



Community Indicators Report 2016





## Board of Supervisors Third District

James Ramos  
Chairman

San Bernardino County is a truly special and unique place. For thousands of years, people have come to our valleys, mountains and deserts to sustain their families and realize their full potential.

A vital part of building and maintaining a prosperous, healthy and livable community is honest and repeated self-assessment. On a regular basis we must measure the progress we are making toward the realization of our shared Countywide Vision. That is the purpose of this annual San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report.

The 2016 report marks our seventh consecutive year of taking an objective look at our large and diverse county, specifically our economy, our schools, health care, public safety, environment, and our overall quality of life. These are the interrelated and interdependent elements of the “complete county” upon which our Vision is based. We understand that a successful community is not possible unless all of these elements are performing well. If one fails, they all fail.

The idea behind making this report an annual effort is to measure our performance and detect trends so that the community can assess and refine its efforts toward achieving the Vision. After seven years, we can see the progress we are making and where more work needs to be done.

The goal of this report is to inspire government leaders, business people, community and faith-based organizations, and others to come together and discuss strategies that are succeeding so we may work together to bring those efforts to scale to serve our entire county.

Last year’s report marked the beginning of an effort to promote literacy in San Bernardino County. Literacy is a key not only to education, but to public safety, jobs, and our economy. During the Vision2Read campaign, we have seen dramatic increases in the number of county residents with library cards and the number of children enrolled in summer reading programs. With this year’s report, we are launching a countywide focus on health and fitness. Healthy communities produce better students, attract the best employers, and project a superior quality of life.

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

Sincerely,

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

Supervisor James Ramos  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

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# Introduction

**C**reated in 2010 to support the development of a countywide vision, the San Bernardino Community Indicators Report has annually provided the community with an assessment of how the county is faring across a range of indicators – from the economy, to the environment, to the health, education and safety of its diverse population.

Each successive report serves as a valuable tool to measure progress toward becoming the “complete county” defined in the vision statement adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and San Bernardino Associated Governments Board of Directors in 2011. That statement affirmed that the elements of a complete county – including education, public safety, jobs, recreation and wellbeing – are interrelated and depend on all sectors working collaboratively toward shared goals.

Toward that end, the purpose of this report is to inform and inspire community members, policymakers, and business leaders working to make the countywide vision a reality. In those areas where our county is doing well, we can celebrate and learn from what is working. In highlighting areas that need improvement, we can initiate or expand our dialogue about complex issues and develop strategies to bring about positive change.

## **Indicator Selection Criteria**

Good indicators are objective measurements that reflect how a community is doing. They reveal whether key community attributes are improving, worsening, or remaining constant.

The indicators selected for inclusion in this report:

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

## **Peer Regions**

To place San Bernardino County’s performance in context, many of the indicators in this report compare the county to the state, nation or other regions. We compare ourselves to four neighboring counties – Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles and San Diego – to better understand our position within the Southern California region. We also compare ourselves to three “peer” regions: Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Miami. These regions have been selected because they are considered economic competitors or good barometers for comparison due to the many characteristics we share with them.



***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.***

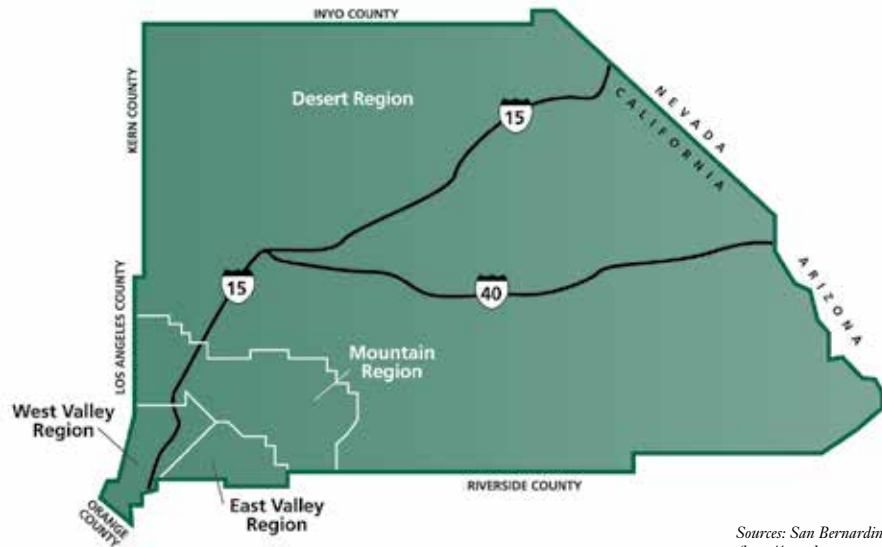
***From our valleys, across our mountains, and into our deserts, we envision a county that is a destination for visitors and a home for anyone seeking a sense of community and the best life has to offer.***

Additional information on the Vision can be found at [www.sbcounty.gov/vision](http://www.sbcounty.gov/vision).

# County Profile

## PLACE

### GEOGRAPHY



#### Cities and Major Unincorporated Areas in San Bernardino County, by Region

Valley Region	Mountain Region	Desert Region
Chino	Big Bear Lake	Adelanto
Chino Hills	Crestline*	Apple Valley
Colton	Lake Arrowhead*	Barstow
Fontana	Running Springs*	Hesperia
Grand Terrace	Wrightwood*	Joshua Tree*
Highland		Lucerne Valley*
Loma Linda		Needles
Montclair		Newberry Springs*
Ontario		Twentynine Palms
Rancho Cucamonga		Victorville
Redlands		Yermo*
Rialto		Yucca Valley
San Bernardino		
Upland		
Yucaipa		

\*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](http://www.counties.org)); San Bernardino County ([www.sbcounty.gov/main/pages/Cities.aspx](http://www.sbcounty.gov/main/pages/Cities.aspx))

20,053

Size in square miles of San Bernardino County, the largest county in the contiguous United States

24

Incorporated cities in San Bernardino County

81%

Land area outside the control of San Bernardino County or city governments

93%

Land area within the San Bernardino County Desert Region

### LAND USE

80%

Land area that is vacant

15%

Land area used for military purposes

5%

Land area dedicated to housing, industrial, utilities, agriculture, transportation, and parks

2.5 million

Acres of recreational land

6 acres per 1,000 residents

Parkland per resident

8,684

Acres of County regional parks

3 out of 4

Residents living within one mile of a local park or within five miles of a regional, state or national park

# PEOPLE

## POPULATION

2,139,570

Population (2016)

32%

Projected growth between 2015 and 2040

104

Persons per square mile (countywide)

3,029

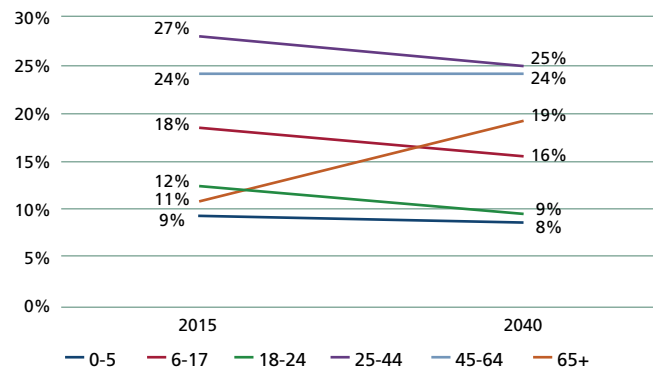
Persons per square mile (Valley Region only)

## AGE

In terms of absolute growth, all age groups in San Bernardino County are projected to increase at varying rates, from 4% growth among young adults ages 18-24 to 134% growth among seniors ages 65 and older. For context, the statewide increase in the senior population is projected to be 95% in 25 years.

In terms of relative growth, the proportion of the San Bernardino County population made up of residents ages 65 and older is projected to grow from 11% of the population in 2015 to 19% by 2040. The size of all other age groups is projected to shrink in varying degrees relative to the total population.

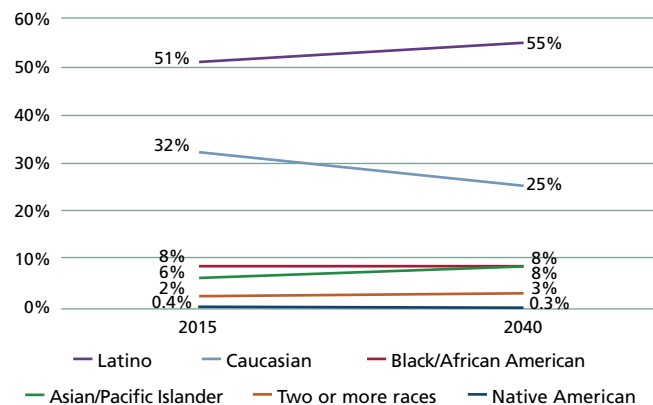
Projected Change in Age Group Proportions Relative to the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2015 and 2040



## RACE AND ETHNICITY

At 51% of the total San Bernardino County population, Latino residents, who may be of any race, are the largest racial and ethnic group in the county. Latino residents are projected to increase to 55% of the total population over the next 25 years. Other races and ethnic groups that are projected to grow include Asian/Pacific Islanders and people of two or more races. The remaining groups, including Caucasian, Black/African American, and Native American, are projected to remain the same or decrease.

Projected Change in Race/Ethnic Group Proportions Relative to the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2015 and 2040



## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

22%

Born outside of the U.S.

41%

Speak a language other than English at home

3.3

Average household size

37%

Households with children under 18

34%

Families with children under 18 led by a single parent

## CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

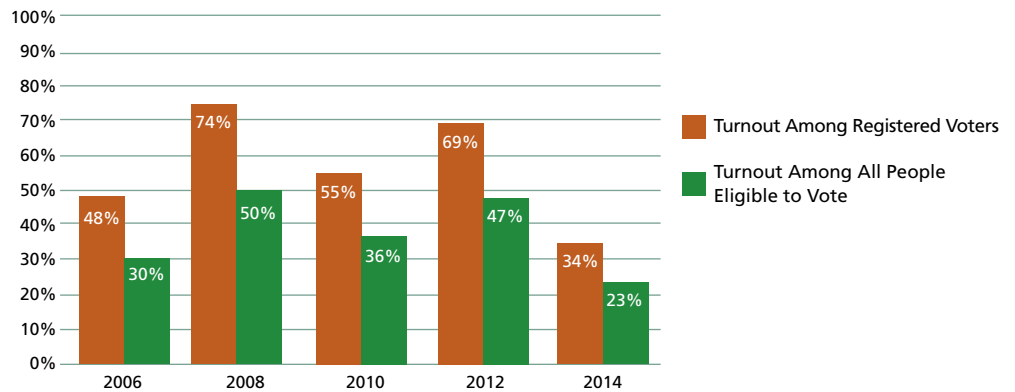
23%

Voter turnout among population eligible to vote (2014)

60%

Voting by mail (2014)

**Voter Turnout**  
San Bernardino County, 2006 - 2014



## EDUCATION

19%

Residents over age 25 with a Bachelor's degree (2014)

11.4%

High school dropout rate (2014/15)

## ECONOMY

6.7%

Unemployment rate (July 2016)

\$52,041

Median household income (2014)

73%

Buyers who can afford an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median)

29%

Child poverty rate (2014)

\$234,080

Median single-family existing home price (January 2016)

## SOURCES

### PLACE

- San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (geography)
- San Bernardino Associated Governments, April 2014 (land use)
- Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010 (park acreage)

### PEOPLE

- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table1 E-1, January 2016 (population)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table1 P-1 (population projections)
- San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Note: Valley Region includes Ontario Census County Division (CCD), San Bernardino CCD, and Yucaipa CCD. (population density)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table1 P-3 (population by age projections)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table1 P-3 (population projections by race/ethnicity)  
Note: "Other" includes American Indian/Alaska Native and two or more races. "Latino" includes any race. All race calculations are non-Latino.
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (social characteristics, educational attainment)
- California Secretary of State (civic engagement)
- California Department of Education (high school dropout rate)

### ECONOMY

- California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information (unemployment rate)
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (median income, child poverty)
- California Association of Realtors, January 2016 (median sale price)
- California Association of Realtors, First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, first quarter 2016 (percent able to afford entry level home)



# Special Feature



COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS

## COMMUNITY VITAL SIGNS

The San Bernardino Countywide Vision calls for collaboration across all sectors to create a vibrant, physically and economically healthy county in the next 20 years. The Vision outlines how 10 elements – wellness, jobs and the economy, education, housing, public safety, infrastructure, quality of life, environment, water, and image – are all part of an inter-connected system that relies on all elements working in concert to improve the quality of life for the county's residents. This feature focuses on the Wellness element, looking at what has been done to date, and what more needs to be done, to help the county reach its vision for wellness.

## THE VISION FOR WELLNESS

The wellness of San Bernardino County's residents directly impacts the quality of life, productivity, and prosperity of our communities. Studies show that students do better in school when they enter the classroom healthy and ready to learn, and healthy employees are more productive and miss fewer workdays. Wellness ensures a thriving workforce, a reduction in health care costs, increased productivity, and a stronger economy overall.

San Bernardino County's Community Vital Signs Initiative (Vital Signs) is charged with implementing the Wellness element of the Countywide Vision. Vital Signs was started in 2011 by the San Bernardino County Departments of Public Health and Behavioral Health, in partnership with Arrowhead Regional Medical Center, and has grown into a community-driven health improvement framework. It is based on the mobilization of a powerful network of local and regional leaders who are deeply committed to improve the health of San Bernardino County's residents.

## INVOLVING AND EMPOWERING SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY'S RESIDENTS

In 2013, 23 community engagement meetings were conducted in San Bernardino County to build on the Vital Signs foundation. Over 1,000 community members – made up of a rich mixture of professionals, community leaders, and residents – reviewed data on a broad range of topics with the intent to prioritize the most urgent issues that impact the health and wellness of county residents.



During these meetings, community members discussed their vision for a healthy and vital community. They prioritized four areas for action: education, the economy, access to health and wellness, and safety. Based on these four priority areas, Vital Signs reconvened over 1,200 community stakeholders representing health care, education, public safety, the business sector, planning and transportation, faith-based and community-based organizations, local jurisdictions, policy makers, and residents, in order to develop a Community Transformation Plan. The Plan sets out a community health improvement framework with evidence-based goals and priorities that encompass policy, education, the environment, and systems change in addition to quality, affordable and accessible health care, and prevention services.

In short, the Vital Signs Initiative and Community Transformation Plan promote aligning and leveraging resources among diverse agencies, organizations, and institutions to empower the community to make healthy choices.

*San Bernardino County residents' priorities are education, the economy, health, and safety.*



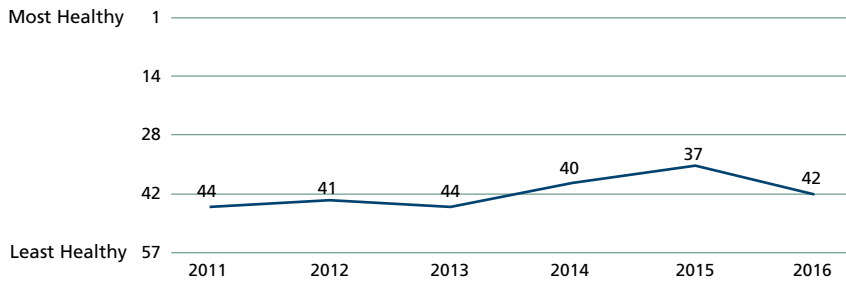
## MUCH WORK TO BE DONE

San Bernardino County consistently ranks near the bottom of California’s counties across a spectrum of health outcomes including length and quality of life. In 2016, the county ranked 42nd out of 57 counties in California for overall health outcomes.<sup>1</sup> Death rates for San Bernardino County residents due to diabetes were 2nd highest in the state. For deaths due to coronary heart disease, the county ranked 12th highest.<sup>2</sup>

Many factors influence the wellness of our residents. The vast size of San Bernardino County, coupled with large numbers of remote and unincorporated communities, pose substantial challenges to promoting healthy living and providing access to health services. Additional barriers to transforming the county’s culture to one of health and empowerment include higher than average unemployment and poverty rates, and a lower than average percentage of high school and college graduates.

### SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY’S HEALTH IS POOR COMPARED TO 57 OTHER CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

Overall Ranking in Health Outcomes Among California Counties  
San Bernardino County, 2011-2016



Note: There are 58 counties in California; Alpine County was not ranked.

Source: California County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

### MANY FACTORS INFLUENCE OUR HEALTH

<p><b>6.7%</b></p> <p>residents are unemployed (about 143,350)</p>	<p><b>1 out of 5</b></p> <p>residents do not have a high school diploma</p>	<p><b>1 out of 5</b></p> <p>residents live in poverty</p>
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California Employment Development Department

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

### CHRONIC ILLNESS COSTS THE COUNTY MORE THAN TWO BILLION DOLLARS EACH YEAR

Burden of Disease for Selected Chronic Illnesses in San Bernardino County<sup>3</sup>

	Medical Costs	Cost of Absenteeism
Cardiovascular Disease	\$1.5 Billion	\$81 Million
Diabetes	\$700 Million	\$31 Million
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$112 Million</b>

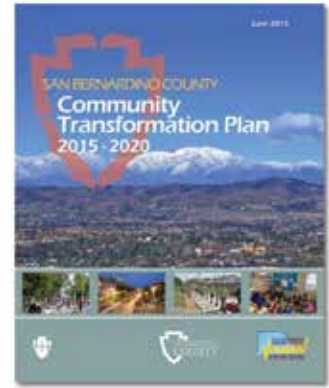
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Chronic Disease Calculator

## A CALL TO ACTION

These figures and trends highlight the areas that must be addressed to improve our residents’ health. They are a call to action to motivate government, business and community leaders to work together to create environments in our neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces that promote and support the health and well-being of our residents.

## TRANSFORMING OUR COMMUNITIES

Traditionally, efforts to improve health outcomes within communities have focused on public health programs and health care services. In contrast, Vital Signs depends on the support of multiple sectors, disciplines, organizations, and leaders to collectively create systemic change. The Community Transformation Plan provides a common understanding of key health issues that county residents face, and how social and environmental factors such as economy, education, safety, and health issues affect one another. It is founded on the concept that every aspect of health and well-being of our communities is part of an interrelated system that must be addressed collectively.




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*“We are at our best when we use our collective resources to create environments for children and families, neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces to support health, well-being, and safety.”*

San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors Chairman James Ramos.

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### Education and Wellness

Of the four priority areas, research shows that the one that most significantly influences health outcomes is educational attainment. The National Poverty Center reports that people with more education have lower rates of the most common acute chronic diseases.<sup>4</sup> Further, high school graduates earn higher salaries, have better self-esteem, more personal life satisfaction, fewer health problems, and less involvement in criminal activity compared to high school dropouts.<sup>5</sup> The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation reports that “people with more education are likely to live longer, to experience better health outcomes, and to

practice health-promoting behaviors such as exercising regularly, refraining from smoking, and obtaining timely health care check-ups and screenings.”<sup>6</sup>

If educational attainment impacts people’s health, the reverse is also true – an individual’s health also impacts their educational outcomes. For example, children who are in poor health have a harder time focusing in class and miss more school days. They are more likely to fall behind in their studies, have lower test scores, and ultimately, lower educational attainment.<sup>7</sup>

### Economy and Wellness

Economic factors including poverty, availability of employment opportunities, and access to affordable housing have also been shown to influence access to health care and health outcomes. According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, loss of employment is clearly associated with reductions in health coverage. Lack of health coverage affects residents’ ability to access preventive health care and other health services.<sup>8</sup> In addition, studies have shown that stable, affordable housing may improve health outcomes by freeing up family resources for healthy food and health care expenses, reducing environmental exposure from unstable and unsafe housing, and decreasing stress.<sup>9</sup>

### Healthy Behaviors and Wellness

Many of the health challenges facing San Bernardino County’s residents are driven by chronic or “lifestyle” diseases correlated with health behaviors, such as smoking or drinking habits, or a lack of physical activity. Regular physical activity substantially reduces the risk of coronary heart disease (the nation’s leading cause of death) and decreases the risk of stroke, colon cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure.<sup>10</sup>

According to 2016 County Health Rankings, 29% of adult residents were obese compared with 23% in California. More residents lacked adequate access to exercise opportunities in San Bernardino County than in California as a whole (10% vs. 6%, respectively); and 19% of San Bernardino County residents aged 20 years and older reported having no leisure-time physical activity compared to 17% statewide. Among county residents, 14% of adults are current smokers and 18% report excessive drinking habits. These measures highlight the need to support and improve healthy behaviors for county residents.<sup>11</sup>

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*The Community Transformation Plan is extremely accurate in identifying the barriers to accessing health and wellness in our High Desert Communities. There is still much to be done, and we are continuing to push initiatives that get the underserved the care they need.*

Alan Garrett, President and CEO of St. Joseph Health, St. Mary

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## Safety and Wellness

Healthy and safe environments allow people to access resources and make healthy choices they might not otherwise be able to make. According to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, “Social and economic features of neighborhoods have been linked with mortality, general health status, disability, birth outcomes, chronic conditions, health behaviors and other risk factors for chronic disease, as well as with mental health, injuries, violence and other important health indicators.”<sup>12</sup> People living in unsafe neighborhoods tend to have fewer options for active transportation, such as biking and walking, or open spaces to be active, further influencing their ability to participate in healthy behaviors.

As reported in Our Community Vital Signs 2013 Final Report, crime contributes to poorer physical health for victims, perpetrators, and community members.<sup>13</sup> In addition to direct physical injury, victims of violence are at increased risk of depression, substance abuse, anxiety, reproductive health problems, and suicidal behavior, according to the World Health Organization’s “World Report on Violence and Health.”<sup>14</sup>

## MAKING PROGRESS

In essence, the Community Transformation Plan is a roadmap to improving health and wellness, with specific goals, success metrics, and cross-cutting strategies and policy recommendations for addressing the four priority areas in a strategic manner. The following are examples of projects being implemented in the community by Vital Signs partners to help residents achieve wellness.

### Countywide Cradle to Career Roadmap

**Priority Area:** Education

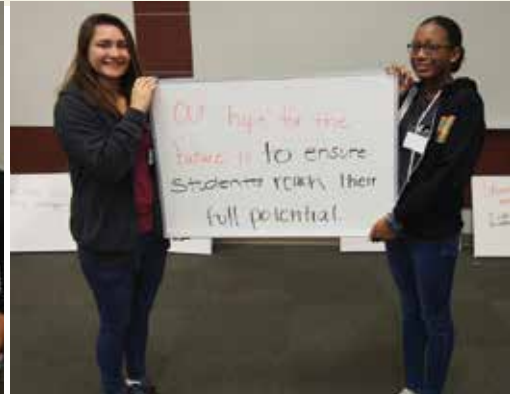
**Goal:** Increase high school graduation rates

To support the goal of increasing high school graduation rates, the Countywide Vision developed the Cradle-to-Career Roadmap, which focuses on a 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 educational programs. The continuum is based on students achieving specific benchmarks at each age and grade level, including reading at grade level by third grade – an important predictor of high school graduation and career success. By addressing reading proficiency early, students are more likely to graduate, be college-ready, and achieve career and job success.



### Students Advise Policy Makers About Priorities

More than 100 students representing 41 high schools across 15 school districts participated in Student Advisory Panels during the 2015-16 school year. Students from public and private schools worked in teams to prioritize immediate needs and identify specific actions within each focus area of the Community Transformation Plan, including the economy, education, safety, and health and wellness. The students’ efforts culminated in a presentation of their recommendations to local and state elected officials and key county administrators who provided feedback to students based on their



experience with civic engagement and current programs. Legislators and administrators gained student insight on priority issues impacting the vitality of the communities they serve.

- Students shared that Career Centers in schools need to be strengthened and staffed by knowledgeable guidance technicians to help students obtain and maintain jobs. Career Centers can serve a role in connecting local businesses with schools to provide voluntary internships for students, specifically in areas that would provide students with opportunities to serve their community.
- Schools need resources and caring personnel to support early identification of socio-emotional distress. Student groups identified child and family abuse, bullying, gang involvement, poor attendance, substance abuse and suicidal tendencies as issues that prevent students from fully functioning in school and positively contributing to the well-being of the community in the future. Students identified a need for teacher training in identification of socio-emotional distress, and the need for more school counselors and mental health professionals to support at-risk students.
- Students expressed concerns regarding the limited number of students who are equipped to excel in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields. Anxiety about the rigor of STEM education, coupled with students' lack of confidence in their own abilities, results in few students enrolling in advanced STEM coursework. Students suggested that schools and community groups might help ease this anxiety and build confidence in students by exposing early elementary students to the STEM field, creating smooth transitions and pathways for students moving from elementary to middle school and middle school to high school, and providing more STEM classes and programs such as Project Lead the Way, science fairs and science camps to increase interest and confidence in completing STEM coursework.



*"We find ourselves in an era where school and community agencies must collaborate more closely than ever to assure the health, academic success, and career readiness of all our students. One of our most engaging efforts was to provide a forum for student voices as part of the Vital Signs Initiative and Community Transformation Plan. High school students from across the county had the opportunity to share their perspectives and offer solutions to policymakers. It is these types of activities that are paving the way for creating long-term, positive change, and building healthier families and stronger schools and communities."*

Ted Alejandre, San Bernardino County Superintendent

## Community Revitalization

**Priority Area:** Economy/Housing

**Goal:** Increase Access to safe and affordable housing for all residents

In May 2016, the first phase of the Bloomington Revitalization project was completed. Phase 2 is currently underway with scheduled completion in February 2017. This project provides an affordable mixed-generational housing community, including a new Bloomington Public Library and new community center.



The Bloomington Revitalization project is an essential approach to improving health outcomes by providing affordable and stable housing, thereby reducing the risk of homelessness, overcrowding and unsafe living conditions. In addition to providing 190 affordable housing units, it will enhance the well-being of the community by promoting economic and community revitalization. Additionally, it is designed with integrated open spaces and pathways where residents and families can safely walk and bike, providing opportunities for increased physical activity. The new local community center will provide a convenient and safe venue for residents to attend educational, training, and cultural events.



## CONCLUSION

Health is one of the most important factors in our lives. It affects our ability to thrive in the workforce, care for our families, achieve educational milestones, and prosper economically. With the Vital Signs Initiative as the framework, and the Community Transformation Plan as the roadmap, many sectors within our community are working together to improve health and wellness in the county.

### End Notes:

- 1 County Health Rankings: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps ([www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org))
- 2 California Department of Public Health ([www.cdph.ca.gov](http://www.cdph.ca.gov))
- 3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Chronic Disease Calculator ([www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/calculator/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/calculator/index.htm)). The estimate of costs for San Bernardino County is based on California-wide estimated costs, adjusted down for the population in San Bernardino County. Annual expenditures are inflated to 2010 dollars following recommendations from the Agency for Health care Research and Quality. Costs include expenditures for office based visits, outpatient visits, emergency room visits, inpatient hospital stays, dental visits, home health care, vision aids, other medical supplies and equipment, prescription medicines, and nursing homes. Diabetes includes costs of complications from other chronic diseases.
- 4 Cutler, D. & Lleras-Muney, A. (2007). Education and health. National Poverty Center, Policy Brief, Vol. 9.
- 5 Math and Reading Help. (n.d.). The importance of a high school diploma. Retrieved May 9th 2013 from [http://mathandreadinghelp.org/articles/The\\_Importance\\_of\\_a\\_High\\_School\\_Diploma.html](http://mathandreadinghelp.org/articles/The_Importance_of_a_High_School_Diploma.html)
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# Economy

## Section Highlights

Unemployment Rate

6.7%

1-Year Growth in Logistics Employment

7%

Median Home Sales Price

\$234,460

Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rate

3.3%

Passenger Traffic at Ontario International Airport

Up 6%

Visitor Spending

\$4.6 billion

## A Success Story

*After a multi-year effort to regain local control over Ontario International Airport (ONT), a settlement agreement was reached on December 22, 2015 to transfer ownership of ONT from Los Angeles World Airports to the Ontario International Airport Authority (OIAA). This effort was made possible by the tremendous support of over 130 cities, counties, organizations and elected officials, who each understood the impact and benefit that ONT provides to the entire region. It is anticipated that official transfer of the airport will occur on November 1, 2016. Moving forward, the OIAA will work diligently to expand passenger and cargo volume, truly making ONT a world class destination.*

## Employment Grows Across Multiple Industries

Employment change within specific industry clusters illustrates how San Bernardino County's economy is evolving. Tracking salary levels in these clusters shows whether these jobs can provide a wage high enough for workers to afford living in San Bernardino County. This indicator presents employment and average salaries in five industry clusters chosen to reflect the diversity of San Bernardino County employment, major economic drivers within the county, and important industry sectors for workforce development. Approximately 46% of all San Bernardino County jobs can be found in the five clusters described in this indicator.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

All five selected industry clusters experienced an increase in employment between 2013 and 2014:

- Logistics experienced the greatest growth in the past year, increasing 7%.
- Construction/Housing Related industries saw 5% growth, and Manufacturing and Health care each grew by 4%.
- Professional/Scientific/Technical Services employment grew by 1%.
- Since 2001, Logistics employment increased 71%, Health care employment increased 42%, and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services employment increased 34%.
- Manufacturing employment has decreased 26% since 2001 and Construction/Housing Related Industries employment has seen an overall decline of 5% during the same period.

Salaries in four out of five of the selected clusters increased:

- Between 2013 and 2014, average salaries in Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased by 8%, while Health care and Manufacturing each increased by 3% and Logistics increased by 1%. The average salary of Construction/Housing Related Industries remained relatively unchanged (0.3% decrease).
- During this same period, the cost of living increased 1.3%.<sup>1</sup>
- The minimum household income needed to purchase an existing single-family home priced at 85% of the San Bernardino County median is approximately \$29,323 (first quarter 2016), affordable to employees in all five of these clusters if a down payment can be secured.

### Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters San Bernardino County, 2013 and 2014

	2013	2014	Percent Change
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$37,349	\$40,170	8%
Manufacturing	\$47,678	\$49,199	3%
Health care	\$54,642	\$56,296	3%
Logistics	\$46,005	\$46,575	1%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	\$49,969	\$49,818	-0.3%

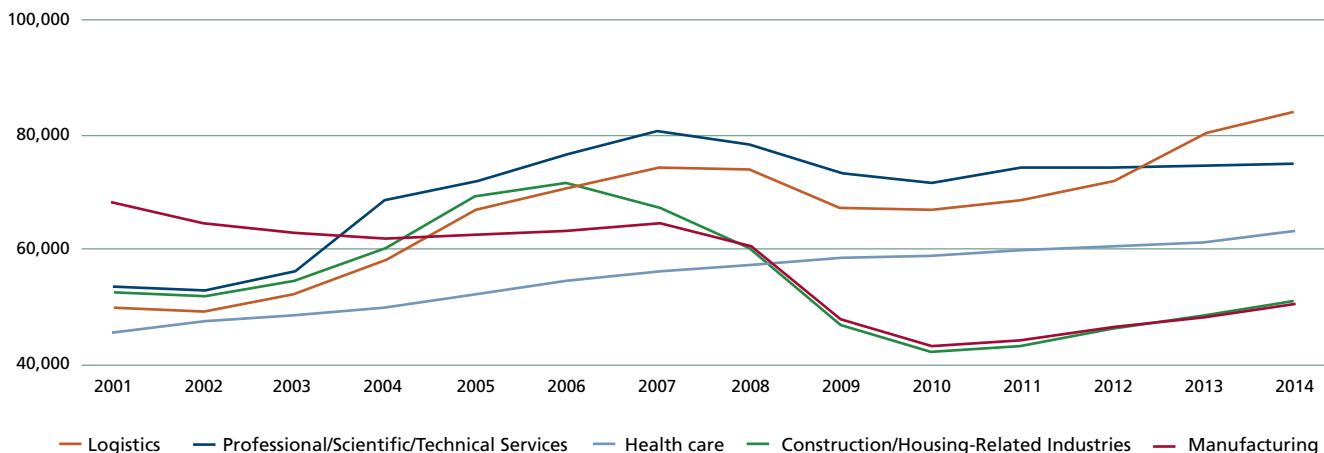
Source: Analysis of data from the Economic Modeling Specialists

### Veterans in San Bernardino County

According to the U.S. Census, in 2014 there were fewer veterans unemployed in San Bernardino County than the non-veteran population (8.6% versus 11.2% unemployment rate, respectively). Also in 2014, fewer veterans were living below the poverty line compared to their non-veteran peers – 9.9% and 18.1%, respectively.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2014

### Employment in Selected Industry Clusters San Bernardino County, 2001-2014



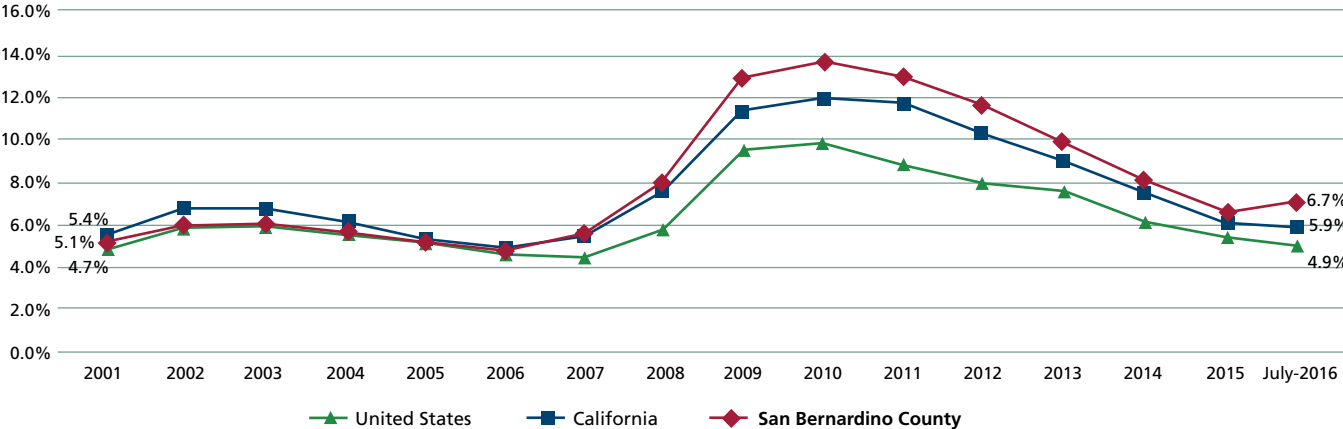
Source: Analysis of data from Economic Modeling Specialists

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

Paralleling trends nationwide, San Bernardino County’s unemployment rate improved in 2015 and continued falling into early 2016 (according to the latest data available at time of publication):

- Since 2001, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 4.8% in 2006 to a high of 13.5% in 2010.
- From its high in 2010, the unemployment rate decreased steadily until recently. It was 6.7% as of July 2016.
- In July 2016, San Bernardino County’s unemployment rate was ranked 33rd out of the 58 counties in California, a position that has worsened in recent months.
- San Bernardino County’s unemployment rate is higher than the state and national rate.

