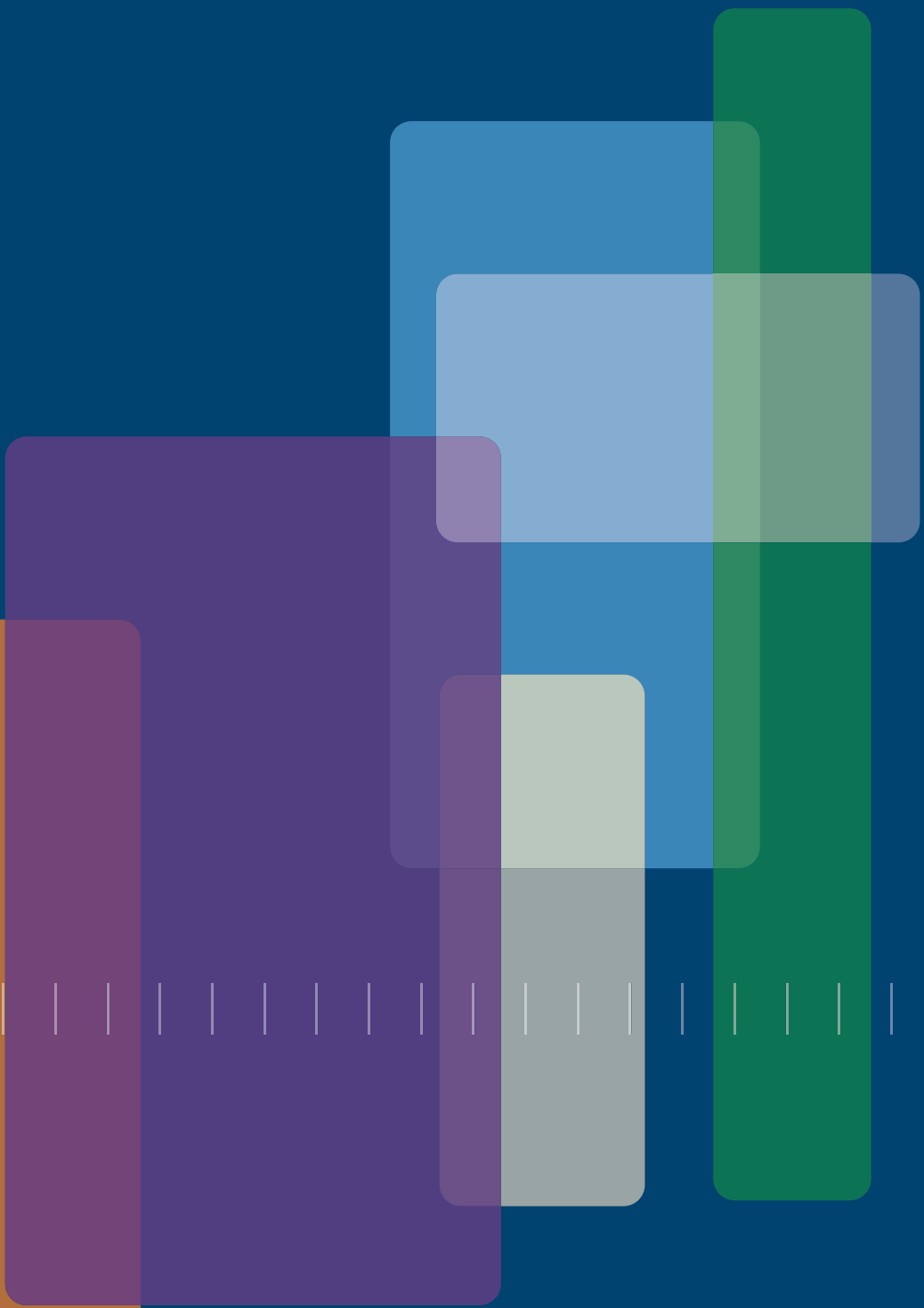


San Bernardino County **2010**

COMMUNITY
INDICATORS
REPORT



**Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino**

GARY C. OVITT
CHAIRMAN
SUPERVISOR, FOURTH DISTRICT



Welcome to the first edition of the San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report. As Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, it is my pleasure to present this report to you in an attempt to track key indicators of economic, social and environmental well-being.

San Bernardino County has enjoyed years of steady, traditional economic growth. However, years of high expectations have been followed by the challenges and disappointments of becoming the focal point of our nation's economic difficulties. The dramatic shift that has occurred over the last few years has rippled through the county impacting its residents and workers. Measuring key health, social, education and economic indicators and evaluating the impacts of these changes, can provide a mechanism to target and address our most critical issues.

The CIR is intended to provide citizens and stakeholders with information and analysis of key community indicators and governmental activities reflecting current conditions in the County. Modeled after community indicator reports published around the country, this report provides a timely framework to understand the County as a system and the relationship of key findings.

The San Bernardino Board of Supervisors appreciates your interest and involvement in our County. This report represents only the beginning of the strategic planning process; a process that will improve the quality of life for all residents and something that I sincerely hope you will continue to be a part of.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gary C. Ovitt".

Gary C. Ovitt, Chairman
Fourth District Supervisor
Board of Supervisors

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Introduction

The purpose of the San Bernardino County Community Indicators report is to inform and inspire community members, policymakers, and business leaders working to make San Bernardino County the best it can be. This year marks the inaugural report, which tracks key countywide trends and allows residents to evaluate the critical factors that contribute to sustaining a healthy economy, environment, and populace.

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 is both reliable and available over the long-term
- Measure outcomes, rather than inputs whenever possible
- Fall within the categories of the economy, education, community health and prosperity, public safety, environment, and civic engagement

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 our neighbors to better understand our position within the Southern California region. We also compare ourselves to two "peer" regions: Dallas, Texas and Phoenix, Arizona. These peer regions were selected because they are considered economic competitors or good barometers for comparison due to the many characteristics we share with them.

As one of the largest counties in the country, San Bernardino County has a mix of urban, suburban and rural qualities. The metropolitan areas we compare ourselves to may consist of single county or a collection of counties or local jurisdictions, depending on the available data.

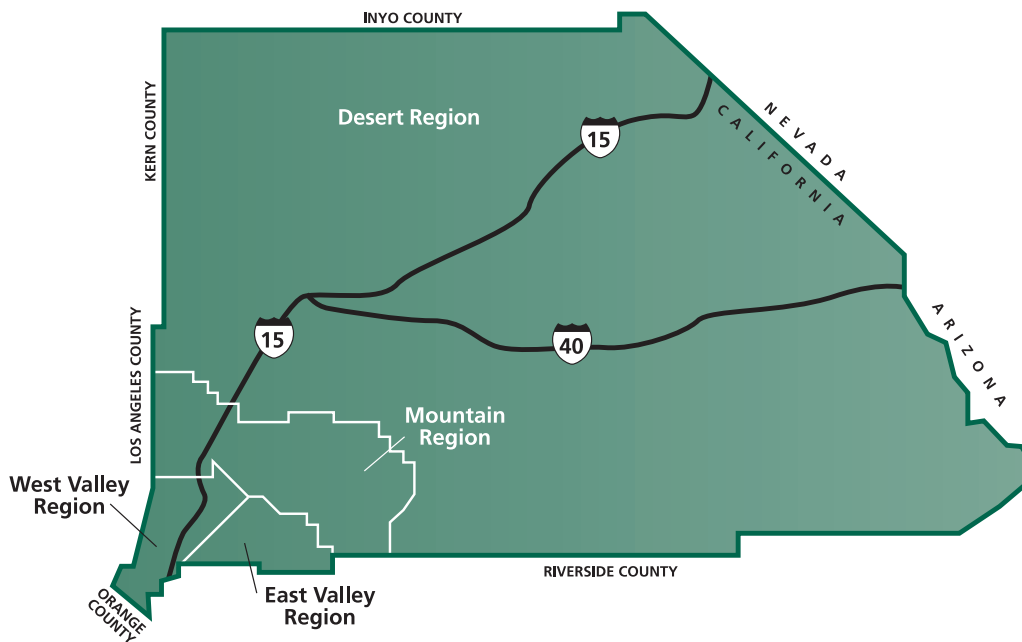
Since the manner in which data is collected and reported varies among data sources, the boundaries of our peers vary as well. In some cases, Metro Areas or Divisions, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, were used. In other instances, the county boundary or some other boundary defined by the data source was used.

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 provides unique opportunities for varied industry sectors to thrive, including commerce, education, and tourism and recreation.¹ The following information profiles San Bernardino County's geography, land use, population density, demographics, housing, and employment characteristics.

Cities in San Bernardino County

Adelanto	Montclair
Apple Valley	Needles
Barstow	Ontario
Big Bear Lake	Rancho Cucamonga
Chino	Redlands
Chino Hills	Rialto
Colton	San Bernardino
Fontana	Twentynine Palms
Grand Terrace	Upland
Hesperia	Victorville
Highland	Yucaipa
Loma Linda	Yucca Valley



GEOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

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

- The county covers over 20,000 square miles of land.²
- There are 24 cities in the county and multiple unincorporated areas.³
- Over 80% of the land is owned by federal agencies and is outside the governing control of the County Board of Supervisors or local jurisdictions.⁴

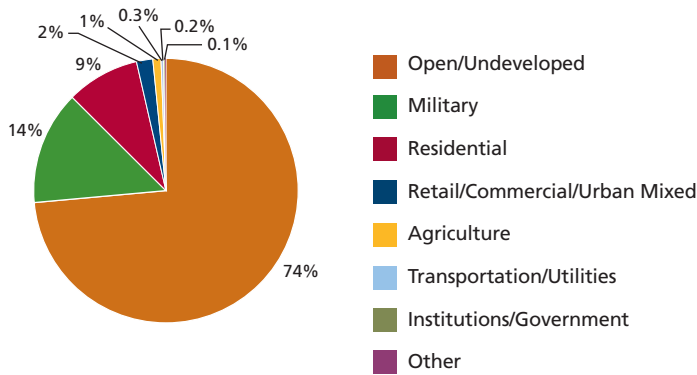
The county is commonly divided into three distinct areas, including the Valley Region (sometimes divided into East and West Valley), Mountain Region, and Desert Region:

- 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 (over 93% of the county's land area) and includes parts of the Mojave Desert.⁴

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

- Almost three-quarters of San Bernardino County is open or undeveloped land (74.1% according to the 2006 General Plan).
- 14.3% of the land is used for military purposes.
- Residential housing comprises 8.8% of the land area.
- Retail, commercial, and industrial uses make up 1.7% of the county's land use.
- Agriculture (0.4%), transportation/utilities (0.3%), government (0.2%) and other uses (0.1%) make up the remainder.^{4,8}

San Bernardino County Land Uses



Note: Percentages don't sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Calculated from San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), GIS Data -- Land Use, General Plan Land Use Data -- 2006

POPULATION DENSITY

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

- San Bernardino County's population density is estimated at 103 persons per square mile, which is substantially lower than California, and three of the nearby counties, including Riverside County, Orange County and Los Angeles County.
- It is also lower than peer regions of Dallas and Phoenix.⁵
- Within San Bernardino County, the Valley Region is the most densely populated area, with 75% of the population residing in that region, which accounts for only 2.5% of the county's land.⁴
- Based on these figures, the estimated population density of the Valley Region is approximately 3,085 persons per square mile, which is similar to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

POPULATION

San Bernardino County is the fifth largest county in California in terms of population:

- In January 2009, San Bernardino County's population was just over two million (2,060,950).
- Only Los Angeles (10,363,850), San Diego (3,146,274), Orange County (3,139,017), and Riverside (2,107,653) have more residents.⁶
- San Bernardino County is the twelfth largest county in the nation, with more residents than 15 of the country's states, including New Mexico, Idaho, West Virginia, and Nebraska.⁷
- Since 2000, San Bernardino County's population has grown by approximately 20%.⁶

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY AT A GLANCE

- San Bernardino County is the fifth largest county in California in terms of population, at just over two million residents, and the largest county in the contiguous U.S. in terms of land area.
- Up until 2007, the county gained residents from net migration—more residents moving in than out.
- San Bernardino's population is young, with a median age of 31 years and nearly 30% of residents under age 18.
- In 2008, 21% of the people living in San Bernardino County were foreign born.
- The county has the second highest household size in California.
- After several years of steady increase, the number of people employed in San Bernardino County peaked in 2006 and has since declined in size.
- Since 2005, Riverside-San Bernardino businesses with fewer than 100 employees have witnessed the fastest growth.
- In 2009, the unemployment rate jumped, reaching 13.6% by December 2009.
- Nearly three-quarters of San Bernardino County land is open or undeveloped.
- Military uses comprise over 14% of land use and residential uses comprise nearly 9%.
- Over 80% of the land in San Bernardino County is owned and controlled by the Federal Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Department of Defense.

Population Density for San Bernardino County, San Bernardino Valley, and Other Selected Counties

	Persons per Square Mile
San Bernardino County	103
Riverside County	292
Maricopa County (Phoenix)	430
Los Angeles County	2,559
Dallas County	2,743
San Bernardino Valley Region	3,085
Orange County	3,977

Note: Population density calculations for Maricopa County and Dallas County reflect 2008 county population estimates. San Bernardino Valley population density is estimated from data in the San Bernardino County 2006 General Plan. The remainder reflect 2009 population estimates.

Sources: Calculated using multiple sources including U.S. Census Bureau Summary Population and Housing Characteristics; California Department of Finance, E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percentage Change; U.S. Census Bureau, State and County QuickFacts; and San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2006 General Plan

Ranking by Population Growth
County Comparison, 2007-2008

County (Major City)	State	Ranking by Numeric Population Growth (2007-2008)	Ranking by Percent Change in Population Growth (2007-2008)
Maricopa (Phoenix)	AZ	1	224
Los Angeles	CA	3	1,277
Riverside	CA	8	378
Orange (Santa Ana)	CA	9	695
Dallas	TX	13	637
San Bernardino	CA	40	1,140
San Francisco	CA	56	644

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

- Average annual population growth in the 1960s and 1970s was 3%.
- This annual growth rate jumped to 6% in the 1980s, and dropped back to 2% in the 1990s and 3% between 2000 and 2005.
- Most recently (between 2008 and 2009), San Bernardino County’s population grew 0.8% – similar to the state (at 1.1%) and two of the densest bordering counties, Orange County (1%) and Los Angeles County (0.9%).
- Population growth has been somewhat faster in Riverside County (1.4%).⁶

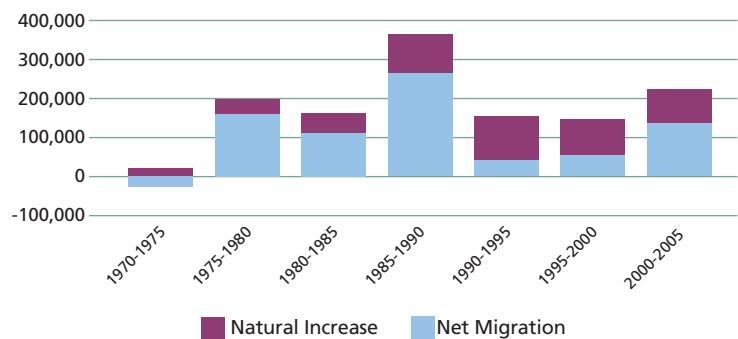
San Bernardino County’s population is expected to reach about 3.6 million by 2050:

- Population growth is projected to continue at an average annual rate between one and two percent.⁹
- The Southern California Association of Governments forecasts that the Inland Empire, which is comprised of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, will grow by 1.7 million between 2000 and 2020, or more than all but three states (California, Texas, and Florida).^{2, 10}

San Bernardino County’s growth has come from a combination of natural increase and migration:

- Since 1975 and up until 2007, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has had a positive net migration, with more people moving into the area than out.
- While the rate of net migration was 6.4% from 1990 to 2000, this rate increased to 23% between 2000 and 2005.
- Likely attributable to economic and housing market retraction, between 2007 and 2008, San Bernardino County experienced the first net migration decrease in 20 years.
- The county lost just over 16,000 residents through domestic out-migration, for a net loss of approximately 11,000.
- However, the county added approximately 24,000 residents through natural increase and approximately 5,500 through international immigration during this same period.¹¹

Components of Population Change
San Bernardino County, 1970 to 2005

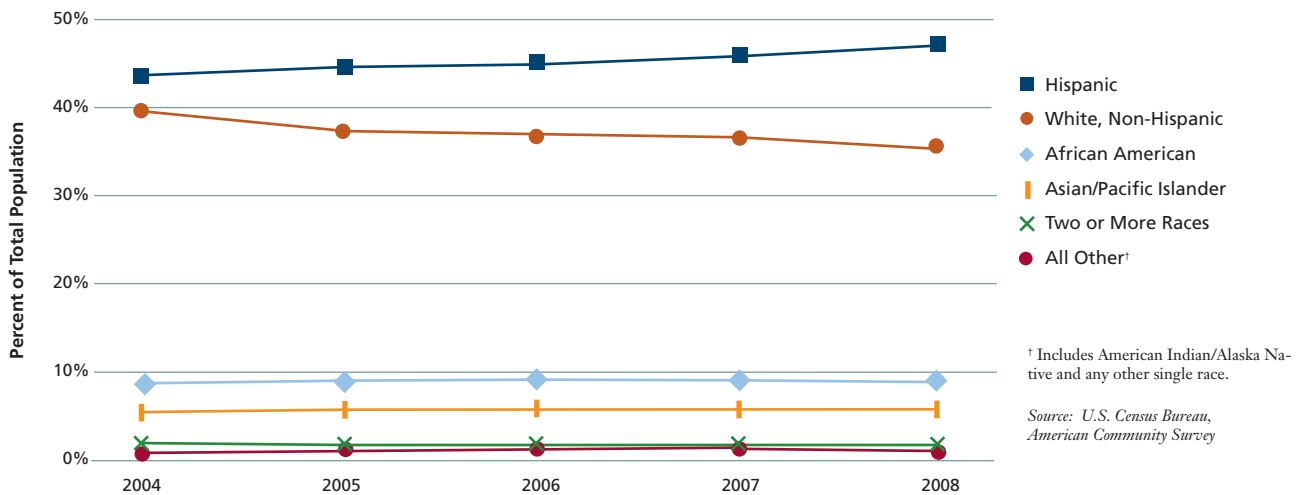


Source: State of California, Department of Finance, County Population Estimates and Components of Change, July 1, 1970-1990, July 1, 1990-2000, and July 1, 2000-2008

Native American Indians in San Bernardino County

Approximately 1.2% of the population in San Bernardino County is comprised of Native American Indians (25,048 individuals as of 2008), including Cherokee, Chippewa, Navajo, and Sioux. Federally-recognized tribes within the county include: Chemehuevi Indian Tribe; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; and Fort Mojave Indian Tribe.

Population by Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2004-2008



The largest ethnic group reported by San Bernardino County residents is Hispanic:

- Forty-eight percent (48%) of San Bernardino County residents are Hispanic, who may be of any race.
- Among the remaining 52% non-Hispanic residents, 35% are White, 8% are Black or African American, 6% are Asian, 1% report being “some other race,” and 2% report two or more races.¹²

In 2008, 21% of the people living in San Bernardino County were foreign born:

- Forty percent (40%) of San Bernardino County residents over the age of five speak a language other than English at home.
- Among these, 83% speak Spanish and 17% speak some other language.¹²

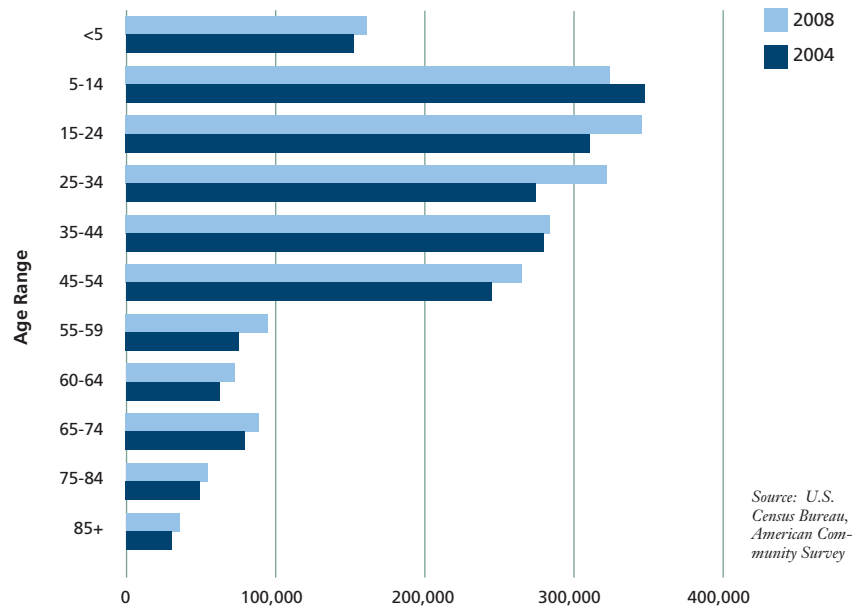
San Bernardino County’s population is relatively young:

- In 2008, the county’s median age was 31.
- Twenty nine percent (29%) of the population is under age 18, while 8% are 65 years or older.
- From 2004 to 2008, the number of residents in every age group except five to 14 year olds increased.¹²

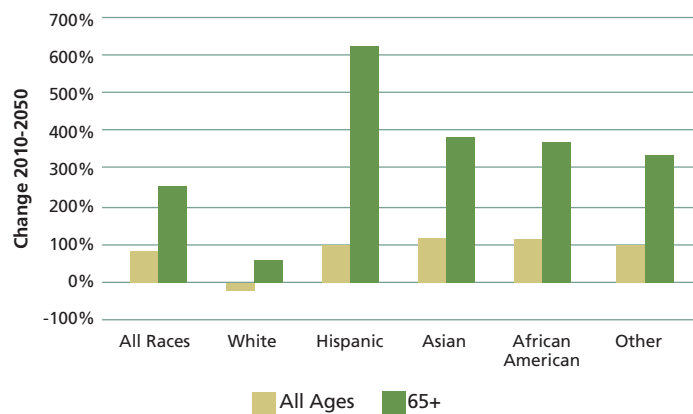
However, the older adult population is projected to increase significantly:

- The percent of the population 65 years and older is anticipated to increase through 2050, from a projected 9% of the total population in 2010 to 19% by 2050.
- The total older adult population is expected to increase by 250% overall by, compared to a 68% increase among all ages.⁹

Population by Age
San Bernardino County, 2004 and 2008



Projected Change in Older Adult Population Compared to All Ages, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2010-2050



Source: State of California, Department of Finance, Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2000-2050, by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity

HOUSING

Most homes in San Bernardino County are single-family, detached homes:

- There were 687,370 housing units available to county residents in 2008, a 12.5% increase from 2000.
- A majority of the units are owner-occupied (62.9%) compared to renter-occupied (37.1%).
- The greatest proportion of homes (nearly 24%) was built between 1980 and 1989.¹²
- Between 2001 and 2004, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area experienced 109% increase in construction permits.
- However, from 2004 to 2007, construction permits fell 60% in Riverside-San Bernardino, mirroring decreases elsewhere in the state.¹³

San Bernardino County has the second highest household size in California:

- Only Tulare County has a greater household size.
- As of 2008, the average household size was 3.4 persons, higher than California (2.9) and the U.S. (2.6).
- The city of Rialto has the highest household size in the county (4.1).
- Eighteen other San Bernardino county cities have average household sizes larger than the national average.¹⁴

In 2008, there were 580,361 households in the county:

- Families comprise 76% of the households in San Bernardino County, including both married-couple families (55%) and other families (21%).
- Non-family households made up of one individual or more than one unrelated individuals comprise 24% of all households in San Bernardino County.¹²

EMPLOYMENT

San Bernardino County enjoys a diverse economy, with economic output and employment distributed among multiple sectors:

- As of September 2009, the largest labor markets in the combined Riverside-San Bernardino metro area are Trade, Transportation and Utilities (24% of the total employed labor force) and Government (19%), followed by Educational and Health Services (12%), Professional and Business Services (11%) and Leisure and Hospitality (11%).
- All other industries accounted for less than 10% of the total labor force.¹⁵

After several years of steady increase, the number of people employed in San Bernardino County peaked in 2006 and began to decline:

- The number of employed increased from 680,100 in 1998 to 826,800 in 2006.
- By the third quarter of 2009, the number of employed had declined to 747,400 (September 2009).¹⁶

Industry estimates for 2006 to 2016 project that total non-farm employment will increase by 17%:

- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's fastest growing sectors are projected to be Leisure and Hospitality (+25%), Accommodation and Food Services (+24%), Education Services, Health Care and Social Assistance (+23%), Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (+22%), Professional and Business Services (+22%), Other Services (+21%) and Local Government (+20%).
- All other industries are expected to grow by less than 20% during the projected period.
- Occupations with the fastest projected job growth include Network Systems and Data Communications Analyst (+54%), Computer Software Engineers and Applications (48%), Skin Care Specialists (+49%), Funeral Service Workers (+47%), and Hydrologists (+46%).
- The projected slowest growing non-farm sectors include Manufacturing (+5%) and Management of Companies and Enterprises (+5%).¹⁷

Since 2005, the fastest employment growth in Riverside-San Bernardino has been in businesses with fewer than 100 employees (+12%).

