

San Bernardino County **2013**

COMMUNITY
INDICATORS
REPORT





COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Board of Supervisors

County Government Center
385 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0110
(909) 387-4811

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

This 2013 report marks our fourth consecutive year taking a hard look at our incredibly diverse community through the prisms of our economy, schools, healthcare, public safety, environment, and our overall quality of life. These are the elements of the “complete county” the Vision is intended to help us attain.

This report quantifies what we already know or strongly sense. After years of recession, our economy is once again showing signs of life. We cannot yet declare full recovery, but as these indicators continue to improve we can position ourselves to fully capture the benefits that will come with the next upward cycle. The same is true on the education front, where some indicators show progress, while others show great opportunities for improvement.

Our hope is that this report will serve as an impetus for government leaders, business people, community- and faith-based organizations, and individuals who want to become involved to come together and discuss strategies that are working for them and bring them to scale to serve our entire county.

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

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and The Community Foundation appreciate your interest and involvement in our county. This report supports and nourishes the county’s effort to achieve its shared Vision – a process that we believe will ultimately improve the quality of life and prosperity for all residents in the County of San Bernardino and those who invest here.

Sincerely,

Janice Rutherford, Chair
Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino

Dr. Jonathan Lorenzo Yorba, President and CEO
The Community Foundation
Serving the Counties of Riverside and San Bernardino

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

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Introduction

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

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

Indicator Selection Criteria

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

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

Peer Regions

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

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 a single county or a collection of counties or local jurisdictions, depending on the available data. Since the manner in which

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



Supporting a Countywide Vision

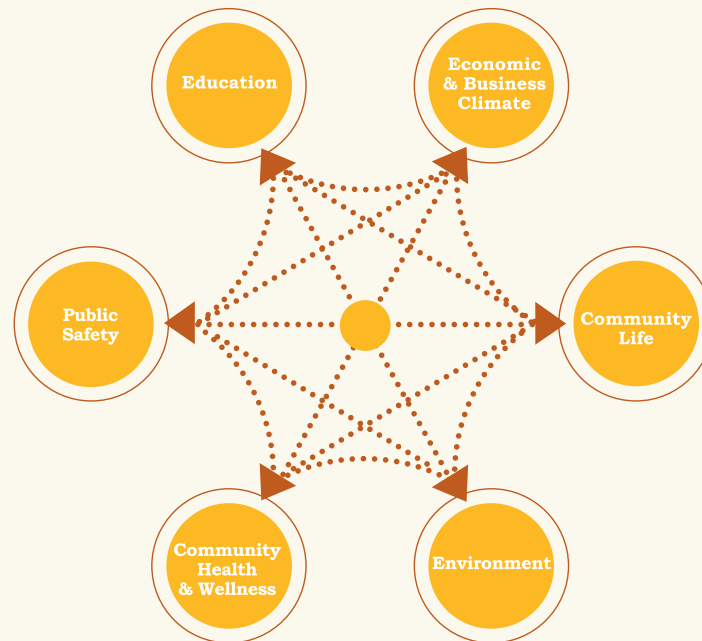
One of the primary uses for the annual Community Indicators Report is to measure San Bernardino County's progress toward achieving its Countywide Vision. The Vision was adopted in 2011 by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and the San Bernardino Associated Governments Board of Directors following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

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

Our Community is a System

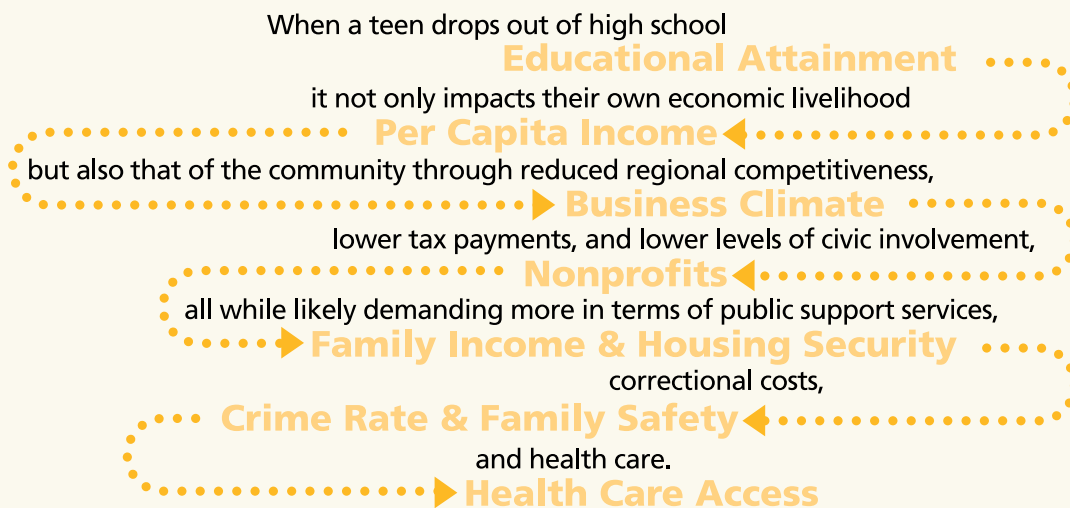
Understanding that a community is a system of interconnected elements is increasingly important as the issues we face become more complex. The more we work collaboratively and across boundaries – whether historical, physical, political, or something else – the more successful we will be in our efforts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

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



● Connecting the Dots

Every indicator in this report is linked in some way. At the bottom of each page throughout the report, one such linkage between indicators is suggested to inspire further thought about the concept that our community is a system. For example:



As you read the report, multiple linkages between indicators will likely come to mind as you “connect the dots” between indicators.

County Profile

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

Cities, Towns and Communities in San Bernardino County

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

*Unincorporated



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

GEOGRAPHY

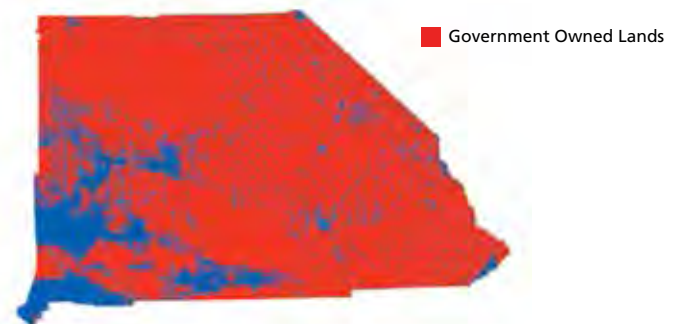
San Bernardino County is the largest county in the contiguous United States:

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

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

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

Government Owned Land in San Bernardino County



LAND USE

San Bernardino County is mostly undeveloped:

- Almost three-quarters (74%) of San Bernardino County is open or undeveloped land.
- 14% of the land is used for military purposes.
- Residential housing comprises 9% of the land area.
- Commercial, industrial and urban mixed uses make up 2% of the county's land use.
- Agriculture (0.4%), transportation/utilities (0.4%), government (0.2%), and parks (0.1%) make up the remainder.³

POPULATION DENSITY

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

- San Bernardino County's population density is estimated at 104 people per square mile, which is substantially lower than the four neighboring counties compared (Riverside, San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles counties).
- It is also lower than the peer regions of Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Miami.
- Within San Bernardino County, the Valley Region is the most densely populated area, with 73% of the population residing in that region, but it accounts for only 2.5% of the county's land area.
- Based on these figures, the estimated population density of the Valley Region is approximately 2,958 persons per square mile, which is similar to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange counties.⁵

POPULATION

San Bernardino County has the fifth-largest population in California:

- In January 2013, San Bernardino County's population was estimated at more than two million (2,076,274).
- Among California's 58 counties, only Los Angeles County (9,958,091), San Diego County (3,150,178), Orange County (3,081,804), and Riverside County (2,255,059) have more residents.⁶
- San Bernardino County is the twelfth most populous county in the nation, with more residents than 14 of the country's states, including Idaho, West Virginia, and New Hampshire.⁷

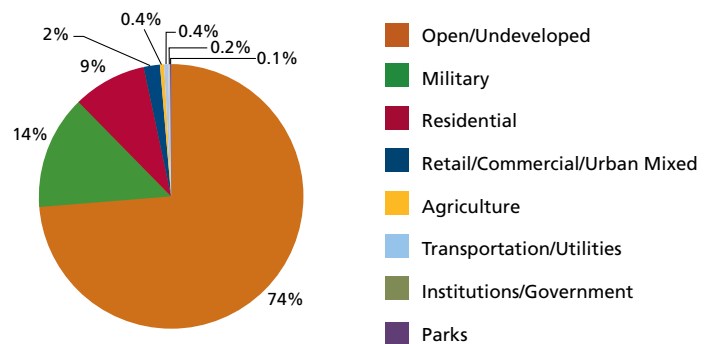
Ranking by Population Growth County Comparison, 2011-2012

County (Major City)	State	Ranking by Numeric Population Growth (2011-2012)	Ranking by Percent Change in Population Growth (2011-2012)
Los Angeles	CA	2	662
Maricopa (Phoenix)	AZ	3	188
San Diego	CA	5	380
Orange (Santa Ana)	CA	8	435
Clark (Las Vegas)	NV	10	239
Riverside	CA	12	312
Miami-Dade (Miami)	FL	17	505
San Bernardino	CA	27	615

Note: Ranking is among over 3,000 counties in the United States and runs from the largest to the smallest change.

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

San Bernardino County Land Uses



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments, General Plan Land Use Data, 2011

Population Density for San Bernardino County, San Bernardino Valley, and Peer and Neighboring Counties, 2012

County (Major City)	Persons per Square Mile
San Bernardino	104
Clark (Las Vegas)	253
Riverside	315
Maricopa (Phoenix)	428
San Diego	756
Miami-Dade (Miami)	1,331
Los Angeles	2,453
San Bernardino Valley Region	2,958
Orange (Santa Ana)	3,915

Note: San Bernardino Valley land area is from 2007 and population data are from 2011. The remaining geographies reflect land area data from 2000 and population data from 2012.

Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2000, 2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and 2012 Population Estimates Program) and the San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan

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

- Average annual population growth in the 1960s and 1970s was 3%.
- The annual growth rate jumped to 6% in the 1980s, dropped back to 2% in the 1990s and remained 2% in the 2000s.
- Most recently (between 2012 and 2013), San Bernardino County's population grew 0.8% – the same as growth in the state as a whole and in one of the densest bordering counties, Orange County.
- Since 2000, San Bernardino County's population has grown by approximately 21%.⁸

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

- Population growth is projected to continue at an average annual rate of between one and two percent, creating total growth of 36% between 2008 and 2035.
- This rate of growth is in the mid-range among counties in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) region, with Imperial County projected to grow the fastest (69%) and Orange County the slowest (14%).⁹

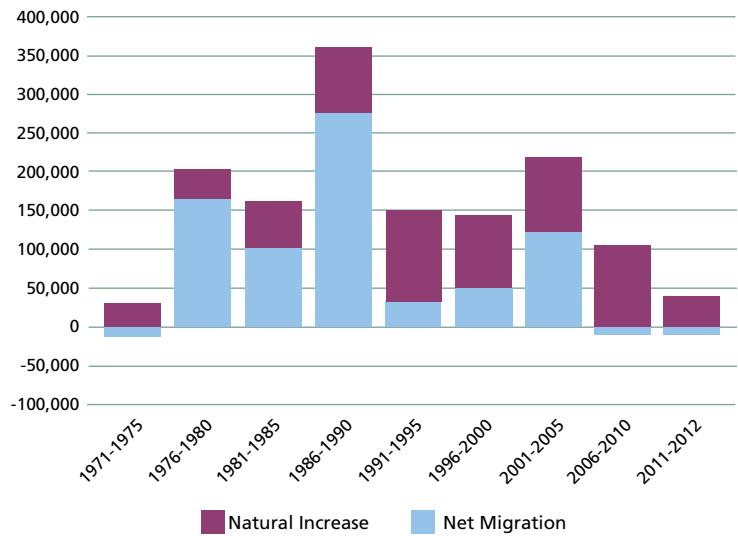
After previously gaining residents primarily through migration, San Bernardino County's growth since the early 1990s has come predominately from natural increase (births minus deaths):

- From 1975 to 2007, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area had positive net migration, with more people moving into the area than out.
- However, between 2008 and 2010, the county had negative net immigration, with an estimated loss of nearly 28,000 residents in these three years.
- Most recently, between 2011 and 2012, the county continued to experience negative net migration, losing approximately 11,000 residents.
- Domestic out-migration (moving out of the county to another location in the United States) has been the driver behind the loss since 2008, while international immigration (moving to the county from a foreign country) acted to reduce the net loss.
- The county added nearly 38,000 residents through natural increase between 2011 and 2012, which when combined with negative net migration, equals a total of nearly 27,000 new residents during this period.¹⁰

San Bernardino County is racially and ethnically diverse:

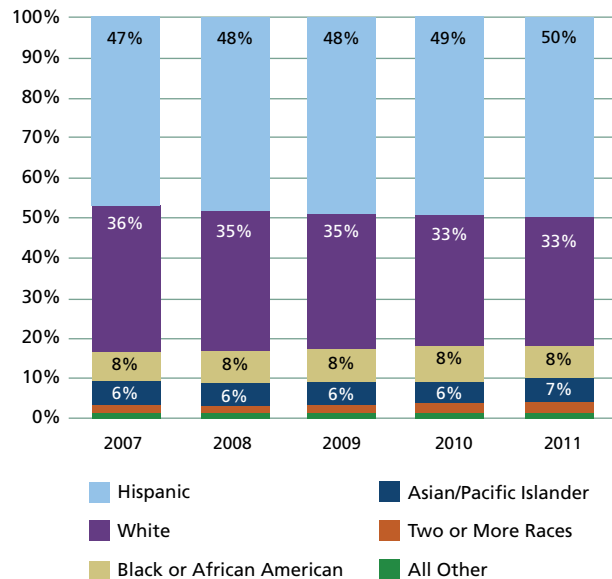
- Half (49.9%) of San Bernardino County residents are Hispanic, who may be of any race.
- Among the remaining non-Hispanic residents, 32.6% are White, 7.8% are Black or African American, 6.6% are Asian or Pacific Islander, and 2.7% report two or more races. Less than one percent of residents are American Indian/Alaska Native (0.4%).¹¹

Components of Population Change San Bernardino County, 1971-2012



Source: California Department of Finance, Table E-6, 1970-2012 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)

Population by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Native Americans in San Bernardino County

Approximately 1% of the population in San Bernardino County is comprised of Native Americans (20,762 individuals as of 2011, including Hispanic and non-Hispanic). An additional 17,482 residents self-identify as Native American and some other race. The most common tribal identification is Mexican American Indian, followed by Navajo, Choctaw, Yaqui, and Sioux. Federally recognized tribes within the county include: the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe.

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

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate, and Census 2010 SF-1, Tables QT-P7, QT-P4, P-3

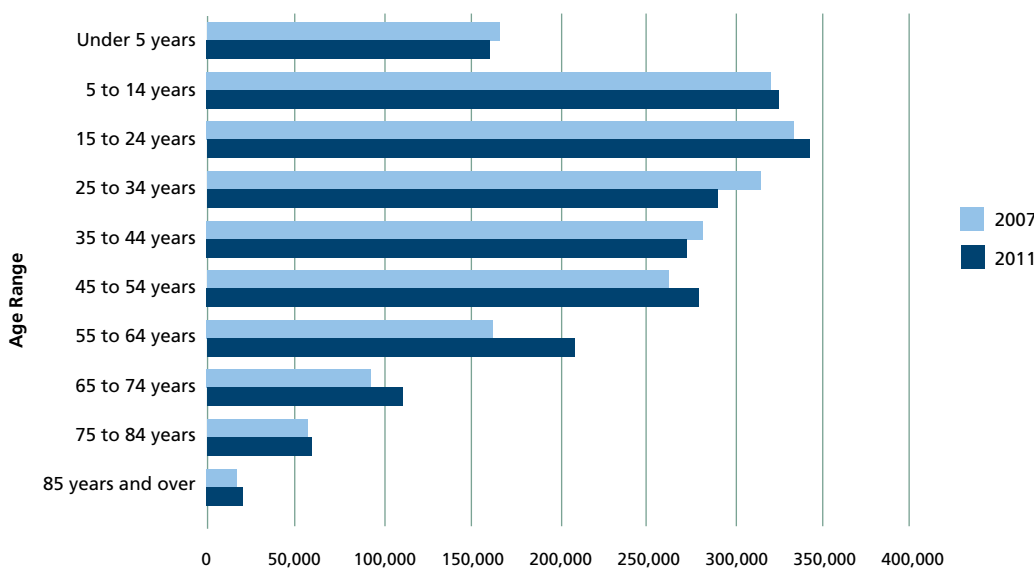
The proportion of people born outside of the United States (referred to by the Census as foreign-born) is growing:

- In 2011, 21% of the people living in San Bernardino County were foreign-born, compared to 19% in 2000.¹²
- The increase in the proportion of foreign-born residents follows legal immigration patterns.
- With some exceptions, legal immigration to San Bernardino County rose relatively steadily from 1984 through 2011.
- In the 1980s, the county was adding an average of 2,800 residents each year from legal immigration. This grew to an average of 4,700 in the 1990s. Since 2000, the county added an average of 8,000 new immigrants each year.¹³
- Among residents over the age of five, 41% speak a language other than English at home.
- Among these, 81% speak Spanish and 19% speak some other language.¹⁴
- As of April 2013, there were 2,625 bilingual county employees who provide interpretation services as a part of their job. This is equivalent to approximately 14% of all county employees and represents at least five different languages.¹⁵

San Bernardino County's population is relatively young:

- In 2011, the county's median age was 32, compared to 35 statewide.
- As of 2011, 29% of the population was under age 18, while 9% were 65 years or older.
- Between 2007 and 2011, the county's population grew in all age groups except ages zero to five and 25 to 44.¹⁶

Population by Age
San Bernardino County, 2007 and 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2011 American Community Survey (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/>)

HOUSING

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

- There were 702,911 housing units available to county residents in January 2012.
- As of January 2012, San Bernardino County had a housing vacancy rate of 12.6%, unchanged from the prior year.¹⁷
- A majority of occupied units are owner-occupied (63%) compared to renter-occupied (37%).
- The greatest proportion of homes was built in the 1980s (23%), followed by the 1970s (18%).¹⁸
- In the last 10 years, construction permits peaked in 2004 with 18,017 permits granted, followed by another 16,635 permits granted in 2005 and 13,324 in 2006.
- However, mirroring decreases elsewhere in the state, construction permits in San Bernardino County fell 76% between 2007 and 2012 (7,752 and 1,897 permits, respectively).¹⁹

In 2011, there were 609,702 households in the county:

- Families comprise 75% of the households in San Bernardino County, including both married-couple families (51%) and other families (24%).
- 13% of households with children under 18 are led by a single parent (male or female).
- Overall, families with children under age 18 comprise 38% of all households.
- Non-family households made up of one individual, or two or more unrelated individuals, comprise 25% of all households in San Bernardino County.²⁰
- At an average of 3.3 people per household, San Bernardino County had the sixth highest household size among California counties in 2011.
- The average household size in California was 2.9 and the national average was 2.6 in 2011.²¹

EMPLOYMENT

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

- In 2011, the largest labor markets in San Bernardino County were Trade, Transportation and Utilities (26% of total employment), Government (19%), Educational and Health Services (13%), Professional and Business Services (12%), Leisure and Hospitality (9%), Manufacturing (8%), Construction (4%) and Financial Activities (4%).²²
- Employment within the category of Transportation and Warehousing (a sub-category of Trade, Transportation and Utilities) is more than twice as concentrated in San Bernardino County than in the United States as a whole (8% to 4%, respectively).²³

Demand Sectors

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

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

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

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

Industry estimates for the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area project that from 2010 to 2020, total non-farm employment will increase by 16.5%:

- The metro area's fastest growing sector is projected to be Transportation and Warehousing (+30%). Within this sector, jobs in Warehousing and Storage are anticipated to grow 45%, followed by 31% growth in Truck Transportation employment.
- The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector is projected to grow 28%, led by 38% growth in jobs in Employment Services.
- The Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance sector is projected to grow 27%.
- The top five occupations with the fastest projected job growth are in health care and business services, followed by laborers, personal care aides, medical scientists and equipment repairers, and logisticians.
- The top five occupations with the most job openings are in retail sales, manual labor, and food service and preparation. This is followed by truck drivers, personal care aides, stock clerks, and registered nurses.
- Non-farm sectors projected to decline include Federal Government (-12.8%), Mining and Logging (-10%), Nondurable Goods Manufacturing, such as food and beverage manufacturing (-1.3%), and Information, such as non-Internet-based publishing and telecommunications (-1.3%).²⁴

Top Five Fastest Growing Occupations and Top Five Occupations with the Most Job Openings Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2020 Projection with 1st Quarter 2012 Wages

Fastest Growing Occupations	Employment Change	Median Hourly	Median Annual	Occupations with Most Job Openings	Total Job Openings	Median Hourly	Median Annual
Home Health Aides	54%	\$9.71	\$20,204	Retail Salespersons	23,420	\$10.09	\$21,003
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	52%	\$14.72	\$30,611	Cashiers	21,160	\$9.68	\$20,134
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	43%	\$14.02	\$29,155	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers (non-mechanical)	18,380	\$11.89	\$24,727
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	43%	\$27.24	\$56,642	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	14,670	\$9.06	\$18,863
Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners	41%	\$20.88	\$43,447	Waiters and Waitresses	13,180	\$8.95	\$18,623

Source: Employment Development Department, Projections of Employment by Industry Occupation (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)

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

- Almost all of the businesses in the county have fewer than 100 employees (98%), and 70% of these have between zero and four employees.
- In terms of how employees are distributed among San Bernardino County businesses, in the third quarter of 2011, 55% of employees worked for businesses with fewer than 100 employees, 26% worked for businesses with 100-499 employees, and the remaining 19% worked for large businesses with 500 employees or more.
- Between 2007 and 2011, the number of firms with 0-99 employees shrank by 41% and the number of firms with 100-499 employees shrank 50%.
- While there are 24% fewer firms with 500 employees or more since 2007, this size of firm was comparatively more stable.²⁵

ENDNOTES

- ¹ California Employment Development Department, San Bernardino County Profile (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov)
- ² San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (www.sbcounty.gov)
- ³ San Bernardino Associated Governments (www.sanbag.ca.gov/resources/GIS-data.html)
- ⁴ U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2000, 2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and 2012 Population Estimates Program) and the San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan
- ⁵ San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (www.sbcounty.gov); U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>). Valley Region includes Ontario Census County Division (CCD), San Bernardino CCD, and Yucaipa CCD.
- ⁶ California Department of Finance, Table E-1 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
- ⁷ Census Population Estimates Program, 2012 Estimates by County (www.census.gov/popest/index.html)
- ⁸ California Department of Finance, Tables E-1 and/or E-2
- ⁹ The SCAG region includes the counties of: Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura. Southern California Association of Governments, 2012 Regional Transportation Plan Growth Forecasts (www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm)
- ¹⁰ California Department of Finance, Table E-6, 1970-2011
- ¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- ¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey (1-Year) and 2000 Census (SF 3)
- ¹³ California Department of Finance, Legal Immigration to California by County, 1984–2011 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
- ¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- ¹⁵ San Bernardino County Human Resources
- ¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 and 2011 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- ¹⁷ California Department of Finance, Table E-5 State/County Pop and Housing Estimates (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)
- ¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- ¹⁹ Housing and Urban Development Department (<http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html>). 2012 data is considered preliminary.
- ²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey, 1-Year. For a detailed description of how the Census defines families and non-families, see www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2011_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf.
- ²¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey, 5-Year (Table B25010)
- ²² California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for San Bernardino County (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Employment_by_Industry_Data.html)
- ²³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov/cew/cewlq.htm)
- ²⁴ California Employment Development Department, Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)
- ²⁵ Employment Development Department, Size of Business Data (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?PAGEID=138)



special feature

Countywide Vision Statement

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

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

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

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

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

A Focus on Success from Cradle to Career

Creating opportunities for the children of San Bernardino County is a lynchpin of the effort to achieve the Countywide Vision. Everything the Vision seeks to accomplish hinges on the community's ability to keep young people safe and healthy, and to establish an environment in which youth can aspire, achieve and become successful adults. Communities that foster such an environment attract investment from homebuyers and employers, and become places where young people want to stay once they become independent and raise families of their own.

In their first step toward achieving the Vision identified by the people of San Bernardino County in 2011, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and the county's council of governments, San Bernardino Associated Governments, approved two regional goals:

- **Establish San Bernardino County as a model in the state where local government, regulatory agencies, and communities are truly business-friendly.**
- **Partner with all sectors of the community to support the success of every child from cradle to career.**

The Vision's cradle-to-career team is focusing on a collaborative continuum approach in which families, educators, government, business and labor, and faith- and community-based organizations act as pillars of support for students from the time they are born until they complete advanced education programs or certifications. The cradle-to-career continuum is based on students achieving specific benchmarks at each age and grade level. The first 36 months of a child's life are dedicated to building a strong developmental foundation. Reading at grade level is to be achieved by the third grade, passing Algebra I by ninth grade, ready for college or career at high school graduation, leading to career entry, advanced degrees, and certification.

The San Bernardino County Vision's collaborative continuum is modeled on the Cincinnati-area Strive Partnership, where results have been encouraging. The number of Cincinnati children assessed as "ready for school" by the age of five climbed from 44 percent to 55 percent from 2004 to 2012. Fourth-grade reading proficiency has grown from 55 percent to 71 percent,

and eighth-grade math proficiency has skyrocketed from 37 percent to 68 percent. The number of credentials awarded by the Cincinnati State Technical and Community College has more than doubled, from 142 in 2005 to 337 in 2012.

The Cincinnati experience demonstrates that the achievement of each successive benchmark serves as an indicator of future success. It also suggests the reverse is true: Failure to meet early benchmarks reduces a child's prospects of pursuing post-secondary education or attaining career-readiness.

"These quality benchmarks are critical for ensuring a community transforms how they serve children," the Strive Network stated in its 2012 annual report. "As more communities successfully meet these quality benchmarks, we will collectively progress towards achieving our ultimate goal: supporting the success of every child, every step of the way, cradle to career."

Strive has inspired similar programs in 14 other U.S. communities and one in Canada. The Boston Opportunity Agenda is one such program. In Boston, the number of eighth-graders enrolled in Algebra I grew from 4 percent in 2008 to 34 percent in 2012.

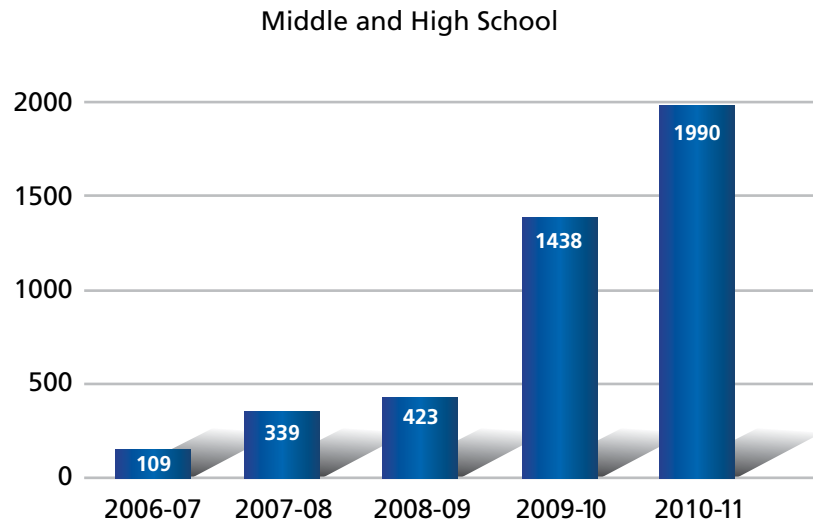
The collaborative cradle-to-career approach and the results made a strong impression on San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Gary Thomas, who has spearheaded the effort to involve San Bernardino County school districts, businesses, community groups, and local government organizations in launching a similar effort here.



High school students attend the CSI Field Study at San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department Headquarters. The session is a part of the County Superintendent of School's Alliance for Education, a partnership with business, labor and community leaders to develop and demonstrate applications of math in the workplace. The session provided students with hands-on lessons in mock crime scenes that demonstrated the relevance of math in the workplace.

After all, San Bernardino County was already the home for innovative programs that serve to address the varied needs of children as they work their way from cradle to career. For example, the Alliance for Education, an active partnership between the business, labor, community- and faith-based, and education communities to promote science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) learning, was up, running and making a difference. One of the Vision's core tenets calls for identifying programs that are working in individual communities and applying them countywide.

2006-2011 STEM Program Enrollment Growth



Note: Over the past five years, the Alliance for Education has helped schools establish coursework, special events, and other programs designed to engage students in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM). The number of students who have participated in these programs has grown more than ten-fold during that time.

SOURCE: Alliance for Education

The participation of government, business, and community groups in these programs mirrors the philosophy of the Countywide Vision, which recognizes that all of the elements of a “complete county” – education, healthcare, jobs and the economy, public safety, the environment, housing – exist as a sustainable interrelated system.

This 2013 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report shows our children face many challenges. Only about half of the county’s K-12 students are proficient in English-language arts and math. There is a disproportionate number of Hispanic- and African-American youth dropping out of high school. The proportion of county residents over the age of 25 who are high school graduates is lower than the state and nation. Nearly half of the county’s students are overweight. And poverty indicators are on the rise.

