99	103	103	130



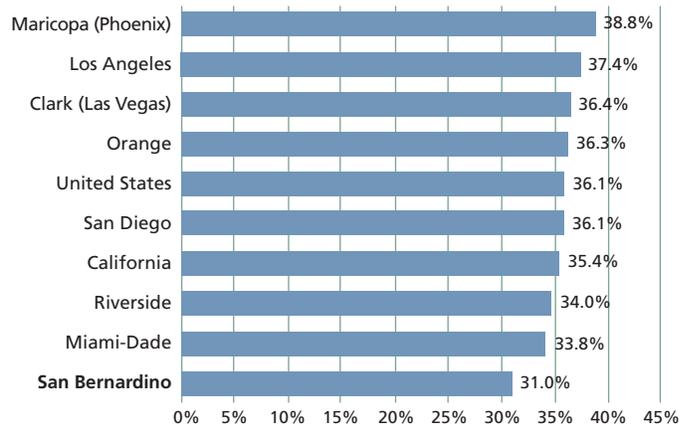
Source: *Forbes Magazine*, July 23, 2014 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Best Places for Business Ranking Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2014



Source: *Forbes Magazine*, July 23, 2014 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Projected 10-Year Job Growth County Comparison, 2014



Source: *Sperling's Best Places* (www.bestplaces.com)

Education

Section Highlights

Annual Cost of Full-Time Child Care

\$9,463

High School Dropout Rate

12.2%

Adults with a Bachelor's Degree

19%

Students UC/CSU Eligible

33%

Community College Graduates Placed in Jobs or Further Education

62%

Growth in STEM-Related Degrees since 2009/10

70%

A Success Story

In 2015, the County Superintendent of Schools convened the inaugural Student Advisory Panel. The vision for the Student Advisory Panel is to provide meaningful opportunities for high school students from across the county to share their perspectives with each other and educators about topics critical to their current wellbeing and future success. Over 140 students from high schools throughout San Bernardino County met for the first time in spring 2015. Students shared direct and heartfelt input into what they expect from their education, both in terms of academics and school environment.

More Child Care Spaces, but Demand Outpaces Supply

Research on school readiness and children’s brain development confirms the importance of high quality early education and care programs for children’s future success in school and life. In addition, affordable child care is essential for working families to maintain economic self-sufficiency. Early care and education has been shown to be an efficient and effective investment for economic and workforce development, with an estimated return of \$7 for every \$1 invested.¹ This indicator measures child care availability and costs by tracking the supply and demand of licensed child care spaces, the availability of subsidies for low-income families, and average annual costs.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between 2010 and 2012, there was an increase in the number of spaces available at licensed child care facilities in San Bernardino County:

- There was an 8% increase in the number of spaces at licensed child care centers (center-based) and a 5% increase in the number of spaces at licensed family child care homes (home-based).
- The long-term trend is mixed. Between 2004 and 2012, there was a 20% increase in the number of licensed center-based spaces, but a 1% decrease in the number of licensed home-based spaces.
- The need far outpaces supply. There are enough licensed child care spaces for only 21% of children ages 12 and younger with parents in the labor force.
- This is the lowest rate among neighboring counties, except Riverside County (19%), and lower than the California average of 25%.
- In 2015, there were 12,314 children ages 12 and younger who received subsidized child care through the county’s Resource and Referral agency, with an additional 8,648 children on the waitlist for subsidized care.

The costs for child care are on the rise:

- Between 2005 and 2012, the average annual cost for full-time child care increased 11% for center-based care and 1% for home-based care.
- During this time period, median household income dropped 12%.²
- Despite the increasing cost of care, full-time child care is more affordable in San Bernardino County than all neighboring counties compared.

Availability of Child Care for Potential Demand County Comparison, 2012

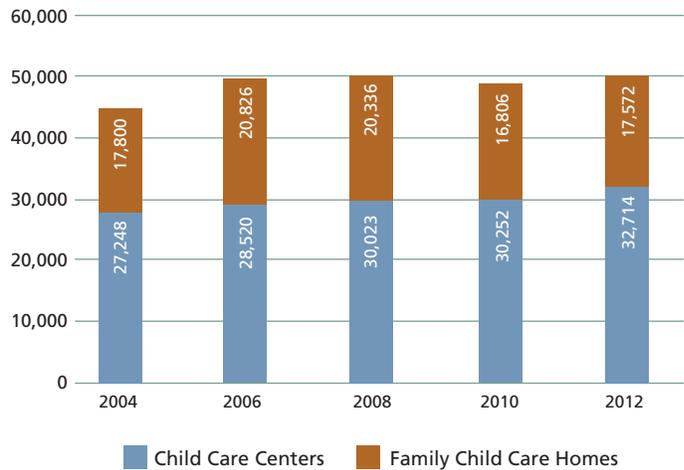
County	Percent
San Diego	31%
California	25%
Orange	25%
Los Angeles	23%
San Bernardino	21%
Riverside	19%

Source: The California Child Care Portfolio, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (www.rrnetwork.org/)

¹ National Institute for Early Childhood Education Research (<http://nieer.org>)

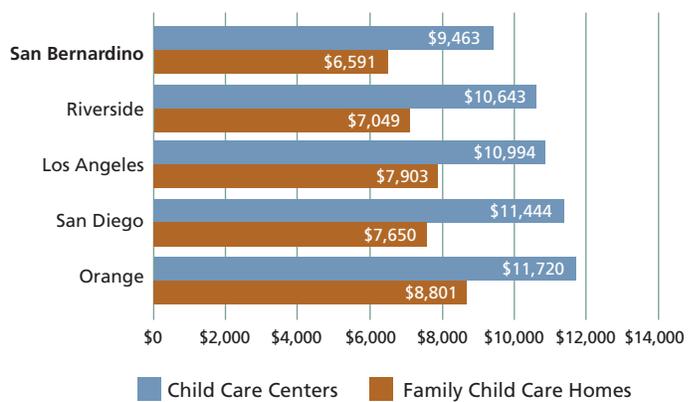
² Inflation adjusted to 2012 dollars.

Number of Licensed Child Care Spaces
San Bernardino County, 2004-2012



Source: The California Child Care Portfolio, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (www.rrnetwork.org/)

Average Annual Full-Time Child Care Costs
County Comparison, 2012



Source: The California Child Care Portfolio, California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (www.rrnetwork.org/)

Dropout Rate Falls Seven Percentage Points in Five Years

A high school diploma or college degree opens many career opportunities that are closed to those without these achievements. Beyond the personal impacts of educational attainment, the education level of residents is evidence of the quality and diversity of the labor pool – an important factor for businesses looking to locate or expand in the region. Educational attainment is measured by tracking the high school dropout rate and the proportion of residents over age 25 with a high school diploma or Bachelor's degree.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

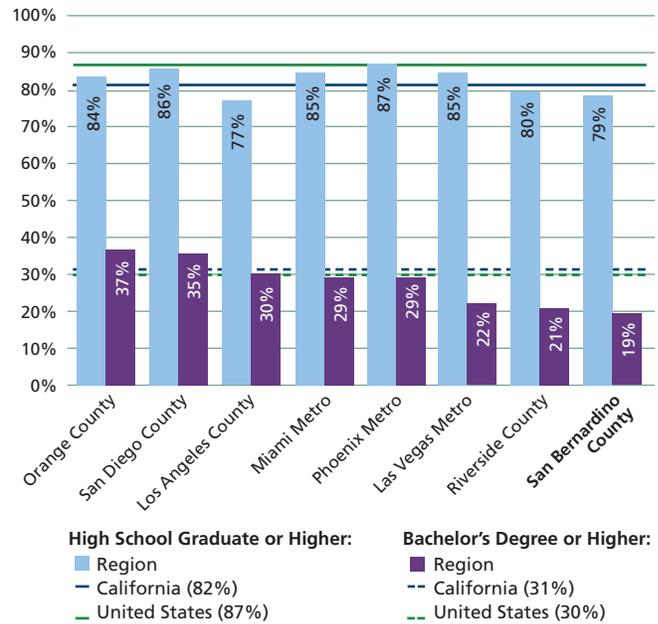
The proportion of college and high school graduates has gradually increased since 2000:

- Between 2000 and 2013, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher rose from 16% to 19%.
- At 19%, San Bernardino County is below the state (31%), nation (30%), and all peers and neighboring regions compared for college graduates.
- Between 2000 and 2013, the proportion of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 74% to 79%.
- At 79%, San Bernardino County has the second lowest proportion of high school graduates among regions compared and falls below state and national averages (82% and 87%, respectively).

The high school dropout rate has fallen substantially since the new cohort tracking method was adopted in 2009/10:

- 12.2% of San Bernardino County students in the class of 2013/14 dropped out before graduating, compared to 19.1% of the class of 2009/10 five years before.
- The 2013/14 dropout rate is just above the statewide dropout rate of 11.6%.
- Dropout rates vary by race/ethnicity, with African American students posting the highest dropout rate in 2013/14 and Asian students posting the lowest.

Percentage Over Age 25 Earning High School Diploma (or Higher) and Bachelor's Degree (or Higher)
Regional Comparison, 2013



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

Veterans are More Highly Educated than Non-Veterans

Fully 92.3% of San Bernardino County veterans are high school graduates (compared to 76.8% of non-veterans) and 20.2% hold a Bachelor's degree or higher (compared to 18.7% of non-veterans). Academic achievement is important for anyone considering joining the military; to enlist, prospective recruits must score well on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, which tests math and language arts skills.

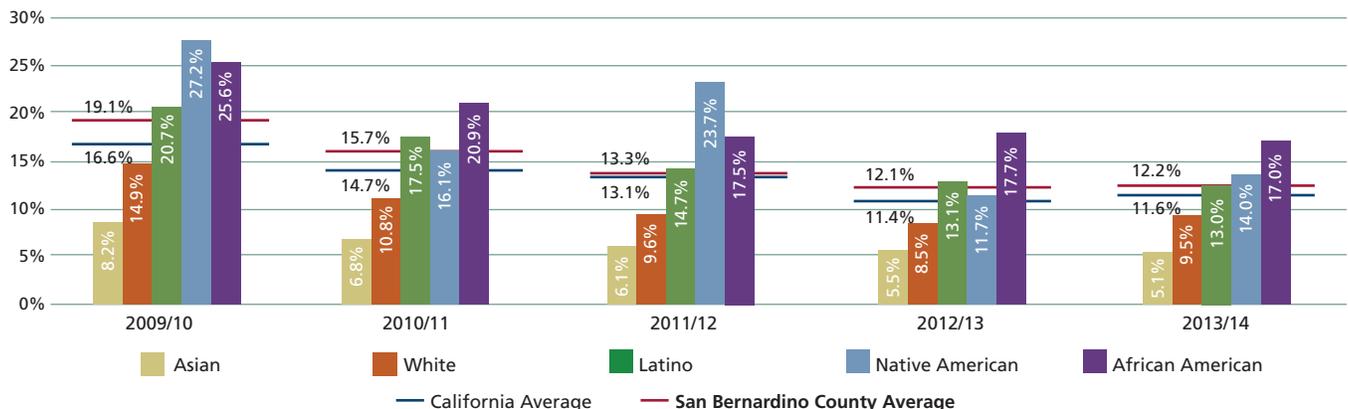
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2009-2013; U.S. Armed Services (www.military.com)

The Costs of Dropping Out

High school 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.

Source: "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

Dropout Rate, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2009/10-2013/14



Note: The category "Asian" includes Pacific Islander and Filipino students.

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

More High Schoolers Graduate Ready for College

A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power, better health, a stronger workforce, and societal benefits. On average, 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 exercise, volunteerism and activities that support the community. A college education supplies students with the varied skills needed to boost the local economy, be prepared to compete in the global economy, and have a solid foundation for future academic and career pursuits.¹ Progress towards increased college preparedness is measured by 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. Also measured are average SAT scores among high schools students.²

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

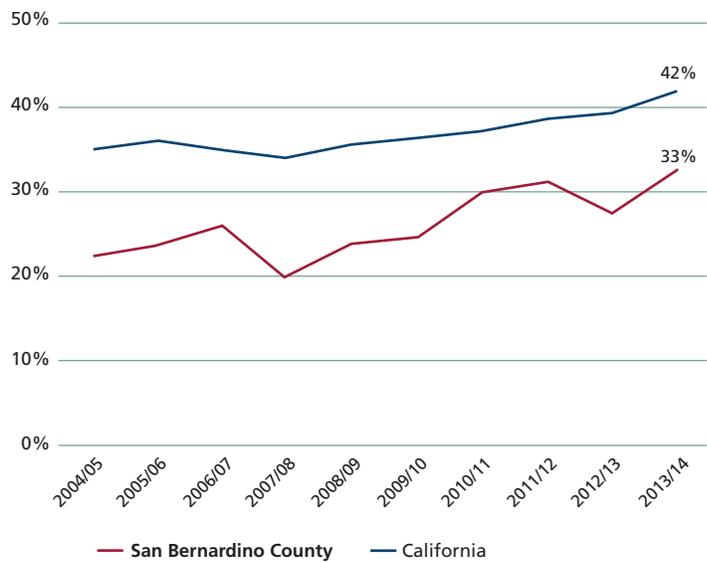
The UC/CSU eligibility rate improved significantly, reaching the highest level in over 20 years of tracking:

- 33% of San Bernardino County seniors graduating in 2013/14 did so having completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This rate is six percentage points higher than the previous 10-year average for UC/CSU eligibility.
- However, San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 42%.
- UC/CSU eligibility varies by race and ethnicity, with Asian students the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible and Native American students the least likely.³

San Bernardino County has the lowest level of disparities in SAT scores among school districts:

- At 1412, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is about the same as Riverside County's average score in 2013/14 (1414) and lower than the California average (1487) and other southern California neighbors.
- While there are disparities in scores among school districts countywide, San Bernardino has the smallest point variation between the highest and lowest scoring school districts among the counties compared.

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU
San Bernardino County and California, 2005-2014



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

Early Assessment Program: Measuring and Improving College Readiness

The Early Assessment Program (EAP) is 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. In addition, with the recent adoption of the Smarter Balanced Assessments (SBA), schools have an additional tool for measuring college readiness. From this point forward, the SBA will be used as an early indicator for college readiness for 11th grade students. As long as students take the 11th grade Smarter Balanced assessment, they will not have to take the EAP separately.

Early Assessment Program 2014 Snapshot

- 81% of San Bernardino County juniors took the English EAP assessment and 45% took the math EAP. Statewide, the rates were 70% and 44%, respectively.
- Of those taking the English EAP, 19% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 14% were conditionally ready (i.e. the student can take identified coursework in their senior year of high school that, following completion, will deem them college ready). Statewide, 25% of students were college ready in English and 15% were conditionally ready.
- Of those taking the math EAP, 7% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 40% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 10% of students were college ready in math and 41% were conditionally ready.

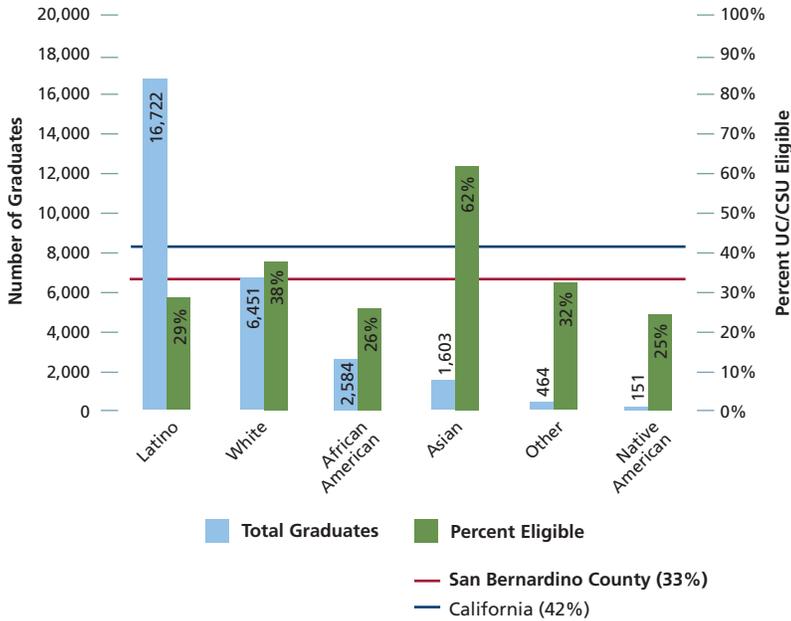
Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

¹ College Board, Education Pays, 2013 (<http://trends.collegeboard.org/education-pays>)

² In 2013/14, the California Department of Education's SAT data release was amended to encompass grades 9-12, whereas previous reporting was based on grade 12 only. As a result, trend data is not presented.

³ "Asian" includes students identified as Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino. "Other" includes students identified as two or more races or no race/ethnicity reported.

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2013/14



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

AVID: Empowering Every Student's Potential

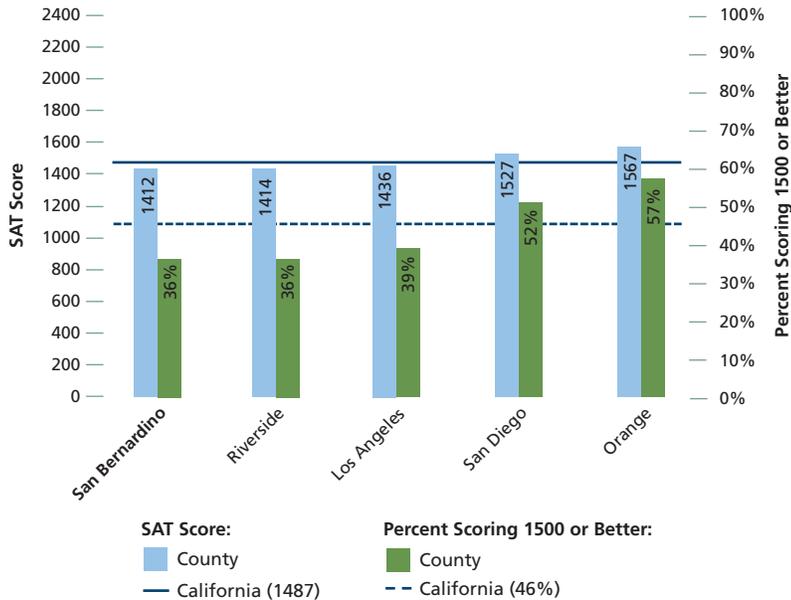
The Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program targets students in the academic middle who have a willingness to work toward college acceptance. AVID empowers students to take charge of their education by setting goals, learning good study habits, and using proven reading and writing strategies to excel in their school work. AVID gives students the boost they need to complete high school and take the necessary coursework 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.

Since the California budget eliminated AVID funding in 2012/13, San Bernardino County, along with Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties (the "RIMS" region), have funded the program locally to keep it alive in the region.

In 2013/14, 18,581 students countywide participated in AVID. Of the 2,050 AVID seniors graduating in 2014, 100% graduated from high school, 98% successfully completed a-g courses (courses that count toward UC/CSU eligibility), 76% planned to attend a 4-year college and another 20% planned to attend a 2-year college, for a total college-going rate of 96%.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1500 or Better
County Comparison, 2013/14



Note: The highest score possible is 2400.

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

Placement for Career-Tech Students is Mixed

Career technical education (CTE) integrates academic and technical skills, supporting both educational goals and economic development. It offers students 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, CTE provides applicable skill-sets and increased career opportunities. This indicator aggregates and reports CTE data from the three Regional Occupational Programs (ROP) and five community college districts in San Bernardino County.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

ROP student placement increased:

- Among the 13,400 high school seniors completing ROP education in 2013/14, 85% continued their education, found a job, or joined the military – an increase from a placement rate of 79% the prior year.
- The placement rate among the 1,200 adult ROP completers rose five percentage points to 85%.
- Among students entering the job market, 23% of high school ROP students in 2013/14 found a job related to their course of study, compared to 73% of adults.
- More than two-thirds (72%) of high school students continued their education after completing their studies in 2013/14, compared to 30% of adults.

