The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Tel: 951-684-4194 | Fax: 951-684-1911
www.thecommunityfoundation.net

A publication of The Community Foundation.

The Community Foundation Serving Riverside and San Bernardino Counties is a public, nonprofit COF-accredited community foundation dedicated to "enhancing the quality of life in the communities we serve". This is accomplished through building permanent endowments, making prudent grants, acting as a catalyst to address important regional issues and strengthening the nonprofit sector. In 2010, The Community Foundation raised $5.4 million in charitable contributions and currently manages and invests over 300 funds that exceed $60 million in assets. The Community Foundation has realized a total investment performance return of 40% of all of its pooled endowment assets over the past two years.

In May 2011, The Community Foundation formed a strategic alliance with the Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP) and its chief economist, John Husing, Ph.D., devoted to developing economic prosperity and quality of life improvements for the 4.2 million residents of the two county region.

San Bernardino County 2011

COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

This report was produced by The Community Foundation for the benefit of San Bernardino County.

GREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
Chief Executive Officer

COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO

Board of Supervisors

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

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Brad Mitzelfelt, Vice Chair ..... *First District*
Janice Rutherford ..... *Second District*
Neil Derry ..... *Third District*
Gary C. Ovitt ..... *Fourth District*
Josie Gonzales, Chair ..... *Fifth District*

Laura H. Welch
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Welcome to the 2011 edition of the San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report. As chairpersons for this important countywide effort, it is our pleasure to present this research and analysis that tracks key indicators of our county's economic, social, and environmental wellbeing.

We believe this report will provide our county with an honest and accurate self-assessment – one in which we recognize both critical issues and opportunities for our region's future prosperity and quality of life.

San Bernardino County has enjoyed years of steady economic growth. More recently, however, our county has faced disproportionate challenges precipitated by the national and global economic recession. The dramatic shift that has occurred over the last few years has rippled through the county impacting residents and businesses. Measuring key health, social, education, and economic indicators, and evaluating the impacts of these changes, can provide a valuable mechanism and process to target and address crucial issues. This process also provides public, private, and nonprofit leaders with essential data and research to support our region's ability to attract and leverage much greater external funds and resources to address our county's needs.

The Community Indicators Report reflects a growing, on-going commitment by our county, and the two-county region, to raise awareness and build stronger collaborative problem-solving initiatives that solve systemic challenges. Modeled after community indicator reports published around the country, this report provides a timely framework for understanding the county as a system and the relationships among key findings.

The San Bernardino Board of Supervisors and The Community Foundation appreciate your interest and involvement in our county. This report is only the beginning of the strategic planning discussion and process – a process that we believe will ultimately improve the quality of life for all residents in the County of San Bernardino.

Sincerely,

Josie Gonzales, Chair
Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino

Daniel Foster, President/CEO
The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside & San Bernardino Counties

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

The San Bernardino Community Indicators report would not be possible without the efforts of the San Bernardino Community Task Force and supporting organizations:

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
Bank of America
First 5 San Bernardino
Hillwood
HMC Architects
San Bernardino Associated Governments
San Bernardino County Administrative Office
San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, Fourth and Fifth Districts
San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Aging and Adult Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Child Support Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Preschool Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Veterans Affairs
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Flood Control District
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management
San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency
San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters
San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
Strategic Solutions
The California Endowment
The Community Foundation
The James Irvine Foundation

Table of Contents

Introduction	**2**	
County Profile	**3**	
Special Feature	**11**	ONT/The Issue of Local Control
Economic and Business Climate	**18**	Business Climate
	19	Per Capita Income
	20	Employment by Industry Clusters
	21	Housing Demand
	22	Housing Affordability
	23	Rental Affordability
	24	Mobility
	25	Transit
	26	Technology
	28	Commercial and Industrial Real Estate
Education	**30**	Academic Performance
	32	College Readiness
	34	Career Preparation
	35	Educational-Occupational Match
	36	Educational Attainment
Community Health and Wellness	**38**	Prenatal Care
	39	Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five
	40	Physical Fitness of Children
	41	Family Housing Security
	42	Family Income Security
	43	Veterans
	44	Health Care Access
	45	Mental Health
	46	Substance Abuse
	47	Chronic Disease
	48	Health Status
Public Safety	**50**	Family Safety
	51	Crime Rate
	52	Gang-Related Crime
Environment	**54**	Air Quality
	55	Solid Waste and Household Hazardous Waste
	56	Water Consumption and Stormwater Quality
Community Life	**58**	Resident Satisfaction
	59	Voter Participation
	60	Community Amenities
	64	Cultural Engagement
	66	Nonprofits
Acknowledgements and Sources	**68**	

Introduction

The 2011 San Bernardino County Community Indicators report provides a broad perspective of life in San Bernardino County and the many factors that contribute to sustaining a healthy economy, environment and populace. This report is not intended to be a marketing piece that only touts the county's positive characteristics. It highlights trends where San Bernardino stands out as a leader among peer regions and neighboring counties. At the same time, it points out trends where the county is stagnating or even declining, flagging issues where improvement is needed.

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

Indicator Selection Criteria

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

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

Comparison Regions

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

As the largest county in the country, San Bernardino County has a mix of urban, suburban and rural qualities. The metropolitan areas we compare ourselves to may consist of single county or a collection of counties or local jurisdictions, depending on the available data. Since the manner in which data are collected and reported varies among data sources, the boundaries of our peers vary as well. In some cases, Metro Areas or Divisions, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, were used. In other instances, the county boundary or some other boundary defined by the data source were used.

Our Community is a System

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

San Bernardino County's residents, employers, educators, nonprofit, and community organizations recently engaged in a far-reaching effort called the Vision Project to create a unified vision for the county. This six-month effort included input from experts in education, the economy, the environment, public safety, tourism and community service. It included 18 community meetings held throughout the county and thousands of residents participated through an online survey.

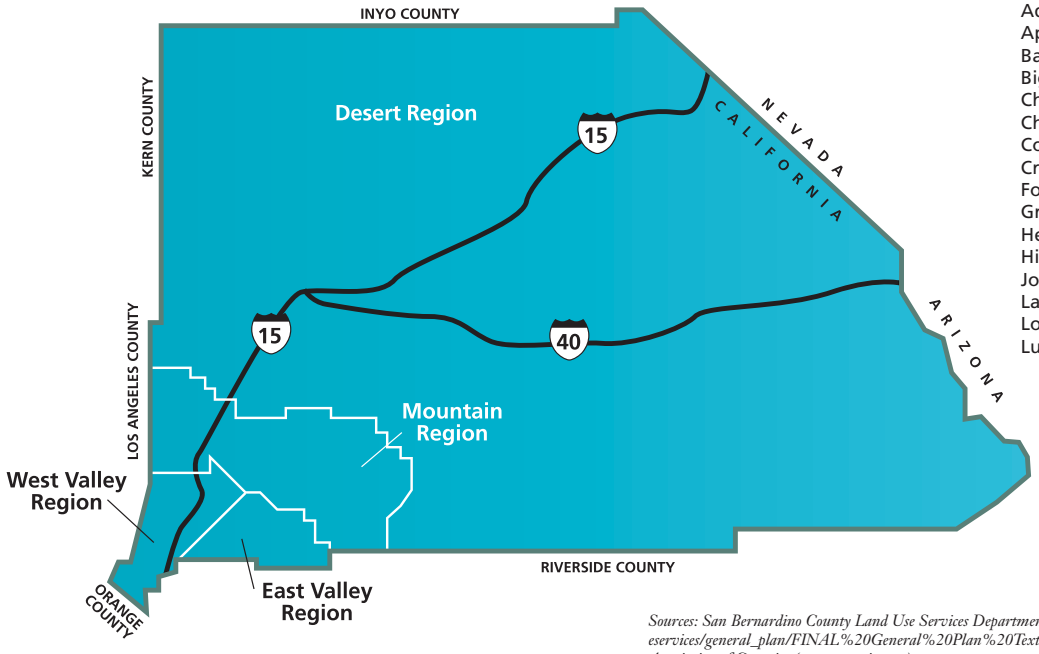
The end-result is a vision for the county that recognizes the community as a system with interconnecting facets, and existing within a larger regional, statewide, national and global context. More information about the Countywide Vision is available at www.sbcounty.gov.

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

Connecting the Dots

County Profile

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



Cities and Towns in San Bernardino County

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

Sources: San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department, 2007 General Plan (/www.sbcounty.gov/landuseservices/general_plan/FINAL%20General%20Plan%20Text%20-%203-1-07_w_Images.pdf); California State Association of Counties (www.counties.org)

GEOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

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

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

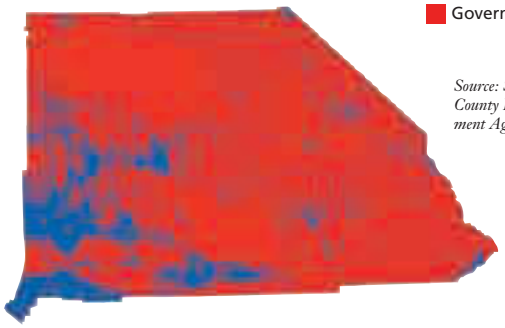
The county is commonly divided into three distinct areas, including the Valley Region (sometimes divided into East and West Valley), Mountain Region, and Desert Region:

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

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

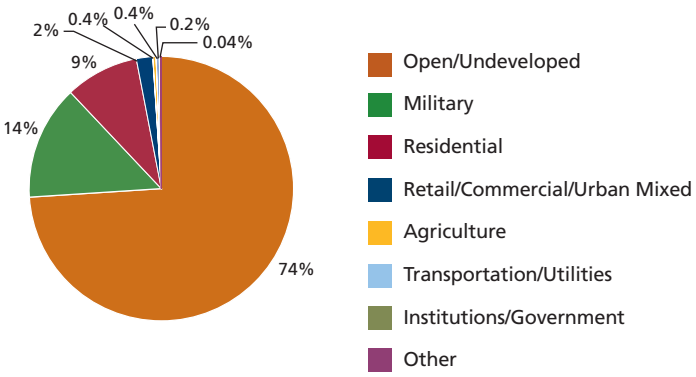
- Almost three-quarters (74.1%) of San Bernardino County is open or undeveloped land.
- 14.3% of the land is used for military purposes.
- Residential housing comprises 8.9% of the land area.
- Retail, commercial, and industrial uses make up 1.7% of the county's land use.
- Agriculture (0.4 %), transportation/utilities (0.4%), government (0.2%) and other uses (0.04%) make up the remainder.[3]

Government Owned Land in San Bernardino County



Source: San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency

San Bernardino County Land Uses



Source: Calculated from San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), GIS Data — Land Use, General Plan Land Use Data, 2008

POPULATION DENSITY

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

- San Bernardino's population density is estimated at 101.5 persons per square mile, which is substantially lower than California, and the four California peer counties compared (Riverside, San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles counties).[4]
- It is also lower than peer regions of Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Miami.
- Within San Bernardino County, the Valley Region is the most densely populated area, with 75% of the population residing in that region, but accounts for only 2.5% of the county's land.[2]
- Based on these figures, the estimated population density of the Valley Region is approximately 3,045 persons per square mile, which is similar to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

POPULATION

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

- In January 2011, San Bernardino County's population was estimated at over two million (2,052,397).[5]
- Only Los Angeles County (9,858,989), San Diego County (3,118,876), Orange County (3,029,859), and Riverside County (2,217,778) have more residents.[5]
- San Bernardino County is the twelfth largest county in the nation, with more residents than 15 of the country's states, including New Mexico, Idaho, West Virginia, and Nebraska.[6]
- Since 2000, San Bernardino County's population has grown by approximately 19%.[7]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY AT A GLANCE

- San Bernardino County is the fifth largest county in California in terms of population, at just over two million residents, and the largest county in the United States in terms of land area.
- San Bernardino's population is young, with a median age of 32 years and nearly 30% of residents under age 18.
- 49% of San Bernardino County residents are Hispanic.
- In 2009, 21% of the people living in San Bernardino County were foreign born.
- The county has the third highest household size in California at 3.3 people per household.
- There are more housing units in San Bernardino County than households (families or individuals) resulting in a vacancy rate of nearly 12.5% in 2011.
- Similar to other regions, after several years of steady increase, the number of people employed in San Bernardino County peaked in 2006 and has since declined.
- Since 2005, Riverside-San Bernardino metro area businesses with fewer than 100 employees have witnessed faster growth than larger businesses.
- Nearly three-quarters of San Bernardino County land is open or undeveloped.
- Over 80% of the land in San Bernardino County is owned and controlled by the Federal government.
- Military uses comprise over 14% of land use and residential uses comprise nearly 9%.

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

County (Major City)	Persons per Square Mile
San Bernardino	**102**
Clark (Las Vegas)	241
Riverside	304
Maricopa (Phoenix)	437
San Diego	737
Miami-Dade (Miami)	1,285
Los Angeles	2,417
San Bernardino Valley Region	**3,045**
Orange (Santa Ana)	3,813

Note: Population density calculations for Maricopa County, Clark County, and Miami-Dade reflect 2009 county population estimates. San Bernardino Valley population density is estimated from data in the San Bernardino County 2007 General Plan. The remainder reflect 2010 population estimates.