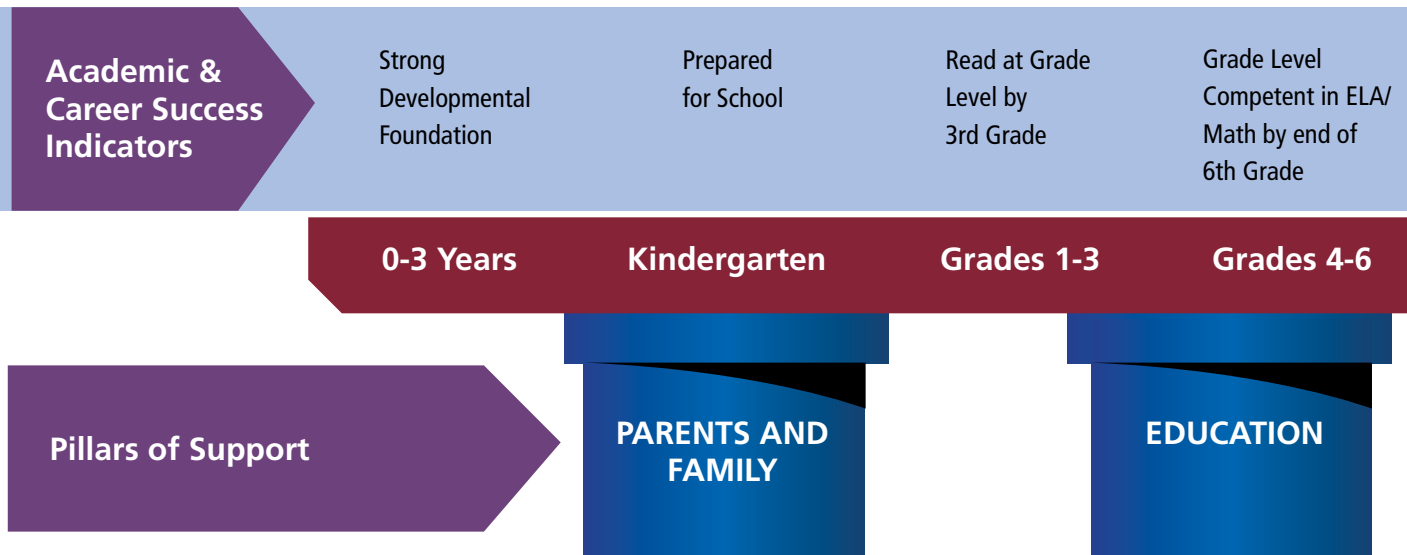
Growing broad-based support for collaboratives such as cradle-to-career and other programs currently being developed by the county’s healthcare, education, and social services communities and other sectors of the county, as well as continuing to identify and replicate programs that are working, is key to achieving the Vision’s cradle-to-career goal.

The young mother’s eyes fluttered open. She listened, but all was silent. She turned and saw her husband soundly asleep after another long day at work. Life was not always easy for the couple. The future once seemed bleak. He was a veteran, and when he returned from a long deployment he was unable to find work. Eventually he found a job, and they made a home in San Bernardino County.

It was a place where their children could benefit from forward-thinking schools, community health, recreation, arts and culture. There were people who were invested and engaged in their community who stepped up to help when their children were not healthy. There were opportunities for their children to become musicians or explore careers in fire or law enforcement. Schools, government, business, and community groups worked with families to form pillars to support the development of the county’s children from cradle to career. She and her husband were not alone in their efforts to improve life for the next generation.

Before she could go back to sleep, the mother rose from the bed and slipped into the hallway to check on her children. She opened the door to the first bedroom and saw Bobby asleep in his bed. She listened to the rhythm of the four-year-old’s breath and watched his chest rise and fall as he slept. It was a welcomed sight. Not long ago, she woke to the sound of her son coughing and wheezing. Whenever he ran and played, he tired easily. It wasn’t until a visit to Arrowhead Regional Medical Center’s Breathmobile that the young mother learned he had asthma.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COMMUNITY CRADLE-TO-CAREER ROADMAP

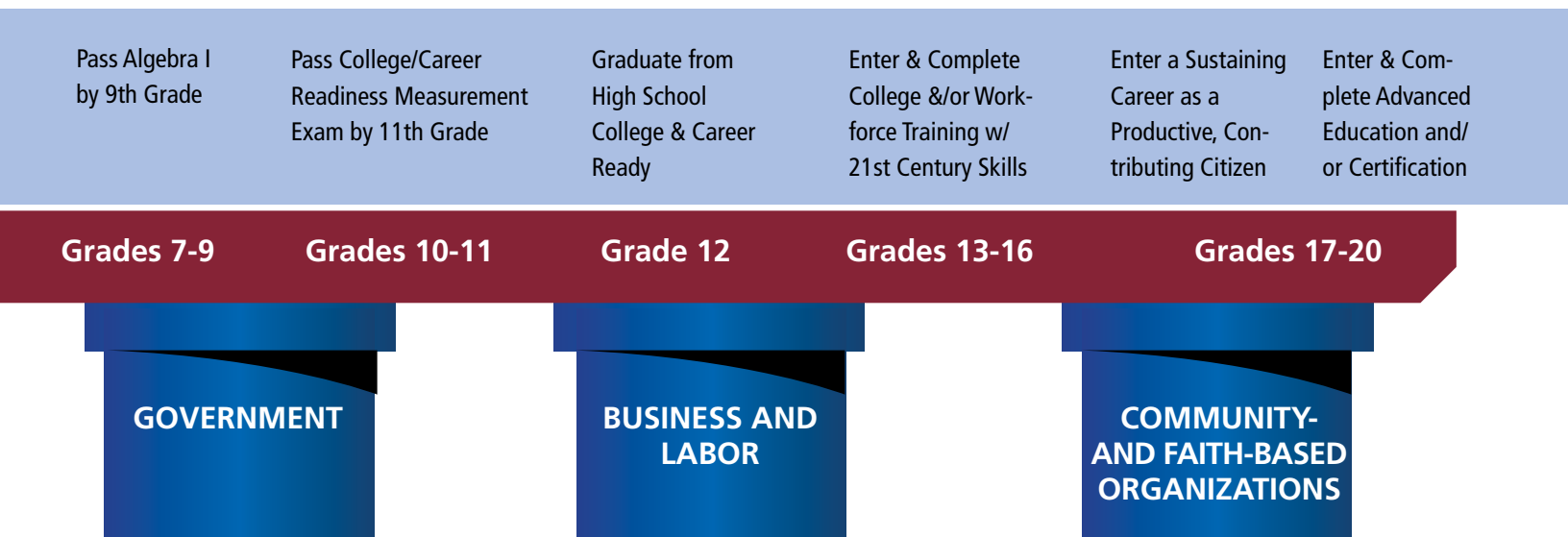


County government has taken steps to combat asthma. ARMC’s Breathmobile program, 28 percent of which is funded by First 5 San Bernardino, has a partnership with the Coordinated Asthma Referral and Education (CARE) Program, a pediatric home visitation program sponsored by the County’s Department of Public Health. Health educators from the CARE program visit families and talk about asthma and how to find the things in their homes that trigger asthma attacks. The educators also provide pillow cases, mattress covers, and air purifiers, making it possible for those with asthma to breathe easier and sleep through the night.

Bobby no longer misses school and can run and play with the other children in the Headstart Preschool program, managed locally by the County’s Department of Preschool Services. The county hospital and Headstart are part of government’s effort to support the development of the county’s children from cradle to career.

The Community Vital Signs initiative is intended to be a community health improvement framework jointly developed by county residents, organizations and government in the collaborative spirit of the Countywide Vision and the cradle-to-career continuum. It works by setting evidence-based goals and priorities for action that encompass policy, education, environment, and systems change in addition to quality, affordable and accessible health care and prevention services. It provides the basis for aligning and leveraging resources and efforts by diverse agencies, organizations and institutions to empower the community to make healthy choices, thereby improving the overall health and wellbeing of the county’s residents.

“Community Vital Signs is helping the county achieve the goal of supporting children from cradle to career by ensuring that children are healthy and in the best possible condition to learn,” said County Public Health Director Trudy Raymundo. “That includes ensuring that their families are also healthy, as well as the environment and the choices around them, because children do not achieve wellness on their own.”





Adoptions were formalized for more than 70 foster children and their parents, including Savannah, at the Children and Family Services Adoption Finalization event in November 2012. The event celebrated permanency for foster youth and their families. Families legally united in ceremonies performed by San Bernardino County judges during the day-long event.

According to Raymundo, the plan is to commit to a handful of indicators that can be used by the various sectors that have a role in fostering the development of young people, including parents, teachers, and community organizations. The initiative could address improving the first few critical years of a child's life through improved prenatal care and increased breast-feeding rates. It could also address the increasing risk to children's health as a result of obesity and ensuing chronic disease through improvements in access to healthy foods, increased rates of physical exercise, and improvements in active transportation.

"Another area of focus could be decreasing rates of school absenteeism by addressing asthma, one of the major health conditions that result in lost school days," Raymundo said.

In the next room, her daughter Sophie slept surrounded by music sheets and her violin. The eight-year-old, once shy, changed since she attended the San Bernardino Symphony's Music in the Schools event – a community group acting as a pillar of support for the county's children. Each day, soothing strains of Beethoven and Mozart fill the house as Sophie practices for performances with the All-County Orchestra. More than 1,000 students across the county auditioned for the elementary, middle school and high school honor bands and orchestra. Sophie was selected to play in county and regional events and now excels academically.

"There is plenty of research that shows a direct correlation between students who play a musical instrument and high academic performance," said Dr. Thomas. "Children who play music are more likely to excel in their academic studies, have enhanced critical thinking skills, graduate from high school and pursue secondary education."

Dr. Thomas also noted that music study enhances teamwork skills.

"All the players of the orchestra must work together harmoniously," Thomas said. "I believe music and the arts are essential components to a well-rounded education for our students."

She closed the door, moving to the final bedroom, and peeked into Daniel's room, careful not to wake the 16-year-old. Of all the children, Daniel's life had changed the most. Daniel was a foster youth. Before living with the family, his life was filled with uncertainty. Being a part of a family and having his own room was something he had never known before. The family was not alone in helping Daniel make the transition from foster care to adulthood. It had assistance from the County Children and Family Services Independent Living Program.

The Independent Living Program mission, according to Children and Family Services Director DeAnna Avey-Motikeit, is to "provide services to develop a young person's soft and hard skills that will promote the likelihood of a successful transition into adulthood."

"Some examples of hard skills include completing job applications, developing a résumé, developing a budget, opening a checking account, and even completing an application package to universities and trade schools," Avey-Motikeit said. "Soft skills address relationship skills and lifestyle choices such as staying in school, refraining from alcohol and drugs, staying out of gangs, postponing sexual activities, and understanding the long-term impacts of making good decisions and poor decisions."

Alexey Blames, a Social Service Practitioner with Children and Family Services, shows Justyn, a foster youth, the proper way to wear a tie during the 2013 High Desert Prom Extravaganza. The prom is one of many CFS Independent Living Program annual events. The program equips foster youth with valuable life skills in preparation for adulthood.



There were fears Daniel wouldn't graduate from high school, but with the encouragement of his foster parents, teachers and case workers from the Independent Living Program, Daniel was on track to graduate on time with life skills taught by volunteers from local businesses and community organizations.

Avey-Motikeit said tutoring services and educational liaisons "really help our foster youth succeed in school completion. We have educational liaisons who assist young people to make sure they have the proper amount of credits to ensure they graduate in time. We also have tutoring services available to bring our young people up to speed academically."

On occasion, the Independent Living Program is able to meet some of the youths' other needs to ensure their success.



Rachael and Janeth attended the 2013 Children and Family Services Independent Living Program's Computer Boot Camp, during which they learned computer skills and received laptop computers and printers provided by Children's Fund. Instructors from New Horizons Computer Learning Centers of Southern California taught the youth basic computer skills to assist them with their educational and vocational goals.

Daniel recently attended a Computer Boot Camp, a two-day workshop where he not only learned computer skills but also received a new laptop and printer from Children's Fund. Daniel can use the computer as he completes high school and prepares for his career. Thanks to programs like the Alliance for Education, Daniel not only wants to finish high school, but also wants to go on to college and become a police officer or firefighter. The Alliance shows students applications of mathematics in various careers. Daniel was riveted by the classroom demonstration, "Fighting Fires with Algebra," during which a firefighter brought math to life for Daniel by showing students how math was needed to find the correct engine pressure to compensate for friction loss from different fire hose lengths, compositions, nozzles and outlets.

"The Alliance for Education is powerful because of its innovative partnerships between business, labor, government, community- and faith-based organizations and our schools," said Dr. Thomas. "In our region, the ability to graduate students prepared for higher education with higher-level career-based skills, and also for STEM careers, is key to economic prosperity and quality of life for our residents.

"The Alliance for Education participants share a strong belief in San Bernardino County students and a combined vision for the future. They also recognize that everyone in the county benefits from a highly skilled and highly educated workforce.

"It's a great foundation to create even broader support for the countywide educational goal where education can partner with all sectors of the community to support the success of every child from cradle to career," said Dr. Thomas.



Tom Rubio from the San Bernardino County Fire Department visits classrooms as part of the County Superintendent of School's Alliance for Education, a partnership with business, labor and community leaders to develop and demonstrate applications of mathematics in the workplace. Rubio's presentation, "Fighting Fires with Algebra," is designed to help students understand the relevance of math in their future.

economic and business climate

Signs of economic recovery abound. Employment and salaries rose in key industries, and per capita income levels increased for the second consecutive year. At the same time, home sales prices are increasing while foreclosures, short sales, and homes with underwater mortgages are declining. Despite rising home prices, the county continues to have the most affordable housing in the region.

Industry-Education Partnership is a Win-Win

In July 2012, California Steel Industries (CSI) – a Fontana-based manufacturer of steel products employing 930 workers – announced a \$100 million expansion that will dramatically increase steel production capabilities and add up to 100 new local jobs. To ensure they have the highly skilled craft employees they need, CSI partnered with San Bernardino Valley College (SBVC) through the Manufacturers' Council of the Inland Empire to launch a 40-hour-per-week paid internship program. During the summer of 2013, selected interns will attend SBVC three days a week and spend the remaining two days a week working at CSI. Upon successful completion, interns will be promoted to regular full-time positions with a starting rate of \$26.31 per hour.

Slight Decline in Ranking

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area business climate through *Forbes Magazine's* "2012 Best Places for Business" regional rankings. The *Forbes* ranking compares metropolitan regions by cost of doing business, projected economic growth, number of highly-ranked colleges, cost of living, crime rate, cultural and recreational opportunities, educational attainment, income growth, job growth, and net migration.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's business climate ranking dropped for the second consecutive year:

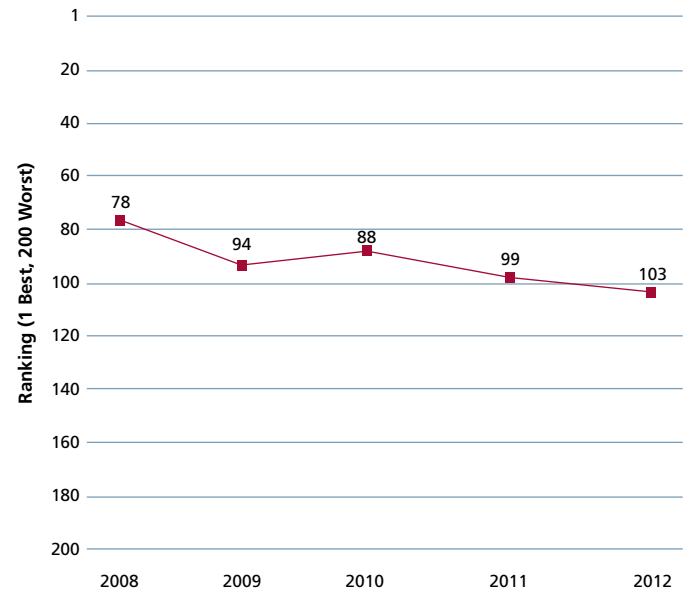
- Riverside-San Bernardino placed 103rd out of the 200 metro areas ranked, down four places from 99th in 2011.
- Riverside-San Bernardino's ranking for the cost of doing business improved again, but poor projected job growth negatively impacted the region's overall score. Further, the region's cost of living is 2.5% above the national average.
- Among neighboring California counties, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked above Los Angeles County, but below San Diego and Orange counties.
- Among out-of-state regions compared, only Phoenix is ranked higher.

Best Places for Business, Ranking by Component Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2012

	2010	2011	2012
Cost of Doing Business	80	55	54
Educational Attainment	181	176	181
Projected Job Growth	102	180	189

Note: Ranking is out of 200: 1 is best, 200 is worst.

Best Places for Business Ranking Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2012



Source: *Forbes Magazine*, June 27, 2012 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/list)

Best Places for Business Ranking Regional Comparison, 2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
San Diego Metro	106	104	89	64	75
Phoenix Metro	44	113	117	88	81
Orange County Metro	92	107	79	109	99
Riverside-San Bernardino	78	94	88	99	103
Los Angeles County	154	180	120	114	123
Las Vegas Metro	112	92	157	135	168
Miami Metro	147	188	152	152	181

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

Source: *Forbes Magazine*, June 27, 2012 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/list)

● **Connecting the Dots**
 The **Business Climate** factors into the region's ability to maximize its **Educational-Occupational Match**.

Income Levels Rise for Second Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

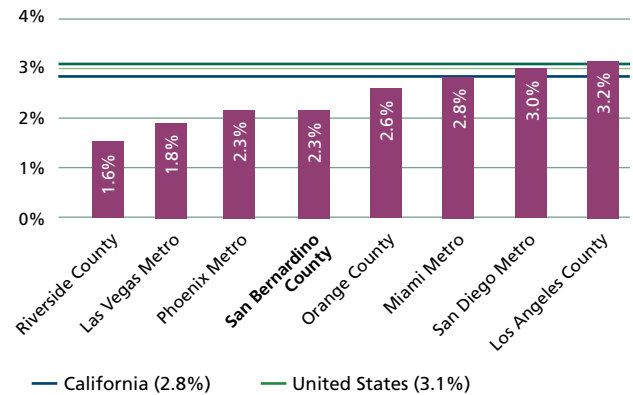
Per capita income reflects the economic health of a region. It signals whether or not a region is generating wealth faster than population growth. A high per capita income relative to the cost of living signals greater discretionary income for the purchase of goods and services. This contributes to overall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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County's average income level rose slightly:

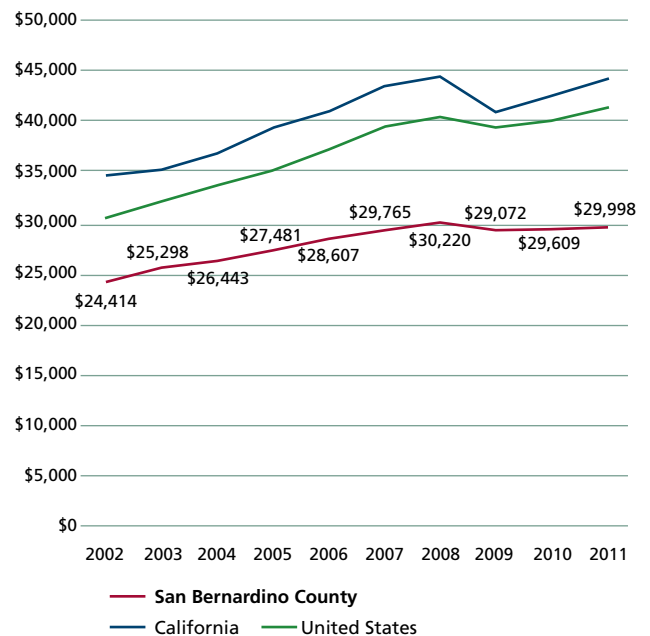
- In 2011, San Bernardino County's per capita income was \$29,998, up 1.3% from \$29,609 in 2010. This income level (\$29,998) is lower than the state and national averages and all peers compared except for Riverside County.
- Between 2002 and 2011, San Bernardino County posted per capita income growth of 2.3%, higher than Riverside and Las Vegas, the same as Phoenix, but lower than other regions compared and the state and national averages.
- Over this same 10-year period, the average inflation rate was 2.0%. The rate of inflation should be taken into account when interpreting these income growth percentages.¹
- San Bernardino County's cost of living is lower than many other Southern California counties, so lower relative per capita income does not necessarily translate to lower purchasing power.

Per Capita Income Average Annual Percent Change
Regional Comparison, 2002-2011



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

Per Capita Income
San Bernardino County, California, and United States, 2002-2011



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

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

Connecting the Dots
Per Capita Income is one factor that influences Academic Performance.

Employment and Salaries Grow in all Clusters

Description of Indicator

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

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?

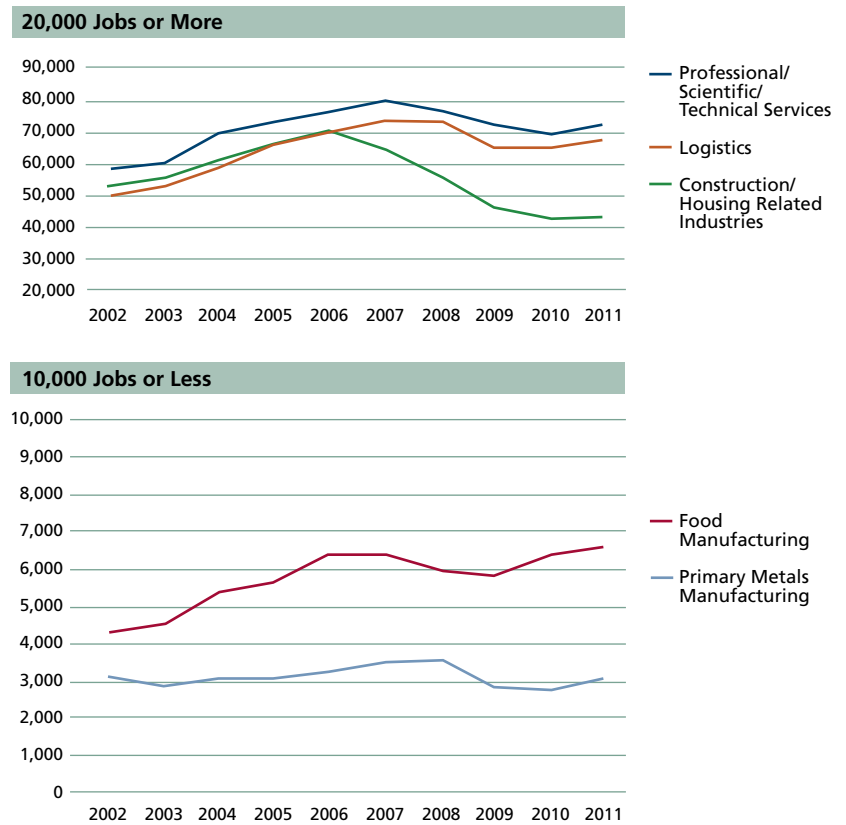
All five selected industry clusters experienced an increase in employment between 2010 and 2011:

- At 12%, Primary Metals Manufacturing employment experienced the greatest growth in the past year, while Food Manufacturing, Professional/Scientific/Technical Services, and Logistics each saw 3% employment growth.
- Construction/Housing Related Industries employment increased 1%.
- During the 10-year period from 2002 to 2011, Food Manufacturing employment increased 51%, Logistics employment grew 36% and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services employment increased 29%.
- Primary Metals Manufacturing remained relatively stable during the past 10 years (growing 1%), while Construction/Housing Related Industries has seen an overall 10-year decline of 17%.

Salaries in the selected clusters are increasing:

- Between 2010 and 2011, average salaries in Primary Metals Manufacturing and Food Manufacturing increased 6% and 4%, respectively.
- Logistics and Construction/Housing Related Industries each showed average salary increases of 2% and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services salaries increased 1% during the same period.
- The minimum household income needed to purchase an existing single-family home priced at 85% of the San Bernardino County median is approximately \$18,560 (fourth quarter 2012), affordable to employees in all five of these clusters if a down payment can be secured.

Employment in Selected Industry Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2002 - 2011



Average Annual Salaries in Selected Industry Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2010 and 2011

	2010	2011	Percent Change
Primary Metals Manufacturing	\$56,523	\$59,689	6%
Food Manufacturing	\$42,716	\$44,441	4%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	\$44,751	\$45,538	2%
Logistics	\$43,619	\$44,545	2%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$36,446	\$36,941	1%

Source: Analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

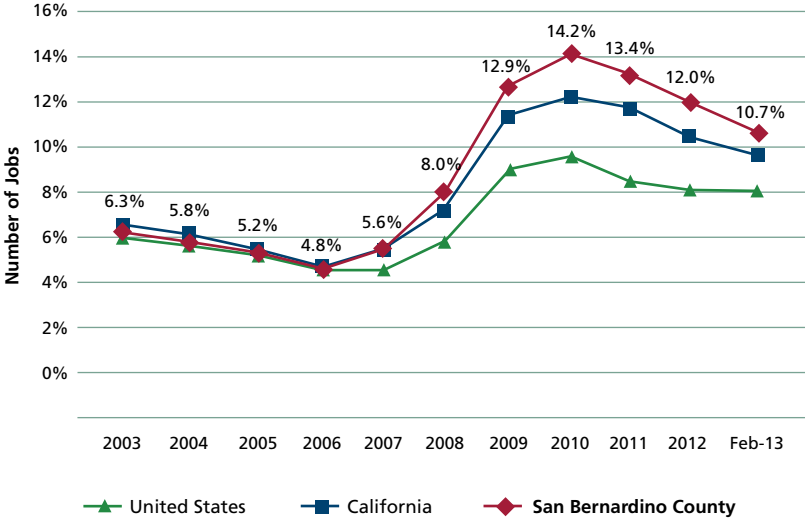
Connecting the Dots

Employment is directly connected to the Mobility of the region's population and the movement of goods.

Paralleling trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate improved in 2012 and continued falling into early 2013:

- During the 10-year period from 2003 to 2013, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 4.8% in 2006 to a high of 14.2% in 2010.
- From its high in 2010, the unemployment rate decreased slightly to 12.0% in 2012 and 10.7% as of February 2013.
- In February 2013, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 25th out of the 58 counties in California, a position that has not changed substantially in recent years.
- San Bernardino County's unemployment rate has been higher than the state and nation since 2007.

Unemployment Rate
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2003-February 2013



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

Jobs-Housing Balance

- In 2011, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area added 9,909 jobs, while 4,736 new housing permits were granted:
- This marks the first time since 2007 that the number of jobs expanded rather than contracted.
 - Since 2007, a cumulative total of 144,000 jobs have been lost in Riverside-San Bernardino, while 46,439 housing units were permitted.

When there is more housing available than the local labor market supports, the large number of people residing in the county but working outside the county (or losing a job outside the county) places a disproportionate burden on the communities in which those workers reside to provide things like social services and unemployment benefits (see Housing Market).

Jobs Created/Lost and Housing Permits Granted
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2002-2011



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

Housing Market Improves but not Fully Recovered

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks the median price of existing single-family homes, as well as the foreclosure rate and type of sales. It also reports on the number of housing permits granted and the number of homes with underwater mortgages.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between January 2012 and 2013, the median home sale price increased:

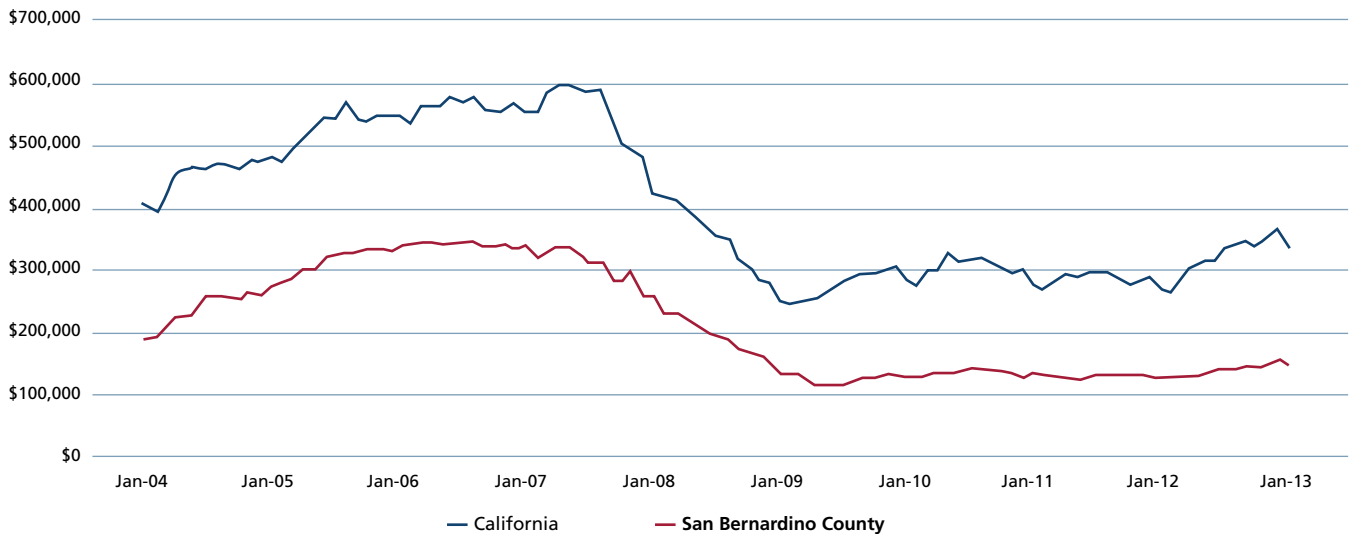
- The median sale price of existing single-family homes increased 19%, from \$129,920 to \$154,500.
- While this is a significant improvement, the overall median price of existing homes declined 40% in the past five years, since January 2008 (one month into the Great Recession).

The rate of properties in foreclosure is decreasing:

- In December 2012, 2.2% of all residential properties in San Bernardino County were in some stage of foreclosure.
- While this marks a decline from the prior year, when 3.6% of all residential properties were in foreclosure, it is still more than four times higher than in December 2003 (0.5%).

Median Sale Price of Existing Single-Family Homes

San Bernardino County and California, January 2004-January 2013



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

Median Price of Home by Type of Sale San Bernardino County, January 2013

Type of Sale	Price	Percent Price is Above or Below Total Sales Median
New Construction	\$ 225,000	41%
Resale	\$ 172,250	8%
Short Sale	\$ 161,000	1%
REO	\$ 132,000	-18%
Total Sales Median	\$ 160,000	

Source: CoreLogic

Defining Terms

Underwater Mortgage (Negative Equity): The mortgage balance is more than the property is worth.