Linked Learning Regional Hub of Excellence

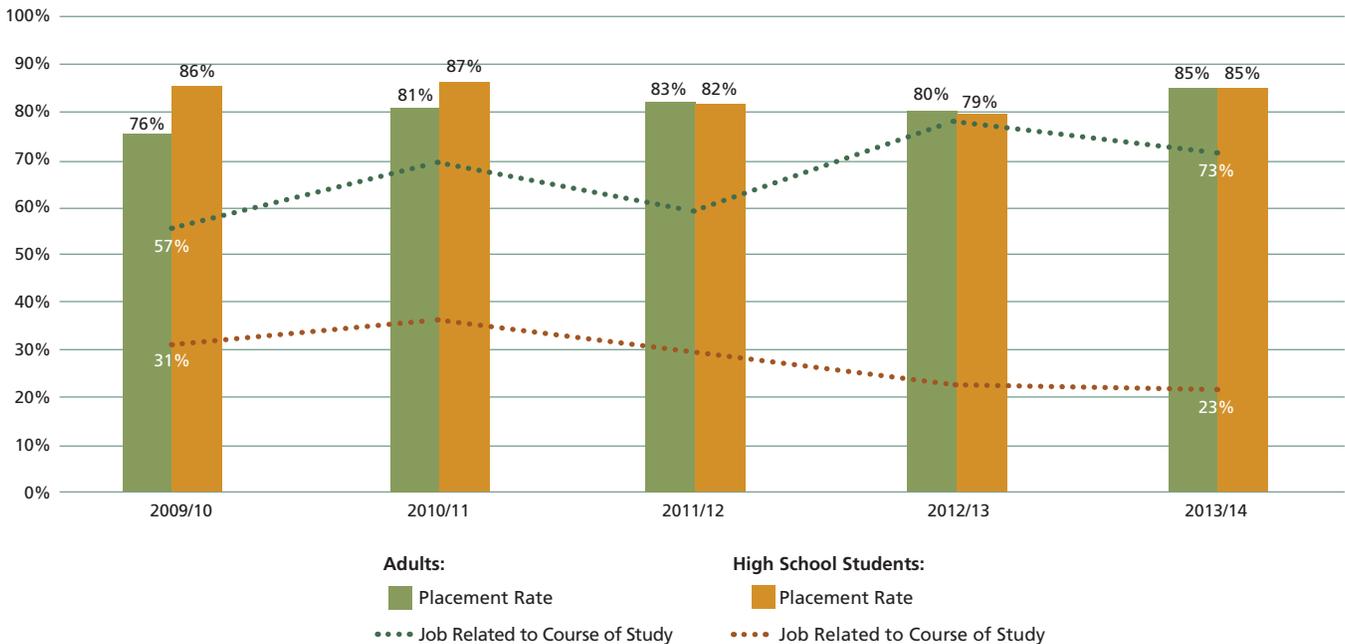
In 2014, the Alliance for Education was invited by the James Irvine Foundation as one of only seven regions in the state to establish a Linked Learning Regional Hub of Excellence in partnership with California State University, the Inland Empire Economic Partnership, and partner districts.

Linked Learning is a proven approach to high school education that combines college-focused academics, work-based learning, and integrated student supports. Students can explore career pathways centered on one of California's 15 largest industries, including engineering, manufacturing, and health care, ensuring that students graduate with education and skills necessary for both college and future careers.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Regional Occupational Programs Placement Rates and Relatedness to Course of Study

San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Sources: California Department of Education; San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Baldy View and Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs

Recent ROP Accreditation

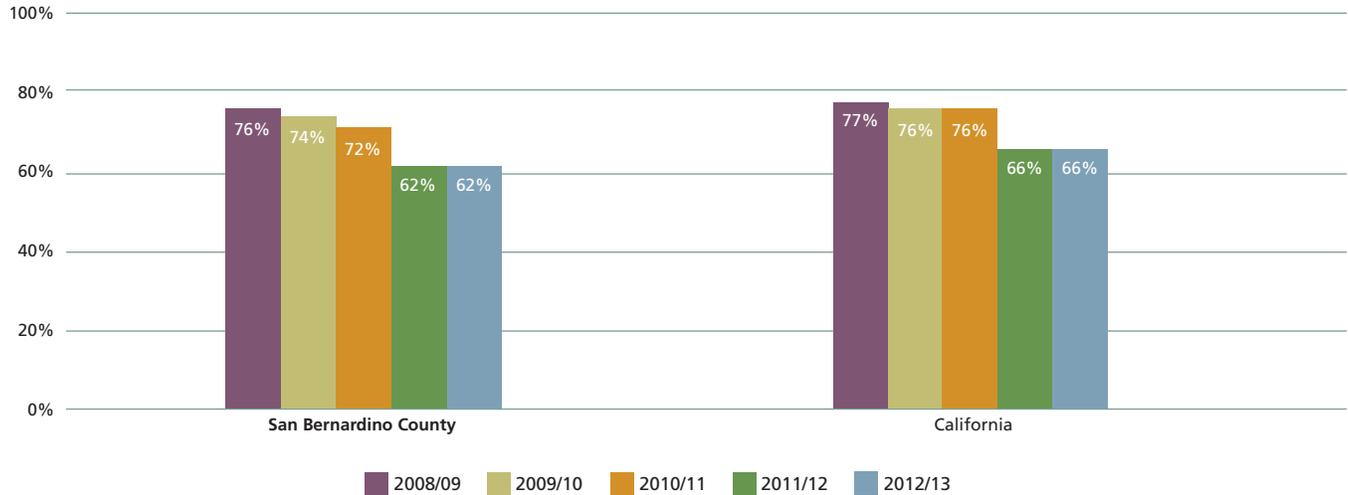
Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP and Baldy View ROP were recently accredited by the Council on Occupational Education. This designation allows them to tap into a federal loan program for their fee-based adult programs. Since ROPs are public, not-for-profit institutions, they offer residents a reasonably priced option for post-secondary training programs.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Community college CTE student placement remained below the five-year high:

- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2012/13, 62% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military), the same rate as the previous year and below the five-year high of 76% in 2008/09.
- This placement rate is lower than the statewide average of 66%.
- San Bernardino County community colleges awarded CTE students 3,529 industry-recognized credentials, certificates or degrees (or the student was “transfer ready”) in 2012/13. This represents a decline of 1% over the past five years. Statewide, completions have increased 15% over the same period.

Community College Placement Rates
San Bernardino County and California, 2009-2013



Source: California Community Colleges, Chancellor’s Office (<https://misweb.ccco.edu/perkins/main.aspx>)

Private Trade Schools

In addition to public career education, two- and four-year private trade schools serving San Bernardino County contributed 3,429 certificates, 1,502 Associate’s degrees and 979 Bachelor’s degrees or higher in 2013/14 in a broad range of career education topics.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov>)

STEM-Related Degrees Trend Upward

The technical and problem-solving skills learned through the STEM disciplines (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) are critical in our knowledge- and technology-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. This indicator measures the number of degrees awarded in STEM disciplines at colleges and universities in San Bernardino County, including Associate's, Bachelor's, and graduate degrees.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

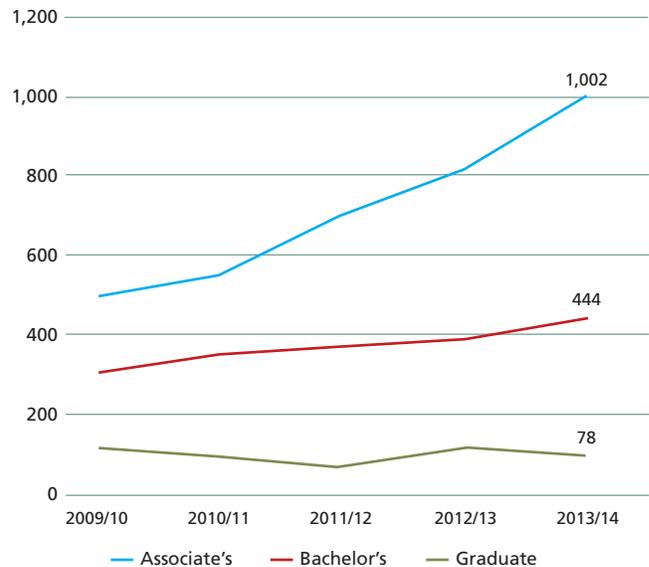
STEM-related degrees accounted for approximately 13% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2013/14 by public and private, two-year and four-year institutions in San Bernardino County:²

- 1,002 STEM-related Associate's degrees were awarded in 2013/14, an increase of 104% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related Bachelor's degrees awarded (444 in 2013/14) grew 47% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted has fluctuated over the past five years, currently at 78 in 2013/14, down from 103 in 2009/10.
- Overall, STEM-related Associate's, Bachelor's and graduate degrees granted have grown 70% since 2009/10.
- Since 2009/10, all STEM-related fields experienced growth in degrees granted.

Private Trade Schools In addition to the degrees tallied in this indicator, private for-profit post-secondary institutions in San Bernardino County granted 167 tech-related Associate's degrees and 79 Bachelor's degrees in 2013/14.

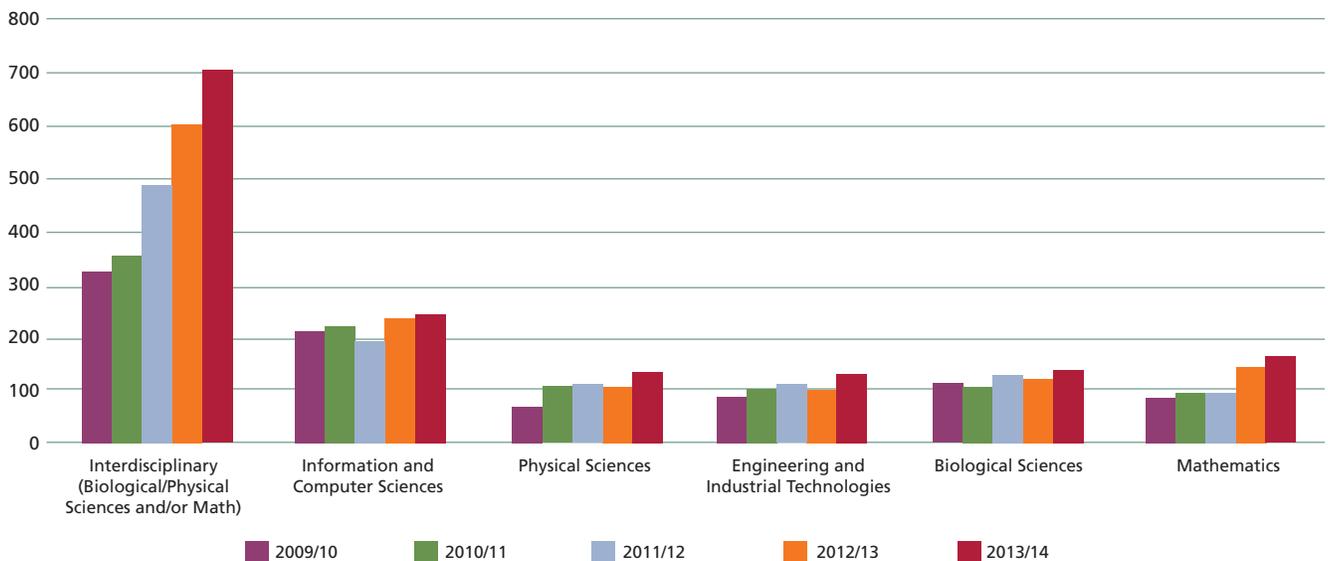
Source: National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (<http://ir.csusb.edu/>), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (<https://misweb.cccco.edu/mis/onlinestat/awards.cfm>), and National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Note: STEM-related degrees granted by private, for-profit institutions are not included at this time due to lack of trend data.

Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (<http://ir.csusb.edu/>), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (<https://misweb.cccco.edu/mis/onlinestat/awards.cfm>), and National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

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

²The 13% calculation includes degrees granted by private, for-profit trade schools; institutions offering less than two-year degrees are not included in this calculation. The charts and bullets presented in this indicator do not include private, for-profit trade schools for lack of trend data at this time.

Income

Section Highlights

Cost of Living Compared to U.S. Average

17% Higher

Median Household Income

\$52,323

Households Receiving CalFresh

401,149

Families Living in Poverty

16%

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals

69.5%

A Success Story

The Technical Employment Training (TET) Machining Training program is part of the Welfare to Work program under CalWORKs. The program aims to help welfare recipients learn new skills that will enable them to find employment and achieve self-sufficiency. This program has real world impacts. Former welfare recipient, Leonard, successfully completed the training and immediately obtained employment as a Programmer with a starting wage of \$22 per hour. The earnings were enough to help this single father of two become financially self-sufficient. Leonard says, "TET was a diving board because I was ready to be successful. I did well in the program and the program did well for me."

Real Median Income Inches Up

Cost of living is low in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared to its Southern California neighbors, but it is 17% higher than the national average. As a result, real income growth is important to ensure residents have sufficient income to thrive in San Bernardino County and afford rising expenses. This indicator tracks the change in inflation-adjusted median household income for San Bernardino County compared to the state and nation.¹ Household income includes the annual income of all members of a household ages 15 or older, whether related or unrelated. For the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, median household income is compared to cost of living. The Cost of Living Index compares the prices of housing, consumer goods, and services in Riverside-San Bernardino relative to the national average.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

For the first time since the recession, real income grew in San Bernardino County:

- In 2013, median household income in San Bernardino County was \$52,323, up 2% since 2012, but still down 8% since 2000.
- Recent lackluster median income growth combined with a cumulative inflation rate of 35% between 2000 and 2013 has led to less buying power for residents over time.
- San Bernardino County's median household income in 2013 was just above the national median (\$52,250).

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has the lowest cost of living in Southern California, but the highest among selected peer markets outside of California:

- With 100.0 being average, Riverside-San Bernardino measured 116.6 on the Cost of Living Index in 2014. This index value has not changed significantly in the past four years.
- When looking at income relative to cost of living in peer markets, Phoenix residents have the most favorable ratio of income to cost of living, while Miami residents have the least favorable ratio.
- In Riverside-San Bernardino, higher than average cost of living but average median income translates to somewhat less discretionary income than areas where income and cost of living are more aligned.

Median Income for Seniors, Families and Veterans

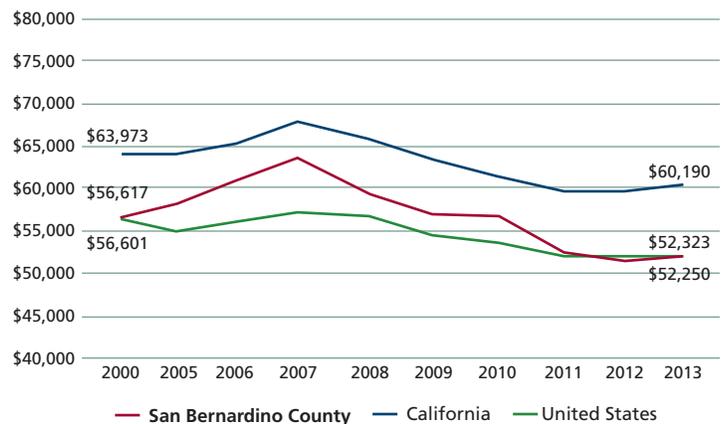
Compared to the countywide median household income of \$52,323, senior households have a substantially lower median income (\$38,296). However, seniors are also more likely to have assets including owning their own home (78% vs. 56% of non-seniors) and owning their home outright (54% vs. 17% of non-senior homeowners).

With a median annual income of \$51,246, families with children under 18 years of age have a slightly lower median income than all households countywide.

Veterans have a higher median income (\$38,333 for the individual, not the household) compared to non-veterans (\$22,316).

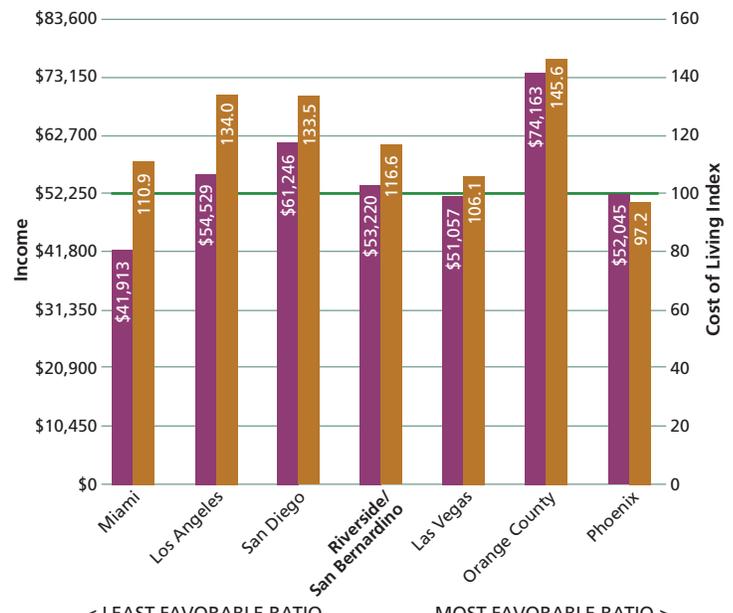
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2013 (Tables S1903, B21004, B25007, B25027)

Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted to 2013 Dollars)
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2000 and 2005-2013



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census (2000), American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (2005-2013), Census 2000 (Summary File 3); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Inflation Calculator (www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm)

Median Household Income Compared to Cost of Living Index
Regional Comparison, 2013 (Income) or 2nd Quarter 2014 (COL)



Legend:
■ Median Household Income
■ Cost of Living (COL) Index
— National Median Income (\$52,250) and Average Cost of Living Index (100.0)

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates; Council for Community and Economic Research (www.c2er.org)

¹ All income data in this report are inflation-adjusted to 2013 dollars, such that \$1,000 earned in 2000, for example, has the same buying power as \$1,353 in 2013. "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation.

Demand for Food Subsidies Increase

Public income support, food subsidies, no-cost health insurance coverage and other supports provide a critical safety net to those living in or at risk of poverty and those returning from active military service. These supports can work against the negative pressures of poverty and re-assimilation, including the stress and strained family relationships that can result from the challenges of paying for basic needs and readjusting to civilian life. To assess the demand for these services, this indicator measures enrollment in two core public assistance programs, CalWORKs and CalFresh, as well as applications for federal benefits through the San Bernardino County Department of Veteran Affairs (County VA).

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

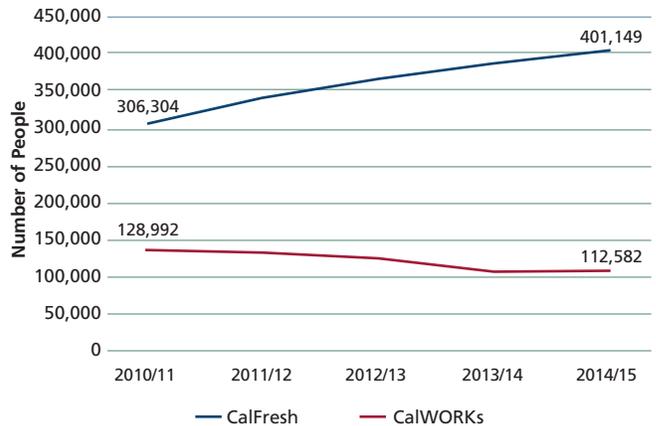
Enrollment grew for subsidized food while cash public assistance enrollment was flat:

- After double-digit growth during the recession, growth in the number of people receiving CalFresh benefits slowed to 5% between 2013/14 and 2014/15.
- Meanwhile, CalWORKs enrollment did not change substantially between 2013/14 and 2014/15, and is down 13% from the peak in 2010/2011.
- San Bernardino County is home to 4.8% of California’s households; however, a disproportionate 7.5% of the 1.33 million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.¹
- Most (66%) of CalFresh recipients are children and half (50%) of CalWORKs recipients are children.
- Veterans make up only 1% of CalFresh recipients and even fewer CalWORKs recipients.