Sources: Calculated using multiple sources including California Department of Finance 2010 Census Data; U.S. Census Bureau State and County QuickFacts; and San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan

Ranking by Population Growth
County Comparison, 2009-2010

County (Major City)	State	Ranking by Numeric Population Growth (2009-2010)	Ranking by Percent Change in Population Growth (2009-2010)
Riverside	CA	2	109
Los Angeles	CA	3	1,165
Maricopa (Phoenix)	AZ	4	579
San Diego	CA	5	455
Orange (Santa Ana)	CA	7	533
Miami-Dade (Miami)	FL	8	406
San Bernardino	**CA**	**12**	**403**
Clark (Las Vegas)	NV	47	1,010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

- Average annual population growth in the 1960s and 1970s was 3%.
- This annual growth rate jumped to 6% in the 1980s, and dropped back to 2% in the 1990s and 3% between 2000 and 2005.
- Most recently (between 2010 and 2011), San Bernardino County's population grew 0.9% – similar to the state (at 0.8%) and one of the densest bordering counties, Orange County (0.7%).
- Population growth has been somewhat faster in Riverside County (1.7%), and slower in Los Angeles County (0.4%).[5]

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

- Population growth is projected to continue at an average annual rate between one and two percent.[8]
- The Southern California Association of Governments forecasts that the Inland Empire, which is comprised of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, will grow by 1.7 million between 2000 and 2020, or more than all but three states (California, Texas, and Florida).[9]

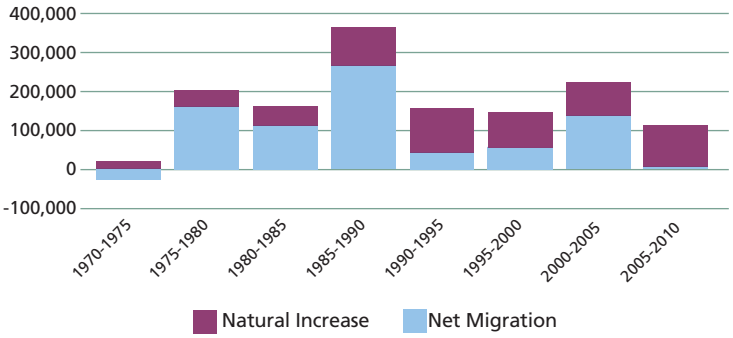
San Bernardino County's growth has come from a combination of natural increase and migration:

- Since 1975 and up until 2007, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has had a positive net migration, with more people moving into the area than out.
- While the rate of net migration was 6.4% from 1990 to 2000, this rate increased to 23% between 2000 and 2005.[10]
- Between 2009 and 2010, the county lost over 4,900 residents through domestic out-migration, but gained nearly 5,000 through international immigration, for a slight net gain due to migration.[11]
- The county also added an estimated 19,815 residents through natural increase during this same period, for a total estimated increase of 19,869.[11]

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

- Forty-nine percent (49%) of San Bernardino County residents are Hispanic, who may be of any race.
- Among the remaining 51% non-Hispanic residents, 33% are White, 8% are Black or African American, 6% are Asian, less than 1% report being "some other race," and 2% report two or more races.[12]

Components of Population Change
San Bernardino County, 1970 to 2010

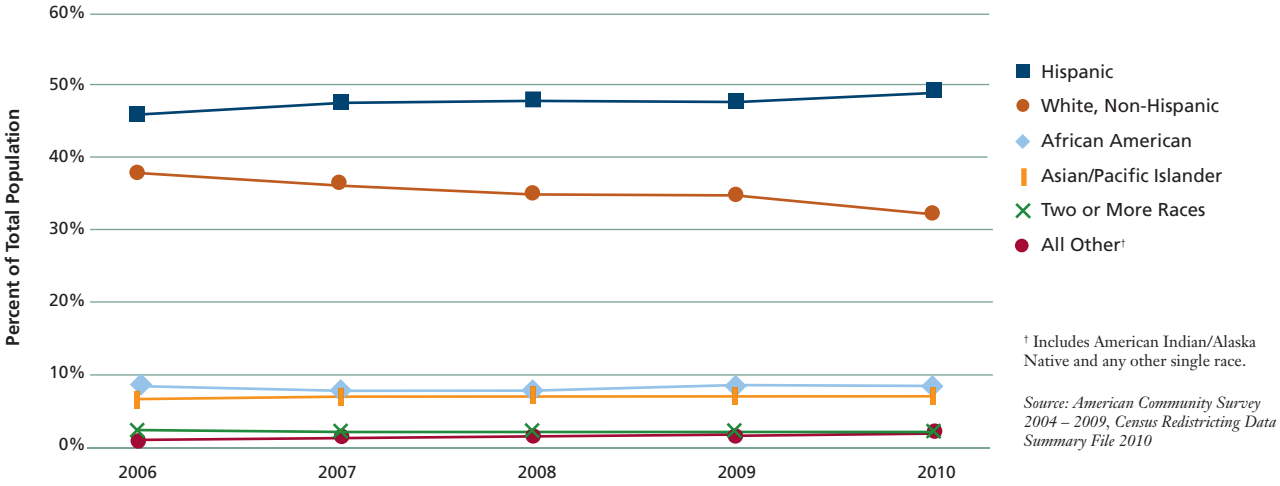


Sources: State of California, Department of Finance, County Population Estimates and Components of Change, July 1, 1970-1990, July 1, 1990-2000, and July 1, 2000-2010

Native American Indians in San Bernardino County
Approximately 1% of the population in San Bernardino County is comprised of Native American Indians (20,396 individuals as of 2009), including Cherokee, Chippewa, Navajo, and Sioux. An additional 23,258 residents self-identify as Native American and some other race. Federally-recognized tribes within the county include: Chemehuevi Indian Tribe; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians; and Fort Mojave Indian Tribe.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey

Population by Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



† Includes American Indian/Alaska Native and any other single race.

Source: American Community Survey 2004 – 2009, Census Redistricting Data Summary File 2010

In 2009, 21% of the people living in San Bernardino County were foreign born:

- Forty-one percent (41%) of San Bernardino County residents over the age of five speak a language other than English at home.
- Among these, 83% speak Spanish and 17% speak some other language.[13]
- As of May 2011, there were 2,677 interpreters on staff at the County of San Bernardino, representing more than 12 languages. This is equivalent to approximately 14% of all county employees.[14]

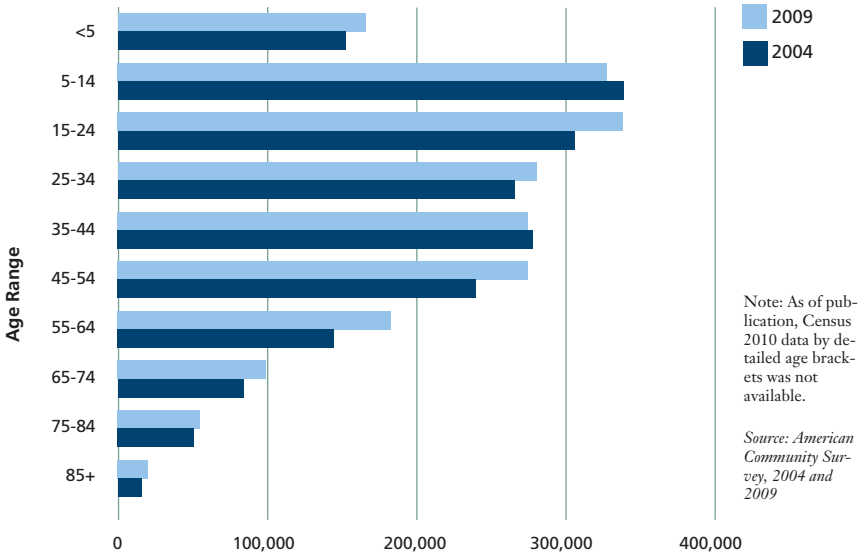
San Bernardino County's population is relatively young:

- In 2010, the county's median age was 32 compared to 35 statewide.
- As of 2010, 29% of the population is under age 18, while nearly 9% are 65 years or older.[15]
- From 2005 to 2009, the number of residents increased across all age groups except 5 to 14 year olds, and 35 to 44 year olds.[16]

However, the percent of the population 65 years and older is anticipated to increase through 2050:

- In 2010, the older adult population comprised 9% of the total population and in 2050 it is expected to comprise 19% of the total population.
- The total older adult population is expected to increase by 250% overall by, compared to a 68% increase among all ages.[8]

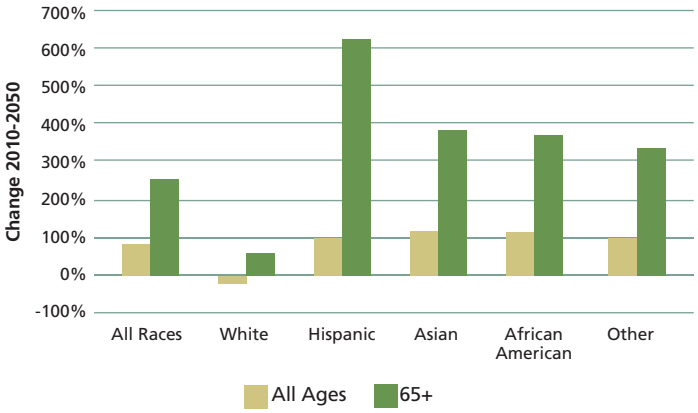
Population by Age
San Bernardino County, 2004 and 2009



Note: As of publication, Census 2010 data by detailed age brackets was not available.

Source: American Community Survey, 2004 and 2009

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



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

HOUSING

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

- There were 700,776 housing units available to county residents in January 2011.
- As of January 2011, San Bernardino had a housing vacancy rate of 12.5%.[17]
- There was a 16.3% increase in available housing units from 2000 to 2010.[18]
- A majority of the units are owner-occupied (63.8%) compared to renter-occupied (36.2%).[13]
- The greatest proportion of homes (24%) was built between 1980 and 1989.[13]
- Between 2001 and 2004, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area had one of the largest increases in construction permits (109%).[19]
- However, mirroring decreases elsewhere in the state, construction permits have subsequently fallen in San Bernardino County, dropping from 18,017 in 2004 to 1,789 in 2010.[19, 20]

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

- Kings County and Tulare County have a greater household size.
- As of 2010, the average household size was 3.3 persons, higher than California (2.9) and the U.S. (2.6).
- The city of Fontana has the highest household size in the county (4.0).
- Nearly all of the county's cities have average household sizes larger than the national average (21 out of 24).[15]

In 2009, there were 592,207 households in the county:

- Families comprise 77% of the households in San Bernardino County, including both married-couple families (55%) and other families (22%).
- Non-family households made up of one individual or more than one unrelated individuals comprise 23% of all households in San Bernardino County.[13]

EMPLOYMENT

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

- As of 2009, the largest labor markets in San Bernardino County are Trade, Transportation and Utilities (25.4% of the total industry employment) and Government (19.6%), followed by Educational and Health Services (12.4%), Professional and Business Services (12.1%), Leisure and Hospitality (9.1%), Manufacturing (8.2%), and Construction (4.5%).
- All other industries accounted for less than 10% of the total labor force.[21]

After several years of steady increase, the San Bernardino County labor force peaked in 2006 and began to decline:

- The number of people employed increased from 680,100 in 1998 to 820,700 in 2006.
- By the first quarter of 2011, the civilian employed population had declined to 731,900 (March 2011).[21]

Industry estimates for the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area project that from 2008 to 2018, total non-farm employment will increase by 8%:

- The metro area's fastest growing sectors are projected to be Education Services (+27%), Health Care and Social Assistance (+22%), Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services (+13%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (13%), and Leisure and Hospitality (+10%).
- Occupations with the fastest projected job growth include Personal and Home Care Aides (+45%), Medical Scientists except Epidemiologists (+42%), Network Systems and Data Communications Analyst (+40%), Physicians Assistants (+38%), Home Health Aides (+36%), Fitness Trainers and Aerobics Instructors (+33%), Physical Therapists Aides (+31%) and Surgical Technicians (+31%).
- Non-farm sectors projected to decline include Management of Companies and Enterprises (-16%), Manufacturing (-9%), Mining and Logging (-8%), Real Estate and Rental and Leasing (-8%) and Financial Activities (-3%).[22]

Since 2005, the fastest employment growth in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has been in businesses with fewer than 100 employees (+16%):

- The vast majority of businesses have fewer than 100 employees (98%).
- In the third quarter of 2009, 61% of employees worked for businesses with fewer than 100 employees, 26% worked for businesses with 100-499 employees, and the remaining 13% worked for large businesses with 500 employees or more.
- Firms with 500 employees or more have shown the biggest decline in number (-29%) and employees (-17%).[23]

Top 5 Fastest Growing Occupations and Top 5 Occupations with the Most Job Openings
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2018 Projection with 1st Quarter 2010 Wages

Fastest Growing Occupations	Emplyment Change	Median Hourly	Median Annual	Occupations with Most Job Openings	Total Job Openings	Median Hourly	Mediam Annual
Personal Care and Service	24%	$10.06	$20,924	Office and Administrative Support	6,059	$15.12	$31,440
Healthcare Support	22%	$12.49	$25,965	Sales and Related	5,518	$11.42	$23,757
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	21%	$32.95	$68,532	Food Preparation and Serving Related	5,270	$9.33	$19,393
Computer and Mathematical	15%	$31.99	$66,541	Transportation and Material Moving	3,506	$13.80	$28,698
Life, Physical, and Social Science	14%	$28.72	$59,747	Education, Training, and Library	2,972	$25.39	$52,800

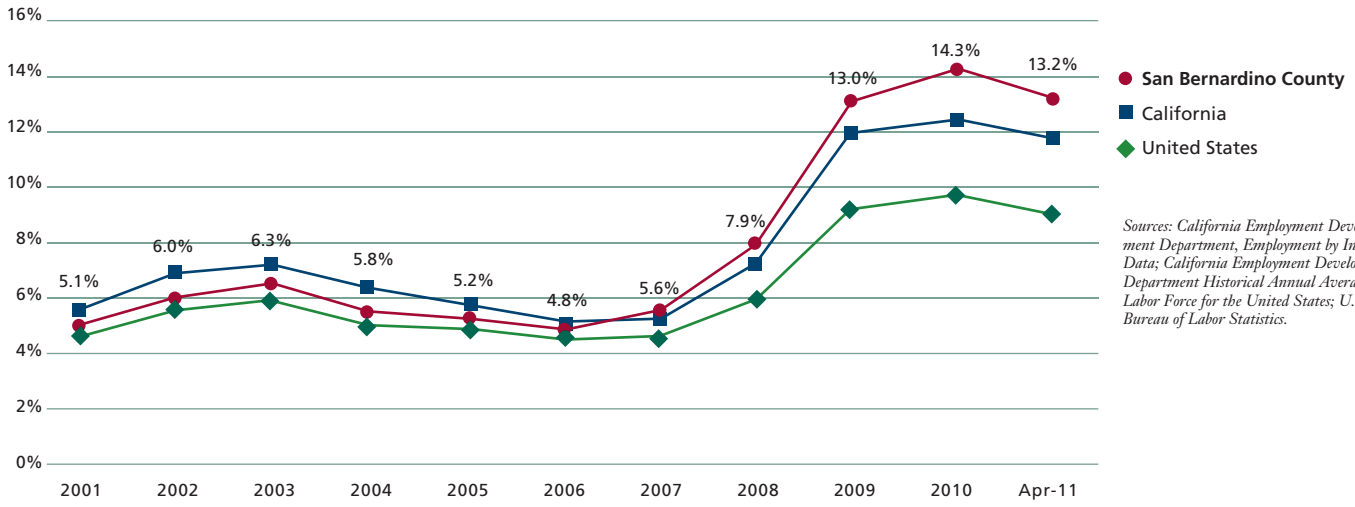
Source: California Employment Development Department, Projections of Employment by Industry Occupation

UNEMPLOYMENT

Following unemployment trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate rose dramatically in 2010:

- During the 10-year period from 2001 to 2011, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 4.8% in 2006 to a high of 14.3% in 2010.
- The unemployment rate decreased to 13.2% in April 2011.
- In April 2011, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 29th out of 58 counties in California (1st is lowest unemployment rate).[24]
- Compared with the United States, San Bernardino County faced higher unemployment rates between 2001 and 2011.[25, 26, 27]

Unemployment
Annual Average Rate, 2001-2011



Sources: California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data; California Employment Development Department Historical Annual Average Labor Force for the United States; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ENDNOTES