- The vast majority of businesses have fewer than 100 employees (98%).
- In the third quarter of 2008, 61% of employees worked for business with fewer than 100 employees, 27% worked for business with 100-499 employees, and the remaining 13% worked for large businesses with 500 employees or more.
- Firms with 500 employees or more have shown the biggest decline in number (-20%) and employees (-12%).¹⁸

Following unemployment trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate rose dramatically in 2009:

- During the 10-year period from 1999 to 2008, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 4.8% in 2000 to a high of 8.0% in 2008.
- In 2009, the unemployment rate jumped, reaching 13.6% in December 2009.
- In 2008, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 29th out of 58 counties in California. Similarly, Riverside County was ranked 32nd.
- Compared with the United States, San Bernardino County faced higher unemployment rates between 1999 and December 2009, but lower rates than California in eight of those years.¹⁹

Unemployment
Annual Average Rate, 1999-2009



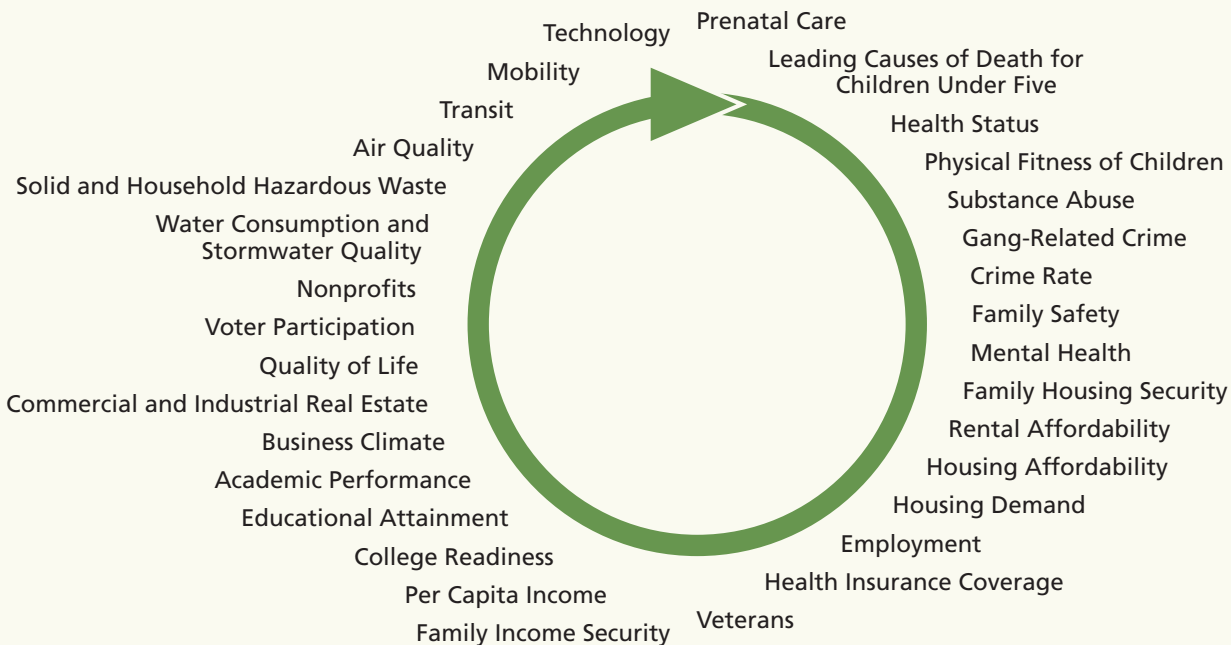
Our Community is a System

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

The graphic below provides a glimpse into the connectivity of all aspects of our community. Each of the indicators in the report is listed. One indicator is followed by another, and by another, until all are shown. They are linked by virtue of the impact one has on the other, or the interplay between them.

For example, **Prenatal Care** is followed by **Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five**. Prenatal care impacts early childhood development, can reduce incidence of disease, and influences the leading causes of death for young children over time. The graphic is illustrative, not exhaustive, and multiple linkages between indicators will likely come to mind as the report is read. At the bottom of each page throughout the report, one such linkage between indicators is provided to inspire further thought about the concept that our community is a system.

● Connecting the Dots



ENDNOTES

- ¹ California Employment Development Department, San Bernardino County Profile (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov)
- ² County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency (www.sbcounty.gov)
- ³ California State Association of Counties (www.counties.org); San Bernardino Associated Governments (<http://maps.sanbag.ca.gov>)
- ⁴ San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2006 General Plan (www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/general_plan/FINAL%20General%20Plan%20Text%20-%203-1-07_w_Images.pdf)
- ⁵ Calculated from multiple sources: Census 2000, Summary Population and Housing Characteristics -- State of California (www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/phc-1-6.pdf) and California Department of Finance, E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percentage Changes -- January 1, 2008 and 2009 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-1/2008-09/)
- ⁶ California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-1 or Table E-5 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports)
- ⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Resident Population Estimates for the 100 Largest U.S. Counties Based on July 1, 2008 Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008 (CO-EST2008-07) (www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2008-07.html)
- ⁸ Calculated from San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), GIS Data -- Land Use, General Plan Land Use Data -- 2006 (http://maps.sanbag.ca.gov/website/Landuse_data.htm)
- ⁹ California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table P-3
- ¹⁰ Southern California Association of Governments, Integrated Growth Forecast (www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm)
- ¹¹ California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit; U.S. Census Bureau, Domestic Net Migration in the United States 2000-2004, Population Estimates Program; U.S. Census Bureau, CO-EST2008-ALLDATA
- ¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey
- ¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
- ¹⁴ Public Policy Institute of California, The California Economy: Crisis in the Housing Market, March 2008
- ¹⁵ California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166_)
- ¹⁶ California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for San Bernardino County (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166_)
- ¹⁷ California Employment Development Department, Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)
- ¹⁸ Employment Development Department, Size of Business Data, 2001-Present (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/PAGEID=138)
- ¹⁹ California Employment Development Department, Historical Unemployment Rate and Labor Force, not Seasonally Adjusted, in San Bernardino County (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov); California Employment Development Department, Monthly Labor Force Data for All Counties, Annual Average 2008 (www.calmis.ca.gov/file/fhist/08aacou.pdf); California Employment Department, Historical Labor Force Information for the United States (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=164)



special feature

County Poised for Further Growth and Change

Description of Indicator

San Bernardino County experienced explosive residential and commercial growth over the past two decades. The county's unique geographic, environmental and economic characteristics allowed it to evolve into a dynamic region that is both independent of and integral to the Southern California region as a whole. This indicator examines components of the county's transformation such as employment changes, housing trends, expanding opportunities, and human and societal impacts of this growth.

Why is it Important?

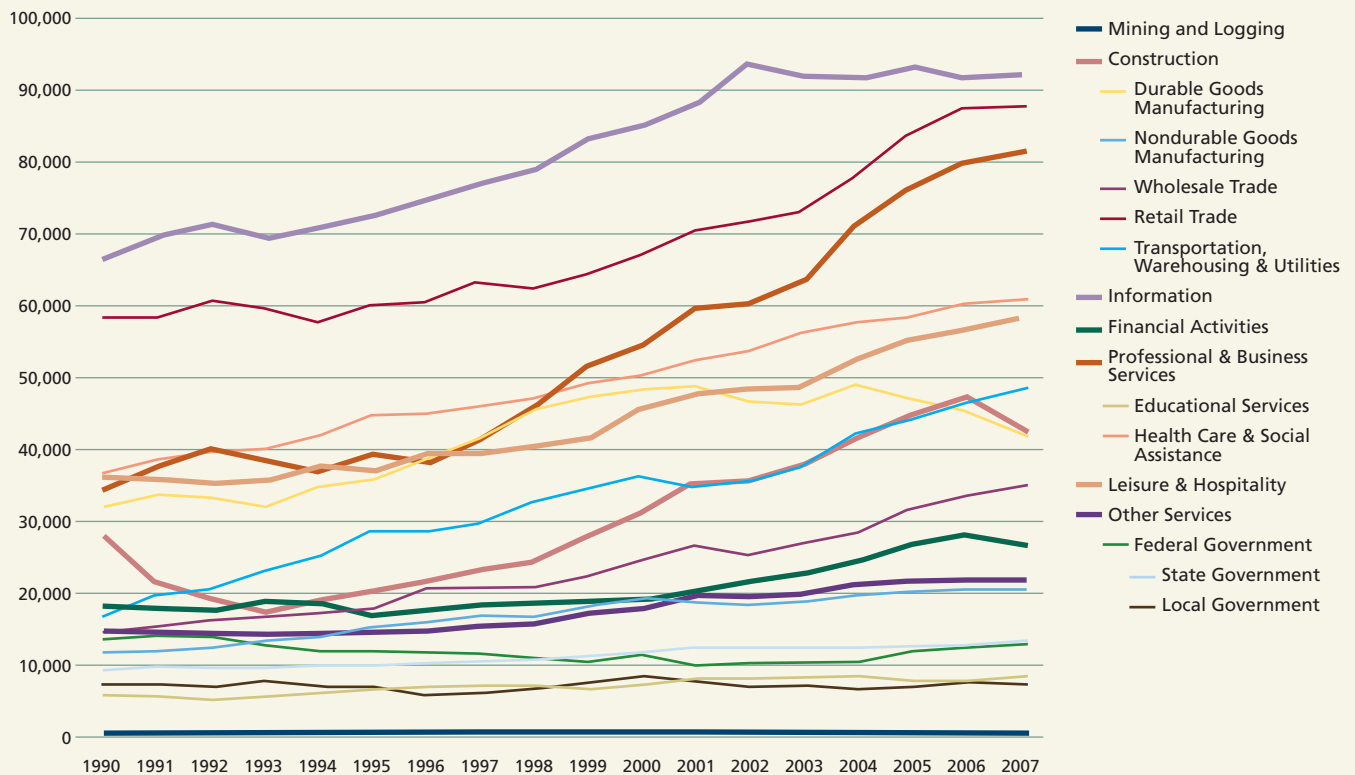
Understanding how San Bernardino County has changed from 1990 to 2010 allows residents, businesses and policymakers to be better informed about the characteristics that define San Bernardino County today – instead of what they imagine it to be, based on perceptions established in the past. San Bernardino County has emerged as an economic powerhouse as the Southland's air travel and logistics hub, a recreational destination for tourists from across the state, and the booming, then busting, epicenter of the California residential real estate market.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Economy in Transition

Twenty years ago, the leading industries in the county were steel, agriculture and defense. The closures of George Air Force Base (in Victorville) in 1992 and Norton Air Force Base (in the City of San Bernardino) in 1994 resulted in the loss of approximately 3,000 jobs. Since that time, the region has gone through one metamorphosis and is on the cusp of a second. The first transition was from an economy based in military services, agriculture, and steel, to one where construction, logistics, and business and professional services are the dominant industries. The next transformation may emerge out of a combination of up-and-coming markets, demographic shifts, continuing growth in logistics, and San Bernardino's unique set of assets including days of sun, established energy infrastructure, large areas of undeveloped land, and proximity to population centers and recreational resources.

Employment Growth
San Bernardino County, 1990-2007



Source: California Employment Development Department

The first transition witnessed employment growth of 62% between 1990 and 2007. According to the California Employment Development Department, the number of jobs in the county increased from 408,500 in 1990 to 663,600 jobs as of 2007. In 1990, the largest industry clusters were Retail Trade, Healthcare, Tourism (Leisure and Hospitality) and Durable Goods Manufacturing. Today, while the largest employment clusters are the same, the proportions are different with 300% growth in Administrative Support (which is a part of Business and Professional Services), 180% growth in Logistics, and 180% growth in Wholesale Trade. In the last 10 years, the changing nature of the San Bernardino County economy has become even more pronounced with significant growth in the Retail Trade and Local Government sectors while Durable Goods Manufacturing has declined.

The second transition may be fueled by San Bernardino County's unique position for growth in certain industries not yet reflected in employment statistics. For example, the High Desert area of San Bernardino County is one of the best places in the world for solar energy development because of its high altitude, the number of sunny days each year, and existing power infrastructure. Additionally, proximity to the Colorado River, Nevada and Arizona may result in increasing opportunities for new housing and tourism that are currently under-utilized.

Supplying Affordable Housing for the Region

As the population and employment base of Southern California continued to grow over the past two decades, the number of housing units built in Los Angeles and Orange Counties did not keep pace. The relatively lower cost of existing housing in the Inland Empire drew buyers from all over Southern California. In San Bernardino County, housing demand increased in response to both the lower-priced housing and as a result of economic growth, and builders built new housing tracts to meet the increased demand. Cities and builders alike preferred to build lower density units (greater sales prices and income to local jurisdictions), and to a great extent larger, single-family units were built instead of smaller, more affordable units.

Between 2000 and 2006, single-family residences accounted for over 85% of all housing built, compared to the historical average of 70%. In the midst of this housing boom, it appeared that San Bernardino County had become the host of the American dream – one of the last places for middle class Southern California residents to be able to afford a home.

Between 2000 and 2008, nearly 100,000 residential permits were granted by local officials throughout the county with the peak of over 18,000 permits in 2004. The cities granting the most permits were Rancho Cucamonga, Chino Hills and Fontana which had higher numbers of permits earlier in the decade while Apple Valley, Chino, Hesperia, and Victorville granted more permits later.

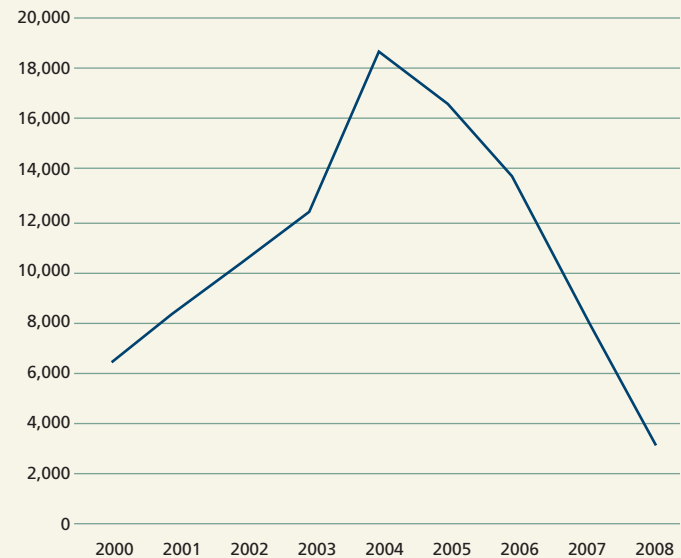
Strong demand in the early 2000s led to rising prices, which prompted many first-time homebuyers who were afraid of “missing the boat” to purchase. Speculators and investors also played a role in driving up housing prices, which increased from \$134,000 for a median priced single-family home in 1991 to \$389,000 in the fourth quarter of 2005. Since then prices have dropped back to 2000 levels, with the median single family home priced at \$163,000 in 2009. Paradoxically, due to the low housing prices, for those who could afford a down payment and have sufficient income and credit, owning a home today may be less expensive than renting a home (see Housing Affordability and Rental Affordability).

Average Cost per Housing Unit
San Bernardino County, 2000-2009

	Single Family Residences	Duplexes	Triplexes & Fours	5+ Units
2000	\$ 172,908	\$ 56,063	\$ 84,684	\$ 62,573
2001	\$ 178,275	\$ 108,503	\$ 77,478	\$ 74,772
2002	\$ 178,017	\$ 84,472	n/a	\$ 73,666
2003	\$ 181,003	\$ 75,817	\$ 77,208	\$ 76,365
2004	\$ 184,442	\$ 92,978	\$ 108,137	\$ 77,410
2005	\$ 194,198	\$ 89,811	\$ 85,487	\$ 81,497
2006	\$ 196,979	\$ 99,554	\$ 93,163	\$ 93,537
2007	\$ 202,492	\$ 83,294	\$ 107,113	\$ 85,617
2008	\$ 193,647	\$ 133,575	\$ 130,697	\$ 80,994
2009	\$ 195,468	\$ 110,657	\$ 147,968	\$ 90,247

Source: San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency

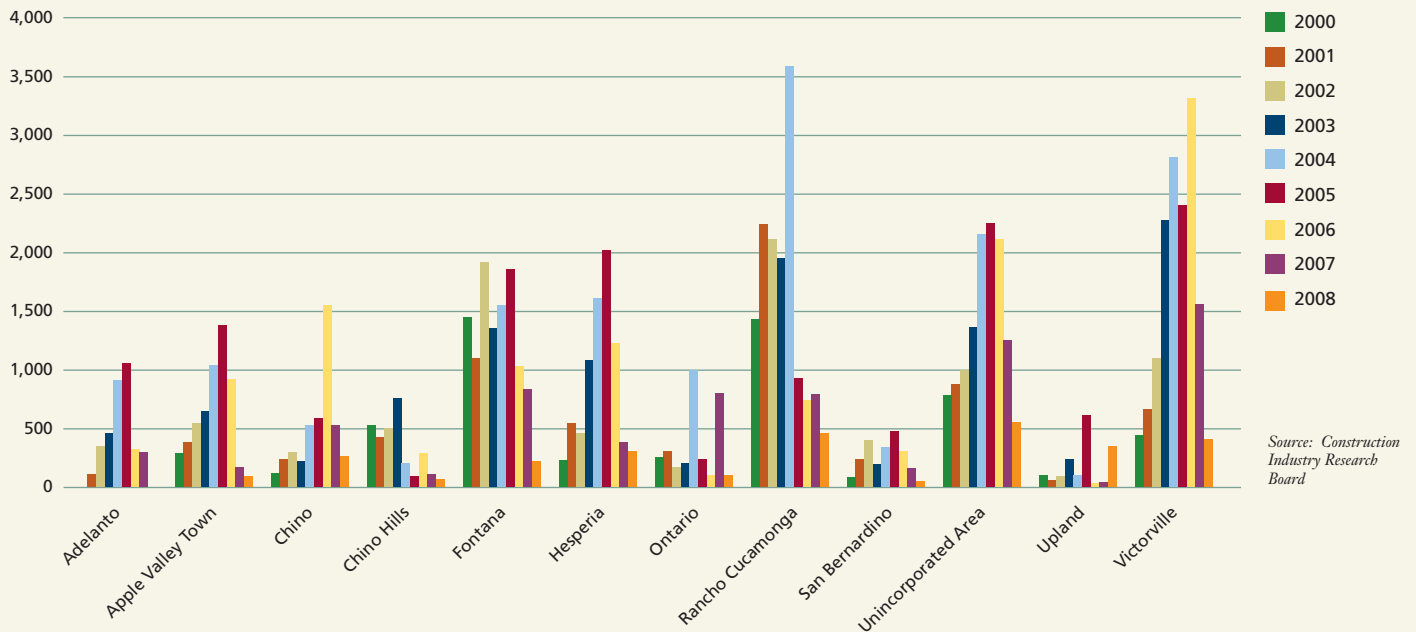
San Bernardino County Building Permits, 2000-2008



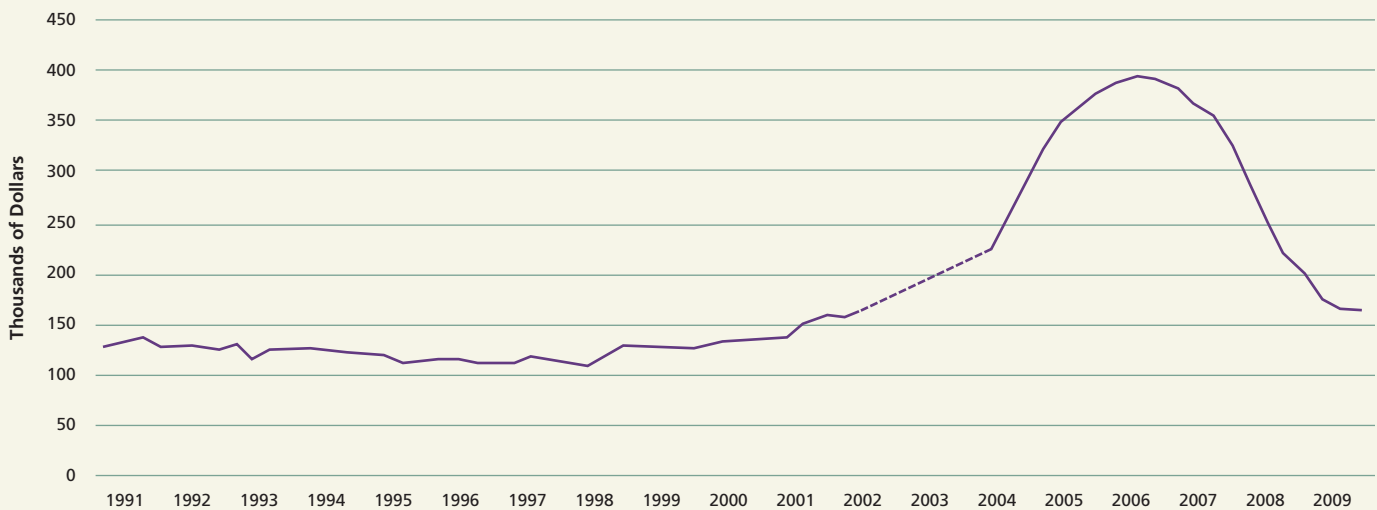
Source: Construction Industry Research Board

SAN BERNARDINO: A COUNTY IN TRANSITION

Building Permits by Major City
San Bernardino County, 2000-2008



Riverside-San Bernardino Median Housing Price, 1991-2009



Note: Data is provided for the four quarters in each year except in 2002, which is first quarter only, and 2003, which is fourth quarter only.

Source: National Association of Home Builders

Human and Societal Impacts of Growth and Contraction

In the meantime, new and old residents of San Bernardino County are bearing the impacts of regional economic contraction. When residents of San Bernardino County who commuted to work in Los Angeles, Riverside, or Orange Counties lose their jobs, they apply for and utilize San Bernardino County government services.

According to the 2008 Inland Empire Annual Survey, a majority of residents who live in East Valley, Victor Valley and Desert areas also work in San Bernardino County. However, about 10% of East Valley and Desert region residents work in Riverside County. Over 30% of West Valley residents work in Los Angeles County, and about 6% work in Orange County.¹

¹ Inland Empire Annual Survey 2008 (www.sanbag.ca.gov/news/publications/2008_annual-survey.pdf)

The economic downturn is reflected in the number of residents living in poverty and the fact that most major public assistance programs in San Bernardino County experienced increases in enrollment (see Family Income Security):

- At 14.6%, San Bernardino County has the third highest proportion of residents living in poverty compared to peers. This rate is higher than the state and national averages for 2008.
- San Bernardino County has the highest Food Stamps "Program Access Index" scores among peers, with 56% of Food Stamps-eligible residents actually participating in the program.
- The number of people receiving Food Stamps rose 27% in a single year, while CalWORKs cash assistance enrollment rose 18% in 2008/09.¹
- Medi-Cal participation also increased, rising 10%.¹
- A higher proportion of San Bernardino County residents have public assistance income (4.0% of all residents) than the state (3.1%), nation (2.3%), and all our peers (ranging from a high of 3.3% in Los Angeles County to a low of 1.2% in the Dallas metro area).²

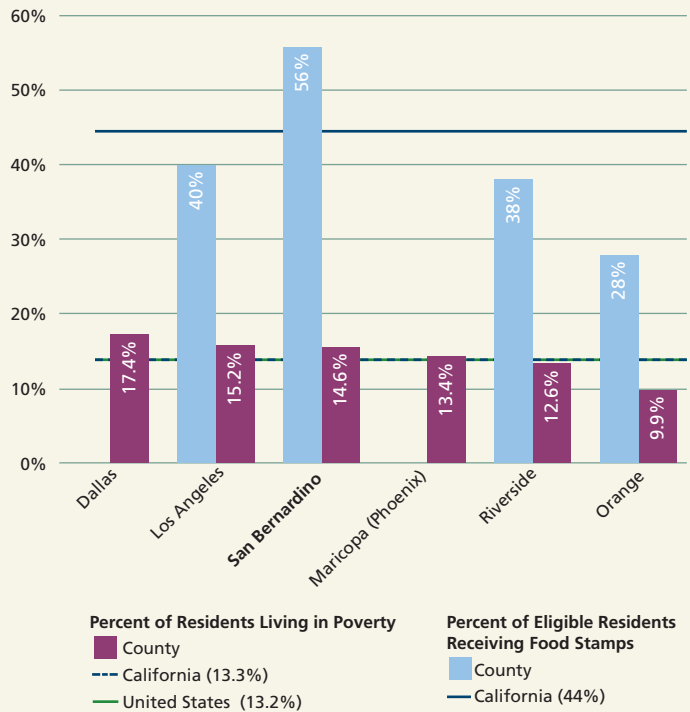
Expanding Opportunities

As businesses expanded in the Inland Empire in anticipation of more customers taking up residence, a reinforcing cycle was created wherein business growth fueled population growth resulting in greater home construction and further economic growth.

The Inland Empire's location between the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach and the rest of the country as well as the location on the edge of the massive markets of Los Angeles County and Orange County primed the growth of the logistics industry which grew from 32,000 jobs to over 80,000 jobs between 1991 and 2008.

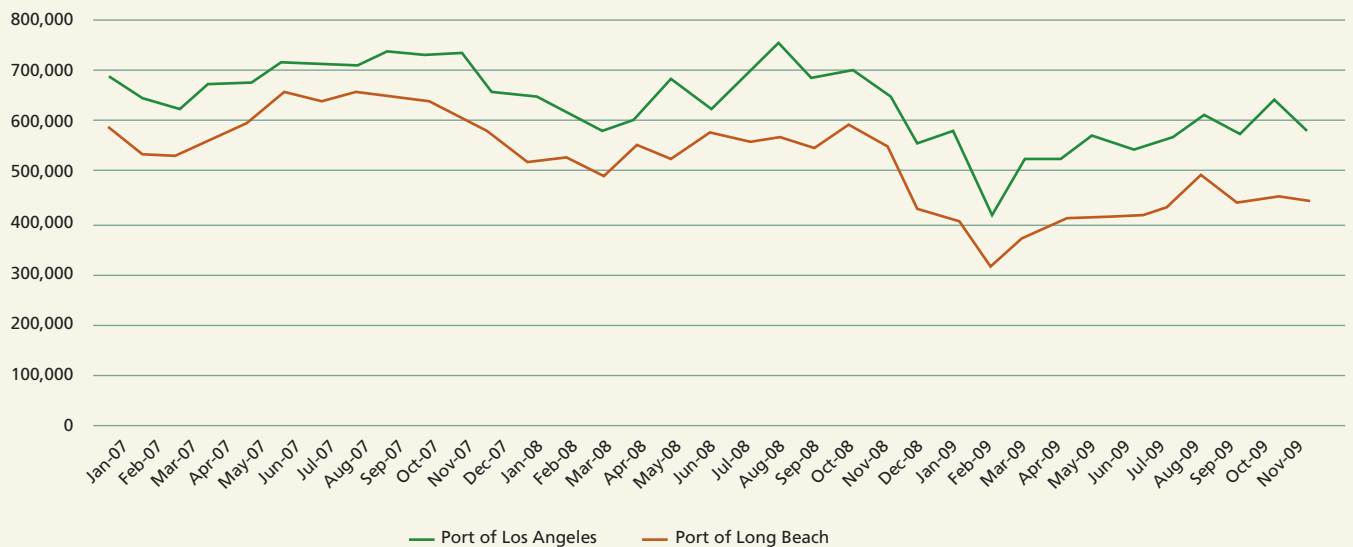
With the completion of the Alameda Corridor and the emergence of the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach as the largest ports in the U.S., shipping trans-Pacific goods from the booming Asian economies, San Bernardino County has evolved as the logistics and distribution hub for the 20 million resident Southern California market and into the rest of the nation. As the international economy recovers amidst tightening land availability for warehousing and transit, San Bernardino County is better positioned than other areas in the region to harness the opportunity to become an even more important logistics hub.