While the overall veteran population is decreasing, the number of veterans returning home from active duty is increasing, driving increases in applications for federal benefits:

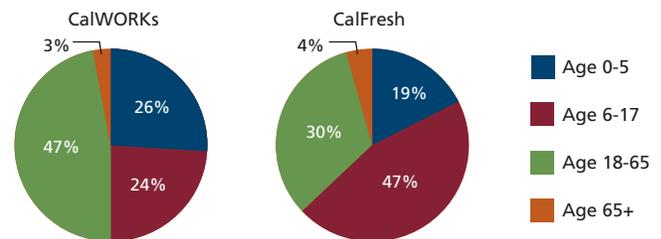
- Between 2005 and 2014, there was a 133% increase in the number of completed applications for federal benefits.
- During the same period, the County VA caseload grew 48%. Recent declines stem from administrative measures to close old and inactive cases.
- In 2013/14, the combined annual value of federal monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by the County of San Bernardino for veteran benefits was \$84,996,243, an increase of 59% from the previous year.
- Veterans make up approximately 5% of San Bernardino County’s population (113,725).²

Enrollment in Major Public Assistance Programs San Bernardino County, 2011-2015

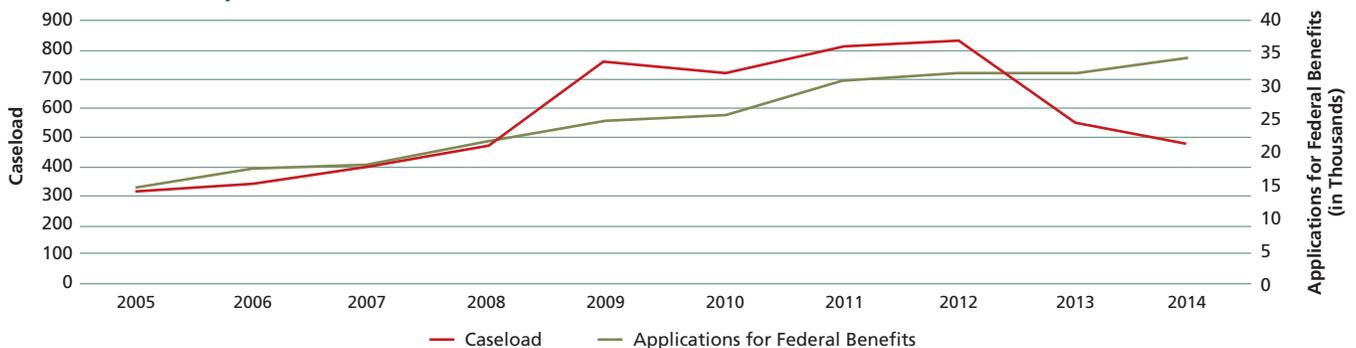


Note: CalFresh counts include those who receive CalWORKs and those who do not.
Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

Enrollment in CalWORKs and CalFresh by Age San Bernardino County, 2014/15



Department of Veterans Affairs Caseload and Applications for Federal Benefits San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



Program Descriptions	Details
	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.
	Veteran Benefits include monetary benefits, medical/mental health services, educational assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and other services.

¹ American Community Survey, 2013 (factfinder.census.gov)
² VA Office of the Actuary (VetPop 2014); California Department of Finance, Table E-2 July 2014 Preliminary

Families with Single Mothers Have Highest Poverty

Poverty can have negative health impacts for both children and adults. In addition, children growing up in impoverished households are at increased risk for lower cognitive abilities, lower school achievement, and poorer development. The poverty rate is an important tool to determine eligibility for health and human services and programs, including health insurance and supplemental food programs, which can lessen the negative impacts of poverty. Tracking poverty can also assist with targeting interventions. This indicator provides detailed information about the percentage and makeup of San Bernardino County families that are living in poverty. A family is defined as a group of two or more people related by birth, marriage or adoption, residing in the same housing unit.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

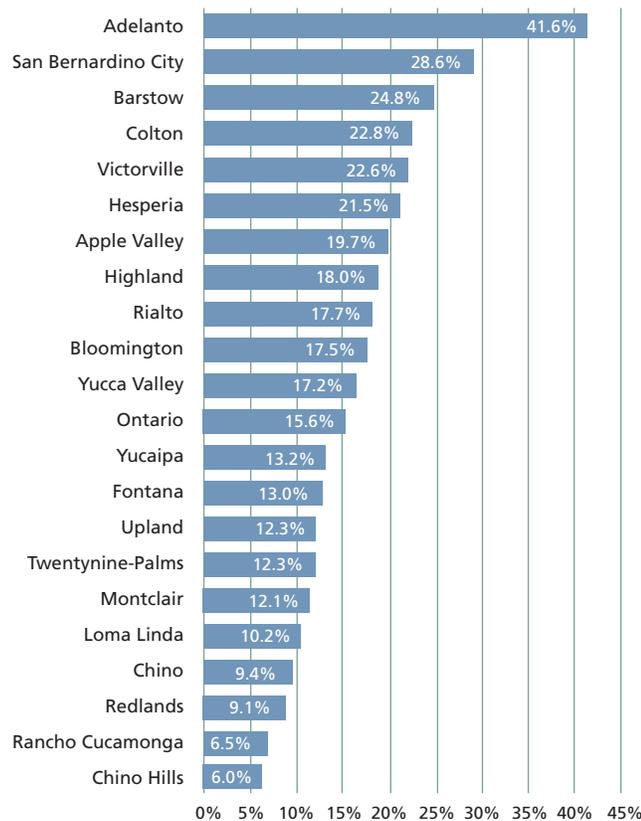
More families are living in poverty:

- The percentage of families living in poverty has increased five percentage points, from 10.9% of San Bernardino County residents living in poverty in 2007 to 16.0% in 2013.
- San Bernardino County's rate of family poverty is higher than the state and national averages and it is the highest among the counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (17.4%).
- The rate of poverty is significantly higher – and growing – for San Bernardino County families whose head of household does not have a high school diploma, from 21.0% living in poverty in 2007 to 30.8% living in poverty in 2013.
- At 41.6%, the city of Adelanto has the highest rate of families living in poverty in San Bernardino County, while Chino Hills has the lowest rate (6.0%).

Poverty rates for families vary by ethnicity:

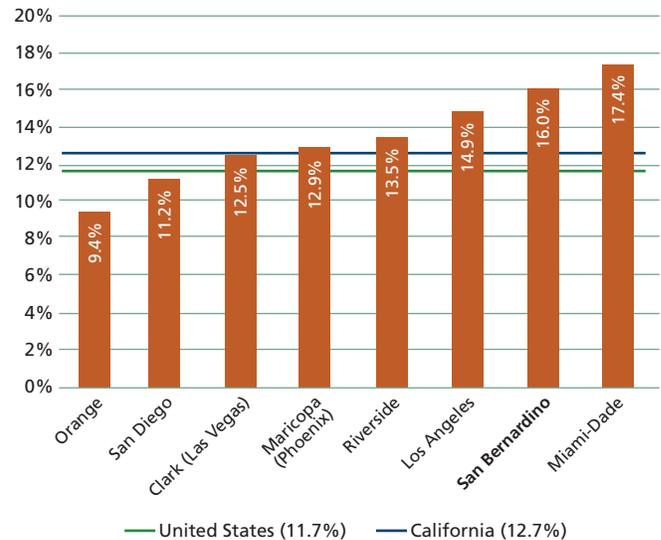
- African American families have the highest rate of poverty (25.5%), while White families have the lowest rate (9.2%).
- More than one in five Latino families (20.8%) are living in poverty.

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by City San Bernardino County, 2013



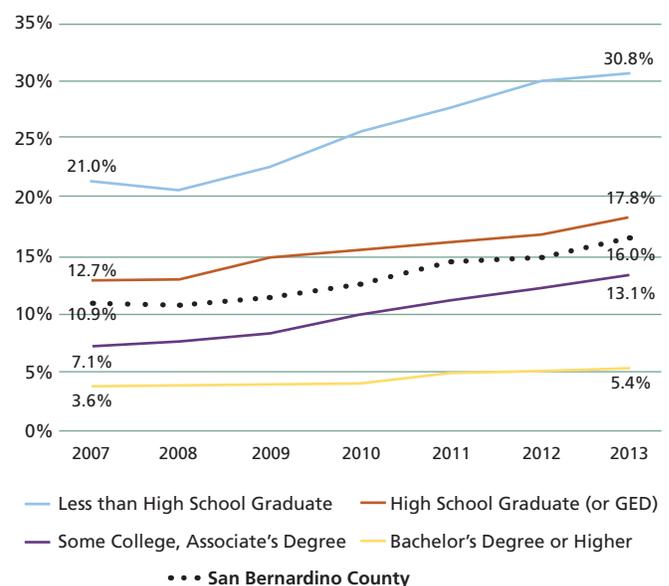
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty County Comparison, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

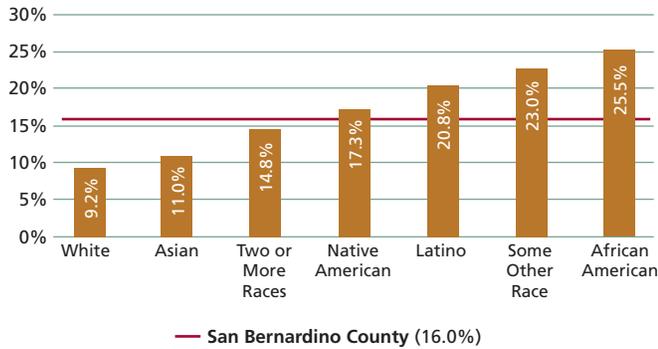
Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Educational Attainment San Bernardino County, 2007-2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

- Families with younger children have a higher incidence of poverty:
- Female-headed households, where there is no father living in the house, have the highest poverty rate at 33.6%. For those female-headed households with young children under five years of age, the poverty rate increases considerably (47.0%).
 - Married-couple families (with or without children) have a lower poverty rate (9.3%). For those married-couple families with children under five years of age, the rate increases to 10.0%.

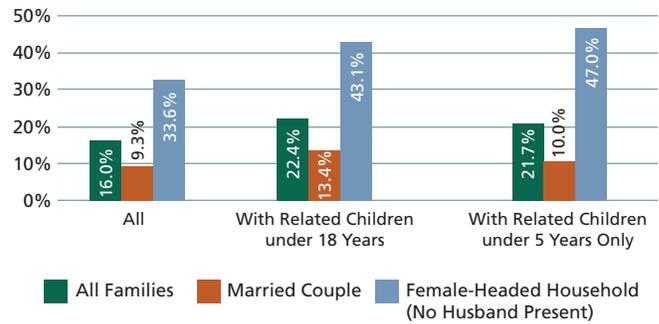
Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2013



Note: White is non-Latino. Latino is of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Family Structure and Ages of Children San Bernardino, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Self-Sufficiency Wage

The Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard measures the income needed in order for a family to meet its minimal basic needs – including food, housing, child care, health care, transportation, and taxes – without the use of public or private assistance. In 2014 in San Bernardino County, a family with two adults, one preschooler (aged 3-5 years) and one school-aged child (6-12 years) needed an annual wage of \$60,585 in order to meet its basic needs. In 2013, the median income for a family of four in San Bernardino County was \$57,251, a shortfall of just over \$3,300 from the Self-Sufficiency Standard.

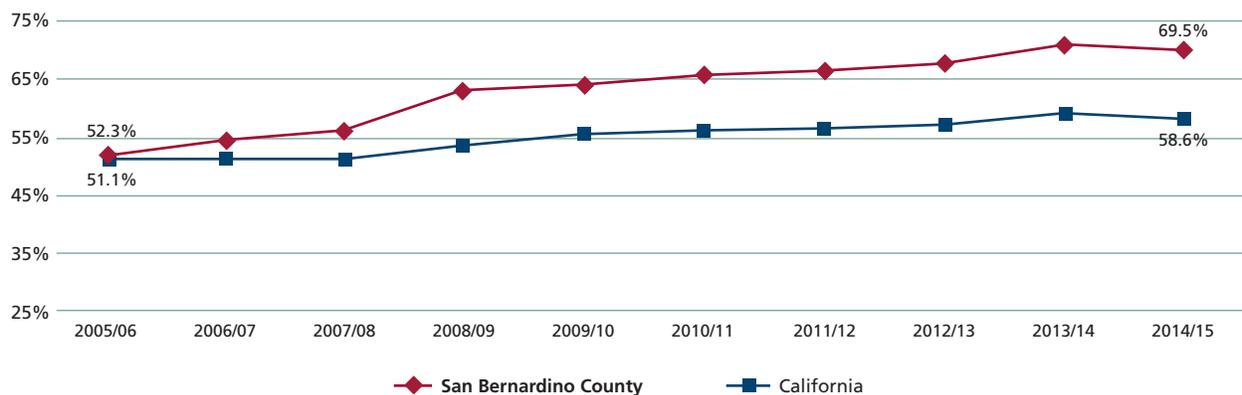
Source: Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard (www.insightcced.org/calculator.html)

Low-income Family Eligibility for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals

A growing number of children are eligible to receive free or reduced-price school meals:

- In 2014/15, 69.5% of K-12 public school students in San Bernardino County lived in families with incomes low enough to qualify for free or reduced-price school meals, down slightly from 70.5% in 2013/14.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (e.g., \$44,863 for a family of four in 2015).

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals San Bernardino County and California, 2006-2015



Sources: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>); Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2015 (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/15poverty.cfm>)

More People Living in Poverty

In addition to impacting an individual's health and educational attainment, poverty also affects their burden upon and contribution to the community. The poverty rate is an important tool to determine eligibility for health and human services and programs, including health insurance and supplemental food programs, which can lessen the negative impacts of poverty. Tracking poverty can also assist with targeting interventions. This indicator tracks the percentage of the population in San Bernardino County living in poverty by select demographics including age, gender, employment and veteran status.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Overall, poverty has grown:

- The percentage of the population living in poverty has increased six percentage points, from 13.7% in 2007 to 19.7% in 2013.
- San Bernardino County's rate of poverty is higher than state and national averages and is the highest among counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (20.9%).

Poverty is increasing across all age groups:

- In 2013, 27.2% of children in San Bernardino County under age 18 were living in poverty, up from 18.8% in 2007.
- The percentage of adults living in poverty also grew during this same period, from 11.8% in 2007 to 17.5% in 2013.
- Poverty among seniors ages 65 and older also increased, but at a slower pace, rising from 9.1% in 2007 to 11.6% in 2013.

Women are more likely to live in poverty than men:

- In 2013, 21.3% of females in San Bernardino County were living in poverty.
- This is more than three percentage points higher than the proportion of the male population living in poverty (18.0%).

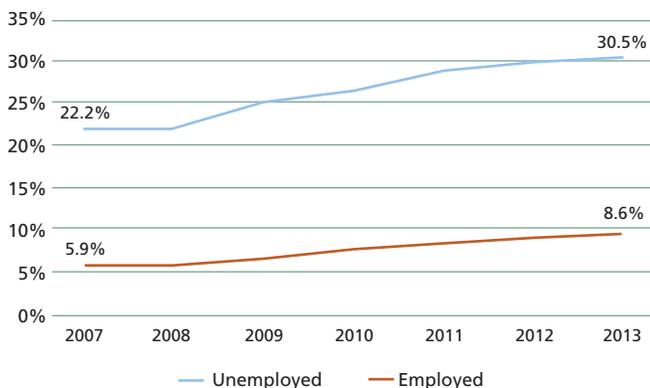
There is also a growing population of working poor:

- In 2013, 8.6% of the civilian labor force ages 16 and older who were employed were living in poverty. This is up 46% from 2007 when 5.9% of the employed population in the labor force was living in poverty.
- The poverty rate for the unemployed population in the labor force also increased, rising from 22.2% in 2007 to 30.5% in 2013.

Veterans have a lower rate of poverty:

- In 2013, 9.2% of veterans were living in poverty.
- This is significantly lower than the general population, and may be aided by federal supports received (see Income Support).

Percentage of Civilian Labor Force Ages 16 and Older Living in Poverty San Bernardino County, 2007-2013

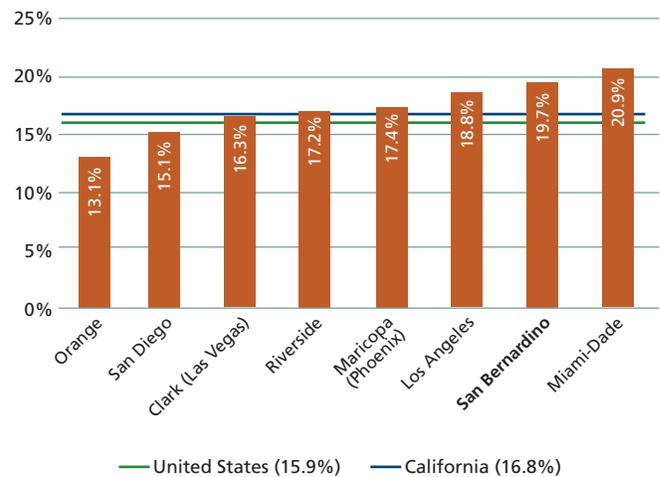


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

2013 Income Thresholds for Poverty Determination

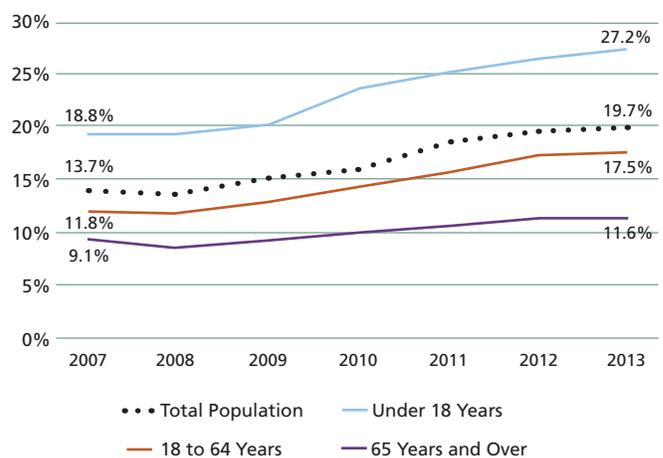
For an individual, the annual income to be considered in poverty is less than \$11,888. For two people with no children, the poverty threshold is an annual income of \$15,142.

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty County Comparison, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, by Age San Bernardino County, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Housing

Section Highlights

Homeownership Rate

60%

Entry-Level Home Price

\$180,455

Households Able to Afford Entry-Level Home

75%

Hours a Minimum Wage Earner Must Work Weekly to Afford Rent

78

Households on Rental Assistance Waiting Lists

34,955

A Success Story

A coordinated, multi-departmental County effort to build affordable housing and community-serving public facilities in Bloomington has garnered \$37 million in private investment on top of a \$28 million public investment from the County Community Development Fund. The combined funding allowed for the acquisition of an underutilized vacant property and will result in a total of 190 affordable housing units and a 6,500 square foot County Public Library. To support future development for the area, the redevelopment activities also involved substantial public works investments, including street improvements and new water and sewer lines along Valley Boulevard.

Housing Affordability Declines

An adequate supply of affordable housing promotes homeownership, which 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. This indicator 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 at the entry-level price of 85% of median in San Bernardino County. It also compares homeownership rates.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

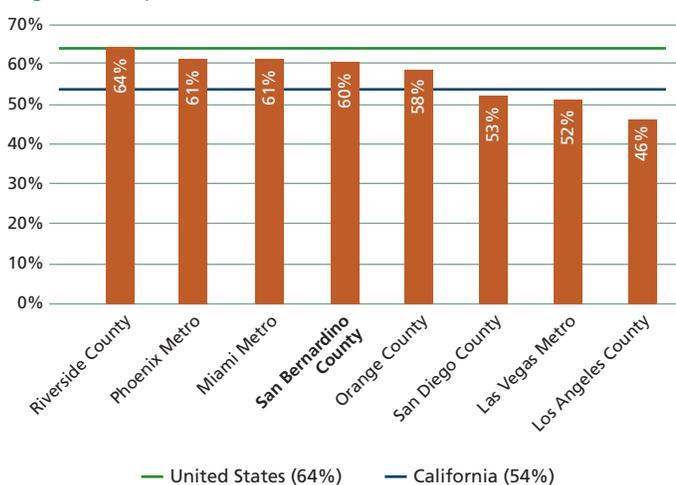
As the housing market recovers (see Housing Market), affordability declined, but San Bernardino County remains the most affordable county in Southern California:

- The minimum qualifying income needed to purchase a median-priced entry-level home (\$180,455) in San Bernardino County was approximately \$25,400 as of the first quarter of 2015.
- San Bernardino County is considerably more affordable than the statewide entry-level home price of \$376,066 and of a qualifying income of \$52,940.¹
- Three-quarters (75%) of households in San Bernardino County could afford an entry-level home in the first quarter of 2015, down from 80% in 2014, but up substantially from only 42% in 2006.
- Looking at typical salaries in large or growing occupations, all of the selected fields earn more than the minimum qualifying income.