**Unemployment Rate**  
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2001-July 2016

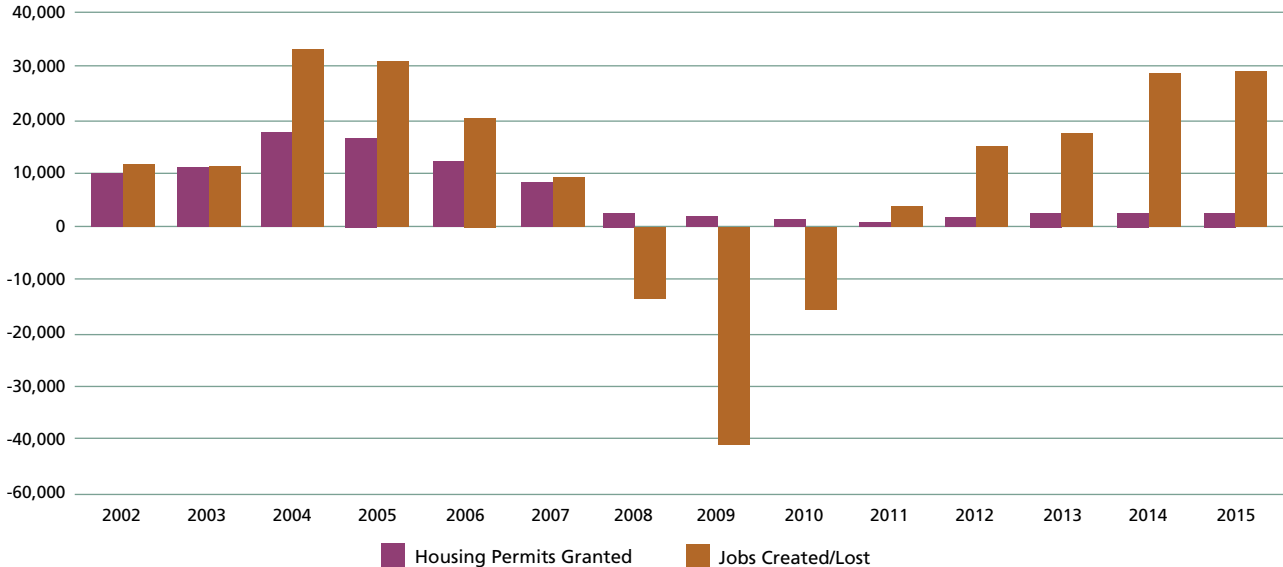


Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ([www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)); California Employment Development Department (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>)

**Jobs-Housing Balance**

- In 2015, San Bernardino County added 28,819 jobs while 3,768 new housing permits were granted:
- This is the fourth consecutive year where the number of jobs expanded rather than contracted.
  - During a five-year period, from 2011 to 2015, a cumulative total of 95,245 jobs were added in San Bernardino County, while 13,966 housing units were permitted.

**Jobs Created/Lost and Housing Permits Granted**  
San Bernardino, 2002-2015



\*2015 jobs data are preliminary.

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

## Median Sale Price of Homes Continues to Increase

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Median home sales prices continue to increase:

- The median sale price of existing single-family homes increased 13% from \$206,660 in January 2015 to \$234,460 in January 2016.
- During the five-year period between January 2012 to January 2016, the median sale price of homes increased 80% in San Bernardino County, compared to a 73% increase in California.

The number of homes sold increased by almost one third over a one-year period:

- There was a 31% increase in the number of homes sold – from 23,589 total homes sold in 2014 to 30,975 in 2015.
- More than eight out of 10 homes sold in 2015 in San Bernardino County were resale home sales, with another 7% of homes sold as new construction and 12% of homes sold as distressed sales (either short sale or Real Estate Owned (REO) sales).
- In 2015, 11.7% (3,634) of homes sold in San Bernardino County were considered a distressed sale, compared with 57.4% (17,838) of homes in 2011.
- Short sales and REOs typically sell for a lower price, driving down the median prices for houses in an area.

### Median Price of Home by Type of Sale San Bernardino County, April 2016

Type of Sale	Median Price	Percent Price is Above or Below Total Sales Median
New Construction	\$441,500	64%
Resale	\$265,000	-2%
Short Sale	\$238,500	-12%
REO	\$211,431	-22%
<b>Total Sales Median</b>	<b>\$270,000</b>	

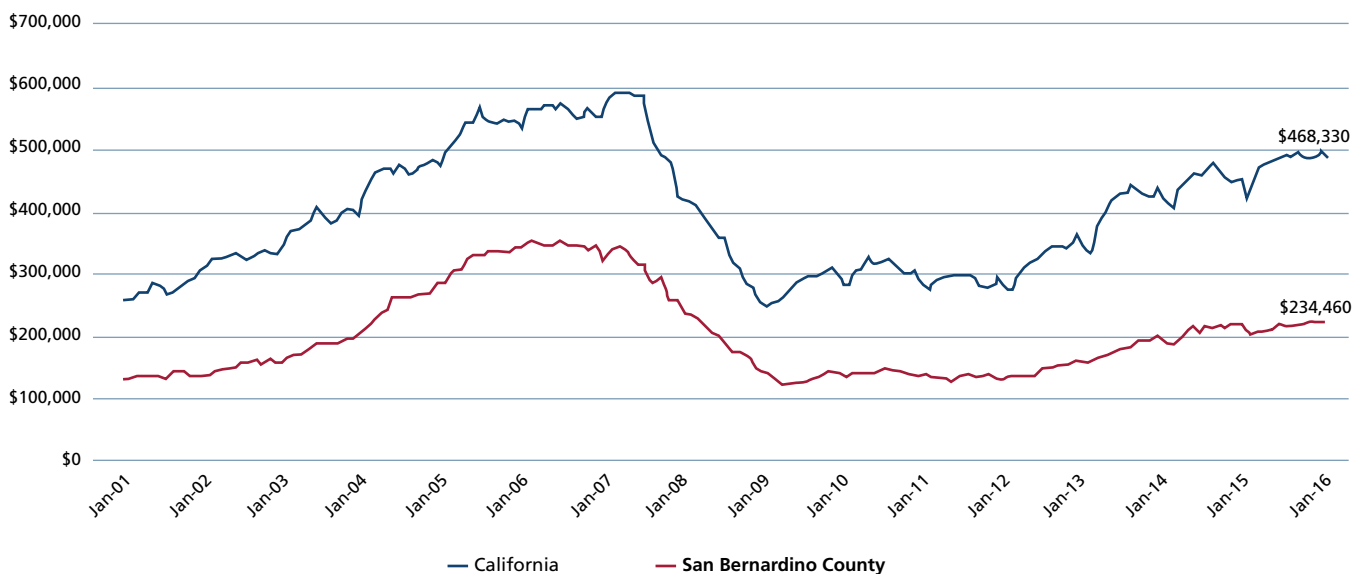
Source: CoreLogic

### Bracing for a Housing Shortage

While new home supply in San Bernardino County is increasing, this increase lags behind increases in new home demand. Metrostudy counts almost 74,000 residential lots in some stage of inventory in the county. The vast majority of these lots (97%), however, remain vacant and undeveloped. The San Bernardino County market is under supplied by approximately 7,360 homes. By end of 2019, this figure is projected to increase to a shortage of almost 65,000 homes. Potential results of severe under supply is an increasingly severe over valuation of housing, whereby reducing affordability of home ownership in San Bernardino County.

Source: Real Estate Economics, "Housing Market Forecast and The Economic Impact of New Home Construction in San Bernardino County, California." Presented to Building Industry Association of Southern California, Baldy View Chapter <https://bia-baldyview.squarespace.com/>

### Median Sale Price of Existing Detached Homes San Bernardino and California, January 2001-January 2016



Source: California Association of Realtors ([www.car.org](http://www.car.org))

The number of construction permits granted per 1,000 San Bernardino County residents increased and continues to show signs of growth:

- In 2015, there were 1.8 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County, lower than the California rate (2.5).
- This is a 9% increase from the prior year, when there were 1.6 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County.
- The number of permits granted per 1,000 residents has leveled off, and has slowly increased since 2009, suggesting a stabilization in the construction industry following the building bubble of the mid 2000's, which ended with the Great Recession.
- There was an 11% increase in the number of housing permits granted between 2014 and 2015, with 3,405 and 3,768 total housing units granted, respectively.

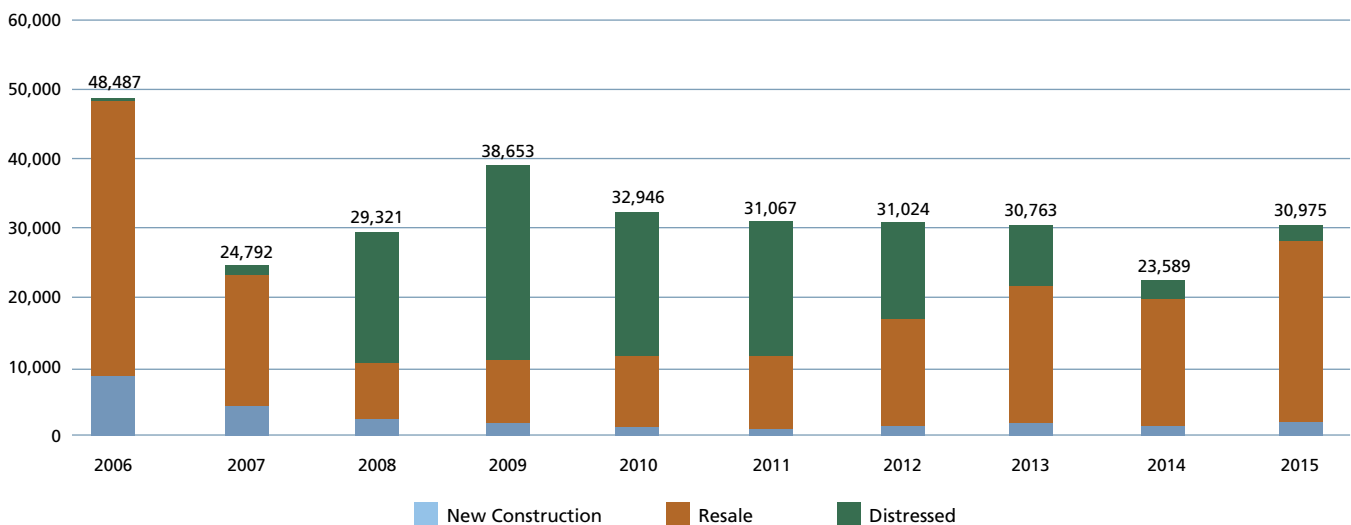
**Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Loan Limits in San Bernardino County**

New home construction generates jobs and strengthens the local economy. In recent years, however, the construction of new homes in the county has stagnated. One likely factor for this is the low Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan limit. The FHA loan limit is the maximum loan amount that it will insure and is calculated and updated annually. FHA loans are appealing, and often the only option, for buyers who cannot afford a 20% down payment, have a lower credit score, or cannot get approved for a conventional loan.

Newly built homes sell for a higher price than resale homes. However, when the FHA loan limit is low, there is a disincentive for developers to build new properties as there is a limited number of buyers who can afford to put down a large enough down payment and avoid an FHA loan.

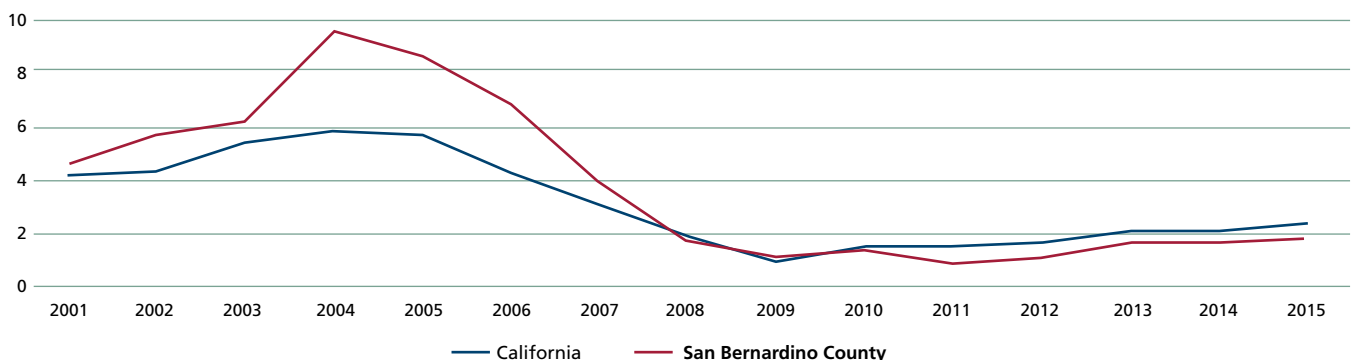
In 2016, for San Bernardino County, the FHA loan limit was set to \$356,500 for a single family home. If the loan limit was increased to a minimum of \$450,000, it could stimulate growth in new construction.

**Number of Homes Sold by Type of Sale**  
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



Source: CoreLogic

**Housing Permits Granted per 1,000 Residents**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2001-2015



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

# Vacancy Rates Continue their Steady Decline

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Industrial rents in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area are back to pre-Recession levels while vacancy rates, though increasing slightly from 2013 to 2014, continue an overall downward trend:

- Industrial real estate, which accounts for the vast majority of the total market share (77%), had a 3.3% vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2015.
- This represents a decrease of six percentage points since the fourth quarter of 2008's peak of 9.4% vacancy.
- Following a long period of relative stability, there was a 15% increase in the asking price of industrial rent from \$0.39/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2014 to \$0.45/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2015.
- There was a 136% increase in industrial net absorption between the fourth quarters of 2014 and 2015.

Retail vacancy rates and rents remain steady:

- In the fourth quarter of 2015, retail space, which accounts for 18% of market share, had a 9.8% vacancy rate.
- Vacancy rates have decreased two percentage points from the peak of 11.8% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- At \$1.89/square foot, retail rent did not change between the fourth quarters of 2014 and 2015, and has not changed significantly since the fourth quarter of 2011.

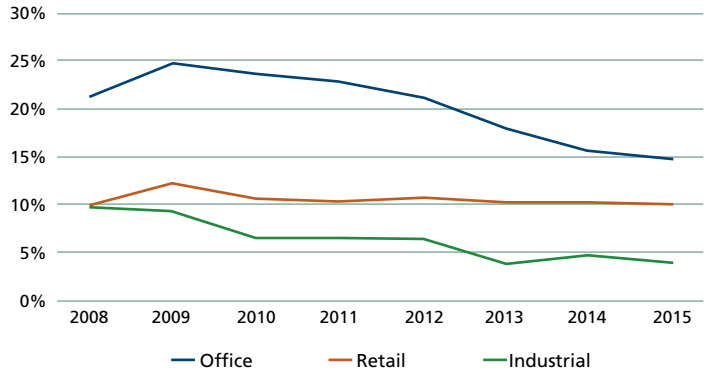
Office vacancy rates have declined while rents increased:

- In the fourth quarter of 2014, office space, which accounts for 4% of market share, had a 14.7% vacancy rate.
- This represents a steady decrease of almost ten percentage points since the peak of 24.3% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- Between the fourth quarters of 2014 and 2015, office rents increased 5% (from \$1.75/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2014 to \$1.83/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2015).

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

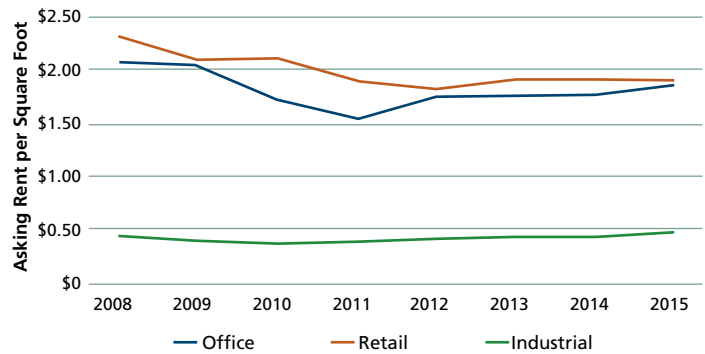
- In the fourth quarter of 2015, on average, industrial rent in Los Angeles and Orange counties was 61% more expensive than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area; office rent was 44% more expensive on average; and retail rent was 18% more expensive on average.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2015 (Fourth Quarters)



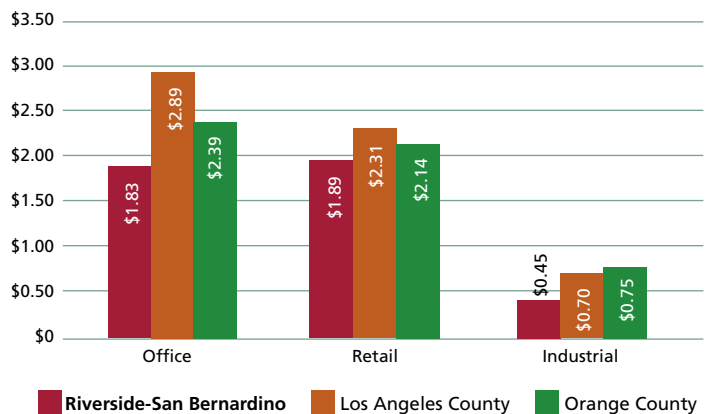
Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2015 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents  
Regional Comparison, Fourth Quarter 2015



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

## Passenger Traffic Increases for Second Year in a Row

Access to an international airport provides ease of travel for county residents and visitors, and supports the efficient movement of goods into and out of the county. Economic benefits include direct and indirect jobs and a range of aviation-related activities and services, which boost the region’s economic output. There is an “economic multiplier” effect as dollars generated by airport-related activities are re-spent and circulated throughout the local economy. This indicator tracks passenger and freight volumes at Ontario International Airport.<sup>1</sup>

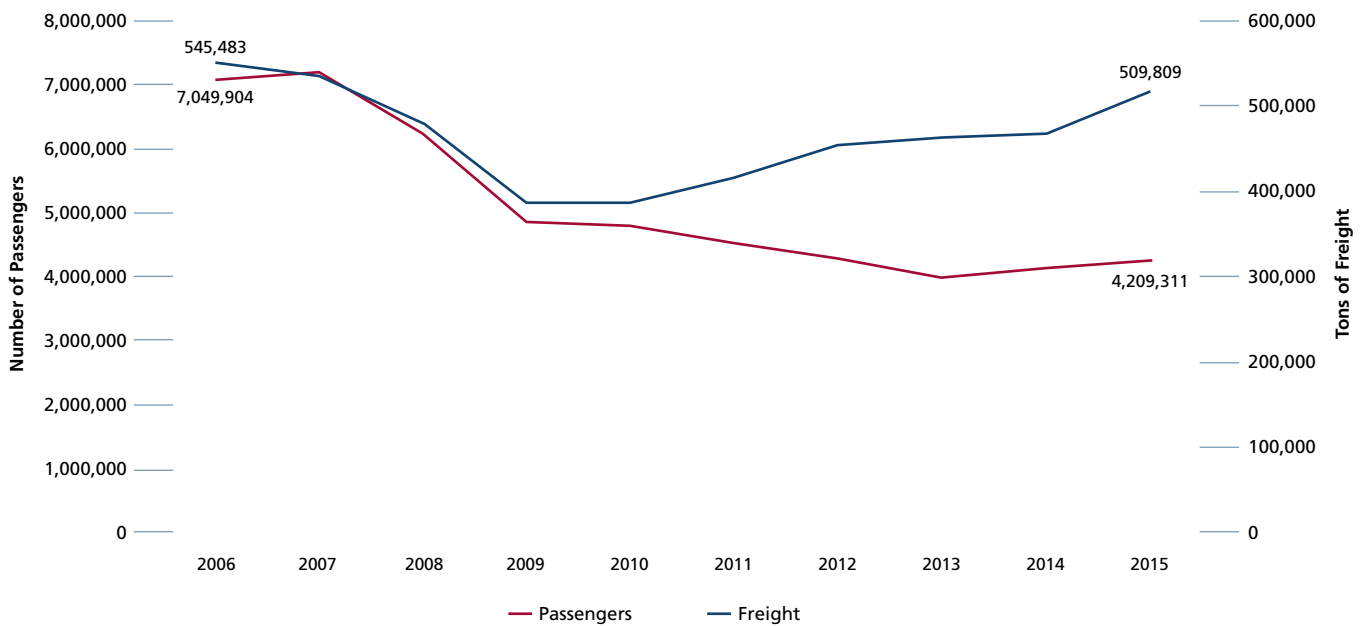
### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Both passenger and freight traffic have increased in recent years:

- Passenger traffic increased for the second consecutive year, climbing from a 10-year low of 3.97 million in 2013 to 4.21 million in 2015, an increase of 6%.
- Freight volume has increased steadily since 2009, currently at 509,809 tons of freight moved through the airport in 2015.
- Freight volume increased 7% in a single year (between 2014 and 2015), and 30% since the low in 2009.

### Volume of Passengers and Freight

Ontario International Airport, 2006-2015



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail

Source: Los Angeles World Airports ([www.lawa.org](http://www.lawa.org))

<sup>1</sup>The Ontario International Airport is anticipated to be transferred during the second half of 2016, from Los Angeles World Airports to the Ontario International Airport Authority, a Joint Powers Authority formed by San Bernardino County and the City of Ontario. The transfer of ownership and operation is subject to Federal Aviation Administration approval.

# Fewer than One-Third of Nonprofits have Annual Revenues above \$50,000

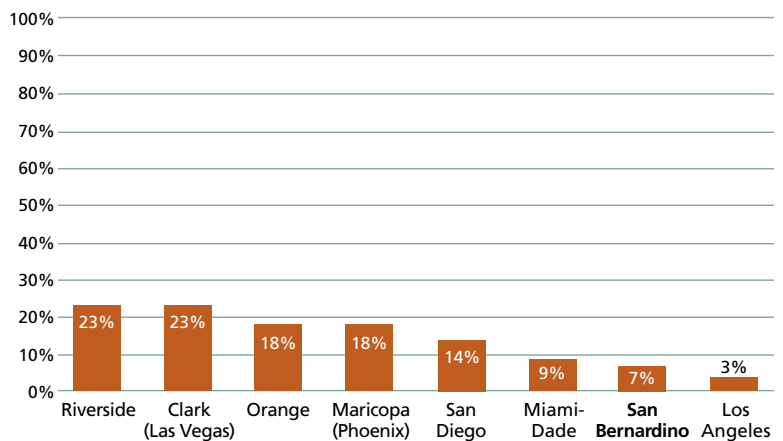
A well-funded, stable nonprofit sector is integral to a healthy and stable community. Foundations, federal and state grants can provide critical funding for community services and charitable organizations, helping to bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. The nonprofit sector is also a valuable contributor to the local economy, providing jobs, purchasing goods and services from a variety of local businesses, and contributing to local, state and federal taxes. This indicator assesses San Bernardino County's nonprofit sector, including the number of organizations and per capita revenues and assets.<sup>1</sup> It also tracks federal and foundation grants awarded to the County, and the contribution of the nonprofit sector to the local economy.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County continues to increase:

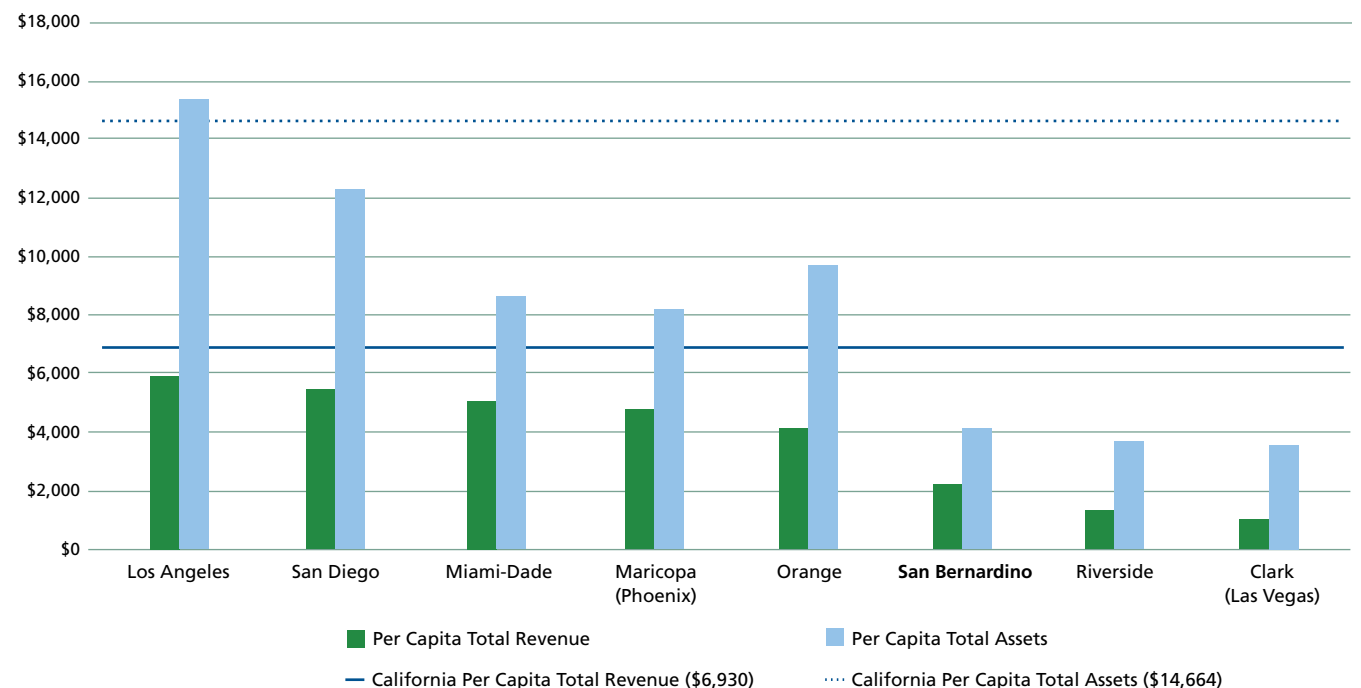
- There were 5,809 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2015, up 6% from 2014 when 5,480 nonprofits were registered in the county.
- San Bernardino County has 2.7 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all regions compared except Riverside County and Las Vegas.
- The number of San Bernardino County nonprofit organizations increased 7% over the past 10 years. This is a slower rate of change than all neighboring and peer counties compared, except Los Angeles.
- The largest category of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2015 was Religion at 29%, followed by Human Services (24%), Public/Societal Benefit (16%), and Education (13%).

Number of Nonprofits, 10-Year Growth Rate  
County Comparison, 2006-2015



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

Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets  
County Comparison, 2015



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

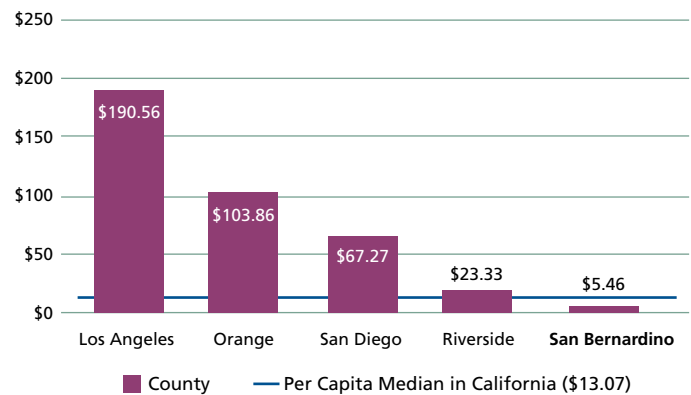
<sup>1</sup> Nonprofits include public charities, private foundations, and other nonprofit organizations.



Grant funds for San Bernardino County, while continuing to increase, still fall short of comparison regions' funding levels:

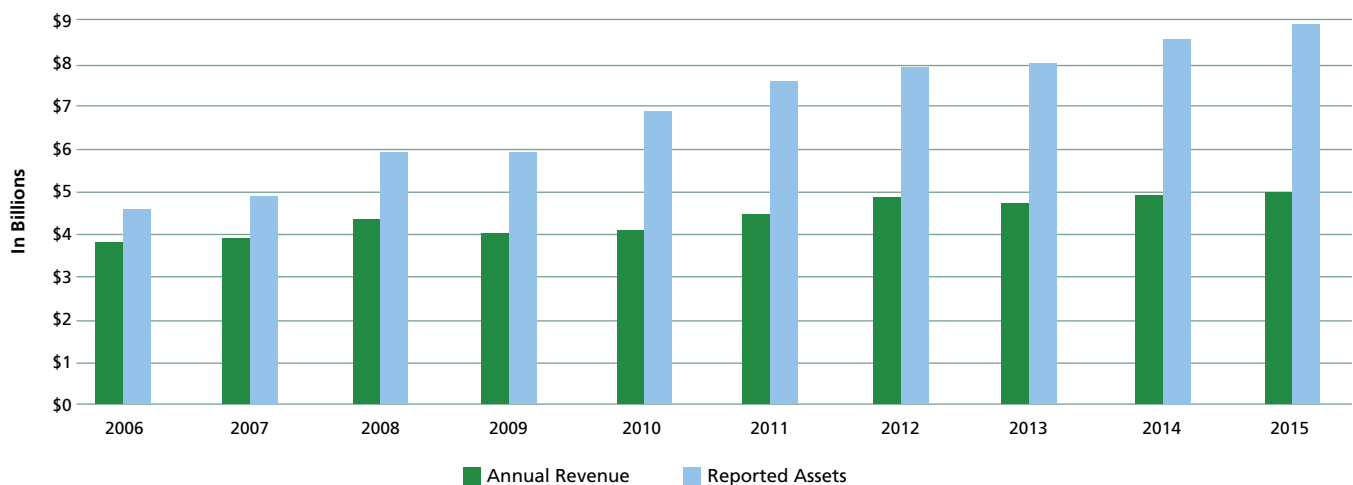
- Only 32% of nonprofit businesses in San Bernardino County have revenues over \$50,000, a lower proportion than all other regions compared and California.
- In 2013, private foundations located in San Bernardino County awarded contributions, grants and gifts totaling \$5.46 per capita. This is less than half the median figure for all California counties of \$13.07 per capita, but an increase of 37% since 2009.<sup>2</sup>
- Reported revenues for San Bernardino County nonprofits increased 35% in the 10-year period between 2006 and 2015, while total assets increased 96% during the same period.
- In contrast, during the same 10-year period in California, annual revenues for non-profits increased 47% while reported assets increased 50%.

