Community Indicators Report 2018

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino

ROBERT A. LOVINGOOD
SUPERVISOR, FIRST DISTRICT

San Bernardino County is growing. Employment and business investment are on the rise. For the first time ever, total assessed property valuations have topped $200 billion. The members of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors all have strong entrepreneurial and private-sector credentials. We know that a growing economy is essential to improve the quality of life for our current and future residents.

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 2017 report marks our eighth consecutive year of taking an objective look at our large and diverse county, specifically our economy, our schools, healthcare, public safety, environment, and our overall quality of life. These are the interrelated and interdependent elements of the "complete county" upon which our Vision is based. We understand that a successful community is not possible unless all of these elements are performing well.

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 eight 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.

This year's report brings a focus to public safety. Crime is a concern for our residents, and addressing it effectively is key to not only peace of mind but also attracting good jobs, improving the performance of our schools, and creating an outstanding quality of life. Our Special Feature examines the challenges we face and what is being done to address them.

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,

Supervisor Robert A. Lovingood
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

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Introduction

Created in 2010 to support the development of a countywide vision, the San Bernardino Community Indicators Report provides the community with an annual 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 affirms 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.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTYWIDE VISION

IT'S UP TO US!

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 may be found at 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); San Bernardino County (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%
County's land area within the 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

2,160,256
Population (2017)

28%
Projected growth between 2020 and 2045

POPULATION DENSITY

104
Persons per square mile (countywide)

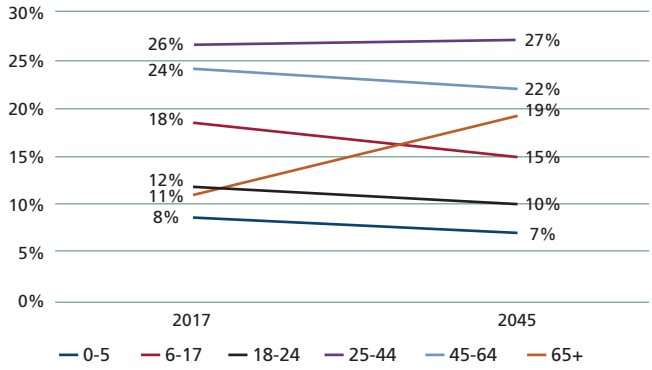
3,055
Persons per square mile (Valley Region only)

AGE

In terms of absolute growth, all age groups in San Bernardino County are projected to increase at varying rates between 2017 and 2045, from 7% growth among young children ages 0-5 to 118% growth among seniors ages 65 and older. For context, the statewide increase in the senior population is projected to be 107% over the same period.

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 2017 to 19% by 2045. Adults ages 25-44 are projected to increase slightly, from 26% to 27% of the overall population. The size of all other age groups is projected to shrink in varying degrees relative to the total population.

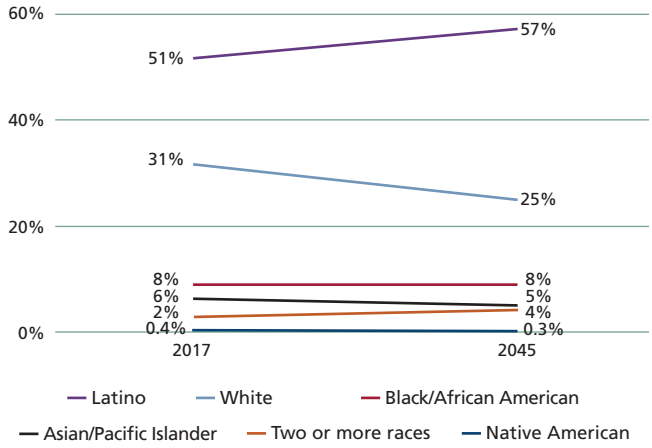
Projected Change in Age Group Proportions of the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2017 and 2045



RACE AND ETHNICITY

At 51% of the total San Bernardino County population, Latino residents, who may be of any race, are the largest race and ethnic group in the county. Latino residents are projected to increase to 57% of the total population by 2045. The other race and ethnic group that is projected to grow includes people of two or more races. The remaining groups, including White, Black/African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Native American, are projected to remain the same or decrease.

Projected Change in Race/Ethnic Group Proportions of the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2017 and 2045



SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

21%
Born outside of the U.S.

42%
Speak a language other than English at home

3.3
Average household size

42%
Households with children under 18

34%
Families with children under 18 led by a single parent

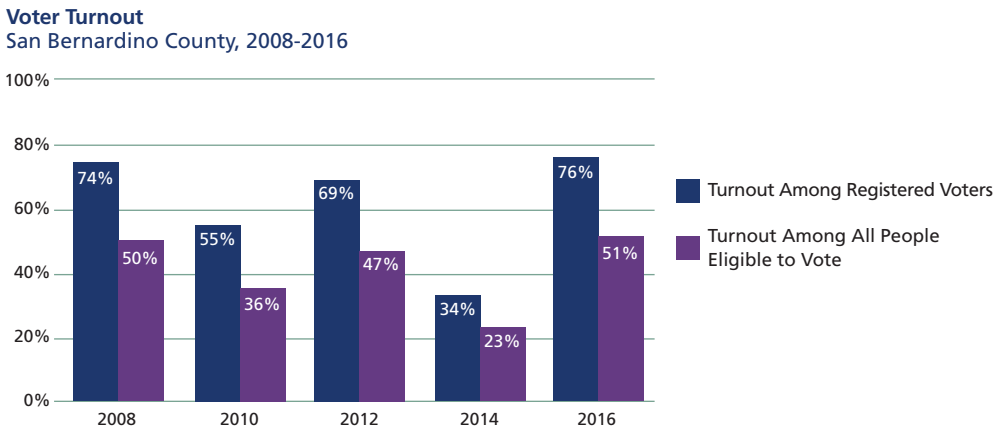
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

51%

Voter turnout among population eligible to vote (2016)

57%

Voting by mail (2016)



EDUCATION

20%

Residents over age 25 with a Bachelor's degree (2016)

10.1%

High school dropout rate (2015/16)

ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

941,800

Number in the labor force (August 2017)

886,800

Number employed (August 2017)

54,900

Number unemployed (August 2017)

5.8%

Unemployment rate (August 2017)

INCOME

26%

Child poverty rate (2016)

18%

Overall poverty rate (2016)

$56,337

Median household income (2016)

HOUSING

$269,950

Median single-family existing home price (August 2017)

70%

Buyers who can afford an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median) (2017 Q1)

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

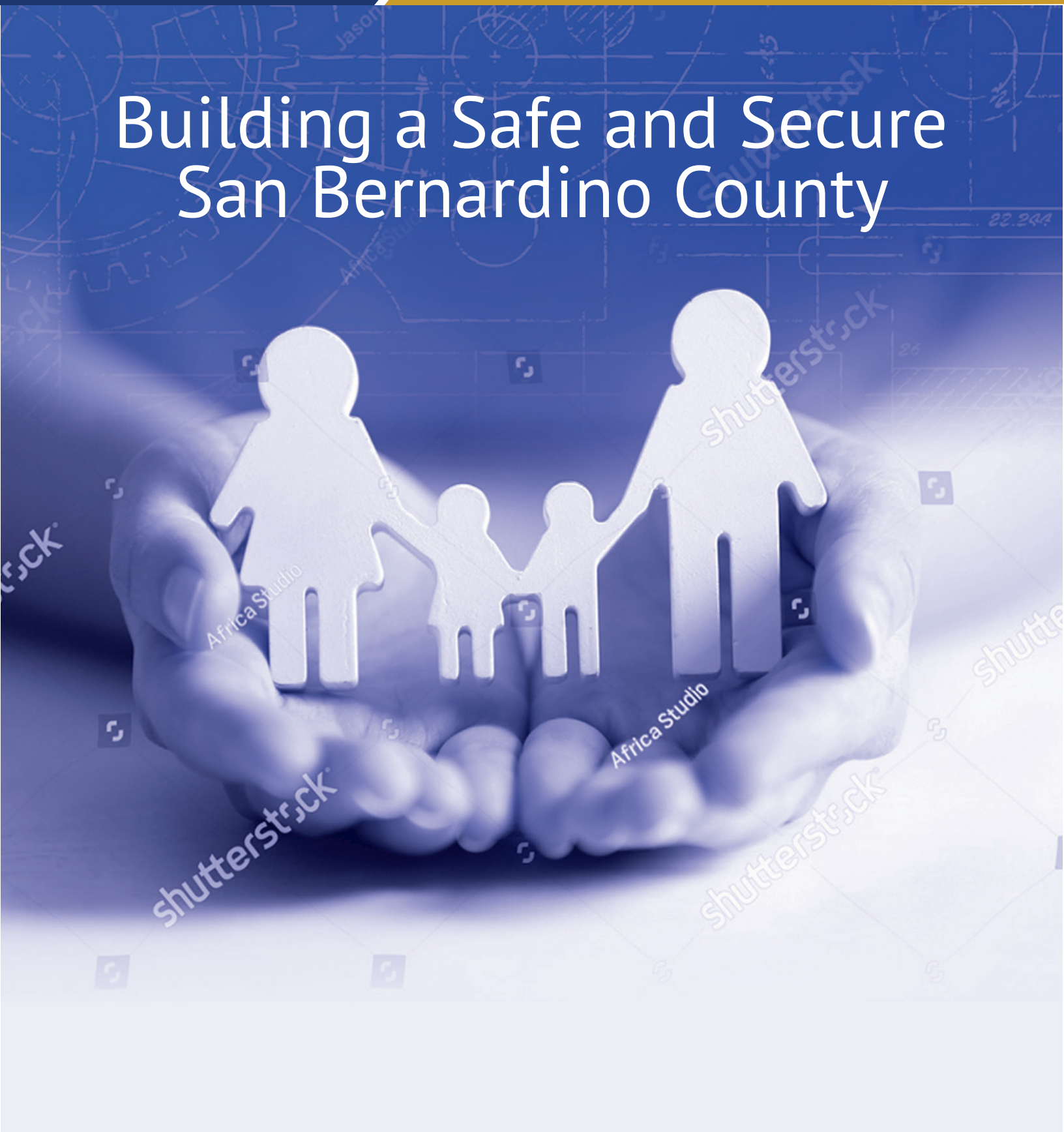
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-1, January 2017 (population)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table P-1 (population projections)
- San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan; U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community 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: "Latino" includes any race. All race calculations are non-Latino.
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, DP02 (social and household characteristics, educational attainment)
- California Department of Education (high school dropout rate)
- California Secretary of State (civic engagement)

ECONOMY

- California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information, Monthly Labor Force Data for Cities and Census Designated Places (CDP), August 2017 – Preliminary (unemployment rate, labor force counts)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table1 P-3 (non-working age population)
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, DP03 (median income, poverty)
- California Association of Realtors, August 2017 (median sale price)
- California Association of Realtors, First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, first quarter 2017 (percent able to afford entry level home)

Special Feature

Building a Safe and Secure San Bernardino County



The safety of all who live, work and play in San Bernardino County is essential to achieving the vision of a vibrant and prosperous place we call home. Because it's up to us to create the county we envision, we are working collaboratively to ensure that communities are safe, educated, and prepared to mitigate, respond to and recover from man-made and natural threats to public safety of any scale. That's a tall order!

We are starting with two priorities to build a safer San Bernardino County: first, establishing a forum to facilitate information sharing and discussion across all segments of public safety; and second, fostering an environment that encourages shared resources and strategic planning for public safety programs and services. The following pages offer a glimpse into the conditions our county faces, community champions who have stepped into the breach, and promising programs for realizing our vision to be safe.

The Facts About Crime in San Bernardino County

Crime is Lower Now than 10 Years Ago

Since 2007, the property crime rate has dropped 17% and the violent crime rate has declined by 16%, resulting in an overall 10-year drop of 17% in San Bernardino County's crime rate. Most crime (88%) in San Bernardino County is property crime, such as burglary and motor vehicle theft, while violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault) make up a smaller percentage of all crime (12%).

More good news: juvenile arrests have declined substantially from 10 years ago, dropping 13% in a single year (from 2015 to 2016) and 49% since 2007. Among juveniles, misdemeanors make up the greatest proportion of charges, at 60% of charges in 2016.

The number of known gangs in the county is also down from 700 gangs in 2007 to 650 gangs in 2016. Similarly, gang-related homicides dropped from 36 in 2007 to 30 in 2016.

Some Statistics Appear to be Trending Back Upward

There has been a recent increase in violent crime in San Bernardino County, up 5% between 2015 and 2016, while the one-year change in property crime remains trending downward by 4%. This tracks with California and the nation, which have also experienced 10-year drops in crime rate but recent increases in violent crime. When compared to neighboring counties, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has the highest crime rate in the region – higher than the national average and on par with California.

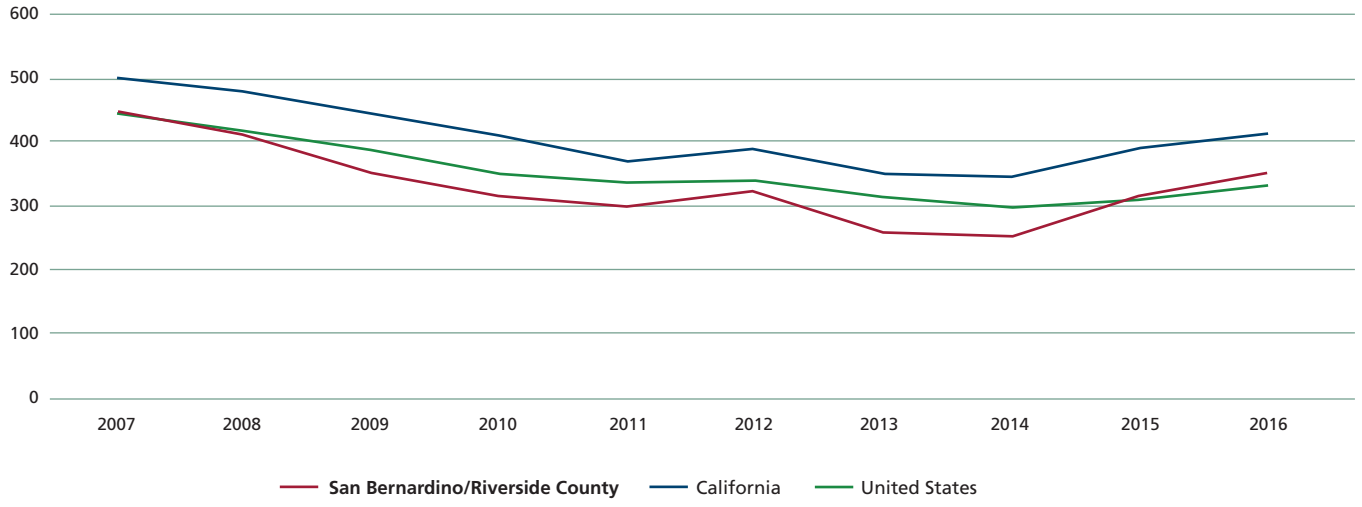
While the number of gangs is down, the number of gang members rose for the third consecutive year, and the number of gang-related filings have risen each year since 2013.

Fear of Crime Tracks with Actual Crime

The fear of crime can have a profound impact on an area's perceived quality of life and its attractiveness as a place to live and work. Residents' perception of crime seems to track roughly with the violent crime rate. As the rate of violent crime increases or decreases, residents' fear that they will be a victim of a serious crime similarly rises or falls.

The violent crime rate in San Bernardino County is consistently lower than California's rate, and was lower than the U.S. average rate until recent years.

Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)

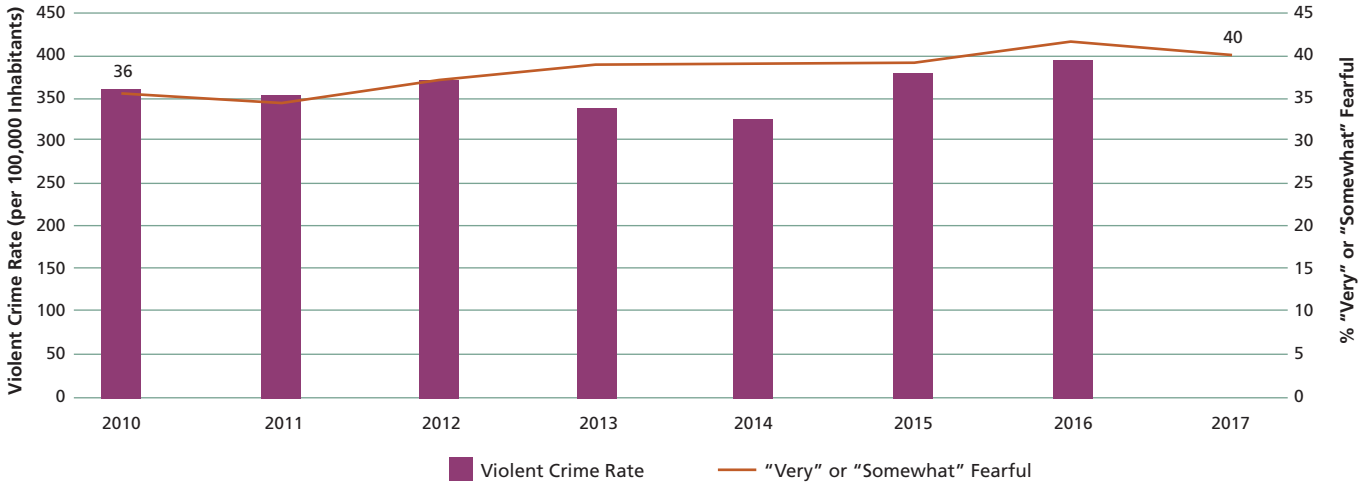


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (https://ucr.fbi.gov/)

In 2016, both the violent crime rate as well as residents' fear of crime reached the highest levels in seven years. While 2017 crime rate statistics are not yet available, a survey conducted by California State University-San Bernardino shows residents' fear of being a victim of a violent crime improved slightly in 2017 – dropping from 42% in 2016 to 40% in 2017.

Perceived safety also varies depending on the community. For example, only 19% of residents in Redlands expressed that they were "very" or "somewhat" fearful of being the victim of a serious crime, compared to 42% in Victorville, 50% in Hesperia, and 59% in Yucaipa.

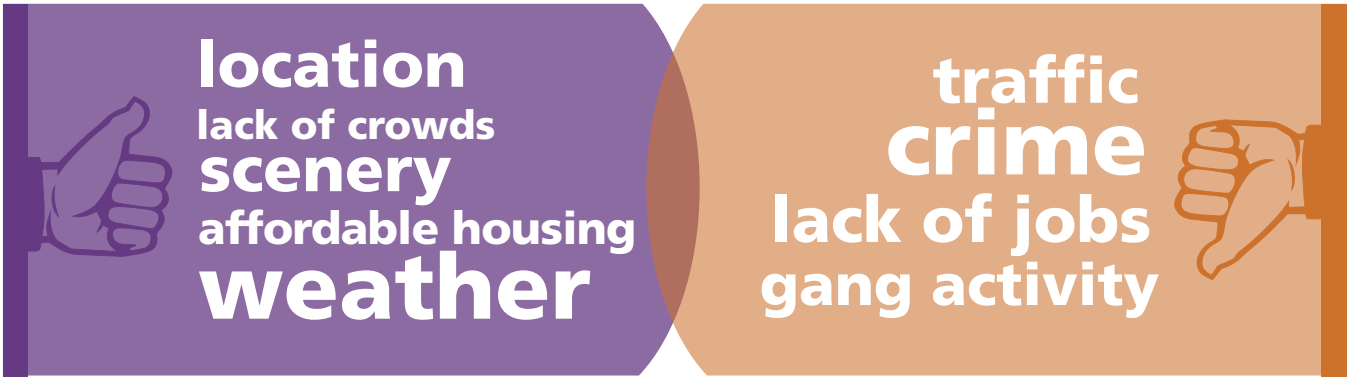
Violent Crime Rate and Percent "Very" or "Somewhat" Fearful of Being the Victim of a Serious Crime
Riverside-San Bernardino Metro, 2010-July 2017



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

San Bernardino County is a Good Place to Live, but Crime is its Most Negative Quality

According to the 2017 Inland Empire Annual Survey, "the region has become famous for its high poverty rate, cheap housing and land, links to gangs and meth labs, and poor air quality" and the media has painted a negative picture of parts of the county, calling the City of San Bernardino "a broken city" and "the most dangerous city in California."[2] And yet, most San Bernardino County residents do not agree with this negative view. Fully 70% of residents rated the county as a "very good" or "fairly good" place to live in 2017 – the highest rating since 2004. Residents gave high marks to the county for its location and scenery, its weather, affordable housing and lack of crowds. But crime and gang activity were the most-often mentioned negative characteristics of the county (30% of respondents) with traffic and lack of job opportunities distant runners-up (8% and 4%, respectively).



Why it Matters[3]

Quality of life is important for people and businesses looking to locate in a region. Many things factor into that assessment of quality of life. In addition to looking at characteristics like the educational attainment of the labor force, school quality, housing prices, or costs of doing business, location decisions also can hinge on crime – actual or perceived, directly or indirectly experienced.

Crime Hurts Where It Counts – Our Children, Our Homes, Our Work, Our Health

Whether experienced directly or indirectly, crime impacts housing values, business location decisions, children's health and development, and a community's rate of depression.

A substantial body of research suggests crime, particularly violent crimes like robbery and assault, have an influence on housing values. Several studies correlate a reduction in violent crimes with increased housing values, and this effect is greater in lower income neighborhoods. These results suggest that when residents face a crime risk, they can turn to anti-crime policies (e.g., community policing, hot spot policing) to reduce crime and thereby increase housing values, or they can move, which decreases housing values. Either way, crime impacts the housing market.

The research also suggests that crime impacts business location decisions. Homicide and gang-related violence are associated with reduced economic diversification, because businesses that can choose where to locate decide not to locate in high crime areas. This in turn limits the economic choices for residents, both as consumers and jobseekers.

Beyond the economic arguments, exposure to violence and crime at school, home or in the neighborhood can have a host of negative impacts on children. These include poor emotional and cognitive development, depression, violent behavior, poor performance at school, and future substance abuse.

Adults are also impacted by crime. Research suggests that neighborhoods with more "social disorder" have higher rates of depression among the residents. Social disorder is associated with a community's lack of social cohesion, which many social scientists consider important to prevent criminal or other unappealing activities (e.g. truancy, loitering).

The Fear of Crime Plays a Role

Clearly, direct or indirect exposure to crime has negative impacts, but the perception of crime risk is also harmful. Fear of crime can lead people to modify their behaviors in ways that impact their physical fitness and mental health.

For example, fear of crime is associated with decreased walking, both for recreation and for transport. Further, people who report higher fear of crime exercise less and participate in fewer social activities. This fear impacts children, as well. When parents view a local park as safe from crime, they are significantly more likely to report their child plays there regularly.

Neighborhood Problem; Neighborhood Solution

Ultimately, crime tends to be a local phenomenon, which suggests local solutions can make a difference. For example, research indicates that robbers tend to choose targets close to their homes and owned by people of their same race or ethnicity. Robberies are more likely to occur on easily accessible blocks, where legal and illegal cash businesses are present, such as bars, fast food restaurants, liquor stores, check cashing store, gas stations, and laundromats – businesses often found in lower-income communities. And lower-income communities are disproportionately affected by crime. As targets of crime, and suffering the economic and social impacts of crime described above, a self-perpetuating cycle ensues. However, research also shows that policing of "hot spots," as well as having strong social cohesion, access to jobs, and other factors can reduce localized criminal activity.

What is Being Done?

San Bernardino County is fortunate to have champions and programs to address the continuum of public safety needs, from prevention and early intervention for children and youth at-risk of becoming involved in crime, to education, training and job placement assistance for youth and adults transitioning out of the criminal justice system.

Community Policing

The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department uses a community-oriented approach called Community Policing. This approach to law enforcement relies on partnerships with individuals and organizations in the communities where the Sheriff's Department serves. In other words, working with the community to address community needs. Community policing uses a proactive problem-solving approach that identifies specific problems and develops and evaluates effective responses.

Neighborhood Watch programs are great examples of community partnerships that the Sheriff's Department has fostered to help communities get to know their neighbors and learn how to protect themselves and their property. One such Neighborhood Watch program, called Citizens on Patrol (COP), provides extra eyes and ears that help deter crime. Seeing COP's driving in neighborhoods helps discourage criminals from committing crimes in that area. Local businesses also participate through a program called "Coffee with a Cop," where business representatives join with local deputies to talk about community concerns and what they can do to prevent crime in their neighborhoods.

Since 1972, the Sheriff's Department has had a successful partnership with WeTip. The WeTip crime hotline (1-800-78-CRIME) is a resource for people who have information about a crime or criminals but are afraid to tell anyone. Anonymous callers can report tips or information on any crime affecting cities, neighborhoods, and schools. WeTip helps officers locate and reduce criminal activity, by pointing them in the specific area in which to look for crime.

WeTip has assisted the Sheriff's Department in solving cases. For example, there are several instances when WeTip was used to identify a local drug trafficker, which led to that person's arrest. The community has reported more than 100,000 tips for San Bernardino County since WeTip began, resulting in 2,600 arrests and 1,676 criminal convictions.

Crime Prevention in Preschool? Yes!

Starting with parent education and programs for San Bernardino County's youngest residents, the County's Preschool Services Department (PSD) is working hard to improve the life trajectory of the county's future citizens and workforce. To support family well-being and safety, PSD offers many opportunities for ongoing learning and development for children and their parents. The ultimate outcome: a reduction in crime in San Bernardino County.

Each year, at least 10% of PSD's preschool children enter the classroom without the self-regulation or social skills required to peacefully and appropriately interact with their peers.[4] Through a Prevention & Early Intervention program that focuses on the family unit, children learn how to interact with their peers in the classroom, while their parents learn similar social skill sets. The goal is for these children to grow into adults who have the self-regulation and social-emotional skills to avoid criminal behavior patterns.

About 30% of parents in PSD programs enter without a high school diploma and over 90% of families are living in poverty.[5] Parents without a high school diploma are more likely to continue to live in poverty since more than 65% of all jobs will require at least a high school diploma by 2020.[6] Further, children in families living in poverty are more likely to be abused.[7]

To combat this stubborn problem, in 2017 PSD joined forces with First 5 San Bernardino and the County Library to offer all interested parents enrollment in a certified online high school diploma program at no cost to the family. The first graduate received a diploma in October 2017 with several others close to completion. PSD also partnered with the County's Transitional Assistance Department to train parents at preschool sites to become teacher aides, custodians, food service workers, or clerks. Once the parent completes the training, PSD helps them apply for jobs with PSD or with outside employers.

Helping At-risk Youth

Keeping in kids in school is paramount to their individual success, and an effective crime prevention and reduction strategy. Two San Bernardino County school programs – School Attendance Review Boards (SARB) and Let's End Truancy – are making a dent in student absenteeism. San Bernardino County has four out of 27 SARB programs statewide, at Chino Valley, Colton Joint, Fontana and Rialto Unified School Districts. Fontana Unified was recently recognized by Tom Torlakson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for reducing its chronic absenteeism rate to 10.2% – below the statewide rate of 10.8% and the county rate of 13.6%.

Let's End Truancy is a partnership between schools, school districts and the County District Attorney's office. In 2018, program leaders plan to more than double the number of district attorneys available to school districts to work on the issue of truancy countywide.

The School Probation Officer Program partners with local school districts throughout the county, assigning Probation Officers to a specific campus or campuses. Their primary goal is to provide early intervention services intended to keep youth out of the juvenile justice system and to prevent delinquency. Officers also participate in the Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) and follow up directly with students regarding their SARB contracts, which can include regular home visits.

The officers dedicate much of their time to dialogue with students, helping those who need it receive counseling and tutoring. Several officers have completed extensive training to facilitate evidence-based programs, such as Parent Project, Boys Council and Girls Circle. Officers also participate in the Student Attendance Review Board (SARB) and follow up directly with students regarding their SARB contracts, which can include regular home visits.

San Bernardino County also has a countywide Gangs, Drugs Task Force. This partnership between schools, law enforcement, county probation and community groups works to prevent students from becoming involved in gangs or drugs.

For youth already involved in the juvenile justice system, Probation Officers use Child and Family Teams (CFT) to empower and motivate the youth, and strengthen their family. CFTs are comprised of the child or youth, family members, friends, foster parents, legal custodians, community specialists and other interested people identified by the family or Probation agency.

In collaboration, the CFT develops a plan of care and protection to achieve child safety, child permanency and child and family well-being. Working with the youth and their family as part of a team results in better youth outcomes, giving each participant a voice and garnering their support. Because initial program results have been so positive, the Probation Department is planning to expand the use of the CFT process.

Transforming Lives through Job Training

The San Bernardino County Workforce Development Board (WDB), in partnership with the County Probation department, provides employment services to individuals who have been recently released from incarceration.

Employment training and placement programs play an important role in supporting the county's growing regional economy, as well as recently released individuals, whose lives are transformed by having a steady job.

The High Desert has one of three "America's Job Centers of California (AJCCs)" operated by the WDB. Working with a variety of partner organizations, like the Day Reporting Center, the centers provide training, preparation and placement services for job seekers, and recruitment and business retention programs for employers.

The close working relationship between the WDB and the County Probation department provides additional assurance that employees are motivated and supported to succeed.

Conclusion

In these important ways, the county's public agencies, working together with community leaders, demonstrate their commitment to the countywide vision and priorities to ensure residents' safety and wellbeing. Work continues to expand effective programs and to identify evolving best practices, increasing the capacity of county stakeholders to make lasting, meaningful improvements in the lives of San Bernardino County residents.

Stable Employment: 'It's so worth it!'

Ann Marie Duran had been in and out of jail since 2000, leaving her jobless and with little hope of a better life. That changed when her Probation Officer referred her to Vanessa Valadez, Workforce Development Specialist at the Probation Department's Day Reporting Center in Victorville.

Ms. Valadez took Duran under her wing, coached her on how to improve her interviewing and presentation skills, and within a few weeks helped land her a job as a machine operator at Everrank Inc., a plastics manufacturer. Now steadily employed, reconnected with her children and possessing the self-esteem that economic independence can bring, Duran is determined to make the most of what she describes as the biggest opportunity of her life.

"I had to make the choice of going straight or keep doing what I was doing. Vanessa gave me the tools I needed to rebuild my life, and I've run with it," Duran says. "All along, I've taken the easy route, and look where it got me. I'm now making hard-earned money, and it is so worth it."

Everrank owner, Jose Villanueva, said he has had "nothing but success" finding qualified employees using the WDB services and their staff.

End Notes:

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

[2] The 2017 Inland Empire Annual Survey, California State University San Bernardino, Institute of Applied Research and Policy Analysis.

[3] Journalist's Resource (https://journalistsresource.org), The impact of crime on property values: Research roundup, Go where the money is: Modeling street robbers' location choices, Collective efficacy and major depression in urban neighborhoods.

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Stafford, M et. al. (2006) Association between fear of crime and mental health and physical functioning, American Journal of Public Health, vol. 97(11), pgs. 2076-2081.

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Evidence Matters: Neighborhoods and Violent Crime (https://www.huduser.gov/).

[4] Preschool Services Department 2016/17 Prevention & Early Intervention Report.

[5] Preschool Service Department 2016/17 Program Information Report.

[6] Alliance for Excellent Education Report, July 2013.

[7] Child Welfare information Gateway Report, May 2012.