San Bernardino County's homeownership rate is the second highest in Southern California:

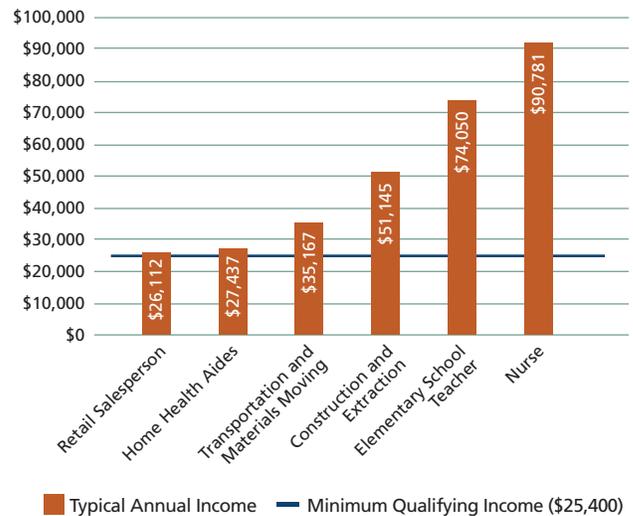
- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County was 60% in 2013, the same as in 2012, but down from 64% in 2009.
- This decline follows nationwide trends toward gradually declining homeownership over the past five years.
- San Bernardino County's homeownership rate is above the California rate of 54% and under the nationwide homeownership rate of 64%.
- Seniors are more likely to be homeowners (78%) than non-seniors (56%).

Homeownership Rate Regional Comparison, 2013



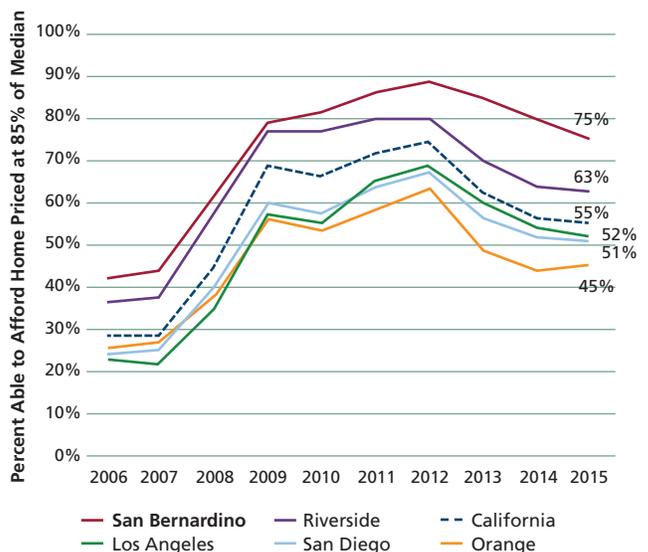
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (factfinder.census.gov)

Income Needed to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median (\$180,455) Compared to Typical Salaries San Bernardino County, 2015



Sources: California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html); California Association of Realtors (www.car.org)

First-Time Homebuyer Housing Affordability Index County Comparison, 2006-2015



Note: Data are from the first quarter of the years presented.

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 Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey.

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit: \$17.46

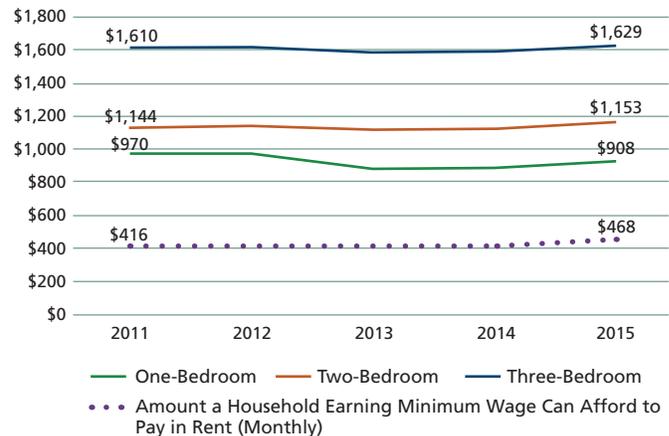
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate and exacerbate a cycle of poverty. This indicator measures rental housing affordability by tracking the Housing Wage – the hourly wage a resident would need to earn to be able to afford Fair Market Rent. Fair Market Rent is the 50th percentile (or median) rent in the market (in this case, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area).

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area’s Housing Wage increased slightly:

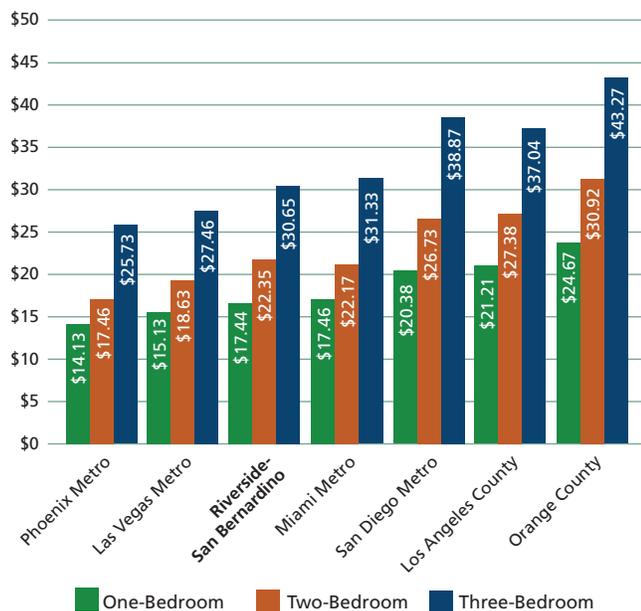
- The hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom apartment rose about 3% from \$16.96 in 2014 to \$17.46 in 2015. This wage is equivalent to an annual income of \$36,320.¹
- Over the past five years, one-bedroom rents fell 6% and two- and three-bedroom rents rose 1%.
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has the least expensive rental housing in the Southern California region, but it has higher prices than peer regions outside of California (Phoenix, Las Vegas and Miami).
- Median rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$908) is not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including home health aides, retail salespersons, and transportation and materials moving occupations.
- The increase in the California minimum wage in July 2014 had a positive impact on what a minimum wage earning household can afford to pay monthly in rent, rising from \$416 per month at \$8 per hour to \$468 per month at \$9 per hour. Still, a minimum wage earner would have to work 78 hours per week to afford a one-bedroom apartment.

Monthly Fair Market Rent
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2011-2015



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2015 Fair Markets Rents (www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/oor>)

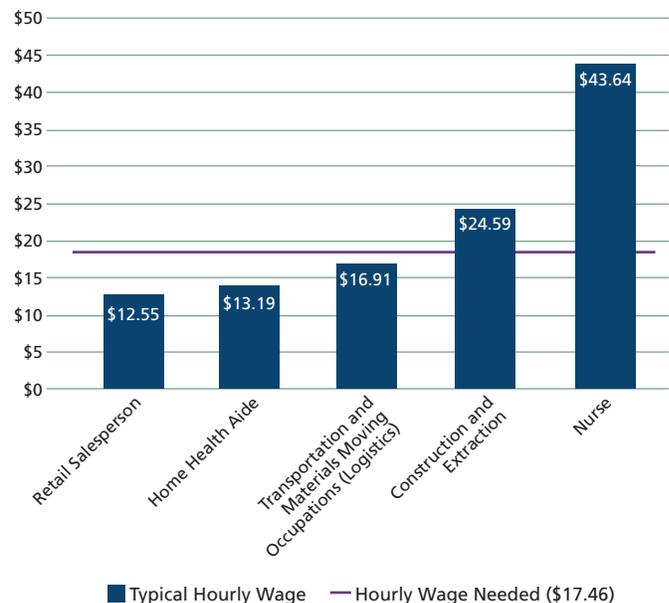
Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent
Regional Comparison, 2015



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2015 Fair Markets Rents (www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/oor>)

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

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2015



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2015 Fair Markets Rents (www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/oor>); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html)

34,955 Households on Rental Assistance Waiting Lists

Increasing rent or mortgage costs, foreclosure, loss of a job, or simply not having enough money to afford the high upfront 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. This indicator measures San Bernardino County families' progress toward housing security by tracking the availability of rental assistance and public housing, and the number of public school students who are homeless or have insecure housing arrangements.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

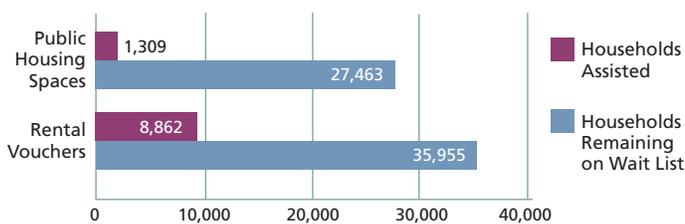
Most residents seeking a rent subsidy from their local Housing Authority will wait many years before the opportunity arises:

- As of mid-2015, there were 34,955 households waiting for rental assistance.
- This represents a doubling in the past year of the number of households on the waiting lists as some San Bernardino County housing authorities opened their waiting lists to new applicants for the first time in many years.
- Approximately 8,862 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 exacerbate the low supply.
- In addition to rental assistance, demand for affordable public housing is 21 times higher than available supply.

Housing instability continues to grow for school-age children:

- In the 2013/14 school year, 36,886 San Bernardino County preK through grade 12 students were identified as homeless or lacking secure housing, representing 9.0% of total enrollment.
- Among homeless and housing insecure students, 93% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship, 3% live in shelters, 3% live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, and 2% live in motels.
- These figures represent an increase of 11% from the previous year and 63% over five years.
- 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.

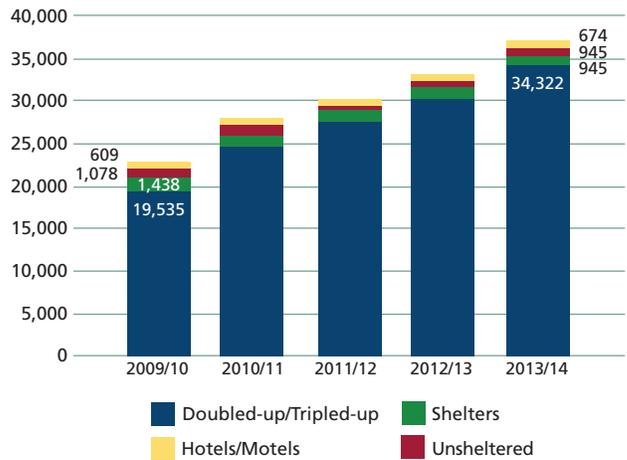
Supply and Demand of Rental Vouchers and Public Housing San Bernardino County, 2014



High Relative Rents Contribute to Long Rental Assistance Waiting Lists

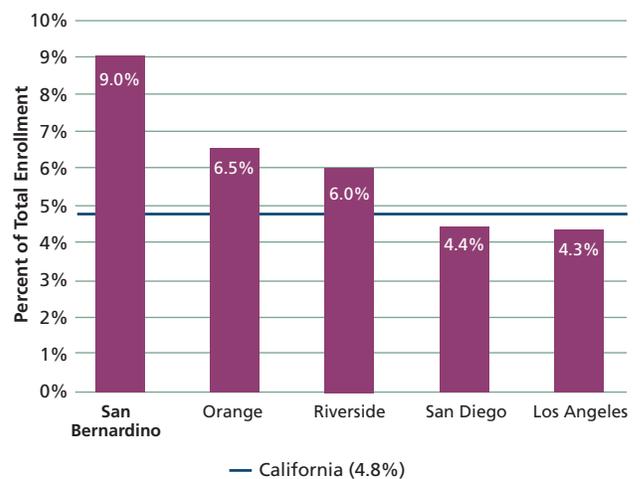
As detailed in the Rental Affordability indicator, rental costs in San Bernardino County are high relative to the costs of owning a home. The current hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom apartment in San Bernardino County is \$17.46, whereas the minimum qualifying income to purchase a home priced at 85% of median (\$180,455), assuming 10% down, is equivalent to an hourly wage of \$12.21.

Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Housing Insecure San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



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

Homeless and Housing Insecure School-Age Students by Percent of Total Enrollment County Comparison, 2013/14



Sources: 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; California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

¹ Rental assistance and public housing data are for the three Housing Authorities serving San Bernardino County: Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, the Upland Housing Authority, and the Needles Housing Authority.

Health

Section Highlights

Residents with a Place to Go for Health Care 83.1%

Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care 82.2%

Overweight or Obese Adults 72%

Residents with Diabetes 12.3%

Residents with High Blood Pressure 29.2%

Residents Receiving County Mental Health Services 46,211

Children Entering Foster Care 2,433

A Success Story

On June 23, 2015, the Community Vital Signs initiative unveiled a plan to transform San Bernardino County into a healthier place to live, work, learn, and play. The Community Transformation Plan establishes collective goals and measures of success in four priority areas: education, economy, access to health and wellness, and community and school safety. The plan will be used to prioritize existing activities, set new priorities, align the use of resources, and mobilize action among all sectors in a strategic manner.

The Community Transformation Plan is currently available on the Community Vital Signs website at www.communityvitalsigns.org and copies are available at all San Bernardino County Public Library branches.

Significant Increase in Medi-Cal Enrollment

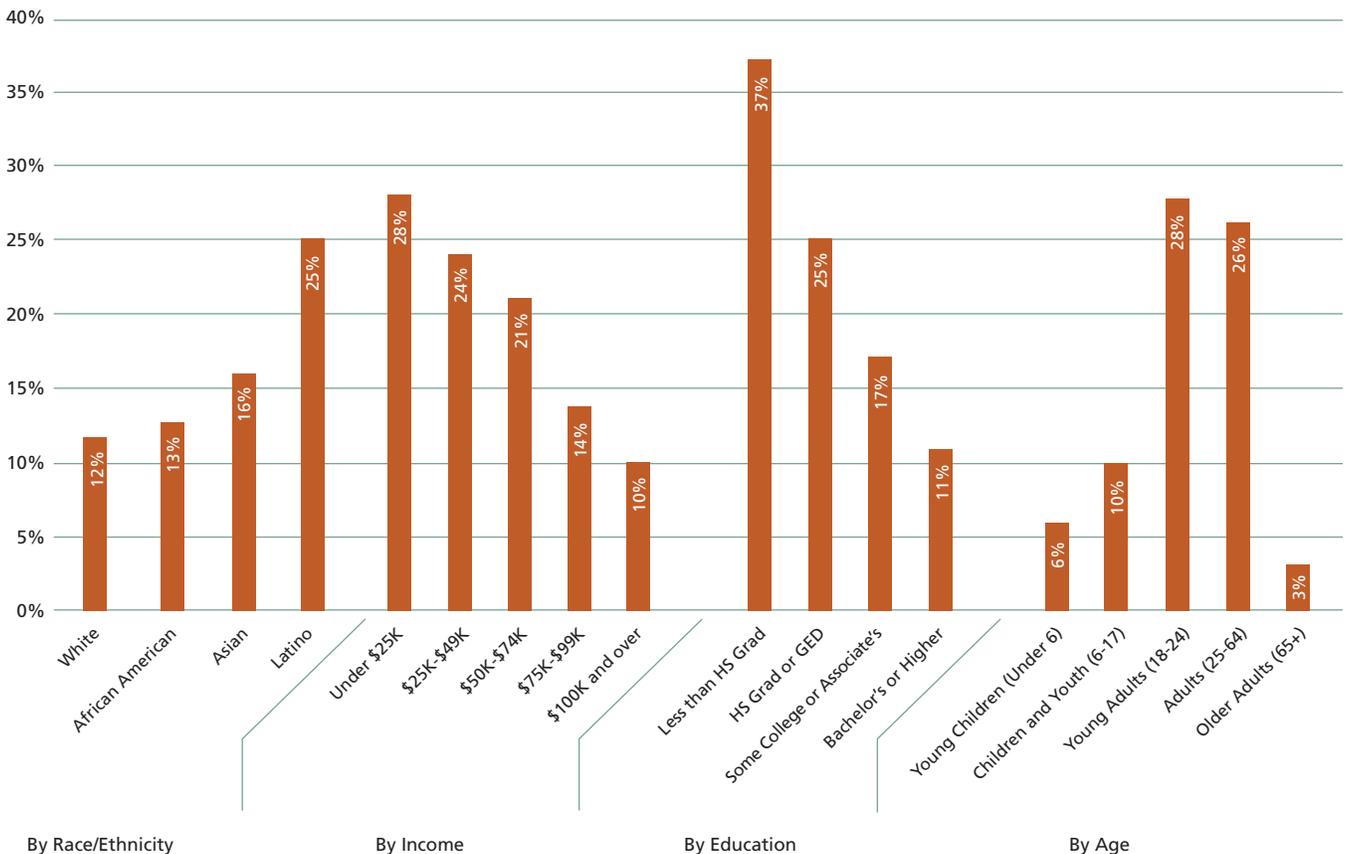
Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Estimates indicate that approximately one in five San Bernardino County residents are uninsured, a proportion that has declined slightly over the past five years:

- In 2013, 19.0% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured, a five-year decrease of 1.5 percentage points.
- This proportion is higher than the United States (14.5%) and California (17.2%). It is in the mid-range compared to peers.
- Young adults were the age group most likely to be uninsured (28%).
- Latino residents were the racial or ethnic group most likely to be uninsured (25%).
- When broken out by household income, those with incomes in the lowest range (under \$25,000) were the most likely to be uninsured (28%).
- 37% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured.
- At 28%, young adults were the age group most likely to be uninsured.
- 6% of young children, under age six, were uninsured.

Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income, Education and Age San Bernardino County, 2013



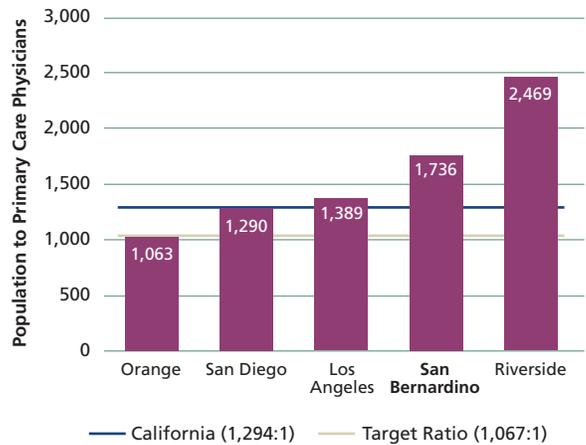
Note: Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. All races are non-Latino. Educational attainment data is for the population age 25 and over.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Compared to neighboring counties, more San Bernardino County residents have a usual place to go for medical care:

- According to the 2014 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 83.1% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice. This is lower than the statewide average but higher than all neighboring counties compared, except Orange County.
- However, despite the relatively high proportion of residents with a usual place to go for care, more San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed than the state and all neighboring counties compared.
- Still, this is an improvement since 2009, when 17.4% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get needed medical care.
- There are 1,736 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County. The national target ratio is 1,067 for each primary care physician.¹

Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician
County Comparison, 2015



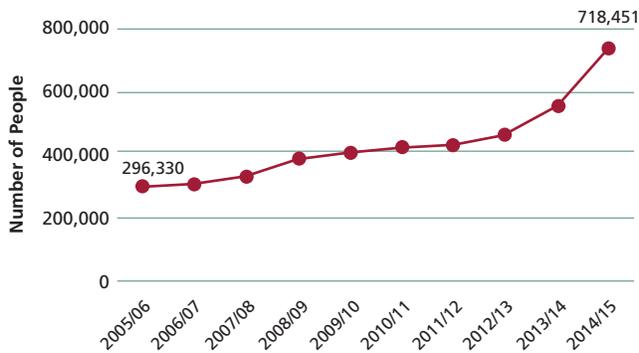
Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps (www.countyhealthrankings.org)

Medi-Cal Enrollment in San Bernardino County

Medi-Cal, a health care program for certain low-income populations, has seen significant increases since the roll out of the Affordable Care Act, which expands eligibility and requires health insurance coverage.

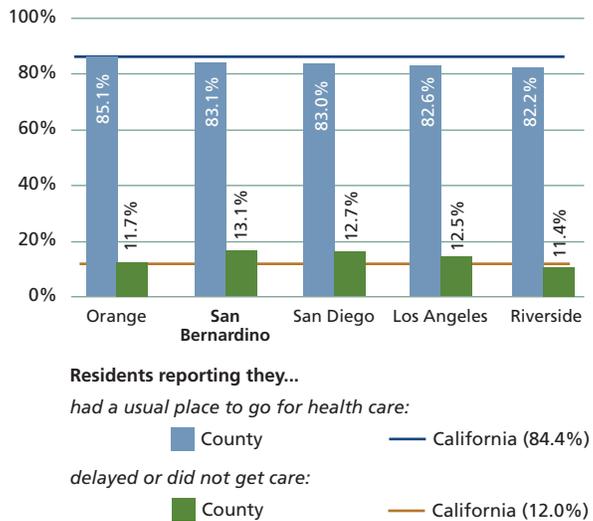
- In 2015, Medi-Cal enrollment increased 31% from the previous year.
- In the 10-year period between 2006 and 2015, overall Medi-Cal enrollment more than doubled (140% increase).