1 California Employment Development Department, San Bernardino County Profile (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov)
2 San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (www.sbcounty.gov)
3 San Bernardino Associated Governments GIS Data – Land Use (www.maps.sanbag.ca.gov)
4 Calculated from multiple sources: U.S. Census Bureau State and County QuickFacts (http://quickfacts.census.gov) and California Department of Finance, Census 2010 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/state_census_data_center/census_2010/view.php)
5 California Department of Finance, E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change — January 1, 2010 and 2011 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/estimates/e-1/view.php)
6 U.S. Census Bureau, Preliminary Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2010 (CO-PEST2010-TOTALS) (www.census.gov/popest/counties/tables/CO-PEST2010-totals.csv)
7 California Department of Finance, Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, March 2011
8 California Department of Finance, Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2000-2050, July 2007 (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/projections/p-1/)
9 County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency, Population Growth Accelerates (www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/OpportunityCA/build_business/gr_popGrowth.html). See also the Integrated Growth Forecast of the Southern California Association of Governments (www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm).
10 U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, Domestic Net Migration in the United States 2000-2004 (www.census.gov/popest/counties /CO-EST2004-04.html and www.census.gov/popest/eval-estimates/county/c8/county 2000c8.html)
11 California Department of Finance, Population Estimates and Components of Change by County, July 1, 2000-2010, December 2010
12 California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, State Census Data Center, Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, March 2011, Table 3A: Total Population by Race (1) and Hispanic or Latino: April 1, 2010 Incorporated Cities and Census Designated Places (CDP) by County in California
13 U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey
14 San Bernardino County Administrative Office
15 California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, State Census Data Center, Demographic Program Summary File, May 2011, Table 1: Population, Age, and Sex Characteristics, April 1, 2010
16 U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 and 2009 American Community Survey
17 California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, E-5 State/County Pop and Housing Estimates, January 2011
18 California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, State Census Data Center, Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, March 2011, Table 2: Housing Units, Households, and Vacant Units: 2000 and 2010 Incorporated Cities by County in California
19 Public Policy Institute of California, The California Economy: Crisis in the Housing Market, March 2008
20 Housing and Urban Development Department (http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html)
21 California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for San Bernardino County (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=166)
22 California Employment Development Department, Projections of Employment by Industry and Occupation (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)
23 Employment Development Department, Size of Business Data, 2001-Present (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=138)
24 California Employment Development Department, Monthly Labor Force Data for All Counties (www.calmis.ca.gov/file/1fmonth/1104rcou.pdf)
25 California Employment Department, Historical Labor Force Information for the United States (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov)
26 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/lf/aat1.txt)
27 California Employment Department, U.S., California and Los Angeles County Current Labor Force Comparison (www.calmis.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/calpr.pdf)

special feature

ONT | The Issue of Local Control

AFTER A STRONG start to the decade, passenger traffic, as well as total flights in and out of the LA/Ontario International Airport, has been declining significantly since 2007 prompting reviews of management practices and a debate over control of the facility.

Data gathered from other mid-sized hub airports and over time at ONT indicate an ongoing negative trend. A few highlights* from a white paper on airport operations prepared for the City of Ontario:

• By 2009, ONT had 28 percent fewer passengers than it had in 2000.

• The regional passenger share traveling through ONT had dropped from 9 percent of traffic in 1990 to 6.2 percent in 2009.

• Average daily departures by Southwest from ONT had dropped from a high of 58.4 daily in 2001 to 35.9 daily as of December 2010, with ONT's ranking by departures slipping from 16th to 28th nationally over the same period.

• ONT operated non-stop flights to Canada and Mexico in 2000; over the following three years, service expanded and included cargo flights to China. International flights have since declined. Aeromexico left ONT in March 2010 but returned in November of the same year.

• JetBlue Airways, which launched its Southern California service at ONT in 2000, no longer serves the airport. JetBlue operates flights out of LAX, Long Beach and Burbank.

• ONT ranks 98th out of the 100 largest U.S. airports in terms of passenger growth since 1997.

Against that backdrop, local agencies — among them the City of Ontario — contend ONT is not competitive, needs to be reinvigorated to help drive the local economy and should no longer be managed by LAWA — the Los Angeles World Airports, a department of the City of Los Angeles.

The City of Ontario proposes ONT be returned to local control to allow it to better operate the facility while protecting and developing the local economy.

The city and nearby communities have made significant investments in local facilities in easy proximity of the airport. Among them: the $150-million Citizens Business Bank Arena, the Ontario Convention Center and the Victoria Gardens and Ontario Mills shopping complexes. Other nearby businesses, hotels among them, as well as local universities — including the expanding Western University of Health Sciences in Pomona, regional education centers in Claremont, Cal Poly Pomona and Cal State San Bernardino — also would benefit from a thriving airport.

*Data was collected through local airport agencies and from the Official Airline Guide.

ONT FACTS
ROOM TO GROW

Airport Code: ONT
Location: 35 miles east of downtown Los Angeles in the Inland Empire and the center of Southern California
Access: Well-located within the regional ground transportation system, lying between the I-10 Freeway on the north and the SR-60 Pomona Freeway on the south; also accessible via a well-developed system of arterial and local roadways
Market: ONT's service area includes a population of 6 million in San Bernardino and Riverside counties, and portions of northern Orange County and eastern Los Angeles County
Size: 1,700 acres
Capacity: Current facilities support 10 million annual passengers; ultimate capacity of 31 million through expansion and surface transportation infrastructure development (SCAG analysis)
Passenger Airlines: Aeromexico, Alaska, American, Continental, Delta, Southwest, United and US Airways
Cargo Airlines: FedEx, UPS
Passengers served: 4,886,695 (2009)
Cargo, tons: 390,932 (2009)
Flights, daily departures: 71 (April 2011)
Terminals: 570,500 square feet with 35 gates in two domestic terminals and an International Arrivals Terminal.
Hangar space: 350,000 square feet
Parking: Lot 2, 1,601 spaces; Lot 4, 1,790; Lot 5, 2,200
Hours: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Constraints: Essentially none. Current policy prohibits flight training (touch and go's) by jet powered aircraft and engine run-ups from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.

History & Development

The City of Los Angeles hasn't always operated the Ontario airport, but today it is managed through LAWA, a city department that also oversees Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) and the Van Nuys Airport.

While much of ONT was overhauled in 1995 through a massive multi-million dollar construction project, the original airport actually dates back to 1923. Back then, the airport was an expanse of dirt called Latimer Field, a moniker deriving from the orange-packing company situated next to the airstrip. Today, ONT is one of the oldest airports in the state and the nation.

In 1942, the airport's dirt runways were replaced with two concrete runways as the nation geared up for its war effort overseas.

Southern California's aeronautics industry continued to grow through the 1950s, and major government contractors — Lockheed, Douglas and Northrop — established facilities at ONT. As commercial air service gained momentum in the 1960s, the airport was frequently used as a diversion for a fogged-in LAX.

In 1967, the cities of Ontario and Los Angeles entered a joint-powers agreement having decided the area would benefit economically if Los Angeles took responsibility for operation of ONT.

Today, the airport is overseen by LAWA's board of commissioners, whose members are appointed by the mayor and approved by the city council of Los Angeles.

The twin terminals that currently occupy the Ontario airport property were constructed in 1995. The total project cost was $270 million, with about half of that amount funded by passenger facilities charges collected by airlines from their passengers.

LAWA raised another $95 million through airport revenue bonds while the remaining $27 million was funded through the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration.

LAWA, the City of Ontario and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) paid for an additional $160 million in local infrastructure improvements. Those improvements consisted of new airport access roads and the expansion of Interstate 10.

Transitions & Trends

Following the build up of infrastructure, ONT saw prolific growth from the 1980s until 2007, when air traffic peaked at around 7 million passengers per year.

While other airports also saw declines after 2007, what added to concerns was ONT's failure to keep pace with recoveries at other airports. While passenger share increased at secondary airports such as Palm Springs, Long Beach and Burbank, during the same period Ontario's declined from 7.6 percent in 2000 to 5.9 percent in 2010.

Added to that were shifts by carriers. Over the last several years, the number of flights in and out of LA/Ontario International Airport has declined dramatically. Airlines have also left ONT; no longer serving the facility are JetBlue, Great Lakes, ATA and ExpressJet, which failed in an effort to use ONT as a hub.

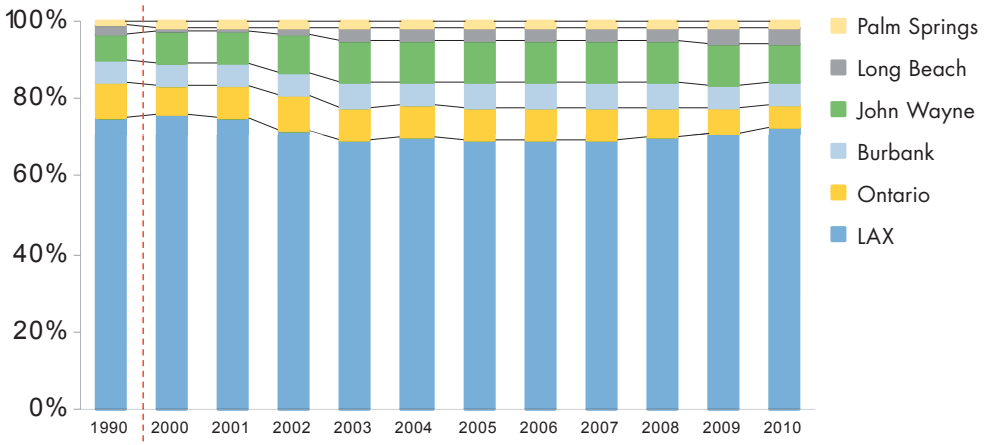
Southwest is the only remaining low-cost carrier at the airport. In fact, its services seem to be sustaining passenger traffic at ONT.

Between January and April this year, the majority of all passengers, 54 percent, who came through the airport traveled on Southwest, according to news reports.

The Shift Away from ONT

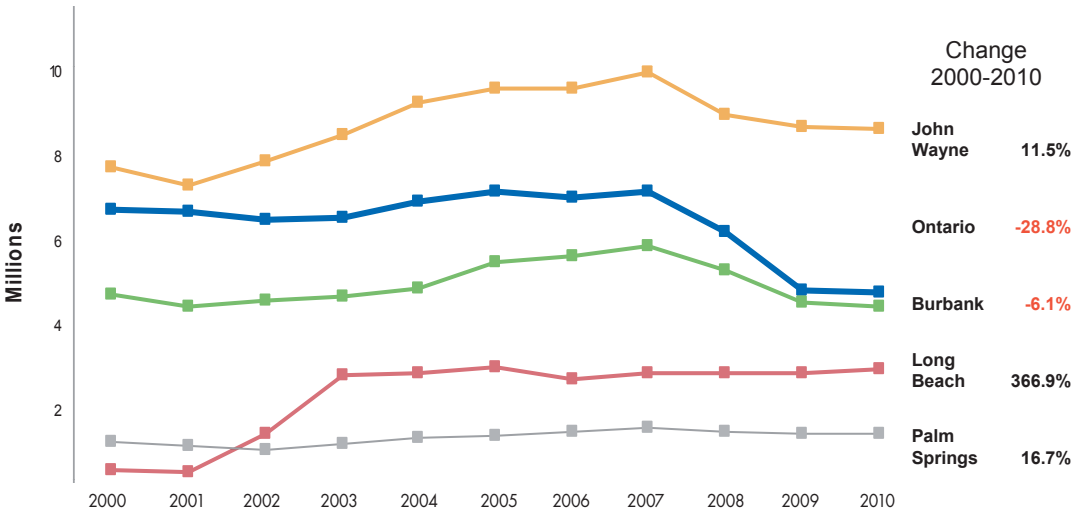
Since 2003, LAX's market share has actually increased from 69.7 percent to 72.5 percent. During the same period, passenger share at ONT dropped from 6 percent to 5.5 percent. Over the 20-year period from 1990, LAX's market share has dropped only 2.5 percent.

Passenger Share of Southern California Airports
LAX, Ontario, Burbank, John Wayne, Long Beach, Palm Springs



	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Palm Springs	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
Long Beach	2.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%	3.7%	3.7%
John Wayne	7.0%	8.8%	8.9%	10.2%	10.8%	10.8%	10.9%	11.0%	11.1%	10.6%	11.0%	10.6%
Burbank	6.0%	5.4%	5.5%	5.9%	6.0%	5.7%	6.2%	6.5%	6.6%	6.3%	5.8%	5.5%
Ontario	9.0%	7.6%	8.2%	8.4%	8.3%	8.1%	8.2%	8.0%	8.0%	7.3%	6.2%	5.9%
LAX	75.0%	76.0%	75.2%	72.2%	69.7%	70.5%	69.6%	69.6%	69.3%	70.5%	71.5%	72.5%

Passengers at Southern California Regional Airports
2000-1010



Totals	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ontario	6,756,086	6,702,400	6,516,858	6,547,877	6,937,337	7,213,528	7,049,904	7,207,150	6,232,761	4,866,367	4,808,241
Burbank	4,748,742	4,487,335	4,620,683	4,729,936	4,916,800	5,512,619	5,689,291	5,921,336	5,331,404	4,588,433	4,461,271
John Wayne	7,772,801	7,324,557	7,903,066	8,535,130	9,272,394	9,627,172	9,613,540	9,979,699	8,989,603	8,705,199	8,663,452
Long Beach	637,853	587,473	1,453,551	2,875,703	2,926,450	3,034,032	2,758,362	2,906,556	2,913,926	2,909,307	2,978,326
Palm Springs	1,281,000	1,175,000	1,110,118	1,247,743	1,367,804	1,419,087	1,529,005	1,609,428	1,542,928	1,465,751	1,495,167

THE JACOBS STUDY

Jacobs Consultancy conducted a review of ONT management for LAWA in August 2010. Highlights from its review:

SITUATION ASSESSMENTS

- Passenger traffic was not expected to return to 2008 levels until 2040, at an annual growth rate of 1.5 percent.
- Reduced traffic resulted in substantial per passenger costs, resulting in less traffic.
- Reduced per passenger costs would not likely net an immediate bump in traffic but would help long-term growth.
- ONT experienced the most significant airline seating capacity reductions of selected West Coast hubs including Oakland, Reno, Burbank, San Jose, Santa Ana and Sacramento. ONT saw a year-over-year drop of 30 percent in the first quarter of 2009.
- ONT has the highest cost per enplaned passenger of any airport in the LA basin.
- ONT generates greater non-airline revenue through car rentals, parking and land and building rentals than the medium hub average.
- ONT costs per square foot to operate terminals is approximately $80, higher than comparable airports.
- Operating cost efficiencies depend largely on LAWA contracts with employees and service providers.

ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES

1) Contract negotiations to reduce costs and raise revenues, a reduction in the passenger facility charges, a plan to pay debt service with cash to reduce the per passenger charge.