Economy

Section Highlights

10-year Growth in Healthcare Employment	30%
10-year Growth in Logistics Employment	26%
Commercial Retail Rent Prices	Up 6%
Tourism-related Jobs	54,400
Visitor Spending in San Bernardino County	$4.7 Billion
Three-year Growth in Passenger Traffic at ONT	7%

A Success Story

The Inland Empire Regional Broadband Consortium (IERBC) addresses broadband access, planning, affordability, and infrastructure needs. IERBC is a group of 35 stakeholders, including the County of San Bernardino, regional government agencies, and many cities in the Inland Empire. The Consortium also includes non-profits, libraries, schools and universities, health care providers, and technology and engineering businesses.

IERBC created the Inland Empire Broadband Infrastructure and Access Plan for the region, and has fostered grant applications to the California Public Utilities Commission's California Advanced Services Fund (CASF). To date, more than $36 million of CASF grants have been awarded for broadband projects supporting unserved and underserved communities in the Inland Empire.

Wages Continue to Increase

Employment change within specific industry clusters illustrates how San Bernardino County's economy is evolving. Tracking salary levels in these clusters shows whether these jobs can provide a wage high enough for workers to afford living in San Bernardino County. This indicator presents employment and salaries in five industry clusters chosen to reflect the diversity of San Bernardino County employment, major economic drivers within the county, and important industry sectors for workforce development. Approximately 38% of all San Bernardino County jobs can be found in the five clusters described in this indicator.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Four of the five selected industry clusters experienced an increase in employment between 2015 and 2016:

- While Logistics employment grew 5%, Professional/Scientific/Technical Services employment decreased 5%.
- Manufacturing and Healthcare each grew by 4%.
- Construction/Housing Related Industries grew by 3%.
- Since 2007, Healthcare employment increased 30% and Logistics employment increased 26%.
- Construction/Housing Related Industries employment has decreased 20% since 2007, Manufacturing has seen an overall decline of 13%, and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services declined 5% during the same period.

Average salaries in four out of five of the selected clusters are increasing:

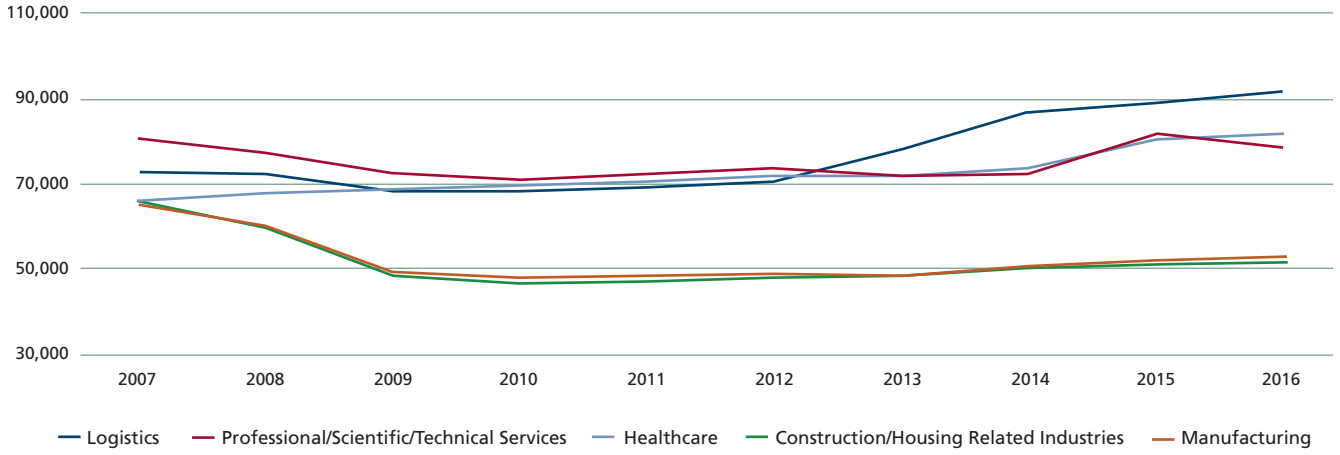
- Between 2015 and 2016, average salaries in Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased by 4%, while Healthcare, Manufacturing and Logistics each increased by 3%. The average salary of Construction/Housing Related Industries remained relatively unchanged (0.1% decrease).
- During this same period, the cost of living increased 2.1%.[1]
- The minimum annual income needed to qualify for financing to purchase an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median) is approximately $33,000, which is affordable on average to employees in all five of these clusters if a down payment can be secured.

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2015 and 2016

	2015	2016	Percent Change
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	$60,266	$62,706	4%
Manufacturing	$51,854	$53,257	3%
Health care	$53,576	$55,387	3%
Logistics	$49,025	$50,277	3%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	$52,479	$52,441	-0.1%

Source: Analysis of data from Chmura Economics & Analytics

Employment in Selected Industry Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



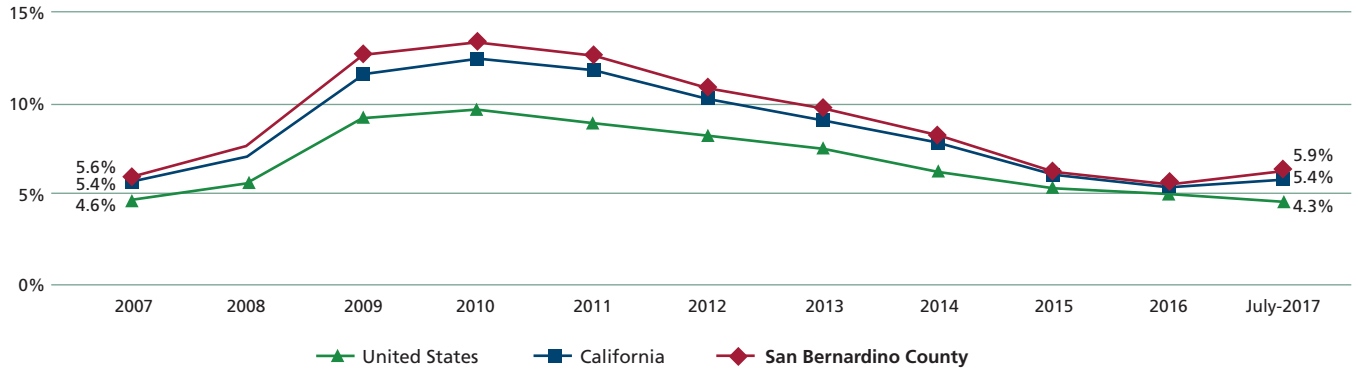
Source: Analysis of data from Chmura Economics & Analytics

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

Paralleling trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate improved in 2016 and continued falling into early 2017 (according to the latest data available at time of publication):

- Since 2007, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 5.6% in 2007 to a high of 13.5% in 2010.
- From its high in 2010, the unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing and was 5.9% as of July 2017.
- In July 2017, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 32nd out of the 58 counties in California, a position that increased significantly from 25th in 2016.
- San Bernardino County's unemployment rate is the higher than the state and national rate.

Unemployment Rate
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2007-July 2017



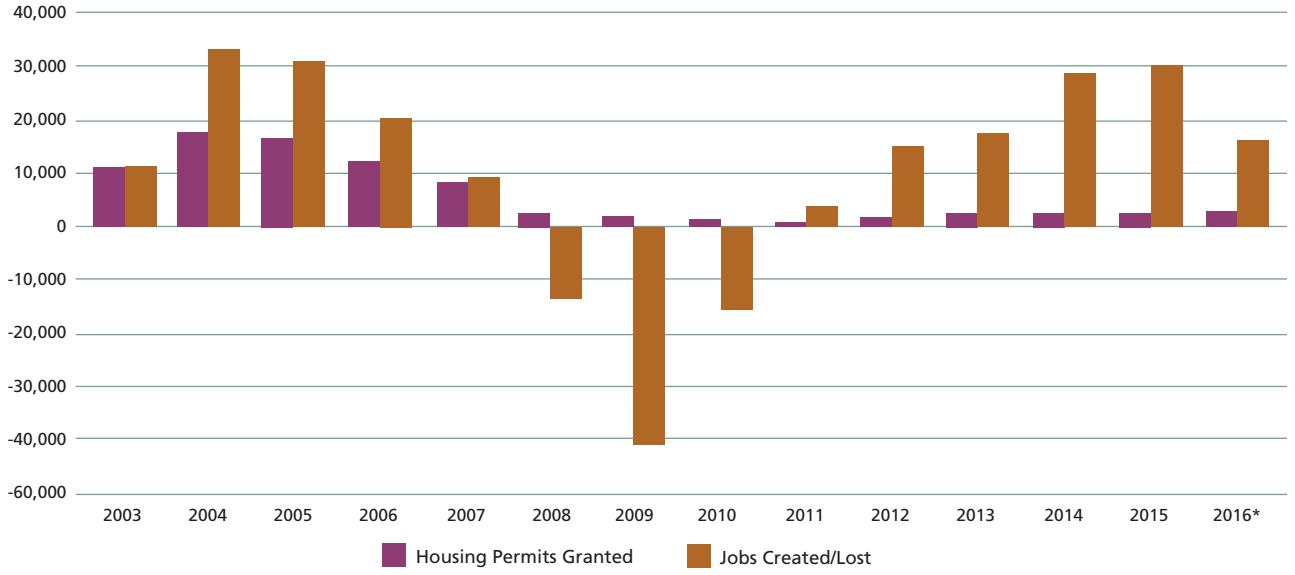
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (www.bls.gov); California Employment Development Department (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/unemployment-and-labor-force.html)

Jobs-Housing Balance

In 2016, San Bernardino County added 16,368 jobs while 3,925 new housing permits were granted:

- This is the first year since 2011 where the number of jobs created contracted rather than expanded.
- During a five-year period, from 2012 to 2016, a cumulative total of 108,700 jobs were added in San Bernardino County, while 16,419 housing units were permitted.
- When there is more housing available than the local labor market supports, the large number of residents residing in the county but working outside the county (or worse, losing a job outside the county) places a disproportionate burden on the communities in which those workers reside to provide things like social services and unemployment benefits (see Residential Real Estate Market).

Jobs Created/Lost and Housing Permits Granted
San Bernardino County, 2003-2016



*2016 jobs data are preliminary.

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

Median Sale Price of Homes Up Nearly 60% in Five Years

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 3% from $234,460 in January 2016 to $242,650 in January 2017.
- During the five-year period between January 2013 to January 2017, the median sale price of homes increased 57% in San Bernardino County, compared to a 45% 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%
Total Sales Median	$270,000	

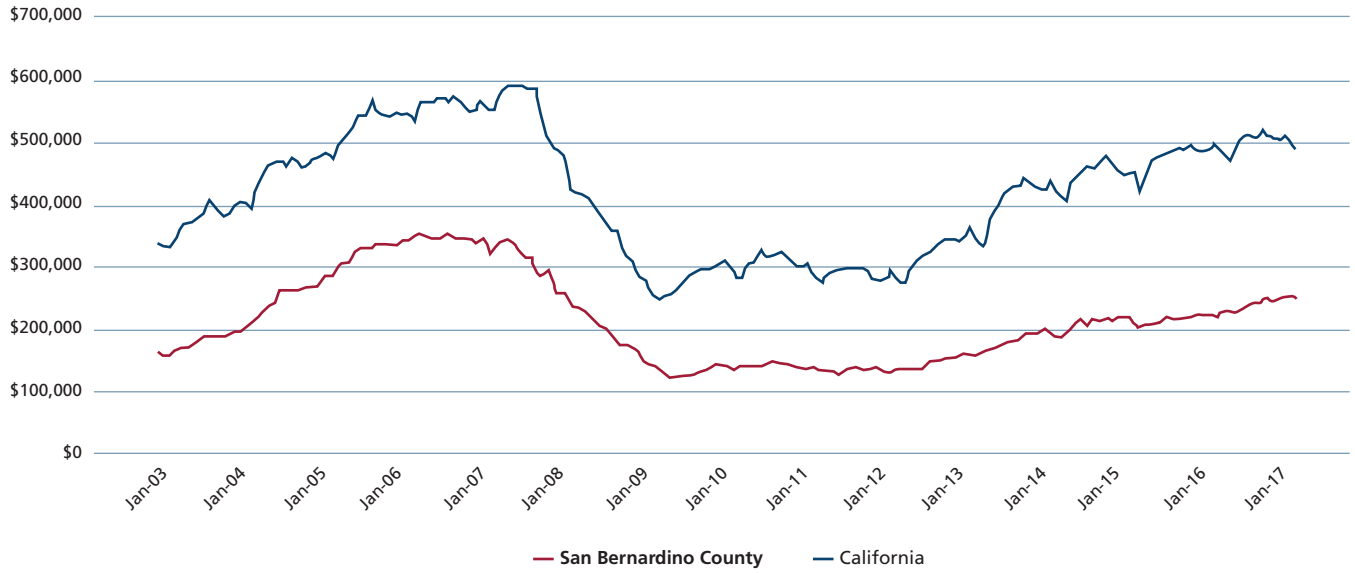
Source: CoreLogic

Bracing for a Housing Shortage

While new home supply in San Bernardino County is increasing, this increase lags behind increases in new home demand. Market research firm, 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 area is undersupplied by approximately 7,360 homes. By end of 2019, this figure is projected to increase to a shortage of almost 65,000 homes. The potential result of a severe undersupply is an increasingly severe overvaluation of housing, whereby reducing the affordability of homeownership 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 County and California, January 2003-January 2017



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

The long-term trend in the number of construction permits granted per 1,000 San Bernardino County residents is upward:

- In 2016, there were 1.8 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County – the same rate as the prior year, but lower than the California rate of 2.6.
- The number of permits granted per 1,000 residents has been slowly increasing since 2009, suggesting a stabilization in the construction industry following the building bubble of the mid 2000's, which ended with the Great Recession.
- There was a 4% increase in the number of housing permits granted between 2015 and 2016, with 3,768 and 3,925 total housing units granted, respectively.

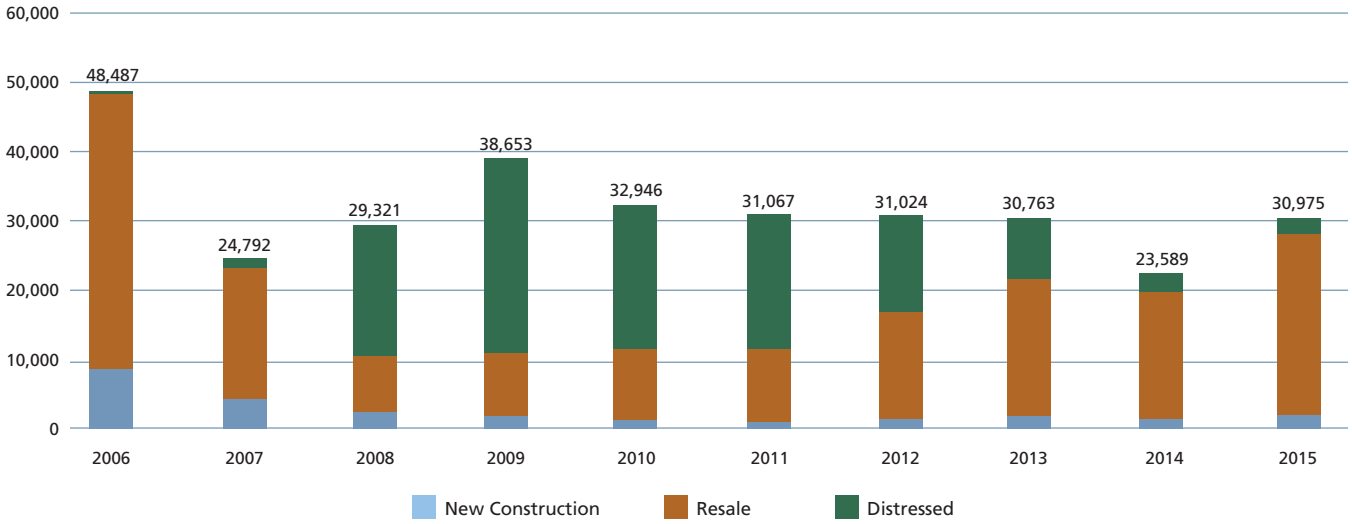
Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Loan Limits in San Bernardino County

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.

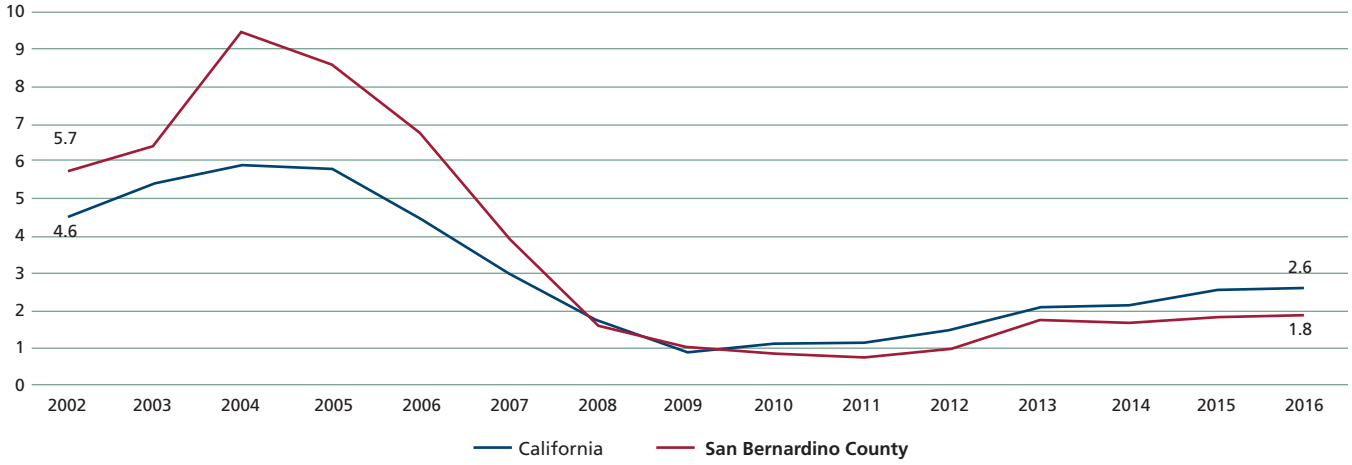
In 2016 for San Bernardino County, the FHA loan limit was set to $356,500 for a single-family home. To stimulate growth in new construction, the loan limit should be increased to at least $450,000.

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, 2002-2016



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

Commercial Rent Prices Continue to Rise

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Industrial rents in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area continue to rise, with the vacancy rate increasing for the first time since the Great Recession:

- Industrial real estate, which accounts for the vast majority of the total market share (78%), had a 4.0% vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2016.
- This represents a decrease of 5.4 percentage points since the fourth quarter of 2008, which peaked at 9.4% vacancy. However, this marks an increase from the prior year, when the vacancy rate for industrial space was 3.3%.
- The asking price of industrial rent continues to increase from $0.45/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2015 to $0.51/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2016.
- There was a 38% decrease in industrial net absorption between the fourth quarters of 2015 and 2016.

Retail rents increased between 2015 and 2016, while vacancy rates decreased:

- In the fourth quarter of 2016, retail space, which accounts for 18% of market share, had a 8.3% vacancy rate.
- Vacancy rates have decreased three and a half percentage points from the peak of 11.8% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- At $2.00/square foot, retail rent increased 6% between the fourth quarters of 2015 and 2016.

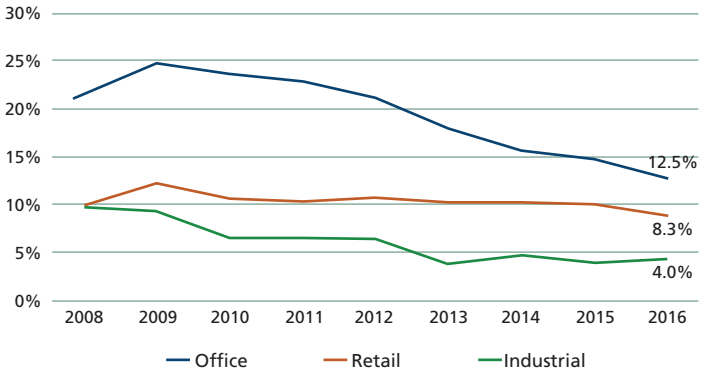
Similar to retail, office vacancy rents rates have declined while rents increased:

- In the fourth quarter of 2015, office space, which accounts for 4% of market share, had a 12.5% vacancy rate.
- This represents a decrease of almost 12 percentage points since the peak of 24.3% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- Between the fourth quarters of 2015 and 2016, office rents increased 2% (from $1.83/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2015 to $1.87/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2016).

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

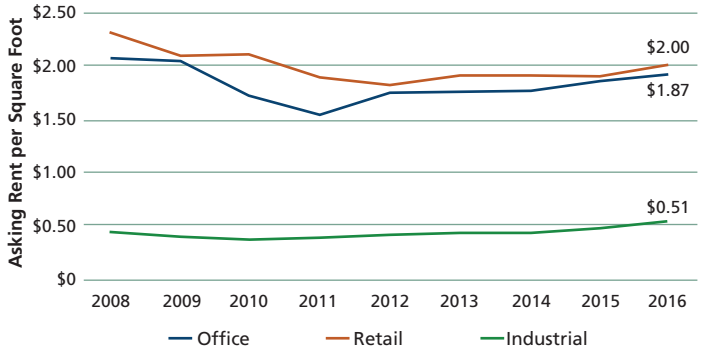
- In the fourth quarter of 2016, on average, industrial rent in Los Angeles and Orange counties was 54% more expensive than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area. Office rent was 48% more expensive on average and retail rent 18% more expensive on average.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2016 (Fourth Quarters)



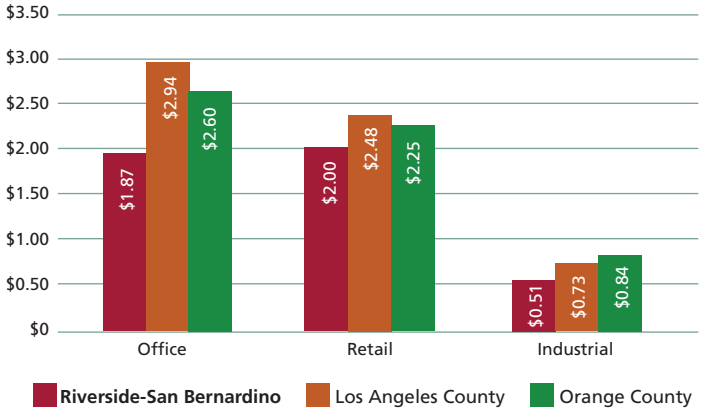
Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2016 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents
Regional Comparison, Fourth Quarter 2016



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

Freight Volume Reaches 10-Year High

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 (ONT).

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Passenger and freight traffic continue their upward climb at ONT:

- Passenger traffic is slowly building, increasing 7% in three years, from a 10-year low of 3,971,136 passengers in 2013 to 4,251,903 in 2016.
- Freight traffic has made even greater gains, currently at 567,295 tons of freight moved through the airport in 2016, surpassing the previous 10-year high of 532,865 tons in 2007.
- Freight volume increased 45% since the low in 2009.

Volume of Passengers and Freight
Ontario International Airport, 2007-2016

Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail.

Source: Ontario International Airport (flyontario.com)

Airport is Transitioned to Local Control	Ownership of Ontario International Airport was transferred from Los Angeles World Airports to the Ontario International Airport Authority in November 2016, after more than four years of hard work, collaboration and approvals by multiple interested parties. This allows local officials to direct airport management, operations and improvements, with the goal of ensuring a thriving airport with capacity to meet the area's air transportation needs.

Nonprofit Revenues Continue to Grow

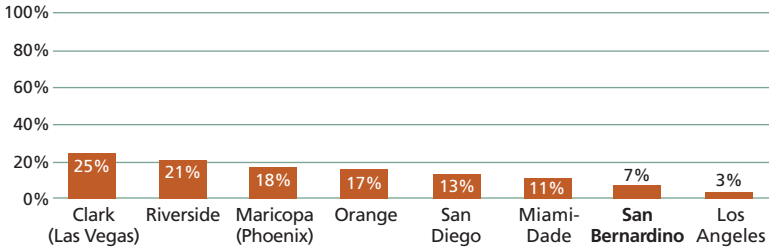
A well-funded, stable nonprofit sector is integral to a healthy and stable community. Foundations, federal and state grants can provide critical funding for community services and charitable organizations, helping to bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. The nonprofit sector is 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.[1] It also tracks federal and foundation grants awarded to agencies in 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:

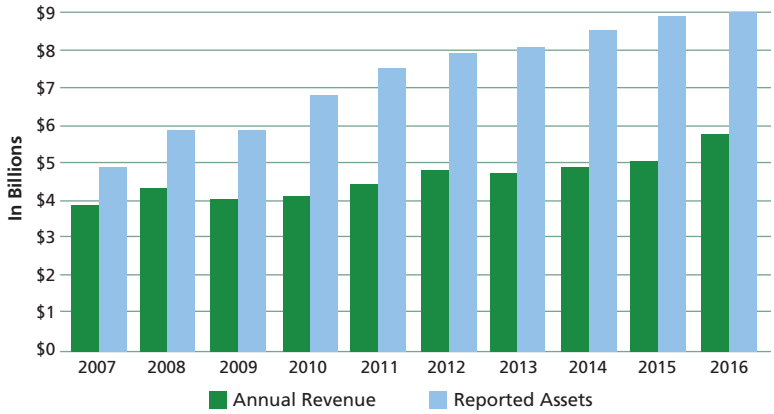
- There were 6,049 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2016, up 4% from 2015 when 5,809 nonprofits were registered in the county.
- San Bernardino County has 2.8 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all regions compared except Riverside County 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 2016 was Religion (28%), followed by Human Services (25%), Public/Societal Benefit (16%), and Education (13%).
- Revenue and assets of nonprofits in San Bernardino County have also grown steadily, increasing 49% and 99%, respectively, between 2007 and 2016. However, among comparison regions, San Bernardino County is on the low end of total revenue and assets per capita.

Number of Nonprofits, 10-Year Growth Rate
County Comparison, 2007-2016



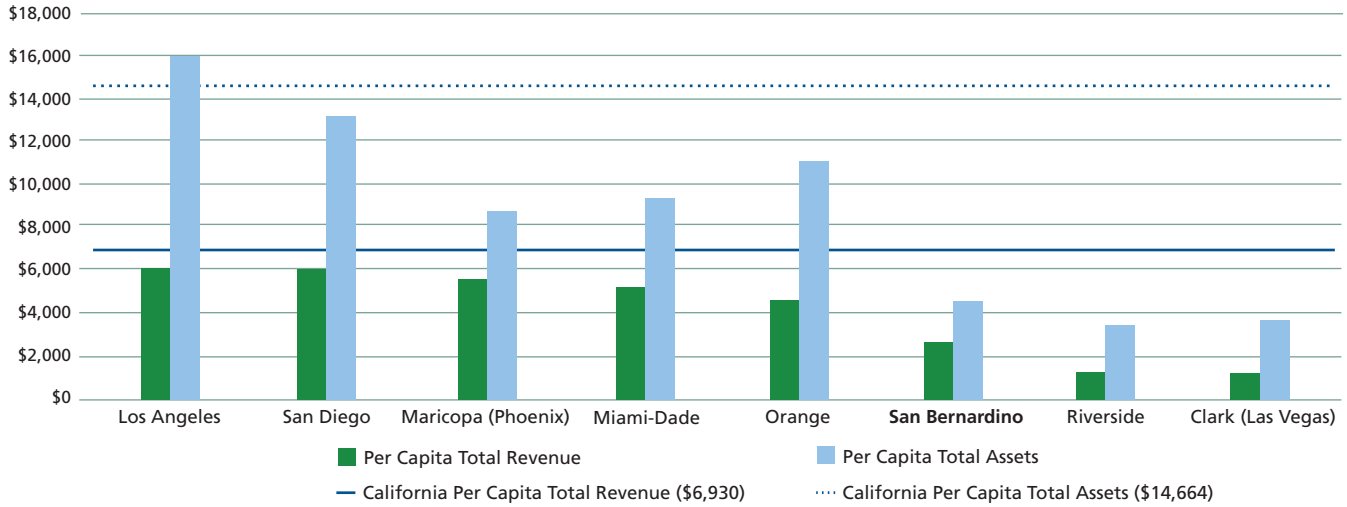
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/bmf.php)

Revenue and Asset Growth
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets
County Comparison, 2016



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

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

Tourism Industry Continues Steady Growth

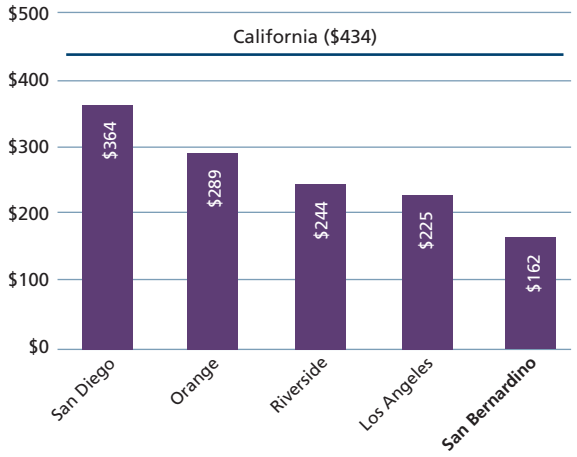
Visitors traveling to San Bernardino County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Hotels, shops, restaurants, recreation areas, and entertainment venues benefit substantially from the tourism market. Moreover, residents benefit from tax revenue generated by visitor 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?

Visitor spending, tax receipts and employment continue to grow:

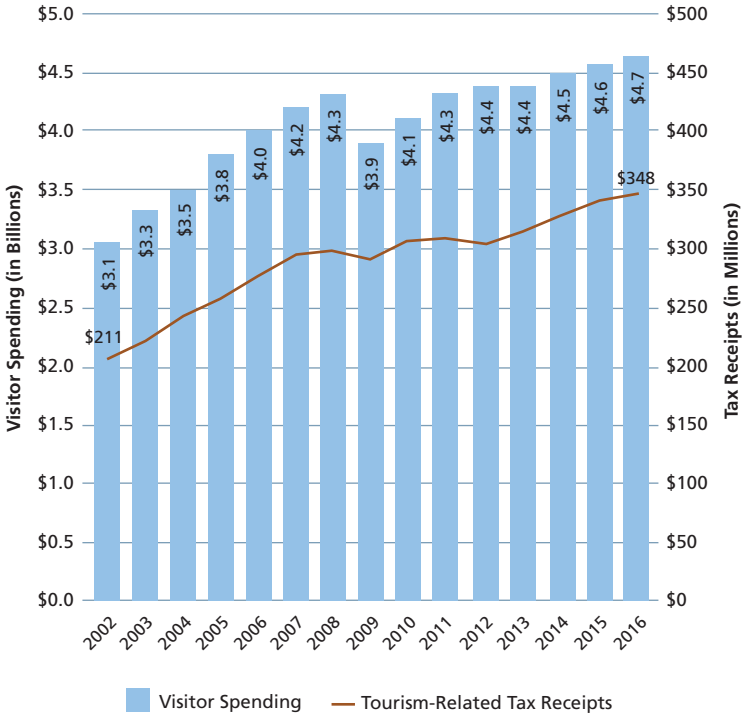
- In 2016, visitor spending totaled $4.7 billion, which represents 52% growth in visitor spending since 2002. Over the same period, inflation was 33%.[1]
- Tourism-related tax receipts have increased in step with spending, growing to $348 million in 2016 from $211 million in 2002. This is equivalent to $162 per resident, which was the lowest per capita tax receipts among the southern California counties compared.
- Employment in the tourism industry has grown steadily over the past six years, reaching 54,400 jobs in 2016.
- San Bernardino County's share of total California tourism earnings is 3.3%, a slight increase since 2002 when the county's share was 3.1%.