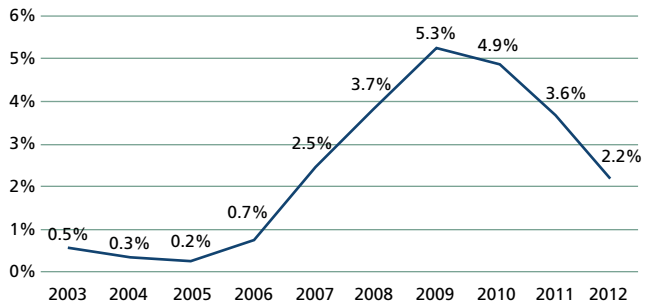
Short Sale: The property is sold for less than is owed on the mortgage loan to purchase it.

Foreclosure: The property used to secure a mortgage is sold to pay off that mortgage because the borrower has defaulted or failed to make timely loan payments.

REO (Real Estate Owned): The property failed to sell at a foreclosure auction and is now owned by a lender, most likely a bank.

Percent of Properties in Foreclosure

San Bernardino County, December 2003-December 2012



Source: CoreLogic

Connecting the Dots

The Housing Market's ability to provide an adequate supply of safe, affordable housing is an important factor in Family Safety.

The percent of homes sold as a short sale or real estate owned (REO) property is declining:

- In January 2013, 42% of homes sold in San Bernardino County were either a short sale or REO, compared with 78% in January 2009.
- However, prior to the Great Recession, in January 2007, only 2% of homes sold were through a short sale or REO.
- Short sales and REOs typically sell for a lower price, driving down the median prices for houses in an area.

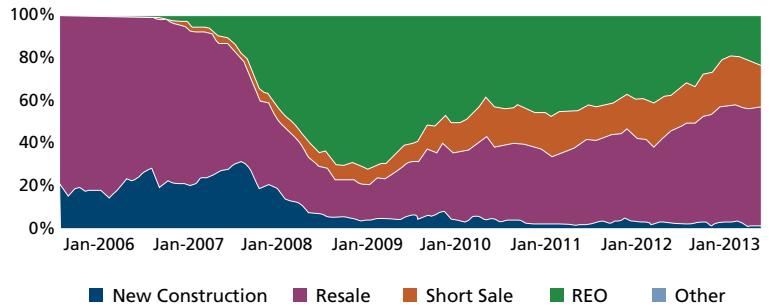
The decline in the number of permits granted per 1,000 Riverside-San Bernardino residents is leveling off:

- In 2011, there were 1.1 permits granted per 1,000 residents in Riverside-San Bernardino, similar to the California rate (1.2).
- By contrast, in 2004, there were 13.7 permits per 1,000 residents in Riverside-San Bernardino, compared with 5.8 per 1,000 in California.
- Preliminary data indicate an increase in the number of housing permits granted between 2011 and 2012, with 4,736 and 5,594 total housing units granted, respectively.

Despite a slight increase in January 2013, the proportion of homes with an underwater mortgage decreased since January 2010:

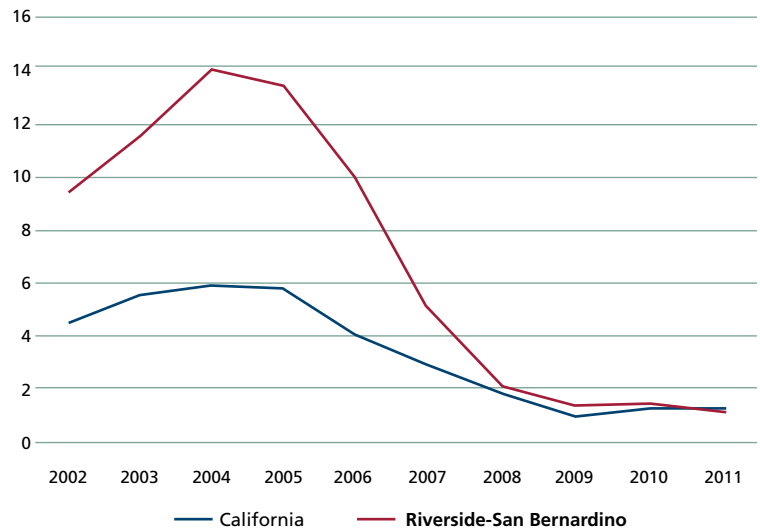
- In January 2013, 37% of homes carrying mortgages in San Bernardino County were underwater.
- While the proportion of underwater mortgages is significant, it represents a 31% reduction from January 2010, when 54% of mortgages were underwater.

Homes Sold by Type of Sale
San Bernardino County, January 2006-January 2013



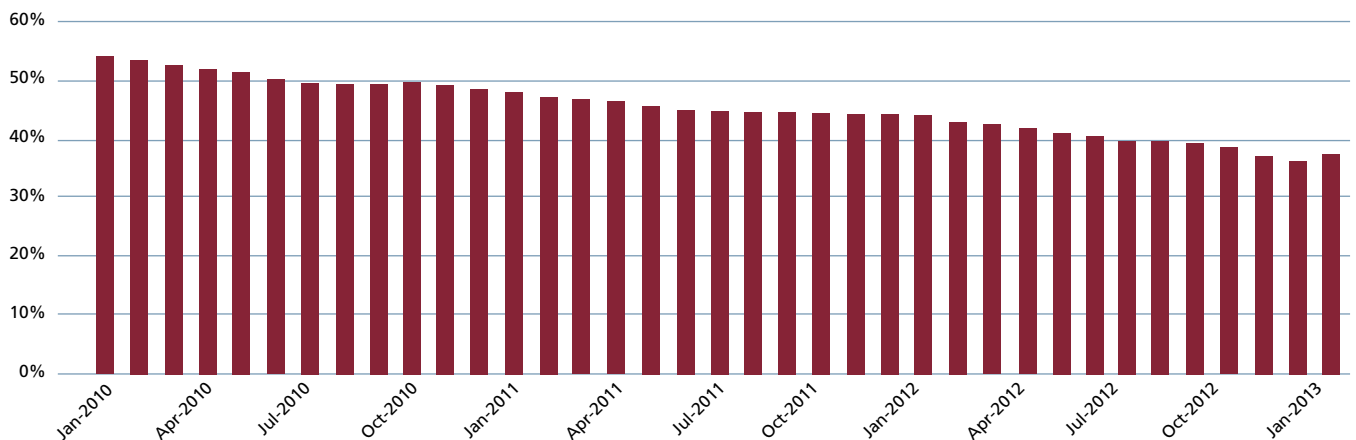
Source: CoreLogic

Housing Permits Granted per 1,000 Residents
Riverside-San Bernardino and California, 2002-2011



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

Percent of Homes with Underwater Mortgages
San Bernardino County, January 2010-January 2013



Source: CoreLogic

County Remains Affordable Despite Rising Home Prices

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 single-family detached home priced at 85% of median in San Bernardino County. It also compares homeownership rates.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

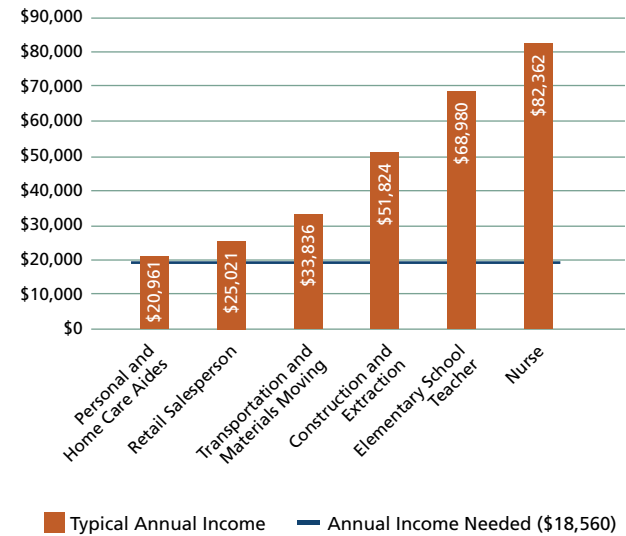
Despite rising home prices (see Housing Market), San Bernardino County housing remains affordable:

- The minimum household income needed to purchase a single-family home priced at 85% of median (or \$129,930) in San Bernardino County was approximately \$18,560 as of the fourth quarter of 2012.¹
- Fully 86% of households in San Bernardino County could afford such a home in the fourth quarter of 2012, down from 88% in 2011 and up from 82% in 2010.
- Looking at typical salaries in large or growing occupations, all of the selected fields earn more than the minimum qualifying income.
- San Bernardino County's affordability rate is higher than all other Southern California counties compared, which makes the county attractive to buyers seeking less expensive housing, such as first-time home buyers.

The homeownership rate in 2011 was high:

- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County was 62.5%.
- This rate exceeds the state average (54.9%) and five out of seven comparison regions, including Phoenix (61.6%), Orange (58.6%), Las Vegas (53.6%), San Diego (53.3%), and Los Angeles (46.3%).
- The county is tied with Miami (62.5%) and has fewer homeowners than Riverside County (65.9%) and the national average (64.6%).²

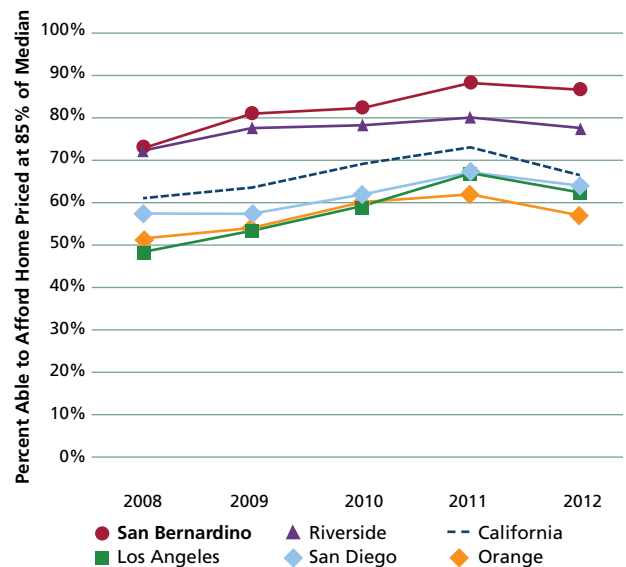
Income Needed to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median (\$129,930) Compared to Typical Salaries San Bernardino County, 2012



Note: Wage data are from the first quarter of 2012 and home price and income needed data are from the fourth quarter of 2012.

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

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



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

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

¹The California Association of Realtors defines the parameters for the First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index: 10% down and a one-year adjustable-rate mortgage, including points and fees, based on Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey.
²U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Connecting the Dots

Housing Affordability and Rental Affordability together determine a community's capacity to house its workforce.

Renting Becomes More Affordable

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

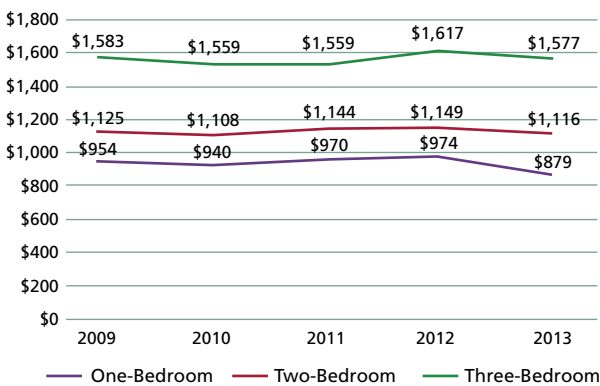
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- The hourly wage needed for a one-bedroom apartment fell 10% from \$18.73 in 2012 to \$16.90 in 2013. This housing wage is equivalent to an annual income of \$35,160.¹
- The hourly wages needed to afford two- and three-bedroom apartments fell 3% in one year.
- Over the past five years, one-bedroom rents fell 8%, two-bedroom rents fell 1%, and three-bedroom rents remained steady.
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has more affordable rental housing than all regions compared except Phoenix, Las Vegas, and Miami.
- However, median rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$879) is still not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including personal care aide and retail salesperson.
- Someone earning minimum wage can afford to pay \$416 a month in rent or would have to work 85 hours per week to afford median one-bedroom rent.
- In terms of the occupations projected to have the fastest rate of job growth between 2010 and 2020, fully 72% have a wage high enough to afford a one-bedroom unit.
- For occupations projected to have the most openings between 2010 and 2020, only 28% have an average hourly wage high enough to afford a one-bedroom unit (see County Profile).²

Monthly Fair Market Rent Riverside-San Bernardino, 2009-2013

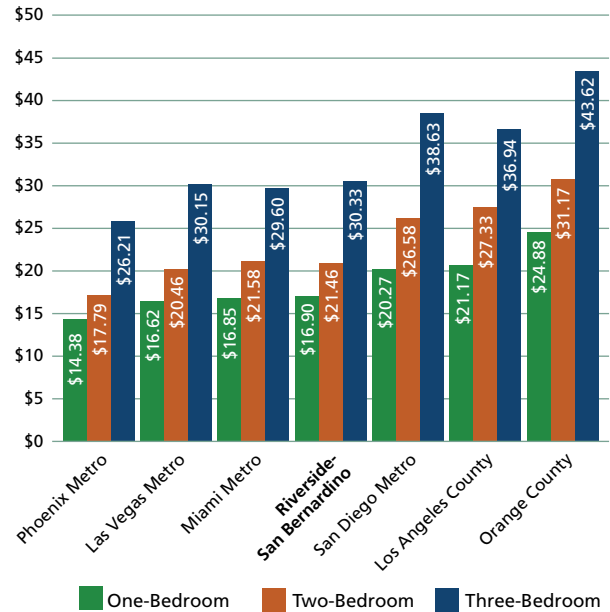


Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2013 Fair Markets Rents (www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor/2013>)

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

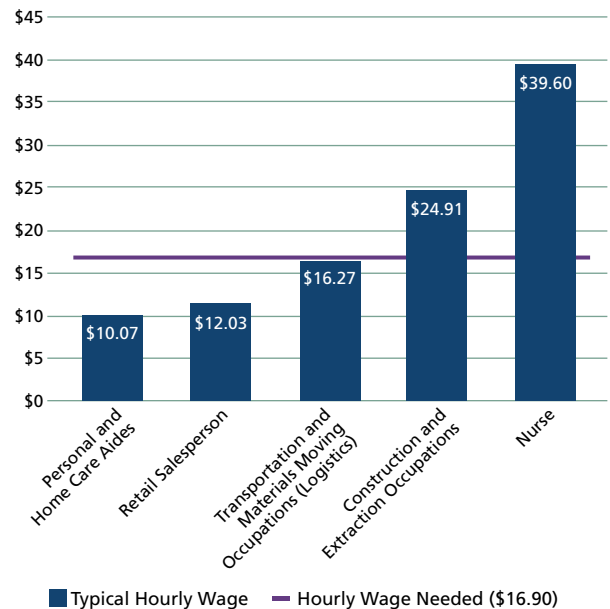
² California Employment Development Department, 2010-2020 Occupation Projections (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145).

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent Regional Comparison, 2013



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2013 Fair Markets Rents (www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor/2013>)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages Riverside-San Bernardino, 2013



Note: Wage data are from first quarter 2012.

Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2013 Fair Markets Rents (www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor/2013>); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=152)

Connecting the Dots

A higher level of Rental Affordability provides housing for vulnerable populations such as Veterans.

Highest Percentage of Carpoolers in the Region

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

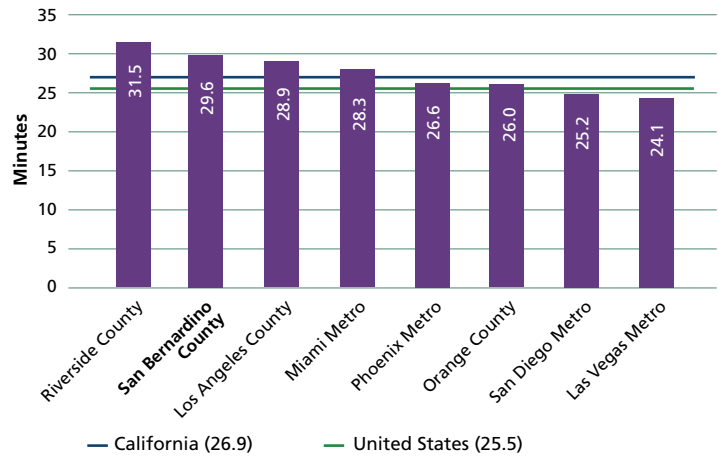
San Bernardino County commute times hold steady:

- In 2011, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 29.6 minutes, longer than previous years (29.3 in 2010 and 29.0 in 2009).
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is the second longest among comparison regions and longer than both California (26.9 minutes) and the U.S. (25.5 minutes).
- In 2011, 75.7% of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone – fewer than all regions compared except Los Angeles County.
- At 15.8% of trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared.
- 3.9% of residents work at home and 1.7% walk to work, compared to 1.8% who use public transportation.
- Transit use is likely impacted by the large distances between destinations within the county and low-density land use, which may result in lengthy transit trips.

Caltrans calculates the cost of freeway delays:¹

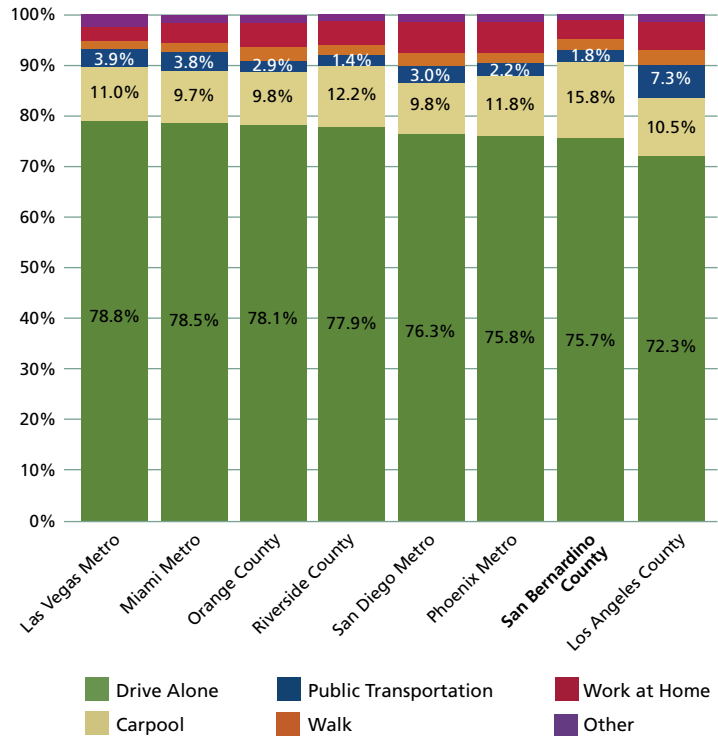
- In 2010, there were 1,919,526 annual hours of delay due to congestion on San Bernardino County freeways, up from 1,341,000 annual hours of delay in 2009.
- In addition, there were 3,550,075 annual hours of delay due to congestion in 2010 on Riverside County freeways, up from 3,206,000 annual hours of delay in 2009.
- This congestion-related delay in the region resulted in the use of 9.4 million extra gallons of fuel and the release of 84,000 additional metric tons of carbon dioxide into the air compared with what would have been emitted at free-flow speeds.
- In terms of productivity, the delays equate to wage and salary losses of \$80.4 million or \$220,000 a day.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
Regional Comparison, 2011



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

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
Regional Comparison, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

Transportation Funds Declining

The San Bernardino Association of Governments conducts transportation planning for the region. Their projected funding between 2008 and 2035 for transportation projects like freeway improvements, rail, express bus, and local street and road projects, totals approximately \$450 billion. These funds come from several sources, including local (Measure I), state, federal, and other sources such as gas and sales taxes. While there is significant transportation construction happening today, the conclusion of Proposition 1B, along with a reduction in other state dollars, means that funding for future transportation projects is expected to decline.

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

Connecting the Dots

Mobility throughout Southern California has a direct impact on the Housing Market, spawning the phrase "drive till you qualify."

Bus and Rail Ridership Increase

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Ridership rose on all commuter rail lines:

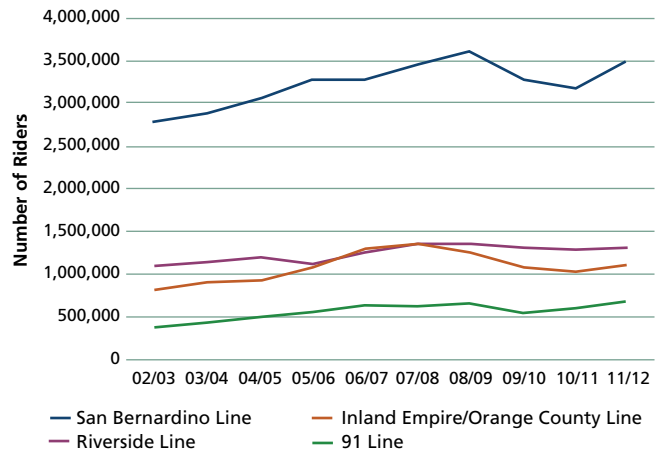
- In 2011/12, ridership on all Metrolink lines serving San Bernardino County totaled 6.53 million riders, an increase of 7% from the previous year.
- Ridership growth was strongest on the San Bernardino and 91 Lines, at 9% and 8%, respectively.
- The Inland Empire-Orange County Line ridership grew 5% while the Riverside Line grew 1%.
- Long-term ridership trends remain positive, with 30% growth over the past 10 years.

Bus ridership in San Bernardino County increased overall:

- In 2011/12, there were a total of 18,812,596 bus passenger boardings, an increase of 8% from the previous year.
- Ridership increased for five out of the six transit agencies providing bus service in San Bernardino County. Only Needles Area Transit experienced a decrease (-3.5%).
- San Bernardino County's bus ridership per capita is on the low end of the regions compared.
- The Omnitrans bus system operating costs are in the middle (\$3.77/trip) while the Victor Valley Transit Authority operating costs are somewhat higher (\$4.15/trip).
- Among the regions compared, Las Vegas had the lowest cost per boarding and Riverside Transit Agency had the highest cost per boarding.

Commuter Rail Ridership

San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and 91 Line, 2003-2012



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

Bus System Operating Costs per Boarding and Boardings per Capita Regional Comparison, 2011

Regional Transportation System	Bus Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	41.4	\$2.68
Miami-Dade Transit	30.3	\$4.03
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	29.4	\$2.28
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	25.1	\$2.55
Valley Metro (Phoenix)	22.0	\$3.66
Orange County Transportation Authority	18.4	\$3.44
Sunline Transit Agency	11.7	\$4.28
Omnitrans	10.0	\$3.77
Victor Valley Transit Authority	4.7	\$4.15
Riverside Transit Agency	4.6	\$4.69

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

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

Connecting the Dots

Transit investments may reduce Energy Consumption resulting in a more sustainable community with cleaner air.

Rents Fall While Vacancy Rates Improve

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

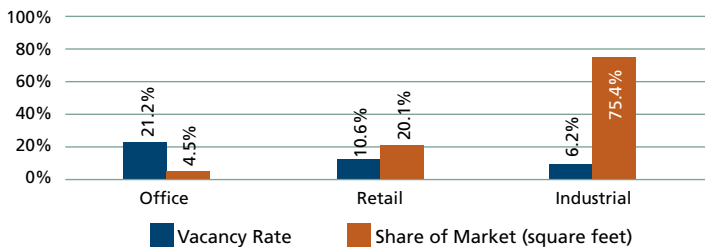
- In the first quarter of 2013, commercial real estate in Los Angeles and Orange counties was 32% more expensive, on average, than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area.
- Since the first quarter of 2009, Riverside-San Bernardino rents decreased across all categories. Industrial rents dropped by 3%, office rents fell by 18%, and retail rents decreased by 21%.

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

- In the first quarter of 2013, vacancy rates for office, retail and industrial real estate were significantly higher in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro region than in neighboring counties.
- Industrial real estate, which accounts for the vast majority of the total market share (75%), had the lowest vacancy rate in the first quarter of 2013 at 6.2%.
- Conversely, office real estate, which accounts for only 5% of total commercial real estate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, had the highest vacancy rate (21.2%).
- Retail space, which accounts for 20% of market share, had a 10.6% vacancy rate.
- However, in the past year, there has been an improvement in vacancy rates. Since the first quarter of 2012, industrial vacancy rates dropped 16%, office vacancies declined by 7% and retail fell 2%.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates Compared to Share of Market

Riverside-San Bernardino, First Quarter 2013

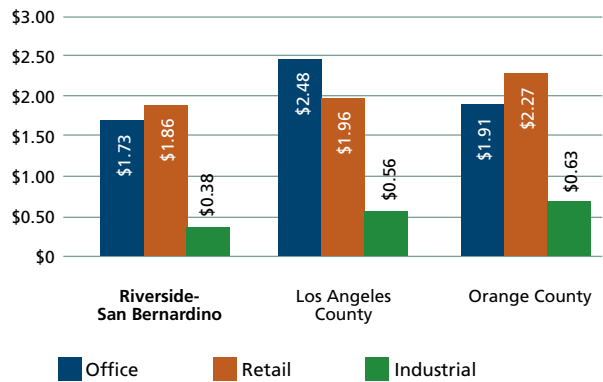


Source: CBRE

Connecting the Dots

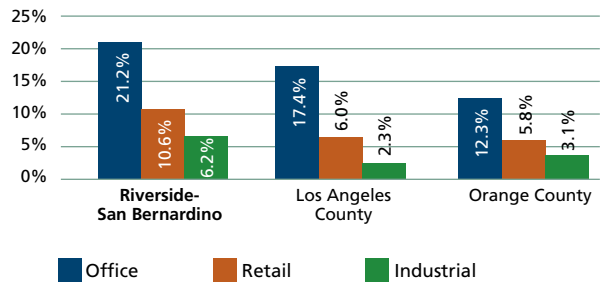
The development of the **Commercial Real Estate Market** will create local jobs, reduce the need for commuting, and have a positive effect on **Air Quality**.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents Regional Comparison, First Quarter 2013



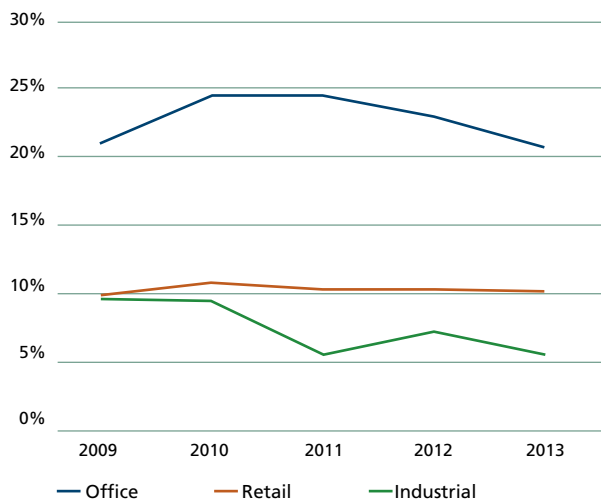
Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates Regional Comparison, First Quarter 2013



Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates Riverside-San Bernardino, 2009-2013 (First Quarters)



Source: CBRE

education

Two-thirds of San Bernardino County schools improved their academic test scores and proficiency levels are rising. The high school dropout rate fell and the proportion of students eligible to apply for a UC or CSU campus rose to the highest level in nearly 20 years. Still, only about half of K-12 students are proficient in English-Language Arts and mathematics and the percentage of residents over 25 who are high school graduates is lower than the state and nation.

Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports

A supportive school culture – one that reduces suspensions, expulsions, and behavioral referrals while improving academic achievement – requires the investment of parents and families, mental health services, teachers, and administrators. This model is referred to as Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS). Since 2009, as many as 53 schools in the desert region have used PBIS with impressive results. After receiving a score of 95% on a PBIS review, Morgan Kincaid Preparatory School in Adelanto Elementary was designated a “leadership site,” and Serrano High School in Hesperia Unified has seen its behavioral referrals drop 60% in two years. In the valley region, Colton Joint Unified School District and Ontario-Montclair Elementary School District began PBIS in February 2013 with 15 schools participating. Countywide, more than 30 additional schools are anticipated to start PBIS in 2013/14.

More Schools Achieve Academic Performance Targets

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Approximately two-thirds of schools improved their API scores in 2012:

- 64% of San Bernardino County schools showed API improvement.
- 71% of San Bernardino County schools met or exceeded their API growth targets.
- 43% of schools had an API at or above the state target of 800 in 2012, compared to 38% in 2011 and 36% in 2010.²
- Overall, the number of school districts achieving the statewide target API score of 800 or above remained unchanged from the previous year, with 12 out of 33 districts achieving scores of 800 or better.

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

- Slightly over half (52%) of all San Bernardino County students were proficient or better in ELA in 2012, compared to 57% statewide.
- Similarly, 47% were proficient or better in math, compared to 50% statewide.
- Over the past 10 years, ELA proficiency in San Bernardino County improved by 23 percentage points and math proficiency improved by 16 percentage points.
- 45% and 42% of economically disadvantaged students were proficient in ELA and math, respectively. Students who were not economically disadvantaged were 69% and 57% proficient, respectively. While both groups have improved, the achievement gap between these two groups has grown slightly since 2003.³
- However, over the same period, the achievement gap between White and Hispanic students has narrowed by three percentage points in both ELA and math.