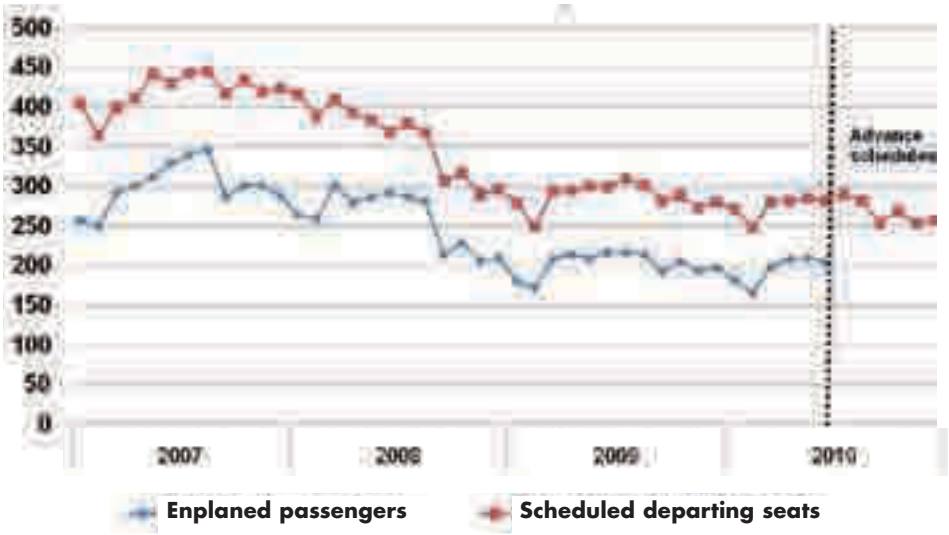
2) Consider hiring a third party to operate terminal and parking; LAWA would continue to operate airfield.

3) A long-term concession pact with a third party for operation and management of entire airport.

ONTs Enplaned Passengers & Seats

Tallies, by month, as reported in Jacobs Consultancy study of August 2010

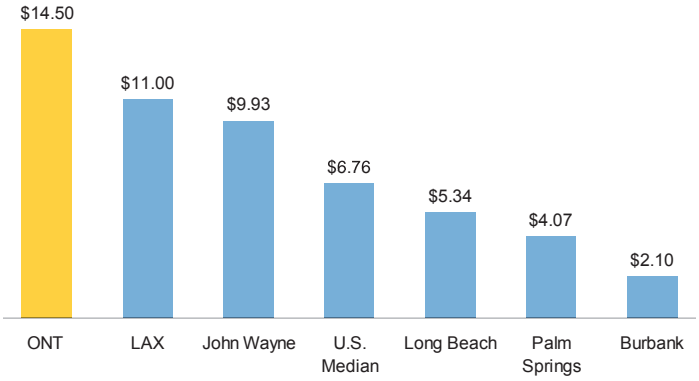
IN THOUSANDS



Sources: LAWA records, Official Airline Guide Inc., online database accessed July 2010

ONT Fees Per Passenger

Of L.A. basin airports, ONT had the highest cost per enplaned passenger



Sources: Airport financials 2009 data, press reports, FAA Form 127

The patterns triggered a study and analysis of airport operations by Jacobs Consultancy for LAWA delivered in August 2010, and the City of Ontario's own white paper report in September of the same year.

Both documents indicated fees and operational patterns at ONT were essentially driving airlines to use other facilities. Among key problems:

- Fees per passenger boarded on a flight, at $14.50, are the highest in the region. By comparison, Burbank is $2.10, Long Beach $5.34 and LAX $11. The national median is $6.76 per passenger. (The airport fees, generally referred to as CPE or cost per emplaned passenger, are the charges per departing traveler paid by airlines to cover airport operating expenses after subtracting any revenue generated by other sources such as parking, car rental fees and food services.)
- Labor costs at Los Angeles rates (as opposed to prevailing local wages) and contractual obligations contribute to making ONT less competitive
- Fee and labor costs were contributing to a trend by airlines to reduce flights, seating and hence travelers through the facility.
- On the positive side, ONT is one of the few facilities in the region with the capacity for significant expansion
- Non-airline revenue at ONT is relatively strong.

Operational Costs

Ontario's analysis found that the level of staffing at the airport along with a 15 percent administrative charge contribute to the high operational costs and resultant fees.

While the facility has minimal debt and reasonable-to-moderate non-airline revenue per passenger — $12 in 2008 compared with $14 in Burbank and a median national average for hubs of $11 — those pluses are outweighed by employee counts and compensation levels.

Employee compensation at ONT for fiscal 2010 was budgeted at $30.9 million for 302 positions plus an administrative fee of 15 percent of the operational budget, which added another $8.7 million. The city contends the $8.7 million fee represents the equivalent of another 85 employees (at the current average of $102,400 per position).

Based on that number — 387 employee equivalents — ONT has twice as many employees as John Wayne Airport in Santa Ana (175), more than three times that of the Long Beach airport (124), and more than San Diego's staff of 355 — while San Diego has three times as many passengers as ONT.

The city contends ONT should have roughly 187 employees and compensation at other regional airports is roughly 15 percent lower.

Impacts & Control

The general findings of both documents conclude with an analysis of options for future operations. The Jacobs report cites several options short of turning the facility over to a local authority, while Ontario seeks airport control as an avenue to solve the problems and safeguard local interests.

Others in the community concur. Citing the airport's potential role in moving air freight for the region, John Husing, a local economist long known for his quarterly reports on the state of the Inland Empire economy, has recommended separating Ontario airport from LAWA control, according to a May 26 article in the Riverside Press-Enterprise.

Los Angeles also has a potential conflict of interest in managing both LAX and LA/ONT, as actively pushing traffic away from Los Angeles to other jurisdictions would be, as LAWA executive director has put it, "a little self-destructive."

The Los Angeles Times in a March editorial this year sided with Ontario. It noted the potential case of a low cost airline, which facing rising fees necessitated by capital improvements at LAX, might need to consider other locations. If Ontario can offer an attractive deal, at least the airline could remain in Southern California.

"A healthy Ontario Airport is in everybody's interest, and although L.A. wages rules are fine for LAX, it's not fair to impose them on another city where living conditions differ.

"Los Angeles gains little by continuing its hold on Ontario's airport, but it has something to lose," the Times concluded.

Paths to Change

With estimates that the decline in air service at ONT from 2007-2009 has meant the loss of $400 million to the Inland Empire economy and the loss of more than 8,000 jobs*, Ontario is garnering support for a restoration of local control of the airport while examining options to press its case.

As of mid-June, the Inland Empire Division of the League of California Cities, Mayor Bob Foster of Long Beach and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the Alliance for a Regional Solution to Airport Congestion were among those who had letters endorsing transfer of ONT control to the City of Ontario.

"SCAG believes that under local operating control, ONT can recover from the economic downturn of the past several years while positioning itself for long-term growth," wrote Hasan Ikharata, executive director of the agency.

While stopping short of endorsing a specific body to manage the airport in the future, William C. Allen, president and CEO of the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation, urged LAWA to relinquish control of ONT and focus on modernizing LAX.

And while the Jacobs study recommended potential adjustments including concession options and a number of private companies have made inquiries, LAWA Executive Director Gina Marie Lindsey said the agency remains focused on improving airport operations as opposed to transferring control to Ontario.

According to a May 17 report in the Inland Valley Daily Bulletin, Lindsey also issued a memo to ONT employees indicating there are no immediate plans to change management and "neither the mayor nor the Board of Airport Commissioners is pursuing a transfer of ONT to any organization, including the City of Ontario."

While Ontario and LAWA officials continue to hold discussions, the issue could be resolved externally.

A bill to return control of the airport to city and San Bernardino County officials sponsored by state Sen. Bob Dutton (R-Rancho Cucamonga) has been passed by the Senate. The Assembly is expected to vote on the bill in September.

SENATE BILL 446
ONTARIO AIRPORT AUTHORITY

Summary: SB 446, proposed by Senate Republican leader Bob Dutton (R-Rancho Cuacamonga), calls for the creation of a regional airport authority to oversee operations at LA/Ontario International Airport.

Status: The measure was approved by the Senate on May 31 has been sent to the Assembly.

Highlights, the bill:

- Directs the authority be comprised of seven directors serving staggered three-year terms,
- Specifies four directors would be appointed by the City of Ontario and three by San Bernardino County
- Authorizes the authority to develop an agreement with the City of Los Angeles to effect the transfer of airport management to the authority,
- Requires the authority to develop a transition plan to facilitate the transfer, and
- Requires the authority to develop effective surface transportation access to ONT.

TO LEARN MORE ...

For more information about management and control of the Ontario International Airport, airport operations and statistics visit:

- www.ci.ontario.ca.us and click on the Ontario International Airport Transition link.
- www.lawa.org, the Los Angeles World Airports site
- http://cssrc.us/web/31/ for state Sen. Bob Dutton's site, click on links for current legislation.

* Source: Oliver Wyman analysis; estimated total economic impact of ONT air passenger service: 2007, $1.27 billion; 2009, $860 million; loss of $410 million. Estimated total jobs created by ONT: 2007, 25,081; 2009, 17,006; loss of 8,075.

economic and business climate

Leading employment industries still show the effects of a sagging economy, recording job losses and stagnant salaries. Per capita income is lower than the state and nation. But the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area is one of the "best places for business" among peers compared. Adding to the county's attractiveness, costs for commercial and industrial real estate are comparatively low, the county has the most affordable housing in the region, and student access to computers at school is better than neighboring counties.

Investing in Our Workforce

The Workforce Investment Board of San Bernardino County is comprised of private business representatives and public partners appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. Its mission is to strengthen the skills of the County's workforce through partnerships with business, education and community-based organizations.
Last year, with funding from the Department of Labor's Workforce Investment Act (WIA), the Workforce Investment Board helped fill 5,700 job openings and provided 1,000 employers with key services such as the Subsidized Training Employment (STEP) and On-the-Job Training (OJT) programs, as well as business consulting, and employee recruiting and hiring assistance.

www.sbcounty.gov/wib

Ranking Improves; Second Highest Among Regions Compared

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area business climate through *Forbes* magazine's "2010 Best Places for Business" regional rankings. The *Forbes* ranking compares metropolitan regions by cost of doing business, projected economic growth, number of colleges, cost of living, crime rate, culture and leisure amenities, educational attainment, income growth, job growth, subprime mortgages and net migration.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Forbes' 2010 national rankings place the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area at 88th out of the 200 metro areas ranked:

- This is an increase of six places since the 2009 ranking of 94th.
- Among neighboring counties compared, Riverside-San Bernardino has the second highest rank, better than Los Angeles and San Diego, but behind Orange County.
- Riverside-San Bernardino is ranked higher than Phoenix (117th), Miami (152nd), and Las Vegas (157th).

Riverside-San Bernardino showed strong rankings in the categories of projected economic growth, culture and leisure, and income growth, while cost of living, educational attainment and subprime mortgages negatively impacted its overall score.

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

	Rank
Economic Growth (Projected)[1]	32
Culture and Leisure[2]	33
Income Growth[3]	33
Net Migration[4]	43
Colleges[5]	51
Crime Rate[6]	75
Cost of Doing Business[7]	80
Job Growth (Projected)[8]	102
Job Growth[9]	135
Cost of Living[10]	157
Educational Attainment[11]	181
Subprime Mortgages[12]	191

Source: Forbes Magazine, April 14, 2010 (www.forbes.com/lists/2010/1/business-places-10_Riverside-CA_2831.html)

Best Places for Business Ranking
Regional Comparison, 2007-2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Orange County	70	92	107	79
Riverside-San Bernardino	110	78	94	88
San Diego Metro	92	106	104	89
Phoenix Metro	55	44	113	117
Los Angeles County	159	154	180	120
Miami Metro	148	147	188	152
Las Vegas Metro	136	112	92	157

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

Source: Forbes Magazine, April 14, 2010 (www.forbes.com/lists/2010/1/business-places-10_Best-Places-For-Business-And-Careers_MetroArea.html)

[1] 3-year annualized figure
[2] Index based on museums, theaters, golf course, sports teams and other activities
[3] 5-year annualized figure
[4] 5-year annualized figure
[5] Measure of 4-year colleges in area with extra credit for highly rated schools
[6] Crimes per 100,000 residents
[7] Index based on cost of labor, energy, taxes and office space
[8] 3-year annualized figure
[9] 5-year annualized figure
[10] Index based on cost of housing, utilities, transportation and other expenditures
[11] Share of population over age 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher
[12] As a percent of total originations between 2006 and 2008

Connecting the Dots

Our **Business Climate** ranking represents the outside opinion of our region, which is a key driver for investment into our region and sets the foundation for values in **Commercial and Industrial Real Estate**.

Income Levels Decline

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

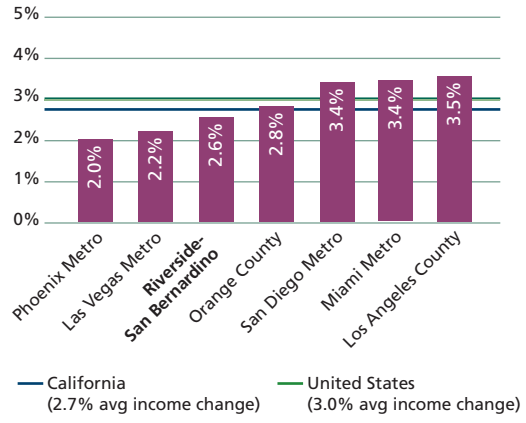
Per capita income reflects the economic health of a region. It signals whether or not a region is generating wealth faster than population growth. A high per capita income relative to the cost of living signals greater discretionary income for the purchase of goods and services. This contributes to overall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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

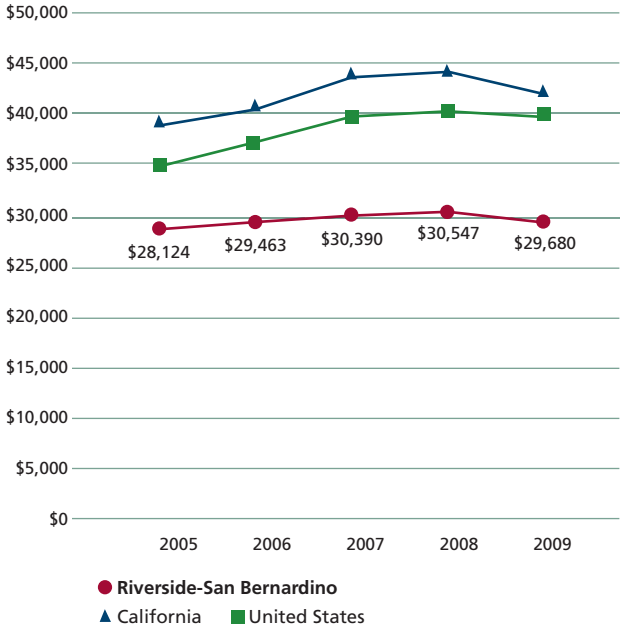
- In 2009, Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's per capita income of $29,680 was lower than the state and national averages and all regions compared.
- This income level ($29,680) is down 2.8% from $30,547 in 2008.
- Between 2000 and 2009, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area posted a per capita income growth of 2.6%, higher than Phoenix and Las Vegas, but lower than other regions compared and the state and national averages.
- Over this same 10-year period, the average inflation rate was 3.0%. The rate of inflation should be taken into account when interpreting these income growth percentages.[1]
- San Bernardino County's cost of living is lower than many other Southern California counties, so a lower per capita income does not necessarily translate to lower purchasing power.