Per Capita Tourism-Related Tax Receipts
County Comparison, 2016



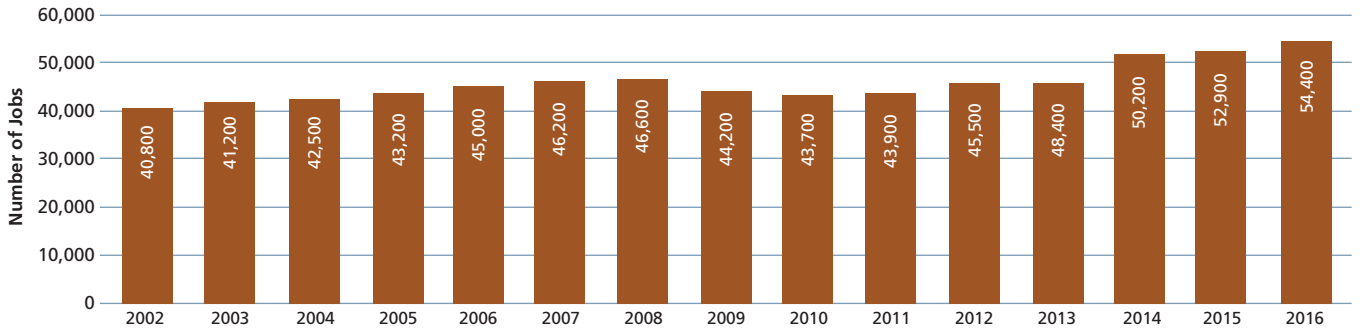
Sources: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates (www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html); California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2, July 2016 Estimates

Visitor Spending and Tourism-Related Tax Receipts
San Bernardino County, 2002-2016



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

Tourism Employment
San Bernardino County, 2002-2016



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

[1] Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Inflation Calculator (December 2002 to December 2016)

San Bernardino Metro Ranks 13th out of 200 in Job Growth

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 "2016 Best Places for Business and Careers" rankings to assess business climate. Forbes compares 200 metropolitan areas using several metrics including job growth, cost of living, cost of doing business, income growth, educational attainment, projected economic growth, net migration patterns, cultural and recreational opportunities, and number of highly ranked colleges in an area. This is the first year that Forbes included a measure of the share of highly educated millennials in the metro area workforce analysis.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

New text to come:

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Best Places for Business Ranking
Regional Comparison, 2007-2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
San Diego Metro	92	106	104	89	64	75	78	70	68	33
Phoenix Metro	55	44	113	117	88	81	64	56	44	36
Orange County Metro	70	92	107	79	109	99	97	87	62	45
Las Vegas Metro	136	112	92	157	135	168	159	111	94	65
Los Angeles County	159	154	180	120	114	123	134	117	116	87
Miami Metro	148	147	188	152	152	181	165	113	73	89
Riverside-San Bernardino	**110**	**78**	**94**	**88**	**99**	**103**	**103**	**130**	**114**	**98**

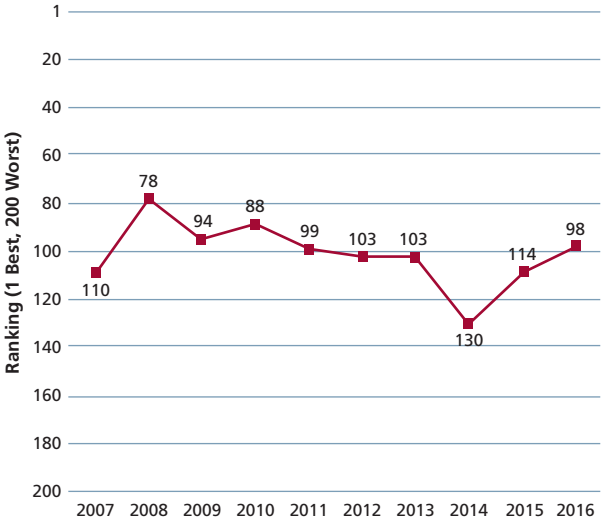
Highest Rank — Lowest Rank

1-40	41-80	81-120	121-160	161-200

Top 40 — Bottom 40

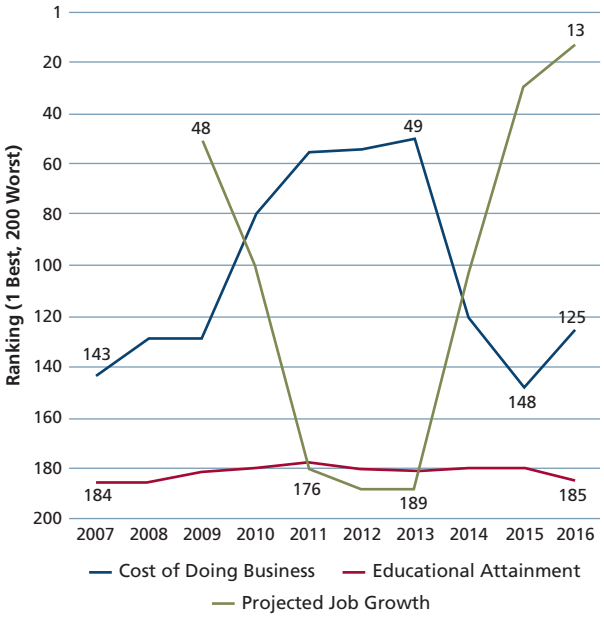
Source: Forbes Magazine, October 19, 2016 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Best Places for Business Ranking
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2016



Source: Forbes Magazine, October 19, 2016 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Best Places for Business Ranking, by Component
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2016



Source: Forbes Magazine, October 19, 2016 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Education

Section Highlights

Children under 12 for whom there is Available, Licensed Child Care	1 out of 5
3rd Graders Proficient in English Language Arts/Literacy	38%
3rd Graders Proficient in Mathematics	38%
High School Dropouts	1 in 10 Students
Student Readiness for College	Highest in 20 Years
5-Year Growth in STEM-Related Degrees	Up 27%

A Success Story

The ability to interact effectively and harmoniously with others is critical for workers in the 21st century economy. One way the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools is addressing this need is through the first-ever countywide Soft Skills Boot Camps. More than 100 high school students across San Bernardino County attended these two-day sessions in Apple Valley and Rancho Cucamonga in August 2017. Students picked up tips about effective communication, worked as team players, learned about ethical decision-making, and took part in mock interviews. The benefits are spreading beyond the students attending. After participating, one senior commented, "When you return to your school, you can help others who are struggling in these areas."

Child Care Slots Available for only One out of Five Children

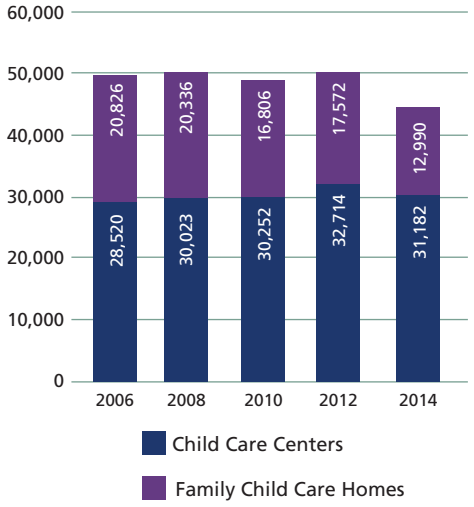
Research on school readiness and children's brain development confirms the importance of high quality early education and care programs for children's future success in school and life. In addition, affordable child care is essential for working families to maintain economic self-sufficiency. Early care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

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 spaces 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 21,973 children ages 12 and younger who received federal or state subsidized child care in San Bernardino County, with an additional 8,659 children on the waitlist for subsidized care.

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/)

Availability of Child Care for Potential Demand
County Comparison, 2014

County	Percent
San Diego	31%
California	*25%*
Orange	26%
Los Angeles	25%
San Bernardino	**19%**
Riverside	13%

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

Quality Start San Bernardino

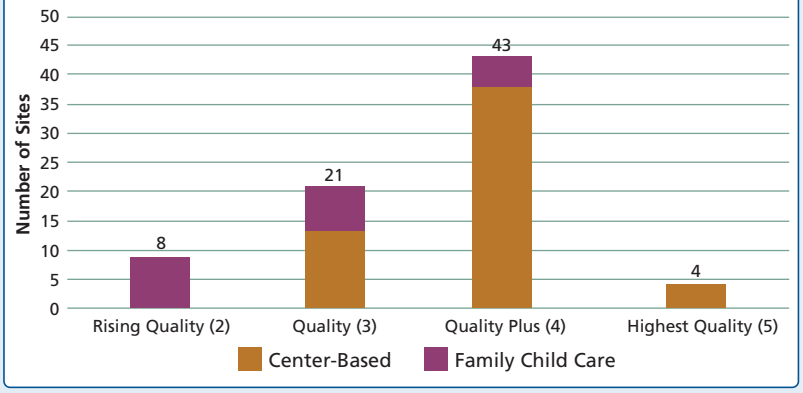
California has developed the CA-QRIS (California-Quality Rating & Improvement System) Framework that sets standards of quality for licensed child care programs. Across California, counties are using these standards to increase the quality of early learning programs for thousands of children.

Quality Start San Bernardino County (QSSB) is a partnership of early learning partners, educators, and champions who are working together to increase the quality of local early learning programs for San Bernardino County's youngest children through the development of a QRIS. Quality Start San Bernardino Partners include:

- First 5 San Bernardino
- San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
- Child Care Resource Center
- California State University, San Bernardino
- County of San Bernardino Preschool Services

QSSB providers, who are rated, receive a rating of 1 (Emerging Quality) to 5 (Highest Quality). Sites that are not rated receive quality improvement services until such time that they can be rated. In 2017, there were 115 sites participating in QRIS in San Bernardino County. Of those, 76 sites received a quality rating and another 39 received quality improvement services. Participating sites are rated every two years and receive support and incentives to gain and maintain the highest ratings.

Sites Rated in Quality Start San Bernardino
San Bernardino County, 2016/2017



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

College Degrees Continue to Rise

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?

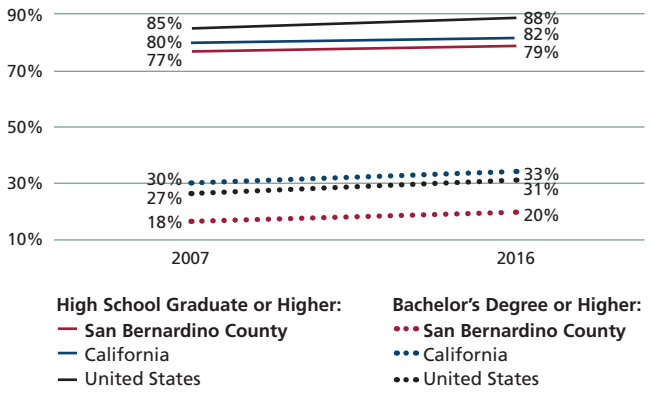
The proportion of college and high school graduates has increased over the past 10 years:

- Between 2007 and 2016, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher rose from 18% to 20%.
- At 20%, San Bernardino County is below the state (33%) and nation (31%) for college graduates.
- Between 2007 and 2016, the proportion of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 77% to 79%.
- At 79%, San Bernardino County falls below state and national averages (82% and 88%, respectively) for residents over age 25 with a high school diploma.

The high school dropout rate continues to fall:

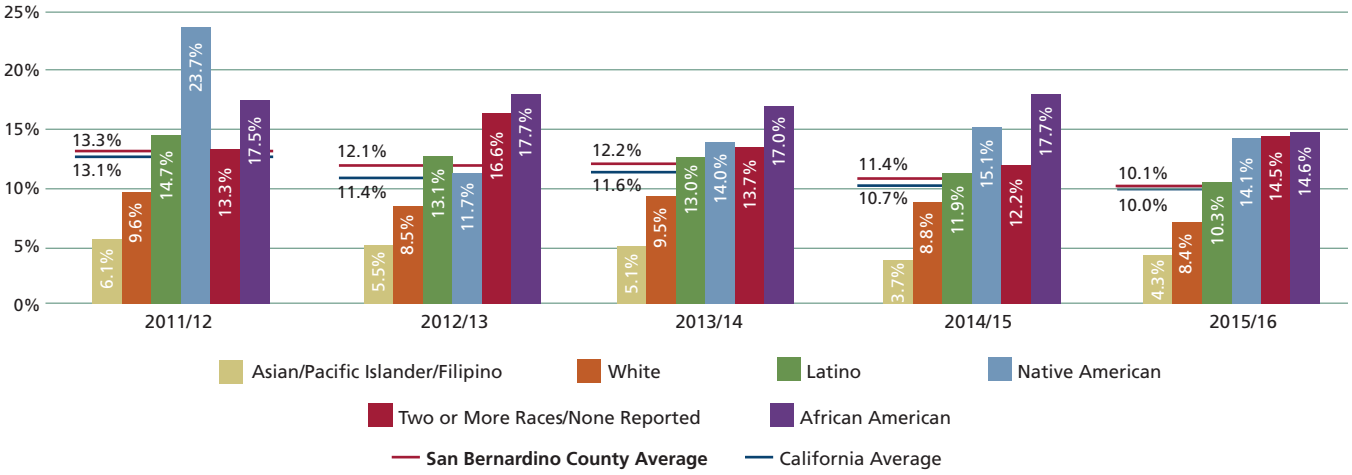
- 10.1% of San Bernardino County students in the class of 2015/16 dropped out before graduating, compared to 13.3% of the class of 2011/12 five years before.
- The 2015/16 dropout rate is virtually the same as the statewide dropout rate of 10.0%.
- Dropout rates vary by race/ethnicity, with African American students and students of two or more races posting the highest dropout rates in 2015/16, and Asian students posting the lowest.
- Nearly all race and ethnic groups have witnessed decreasing dropout rates over the past five years.

Percentage Over Age 25 Earning High School Diploma (or Higher) and Bachelor's Degree (or Higher)
San Bernardino County, 2007 and 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2007 and 2016 (DP02) (http://factfinder.census.gov/)

Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



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

Slightly More 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 engage in criminal activity, impacting public safety.[1] 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.[2] This indicator measures third grade scores for English language arts/literacy (ELA/literacy) and mathematics using the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) assessment results. The CAASPP assessment is a computer-adaptive, end-of-year academic performance test that is aligned with California's Common Core State Standards.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

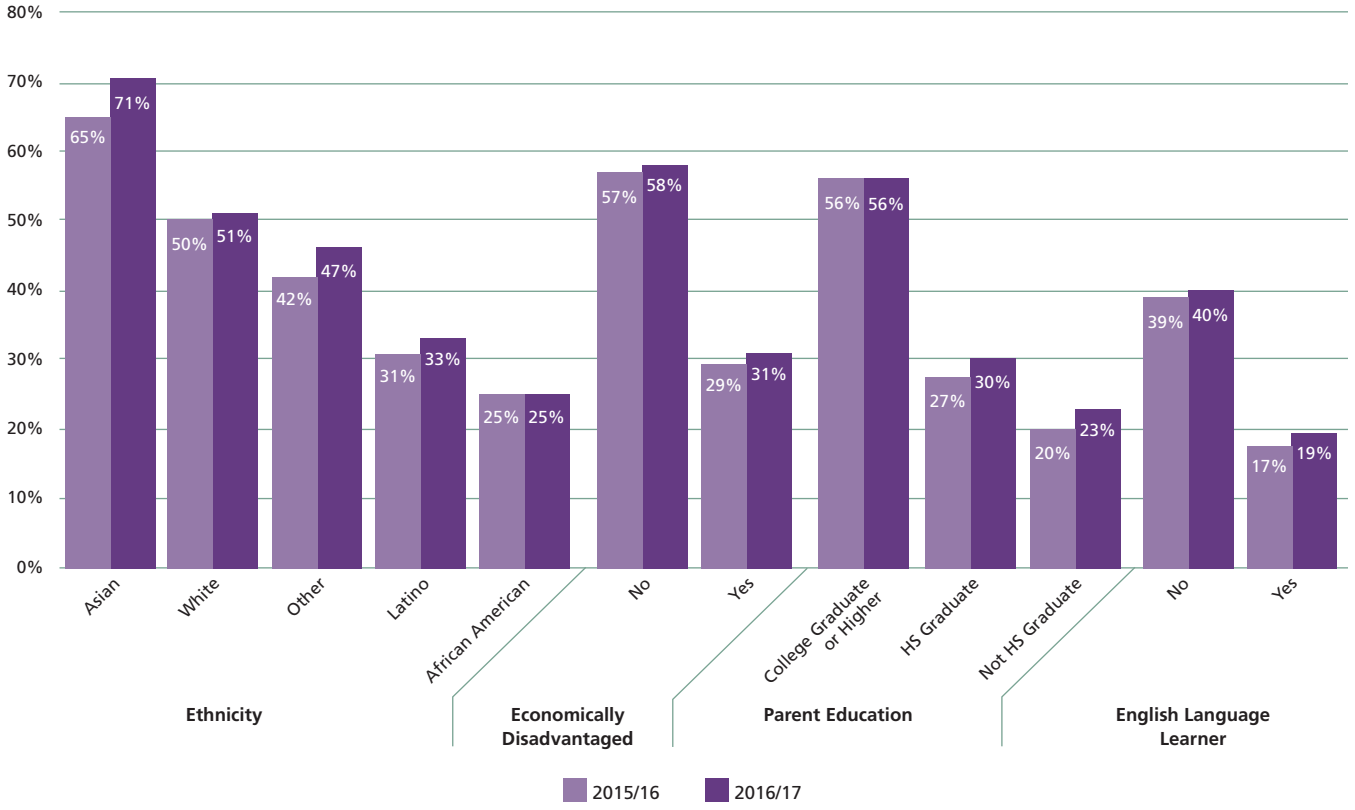
In 2017, nearly four out of 10 third graders in San Bernardino County met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards:

- Overall, 38% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards for ELA/literacy in 2017, a slight improvement from 37% in 2016.
- San Bernardino County's third grade student performance is lower than the statewide average (44% of students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards) and all counties compared including San Diego (52%), Orange (51%), Los Angeles (43%) and Riverside (42%).

Third grade academic performance varies across a range of characteristics:

- For example, 71% of Asian students met or exceeded standards, compared to 51% of White students, 33% of Latino students, and 25% of African American students.
- Nearly one-third (31%) of economically disadvantaged students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, compared to 58% of those students not economically disadvantaged.[3]
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, only 23% met or exceeded standards.
- Just 19% of third graders classified as English Learners met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards.

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting or Exceeding English Language Arts / Literacy Standards
San Bernardino County, 2015/16 and 2016/17



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

[1] Hernandez DJ. "Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade reading skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation." The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2012).
[2] Child Trends. (2012). *Mathematics proficiency* (http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=mathematics-proficiency)
[3] 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.

Slightly more third graders in San Bernardino County met or exceeded mathematics standards:

- 38% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards for mathematics, up from 36% in 2016.
- This is lower than the California average (47% of students met or exceeded math standards) and all counties compared, including Orange (56%), San Diego (54%), Los Angeles (47%) and Riverside (43%).

Third grade math performance also varies by sub-group:

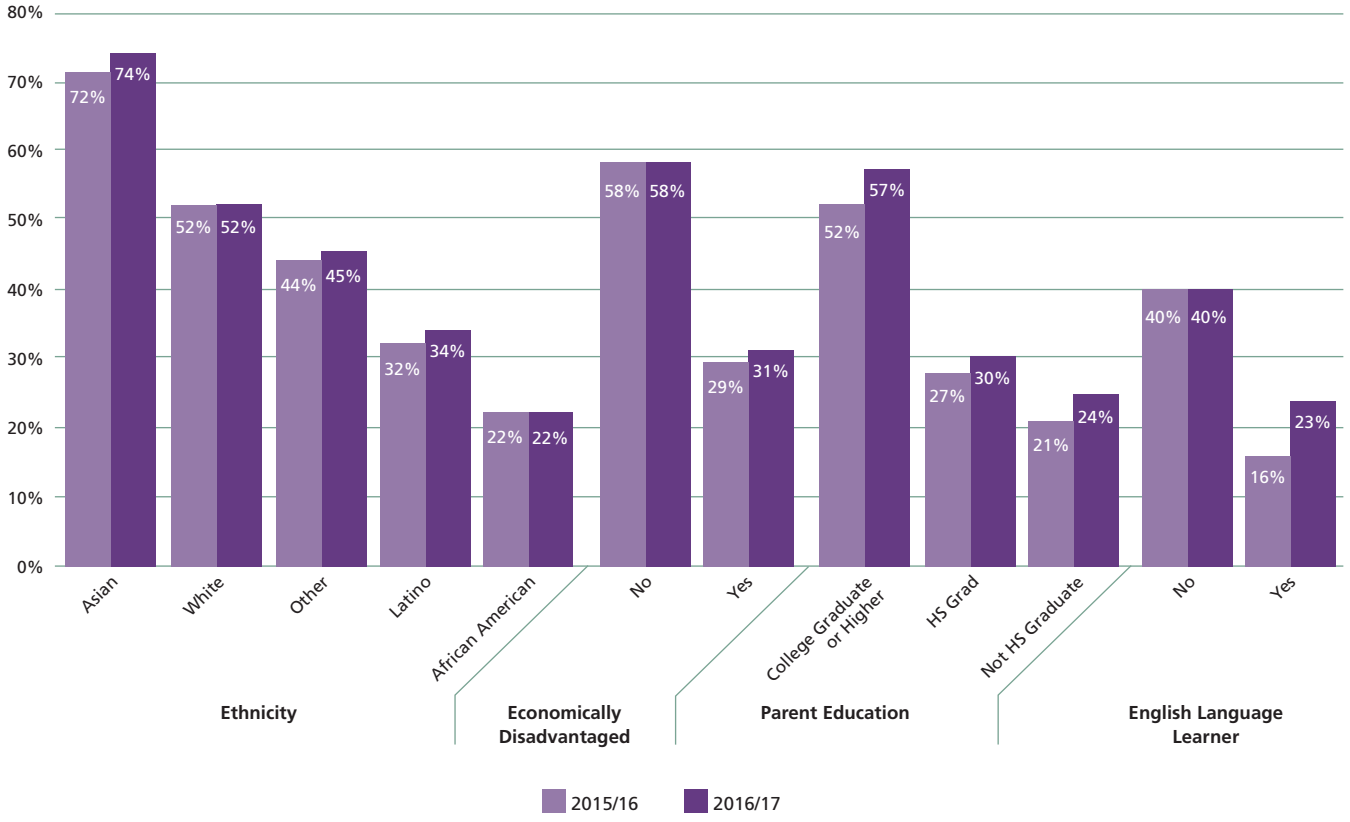
- 74% of Asian students met or exceeded math standards, compared to 52% of White students, 34% of Latino students and 22% of African American students.
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, 24% met or exceeded standards.
- Nearly one-third (31%) of students who are economically disadvantaged met or exceeded math standards, compared to 58% of those students not economically disadvantaged.
- Only 23% of students who are classified as English Learners met or exceeded math standards.

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 be affected by inequalities in a child's background. 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.[1] A system that supports a quality early learning experience for children from birth through age five is the key to shifting the future generation.

[1] 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 and 2016/17



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

More Students are College Ready

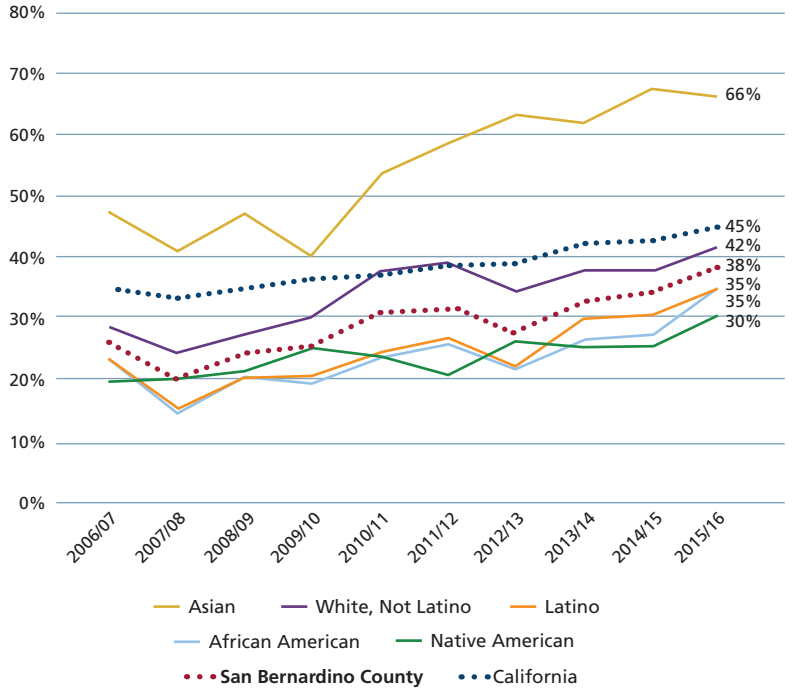
A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power, better health, a stronger workforce, and societal benefits. On average, earnings rise in step with education levels, resulting in benefits to the individual through increased personal income and discretionary spending,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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- 38% of San Bernardino County seniors graduating in 2015/16 did so having completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This rate of UC/CSI eligibility is 12 percentage points higher than 10 years ago.
- San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 45%; however, over the past 10 years, the gap is generally narrowing, despite annual fluctuations.
- Students of all race 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, 2007-2016



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.

2016 Snapshot

- 93% of San Bernardino County juniors took the literacy and math assessments.
- In literacy, 20% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 33% were conditionally ready (i.e., the student can take identified coursework in their senior year of high school that, following completion, will deem them college ready). Statewide, 26% of students were college ready in English and 33% were conditionally ready.
- In math, 8% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 17% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 13% of students were college ready in math and 20% were conditionally ready.

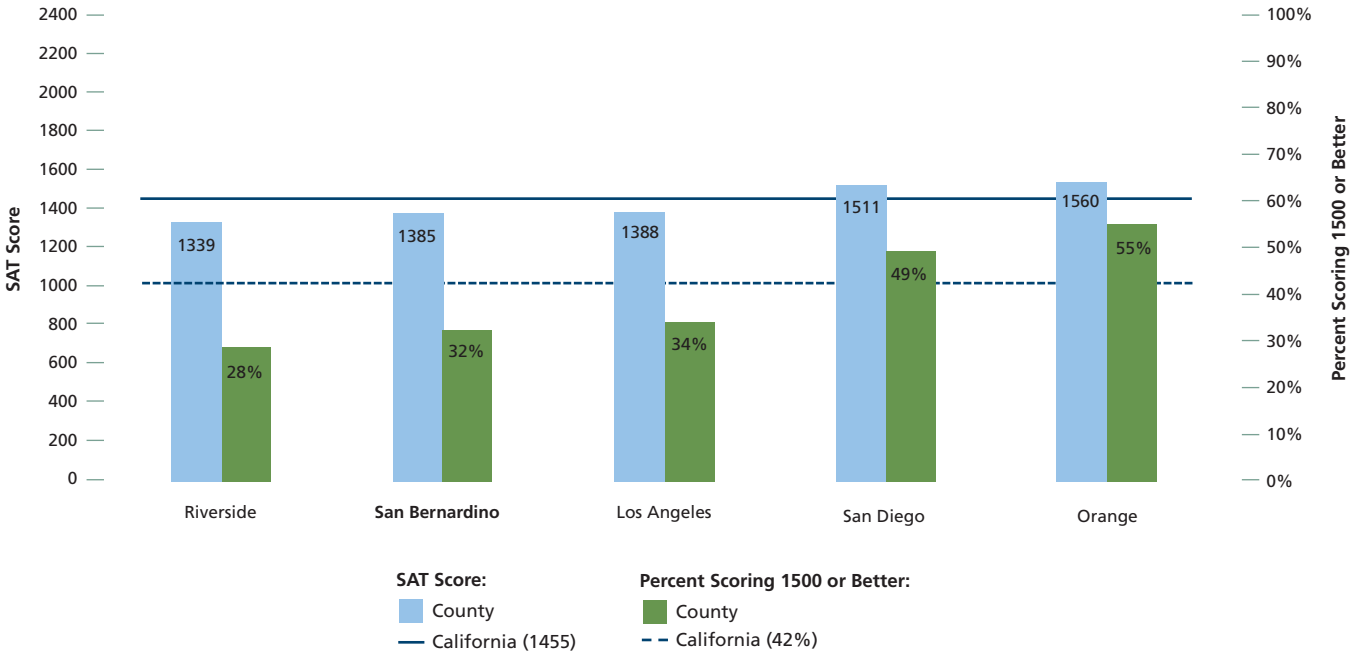
Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools; California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress

[1] College Board, *Education Pays, 2013* (http://trends.collegeboard.org/education-pays)
[2] In 2013/14, the California Department of Education's SAT data release was amended to encompass grades 9-12, whereas previous reporting was based on grade 12 only. As a result, only two years of data are available.

Average SAT scores dipped in 2015/16:

- At 1385, San Bernardino County's average SAT score exceeded Riverside County's average score (1339) but was lower than California average (1455).
- This marks a decline from the prior year's average score of 1401.
- 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, 2015/16



Note: The highest score possible is 2400.

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

AVID: Empowering Every Student's Potential

The Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) college readiness system has a mission to close the achievement gap by preparing all students for college readiness and success in a global society.

Since the California budget eliminated AVID funding in 2012/13, San Bernardino County, along with Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties (the RIMS region), has 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 college readiness system is increasing dramatically at the elementary levels across the region.