District Academic Performance Index Scores San Bernardino County, 2012

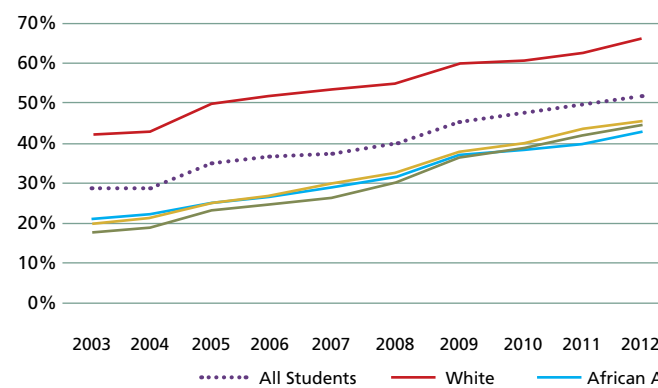
Elementary Districts	
Etiwanda	893
Mt. Baldy	881
Alta Loma	876
Central	836
Mountain View	819
Oro Grande	818
Victor	804
Cucamonga	792
Helendale	792
Ontario-Montclair	763
Adelanto	729
High School Districts	
Chaffey	776
Victor Valley	715
Unified Districts	
Upland	825
Redlands	824
Chino Valley	820
Snowline	805
Bear Valley	803
Silver Valley	796
Yucaipa-Calimesa	795
Rim of the World	787
Apple Valley	779
Morongo	776
Hesperia	768
Trona	766
Fontana	754
Rialto	750
Barstow	749
Colton	734
Lucerne Valley	729
San Bernardino City	726
Baker Valley	723
Needles	680

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

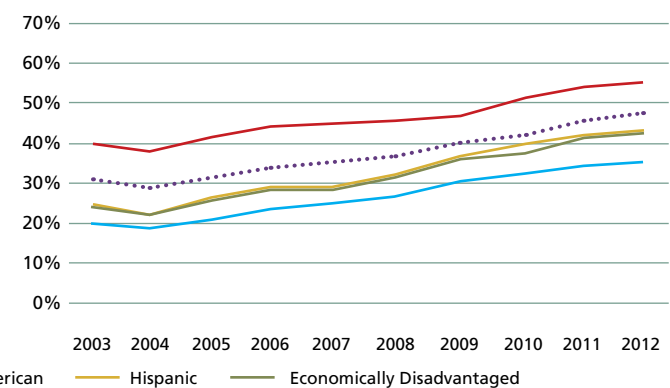
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

Percent of Students Proficient or Above by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2003-2012

English-Language Arts



Mathematics



Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

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

² These calculations include both small schools serving fewer than 100 students and Alternative School Accountability Model schools, which include schools under the jurisdiction of a county board of education or a county superintendent of schools and alternative schools serving high-risk pupils, including continuation high schools and opportunity schools.

³ A student is defined as "economically disadvantaged" if both parents have not received a high school diploma or the student is eligible to participate in the free or reduced price school meal (FRPSM) program (www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sr/technicalrpts.asp). See Family Income Security for the proportion of students eligible for the FRPSM program.

● **Connecting the Dots**
Strong Academic Performance may lead to improved College Readiness.

Dropout Rate Falls; Matches Statewide Rate

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

A high school diploma or college degree 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?

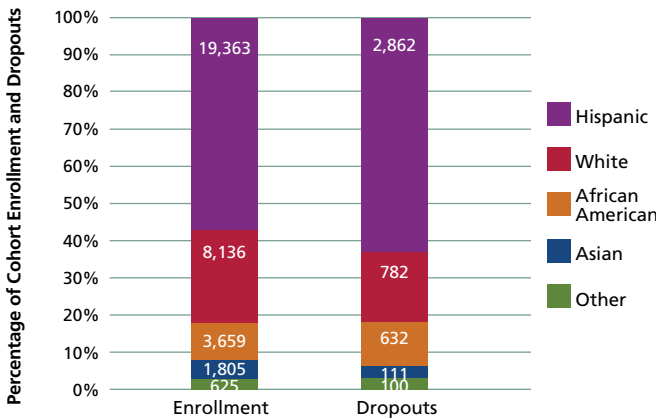
The percentage of college and high school graduates has gradually increased since 2000:

- Between 2000 and 2011, the percentage of residents over age 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher rose from 16% to 18%.
- However, at 18%, San Bernardino County is below the state (30%), nation (29%), and all peers and neighboring regions compared for college graduates.
- Between 2000 and 2011, the percentage of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 74% to 78%.
- At 78%, San Bernardino County has the second lowest percentage of high school graduates among regions compared and falls below state and national averages (81% and 86%, respectively).

The class of 2011/12 had substantially fewer dropouts:

- 13.3% of the students in the class of 2011/12 dropped out before graduating, compared to 15.7% of the class of 2010/11 and 19.1% of the class of 2009/10.
- The 2011/12 dropout rate is nearly identical to the statewide dropout rate of 13.2%.
- Native American students had the highest dropout rate in 2011/12 and Asian students had the lowest.
- Compared to enrollment, the dropout population is disproportionately made up of Hispanic and African American youth.

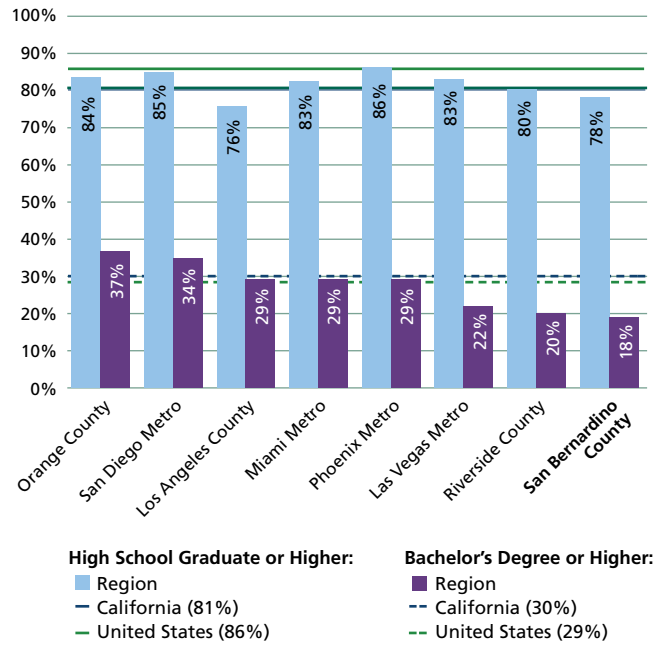
Enrollment Compared to Dropouts, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2011/12



Note: "Other" includes Native American/Alaska Native, two or more races, or no race reported.

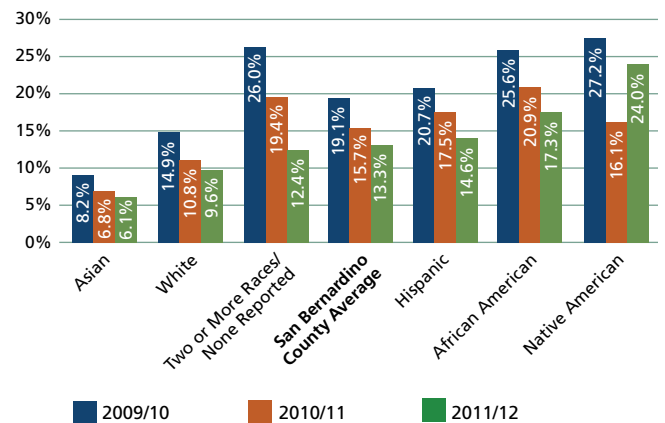
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

Percentage Over Age 25 Earning High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher Regional Comparison, 2011



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

Dropout Rate, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2009/10-2011/12



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

Early Warning and Intervention System

The Early Warning and Intervention System (EWIS) is a research-based pilot program to reduce the dropout rate. In San Bernardino County, three schools in Upland Unified and two schools in the Victor Valley Union High School District are participating. The EWIS uses key indicators such as attendance, course grades, and behavior to identify students at risk of dropping out of school or failing to graduate on time. At-risk students are supported with targeted interventions, while the districts work to address systemic issues that may be impeding students' ability to graduate.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Connecting the Dots
Educational Attainment is a critical building block of Family Income Security.

UC/CSU Eligibility Rate Highest on Record

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

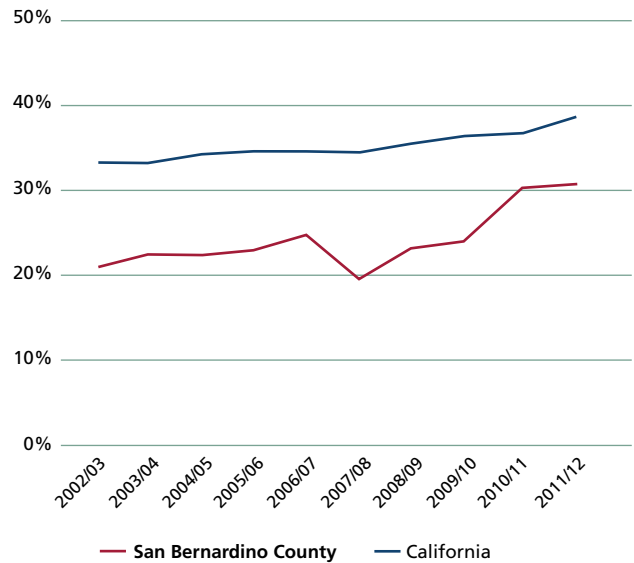
The UC/CSU eligibility rate improved significantly, reaching the highest level in nearly 20 years of tracking:

- 31% of San Bernardino County seniors graduating in 2011/12 did so having completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This rate builds on the previous year's six point gain and is seven points higher than the previous 10-year average for UC/CSU eligibility.
- However, San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 38%.
- UC/CSU eligibility varies by race and ethnicity, with Asian students the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible and African American and Hispanic students the least likely.²

More students took the SAT in 2010/11, but scores dipped:

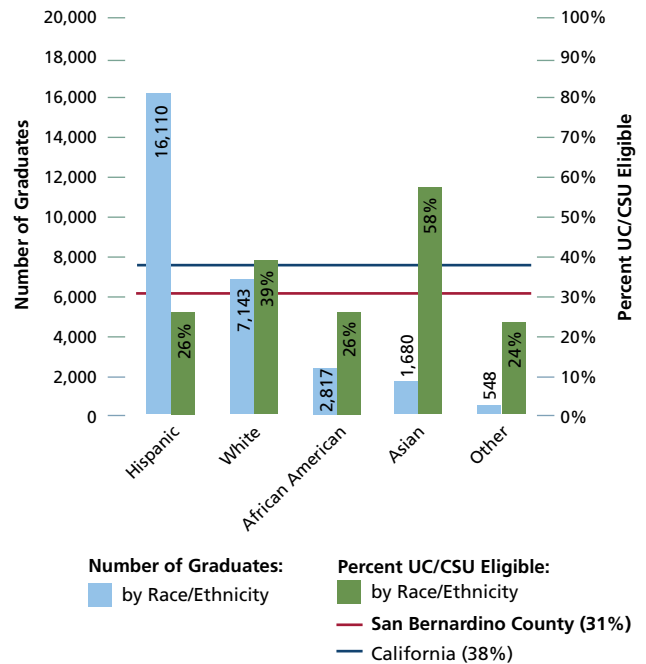
- Halting a downward trend since 2005/06, 29% of San Bernardino County seniors took the SAT in 2010/11, up from 24% the previous year.
- However, as often occurs when the percentage tested goes up, student scores went down, with 38% of students scoring 1500 or better (out of 2400 possible points) in 2010/11, down from 40% the previous year and lower than the statewide average of 48% in 2010/11.
- At 1427, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is nearly the same as Riverside County but lower than the California average and other Southern California neighbors.

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU San Bernardino County and California, 2003-2012



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

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2011/12



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

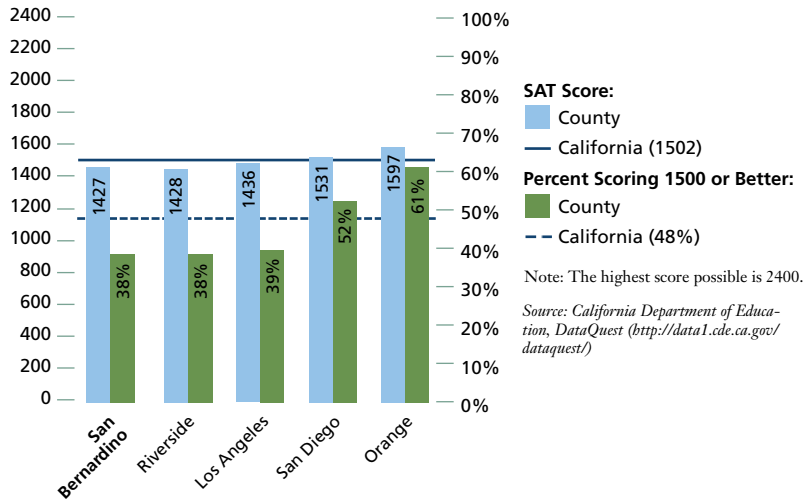
¹ College Board, Education Pays, Update 2005 (www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/press/cost05/education_pays_05.pdf)

² "Asian" includes students identified as Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino. "Other" includes students identified as Native American/Alaska Native, two or more races, or no race/ethnicity reported.

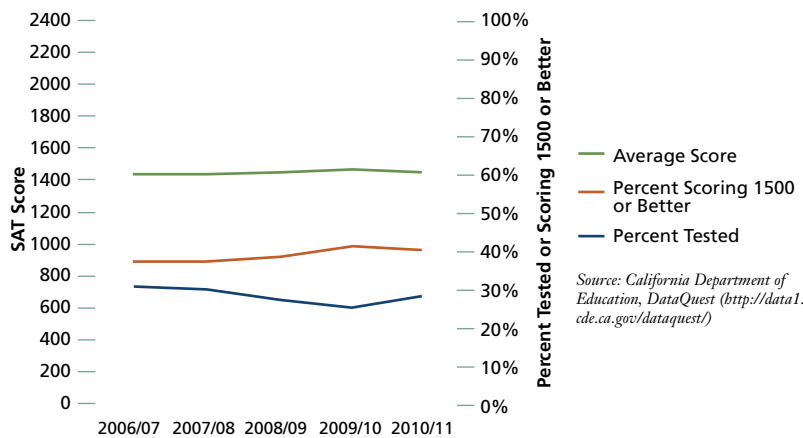
Connecting the Dots

College Readiness and Career Preparation go hand-in-hand and contribute to a strong economy and community.

**Average SAT Scores and Percentage Scoring 1500 or Better
County Comparison, 2010/11**



**SAT Trends: Average Score, Percent Tested, and Percent Scoring 1500 or Better
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011**



AVID Update

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

However, the 2012/13 California budget eliminated AVID funding. In San Bernardino County, this was a tremendous blow given the high participation rate in the region and the successes witnessed over the years. Viewed as too vital to eliminate, San Bernardino County, along with Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties (the "RIMS" region), pledged financial resources to keep the program alive in the region. The RIMS region is one of only two regions in California able to sustain their AVID programs in the face of budget cuts.

Of the AVID seniors graduating in 2012, 99% graduated from high school, 95% successfully completed a-g courses (courses that count toward UC/CSU eligibility), 75% planned to attend a 4-year college and another 18% planned to attend a 2-year college, for a total college-going rate of 93%.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

EAP: Improving College Readiness

The Inland Area Early Assessment Program (EAP) Collaborative is working to clear the way for more graduating seniors to attend college.

The EAP collaborative is comprised of California State University/San Bernardino, University of California/Riverside, Cal Poly Pomona, local community colleges, the San Bernardino and Riverside County offices of education, and local school districts.

The EAP assessment is designed to give high school students an early indication of college readiness in English and math, and to avoid incoming college students' need for remediation. The ultimate goal of the EAP collaborative is to have this assessment used as a "common indicator" of college readiness for public universities and community colleges in the region. While taking the EAP assessment is not mandatory, making it so could improve high school graduation, college going, and college completion rates.

Early Assessment Program 2012 Snapshot

- 91% of San Bernardino County juniors took the English EAP assessment and 89% took the math EAP. Both rates are higher than statewide (87% and 83%, respectively).
- Of those taking the English EAP, 17% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 14% were conditionally ready (i.e., the student can take identified coursework in their senior year of high school that, following completion, will deem them college ready). Statewide, 23% of students were college ready in English and 15% were conditionally ready.
- Of those taking the math EAP, 10% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 46% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 15% of students were college ready in math and 46% were conditionally ready.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

CTE Students Faring Well in Job Market

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Placement rates are high for both high school and adult ROP students, but finding a job related to one's course of study is more difficult for younger students:

- Among the 15,000 high school seniors completing ROP education in 2011/12, 82% continued their education, found a job, or joined the military – a decline from a placement rate of 87% the prior year.
- The placement rate among adult ROP participants rose two points to 83%, with nearly 3,000 adults completing their ROP course of study and continuing their education, finding a job or joining the military.
- Among students entering the job market, 29% of high school ROP students in 2011/12 found a job related to their course of study, compared to 59% of adults.
- Both adults and high school students experienced greater difficulty finding a job related to their course of study in 2011/12 compared to 2010/11.
- High school students, in particular, are encouraged to continue their studies rather than enter the job market. More than half (58%) of high school students continued their education after completing their studies in 2011/12, compared to 45% of adults.

Community college CTE student placement rose:

- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2010/11, 72% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military), compared with 70% the prior year.
- This placement rate is lower than the statewide average of 75%.
- San Bernardino County community colleges awarded CTE students 3,262 industry-recognized credentials, certificates or degrees (or the student was “transfer ready”) in 2010/11. This represents a decline of 11% over the past five years.

Private Trade Schools

In addition to public career education, private trade schools serving the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area contributed 1,000 Associate's degrees and 674 Bachelor's degrees in 2011/12 in a broad range of career education topics.

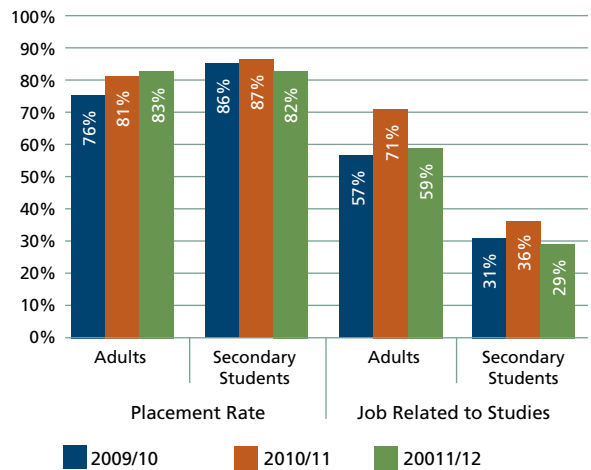
Source: National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov>)

Internships and On-the-Job Training Give Students a Competitive Advantage

In addition to classroom instruction, the three ROPs in San Bernardino County provide students with opportunities for work-based learning and internships (on-the-job training). During the 2011/12 school year, 3,771 ROP students in San Bernardino County took advantage of these opportunities. These experiences expose students to future career options, foster the development of a strong work ethic, engage students in professional communication, and provide a venue for technical skill mastery with real-world applications. By providing work experience that deepens classroom curriculum and is attractive to employers, work-based education can improve a student's readiness for college and a career.

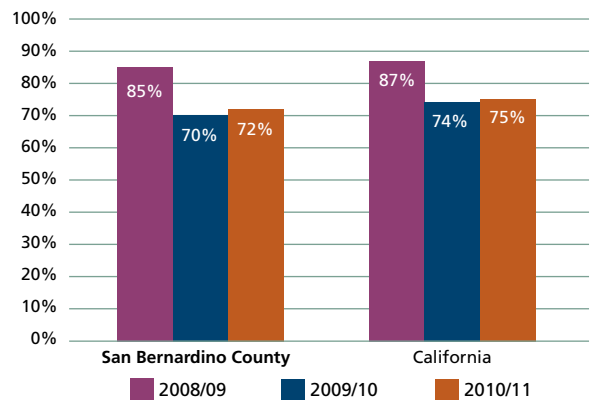
Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Baldy View, and Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs

ROP Placement Rates and Relatedness to Course of Study San Bernardino County, 2010-2012



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

Community College Placement Rates San Bernardino County and California, 2009-2011



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

Locally Grown Health Care Providers

One of the region's biggest challenges is the existing and growing shortage of primary care physicians and the need for health care professionals at all levels (see Health Care Access). Indeed, the health sector is projected to be among the fastest growing job markets in the region. CTE is a critical component of meeting that demand. For the San Bernardino County ROP alone, 29% of enrollment is in the Health Science and Medical Technology industry sector. Fully 77% in this sector are completing their course of study and 86% are placed.

Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools and California Employment Development Department

Connecting the Dots

Improving the workforce through Career Preparation is the focus of many Nonprofit Businesses.

Graduates Exceed Education Requirements for Most Jobs

Description of Indicator

This indicator tallies the degrees granted from public and private two- and four-year colleges and universities in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and compares that to the entry-level education needed for job openings projected annually in the region.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Projections between 2010 and 2020, which take into account new jobs created and existing jobs vacated, indicate there will be an estimated 51,224 job openings in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area annually:

- In terms of the entry-level education requirements, 39% of the projected annual job openings require less than a high school degree, 38% require a high school degree, and 4% require post-secondary Career Technical Education.
- Another 4% of projected job openings require an Associate's degree, 11% require a Bachelor's, 1% require a Master's, and 2% require a doctorate or professional degree.

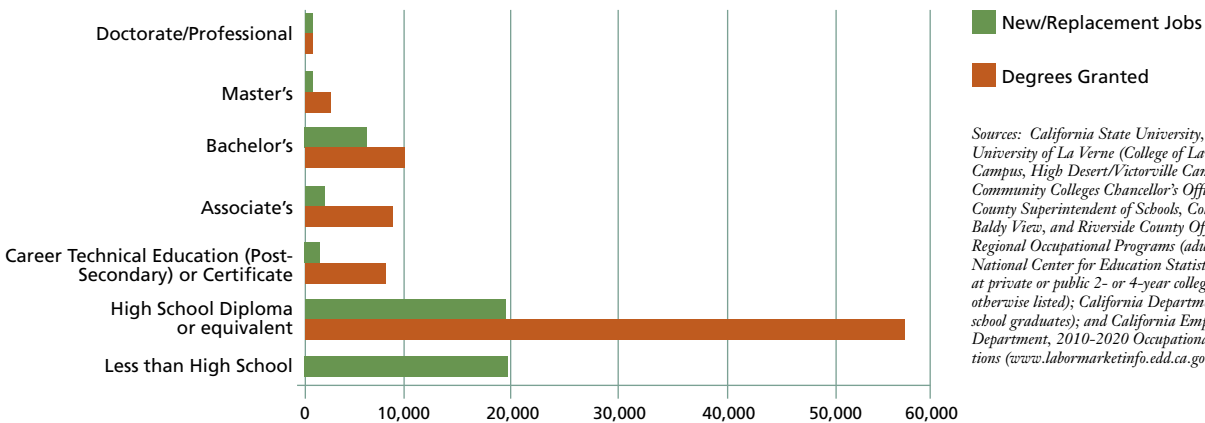
Annually, there are more degrees granted in all levels of secondary and post-secondary education in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area than there are job openings projected to require those minimum levels of education:

- There is a close match between the number of job openings needing a doctorate or professional degree and the number of degrees granted at this level, and a relatively close match among Bachelor's degrees granted and job openings at this level.
- There are nearly four times as many degrees granted at the Associate's level and three times as many degrees granted at the Master's level as there are projected job openings assigned these minimum levels of education.
- At the post-secondary Career Technical Education or certificate level of education there is an excess supply of over four times the graduates per job.
- In addition to educational requirements, occupations are assessed for whether they require vocational training. A majority of job openings in the region do (76%). Most (71%) require some sort of on-the-job training, while 4% require an internship or residency and 1% require apprenticeship.
- The region has approximately three times as many high school graduates as there are jobs at this level; however, some graduates do not enter the job market after graduation, but rather continue their studies.

Education, Experience and Training Codes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics assigns education, experience and training codes to each occupation in the Standard Occupational Classification system. The education level assigned is considered the entry-level or minimum education level needed to fill a job, and the experience and training levels assigned are considered to be typical. For example, a Chief Executives' entry-level education requirement is a Bachelor's degree, but this job is also coded to require five or more years of experience. Teacher Assistants, on the other hand, are coded to require less than a high school degree, but require short-term on-the-job training. Since the jobs are coded at the minimum or typical qualifications required, it is likely that more educated, experienced or trained candidates fill many of these jobs, and that candidates with the minimum requirements may have difficulty competing.

Projected (2010-2020) Average Annual Job Openings Compared to the Number of Degrees Granted in 2011/12 by Public High Schools and Public/Private Post-Secondary Educational Institutions in the Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area



Sources: California State University, San Bernardino; University of La Verne (College of Law, Inland Empire Campus, High Desert/Victorville Campus); California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office; San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa, Baldy View, and Riverside County Office of Education Regional Occupational Programs (adult participants only); National Center for Education Statistics (for degrees granted at private or public 2- or 4-year colleges or universities not otherwise listed); California Department of Education (high school graduates); and California Employment Development Department, 2010-2020 Occupational Employment Projections (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)

Connecting the Dots

The Educational-Occupational Match helps identify businesses that may drive the Commercial Real Estate Market.

STEM-Related Degrees on Upward Trend

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of degrees awarded in STEM disciplines (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) at colleges and universities in San Bernardino County, including Associate's, Bachelor's, and graduate degrees.¹

Why is it Important?

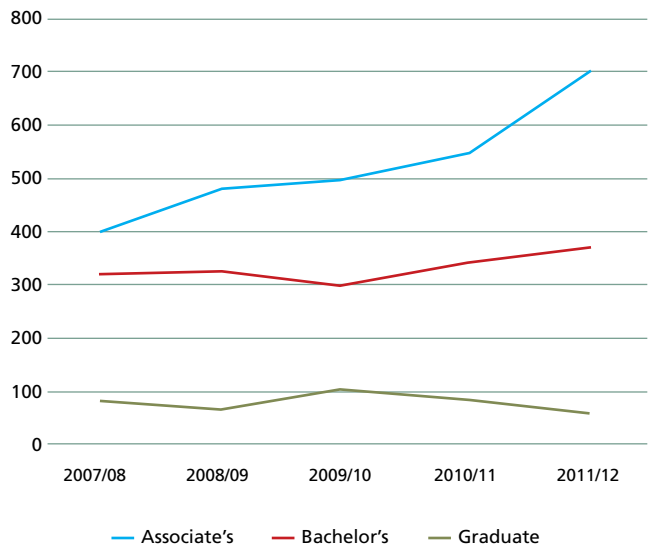
The technical and problem-solving skills learned through the STEM disciplines are critical in our knowledge- and computer-driven economy. A technically skilled pool of local graduates reduces the need for employers to recruit workers from outside the county and can attract new high-tech jobs.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

STEM-related degrees accounted for approximately 10% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2011/12 by public and private, two-year and four-year institutions in San Bernardino County:²

- 697 STEM-related Associate's degrees were awarded in 2011/12, an increase of 73% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related Bachelor's degrees awarded (358 in 2011/12) grew 9% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted fluctuated over the past five years, from a high of 103 in 2009/10 to a low of 65 in 2011/12.
- Associate's degrees granted in interdisciplinary STEM subjects (biological or physical sciences and/or mathematics) grew the most, increasing 148% since 2007/08.
- Degrees granted in information and computer sciences fell the most, declining almost 18%.
- The number of degrees granted in biology grew 31% while the remaining STEM-related disciplines tracked each grew 10% over the past five years.

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



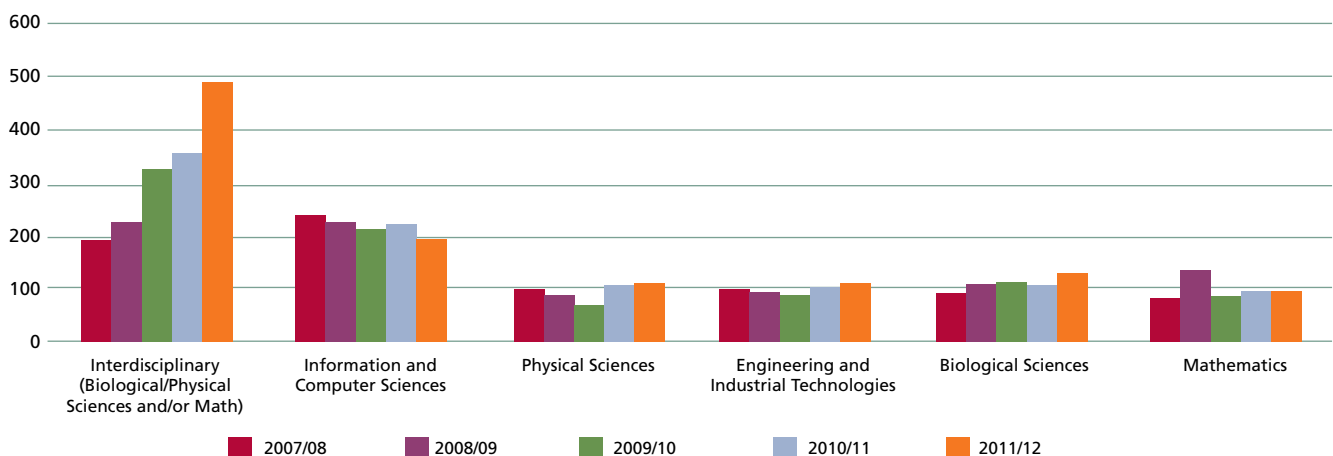
Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (<http://ir.csusb.edu/>), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (<https://misweb.cccco.edu/mis/online/stat/awards.cfm>), and National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

Private Trade Schools' Contribution to STEM-Related Degrees

In addition to the degrees tallied in this indicator, private for-profit institutions in San Bernardino County granted 71 STEM-related Bachelor's degrees and 288 STEM-related Associate's degrees in 2011/12.

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

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



Note: In this year's analysis, interdisciplinary Associate's degrees granted in Biological and Physical Sciences and/or Mathematics from public community colleges were included retroactively. Tech-related undergraduate and Associate's degrees granted by private, for-profit institutions are not included at this time due to lack of trend data.

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

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

²This calculation includes degrees granted by private for-profit trade schools; the remaining calculations do not.

community health and wellness

While one in five San Bernardino County residents are uninsured, most of the county's uninsured population will be eligible for health insurance through the Affordable Care Act. More mothers are receiving prenatal care, the infant death rate is declining, and more residents in need of mental health services are receiving help. Still, nearly half of the county's students and almost two-thirds of adults are overweight. Family poverty and housing insecurity – which are widely considered to negatively impact health – continue to grow.