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



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

Revenue and Asset Growth  
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



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

**The Funders Alliance: Addressing the Region's Nonprofit Investment Challenges**

In 2014, the Funders Alliance of San Bernardino & Riverside Counties launched a campaign aimed at increasing philanthropic investment by private grantmakers in the Inland Empire's nonprofit sector. Over the past two years, the group of funders has increased its membership and has continued outreach efforts to major foundations and corporations beyond the region's borders. Through a new partnership with Southern California Grantmakers, several events have been held in Los Angeles to share the great needs, limited resources, and untapped potential that exists within the Inland Empire. In April 2016, the group hosted their first bus tour with 20 participants, highlighting various community issues and promising organizations throughout the Inland Empire.

Key lessons learned through the group's efforts include the following:

- External funders recognized the region's needs but didn't realize the depth of those challenges.
- Funders have limited knowledge of the region's nonprofit sector.
- Funders have limited confidence in local nonprofits in Inland Empire.

As a result of awareness/outreach activities, funders are now expressing their interest in increasing funding to the region. There is an elevated understanding of issues facing local nonprofits and expanded confidence in local leadership and vision for the region's future. External funders are now regularly contacting the Funders Alliance to access their experience and expertise about the Inland Empire's philanthropic sector.

<sup>2</sup>Note: updated 2014 data for private foundations were not available at time of publication.

# Tourism-Related Tax Revenues Generate \$161 per Capita

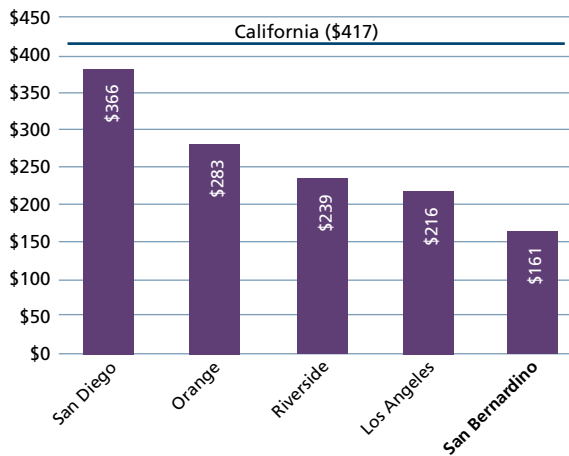
Visitors traveling to San Bernardino County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Hotels, shops, restaurants, recreation areas, and entertainment venues benefit substantially from the tourism market. Moreover, residents benefit from tax revenue generated by visitor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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

After a drop in 2009, visitor spending, tax receipts and employment have continued to grow beyond pre-recession levels:

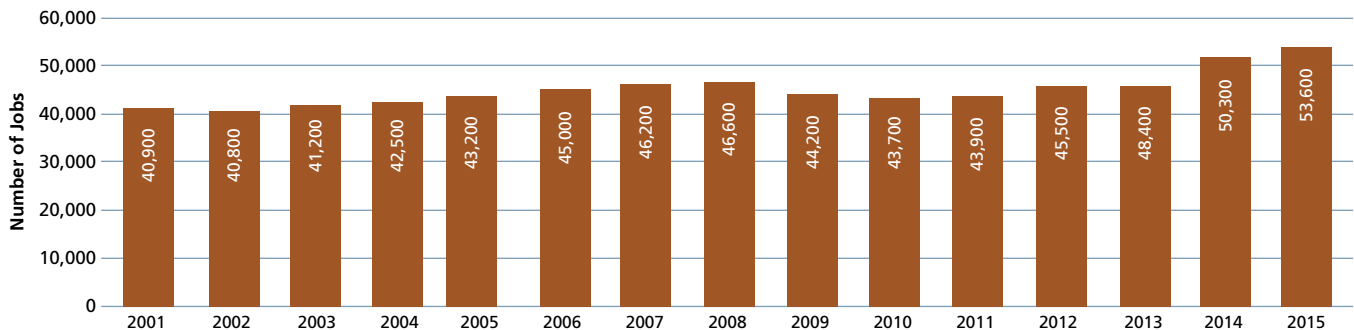
- In 2015, visitor spending totaled \$4.6 billion, which represents 71% growth in visitor spending since 2001. Over the same period, inflation was 34%.
- Tax receipts have increased in step with spending, growing to \$342 million in 2015 from \$200.1 million in 2001. This is equivalent to \$161 per resident, which was the lowest per capita tax receipts among the counties compared.
- Employment in the tourism industry fell during the recession and has now recovered, reaching 53,600 jobs in 2015.
- San Bernardino County's share of total California tourism earnings is 3.3%, an increase since 2001 when the county's share was 3.0%.<sup>1</sup>

## Per Capita Tourism-Related Tax Receipts County Comparison, 2015



Sources: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates ([www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html](http://www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html)); California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2, July 2015 Estimates

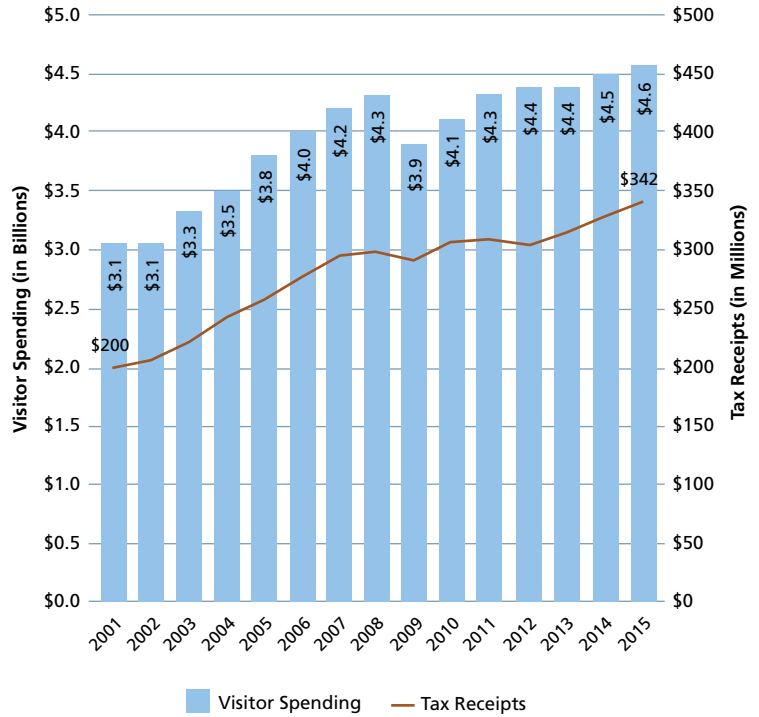
## Tourism Employment San Bernardino County, 2001-2015



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

<sup>1</sup> Earnings include wage and salary disbursements, other earned income or benefits, and proprietor income. Only the earnings attributable to travel expenditures are included.

## Visitor Spending and Tourism-Related Tax Receipts San Bernardino County, 2001-2015



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

# Business Climate Rank Rebounds in 2015

A region's attractiveness as a place to do business is critical in our interconnected national economy, where entrepreneurs and businesses have choices about where to locate. The availability of business supports, opportunities for growth, and barriers to doing business are all factors influencing these choices. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax revenue, economic growth, and entrepreneurship opportunities, a strong business climate and growing job base is important for maintaining San Bernardino County's economic health and quality of life. This indicator uses *Forbes* Magazine's "2015 Best Places for Business and Careers" rankings to assess business climate. *Forbes* compares 200 metropolitan areas using 12 metrics related to job growth, costs, income growth, projected economic growth, educational attainment, cultural and recreational opportunities, number of highly ranked colleges, and net migration patterns.

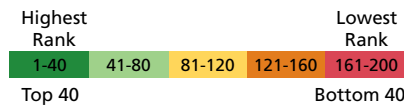
## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's *Forbes* business climate ranking rebounded in 2015:

- Riverside-San Bernardino placed 114th out of the 200 metro areas ranked, an increase of 16 places between 2014 and 2015.
- The improved rank is driven by a significant improvement in the region's job growth (ranked 32 out of 200).
- At the same time, the region's ranking for cost of doing business has dropped substantially in recent years to 148 out of 200 in 2015. Educational attainment has consistently ranked poorly, hovering at around 180.
- Riverside-San Bernardino ranked above the neighboring county of Los Angeles, but below San Diego and Orange counties as well as the three out-of-state regions compared: Phoenix, Las Vegas and Miami.

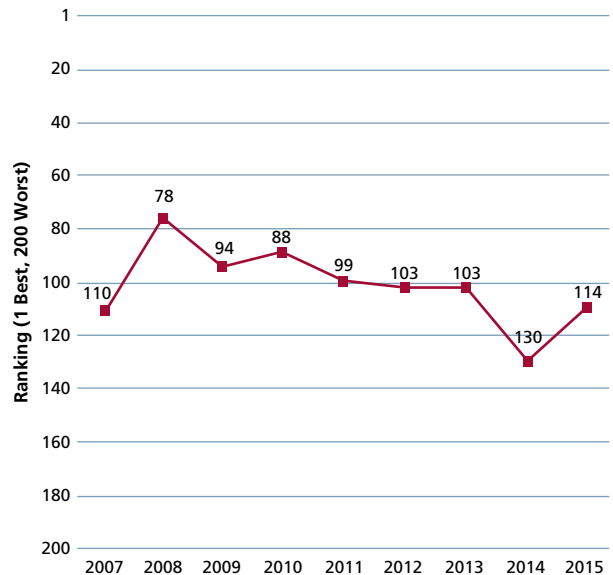
## Best Places for Business Ranking Regional Comparison, 2007-2015

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Phoenix Metro	55	44	113	117	88	81	64	56	44
Orange County Metro	70	92	107	79	109	99	97	87	62
San Diego Metro	92	106	104	89	64	75	78	70	68
Miami Metro	148	147	188	152	152	181	165	113	73
Las Vegas Metro	136	112	92	157	135	168	159	111	94
Riverside-San Bernardino	110	78	94	88	99	103	103	130	114
Los Angeles County	159	154	180	120	114	123	134	117	116



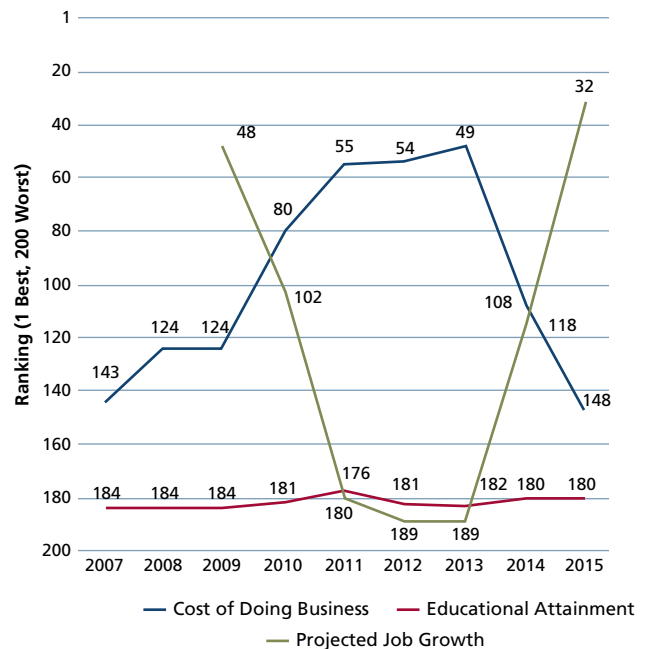
Source: *Forbes Magazine*, July 29, 2015 ([www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/](http://www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/))

## Best Places for Business Ranking Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2015



Source: *Forbes Magazine*, July 29, 2015 ([www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/](http://www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/))

## Best Places for Business Ranking, by Component Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2015



Source: *Forbes Magazine*, July 29, 2015 ([www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/](http://www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/))



# Education

## Section Highlights

3rd Graders Meeting English Language Arts/Literacy Standards 37%

3rd Graders Meeting Mathematics Standards 37%

High School Dropout Rate 11.4%

Residents with a College Degree 1 in 5

Students UC/CSU Eligible 34%

5-Year Growth in STEM-Related Degrees 76%

## A Success Story

*San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools is collaborating with San Bernardino County Preschool Services, First 5 San Bernardino and the Children's Fund to implement a new early literacy program that supports the Countywide Vision2Read Initiative. In fall 2016, collaborating agencies will launch the Footsteps2Brilliance® (F2B) Mobile Technology Platform, to help preschool-age children increase reading proficiency. The first phase of the program will reach 1,500 preschool students across the county, based on their academic and socioeconomic needs. Ultimately, the platform will be available at no cost to all families with preschool-age children throughout San Bernardino County.*

# Substantial Drop in Home-based Child Care Spaces

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between 2012 and 2014, there was a decrease in the number of spaces available at licensed child care facilities in San Bernardino County:

- There was a 5% decrease in the number of spaces at licensed child care centers (center-based) and a 26% decrease in the number of spaces at licensed family child care homes (home-based).
- The long-term trend is mixed. Between 2006 and 2014, there was a 9% increase in the number of licensed center-based spaces, but a 38% decrease in the number of licensed home-based spaces.
- The need far outpaces supply. There are enough licensed child care slots for only 19% of children ages 12 and younger with parents in the labor force.
- This is the lowest rate among neighboring counties, except Riverside County (13%), and lower than the California average of 25%.
- In 2016, there were 14,009 children ages 12 and younger who received subsidized child care through the county’s Resource and Referral agency, with an additional 11,392 children on the waitlist for subsidized care.

The costs for child care are on the rise:

- Between 2005 and 2014, the average annual cost for full-time child care increased 22% for center-based care and 19% for home-based care.
- During this time period, median household incomes dropped 12%.<sup>2</sup>
- Despite this increase, full-time child care is more affordable in San Bernardino County than all neighboring counties compared.

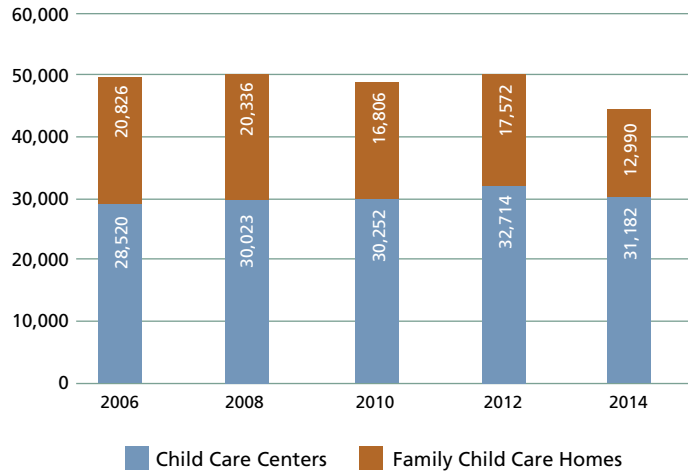
## Availability of Child Care for Potential Demand County Comparison, 2014

County	Percent
San Diego	31%
California	25%
Orange	26%
Los Angeles	25%
<b>San Bernardino</b>	<b>19%</b>
Riverside	13%

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

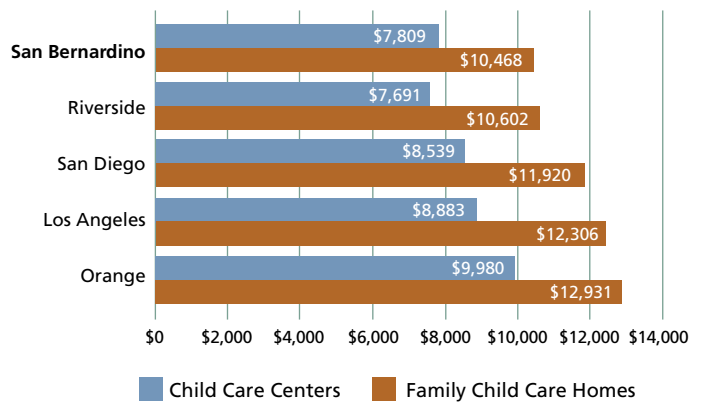
<sup>1</sup> National Institute for Early Childhood Education Research (<http://nieer.org>)  
<sup>2</sup> Inflation adjusted to 2014 dollars.

Number of Licensed Child Care Spaces San Bernardino County, 2006-2014



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

Average Annual Full-Time Child Care Costs County Comparison, 2014



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

## Dropout Rate Improves Again

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

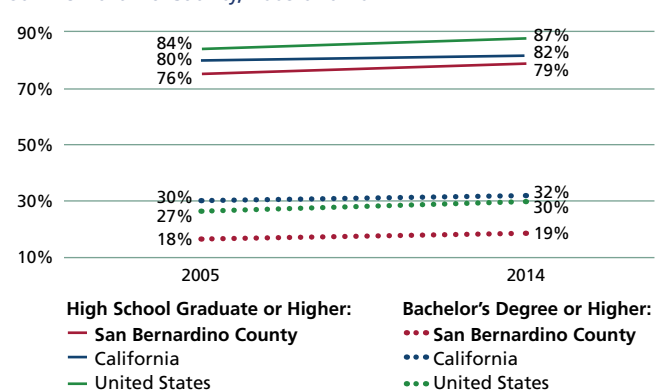
The proportion of college and high school graduates has increased over the past 10 years:

- Between 2005 and 2014, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor’s degree or higher rose from 18% to 19%.
- At 19%, San Bernardino County is below the state (32%) and national (30%) for college graduates.
- Between 2005 and 2014, the proportion of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 76% to 79%.
- At 79%, San Bernardino County falls below state and national averages (82% and 87%, respectively) for residents over age 25 with a high school diploma.

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

- 11.4% of San Bernardino County students in the class of 2014/15 dropped out before graduating, compared to 15.7% of the class of 2010/11 five years before.
- The 2014/15 dropout rate is somewhat higher than the statewide dropout rate of 10.7%.
- Dropout rates vary by race/ethnicity, with African American students posting the highest dropout rate in 2014/15 and Asian students posting the lowest.

Percentage Over Age 25 Earning High School Diploma (or Higher) and Bachelor’s Degree (or Higher) San Bernardino County, 2005 and 2014



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

**Veterans are More Highly Educated than Non-Veterans**

Fully 93% of San Bernardino County veterans are high school graduates (compared to 77% of non-veterans) and 20% hold a Bachelor’s degree or higher (compared to 19% of non-veterans). Academic achievement is important for anyone considering joining the military; to enlist, prospective recruits must score well on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, which tests math and language arts skills.

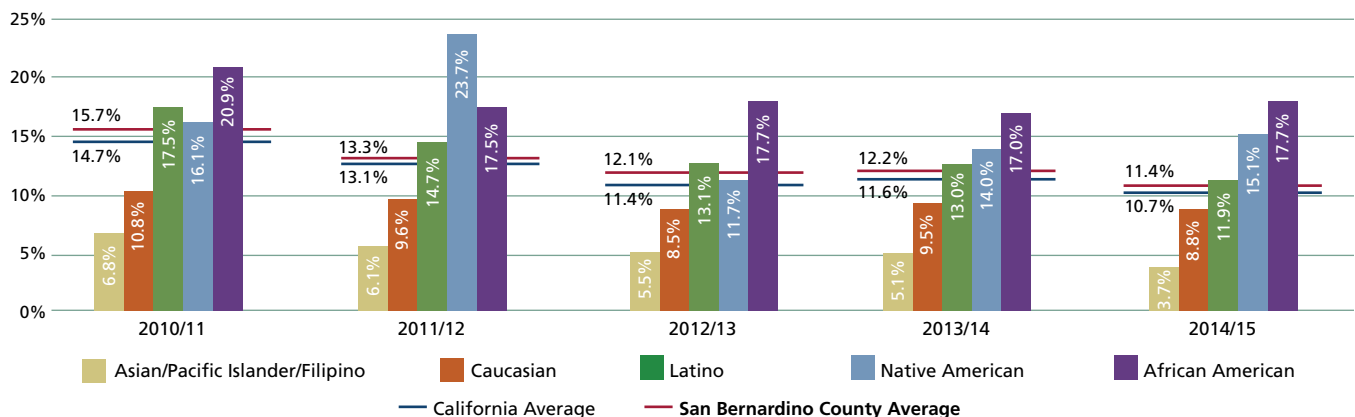
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2010-2014; U.S. Armed Services ([www.military.com](http://www.military.com))

**Collaborative Planning to Improve Outcomes for African American Students**

In an effort to identify and scale effective school practices for African American students, the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools implemented the Task Force Study Model for African American Student Achievement in June 2015.

The Task Force included more than 150 stakeholders (educators, parents, students and community leaders) who examined leading indicators and best practices related to the performance of African American students, with the goal of scaling effective school systems and classroom strategies that foster high levels of student achievement. The resulting Task Force report recommends ways these diverse stakeholders can collectively improve the academic success of not only African American students, but all students in San Bernardino County. The report is available at: [www.sbcss.k12.us](http://www.sbcss.k12.us).

### Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



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

## 37% of Third Graders Meet Academic Standards

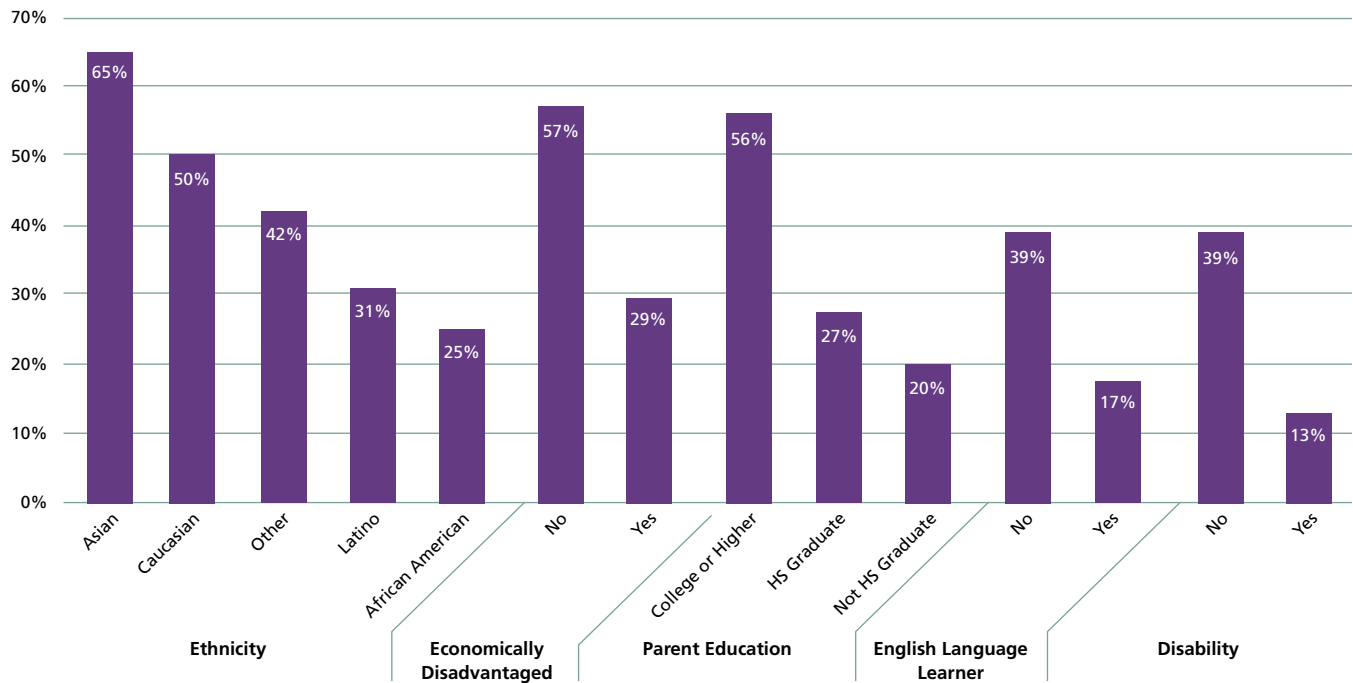
Research shows that children who are not proficient readers by the end of third grade are four times more likely to leave school without a diploma than proficient readers, and more likely to end up in a life of crime, impacting public safety.<sup>1</sup> In addition, basic math skills are necessary in order to navigate through life, and competence in math is associated with readiness for the workplace and higher future earnings.<sup>2</sup> This indicator measures third grade scores for English language arts/literacy (ELA/literacy) and mathematics using the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress assessment (CAASPP) results. The CAASPP assessment – a computer-adaptive, end-of-year academic performance test that is aligned with the California’s rigorous Common Core State Standards – replaced the California Standards Tests in 2014/15.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2016, less than four out of 10 third graders in San Bernardino County met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards:

- 37% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards for ELA/literacy in 2016, the lowest rate among counties compared and the state.
- By contrast, 51% of third graders in San Diego County met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, 49% in Orange County, 41% in Los Angeles County and 40% in Riverside County. The percentage of third graders who met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards in California was 43%.
- Fully 65% of Asian students met or exceeded standards, compared with 50% of Caucasian students, 31% of Latino students and 25% of African American students.
- Only 29% of economically disadvantaged students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, compared with 57% of not economically disadvantaged students.<sup>3</sup>
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, 20% met or exceeded standards, compared with 27% of those whose parents graduated high school and 56% for those whose parents have a college degree or higher.
- 17% of children classified as English Learners met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, compared with 39% of those who are English only.
- Only 13% of students with disabilities met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, compared with 38% of students with no reported disability.

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting or Exceeding English Language Arts / Literacy Standards  
San Bernardino County, 2015/16



Note: Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander and Filipino. Other includes two or more races and American Indian or Alaska Native.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

<sup>1</sup> Hernandez DJ. “Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade reading skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation.” The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2012).

<sup>2</sup> Child Trends. (2012). Mathematics proficiency (<http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=mathematics-proficiency>).

<sup>3</sup> Economically disadvantaged students include students eligible for the free and reduced priced meal program, foster youth, homeless students, migrant students, and students for whom neither parent is a high school graduate.



Similarly, less than four out of 10 third graders in San Bernardino County met or exceeded mathematics standards:

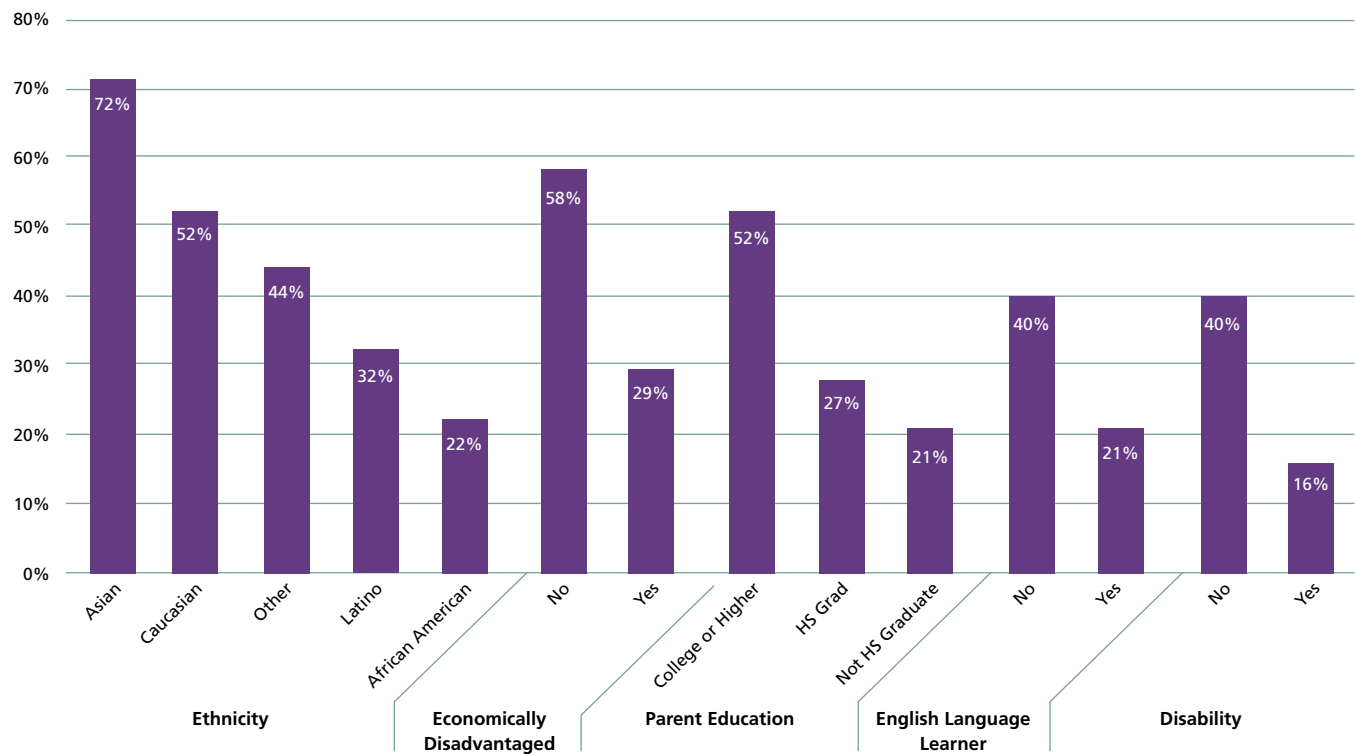
- 37% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards for mathematics, the lowest among counties compared and the state.
- More than half (55%) of Orange County’s third graders met or exceeded math standards, 52% of student in San Diego, 45% in Los Angeles, and 41% in Riverside. In California, 46% of students met or exceeded math standards.
- 72% of Asian students met or exceeded math standards, compared with 52% of Caucasian students, 32% of Latino students and 22% of African American students.
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, 21% met or exceeded standards, compared with 27% of those whose parents graduated high school and 58% for those whose parents have a college degree or higher.
- 29% of students who are economically disadvantaged met or exceeded math standards, compared to 58% of those students not economically disadvantaged.
- Only 21% of students who are classified as English Learners met or exceeded math standards, compared to 40% who are classified English only.
- Only 16% of students with disabilities met or exceeded math standards, compared with 40% of students with no reported disability.

School Readiness and Future Success

Preparing young children for school is crucial to ensuring they have a head start to life-long learning. Exercising the brains of babies in the first years of life significantly impacts children’s development. Being “school ready” means a child is ready to enter a social environment that is primarily focused on education that challenges cognitive, social, emotional and motor development. The quality of children’s early life experiences can positively affect inequalities in a child’s development. For example, research has shown that by age three, children from lower-income families hear roughly 30 million fewer words than their more affluent peers and that a high correlation exists between vocabulary size at age three and language test scores at age nine and 10 in areas of vocabulary, listening, syntax, and reading comprehension.<sup>1</sup> A system that supports a quality early learning experience for children from birth through age five is the key to improving educational outcomes for future generations.

<sup>1</sup>Hart, B. Risley, T. Meaningful Difference in the Everyday Experiences of Young American Children (1995). Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting or Exceeding Math Standards  
San Bernardino County, 2015/16



Note: Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander and Filipino. Other includes two or more races and American Indian or Alaska Native.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

# College Prep Course-taking Improves

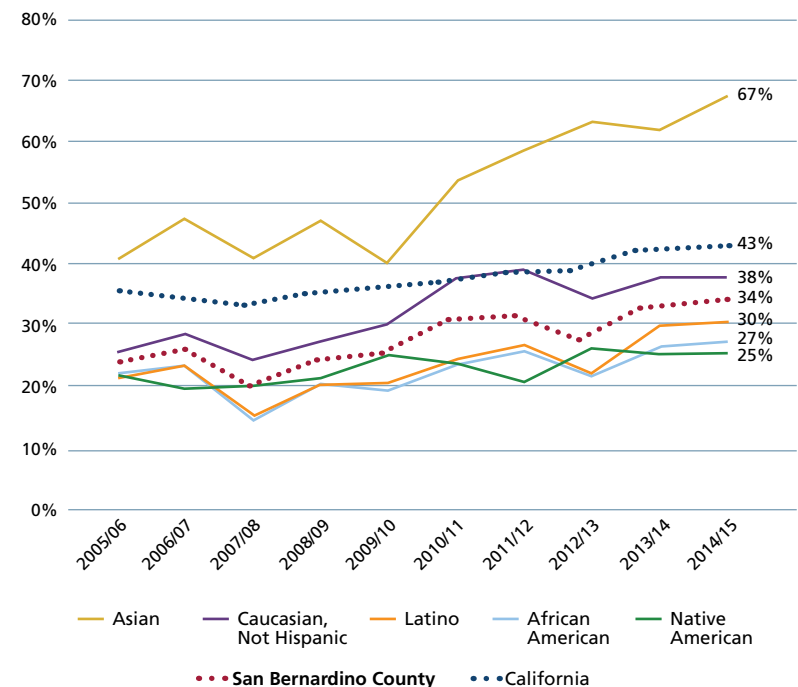
A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power, better health, a stronger workforce, and societal benefits. On average, earnings rise in step with education levels, resulting in benefits to the individual through increased personal income and discretionary spending, and to the community through increased tax receipts. Voter participation is associated with higher levels of education, as is participation in exercise, volunteerism and activities that support the community. A college education supplies students with the varied skills needed to boost the local economy, be prepared to compete in the global economy, and have a solid foundation for future academic and career pursuits.<sup>1</sup> Progress towards increased college preparedness is measured by the number of public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses. Also measured are average SAT scores among high schools students and 11th grade performance on English language arts and math assessments.<sup>2</sup>

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The UC/CSU eligibility rate continues to improve, reaching the highest level in over 20 years of tracking:

- 34% of San Bernardino County seniors graduating in 2014/15 did so having completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This rate is eight percentage points higher than the previous 10-year average for UC/CSU eligibility.
- San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 43%; however, over the past 10 years, the gap appears to be narrowing despite annual fluctuations.
- Students of all races and ethnic backgrounds have improved eligibility over the past 10 years.