2016/17 AVID Snapshot

In 2016/17, a total of 46,312 students countywide took AVID classes during the academic year. Of the 2,470 AVID seniors graduating in 2017, 98% graduated from high school and 96% successfully completed A-G course requirements (courses that count toward eligibility for CSU/UC schools). In addition, 88% were accepted to a four-year college or university, and 98% planned to attend a two- or four-year college for 2017/18.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Career-Tech High School Student Placement Continues to Grow

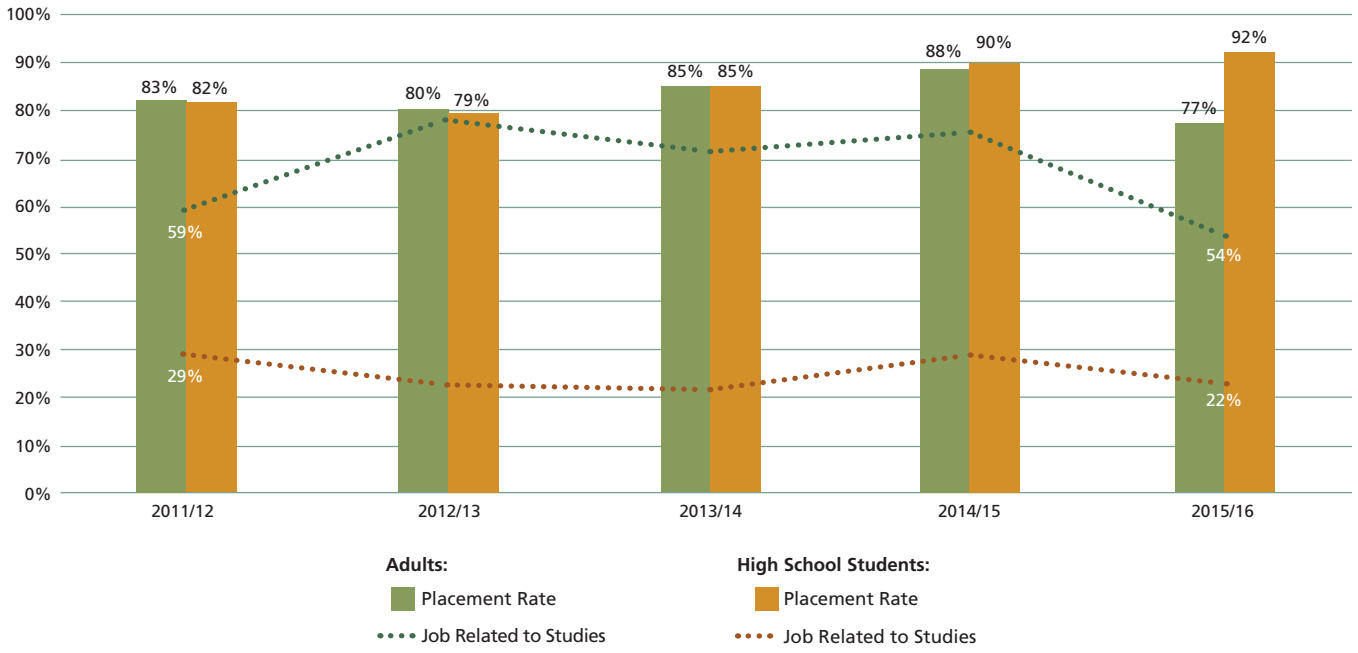
Career technical education (CTE) integrates academic and technical skills, supporting both educational goals and economic development. It offers students research-based, relevant curricula developed expressly for success in college and careers. For those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or 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:[1]

- In 2015/16, 92% of high school seniors completing ROP education continued their education, found a job, or joined the military – an increase from a placement rate of 90% the prior year.
- The placement rate among adult ROP completers was 77% in 2015/16, a decline from 88% in 2014/15.
- Among students entering the job market, 22% of high school ROP students in 2015/16 found a job related to their course of study, compared to 54% of adults.
- Nearly three-quarters of high school students (70%) continued their education after completing their studies in 2015/16, compared to 43% of adults.
- These differences in placement among high school students and adults are to be expected. High school students are still exploring career options and may take a variety of CTE courses or continue on to college. 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, 2012-2016



Note: Countywide secondary student placement rate data from 2015/16 do not include Baldy View ROP and data from 2014/15 do not include all Baldy View ROP high schools.

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

[1] Countywide secondary student placement rate data from 2015/16 do not include Baldy View ROP and data from 2014/15 do not include all Baldy View ROP high schools.

Work-based learning opportunities have increased for ROP students:

- In the past three years, signed agreements with business partners to provide work-based learning opportunities have increased 207%.
- A total of 1,461 students participated in ROP "community classroom" learning in 2016/17.

207%
Growth in ROP work-based business partnerships (2014/15 – 2016/17)

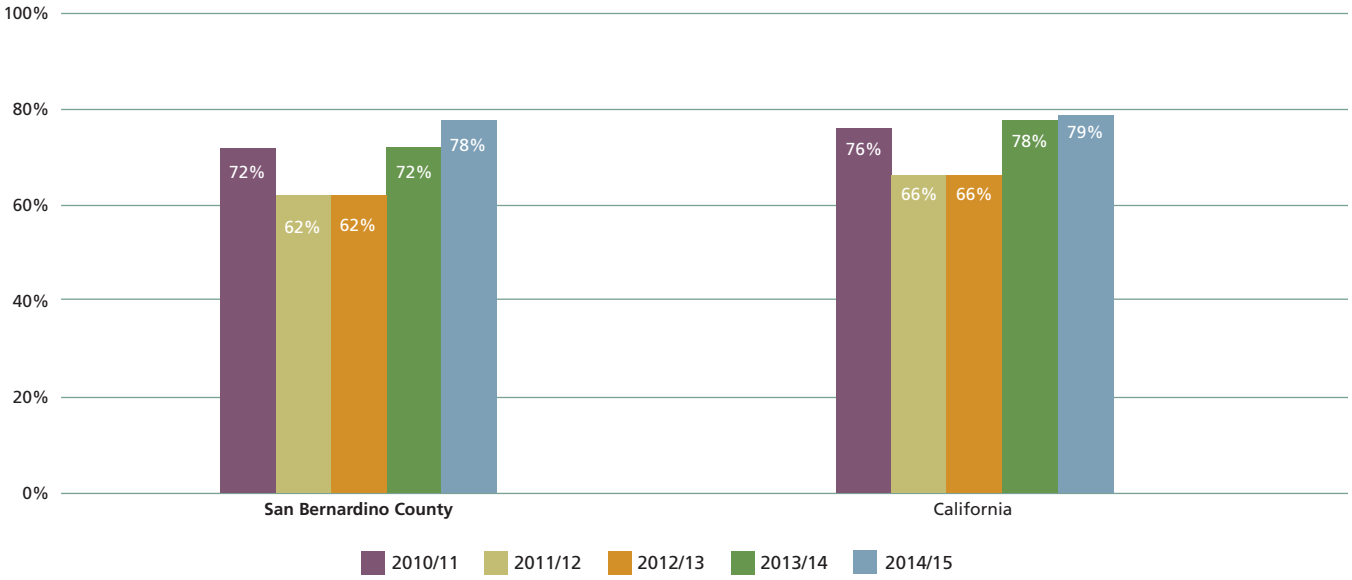
1,461
ROP students participating in community classroom learning (2016/17)

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 2014/15, 78% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military).
- This placement rate is just under the statewide average of 79%.
- San Bernardino County community colleges awarded CTE students 3,555 industry-recognized credentials, certificates or degrees (or the student was "transfer ready") in 2014/15. Over the past 10 years, the number of awards has not changed substantially.

Community College Placement Rates
San Bernardino County and California, 2011-2015



Note: Data from 2013/14 have been revised by the data source since previously presented.

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

Post-Secondary Education: Universities, Colleges, and Career Training

San Bernardino County offers residents many opportunities for college and post-secondary career training, serving the educational needs of the county and developing a strong workforce. Within San Bernardino County, major universities and colleges include University of Redlands, California State University/San Bernardino, Loma Linda University, and University of La Verne College of Law. Community Colleges in the county include Barstow, Chaffey, Copper Mountain, Crafton Hills, Palo Verde Community College/Needles Campus, San Bernardino Valley, and Victor Valley. In addition, there are several private career and technical educational institutions that offer career-focused certificates and degrees.

STEM-Related Degrees on the Rise in all Disciplines

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

STEM-related degrees – including health and medical professions, which were newly added this year – accounted for approximately 26% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2015/16 by public and private universities and public community colleges in San Bernardino County:

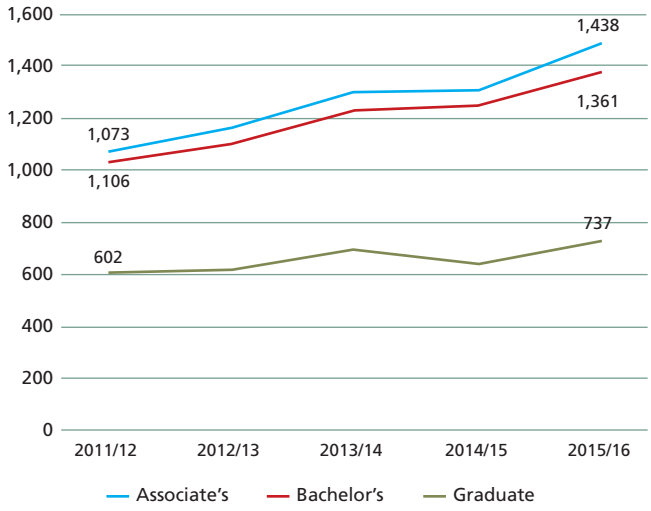
- 1,361 STEM-related Associate's degrees were awarded in 2015/16, an increase of 27% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related Bachelor's degrees awarded (1,438 in 2015/16) grew 30% over the past five years.
- Meanwhile, the number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted (737 in 2015/16) grew 22%.
- Overall, STEM-related Associate's, Bachelor's and graduate degrees granted have grown 27% since 2011/12.
- Since 2011/12, all STEM-related fields experienced growth in degrees granted.

Private Trade Schools

In addition to the degrees tallied in this indicator, private for-profit post-secondary institutions in San Bernardino County granted 225 tech-related Associate's degrees, 315 Bachelor's degrees, and 29 graduate degrees in 2015/16. Nearly half (46%) of all degrees granted at private, for-profit institutions in San Bernardino County in 2015/16 were tech-related, including health occupations.

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

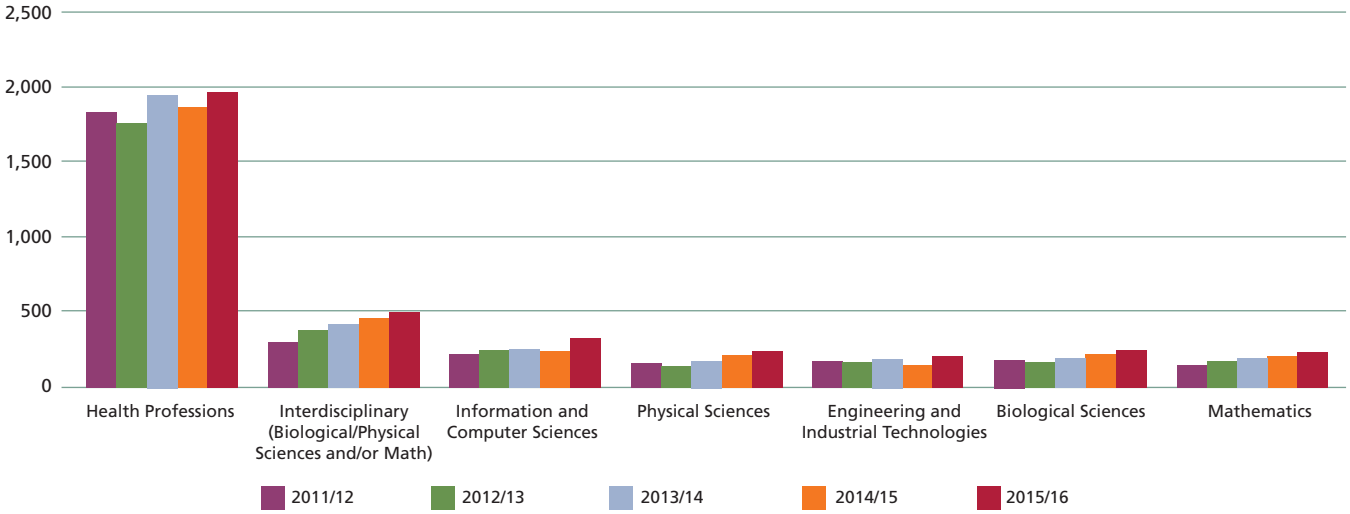
STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



Note: Data have been revised to include health professions and should not be compared with STEM-related degree counts presented in previous Community Indicators Reports.

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

Tech-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



Note: Interdisciplinary and Engineering and Industrial Technology awards are comprised exclusively of Associate's degrees; the four-year universities in San Bernardino County do not award degrees in interdisciplinary math and science or engineering.

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

[1] Tech-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences, health or medical professions, physical sciences, mathematics, computer and information sciences, and engineering, environmental and industrial technologies. Health or medical professions were newly added to the totals for 2015/16 and retroactively to 2011/12. Universities included in the calculations: California State University, San Bernardino; University of Redlands; Loma Linda University; University of La Verne (San Bernardino County campuses only); and the six public community colleges in San Bernardino County.

Income

Section Highlights

Median Household Annual Income	$56,337
Cost of Living Compared to U.S. Average	25% Higher
Residents Living in Poverty	18%
Families Living in Poverty	14%
Students Eligible for Free and Reduced-Price Meals	70%

A Success Story

The Launch Initiative Pilot Project (Launch) is working to change families' trajectory from dependency to prosperity. The project is a broad-based economic development plan led by local businesses participating in the Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP), with funding from The James Irvine Foundation, Morgan Family and JPMorgan Chase Foundation. IEEP is collaborating with Loma Linda University School of Behavioral Health, El Sol Neighborhood Educational Centers and Goodwill Southern California to test Launch in San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Launch's family-centric model aims to reduce poverty by assisting families through Life Coach mentoring and tailored vocational training opportunities. In fall 2017, Launch began deploying professional Life Coaches into the community to recruit hundreds of families that are experiencing unstable economic conditions to support their pathway to self-sufficiency.

Median Household Income Rebounds

Cost of living is low in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared to its Southern California neighbors, but it is 25% higher than the national average. As a result, real income growth is important to ensure residents have sufficient income to thrive in San Bernardino County and afford rising expenses. This indicator tracks the change in inflation-adjusted median household income for San Bernardino County compared to the state and nation.[1] 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 has rebounded in the last two years:

- In 2016, median household income in San Bernardino County was $56,337, up 7% since the 10-year low in 2014, yet still 14% lower than 10-years ago, when adjusted for inflation.
- San Bernardino County's rebound lags the state and nation, which both reached a 10-year low in 2012 and have been outpacing inflation since then, with median income nearly attaining pre-recession income levels.
- Sluggish median income growth in San Bernardino County, combined with a cumulative inflation rate of 16% between 2007 and 2016, leads to less buying power for San Bernardino County residents than regions with faster growth.

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 125.4 in 2016.
- When looking at income relative to cost of living in peer markets, Phoenix residents have the most advantageous ratio of income to cost of living. Los Angeles residents have the least favorable ratio, a high cost of living and low median household income.
- In Riverside-San Bernardino, higher than average cost of living but average median income translates to somewhat less discretionary income than areas where income and cost of living are more aligned.

Median Income for Seniors and Families

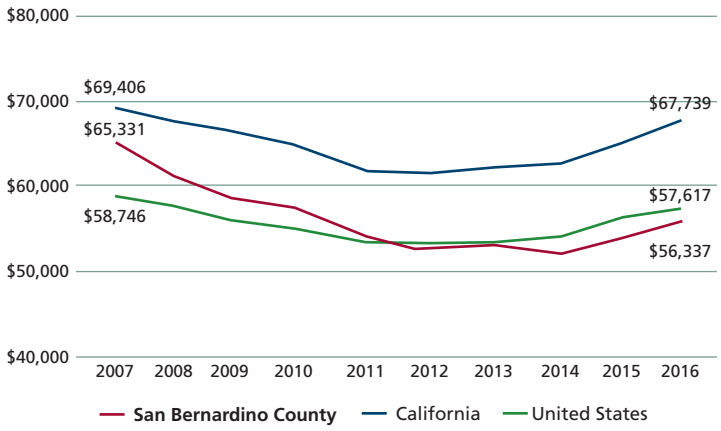
Compared to the countywide median household income of $56,337, senior households have a substantially lower income ($43,075). However, seniors are also more likely to have assets including owning their own home (76% vs. 53% of non-seniors) and own their home outright (46% vs. 20% of non-senior homeowners).

With a median annual income of $53,452, families with children under 18 years of age have a slightly lower median income than all households countywide.

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

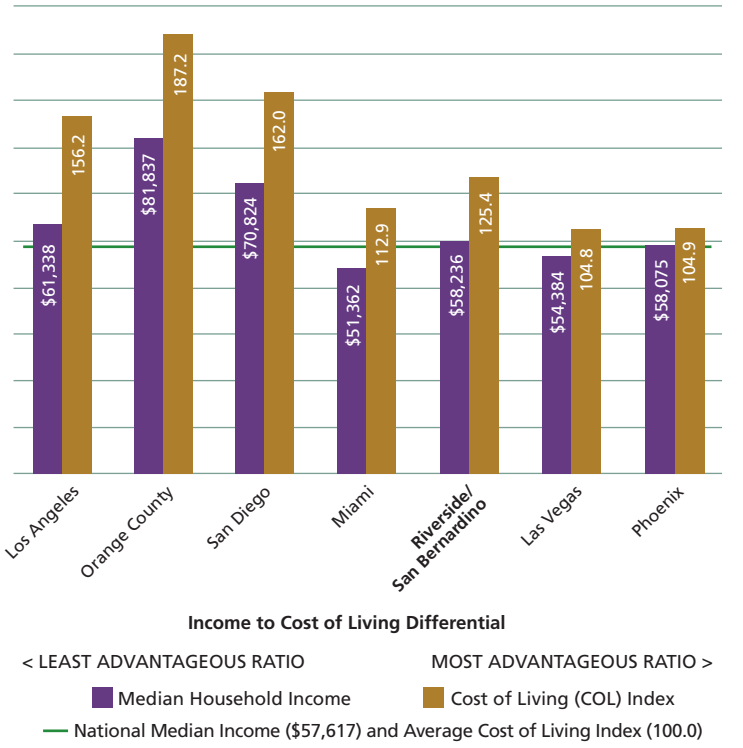
[1] All income data in this report are inflation-adjusted to 2016 dollars, such that $1,000 earned in 2007, for example, has the same buying power as $1,158 in 2016. "Real" refers to income adjusted for inflation.

Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted to 2016 Dollars)
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2007-2016



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, Table B19013; U.S. Inflation Calculator, based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (www.usinflationcalculator.com)

Median Household Income Compared to Cost of Living Index
Regional Comparison, 2016



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, Table B19013; Sperling's Best Places, December 2016

Income Support and Food Subsidy Caseloads Decline

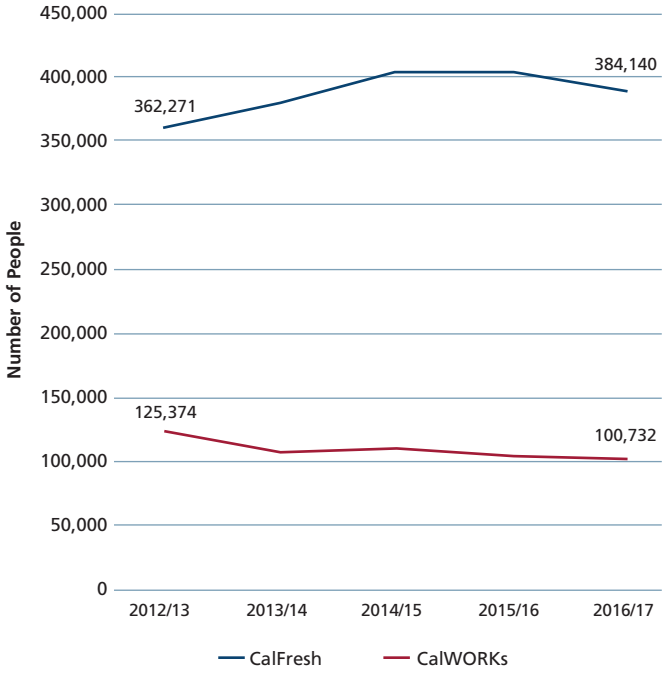
Public income support and food subsidies provide a critical safety net to those living in or at risk of poverty. These supports can work against the negative pressures of poverty, including the stress and strained family relationships that may result from the challenges of paying for basic needs. To 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 fell and cash public assistance enrollment continued to decline:

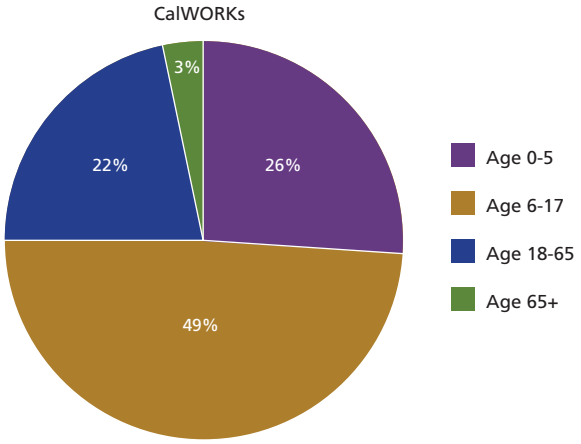
- After double-digit percent growth in CalFresh benefits during the recession, the number of people receiving CalFresh benefits slowed in 2013 and, for the first time in over 10 years, fell between 2016 and 2017 by 5%.
- Meanwhile, CalWORKs enrollment fell 4% between 2016 and 2017, and is down 22% from the peak in 2011.
- San Bernardino County is home to 4.9% of California's households; however, a disproportionate 8.2% of the 1.37 million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.[1]
- Three-quarters of CalWORKs recipients are children and just under half (47%) of CalFresh recipients are children.
- Veterans make up only 1% of CalFresh recipients and even fewer CalWORKs recipients.

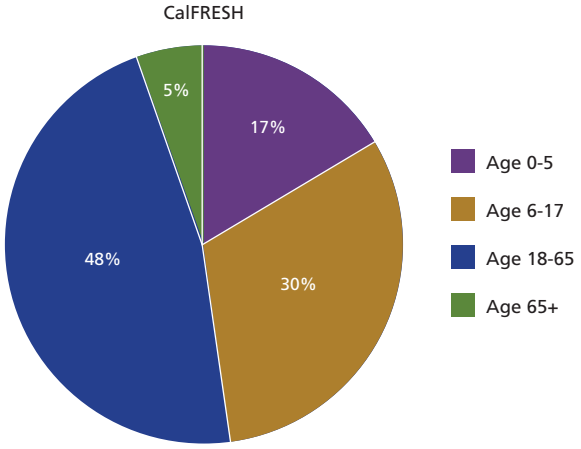
Enrollment in Major Public Assistance Programs
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



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

Enrollment in CalWORKs and CalFresh by Age
San Bernardino County, 2016/17





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).

[1] 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B19058 (factfinder.census.gov)

Single Mothers Face Highest Rate of Poverty

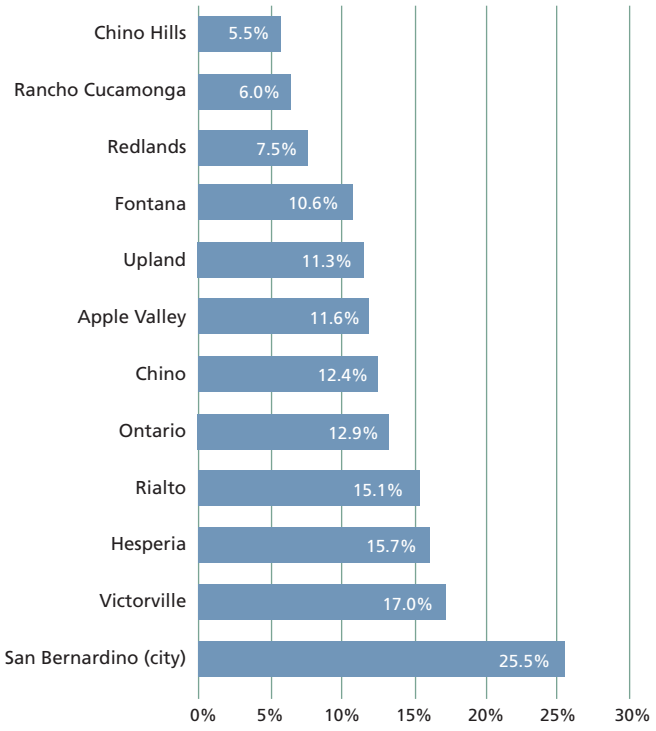
Poverty can have negative health impacts for both children and adults. Children growing up in impoverished households are at increased risk for lower cognitive abilities, lower school achievement, and poorer development. The poverty rate is an important tool to determine eligibility for health and human 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?

While more families are living in poverty overall, there was a decrease from 2015 to 2016:

- The percentage of families living in poverty increased 4.3 percentage points in 10 years, from 9.6% of San Bernardino County residents living in poverty in 2007 to 13.9% in 2016.
- There was, however, a drop of more than one percentage point from 2015, when 15.3% of families in San Bernardino County were living in poverty.
- 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 (14.7%).
- The rate of poverty is significantly higher for San Bernardino County families whose head of household does not have a high school diploma, from 18.0% living in poverty in 2007 to 26.5% living in poverty in 2016.
- At 25.5%, 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 (5.5%).

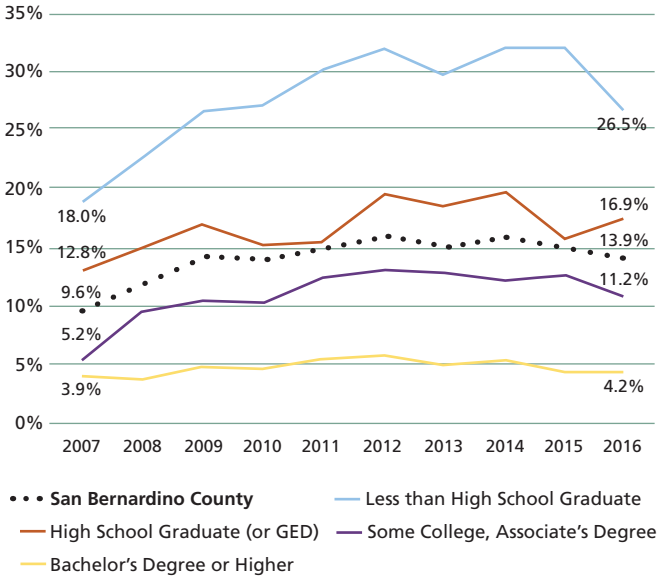
Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by City
San Bernardino County, 2016



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

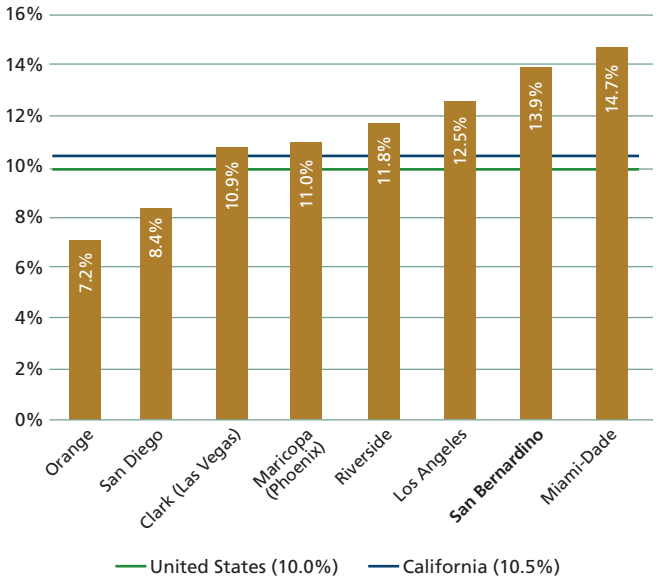
Note: because 1-year estimates are being used, only cities with populations of 65,000 or more are included.

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Educational Attainment
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

Percent of Families Living in Poverty
County Comparison, 2016



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

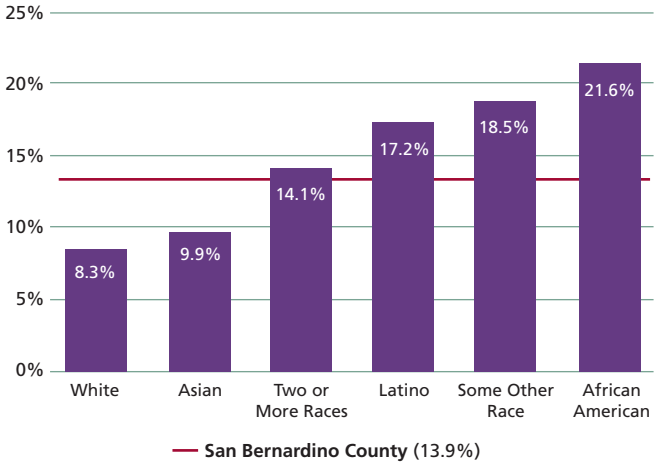
Families with younger children have a higher incidence of poverty:

- Female-headed households, where there is no husband living in the house, have the highest poverty rate at 31.5%. For those female-headed households with 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 (7.6%). For those married-couple families with children under 18 years of age, the rate increases to 11.0%.

Poverty rates vary by ethnicity:

- African American families have the highest rate of poverty (21.6%), while White and Asian families have the lowest rates (8.3% and 9.9%, respectively).
- For Latino families, 17.2% are living in poverty.

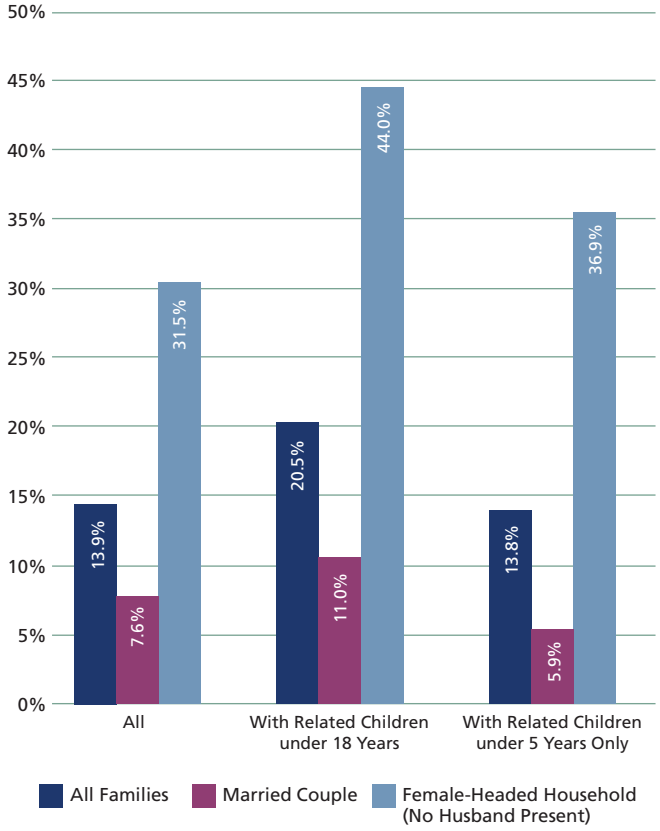
Percent of Families Living in Poverty by Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2016



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, 2016



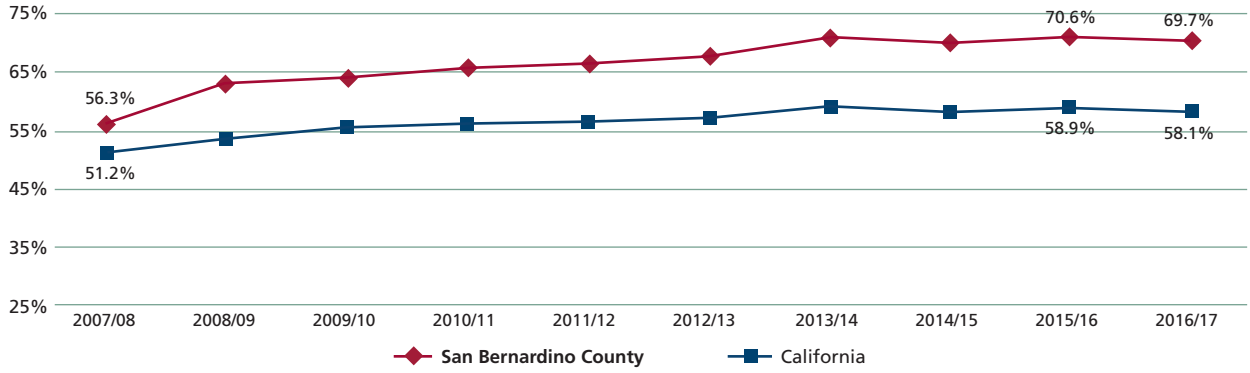
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (http://factfinder2.census.gov)

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 2016/17, 69.7% 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 70.6% in 2015/16.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (e.g., $45,510 for a family of four in 2017).