Enrollment in Medi-Cal
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

Health Care Access (Under Age 65)
County Comparison, 2014



Source: California Health Interview Survey

¹Primary care physicians include practicing physicians under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

Rate of Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care Increases Slightly

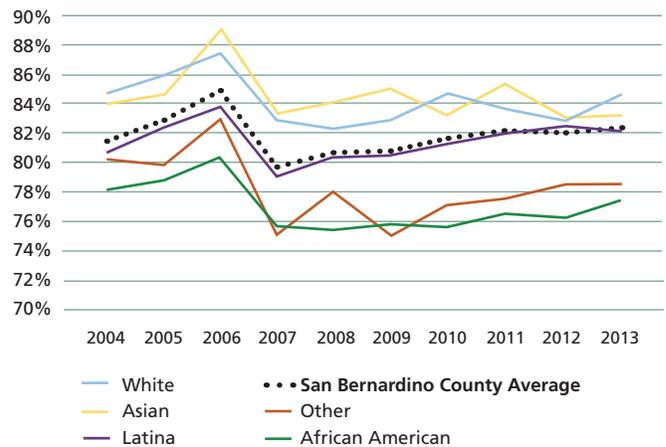
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times 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 health problems and correct health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development.¹ This indicator tracks early prenatal care rates for San Bernardino County, including detail by race and ethnicity.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2013, early prenatal care rates increased slightly:

- San Bernardino County's early prenatal care rate rose 0.2 percentage points to 82.2% in 2013, marginally higher than the statewide rate of 82.1% and above the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%.
- Compared to neighboring and peer counties, San Bernardino County's early prenatal care rate remains lower than all counties compared except for Los Angeles (81.9%).
- White mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (84.5%), followed by Asian mothers (83.2%), and Latina mothers (82.0%).
- In 2013, levels of early prenatal care improved for Asian, White and African American mothers, but declined for Latina mothers.
- The majority of births are to Latina mothers (58%), followed by White mothers (24%), and African American mothers (9%).
- Over the past 10 years, the number of live births in San Bernardino County has decreased slightly from 31,914 live births in 2004 to 30,201 in 2013.

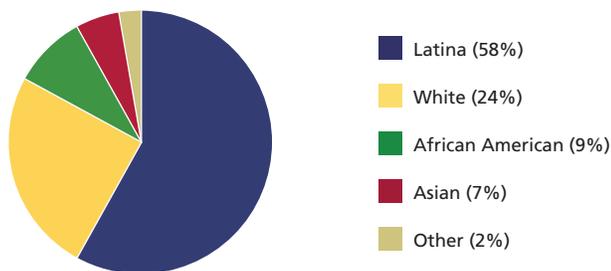
Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care, by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2004-2013



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

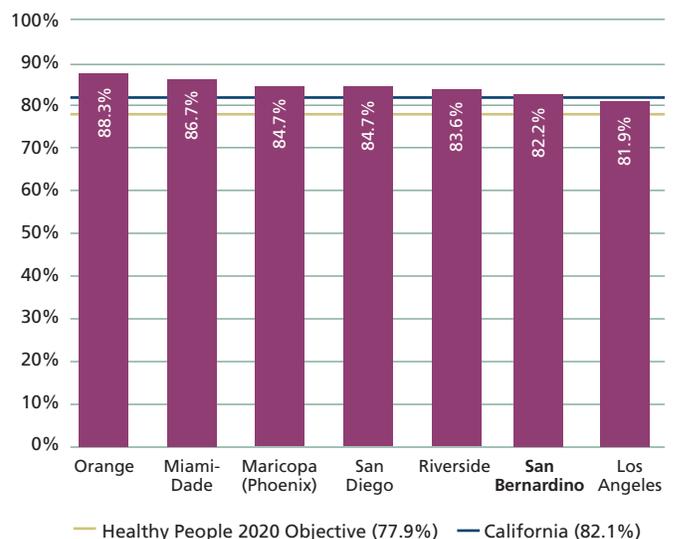
Source: California Department of Public Health (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/csq/default.asp)

Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2013



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

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care
County Comparison, 2013



Sources: California Department of Public Health (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/csq/default.asp); Arizona Department of Health Services (www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/abs/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 that establishes national objectives to improve the health of all Americans, to eliminate disparities in health, and to increase the years and quality of healthy life.

¹ Child Trends (<http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=late-or-no-prenatal-care>)

Child Deaths Increase but Long-Term Trend is Downward

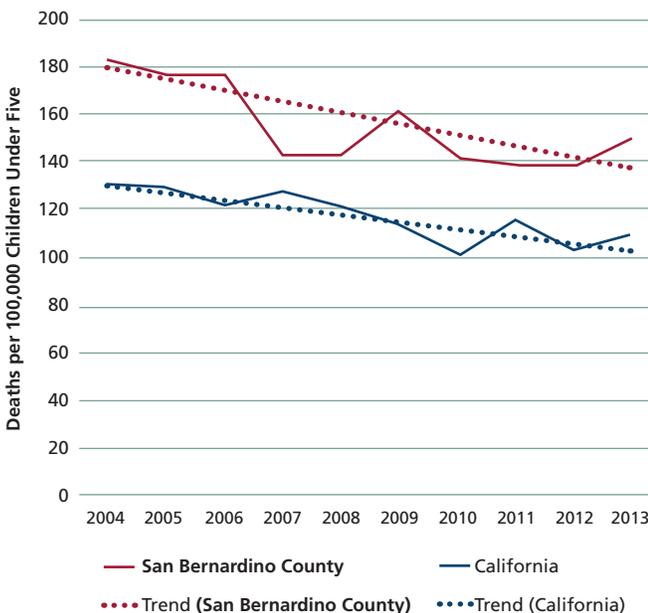
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies to help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through preconception health care, early and ongoing prenatal care, and outreach to parents and caregivers. This indicator measures the leading causes of death for infants less than one year old and children ages one through four in San Bernardino County. The rates of death from all causes for children from birth through four years of age in San Bernardino County are also compared to selected California counties.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2013, the overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County increased:

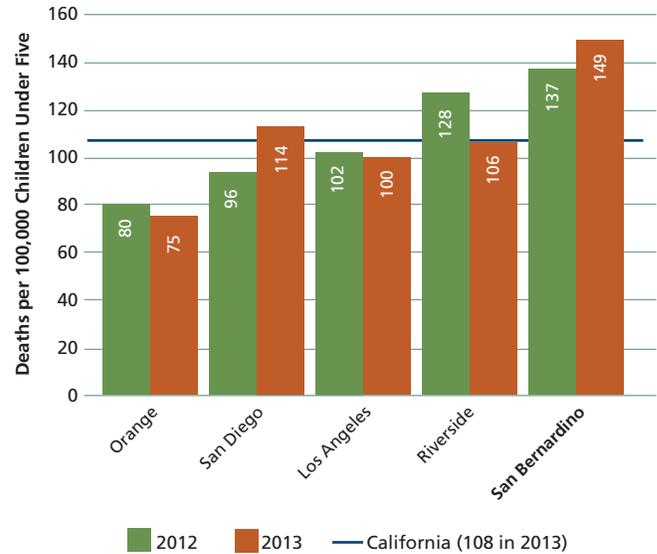
- The number of infant deaths increased 13%, from 179 in 2012 to 202 in 2013.
- Among children ages one through four, however, there was a 12% decrease in the number of deaths, from 33 in 2012 to 29 in 2013.
- The overall death rate for children under five increased 9.0% between 2012 and 2013.
- The 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.
- Maternal pregnancy complications affecting the newborn and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome topped the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Drowning was the leading cause of death for young children (one to four years old).

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five San Bernardino County and California, 2004-2013



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

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five County Comparison, 2012 and 2013



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

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children San Bernardino County, 2013*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	
	Infants (Under Age One)	Young Children (Ages 1-4)
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	34	
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	33	
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	25	
Respiratory	24	
Congenital Defects of Circulatory System	13	
Chromosomal Abnormalities	10	
Congenital Defects of Musculoskeletal System	8	
Congenital Defects of Nervous System	6	
Blood Infection	5	
Infections (Perinatal)	5	
Drowning	5	6
Assault (Homicide)	5	4
All Other Causes	29	3
TOTAL	202	29

* 2013 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

Nearly Three-quarters of Adults are Overweight

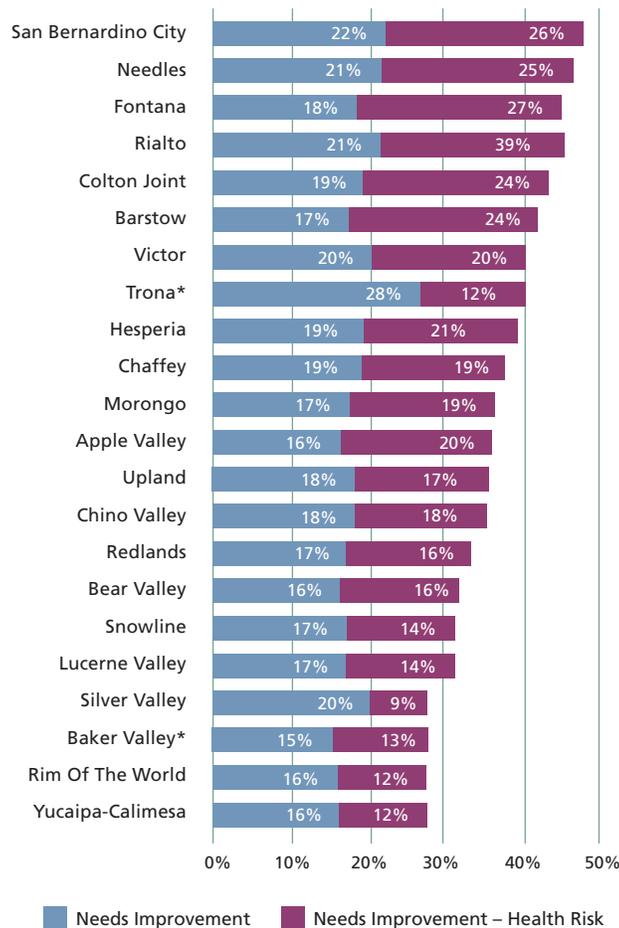
Overweight children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults. A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems and premature death. Maintaining a healthy body weight may have positive impacts on physical and mental health, as well as reduce health care costs. This indicator measures the proportion of students in fifth, seventh and ninth grades with an unhealthy body composition (overweight or obese) using the California Department of Education (CDE) Physical Fitness Test.¹ It also measures the weight status of adults.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Four out of 10 students in San Bernardino County schools are considered overweight or obese:

- In 2014, an average of 39.4% of San Bernardino County students in the grades tested had an unhealthy body composition, compared to 38.3% statewide.
- Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2014, 20.6% were considered to be far outside the healthy range (“Needs Improvement- Health Risk”), while the remaining 18.8% were designated as “Needs Improvement.”
- The San Bernardino City school district has the highest proportion of overweight students (48%).
- Yucaipa-Calimesa, Rim of the World, Baker Valley, and Silver Valley school districts have the lowest proportion of overweight students (28% each).

Percentage of Students with Unhealthy Body Composition by School District
San Bernardino County, 2014



* Fewer than 50 students tested; data unstable.

Note: Chaffey and Victor represent combined data of the high school districts and their feeder school districts. Chaffey includes Chaffey Joint Union High School District and the elementary districts of Alta Loma, Central, Cucamonga, Etiwanda, Mountain View, Mt. Baldy, and Ontario-Montclair. Victor includes Victor Valley Union High School District and the elementary schools Victor, Adelanto, Oro Grande and Helendale.

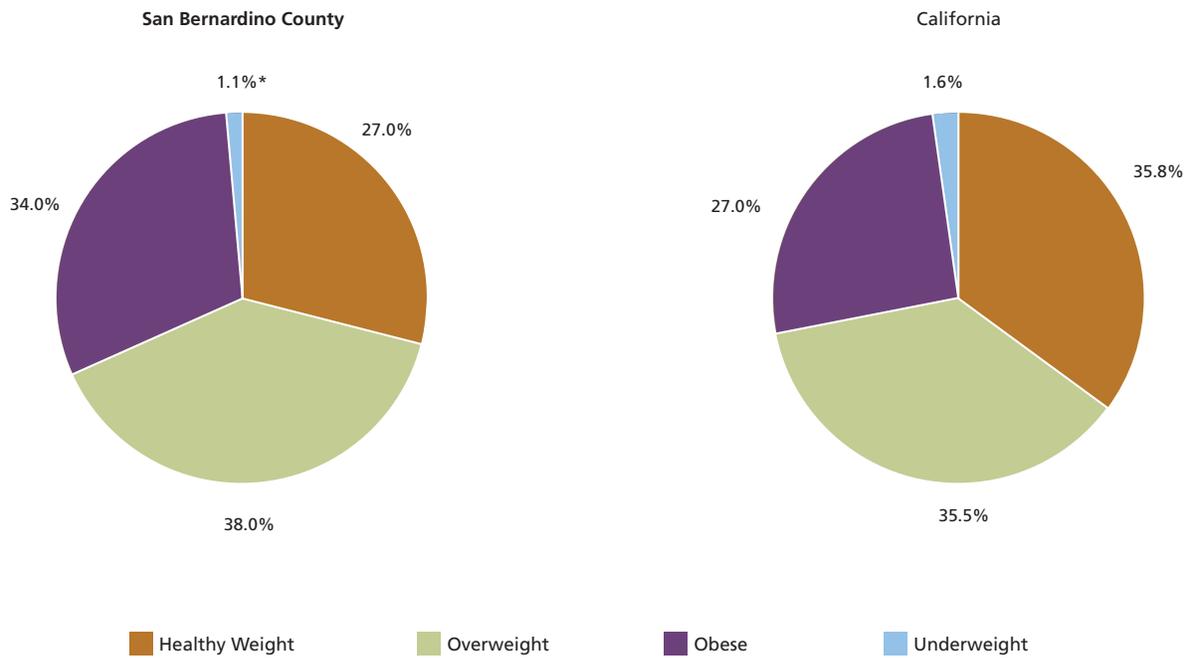
Source: California Department of Education Physical Fitness Test (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

¹In 2014, the California Department of Education modified the body composition standards to be more aligned with the Center for Disease Control percentiles to identify lean, normal, overweight, and obese students. The category “Needs Improvement” approximates overweight, while the category “Needs Improvement – Health Risk” approximates obesity.

Almost three-quarters of San Bernardino County adults are overweight:

- In 2014, 38.0% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 34.0% obese. A little more than one-quarter (27.0%) had a healthy body weight.
- In comparison, 35.8% of adults in California had a healthy body weight.

Weight Status of Adults
San Bernardino County and California, 2014



* Data considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu)

Teen Physical Activity

In 2013 and 2014, only 20.4% of teens in San Bernardino County met the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendation of one hour or more of physical activity daily. This is up slightly from 2009, when 19.0% of teens were getting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Source: California Health Interview Survey

Deaths Due to Heart Disease Down by One-Third

Chronic diseases – including diabetes, high blood pressure, and cardiovascular (heart disease) – 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 This indicator reports prevalence and/or death data for heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure/stroke. Also tracked are hospitalizations due to heart disease.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

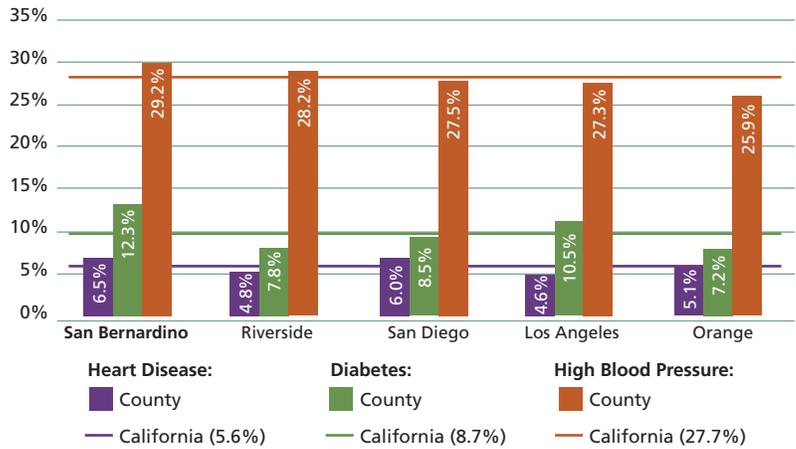
Fewer residents are dying from heart disease:

- In 2013, San Bernardino County’s death rate due to heart disease was 189.6 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents. This marks a decrease of 34% since 2005 and a one-year decrease of 1%.
- While the death rate has declined, there has been an increase in the percentage of county residents who were diagnosed with heart disease – from 5.7% in 2005 to 6.5% in 2013.
- In 2013, San Bernardino County’s prevalence rate for heart disease was the highest among neighboring counties and the state.

Both diabetes prevalence and deaths are on the rise:

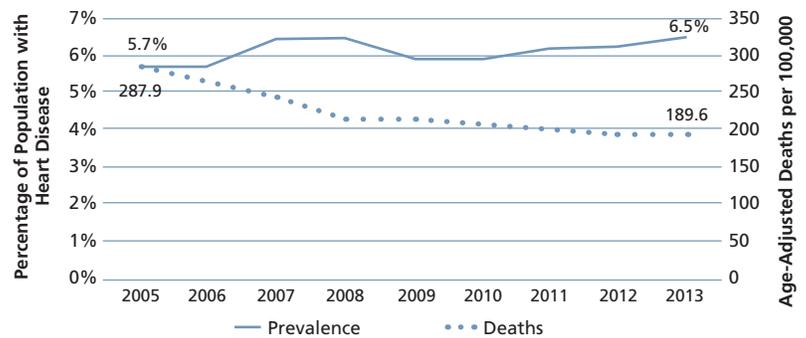
- In 2013, 12.3% of adults in San Bernardino County had been diagnosed with diabetes, the highest rate among counties compared and California.
- This marks an increase of 71% since 2005 when 7.2% of adults in the county had a diabetes diagnosis.
- At 33.0 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents in 2013, San Bernardino County had the state’s second highest rate of deaths due to diabetes, behind only Kern County.
- While deaths due to diabetes decreased between 2012 and 2013 (down 3%), the longer term trend is upward, increasing 7% since 2005.

Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, or Heart Disease County Comparison, 2013



Source: California Health Interview Survey

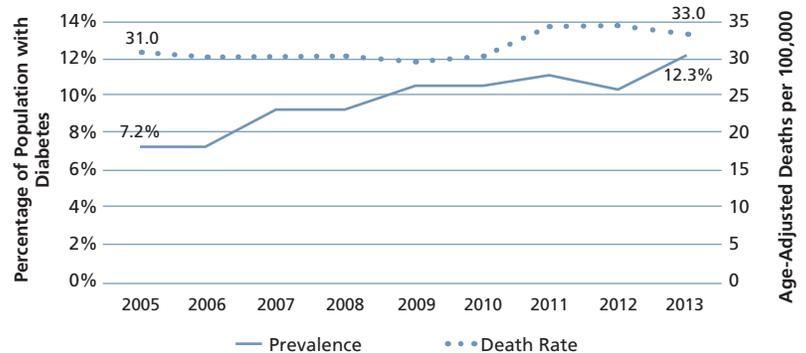
Heart Disease: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates San Bernardino County, 2005-2013



Note: This report presents longitudinal data for heart disease-related death rates using 2005-2012 Census (ACS) population estimates. The recently completed San Bernardino County Community Transformation Plan also presents data related to heart disease death rates. Because that plan presents a one-year snapshot for 2012, using 2010 Census population, the rates are not directly comparable.