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



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

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

## Measuring and Improving College Readiness

California's math and English language arts/literacy assessments taken by 11th grade students are designed to give high school students an early indication of college readiness and to avoid incoming college students' need for remediation.

### 2015 Snapshot

- 90% of San Bernardino County juniors took the literacy and math assessments.
- In literacy, 18% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 34% were conditionally ready (e.g., 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 33% were conditionally ready.
- In math, 7% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 16% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 11% of students were college ready in math and 18% were conditionally ready.

Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools; California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

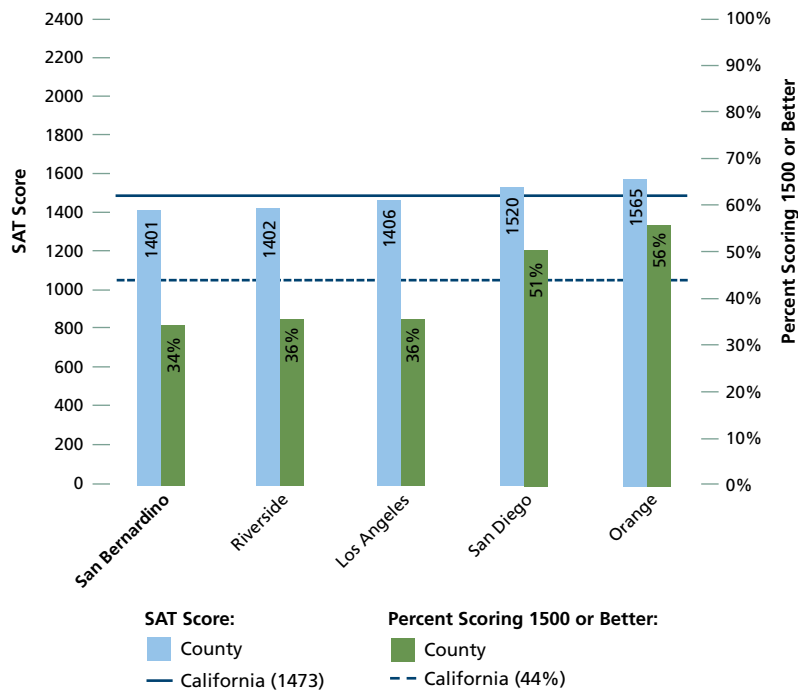
<sup>1</sup> College Board, Education Pays, 2013 (<http://trends.collegeboard.org/education-pays>)

<sup>2</sup> In 2013/14, the California Department of Education's SAT data release was amended to encompass grades 9-12, whereas previous reporting was based on grade 12 only. As a result, only two years of trend data are available.

The average SAT score holds steady in the low 1400's:

- At 1401, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is about the same as Riverside County's average score in 2014/15 (1402) and lower than the California average (1473).
- This score is slight decline from the prior year's average score of 1412.
- School districts in San Bernardino County are more evenly matched in terms of average SAT performance than all other Southern California counties compared, some of which experience vast differentials in scores among districts.

**Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1500 or Better**  
County Comparison, 2014/15



Note: The highest score possible is 2400.

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

### Practice Makes Perfect

A pilot program underway by the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools and five school districts is increasing access to the PSAT (Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test) and identifying eligibility for Advanced Placement classes as a way to increase scores and college readiness.

### AVID: Empowering Every Student's Potential

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

Since the California budget eliminated AVID funding in 2012/13, San Bernardino County, along with Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties (the "RIMS" region), have funded the program locally to keep it thriving – and growing – in the region. In an effort to plant the seed for college aspirations early, the AVID program is increasing dramatically at the elementary level.

#### 2015/16 AVID Snapshot

In 2015/16, a total of 22,189 students countywide participated in AVID. Of the 2,332 AVID seniors graduating in 2016, 98% graduated from high school and 96% successfully completed a-g course requirements (courses that count toward eligibility for CSU/UC schools). In addition, 75% planned to attend a four-year college, and 22% percent planned to attend a two-year college.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

## Career-Tech Student Placement Improves

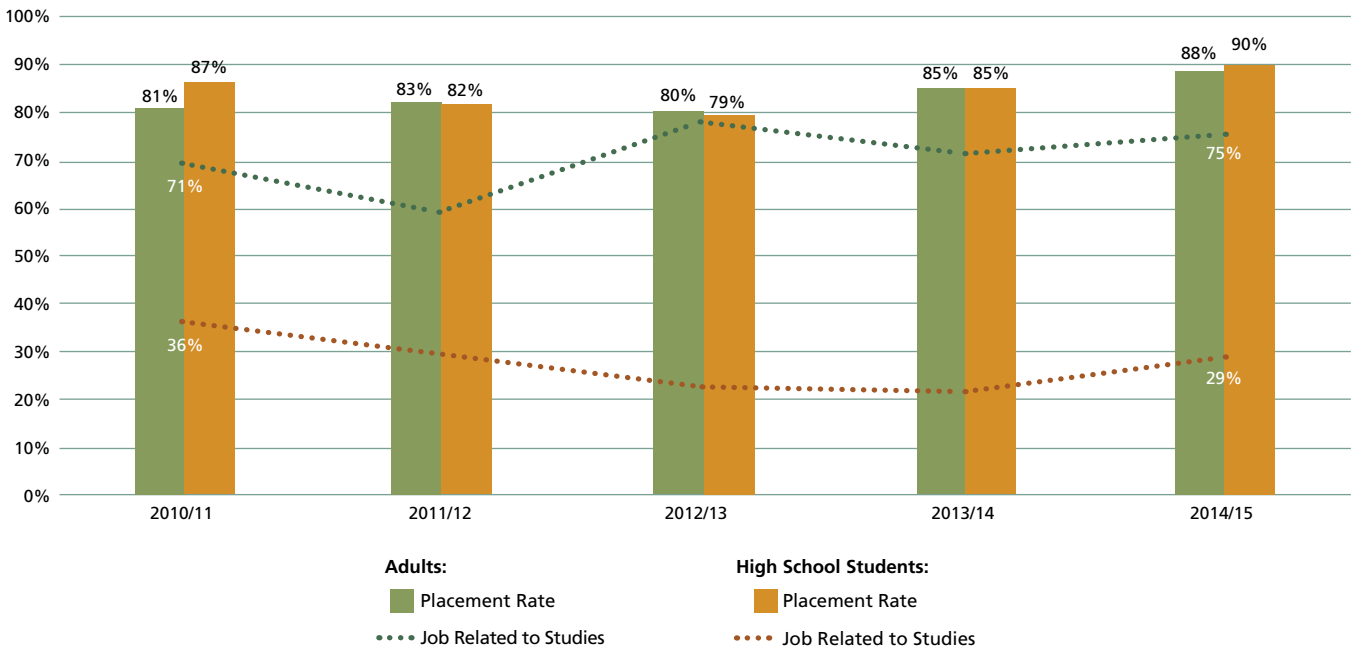
Career technical education (CTE) integrates academic and technical skills, supporting both educational goals and economic development. It offers students research-based, relevant curricula developed expressly for success in college and careers. For those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades, CTE provides applicable skill-sets and increased career opportunities. This indicator aggregates and reports CTE data from the three Regional Occupational Programs (ROP) and five community college districts in San Bernardino County.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

ROP student placement increased:<sup>1</sup>

- In 2014/15, 90% of high school seniors completing ROP education continued their education, found a job, or joined the military – an increase from a placement rate of 85% the prior year.
- The placement rate among adult ROP completers rose three percentage points to 88%.
- Among students entering the job market, 29% of high school ROP students in 2014/15 found a job related to their course of study, compared to 75% of adults.
- Nearly three-quarters of high school students (70%) continued their education after completing their studies in 2014/15, compared to 38% of adults.
- These differences in placement between high school and adult students suggests high school students are still exploring career options and may take a variety of CTE courses or continue on to college, whereas adults are further along in their careers and are more likely to take targeted courses that apply to their intended occupation.

### Regional Occupational Programs Placement Rates and Relatedness to Course of Study San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



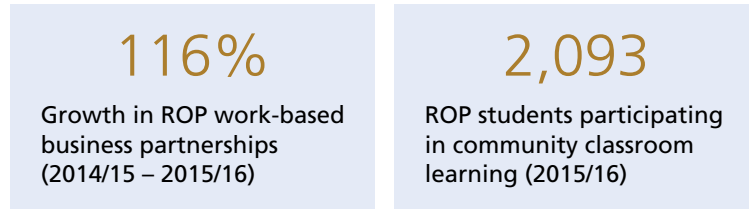
Note: High school data from 2014/15 do not include responses from all high schools served by Baldy View ROP.

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

<sup>1</sup> Secondary student placement rate data from 2014/15 do not include all high schools served by Baldy View ROP.

Work-based learning opportunities have increased for ROP students:

- In 2015/16, there were 2,201 signed agreements with businesses to offer work-based learning, up from 1,017 in 2014/15.
- A total of 2,093 students participated in ROP “community classroom” learning in 2015/16.



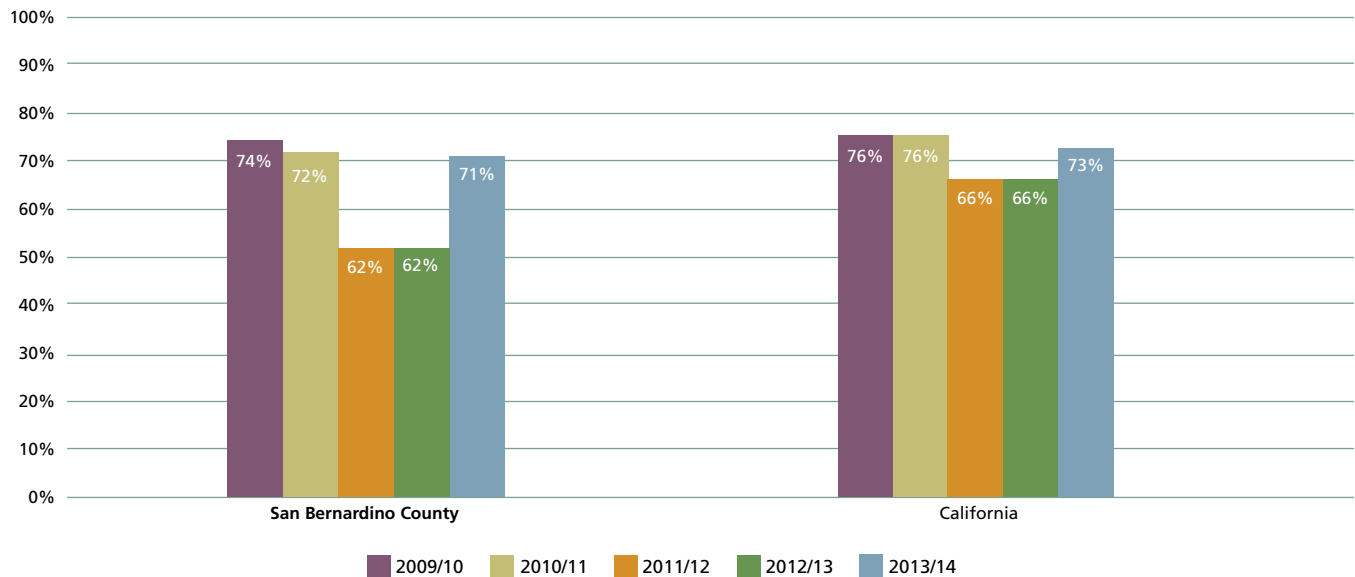
Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Baldy View and Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs

Community college CTE student placement rebounded:

- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2013/14, 71% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military).
- This placement rate is fully nine percentage points higher than the previous two years, but slightly lower than the statewide average of 73%.
- San Bernardino County community colleges awarded CTE students 3,725 industry-recognized credentials, certificates or degrees (or the student was “transfer ready”) in 2013/14. Over the past 10 years, the number awards has not changed substantially.

**Community College Placement Rates**

San Bernardino County and California, 2010-2014



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

**Work-Based Learning on the Rise**

San Bernardino County ROP students have more opportunities to connect with business partners than ever before. The relationships being built between local businesses and career-tech education providers help integrate high school, college and work-based learning experiences. These partnerships foster an open exchange of ideas between education and business, which improves the quality of the local labor force and helps local industries remain competitive.

Source: Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs

## STEM-Related Associate's Degrees Increasingly Popular

The technical and problem-solving skills learned through the STEM disciplines (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) are critical in our knowledge- and technology-driven economy. A technically skilled pool of local graduates reduces the need for employers to recruit workers from outside the county and can attract new high-tech jobs. This indicator measures the number of degrees awarded in STEM disciplines at colleges and universities in San Bernardino County, including Associate's, Bachelor's, and graduate degrees.<sup>1</sup>

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

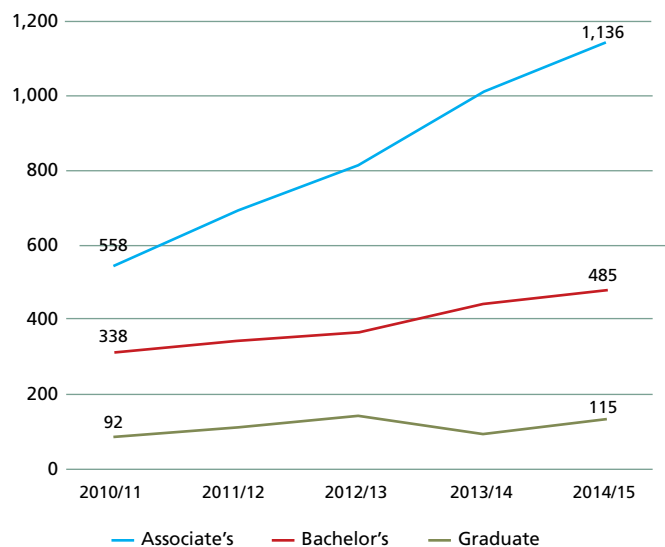
STEM-related degrees accounted for approximately 14% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2014/15 by public and private, two-year and four-year institutions in San Bernardino County:<sup>2</sup>

- 1,136 STEM-related Associate's degrees were awarded in 2014/15, an increase of 104% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related Bachelor's degrees awarded (485 in 2014/15) grew 43% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted has fluctuated over the past five years, currently at 115 in 2014/15, up from 92 in 2010/11.
- Overall, STEM-related Associate's, Bachelor's and graduate degrees granted have grown 76% since 2010/11.
- Since 2010/11, all STEM-related fields except engineering and industrial technologies experienced growth in degrees granted. This field is comprised exclusively of Associate's degrees; the four-year universities in San Bernardino County do not award degrees in engineering.

**Private Trade Schools** In addition to the degrees tallied in this indicator, private for-profit post-secondary institutions in San Bernardino County granted 115 tech-related Associate's degrees and 38 Bachelor's degrees in 2014/15.

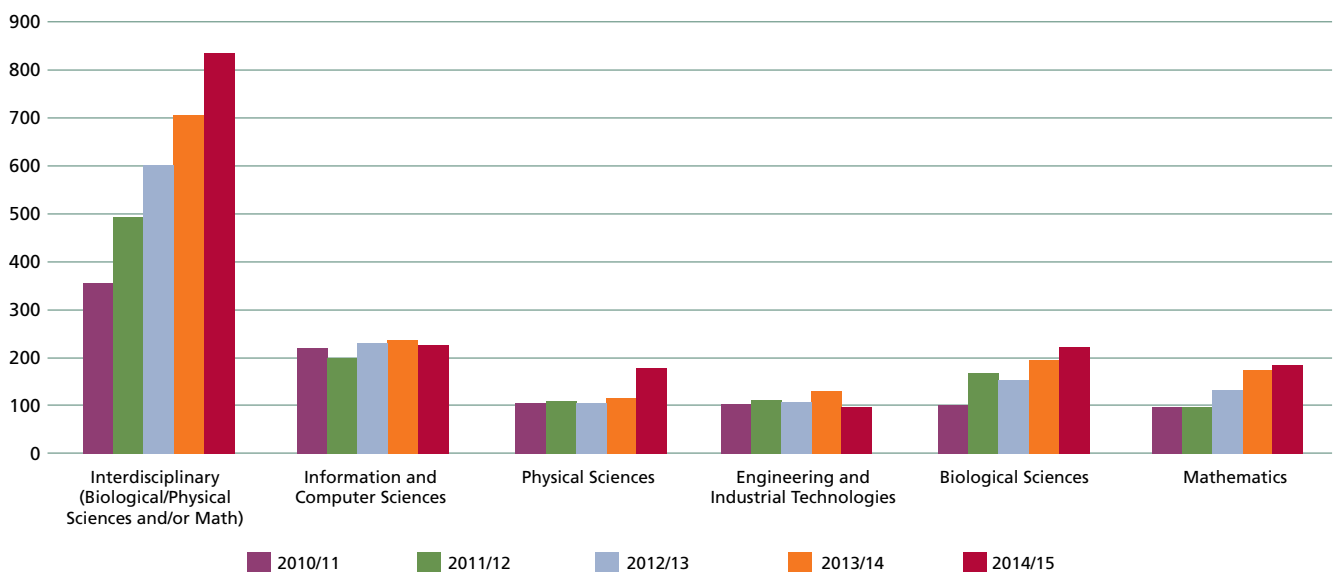
Source: National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (<http://ir.csusb.edu/>), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (<http://datamart.ccco.edu/Default.aspx>); and National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

### Tech-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (<http://ir.csusb.edu/>), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (<http://datamart.ccco.edu/Default.aspx>); and National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

<sup>1</sup>Tech-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences (not including health sciences), physical sciences, mathematics, computer and information sciences, and engineering, environmental and industrial technologies. Universities included in the tallies: California State University, San Bernardino; University of Redlands; Loma Linda University; and the six public community colleges in San Bernardino County.

<sup>2</sup>The 14% calculation includes degrees granted by private, for-profit trade schools; institutions offering less than two-year degrees are not included in this calculation, nor in the count of private trade school awards provided in the text box. The charts and bullets presented in this indicator do not include private, for-profit trade schools for lack of trend data at this time.

# Income

## Section Highlights

Cost of Living

Lowest in So. Cal.

Cost of Living Compared to U.S. Average

19.5% Higher

Median Household Income

\$52,041

Residents Living in Poverty

1 in 5

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals

69.5%

## A Success Story

*The Subsidized Work Experience Program (WEX) is part of Welfare to Work under CalWORKs. This paid training program is for residents who are currently receiving cash aid, and offers them the opportunity to learn or enhance skills in customer service, responsibility, pride in work, and work etiquette. Former welfare recipient, Janice, was enrolled in the WEX program, where she received office skills and customer service training. Within four months of participating in the program, she was hired by the San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters with a starting wage of \$13 per hour. "The WEX program opened a lot of doors for me and has helped me grow as a person," says Janice, "I am just so thankful for this positive opportunity."*

# After Increasing, Median Annual Income Declines in 2014

Cost of living is low in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared to Southern California neighbors, but it is nearly 20% higher than the national average. As a result, higher than average income and real income growth are important to ensure residents have sufficient income to thrive in San Bernardino County and afford rising expenses. This indicator tracks the change in inflation-adjusted median household income for San Bernardino County compared to the state and nation.<sup>1</sup> For the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, median household income is compared to cost of living. The cost of living index compares the prices of housing, consumer goods, and services in Riverside-San Bernardino relative to the national average.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

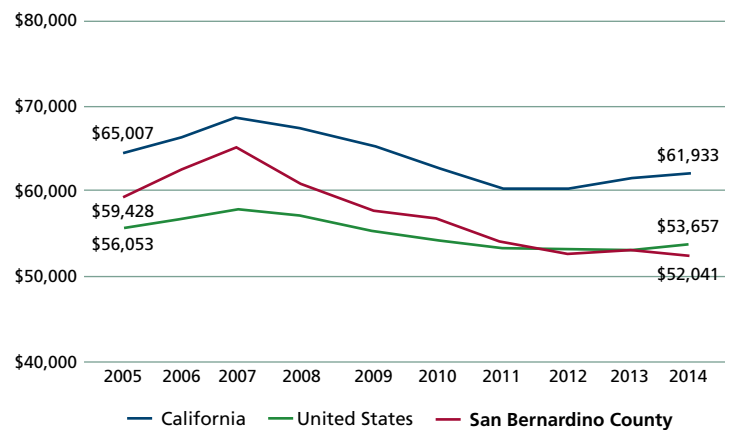
Median household income struggles to outpace inflation:

- In 2014, median household income in San Bernardino County was \$52,041, down 2% since 2013 and down 10% since 2005, when adjusted for inflation. Meanwhile, state and national median household income has increased over the past two years.
- Lackluster median income growth in San Bernardino County, combined with a cumulative inflation rate of 21% between 2005 and 2014, has led to less buying power for residents over time.

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

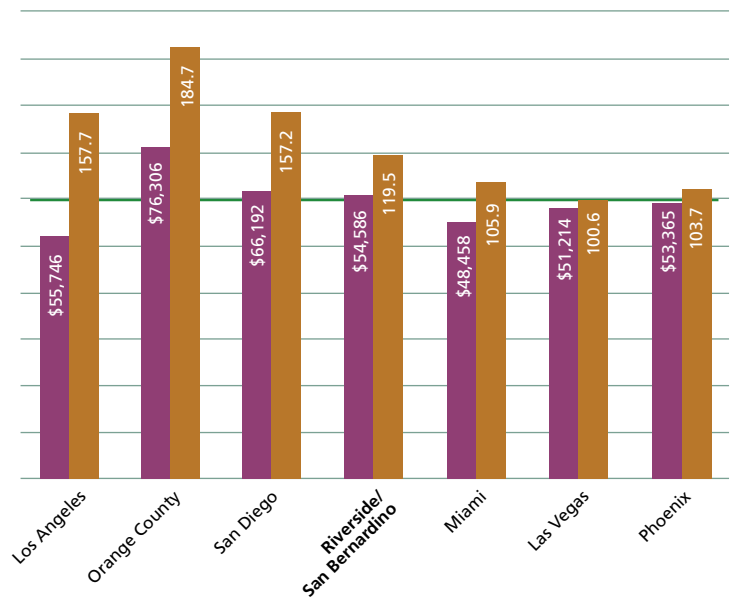
- With 100.0 being average, Riverside-San Bernardino measured 119.5 in 2014.
- When looking at income relative to cost of living in peer markets, Phoenix residents have the most favorable ratio of income to cost of living, while Los Angeles residents have the least favorable ratio.
- In Riverside-San Bernardino, higher than average cost of living but average median income translates to somewhat less discretionary income than areas where income and cost of living are more aligned.

**Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted to 2014 Dollars)**  
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2005-2014



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (2005-2014), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Inflation Calculator ([www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm))

**Median Household Income Compared to Cost of Living Index**  
Regional Comparison, 2014



Income to Cost of Living Differential

< LEAST FAVORABLE | MOST FAVORABLE >  
 ■ Median Household Income    ■ Cost of Living Index  
 — National Median Income (\$53,657) and Average Cost of Living Index (100.0)

**Median Income for Seniors, Families and Veterans**

Compared to the countywide median household income of \$52,041, senior households have a substantially lower income (\$38,942). However, seniors are also more likely to have assets including owning their own home (76% vs. 53% of non-seniors) and own their home outright (50% vs. 17% of non-senior homeowners).

With a median annual income of \$50,866, families with children under 18 years of age have a slightly lower median income than all households countywide.

Veterans have a higher median income (\$37,111 for the individual, not the household) compared to non-vets (\$22,924).

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

<sup>1</sup> All income data in this report are inflation-adjusted to 2014 dollars, such that \$1,000 earned in 2005, for example, has the same buying power as \$1,210 in 2014. "Real" refers to income adjusted for inflation.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates; Sperling's Best Places



## CalWORKs Enrollment Continues to Decline

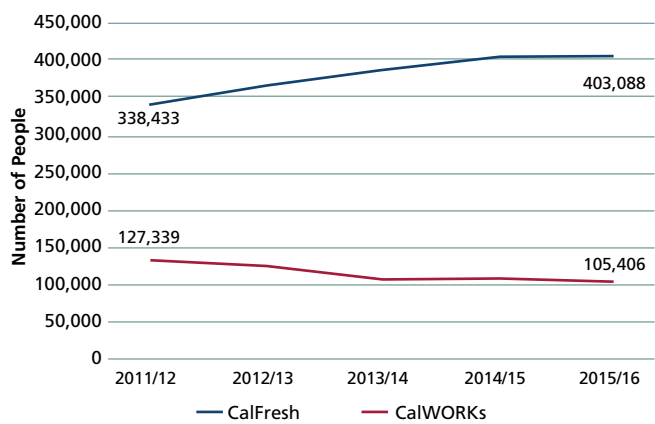
Public income support and food subsidies provide a critical safety net to those living in or at risk of poverty. These supports can work against the negative pressures of poverty, including the stress and strained family relationships that can result from the challenges of paying for basic needs. To assess the demand for these services, this indicator measures enrollment in two core public assistance programs, CalWORKs and CalFresh.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Enrollment in CalFresh remained flat, while cash public assistance enrollment declined:

- After double-digit growth during the recession, growth in the number of people receiving CalFresh benefits slowed to less than 1% between 2014/15 and 2015/16.
- Meanwhile, CalWORKs enrollment fell 6% between 2014/15 and 2015/16, and is down 18% from the peak in 2011/12.
- San Bernardino County is home to 4.8% of California’s households; however, a disproportionate 7.9% of the 1.33 million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.<sup>1</sup>
- Most (73%) of CalWORKs recipients are children and slightly under half (47%) of CalFresh recipients are children.
- Veterans make up only 1% of CalFresh recipients and even fewer CalWORKs recipients.

Enrollment in Major Public Assistance Programs  
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



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

#### Program Descriptions

**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.

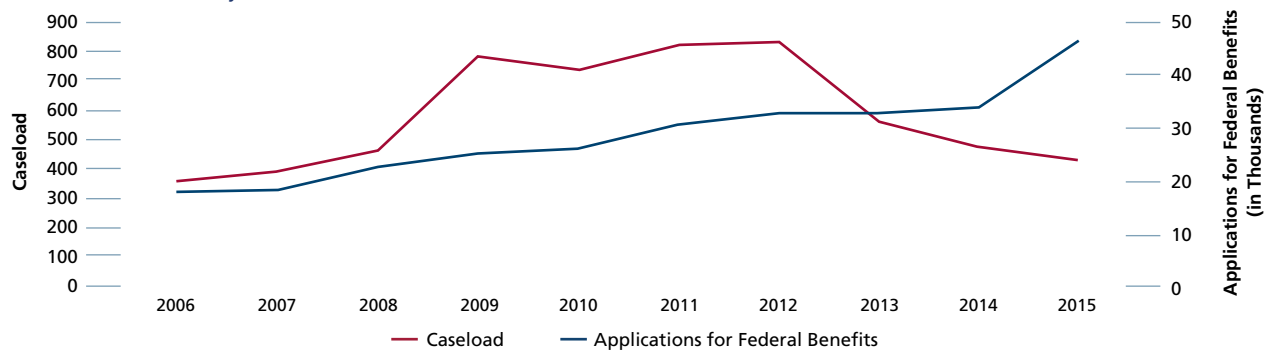
Most programs require income and asset limitations, as well as citizenship or permanent legal resident status. Other eligibility factors may apply such as county or state residency, age, or time in the program (time-limits).

### Supporting Our Veterans Returning from Active Service

While the overall veteran population is decreasing, the number of veterans returning home from active duty is increasing, driving increases in applications for federal benefits. Federal benefits provide disability compensation for veterans injured during active military service, as well as medical/mental health services, educational assistance, vocational rehabilitation, and other services that aid readjustment to civilian life. The San Bernardino County Department of Veteran Affairs (County VA) reports:

- Between 2006 and 2015, there was a 159% increase in the number of completed applications for federal benefits.
- During the same period the County VA caseload grew 25%. Recent declines stem from measures to close inactive cases.
- In 2014/15, the combined annual value of federal monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by the County VA for veteran benefits was \$61.7 million above the previous five-year average of \$48.5 million.
- Veterans make up approximately 5% of San Bernardino County’s population (112,208).<sup>2</sup>

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



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs

<sup>1</sup> American Community Survey, 2014 (factfinder.census.gov)

<sup>2</sup> VA National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (www.va.gov/vetdata/veteran\_population.asp); California Department of Finance, Table E-2, July 2015 Preliminary

# Higher Poverty for Families without a High School Diploma

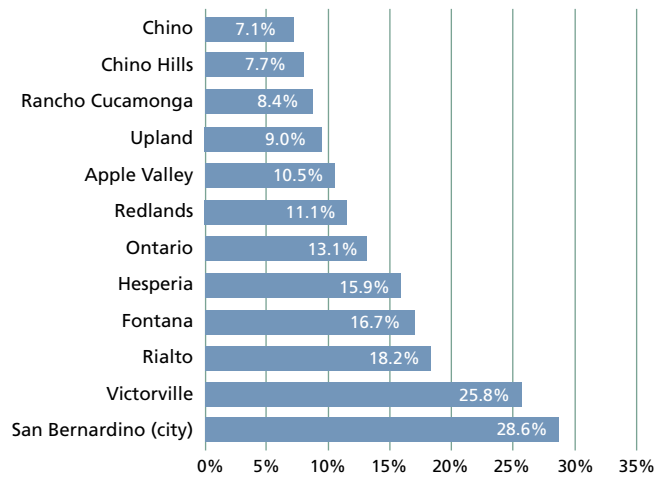
Poverty can have negative health impacts for both children and adults. In addition, children growing up in impoverished households are at increased risk for lower cognitive abilities, lower school achievement, and poorer development. The poverty rate is an important tool to determine eligibility for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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

More families are living in poverty:<sup>1</sup>

- The percentage of families living in poverty has increased four percentage points, from 12.3% of San Bernardino County residents living in poverty in 2005 to 16.3% in 2014.
- San Bernardino County's rate of family poverty is higher than the state and national averages and it is the highest among the counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (16.9%).
- The rate of poverty is significantly higher – and continues to grow – for San Bernardino County families whose head of household does not have a high school diploma, from 23.7% living in poverty in 2005 to 32.1% living in poverty in 2014.
- At 28.6%, the city of San Bernardino has the highest rate of families living in poverty in San Bernardino County, while Chino Hills has the lowest rate (7.1%).

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by City  
San Bernardino County, 2014



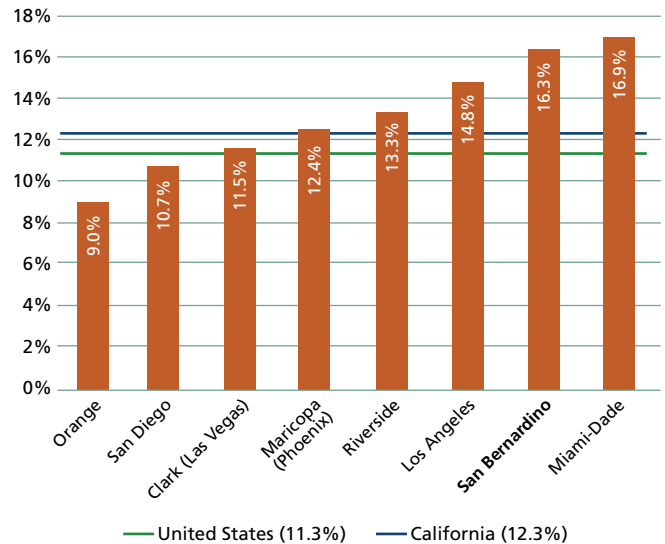
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)  
Note: because 1-year estimates are being used, only cities with populations of 65,000 or more are included.

### Self-Sufficiency Wage

The Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard measures the income needed in order for a family to meet its minimal basic needs – including food, housing, child care, health care, transportation, and taxes – without the use of public or private assistance. In 2014 in San Bernardino County, a family with two adults, one preschooler (aged 3-5 years) and one school-aged child (6-12 years) needed an annual wage of \$60,585 in order to meet its basic needs. In 2014, the median income for a family of four in San Bernardino County was \$52,041, a shortfall of more than \$8,500 from the Self-Sufficiency Standard.