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals
San Bernardino County and California, 2008-2017



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

Poverty Rate Continues to Decrease

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 and employment.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

After eight years of increasing poverty rates, there was a decrease in poverty for the past two years:

- The percentage of the population living in poverty increased almost six percentage points in 10 years, from 11.8% in 2007 to 17.7% in 2016.
- However, there was a decrease in poverty from 2015, when 19.0% of the population lived in poverty.
- San Bernardino County's rate of poverty is higher than state and national averages and is the highest among counties compared, except for Miami-Dade.

The long-term poverty trend indicates an increase in poverty across all age groups:

- In 2016, 26.0% of children in San Bernardino County were living in poverty, up from 16.2% in 2007.
- The percentage of adults living in poverty also grew during this same period, from 10.3% in 2007 to 18.4% in 2016.
- Poverty among seniors ages 65 and older increased as well, rising from 7.6% in 2007 to 9.9% in 2016.

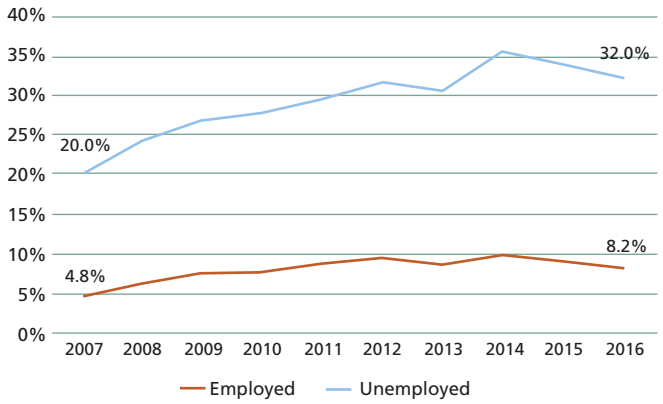
Women are more likely to live in poverty than men:

- In 2016, 18.8% of females in San Bernardino County were living in poverty.
- This is more than two percentage points higher than the proportion of the male population living in poverty (16.5%).

There is also a growing population of working poor:

- In 2016, 8.2% of the civilian labor force ages 16 and older who were employed were living in poverty. This is up 71% from 2007 when 4.8% 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 20.0% in 2007 to 32.0% in 2016.

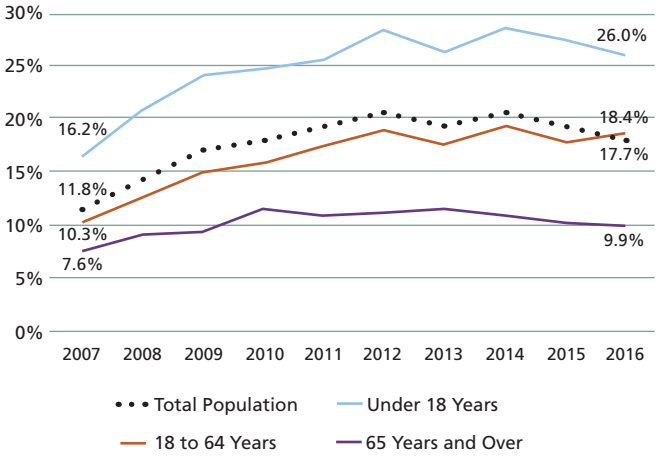
Percentage of Civilian Labor Force Ages 16 and Older Living in Poverty
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

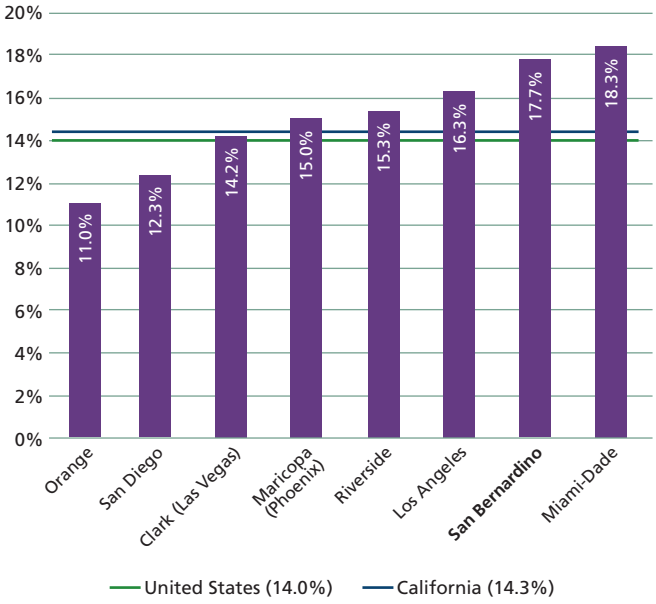
2016 Income Thresholds for Poverty Determination	For an individual, the annual income to be considered in poverty is less than $11,880. For two people with no children, the poverty threshold is an annual income of $16,020.

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, by Age
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty
County Comparison, 2016



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

Housing

Section Highlights

Entry-Level Home Price	$218,370
Households Able to Afford Entry-Level Home	70%
Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Rental	$18.40
Number of K-12 Students Living Doubled-Up due to Economic Hardship	38,082
Households on Waiting List for Rental Assistance	31,000

A Success Story

In 2017, the unincorporated community of Bloomington welcomed 190 new affordable housing units at Bloomington Grove and Lillian Court, plus the addition of a 6,000 square-foot Bloomington Branch Library and community rooms. The project – spearheaded by the County and The Related Companies of California, LLC – is expected to trigger a surge in economic growth in the area, in part due to a new sewer line brought in. Lack of adequate sewer services stymied growth in the past, but the new line will now be available to investors who want to build along the Valley Boulevard commercial corridor. The project was awarded the Southern California Association of Non-Profit Housing's top honor, the Transformative Communities Award. Work continues in 2018 on the next phase, which will bring additional housing, a large park, and a multi-use community center.

Affordability Declines, but Region Remains Most Affordable in SoCal

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 and compares the minimum qualifying income for an entry-level home to the annual incomes of common or growing occupations. Homeownership rates are also shown.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

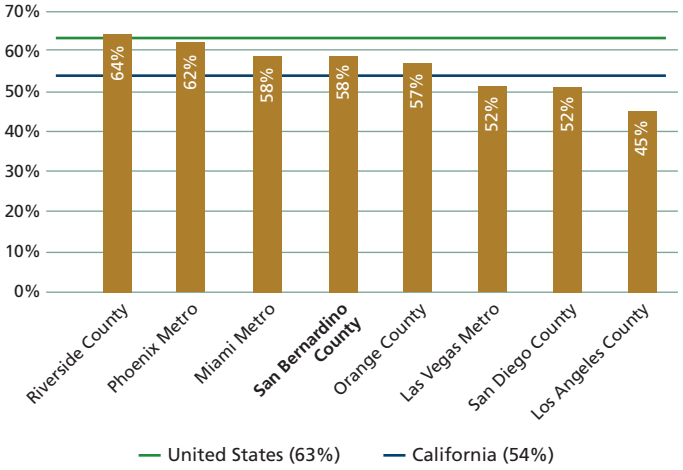
San Bernardino County remains the most affordable county in Southern California:

- The minimum qualifying income needed to purchase a median-priced entry-level home ($218,370) in San Bernardino County was approximately $33,160 as of the first quarter of 2017.
- San Bernardino County is considerably more affordable than the statewide entry-level home price of $422,130, which requires a qualifying income of $64,100.[1]
- Fewer than three-quarters of households in San Bernardino County (70%) could afford such a home in the first quarter of 2017, down slightly from 73% in 2016 but up from 61% in 2008.
- Looking at average salaries in common or growing occupations, all of the selected fields earn more than the minimum qualifying income with the exception of retails salespersons.

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

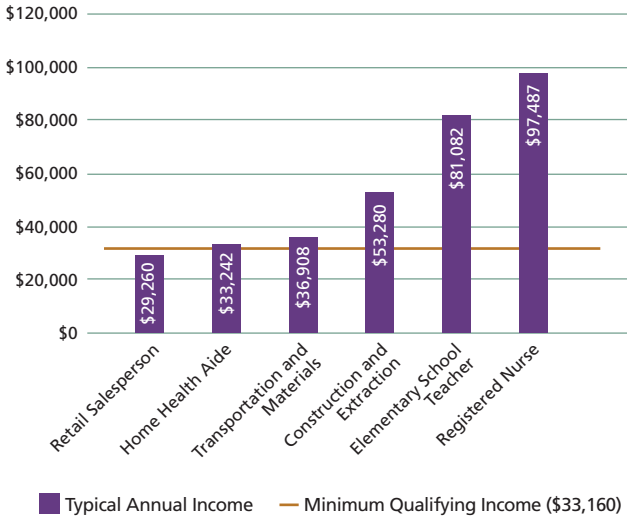
- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County was 58% in 2016, a two-point decline from 2012 when 60% of residents were homeowners.
- Until recently, homeownership was declining nationwide and in San Bernardino County, but at a faster rate. The downward trend flattened both locally and nationwide in 2016.
- 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, 2016



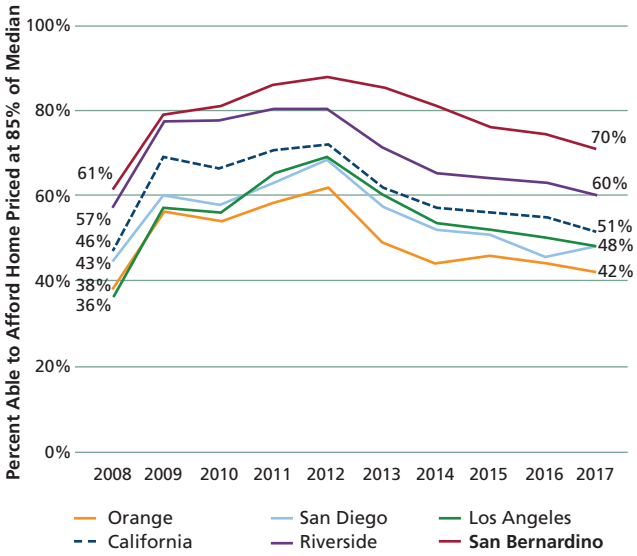
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2016 (factfinder.census.gov)

Income Needed to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median ($218,370) Compared to Typical Salaries
San Bernardino County, 2017



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

First-Time Homebuyer Housing Affordability Index
County Comparison, 2008-2017



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

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

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

As Minimum Wage Increases, Rental Affordability Gap Narrows

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:

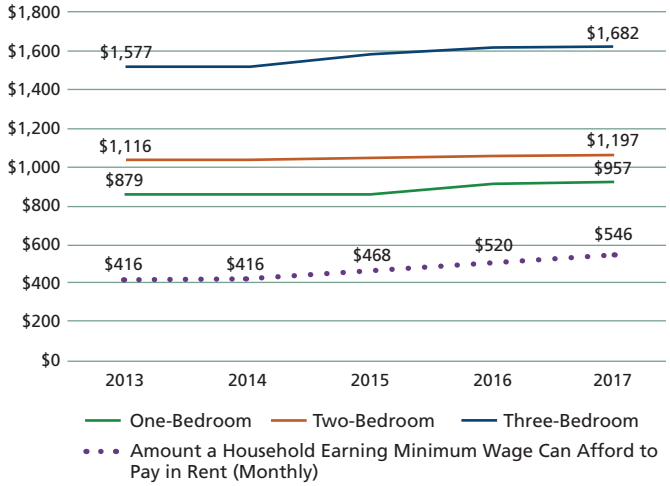
- The hourly wage needed to afford a median-priced one-bedroom apartment rose about 1%, from $18.17 in 2016 to $18.40 in 2017. This housing wage is equivalent to an annual income of $38,280.[1]
- Since 2013, one-, two- and three-bedroom rents all rose 1%. Meanwhile, minimum wage rose 31%.[2]
- The Riverside-San 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 ($957) 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 $546 per month at $10.50 per hour in 2017. 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, 49% of renters pay 35% or more of their income on rent. This compares to 46% statewide and 41% nationwide.

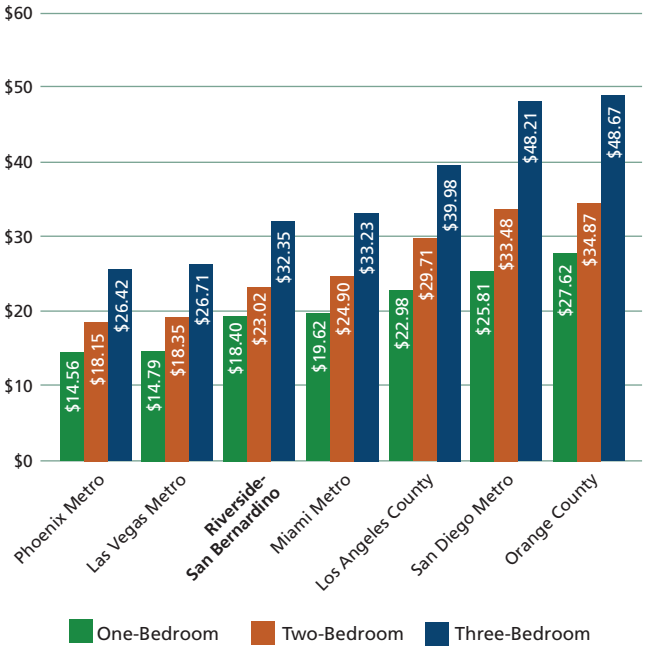
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2016 (DP04)

Monthly Fair Market Rent
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



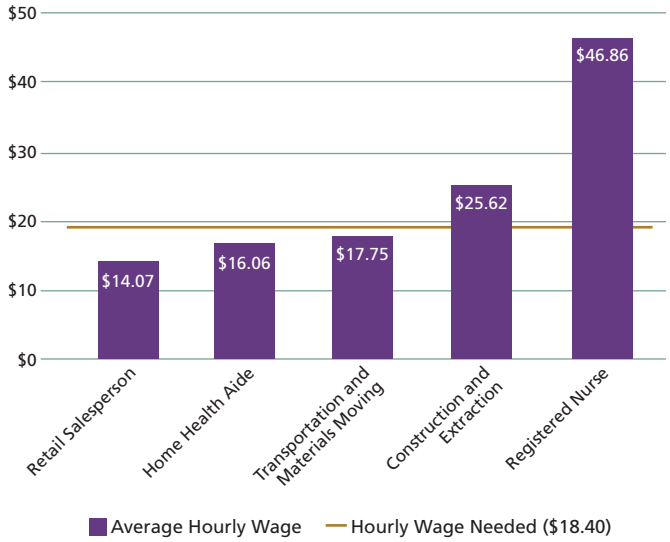
Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2017 Fair Markets Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (http://nlihc.org/oor)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent
Regional Comparison, 2017



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2017 Fair Markets Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (http://nlihc.org/oor)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2017



Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2017 Fair Markets Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (http://nlihc.org/oor); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html)

[1] Assumes 2,080 paid hours per year (52 weeks at 40 hours per week).
[2] Assumes 2017 minimum wage of $10.50, which is the wage for companies with 26 or more employees; wage for companies with 25 or fewer employees is $10.00.

Over 30,000 Households on Waitlist for Rental Assistance

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

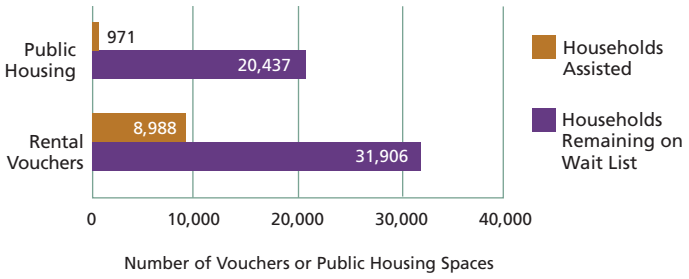
Due to high demand and low supply, most residents seeking a rent subsidy from their local Housing Authority will wait many years before the opportunity arises:

- In 2016, there were an estimated 31,906 households waiting for voucher rental assistance.[1]
- A monthly average of approximately 8,988 households currently receive a voucher.
- The supply of vouchers 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 voucher rental assistance, demand for affordable public housing is an estimated 21 times higher than available supply.

Approximately one in 11 school age students have insecure housing:

- In the 2015/16 school year, 38,082 San Bernardino County K-12 students were identified as homeless or lacking secure housing, representing 9.3% of total enrollment.
- Among homeless and housing insecure students, 93% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship, 3% live in shelters, 3% live 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.

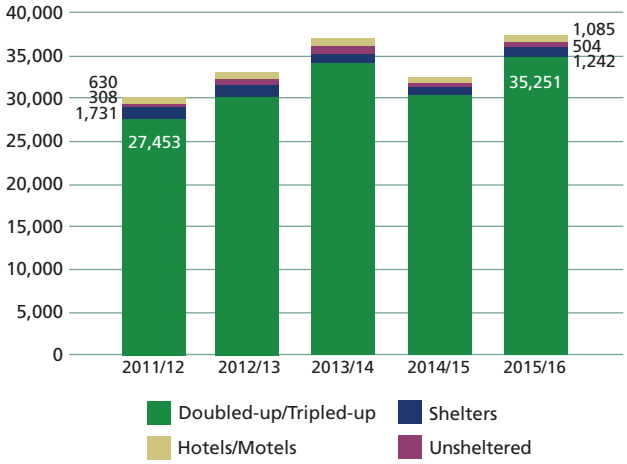
Supply and Demand of Rental Assistance Vouchers and Public Housing
San Bernardino County, 2016



Sources: Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB) and Needles Housing Authority. HACSB also provided Upland Housing Authority figures; On July 1, 2017, all housing assistance services provided by the Upland Housing Authority were transferred to the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (HACSB).

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 $18.40, whereas the minimum qualifying income to purchase a home priced at 85% of median ($218,370), assuming 10% down, is equivalent to an hourly wage of $15.94.

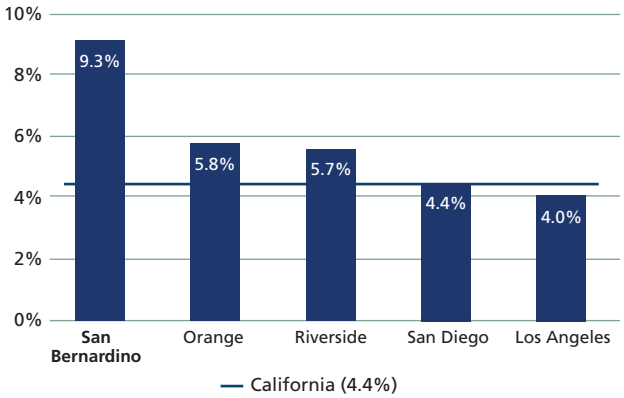
Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Housing Insecure
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



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

Homeless and Housing Insecure School-Age Students by Percent of Total Enrollment
County Comparison, 2015/16



Sources: California Department of Education, according to information provided by school districts on their Local Education Agency Reporting Form Title 1, Part A and Homeless Education Consolidated Application; California Department of Education, DataQuest (enrollment figures)

Homeless Seniors	There were 112 unsheltered homeless older adults ages 62 and over in 2017, comprising 10% of the unsheltered homeless population. Older adults among the sheltered population are not tracked in the point-in-time count.

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

[1] 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%.

Wellness

Section Highlights

Residents Without Health Insurance	8.5%
Residents per Primary Care Physician	1,742
Young Child Deaths	Down 11%
Overweight Students	2 in 5
Overweight Adults	2 in 3
Gap between Low-Income Residents Needing and Getting Mental Health Care	Smallest in 10 Years

A Success Story

Prescription opioid drug dependence, misuse, abuse, and drug related overdose deaths have become a public health emergency. The Inland Empire Opioid Crisis Coalition is one of San Bernardino County's responses to the opioid crisis. Members of the Coalition include representatives from hospitals in the region, the County Department of Behavioral Health, and the Hospital Association of Southern California. Since emergency departments are at the forefront of treating and curtailing the spread of this epidemic, the Coalition recently published, and is widely distributing, a toolkit to help emergency room doctors discuss options with patients needing treatment for pain. The toolkit also provides behavioral health, physician, and health plan support. The Coalition is in the process of developing a tool kit for primary care physicians.

Rate of Uninsured Drops 12 Percentage Points in Five Years

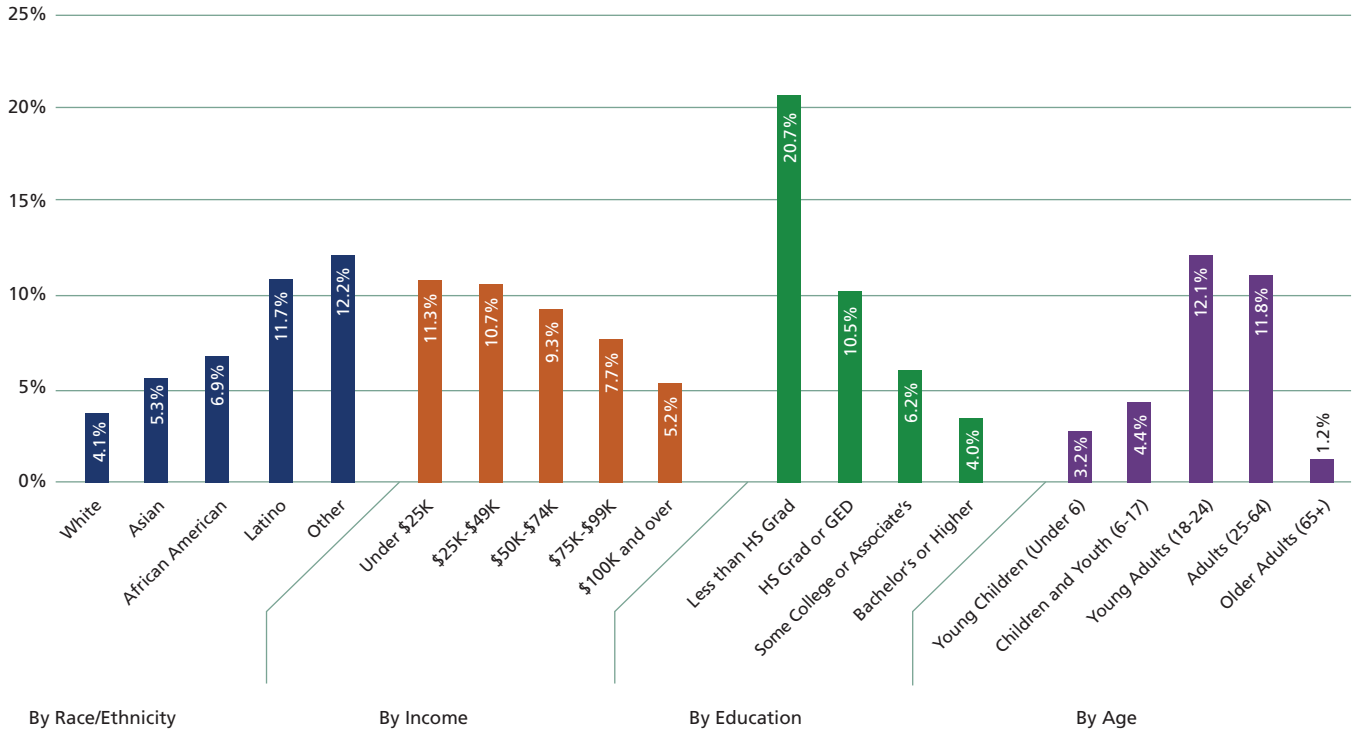
Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving 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?

There has been a significant decline in the percentage of uninsured residents:

- In 2016, 8.5% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured, a drop of 12 percentage points from 2012, when 20.6% of residents were uninsured.
- This is lower than the United States (8.6% uninsured) and all peer counties compared, except for San Diego and Orange counties (7.5% and 7.2% uninsured, respectively) and California overall (7.3%).
- 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 (12.2%), followed by Latinos (11.7%).
- When broken out by household income, those with incomes in the lowest range (less than $25,000) were the most likely to be uninsured (11.3%).
- 20.7% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured, compared with 4.0% of those with a college degree.
- At 12.1%, young adults (ages 18-24 years old) were the age group most likely to be uninsured.
- 4.4% of young children, under age six, were uninsured.

Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income, Education and Age
San Bernardino County, 2016



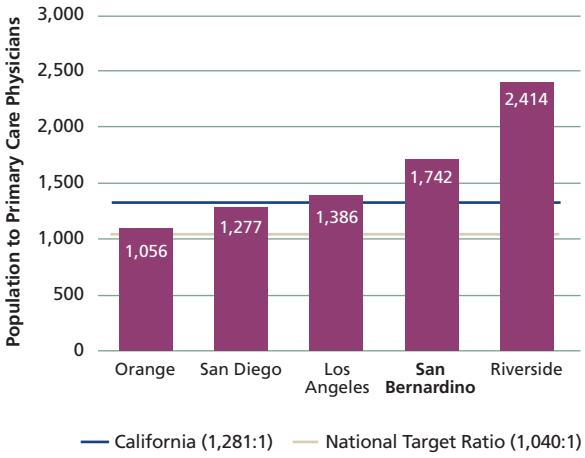
Note: Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. White is non-Hispanic. Latino is of any race. Educational attainment data is for the population age 25 and over.

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

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

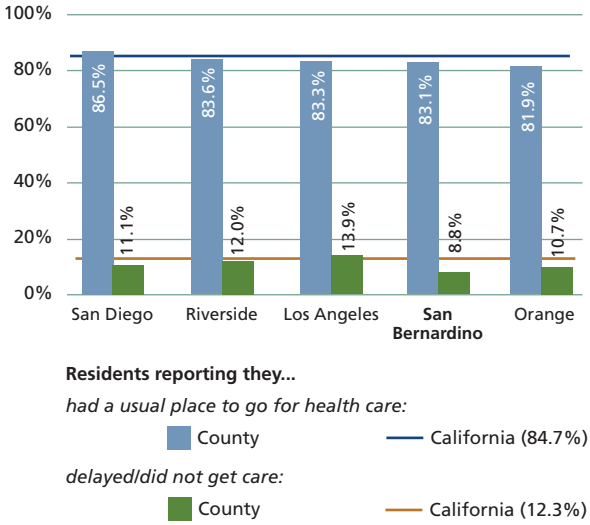
- According to the 2015 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 83.1% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a slightly lower proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared, except Orange County (81.9%).
- However, 8.8% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, a better rate than the state and all neighboring counties compared.
- This is an improvement of three and a half percentage points since 2011, when 12.3% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get needed medical care.
- There are 1,742 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County. The national target ratio (consisting of "top performers" in the top 10%) is 1,040 for each primary care physician.[1]

Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician
County Comparison, 2017



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

Health Care Access (Under Age 65)
County Comparison, 2015



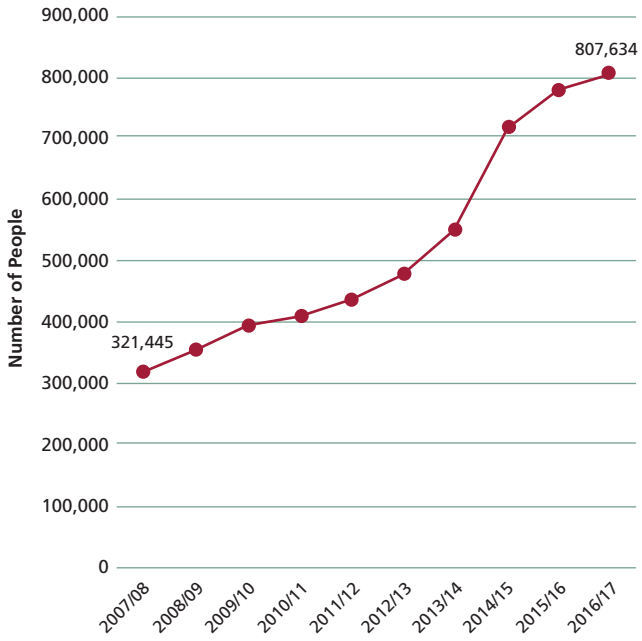
Source: California Health Interview Survey

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 2017, Medi-Cal enrollment increased 3% from the previous year.
- In the 10-year period between 2008 and 2017, overall Medi-Cal enrollment more than doubled (151% increase).

Enrollment in Medi-Cal
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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 (ARMC). The 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)

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

Early Prenatal Care Rate Increases

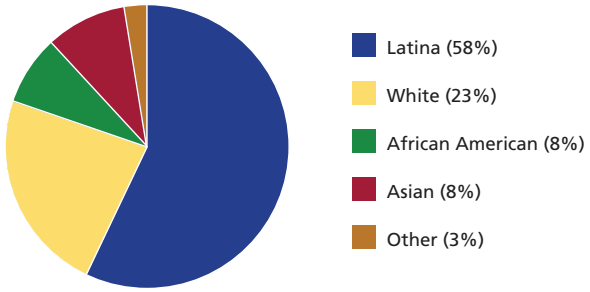
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2015, early prenatal care rates increased:

- Early prenatal care for San Bernardino County mothers rose 1.2 percentage points to 83.6% in 2015 – above the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%.
- Levels of early prenatal care improved for all ethnicities.
- White mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (84.8%), followed by Latina mothers (84.5%).
- The percentage of Asian mothers receiving early prenatal care increased nearly two percentage points from 77.7% in 2014 to 79.5% in 2015.
- The majority of births in San Bernardino County are to Latina mothers (58%), followed by White mothers (23%), and African American and Asian mothers (8% each).
- Over the past 10 years, the number of live births in San Bernardino County decreased 12%, from 34,675 live births in 2006 to 30,510 in 2015.

Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2015*

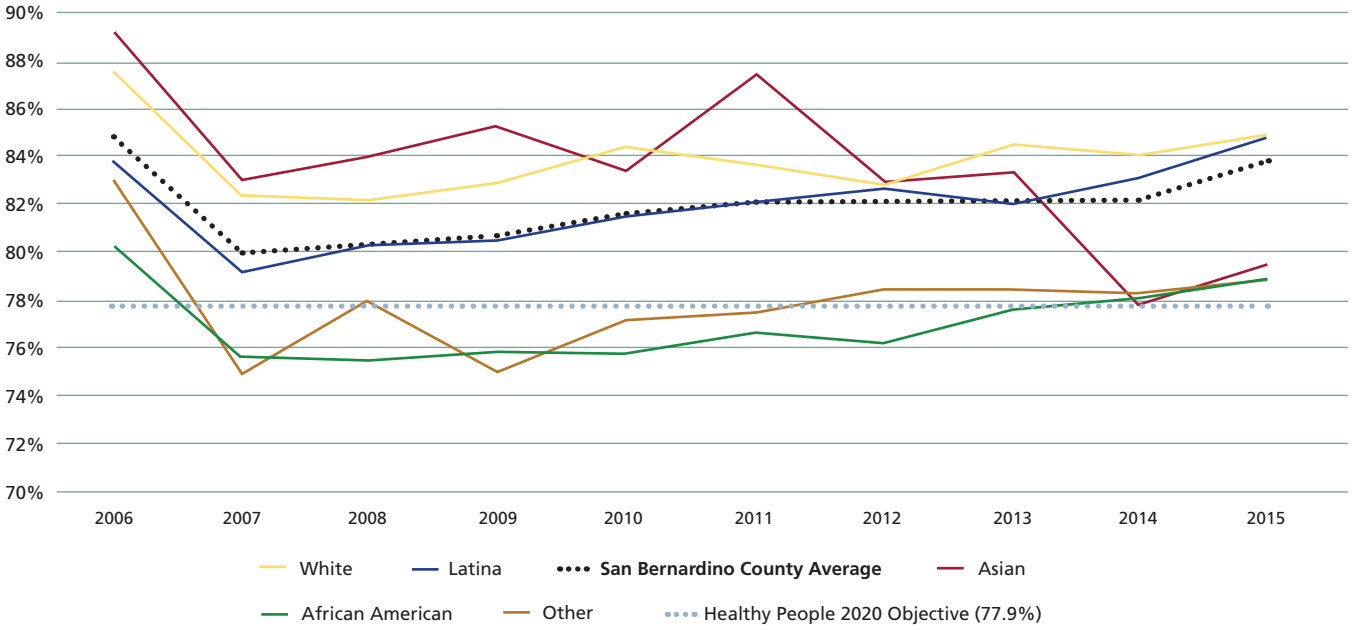


Note: Chart does not include 169 births with unknown race/ethnicity.
*2015 data are considered preliminary and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: County of San Bernardino, 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.