Percent of Residents Living in Poverty and Percent of Eligible Residents Receiving Food Stamps County Comparison, 2008



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2008; California Food Policy Advocates, 2010 County Nutrition and Food Insecurity Profiles (data is from 2008)

Total Containers
Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, 2007-2009



Sources: Port of Long Beach (www.polb.com/economics/stats/teus_archive.asp); Port of Los Angeles (www.portoflosangeles.org/Stats/)

¹ San Bernardino County Human Services

² U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2008 Three-year Estimates

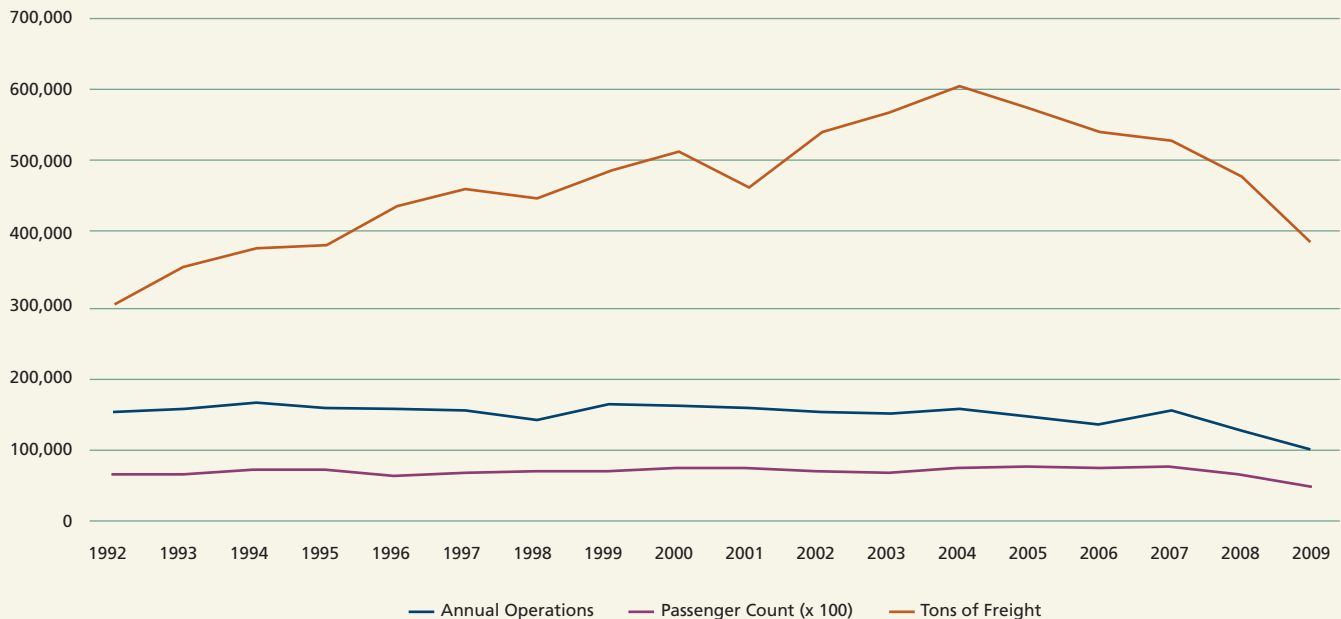
SAN BERNARDINO: A COUNTY IN TRANSITION

Interestingly, the closure of the George and Norton Air Force bases laid the ground work for the most extensive airport infrastructure in Southern California, thus promising an important role for the logistics industry in San Bernardino County as well as further opportunities in tourism.

In 1992, Ontario Airport served 6.1 million passengers annually and George Air Force Base in Victorville and Norton Air Force Base in San Bernardino were military installations. In 1998, Ontario International Airport relocated to a new 265,000 square foot terminal and the passenger count climbed to 7.2 million passengers in 2005 before declining to 4.9 million in 2009. Freight tonnage at Ontario International Airport has declined recently to approximately 400,000 tons in 2009, still higher than the 300,000 tons of freight transported in 1992.

The two military bases have been redeveloped as the Southern California Logistics Airport and San Bernardino International airport. These airports provide access to freight, airplane maintenance services, and commercial and general aviation use.

Ontario International Airport Operations, Passenger Count, and Tons of Freight, 1992-2009



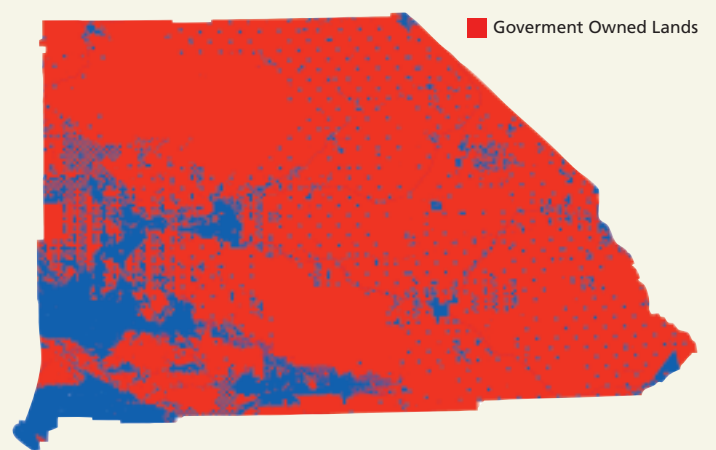
Source: Los Angeles World Airports (www.lawa.org/welcome_ont.aspx?id=810)

The Future

What might the future hold for San Bernardino County? As high housing costs elsewhere in southern California prompt younger and moderate-income residents to search for a home in the Inland Empire, and large facilities such as warehouses and airports need more available land, San Bernardino County will continue to play a prominent role in the larger region. But its future economy will be shaped by a number of critical assets including military facilities and federal lands.

Overall, the role of the federal government cannot be understated, given that the federal government owns 81.4% of the land of San Bernardino County and the State of California owns another 2.1% of the land. While national parks and military facilities add to the tourism and services components of the economy, these outside institutions also wield substantial influence over the future of the county given the sheer amount of land outside of the control of local officials and residents.

Government Owned Land in San Bernardino County



Source: San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency

Military Facilities

The military is once again growing both in terms of jobs and purchasing power. Fort Irwin has increased to a daily population of over 22,000 personnel and Twentynine Palms Marine Base has almost 8,000 personnel.

These military facilities have a rotating population of individuals who both add to the economy through residence, purchases and tax contributions, but also subtract from the greater benefit of the local area with so much land off-limits to local control, wear-and-tear on government infrastructure and increased use of local government services.

Bureau of Land Management Renewable Energy Projects in San Bernardino County

Type of Facility	Project Name	Potential Output	Acreage
Solar	BrightSource, Ivanpah SEGS	400 MW	4,073
Solar	SES (Stirling) Solar One	850 MW	8,230
Solar	Chevron, Lucerne Valley Solar Project	60 MW	516
Wind	AES, Daggett Ridge	82.5 MW	1,577 on BLM and 380 on private land
Wind	Granite Wind, Granite Mountain	Up to 74 MW	1,968

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (www.blm.gov)

Capital projects at these locations also impact the local and regional economy. Fort Irwin has plans to construct a Wind Turbine Energy Project on site, and Twentynine Palms is in the process of developing a large-scale training center that requires more training land and airspace than is now available anywhere in the United States. A Center for Naval Analyses study shows that Twenty-nine Palms is the only location with sufficient land and airspace potential to meet the training requirements.

Bureau of Land Management Renewable Energy Projects

The Bureau of Land Management plays a large role in establishing land use patterns for ranching, mining, renewable energy and recreation. Notably and recently, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is gearing up to take advantage of incentive funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, by committing to full environmental analysis and public review for 31 renewable energy projects planned on BLM lands. According to BLM Director Bob Abbey, these projects are “the first generation of large-scale renewable energy projects to be carefully sited on public lands over the next several years.” The initial project list includes 14 solar, seven wind, three geothermal, and seven transmission projects. Of these, three of the solar energy projects and two of the wind energy projects are located on BLM land in San Bernardino County.

National Recreational Facilities

The national forests and parks that lie within the county provide recreational and open space amenities as well as educational and volunteer opportunities for San Bernardino County residents. Further, visitors to the San Bernardino National Forest, Joshua Tree National Park, and Mojave National Preserve generate significant revenue for the local economy (www.nps.gov and www.fs.fed.us/).

Established in 1907, the San Bernardino National Forest was set aside as public land for the conservation of natural resources. Spanning 676,666 acres in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, the San Bernardino National Forest provides Southern California residents and visitors with year-round outdoor recreation opportunities and facilities, as well as providing valuable watershed protection. The forest administration has several departments including Fire, Police, Planning and Permits, Recreation, and Roads, along with three Ranger Districts, and a scientific arm that deals with issues relating to cultural, water, soil, wildlife, plants and trees. Joshua Tree National Park is 792,623 acres, 591,624 acres of which are designated as “wilderness.” In 2008, the base funding for Joshua Tree National Park was \$5,035,900, and the park welcomed 1,397,554 visitors, a 7.2% increase in visitation from 2007.

At 1.6 million acres, Mojave National Preserve is the third largest National Park Service area outside of Alaska. In FY 2007 Mojave National Preserve had 541,000 visitors. The number of visitors to Mojave National Preserve has increased 42 percent over the past decade, with sharp increases from 1998 to 2003 followed by a leveling off in the following five years. While overall visitation has been flat recently, the population in surrounding counties is expected to double by 2030 and preserve staff is predicting an increase in visitation in the long term. The preserve’s funding from all sources grew from \$1.3 million in 1996 to \$5.9 million in 2007.

In 2006, the National Park Service conducted a study of how visitor spending impacts the community around the park. This report estimated that the 537,000 visitors to Mojave National Preserve spent \$6.9 million in local businesses with non-local visitors accounting for over 90 percent of this total. Spending by non-locals supported an estimated 127 jobs, added \$2.5 million to the incomes of local employees, and provided an additional \$1.4 million in profits and sales taxes to the local economy.

Additionally, preserve operations had a positive impact on the local economy. Mojave National Preserve employed 64 people on a full-time, part-time, or seasonal basis in 2006, totaling \$3 million in salary. In addition, the preserve approached local businesses for contracting and purchases. As local consumers, the employees of Mojave National Preserve also spend part of their paychecks at local businesses. These direct and secondary effects of preserve operations accounted for 92 local jobs, \$4.7 million in payroll, and \$660,000 in additional benefits to the local economy.

Conclusion

San Bernardino County's unique geographic, environmental, and economic characteristics offer significant benefits to residents, employers, and visitors alike. The county's economy has shifted from agriculture, military, and mining to construction, logistics, and business and professional services. The county has weathered the construction boom and bust, and closures of prominent military bases. While there are human and social costs with the recent economic downturn, military facilities are once again growing and affordable housing is likely to remain a stronghold for San Bernardino County. The county is also well-positioned for expansive growth in the logistics industry and renewable energy, but the significant influence of federal government as the primary land owner in the county remains an ongoing challenge.

economic and business climate

Long-term employment trends show growth of 40%

between 2000 and 2008 in two of the county's largest industries: Professional Services and Logistics. However, recent employment figures show a decline across all key industries. San Bernardino County has the most affordable housing in Southern California. The county continues to build more homes, with the result that there are nearly two housing units for every job created in the county. As the importance of technological know-how increases, so does the county's student access to computers and classrooms with Internet access.

Partnership Accomplishes a Shared Goal

California Steel Industries (CSI) is the Speedway Redevelopment Area's largest employer. In 2008, the County Redevelopment Agency agreed to assist CSI with removing three large smokestacks that were once part of the historic Kaiser Steel complex. In summer of 2010, the company plans to begin using a new reheat furnace in the area where the smokestacks once stood. The furnace project brought 150 temporary construction jobs and will result in 30 new manufacturing jobs at the plant.

The Redevelopment Agency will continue to partner with CSI through the company's planned expansion. The agency has committed \$500,000 to support a \$10 million project to demolish decommissioned buildings from Kaiser Steel and prepare the site for new metals manufacturing businesses expected to create more than 150 new jobs. The anticipated tax revenues from this project are expected to repay the County's investment within three years.

Highest Ranking Among California Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area business climate through *Forbes* magazine’s “2009 Best Places for Business” regional rankings.¹ The *Forbes* ranking compares metropolitan regions by cost of doing business, number of colleges, cost of living, crime rate, culture and leisure amenities, educational attainment, income growth, job growth and net migration.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Forbes’ 2009 national rankings placed the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area at 94th out of the 200 metro areas ranked:

- Among California peers, Riverside-San Bernardino has the highest rank followed by Orange County at 107th and Los Angeles at 180th.
- Among peers outside of California, Riverside-San Bernardino is ranked higher than Phoenix at 113th, but lower than Dallas at 32nd.
- Riverside-San Bernardino’s ranking of 94th is a decline of 16 places from the previous year.

The category of job growth boosted Riverside-San Bernardino’s ranking, while educational attainment and cost of doing business negatively impacted its overall score.

Best Places for Business, Ranking by Component Riverside-San Bernardino, 2009

	Rank
Educational Attainment ²	184
Job Growth	48
Cost of Doing Business ³	124
Overall	94

Source: *Forbes Magazine*, March 25, 2009
(www.forbes.com/2009/03/25/best-cities-careers-bizplaces09-business-places_lander.html)

Best Places for Business Ranking Regional Comparison, 2007-2009

	2007	2008	2009
Dallas Metro	111	93	32
Riverside-San Bernardino	110	78	94
Orange County	70	92	107
Phoenix Metro	55	44	113
Los Angeles County	159	154	180

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

Source: *Forbes Magazine*, March 25, 2009 (www.forbes.com/2009/03/25/best-cities-careers-bizplaces09-business-places_lander.html)

¹ The data for San Bernardino County is combined with Riverside County as the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metro Area, referred to as Riverside-San Bernardino in this report when the data for the two counties is combined.

² Share of population over age 25 with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

³ Index based on cost of labor, energy, taxes and office space.

● Connecting the Dots

A key indicator of the **Business Climate** in the Inland Empire is the availability of **Commercial and Industrial Real Estate**.

Income Level and Growth are Lower than Peers

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

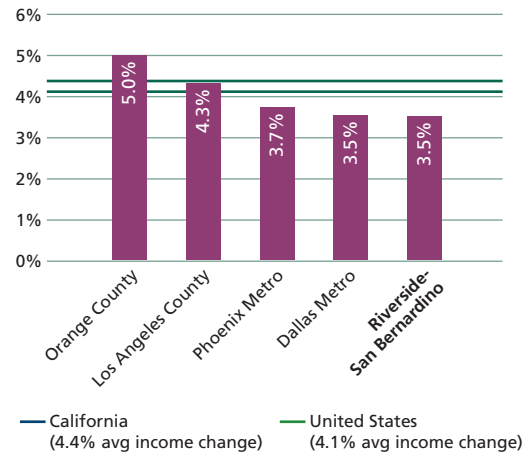
Per capita income can reflect aspects of the economic health of a community, with per capita income rising when a region generates wealth faster than its population increases. A higher relative per capita income signals greater discretionary income for the purchase of goods and services, which contributes to overall economic strength and a sense of material wellbeing as residents have the financial resources needed to survive and prosper. Residents may choose to trade off a higher income with other quality of life factors such as a lower cost of living, affordable housing, and shorter commutes.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has experienced low income growth in recent years:¹

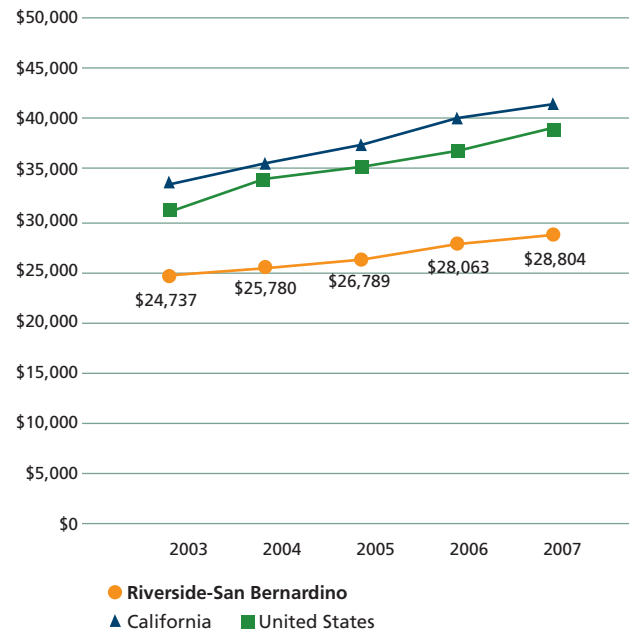
- In 2007, San Bernardino County's per capita income of \$28,804 was lower than the state and national averages and all peers compared.
- This income level (\$28,804) is up 2.6% from \$26,789 in 2006.
- Between 1998 and 2007, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area posted a per capita income growth of 3.5%, the same or similar to Dallas and Phoenix, but lower than Los Angeles, Orange County and the state and national averages.
- Over this same 10-year period, the average inflation rate was 2.74%. The rate of inflation should be taken into account when interpreting these income growth percentages.
- San Bernardino County's cost of living is lower than many other Southern California counties.
- As a result, San Bernardino County residents enjoy greater purchasing power for their income, of local goods and services.

Per Capita Income Average Annual Percent Change Regional Comparison, 1998-2007



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

Per Capita Income Riverside-San Bernardino, California, and United States, 2003-2007



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

¹ The data for San Bernardino County is combined with Riverside County as the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metro Area, referred to as Riverside-San Bernardino in this report when the data for the two counties is combined.

Connecting the Dots

Per Capita Income signals how the county's economy is evolving as a whole, with the future highly dependent on the skills and abilities of our youth, which can be evidenced by College Readiness.

Professional Services Cluster is Largest Employer

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between 2000 and 2008, employment grew in all five of the selected industry clusters:

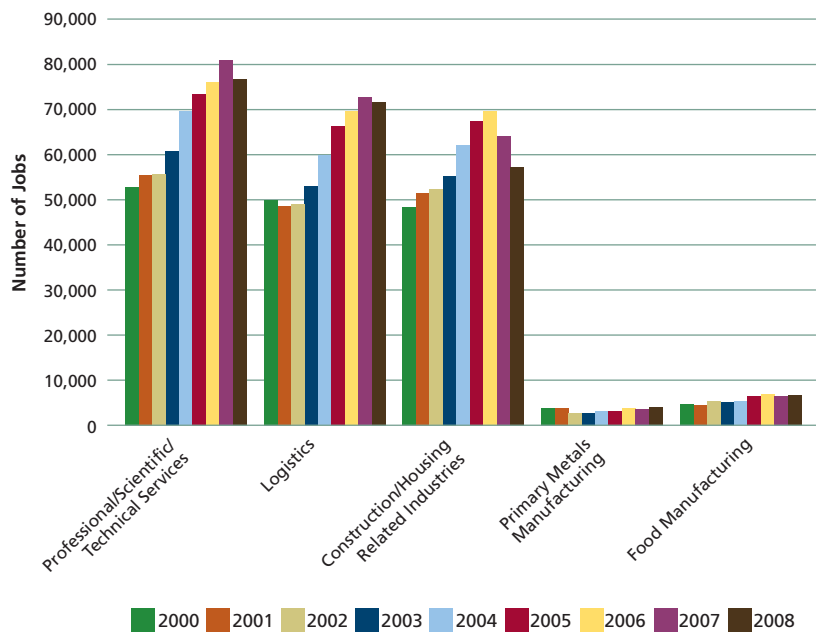
- Professional/Scientific/Technical Services grew by 47%, from 52,533 to 77,398 jobs.
- Logistics grew nearly as much, increasing 45% from 50,123 jobs to 72,744 jobs.
- Construction/Housing Related Industries grew 46% between 2000 and 2006 before dropping dramatically in 2007 and 2008. The resulting total growth since 2000 was 18%.
- Food Manufacturing grew 57% between 2000 and 2008 to over 6,000 jobs.
- Primary Metals Manufacturing grew by about 5% to over 3,500 jobs even as most other manufacturing in San Bernardino County dropped. Employment in this sector centered around California Steel Industries in Fontana, the largest steel mill in the Western United States.

Each of the five industry clusters also experienced salary increases between 2007 and 2008:

- Primary Metals Manufacturing salaries grew the most at 19%.
- Salaries in the Logistics cluster grew the least at about 1%.
- The annual income needed to purchase a median-priced home in San Bernardino County is \$22,400, affordable to all five of these clusters if a down payment could be secured.

The Food Manufacturing industry is a potential economic engine for the region. It is one industry that is hard to move overseas and is heavily dependent on local resources. Given the availability of agricultural areas, this industry has strong growth potential. In addition to a local market of over 20 million people, the county has transportation linkages to facilitate export of final products across the country and around the world.

Employment by Industry Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2000-2008



Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2007 and 2008

	2007	2008	Percent Change
Primary Metals Manufacturing	\$52,165	\$61,859	19%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$32,921	\$35,159	7%
Food Manufacturing	\$39,148	\$41,555	6%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	\$42,709	\$44,854	5%
Logistics	\$41,809	\$42,284	1%

Source: Analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

Connecting the Dots

Employment impacts both the confidence with which people make purchasing decisions and their ability to afford Health Insurance.

More Housing than Jobs

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows the ratio of new housing permits divided by new jobs created in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared with peer metropolitan areas across the state and the country.¹

Why is it Important?

An adequate housing supply is essential for a community's labor force. When an economy is growing, new housing is needed for the additional workers employed. If the housing demand is unmet, it can drive up home prices and apartment rents beyond what is affordable to many workers and residents. In contrast, when job growth is slow fewer new homes are needed.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro region granted significantly fewer housing permits than all peer regions compared except Orange County:

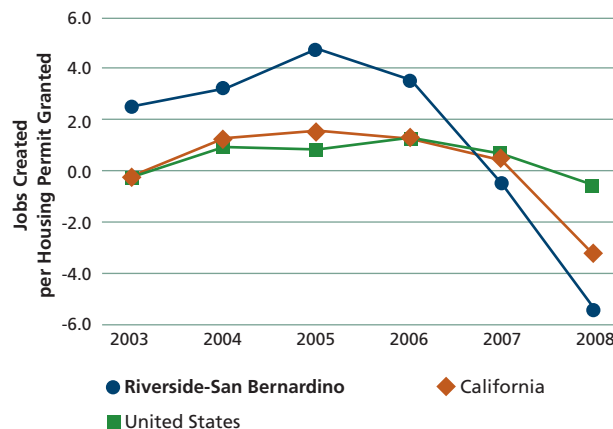
- In 2008, employment dropped by 47,900 jobs while 8,946 new housing permits were granted.
- The resulting ratio of -5.35 jobs (job losses) for every new housing permit leaves Riverside-San Bernardino with a negative number of jobs per new housing permit.
- Since 2004 a total of 98,800 new jobs were created (including losses) compared with 169,692 housing units permitted in Riverside-San Bernardino.
- In other words, for about every 0.58 jobs created in the county since 2004, one housing unit has been permitted. The standard "healthy" ratio of jobs to permits is 1.5 jobs per housing unit.
- Of peer regions compared, only Dallas experienced continued job growth in correspondence with housing permit growth.
- Intra-county commutes between residents in San Bernardino County to jobs in other counties are common, so the jobs-to-housing ratio examining San Bernardino County alone may not capture the entire picture.
- Further, approximately 83% of the housing built in San Bernardino County over the past decade was single-family residences, many of which are over 2,000 square feet in size and may be shared by more than one household, also potentially affecting the jobs-to-housing ratio.