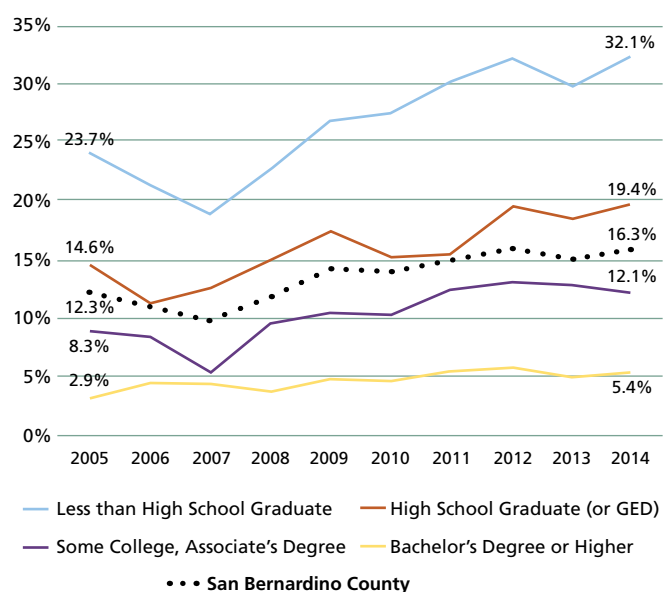
Source: Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Standard (<http://www.insightcced.org/calculator.html>)

Percent of Families Living in Poverty  
County Comparison, 2014



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

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Educational Attainment  
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



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

<sup>1</sup>The 2015 Community Indicators Report presented poverty data using the American Community Survey 3-Year estimates. The Census has stopped producing 3-year estimates, thus 1-year estimates are used for this indicator. Data should not be compared with the prior year's Community Indicators Report.

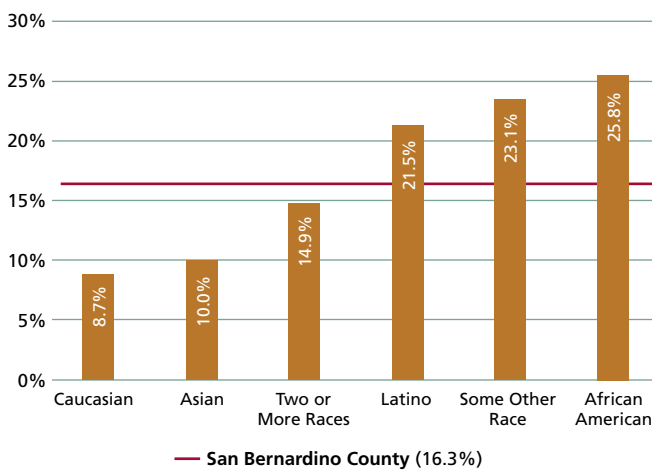
Families with younger children have a higher incidence of poverty:

- Female-headed households, where there is no father living in the house, have the highest poverty rate at 34.1%. For those female-headed households with young children under 18 years of age, the poverty rate increases considerably (44.0%).
- Married-couple families (with or without children) have a lower poverty rate (9.8%). For those married-couple families with children under 18 years of age, the rate increases to 14.5%.

Poverty rates vary by ethnicity:

- African American families have the highest rate of poverty (25.8%), while Caucasian families have the lowest rate (8.7%).
- More than one in five Latino families (21.5%) are living in poverty.

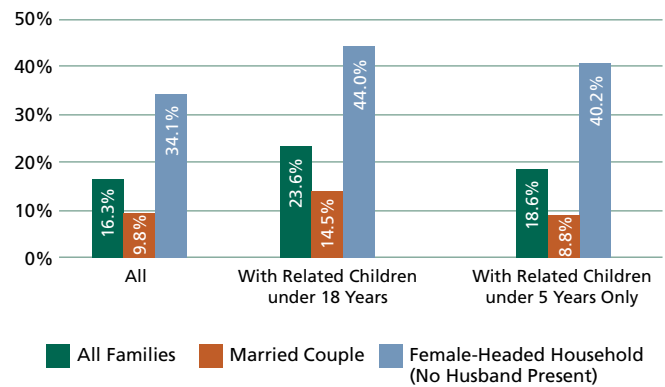
**Percent of Families Living in Poverty by Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2014



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

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

**Poverty Level by Family Structure and Ages of Children**  
San Bernardino, 2014



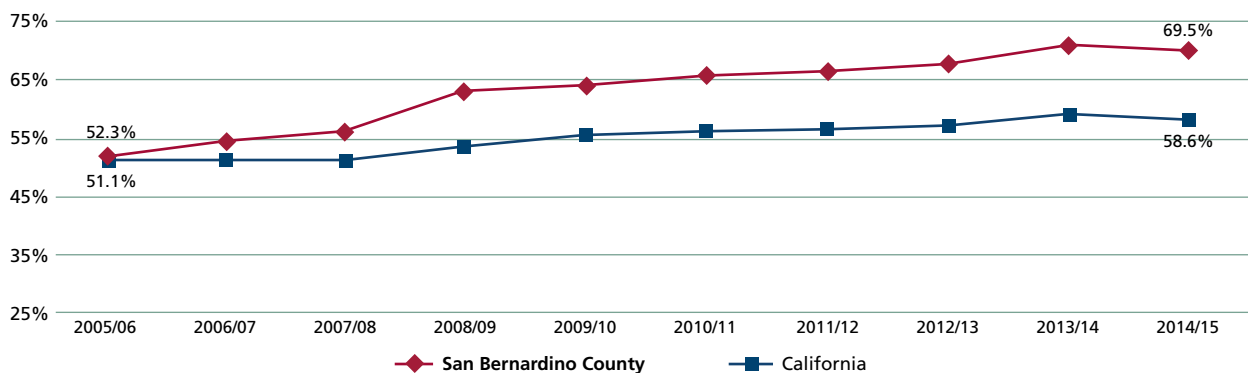
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

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

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

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

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



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

## Increase in the Percentage of Working Poor

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Overall, poverty has grown:<sup>1</sup>

- The percentage of the population living in poverty increased more than five percentage points, from 15.0% in 2005 to 20.6% in 2014.
- San Bernardino County's rate of poverty is higher than state and national averages and is the highest among counties compared.

Poverty is increasing across all age groups:

- In 2014, 28.5% of children in San Bernardino County under age 18 were living in poverty, up from 19.8% in 2005.
- The percentage of adults living in poverty also grew during this same period, from 13.0% in 2005 to 18.6% in 2014.
- Poverty among seniors ages 65 increased only slightly, rising from 11.1% in 2005 to 11.3% in 2014.

Women are more likely to live in poverty than men:

- In 2014, 22.2% of females in San Bernardino County were living in poverty.
- This is more than three percentage points higher than the proportion of the male population living in poverty (18.9%).

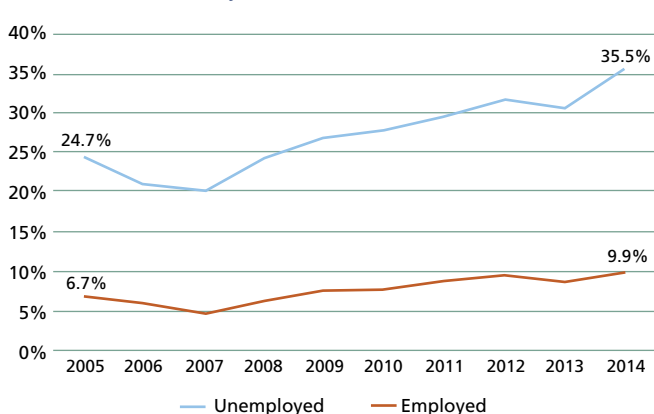
There is also a growing population of working poor:

- In 2014, 9.9% of the civilian labor force ages 16 and older who were employed were living in poverty. This is up 48% from 2005 when 6.7% of the employed population in the labor force was living in poverty.
- The poverty rate for the unemployed population in the labor force also increased, rising from 24.7% in 2005 to 35.5% in 2014.

Veterans have a lower rate of poverty:

- In 2014, 9.9% of veterans were living in poverty, significantly lower than the general population.

### Percentage of Civilian Labor Force Ages 16 and Older Living in Poverty San Bernardino County, 2005-2014

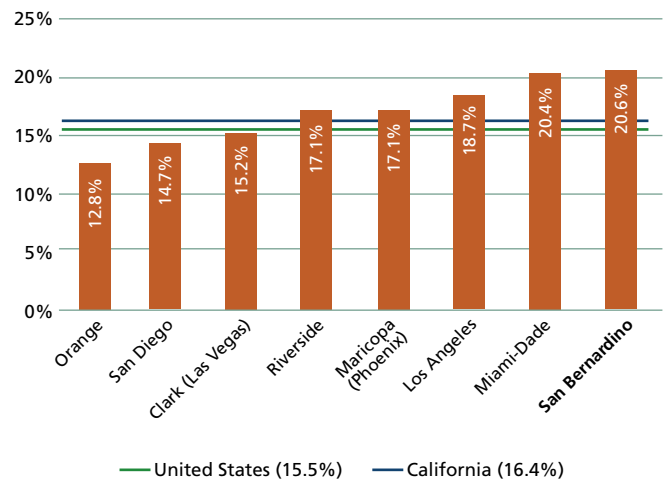


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

### 2014 Income Thresholds for Poverty Determination

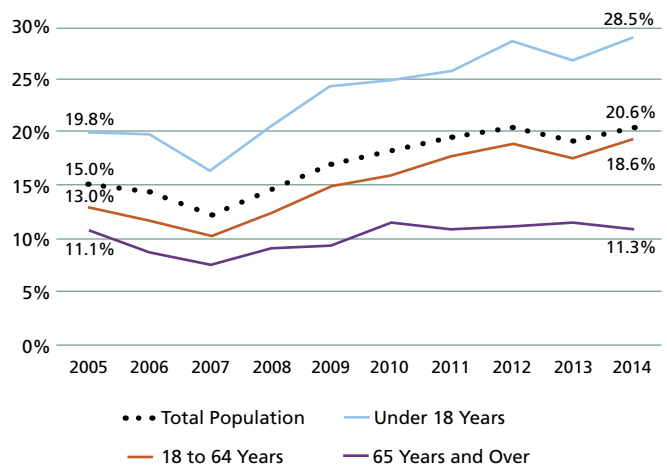
For an individual, the annual income to be considered in poverty is less than \$11,670. For two people with no children, the poverty threshold is an annual income of \$15,730.

### Percentage of Population Living in Poverty County Comparison, 2014



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

### Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, by Age San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



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

<sup>1</sup> The 2015 Community Indicators Report presented poverty data using the American Community Survey 3-Year estimates. The Census has stopped producing 3-year estimates, thus 1-year estimates are used for this indicator. Data should not be compared with the prior year's Community Indicators Report.

# Housing

## Section Highlights

Entry-Level Home Price

\$198,467

Households Able to Afford Entry-Level Home

73%

Home Ownership

58%

Median Monthly Rent

\$945

Monthly Rent a Minimum Wage Earner Can Afford

\$529

## A Success Story

*In 2015, there were 401 homeless veterans in San Bernardino County according to the Veterans Administration. The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and County Executive Officer Greg Devereaux wanted to reduce that number to zero, so in July 2015 the “401 to Zero” advisory group was launched. This group, chaired by Mr. Devereaux, included critical public and private sector housing and social service providers. Each month, armed with information from the field, the advisory group reviewed barriers to housing for each homeless veteran and collaborated to address the barriers. As a result of this effort, by Thanksgiving 2015, the 401st homeless veteran was placed in housing. Rather than consider their work done, this group continues to house homeless veterans as they become known. In one year, from July 2015 to July 2016, 730 veterans were housed.*

# 73% Can Afford an Entry-Level Home

An adequate supply of affordable housing promotes homeownership, which increases stability for families and communities, and can provide long-term financial benefits that renting cannot. Affordable housing encourages young workers to move to or remain in San Bernardino County and low relative housing prices can attract and retain businesses. This indicator uses the California Association of Realtors First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index to measure the percentage of households that can afford the existing single-family detached home at the entry-level price of 85% of median in San Bernardino County. It also compares homeownership rates.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

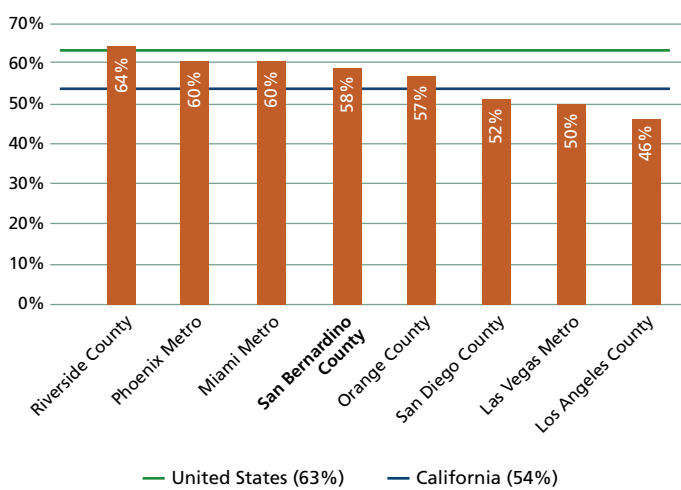
Affordability declined, but San Bernardino County remains the most affordable county in Southern California:

- The minimum qualifying income needed to purchase a median-priced entry-level home (\$198,467) in San Bernardino County was approximately \$29,323 as of the first quarter of 2016.<sup>1</sup>
- San Bernardino County is considerably more affordable than the statewide entry-level home price of \$395,488 and of a qualifying income of \$58,432.
- Three-quarters (73%) of households in San Bernardino County could afford such a home in the first quarter of 2016, down slightly from 75% in 2015 but up substantially from only 44% in 2007.
- Looking at average salaries in large or growing occupations, all of the selected fields earn more than the minimum qualifying income with the exception of retail salespersons.

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

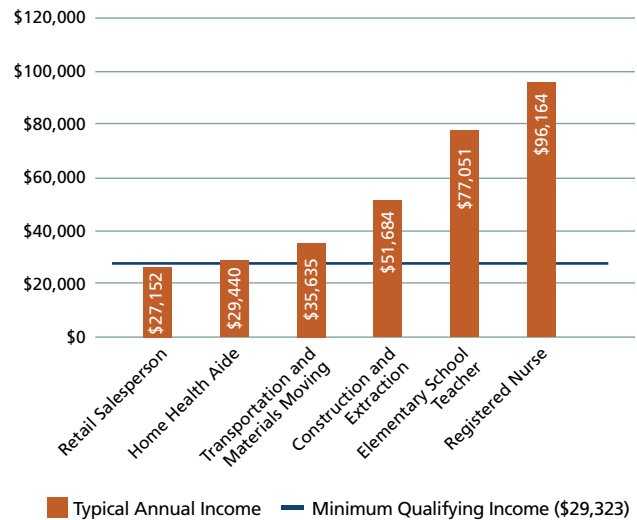
- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County was 58% in 2014, higher than all neighboring counties except Riverside.
- However, the 2014 rate is a five-point decline since 2010 when 63% of residents were homeowners.
- This decline follows nationwide trends toward gradually declining homeownership over the past five years.
- San Bernardino County's homeownership rate is above the California rate of 54% and under the nationwide homeownership rate of 63%.
- Seniors are more likely to be homeowners (76%) than non-seniors (53%).

## Homeownership Rate Regional Comparison, 2014



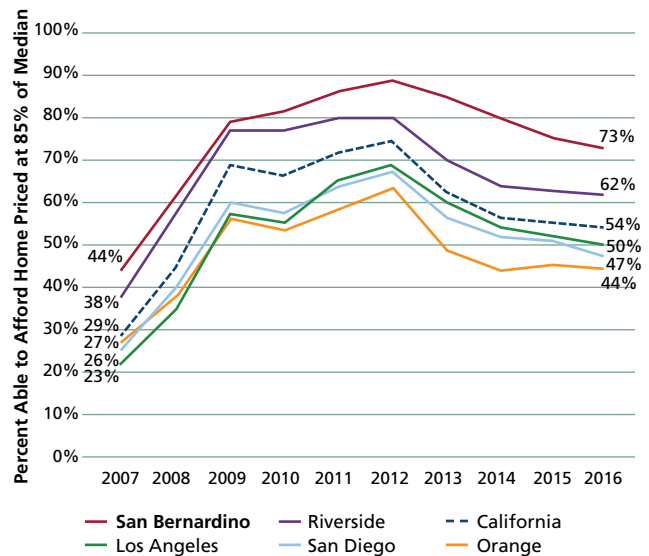
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (factfinder.census.gov)

## Income Needed to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median (\$198,467) Compared to Average Salaries San Bernardino County, 2016



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

## First-Time Homebuyer Housing Affordability Index County Comparison, 2007-2016



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

Source: California Association of Realtors ([www.car.org](http://www.car.org))

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

# Rents Too High for Many Common Occupations

Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate and exacerbate a cycle of poverty. This indicator measures Riverside-San Bernardino metro area rental housing affordability by tracking the housing wage – the hourly wage a resident would need to earn to be able to afford the median rent in the region.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

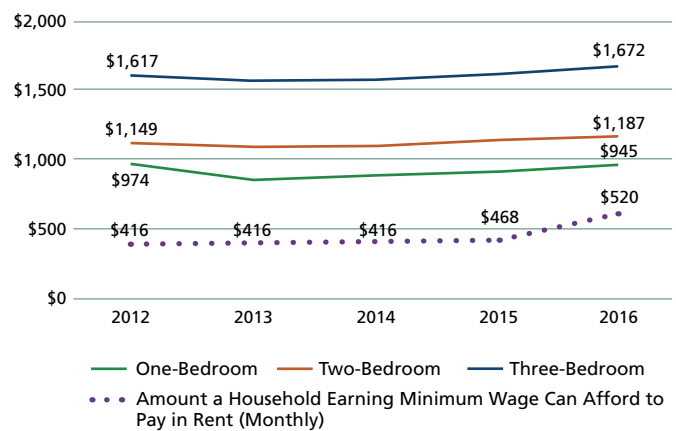
- The hourly wage needed to afford a median-priced one-bedroom apartment rose about 4%, from \$17.46 in 2015 to \$18.17 in 2016. This housing wage is equivalent to an annual income of \$37,800.<sup>1</sup>
- Since 2012, one-bedroom rents fell 3% and two- and three-bedroom rents rose 3%. Meanwhile, minimum wage rose 25%.
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has the least expensive rental housing in the Southern California region, but it has higher prices than some peer regions outside of California (Phoenix and Las Vegas).
- Median monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$945) is not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including retail salespersons, home health aides, and transportation and materials moving occupations.
- The graduated increases in the California minimum wage are having a positive impact on what a minimum wage earning household can afford to pay monthly in rent, rising from \$416 per month at \$8 per hour in 2014 to \$520 per month at \$10 per hour in 2016. Future graduated increases in the minimum wage, which were signed into law in April 2016, may help further close the gap between median rents and wages.

**San Bernardino County Renters Pay More of their Income on Rent**

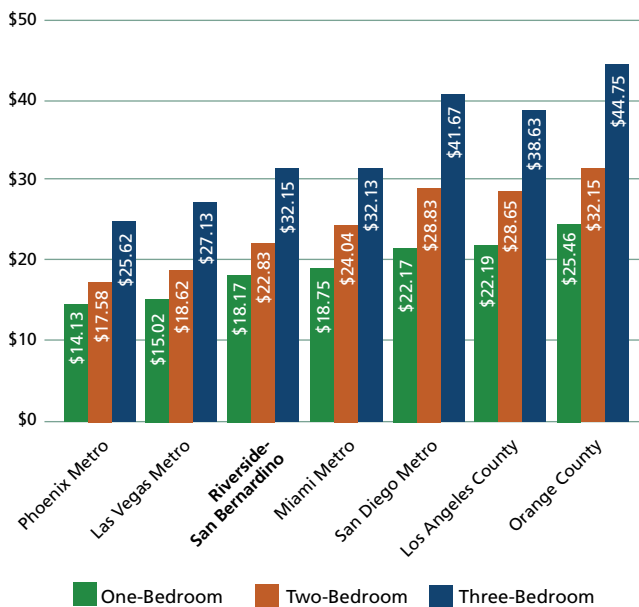
In San Bernardino County, 52% of renters pay 35% or more of their income on rent. This compares to 47% statewide and 43% nationwide.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2014 (DP04)

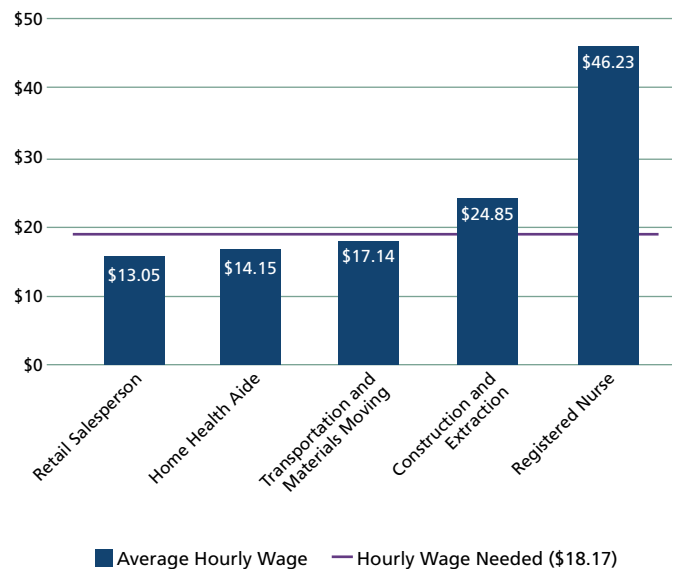
**Median Monthly Market Rents**  
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



**Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Median Monthly Market Rents**  
Regional Comparison, 2016



**Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Average Hourly Wages**  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2016



Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2016 Fair Markets Rents ([www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html](http://www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html)) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor>); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html))

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

## Most Students with Insecure Housing are Doubled-up in a Home

Increasing rent or mortgage costs, foreclosure, loss of a job, or simply not having enough money to afford the high up-front costs of renting or buying are challenges that can force many families into living conditions they would not choose otherwise. Living doubled- or tripled-up due to economic constraints can place stress on personal relationships, housing stock, public services and infrastructure. When shared housing is not an option, the result can be homelessness. This indicator measures housing security in San Bernardino County by tracking the availability of rental assistance and public housing, and the number of public school students who are homeless or have insecure housing arrangements.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

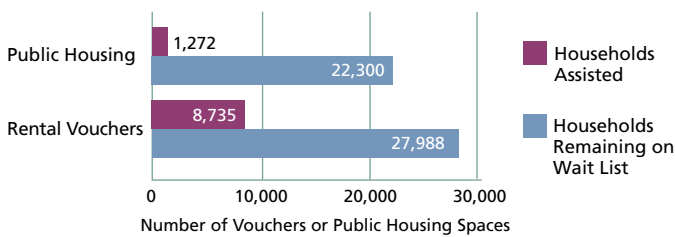
Due to high demand and low supply, most residents seeking a rent subsidy from their local Housing Authority will wait many years before the opportunity arises:

- As of mid-2016, there were an estimated 27,988 households waiting for rental assistance.
- A monthly average of approximately 8,735 households currently receive assistance.<sup>1</sup>
- 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.
- In addition to rental assistance, demand for affordable public housing is an estimated 18 times higher than available supply.

Approximately one in 13 school age students have insecure housing:

- In the 2014/15 school year, 32,630 San Bernardino County K-12 students were identified as homeless or lacking secure housing, representing 7.9% of total enrollment.
- Among homeless and housing insecure students, 93% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship, 3% live in shelters, 2% live in motels, and 1% live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds.
- On a per enrollment basis, San Bernardino County has more students who are homeless or lack stable housing than the California average and the Southern California counties compared.

### Supply and Demand of Rental Vouchers and Public Housing San Bernardino County, 2015



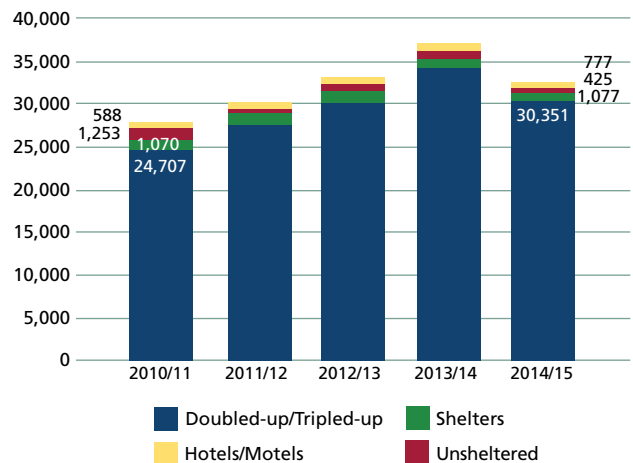
Note: 2015 wait list counts should not be compared to previous estimates since 2015 rates were discounted by 15% to account for potential duplication among Housing Authorities serving San Bernardino County.

Sources: Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino; Upland Housing Authority; and Needles Housing Authority

#### High Relative Rents Contribute to Long Rental Assistance Waiting Lists

As detailed in the Rental Affordability indicator, rental costs in San Bernardino County are high relative to the costs of owning a home. The current hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom apartment in San Bernardino County is \$18.17, whereas the minimum qualifying income to purchase a home priced at 85% of median (\$198,647), assuming 10% down, is equivalent to an hourly wage of \$14.10.

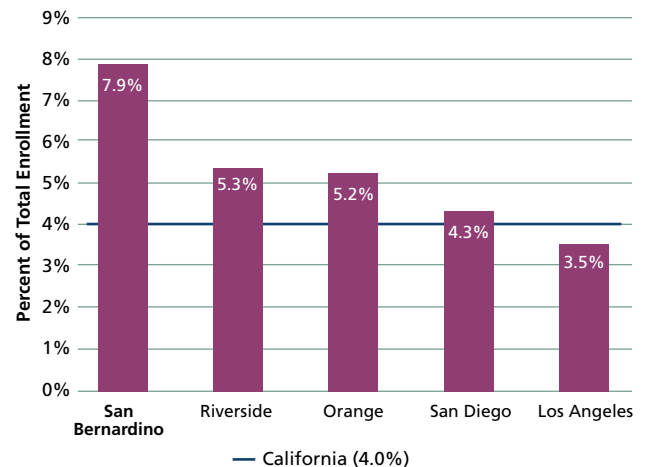
### Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Housing Insecure San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Note: Due to a change made to the California Department of Education student data collection system, CALPADS, a student's homeless status did not automatically transfer from 2013/14 to 2014/15, resulting in a temporary decline in the official number of students identified as homeless in 2014/15.

Source: California Department of Education

### Homeless and Housing Insecure School-Age Students by Percent of Total Enrollment County Comparison, 2014/15



Source: California Department of Education

#### Homeless Seniors

There were 102 unsheltered homeless older adults ages 62 and over in 2016, comprising 9% of the unsheltered homeless population.

Source: San Bernardino County 2016 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey, Executive Summary

<sup>1</sup> Since applicants may apply for rental assistance from any housing authority, the potential duplication on wait lists among the housing authorities serving San Bernardino County is addressed by discounting the countywide waiting list total of households by an estimated duplication rate of 15%.



# Health

## Section Highlights

Residents Without Health Insurance

Down 5%

Overweight or Obese Students

45%

Deaths Due to Heart Disease

Down 10%

Substantiated Child Abuse Reports

Up 6%

5-Year Growth in Children Receiving County Mental Health Care

169%

Admission to County Treatment Facilities for Opiate Addiction

Up 38%

## A Success Story

*Funded through the Mental Health Services Act's Innovation funding, the Transition Age Youth Behavioral Health Hostel (The STAY) is a short-term, 14-bed, crisis residential program for youth (ages 18 to 25) who are experiencing an acute psychiatric episode or crisis, and are in need of a higher level of care than board and care residential, but a lower level of care than psychiatric hospitalization. The STAY was developed through a significant stakeholder process that included many County and community collaborative partners. Services are culturally and linguistically appropriate. The hostel is designed to be 80% peer run, by individuals representing the county's diverse ethnic communities and cultures.*

## Rate of Uninsured Drops Significantly

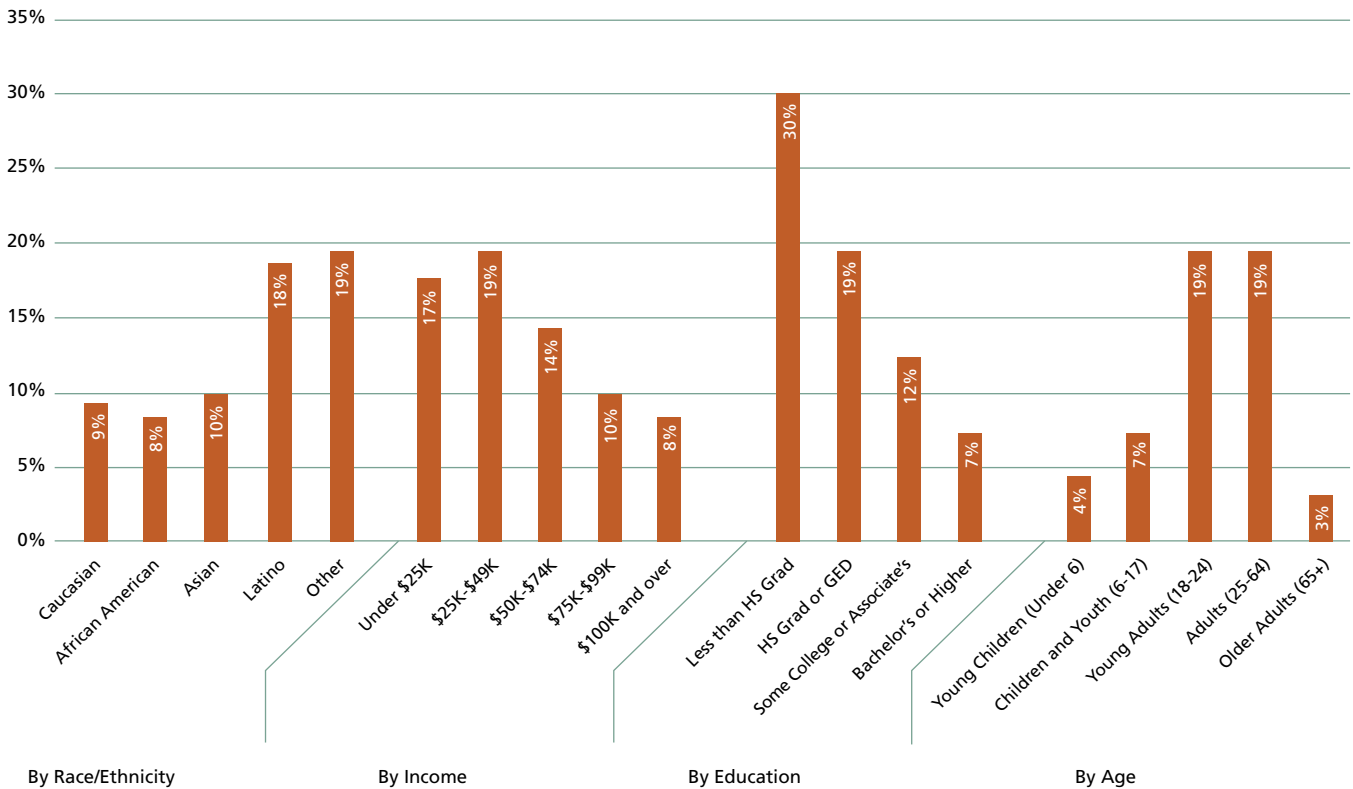
Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Health insurance coverage has improved significantly with the full implementation of the ACA:

- In 2014, 13.8% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured, a drop of more than five percentage points since 2013, when 19.0% of residents were uninsured.
- However, this proportion of uninsured is still higher than the United States (11.7%) and California (12.4%). Compared to peers, San Bernardino County is in the mid-range.
- Residents in the category “other” (which includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, some other race alone, or two or more races) were the racial or ethnic group most likely to be uninsured (19%).
- When broken out by household income, those with incomes in the lower range (\$25,000- \$49,999) were the most likely to be uninsured (19%).
- 30% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured, compared to only 7% of those with a college degree.
- At 19% each, young adults (ages 18-24 years old) and adults (ages 25-64) were the age groups most likely to be uninsured.
- 4% of young children, under age six, were uninsured.

### Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income, Education and Age San Bernardino County, 2014



Note: Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. Caucasian is non-Latino. Latino is of any race. “Other” includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, some other race alone, or two or more races. Educational attainment data is for the population age 25 and over.