Per Capita Income Average Annual Percent Change
Regional Comparison, 2000-2009



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

Per Capita Income
Riverside-San Bernardino, California, and United States, 2005-2009



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.

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

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

Connecting the Dots

Our **Per Capita Income** is one of the challenges in providing for **Family Income Security**.

Logistics and Technical Clusters Experience Losses

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

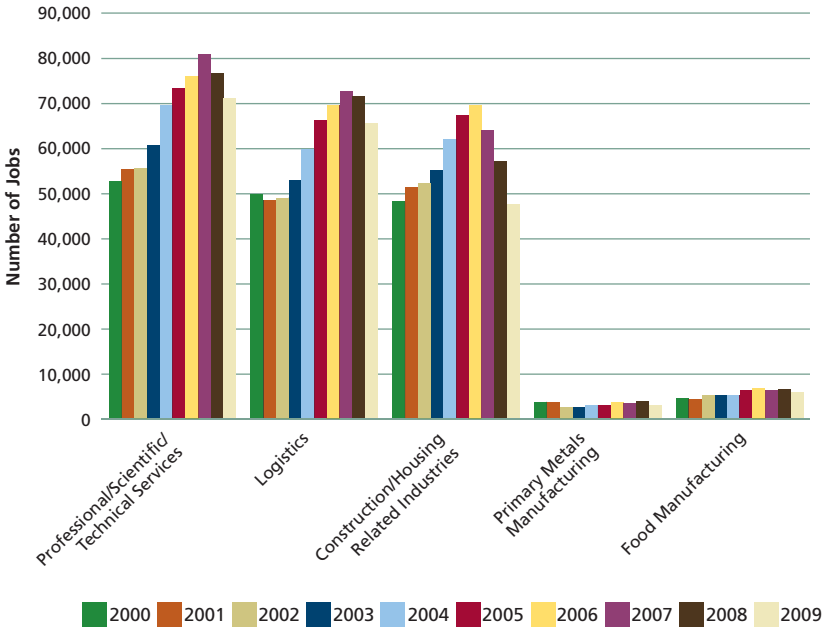
All five selected industry clusters saw a decrease in employment between 2008 and 2009:

- Construction/Housing Related Industries decreased 19% and Primary Metals Manufacturing decreased to fewer than 3,000 jobs (about a 16% decline from the prior year).
- Logistics decreased by 9%, Professional/Scientific/Technical Services decreased by 6%, and Food Manufacturing declined 4%.
- However, during the 10-year period from 2000 to 2009, Food Manufacturing grew by 51%, Professional/Scientific/TechnicalServices grew 39%, and Logistics increased by 31%.

For the most part, salaries in the selected clusters have remained stagnant or declined:

- Construction/ Housing Related Industries saw an increase of 2%.
- Professional/Scientific/Technical Services, Logistics and Food Manufacturing salaries remained stagnant, while Primary Metals Manufacturing salaries declined by 12%.
- The annual income needed to purchase a median-priced home in San Bernardino County is $21,300, affordable to all five of these clusters if a down payment could be secured.

Employment by Industry Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2000-2009



Top Ten Private Employers
San Bernardino County, 2011

Company	Number of Employees
Champion Envelope Corporation-West	3,000
PPG Archictectural Finishes	2,500
San Manuel Indian Bingo & Casino	2,100
Specialty Brands, Inc	1,900
Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.	1,530
RHS Corp.	1,450
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	1,000
US Merchants Financial Group, Inc.	1,000
Acorn Plastics, Inc.	900
Stater Bros. Markets, Inc.	900

Note: Above employers do not include: hospitals, schools or school districts, military, or local/federal government.

Source: Hoovers (www.boovers.com)

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters
San Bernardino County, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009	Percent Change
Construction/Housing Related Industries	$44,605	$45,301	2%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	$35,765	$35,896	0%
Logistics	$42,988	$43,004	0%
Food Manufacturing	$40,741	$40,735	0%
Primary Metals Manufacturing	$61,224	$53,923	-12%

Source: Analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

Connecting the Dots

Employment by Industry Clusters is supported by the region's ability to create an **Educational-Occupational Match**.

Job Losses Impact Housing Demand

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2009, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area granted more housing permits than all neighbors and peers compared except Phoenix:

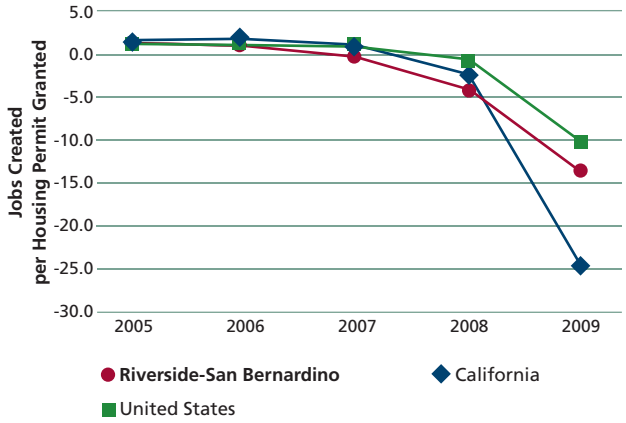
- During 2009, employment dropped by 86,675 jobs while 6,335 new housing permits were granted.
- The resulting ratio of –13.68 jobs (job losses) for every new housing permit leaves Riverside-San Bernardino with a negative number of jobs per new housing permit.
- Since 2005, a total of 65,127 jobs were lost compared with 175,927 housing units permitted in Riverside-San Bernardino.
- In other words, more housing units have been permitted than jobs created since 2005. The resulting jobs-to-housing ratio for this period of time is negative 0.37. The standard "healthy" ratio of jobs to permits is 1.5.
- All neighbors and peers, the state, and the nation experienced job losses in 2009, resulting in a negative job-to-housing ratio in all markets.
- Intra-county commutes between residents in San Bernardino County to jobs in other counties are common, so the jobs-to-housing ratio examining San Bernardino County alone may not capture the entire picture.

Housing Demand
Regional Comparison, 2009

	Housing Permits	Employment Change (Jobs) 2007 to 2008	Ratio of Employment Change to Permits
United States	582,963	-6,197,817	-10.63
Riverside-San Bernardino	**6,335**	**-86,675**	**-13.68**
Las Vegas Metro	5,688	-86,214	-15.16
Phoenix Metro	9,272	-143,548	-15.48
San Diego Metro	2,946	-69,413	-23.56
California	35,069	-864,962	-24.66
Miami-Dade County	1,395	-55,439	-39.74
Los Angeles County	5,138	-238,010	-46.32
Orange County	2,143	-109,689	-51.18

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

New Jobs Created per Housing Permit Granted
Riverside-San Bernardino, California and United States
2005-2009



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

Cumulative Change in Employment and Housing Permits (2004 Baseline)
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2005-2009

Note: In 2004, the baseline year, employment in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area was 1,173,250.

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

Connecting the Dots

The long term **Housing Demand** of the region is influenced by the safety of our communities, one aspect of which is our **Crime Rate**.

County Remains Most Affordable in Region

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The single-family median home sale price increased from the previous year:

- The median sale price of an existing single-family detached home in San Bernardino County was $137,585 in March 2010, up 4.4% since March 2009.
- This price is 46% of the state median price for a comparable home in March 2010.

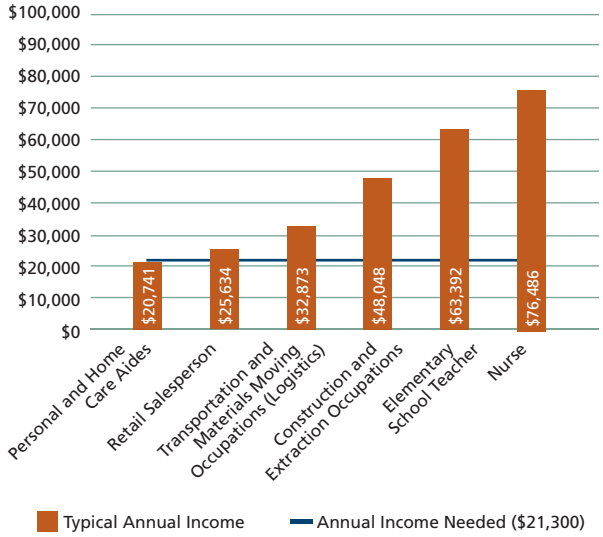
Housing affordability continues to increase:

- The minimum household income needed to purchase a median priced single-family home in San Bernardino County is approximately $21,300 assuming a 10% down payment and an adjustable-rate mortgage.[1]
- As of the first quarter of 2010, 81% of households in San Bernardino County could afford an existing single-family detached home that was priced at 85% of median (or $116,948).
- Housing affordability is up from 79% in 2009 and 61% in 2008.
- San Bernardino County's affordability rate is higher than all other southern California counties compared making the county attractive to buyers seeking less expensive housing, such as first-time home buyers.

Homeownership rates rose slightly:

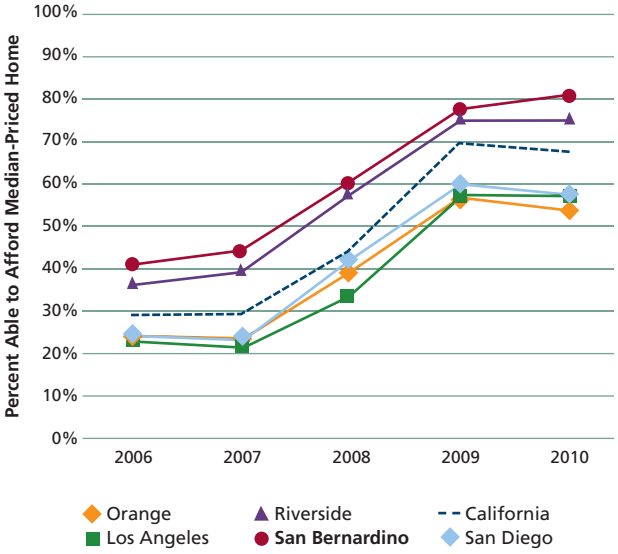
- Homeownership rates for San Bernardino County stand at 64.5% for 2009.
- This rate exceeds the state average and most neighboring counties and peer regions compared. It is only lower than Riverside County, Phoenix and the national average.

Income Needed to Afford Median-Priced Home ($137,583) Compared to Typical Salaries
San Bernardino County, 2010



Sources: California Employment Development Department, Mean Hourly Wages, First Quarter 2010 (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=152)

Housing Affordability Index
County Comparison, 2006-2010



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

[1] The California Association of Realtors defines the parameters for the First Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index. For 2010, these parameters were 10% down and a one-year adjustable-rate mortgage from Freddy Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey (PMMS).

Connecting the Dots

Housing Affordability presents an immediate opportunity to stretch **Per Capita Income** farther than it could go otherwise and realize lasting homeownership.

Renting Less Affordable than Buying

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's Housing Wage increased for 2011:

- The hourly wage needed for a one-bedroom apartment rose from $18.08 in 2010 to $18.65 in 2011. This Housing Wage is equivalent to an annual income of $38,800.[1]
- The hourly wages needed to afford two- and three-bedroom apartments also rose, both by about 3%.
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has more affordable rental housing than all regions compared except Phoenix and Las Vegas.
- Because the wages of numerous occupations are substantially less than the Housing Wage, many families need two incomes to afford even one-bedroom rental housing.
- 67% of the occupations projected to have the fastest rate of job growth between 2008 and 2018 have average hourly wages above the one-bedroom Housing Wage.
- However, only 22% of occupations projected to have the most openings between 2008 and 2018 have average hourly wages above the one-bedroom Housing Wage (see County Profile).[2]

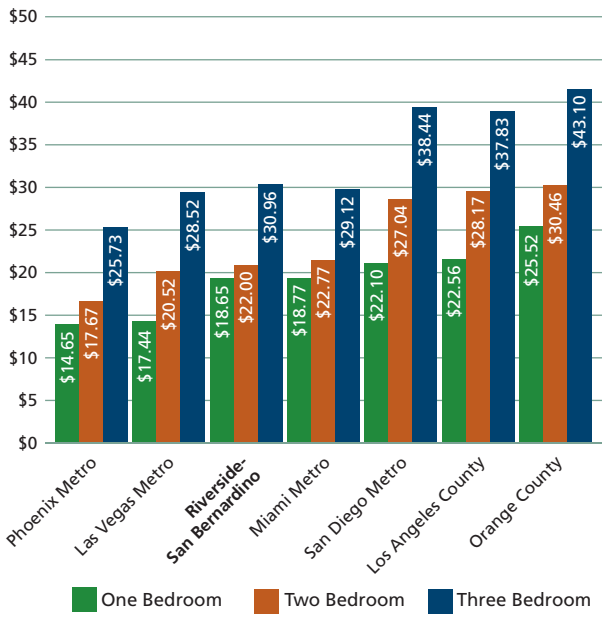
Renting in Riverside-San Bernardino

	2010	2011
Fair Market Rent (Monthly)		
One Bedroom	$940	$970
Two Bedroom	$1,108	$1,144
Three Bedroom	$1,559	$1,610
Amount a Household Earning Minimum Wage Can Afford to Pay in Rent (Monthly)	$416	$416
Number of Hours per Week a Minimum Wage Earner Must Work to Afford a Two-Bedroom Apartment	108	110

Rental Costs are Relatively High

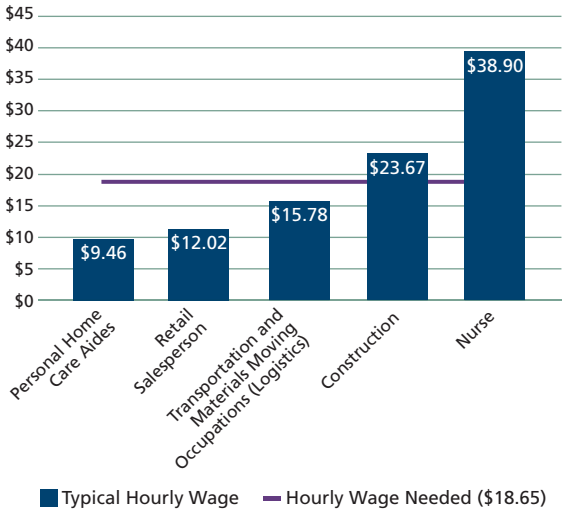
Rental costs in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area are high relative to the costs to own. Consequently, households that are able to secure a down payment and meet current income and credit requirements may discover that it is less expensive to purchase a house than continue to rent (also see Housing Affordability). While unlikely to last due to normal market corrections, this situation has important policy implications for homeowner assistance programs and warrants further discussion.

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent
Regional Comparison, 2011



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2011 Fair Markets Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2010/)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2011



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2011 Fair Markets Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (www.nlihc.org/oor/oor2010/); California Employment Development Department, Mean Hourly Wages, First Quarter 2011 (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=152)

[1] Assumes 2,080 paid hours per year (52 weeks at 40 hours per week).
[2] California Employment Development Department, 2008-2018 Occupations with the Most Job Openings (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)

Connecting the Dots

Rental Affordability allows income restricted residents, including **Veterans**, to thrive in San Bernardino County.