Housing Demand Regional Comparison, 2008

	Housing Permits	Employment Change (Jobs) 2007 to 2008	Ratio of Employment Change to Permits
Dallas Metro	27,270	33,000	1.21
United States	905,359	-558,400	-0.62
Phoenix Metro	18,533	-45,600	-2.46
California	53,600	-173,700	-3.24
Los Angeles County	11,810	-51,100	-4.33
Riverside-San Bernardino	8,946	-47,900	-5.35
Orange County	3,235	-30,300	-9.37

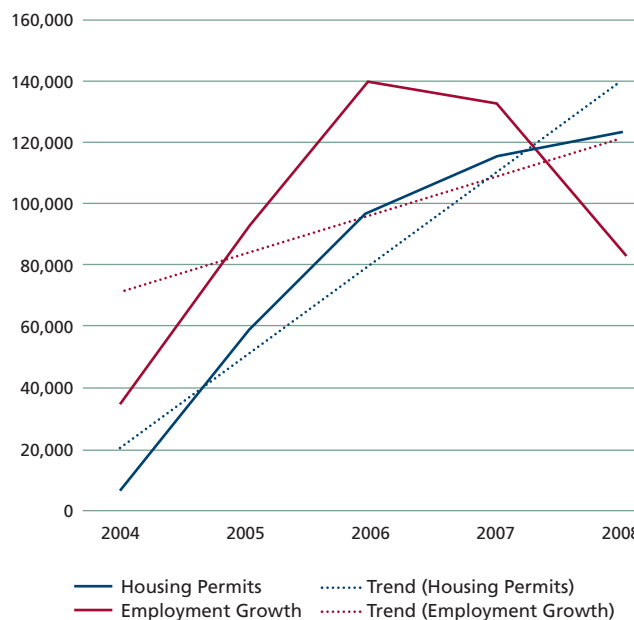
Sources: Hanley Wood Market Intelligence (www.banleywood.com/bwmi) and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Jobs Created per Housing Permit Granted
Riverside-San Bernardino, California and United States, 2003-2008



Sources: Hanley Wood Market Intelligence (www.banleywood.com/bwmi) and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Cumulative Growth in Employment and Housing Permits
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2004-2008



Sources: Hanley Wood Market Intelligence (www.banleywood.com/bwmi) and United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹ The data for San Bernardino County is combined with Riverside County as the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metro Area, referred to as Riverside-San Bernardino in this report when the data for the two counties is combined.

Connecting the Dots

Housing Demand ties to overall demographics and both the confidence of, and opportunities for, employment (see Employment by Industry Cluster).

Most Affordable Housing in Southern California

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the value and change in value of the median priced existing single-family detached home. It uses the California Association of Realtors Housing Affordability Index to measure the percentage of households that can afford the existing median priced single-family detached home in San Bernardino County.

Why is it Important?

An adequate supply of affordable housing promotes homeownership. Homeownership increases stability for families and communities and can provide long-term financial benefits that renting cannot. In contrast, a shortage of affordable housing discourages young workers from moving to, or remaining in, San Bernardino County. High relative housing prices adversely impact businesses' ability to attract and retain employees.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The single-family median home sale price is significantly less than the previous year:

- The median sale price of an existing single-family detached home in San Bernardino County was \$140,000 in July 2009, down 39.1% since July 2008.
- This price is approximately half of the state median price for a comparable home in July 2009.

Housing affordability has doubled since 2007:

- The minimum household income needed to purchase a median priced single-family home in San Bernardino County is approximately \$22,400 assuming a 10% down payment and an adjustable interest rate of 4.92%.¹
- As of the second quarter of 2009, 82% of households in San Bernardino County could afford an existing single-family detached home that was priced at 85% of median (or \$119,000).
- Housing affordability is up from 63% in 2008 and only 40% in 2007.
- San Bernardino County's affordability rate is higher than all other southern California counties making the county attractive to buyers seeking less expensive housing, such as first-time home buyers.

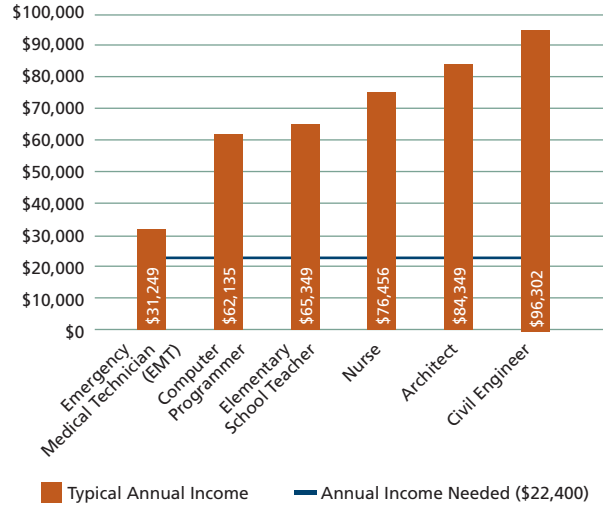
Homeownership rates rose slightly:

- Homeownership rates for the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area stand at 67.8% for 2007.²

Mortgage Cheaper than Rent?

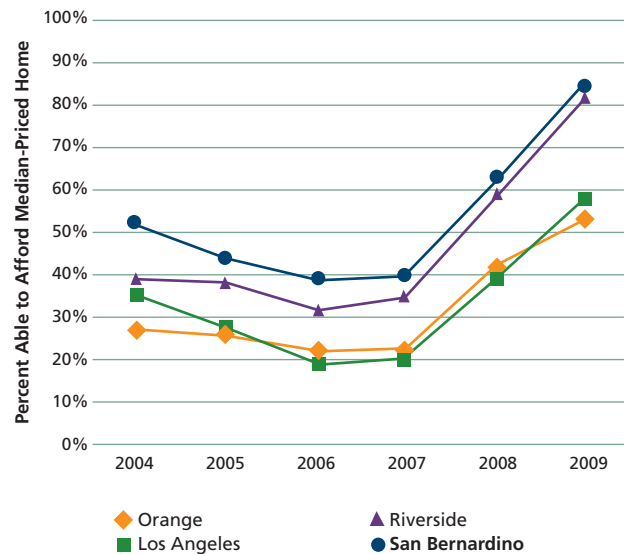
Housing in San Bernardino County is currently more affordable than at any time in recent history. Paradoxically, in many cases it is more economical to buy a house and pay a monthly mortgage (as determined by the California Association of Realtors) than to pay monthly rent (as determined by the National Low Income Housing Coalition). The market is unlikely to sustain this situation, and may adjust in short order as excess demand from renters moving up drives up housing prices and/or drives down rents.

Income Needed to Afford Median-Priced Home (\$140,000) Compared to Typical Salaries
San Bernardino County, 2009



Sources: San Bernardino County Community Indicators Project Analysis of California Association of Realtors data, and California Employment Development Department

Housing Affordability Index
County Comparison, 2004-2009



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. For 2009, these parameters were 10% down and a 4.92% adjustable interest rate.

² The data for San Bernardino County is combined with Riverside County as the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metro Area, referred to as Riverside-San Bernardino in this report when the data for the two counties is combined.

Connecting the Dots

Housing Affordability has a direct correlation to the supply of housing units in the context of Housing Demand.

Rents Less than California Peers

Description of Indicator

The rental affordability indicator measures the Housing Wage – the hourly wage a resident would need to afford Fair Market Rent. For the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, Fair Market Rent is the 50th percentile (or median) rent in the market.¹

Why is it Important?

Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to eventually realize the long-term financial benefits of homeownership. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can instigate a cycle of poverty.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area’s Housing Wage decreased for 2010:

- The hourly wage needed for a one-bedroom apartment fell from \$18.35 in 2009 to \$18.08 in 2010. This Housing Wage is equivalent to an annual income of \$38,168.
- The hourly wages needed to afford two- and three-bedroom apartments also declined.
- Because the wages of numerous occupations are substantially less than the Housing Wage, families may need two incomes to afford even modest housing.
- According to employment projections, most of the occupations likely to have job growth are in industries which have hourly wages far below the Housing Wage (services, manufacturing, and retail trade).

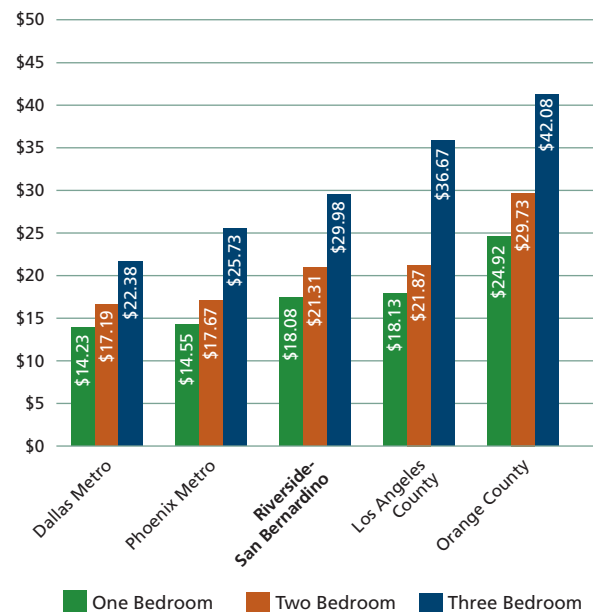
Renting in Riverside-San Bernardino

	2009	2010
Fair Market Rent (Monthly)	2009	2010
One Bedroom	\$954	\$940
Two Bedroom	\$1,125	\$1,108
Three Bedroom	\$1,583	\$1,559
Amount a Household Earning Minimum Wage Can Afford to Pay in Rent (Monthly)	\$ 416	\$ 416
Number of Hours per Week a Minimum Wage Earner Must Work to Afford a Two-Bedroom Apartment	110	108

Rental Costs are Relatively High

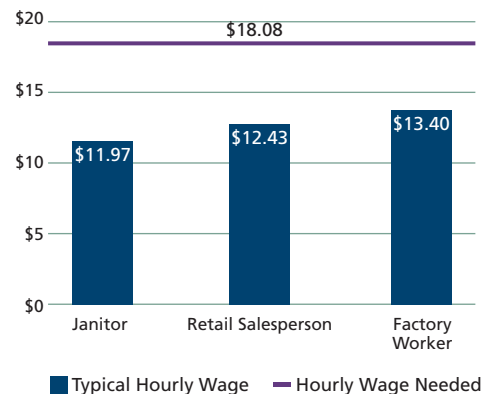
While the Fair Market Rent decreased for 2010, rental costs remain relatively high. Consequently, households that are able to secure a down payment and meet current income and credit requirements may discover that it is less expensive to purchase a house than continue to rent (also see Housing Affordability). While unlikely to last due to normal market corrections, this situation has important policy implications for homeowner assistance programs and warrants further discussion.

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: San Bernardino County Community Indicators Project Analysis of HUD statistics using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition at www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2009/

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010



Source: San Bernardino County Community Indicators Project Analysis of HUD statistics using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition at www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2009/ and California Employment Development Department ([www.calmis.ca.gov/file/occup\\$foeswages/riveSoes.xls](http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/occup$foeswages/riveSoes.xls))

¹ The data for San Bernardino County is combined with Riverside County as the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metro Area, referred to as Riverside-San Bernardino in this report when the data for the two counties is combined.

Connecting the Dots

Rental Affordability is a function of both supply of units and Housing Affordability.

Commute Times Slightly Higher than Most Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator includes average commute times and residents' primary mode of travel to work.

Why is it Important?

Tracking commuter trends and transportation system demand helps gauge the ease with which residents and workers 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.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

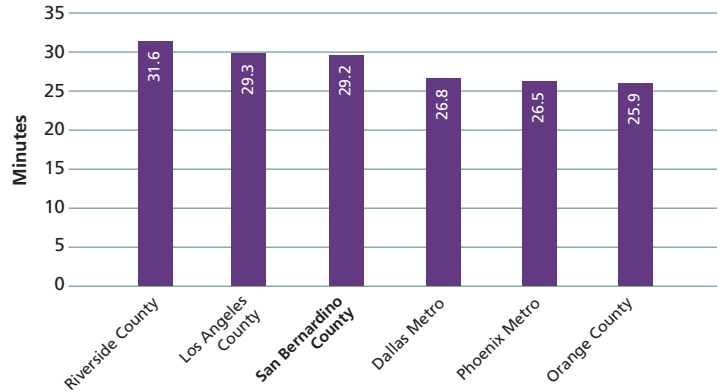
San Bernardino commute times decreased slightly between 2007 and 2008:

- In 2008, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents were an average of 29.2 minutes each way in comparison to 29.7 minutes in 2007.¹
- Compared to peer regions, San Bernardino County's commute time is lower than Riverside County, about the same as Los Angeles County, and higher than the other peer regions.

Most San Bernardino County commuters drive alone:

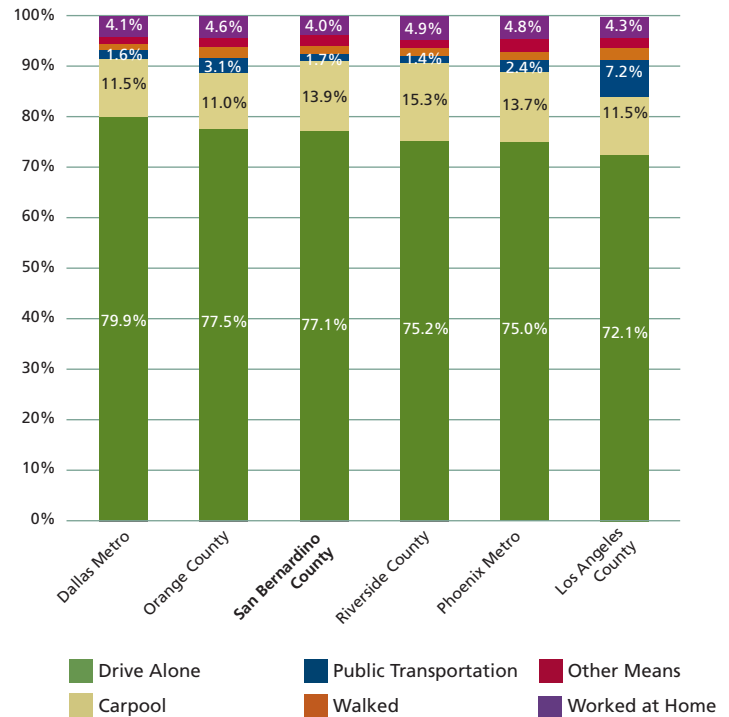
- The majority (77.1%) of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone, a fact that is largely unchanged over this decade.
- At 13.9% of trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared except Riverside County.
- More people in San Bernardino County work at home (4.0%) than take public transportation (1.7%).
- Transit use is significantly impacted by the sheer size of the county and the distances between destinations within the county, which may result in lengthy transit trips.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
Regional Comparison, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-08 American Community Survey (www.census.gov)

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
Regional Comparison, 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-08 American Community Survey (www.census.gov)

¹ 2008 and 2007 data is derived from the American Community Survey Three-Year Estimates for 2006-08 and 2005-07, respectively.

Connecting the Dots

Mobility provides the freedom of movement for both people and goods upon which our current economy is, and future economy will be, built. Taken together, mobility and a robust **Technology** infrastructure allow flexibility in the location of workforce and delivery of services.

Rail Ridership Increased While Bus Ridership Decreased

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures ridership on the commuter rail system. It also measures ridership and operating costs for San Bernardino County's bus systems serving San Bernardino Valley (Omnitrans), Victor Valley (Victor Valley Transit Authority), and rural areas (Barstow Area Transit, Needles Area Transit, Morongo Basin Transit Authority, and Mountain Areas Regional Transit Authority). Together, these transit agencies provide potential bus service coverage to more than 90% of the county's population.

Why is it Important?

The ability of residents and workers to move efficiently within San Bernardino County is important to our quality of life and a prosperous business climate. An effective public transit system is essential for individuals who cannot afford, are unable, or choose not to drive a car.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Rail and bus typically serve different purposes in San Bernardino County. Rail serves mostly long-distance commuting needs while bus serves local commuters.

Ridership continues to rise on San Bernardino County's commuter rail lines (Metrolink):

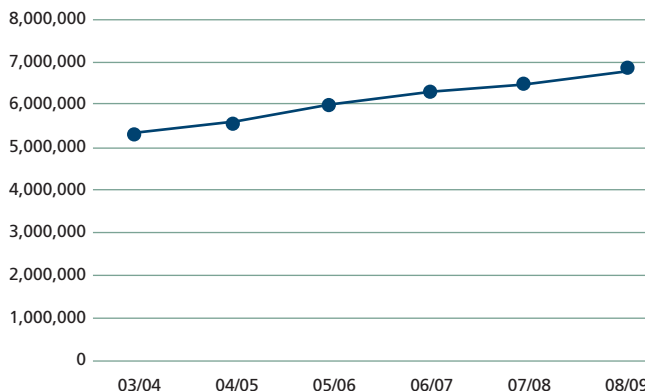
- Ridership on all lines was 6.8 million riders in 2008/09, an increase of 3% in one year.
- Over the past 10 years, ridership has grown an average of 5% per year.
- The San Bernardino Line (parallels the I-10 freeway between San Bernardino and downtown Los Angeles) increased from approximately 3.45 million riders in 2007/08 to 3.61 million riders in 2008/09.
- The Riverside Line (between Riverside and downtown Los Angeles, through Ontario) added 16,706 riders in 2008-09 to reach a total of 1,316,311 riders.
- The Inland Empire Line (between San Bernardino and San Juan Capistrano) ridership was approximately 1.28 million riders during that same period.
- The 91 Line (parallels State Route 91, linking Riverside with Fullerton and downtown Los Angeles) added about 16,000 riders bringing its total to approximately 586,000 in 2008/09.

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

- Total bus passenger boardings were 16,741,575 in 2008/09, down from 17,316,007 in 2007
- This equates to bus boardings of 8.3 per capita in 2008, down from 8.5 per capita in 2007.
- San Bernardino County's bus ridership per capita is lower than all peers compared.
- The Omnitrans bus system operating costs are in the middle (\$3.92/trip) while the Victor Valley Transit Authority operating costs are on the high end (\$5.17/trip) when compared to transit providers in peer regions.¹

Number of Commuter Rail Riders

San Bernardino Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, Riverside Line, and 91 Line, 2004-2009



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

Bus System Operating Costs per Boarding, Boardings per Capita Regional Comparison, 2008

Regional Transportation System	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	38	\$2.36
City of Phoenix Public Transit Department (Valley Metro)	25	\$3.25
Orange County Transportation Authority	22	\$3.29
Dallas Area Rapid Transit	19	\$5.31
Omnitrans	9	\$3.92
Victor Valley Transit Authority	5	\$5.17
Riverside Transit Agency	3	\$5.39

Sources: San Bernardino Associated Governments and Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database, 2008 (www.ntdprogram.gov)

Connecting the Dots

Transit benefits both employment and social service delivery and is part of the solution to improve overall Mobility.

¹ The National Transit Database does not provide operating costs and ridership statistics for the rural area bus service providers. However, according to the San Bernardino County Association of Governments, each has an estimated total ridership of less than 400,000 boardings per year.

Student Access to Computers and Internet is Improving

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures adult access to the Internet either at home or work, the number of K-12 students per computer in public schools, and the number of classrooms with Internet access. It also measures the number of information technology and computer science degrees (technology-related degrees) awarded at colleges in San Bernardino County.

Why is it Important?

Internet access connects residents to a wealth of information, resources, products, and services. Use of the Internet for obtaining or providing services reduces our carbon footprint, lessens congestion on our highways, and can reduce paper costs and the attending impact on landfills. Computer and Internet skills are critical for students in our knowledge- and computer-driven economy. High-tech jobs provide good wages for employees and an increasing number of local graduates with technical skills helps employers avoid having to recruit workers from outside the county.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

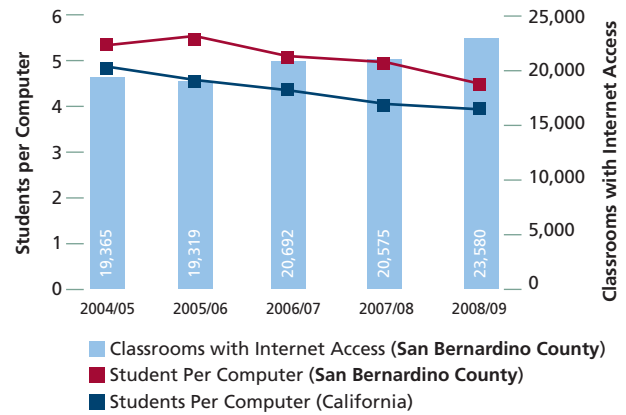
- In 2008, San Bernardino County's Internet access rate for adults was 68%, compared to 73% nationwide.
- At 4.5 students per computer San Bernardino County has a higher number of students per computer than the California average (4.1).¹
- The number of K-12 classrooms with Internet-enabled computers continues to increase, reaching 23,580 in 2008.²

After declining between 2005 and 2008, the number of technology-related degrees awarded at local colleges rose in 2008/09:

- In 2008/09, California State University, San Bernardino awarded 72 technology-related degrees.
- Community colleges awarded a total of 85 Information Technology Associate in Arts or Science degrees, as well as certificates.
- University of Redlands awarded a total of 27 degrees in Computer Science and Information Technology, including both Bachelor's and Master's degrees.
- Together in 2008/09, these institutions awarded a total of 184 technology-related certificates and degrees.

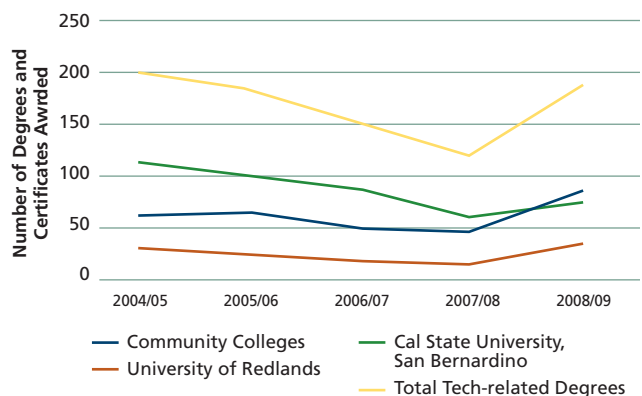
Students per Computer and Number of Classrooms with Internet Access

San Bernardino County and California 2005-2009



Source: California Department of Education

Tech-Related Degrees Awarded San Bernardino County, 2005-2009



Note: Computer technology-related degrees for Community Colleges include Information Technology Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, and certificates; for CSUSB include Information Management and Computer Science majors; and for University of Redlands include Computer Science and Information Technology degrees.

Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB), San Bernardino County community colleges, the University of Redlands, and County of San Bernardino Information Services Department.

Electronic Government

The County of San Bernardino's Information Services Department maintains a website that offers a wide range of "e-government" services provided via the Internet such as: agendas and meeting minutes; facility reservations; library services; employment opportunities; a variety of county permits, licenses, applications, and appeals; restaurant ratings; business resources; public safety research and reporting maps and aerial images; and social networking. Taxpayers benefit from the efficiencies of

electronic forms that are legible and pre-validated by computer software. In addition to automating traditional office work, the county has established a structure for a mobile and distributed workforce with secure Virtual Private Networks allowing field workers to accomplish their jobs without driving to and from the office. Further, many workers telecommute which reduces county facility costs while contributing to the quality of life through reduced pollution and traffic congestion.

¹ Many experts agree that a low ratio of four-to-five students per computer represents a reasonable level for the effective use of computers in schools.

² The number of classrooms with Internet access includes all classrooms and other instructional settings at the school (such as a computer lab, library or career center) with an Internet connection. If a classroom has more than one Internet connection, that classroom is still only counted once.

Connecting the Dots

A robust **Technology** infrastructure coupled with a technologically-savvy populace has far reaching impacts, such as a reduced dependency on automobiles and the improved ability to access and deliver telemedicine services such as **Prenatal Care** across the vast geographic expanse of San Bernardino County.

Lowest Asking Rents in Region; Highest Vacancy Rates

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows rental prices and vacancy rates for commercial and industrial real estate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Commercial real estate data includes Class A office space, considered the most desirable, functional and modern, and Class B office space which are older buildings requiring modernization for some office uses. Industrial real estate comprises general and warehouse/distribution properties. These buildings house manufacturing, logistics, and other job-supporting functions.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

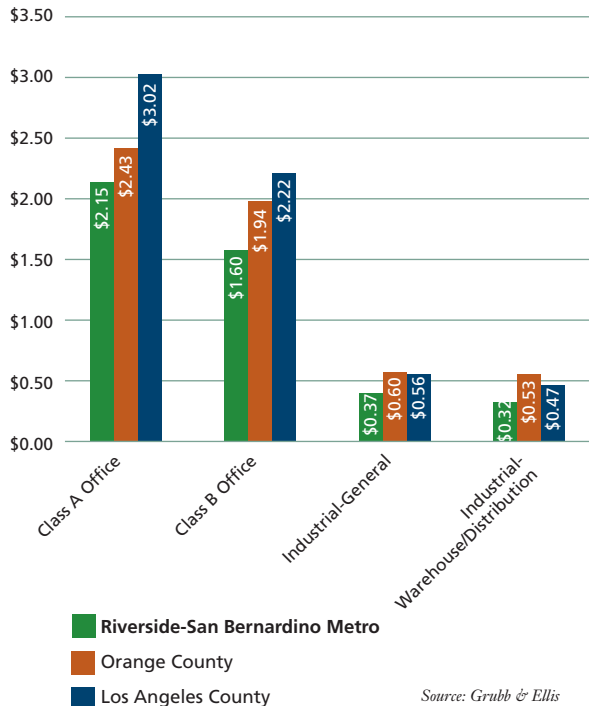
Across all categories of commercial and industrial real estate, costs in the Inland Empire were significantly below Los Angeles and Orange Counties in the fourth quarter of 2009:

- In most cases, the coastal counties are 30% to 50% more expensive for comparable space.
- This cost separation gives the Inland Empire a strong comparative advantage and a good tool for attracting businesses.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, vacancy rates were higher in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro region compared to neighboring counties:

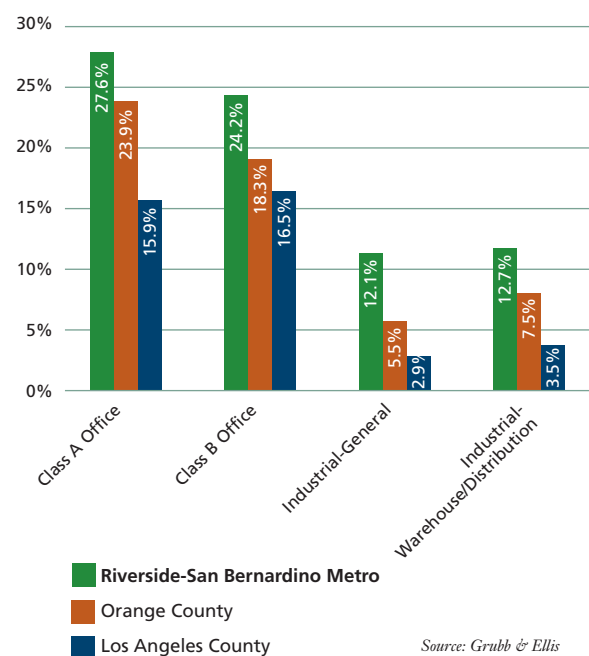
- High vacancy rates indicate that the region is currently oversupplied with certain types of job-creating real estate, a fact that discourages new investment.
- Builders requested an unprecedented low number of building permits for new commercial and industrial buildings throughout 2009 and the first quarter of 2010.