Thousands of Residents Helped by ArrowCare

ArrowCare, San Bernardino County's low-income health program, is a demonstration project for expanded health care coverage under the Affordable Care Act. ArrowCare's goal was to enroll 20,000 low-income county citizens and legal permanent residents who are not eligible for Medi-Cal. As of March 2013, there were 27,000 enrollees, far exceeding expectations. Beginning in 2014, these enrollees will automatically be transitioned to Medi-Cal. ArrowCare provides access to comprehensive medical services at Arrowhead Regional Medical Center and 26 network clinics countywide.

More than One-Third of Young Adults are Uninsured

Description of Indicator

This indicator provides detailed information about the proportion of San Bernardino County residents who are uninsured, and the uninsured population's eligibility for public coverage under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).¹ It also shows the ratio of residents to primary care physicians, the percentage of people who have a usual place to go to when sick or need health advice, and the percentage of people who delayed or did not get medical care in the past 12 months.

Why is it Important?

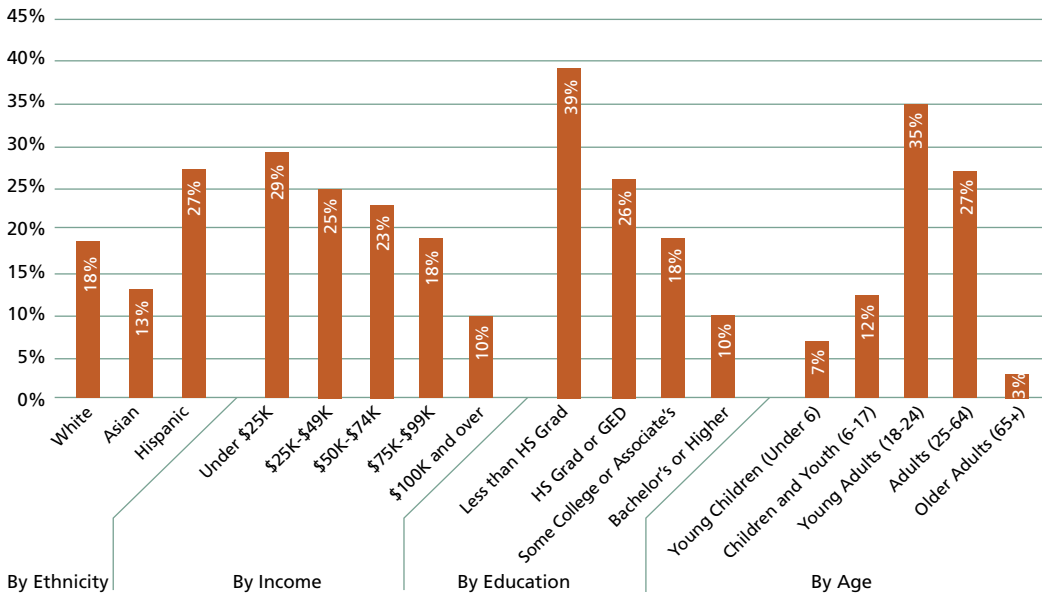
Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Estimates indicate that approximately one in five San Bernardino County residents are uninsured, a proportion that has not changed significantly over the past three years:

- In 2011, 20.8% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured.
- This proportion is higher than the United States (15.1%) and California (18.1%). It is in the mid-range compared to neighboring counties.
- Young adults were the age group most likely to be uninsured (35.1%).
- Hispanic residents were the racial or ethnic group most likely to be uninsured (27.1%).
- When broken out by household income, those with annual incomes in the lowest range (under \$25,000) were the most likely to be uninsured (29.0%).
- 39.0% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured.

Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income, Education and Age San Bernardino County, 2011



Note: Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. White is non-Hispanic. Hispanic is of any race. Educational attainment data is for the population age 25 and over.

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

¹ Health insurance data are from the U.S. Census Bureau and not comparable to data from the California Health Interview Survey presented previously in this indicator.

Connecting the Dots

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

Most San Bernardino County residents have a usual place to go for medical care, but many also delay getting care:

- Fully 85.1% of people under age 65 surveyed in 2009 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a higher proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared except San Diego County (88.9%).
- However, 17.4% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared.
- This is an increase of 22% since 2007, when 14.3% of residents under age 65 had delayed or did not get needed medical care.
- There are 1,868 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared except Riverside County. The national target ratio is 1,067 for each primary care physician.²

Most of the county's uninsured population will have incomes low enough to access health insurance through the (ACA):³

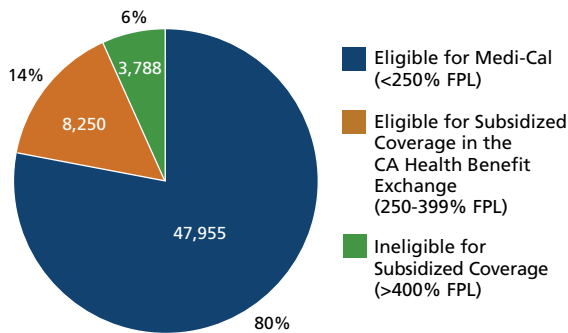
- Fully 80% of uninsured children under 18 and 37% of uninsured adults in the county will be income eligible under Medi-Cal.
- Another 14% of children under 18 and 52% of adults who are currently uninsured will be income eligible for subsidized coverage through the California Health Benefit Exchange.
- 6% of children and 11% of adults who are currently uninsured will not be eligible for subsidized coverage through the Health Benefit Exchange because their income is too high to qualify.

Program Descriptions

Medi-Cal is a no-cost health care program for certain low-income populations. With full implementation of the ACA, adults earning less than 138% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) are income eligible for Medi-Cal. Children under 18 who live in families earning below 250% FPL will be income eligible for Medi-Cal.

The **Health Benefits Exchange** will allow certain low-income populations to purchase health insurance at a subsidized rate. Adults will be income eligible for the Health Benefits Exchange if they earn between 138-399% of FPL. Children under 18 who live in families earning between 250-399% FPL will be income eligible for the Exchange.

Uninsured Children (Under 18) Eligible for Public Coverage Under the ACA
San Bernardino County, 2011

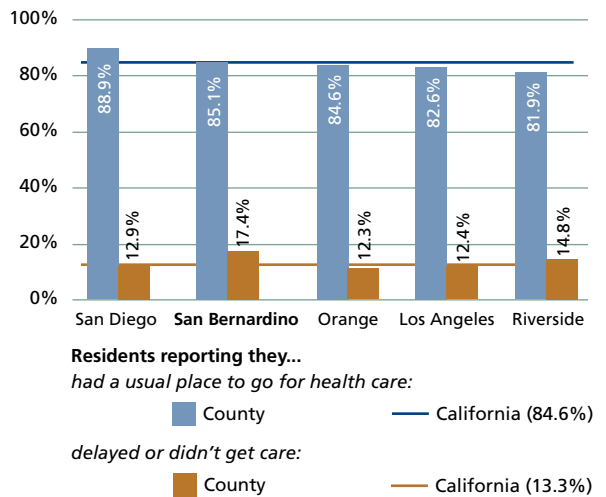


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

² Primary care physicians include practicing physicians under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine or pediatrics.

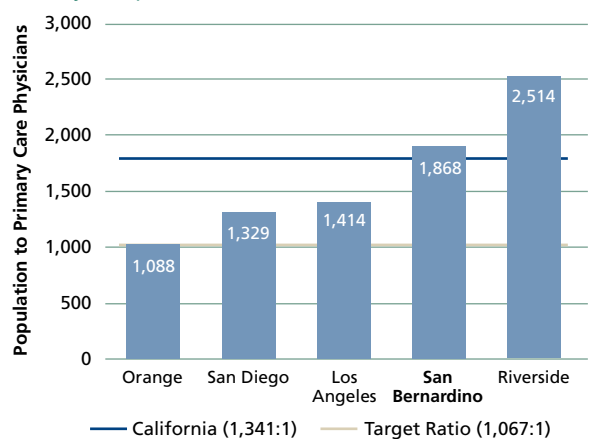
³ ACA eligibility figures show eligibility by income but do not take into account other factors, including legal status. It is possible that people eligible due to income may not be eligible due to legal status or other factors.

Health Care Access (Under Age 65)
County Comparison, 2009



Source: California Health Interview Survey

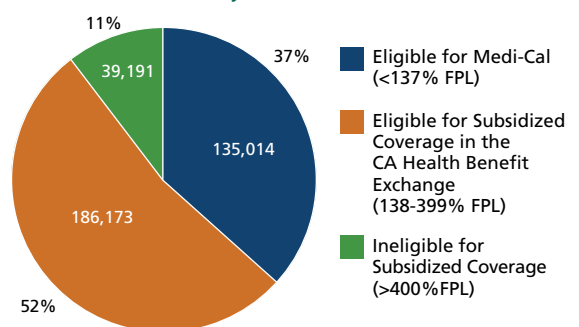
Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician
County Comparison, 2012



Note: Due to modifications to the methodology by the data source, the data presented are not comparable to the data presented in the 2012 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report.

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

Uninsured Adults (18 and Older) Eligible for Public Coverage Under the ACA
San Bernardino County, 2011



Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care Hits Five-Year High

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.

Why is it Important?

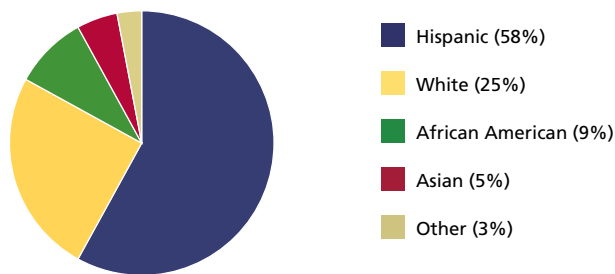
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to be 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, to treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development.¹ Late or no prenatal care substantially increases the likelihood an infant will require admission to a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit or require a longer stay in the hospital, at substantial personal and economic cost to the family and health care system.² Prenatal counseling related to breastfeeding provides healthcare providers and prenatal educators an opportunity to inform mothers of the benefits of breastfeeding.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2011, early prenatal care rates improved again:

- San Bernardino County's early prenatal care rate was 82.1%, which is higher than the statewide rate (81.7%).
- This is a slight improvement of almost one-half a percentage point over the previous year and more than a one-point increase since 2002.
- San Bernardino County has achieved the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%, but its early prenatal care rate remains lower than all counties compared except for Los Angeles (81.6%).
- Asian mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (85.5%), followed by White mothers (83.7%), and Hispanic mothers (82.0%).
- The majority of births are to Hispanic mothers (58%), followed by White mothers (25%), and African American mothers (9%).

Live Births by Race and Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2011

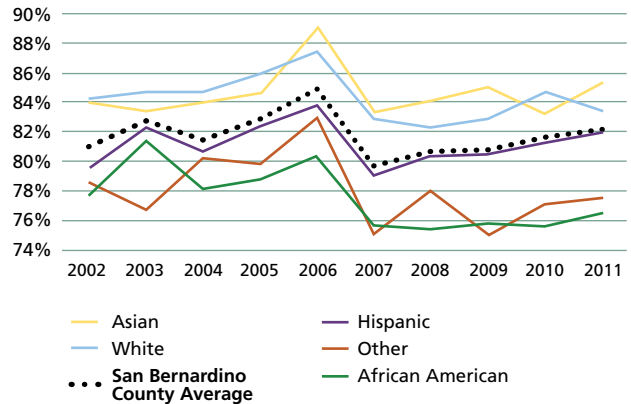


Source: California Department of Public Health (www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp)

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

² Saeid B, Amini, Patrick AA, Catalano and Leon I. Mann, "Effect of Prenatal Care on Obstetrical Outcome", *Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine* 1996 5:3, 142-150.

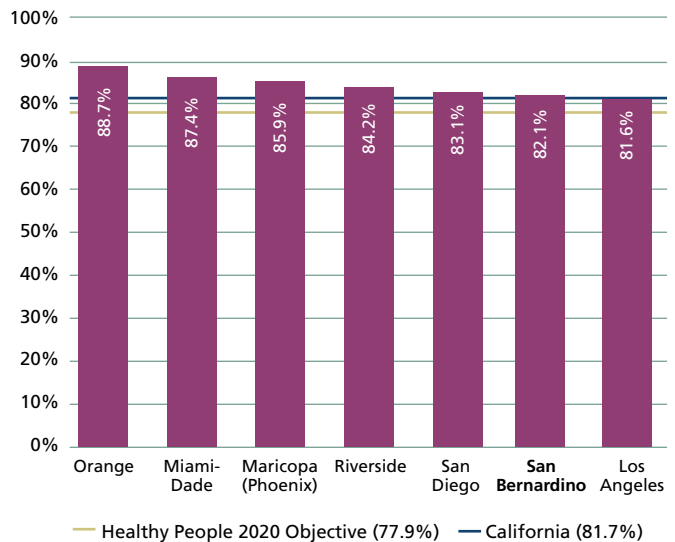
Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2002-2011



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

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

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care County Comparison, 2011



Note: Las Vegas data are not available after 2008; Maricopa (Phoenix) data are from 2010.

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

What is Healthy People 2020?

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

Connecting the Dots

A lack of Prenatal Care may contribute to the Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five.

Long-Term Trend: Fewer Child Deaths

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 the raw number of deaths). The rates of death from all causes for children from birth through four years of age in San Bernardino County are also compared to those in selected other California counties (shown as the number of deaths per 100,000 children).

Why is it Important?

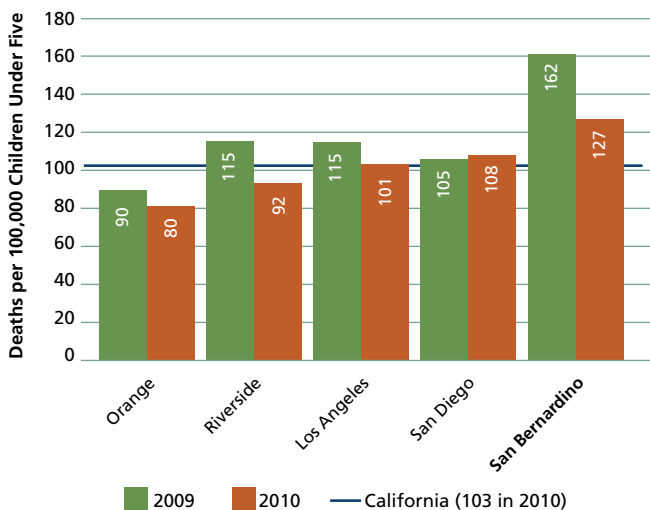
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies to help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through preconception health care, early and ongoing prenatal care, and outreach to parents and caregivers.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2010, the overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County decreased:

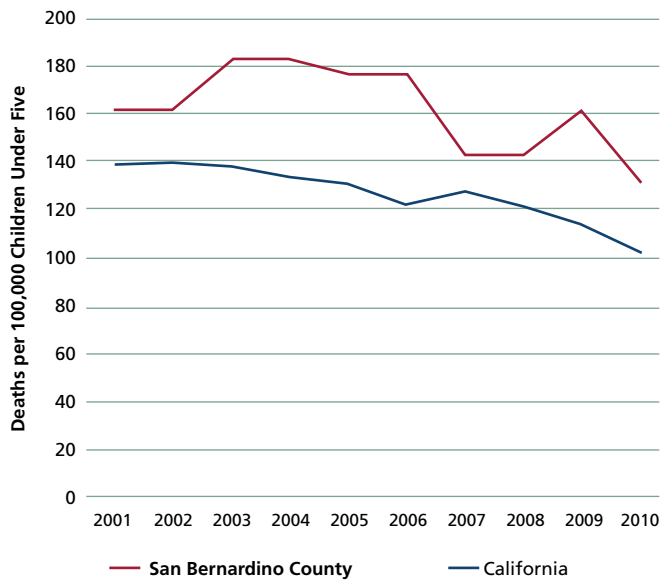
- There was a 25% decrease in the number of infant deaths, dropping from 240 in 2009 to 180 in 2010.
- Among children ages one through four, however, there was an 18% increase, from 38 in 2009 to 45 in 2010.
- The overall death rate for children under five decreased by 19% between 2009 and 2010.
- The 10-year trend for San Bernardino County, as well as the state, is gradually downward.
- San Bernardino County has a consistently higher rate of death for children under five than the California average and all the counties compared.
- Congenital defects (e.g., spina bifida) and chromosomal abnormalities (e.g., Down syndrome) topped the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death for young children (one to four-years old).

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five County Comparison, 2009 and 2010



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

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five San Bernardino County and California, 2001-2010



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

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children San Bernardino County, 2010

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	
	Infants (Under Age One)	Young Children (Ages 1-4)
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	49	
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	31	
Cardiovascular Disorders	17	
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	7	
Circulatory Diseases	6	
Blood Infection	5	
All Other Causes	65	
TOTAL	180	
		Young Children (Ages 1-4)
Cancer		11
Accidents		
Motor Vehicle Related		6
Drowning		4
Assault (Homicide)		7
Heart Diseases		3
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities		2
Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic		2
All other causes		10
TOTAL		45

Note: 2010 cause of death data is considered preliminary. With the exception of accidents, causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All other causes."

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health

Connecting the Dots

Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five is influenced by maternal health including **Overweight and Obesity**.

More than 45% of Students Have Weight-Related Health Risk

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures children’s weight status based on the California Department of Education (CDE) Physical Fitness Test, which evaluates the proportion of students in fifth, seventh and ninth grades with an unhealthy body composition (overweight or obese).¹ It also measures the weight status of adults using the California Health Interview Survey and the National Health Interview Survey.

Why is it Important?

Overweight children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults. A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems and premature death. Maintaining a healthy body weight can have positive impacts on physical and mental health, as well as reduce health care costs.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Slightly more students were overweight in 2012:

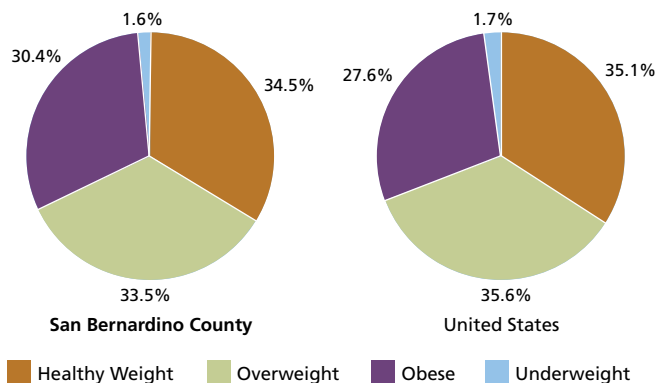
- 46.1% of San Bernardino County students in the grades tested had an unhealthy body composition in 2012, compared to 45.9% in 2011.
- More San Bernardino County students have unhealthy body weight than the statewide average (44.4% in 2012).
- Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2012, 32.0% were considered to be far outside the healthy range (“Needs Improvement – Health Risk”), while the remaining 14.1% were designated as “Needs Improvement.”
- The cities of Colton and Rialto have the highest proportion of overweight youth (46.1% and 45.0%, respectively).
- Yucaipa and Chino Hills have the lowest proportion (27.4% and 27.0%, respectively).²

Almost two-thirds of San Bernardino County adults are overweight:

- In 2009, 33.5% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 30.4% were obese. Just over one-third (34.5%) had a healthy body weight.
- In comparison, 35.1% of adults nationwide had a healthy body weight.

Weight Status of Adults

San Bernardino County and United States, 2009

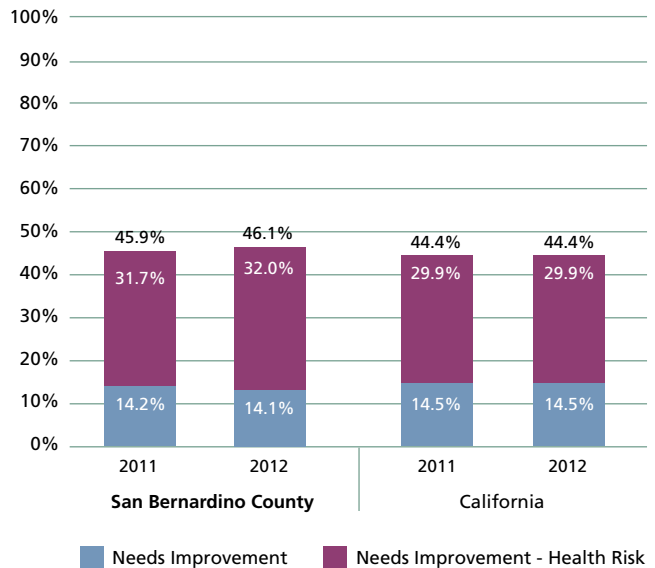


Sources: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Health Interview Survey (www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/series/series10.htm)

¹ Percentages may include a small number of underweight youth, typically less than 2%.

² The 2010 city-level study used different criteria for overweight and obesity than the CDE uses; thus, the average San Bernardino County 2010 percentage of overweight youth does not match the percentage published by the CDE and is not comparable to the 2011 and 2012 CDE data presented.

Percentage of Students with Unhealthy Body Composition San Bernardino County and California, 2011 and 2012



Note: Due to changes to the criteria, these data are not comparable to CDE Fitness Test data prior to 2011.

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

Percentage of Students Who are Overweight or Obese Selected San Bernardino County Cities, 2010

Colton	46.1%	Adelanto	40.4%
Rialto	45.0%	Victorville	40.1%
Fontana	44.9%	San Bernardino County	39.3%
Montclair	43.9%	Yuca Valley	37.1%
San Bernardino	43.9%	Apple Valley	35.1%
Ontario	43.3%	Highland	32.8%
Upland	42.4%	Twentynine Palms	32.1%
Barstow	42.3%	Redlands	30.8%
Chino	41.8%	Rancho Cucamonga	30.0%
Loma Linda	41.4%	Yucaipa	27.4%
Hesperia	41.0%	Chino Hills	27.0%

Source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and the California Center for Public Health Advocacy based on data from the California Department of Education Physical Fitness Test (www.publichealthadvocacy.org)

Connecting the Dots

Overweight and Obesity is a known risk factor for Chronic Disease.

Percentage of Population with High Blood Pressure Declines

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports asthma diagnoses for children and adults, diabetes diagnoses for adults, and the proportion of adults who have high blood pressure.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

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

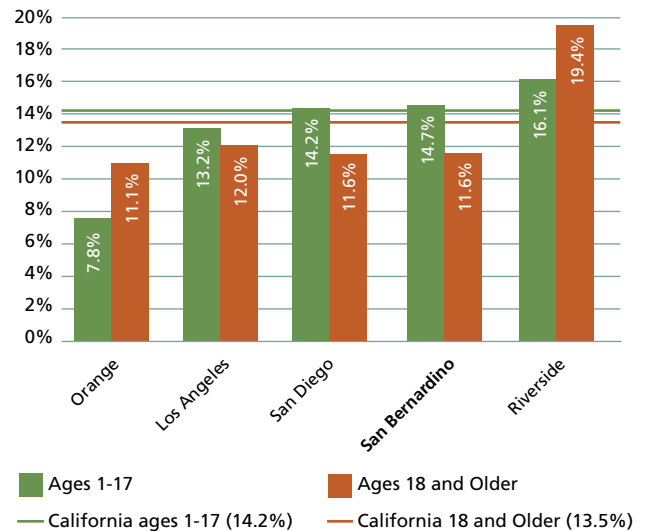
Diabetes rates are on the rise:

- According to 2009 data, 10.6% of adults in San Bernardino County have been diagnosed with diabetes, higher than the California average and the highest rate among counties compared, except for Los Angeles County (10.9%).
- This marks a five-year increase of 47% since 2005 when 7.2% had a diabetes diagnosis.
- 71% of the adults with a diabetes diagnosis have Type II diabetes.
- San Bernardino County is ranked 58th out of 58 California counties for deaths due to diabetes (see Health Status).

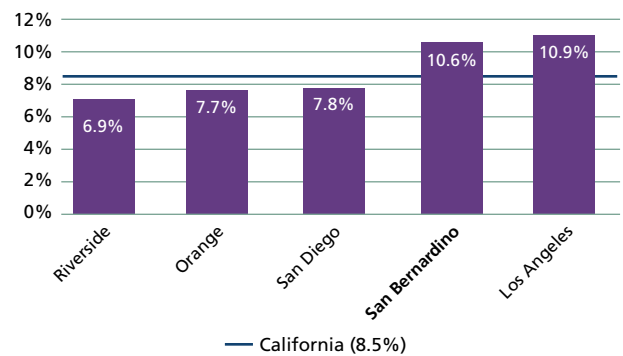
More than one-quarter of adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure:

- In 2009, 26.1% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, lower than California and all counties compared, except for Orange County (22.2%).
- This marks a 7% decrease from 2007 but a 14% increase from 2001.
- Of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 68.4% are currently taking medication to control high blood pressure.

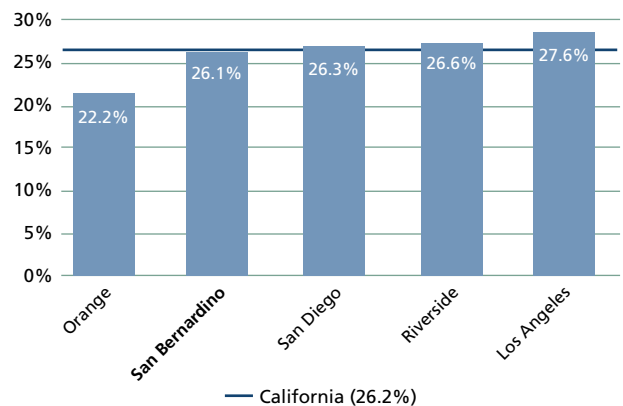
Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, by Age County Comparison, 2009



Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes County Comparison, 2009



Percentage Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure County Comparison, 2009



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

Source: California Health Interview Survey

Connecting the Dots
Chronic Disease and its cost can have a devastating effect on Per Capita Income.

Gap Narrows Between Need and Receipt of Services

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

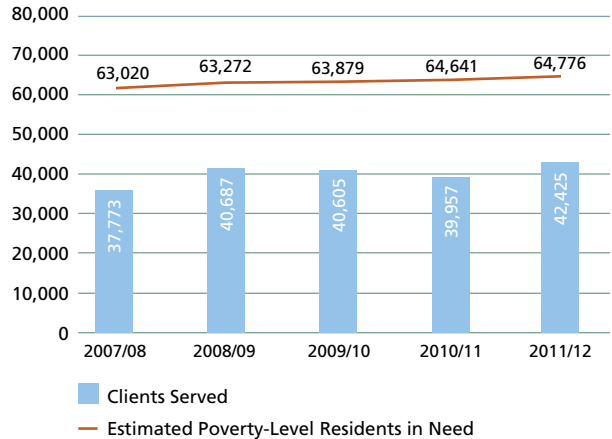
Mental disorders are among the most common causes of disability. According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), in any given year, an estimated 13 million American adults (approximately 1 in 17) have a seriously debilitating mental illness. Mental health disorders are the leading cause of disability in the United States and Canada, accounting for 25% of all years of life lost to disability and premature mortality. Moreover, suicide is the 11th leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for the deaths of approximately 30,000 Americans each year.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Nearly 65,000 low-income residents of San Bernardino County were estimated to have a serious mental illness and needed mental health services in 2011/12:

- An unduplicated count of 42,425 clients received public mental health services during 2011/12.
- In addition to public care, low-income residents may be using services provided by private health insurance coverage or community nonprofit agencies, or they may not receive any care to meet their mental health needs.
- Due in part to increased funding, the gap between those in need and those receiving services is the lowest it has been since at least 2005/06 (the earliest year tracked in the Community Indicators Report).
- Of the clients served during 2011/12, 37% were White, 36% were Hispanic, 17% were African American, 2% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1% were Native American.
- Among clients receiving County services during 2011/12, more than a third (35% or a total of 14,710 clients) were children and youth ages 0-17.
- Approximately 13% of the clients served were young adults between ages 18-24, 42% were adults between ages 25-54, and 10% were 55 years or older.

Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



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

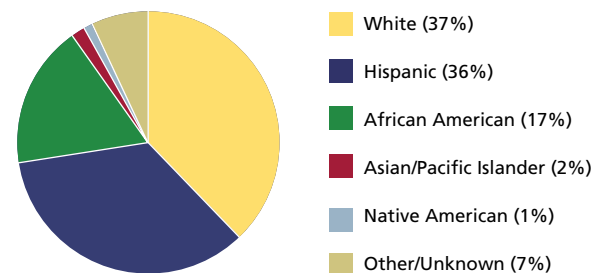
Sources: County of San Bernardino Behavioral Health Services, Client Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Persons in Need Tables (www.dmh.ca.gov/Statistics_and_Data_Analysis/Total_Population_by_County.asp)

The Mental Health-Physical Health Connection

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

Source: Healthy People 2020

Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2012



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

Mental Health Services Act Renews Commitment to Those in Need

In November 2004, California voters approved Proposition 63, the Mental Health Service Act (MHSA), which allocates additional funds for mental health services. This has allowed an increase in care, with greater access and more diversity of services, especially during the last three fiscal years (2009/10-2011/12) when San Bernardino County received a total of \$225 million. A small sampling of services includes: collaborative behavioral health and social services for children in need, crisis walk-in centers and mobile crisis response, support for military service members and their families, and older adult community services.

Source: County of San Bernardino Behavioral Health Services, Mental Health Plan

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

Connecting the Dots

Increased access to information about Mental Health services may be provided through Internet Access and Smartphone Use.