Nearly 15% of San Bernardino Commuters Carpool

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

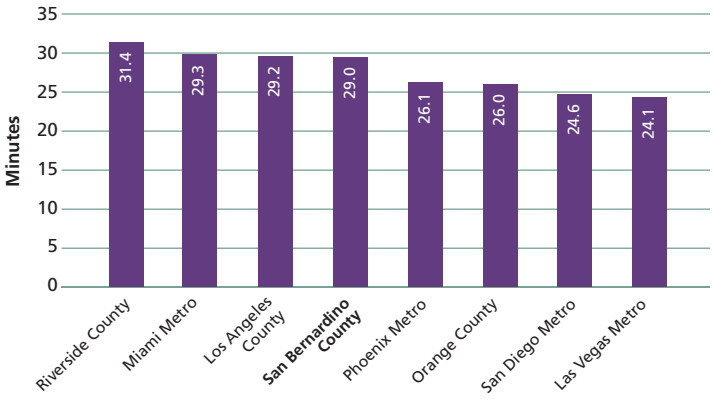
San Bernardino commute times decreased slightly:

- In 2009, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 29.0 minutes, down from 29.2 minutes in 2008 and 29.7 minutes in 2007.
- San Bernardino County's commute time is in the mid-range compared to neighboring counties and peers compared, and higher than both California (27.0) and the U.S. (25.3).

Most San Bernardino County commuters drive alone:

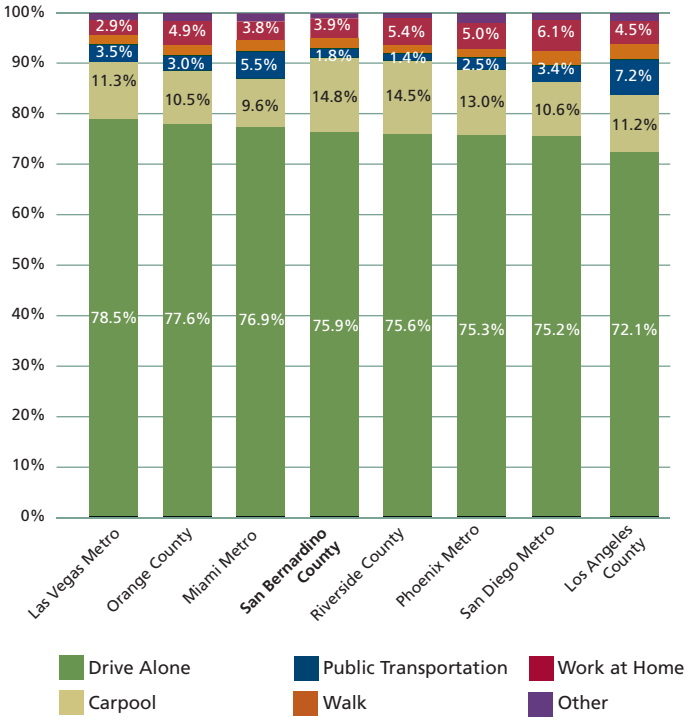
- In 2009, 75.9% of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone – lower than Orange County and Miami but higher than other locations compared.
- At 14.8% of trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared.
- More people in San Bernardino County work at home (3.9%) than take public transportation (1.8%).
- Transit use is likely significantly impacted by the sheer size of the county and the distances between destinations within the county, which may result in lengthy transit trips.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
Regional Comparison, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-09 American Community Survey (www.census.gov)

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
Regional Comparison, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-09 American Community Survey (www.census.gov)

Connecting the Dots

Mobility will continue to be a challenge as long as our **Housing Affordability** is high relative to the surrounding regions and high-paying jobs are located outside the county.

Bus Ridership Up, Rail Ridership Down

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

The ability of residents and workers to move efficiently within San Bernardino County is an important contributor to quality of life and a prosperous business climate. An effective public transit system is essential for individuals who cannot afford, are unable, or choose not to drive a car. Rail and bus typically serve different purposes in San Bernardino County: rail serves mostly long-distance commuting needs while bus serves local commuters.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

After years of steady increase, ridership on San Bernardino County's commuter rail lines (Metrolink) fell:

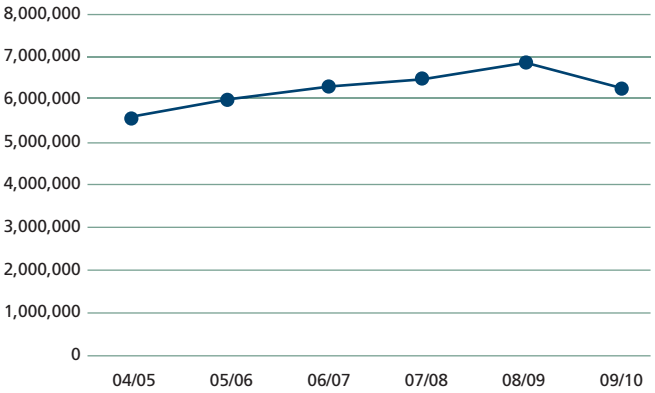
- Ridership dropped 9% to 6.2 million riders on all lines in 2009/10, down from 6.8 million the previous year.
- The San Bernardino Line (parallels the I-10 freeway between San Bernardino and downtown Los Angeles) declined from approximately 3.61 million riders in 2007/08 to 3.26 million riders in 2009/10.
- The Riverside Line (between Riverside and downtown Los Angeles through Ontario) fell from 1,316,311 riders to 1,311,443 riders during the same period.
- On the Inland Empire Line (between San Bernardino and San Juan Capistrano) ridership dropped from 1,284,558 riders to 1,075,257 riders, while the 91 Line (which parallels State Route 91, linking Riverside with Fullerton and downtown Los Angeles) fell from 586,525 riders to 552,887 riders.
- Still, the long-term trend is upward with an average of 2% growth in ridership over the past five years.

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

- In 2009/10 total bus passenger boardings were 17,592,190, up from 16,741,575 in 2008/09.
- San Bernardino County's bus ridership per capita is on the low end compared to neighboring counties and lower than peers compared.
- The Omnitrans bus system operating costs are in the middle ($4.35/trip) while the Victor Valley Transit Authority operating costs are highest ($6.52/trip) of the regions compared.

The 2010 Inland Empire Annual Survey (see Resident Satisfaction) asked residents about their use of alternatives to driving alone. Thirty-two percent of respondents reported they use public transportation, share a ride, walk, or bicycle as opposed to driving alone at least once a month.

Number of Commuter Rail Riders
San Bernardino Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, Riverside Line, and 91 Line, 2005-2010



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

Bus System Operating Costs per Boarding, Boardings per Capita
Regional Comparison, 2009

Regional Transportation System	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	44.7	$2.42
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	33.8	$2.64
Valley Metro (Phoenix Metro)	32.6	$3.41
Miami-Dade Transit	32.1	$4.92
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	23.2	$2.74
Orange County Transit Authority	20.7	$3.84
Omnitrans	**10.7**	**$4.35**
Riverside Transit Agency	4.9	$6.26
Victor Valley Transit Authority	**4.0**	**$6.52**

Note: Boardings per capita calculated using the service area population for the transit providers. Boardings include bus and demand responsive service.

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

Connecting the Dots

An effective **Transit** system is an important **Community Amenity**, helping all segments of our community to enjoy our region.

Students-per-Computer Ratio Strong

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures adult access to the Internet either at home or work, the number of K-12 students per computer less than 48 months old used for instructional purposes in public schools and the number of classrooms with high-speed Internet access. It also measures the number of information technology-related degrees awarded at colleges in San Bernardino County, including certificates requiring 18 or more credits and Associate's, Bachelor's and Master's degrees.[1]

Why is it Important?

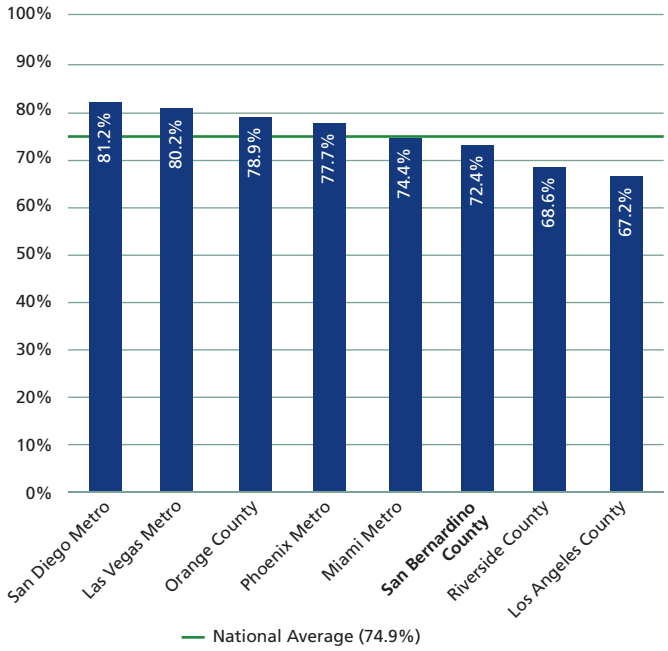
Internet access connects residents to a wealth of information, resources, products, and services. Use of the Internet for obtaining or providing services may reduce carbon footprints, lessen congestion on highways and reduce paper costs and associated impacts on landfills. Computer and Internet skills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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County's Internet access rate for adults is lower than the U.S. Metro Area average, but student access to computers is strong:

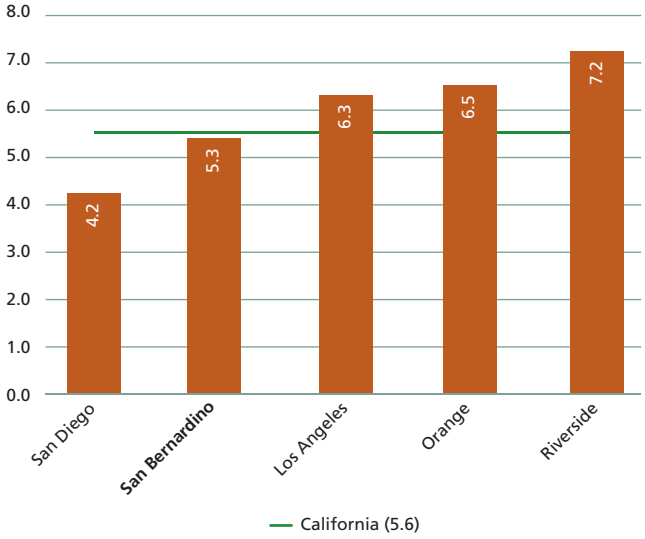
- In 2010, San Bernardino County's Internet access rate for adults was 72.4%, a significant increase over 68% in 2008.
- At 5.3 students per computer less than 48 months old, San Bernardino County has the second best ratio of students per computer among locations compared.[2]
- 20,625 K-12 public school classrooms had high-speed Internet access in 2009/10.[3]

Adults with Internet Access
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: Scarborough Research

Students per Computer Less than 48 Months Old
County Comparison, 2010



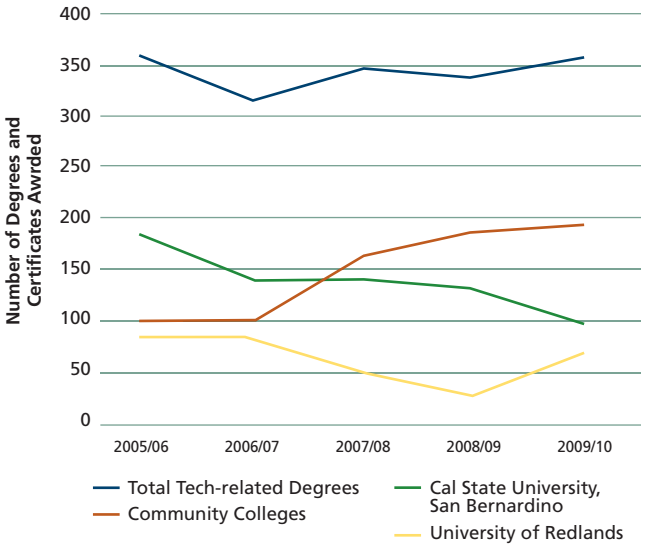
Source: Scarborough Research

[1] Due to changes in the data for all components of this indicator except adult Internet access, the data presented in this indicator is not comparable to the data presented in the 2010 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report.
[2] Many experts agree that a low ratio of four-to-five students per computer represents a reasonable level for the effective use of computers in schools.
[3] The number of classrooms with Internet access includes all classrooms and other instructional settings at the school (such as a computer lab, library or career center) with an Internet connection. If a classroom has more than one Internet connection, that classroom is still only counted once.

The number of information technology-related degrees awarded at local colleges is trending upward:

- Community colleges awarded a total of 187 Information Technology Associate's degrees and certificates requiring 18 or more semester units, an increase of 91% over the past five years.
- University of Redlands awarded a total of 74 graduate and undergraduate degrees in Computer Science, Information Technology and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).
- In 2009/10, California State University, San Bernardino awarded 99 information technology-related degrees, representing a 46% decline over the past five years.

Information Tech-Related Degrees Awarded
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



Note: Information technology-related degrees for Community Colleges include Information Technology Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, and certificates requiring 18 or more semester units; for CSUSB include Information Management and Computer Science graduate and undergraduate degrees; and for University of Redlands include Computer Science, Information Technology, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) graduate and undergraduate degrees.

Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (http://ir.csusb.edu/), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (https://misweb.cccco.edu/mis/onlinestat/awards.cfm), University of Redlands, and County of San Bernardino Information Services Department

Connecting the Dots

Technology and its expanded use may be an important tool for **Nonprofits** to reach their constituents.

Rents Lowest in Region; Vacancy Rates Decrease

Description of Indicator

This indicator shows rental prices and vacancy rates for commercial and industrial real estate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area compared to neighboring Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.[1]

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

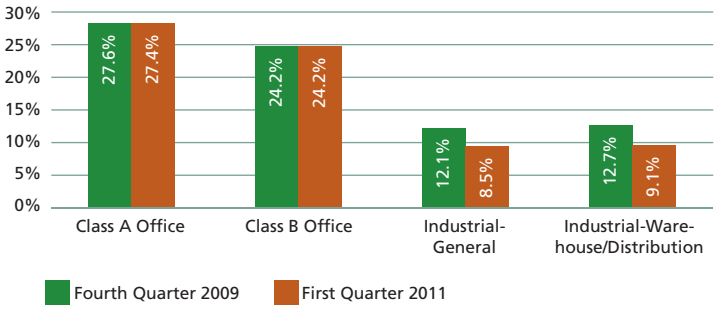
Across all categories of commercial and industrial real estate, costs in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area were comparatively low:

- In the first quarter of 2011, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties were 56% more expensive on average for comparable space.
- Compared to the fourth quarter of 2009, Riverside-San Bernardino rents decreased for all categories of commercial and industrial real estate, except for Industrial-General, which increased 5%.