Commercial and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rent Regional Comparison, Fourth Quarter 2009



Source: Grubb & Ellis

Commercial and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rate Regional Comparison, Fourth Quarter 2009



Source: Grubb & Ellis

Connecting the Dots

Commercial and Industrial Real Estate provide a source of jobs and economic opportunity for the Inland Empire, which contributes directly to the region's Quality of Life.

Residents and Visitors Enjoy Many Amenities

Description of Indicator

This indicator examines quality of life in San Bernardino County through residents' responses to the Inland Empire Annual Survey, and by assessing natural attributes and amenities available to residents including climate, cultural and recreational opportunities, and access to airports, hospitals, and institutions for higher learning.

Why is it Important?

Quality of life is a complex concept that comprises overall ease of living, access to amenities, and the range of opportunities available to residents. While all indicators in this report reflect the county's quality of life, this indicator focuses on specific attributes not considered elsewhere in the report.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Resident Satisfaction

According to the 2008/09 Inland Empire Annual Survey, a majority of residents consider the county a good place to live:

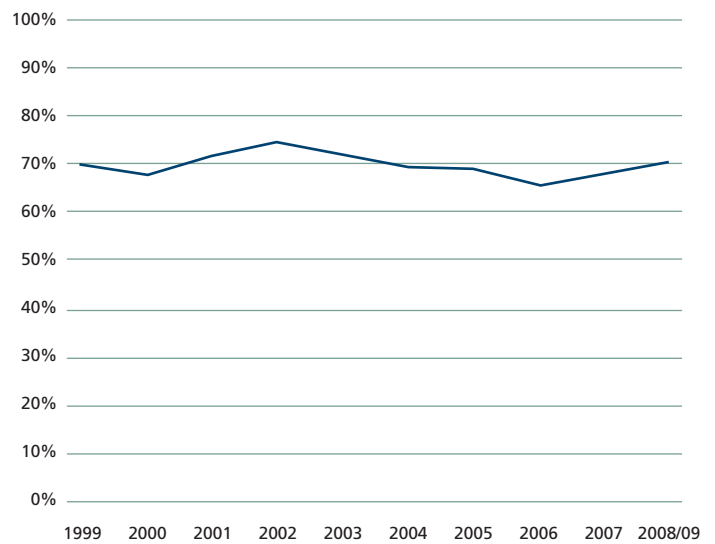
- 69% of survey respondents indicated San Bernardino County was a "very good" or "fairly good" place to live.
- Over the past 10 years, this rating has fluctuated from a low of 66% in 2005 to a high of 74% in 2002.
- The top positive factors about the county, according to survey respondents, were: good area/location/scenery (36%), followed by good climate/weather (17%), affordable housing (8%), and not crowded (5%).
- Crime and gang activity were the top negative factors (31% of respondents), followed by smog/air pollution (9%), and traffic (7%).

Recreation and Culture

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

- The climate and weather are advantageous for residents and visitors alike, with the county boasting an average of 284 sunny days per year.¹
- The San Bernardino National Forest offers year-round outdoor opportunities with nearly 677,000 acres of open space spanning San Bernardino and Riverside Counties
- San Bernardino County is home to two national parks, Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve.
- There are more than 100 regional and local parks, museums, golf courses and numerous fairs.
- Multiple arts venues include performing arts and concert facilities, along with major museums such as Cal State San Bernardino Art Museum, the San Bernardino County Museum, and the Planes of Fame Air Museum.
- San Bernardino County also has three professional minor league baseball teams, the Rancho Cucamonga Quakes, the San Bernardino Stampede, and the Adelanto Mavericks.
- Penske Motorsports hosts world class NASCAR and Indy car races at the California Speedway in Fontana.

Percent of Respondents Indicating San Bernardino County is a "Very Good" or "Fairly Good" Place to Live, 1999-2008/09



Source: Inland Empire Annual Survey, California State University, San Bernardino, Institute of Applied Research and Policy Analysis

San Bernardino County Regional Parks, 2010

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	1,124
Total	8,630

* Note: Not included in total acreage.

Source: San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department

¹ Sperlings Best Places (www.bestplaces.net/county/San_Bernardino-California.aspx#)

Airports

Ontario International Airport's redeveloped facility is eight times larger than the former terminal and can accommodate up to 10 million passengers a year:

- 10 passenger airlines and 11 freight carriers operate out of Ontario International Airport, with over 220 daily operations.
- Passenger traffic declined sharply in 2008 and 2009.
- Tons of freight also declined after peaking in 2004.

The San Bernardino International Airport provides cargo service, passenger airlines, and general aviation:

- The airport is also located close to several major freeways, and within two miles of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Intermodal Rail Facility, making it well-positioned as a distribution center for air cargo and ground shipments.
- The airport conducts approximately 60,000 annual flight operations comprised mainly of charter, corporate and general aviation users.
- A redesigned passenger terminal facility was recently completed in anticipation of future passenger airlines services.

Southern California Logistics Airport specializes in goods movement:

- This airport serves both international and domestic air cargo needs.
- It is designated as a U.S. Customs Port of Entry, can accommodate all commercial and military aircraft with 24-hour tower operation and emergency response capabilities.
- The airport is also a top contender for a \$200 million intermodal facility planned by BNSF Railway.²

Hospitals and Medical Facilities

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

- Two are trauma centers: Loma Linda University Medical Center is a Level I trauma center, and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center is a Level II trauma center.
- San Bernardino County alone is home to 10 of the nation's 86 Baby Friendly hospitals, which foster breastfeeding over formula feeding, and couplet care (keeping parents and infants together at all times from birth through discharge to promote bonding).
- Arrowhead Regional Medical Center operates the Edward G. Hirschman Burn Center, which provides complete burn care to patients of all ages for four counties: San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo, and Mono.

Volume of Passengers and Freight
Ontario International Airport, 2000-2009



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail.

Source: Los Angeles World Airports (www.lawa.org/welcome_ont.aspx?id=810)

Six County-Owned Airports

The San Bernardino County Department of Airports provides for the management, maintenance and operation of six county-owned airports, located strategically throughout the county: Apple Valley Airport, Baker Airport, Barstow-Daggett Airport, Chino Airport, Needles Airport, and Twentynine Palms Airport.

Fit Friendly Hospital

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center is designated "Fit Friendly" by the American Heart Association, receiving the Gold recognition level for offering employees physical activity support, increased healthy eating options, promoting a wellness culture, and implementing activities related to physical activity, nutrition, and culture.

² Southern California Logistics Airport (www.logisticsairport.com/page.aspx)

Universities and Colleges

San Bernardino County has a wide range of higher educational institutions located throughout the county to serve the education needs of its population and develop a strong workforce:

- **University of Redlands** is ranked a “Best Western College” and considered among the top 371 colleges nationwide by The Princeton Review. It includes a School of Business, College of Arts and Sciences, and School of Education (www.redlands.edu).³
- **California State University, San Bernardino** is also ranked a Best Western College by The Princeton Review, offering over 45 Bachelor Degree programs and over 25 Masters Degree programs (www.csusb.edu).
- **Loma Linda University** offers over 100 degree and certificate programs centered on health sciences. Student enrollment is approximately 4,000 students (www.llu.edu).
- **San Bernardino Community College District** includes San Bernardino Valley College in San Bernardino and Crafton College in Yucaipa. San Bernardino Valley College student enrollment is approximately 12,000 students and Crafton College enrollment is approximately 5,300. As of March 2009, the College District reported that after two years of declining enrollment, the student population grew over 12% at both colleges (www.sbccd.org).
- **Chaffey Community College District** serves western San Bernardino County with a student population of more than 20,000. Campuses within this district include Rancho Cucamonga, Chino Center, and Fontana Center (www.chaffey.edu).
- **Copper Mountain College** offers associate degrees and certificates in 24 fields of study. As of October 2009, student enrollment was 2,156, up from 2,106 the previous year (www.cmccd.edu).
- **Victor Valley Community College** serves the high desert region. In 2007/08, student enrollment was 9,211. After losses in 2005/06 and 2006/07, student enrollment increased in 2007/08 and was projected to increase in 2008/09 (www.vvc.edu).

San Bernardino County Colleges and Universities

Universities

University of Redlands
California State University, San Bernardino
Loma Linda University

Colleges

Chaffey Community College District
Copper Mountain College
San Bernardino Community College District
Victor Valley Community College

³ The Princeton Review (www.princetonreview.com/college-rankings.aspx)

● Connecting the Dots

Our Quality of Life will determine the type of people we attract to our county which can be monitored by all types of civic engagement including **Voter Participation**.

education

To celebrate: more residents have Bachelor's degrees

and more have a high school diploma.

What's more, these achievements are growing faster than the state and nation.

To watch: in the 2007/08 school year, only a fifth of San Bernardino County students were eligible for a UC or CSU campus.

Measures of academic performance are mixed: while 61% of schools met statewide performance growth targets, only 46% achieved federal performance targets.

Building Alliances

The Alliance for Education, a countywide initiative that builds powerful partnerships between education, business, labor, government, community, and faith-based organizations, is working collaboratively to create a higher-skilled, higher-educated workforce for San Bernardino County. Through the Alliance, business and labor leaders work directly with students in the classroom on project-based learning opportunities to make learning interactive and relevant. Community and faith-based organizations establish family literacy centers where students receive tutoring, mentoring, and develop a love of learning that will last a lifetime.

Schools Improve; Many Fall Short of Performance Targets

Description of Indicator

This indicator has two components: The California Academic Performance Index (API) which summarizes academic improvement (growth) for K-12 public schools and districts, and the federal Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) which reports if schools and districts met targets as determined by the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Most schools improved their API scores:

- In 2009, 80% of San Bernardino County public schools showed API improvement and 61% of all county schools met or exceeded API growth targets.
- 33% of schools have an API at or above the state target of 800.
- The countywide median API score for schools in 2009 was 769 compared to 730 in 2007, a 30-point gain.

Districts and schools experienced difficulty meeting *No Child Left Behind* performance targets:

- Only 18% (6 of 33) of San Bernardino County school districts achieved AYP in 2009.
- Just under half of San Bernardino County's districts (16 of 33) have been identified for Program Improvement.
- Looking at schools, 46% of San Bernardino County public schools met all the criteria to achieve AYP.
- 44% of Title I schools (157 of 358) have been identified for Program Improvement.¹
- 10 schools exited Program Improvement status in 2009.

California's dual accountability system (API/AYP) results in mixed performance outcomes:

- In 2009, 36 schools in San Bernardino County met or exceeded California's API target of 800, but failed to make federal AYP.
- 19% of schools met all California's API growth targets in 2009, but failed to make federal AYP.

Note: No entry in the Program Improvement Status column indicates the district has not been identified for Program Improvement.

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

¹ Schools with high percentages of children from low income families receive federal "Title I" funding.

Performance Targets

Statewide

The California Department of Education uses the Academic Performance Index (API) score to measure performance. The API – ranging from a low of 200 to a high of 1,000 – is calculated for each school based on the performance of individual pupils on several standardized tests. Schools that do not meet their state-identified Academic Performance Index (API) growth target and are ranked in the bottom half of the statewide distribution may be required to participate in an intervention program.

National

A school district is said to have achieved the national Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) threshold if the four *No Child Left Behind* targets have been met. These targets relate to: API Growth score, testing participation rate of 95% or better, the percentage of students performing at the proficient level or above in English-language arts and mathematics, and graduation rate targets for districts with high school students. Performance targets increase each year in both English-language arts and math with the goal that 100% of students will be proficient in both subject areas by 2014.

Program Improvement

Title I schools and/or districts that fail to make AYP for two consecutive years on the same criteria are identified for Program Improvement (PI) and must develop or revise a plan to improve performance and also reserve funds for professional development of its staff.¹ To exit PI status a school must achieve AYP for two consecutive years. If after two years of PI status a school has not achieved AYP, it is subject to corrective action from the state Department of Education.

Median Academic Performance Index Scores and Adequate Yearly Progress San Bernardino County, 2009

School District		2009 API	Achieved AYP	Program Improvement Status	Enrollment
At or Above State API Target	Mt. Baldy Joint Elementary	878	✓		105
	Etiwanda Elementary	864	✓		12,476
	Alta Loma Elementary	853	✓		6,557
	Central Elementary	820	✓		4,812
	Mountain View Elementary	814	✓		2,932
	Oro Grande Elementary	804			1,550
	Victor Elementary	804			11,525
	Upland Unified	802			14,307
	Chino Valley Unified	800		Year 1	32,428
	Snowline Joint Unified	793			8,826
Below State API Target	Redlands Unified	792			21,427
	Bear Valley Unified	785			3,091
	Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified	774		Year 2	9,894
	San Bernardino County Median	769	N/A	N/A	420,325
	Helendale Elementary	766			639
	Apple Valley Unified	756		Year 2	15,150
	Morongo Unified	755			9,722
	Rim of the World Unified	754		Year 1	4,886
	Adelanto Elementary	749		Year 3	8,249
	Cucamonga Elementary	748		Year 1	2,785
	Silver Valley Unified	746			2,587
	Chaffey Joint Union High	745		Year 3	25,370
	Ontario-Montclair Elementary	732		Year 3	22,931
	Hesperia Unified	728		Year 3	22,345
	Rialto Unified	713		Year 3	27,452
	Fontana Unified	712		Year 2	41,077
	Trona Joint Unified	708	✓		340
	Barstow Unified	707		Year 3	6,774
	Lucerne Valley Unified	704			2,018
	Colton Joint Unified	701		Year 3	24,337
Needles Unified	690			1,026	
Victor Valley Union High	682		Year 2	13,594	
San Bernardino City Unified	680		Year 3	54,727	
Baker Valley Unified	670		Year 2	203	

Connecting the Dots

Academic Performance is a long term indicator of the building blocks of our future Business Climate.

Low SAT Scores and College Eligibility Rates

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses. It also includes the percentage of high school graduates taking the SAT and the percentage of students scoring 1500 or better on the SAT.

Why is it Important?

A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power. To gain entry to most four-year universities, high school students must complete the necessary coursework and take standardized tests.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

UC/CSU eligibility is below the state 10-year average:

- In the 2007/08 school year, 20% of San Bernardino County students took the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus. This is lower than the statewide average of 34%.
- Over the past 10 years, UC/CSU eligibility has fluctuated, with an average eligibility rate of 24%. The statewide 10-year average is 35%.

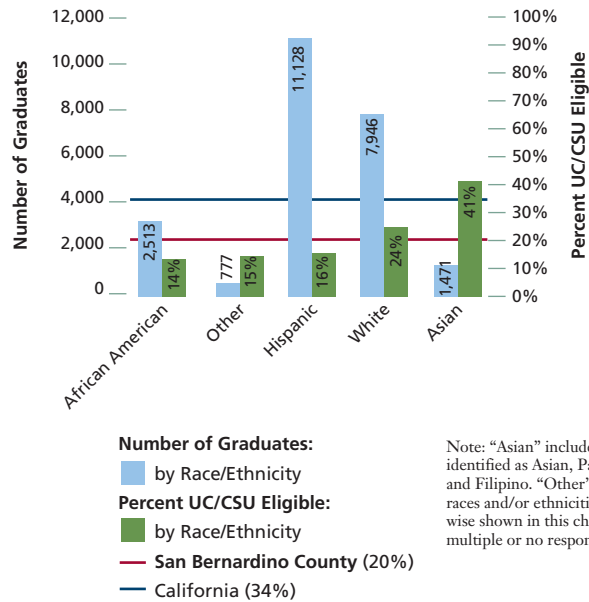
SAT test taking and scores are low:

- At 1414, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is marginally lower than Riverside County (1417), as well as Los Angeles County (1437) and Orange County (1598).
- 37% of test takers scored above 1500 points, lower than the California average of 49%.

Disparities exist among demographic subgroups in terms of their UC/CSU eligibility:

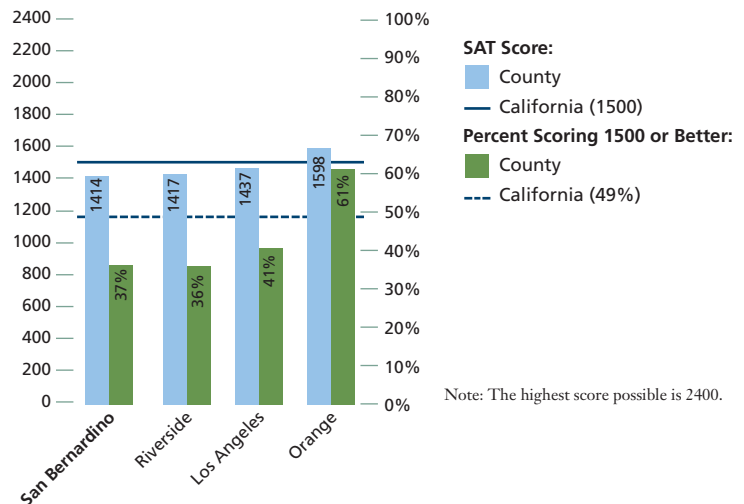
- Asian students are the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible (41% eligible), but comprise only 6% of all high school graduates.
- Hispanic students are among the least likely to be UC/CSU eligible (16% eligible), but comprise 47% of all high school graduates.

Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2007/08



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

Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1500 or Better
County Comparison, 2007/08



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

Connecting the Dots

College Readiness is a reflection of the preparedness of high school graduates for post-secondary options and a bellwether for Educational Attainment.

High School and College Graduation Rates Increase

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the educational attainment of San Bernardino County residents over age 25 compared to the state, nation, and peer regions. It measures the percentage of public high school students who drop out annually, in total and by race/ethnicity. It also reports career technical education data from the San Bernardino County Regional Occupational Programs (ROP).

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The proportion of residents with a Bachelor’s degree or higher increased:

- Since 2003, the proportion of residents over 25 with a Bachelor’s degree or higher rose nearly 6%.
- This is a faster rate of growth than the state and nation experienced over the same period.
- However, San Bernardino County is below state, national, and peer averages for Bachelor’s degrees or higher.
- 18% of San Bernardino residents over the age of 25 have at least a Bachelor’s degree, compared to 28% for the nation and 30% for California.

The proportion of residents who graduated high school also increased faster than state and national averages:

- Over the past five years, the proportion of high school graduates grew 3%.
- San Bernardino County is second to last among peers for residents over 25 with a high school diploma or GED (78% in 2008), and below the state and national averages.

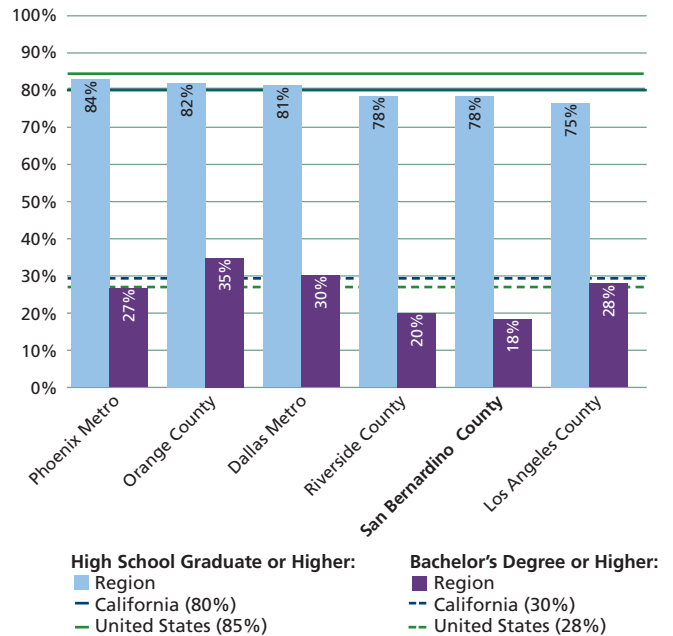
San Bernardino County’s high school dropout rate decreased:

- The one-year dropout rate decreased from 7% in 2006/07 to 6% in 2007/08. However, it is still above the state dropout rate of 5%.
- The San Bernardino County estimate of students who drop out over the course of four years of high school decreased from 26% in 2006/07 to 23% in 2007/08.
- Among all dropouts in 2007/08, Hispanic and White students were the two largest groups (57% and 21%, respectively).

ROPs serve a notable proportion of county residents and had a high success rate:

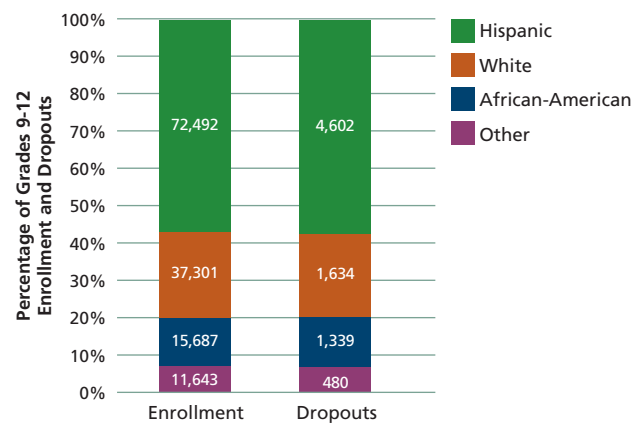
- Approximately 33% of San Bernardino County high school students participated in ROP in the 2007/08 school year.
- 83% of students enrolled in ROP had a job or were in the military or pursuing further education within six months of graduating.

Percent Over Age 25 Earning a High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor’s Degree or Higher
Regional Comparison, 2008



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

Comparison of Racial/Ethnic Composition of Grades 9-12 Enrollment and Dropout Population
San Bernardino County, 2007/08



Note: “Other” includes all races and/or ethnicities not otherwise shown in this chart, as well as multiple or no response.

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

Connecting the Dots

Educational Attainment is the long-term indicator of our success at building a county with the highest level of Academic Performance.

community health & wellness

More people in San Bernardino County are covered by private or public health insurance than the national average. Fully 80% of women receive early prenatal care. Yet, economic difficulties are hitting many San Bernardino County families hard. Enrollment is rising rapidly for Food Stamps, CalWORKs cash assistance, and Medi-Cal. In the 2008/09 school year, over 60% of students were eligible for free- or reduced-price school meals, and 4% of students report their family is homeless or living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship.

Working Together to Improve Access, Quality and Outcomes

The SART (Screening, Assessment, Referral and Treatment) System of Care provides services for children ages 0 to 5 who are in need of assessment and treatment related to social, emotional, developmental, and health disorders. This unique model of interdependent services is supported by local funding, leveraged with state and federal dollars. First 5 San Bernardino, in collaboration with Department of Behavioral Health and partners from the Department of Children and Families Services, Department of Public Health, Preschool Services Department, Superintendent of County Schools, Children's Network, and Children's Fund, has expanded and invested in four regional assessment centers providing SART services to children throughout the county. This one of a kind multi-disciplinary collaborative is a model that counties statewide seek to emulate.

Prenatal Care Improves

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of live births to San Bernardino County women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy, including racial and ethnic detail. Rates of early prenatal care in San Bernardino County are also compared to peer counties and the state.

Why is it Important?

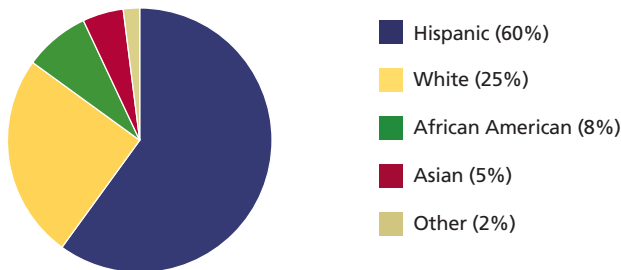
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care. Early prenatal care allows women and their health care providers to identify and, when possible, treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2008, early prenatal care rates improved slightly:

- At 80.6%, San Bernardino County achieved an early prenatal care rate similar to the statewide average (80.7%).
- This is an improvement of less than one percentage point over the last year, and a four point increase since 1999.
- San Bernardino County and all peers compared are below the Healthy People 2010 objective of 90%.
- Asian mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (84%), followed by White mothers (82%), and Hispanic mothers (80%).
- The majority of births in San Bernardino County are to Hispanic mothers (60%), followed by White mothers (25%), and African American mothers (8%).