Youth Drug and Alcohol Use Higher Than State

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County experiences a higher substance abuse burden than the California average:

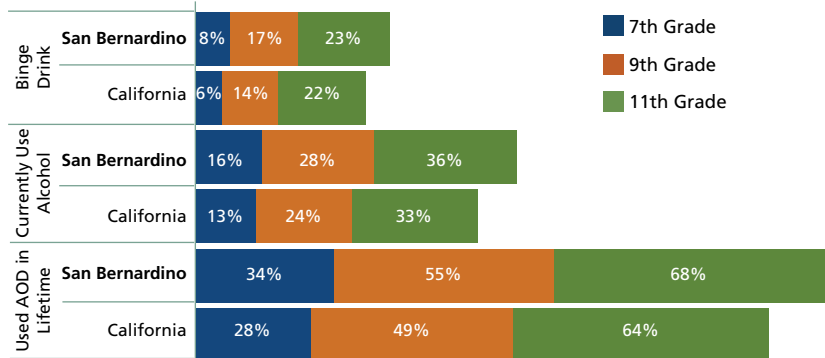
- Compared to the California average, 2011 survey data reveal San Bernardino County high school youth engage more frequently in binge drinking and are more likely to say they currently use alcohol or have tried drugs or alcohol in their lifetimes.
- Compared to 2009 and 2010 data, San Bernardino County youth AOD use rates have either risen or stayed the same, while statewide rates have fallen.
- In 2011, 12% of serious collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 11% of collisions statewide.
- Between 2008 and 2011, alcohol-involved collisions in San Bernardino County fell 22%, faster than the statewide average decline of 19%.¹
- San Bernardino County's rates of drug-induced deaths and deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis have improved over the past five years.
- San Bernardino County outperforms the state in terms of drug-induced deaths, yet deaths due to liver disease and cirrhosis remain above the statewide average (see Health Status).
- AOD-related admissions to county treatment facilities in 2011/12 fell 42% since 2007/08, to just under 6,000 admissions. While service demand has increased, funding has not.
- 22% of clients receiving AOD services also received county mental health services in 2011/12, while 43% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.²

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

Source: National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2010

¹ California Highway Patrol (<http://iswitr.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/OTSReports.jsp>). Data have been revised since previously reported.
² San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

Percent of Youth Who Engage in Binge Drinking, Currently Use Alcohol, or Have Ever Used AOD
San Bernardino County and California, 2011



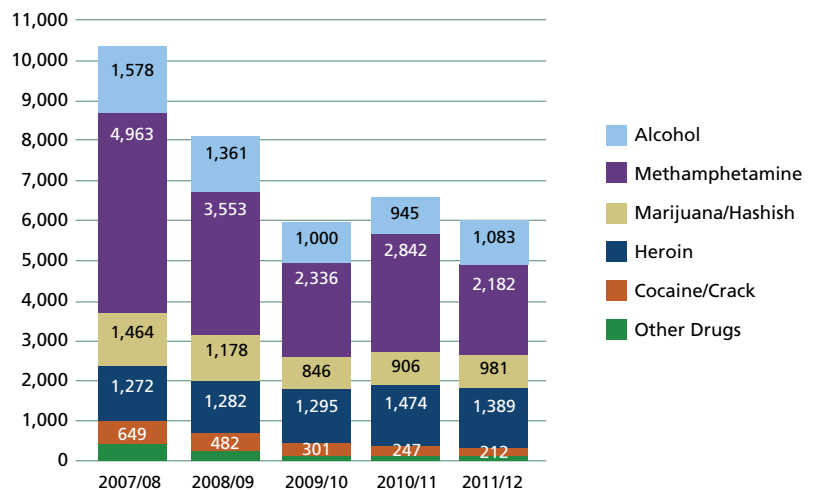
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, County and Statewide 2009-11 Main Reports, WestEd Health and Human Development Program for the California Department of Education (<http://cbks.wested.org/reports>)

Drug Court: Saving Money while Changing Lives

The Comprehensive Drug Implementation Program is a multi-agency, countywide collaborative effort that provides intensive substance abuse treatment to adult defendants who have felony convictions. Substance abuse treatment is provided to the defendant while the defendant remains under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court. In 2012, approximately 287 defendants participated in Drug Court. Of those defendants, 190 successfully completed the Drug Court's rigorous requirements. The Drug Court program provided residential substance abuse treatment to 41 participants, and contributed to 23 babies born non-drug exposed and 147 participants becoming gainfully employed. The costs of the program were offset by \$104,539 in fees collected from participants and the savings gained by diverting these individuals from costly incarceration expenses.

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



Source: San Bernardino County CalOMS Dataset

Connecting the Dots

Substance Abuse is one of many conditions impacting the county's overall Health Status.

Death Rates for Most Major Causes Decline

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Comparing county data to statewide averages and national health objectives raises awareness of public health issues that are more or less pronounced in San Bernardino County. This information helps the development and prioritization of public health initiatives.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

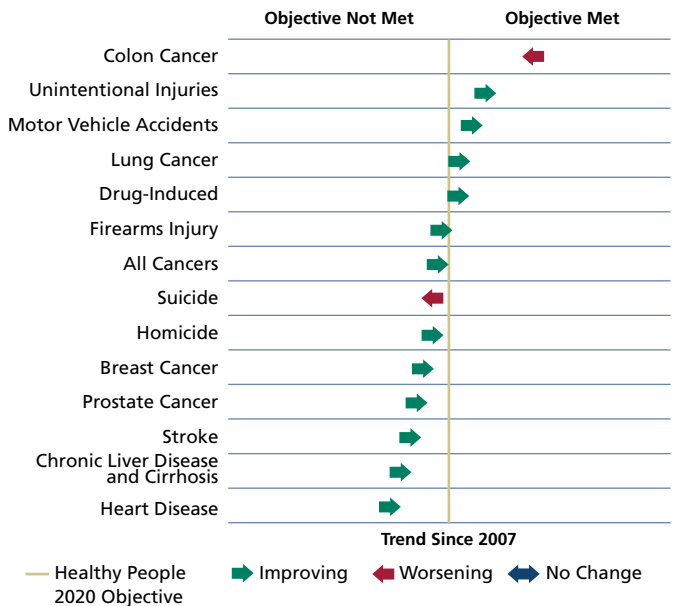
- In 2011, San Bernardino County met the Healthy People 2020 national objectives for the categories of colon cancer, unintentional injuries, motor vehicle accidents, lung cancer, drug-induced deaths, and firearm injuries.
- The death rates for all major causes, except for colon cancer, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and suicide have decreased over the past five years.
- The rates that have decreased the most over the past five years are influenza/pneumonia and motor vehicle deaths.
- The county's death rates are higher than the state average for all causes compared except for unintentional injuries, influenza/pneumonia, and drug-induced deaths.

Health Outcomes Rank Declining

The *County Health Rankings and Roadmaps*, published by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, helps counties understand the influences on residents' health and longevity. After improving to a ranking of 41st in 2012, San Bernardino County dropped back to its 2011 rank of 44th out of 56 counties in the 2013 report for overall health outcomes.

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

Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Progress Toward 2020 Goals San Bernardino County, 2011



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

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

San Bernardino County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2011

Rank Among California Counties	Cause of Death	Comparison to California Average
8	Unintentional Injuries	Better than California Average
13	Influenza or Pneumonia	Better than California Average
14	Drug-Induced	Better than California Average
22	Suicide	Same as California Average
25	Firearms Injury	Worse than California Average
28	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Worse than California Average
29	Lung Cancer	Worse than California Average
32	Alzheimer's Disease	Same as California Average
34	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Worse than California Average
40	All Cancers	Worse than California Average
40	Homicide	Worse than California Average
40	Stroke	Worse than California Average
48	Prostate Cancer	Worse than California Average
48	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Worse than California Average
49	Breast Cancer	Worse than California Average
54	Colon Cancer	Worse than California Average
56	Heart Disease	Worse than California Average
58	Diabetes	Worse than California Average

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

¹ See Prenatal Care indicator for an explanation of Healthy People 2020. Data for causes of death reflect three-year averages (e.g., 2011 data is the average of 2009, 2010, and 2011).

● **Connecting the Dots**
 The Health Status of a family may influence Family Housing Security.

CalFresh Enrollment Grows; CalWORKs Caseload Stabilizes

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

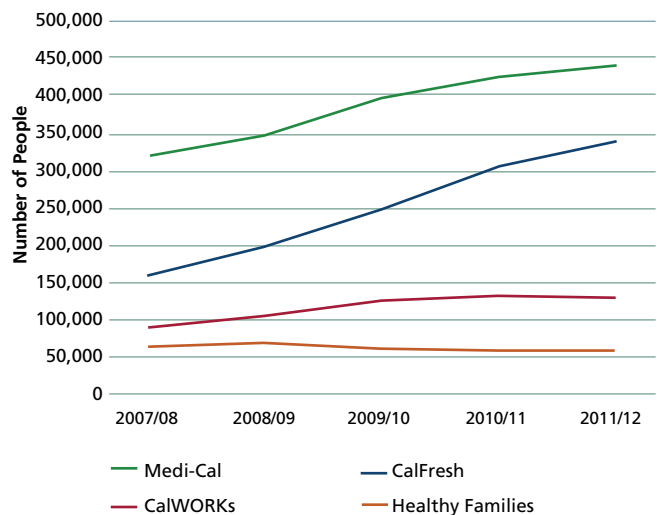
Public assistance enrollment trends varied:

- In 2012, the number of people enrolled in CalFresh (338,433) rose 10% in one year, while CalWORKs cash assistance enrollment fell slightly (1%) to 127,339 recipients.
- Medi-Cal participation rose 4% to 435,527 participants, while Healthy Families enrollment declined 2% to 61,704 children participating.
- San Bernardino County is home to 4.9% of California's households; however, a disproportionate 7.0% of the 1.2 million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.¹

Family poverty continues to grow:

- In 2011/12, 67.3% of K-12 public school students lived in families with incomes low enough to qualify for free or reduced-price school meals, up from 65.8% in 2010/11.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (e.g., \$42,643 for a family of four in 2012).²
- Over the past 10 years, the number of eligible students has grown 30% in San Bernardino County, compared to 15% statewide. At the same time, public school student enrollment declined 2% in both San Bernardino County and the state.
- 2011 Census poverty data indicate that 21.6% of San Bernardino County families with children live in poverty, a five-year increase of 8.2 percentage points.¹
- Fully 26.1% of all San Bernardino County children live in poverty while 16.5% of adults live in poverty.¹
- The poverty level is roughly \$23,000 for a family of four.^{2,3}

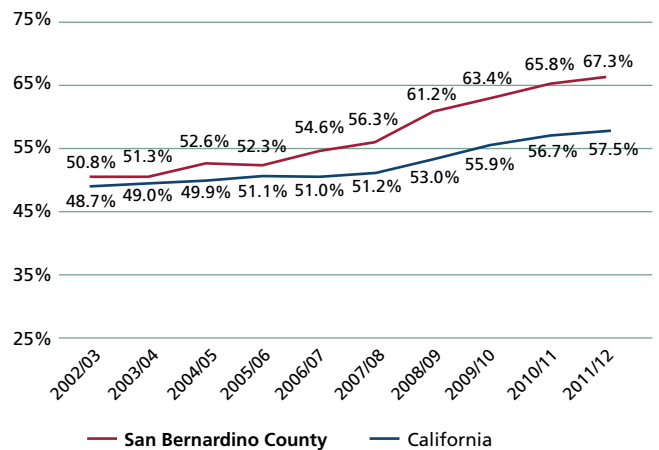
Enrollment in Major Public Assistance Programs
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



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

Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals
San Bernardino County and California, 2003-2012



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

Program Descriptions

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

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

¹ American Community Survey, 2011 (www.census.gov)

² Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2012 (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml>)

³ U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds 2012 (www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html)

Connecting the Dots
Family Income Security is a predictor of Health Care Access.

Demand for Rent Subsidies Far Outweighs Supply

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures San Bernardino County families' progress toward housing stability by tracking the availability of rental assistance and public housing, and the number of public school students who are homeless or lack stable housing arrangements.¹

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- As of February 2013, there were 15,717 applicants waiting for rental assistance.
- A monthly average of approximately 8,770 households currently receive assistance.
- The supply of rental assistance remains limited because housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional housing vouchers since 2003. Funding cuts to the program further exacerbate the low supply.
- In addition to rental assistance, demand for affordable public housing is 15 times higher than available supply.

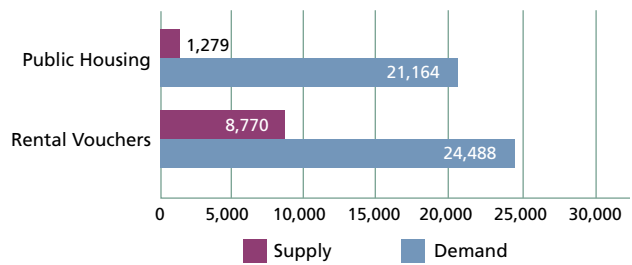
Federal law requires public school districts to report the number of students living in shelters or unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, motels, or living with another family due to economic hardship:

- In 2011/12, 30,122 San Bernardino County students mostly in grades K-12 were identified as living in one of these unstable housing conditions, representing 7.3% of total enrollment.²
- Among students identified as homeless or lacking stable housing, 91% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home, 6% live in shelters, 2% live in motels, and 1% live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds.
- These figures represent an increase of 9% from the previous year.
- On a per enrollment basis, San Bernardino County has more students who are homeless or lack stable housing than the California average and the southern California counties compared

High Relative Rents Add to Long Rental Assistance Waiting Lists

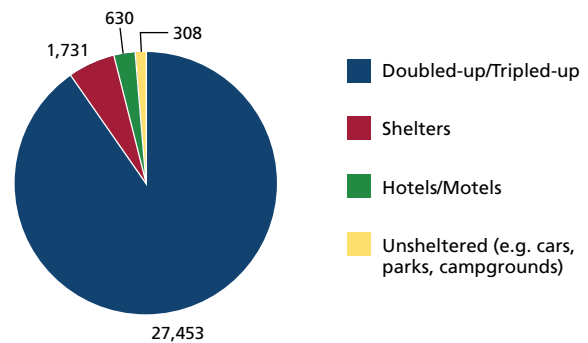
As detailed in the Rental Affordability indicator in the Economic and Business Climate section, rental costs in San Bernardino County are high relative to the costs of owning a home. The current hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom apartment in San Bernardino County is \$16.90, whereas the minimum qualifying income to purchase a home priced at 85% of median (\$129,930), assuming 10% down, is equivalent to an hourly wage of \$8.92.

Supply and Demand of Rental Vouchers and Public Housing San Bernardino County, 2013



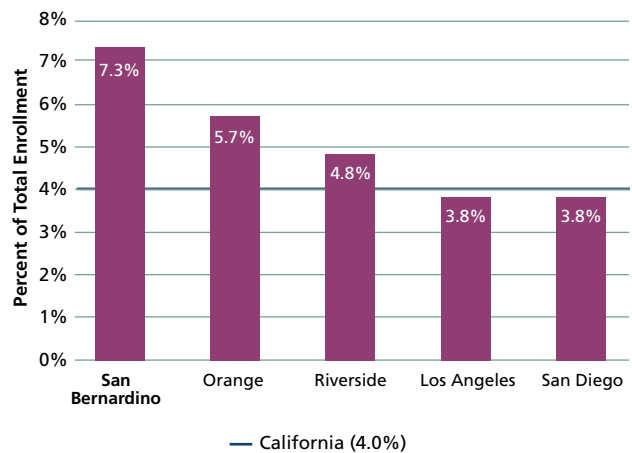
Note: "Demand" is the sum of those on the wait list and those currently receiving assistance.

Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing San Bernardino County, 2011/12



Source: California Department of Education, according to information provided as of November 2012 by school districts on their Local Education Agency Reporting Form Title 1, Part A and Homeless Education Consolidated Application

Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing County Comparison, 2011/12



Source: California Department of Education, according to information provided as of November 2012 by school districts on their Local Education Agency Reporting Form Title 1, Part A and Homeless Education Consolidated Application

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

² This figure includes 86 homeless pre-kindergarten children participating in San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools pre-K programs. Data are as of November 2012.

Connecting the Dots
Family Housing Security is dependent upon Housing Affordability.

public safety

Short-term trends show small increases in child abuse and neglect reports, children entering foster care, and domestic violence. However, the long-term outlook is positive: child abuse and neglect reports dropped 26% in the past 10 years, domestic violence is down 13%, and the number of gang members has declined. Similarly, despite a recent increase in crime, the overall crime rate has declined over five years, as have juvenile arrests. The past five years have also witnessed a 30% drop in homicides.

Partnership to Help Child Victims: Strong and Growing

The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department partners with other agencies to investigate the physical and sexual abuse of children. One successful tool in this type of investigation is the Children's Assessment Center. Created in 1994, the center is designed to perform forensic physical and emotional evaluations of victims while reducing the associated trauma. The Sheriff's Department and its Crimes Against Children Detail play an active role in the center, working closely with other agencies to develop a collaborative and strong partnership. In 2013 the Children's Assessment Center will be moving to a new location over twice the size of the existing building. The new center will accommodate increased staffing to better meet the needs of abused children in San Bernardino County.

Long-Term Trends are Encouraging

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

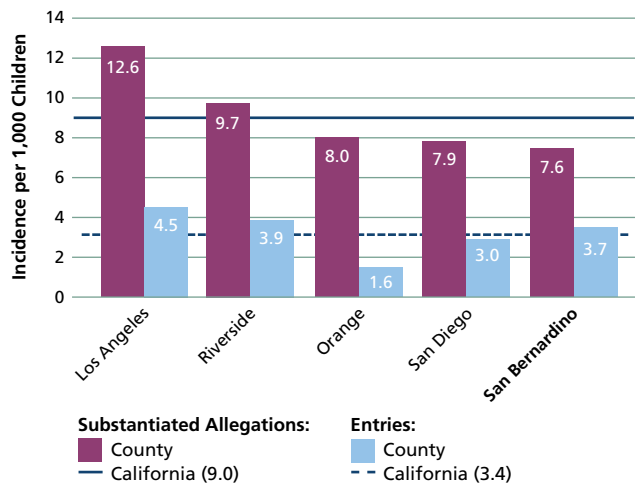
- Compared to neighboring counties and the state, San Bernardino County had the fewest substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children in 2012.
- While recent data show a slight (1%) increase in child abuse and neglect reports since 2011, the 10-year trend shows a decline of 26%.
- Likewise, while the number of children entering foster care increased 5% since 2011, it decreased 13% in the 10-year period between 2003 and 2012.
- At 3.7 per 1,000 children, San Bernardino County's rate of children entering foster care is lower than that of Los Angeles County (4.5) and Riverside County (3.9) and slightly greater than the statewide average of 3.4 per 1,000 children.
- 48% of substantiated allegations in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.

Domestic violence-related calls for assistance rose:

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

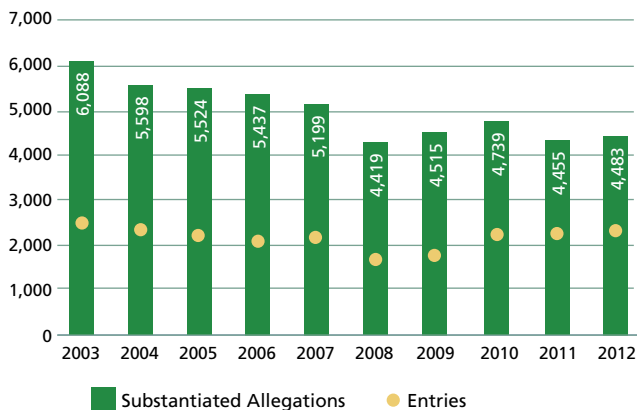
Helping San Bernardino County's Children Achieve Permanency
 On average, San Bernardino County children in foster care for less than 24 months tend to achieve higher rates of permanency than the statewide average, with 42.6% exiting to adoption, guardianship or reunification, compared to 43.6% statewide. Of San Bernardino County children in care for 24 months or longer, 26.2% of the children exit to adoption, guardianship or reunification, which is greater than the statewide average of 23.5%. Among the five Southern California counties compared, San Bernardino County ranks second for children in care 24 months or longer exiting to permanency and third for children in care less than 24 months exiting to permanency.

Substantiated Allegations and Entries to Foster Care County Comparison, 2012



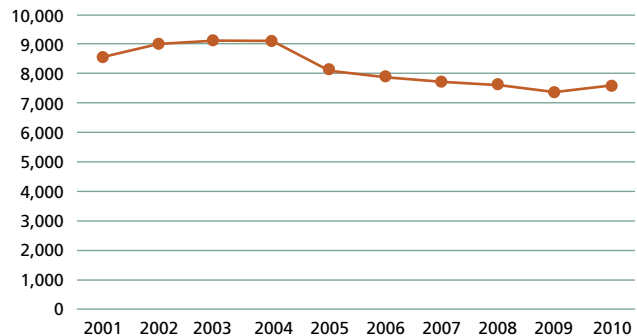
Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx)

Substantiated Allegations and Entries to Foster Care San Bernardino County, 2003-2012



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

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



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

Connecting the Dots
 Family Safety is at risk when Gang-Related Crime is present.

Number of Homicides Continues to Drop

Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks juvenile arrests and 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).

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

While the overall crime rate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area increased between 2010 and 2011, the long-term trend remains downward:

- The violent crime rate decreased by 4% between 2010 and 2011, while property crimes increased 5% during the same one-year period. Because property crimes account for the majority of crime, the overall crime rate increased almost 4% between 2010 and 2011.
- However, over the past five years, reported crime in Riverside-San Bernardino dropped 14%, or an average of 4% each year.
- Riverside-San Bernardino ranks in the middle among neighboring and peer regions compared, and has a lower crime rate than the nation but a higher crime rate than the state.
- There was a 30% drop in the number of homicide victims in Riverside-San Bernardino between 2007 and 2011, falling from 265 victims in 2007 to 185 in 2011.¹

Juvenile arrests are also down:²

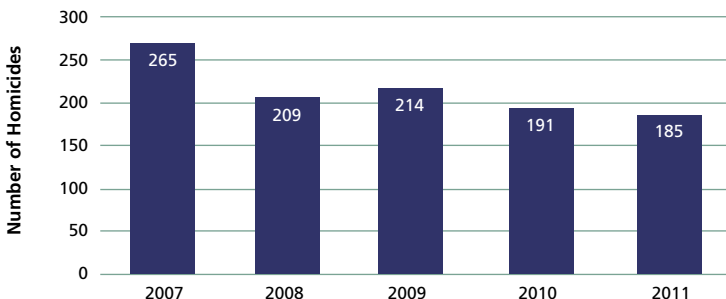
- Between 2007 and 2011, juvenile arrests in San Bernardino County dropped 37%, or an average of 11% each year.
- Almost three-quarters (72%) of the juvenile arrests in 2011 were for misdemeanor charges.
- Typically, juvenile arrests account for 15% of all arrests.

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 California neighbors. In 2011, 8,256 felons were paroled or reparaoled in San Bernardino County for a rate of 403 parolees per 100,000 population, compared to 261 per 100,000 statewide. However, the 2011 rate marks a 34% decrease from the 2007 rate of 601 parolees per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, California Prisoners and Parolees, 2011

Victims of Homicide

Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2011

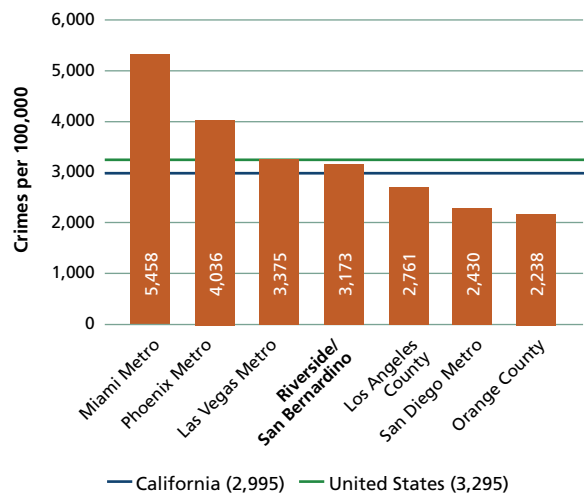


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm)

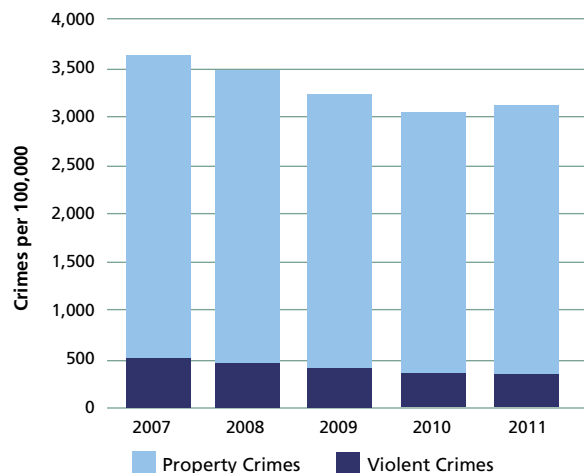
¹ Due to a change in the data source, the homicide victims data presented in this indicator are not comparable to the data presented in the 2012 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report.

² California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Profiles (<http://oag.ca.gov/crime/cjpc/stats/arrests>)

Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2011



Crime Rate
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2011



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

Initial Impact of Realignment

In October 2011, Realignment legislation (Assembly Bill 109) went into effect. This legislation intends to close the "revolving door" of low-level inmates cycling in and out of California's state prisons by transferring responsibility to county governments for managing, supervising and treating certain felon offenders who previously had been eligible for state prison and parole services. Initial data suggest that realignment has been effective in decreasing the overall return to custody (recidivism) rate. Prior to Realignment, the State Department of Corrections had an overall return to custody rate of 82.5% in San Bernardino County for the offender population that is now being supervised by the County Probation Department. By February 2013, this rate decreased dramatically to 37.5%.

Connecting the Dots
 Increases in the Crime Rate may be a downstream result of Substance Abuse.

More Gang-Related Filings; Fewer Identified Gang Members

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Gang-related filings are up:

- There were a total of 1,106 gang-related filings in 2012, an increase from 845 in 2011 and 953 in 2010.
- In 2012, 40 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide. This reflects an increase in gang-related homicide filings from 32 in 2011 and 29 in 2010. The 40 filings in 2012 are the highest number of gang-related homicide filings in the past six years.
- In 2012, 38% of all homicide filings and 6% of all felony filings were gang-related.²

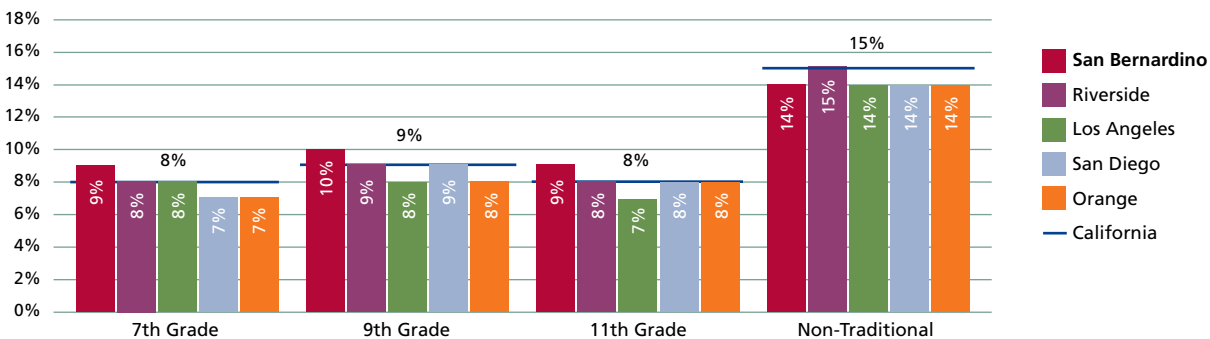
Gang membership decreased:

- There were 722 known gangs in San Bernardino in 2012, below the five-year average of 724 gangs.
- The number of gang members has fallen steadily from 2009 to 2012.

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

- Unchanged from the previous year, in 2011, 9% of 7th graders, 10% of 9th graders, and 9% of 11th graders considered themselves gang members. Fewer non-traditional students consider themselves gang members compared to 2010.
- These rates are one percentage point above the statewide averages for all grades except non-traditional students, where California's rate exceeds San Bernardino County's.

Youth Response to "Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?" County Comparison, 2011

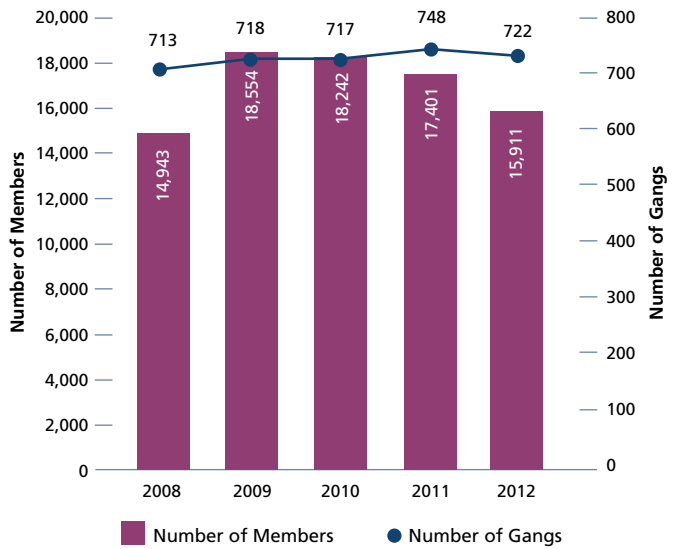


Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, County and Statewide 2009/11 Main Reports, WestEd Health and Human Development Program for the California Department of Education (<http://cbks.wested.org/reports>)

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

² Filings data are furnished by the San Bernardino County District Attorney.

Gangs and Gang Membership
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

Challenges of Tracking Countywide Gang Activity

The data presented in this indicator are strong proxies for tracking gang-related criminal activity in San Bernardino County; however, each data set has its limitations. For example, using a detailed set of criteria, law enforcement agencies submit information on gang members to a statewide law enforcement database and gang members are removed from the state database if they have not had contact with law enforcement in the last five years. However, shifts in the numbers of gangs and gang members may reflect administrative effects, such as efforts by law enforcement to identify gangs and gang members, rather than more or less gang activity. Filings may provide a stronger sense of actual criminal activity, although there may be gang-related criminal activity for which there is insufficient evidence to file a charge. Finally, whether or not youth consider themselves part of a gang is a good indicator of actual gang membership since the survey is confidential; however, failure to disclose gang affiliation is still possible.