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015*



Note: The ethnic category "Latina" includes any race; the racial categories "White," "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.
*2015 data are considered preliminary and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health

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

Child Deaths Decline

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.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2015, the overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County decreased:

- The number of infant deaths decreased 11%, from 185 in 2014 to 165 in 2015.
- There was no change, however, among children ages one through four (30 deaths both in 2014 and 2015).
- The overall death rate for children under five decreased 10% between 2014 and 2015.
- The 10-year trend for San Bernardino County, as well as the state, is gradually downward.
- Congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities and maternal pregnancy complications affecting the newborn were the most common causes of infant deaths.
- Congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities and accidents were the leading causes of death for young children (one to four years old).

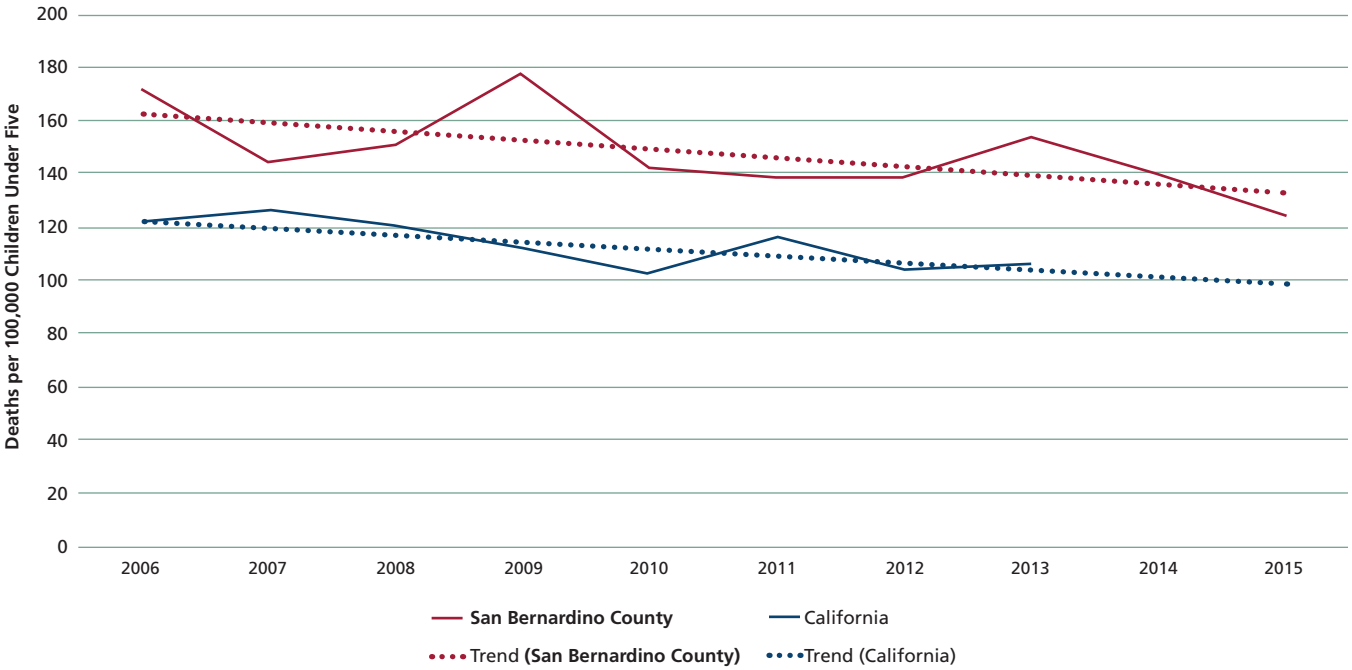
Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children
San Bernardino County, 2015*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	46
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	24
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	16
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	5
Complications of placenta, cord & membranes	11
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	4
All Other Causes	59
TOTAL	**165**
Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	9
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	9
Influenza and Pneumonia	2
Assault (Homicide)	2
All Other Causes	8
TOTAL	**30**

* 2015 cause of death data is considered preliminary. With the exception of accidents, causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All other causes."

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
San Bernardino County and California, 2006-2015*



*2013 is the last year that death data are available through CDPH. Thus, California data not available for 2014 and 2015. Cause of death data is considered preliminary for 2015.

Sources: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health; California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Center for Health Services, Vital Statistics Query System, California Department of Finance: 2010-2060 - Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, & Gender.

Most Adults are Overweight

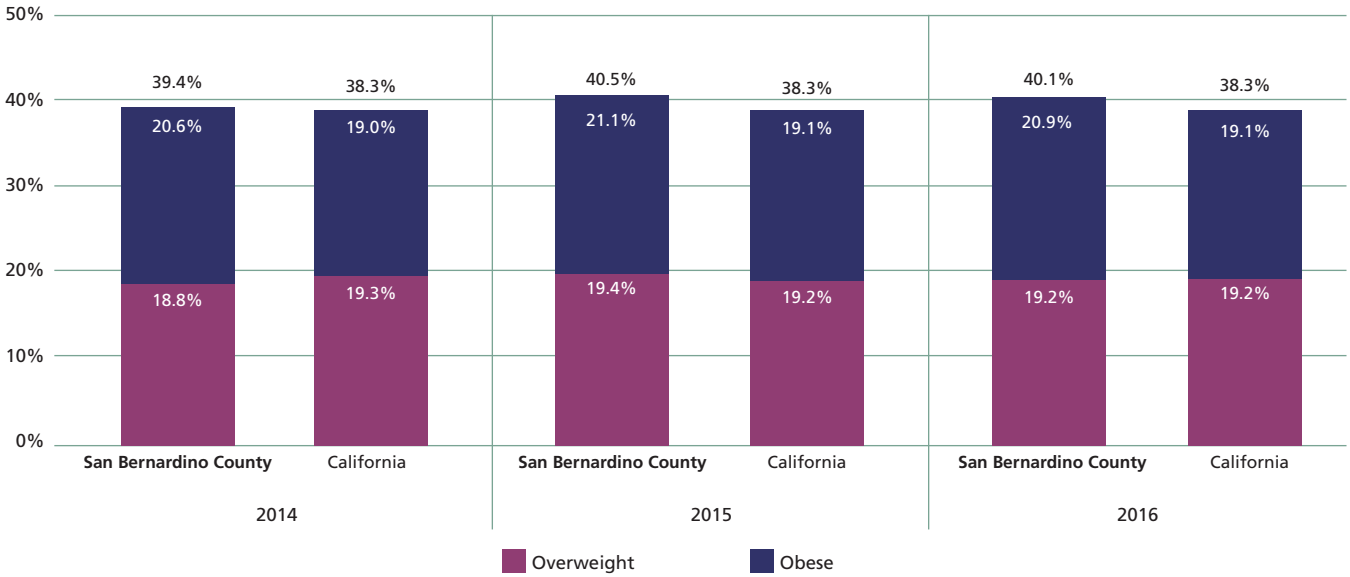
Overweight children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults. A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems and premature death. Maintaining a healthy body weight may have positive impacts on physical and mental health, as well as reduce health care costs. This indicator measures the proportion of students in fifth, seventh and ninth grades with an unhealthy body composition (overweight or obese) using the California Department of Education (CDE) Physical Fitness Test. 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 2016, an average of 40.1% 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 a slight decrease from 2015 when 40.5% of students in San Bernardino County were overweight or obese.
- Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2016, 20.9% were considered to be far outside the healthy range ("Needs Improvement – Health Risk" or obese), while the remaining 19.2% were designated as "Needs Improvement" (overweight).
- San Bernardino City school district had the highest proportion of overweight students (47%).
- Rim of the World school district had the lowest proportion of overweight students (24%).

Percentage of Children Overweight and Obese
San Bernardino County and California, 2014 - 2016



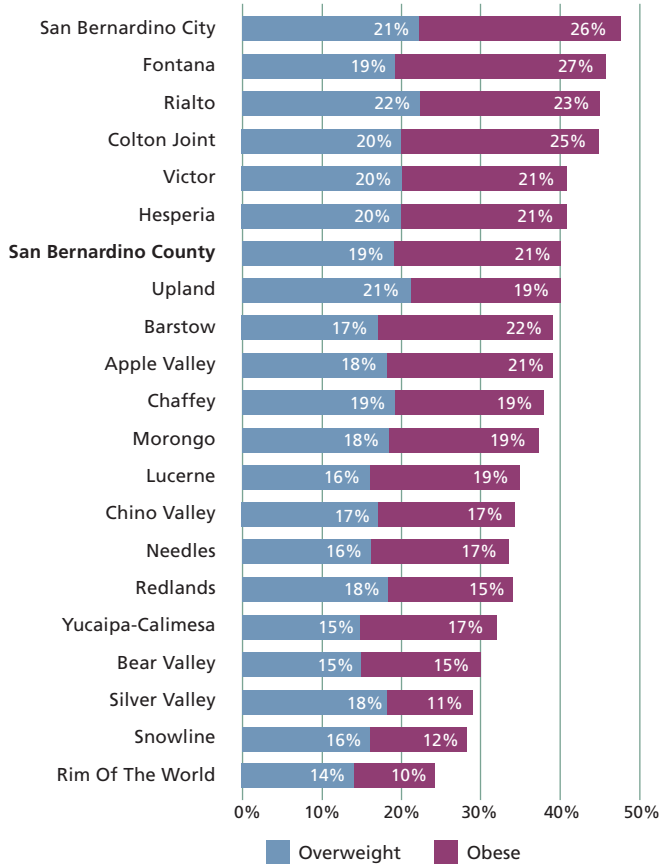
Source: California Department of Education Physical Fitness Test (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/)

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

[1] 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, 2016



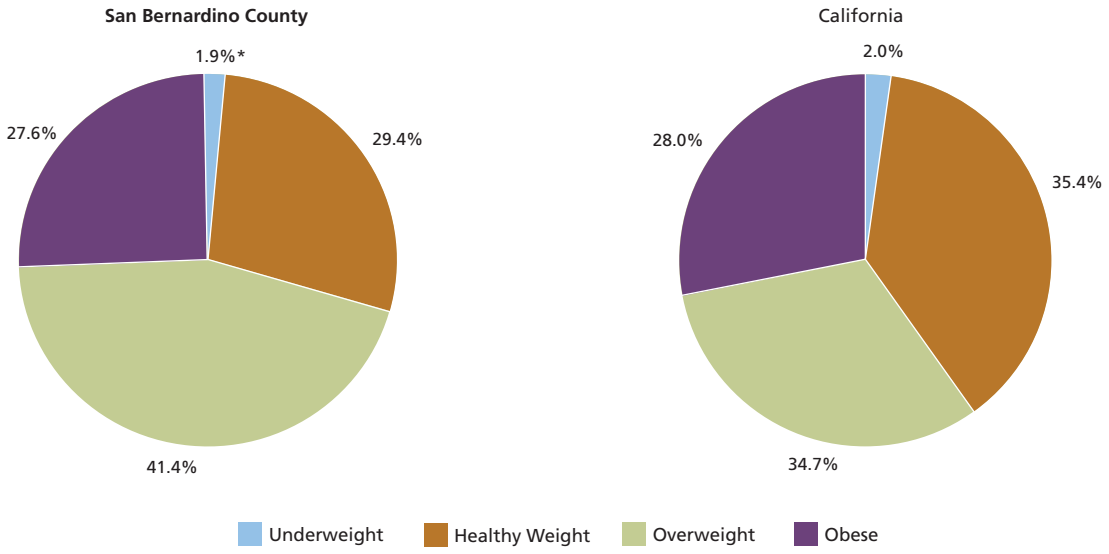
Note: Due to unstable data (fewer than 50 students tested), Baker Valley School District is not included in the chart. Chaffey and Victor represent combined data of the high school districts and their feeder school districts. Chaffey includes Chaffey Joint Union High School District and the elementary 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/)

More than two-thirds of San Bernardino County adults are overweight:

- In 2015, 41.4% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 27.6% obese; 29.4% had a healthy body weight.
- In comparison, 35.4% of adults in California had a healthy body weight.

Weight Status of Adults
San Bernardino County and California, 2015



* 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)

Diabetes Prevalence 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.[1] This indicator reports prevalence and/or death data for heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure/stroke. Also tracked are hospitalizations due to heart disease.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Both heart disease prevalence and deaths increased in 2015:

- In 2015, San Bernardino County's death rate due to heart disease was 181.5 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents. This marks a decrease of 31% since 2006, but a one-year increase of 3%.
- There has been an increase in the percentage of county residents who were diagnosed with heart disease – from 5.7% in 2006 to 6.9% in 2015.
- In 2015, San Bernardino County's prevalence rate for heart disease was in the middle among neighboring counties and slightly higher than the state (6.6%).

The long-term trend for diabetes prevalence and deaths is on the rise:

- In 2015, 10.2% of adults in San Bernardino County had been diagnosed with diabetes. This rate is in the middle among counties compared and higher than California overall (9.8%).
- The rate of 10.2% marks a decline of more than two percentage points from 2014, when diabetes prevalence was 12.5%.
- Long-term, however, diabetes prevalence increased three percentage points since 2006, when the rate was 7.2%.
- At 32.9 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents in 2015, San Bernardino County had the state's second highest rate of deaths due to diabetes, behind only Kern County.
- Deaths due to diabetes increased slightly from 32.4 in 2014 to 32.9 in 2015. The longer-term trend is also upward, increasing 8% since 2006.

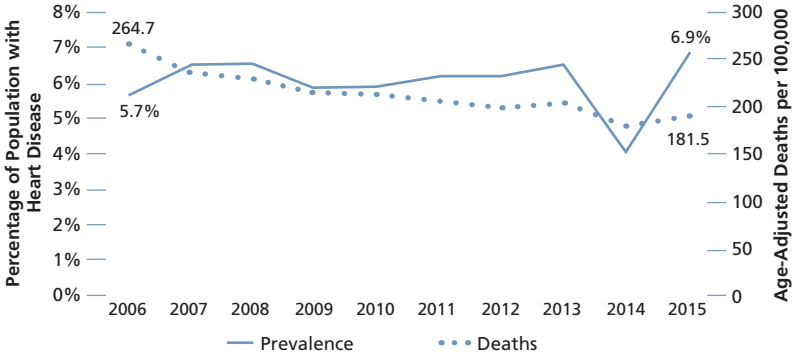
High blood pressure prevalence is on the rise while deaths due to stroke are on the decline:

- In 2015, 30.5% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, the highest percentage among all counties compared (except Riverside County) and higher than California.
- This marks an increase of almost six percentage points since 2014, when 24.7% of adults had high blood pressure.
- Of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 63% are currently taking medications to control their high blood pressure.
- Deaths due to strokes have decreased 23% since 2006.[2]

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

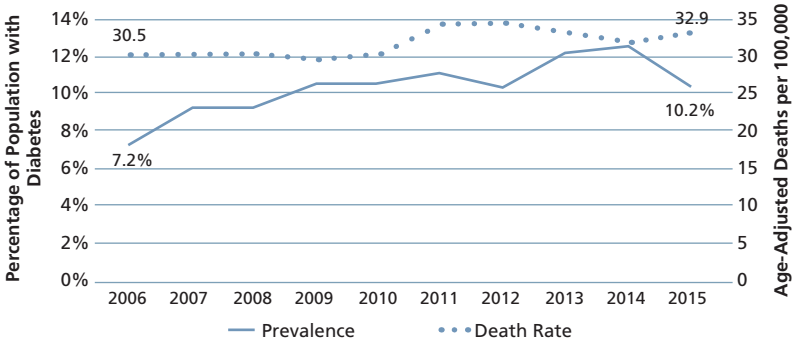
[2] Fully 70% of strokes can be directly linked to existing high blood pressure, making high blood pressure the single most important controllable stroke risk factor.

Heart Disease: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



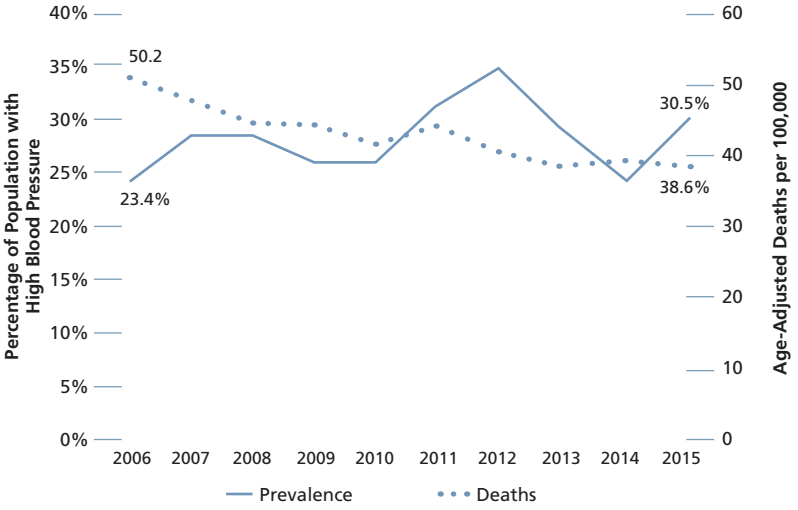
Sources: California Health Interview Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2015 on CDC WONDER Online Database (http://wonder.cdc.gov/)

Diabetes: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



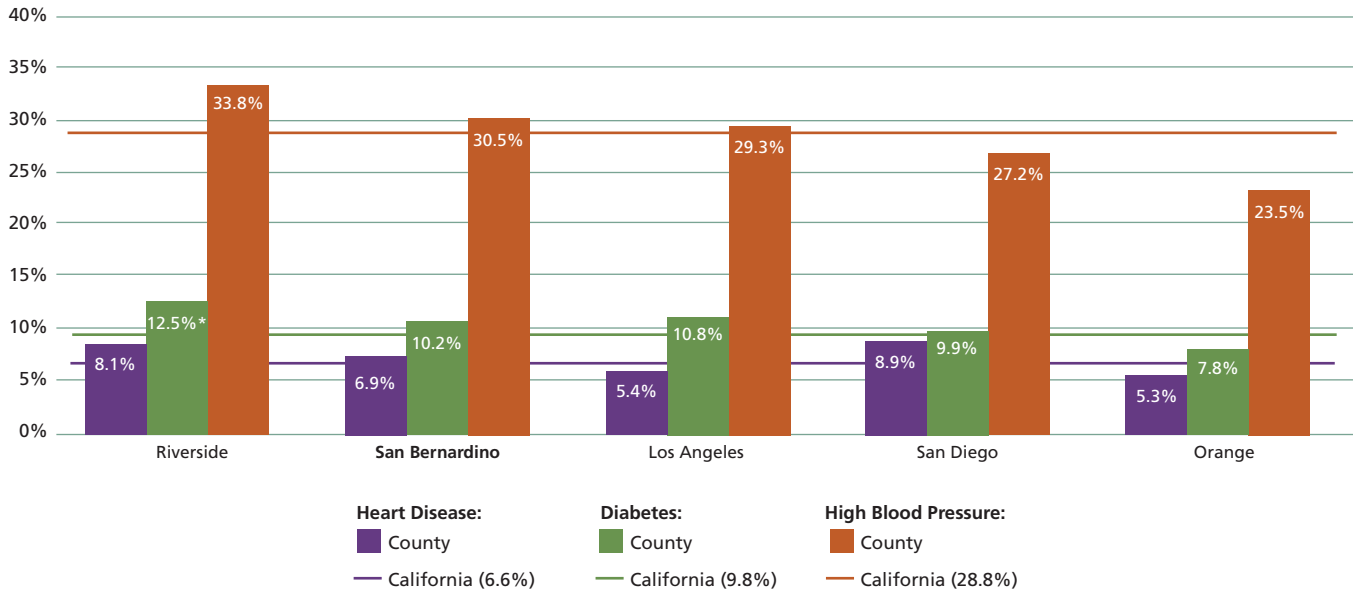
Sources: California Health Interview Survey, California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/obir/Pages/CHSP.aspx)

High Blood Pressure: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates due to Stroke
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



Sources: California Health Interview Survey, California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/County-Health-Status-Profi.aspx)

Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, or Heart Disease
County Comparison, 2015



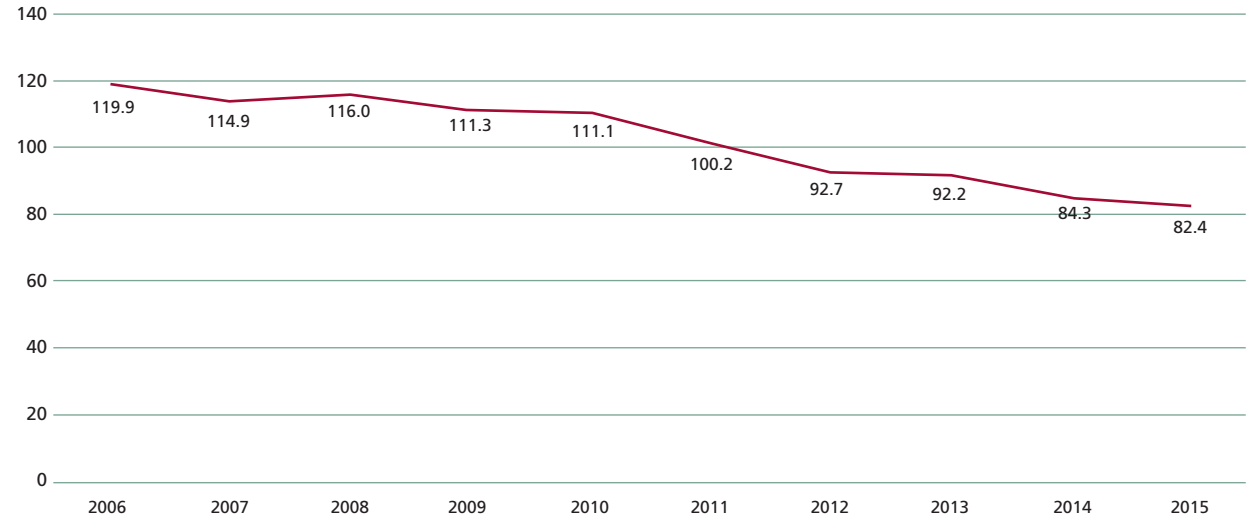
* Data considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: California Health Interview Survey

Hospitalizations due to Coronary Heart Disease

In 2015, the hospitalization rate for heart disease was 82.4 per 10,000 residents (age-adjusted).

Heart Disease Hospitalizations (Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000)
San Bernardino County, 2006-2015



Note: This report presents longitudinal data for hospitalizations using 2006-2015 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. In addition, due to a switch in ICD Codes in 2015, estimates for year 2015 are not directly comparable to those for prior years.

Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2006-2015)

Count of Unserved Lowest in 10 Years

Mental disorders are among the most common causes of disability. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, as many as 4% of adult Americans have a seriously debilitating mental illness, or 9.8 million people. In addition, suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the United States, accounting for 44,000 deaths nationwide in 2015.[1] 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 continues to improve:

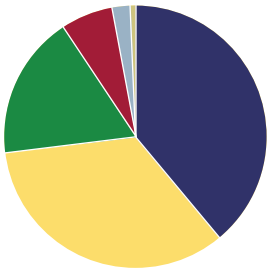
- In 2015/16, 50,342 clients (unduplicated count) received public mental health services, while an estimated 67,147 low-income residents were in need of care.
- This marks the lowest gap in 10 years between those in need and those receiving services, shrinking from an estimated gap of 27,227 residents not receiving needed care in 2006/07 to 16,805 in 2015/16.
- Over the past five years, client counts for those receiving public mental health services grew for all age groups. Children ages birth to five have witnessed the largest increase, growing 124% in five years, followed by adults ages 25-44, growing 27%.
- Overall, more than one-third (35%) of clients served in 2015/16 were children and youth ages birth through 17, including 2,923 children ages birth to five (6% of all clients) and 8,562 adolescents (17% of all clients).
- Approximately 12% of all clients receiving public mental health services were young adults between the ages of 18 and 24, while 42% were adults between ages 25 and 54.
- Residents aged 55 and older made up 11% of total clients, including 970 seniors aged 65 and over (2% of total).
- Of the clients served during 2015/16, 38% were Latino/a, 34% were Caucasian, 17% were African American, 3% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% was Native American, and 8% were other or unreported.

The Mental Health-Physical Health Connection

Mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, reduce one's ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors such as eating right, exercising, and minimizing use of alcohol and tobacco. In turn, problems with physical health, 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 also tend to be closely linked (see Substance Abuse).

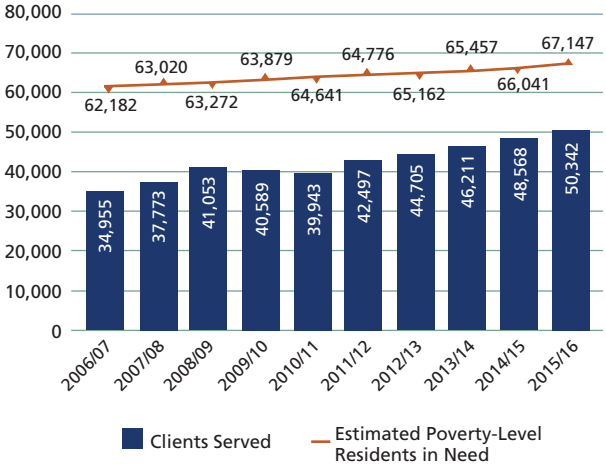
Source: Healthy People 2020 (www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28)

Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2015/16



Source: San Bernardino County Health Care Agency, Behavioral Health Services,Client Services Information System 2015/16

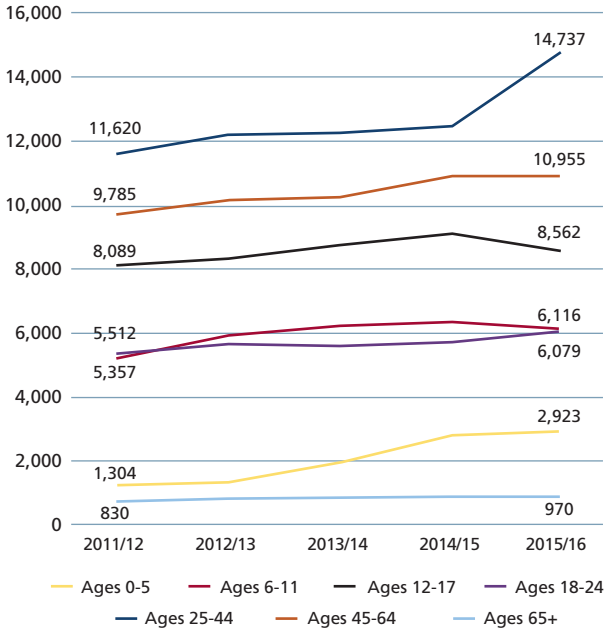
Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

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

Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System, by Age
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



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

[1] National Institute of Mental Health (www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/prevalence/serious-mental-illness-smi-among-us-adults.shtml; www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/suicide/index.shtml)

Opiate and Alcohol Treatment Admissions Grow

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.[1] This indicator presents a variety of commonly-used indicators to help gauge the extent of alcohol and other drug (AOD) abuse in San Bernardino County. These include trends in AOD-related admissions to County 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 2015/16, AOD-related admissions to County treatment facilities rose 7% in one year, led by increases in admissions for opiate addiction (+27%) and alcohol (+20%).
- Over the past five years, admissions grew 35%.
- 24% of clients receiving AOD services also received County mental health services in 2015/16, while 46% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.[2]

There were slightly more alcohol-involved accidents in 2016 than the previous year:

- Between 2015 and 2016, alcohol-involved collisions rose 1% compared to a 6% increase statewide.
- In 2016, 11% of serious collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 10% of collisions statewide.
- Since 2012, alcohol-involved collisions rose 15% in San Bernardino County compared to a 1% increase statewide.
- Alcohol-involved collisions claimed 57 lives in San Bernardino County in 2016.

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

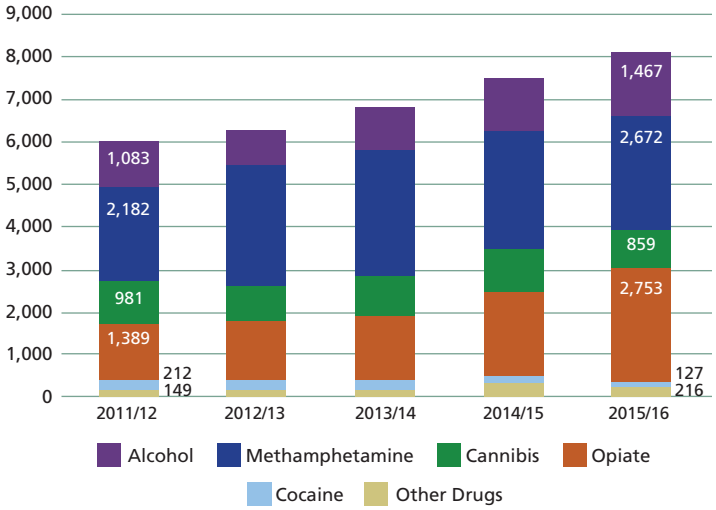
- Drug-induced deaths in San Bernardino County rose between 2012 and 2015, but the 2015 death rate of 10.6 per 100,000 remains an improvement from 10 years ago when there were 11.6 deaths per 100,000 in 2006. The county's 2015 rate is better than the statewide rate of 11.8 per 100,000.
- Deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which are often associated with substance abuse, have worsened, from 12.5 per 100,000 in 2006 to 15.2 per 100,000 in 2015. The county has more chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths than the statewide average (12.1 per 100,000 in 2015).[3]

Inland Empire Opioid Crisis Coalition

The San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health is an active participant in the Inland Empire Opioid Crisis Coalition, which created the Tool Kit for Safe Opioid Prescribing in Emergency Departments. The coalition is now addressing a similar toolkit for primary care physicians. More information on San Bernardino County opioid overdose monitoring can be found at https://pdop.shinyapps.io/ODdash_v1/

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services, San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



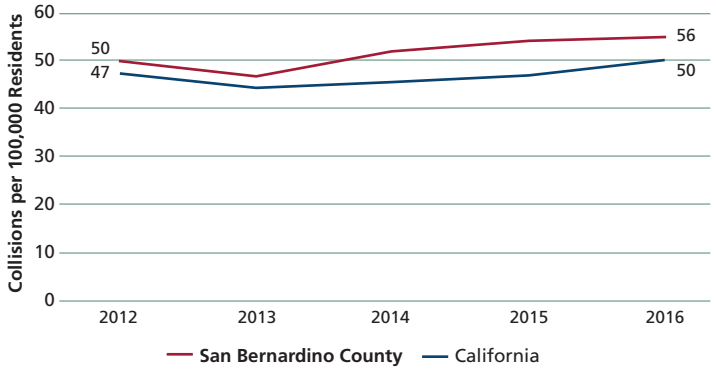
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, CalOMS Dataset

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, 2012-2016



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.