Sources: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, California Department of Public Health, Death Statistical Master File (2005 – 2013)

Diabetes: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates San Bernardino County, 2005-2013



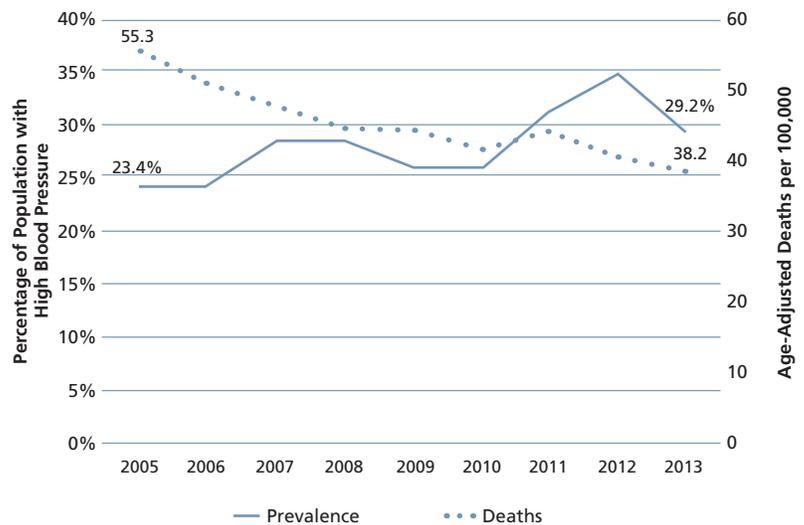
Sources: California Health Interview Survey, California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx)

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

Nearly one out of three adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure:

- In 2013, 29.2% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, higher than California and all counties compared.
- This marks an increase of 6% since 2005.
- Of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 67% are currently taking medications to control their high blood pressure.
- Deaths due to strokes have decreased 33% since 2005.²

High Blood Pressure: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates due to Stroke
San Bernardino County, 2005-2013



Source: California Health Interview Survey

Significant Decrease in Hospitalizations due to Coronary Heart Disease

In 2012, the hospitalization rate for heart disease was 92.7 per 10,000 residents (age-adjusted). This marks a 31% decline in the eight year period between 2005 and 2012 in the rate of hospitalizations and an 8% decline between 2011 and 2012.

Heart Disease Hospitalizations (Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000)
San Bernardino County, 2005-2012



Note: This report presents longitudinal data for hospitalizations using 2005-2012 Census (ACS) population estimates. The recently completed San Bernardino County Community Transformation Plan also presents data related to heart disease hospitalizations. Because that plan presents a one-year snapshot for 2012, using 2010 Census population, the rates are not directly comparable.

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2005-2012)

² Fully 70% of strokes can be directly linked to existing high blood pressure, making high blood pressure the single most important controllable stroke risk factor.

More Low-Income Children Receive Mental Health Care

Mental disorders are among the most common causes of disability. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, in any given year, an estimated 13 million American adults (approximately one in 17) have a seriously debilitating mental illness. Suicide is the 11th leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for the deaths of approximately 30,000 Americans each year. 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.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Approximately 65,500 low-income residents of San Bernardino County were estimated to have a serious mental illness and needed mental health services in 2013/14:

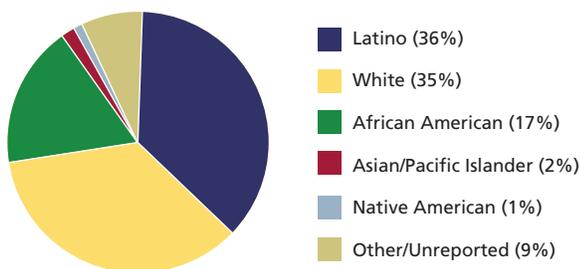
- An unduplicated count of 46,211 clients received public mental health services during 2013/14.
- In addition to public care, low-income residents may be using services provided by private health coverage or community nonprofit agencies, or they may not receive any care to meet their mental health needs.
- Due in part to increased funding, the gap between those in need and those receiving services is the lowest it has been since at least 2005/06.
- Over the past five years, client counts for all age groups have grown with the exception of young adults. Children ages birth to five have witnessed the largest increase, growing 111% in five years, followed by children ages six to 11, growing 46%.
- Overall, more than a third (37%) of clients served in 2013/14 were children and youth ages birth through 17, including 2,054 children birth to age five (4% of all clients) and 8,873 adolescents ages 12-17 (19% of all clients).
- Approximately 12% of total clients were young adults between the ages of 18 and 24, while 41% were adults between ages 25 and 54.
- Residents ages 55 and older made up 11% of total clients, including 891 seniors ages 65 and over (2% of total).
- Of the clients served during 2013/14, 36% were Latino, 35% were White, 17% were African American, 2% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% was Native American, and 9% were other or unreported.

The Mental Health-Physical Health Connection

Mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, reduce one's ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors such as eating right, exercising, and minimizing use of alcohol and tobacco. In turn, problems with physical health (see Chronic Disease) can have a serious impact on mental health and decrease a person's ability to participate in treatment and recovery. Mental health and substance abuse are also closely aligned (see Substance Abuse).

Source: Healthy People 2020 (www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28)

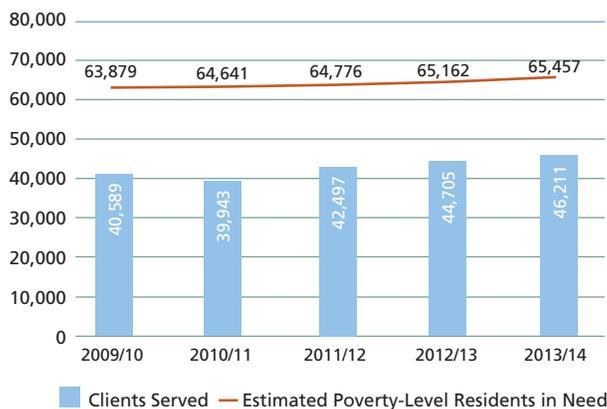
Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2013/14



Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System

¹ Healthy People 2020 (www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28)

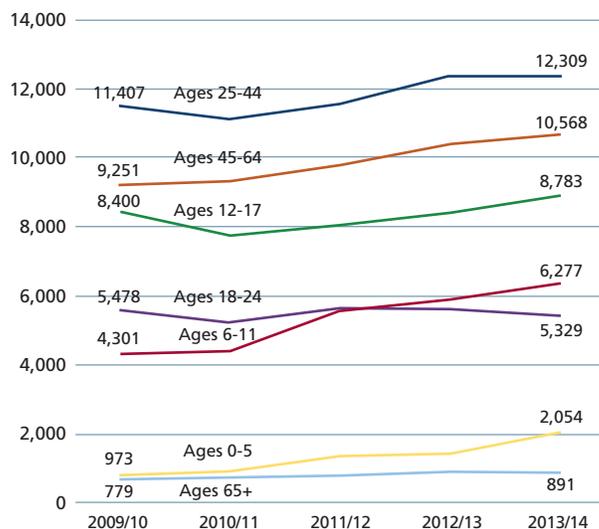
Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



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

Sources: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Persons in Need Tables

Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System by Age San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System

Alcohol Abuse Takes its Toll; Treatment Admissions Increase

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. Youth who engage in drinking and substance abuse early are more likely to develop alcohol dependence later in life and are more likely to experience changes in brain development that may have life-long effects, including problems with memory and normal growth and development.¹ This indicator presents a variety of commonly-used indicators to help gauge the extent of alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse in San Bernardino County. These include trends in AOD-related admissions to treatment facilities, serious (injury or fatal) alcohol-involved auto collisions, and AOD-related deaths.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

AOD-related treatment continued to grow:

- In the past year (2013/14), AOD-related admissions to county treatment facilities rose 10%, led by 29% growth in admissions for alcohol abuse.
- When looking at the past five years, admissions have grown 15%, led by 26% growth in admissions for methamphetamine addiction.
- 20% of clients receiving AOD services also received county mental health services in 2013/14, while 44% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.²

There were more alcohol-involved accidents in 2014 than the previous year:

- In 2014, there were 1,073 alcohol-involved serious collisions in San Bernardino County, and 16,960 in California.
- 12% of serious collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 11% of collisions statewide.
- Between 2013 and 2014, alcohol-involved collisions rose 10% compared to a 1% decline statewide.
- Since 2010, alcohol-involved collisions rose 11% in San Bernardino County compared to a 6% decline statewide.

The rate of drug-induced deaths improved while the rate of alcohol-related deaths worsened:

- San Bernardino County's rate of drug-induced deaths improved over the past five years and the county had fewer drug-induced deaths per capita than the statewide average.
- Deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which are often associated with substance abuse, have worsened over the past five years and the county had more chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths than the statewide average.³

Youth Perception of Binge Drinking

In a survey of 1,927 youth throughout San Bernardino County, nearly 75% believe that binge drinking, which is defined as drinking five or more alcoholic drinks at the same location on at least one day in the past 30 days, is dangerous. The other 25% reported that this was not a dangerous practice. The County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health engages in prevention and education activities with community partners that educate youth on the dangers of alcohol and binge drinking on development and social functioning.

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, CalOMS Dataset

The Mental Health/Substance Abuse Connection

The relationship between mental health and substance dependence is often interconnected. More than 8.9 million people nationally, are reported to have both mental health and substance abuse co-occurring disorders. When treated concurrently, treatments are found to be more effective. Treating the whole person improves wellbeing by leading to reductions in addiction relapse, reemergence of psychiatric symptoms, and utilization of crises intervention services.

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

Alcohol-Involved Serious Collisions San Bernardino County and California, 2010-2014



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.

Source: California Highway Patrol (<http://iswitr.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/OTReports.jsp>).

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm)

² San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

³ California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx)

Comparatively High Rate of Children Placed with Siblings

Foster care placement is often the final act to protect children from abuse and neglect after attempts have been made to stabilize their families. In order to lessen the trauma associated with being removed from their parents, the goal is to place children with people who are familiar to them, such as relatives, extended family members and/or their siblings whenever possible. These placements not only promote emotional wellbeing, they also maintain family connections and the cultural and familial rituals to which the children are accustomed. This indicator tracks confirmed child abuse and neglect reports (substantiated allegations), the number of children entering foster care, and the percentage of children maintaining their family connections while in foster care.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Child abuse and neglect reports for San Bernardino County increased for the third consecutive year, but the 10-year trend remains downward:

- In 2014, San Bernardino County had 8.5 substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children, which is in the middle among the neighboring counties compared.
- For children from birth through age five, the rate of substantiated referrals is 13.2 per 1,000 children, compared with California's rate of 12.3 per 1,000 children.
- Between 2013 and 2014, there was a slight increase in the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect reports (1% rise); however, there has been a 13% decrease in substantiated reports since 2005.

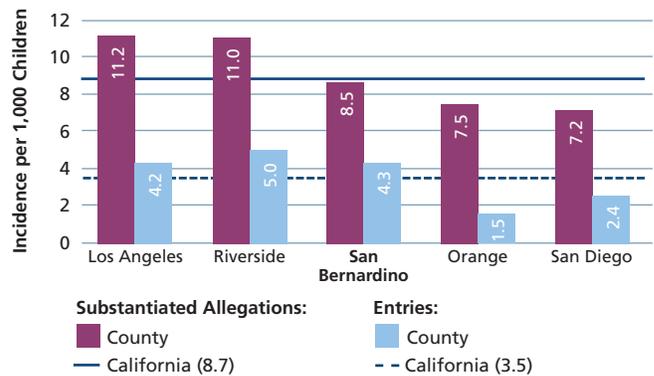
The number of children entering the foster care system remained relatively unchanged from 2013:

- In 2014, there were 2,433 children entering foster care, relatively unchanged from 2013 when 2,431 children entered foster care. However, the 10-year trend is upward, with a 9% increase since 2005.
- When looking at the relationship between substantiated allegations and foster care placement, 50% of substantiated allegations in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.
- When looking only at the rate of foster care placement, San Bernardino County's rate of children entering foster care (4.3 per 1,000 children) is lower than that of Riverside County (5.0), but greater than the statewide average of 3.5 per 1,000 children and other counties compared.
- This rate is higher for children from birth through age five (6.9 per 1,000 children). California's rate for children birth through age five entering foster care is 5.5 per 1,000 children.

A larger percentage of children are being placed with relatives:

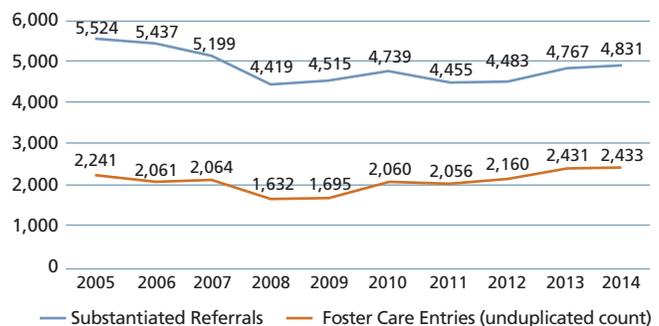
- According to a point-in-time count on January 1, 2015, 36.2% of the children in foster care were placed with relatives, compared with 35.0% in 2014.
- San Bernardino County has the lowest rate of placement with relatives among all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County (30.5%).
- Compared to the state as a whole, San Bernardino County places children with their siblings at a higher rate. In San Bernardino County, 76.9% of the children in foster care were placed with some of their siblings and 56.0% of the children were placed with all siblings (compared with the state where placement rates were 71.1% and 50.3%, respectively). San Bernardino County's placement with siblings ranks highest among neighboring counties.

Substantiated Referrals and Foster Care Entries
County Comparison, 2014



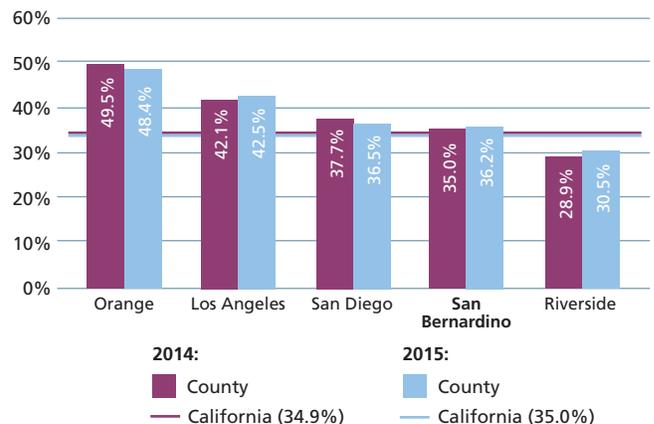
Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx)

Substantiated Referrals and Foster Care Entries
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



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

Percentage of Children in Foster Care Placed with Relatives
County Comparison, 2014 and 2015 (January 1st Point-in-Time)



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

Safety

Section Highlights

10-Year Crime Rate

Down 26%

10-Year Violent Crime Rate

Down 33%

10-Year Juvenile Arrests

Down 28%

Gang Members in 2014

13,500

Gang-related Homicides in 2014

19

A Success Story

The San Bernardino County Probation Department successfully implements a range of reentry housing programs available to all adult offenders, including pregnant women and single mothers, HIV/AIDS diagnosed clients, veterans, and clients with substance use disorders or behavioral health issues. Housing is a resource provided to enhance a client's likelihood of successful community reentry and transition to self-supported housing. During the 2014/15 fiscal year 90 probation clients were placed in contracted Probation housing programs.

Violent and Property Crimes Decrease

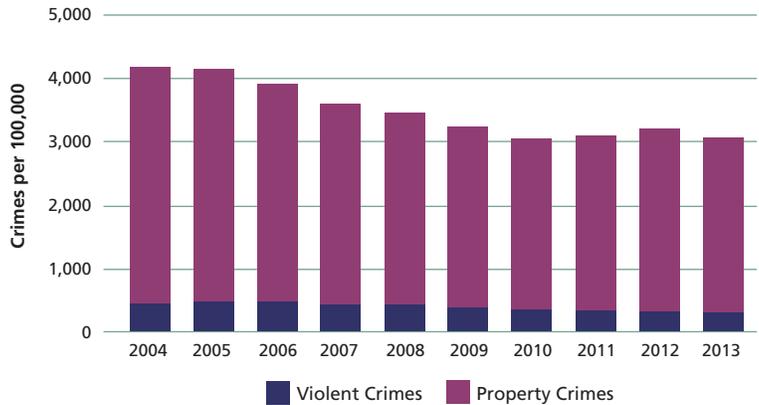
Crime impacts both real and perceived safety. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe. This indicator tracks crime rate trends and juvenile arrests. The crime rate includes reported violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property felonies (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft).

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Following two consecutive years of increasing rates of crime in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, the crime rate dropped in 2013:

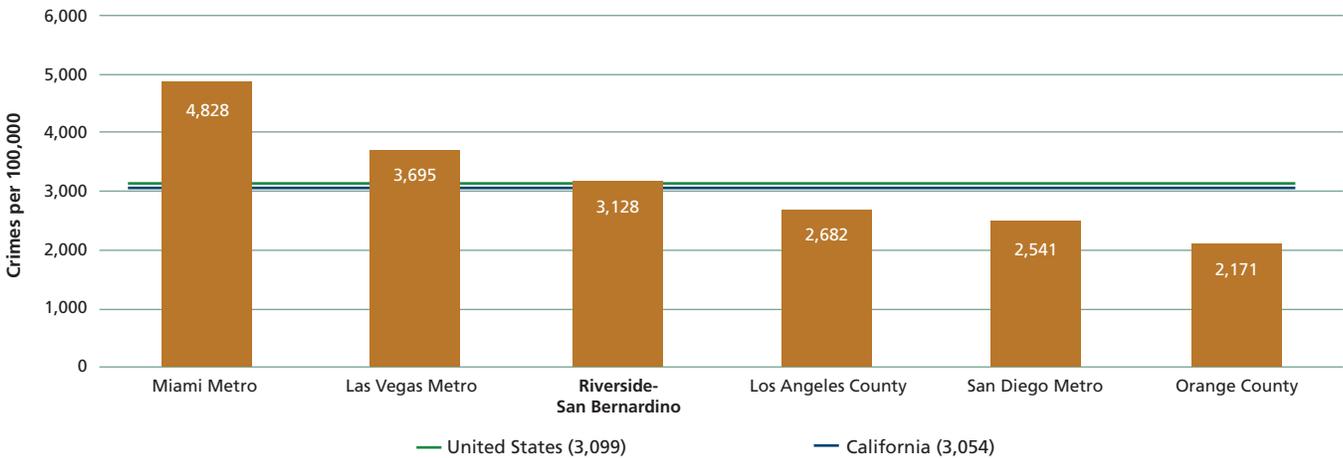
- The violent crime rate decreased by 10% between 2012 and 2013 and property crimes decreased 8% during the same one-year period.
- Because property crimes account for the majority of crime, the overall crime rate decreased 8% between 2012 and 2013.
- During the 10-year period between 2004 and 2013, the rate of reported violent crime in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area dropped 33% while the property crime rate dropped 25%.
- The overall crime rate dropped 26% over the past 10 years.
- The crime rate in Riverside-San Bernardino is lower than out-of-state peers (Miami and Las Vegas), but higher than all neighboring regions compared, as well as the nation and the state.

Crime Rate
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2004-2013



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

Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2013

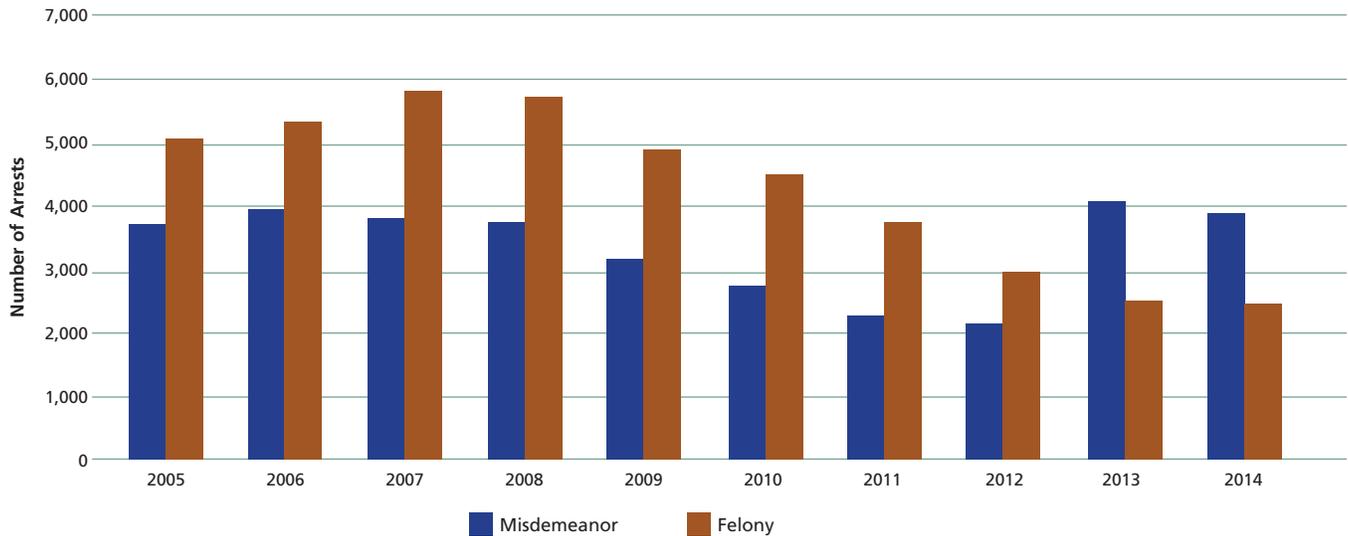


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm)

Juvenile arrests are down:

- During the 10-year period between 2005 and 2014, juvenile arrests in San Bernardino County dropped 28%.
- In 2014, 60% of juvenile arrests were for misdemeanor charges, up from 42% in 2012.
- In an emerging trend since 2013, juvenile misdemeanor arrests have significantly increased. In contrast, juvenile felony arrests have seen a decrease.