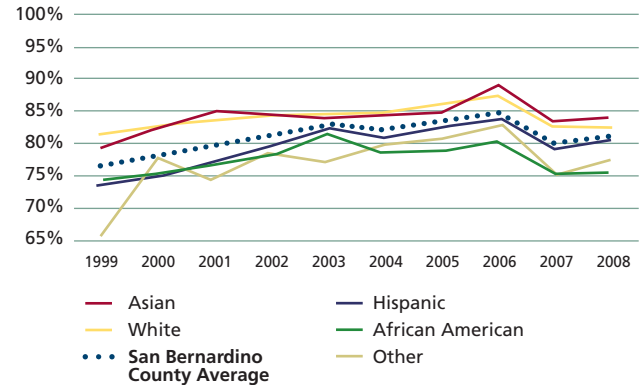
Live Births by Race and Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2008



Source: California Department of Public Health (www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/default.aspx)

¹ Healthy San Bernardino County (www.healthysanbernardinocounty.org)

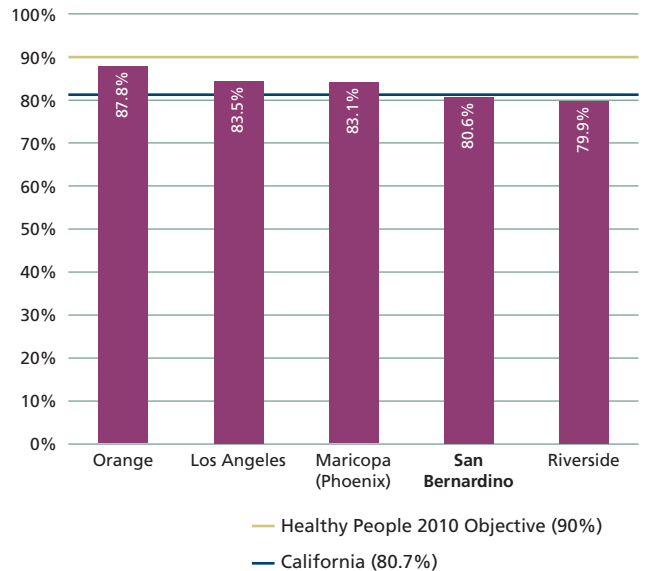
Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 1999-2008



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

Source: California Department of Public Health (www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/default.aspx)

Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care County Comparison, 2008



Note: Dallas County data is not available for 2008.

Sources: California Department of Public Health (www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/default.aspx); Arizona Department of Health Services (www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/abs/index.htm)

What is Healthy People 2010?

Healthy People 2010 is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative which establishes national objectives to improve the health of all Americans, eliminate disparities, and increase the years and quality of healthy life.

Connecting the Dots

Prenatal Care impacts early childhood development, can reduce incidence of disease, and influence **Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five**.

Lowest Level of Young Child Deaths in 10 Years

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

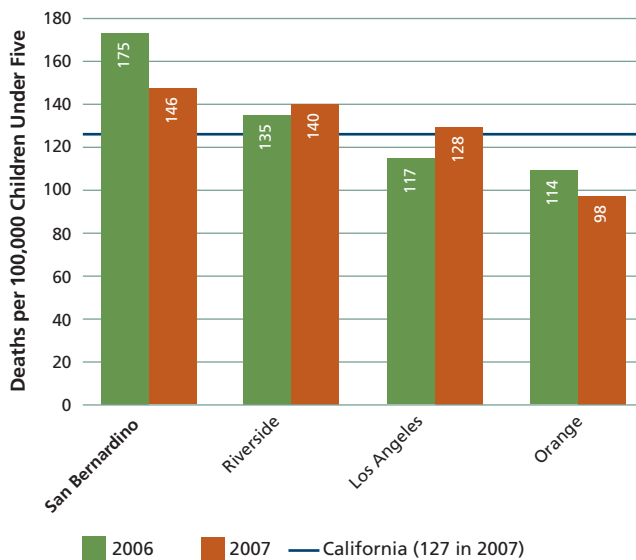
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies that can help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through improved prenatal care and education.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Despite the significant drop shown in the latest year of data available, the 10-year trend in child deaths has not changed:

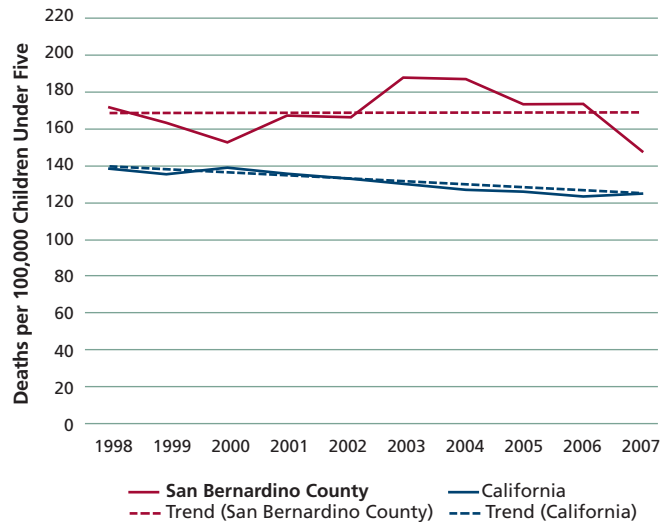
- In 2007, there were fewer deaths among infants and young children, falling from 232 in 2006 to 205 among infants and from 43 in 2006 to 32 among children ages one through four.
- However, the 10-year trend is stagnant. The statewide trend is gradually downward.
- San Bernardino County has a consistently higher rate of death for children under five than the California average and all peers compared.
- Congenital defects (e.g. spina bifida) and chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Down syndrome) top the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Accidents are the leading cause of death for young children.

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five County Comparison, 2006 and 2007



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

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five San Bernardino County and California, 1998-2007



Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children San Bernardino County, 2007*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	40
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	36
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	18
Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Related	5
Assault	4
Drowning	2
Other Accident	2
Cardiovascular Disorders	12
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	11
Blood Infection	11
Other Unspecified or Undefined Causes	10
All Other Causes	54
Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Related	10
Drowning	4
Excessive Heat	1
Assault (Homicide)	5
Cancer	4
Nervous System Diseases	2
Endocrine, Nutritional or Metabolic Diseases	2
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	2
All Other Causes	2

* Note: 2007 cause of death data is considered preliminary. Causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All Other Causes."

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health

Connecting the Dots

Child deaths are tragic in all cases but especially when a **Leading Cause of Death for Children** can be prevented through parent education. Improvements in child health and safety can have a positive effect on the entire population's **Health Status**.

Less than One-third of Students Achieve State Physical Fitness Goals

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the physical fitness and weight status of children through two sources. The California Department of Education's Fitnessgram, administered annually to 5th, 7th, and 9th graders, measures performance in six areas: aerobic capacity, body composition (overweight or underweight), abdominal strength, trunk extension strength, upper body strength, and flexibility. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS) tracks the percentage of children from low-income families who are considered overweight.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Fitness levels lag behind state averages:

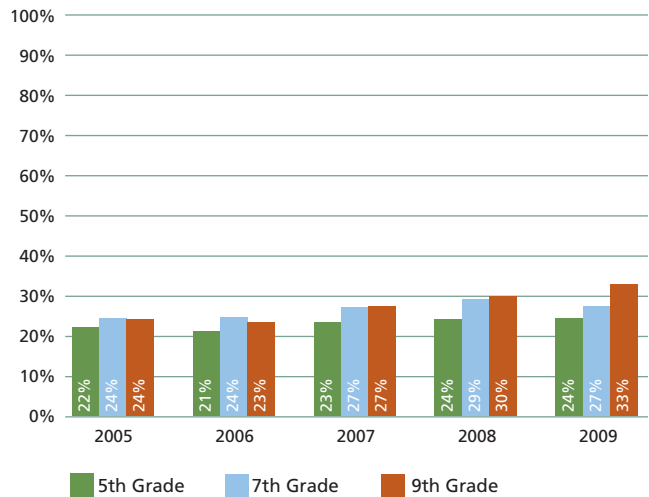
- In 2009, San Bernardino County student fitness levels improved for 9th grade students, worsened for 7th graders, and remained constant for 5th graders.
- 53% of students met the aerobic capacity standard in 2009 (widely considered one of the most important components of fitness), compared to 50% in 2005.
- On average, San Bernardino County students continue to lag behind the California average by two to seven percentage points.

Overweight youth estimates remain the same:

- In 2009, 35% of the students tested for the Fitnessgram were considered to have unhealthy body weight (typically overweight). This rate has remained relatively constant since 2005.¹
- San Bernardino County improved its ranking among California's 58 counties to 25th among children ages two to less than five, and 18th among youth ages five to less than 20.
- Both data sources show San Bernardino County youth did not meet the Healthy People 2010 objective to reduce the percent of overweight youth ages six to 19 to 5%.

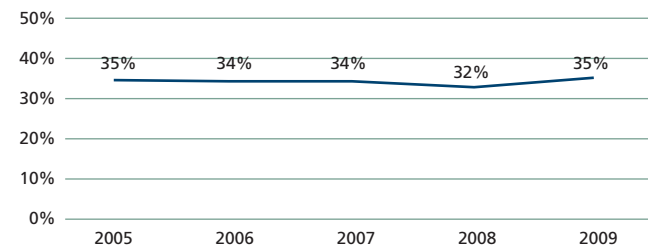
¹ A small percentage (estimated at roughly 2%) of these proportions include underweight youth. Results by grade were aggregated and averaged.

Physically Fit Youth: Percent of Students Acheiving Six out of Six Fitness Standards
San Bernardino County, 2005-2009



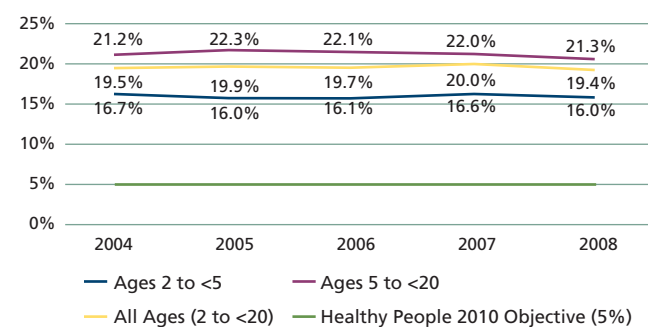
Source: California Department of Education (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest>)

Percent of 5th, 7th, and 9th Grade Students with Unhealthy Body Composition¹
San Bernardino County, 2005-2009



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

Percent Overweight Among Low-Income Youth
San Bernardino County, 2004-2008



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/cbdp/Pages/PedNSS2008.aspx)

Connecting the Dots

Physical Fitness of Children sets the stage for a life of healthy choices, including one of the most important: the choice to avoid **Substance Abuse**.

4% of Students are Unstably Housed

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures San Bernardino County families' progress toward housing stability by tracking availability of rental assistance and the number of children that are homeless or living in unstable housing arrangements. For additional countywide housing trends, see Housing Demand, Housing Affordability, and Rental Affordability.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

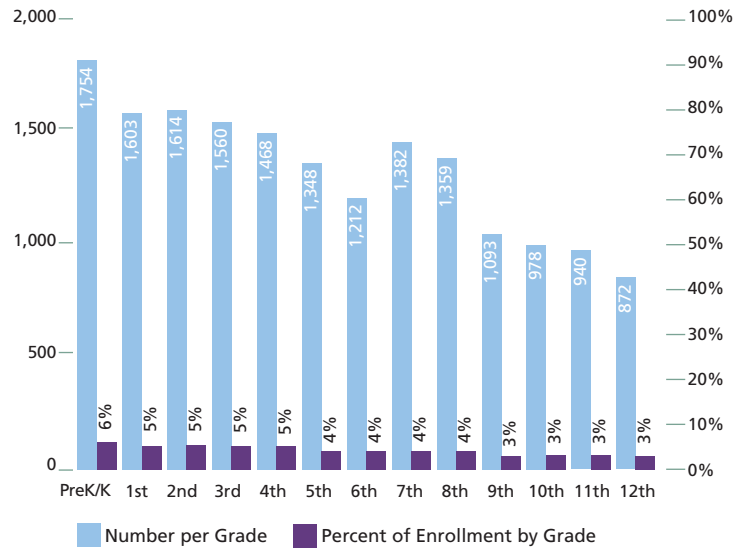
Most residents seeking rental assistance will wait many years for a voucher unless conditions or funding levels change:

- At the end of December 2008, there were approximately 28,000 applicants waiting for a Housing Choice Voucher.
- During 2008, the San Bernardino Housing Authority used all of its allocated vouchers to assist an average of 7,437 households each month.
- The voucher supply remains limited because housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional housing vouchers since 2003.

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

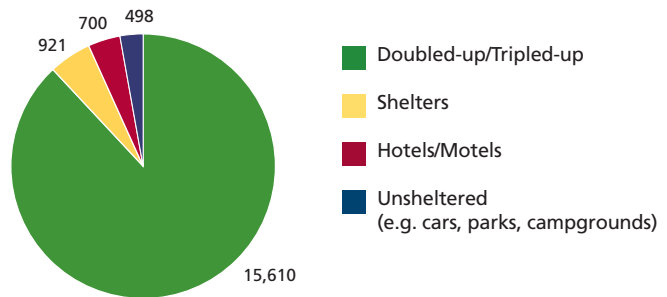
- In 2008/09, 17,729 San Bernardino County students mostly in grades K-12 were identified as living in one of these unstable housing conditions.¹
- Families living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship are the largest cohort with 15,610 students living in these conditions.
- Additionally, 921 students live in shelters, 700 live in motels, and 498 live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds.
- On a per enrollment basis, San Bernardino County has fewer homeless and unstably housed students than the California average and Orange County, but more than Riverside County.
- There are more homeless and unstably housed children in Pre-K/Kindergarten than any other grade.

Number and Percent of Homeless and Unstably-Housed Students, by Grade
San Bernardino County, 2008/09



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

Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Unstably Housed
San Bernardino County, 2008/09



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

¹ This figure includes 123 homeless pre-kindergarten children participating in San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools pre-K programs.

Connecting the Dots

Family Housing Security encompasses a complex set of issues ranging from Mental Health to income to Rental Affordability.

Enrollment Grows in Major Public Assistance Programs

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

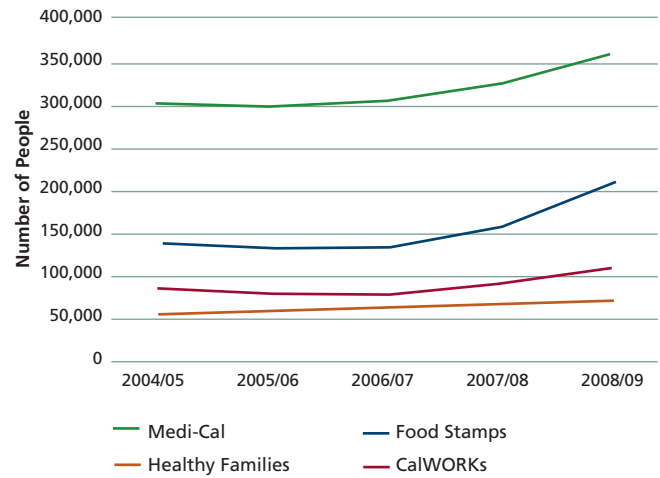
Enrollment is rising in major public assistance programs:

- In 2009, the number of people receiving Food Stamps (202,146) rose 27% in a single year, while CalWORKs cash assistance enrollment rose 18% to 106,906 recipients.
- Medi-Cal participation rose 10% to 353,845 participants.
- 5.4% of California's population resides in San Bernardino County, however, of the approximately 750,000 people receiving cash public assistance or Food Stamps in California, a disproportionate 6.3% live in San Bernardino County.

Current economic conditions have contributed to the sharpest rise in low-income families in at least 10 years:

- In the 2008/09 school year, 61.2% of students had family incomes low enough to be eligible for free or reduced price school meals, up from 56.3% in 2007/08.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (e.g. \$40,793 for a family of four in 2009).¹
- Over the past 10 years, eligibility has increased 22% in San Bernardino County, compared to 12% growth statewide.
- Census poverty data indicates that in 2008, 16.2% of San Bernardino County families with children under 18 live in poverty, and 20.6% of all San Bernardino County children under age 18 live in poverty.²

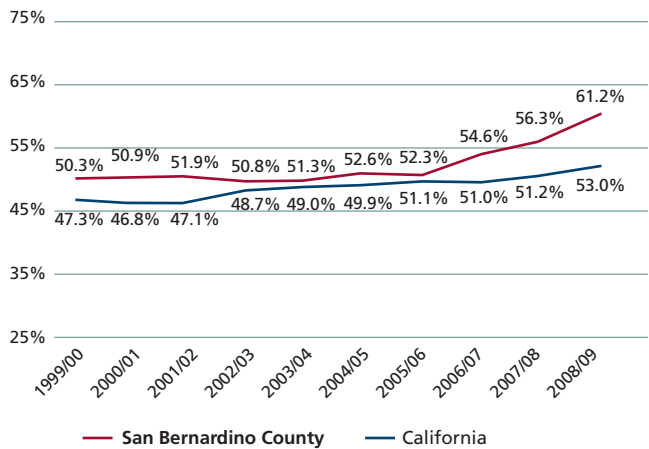
Major Public Assistance Program Enrollment
San Bernardino County, 2005-2009



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

Sources: San Bernardino County Health Services and California Department of Finance, Table E-4

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Priced School Meals
San Bernardino County and California, 2000-2009



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

Program Descriptions

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

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

¹ Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2009 (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/09poverty.shtml>)

² American Community Survey, 2008 (www.census.gov)

Connecting the Dots

Family Income Security is often strained in tough economic times, as public assistance is stretched thin and Per Capita Income drops.

More Residents Insured than the National Average

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures health insurance coverage and the types of coverage among residents under age 65. It also shows the consistency of coverage (full, partial, or no coverage in the past year) by race and ethnicity.

Why is it Important?

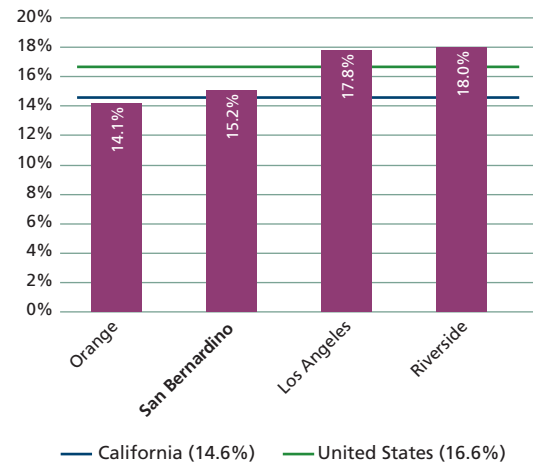
Because health care in the United States is expensive, individuals who have health insurance are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage, resulting in a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. In addition, the type of coverage can affect care and public burden. Private insurance plans often provide more comprehensive benefits and easier access to care than public plans.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2007, San Bernardino County's rate of uninsured among residents under age 65 (15.2%) fell below the national average, and was lower than two of three regional peers.
- The 2007 uninsured rate marked a 6% decrease from 2005.
- The majority of people under age 65 are covered by private insurance (64%), followed by publicly-funded coverage (21%).
- This rate of private insurance is roughly the same as the statewide average of 66% and represents an increase of nine percentage points over the past five years.

Percent Uninsured (Under Age 65)
County Comparison, 2007

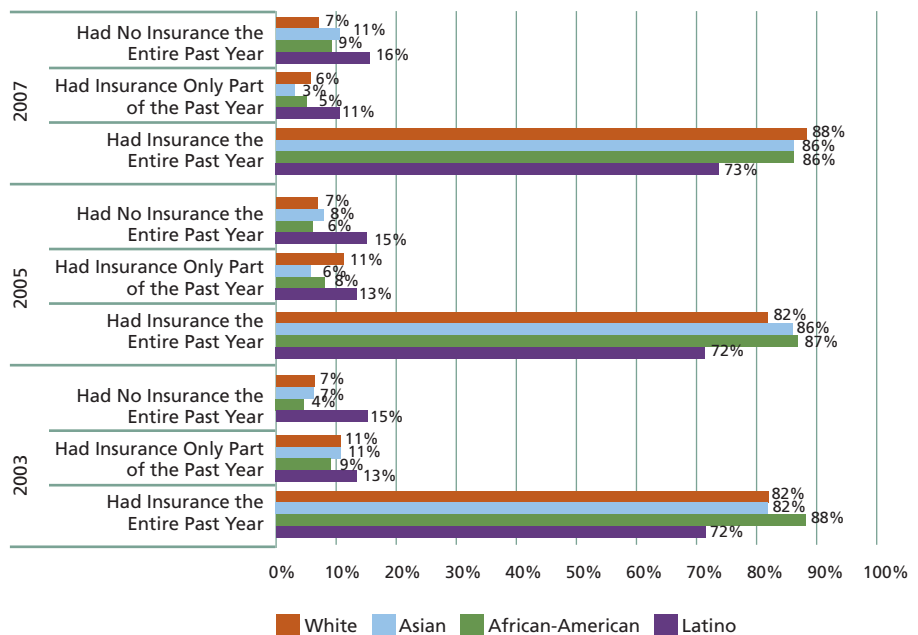


Sources: California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu); National Health Statistics Report, Number 17 (www.doh.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr017.pdf)

Health insurance coverage and consistency varies by population:

- In 2007, 80% of San Bernardino residents under 65 had coverage the entire year.
- 88% of children and youth (0-17) had coverage the entire year, 8% had coverage part of the year, and 4% were uninsured.
- Children and youth with continuous health coverage remain relatively unchanged over the past five years.
- White and Latino residents are the largest racial and ethnic groups in San Bernardino County, together making up 83% of the total county population.
- These groups also have the largest disparities in health coverage, with 88% of White residents having consistent coverage, compared to 73% of Latinos.
- Since 2003, the consistency of coverage rate for White residents improved by 6%, while coverage for Latinos remained relatively unchanged.

Consistency of Coverage by Race/Ethnicity (Under Age 65)
San Bernardino County, 2003-2007



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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

Connecting the Dots

Health Insurance is a confidence-builder for families, and especially important for unique populations such as Veterans.

New Funds Enable More to be Served; Gaps Still Exist

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures: the estimated number of adult residents likely to have psychological distress; the estimated number of poverty-level residents of any age considered “in need” due to serious mental illness, emotional disturbance, or psychological distress; and the number of clients served by publicly-funded county mental health programs.¹

Why is it Important?

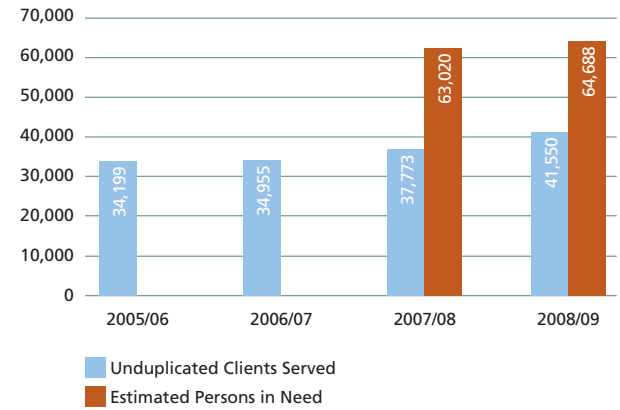
Mental illness is the leading cause of disability in the United States for those ages 15 through 44 and one-in-four people suffer from a diagnosable mental illness in any given year. While mental illness does not discriminate, risk factors such as lower educational attainment, unemployment, poverty, caregiver separation, neglect and abuse place many residents of San Bernardino County in jeopardy. This is especially critical for children and transitional age youth as half of all lifetime cases of mental illness begin at age 14 and three-quarters by age 24.²

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The mental health needs of all low-income residents are not fully met by publicly-provided services:

- It is estimated that 64,688 low-income residents of San Bernardino County have a serious mental illness and were in need of mental health services in 2008/09.
- In 2008/09, 40,687 unduplicated clients received public mental health services.
- In addition to public care, residents may be using other services such as private health coverage or other community nonprofit agencies to meet their mental health needs, or their needs may be going unmet.
- The growth in clients served by the public mental health system in the last two years is mostly attributable to greater access to, and more diversity in, services due to increased funding for mental health programs provided by the Mental Health Services Act (Proposition 63).
- Among the clients receiving County services, a total of 13,678 clients during 2008/09 were ages 0-17 years. They represented more than one-third of the total clients served during the period.
- Almost 13% of total clients were between 18-24 years, 44% were adults between 25-44 years, and 9% were 55 years or older.
- The ethnic groups represented among clients served during 2008/09 were White (39%), Latino (35%), and African American (18%), followed by Asian/Pacific Islander (2%), Native American (1%), and Other (6%).

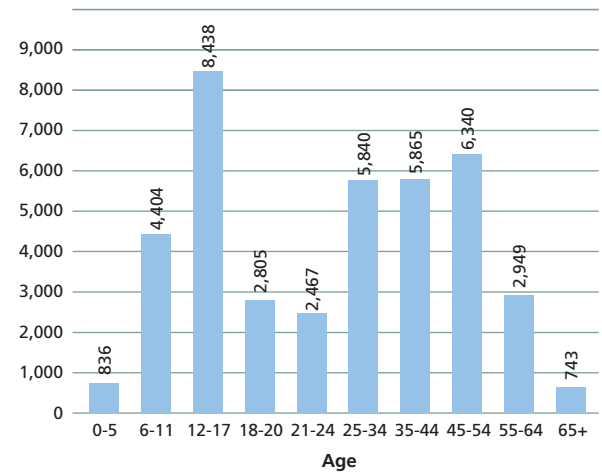
Unduplicated Clients Served by Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need
San Bernardino County, 2006-2009



Note: Research related to persons in need is limited to the most recent two years and not provided for the previous years of data.

Sources: San Bernardino County Mental Health Plan, Behavioral Health Services, 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, 2008/09



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

More Mental Health Funds

Voter-approved Proposition 63 allocates additional funding for mental health services. Among other factors, this has allowed for greater access and more diversity in services, and contributed to the increase in clients served in the last two fiscal years. San Bernardino County continues to address the challenge of serving the maximum number of clients possible within current fiscal constraints.

The Mental Health/Substance Abuse Connection

50% of people with a serious mental illness are also affected with an addictive disorder.

National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2010

¹ Poverty-level persons in need estimates based on Dr. C. Holzer, University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) and California Department of Mental Health Tables (www.dmh.cahwnet.gov/Statistics_and_Data_Analysis/Prevalence_Rates.asp)

² Kessler, R, et al, NCS-R, Archives of general Psychiatry, 6/6/05; SAMHSA, 2002

Connecting the Dots

Mental Health is a persistent challenge in our communities and is most dramatically manifest in the problem of homelessness and **Family Housing Security**.