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

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm)
[2] San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset
[3] California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/County-Health-Status-Profiles.aspx)

Veterans Outperform Non-Veterans on Many Measures

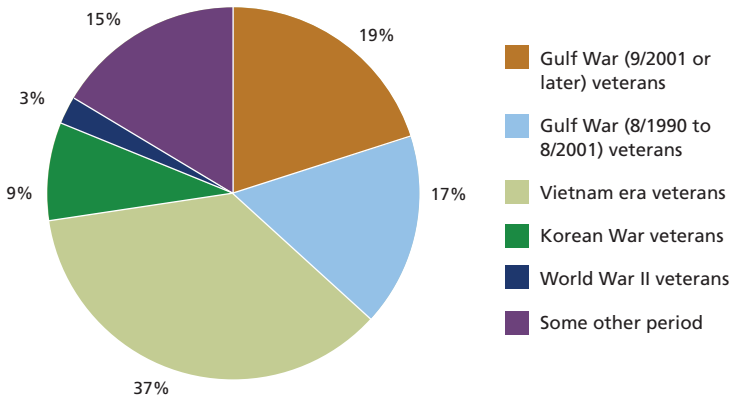
Veterans from all eras reside in San Bernardino County, with needs ranging from aging and adult services to children's services, and from transitional assistance to public health. Strengthening support networks for soldiers and their families may reduce the long-term individual and societal impacts of war. Financial benefits obtained for veterans results in local spending, job creation, and tax revenue. This indicator provides information about veterans in San Bernardino County, including demographic trends, economic and educational outcomes, counts of applications for federal benefits and the County Veterans Affairs (VA) caseload, the value of total and per veteran benefits received, and information on veterans experiencing homelessness.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

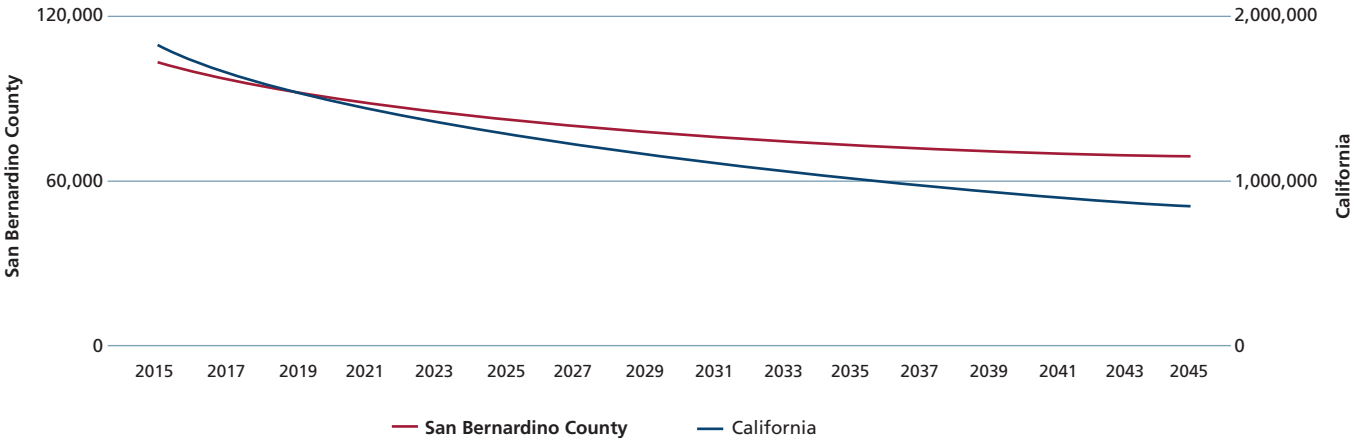
- In 2016, approximately 4.8% of San Bernardino County's population was comprised of veterans.[1]
- Between 2015 and 2045, the veteran population in San Bernardino County is projected to decline 36%, from an estimated 104,000 veterans to 64,000. This is a slower decline than statewide, where a 52% decline is anticipated.
- Most San Bernardino County veterans are Vietnam era vets (37%), followed by Gulf War vets (36%).

Period of Service for San Bernardino County Veterans, 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2016, Table S2101

Projected Change in the Veteran Population
San Bernardino County and California, 2015-2045



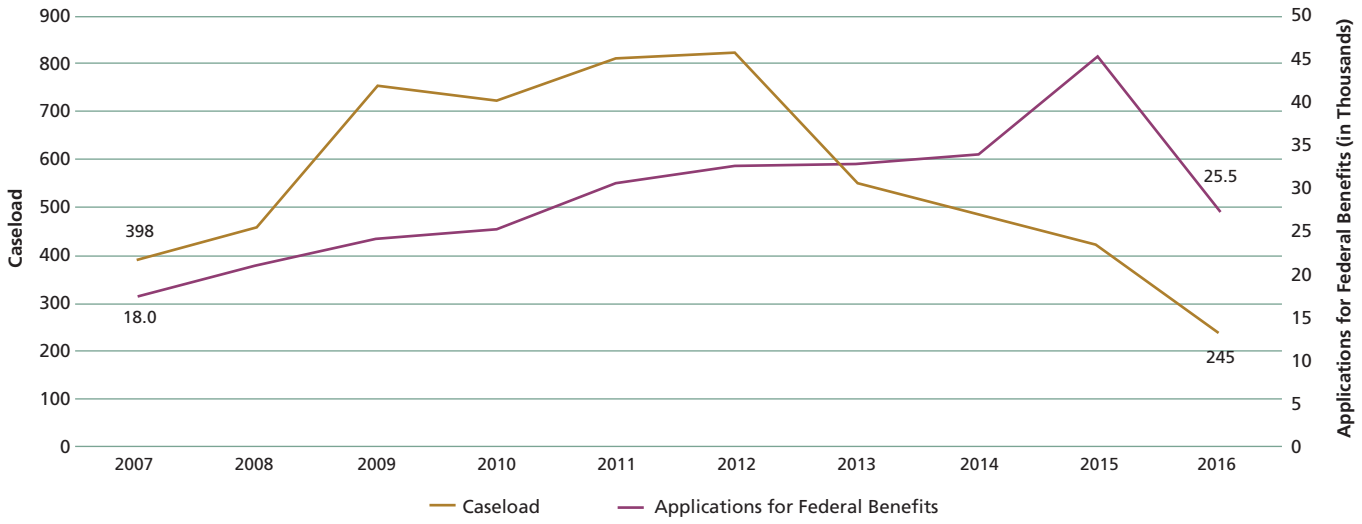
Source: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2016 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2015-2045 (www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp)

[1] National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2016 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2016; California Department of Finance, Population Estimates, Table E-2, July 2016
[2] 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.

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:

- Since 2007, applications for federal benefits increased 42%.[2]
- During the same period, the County VA caseload fell 38%. Recent declines stem from administrative measures to close old and inactive cases.
- In 2015/16, the combined annual value of federal monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by the County of San Bernardino for veterans was $54,922,810. This represents a decrease of 11% from the previous year, but 72% more than five-years ago, and outperforms California overall, which posted a five-year increase of 40%.
- The average new award per veteran was $11,104 in San Bernardino County, which is similar to the statewide average of $12,231.[3]

Department of Veterans Affairs Caseload and Applications for Federal Benefits
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans typically fare better on most economic and educational measures:

- San Bernardino County veterans have higher income, lower unemployment, higher educational attainment, and a lower poverty rate compared to non-veterans.
- However, more veterans have a disability (33%) compared to the non-veteran population (13%).

The number of unsheltered homeless veterans increased in 2017:

- According to the 2017 Homeless Count and Sub-population Survey report, there were 111 unsheltered veterans in San Bernardino County – an increase from 2016 when there were 92 unsheltered veterans.
- Out of all unsheltered homeless people in 2017, 10% were veterans and nearly half (46) of the 111 unsheltered homeless veterans were considered "chronically homeless."[4]
- Additionally, there were 50 veterans living in shelters, or 7% of the total 687 sheltered homeless population in San Bernardino County in 2017.

Selected Characteristics of Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans Ages 18 and Older
San Bernardino County, 2016

	Veterans	Non-Veterans
Median Income	$39,869	$24,613
Living in Poverty	10%	15%
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	8.7%
High School Diploma or Higher	93%	78%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	23%	20%
With a Disability	33%	13%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2016, Table S2101

[3] California Association of Veterans Service Officers, Annual Reports and Directories, 2017 and 2013
[4] A person is identified as chronically homeless if they have experienced homelessness four or more times within the past three years and they have a disabling condition, such as mental illness or a substance abuse problem.

Children Placed with Siblings Highest Among Areas Compared

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 2016, San Bernardino County had 9.3 substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children, the highest rate among neighboring counties compared, except for Los Angeles County.
- 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 11.2 per 1,000 children.
- Between 2015 and 2016, there was a 1% rise in the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect reports, from 5,136 to 5,230 reports, respectively.

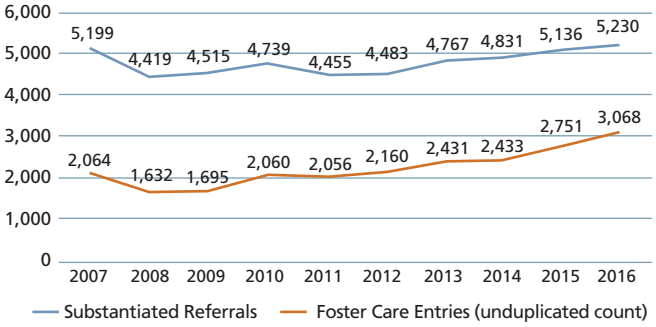
There was also an increase in the number of children entering the foster care system:

- In 2016, there were 3,068 children entering foster care, up 12% from 2015 when 2,751 children entered foster care.
- When looking at the relationship between substantiated allegations and foster care placement, 59% of substantiated allegations in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a much higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.
- San Bernardino County's rate of children entering foster care (5.5 per 1,000 children) is greater than the statewide average of 3.3 per 1,000 children and all other counties compared.
- The rate of foster care entry is higher for children from birth through age five (8.7 per 1,000 children). California's rate for children birth through age five entering foster care is 5.1 per 1,000 children.

The number of children placed with relatives has remained steady:

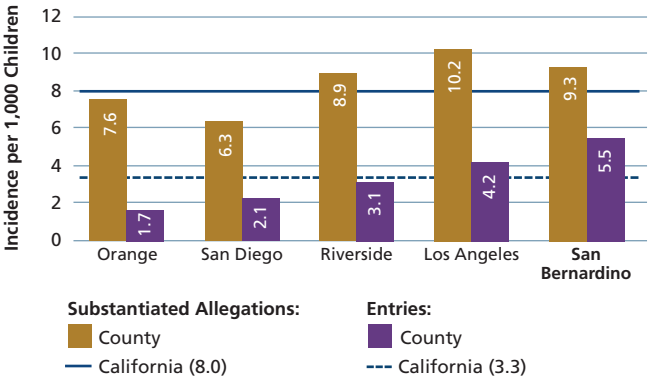
- According to a point-in-time count on January 1, 2017, 36.6% of the children in foster care were placed with relatives, compared with 36.8% in 2016.
- San Bernardino County has the lowest rate of placement with relatives among all neighboring counties compared except Riverside County (33.6%).
- Compared to the state as a whole, San Bernardino County places children with their siblings at a higher rate. In San Bernardino County, 76.1% of the children in foster care were placed with at least some of their siblings and 51.0% of the children were placed with all siblings (compared with the state placement rates of 70.8% and 49.6%, respectively). San Bernardino County's placement with siblings ranks highest among neighboring counties.

Substantiated Referrals and Foster Care Entries
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



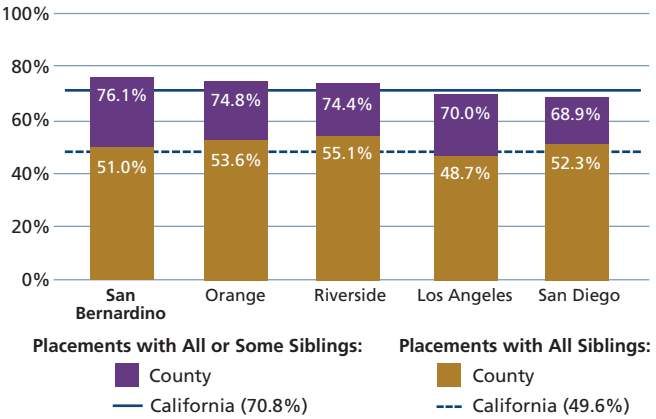
Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx)

Substantiated Referrals and Foster Care Entries
County Comparison, 2016



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

Foster Youth Placed with Some or All Siblings
County Comparison and California, January 2017



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

Safety

Section Highlights

Property Crime	Up 7%
Violent Crime	Up 15%
Juvenile Arrests	Down 6%
Number of Gangs	650
Number of Gang Members	15,000

A Success Story

The Human Trafficking Task Force was created in September 2013 by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department and the District Attorney's Office. In May 2017, the Task Force grew to include the San Bernardino Police Department, Ontario Police Department, San Bernardino School District Police, Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The task force works daily across the county to respond to and investigate the horrific human trafficking crimes that are plaguing the country. Between May and September 2017, the Human Trafficking Task Force rescued 12 juvenile females and 12 adult females. Victim advocates assisted these victims with resources.

One-Year Crime Rate Increases 15%

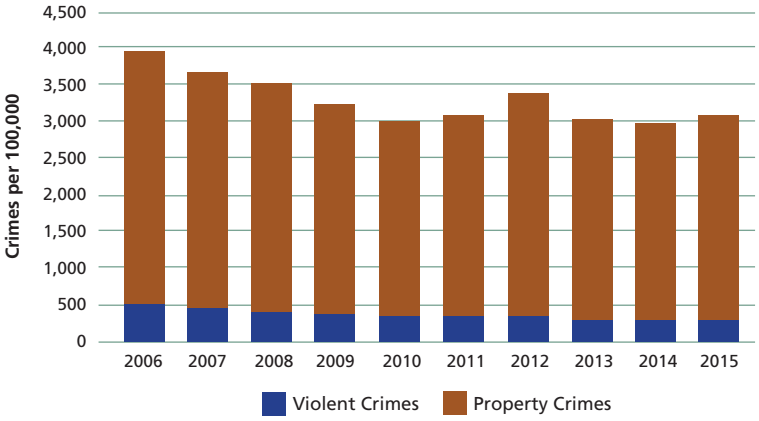
Crime impacts both real and perceived safety. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe. This indicator tracks crime rate trends and juvenile arrests. The crime rate includes reported violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2015, the crime rate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area increased:

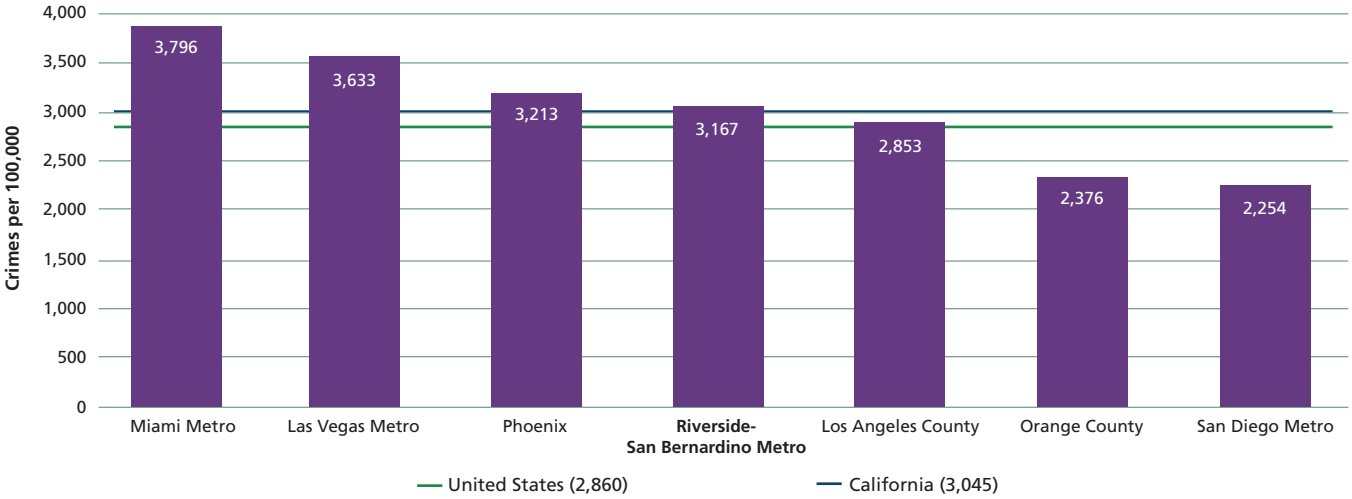
- The violent crime rate increased by 15% between 2014 and 2015 and property crimes increased 7% during the same one-year period.
- Because property crimes account for the majority of crime, the overall crime rate increased 8% between 2014 and 2015.
- Despite the one-year rise, reported crime in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area remained relatively unchanged during the five-year period from 2011 to 2015.
- The crime rate in Riverside-San Bernardino is lower than out-of-state peers (Miami, Phoenix, and Las Vegas), but higher than all neighboring regions compared, the nation and the state.
- There was a 3% decrease in the number of homicide victims in Riverside-San Bernardino between 2014 and 2015, dropping from 203 victims in 2014 to 196 victims in 2015.

Crime Rate
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2006-2015



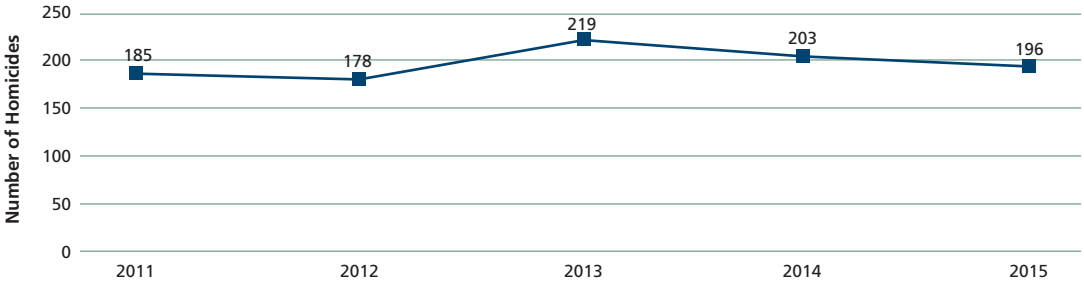
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (https://ucr.fbi.gov/)

Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2015



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

Victims of Homicide
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2011-2015

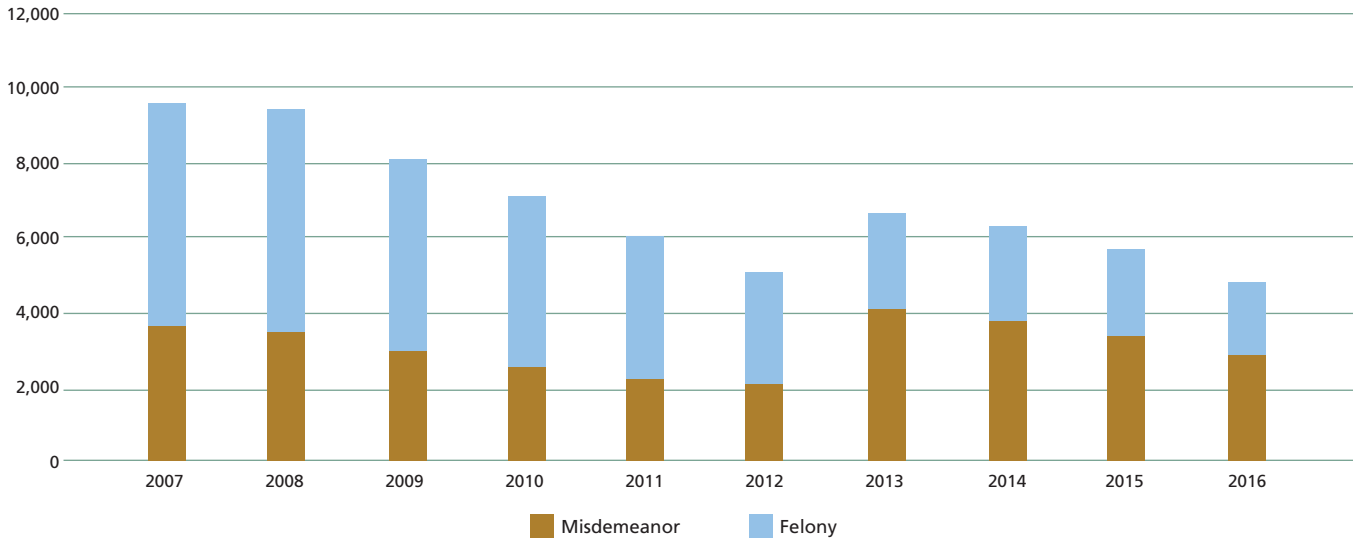


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program (https://ucr.fbi.gov/)

Juvenile arrests are down:

- During the five-year period between 2012 and 2016, juvenile arrests in San Bernardino County dropped 6%.
- 60% of the juvenile arrests in 2016 were for misdemeanor charges.

Juvenile Arrests
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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 and are conveniently located. 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, and offers life skills and reentry support classes. 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 2014/15 to 2016/17, more than 19,500 clients were seen at the Probation Department's three DRRSCs.[1] Of these clients:

- 6,119 were referred to Workforce Development for employment readiness training or job placement assistance;
- 4,025 were referred to the TAD for assistance with accessing Cal-Fresh or health care enrollment;
- 3,288 were referred to DBH for assistance with behavioral health issues, dual diagnosis issues and/or coordination of outpatient treatment services;
- 1,058 were referred to Probation Housing Coordinators for housing assistance; and
- 388 were referred to Public Health for care coordination support, such as assistance with accessing prescriptions or a health care provider, and receiving health education services.

[1] The figure 19,500 represents the total number of clients seen at DRRSC. Not all clients received a referral for services, thus the bullets do not add up to 19,500.

Gang-Related Homicides Decline

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.[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

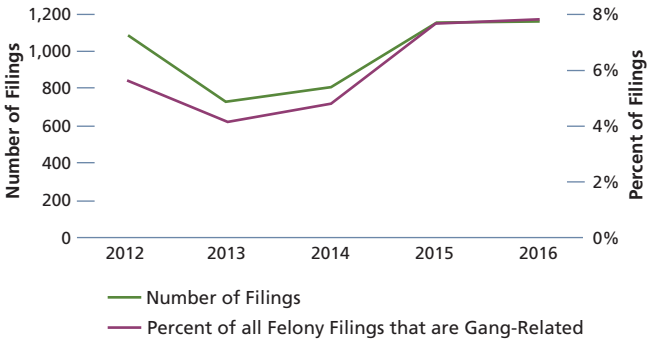
Gang-related filings remained steady:

- There were 1,129 gang-related filings in 2016, an increase of less than 1% from 1,120 filings in 2015.
- In 2016, 30 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide – a 21% decrease in gang-related homicide filings from 38 in 2015.
- In 2016, 27% of all homicide filings and 8% of all felony filings were gang-related.

The number of gangs decreased while gang membership rose:

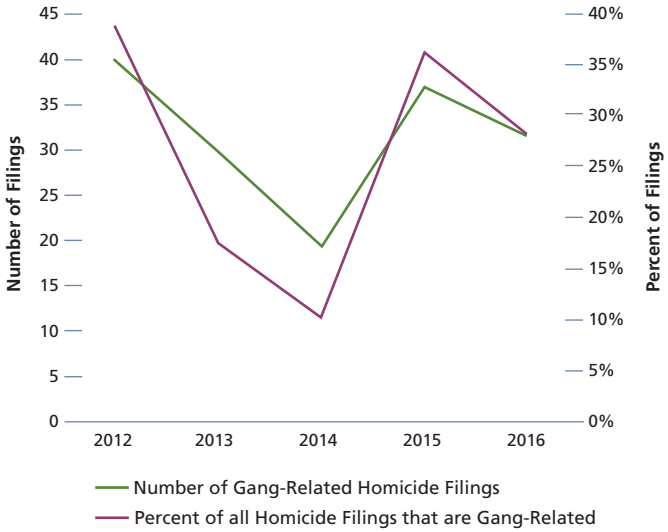
- There were 650 known gangs in San Bernardino County in 2016, below the five-year average of 698 gangs.
- The number of gang members increased 6% between 2015 and 2016, from 14,100 gang members to 15,000. However, the five-year trend is downward, decreasing from 15,911 members in 2012.

Gang-Related Filings
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



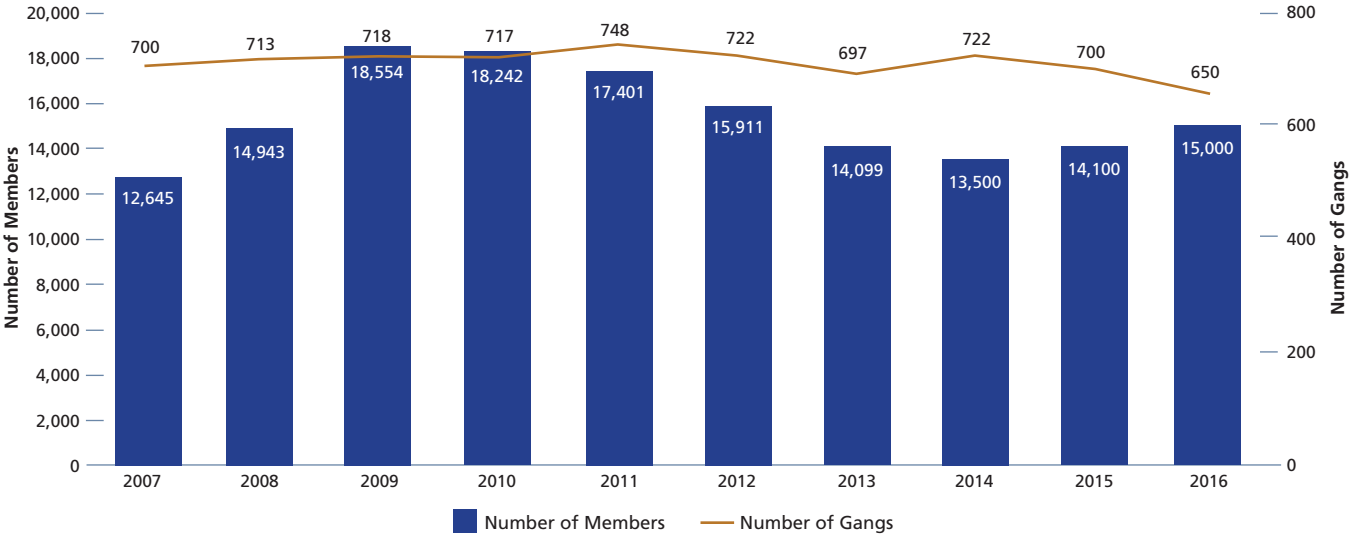
Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

Gang-Related Homicide Filings
San Bernardino County, 2012-2016



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

Gangs and Gang Membership
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

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

Transportation

Section Highlights

Average Commute Time	30 Minutes
Residents Working From Home	4.3%
Arterial Pavement Condition Compared to the State	Better
Rail Ridership	Steady
Bus Ridership	Declining
Six-Year Per Capita Transportation Investment	$2,439

A Success Story

Measure I, the half-cent sales tax for transportation, includes funding for improving or building freeway interchanges in the Valley subarea. Eight major interchange upgrades have been completed through funding partnerships among local jurisdictions, the San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (SBCTA), Caltrans, and the building industry:

- *I-10/Live Oak Canyon Road*
- *I-10/Tippecanoe Avenue*
- *I-10/Pepper Avenue*
- *I-10/Riverside Avenue*
- *I-10/Citrus Avenue*
- *I-10/Cherry Avenue*
- *I-15/Baseline*
- *I-15/Duncan Canyon Road*

Ramp improvements have been completed at SR-60/Euclid Avenue and I-15/Sierra Avenue, and 10 more major interchange projects are underway. The SBCTA Board approved a funding plan to provide local jurisdictions with an opportunity for early action on some of the most congested ramps. Taken together with the completed and committed projects, this means 32 Valley interchanges could be improved under Measure I by 2026

Commute Times and Freeway Congestion are Steady

Tracking commuter trends and transportation system demand helps gauge the ease with which residents, workers, and goods can move within the county. Traffic congestion adversely affects the efficient movement of goods, contributes to the expense of operating a car, and increases air pollution. Residents may choose to trade off longer commute times for housing affordability or other quality of life factors. This indicator tracks average commute times, residents' primary mode of travel to work, and hours of delay on freeways in the region.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2015, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 30.4 minutes.
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is longer than both California (28.9 minutes) and the U.S. (26.4 minutes).
- In 2015, 80.2% of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone – the highest percentage among regions compared. Carpooling decreased from 2014, but at 10.9% of all trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared except Riverside County (at 13.5%).
- Down slightly from the previous year, 4.3% of residents worked at home, while 1.7% of residents walked to work and another 1.7% 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.

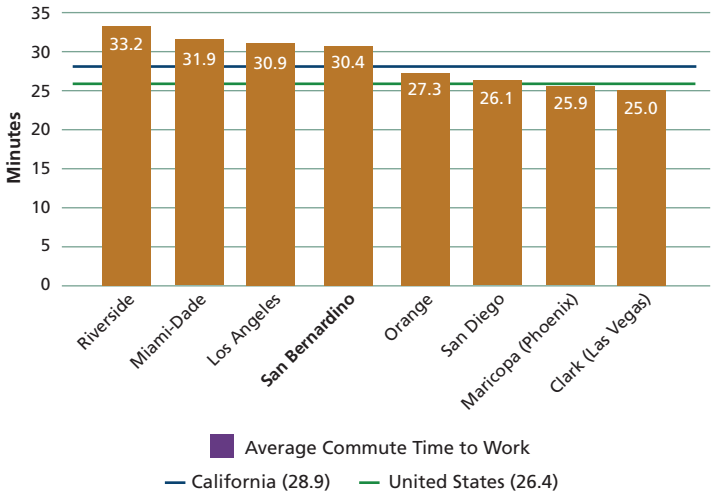
Congestion on San Bernardino County freeways stayed roughly the same, decreasing less than 1% in 2016:

- In 2016, there were more than 3.5 million annual hours of delay due to severe congestion on San Bernardino County freeways (3,506,987 hours at speeds of less than 35 miles per hour).