Juvenile Arrests
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit

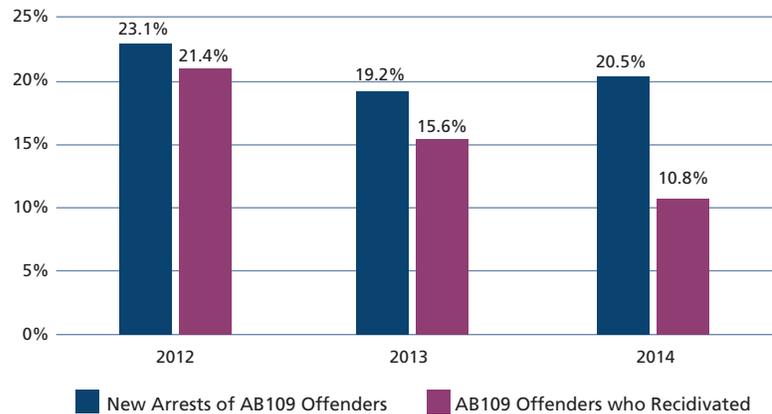
Tracking Realignment in San Bernardino County

In October 2011, Realignment legislation (Assembly Bill 109) went into effect. The goal of this legislation is to close the “revolving door” of low-level inmates cycling in and out of California’s state prisons by transferring responsibility to county governments for managing, supervising and treating certain felony offenders (referred to as AB109 offenders) who previously had been eligible for state prison and parole services. Prior to Realignment, the State Department of Corrections had an overall return to custody rate of 82.5% in San Bernardino County for the offender population that is now being supervised by the County Probation Department.

Initial data suggest that realignment has been effective in decreasing the overall return to custody (recidivism) rate:

- By December 2014, arrests for AB109 offenders decreased dramatically to 41.7% – and even lower (19.6%) when excluding technical violation arrests (technical violation arrests include circumstances that violate the terms of release, but do not constitute a new criminal violation of the law).
- Of the 41.7% new AB109 arrests (or 19.6% of non-technical AB109 arrests), only 17% recidivated (returned to custody).

Percentage of AB109 Offenders with New (Non-Technical) Arrests and Percent Recidivating
San Bernardino County, 2012-2014



Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department

Fewer Documented Gang Members

Tracking gang-related measures may help the community gauge the extent and nature of gang membership and 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. This indicator measures gang-related crime filings, and the numbers of gangs and gang members as identified by law enforcement.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Gang-related filings increased:

- There were a total of 782 gang-related filings in 2014, a 7% increase from 730 filings in 2013.
- In 2014, 19 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide. This reflects a decrease in gang-related homicide filings from 29 in 2013 and 40 in 2012.
- In 2014, 10% of all homicide filings and 5% of all felony filings were gang-related.

Gang membership decreased:

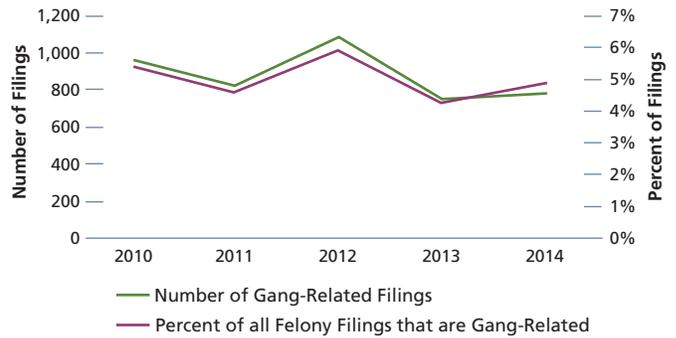
- There were 722 known gangs in San Bernardino County in 2014, slightly above the five-year average of 721 gangs.
- However, the number of gang members has fallen 26% during the same five-year period, from 18,242 members in 2010 to 13,500 members in 2014.

Working Together to Reduce Gang Violence

In an effort to address the root causes of youth joining gangs, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department collaborates with several organizations and initiatives countywide. Their goal is to reduce truancy, provide quality mentorship, and shrink the number of youth who join gangs. Participating programs include:

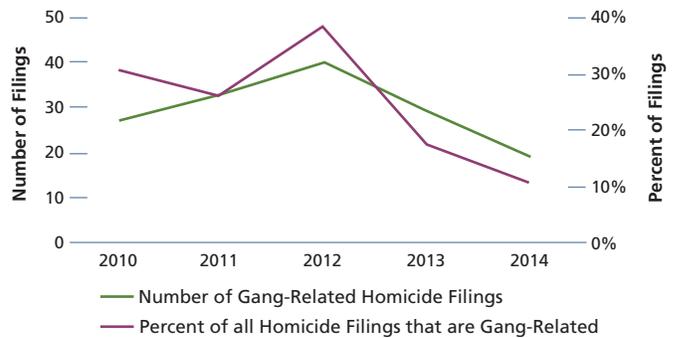
- *Let's End Truancy* – the District Attorney's program to identify the reasons for truancy and to work with students and families to increase regular school attendance.
- *County School Attendance Review Board* – law enforcement staff and educators who meet monthly to review cases of extreme truancy, and to investigate best practices in dealing with the issue.
- *Child Welfare & Attendance/Safe Schools Unit* of San Bernardino County Schools – coordinates all the crime-fighting, truancy-fighting, safety-related efforts of those involved in the local schools.
- *Pastors on Premises* – an informal network of local clergy who provide father figures and informal mentoring while walking campuses during school hours.
- *County Mentoring Network* – an umbrella group to help facilitate the efforts of all local mentors.
- *Gangs & Drugs Task Force* – an alliance of county stakeholders, primarily law enforcement staff and educators, who meet monthly to discuss solutions to local gang and drug concerns.
- *CleanSWEEP* – the Sheriff's school safety program that battles crime on campus at approximately 100 schools around the county by putting the tool of juvenile citation in the hands of specially trained administrators.

Gang-Related Filings
San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



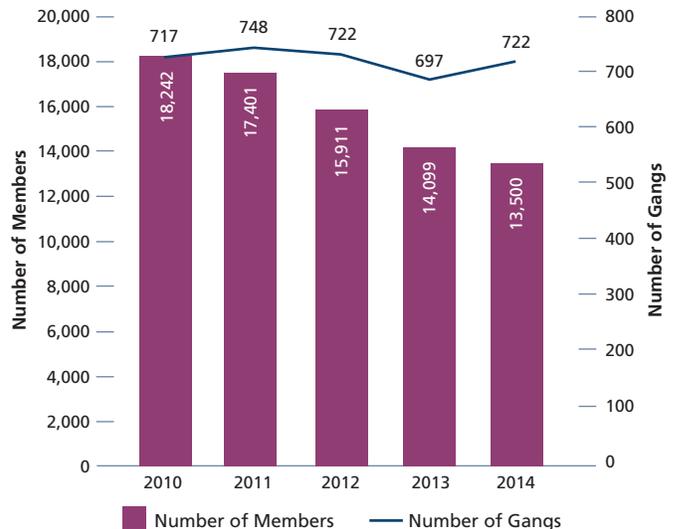
Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney

Gang-Related Homicide Filings
San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney

Gangs and Gang Membership
San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

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.

Transportation

Section Highlights

Average Commute Time

30.2 minutes

Residents Driving Alone to Work

77%

Annual Hours of Freeway Delay

2.2 million

Rail Passenger Boardings

6.4 million

Bus Passenger Boardings

16.4 million

Planned Federal Transportation Investment

\$3.08 billion

A Success Story

As federal and state transportation funds began to shrink, residents recognized the importance of not relying on federal and state dollars to implement the county's needed transportation projects. In 1990, San Bernardino County voters passed the first ½ cent sales tax for transportation improvements: Measure I. Voters have since renewed Measure I to continue until 2040. Between 2010 and 2040, it is estimated that Measure I will generate \$5.4 billion for local transportation projects.

Freeway Congestion Increases Significantly

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 choose to trade off longer commute times for housing affordability or other quality of life factors. This indicator tracks average commute times, residents' primary mode of travel to work, and hours of delay on freeways in the region.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

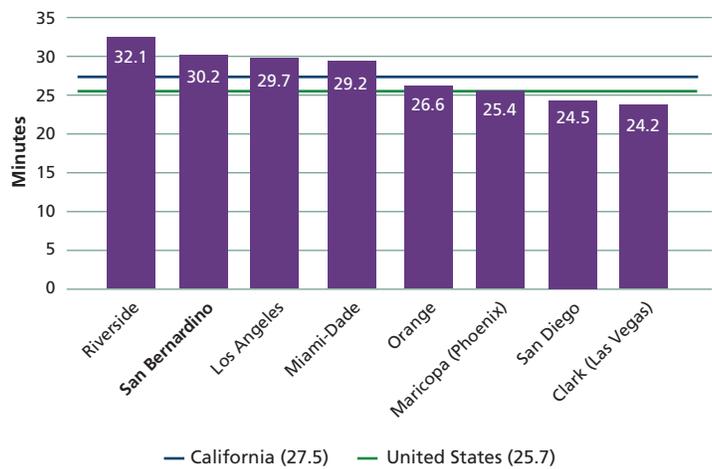
San Bernardino County commute times continue to hold steady at about half an hour:

- In 2013, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 30.2 minutes.
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is longer than both California (27.5 minutes) and the U.S. (25.7 minutes).
- In 2013, 77.1% of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone – on the higher end of the regions compared. At 14.1% of trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared.
- 4.0% of residents work at home, while 1.8% walk to work and another 1.7% use public transportation.
- Transit use is likely significantly impacted by the sheer size of the county, the distances between destinations within the county, and low-density land use, which may result in lengthy transit trips.

Congestion on San Bernardino County freeways increased:

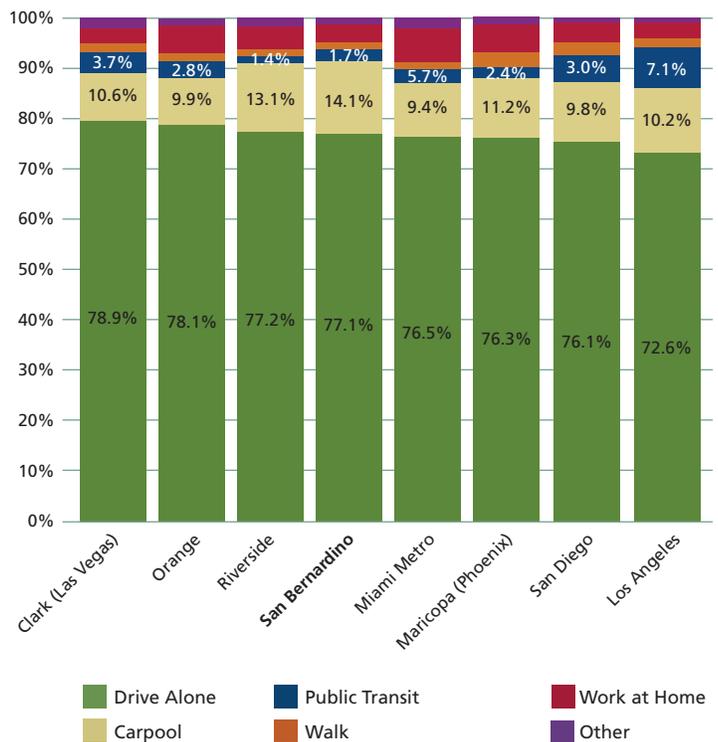
- In 2013, there were more than 2.2 million annual hours of delay due to severe congestion on San Bernardino County freeways (2,231,417 hours at speeds of less than 35 miles per hour).¹
- This is an increase of 14% since 2011, and up 66% from five years ago in 2009.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
County Comparison, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (www.census.gov/acs)

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
County Comparison, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (www.census.gov/acs)

¹ Caltrans Quarterly Mobility Performance Statistics, District 8 (<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/mpr/stats.html>)

Rail Ridership Up Slightly; Bus Ridership Drops

The ability of residents and workers to move efficiently within San Bernardino County contributes to a higher quality of life and a more 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. This indicator measures ridership on the commuter rail system, as well as ridership and operating costs for San Bernardino County's six bus systems, which offer bus service coverage to over 90% of the county's population.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Increasing ridership on the 91 Line drove slight growth in overall ridership:

- In 2014/15, ridership on all Metrolink lines serving San Bernardino County totaled 6.38 million boardings, about one-half percent higher than in 2013/14 when ridership totaled 6.35 million.
- Ridership on the 91 Line grew 11.9% in 2014/15, and the Inland Empire-Orange County Line ridership grew 2.9%.
- The San Bernardino Line and Riverside Line each saw one-year decreases in ridership, dropping 1.8% and 1.5%, respectively.
- Long-term ridership trends remain positive, with 6.9% growth over the past 10 years.

Bus ridership in San Bernardino County declined in 2015:

- In 2014/15, there were a total of 16,377,492 bus passenger boardings, a decrease of 8% from the previous year.
- Ridership increased for two of the six transit agencies serving San Bernardino County (Mountain Area Regional and Victor Valley) but decreased for the remaining four agencies (Barstow, Needles, Morongo Basin, and Omnitrans).
- Bus boardings per capita decreased slightly for Omnitrans, at 10.5 per capita in 2013 compared to 10.7 in 2012. At the same time, Omnitrans' cost per boarding increased from \$3.55 per trip in 2012 to \$3.66 per trip in 2013.
- Victor Valley Transit boardings per capita remained unchanged at 5.3 per capita in 2012 and 2013, while cost per trip increased slightly from \$4.00 to \$4.03 per trip.
- Among the regions compared, Las Vegas had the lowest cost per boarding, and Riverside Transit Agency's cost per boarding was highest.

Bus System Boardings per Capita and Operating Costs Regional Comparison, 2013

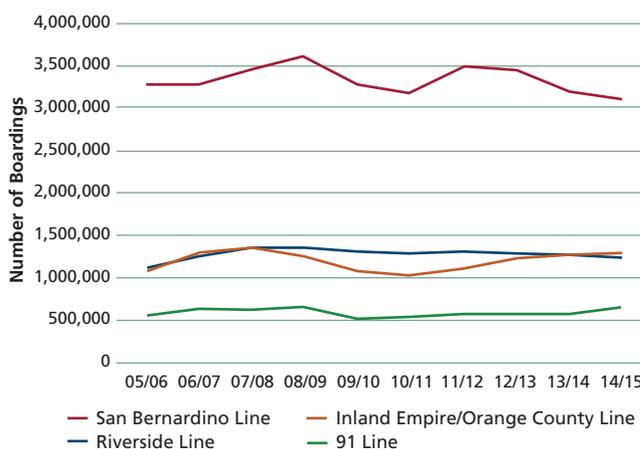
2013	Bus Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	40.6	\$2.66
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	27.9	\$2.26
Miami-Dade Transit	31.6	\$3.92
Valley Metro (Phoenix)	24.5	\$3.51
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	23.3	\$2.77
Orange County Transportation Authority	16.9	\$3.76
Sunline Transit Agency	10.8	\$4.14
Omnitrans	10.5	\$3.66
Victor Valley Transit Authority	5.3	\$4.03
Riverside Transit Agency	5.0	\$4.51

Note: Boardings per capita are calculated using the service area population for the transit providers, and bus boardings only, not demand responsive service.

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

Commuter Rail Ridership

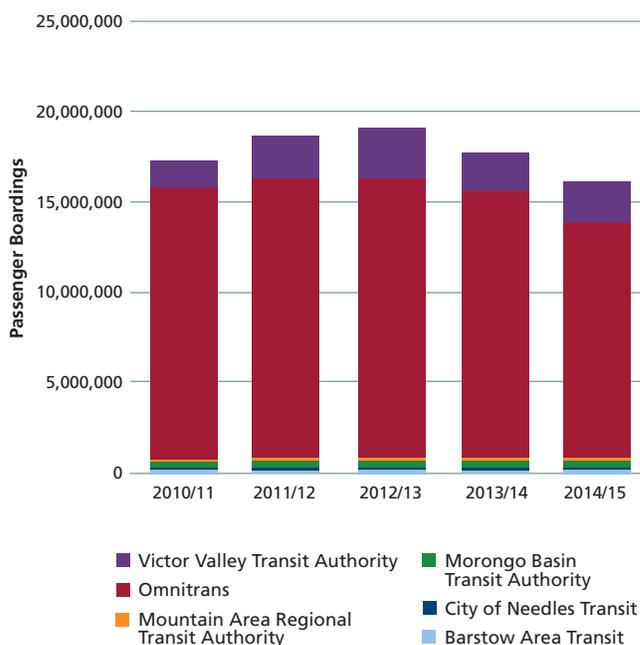
San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and 91 Line, 2006-2015



Source: Southern California Regional Rail Authority (Metrolink)

Bus Ridership

San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

Federal Spending on Transportation Improvements Falls 25%

A comprehensive, well-maintained, and effective road and transit network is important for commuters to get to and from their jobs, for goods movement and freight to flow efficiently through the region, and for residents and visitors to access the natural and recreational opportunities available throughout the county. Consistent and adequate investment in the county's transportation system reflects a commitment to supporting the economic vitality and quality of life of the region. This indicator measures planned investment in the county's transportation system, including investments in state highways, local highways and transit (bus and rail), from Measure I and as reported in the biennial Federal Transportation Improvement Program.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

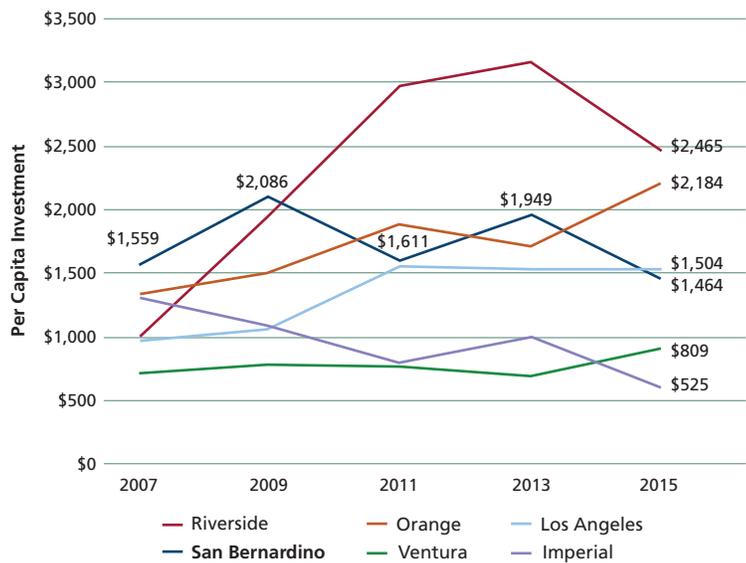
Federal funding for transportation improvements is expected to be lower over the six-year planning period between 2015 and 2020:

- Federal investment in the transportation system in San Bernardino County is planned at \$1,464 per capita for 2015 to 2020, compared with \$1,949 per capita for the previous funding cycle (2013 to 2018).
- This is a 25% decrease between the 2013 and 2015 funding cycles, and a 6% decrease since 2007. The decrease is due to the completion of large projects, as well as the loss of one time federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (stimulus funds) and state Proposition 1B transportation bond funds.
- The investment of \$1,464 per capita equates to a total of \$3.08 billion invested in San Bernardino County over the six-year period.
- San Bernardino County is in the mid-range of per capita transportation investment compared to neighboring counties, with Riverside and Orange counties on the high end and Ventura and Imperial counties on the low end.

While federal transportation dollars are shrinking, local funding of transportation infrastructure through Measure I has increased:

- In 2013/14, Measure I funds invested in transportation projects totaled \$138.0 million.
- Measure I will generate gradually increasing annual transportation investment through 2022/23, when annual investment is expected to be \$189.4 million.
- From 2010 to 2040, it is estimated that Measure I will generate \$5.4 billion for local transportation projects.
- Through the mid 1990's, state and federal funding accounted for nearly 75% of total transportation funding. Currently, state and federal funding account for 39% of transportation funding with local funds making up the remaining 61%.