Indicators Point to Heavy Substance Abuse Burden

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

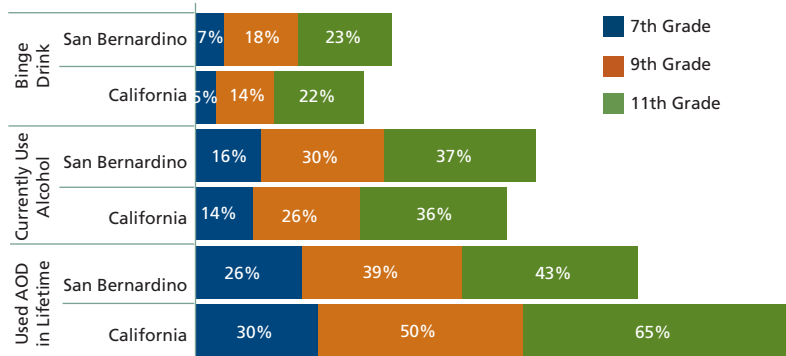
A broad spectrum of public health and safety problems are directly linked with substance abuse including addiction, traffic accidents, domestic violence, crime, unintended pregnancy, and serious conditions such as cancer, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, and birth defects.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

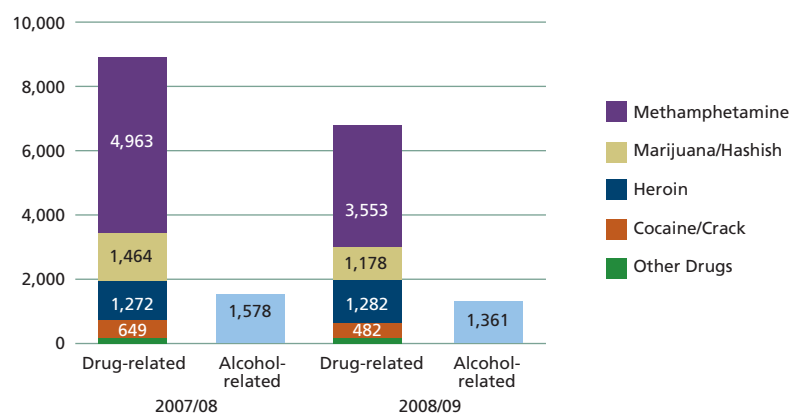
- Compared to the California average, 2007/08 survey data reveals San Bernardino County high school youth engage slightly more frequently in binge drinking and current alcohol use.
- However, San Bernardino County youth are more likely indicate they have never used alcohol or other drugs in their lifetimes.
- In 2008, San Bernardino County had the most TRACE cases (Traumatic Events Caused by Underage Drinking) in California: 80% involved underage drinking at a house party that resulted in fatalities.¹
- The Health Status indicator on the following page shows deaths due to drugs and alcohol (cirrhosis) are above statewide averages and not showing improvement.
- Drug- and alcohol-related arrests in San Bernardino County fell between 2006 and 2008, however arrest rates remain above the statewide average by 11%.
- Drug-related admissions – which far surpass alcohol-related admissions – dropped 15% between 2007/08 and 2008/09, and alcohol-related admissions dropped 14%.
- Individuals were most commonly admitted for methamphetamine abuse, followed by marijuana and heroin abuse.
- 38% of substance abuse clients also received mental health services.
- San Bernardino County has a consistently higher rate of alcohol-involved injury and fatal motor vehicle collisions than the state average.²
- Alcohol was involved in 13% of all injury and fatal collisions in San Bernardino County in 2008.³

Percent of Youth Who Engage in Binge Drinking, Currently Use Alcohol, or Have Ever Used Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD)
San Bernardino County and California, 2007/08



Source: WestEd, California Healthy Kids Survey (www.wested.org/cbks/pdf/CA_Upper_0608_tr.pdf and www.wested.org/cbks/pdf/rpts_dll/f06s_30_30000_ca.pdf)

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded or Treatment Services
San Bernardino County, 2007/08 and 2008/09



Source: San Bernardino County CalOMS Dataset

¹ California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (www.abc.ca.gov/programs/Trace.html)

² California Highway Patrol (www.chp.ca.gov/swirs) and California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Population Estimates (<http://ag.ca.gov/cjse/publications/profiles/pub.php>)

³ California Office of Traffic Safety (www.ots.ca.gov/Media_and_Research/Rankings/default.asp)

Connecting the Dots

Substance Abuse negatively affects families and the community overall as it frequently fuels Gang-Related Crime.

Death Rates Higher than California Averages

Description of Indicator

For commonly measured health-status indicators, this indicator reports mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people), AIDS morbidity rates (cases per 100,000 people), and progress toward the Healthy People 2010 objectives.¹

Why is it Important?

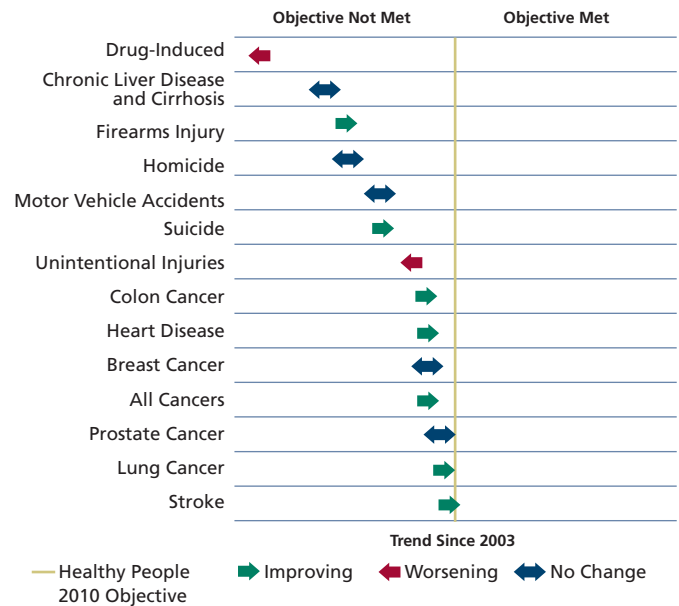
Viewing the county in relation to statewide averages and national health objectives identifies public health issues that are comparatively more or less pronounced in San Bernardino County. This information helps the development and prioritization of public health initiatives.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The county ranks below the national objectives for 13 out of 14 commonly measured causes of death:

- In 2007, San Bernardino County achieved the Healthy People 2010 national objective for the reduction of deaths due to stroke.
- The remaining 13 causes of death have yet to reach the national objectives, with the rate of deaths due to lung cancer closest.
- Death rates that improved most over the past five years are those due to stroke, heart disease, and lung cancer.
- San Bernardino County death rates are higher than the California average for all causes compared except for unintentional injuries.
- In 2007, San Bernardino County had an AIDS case rate of 8.5 crude cases per 100,000 people, lower than the California rate of 12.1.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Progress Towards 2010 Objectives
San Bernardino County, 2007



Note: Deaths due to Diabetes, Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease, Alzheimer's, and Influenza or Pneumonia do not have a Healthy People 2010 objective and are not included in this chart.

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

San Bernardino County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2007

Rank Among California Counties	Cause of Death	Comparison to California Average
15	Unintentional Injuries	Better than California Average
18	Suicide	Worse than California Average
24	Drug-Induced	Worse than California Average
29	Lung Cancer	Worse than California Average
30	Stroke	Same as California Average
31	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Worse than California Average
36	Firearms Injury	Worse than California Average
41	Influenza or Pneumonia	Worse than California Average
42	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Worse than California Average
42	All Cancers	Worse than California Average
45	Colon Cancer	Worse than California Average
45	Alzheimer's Disease	Worse than California Average
48	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Worse than California Average
50	Homicide	Worse than California Average
51	Breast Cancer	Worse than California Average
51	Diabetes	Worse than California Average
57	Prostate Cancer	Worse than California Average
57	Heart Disease	Worse than California Average

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

¹ See Substance Abuse for an explanation of age-adjusted death rates. See Prenatal Care for an explanation of Healthy People 2010. Data reflect three-year averages (e.g. 2007 data is the average of 2005, 2006, and 2007).

Connecting the Dots

Health Status gives an indication of cumulative effects of lifestyle issues and creates an increased awareness of the importance of intervening early in the Physical Fitness of Children.

Nearly \$20 Million in Federal Benefits Received

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percent of veterans living in San Bernardino County and peer counties. Also measured are expenditures per veteran and federal benefit dollars obtained by the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County has the third highest proportion of veterans among peer regions compared:

- Approximately 6.2% of San Bernardino County's population is comprised of veterans. This is higher than all peers compared except Riverside County (6.7%) and Phoenix (8.0%).
- San Bernardino County's veteran population in 2007 was estimated to be 123,736, similar to Riverside and Orange Counties.
- Similar to peers, the number of veterans living in the county is declining. The veteran population went from 138,124 in 2000 to 123,736 in 2007, and is estimated to decline further in the future.
- In 2008, San Bernardino County spent more per veteran than the state average and Orange County, Phoenix, and Riverside County. Los Angeles County and Dallas County spent more per veteran.

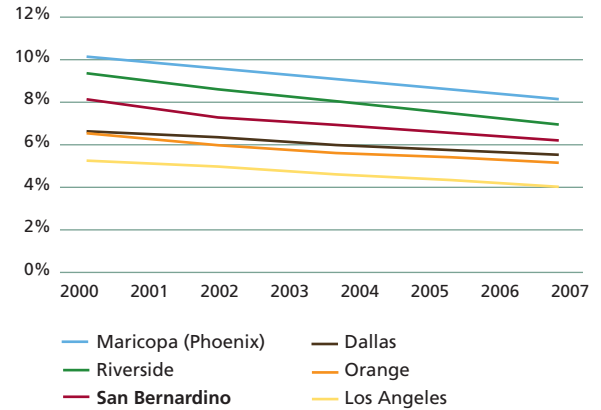
During 2008/09, the San Bernardino County Veteran Services Office obtained significant federal monetary benefits for veterans:

- The combined annualized value of monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by San Bernardino County for veterans was \$19,862,397 in 2008/09, the second highest among peers compared.
- This nearly \$20 million in new federal benefit dollars was generated at a net cost to the County of just over \$1 million (\$1,139,152).
- At 2,030 monthly payments, San Bernardino County obtained the second highest number of monthly payments for veterans among California peers compared. Riverside was highest at 2,118 followed by Orange County (1,046) and Los Angeles County (952).
- The average value of monthly payments was highest in Orange County (\$579 per payment), followed by Riverside County (\$530), San Bernardino County (\$510), and Los Angeles County (\$450).

Veterans Diploma Project

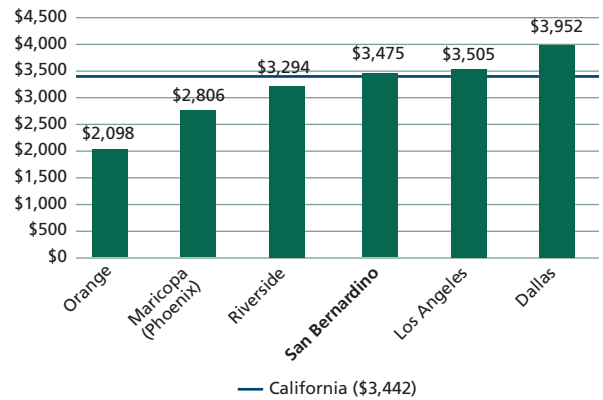
In an effort to recognize the men and women whose high school education was interrupted due to their military service or their internment in a Japanese American relocation camp, the offices of the County Superintendent of Schools and the County Department of Veterans Affairs partnered to host *Operation Recognition - Veterans Diploma Project*. Qualified applicants receive a high school diploma, and in June 2009, the first participants - 110 men and women - were awarded high school diplomas through the Veterans Diploma Project.

Percentage of Population Comprised of Veterans County Comparison, 2000-2007



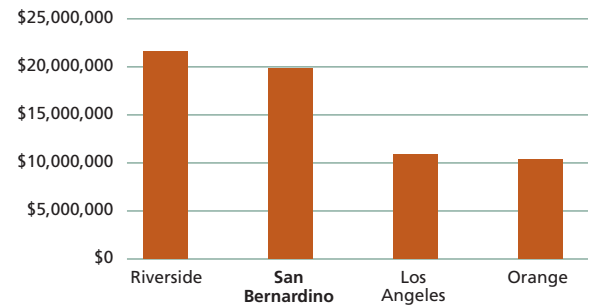
Sources: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2007County: County-Level Veteran Population by VISN, 2000-2030 (www1.va.gov/vetdata/page.cfm?pg=15); U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2008-01.html)

Expenditures per Veteran County Comparison, 2008



Source: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (www1.va.gov/vetdata/docs/GDX_FY08_V2.xls)

Federal Benefit Payments Received by Veterans County Comparison, 2008/09



Source: California Department of Veterans Affairs

Note: Federal benefit payments comprise the combined annualized value of monthly payments and one-time benefits.

Connecting the Dots

Veterans and active military are a key element of our community, many of whom face challenges that must be met to ensure Family Income Security.

public safety

Most public safety measures show positive trends.

The overall crime rate fell for the fifth year in a row, and measures of child abuse and domestic violence dropped significantly. Gangs—which are responsible for a large portion of serious crime in the county—have consistently been one of the top concerns of residents.

Crisis Intervention Collaboration

The Crisis Intervention Program is a partnership between the Sheriff's Department and the Department of Behavioral Health. Deputies, Station Coordinators and Dispatchers receive a higher level of training for responding to and dealing with citizens in crisis, particularly those with mental health needs. The goal of the program is to provide individuals in crisis with intervention and treatment rather than incarceration.

To date, over 160 Patrol Deputies, 34 Station Coordinators and 20 Dispatch staff have received this unique training. In both the Victor Valley and Morongo Valley areas, Crisis Walk-In Centers and Community Crisis Response Teams have been established. In the first nine months of the program, the number of clients taken into custody for involuntary psychiatric evaluations declined by 24% in the Morongo area, and an astounding 45% in the Victor Valley, and similar programs are scheduled to be implemented in the valley areas in 2010.

Child Abuse Reports, Spousal Abuse Arrests Decline

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Recent data show a decrease in child abuse and neglect reports, mirroring statewide trends:

- In 2008, San Bernardino County had the fewest substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 children when compared to regional peers and the statewide rate, as well as a 15% decrease over 2007 levels.
- The number of children entering foster care fell 21% from 2007 to 2008.
- The 10-year trends for referrals and entries are downward.
- At 2.7 per 1,000 children, San Bernardino County has the second lowest rate of children entering foster care compared to regional peers and the statewide rate.
- 37% of substantiated referrals in San Bernardino County result in foster care placement, a similar proportion as the statewide rate and all peers compared except Orange County.

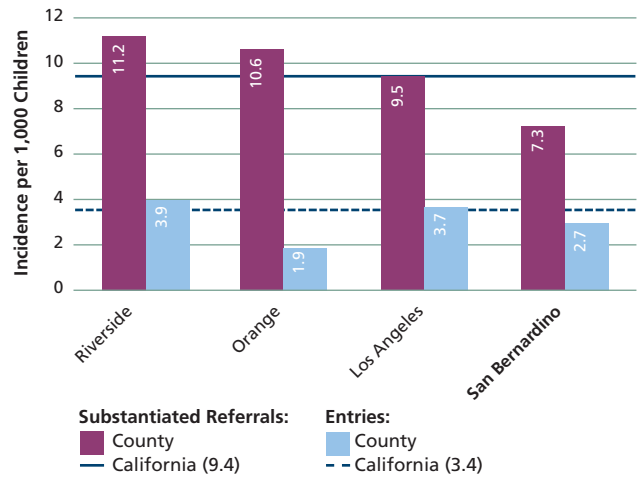
Spousal abuse arrests declined:

- Calls for assistance decreased 1% between 2007 and 2008, for a total of 7,579 calls in 2008.
- Spousal abuse arrests declined 3% since 2007 at 2,490 in 2008.
- In 2008, San Bernardino County had a higher rate of spousal abuse arrests than the statewide average, but a lower level of calls for assistance.

Note: Domestic violence-related calls for assistance per 100,000 are calculated using the total population. Spousal abuse arrests per 100,000 are calculated using the total population at risk, 10-69 years of age.

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

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care County Comparison, 2008

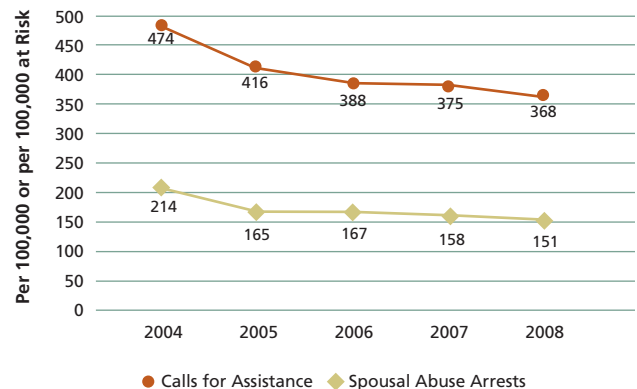


Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care San Bernardino County, 1999-2008



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

Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance and Spousal Abuse Arrests San Bernardino County, 2004-2008



Connecting the Dots

Family Safety issues may reflect external forces at work on a family and may also be the cause of, or future consequence of, Mental Health challenges.

Crime Rate Falls for Fifth Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County's crime rate continues to fall, although more slowly, from the 10-year high in 2003:

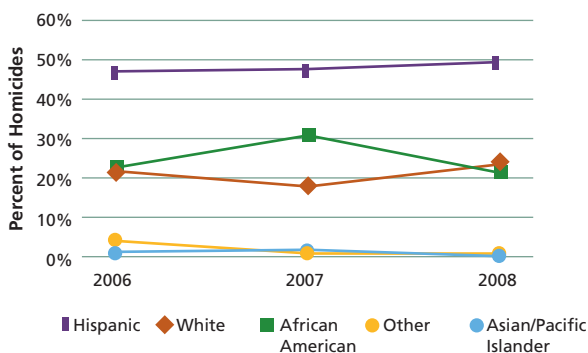
- Over the past 10 years reported crime in San Bernardino County dropped 11%.
- Compared to peers, San Bernardino County has the fourth lowest overall crime rate.
- There was a 25% drop in the number of homicide victims in 2008 over the prior two years, falling from 161 victims in 2006 to 119 in 2008.
- In 2008, 49% of homicide victims were Hispanic, 25% White, and 22% African American.

Prisoners and Parolees in San Bernardino County

Despite a crime rate similar to the state average, San Bernardino County has a significantly higher proportion of paroled felons under community supervision than the state average and its California peers. In 2007, 12,253 felons were paroled or reparaoled in San Bernardino County for a rate of 601 parolees per 100,000 population, compared to 365 per 100,000 statewide. Similarly, 7.3% of statewide prisoners were committed in San Bernardino County while the county has only 5.4% of the statewide population.

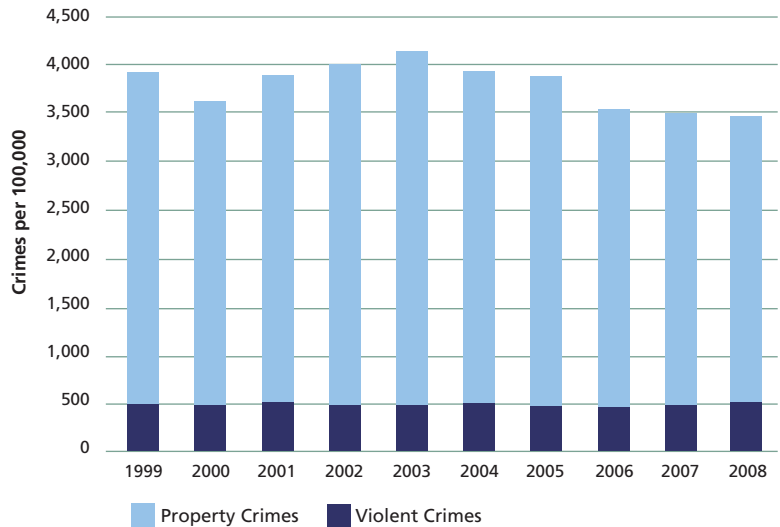
Source: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, California Prisoners and Parolees, 2007 (www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Annual/CalPris/CALPRISd2007.pdf)

Victims of Homicides by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2006-2008



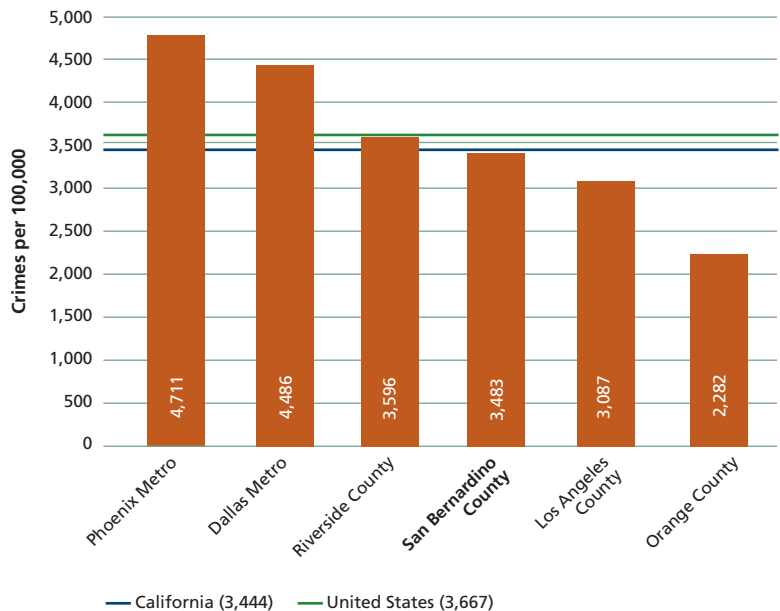
Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Request Unit (<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjisc/>)

Crime Rate San Bernardino County, 1999-2008



Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjisc/>)

Crime Rate Regional Comparison, 2008



Sources: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm) (Phoenix and Dallas data) and California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center (<http://caag.state.ca.us/cjisc/>) (Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange County data)

Connecting the Dots

A low **Crime Rate** is a critical aspect in attracting business to the region, and is also an indicator of an environment within which families can thrive and **Family Safety** can improve.

Gangs Responsible for 30% of Homicide Filings

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures gang-related crime filings and the percentage of countywide filings that are gang-related. Also measured are the numbers of identified gang members and the number of identified gangs in San Bernardino County.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

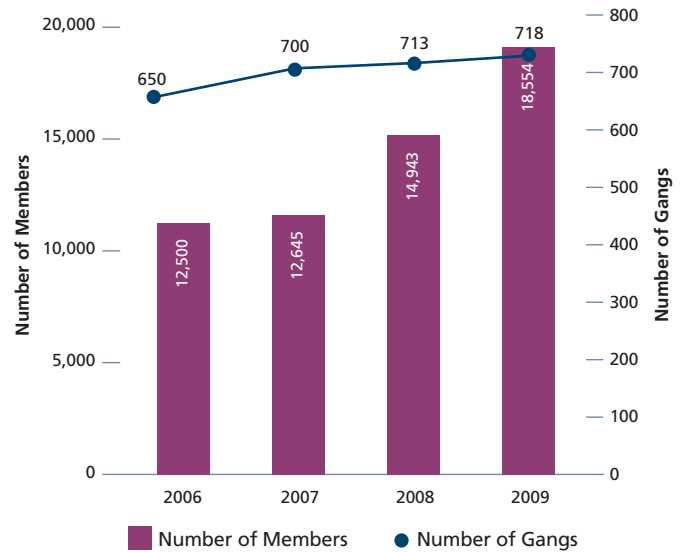
Gangs are responsible for a large portion of serious crime in San Bernardino County:

- Roughly 5% of all felony filings in San Bernardino County are gang-related (combined 2007, 2008 and first half of 2009 data).
- There were a total of 1,053 gang-related filings in 2008.
- In 2008, 30% of countywide homicide filings were gang-related.
- There were 37 gang-related homicide filings in 2008, up slightly from 36 in 2007. In the first half of 2009, there were 16 gang-related homicide filings.

The number of gangs and gang membership is rising:

- Between 2006 and 2009, the number of gangs rose 10% to 718 known gangs in the county as of 2009.
- During the same period, gang membership rose 48% to 18,554 known gang members in the county as of 2009.
- The rise in the number of gangs and gang members does not necessarily reflect a rise in gang activity, but may instead reflect increased efforts by law enforcement to identify gangs and gang members.

Gangs and Gang Membership
San Bernardino County, 2006-2009



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

Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, November 2009

Why Youth Join Gangs

Interviews with gang members indicate that joining a gang is seldom understood by the gang members themselves. Reasons for joining vary widely, but some of the common reasons include the excitement of gang activity, the need to belong, peer pressure, financial benefit, family tradition, protection from rival gangs, and a lack of realization of the hazards involved. Some youth may not want to join a gang, but feel they have no other choice. Others may join to retaliate for personal injury or damage to friends or family. Joining a gang may be a way for students to increase their self-esteem. A gang may be the most active organization in the neighborhood, making those who participate feel valuable. In some cases, youth are intimidated into joining a gang by threats and beatings in order to increase membership.

Source: Violence Prevention Institute (www.violencepreventioninstitute.org/youngpeople.html)

Gangs in San Bernardino County

Crime and gang activity is the most frequently cited negative factor about the county. In 2008/09, as many as 31% of San Bernardino County residents considered crime and gang activity a top negative factor. Air pollution and traffic were distant runners up at 9% and 7%, respectively. Crime and gang activity have been the top concerns for residents every year since tracking began in 1997, except in 2001 when air pollution was the top concern.

Gangs in San Bernardino County vary in size: the largest gang has approximately 1,436 members and the smallest has approximately three members. While Latino and Black gangs are the most active in San Bernardino County, there are Asian as well as White gangs.

Sources: Inland Empire Annual Survey and information derived from field interviews throughout law enforcement agencies within San Bernardino County.

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.