Riverside-San Bernardino's high vacancy rate signals the region is oversupplied with real estate, particularly Class A and B:

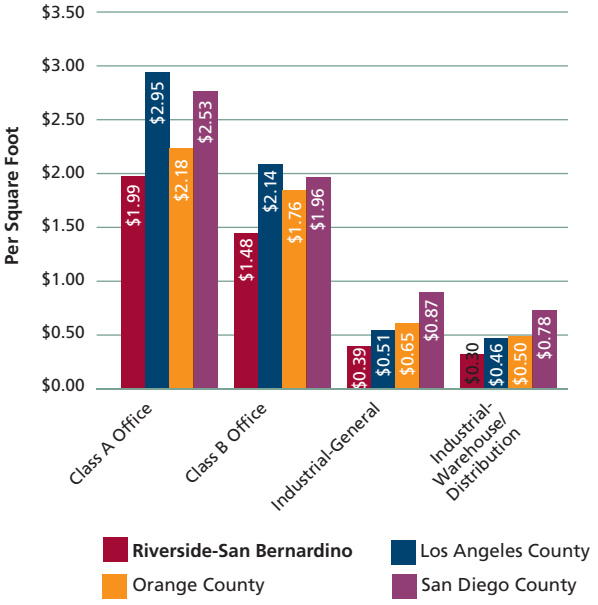
- In the first quarter of 2011, vacancy rates for Class A and B categories were higher in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro region compared to neighboring counties; for the Industrial categories, vacancy rates were higher compared to neighboring counties, except for San Diego.
- However, both General and Warehouse/Distribution industrial space categories have seen almost a 30% drop in vacancy rates since the fourth quarter of 2009.
- There has been virtually no change in the vacancy rates among Class A and B categories over the same period.

Vacancy Rates of Commercial and Industrial Real Estate
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2009 and 2011



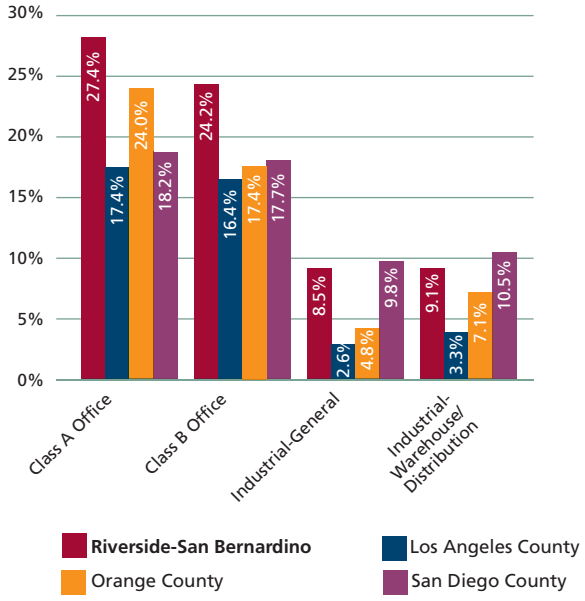
Source: Grubb & Ellis

Commercial and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rent
Regional Comparison, First Quarter 2011



Source: Grubb & Ellis

Commercial and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rate
Regional Comparison, First Quarter 2011



Source: Grubb & Ellis

[1] Class A office space is considered the most desirable, functional and modern; Class B office space comprise older buildings requiring modernization for some office uses. Industrial real estate comprises general and warehouse/distribution properties.

Connecting the Dots

The intensification of **Commercial and Industrial Real Estate** development is our best opportunity to affect the jobs-housing imbalance and the impact that has on commute times represented in **Mobility**.

education

Similar to statewide results, only about half of San Bernardino County's public school students are proficient in English-Language Arts and 43% are proficient in Math. Further, San Bernardino County lags behind the regions compared in terms of high school graduates who are eligible for a UC or CSU and residents with college degrees. However, in each of these areas, and with high school dropouts, the county shows recent improvement. The county is also a destination for higher education, with many public and private universities.

Building Alliances, Promoting STEM

The Alliance for Education – a countywide initiative that builds powerful partnerships between education, business, labor, government, community, and faith-based organizations – is working collaboratively to create a higher-skilled, higher-educated workforce for San Bernardino County. The Alliance emphasizes STEM disciplines (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) for middle school through post-secondary students. The goal is to prepare students throughout the county for high-paying, high-demand science, technology and engineering jobs.

Racial/Ethnic Achievement Gap Shows Improvement

Description of Indicator

This indicator has three components: the California Academic Performance Index (API), which summarizes progress toward achievement of academic growth targets for K-12 public schools and districts; the California Standards Test in English-Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics, which reports the proportion of students testing proficient or better; and the federal Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP), which reports if schools and districts met targets as determined by the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001 (NCLB).

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Most schools improved their API scores:

- In 2010, 70% of San Bernardino County public schools showed API improvement and 74% met or exceeded API growth targets.
- Only 36% of schools have an API at or above the state target of 800.
- The median API score statewide for elementary districts was 806, and for unified districts was 759.
- In comparison, the median API score for San Bernardino County elementary districts was 812, and for unified districts was 744.

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

- Almost half (48%) of all students were proficient or better in ELA in 2010 and 43% were proficient and above in Math, marking a three and two percentage point improvement since 2009, respectively.
- Among economically disadvantaged students, 39% and 38% were proficient or above in ELA and Math, respectively. Students who were not economically disadvantaged were 61% and 52% proficient, respectively. While both groups have improved, this gap has not changed appreciatively since 2003.[1]
- However, the achievement gap between White and Hispanic students has narrowed by four percentage points in ELA and three points in Math.

As criteria for AYP get increasingly strict, districts and schools experienced difficulty meeting *No Child Left Behind* performance targets:[2]

- Only two of 33 San Bernardino County school districts achieved AYP in 2009.
- More than half of San Bernardino County's districts (20 of 33) have been identified for Program Improvement.
- Looking at schools, 29% of San Bernardino County public schools met all the criteria to achieve AYP.
- 52% of Title I schools (184 of 354) are in Program Improvement.[3]

Academic Performance Index Scores by District
San Bernardino County, 2010

Elementary Districts	
Etiwanda	872
Mt. Baldy	871
Alta Loma	858
Oro Grande	829
Central	821
Mountain View	814
Victor	809
Cucamonga	774
Helendale	753
Adelanto	743
Ontario-Montclair	740
High School Districts	
Chaffey	747
Victor Valley	696
Unified Districts	
Chino Valley	812
Upland	807
Redlands	800
Snowline	797
Bear Valley	791
Yucaipa-Calimesa	783
Apple Valley	770
Rim of the World	767
Morongo	759
Silver Valley	749
Hesperia	744
Barstow	734
Rialto	732
Fontana	731
Colton	710
Trona	708
San Bernardino City	699
Needles	697
Lucerne Valley	687
Baker Valley	653

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

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

Performance Targets

Statewide

The California Department of Education uses API scores to measure performance. The API – ranging from a low of 200 to a high of 1,000 – is calculated for each school based on the performance of individual pupils on several standardized tests. Each year, schools are given a state-identified API growth target.

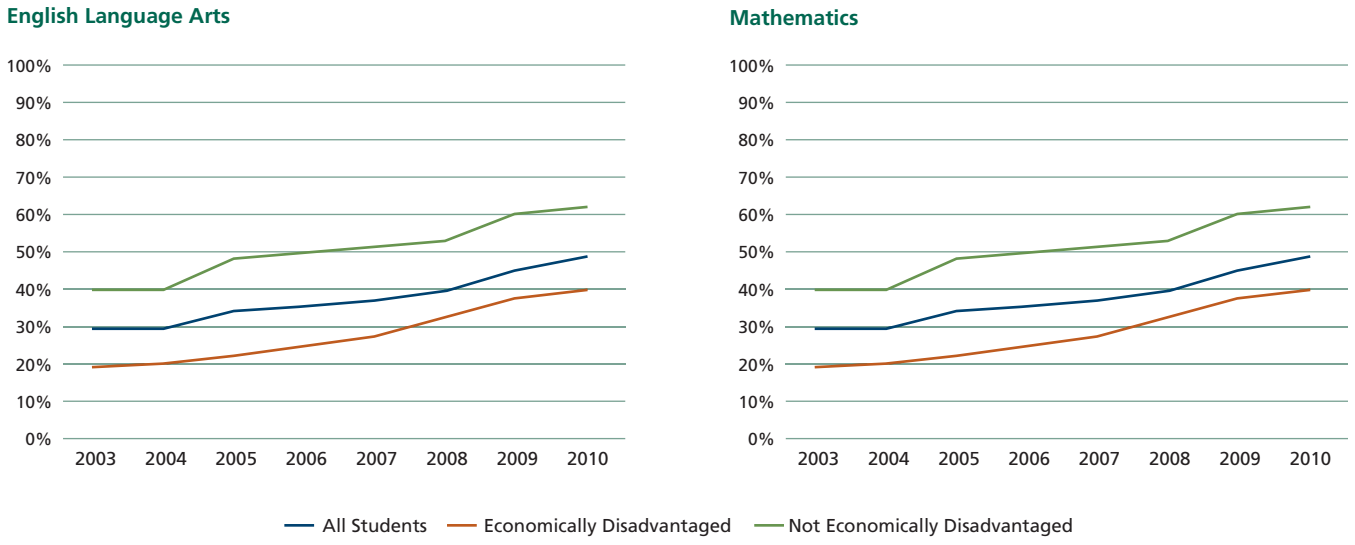
National

A school district is said to have achieved the AYP threshold if the four NCLB targets have been met: API growth score; testing participation rate; proficient performance or better in English-language arts and mathematics; and high school graduation rates for districts with high schools.

Source: California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov/ta/ac/ti/programimprov.asp)

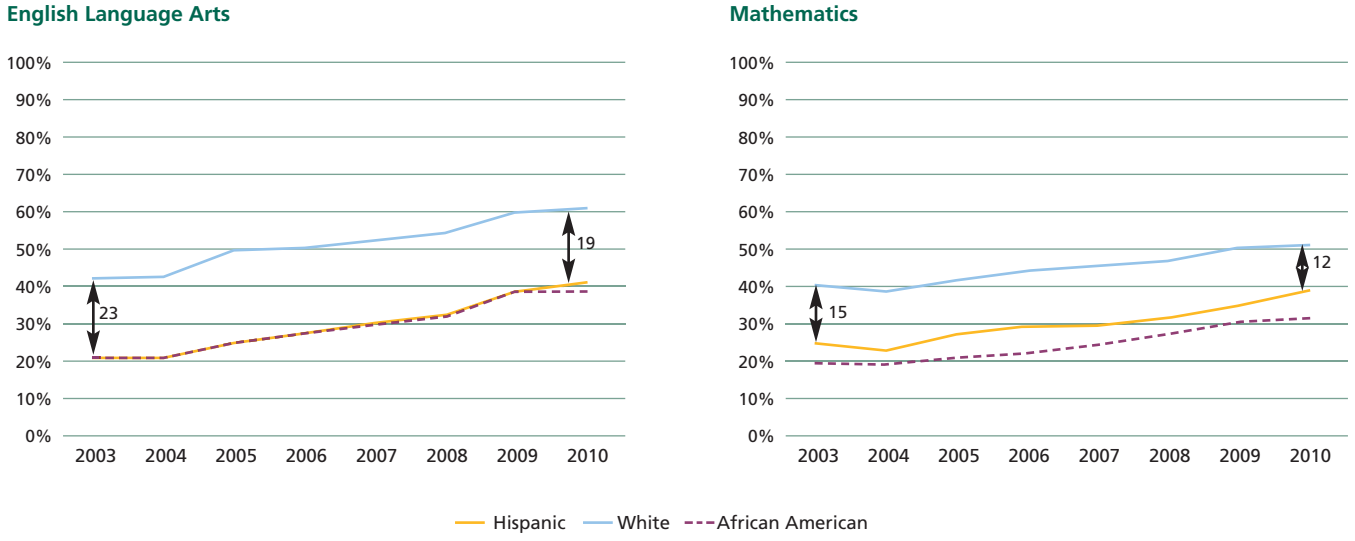
[1] A student is defined as "economically disadvantaged" if both parents have not received a high school diploma or the student is eligible to participate in the free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL) program (www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sr/technicalrpts.asp). See Family Income Security for the proportion of students eligible for the FRPL program.
[2] Proficiency rates rise by 10% annually until 2014, when 100% of all students must be at or above proficient to achieve AYP.
[3] Schools with high percentages of children from low income families receive federal "Title I" funding.

Percent of Students Proficient or Above by Socioeconomic Status
San Bernardino County, 2003-2010



Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Percent of Students Proficient or Above by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2003-2010



Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Program Improvement

Districts that fail to make AYP for two consecutive years on the same criteria are identified for Program Improvement (PI) and must develop or revise performance improvement plans among other interventions. A district must achieve AYP for two consecutive years to exit PI status and avoid corrective action from the state Department of Education. PI for schools is similar, but interventions vary from those imposed on districts. For example, schools in the first year of PI must offer students an option to attend a non-PI school in the same district with paid transportation.

Source: California Department of Education (www.cde.ca.gov/ta/ac/ti/programimprov.asp)

Connecting the Dots

Academic Performance may be improved through increased investment in **Technology** especially in the classroom.

SAT Scores/College Eligibility Rates Low but Improving

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses. It also includes the percentage of high school graduates taking the SAT and the percentage of students scoring 1,500 or better on the SAT.

Why is it Important?

A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power, as well as societal benefits, better health, and a strong workforce. Median earnings rise in step with education levels, resulting in benefits to the individual and community through increased personal income, discretionary spending, and payment of taxes. Voter participation is associated with higher levels of education, as is participation in healthy behaviors such as exercise. Finally, a college education supplies students with the varied skills needed in the local economy and provides a solid foundation for future academic or career pursuits.[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

UC/CSU eligibility increased in 2008/09:

- In the 2008/09 school year, 24% of San Bernardino County seniors graduated with the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This proportion is equal to San Bernardino County's 10-year average of 24% eligible, but represents a 22% increase in eligibility since the previous year.
- San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 35%.

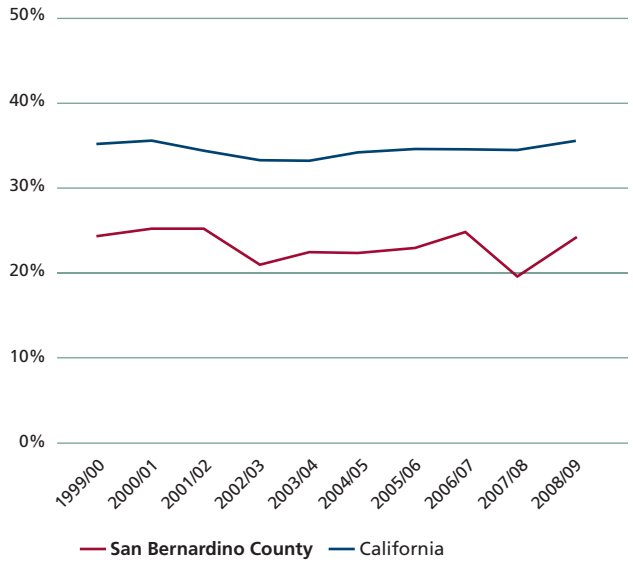
UC/CSU eligibility varies by race and ethnicity:[2]

- Asian students are the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible (46%), but comprise only 6% of all high school graduates.
- Hispanic students are among the least likely to be UC/CSU eligible (20%), but comprise 50% of all high school graduates.
- Still, Hispanic students showed the greatest degree of improvement over the past year.
- White students make up 31% of high school graduates, with 27% UC/CSU eligible.
- African American students comprise 10% of high school graduates, with 20% UC/CSU eligible.