● **Connecting the Dots**
Gang-Related Crime contributes to the overall Crime Rate.

environment

All local jurisdictions have met their targets for reducing solid waste and the number of residents bringing hazardous waste to collection centers is increasing. Per capita water consumption decreased in the past year, with a 17% decline since 2009. Long-term trends in electricity, natural gas, and vehicle fuel consumption are also downward. The Santa Ana River and Mojave River watersheds reported fewer illegal dumping or spills in the past year. Air quality was good or moderate on most days, but nearly one-third of the year had air that was unhealthy or unhealthy for sensitive groups.

Clean Trucks Fuel Hope for Cleaner Air

Can shifting a fleet of diesel-powered trucks to natural gas really make for cleaner air? The San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), which serves as the county's council of governments and transportation planning agency, wanted to find out. In 2010, SANBAG teamed up with the California Energy Commission, the U.S. Department of Energy's Clean Cities program, and Ryder System, Inc. to deploy 202 state-of-the-art compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) heavy-duty tractor-trailer trucks in leased service in the South Coast air basin. The project also funded CNG and LNG fueling and maintenance facilities in the cities of Fontana and Orange. During the 20-month demonstration period, the natural gas trucks logged almost nine million miles and displaced more than 1.35 million gallons of diesel fuel, exceeding project goals.

Milestone: No Days of Very Unhealthy Air

Description of Indicator

This indicator uses the Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure air quality in San Bernardino County (including South Coast and Mojave Desert monitors in San Bernardino County), and compares this data to other counties in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

Why is it Important?

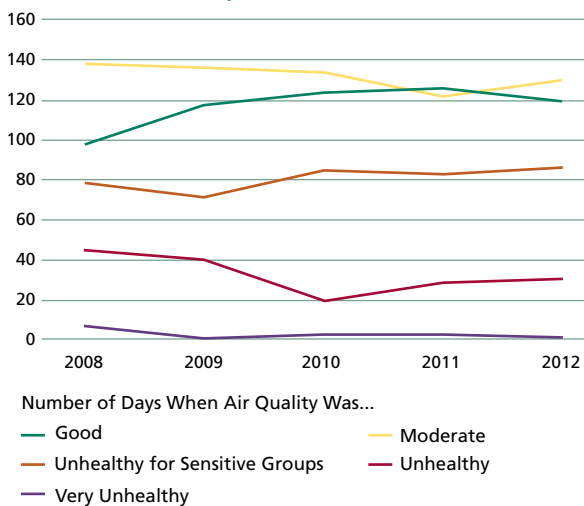
Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart and lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness among the healthy population. Long-term exposure increases the risks of lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, and many other health conditions. Poor air quality can also put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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Overall air quality was somewhat poorer in 2012:

- About a third of the year (120 days) had air quality in the “good” range, which is less than in 2011, and another third of the year (129 days) had “moderate” air quality, which is more than the previous year.
- There were also more days that were considered “unhealthy” (30 days or 8% of the year) and “unhealthy for sensitive groups” (87 days or 24% of the year) such as asthmatics (see Chronic Disease).
- However, for the first time in 30 years, there were no days with air quality in the “very unhealthy” range.¹
- Among the four counties within the SCAQMD air basin, San Bernardino County had more days of good air than Los Angeles and Riverside counties, but fewer days of good air than Orange County.

Air Quality Index
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



Note: These data, which omit FEM PM 2.5 values, are not directly comparable to data presented in previous Community Indicators Reports.

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District

¹ Thirty-year trend is obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data (www.epa.gov/airdata). Since Air Data output from 2009 to present in San Bernardino County (and from 2008 to present in the other SCAQMD counties) is not comparable to prior years, the data shown for San Bernardino County after 2008 (and after 2007 for the other counties) was calculated by SCAQMD to correspond with Air Data.

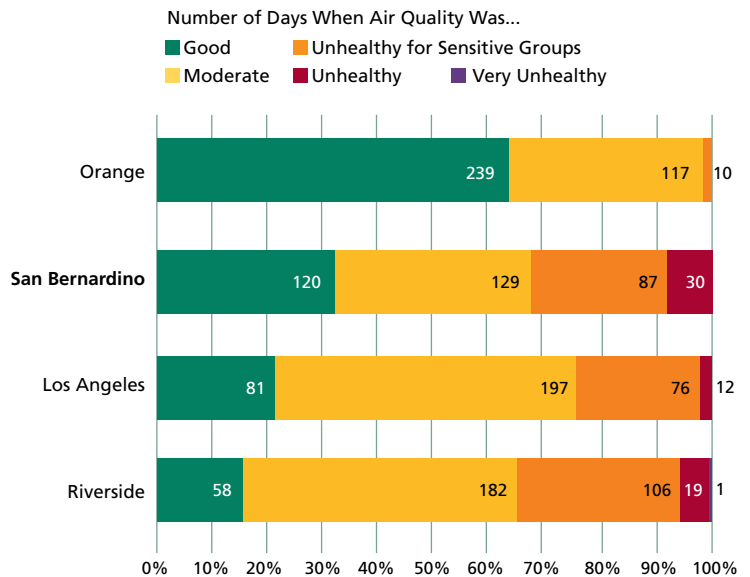
Air Quality Index

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

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

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

Air Quality Index County Comparison, 2012



Note: These data, which omit FEM PM 2.5 values, are not directly comparable to data presented in previous Community Indicators Reports.

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District

Connecting the Dots

Air Quality in San Bernardino County is directly affected by Transit initiatives.

After Five Years of Declines, Solid Waste Disposal Rises

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Solid waste disposal is up slightly:

- After five years of declines, waste generated and disposed by San Bernardino County residents rose 1% in 2011.
- Waste disposal remains down 33% since the peak in 2005, and down 19% since 2002.
- Meanwhile, San Bernardino County’s population grew an estimated 14% since 2002, suggesting that economic factors and diversion programs, not population, are primarily responsible for the decline in disposal.
- Preliminary 2011 waste diversion data indicate that all 25 jurisdictions (24 cities and the County of San Bernardino) met both their population-based and employment-based disposal rate targets.¹
- The number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers rose slightly in 2011/12 while the number of pounds collected declined. Each participating household contributed an average of 71 pounds of HHW.
- San Bernardino County has a higher HHW program participation rate (9% of households) than the statewide average (7%).²

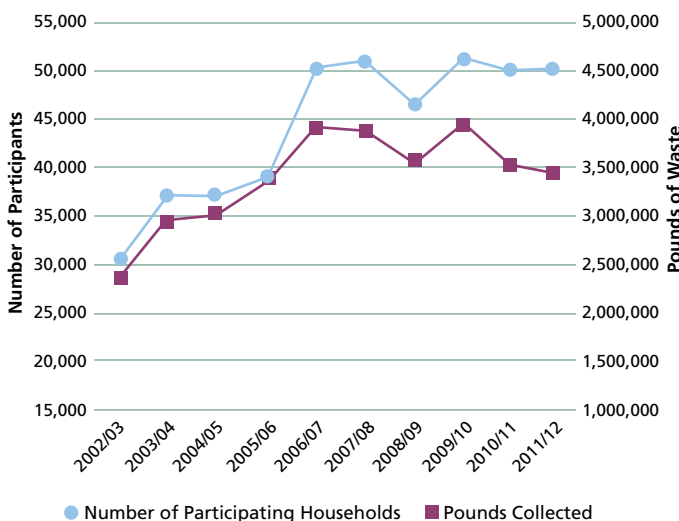
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth San Bernardino County, 2002-2011



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, 2003-2012



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

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works

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

² CalRecycle (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazWaste/reporting/Form303/default.htm), 2010/11; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011, 3-Year Estimates (www.census.gov)

Connecting the Dots

The proper disposal of Solid Waste and Household Hazardous Waste improves Stormwater Quality.

Decrease in Illegal Dumping Reports

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures stormwater quality management in the Santa Ana River and Mojave River watersheds by tracking reports of illegal discharges of pollutants (such as paint or motor oil) into surface waterways and storm drains. Also measured are enforcement actions and facility inspections.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

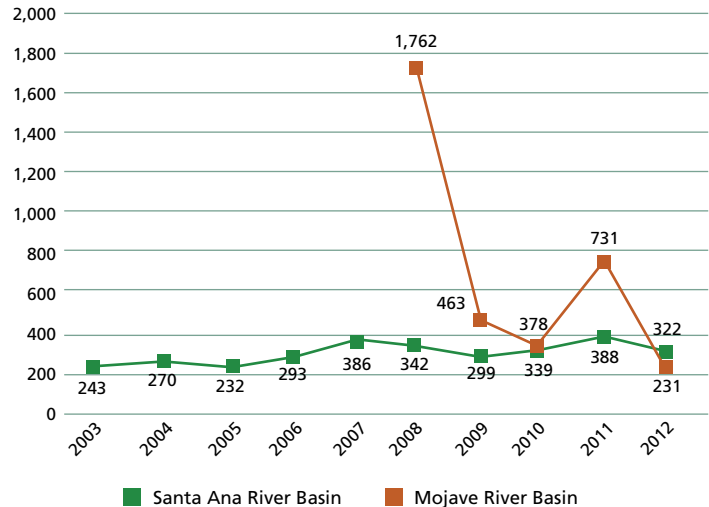
Both watersheds reported fewer illegal discharge, dumping and spill events:

- There were 322 illegal discharge reports in 2012 in the Santa Ana River watershed.
- While the number of reports varies from year to year, there has been an average increase of about nine reports a year since 2003.
- In the Mojave River watershed, there were 231 illegal discharge reports in 2012. This marks the fewest number of reports since tracking began in 2008.
- Of the illicit discharges in the two watersheds, a combined total of 260 illegal discharges required enforcement action, such as a notice of violation or fines. This equates to 47% of all illegal discharges reported.
- In the Santa Ana River basin, San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 4,905 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities. Of this total, 1,744 inspections (or 36%) resulted in facilities having to take corrective actions to comply with stormwater regulations.
- In the Mojave River basin, Mojave River Watershed Group members conducted 195 inspections of active construction sites. Of this total, 39 inspections (or 20%) resulted in the facility having to take corrective action.

What Factors Contribute to Illegal Discharge Reporting?

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

Stormwater Quality: Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana and Mojave River Basins (San Bernardino County portions), 2003-2012



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

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

The ABCs of NPDES MS4

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

Connecting the Dots

Stormwater Quality and the potential use of storm water (purple pipes) relates directly to Water Consumption.

Water Consumption Drops for Third Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2012, average water consumption continued to decline:

- The average water consumption per person was 179 gallons a day for the six agencies sampled.
- Per capita water consumption varied from a high of 246 gallons per capita per day (GPCPD) to 92 GPCPD, depending on the agency.
- Since 2009, when SB X7-7 was enacted, per capita water usage among the sampled San Bernardino County water agencies has decreased 17%.
- Compared to neighboring counties, San Bernardino County's average of 179 gallons per capita per day is higher than Orange County at 165 GPCPD, and lower than Riverside County at 241 GPCPD.²

Average Urban Water Consumption in Gallons per Capita per Day for Selected Water Agencies Serving San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



Note: Data for 2011 have been updated since publication in the 2012 Community Indicators Report.

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

¹Due to the many independent water agencies serving San Bernardino County, a countywide water consumption figure is not available. Data were sought from a sampling of agencies serving the larger geographic or population centers in the county. Together, the six water agencies sampled in San Bernardino County serve approximately 1,300,700 residents, or 63% of the total county population.
²The figure for Orange County encompasses the entire county; the figure for Riverside County reflects a sample of five agencies serving approximately 45% of the total population.

● **Connecting the Dots**
 Water Consumption and conservation is a topic of interest to legislators and the community, and may lead to increased Voter Participation rates.

Electricity and Natural Gas Use Up; Vehicle Fuel Use Down

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Energy prices and supplies impact the cost of doing business as well as business stability. Additionally, the three main contributors to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions – electricity, natural gas, and vehicle fuels – are together responsible for over 80% of GHG emissions. Improved energy efficiency saves residents and businesses money, reduces dependency on fossil fuels, and lessens the environmental impact of carbon emissions.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

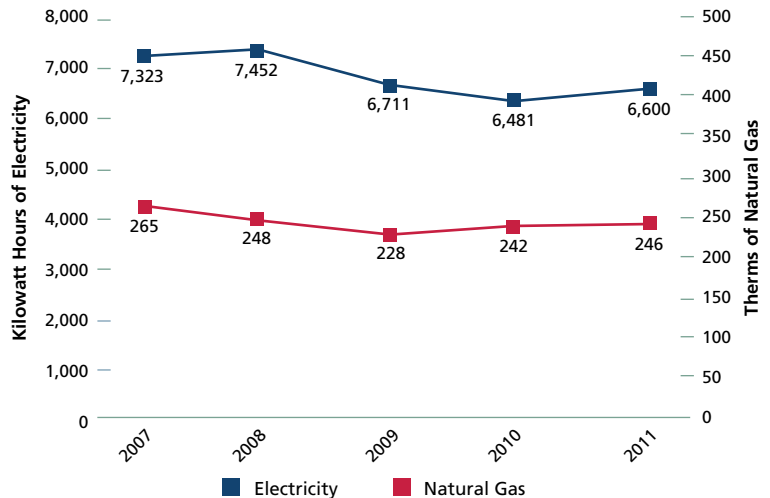
Between 2010 and 2011, per capita electricity and natural gas consumption increased:

- Per capita electricity consumption and natural gas consumption both increased 2% from 2010 to 2011.
- However, the five-year trend remains downward with a 10% decline in per capita electricity use and 7% decline in natural gas use during the period from 2007 to 2011.

Vehicle fuel consumption is trending downward:

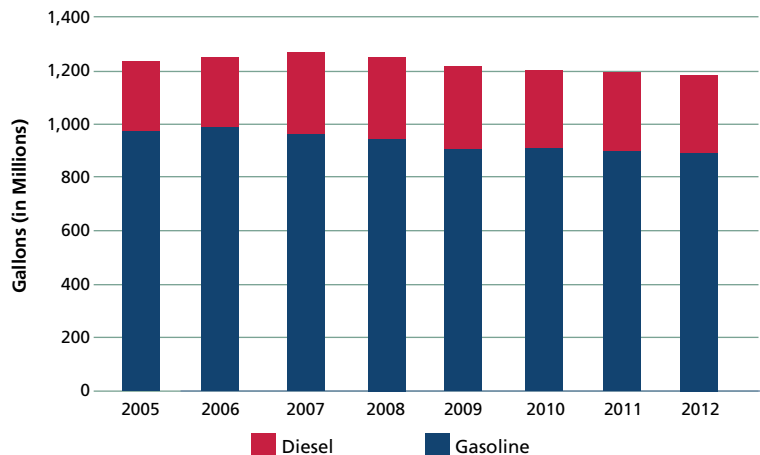
- Between 2005 and 2012, total vehicle fuel consumption (gasoline and diesel) decreased 5%, from a total of 1.26 billion gallons in 2005 to 1.19 billion gallons in 2012.
- At the same time, the amount of travel (in daily vehicle miles of travel) increased by about 2%, suggesting an improvement in average vehicle fuel economy.
- On a per capita basis, vehicle fuel consumption declined 10.7% from 646 gallons per person in 2005 to 577 gallons per person in 2012.
- The trend in higher fuel efficiency is borne out by the steadily increasing fuel economy of new vehicles purchased, averaging 21.7 miles per gallon nationally in 2010 and 23.2 miles per gallon in 2012. Average fuel economy is expected to continue to improve as these new vehicles replace older ones.
- In the single year between 2011 and 2012, vehicle fuel consumption decreased less than 1%.

Per Capita Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption
San Bernardino County, 2007-2011



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

Vehicle Fuel Consumption
San Bernardino County, 2005-2012



Note: Consumption figures for years 2005-2007 are actual consumption reported by Caltrans; figures for years 2008-2012 were estimated for San Bernardino County based on statewide gasoline consumption data from the California State Board of Equalization.

Sources: Caltrans California Motor Vehicle Stock Travel, and Fuel Forecast (www.dot.ca.gov/bq/tsip/smb/documents/mvstaff/mvstaff08.pdf); California State Board of Equalization (www.boe.ca.gov/sptaxprog/reports/MVF_10_Year_Report.pdf)

Tackling GHG Emissions

In 2006, AB 32 and SB 375 set greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets. In San Bernardino County, the members of the San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) developed a plan to reduce GHG emissions. The effort will develop the following:

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

The County of San Bernardino has completed a similar plan, and 21 cities are jointly participating in the SANBAG effort. The GHG Plan and associated Environmental Impact Report will be completed in 2013.

Many Factors Influence Energy Consumption

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

Connecting the Dots

Energy Consumption is driven by the economy as a whole and the various Employment sectors.

community life

San Bernardino County boasts an international airport, multiple colleges, abundant parklands, and more than 20 hospitals, including more Baby-Friendly hospitals than any other county in the state. The county has fewer nonprofit businesses than most neighbors and peers compared, but nonprofit revenues and assets are growing steadily. While the overall veteran population is declining, the number of soldiers returning home from active duty is increasing, resulting in two contrasting impacts: more service demands and a ripple effect of increased local spending and job creation.

Nonprofit Businesses Boost the Local Economy

Almost every resident has some contact, either directly or indirectly, with a nonprofit organization in the county, from museums and symphonies to food banks and youth development organizations. Nonprofits are vital to the quality of life in San Bernardino County, and now, through the San Bernardino County Capacity Building Consortium, their economic contribution has been quantified. An economic impact report confirms that in 2010, nonprofit businesses secured \$2.5 billion in revenue from outside of San Bernardino County, which resulted in a total economic impact of \$4.2 billion throughout San Bernardino County and contributed more than \$607 million in federal, state, and local taxes.

15 Resource Centers Assist Families with Young Children

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Airports

In 2012, freight traffic at Ontario International Airport increased while passenger traffic decreased:

- Seven passenger airlines and six freight carriers operate out of Ontario International Airport.
- The amount of freight transported at Ontario International increased for the third consecutive year, rising 9% in 2012 to 454,880 tons.
- In contrast, passenger volume in 2012 declined 5% from the previous year to a total of 4,305,426 passengers. This represents a drop of 40% since the peak in 2005 of over 7.2 million passengers.

Additional airports serve area residents:

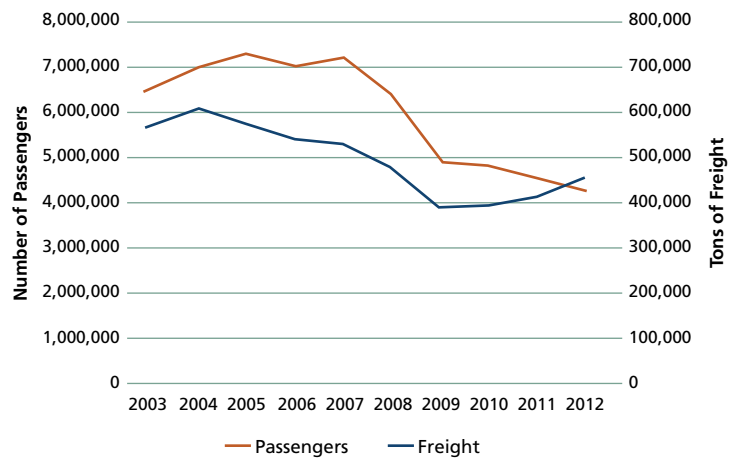
- The San Bernardino International Airport has over 25,000 annual flight operations comprised mainly of charter, corporate, and general aviation users.
- Six County-owned airports are located strategically throughout the county (Apple Valley Airport, Baker Airport, Barstow-Daggett Airport, Chino Airport, Needles Airport, and Twentynine Palms Airport).

Hospitals and Medical Facilities

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

- Two are trauma centers, including Loma Linda University Medical Center (Level I trauma center) and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (Level II trauma center).¹
- Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) operates three community Family Health Centers (FHCs) for primary care.
- In July 2012, ARMC opened an internal medicine primary care clinic in its new medical office building, which includes a cardiac rehabilitation center and outpatient dialysis center.

Volume of Passengers and Freight
Ontario International Airport, 2003-2012



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail.

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

San Bernardino County is Baby-Friendly!

San Bernardino County is home to 13 Baby-Friendly hospitals, more than any other county in California. Baby-Friendly hospitals promote breastfeeding over formula feeding, and couplet care (keeping parents and infants together at all times from birth through discharge to promote bonding). First 5 San Bernardino is the organization that initially championed this cause, funding the effort to support San Bernardino County hospitals in becoming certified as Baby-Friendly.

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

● Connecting the Dots

Studies support the link between the quality of and investment in **Community Amenities** and the overall **Business Climate**.

Universities, Colleges, and Career Training

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

- Within San Bernardino County there are multiple universities and colleges, including University of Redlands, California State University/San Bernardino, Loma Linda University, and University of La Verne College of Law.
- Community Colleges in the county include Barstow, Chaffey, Copper Mountain, Crafton Hills, Palo Verde Community College/Needles Campus, San Bernardino Valley, and Victor Valley.
- In addition, there are numerous private career and technical educational institutions that offer certificates and degrees.
- The indicators Career Preparation, Educational-Occupational Match, and STEM-Related Degrees within the Education section assess key aspects of post-secondary education in the region and how it supports the local economy.

Employment Resource Centers

Employment Resource Centers offer a range of free services aimed at helping county residents enter the workforce, including career counseling, job searches, skill and aptitude assessments, and occupational training:

- San Bernardino County’s Workforce Investment Board operates three Employment Resource Centers located in the East Valley (San Bernardino), West End (Rancho Cucamonga), and High Desert.
- In 2012, the Employment Resource Centers served a total of 75,817 residents, a decline of 4% from the previous year.
- Of the residents served, 29,892 accessed services at the East Valley Center, 24,463 at the West End Center, and 21,462 at the High Desert Center.

Employment Resource Centers also help businesses through customized recruitment services and easy access to a large pool of pre-screened job applicants:

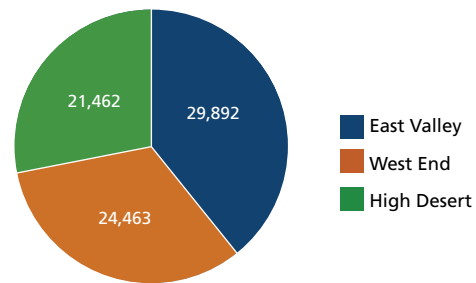
- In 2012, 12,894 job listings were posted to the Workforce Investment Network.
- More than 6,716 services were provided to employers including 29 business workshops and 90 job fairs or recruitment events.
- 496 on-the-job training contracts were executed in 2012, an increase of nearly 50% from the prior year (337).

Recreational Facilities

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

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

**Residents Served at Employment Resource Centers
San Bernardino County, 2012**



Source: County of San Bernardino, Workforce Investment Board

San Bernardino County Regional Parks

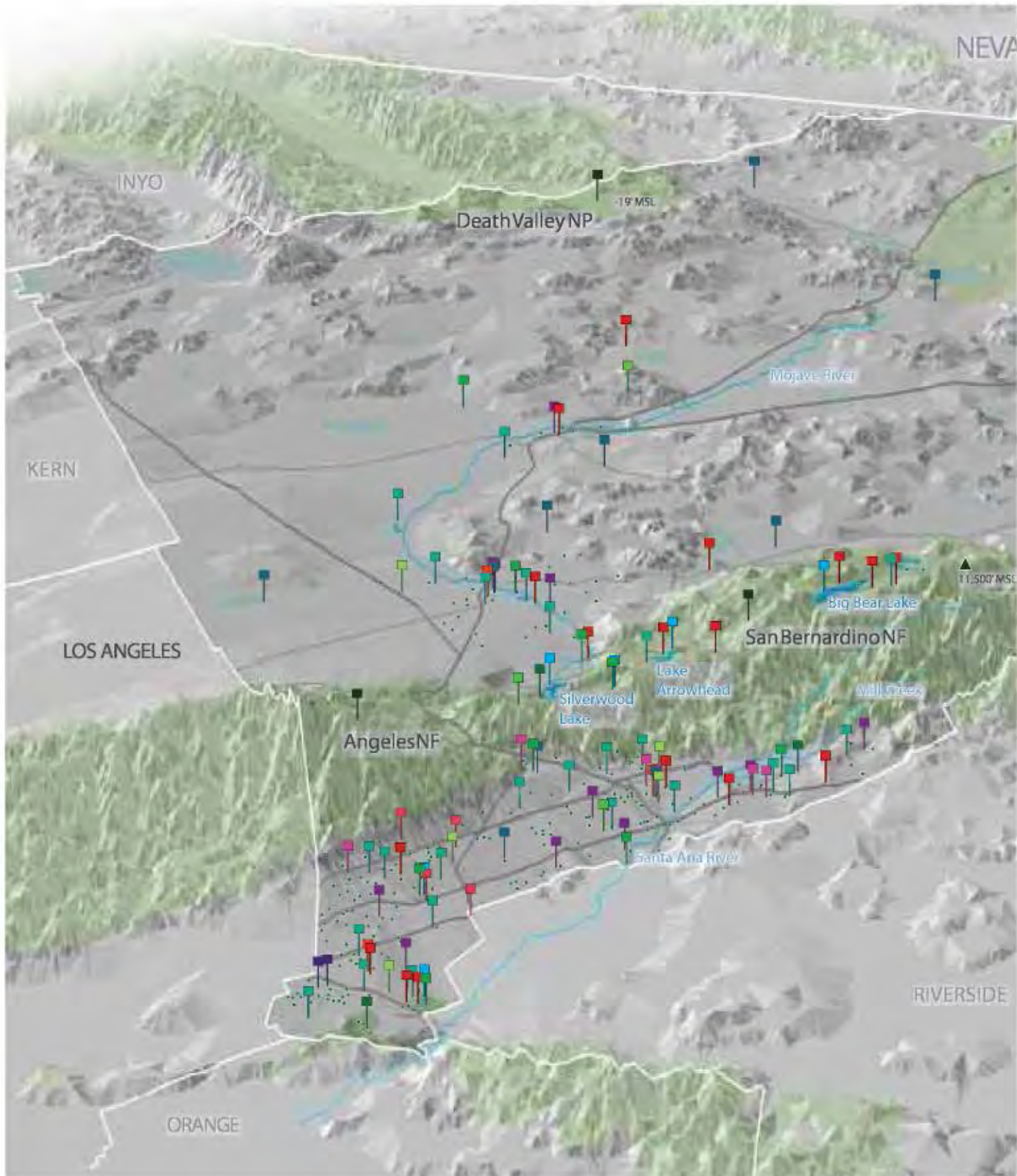
Regional Park	Acres
Big Morongo Canyon Preserve	177
Calico Ghost Town	480
Cucamonga-Guasti	112
Glen Helen	1,340
Lake Gregory	150
Moabi	1,027
Mojave Narrows	840
Mojave River Forks	1,100
Prado	2,280
Santa Ana River Trail	17*
Yucaipa Regional Park	1,161
Total	8,684

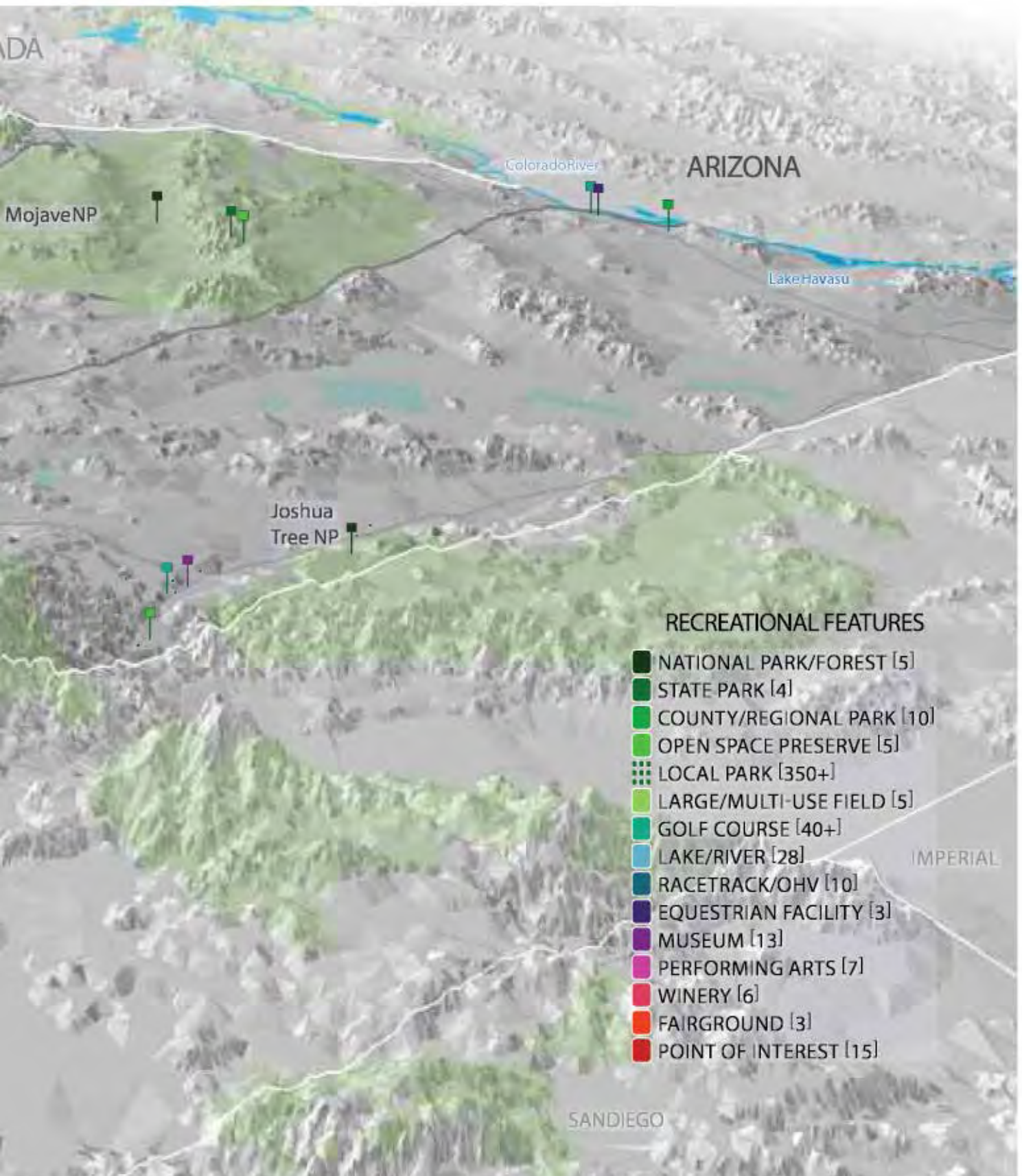
*Not included in total acreage.