Arterial Pavement Condition is Good

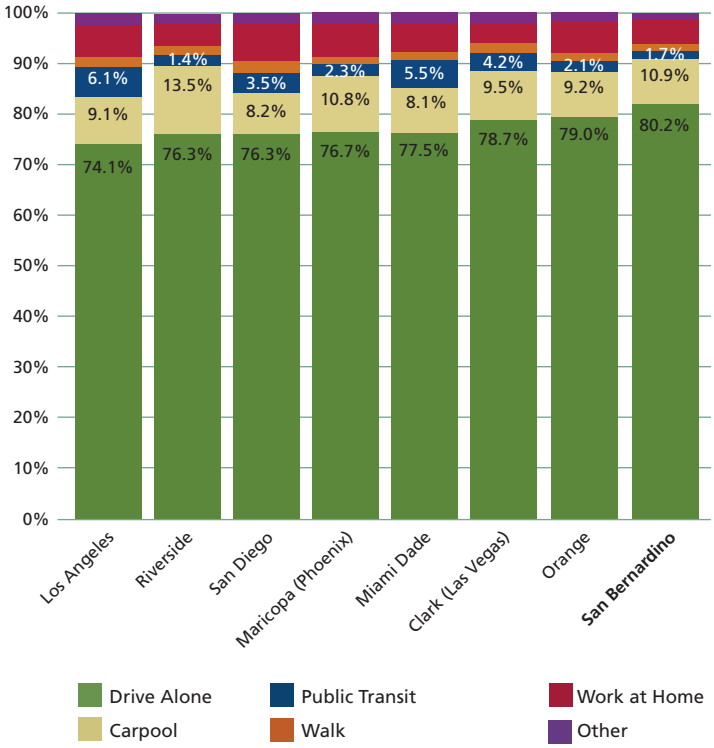
The California Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment, which has been conducted biennially since 2008, rates pavement condition on a scale of zero (failed) to 100 (excellent). The 2016 assessment included a total of 22,318 lane miles of pavement in San Bernardino County which are maintained by local jurisdictions. In 2016, San Bernardino County's average pavement condition index (PCI) was 71, which is on the low end of the "good to excellent" range, and is higher than the statewide average PCI of 65. Ratings between 70 and 100 are considered good to excellent, while ratings of 50-69 are considered at risk. San Bernardino County has maintained a PCI rating between 70 and 72 since tracking began. As of 2016, 52 of 58 counties in California were either at risk or had poor pavement conditions.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
County Comparison, 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (https://factfinder.census.gov)

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
Regional Comparison, 2015



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (https://factfinder.census.gov

Rail Ridership Stabilizes

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?

Rail ridership stabilized in 2016/7:

- In 2016/17, ridership on all Metrolink lines serving San Bernardino County totaled 6.21 million riders, essentially unchanged from the previous year.
- There was a very slight one-year increase in the number of riders on each of the four lines, including a 0.2% increased on the San Bernardino Line, and a 0.1% increase for the Riverside, Inland Empire-Orange County, and 91 lines.
- The 10-year ridership trend remains downward (-6%).

Bus ridership in San Bernardino County continued to decline:

- In 2016/17, there were a total of 14,622,982 bus passenger boardings, a decrease of 9% on top of a 2% decrease the previous year.
- While the City of Needles Transit ridership increased 17%, ridership declined for four transit agencies serving San Bernardino County. Omnitrans ridership dropped by 9%, as did Mountain Area Regional Transit (- 0.8%), Morongo Basin (-9%), and Victor Valley Transit (-8%), resulting in a net decrease of 9%.
- Bus boardings decreased the fourth consecutive year for Omnitrans, at 9.6 per capita in 2015, compared with 10.7 in 2012. The cost per boarding increased to $4.13 per trip, a 21% increase in one year.
- Victor Valley Transit boardings per capita increased to 5.9 per capita in 2015 compared with 5.2 in 2014. Cost per trip decreased slightly, at $5.00 in 2015, down from $5.03 per trip in 2014.

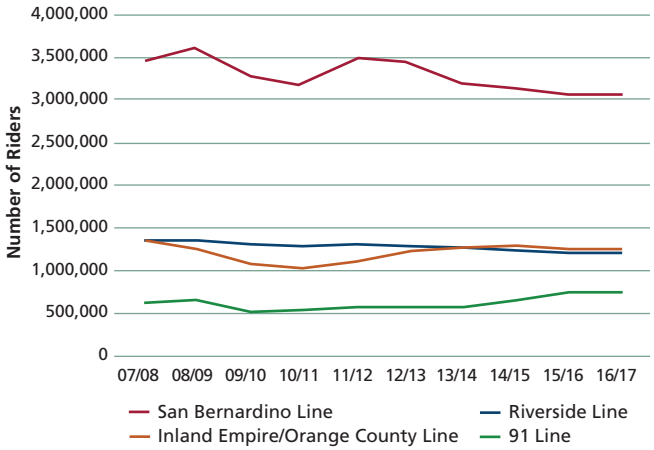
Bus System Boardings per Capita and Operating Costs
Regional Comparison, 2015

2015	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Trip
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	38.8	$2.90
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	30.6	$2.12
Miami-Dade Transit	29.0	$4.65
Valley Metro (Phoenix)	25.1	$3.82
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	21.9	$2.74
Orange County Transportation Authority	15.2	$4.10
Sunline Transit Agency	11.0	$4.86
Omnitrans	**9.6**	**$4.13**
Victor Valley Transit Authority	**5.9**	**$5.00**
Riverside Transit Agency	5.2	$4.89

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

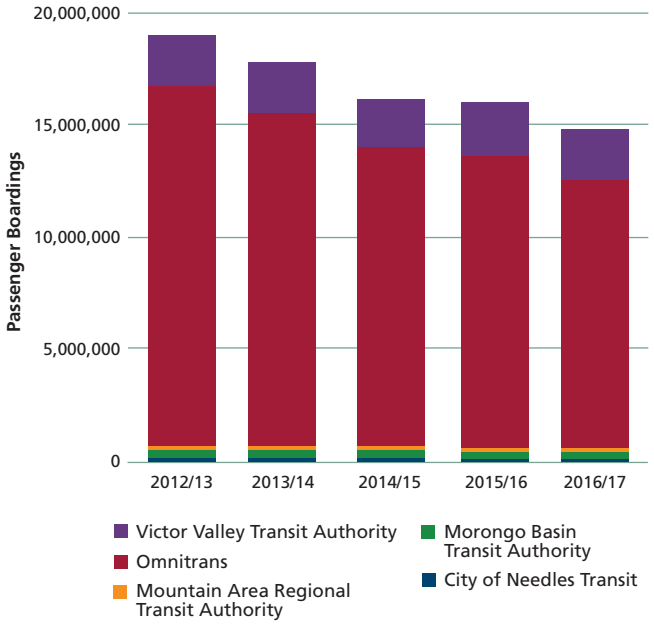
Source: National Transit Database (www.transit.dot.gov/ntd/transit-profiles-summary-reports)

Commuter Rail Ridership
San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and 91 Line, 2008-2017



Source: San Bernardino Council of Governments

Bus Ridership
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



Note: Beginning 2015/16, the City of Barstow and portions of the county joined the Victor Valley Transit Authority expanding its service area.

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.[1] It also tracks investment through the local sales tax for transportation known as Measure I.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

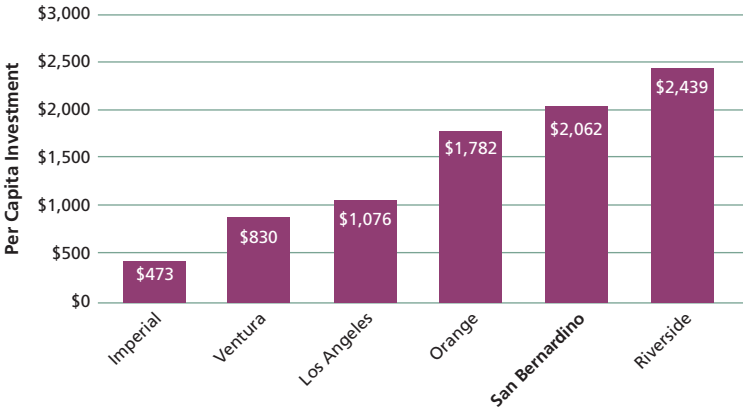
Funding for transportation improvements is expected to be higher over the six-year planning period between 2017 and 2022 compared with the previous six-year cycle:

- 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 increase is largely due to the inclusion of the proposed express lane projects on I-10 (which is scheduled to begin construction in 2018), and on I-15 (which is 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:

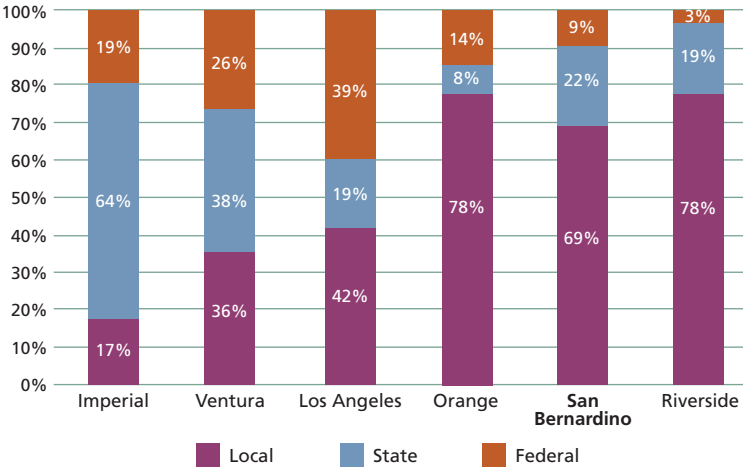
- In 2015/16, Measure I funds available for investment in transportation projects totaled $161 million.
- Measure I is projected to generate gradually increasing annual transportation revenue through 2024/25, when annual revenue is expected to be $197 million.
- From 2010 to 2040, it is estimated that 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



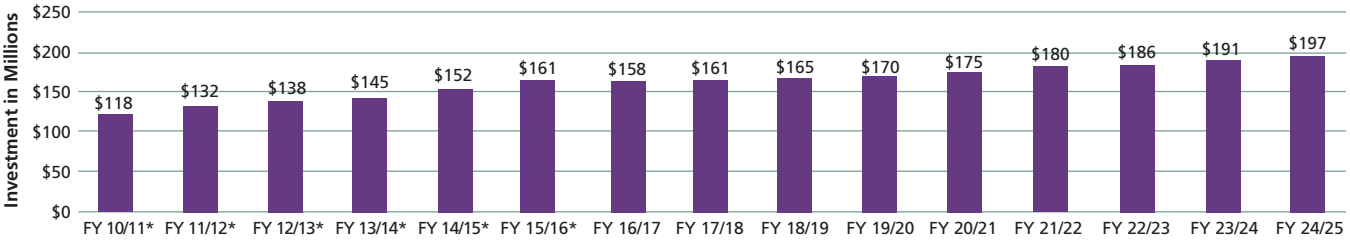
Source: Southern California Association of Governments

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



Source: Southern California Association of Governments

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



*Actuals *Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority*

[1] 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	3rd
Days of "Good" Air Quality in 2016	28
Tons of Solid Waste Diverted from Landfills	117,031
Number of Illegal Discharges of Pollutants into Waterways in 2016	339

A Success Story

More Used Oil Filter Events Increases Participation

San Bernardino County Fire Department's Used Oil Program hosts used oil filter exchange events to increase safe and environmentally sensitive disposal of these items. Thanks to extensive outreach in the form of mailers, newspaper advertising, and use of social media, as well as an increase in the number of exchange events held (from six in fiscal year 2016 to 11 in fiscal year 2017), County Fire increased participant turnout for all events. This, in turn, helped drive the increase in pounds of household hazardous waste collected.

Region Holds Position as a Leader in 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: installed solar capacity, clean vehicle rebates, and electricity consumption per capita.[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Compared to 26 metro areas in California, Riverside-San Bernardino is a top region for solar power:

- In 2016, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked third out of 26 California metro areas for the most kilowatts of solar power added by residents and businesses.
- Riverside-San Bernardino was also a statewide leader in industrial solar power additions, ranking 5th in the state.
- Riverside-San Bernardino held its position as 5th out of 26 in the number of clean vehicle rebates issued in 2016.
- In terms of residential electricity consumption per capita, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked 14 out of 26 metros in 2015, coming in at 2.53 kilowatt hours per 1,000 residents. This is an increase of two spots over 2014 rankings.

Selected Green Innovation Metrics Ranking Among 26 California Metro Areas
Selected Metro Areas, 2015 or 2016

	Riverside-San Bernardino	Los Angeles-Orange County	San Diego
Most Solar Installations: Residential	3	2	1
Most Solar Installations: Commercial	3	1	2
Most Solar Installations: Industrial	5	4	15
Most Clean Vehicle Rebates	5	1	4
Lowest Electricity Consumption per Capita: Residential	14	3	8
Lowest Electricity Consumption per Capita: Non-Residential	8	14	6

Source: Next10, California Green Innovation Index, 2017

[1] For additional green metrics, visit www.next10.org.

Days of "Moderate" Air Quality Increase

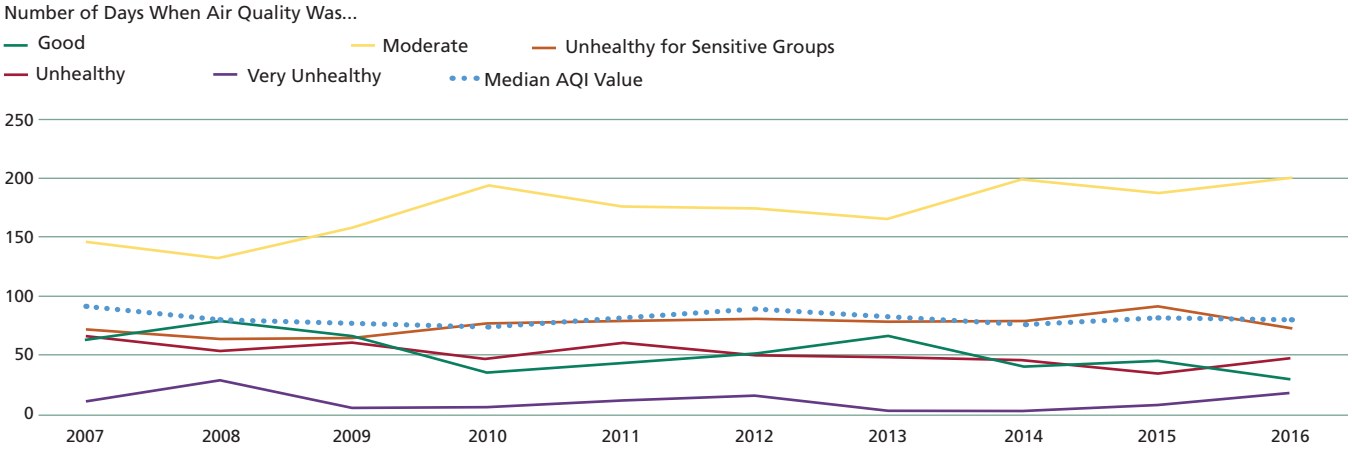
Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart and lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness among the healthy population. Long-term exposure increases the risks of lung cancer, cardiovascular disease, and many other health conditions. Poor air quality can also put 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 over half of the days in 2016:

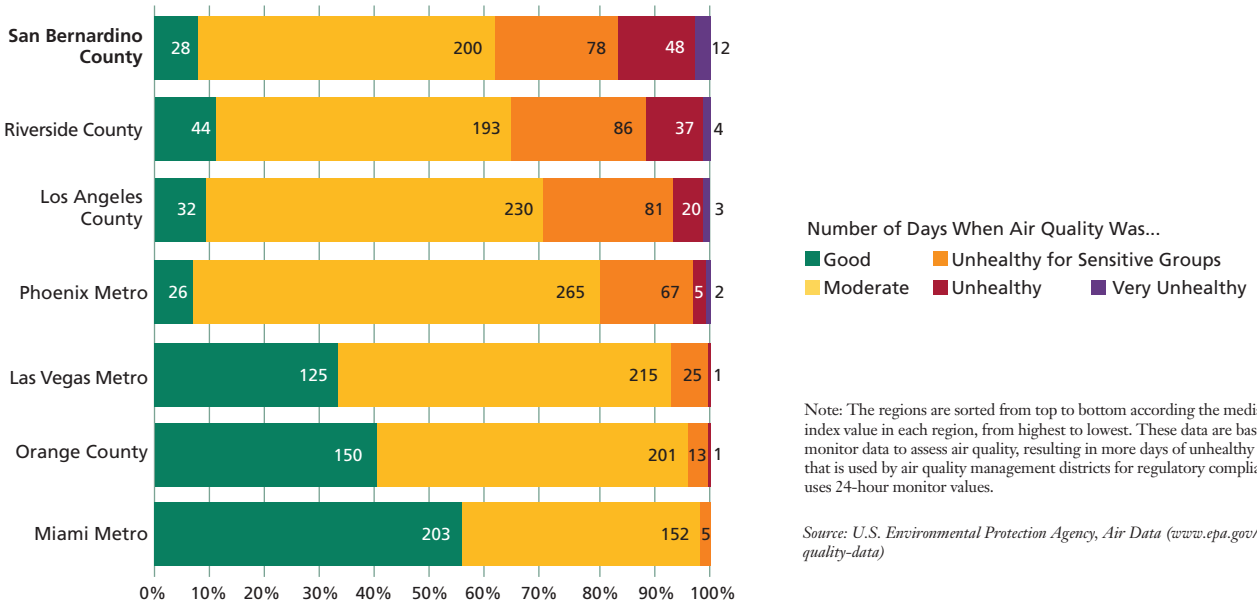
- There were 200 days in the "moderate" range (or 55% of days) in 2016, an increase from 10 years ago when there were 144 days in the moderate range.
- Meanwhile, days of "good" air continue to decline, from 70 in 2007 to 28 in 2016.
- After several years of declining counts of "unhealthy" and "very unhealthy" days, 2016 marked an increase for both levels of air quality.
- However, air quality has improved substantially from over 30 years ago when the median AQI value in 1985 was 122 (in the "unhealthy for sensitive groups" range) compared to 83 in 2016 (in the "moderate" range).[1]
- Compared to air quality in neighboring and peer regions, San Bernardino County has poorer air quality than all regions compared.

Air Quality Index
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data (www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data)

Air Quality Index
Regional Comparison, 2016



Note: The regions are sorted from top to bottom according 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.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data (www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data)

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

Solid Waste Disposal Up 10% Over Two Years

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 grew over the past two years, but tonnage remains below the 10-year high:

- In 2016, approximately 1.7 million tons of waste were generated and disposed by San Bernardino County residents.
- Waste disposal decreased 23% since 2007, but has started increasing again over the last two years.
- Over the same period, San Bernardino County's population grew an estimated 7%, suggesting that economic factors and diversion programs – not population growth – are the primary drivers of solid waste disposal trends.
- In 2016, San Bernardino County residents and businesses produced slightly less waste than California overall (0.9 tons per person in San Bernardino County compared to 1.0 tons per person in California).[1]

Household hazardous waste collection is on the rise:

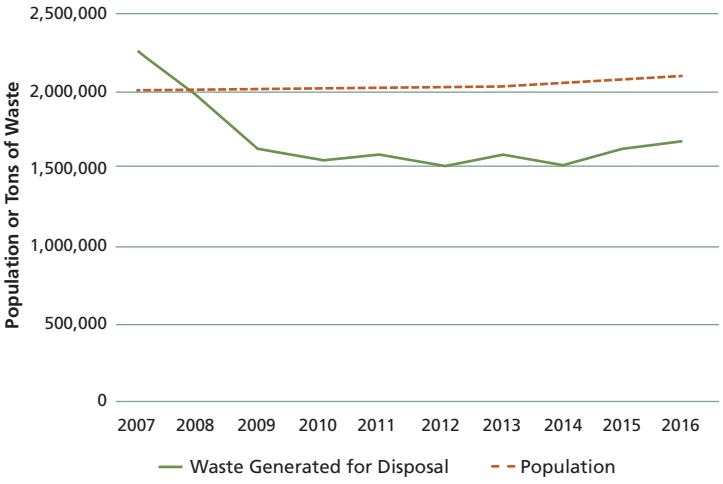
- Both the number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers and the number of pounds collected grew in 2016/17. Each participating household contributed an average of 64 pounds of HHW.
- On average, California's per capita HHW disposal rate was slightly higher (2.5 pounds per person) than San Bernardino County's (1.6 pounds per person).[2]

Diverting Waste and Recyclables is a Win-Win

The County Public Works Department/Solid Waste Management Division is responsible for the operation and management of the County's five regional landfills and nine transfer stations. Since 2008, the Comprehensive Disposal Site Diversion Program (CDSDP) has increased recycling efforts in order to meet the state requirement to divert 50% of waste away from landfills. During 2016, the CDSDP prevented 117,031 tons of waste from being disposed at San Bernardino County disposal facilities. Select loads were sorted to have materials pulled out for further processing to be reused or recycled. This program has significantly helped the County reach its diversion goals, with a 62% diversion rate attained for 2016. Since its inception in 2008, the CDSDP has diverted over 847,000 tons of materials. In addition, the County's Beverage Container Recycling Program also continues to grow with eight new participating schools or businesses in 2016, for a total of 29 groups currently participating. This program is a win-win for the environment and participants; it encourages the recycling of bottles and cans and it raises revenue for the participants through the redemption of the bottles and cans.

Source: County of San Bernardino Public Works Department, Solid Waste Management Division

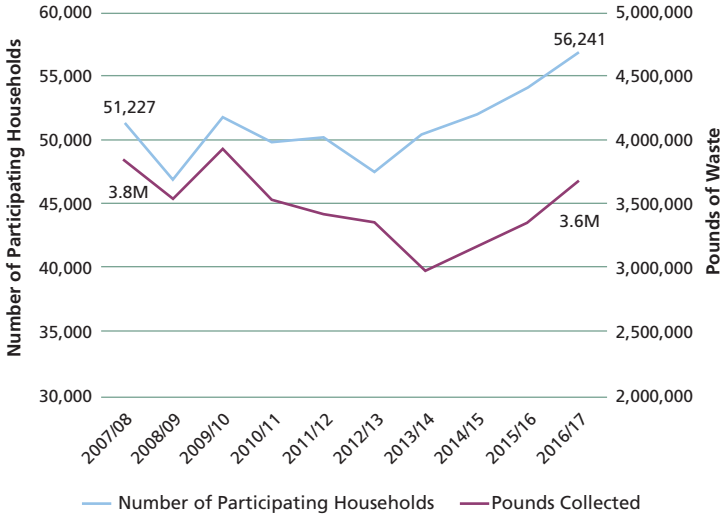
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

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

Household Hazardous Waste Program Participation and Pounds of Waste Collected
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department

[1] California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Disposal Reporting System (DRS), Multi-Year Countywide Origin Summary; California Department of Finance, Report E-1, January Cities, Counties, and the State Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change

[2] Based on 2015/16 data from CalRecycle, 2015-16 Household Hazardous Waste Form 303 Collection Information, as provided by San Bernardino County Fire Department; California Department of Finance, Report E-5, January Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State

Illegal Pollutant Discharges into Storm Drains Increase in 2016

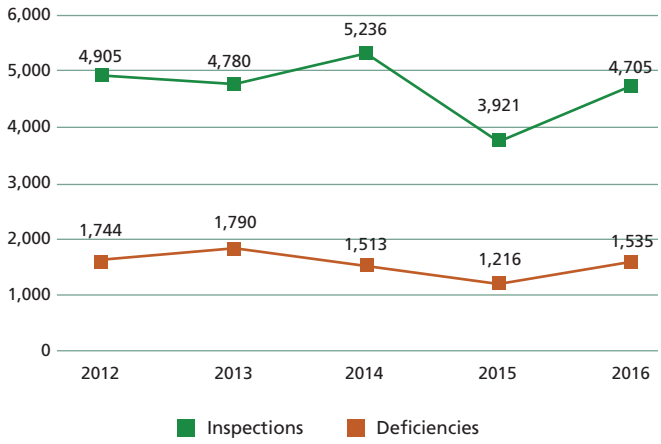
Stormwater pollution refers to urban water runoff that picks up pollutants as it flows through the storm drain system – a network of channels, gutters and pipes that collect rain and snowmelt. Eventually, the water empties untreated directly into local rivers and lakes. Pollutants in stormwater runoff, such as litter, pet waste, motor oil, paint, anti-freeze, pesticides, fertilizers, and toxic household chemicals, can have serious effects. They can contaminate local drinking water supplies and harm 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 indictor shows reports of illegal discharges of pollutants into surface waterways and storm drains. Also measured are enforcement actions and facility inspections.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

There was an increase in the number of illegal discharge, dumping and spill event reports in San Bernardino County in 2016:

- In the Santa Ana River watershed, there were 339 illegal discharge reports in 2016, the highest in five years.
- While the number of reports varies from year to year, this year marks a 5% increase in reports over the past five years.
- In the Santa Ana River watershed, there were 161 illegal discharges requiring enforcement action, such as a notice of violation or fines. This equates to 47% of all illegal discharges reported.
- In the Santa Ana River basin, San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 4,705 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities and construction sites in 2016. Of this total, 1,535 inspections (or 33%) resulted in deficiencies requiring corrective action.

San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program Inspections of Commercial, Construction and Industrial Facilities and Number with Deficiencies Requiring Enforcement Action, 2012-2016

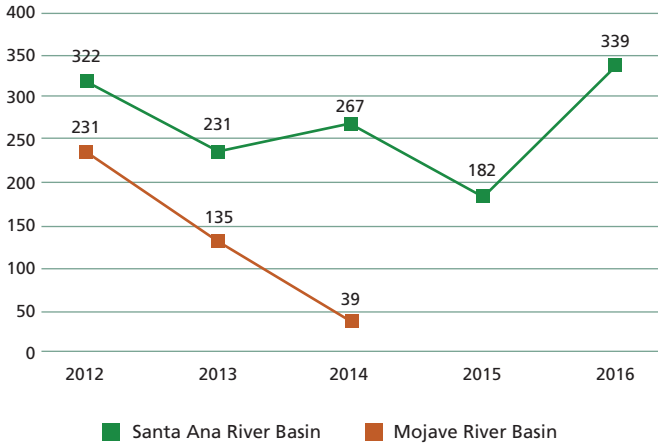


Source: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Stormwater Program, Annual Report

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.

Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana and Mojave River Basins (San Bernardino County portions), 2012-2016



Note: Mojave River watershed data is not available for 2015 and 2016.

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

Stormwater Management: Community Collaboration at Work

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.

Water Saved Compared to 2013 Usage: 19%

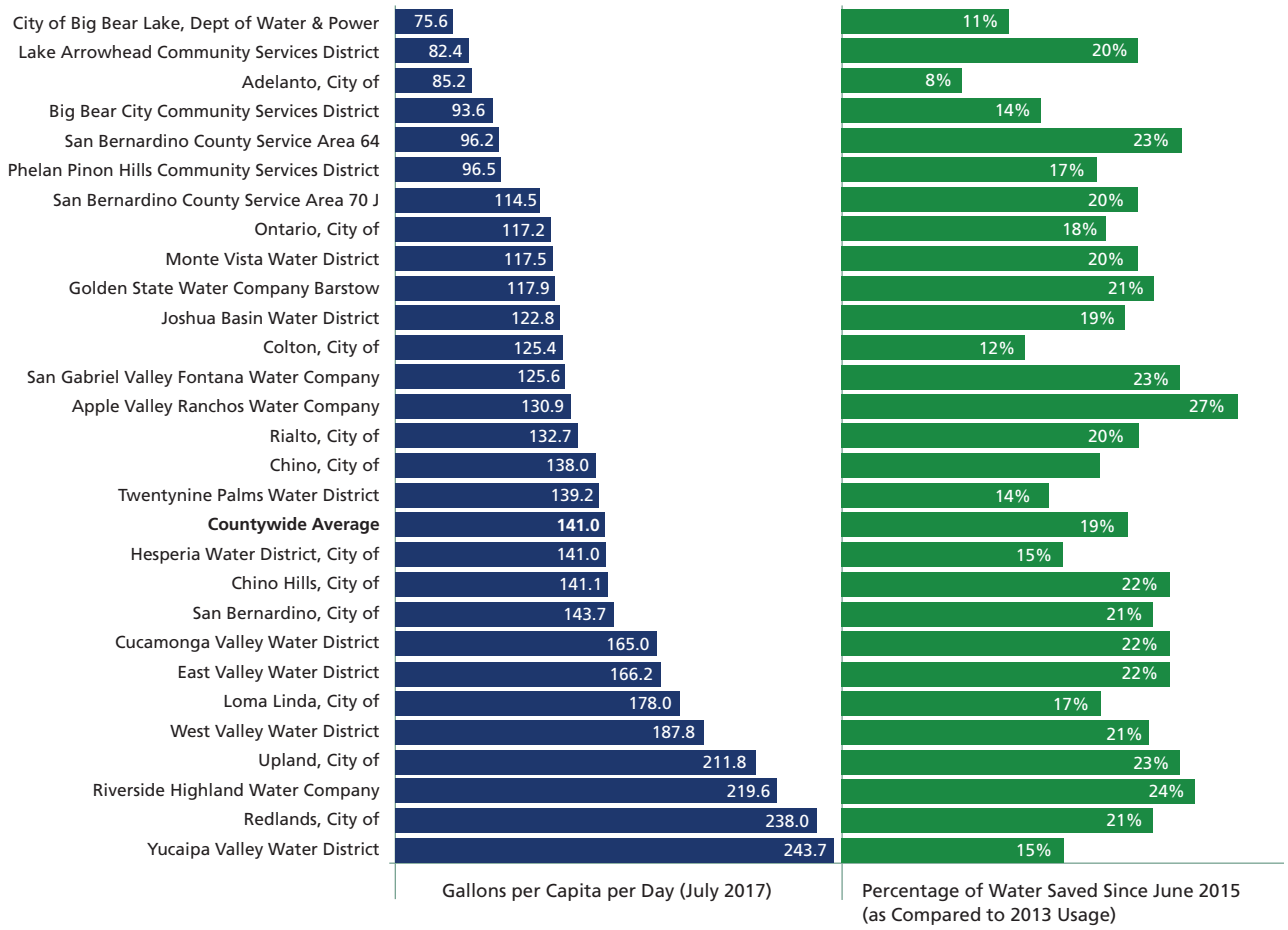
Given San Bernardino County's arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. Statewide mandatory urban water restrictions – which went into effect in July 2014 and have now been largely lifted – imposed water usage limits and prompted increased conservation and recycling. This indicator measures estimated residential water consumption in gallons per capita per day from larger 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 1,900,000 (or roughly 89% of the San Bernardino County population).[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County residents' daily per capita water consumption rose slightly between May 2015 and May 2017:

- On average, San Bernardino County residential consumers used an estimated 108 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in May 2017, compared to 102 in May 2016 and 101 GPCD in May 2015.[2]
- In July 2017, the latest data available and when water demand is typically higher, the estimated average rate was 141 GPCD, rate ranging from a low of 75.6 GPCD in Big Bear Lake to a high of 243.7 GPCD in Yucaipa Valley.
- Between June 2015 and July 2017, the cumulative countywide percentage of water saved compared to usage rates in 2013 was approximately 19%.
- This percentage ranges from a low of 8% saved in Adelanto and a high of 27% saved in Apple Valley.
- Residential water usage can differ due to regional variations in climate, precipitation, land use, tourism, income, local supplier water costs, usage regulations and conservation programs.

Estimated Residential Gallons per Capita per Day and Percentage of Water Saved (Since June 2015, as compared to 2013 Usage)
San Bernardino County Water Suppliers, July 2017



Note: This chart includes urban water suppliers serving San Bernardino County that have more than 3,000 connections. Victorville Water District did not submit July 2017 data to the State Water Resources Control Board in time to be included in the dataset.

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

[1] California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 2016
[2] The countywide GPCD average and the countywide average percentage saved were calculated by averaging the calculated GPCD rate or percent saved for each supplier.

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

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (www.arrowheadmedcenter.org)

Baldy View ROP (www.baldyviewrop.com)

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

City of Rialto (www.rialtoca.gov)

Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP (www.cryrop.org)

First 5 San Bernardino (www.first5sanbernardino.org)

Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (ww2.hacsb.com/)

Loma Linda University (www.lomalindahealth.org)

Needles Housing Authority (www.cityofneedles.com)

San Bernardino Council of Governments (www.gosbcog.com)

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

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

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

San Bernardino County Community Development and Housing (www.sbcountyadvantage.com/Housing-Development-Division)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Bernardino County Transportation Authority (www.gosbcta.com)

San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board (http://wp.sbcounty.gov/workforce/)

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