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

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

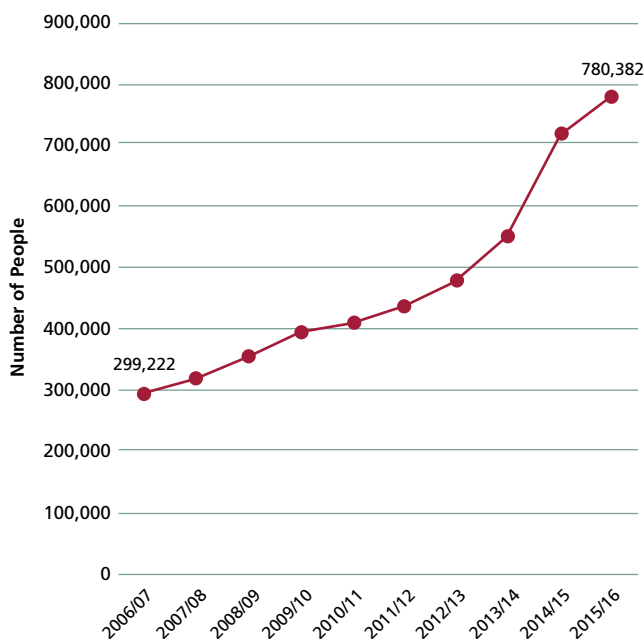
- According to the 2014 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 83.1% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a higher proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared, except Orange County.
- However, 13.1% of San Bernardino County 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 improvement since 2009, when 17.4% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get needed medical care.
- There are 1,740 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, more than the state and all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County. The national target ratio (consisting of “top performers” in the top 10%) is 1,040 residents for each primary care physician.<sup>1</sup>

### Medi-Cal Enrollment in San Bernardino County

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

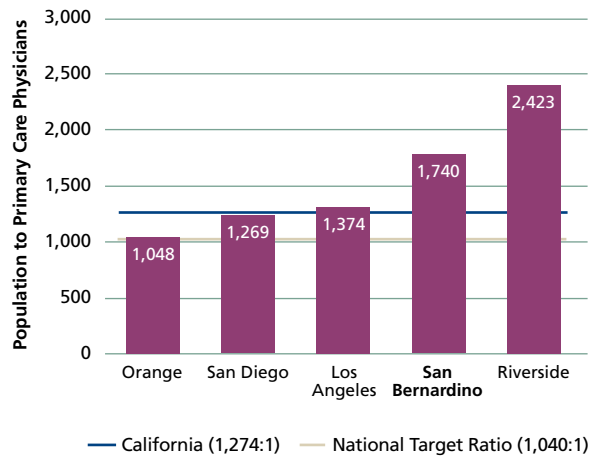
- In 2016, Medi-Cal enrollment increased 9% from the previous year.
- In the 10-year period between 2007 and 2016, overall Medi-Cal enrollment more than doubled (161% increase).

**Enrollment in Medi-Cal**  
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



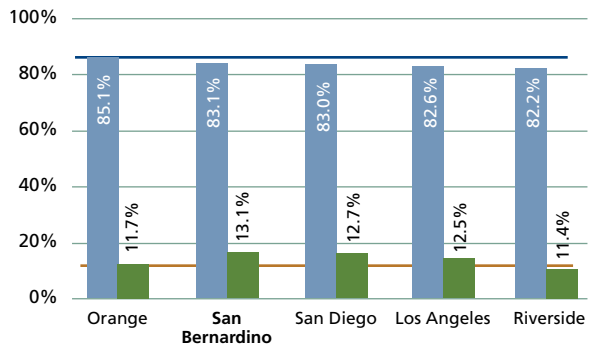
Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

### Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician County Comparison, 2016



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

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



#### Residents reporting they...

had a usual place to go for health care:

County California (84.4%)

delayed or did not get care:

County California (12.0%)

Source: California Health Interview Survey

### Hospitals and Medical Facilities

There are 26 hospitals serving residents and visitors to San Bernardino County, including two trauma centers: Loma Linda University Medical Center and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center. The Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) operates three community Family Health Centers (FHCs) for primary care, and the only burn center serving San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties.

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

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

# Early Prenatal Care Rate Drops for Asian Mothers

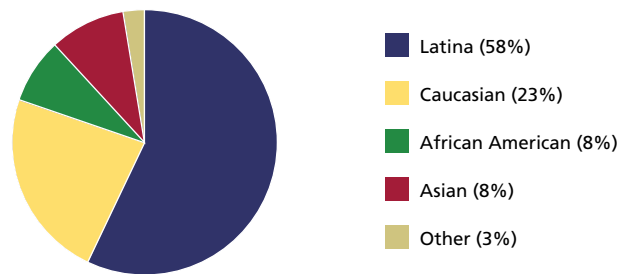
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2014, early prenatal care rates increased slightly:

- San Bernardino County’s early prenatal care rose 0.2 percentage points to 82.4% in 2014 – above the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%.
- Caucasian mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (84.0%), followed by Latina mothers (83.2%).
- In 2014, levels of early prenatal care improved for Latina and African American mothers.
- The percentage of Asian mothers receiving early prenatal care dropped more than five percentage points from 83.2% in 2013 to 77.7% in 2014.
- The majority of births in San Bernardino County are to Latina mothers (58%), followed by Caucasian mothers (23%), and African American and Asian mothers (8% each).
- Over the past 10 years, the number of live births in San Bernardino County has decreased 5%, from 33,075 live births in 2005 to 31,306 in 2014.

Live Births by Mother’s Race and Ethnicity  
San Bernardino County, 2014



Source: California Department of Public Health

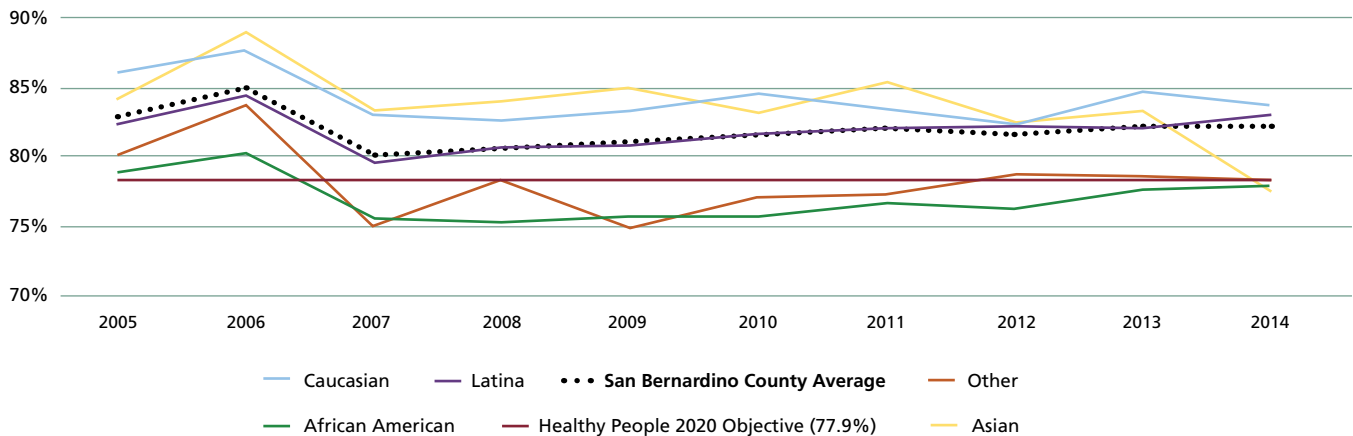
#### What is Healthy People 2020?

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

#### San Bernardino County is Baby Friendly!

With initial funding support from First 5 San Bernardino for hospitals to become Baby Friendly certified, San Bernardino County is now home to 11 Baby Friendly hospitals. Baby Friendly hospitals promote couplet care (keeping parents and infants together at all times from birth through discharge to promote bonding) and breastfeeding over formula feeding.

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care, by Race and Ethnicity  
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



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

Source: California Department of Public Health

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

## Child Deaths Increase but Long-Term Trend is Downward

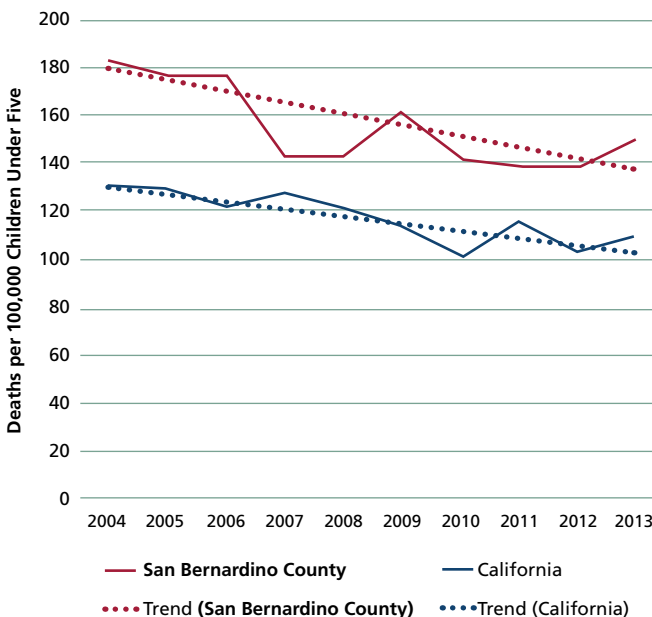
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies to help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through preconception health care, early and ongoing prenatal care, and outreach to parents and caregivers. This indicator measures the leading causes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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

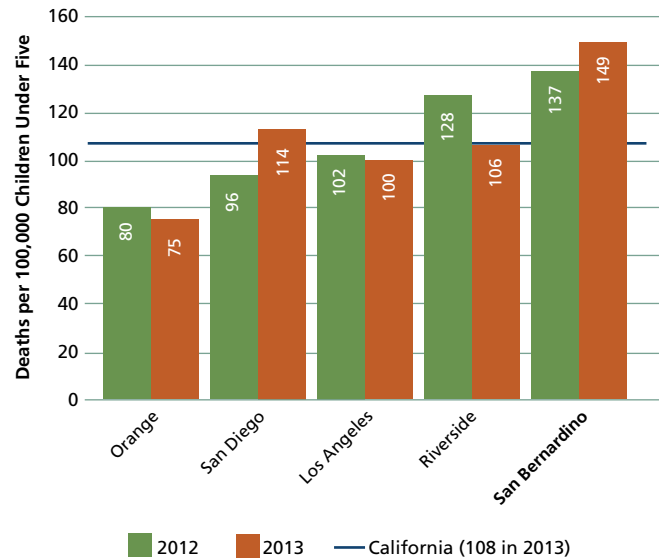
- The number of infant deaths increased 13%, from 179 in 2012 to 202 in 2013.
- Among children ages one through four, however, there was a 12% decrease in the number of deaths, from 33 in 2012 to 29 in 2013.
- The overall death rate for children under five increased 9.0% between 2012 and 2013.
- The 10-year trend for San Bernardino County, as well as the state, is gradually downward.
- San Bernardino County has a consistently higher rate of death for children under five than the California average and all counties compared.
- Maternal pregnancy complications affecting the newborn and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome topped the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Drowning was the leading cause of death for young children (one to four years old).

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



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

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



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

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

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

Note: 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

## Slight Increase in Overweight or Obese Students

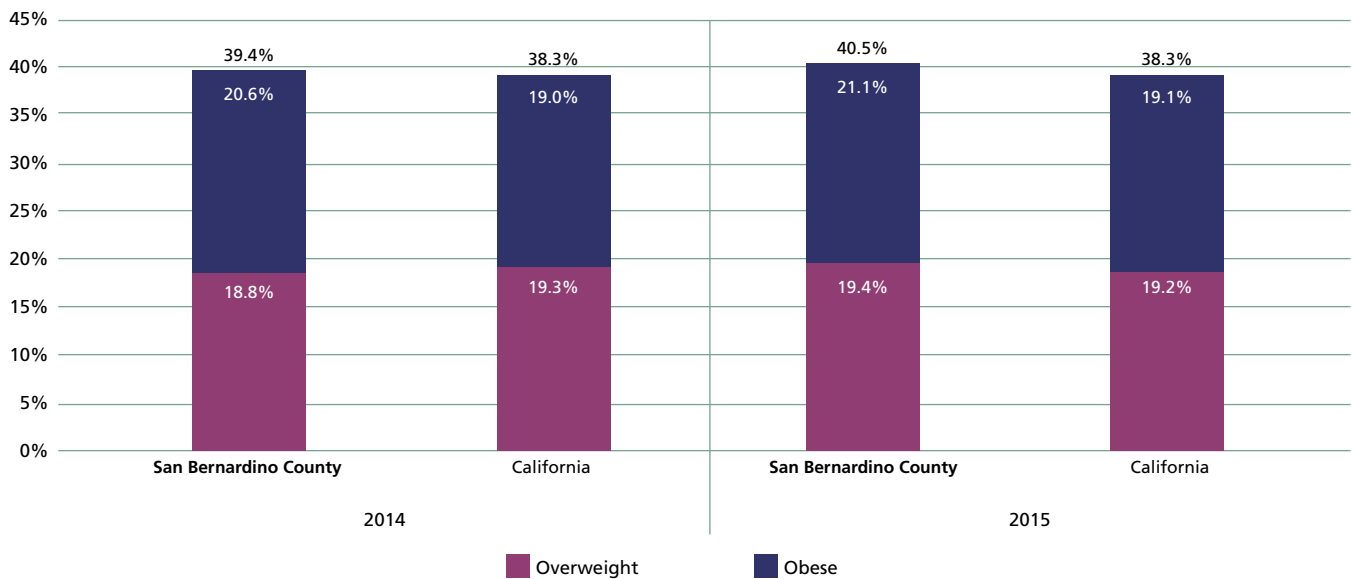
Overweight children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults. A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems and premature death. Maintaining a healthy body weight may have positive impacts on physical and mental health, as well as reduce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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2015, an average of 40.5% of San Bernardino County students in the grades tested were overweight or obese (had an unhealthy body composition), compared to 38.3% statewide.
- This is an increase from 2014 when 39.4% of students in San Bernardino County were overweight or obese.
- Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2015, 21.1% were considered to be far outside the healthy range (“Needs Improvement – Health Risk or obese), while the remaining 19.4% were designated as “Needs Improvement” (overweight).
- The district of San Bernardino City has the highest proportion of overweight students (47%).
- Silver Valley school district had the lowest proportion of overweight students (27%).

**Percentage of Children Overweight and Obese**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2014 and 2015



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

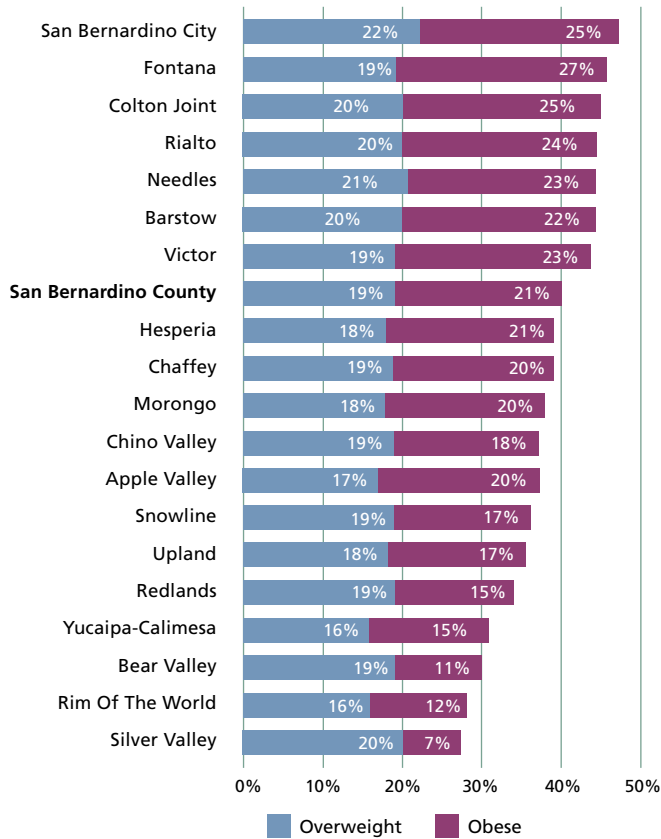
### Teen Physical Activity

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

Source: California Health Interview Survey

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

Percentage of Students with Unhealthy Body Composition by School District  
San Bernardino County, 2015



Due to unstable data (fewer than 50 students tested), the districts of Trona, Baker Valley and Lucerne Valley are not included in the chart above.

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

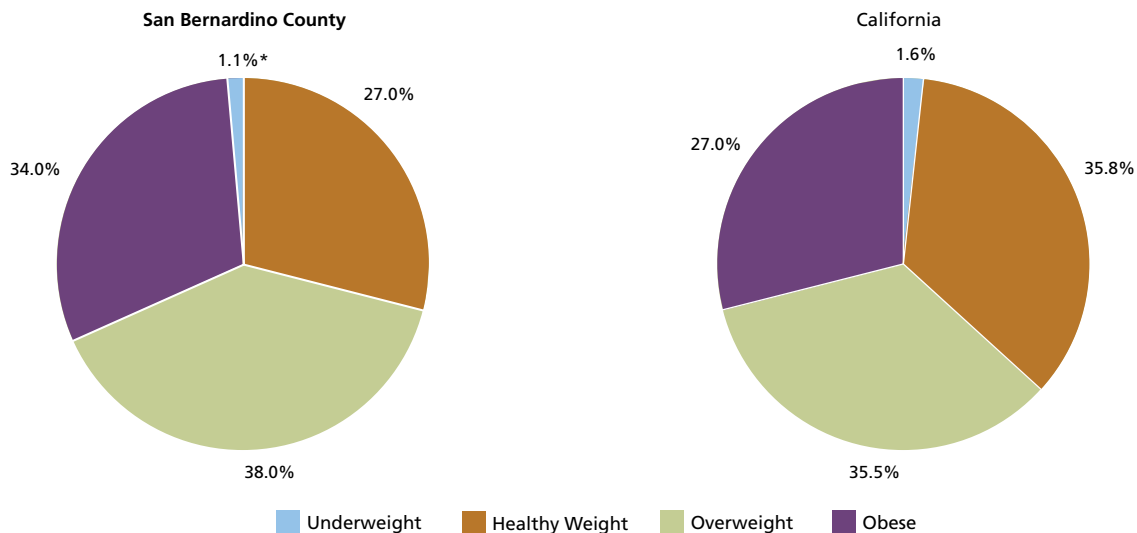
Source: California Department of Education Physical Fitness Test (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

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

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

Weight Status of Adults

San Bernardino County and California, 2014



\* Data considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

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

# Hospitalization Rate for Cardiovascular Disease Declines

Chronic diseases – including diabetes, high blood pressure, and cardiovascular (heart disease) – are costly yet largely preventable. Chronic illnesses contribute to approximately 70% of deaths in the United States each year and account for about 75% of the nation’s health-related costs.<sup>1</sup> This indicator reports prevalence and/or death data for heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure/stroke. Also tracked are hospitalizations due to heart disease.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Both heart disease prevalence and deaths are declining:

- In 2014, San Bernardino County’s death rate due to heart disease was 177.0 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents. This marks a decrease of 35% since 2005 and a one-year decrease of 10%.<sup>2</sup>
- Likewise, there has been a decrease in the percentage of county residents who were diagnosed with heart disease – from 5.7% in 2005 to 4.1% in 2014.
- In 2014, San Bernardino County’s prevalence rate for heart disease was the lowest among neighboring counties and the state.

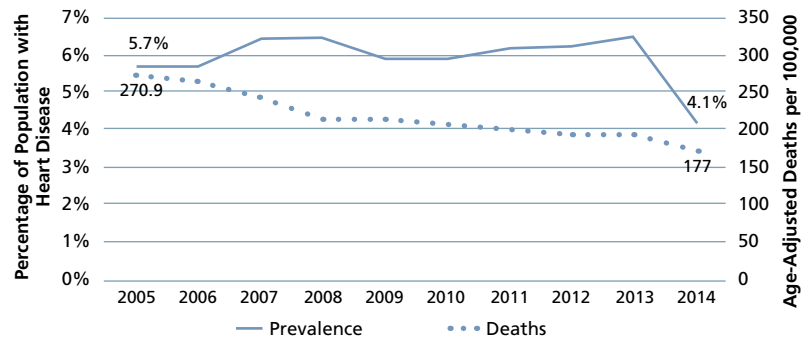
While diabetes prevalence is on the rise, deaths due to diabetes appears to be leveling out:

- In 2014, 12.5% of adults in San Bernardino County had been diagnosed with diabetes, the highest rate among counties compared and California.
- This marks an increase of more than five percentage points since 2005 when 7.2% of adults in the county had a diabetes diagnosis.
- At 32.4 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents in 2014, San Bernardino County had the state’s second highest rate of deaths due to diabetes, behind Kern County.
- Deaths due to diabetes have decreased two years in a row, down from 34.2 in 2012, to 33.0 in 2013 and 32.4 in 2014.
- However, the longer term trend is upward, increasing 5% since 2005.

Both high blood pressure prevalence and deaths due to stroke are on the decline:

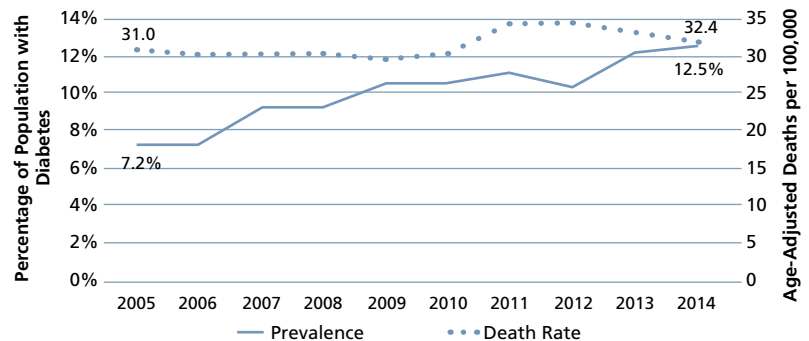
- In 2014, 24.7% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, lower than California and all counties compared.
- This marks a decrease of almost five percentage points since 2013 (29.2%).
- Of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 63% are currently taking medications to control their high blood pressure.
- Deaths due to strokes have decreased 29% since 2005.<sup>3</sup>

**Heart Disease: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates**  
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



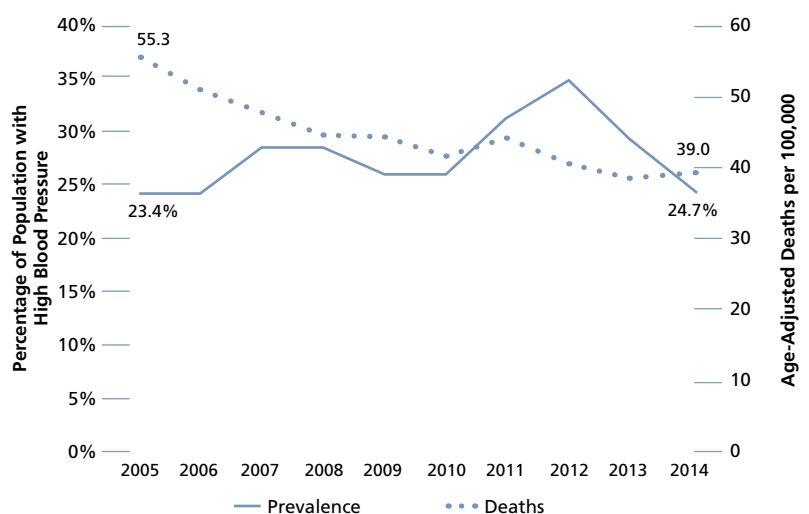
Sources: California Health Interview Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2014 on CDC WONDER Online Database (<http://wonder.cdc.gov/>)

**Diabetes: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates**  
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



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

**High Blood Pressure: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates due to Stroke**  
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



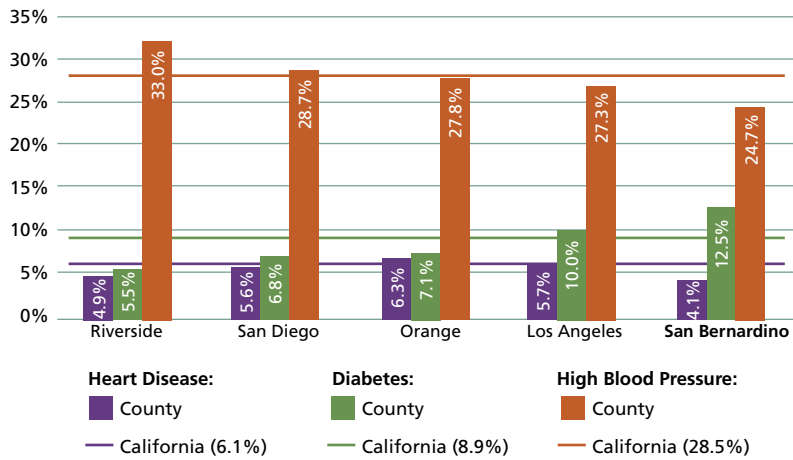
Sources: California Health Interview Survey, California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles ([www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx))

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

<sup>2</sup> The 2016 Community Indicators Report uses a new data source for deaths due to coronary heart disease. Data are thus not comparable with prior year reports.



Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, or Heart Disease  
County Comparison, 2014

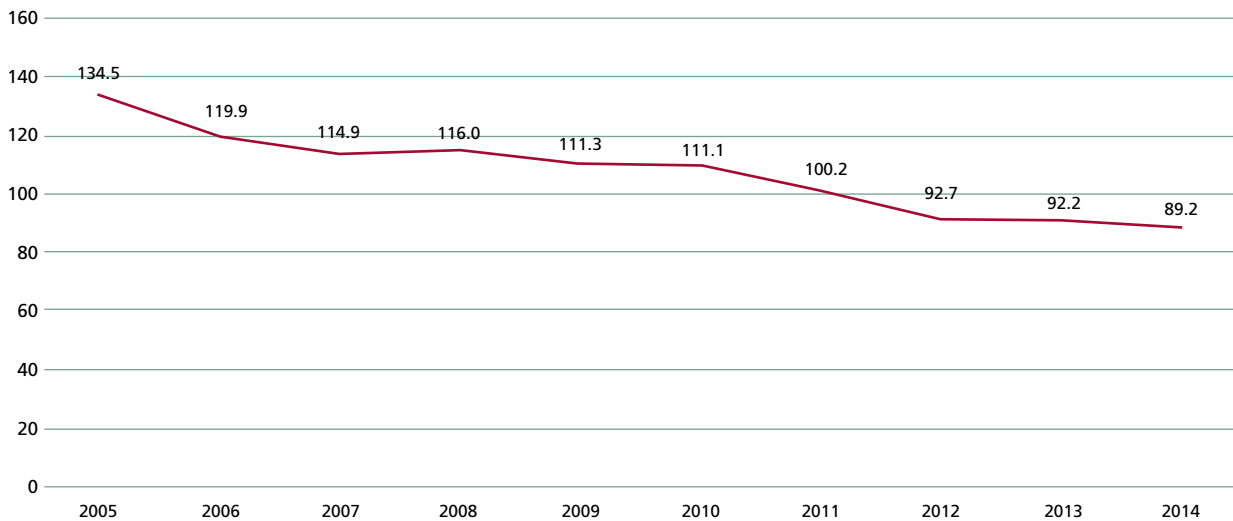


Source: California Health Interview Survey

Significant Decrease in Hospitalizations Due to Coronary Heart Disease

In 2014, the hospitalization rate for heart disease was 89.2 per 10,000 residents (age-adjusted). This marks a 34% decline in the 10-year period between 2005 and 2014 in the rate of hospitalizations.

Heart Disease Hospitalizations (Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000)  
San Bernardino County, 2005-2014



Note: This report presents longitudinal data for hospitalizations using 2005-2014 Census (ACS) population estimates. The San Bernardino County Community Transformation Plan also presents data related to heart disease hospitalizations. Because that plan presents a one-year snapshot for 2012, using 2010 Census population, the rates are not directly comparable.

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2005-2014)

<sup>3</sup>Fully 70% of strokes can be directly linked to existing high blood pressure, making high blood pressure the single most important controllable stroke risk factor.

# Investments in Public Mental Health Care Reduce Service Gap

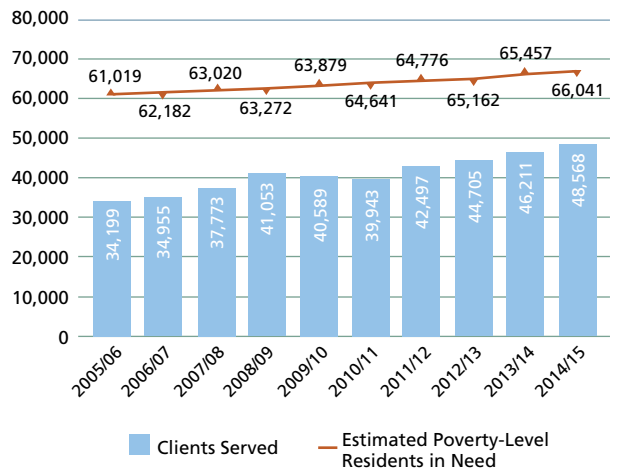
Mental disorders are among the most common causes of disability. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, in any given year, an estimated 13 million American adults (approximately one in 17) have a seriously debilitating mental illness. Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for 43,000 deaths nationwide in 2014.<sup>1</sup> This indicator measures the number of poverty-level residents estimated to be in need of mental health services and the number of clients served by publicly-funded county mental health programs.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The gap between the need for mental health care and the ability to receive treatment narrowed over the past 10 years:

- An unduplicated count of 48,568 clients received public mental health services during 2014/15, while an estimated 66,041 low-income residents were in need of care.
- This results in the smallest gap in the past 10 years between those in need and those receiving services, shrinking from an estimated gap of 26,820 residents not receiving needed care in 2005/06 to 17,473 in 2014/15.
- Over the past five years, the number of clients receiving public mental health services has grown for all age groups. Children ages birth to five have witnessed the largest increase, growing 169% in five years, followed by children ages six to 11, growing 44%.
- Overall, more than a third (38%) of clients served in 2014/15 were children and youth ages birth through 17, including 2,865 children birth to five (6% of all clients) and 9,105 adolescents (19% of all clients).
- Approximately 11% of total clients were young adults between the ages of 18 and 24, while 39% were adults between ages 25 and 54.
- Residents aged 55 and older made up 11% of total clients, including 944 seniors aged 65 and over (2% of total).
- Of the clients served during 2014/15, 38% were Latino, 35% were Caucasian, 16% were African American, 2% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% was Native American, and 8% were some other race or unreported.

**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, 2006-2015



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

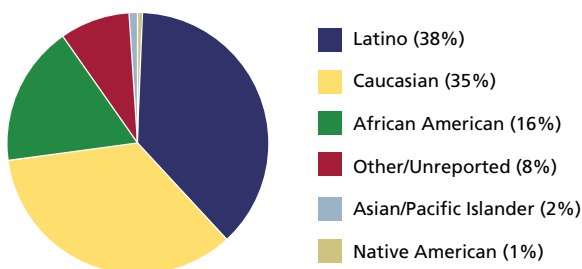
Sources: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Persons in Need Tables

### 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), can have a serious impact on mental health and decrease a person's ability to participate in treatment and recovery. Mental health and substance abuse are also closely aligned (see Substance Abuse).