Plenty of Wide-Open Spaces

There are 2.5 million acres of recreational land in San Bernardino County, and six acres of parkland per 1,000 residents – twice the California rate. Three out of every four residents live within one mile of a local park and within five miles of a regional, state or national park.

Source: Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010





Resources for Young Children and Families

First 5 San Bernardino’s mission is to promote, support and enhance the health and early development of young children and their families:

- In 2011/12, First 5 San Bernardino funded 15 Family Resource Centers designed to assist families with young children with a range of services, including responding to crisis situations and meeting basic needs.
- Family Resource Centers served 16,720 clients in 2011/12, an increase of 25% from the previous year, and 59% since 2007/08.²
- First 5 San Bernardino also funds four Screening, Assessment, Referral and Treatment (SART) centers which provide comprehensive services to children from birth through age five, including behavioral intervention, speech and language pathology, and other developmental services.
- In 2011/12, a total of 1,104 children were screened for developmental delays at SART centers, approximately the same number as the prior year.

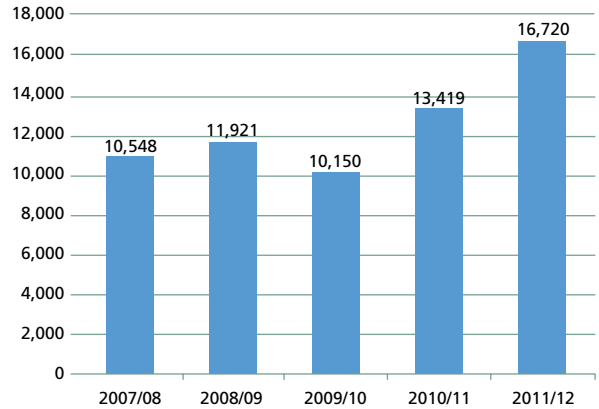
One of First 5 San Bernardino’s priorities is to provide young children with universal screenings related to healthy development (physical, cognitive and social):

- Universal screenings allow for the identification of potential delays and, if needed, early intervention services, which improve outcomes for the child.
- These screenings also help to ensure that issues are discovered early when they are the least costly to address.
- First 5 San Bernardino has provided universal screenings to 4,309 children since the start of their screenings initiative (through March 2013).

In San Bernardino County, fewer children attend preschool than the statewide average:

- Only 39% of 3- and 4-year olds attend preschool compared to 49% statewide.³
- First 5 San Bernardino has provided a preschool experience for 1,121 four year-olds as of March 2013.

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



Source: First 5 San Bernardino

²“Clients” refers to individuals who received assistance from Resource Center staff at least one time.
³Children Now Scorecard 2012

Service Demands Grow as Veteran Population Declines

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports the percentage of veterans living in San Bernardino County compared to neighboring and peer regions. It also tracks trends in client demand and County staff caseloads, federal benefit dollars obtained by the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs (County VA), as well as estimates of veterans' health and social wellbeing.

Why is it Important?

Veterans from all eras reside in San Bernardino County, with needs ranging 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. Financial benefits obtained for veterans results in local spending, job creation, and tax revenue.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2012, approximately 5.4% of San Bernardino County's population was comprised of veterans.
- The veteran population went from 130,322 in 2003 to 111,749 in 2012, and is projected to decline further in the future.
- While the overall veteran population is declining, the number of veterans returning home from active duty is increasing.

Demand for veterans' services is increasing:

- Between 2004 and 2012, there was a 128% increase in the number of completed applications for federal benefits.¹
- During the same period, the County VA caseload grew by 150%.
- There was also a 20% increase in the number of walk-in and call-in requests for assistance during this nine-year period.
- Reasons for increased demand include more soldiers returning home from Iraq and Afghanistan, and an increase in the number of aging Korean and Vietnam veterans who are seeking more health services and benefits.

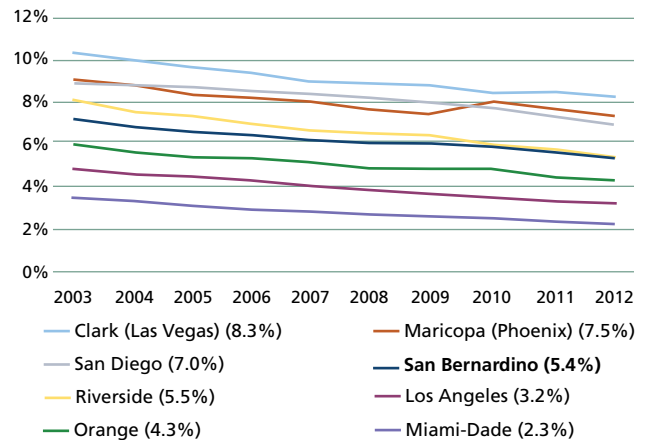
Of the 29,182 Iraq and/or Afghanistan veterans who deployed from San Bernardino County, an estimated:

- 5,690 have probable traumatic brain injury (19.5% of the veteran population).
- 2,772 are unemployed (9.5%).
- 4,815 have Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (16.5%).
- 1,897 have an active suicide ideation (6.5%).

During 2011/12, the County VA obtained significant benefits for veterans:

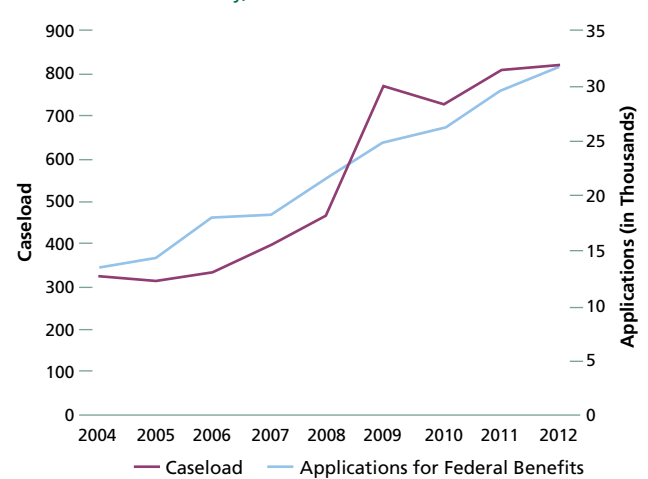
- The combined annual value of federal monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by the County of San Bernardino for veterans was \$31,927,097 – a 12% increase from the previous year.
- This \$31.9 million in new federal dollars was generated at a net cost to the County of just over \$1.4 million (\$1,399,613).
- In addition, the County VA received \$209,440 of revenue from Medi-Cal cost avoidance, the highest amount in the state.
- The average value of monthly payments for veterans in San Bernardino County was \$664, the lowest among all counties compared except for Orange County.

Percent of Population Comprised of Veterans
County Comparison, 2003-2012



Sources: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2007County: County-Level Veteran Population by VTSN, 2000-2030 (www1.va.gov/vetdata/page.cfm?pg=15); U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2012/CO-EST2012-01.html)

Department of Veterans Affairs Caseload and Applications for Federal Benefits
San Bernardino County, 2004-2012



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs

Economic Impact of Supporting Veterans

A Center for Strategic Economic Research report recently measured the economic impact of veterans in select California counties, including San Bernardino. The estimated total annual economic impacts from spending supported by benefit payments obtained by County Veterans Service Offices has a multiplier effect in the county, including supporting 87 jobs, more than \$10 million of output, \$3.6 million of employee compensation and more than \$800,000 in state and federal taxes.

Source: Center for Strategic Economic Research, "Economic Impacts of Benefit Payments to Veterans in California, 2011"

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

Connecting the Dots

Veterans are at risk for becoming preoccupied with suicide and need access to Mental Health services.

Nonprofit Revenue and Assets Continue to Grow

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

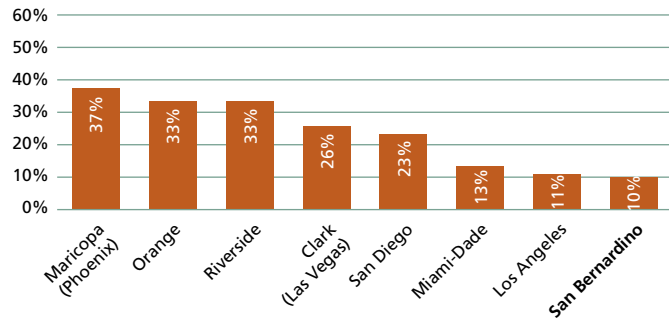
A well-funded nonprofit sector is integral to a healthy and stable community. Foundations and federal grants can provide critical funding for community services and charitable organizations, helping to bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. The nonprofit sector is also a valuable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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County decreased in 2012:

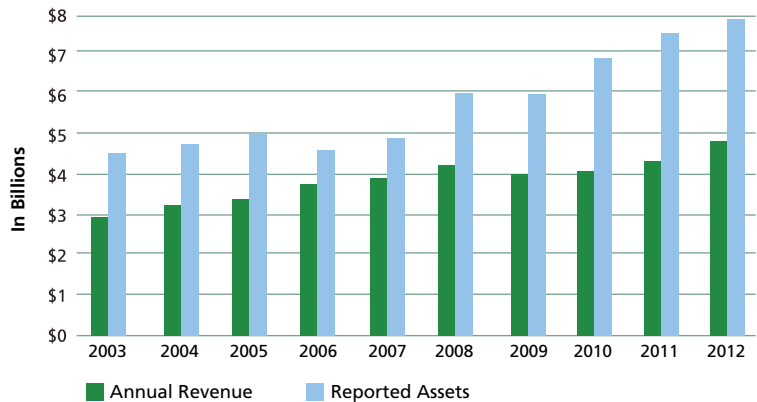
- There were 5,602 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2012, down slightly from 5,644 in 2011, due in part to an IRS purge of inactive 501(c)3s from its records.
- However, over the past 10 years, the number of San Bernardino County nonprofit organizations increased a total of 10%. This is a slower rate of increase than all neighboring and peer regions compared.
- The largest category of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2012 was Religion at 26%, followed by Human Services (24%), Public/Societal Benefit (20%), and Education (13%).

Number of Nonprofits, 10-Year Growth Rate County Comparison, 2003-2012



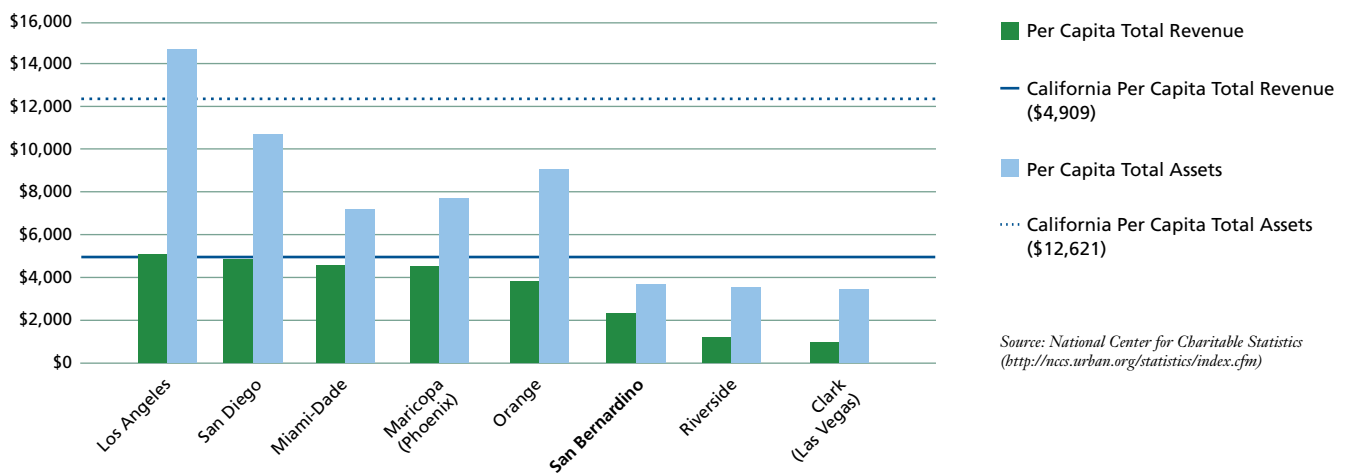
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/bmf.php>)

Revenue and Asset Growth San Bernardino County, 2003-2012



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

Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets County Comparison, 2012



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

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

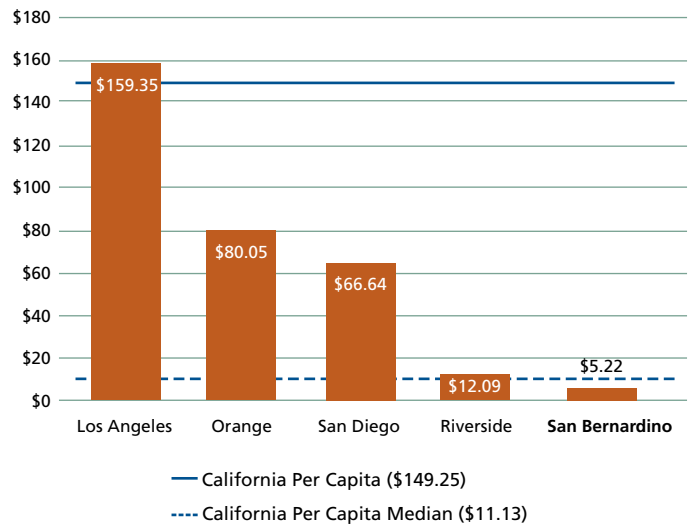
Connecting the Dots

Some Nonprofits aim to increase awareness of the importance of recycling and reduction of Solid Waste and Household Hazardous Waste.

San Bernardino County nonprofits have less funding available than comparison regions:

- San Bernardino County has 2.7 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all regions compared except Riverside County and Las Vegas.
- Reported revenues for San Bernardino County nonprofits increased 12% in the five-year period between 2008 and 2012, while total assets increased 33% during the same period.
- By contrast, in California during the same five-year period, nonprofit revenues declined 11% and assets decreased 7%.
- 61% of the nonprofits in San Bernardino County have revenues over \$25,000, lower than all other regions compared and California.
- Private foundations located in San Bernardino County awarded contributions, grants and gifts totaling \$5.22 per capita. This is less than half of the median figure for California counties (\$11.13 per capita) and substantially less than the statewide per capita value of \$149.25.²

Per Capita Contributions, Grants, and Gifts Paid County Comparison, 2010



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

Nonprofits Attract \$2.5 billion in Out-of-County Revenue



The San Bernardino County Capacity Building Consortium is a collaborative of regional nonprofit networks, United Ways, county government, capacity-building service providers, and The Community Foundation. The Consortium exists to strengthen San Bernardino County's nonprofit sector by providing a platform for collective action and increasing philanthropy and public investment in local communities.

The San Bernardino County Capacity Building Consortium recently completed a study to examine the economic impact of the nonprofit sector in the county. The study revealed that nonprofits are a substantial contributor to the local economy:

- In 2010, nonprofits employed 48,792 people, which is approximately 6% of all workers in the County, more than the transportation, warehousing and utilities sector.
- Attracting revenue from outside of the county, San Bernardino County nonprofits secured and spent \$2.5 billion in out-of-county revenue in 2010.
- These new dollars into the county stimulated an additional \$1.9 billion in local business labor spending and 48,090 more jobs.
- The out-of-county revenue generated a total of \$4.5 billion in economic output and more than \$600 million in tax revenue to local, state, and federal governments.

Note: The economic impact study used data from the National Center for Charitable Statistics as well as responses from a survey of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County.

Source: *Economic Impacts of the Nonprofit Sector in San Bernardino County*, Jack Faucett Associates, Inc., January 2013.

Individual Giving is Strong

In 2008, San Bernardino residents gave an average of 5.1% of their discretionary income to charity. This is the highest level among all counties in the state, except for Los Angeles (5.3%).

Discretionary Income Contributed to Charity

City	Percentage
Loma Linda	11.8%
Fort Irwin	6.8%
Grand Terrace	6.6%
Redlands	5.8%
Rialto	5.6%

Source: *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, "How America Gives," IRS 2008 Dataset (charitable donations reported to the Internal Revenue Service on itemized tax returns)

²Using a median figure to assess and compare contributions, gifts and grants per capita helps to moderate the dominance of the largest organizations and the wealthiest counties in a statewide comparison. The median calculation includes the per capita grants values for the 54 counties with data.

47% of Adults Own a Smartphone

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures Internet access and use, smartphone ownership, and social networking participation. Social networking is defined as using Internet-based personal and business networking sites such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, Pinterest or a similar site. Data are for adults 18 years of age and older.

Why is it Important?

Use of the Internet is changing the way residents of all incomes and ages work, shop, socialize, and access services. Nationwide, smartphone ownership is growing.¹ Social networking sites continue to attract users for business promotion, advocacy, and entertainment. For some residents, cellular platforms may be replacing – or skipping over – wired computers as the way to access Internet content and connect with friends or business associates. The implications for how governments and businesses interface with customers are extensive, including how products and services are marketed, offered, and accessed.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The platforms for accessing the Internet may be expanding or shifting:

- In both 2010 and 2011, San Bernardino County’s Internet access rate for adults was 72%, which is lower than the U.S. metro area average of 75%, but higher than the county’s rate of 68% in 2008.²
- Most adults with Internet access actively use the Internet (69%).²
- In 2012, 47% of San Bernardino County adults owned a smartphone. This is slightly higher than the percentage of adults nationwide (46%) but lower than neighboring counties compared.³
- Another 11% of San Bernardino County residents plan to buy a smartphone in the next 12 months.

San Bernardino County smartphone users roughly reflect the characteristics of the county’s overall population:

- Smartphone ownership is nearly proportionate to overall racial and ethnic proportions in the county. (For example, nearly half of San Bernardino County residents are Hispanic and nearly half of all smartphone owners in the county are Hispanic.)
- Higher-income residents are more likely to own smartphones. However, 27% of residents with incomes under \$10,000 own a smartphone, as do 31% of residents with incomes between \$10,000 and \$35,000.
- Generation Y residents (ages 18-29) are the most likely county residents to own a smartphone (65% of residents in this age group own a smartphone), followed by 51% of Generation X residents (ages 30-44), 51% of Baby Boomers (ages 45-64), and only 14% of seniors (ages 65 and older).
- 20% of smartphone owners age 18 and over in San Bernardino County are college graduates, compared to 17% overall.

Social networking for personal or business reasons is popular:

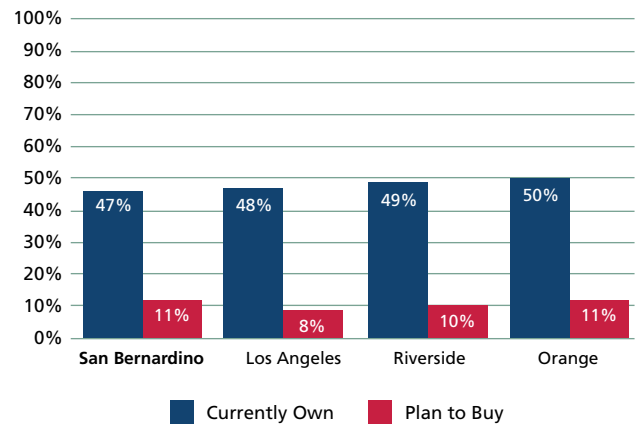
- 57% of San Bernardino County adults use the Internet for social networking, more than Orange County (55%), Riverside County (54%), and Los Angeles County (52%).
- 26% of adult residents use their cell phone or wireless device for social networking, which is about the same rate as the Southern California counties compared.

¹ Nationwide, smartphone ownership grew from 35% in 2011 to 46% in 2012. Pew Research Center (www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2012/Smartphone-Update-2012.aspx)

² Scarborough Research, 2010

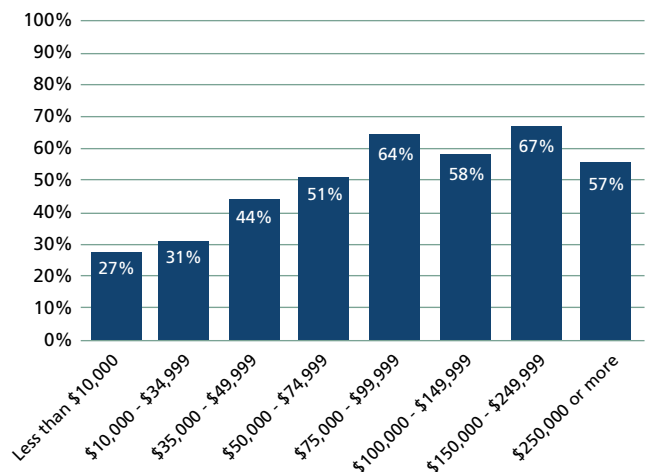
³ Fully 88% of Americans own a cell phone (2012 data). Pew Research Center (www.pewinternet.org/Reports/2012/Smartphone-Update-2012.aspx)

Adult Residents Who Own or Plan to Buy a Smartphone
County Comparison, 2012



Source: Scarborough Research

Adult Residents Who Own a Smartphone, by Income
San Bernardino County, 2012



Source: Scarborough Research

Connecting the Dots

Internet Access and Smartphone Use is influenced by Educational Attainment.

Less than Half of Voting-Eligible Turn Out

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures voter registration and voter turnout among registered voters and the voting-eligible population. Also shown is the method by which people vote in San Bernardino County.

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?

San Bernardino County has lower-than-average voter registration:

- As of October 2012, 68% of county residents who were eligible to register to vote were registered.
- This rate is lower than the state average and all neighboring counties compared.

Fewer residents voted in the 2012 presidential election:

- Among San Bernardino County residents registered to vote, 69% voted in the 2012 presidential election compared with 74% in 2008.
- San Bernardino County's 2012 rate of 69% is higher than Los Angeles and Orange Counties, but lower than San Diego and Riverside Counties and California overall.
- Among all San Bernardino County residents eligible to vote, 47% voted in the 2012 presidential election.
- This participation rate for the voting-eligible population is lower than the statewide average and all neighboring counties compared.

Almost half of voters are voting by mail, reducing overall election costs:

- The number of voters who have chosen to vote by mail has steadily increased since 1996.
- In the 2012 election, 52% of all voters voted at their assigned polling place and 48% voted by mail.
- This is a 9% increase from the 2010 election, and more than a one and a half-fold increase since 1994 when only 19% of voters voted by mail.
- San Bernardino County's vote-by-mail rate of 48% ranks in the middle of regions compared.

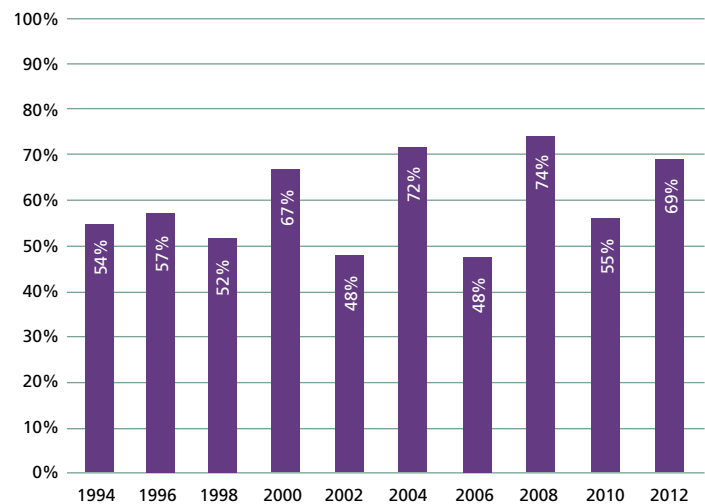
Registered Voter Turnout

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

Voting-Eligible Population Turnout

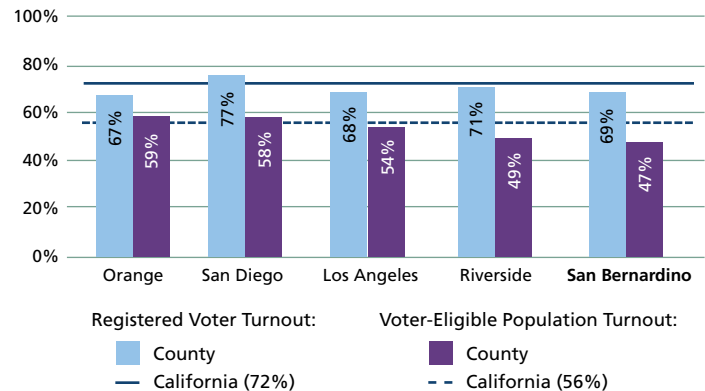
The number of votes cast in any given election divided by the number of all eligible residents (U.S. citizens 18 years of age or older who are not convicted felons in prison or on parole).

General and Mid-Term Election Turnout Among Registered Voters San Bernardino County, 1994-2012



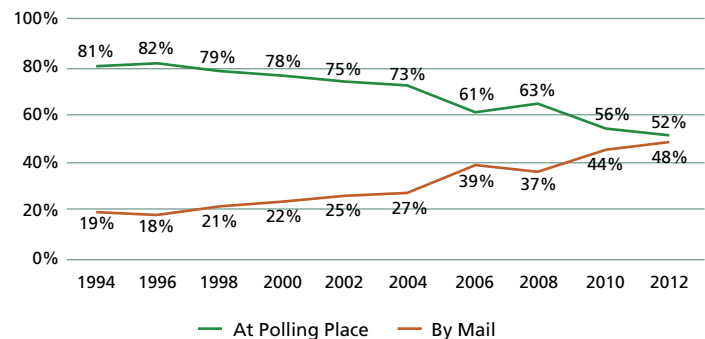
Source: California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_elections.htm)

Presidential Election Turnout Among Registered Voters and Voting-Eligible Population County Comparison, 2012



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

Method of Voting in General Elections San Bernardino County, 1994-2012



Source: California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_elections.htm)

Connecting the Dots

Increasing Voter Participation may raise awareness of existing Community Amenities and resources.

The San Bernardino Community Advisory Group and Project Team would like to acknowledge the following agencies for providing data and information to support the development of the report:

Arizona Department of Health Services
 Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
 Baldy View Regional Occupational Programs
 California Association of Realtors
 California Center for Public Health Advocacy
 California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
 California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
 California Department of Education
 California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit
 California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
 California Department of Mental Health
 California Department of Public Health
 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
 California Employment Development Department
 California Energy Commission
 California Health Interview Survey
 California Highway Patrol
 California Secretary of State
 California State Association of Counties
 California State Board of Equalization
 California State University, San Bernardino
 CalRecycle
 CBRE
 Center for Health Policy Research at University of California, Los Angeles
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 Child Welfare Research Center at University of California, Berkeley
 Children Now
 Chronicle of Philanthropy
 City of Ontario Municipal Water District
 City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department
 College Board
 Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs
 CoreLogic
 County Health Rankings and Roadmaps
 County of San Bernardino Department of Airports
 County of San Bernardino Department of Behavioral Health
 County of San Bernardino Department of Human Services
 County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health
 County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works
 County of San Bernardino Department of Veterans Affairs
 County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency
 County of San Bernardino Human Resources
 County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department
 County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department
 County of San Bernardino Workforce Development Department
 Cucamonga Valley Water District
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 First 5 San Bernardino
 Florida Department of Health
 Fontana Water Company
Forbes Magazine
 Healthy People 2020

Healthy San Bernardino County
 Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino
 Jack Faucett Associates, Inc.
 Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine
 Los Angeles World Airports
 Mojave River Watershed Group
 Mojave Water Agency
 National Alliance on Mental Illness
 National Center for Charitable Statistics
 National Center for Education Statistics
 National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics
 National Health Interview Survey
 National Low Income Housing Coalition
 National Transit Database
 Needles Housing Authority
 Pew Research Center
 Riverside County Department of Education
 San Bernardino Associated Governments
 San Bernardino County Capacity Building Consortium
 San Bernardino County District Attorney
 San Bernardino County Flood Control District Stormwater Program
 San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
 San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
 San Bernardino International Airport
 Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
 Scarborough Research
 South Coast Air Quality Management District
 Southern California Association of Governments
 Southern California Regional Rail Authority
 The Urban Institute
 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
 U.S. Census Bureau
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 University of La Verne
 Upland Housing Authority
 Victorville Water District
 WestEd

Project Team:

Jose Marquez, Director of Grant and Resource Development,
 The Community Foundation (Project Director)
 Dr. Jonathan Lorenzo Yorba, President and CEO,
 The Community Foundation
 Pete Aguilar, Southern California Strategic Advocacy Solutions
 Lisa Burke, Burke Consulting (Project Manager)
 Mark Mendoza, AdGyld Design
 Kari Parsons, Parsons Consulting, Inc.
 Limor Zimskind, Limor Consulting

The San Bernardino Community Indicators Report would not be possible without the efforts of the San Bernardino Community Advisory Group and supporting organizations:

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
(www.arrowheadmedcenter.org)

Bank of America (www.bankofamerica.com)

First 5 San Bernardino (www.first5sanbernardino.org)

Loma Linda University (www.lomalindahealth.org)

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Flood Control
District (www.sbcounty.gov/dpw)

San Bernardino County Department of Public Works,
Solid Waste Management (www.sbcounty.gov/dpw)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Community Foundation (www.thecommunityfoundation.net)





Tel: 951.241.7777 Fax: 951.684.1911
www.thecommunityfoundation.net

A publication of The Community Foundation.

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

In 2012, The Community Foundation raised \$8.3 million in gifts and other income, distributed over \$7.1 million in grants and scholarships, and managed and invested 312 funds that exceeded \$63 million in assets. The Community Foundation’s endowed portfolio realized a total investment performance return of 16.2% in 2012.