Connecting the Dots

Gang-Related Crime not only affects the members of the gangs and their future life options but is also a critical factor in the overall **Crime Rate**.

environment

Air quality has improved substantially over the past 20 years. Fully 100% of San Bernardino County jurisdictions met or exceeded their waste diversion requirement. And long-term trends suggest that the public is increasingly invested in protecting water quality: the reporting of illegal discharges of pollutants into surface waterways and storm drains is increasing, as is the proper disposal of household hazardous wastes.

Regional Solutions for Regional Waterways

Because watersheds and waterways cross city and county boundaries, the job of protecting and improving water quality requires a collaborative, multi-jurisdictional effort. The Stormwater Quality Standards Task Force fulfills this need. Over the past five years, the Task Force (which includes the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, Orange County and Riverside County flood control agencies, the Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority, and other water management and environmental agencies) has provided scientific know-how and implementation strategies to successfully monitor and clean regional recreational waterways. The result of this collaboration is a cleaner natural environment and improved public health.

Air Quality Improves Substantially Over 20 Years

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures air quality, including specific pollutants, in San Bernardino County and peer regions.

Why is it Important?

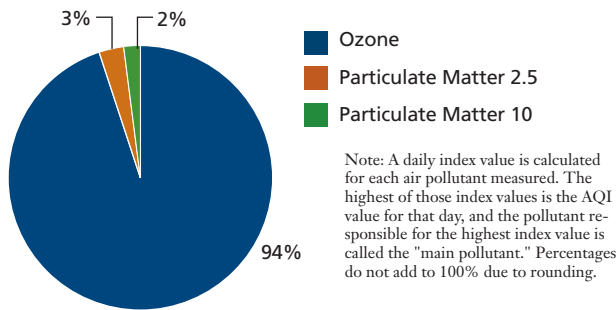
Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart or lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness in the healthy population. Research suggests that children with severe asthma start suffering symptoms when air quality is in the “moderate” range. Long-term exposure increases risks for many health conditions including lung cancer and cardiovascular disease. High levels of airborne particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM 2.5) can have adverse effects on children’s lung development.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County’s air quality has improved substantially over the past 20 years:

- Air quality monitor data shows that San Bernardino County exceeded national air quality standards 2,034 times in 1989 compared to 692 times in 2008.
- According to the Air Quality Index, during 2008, 33% of days were in the “good” range and 29% of days were in the “moderate” range.
- 23% of days were considered “unhealthy for sensitive groups” such as asthmatics and 16% of days were in the “unhealthy” range.
- Ozone was the main pollutant followed by PM 2.5.
- Data from San Bernardino County’s 12 air quality monitors in 2008 indicate national standards for ozone were exceeded most frequently at the Lake Gregory/Crestline monitor and least frequently at the Barstow and Trona monitors.
- Among peers, San Bernardino County ranks third in the percent of days with good air, with Dallas experiencing the best air quality and Phoenix experiencing the worst.

Percent of Days in 2008 when the Main Pollutant in San Bernardino County was...



From 1997 to the present, residents have indicated air quality as one of the top three negative factors in San Bernardino County according to the Inland Empire Annual Survey. However, in recent years, crime and gang activity has become the top negative issue, leaving air quality and traffic a distant second or third.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirData (www.epa.gov/air/data/index.html)

Air Quality Index

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

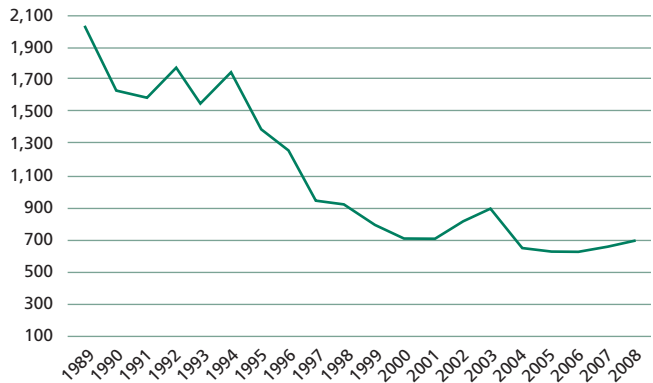
AQI Values	Health Categories
0 - 50	Good
51 - 100	Moderate
101 - 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
151 - 200	Unhealthy
201 - 300	Very Unhealthy
301 - 500	Hazardous

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

Air Quality Trend

San Bernardino County, 1989-2008

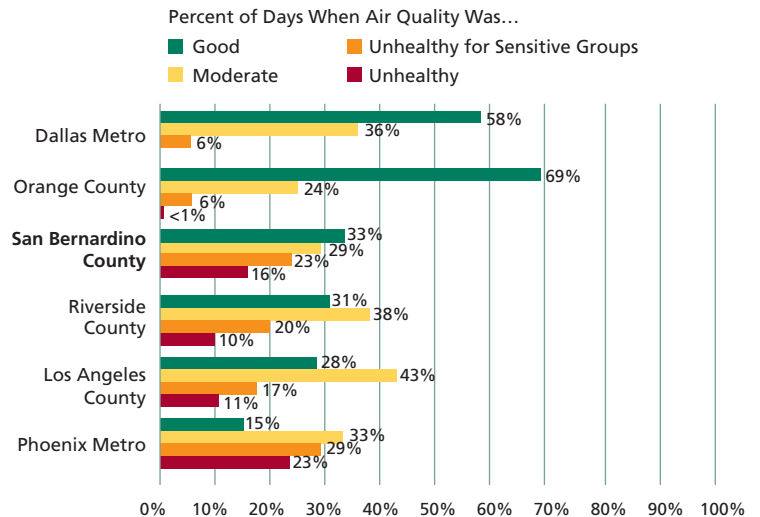
Number of Times Measured Values Exceeded NAAQS



Note: The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) collects air quality data at various monitoring sites throughout the County. Counts reflect the number of times a monitor has measured values exceeding the primary NAAQS in an 8-hour period.

Air Quality Index

Regional Comparison, 2008



Connecting the Dots

For a generation, **Air Quality** was the most significant issue affecting our region and one for which we have made remarkable progress with a variety of initiatives including the use of **Transit**.

Solid Waste Disposal Lowest in Seven Years

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

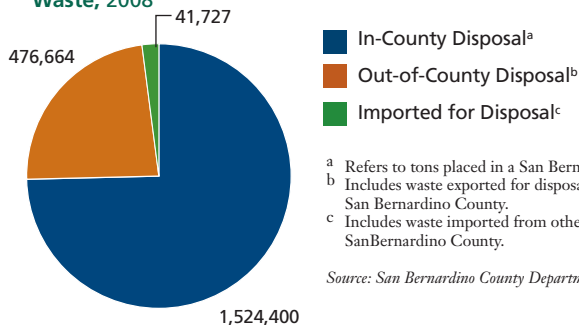
Reducing solid waste production and diverting recyclables and green waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and reduces environmental impact. As of 2000, all jurisdictions are required by law to divert 50% of waste from landfills. Collection of household hazardous waste helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper HHW disposal. "E-waste" – electronic devices such as cell phones, computers and monitors that now must be recycled – contributes increasingly to the amount of HHW collected and to the cost of collection.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Solid waste disposal and household hazardous waste collection trends are mixed:

- Waste disposed in landfills dropped for the third year in a row, reaching the lowest level in seven years, largely due to the economic downturn.
- Over the past 10 years, tons of solid waste disposed by residents has grown an average of 1.9% each year. This rate is slower than the county's population growth rate of 2.2%.
- This trend tracks with the increasing amount of waste diverted from landfills between 1997 and 2006.
- New methods for tracking compliance with diversion requirements indicate that 100% of San Bernardino County jurisdictions met or exceeded the 50% diversion requirement in 2008.¹
- The number of annual participants bringing HHW to regional collection centers fell in 2008/09.
- This drop is primarily driven by economic factors, with pounds collected of hazardous waste peaking in 2007/08.

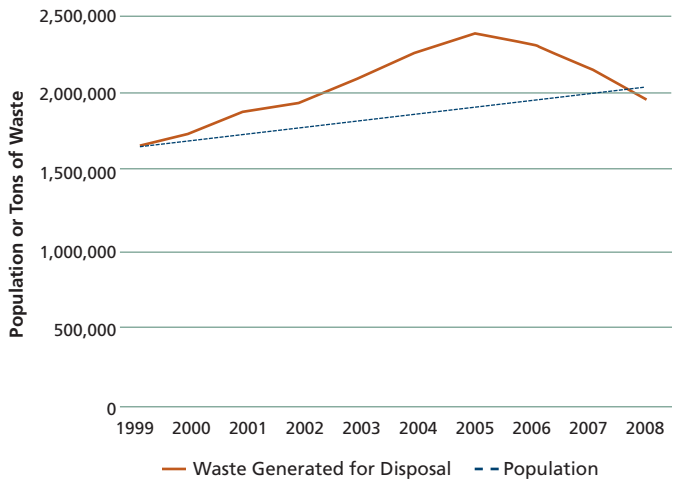
Imported Waste Disposed in County Landfills and Destination of San Bernardino County Resident-generated Solid Waste, 2008



^a Refers to tons placed in a San Bernardino County landfill.
^b Includes waste exported for disposal in other counties by cities within San Bernardino County.
^c Includes waste imported from other counties and disposed in San Bernardino County.

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works

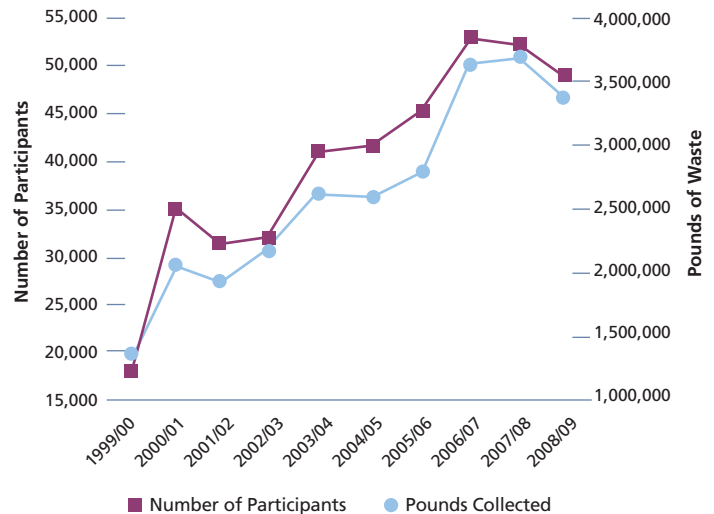
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth, San Bernardino County, 1999-2008



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

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

Household Hazardous Waste San Bernardino County, 2000-2009



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

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works

¹ California Integrated Waste Management Board (www.ciwm.ca.gov)

Connecting the Dots

Solid and Household Hazardous Waste disposal, when done improperly, can affect community health. Improved handling of waste has had a positive impact on our Air Quality.

Water Consumption Declines; Dumping Reports Increase

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures urban (residential and commercial) water consumption in gallons per capita per day from a selection of water agencies serving San Bernardino County.¹ It also measures one aspect of stormwater quality management by tracking reports of illegal discharges of pollutants (such as paint or motor oil) into surface waterways and storm drains.

Why is it Important?

Given our arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. Reducing urban runoff pollution and pathogens in surface waterways through a variety of stormwater management practices helps protect the beneficial uses of local waterways.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2008, the average water consumption per person was 212 gallons a day, for the six agencies sampled:

- Per capita water consumption varied from a high of 239 gallons per capita per day (gpcpd) to 108 gpcpd, depending on the agency.
- These rates are slightly higher than neighboring Orange County, which posted a countywide average of 179 gpcpd in 2008/09.
- Together, the six water agencies sampled serve approximately 1,177,000 residents, or 57% of the total county population.
- Water consumption fell in 2008 for the five water agencies for which trend data was available.²

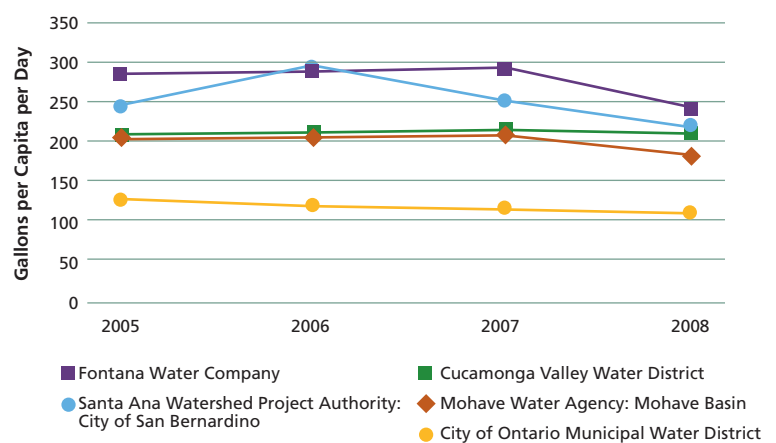
Reports of illegal discharges are trending upward:

- Since 1996, illegal discharge reports have increased 173%.
- The increase in illegal discharges is likely due to several factors including increased public awareness as well as increased incident reporting, response and tracking of public complaints.
- Rising levels of properly disposed Household Hazardous Waste (see page 51) also points to improved public awareness of the potential harm to water and the environment by improper disposal of these toxics.

Illegal Connections Could Increase Pollution in Recreational Waters

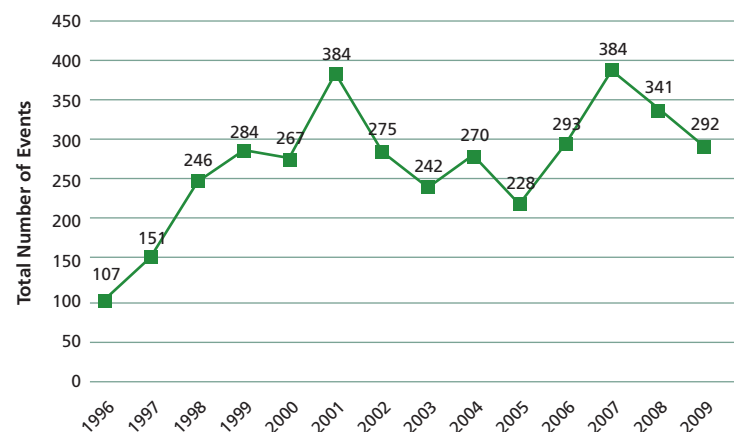
An important focus of the San Bernardino Stormwater Program is the inspection of stormwater collectors such as catch basins or inlets (the curbside opening in street gutters that leads to storm drains), open channels, and underground storm drains to find unpermitted connections to these facilities that may introduce pollutants into recreational waters. In 2009, 65% of the county's storm drain inlets were inspected, as well as 40% of debris or detention basins, 19% of open channels, and 6% of underground storm drains.

Urban Water Consumption in Gallons per Capita per Day for Selected Water Agencies Serving San Bernardino County 2005-2008



Sources: Fontana Water Company; Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority; Cucamonga Valley Water District; Mohave Water Agency; City of Ontario Municipal Water Agency

Stormwater Quality: Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events by Year San Bernardino County, 1996-2009



Source: San Bernardino County Flood Control District, San Bernardino County Stormwater Program, Annual Report 2008/09

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

² Only 2008 data was available for Victorville Water Agency.

Connecting the Dots

Responsible **Stormwater Quality** management is critical to success as a region and often correlates with how well a region deals with potential pollutants like **Household Hazardous Waste**.

civic engagement

More San Bernardino County voters participated in the 2008 General Election than any time in the past 20 years. Compared to state and national averages, a lower percentage of residents are registered to vote—likely attributable to a younger population. There are significantly more nonprofit organizations in the county than 10 years ago. When the size of the county’s population is factored in, nonprofit per capita assets and revenues are low.

Partners in Democracy

Partners in Democracy is a public/private partnership promoting civic responsibility and supporting democracy in the community. Participating organizations adopt and staff a polling place on Election Day, promoting organizational team-building and pride.

The Partners in Democracy program gives organizations an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in the county and enhance their reputation as a civic-minded organization. Fifty organizations are already active in Partners in Democracy. The Registrar of Voters is looking forward to collaborating with more groups in the future.

Highest Voter Turnout in 20 Years for 2008 Election

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures voter registration and voter turnout in San Bernardino County and peer counties in California. Voter turnout is measured among registered voters and among the voting eligible population.

Why is it Important?

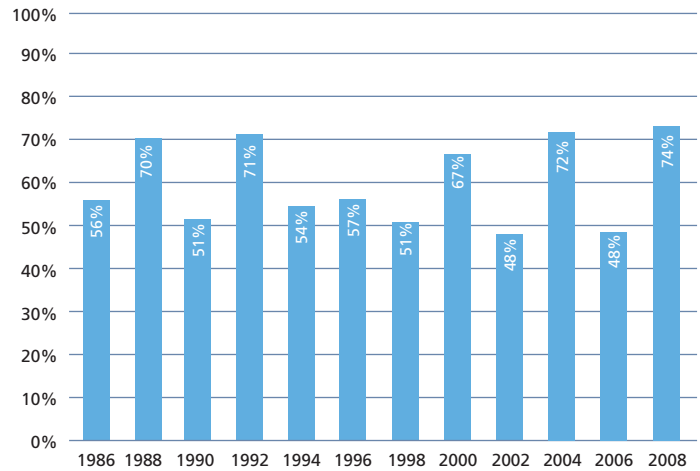
Voter registration and participation measures civic interest and the public's optimism regarding their impact on decision-making. A high level of citizen involvement improves the accountability of government and increases personal investment in community issues.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

While turnout varies depending on how it is measured, San Bernardino County has lower than average voter registration:

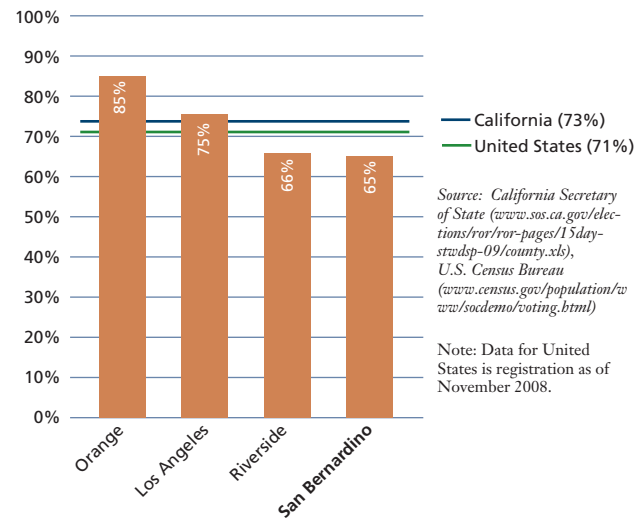
- As of May 2009, approximately 65% of San Bernardino County residents who are eligible to vote were registered.
- This rate is less than the state average (73%) and national average (71%).
- According to the San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters, voter registration is typically lowest among the 18 to 29 year-old age cohort.
- San Bernardino County's population is relatively young (median age of 31 years), which may account in part for the low percentage of registered voters. In comparison, the median age for California is 35, and for the U.S. is 37.
- Among San Bernardino County residents registered to vote, 24% went to the polls in May 2009 for the special statewide election.
- This participation rate is higher than Los Angeles County, but lower than the statewide average and Orange and Riverside Counties.
- Among registered San Bernardino County voters, 74% chose to vote in the 2008 general election. This is the highest rate of registered voter turnout in 20 years.

General Election Turnout Among Registered Voters
San Bernardino County, 1986-2008



Source: California Secretary of State, November 2008 Returns (<http://vote.ss.ca.gov>Returns/status.htm>)

Percentage of Eligible Residents Registered to Vote
County Comparison, 2009



Source: California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ror/ror-pages/15day-stwdsdp-09/county.xls), U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html)

Note: Data for United States is registration as of November 2008.

Registered Voter Turnout

The number of votes cast in any given election divided by the number of residents who are registered to vote.

Voting Eligible Population Turnout

The number of votes cast in any given election divided by the number of all eligible residents (U.S. Citizens 18 years of age or older who are not convicted felons in prison or on parole).

Future of Voting Systems

Geographically, San Bernardino County is the largest county in the contiguous United States. Providing election services and tallying votes from across this vast area is labor-intensive and costly. Voting by mail is easy, accurate and secure. Electronic voting machines also have advantages for serving an area as diverse as San Bernardino County. In the future, the San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters hopes to expand one or both of these voting systems.

Connecting the Dots

Voter Participation is a good indication of how strongly residents feel vested in their community. This is also true of residents' participation in local Nonprofits.

Nonprofit Per Capita Measures Lag Most Peers

Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses San Bernardino County's nonprofit sector including the number of organizations, and per capita revenues and assets.¹

Why is it Important?

A well-funded and supported nonprofit sector is an integral part of a healthy and stable community. Nonprofit, charitable organizations help bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. Additionally, the nonprofit sector is a valuable contributor to the local economy and quality of life.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County is steadily increasing:

- In 2009, there were 6,027 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County, up from 5,828 in 2008.
- This increase is similar to several metro areas across the United States.
- Over the past 10 years, the number of San Bernardino County nonprofit organizations increased a total of 39%.
- The largest category of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2009 was Human Services at 28%, followed by Religion (23%), Public/Societal Benefit (17%), and Education (14%).

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

- In 2009, San Bernardino County has 2.99 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, lower than all regions compared except Riverside County.
- San Bernardino County also lagged behind all peers except Riverside County in 2009 for per capita revenues at \$1,954 per person.
- San Bernardino County trails all peers compared in per capita assets at \$2,747.
- Reported assets for San Bernardino County nonprofits have grown steadily since 1999, while total revenues declined in 2009.

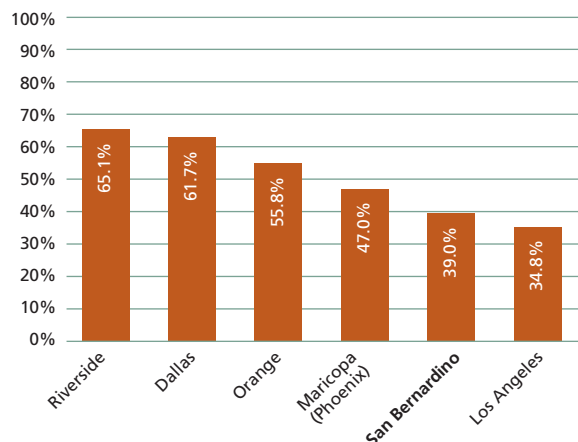
Nonprofit Employment and Revenues

Nonprofits accounted for 5% of total employment in San Bernardino County in 2005, compared with 6% statewide. Nonprofit employment increased 55% between 2000 and 2005 - from 21,494 jobs in 2000 to 33,370 in 2005. The greatest concentration of jobs was in higher education, followed by human services, and then health services.

Source: The Inland Empire Nonprofit Sector, March 2009, prepared by the University of San Francisco for the James Irvine Foundation

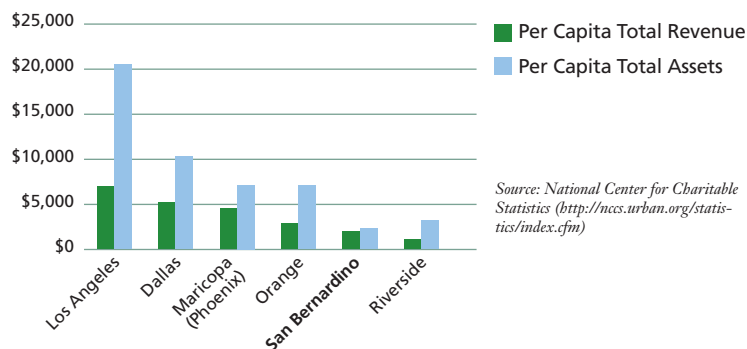
¹ Nonprofits include public charities, private foundations, and other nonprofit organizations.

Number of Nonprofits 10-Year Growth Rate
County Comparison, 2000-2009



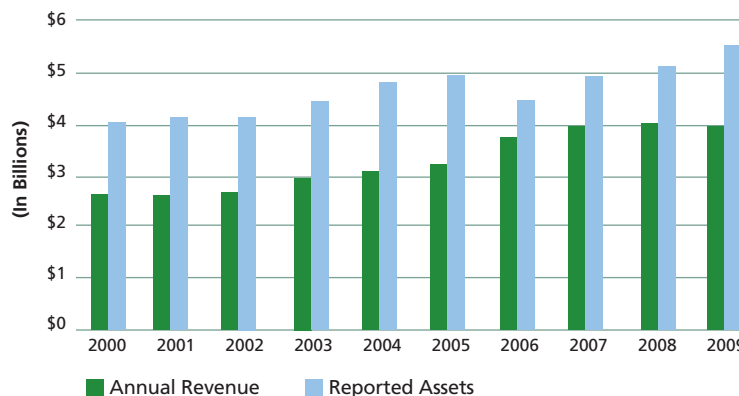
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccs.urban.org/statistics/index.cfm>)

Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets
County Comparison, 2009



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

Revenue and Asset Growth
San Bernardino County, 2000-2009



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

Connecting the Dots

Nonprofits play a key role in our community infrastructure, supporting a range of issues from health care to the environment, including working to reduce **Water Consumption** and protect **Stormwater Quality**.

The San Bernardino Community Task Force and Report Team would like to acknowledge the following agencies for providing data and information to support the development of the report:

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California Highway Patrol
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County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health
County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works
County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency
County of San Bernardino Human Services Department
County of San Bernardino Information Services Department
County of San Bernardino Land Use Department
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National Center for Charitable Statistics
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics
National Low Income Housing Coalition
National Park Service
Port of Long Beach
Port of Los Angeles
Public Policy Institute of California
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
San Bernardino Associated Governments
San Bernardino Community College District
San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
San Bernardino Superintendent of Schools
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
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San Bernardino County Department of Human Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Aging and Adult Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Child Support Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Preschool Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Transitional Assistance
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Veterans Affairs
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Flood Control District
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management
San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency
San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters
San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools



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