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

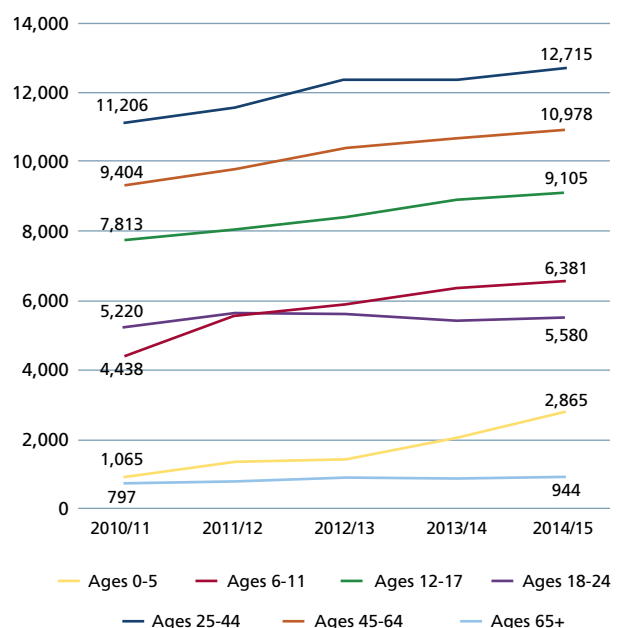
**Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services, by Race/Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2014/15



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

<sup>1</sup> Healthy People 2020 ([www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28](http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28))

**Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System, by Age**  
San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



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

## DUI Collisions Up 18% in Five Years

A broad spectrum of public health and safety problems are directly linked to substance abuse, including addiction, traffic accidents, domestic violence, crime, unintended pregnancy, and serious conditions such as cancer, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, and birth defects. Youth who engage in drinking and substance abuse early are more likely develop alcohol dependence later in life and are more likely to experience changes in brain development that may have life-long effects, including problems with memory and normal growth and development.<sup>1</sup> This indicator presents a variety of commonly-used indicators to help gauge the extent of alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse in San Bernardino County. These include trends in AOD-related admissions to treatment facilities, serious (injury or fatal) alcohol-involved auto collisions, and AOD-related deaths.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

AOD-related treatment continues to grow:

- In one year (2013/14 to 2014/15), AOD-related admissions to county treatment facilities rose 10%, led by increases in admissions for opiate addiction (38%) and other drugs (57%).
- Over the past five years, admissions have grown 15%.
- 21% of clients receiving AOD services also received county mental health services in 2014/15, while 45% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.<sup>2</sup>

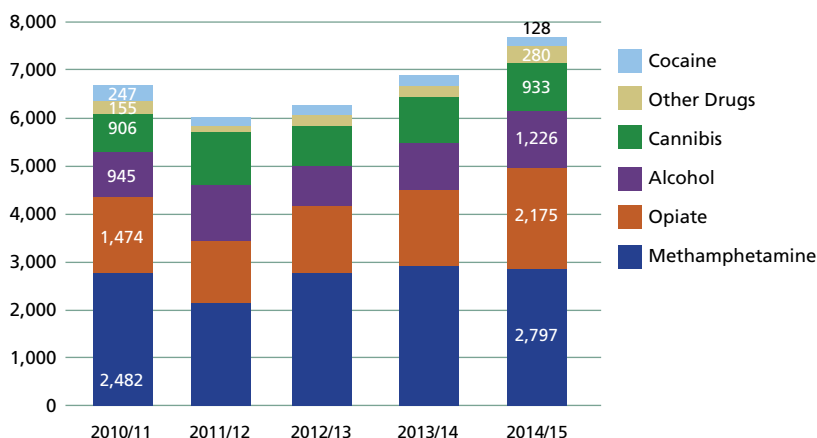
There were more alcohol-involved accidents in 2015 than the previous year:

- In 2015, 12% of serious collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 10% of collisions statewide.
- Between 2014 and 2015, alcohol-involved collisions rose 4% compared to a 1% increase statewide.
- Since 2011, alcohol-involved collisions rose 18% in San Bernardino County compared to no change statewide.
- Alcohol-involved collisions took 69 lives in San Bernardino County in 2015.

Over the past 10 years, the rate of drug-induced deaths improved while the rate of alcohol-related deaths worsened:

- Despite recent increases, drug-induced deaths in San Bernardino County have decreased from 12.1 per 100,000 in 2005 to 10.3 per 100,000 in 2014. This is better than the statewide rate of 11.3 per 100,000 in 2014.
- Deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which are often associated with substance abuse, have worsened from 12.9 per 100,000 in 2005 to 14.7 per 100,000 in 2014. The county has more chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths than the statewide average (11.7 per 100,000 in 2014).<sup>3</sup>

**Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services**  
San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



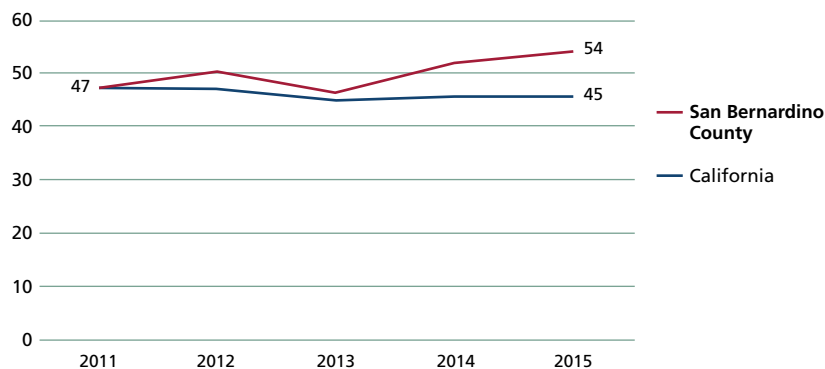
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, CalOMS Dataset

### The Mental Health/Substance Abuse Connection

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

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

**Alcohol-Involved Serious Collisions per 100,000 Residents**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2011-2015



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.

Sources: California Highway Patrol (<http://iswitr.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/OTSReports.jsp>); California Department of Finance, Table E-2

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ([www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm))

<sup>2</sup> San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

<sup>3</sup> California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles ([www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx))

## Foster Care Entries Continue to Increase

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Child abuse and neglect reports for San Bernardino County continue to increase:

- In 2015, San Bernardino County had 9.1 substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children, which is in the middle among the neighboring counties compared.
- For children from birth through age five, the rate of substantiated referrals is 13.4 per 1,000 children, compared with California's rate of 11.5 per 1,000 children.
- Between 2014 and 2015, there was a 6% rise in the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect reports from 4,831 to 5,136 reports, respectively.

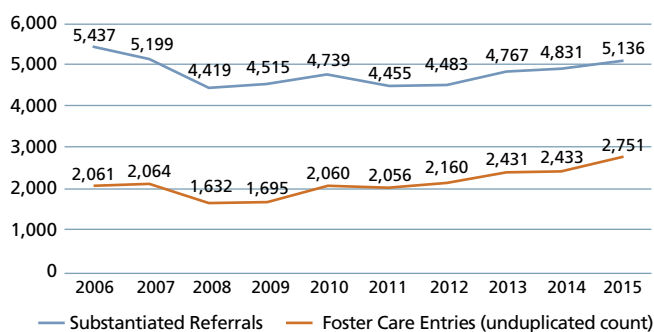
There was also an increase in the number of children entering the foster care system from 2014:

- In 2015, there were 2,751 children entering foster care, up 13% from 2014 when 2,433 children entered foster care.
- When looking at the relationship between substantiated allegations and foster care placement, 54% of substantiated allegations in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a much higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.
- When looking only at the rate of foster care placement, San Bernardino County's rate of children entering foster care (4.9 per 1,000 children) is greater than the statewide average of 3.4 per 1,000 children and all other counties compared.
- This rate is higher for children from birth through age five (8.1 per 1,000 children). California's rate for children birth through age five entering foster care is 5.3 per 1,000 children.

A larger percentage of children are being placed with relatives:

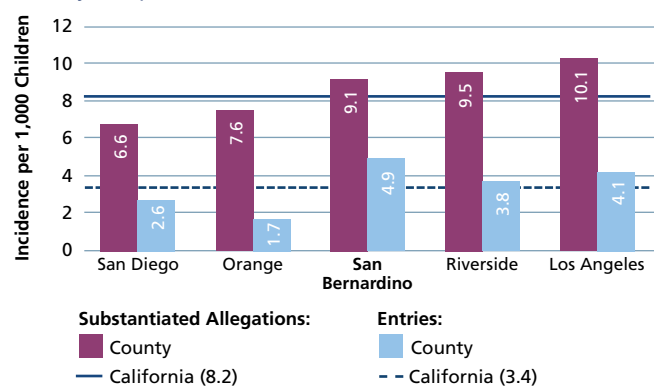
- According to a point-in-time count on January 1, 2016, 36.8% of the children in foster care were placed with relatives, compared with 35.8% in 2015.
- San Bernardino County has the lowest rate of placement with relatives among neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County (33.4%).
- Compared to the state as a whole, San Bernardino County places children with their siblings at a higher rate. In San Bernardino County, 75.8% of the children in foster care were placed with some of their siblings and 51.3% of the children were placed with all siblings (compared with the state where placement rates were 70.8% and 49.9%, respectively). San Bernardino County's placement with siblings ranks highest among neighboring counties, except for Riverside County.

**Substantiated Referrals and Foster Care Entries**  
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



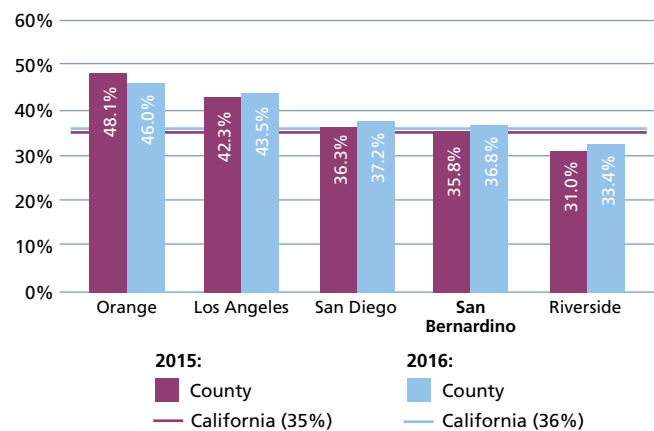
Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center, 2015 Quarter 4 Extract ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_childwelfare/default.aspx](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx))

**Substantiated Referrals and Foster Care Entries**  
County Comparison, 2015



Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center, 2015 Quarter 4 Extract ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_childwelfare/default.aspx](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx))

**Percentage of Children Placed with Relatives**  
County Comparison, 2015 and 2016 (January 1st Point-in-Time)



Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center, 2015 Quarter 4 Extract ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_childwelfare/default.aspx](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx))

# Safety

## Section Highlights

Property Crime

Down 6%

Violent Crime

Down 2%

Number of Gangs

700

Number of Gang Members

14,100

Gang-Related Homicide Filings

38

## A Success Story

*The Probation Department's three Day Reporting and Reentry Services Centers (DRRSC) offer coordinated services wherein multiple agencies help connect DRRSC clients with reentry services. Under the leadership of the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), all three DRRSC sites have received Medi-Cal certification. This allows DBH to bill Medi-Cal for services provided to clients covered with the Medi-Cal health care plan. This approach is unique to San Bernardino County – there are no known similar models represented in any other Probation-run DRRSCs in California.*

*San Bernardino County's DRRSC programs have been recognized with two National Association of Counties awards. First in 2014, in recognition of the multi-agency collaboration; and again in 2016 in recognition of the Probation DRRSC Employment Readiness, Training and Placement Program.*

## Crime at 10-Year Low

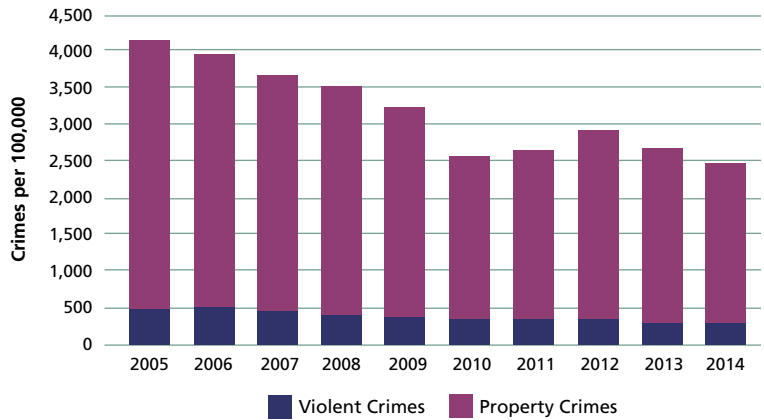
Crime impacts both real and perceived safety. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe. This indicator tracks crime rate trends and juvenile arrests. The crime rate includes reported violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2013, the crime rate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area dropped for the second consecutive year:

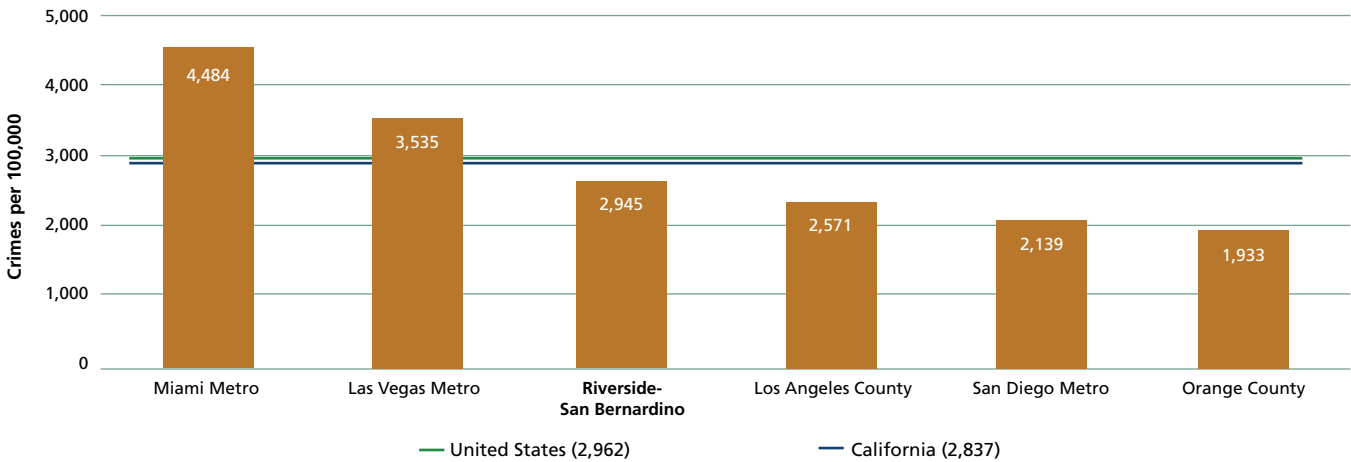
- The violent crime rate decreased by 2% between 2013 and 2014 and property crimes decreased 6% during the same one-year period.
- Because property crimes account for the majority of crime, the overall crime rate decreased 6% between 2013 and 2014.
- Over the past five years, reported crime in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area dropped 4%.
- The crime rate in Riverside-San Bernardino is lower than out-of-state peers (Miami and Las Vegas) and the nation, but higher than all neighboring regions compared and the state.
- There was a 7% decrease in the number of homicide victims in Riverside-San Bernardino between 2013 and 2014, dropping from 219 victims in 2013 to 203 victims in 2014.

**Crime Rate**  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2005-2014



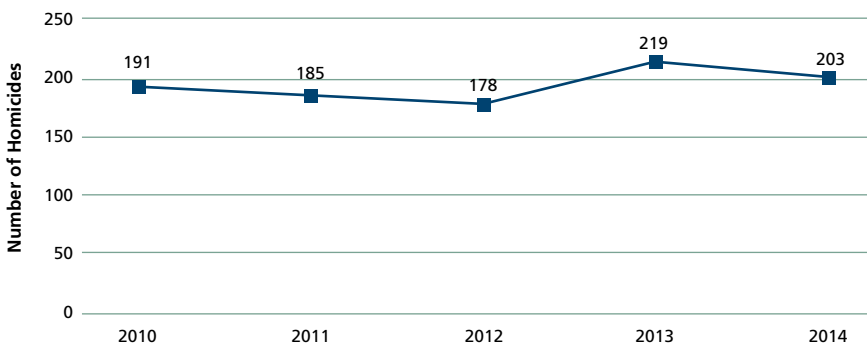
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program ([www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm))

**Crime Rate**  
Regional Comparison, 2014



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

**Victims of Homicide**  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2014



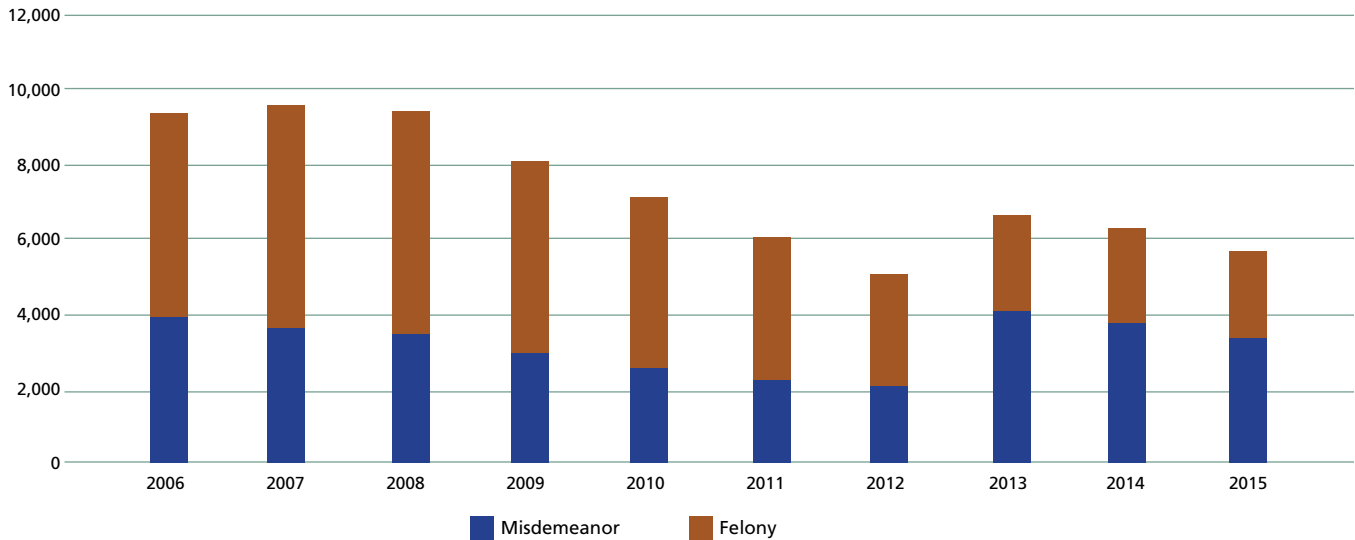
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program ([www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm))

Juvenile arrests are down:

- During the five-year period between 2011 and 2015, juvenile arrests in San Bernardino County dropped 8%.
- In 2015, 62% of the juvenile arrests in 2015 were for misdemeanor charges.

**Juvenile Arrests**

San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



Note: In an emerging trend since 2013, juvenile misdemeanor arrests have significantly increased. In contrast juvenile felony arrest have seen a decrease.

Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit

**San Bernardino County Probation Department Day Reporting and Reentry Services Centers**

The San Bernardino County Probation Department operates three Day Reporting and Reentry Services Centers (DRRSC) that are regionally-based adult facilities. The centers are funded with a portion of the monies received from AB 109. DRRSCs provide access to co-located multi-agency partners: Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Transitional Assistance Department (TAD), Public Health, and Workforce Development Department. Each center has a dedicated Probation Homeless Services Coordinator, a clothing closet, life skills and reentry support classes, and activities. Classes offered include, but are not limited to, anger management, employment, healthy life choices, parenting, cognitive journaling, food handler's training, and computer skills training.

During fiscal years 2013/14 to 2015/16, more than 17,500 clients were seen at the Probation Department's three DRRSCs. Of these clients:

- 6,887 were referred to Workforce Development for employment readiness training or job placement assistance;
- 4,898 were referred to the TAD for assistance with accessing Cal-Fresh or health care enrollment;
- 655 were referred to Public Health for care coordination support, such as assistance with accessing prescriptions, health care provider and receiving health education services;
- 3,072 were referred to DBH for assistance with behavioral health issues, dual diagnosis issues and/or coordination of outpatient treatment services; and
- 848 were referred to Probation Housing Coordinators for housing assistance.

# Gang Related Homicides and Filings Return to 2012 Levels

Tracking gang-related data may help the community gauge the extent and nature of gang membership and gang-related crime. It can aid policymakers in determining the effectiveness of programs to combat gang-related crime and the level of funding needed to support these programs. This indicator measures gang-related crime filings, and the numbers of gangs and gang members as identified by law enforcement.<sup>1</sup>

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Gang-related filings increased:

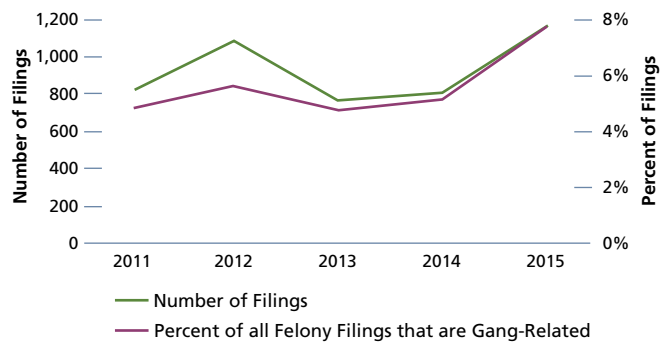
- There were a total of 1,120 gang-related filings in 2015, a 43% increase from 782 filings in 2014.
- In 2015, 38 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide. This reflects a doubling in gang-related homicide filings from 19 in 2014.
- In 2014, 36% of all homicide filings and 8% of all felony filings were gang-related.

Gang membership decreased:

- There were 700 known gangs in San Bernardino County in 2015, below the five-year average of 718 gangs.
- The number of gang members has fallen 19% during the same five-year period, from 17,401 members in 2011 to 14,100 members in 2015.

## Gang-Related Filings

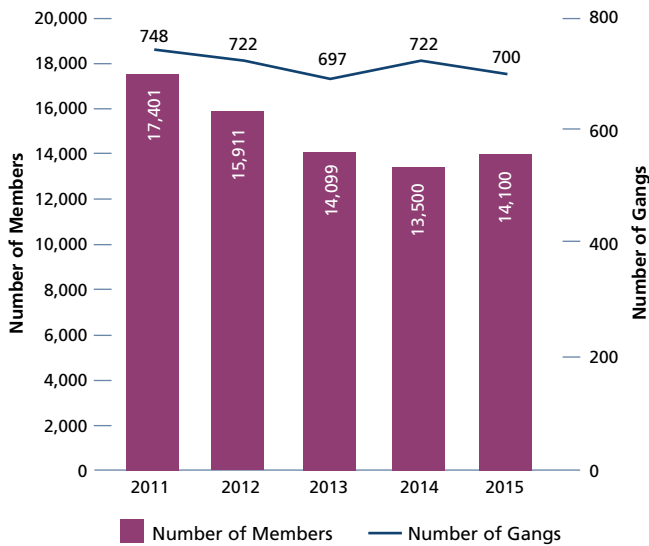
San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney

## Gangs and Gang Membership

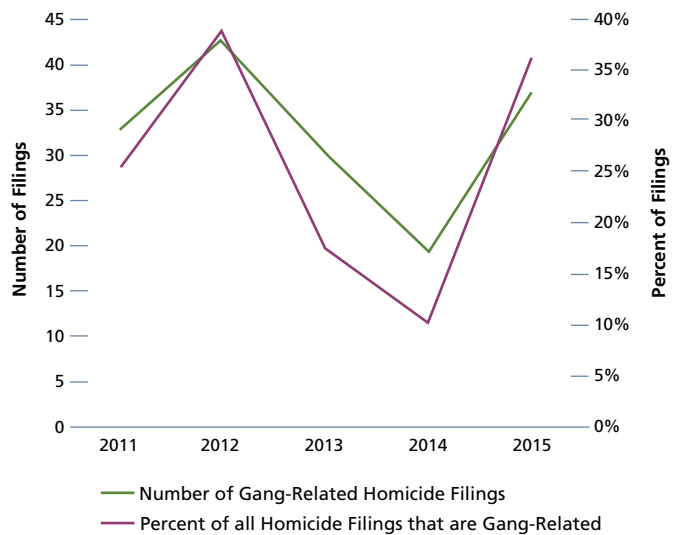
San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

## Gang-Related Homicide Filings

San Bernardino County, 2011-2015



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney

### Working to Prevent Gang Violence

Spearheaded by an attorney in the Central Gang Unit at the District Attorney's Office, the Gang Reduction Intervention Partnership (GRIP) is a curriculum created to focus on the dangers of gangs and drugs, promoting positive choices and respect for others and property. GRIP is taught by a school's personnel to students over a period of several weeks and serves as a primary prevention and early intervention program for middle school students (ages 11 through 14). Over the course of this time, instructors address the dangers of gangs. Since its inception, approximately 3,400 students have graduated from the program. Graduations are attended by students, school administrators and public officials, and serve as a highlight of the school year. The program has been so successful that multiple school districts have reached out and inquired about expanding the program.

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



# Transportation

## Section Highlights

Average Commute Time

31 minutes

Residents Who Carpool

13%

Residents Who Work at Home

4.5%

Rail Passenger Boardings

6.2 million

Bus Passenger Boardings

16 million

Six-Year Transportation System Investment

\$4.39 Billion

## A Success Story

*Not long ago, Interstate 15 in Devore was one of the nation's worst bottlenecks and it was getting worse due to growing demand from commuters from the High Desert. Looking for solutions to this problem, the San Bernardino Associated Governments and the California Department of Transportation used the innovative "Design-Build" project delivery method to reconfigure this stretch of freeway. Using this non-traditional approach allowed the agency to find creative solutions while reducing the overall project schedule and the cost to the taxpayers of San Bernardino County. The improvements were opened in May of 2016, shaving travel times by up to 30 minutes.*

# Freeways Experience Substantial Congestion

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

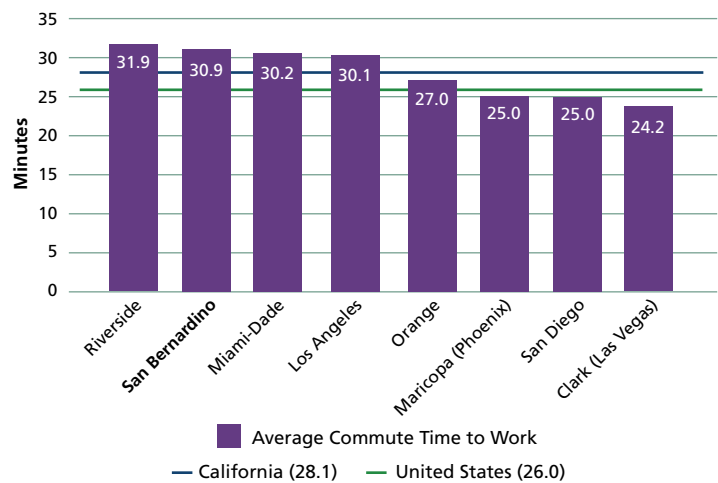
San Bernardino County commute times held steady at about half an hour:

- In 2014, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 30.9 minutes.
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is longer than California's (28.1 minutes) and the United States' (26 minutes).
- In 2014, 78.1% of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone – on the higher end of the regions compared. Carpooling decreased 1% in 2014, but at 13% of all trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared except Riverside County.
- Increasing slightly from the previous year, 4.5% of residents worked at home, while 1.8% walked to work and another 1.6% used public transportation.
- Transit use is likely significantly impacted by the sheer size of the county, the distances between destinations within the county, and low-density land use, which may result in lengthy transit trips.

Congestion on San Bernardino County freeways increased:

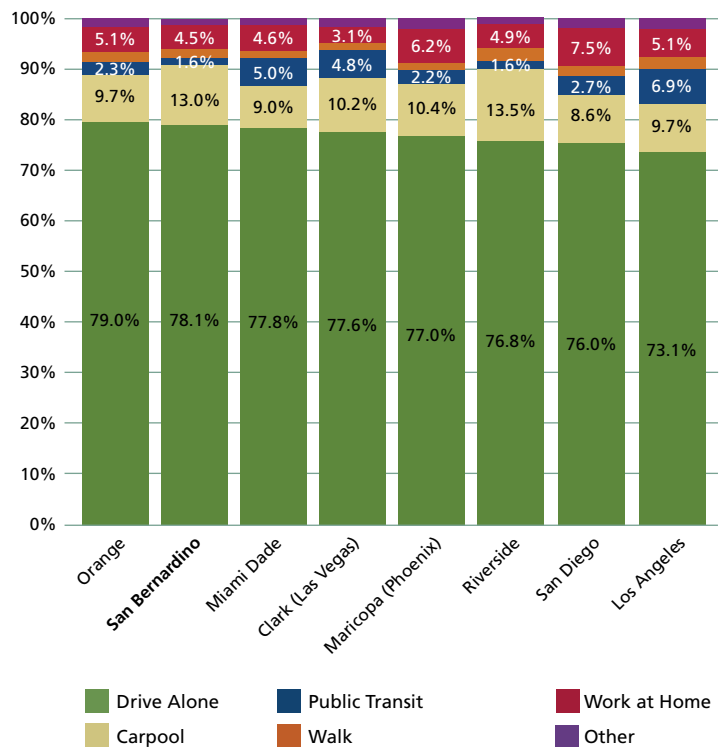
- In 2015, there were more than 3.5 million annual hours of delay due to severe congestion on San Bernardino County freeways (3,532,019 hours at speeds of less than 35 miles per hour).<sup>1</sup>
- This is an increase of 58% since 2013.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes  
County Comparison, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates ([www.census.gov/acs](http://www.census.gov/acs))

Primary Mode of Travel to Work  
Regional Comparison, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates ([www.census.gov/acs](http://www.census.gov/acs))

<sup>1</sup> Caltrans Mobility Performance Reporting and Analysis Program, Quarterly Reports ([www.dot.ca.gov/trafficops/mpr/](http://www.dot.ca.gov/trafficops/mpr/))

## Rail and Bus Ridership Decline

The ability of residents and workers to move efficiently within San Bernardino County contributes to a higher quality of life and a more prosperous business climate. An effective public transit system is essential for individuals who cannot afford, are unable, or choose not to drive a car. Having both rail and bus service is important for meeting diverse transit needs, with rail serving mostly long-distance commuters and buses primarily serving local commuters. This indicator measures ridership on the commuter rail system, as well as ridership and operating costs for San Bernardino County's five bus systems, which offer bus service coverage to over 90% of the county's population.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Ridership declined for three of four rail lines:

- In 2015/16, ridership on all Metrolink lines serving San Bernardino County totaled 6.21 million riders, a 3% decrease from the previous year.
- Ridership on the 91 Line grew 8%, on top of a 12% increase the previous year.
- However, each of the other three lines saw a decrease in ridership: San Bernardino Line (-3%), Riverside Line, (-5%) and Inland Empire-Orange County Line (-4%).
- The result of these declines is a slight decline (-1%) in the 10-year ridership trend.

Bus ridership in San Bernardino County declined again:

- In 2015/16, there were a total of 16,039,893 bus passenger boardings, a decrease of 2.1% from the previous year.
- Ridership declined for four transit agencies serving San Bernardino County (Omnitrans, Mountain Area Regional, Morongo Basin and Needles).
- Victor Valley Transit Authority ridership increased, but its service area expanded this year as the City of Barstow and portions of the county joined the Joint Powers Authority service.

In terms of regional comparison, San Bernardino County transit service falls at the lower end of per capita ridership:

- Bus boardings per capita decreased again slightly for Omnitrans, at 10.2 per capita in 2014, compared with 10.5 per capita in 2013 and 10.7 in 2012. At the same time, Omnitrans' cost per boarding decreased from \$3.66 per trip in 2013 to \$3.40 in 2014.
- Victor Valley Transit boardings per capita remained relatively steady at 5.2 per capita in 2014, compared with 5.3 in 2012 and 2013. Cost per trip increased substantially, at \$5.03 in 2014, up from \$4.03 per trip in 2013.

### Bus System Boardings per Capita and Operating Costs Regional Comparison, 2014

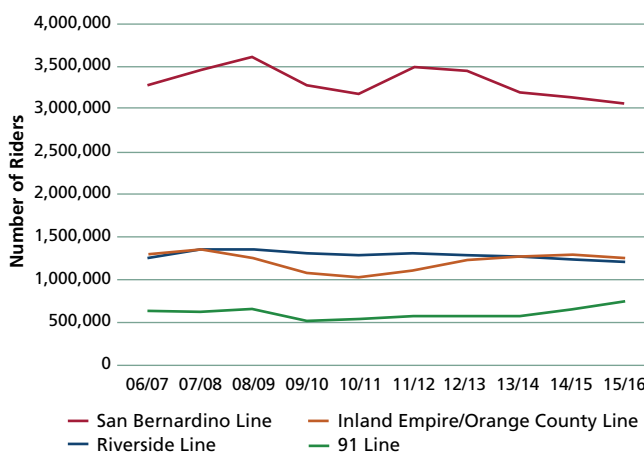
2014	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Trip
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	40.9	\$2.78
Miami-Dade Transit	31.0	\$4.18
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	27.7	\$2.22
Valley Metro (Phoenix)	24.3	\$3.60
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	23.1	\$2.69
Orange County Transportation Authority	16.0	\$3.89
Sunline Transit Agency	11.1	\$4.54
<b>Omnitrans</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>\$3.40</b>
<b>Victor Valley Transit Authority</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>\$5.03</b>
Riverside Transit Agency	5.2	\$4.48

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

Source: National Transit Database ([www.ntdprogram.gov](http://www.ntdprogram.gov))

### Commuter Rail Ridership

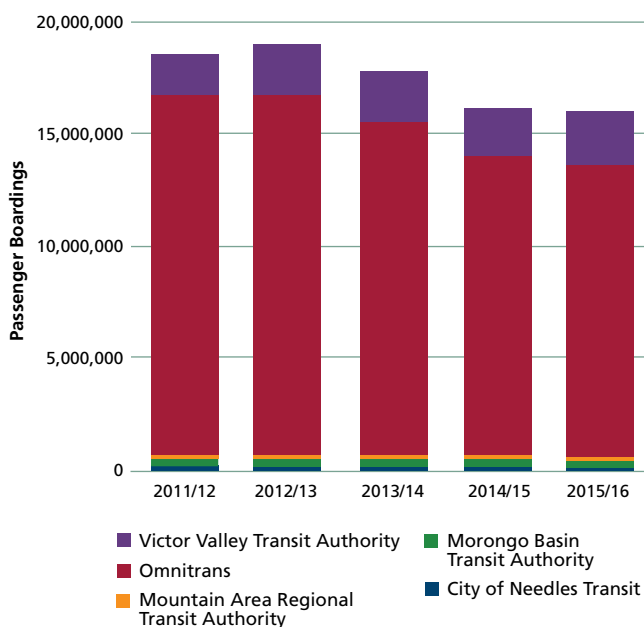
San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and 91 Line, 2007-2016



Source: Southern California Regional Rail Authority (Metrolink)

### Bus Ridership

San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



Note: Victor Valley Transit Authority passenger boardings for 2015/16 include service to the City of Barstow and portions of the county, who joined this Joint Powers Authority.

Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

# Local Funds Make Up Greatest Proportion of Investment

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

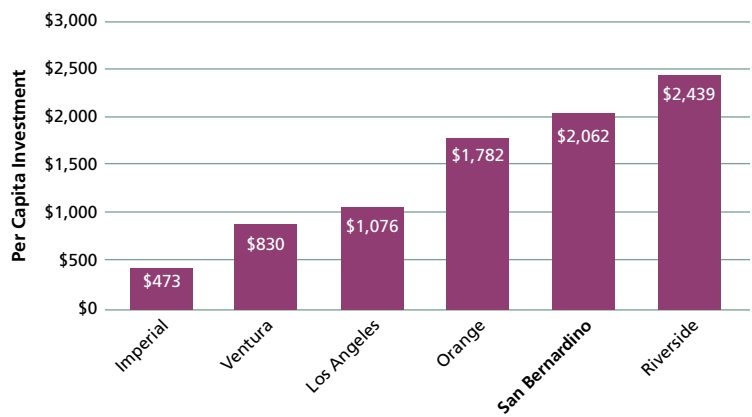
Funding for transportation improvements is expected to be higher over the six-year planning period between 2017 and 2022 compared with the previous six-year cycle:

- Investment in the transportation system in San Bernardino County is planned at \$2,062 per capita for 2017 to 2022, compared with \$1,464 per capita for the previous funding cycle (2015 to 2020).
- This is a 41% increase between the 2015 and 2017 funding cycles, and in line with the peak spending in 2009. The current increase is largely due to the inclusion of the proposed I-10 and I-15 express lane projects currently under environmental review.
- The investment of \$2,062 per capita equates to a total of \$4.39 billion invested in San Bernardino County over the six-year period.
- For the 2017-2022 funding cycle, San Bernardino County is on the high end of per capita transportation investment compared to neighboring counties.

Local funding of transportation infrastructure through Measure I has increased:

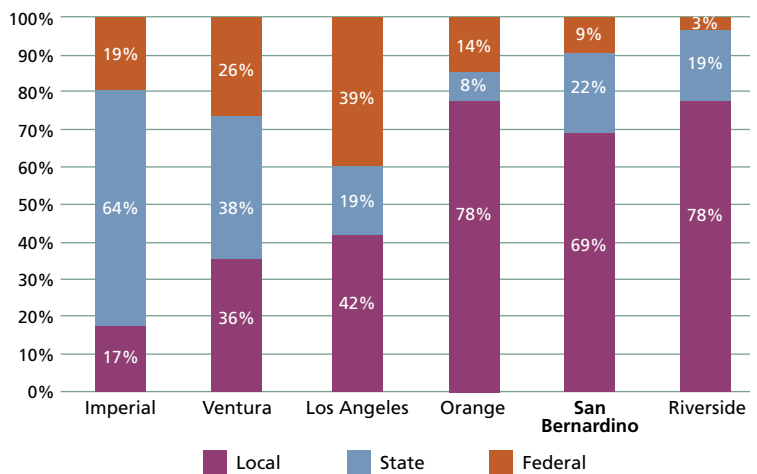
- In 2013/14, Measure I funds available for investment in transportation projects totaled \$144.0 million.
- Measure I is projected to generate gradually increasing annual transportation revenue through 2024/25, when annual revenue is expected to be \$211.2 million.
- From 2010 to 2040, it is estimated that Measure I will generate \$6.94 billion (escalated), or \$5.4 billion in 2016 dollars, for local transportation projects.
- Through the mid 1990's, state and federal funding accounted for nearly 75% of total transportation funding in San Bernardino County. Currently, state and federal funding account for 31% of transportation funding with local funds making up the remaining 69%.

Planned Per Capita Transportation Investment County Comparison, 2017-2022



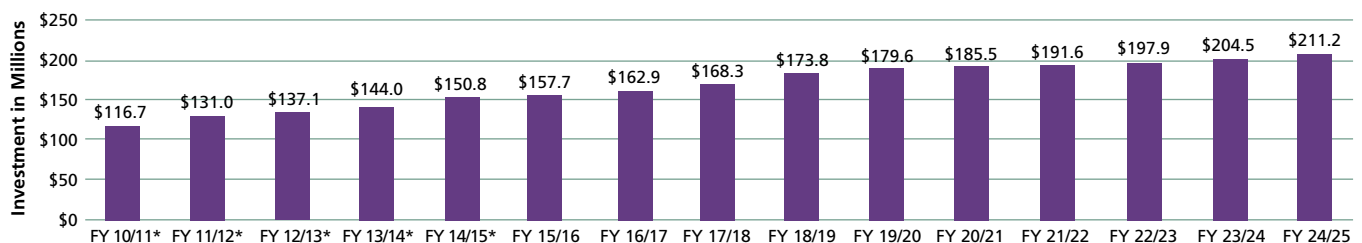
Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

Proportion of Local, State and Federal Transportation Investment County Comparison, 2017-2022



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

## Actual and Planned Measure I Investment San Bernardino County, 2010/11 – 2024/25



\*Actuals Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

<sup>1</sup> The Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) is a list of transportation projects to be implemented over a six-year period, and includes local, state and federally-funded projects. The FTIP is updated every odd-numbered year.

# Environment

## Section Highlights

Ranking in Residential Solar Power

1st

Days of "Moderate" Air Quality in 2015

51%

Pounds of Household Hazardous Waste Diverted

3.3 million

Average Daily per Capita Water Consumption

102 gallons

## A Success Story

*San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG) offers Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing to all residents and businesses in San Bernardino County. Operated by SANBAG as the HERO Program, PACE allows property owners to finance energy efficiency, clean energy, or water efficiency improvements and pay back the costs over time on their property tax bill with no up-front cost. To date, 12,976 homes have been improved through the program, with projects such as more efficient air conditioning and heating systems, improved insulation, turf replacement, solar panels, and improved windows and doors. Based on the projects already completed, property owners annually save 106.4 million kWh of electricity, 48.8 million gallons of water, and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 29,064 tons. In addition, the work performed by contractors to complete these projects – valued at \$277.2 million since the program began in October 2013 – has led to significant economic activity. PACE projects have over \$480 million in economic impact and helped create approximately 2,350 jobs.*

## Riverside-San Bernardino Top Region for Solar Power

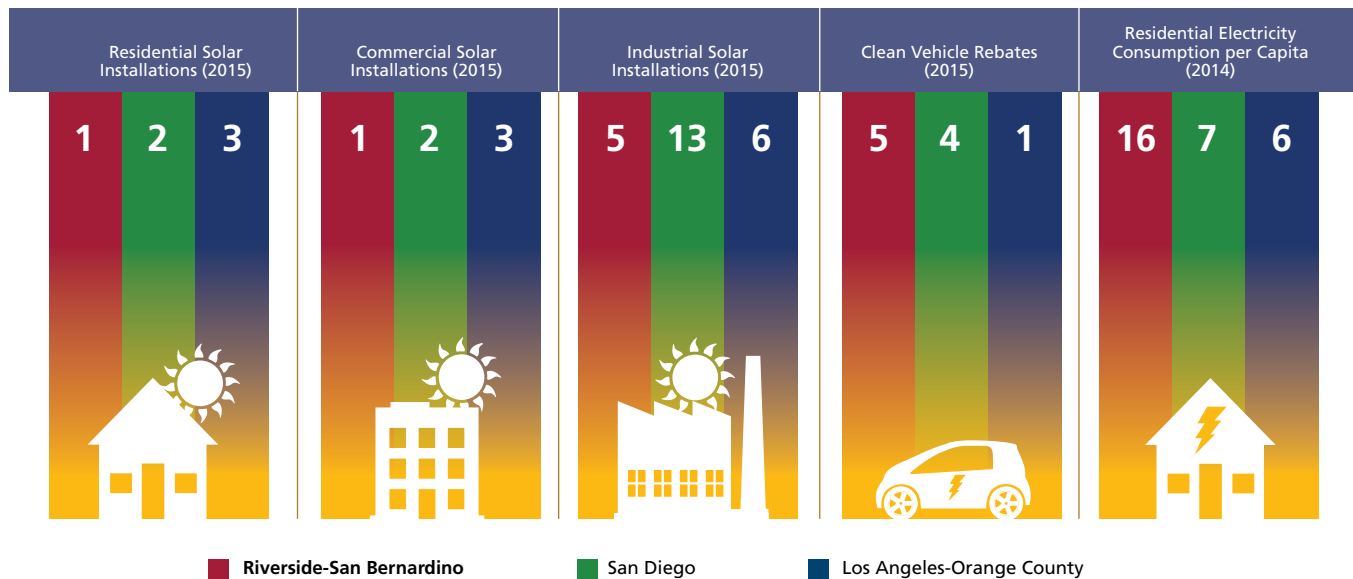
New policies and innovations are driving a shift from the use of carbon-based energy sources to alternative sources, clean technology, and increased energy efficiency. This indicator uses the Green Innovation Index to measure San Bernardino County's progress in achieving sustainable economic growth. The Green Innovation Index provides statewide rankings of 26 metro areas on several measures of green innovation, including: installed solar capacity, clean vehicle rebates, and electricity consumption per capita.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Compared to 26 metro areas in California, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area is the epicenter for solar power:

- In 2015, residents and commercial businesses in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro added more kilowatts of solar power than any other metro area in California.
- Riverside-San Bernardino was also the southern California leader in industrial solar power additions, ranking 5th in the state.
- Riverside-San Bernardino ranked high (5th out of 26) in the number of clean vehicle rebates issued in 2015. However, the number of rebate applications in Riverside-San Bernardino declined 2.5% between 2014 and 2015.
- In terms of electricity consumption per capita, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked 16 out of 26 metros in 2014, coming in at 2.64 kilowatt hours per 1,000 residents. This marks an increase of 4.2% since 2001.

### Ranking Among 26 California Metro Areas for Selected Green Innovation Metrics Selected Metro Areas, 2014 or 2015



Source: Next10, California Green Innovation Index, June 2016 ([www.next10.org](http://www.next10.org))

# 10-Year Trend: Fewer Unhealthy Days, but Also Fewer Good Days

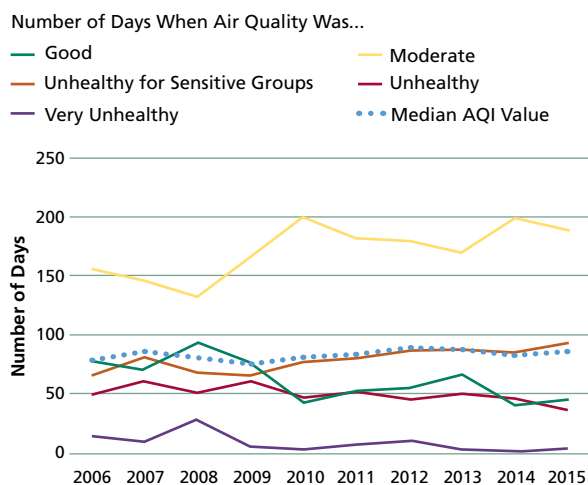
Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart and lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness among the healthy population. Long-term exposure increases the risks of lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, and many other health conditions. Poor air quality can also put children’s lung development at risk. This indicator uses the Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure air quality in San Bernardino County, neighboring California counties and peer regions outside of California.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Air quality was in the “moderate” range for half of the days in 2015:

- There were 187 days in the “moderate” range (or 51% of days) in 2015.
- Since 2006, a decline in “very healthy” and “unhealthy” days of air quality was counteracted by a rise in “moderate” days and a decline in “good” days, resulting in little change to the median air quality index.
- However, air quality has improved substantially from 30 years ago when the median AQI value in 1985 was 122 (in the “unhealthy for sensitive groups” range) compared to 84 in 2015 (in the “moderate” range).
- Compared to air quality in neighboring and peer regions, San Bernardino County has poorer air quality than all regions compared except Riverside County.

### Air Quality Index San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



Note: The AQI breakpoints for ozone were updated on June 21, 2016 by the data source to be consistent with the 2015 ozone standards. This update applies to all historical data as well.

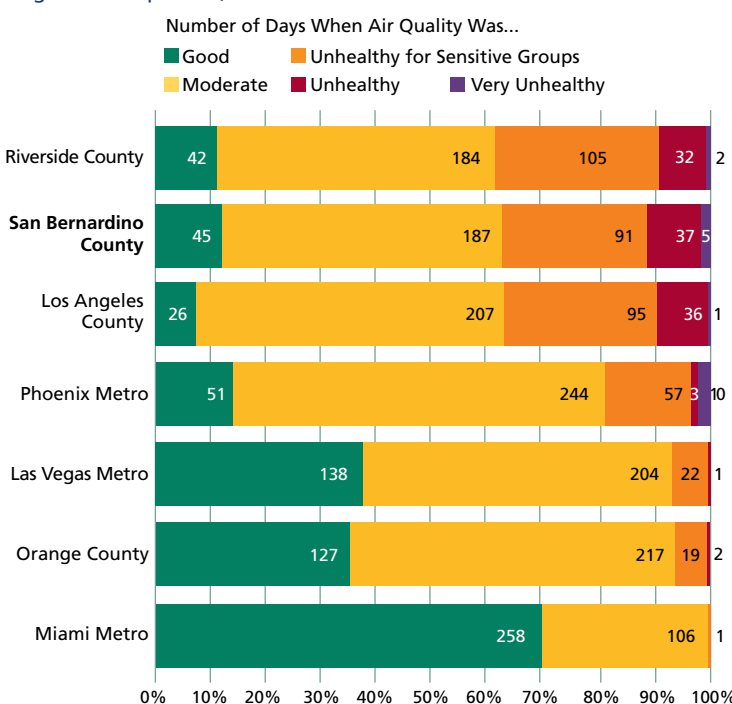
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data ([www.epa.gov/airdata/ad\\_rep\\_aqi.html](http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_rep_aqi.html))

### Asthma in San Bernardino County

The percentage of San Bernardino County children who have been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetimes was 15.5% in 2014, a rate that is slightly below the previous 10-year average. The proportion of adults with an asthma diagnosis was 14.2% in 2014, which is on par with the previous 10-year average. Poor air quality, especially particulate matter, can contribute to asthma. In response to the latest research, a 2012 federal court ruling required the EPA to update the fine particle pollution standards (PM 2.5). San Bernardino County is one of seven out of over 3,000 counties nationwide that is anticipated to need to take additional steps to meet the new standard by 2020. Over the past five years, PM2.5 AQI values have improved somewhat, from 18% of days in the “good” range in 2001 to 24% of days in 2015.

Sources: California Health Interview Survey (<http://ask.cbis.ucla.edu/>); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ([www.epa.gov/pm/actions.html](http://www.epa.gov/pm/actions.html)) and [www.epa.gov/airdata/ad\\_rep\\_aqi.html](http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_rep_aqi.html))

### Air Quality Index Regional Comparison, 2015



Note: The regions are sorted from top to bottom according to the median air quality index value in each region, from highest to lowest. These data are based on hourly monitor data to assess air quality, resulting in more days of unhealthy air than data that is used by air quality management districts for regulatory compliance, which uses 24-hour monitor values. The AQI breakpoints for ozone were updated on June 21, 2016 by the data source to be consistent with the 2015 ozone standards. This update applies to all historical data as well.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data ([www.epa.gov/airdata/ad\\_rep\\_aqi.html](http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_rep_aqi.html))

### 2016 Air Quality Management Plan

The 2016 Air Quality Management Plan is a regional blueprint for achieving air quality standards and healthful air in the areas under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), which in San Bernardino County primarily serves the non-desert portion. The 2016 AQMP focuses on available, proven, and cost effective strategies to promote reductions in greenhouse gases and toxic risk, as well as gain efficiencies in energy use, transportation, and goods movement. The Plan recognizes the critical importance of working with other agencies to develop funding and other incentives that encourage the accelerated transition of vehicles, buildings, and industrial facilities to cleaner technologies in a manner that benefits not only air quality, but also local businesses and the regional economy. For more information, visit [www.aqmd.gov/home/library/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan](http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan)

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District

### 3.3 Million Pounds of HHW Diverted from Landfills

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. California has set a goal of diverting 75% of waste away from landfills through source reduction, recycling, and green waste composting by 2020. Collection of household hazardous waste (HHW), such as oil, paint, electronics, thermostats, batteries, and fluorescent tubes, helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper HHW disposal. This indicator measures the tons of commercial and residential solid waste generated in San Bernardino County destined for disposal in County and out-of-County landfills. It also measures the pounds of HHW collected and the number of annual participants in the HHW program.

#### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2015, a total of 1.6 million tons of waste were generated and disposed by San Bernardino County residents.
- Waste disposal decreased 30% since 2006, and remained relatively steady over the past six years, hovering between 1.6 and 1.5 million tons of waste between 2009 and 2015.
- Meanwhile, San Bernardino County’s population grew an estimated 8% over the same period, suggesting that in the face of population growth, economic factors and diversion programs are driving the decline.
- Both the number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers and the number of pounds collected grew in 2015/16. Each participating household contributed an average of 62 pounds of HHW.

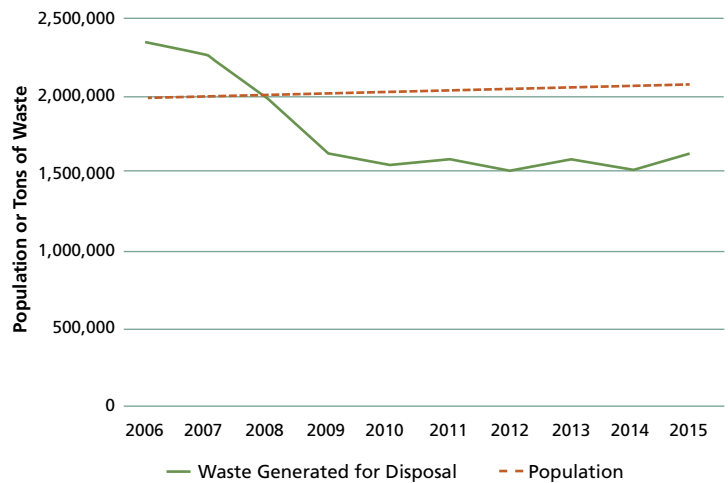
#### Ambitious Recycling Program Helps Reach Goals

In an effort to increase recycling to meet the state mandated waste reduction goals, the County Public Works Department/Solid Waste Management Division began the Comprehensive Disposal Site Diversion Program (CSDSP) in 2008. This program, implemented at all County disposal facilities, sorts materials such as concrete, drywall, metal, wood/green waste, pallets, tires, mattresses, and mixed recyclables (cardboard, plastic, glass) to be pulled out for further processing to be reused or recycled. During 2015, the CSDSP prevented 94,167 tons of waste from being disposed at San Bernardino County disposal facilities. This program has significantly helped the County reach its diversion goals, with a 63% diversion rate attained for 2015. Since its inception in 2008, the CSDSP has diverted over 730,000 tons of materials.

#### “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle” Applies to HHW, Too

In partnership with PaintCare, the San Bernardino County Fire Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Division administers the highly successful Materials Exchange/Reuse program which recycles paint and offers it back to the residents of San Bernardino County. HHW staff bulks paint to produce quart, one gallon, and five gallon buckets of paint in a few different colors. The paint is then offered to residents for free. The Material Exchange/Reuse program also offers residents other useable products for free in addition to paint. To find out more, residents can call (909) 382-5401 or visit [www.sbcfire.org](http://www.sbcfire.org).

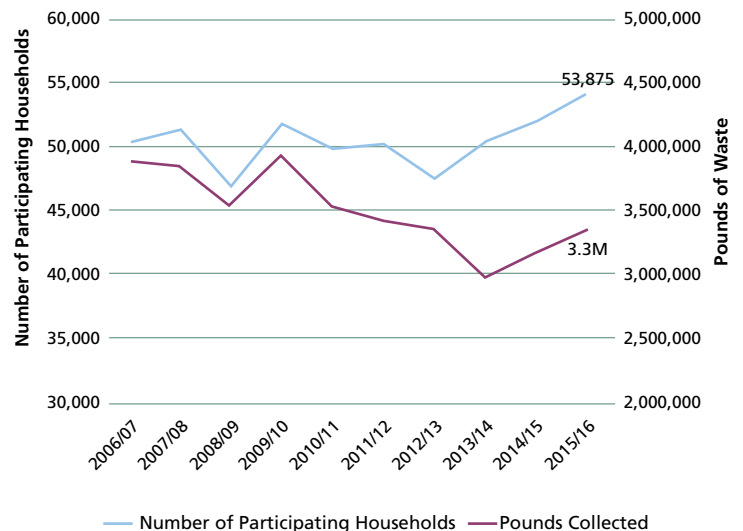
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



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](http://www.dof.ca.gov))

Household Hazardous Waste Program Participation and Pounds of Waste Collected San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department



## Illegal Pollutant Discharges into Storm Drains Continue to Fall

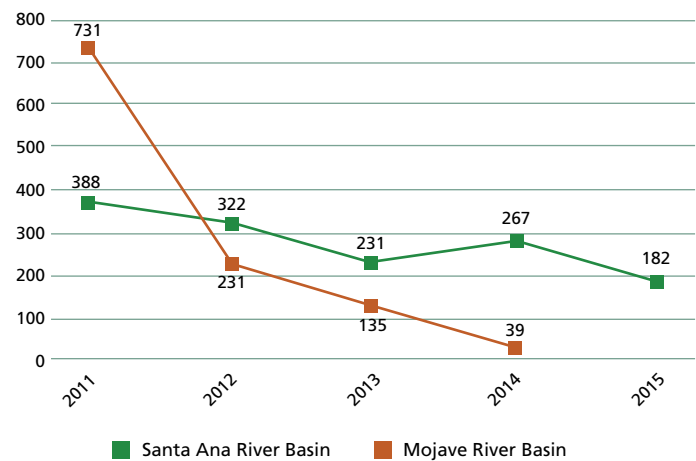
Stormwater pollution refers to urban water runoff that picks up pollutants as it flows through the storm drain system – a network of channels, gutters and pipes that collects rain and snowmelt. Eventually, the water empties – untreated – directly into local rivers and lakes. Pollutants in stormwater runoff, such as litter, pet waste, motor oil, anti-freeze, pesticides, fertilizers, and toxic household chemicals, can have serious implications. They can contaminate local drinking water supplies and have detrimental impacts on the local environment and wildlife. Trash and debris accumulated in catch basins may create foul odors and attract pests. Flooding may also occur due to blocked storm drains during heavy rain events. Effective stormwater management reduces pollution, blocked drains and flooding. To track stormwater quality management in the Santa Ana River and Mojave River watersheds this indicator shows reports of illegal discharges of pollutants (such as paint or motor oil) into surface waterways and storm drains. Also measured are enforcement actions and facility inspections.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

There was a decline in the number of illegal discharge, dumping and spill event reports in San Bernardino County in 2015:

- In the Santa Ana River watershed, there were 182 illegal discharge reports in 2015.
- While the number of reports varies from year to year, this year marks a 53% decline in reports over the past five years.
- In the Santa Ana River watershed, there were 102 illegal discharges requiring enforcement action, such as a notice of violation or fines. This equates to 56% of all illegal discharges reported.
- In the Santa Ana River basin, San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 3,921 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities and construction sites in 2015. Of this total, 1,216 inspections (or 31%) resulted in deficiencies requiring corrective action.

**Stormwater Quality: Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana and Mojave River Basins (San Bernardino County portions), 2011-2015**



Note: Mojave River watershed data is not available for 2015.

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.

### What Factors Contribute to Illegal Discharge Reporting?

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

## Water Use Ranges from 49 to 164 Gallons per Person per Day

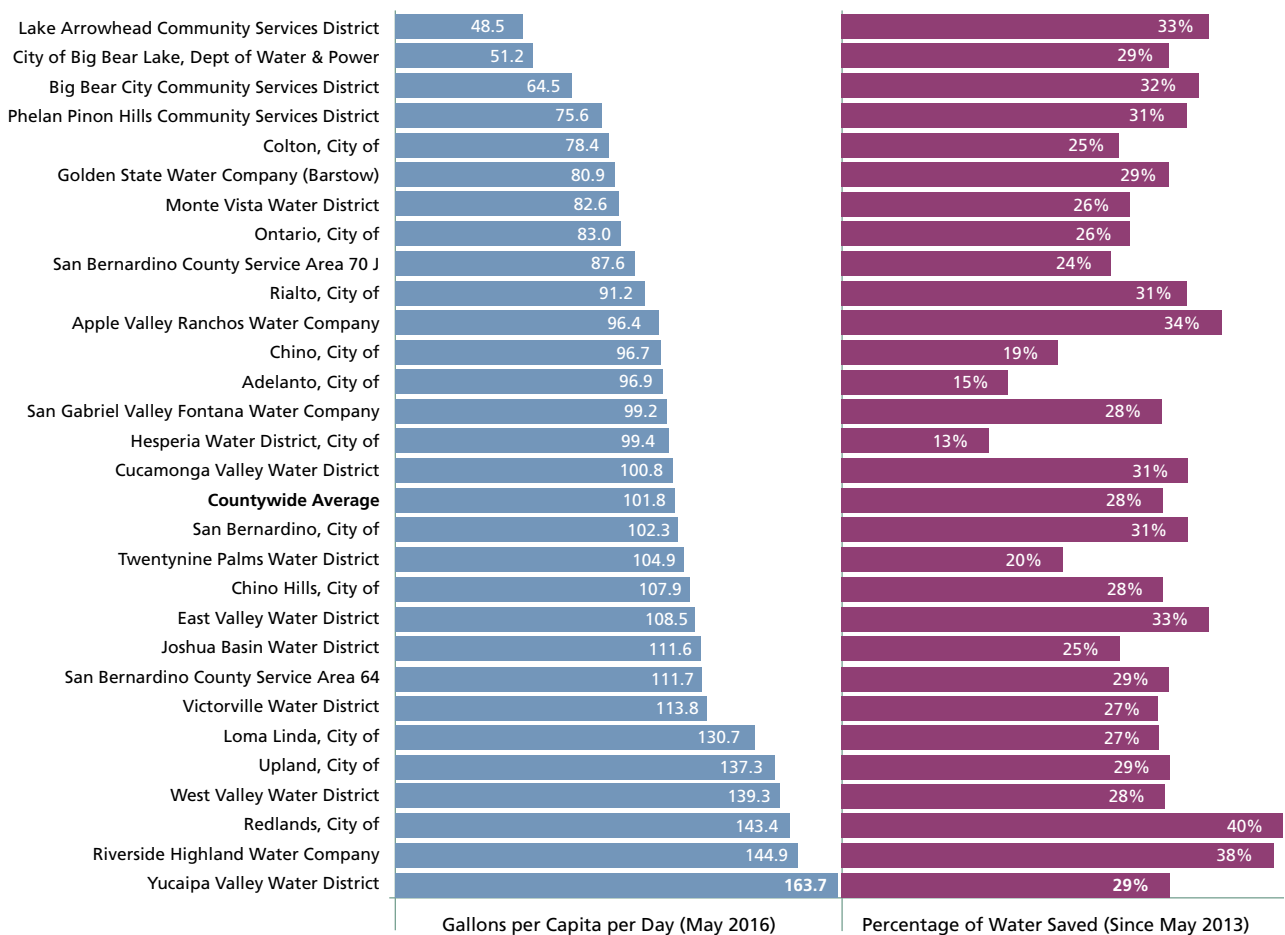
Given San Bernardino County’s arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. Statewide mandatory urban water restrictions, which went into effect in June 2015 and were lifted in May 2016, imposed water usage limits and prompted increased conservation and recycling. This indicator measures estimated residential water consumption in gallons per capita per day from large water suppliers serving San Bernardino County. It also shows the percentage of water saved over a three-year period. The water suppliers presented serve an estimated population of just over 2,000,000 (or roughly 94% of the San Bernardino County population).<sup>1</sup>

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County residents’ daily per capita water consumption did not change substantially between May 2015 and May 2016:

- On average, San Bernardino County residential consumers used 102 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in May 2016, compared to 101 GPCD in May 2015.<sup>2</sup>
- This rate ranges from a low of 49 GPCD in Lake Arrowhead to a high of 164 GPCD in Yucaipa Valley.
- The countywide average reduction in water usage between May 2013 and May 2016 was 28%.
- This percentage ranges from a low of 13% saved in Hesperia to a high of 40% saved in Redlands.
- Residential water usage can differ due to regional variations in climate, precipitation, land use, tourism, and local supplier water usage regulations and conservation programs.

**Estimated Residential Gallons per Capita per Day (May 2016) and Percentage of Water Saved (Since May 2013)**  
San Bernardino County Water Suppliers, 2013 and 2016



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

Source: State Water Resources Control Board, May 2016 Water Conservation Report by Supplier

<sup>1</sup> California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 2016

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

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Arrowhead Regional Medical Center ( <a href="http://www.arrowheadmedcenter.org">www.arrowheadmedcenter.org</a> )                | San Bernardino County Department of Public Health ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/dph">www.sbcounty.gov/dph</a> )             |
| Baldy View ROP ( <a href="http://www.baldyviewrop.com">www.baldyviewrop.com</a> )   | San Bernardino County Department of Public Works ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/dpw">www.sbcounty.gov/dpw</a> )              |
| California State University, San Bernardino ( <a href="http://www.csusb.edu">www.csusb.edu</a> )                                | San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs ( <a href="http://hss.sbcounty.gov/va">http://hss.sbcounty.gov/va</a> )     |
| City of Ontario ( <a href="http://www.ci.ontario.ca.us">www.ci.ontario.ca.us</a> )  | San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency ( <a href="http://www.sbcountyadvantage.com">www.sbcountyadvantage.com</a> )   |
| City of Rialto ( <a href="http://www.rialto.ca.gov">www.rialto.ca.gov</a> )   | San Bernardino County Human Services ( <a href="http://hss.sbcounty.gov/hss">http://hss.sbcounty.gov/hss</a> )                   |
| Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP ( <a href="http://www.cryrop.org">www.cryrop.org</a> )  | San Bernardino County Preschool Services Department ( <a href="http://hs.sbcounty.gov/psd">hs.sbcounty.gov/psd</a> )             |
| First 5 San Bernardino ( <a href="http://www.first5sanbernardino.org">www.first5sanbernardino.org</a> )                         | San Bernardino County Probation Department ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/probation">www.sbcounty.gov/probation</a> )        |
| Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino ( <a href="http://ww2.hacsb.com/">ww2.hacsb.com/</a> )                        | San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department ( <a href="http://cms.sbcounty.gov/sheriff">cms.sbcounty.gov/sheriff</a> )      |
| Loma Linda University ( <a href="http://www.lomalindahealth.org">www.lomalindahealth.org</a> )                                  | San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools ( <a href="http://www.sbcss.k12.ca.us">www.sbcss.k12.ca.us</a> )                 |
| Needles Housing Authority ( <a href="http://www.cityofneedles.com">www.cityofneedles.com</a> )                                  | San Bernardino County Transitional Assistance Department ( <a href="http://hs.sbcounty.gov/TAD">http://hs.sbcounty.gov/TAD</a> ) |
| San Bernardino Associated Governments ( <a href="http://sanbag.ca.gov">http://sanbag.ca.gov</a> )                               | San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board ( <a href="http://www.sbcountyadvantage.com">www.sbcountyadvantage.com</a> )    |
| San Bernardino County Administrative Office ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/cao">www.sbcounty.gov/cao</a> )                  | South Coast Air Quality Management District ( <a href="http://www.aqmd.gov/">www.aqmd.gov/</a> )                                 |
| San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/bos">www.sbcounty.gov/bos</a> )                   | Upland Housing Authority ( <a href="http://www.uplandhousing.com">www.uplandhousing.com</a> )                                    |
| San Bernardino County Children and Family Services ( <a href="http://hs.sbcounty.gov/cfs">hs.sbcounty.gov/cfs</a> )             |  |
| San Bernardino County Department of Aging & Adult Services ( <a href="http://hss.sbcounty.gov/daas">hss.sbcounty.gov/daas</a> ) |  |
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