Federal Transportation Improvement Program Planned Investment County Comparison, 2007-2015 Funding Cycles



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

Planned Measure I Investment San Bernardino County, 2013/14 – 2022/23



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

¹The Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) is a list of transportation projects to be implemented over a six year period. The FTIP is updated every odd-numbered year.

Environment

Section Highlights

Days of "Moderate" Air Quality in 2014

221

Tons of Solid Waste Disposed

1.5 million

Reports of Pollutants Discharged into Stormdrains

306

Change in Water Use since 2013

Down 26%

A Success Story

Substantial gains have been made to divert stormwater and urban runoff in the Santa Ana River Watershed into recharge basins where it can be used to replenish the groundwater. This runoff, which used to flow to the ocean, is being captured and treated by a consortium of public entities including the County of San Bernardino, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District and 16 cities within the county. For example, in 2014, the Inland Empire Utilities Agency documented the capture of 8,166 acre-feet of stormwater and dry weather urban runoff flows and 10,977 acre-feet of recycled water. This represents an increase of 11% since 2012, evidence of the collaborative efforts to capture this precious resource even in drought years.

“Moderate” Air Quality the Norm for Past 10 Years

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. This indicator uses the Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure air quality in San Bernardino County, neighboring California counties and peer regions outside of California.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Over the past 10 years, the median air quality index value has not changed substantially:

- Since 2005, a decline in “very unhealthy” and “unhealthy” days of air quality was counteracted by a rise in “moderate” days and a decline in “good” days, resulting in little change to the median air quality index value since 2005.
- However, air quality has improved substantially from 30 years ago when the median AQI value in 1985 was 108 compared to 75 in 2014.¹
- Most days in 2014 were in the “moderate” range (221 or 61% of days).
- Compared to air quality in neighboring and peer regions, San Bernardino County falls in the middle, with Riverside County having the fewest days of air in the “good” range and Miami Metro having the most.

Air Quality Index

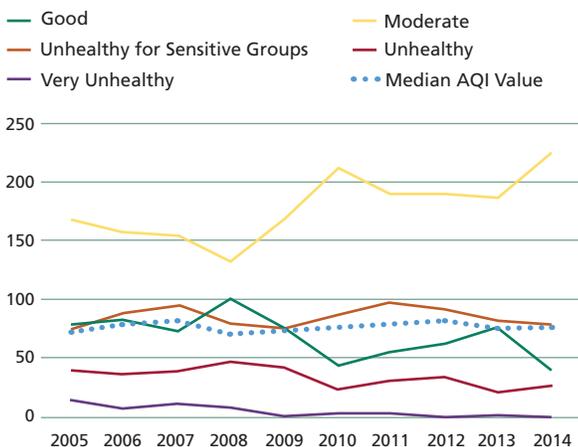
The Air Quality Index is calculated for ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The number 100 corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant.

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, 2005-2014

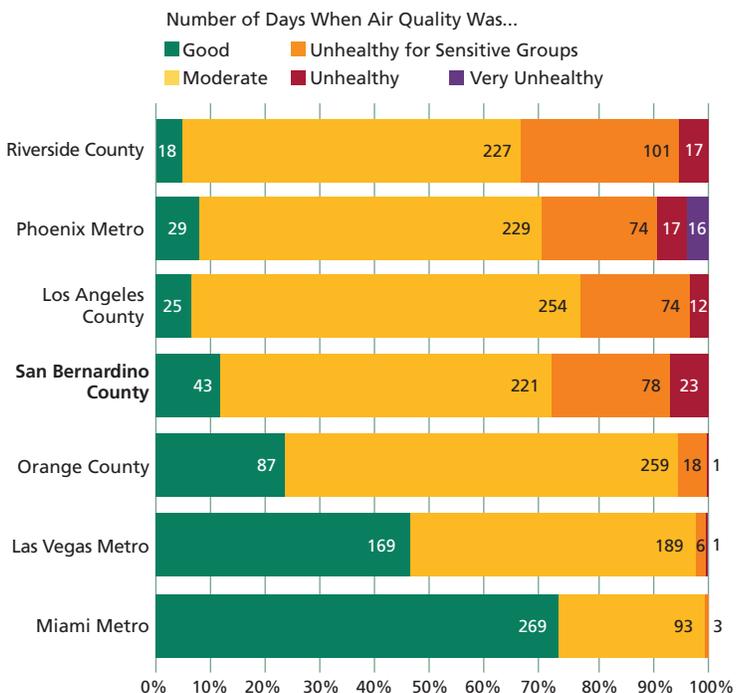
Number of Days When Air Quality Was...



Note: These data, accessed July 22, 2015, have been updated from data presented previously.

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

Air Quality Index Regional Comparison, 2014



Note: The regions are sorted from top to bottom according to the median air quality index value in each region, from highest to lowest. These data are based on hourly monitor data to assess air quality, resulting in more days of unhealthy air than data that is used by air quality management districts for regulatory compliance, which uses 24-hour monitor values. The 2014 data were accessed July 22, 2015 and are considered preliminary.

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

Asthma in San Bernardino County

The percentage of San Bernardino County children with an asthma diagnosis has fluctuated since 2001 but has not realized any lasting improvement, currently estimated at 14% in 2013-14. The rate for adults has also not changed dramatically since 2001, estimated at 13% in 2013-14. Poor air quality can contribute to asthma. For example, fine particle pollution can penetrate deep into the lungs and has been linked to a wide range of serious health effects, including premature death, heart attacks, and strokes, as well as acute bronchitis and aggravated asthma among children. In response to the latest research, a 2012 federal court ruling required the EPA to update the fine particle pollution standards (PM 2.5). San Bernardino County is one of seven out of over 3,000 counties nationwide that is anticipated to need to take additional steps to meet the new standard by 2020. The remaining counties can rely on air quality improvements from federal rules already on the books to meet this new standard.

Sources: California Health Interview Survey (<http://ask.chis.ucla.edu/>); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (<http://www.epa.gov/pm/actions.html>)

¹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data (www.epa.gov/airdata)

Solid Waste Disposal Declines Despite Population Growth

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 (HHW), such as oil, paint, electronics, thermostats, batteries, and fluorescent tubes, helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper HHW disposal. This indicator measures the tons of commercial and residential solid waste generated in San Bernardino County destined for disposal in County and out-of-County landfills. It also measures the pounds of HHW collected and the number of annual participants in the HHW program.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

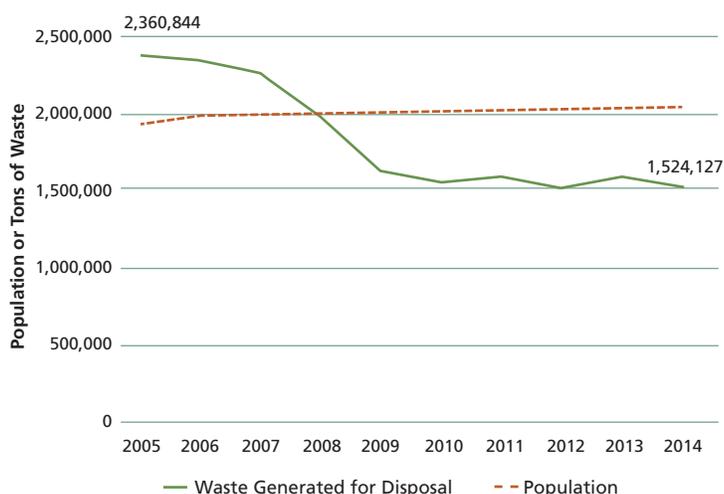
Solid waste disposal remains well below the 10-year high:

- In 2014, a total of 1.5 million tons of waste were generated and disposed of by San Bernardino County residents.
- Waste disposal decreased 35% since the peak in 2005, and has remained relatively steady over the past six years, hovering between 1.6 and 1.5 million tons of waste between 2009 and 2014.
- Meanwhile, San Bernardino County's population grew an estimated 8% over the same period, suggesting that in the face of population growth, economic factors and diversion programs are driving the decline.
- Preliminary 2013 waste diversion data indicate that all 25 jurisdictions (24 cities and the County of San Bernardino) met both their population-based and employment-based disposal rate targets.¹
- Both the number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers and the number of pounds collected grew in 2014/15. Each participating household contributed an average of 61 pounds of HHW.

Construction Waste is Diverted from Landfills

One measure that points to the improving business climate in San Bernardino County is the growing number of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plans (CDWMP) being processed by the Public Works Department/Solid Waste Management Division. A CDWMP is required by the State for significant construction and/or demolition projects, such as residential, multi-family, commercial, industrial, non-residential solar, and demolitions. The CDWMP provides project applicants with a roadmap to aid their efforts to meet the State requirement to divert a minimum of 50% of onsite construction and demolition (C&D) waste from landfills. The County continues to exceed the overall jurisdiction diversion requirement of 50% set by the State, achieving a 64% rate in 2014.

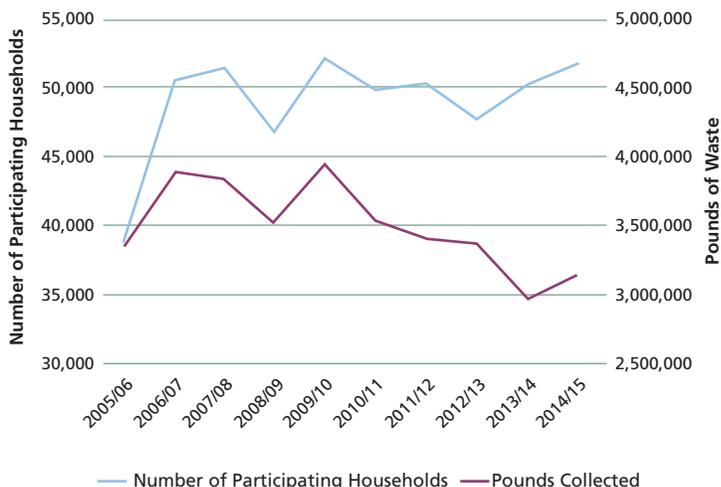
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



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 Program Participation and Pounds of Waste Collected San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



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

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department

¹ CalRecycle, *Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Progress Report* (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/jurisdiction/diversiondisposal.aspx)

57% Decline in Pollutant Discharge into Storm Drains

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 and attract pests. Flooding may also occur due to blocked storm drains during heavy rain events. Effective stormwater management reduces pollution, blocked drains and flooding. To track stormwater quality management in the Santa Ana River and Mojave River watersheds this indicator shows the number of reports of illegal discharges of pollutants (such as paint or motor oil) into surface waterways and storm drains. Also measured are enforcement actions and facility inspections.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

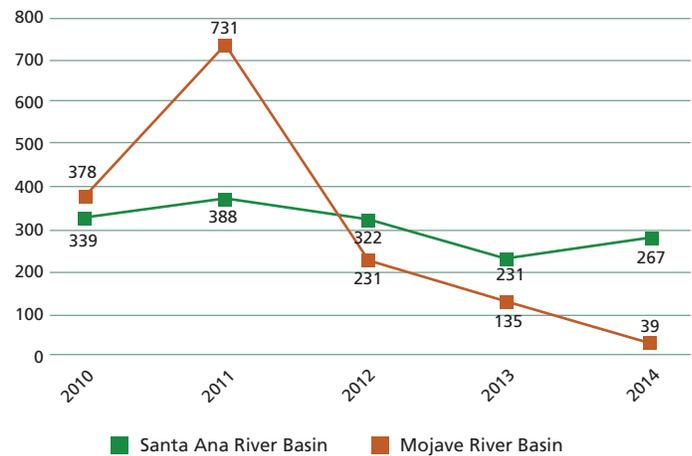
There were a total of 306 illegal discharge, dumping and spill event reports in San Bernardino County in 2014:

- In the Santa Ana River watershed, there were 267 illegal discharge reports in 2014.
- While the number of reports varies from year to year, this year marks a 21% decline in reports over the past five years in the Santa Ana River watershed.
- In the Mojave River watershed, there were 39 illegal discharge reports in 2014 – the lowest number of reports since tracking began in 2008.
- In both watersheds, overall reports of illegal discharges declined 57% in five years.
- Of the illicit discharges in the two watersheds, a combined total of 121 illegal discharges required enforcement action, such as a notice of violation or fines. This equates to 40% of all illegal discharges reported.
- In the Santa Ana River basin, San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 5,236 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities and construction sites. Of this total, 1,513 inspections (or 29%) resulted in deficiencies requiring corrective action.
- In the Mojave River basin, Mojave River Watershed Group members conducted 419 inspections of active construction sites. Of this total, 13 inspections (or 3%) resulted in the site having to take corrective action.

What Factors Contribute to Illegal Discharge Reporting?

Increases in reports of illegal discharges can be attributed to population growth and greater public awareness, which leads to more incident reporting. Decreases can be attributed to fewer severe weather events leading to debris blockage and improved public compliance with posted signs and laws related to dumping.

Stormwater Quality: Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana and Mojave River Basins (San Bernardino County portions), 2010-2014



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

The ABCs of NPDES MS4

Polluted stormwater runoff can be washed into Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s, or commonly known as storm drains). Owners of storm drains – such as a state, county, city, or other public entity – must obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit to develop and implement programs to help prevent harmful pollutants from being washed into local bodies of water. In San Bernardino County, public entities work together under two separate MS4 permits. The San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program – consisting of the County, Flood Control District, and all 16 cities in the area (Big Bear Lake, Chino, Chino Hills, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Highland, Loma Linda, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, Upland, and Yucaipa) – works to protect the Santa Ana River watershed. The Mojave River Watershed Group – consisting of the County and the three cities in this basin (Apple Valley, Hesperia, and Victorville) – works to protect the Mojave River watershed. The public entities within each group work cooperatively to comply with complex regulations that require extensive multi-agency collaboration and numerous initiatives to effectively reduce pollutants from urban runoff.

26% Reduction in Water Use Since 2013

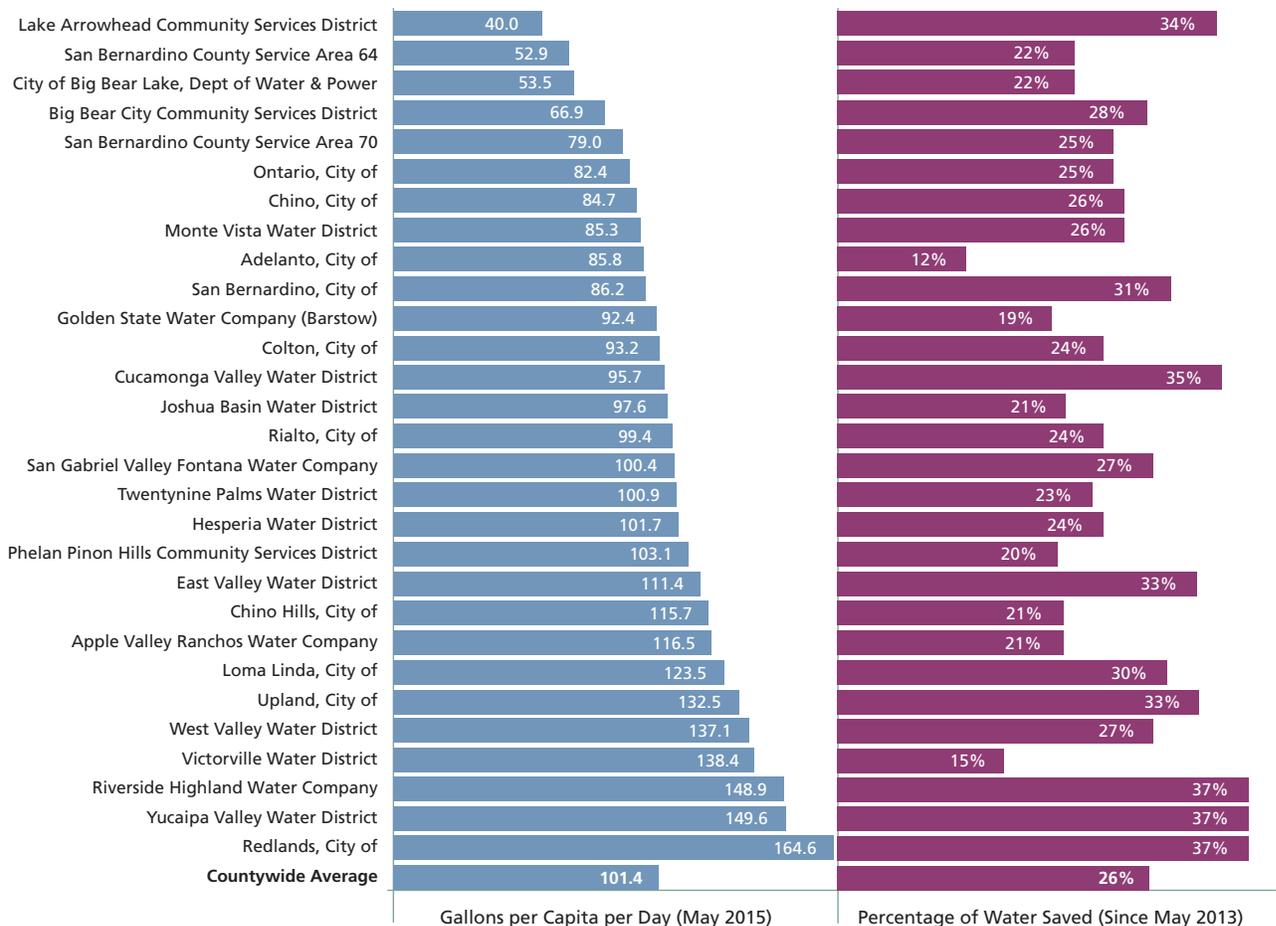
Given San Bernardino County’s arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. It is also law. Emergency conservation regulations were adopted on May 5, 2015, which require a 25% statewide reduction in potable urban water use between June 2015 and February 2016. To achieve this goal, each urban water supplier serving more than 3,000 connections is given a customized conservation target between 4% and 36% depending on their baseline water usage, with the expectation that, collectively, water suppliers should achieve a 25% reduction statewide. This indicator measures estimated residential water consumption in gallons per capita per day from a majority of the water suppliers serving San Bernardino County. It also shows the percentage of water saved over a two-year period. The water suppliers presented serve an estimated population of approximately 1,980,000 (or roughly 94% of the San Bernardino County population).¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

While impact of the new emergency regulations will not be reflected in the data until June 2015, May 2015 data show San Bernardino County suppliers are on track to meet the statewide reduction target:

- On average, San Bernardino County residential consumers used 101 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in May of 2015.²
- This rate ranges from a low of 40 GPCD in Lake Arrowhead to a high of 165 GPCD in Redlands.
- The countywide average reduction in water usage between May 2013 and May 2015 was 26%.
- This percentage ranges from a low of 12% saved in Adelanto to the high of 37% saved in several districts.
- Residential water usage can differ due to regional variations in climate, precipitation, land use, tourism, and local supplier water usage regulations and conservation programs.

Estimated Residential Gallons per Capita per Day (May 2015) and Percentage of Water Saved (Since May 2013)
San Bernardino County Water Suppliers, 2013 and 2015



Note: This chart includes urban water suppliers serving San Bernardino County that have more than 3,000 connections.

Source: State Water Resources Control Board, May 2015 Water Conservation Report by Supplier

¹ California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 2015

² The countywide GPCD average and the countywide average percentage saved were calculated by averaging the calculated GPCD rate or percent saved for each supplier.

Thank you to the many organizations that provided data and expertise in support of this effort. The San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report would not be possible without the efforts of the San Bernardino County Community Advisory Group and supporting organizations:

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
(www.arrowheadmedcenter.org)

California State University, San Bernardino (www.csusb.edu)

City of Ontario (www.ci.ontario.ca.us)

City of Rialto (www.rialtoca.gov)

City of Upland (www.ci.upland.ca.us)

First 5 San Bernardino (www.first5sanbernardino.org)

Loma Linda University (www.lomalindahealth.org)

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 Children and Family Services
(hs.sbcounty.gov/cfs)

San Bernardino County Department of Aging & Adult Services
(hss.sbcounty.gov/daas)

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)

San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs
(<http://hss.sbcounty.gov/va>)

San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency
(www.sbcountyadvantage.com)

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

San Bernardino County Preschool Services Department
(hs.sbcounty.gov/psd)

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

San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters
(<http://www.sbcountyelections.com/>)

San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department
(cms.sbcounty.gov/sheriff)

San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
(www.sbcss.k12.ca.us)

San Bernardino County Transitional Assistance Department
(<http://hs.sbcounty.gov/TAD>)

San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board
(www.sbcountyadvantage.com)

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (www.sawpa.org)





www.sbcounty.gov