SAT test taking and scores are low but show improvement:

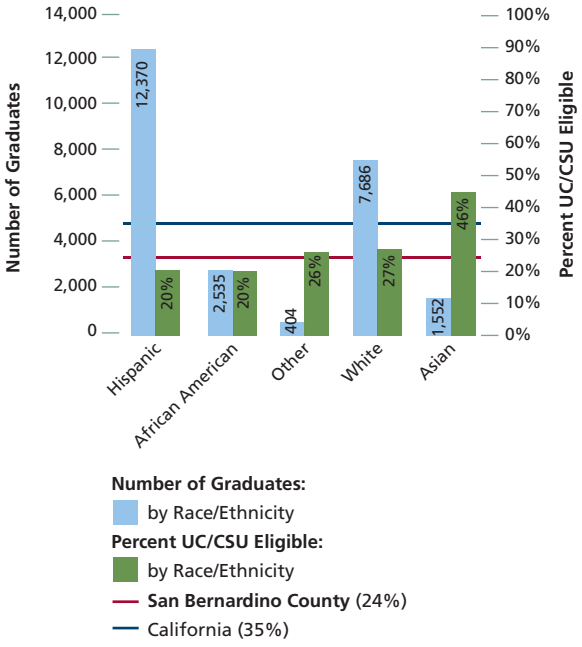
- At 1,423 out of 2,400 possible points, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is the same as Riverside County but lower than the California average and neighboring counties.
- 38% of test takers scored above 1,500 points, lower than the California average of 49%.
- San Bernardino County's proportion of students scoring 1,500 or better improved over the last year while California's proportion remained stagnant.
- The percent of students taking the test has declined each year since 2005/06.

Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU
San Bernardino County and California, 2000-2009



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

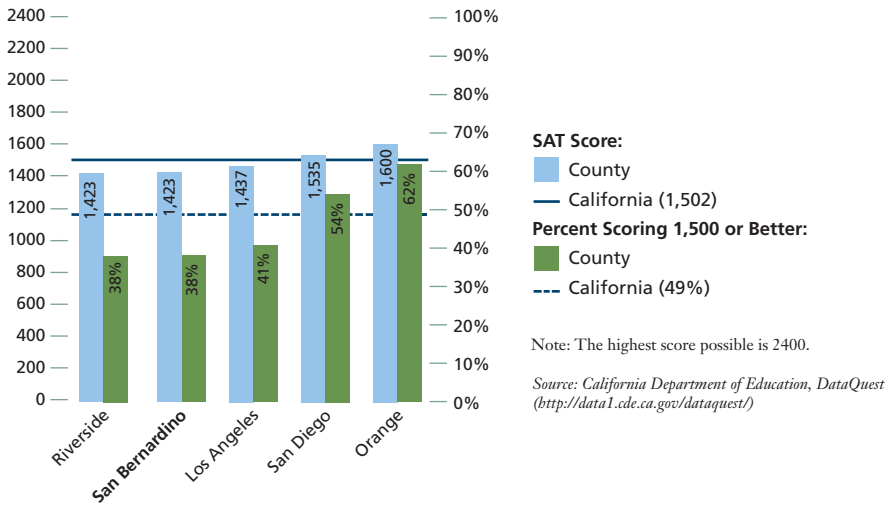
Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2008/09



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

[1] College Board, Education Pays, Update 2005 (www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/press/cost05/education_pays_05.pdf)
[2] "Asian" includes students identified as Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino.

Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1,500 or Better
County Comparison, 2008/09



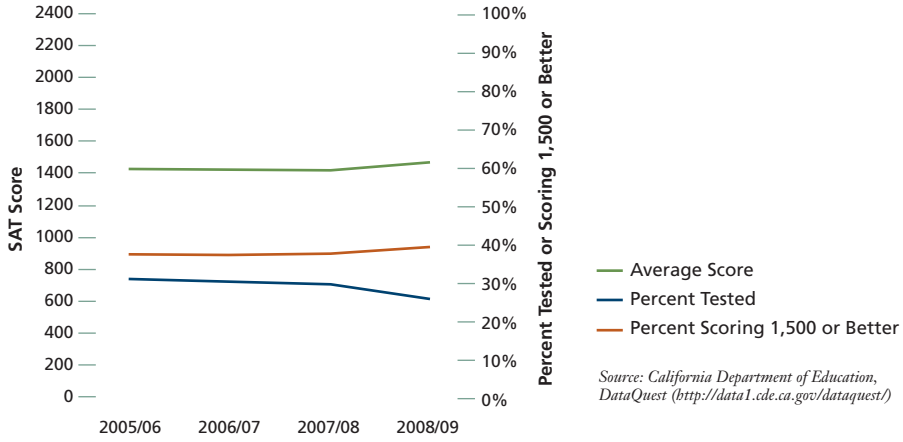
Note: The highest score possible is 2400.

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

Setting a Path to College
The San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools works with school districts, community colleges, Cal State University San Bernardino, Cal Poly Pomona and UC Riverside to promote student participation in the Early Assessment Program (EAP). This program for 11th graders provides students an early indication of their readiness for college in English language arts and math. In this era of limited resources, high schools, community colleges and universities align coursework, teacher training, tests and college entrance expectations so students are prepared, at graduation, for the next stage of their education. In short, ensuring that high school graduates are on a college path and ready to succeed.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

SAT Trends: Average Score, Percent Tested, and Percent Scoring 1,500 or Better
San Bernardino County, 2006-2009



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

College, Here We Come!
The Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program targets students in the academic middle who have a willingness to work toward college acceptance. AVID empowers students to take charge of their education by setting goals, learning good study habits, and using proven reading and writing strategies to excel in their school work. The end result: more at-risk students are completing high school and taking the necessary coursework to become eligible for college. Typically, AVID students are the first in their families to attend college, and many are from low-income or minority families.

Of this year's AVID graduating seniors, 89% were accepted to at least one four-year university. As many as 76% were accepted to one California State University and 31% were accepted to at least one University of California.

For more information visit: www.sbcusd.k12.ca.us/index.aspx?nid=469

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Connecting the Dots

College Readiness and pursuing higher education can increase lifetime earnings and satisfaction, as can **Career Preparation**.

High Placement Rates Among Career Tech Students

Description of Indicator

This indicator aggregates and reports career technical education (CTE) data from the San Bernardino County Regional Occupational Programs (ROP) and San Bernardino community colleges.

Why is it Important?

Career technical education allows residents to acquire skills for specialized jobs instead of (or in preparation for) obtaining a two- or four-year college degree. It provides opportunities for those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades. The many benefits of additional education discussed in College Readiness also apply to career training.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

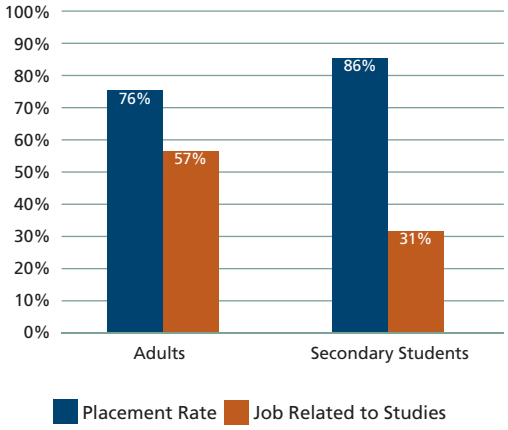
Many students benefit from participation in ROP:

- San Bernardino County's three Regional Occupation Programs – providing career-technical education to high school students, as well as a smaller number of adults – served approximately 18% of all San Bernardino County public high school students in 2009/10.
- Among the 11,617 high school seniors completing ROP education in 2009/10, fully 86% continued to post-secondary education or training, found a job, or joined the military.
- At 76%, the placement rate among adult ROP participants was not as strong – but there are far fewer adults completing ROP (1,843), with more adults furthering their education at local community colleges.
- Adult students were more inclined to find a job related to their course of study (57% compared to 31% of secondary students). Greater experience and more developed career goals may contribute to this result.

Community colleges or trade schools provide career education or four-year college preparation:

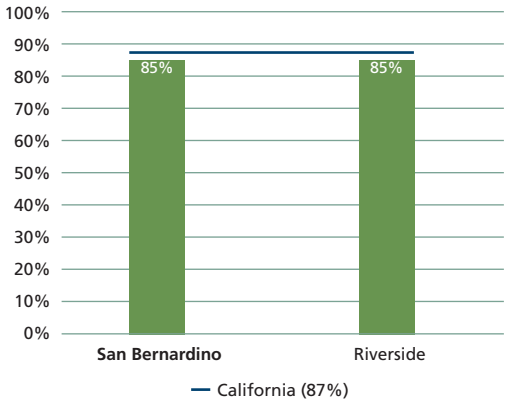
- San Bernardino County's community colleges awarded 3,244 Associate's degrees and 1,148 certificates in 2009/10, and 85% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military).
- Similarly, Riverside County's community colleges awarded 4,408 Associate's degrees and 2,768 certificates in 2009/10, and 85% of graduates were placed.
- These placement rates are slightly lower than the statewide average of 87%.
- Enrollment data for local trade schools are not available at this time; however, there are many private trade schools serving the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, providing certificates in health, technology and other fields.

Regional Occupational Programs Placement Rates and Job Related to Course of Study
San Bernardino County, 2009/10



Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Community College Placement Rates
Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, 2009/10



Source: California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office (http://reports.cccco.edu/Reports/Pages/Folder.aspx and https://misweb.cccco.edu/perkins/DispSpdsbt11.aspx)

Connecting the Dots

Increasing **Career Preparation** among our youth can help to reduce **Gang-Related Crime**.

Region is Destination for Higher Education Opportunities

Description of Indicator

This indicator compares the degrees granted from major San Bernardino County and Riverside County colleges and universities compared to the level of education needed for the projected annual number of job openings in the region.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The degrees granted at San Bernardino County and Riverside County colleges remained steady over the past five years:

- Doctorates and Professional degrees (+21%) and Master's degrees (+13%) increased the most, while certificates decreased the most (-11%).
- The number of Bachelor's degrees increased 1% over this five-year period, while Associate's degrees rose 4%.

Projections between 2008 and 2018, which take into account new jobs created and existing jobs vacated, indicate that there will be an estimated 43,422 job openings annually:

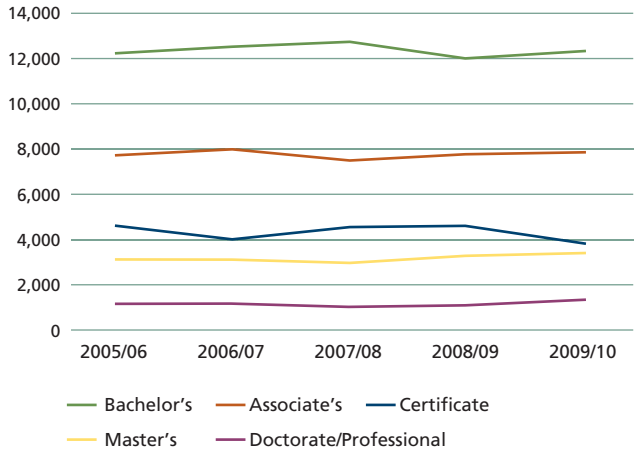
- The vast majority (72%) require only work experience or on-the-job training.
- 15% require a Bachelor's degree, 5% require post-secondary Career Technical Education, 4% require an Associate's degree, and the remaining 4% require a Master's, Doctorate or Professional degree.

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area is a resource for higher learning:

- Each year, there are more degrees granted in all levels of education in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area than there are job openings in the area.
- This suggests that the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has a niche as a destination for higher education, whether or not the student remains in the region after graduation.
- It may also suggest graduates must leave the area to find a job appropriate to their level of education or take a job locally that requires less education.

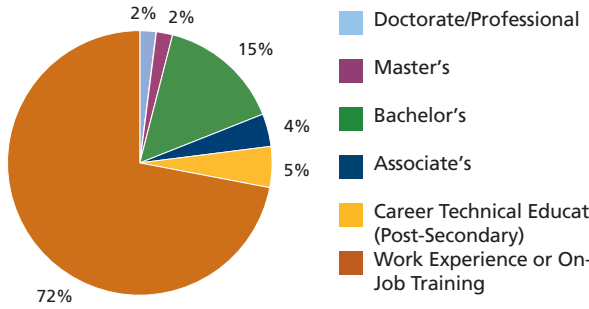
Sources: California State University, San Bernardino; University of California, Riverside; Cal Poly Pomona; University of Redlands; Claremont Colleges (Pomona College, Claremont Graduate University, Scripps College, Claremont McKenna College, Harvey Mudd College, Pitzer College); Loma Linda University; University of La Verne (College of Law, Inland Empire Campus, High Desert/Victorville Campus, Main Campus); California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (San Bernardino County and Riverside County community colleges); San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Regional Occupational Programs (adult participants only); California Employment Development Department, 2008-2018 Occupational Employment Projections, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area

Degrees Awarded by Major Colleges and Universities
San Bernardino County and Riverside County, 2006-2010



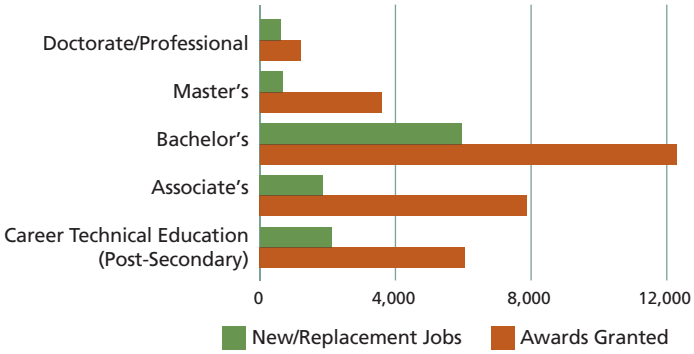
Sources: California State University, San Bernardino; University of California, Riverside, Cal Poly Pomona; University of Redlands; Claremont Colleges (Pomona College, Claremont Graduate University, Scripps College, Claremont McKenna College, Harvey Mudd College, Pitzer College); Loma Linda University; University of La Verne (College of Law, Inland Empire Campus, High Desert/Victorville Campus, Main Campus); California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (San Bernardino County and Riverside County community colleges)

Level of Education Required for Job Openings
Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area,
2008-2018 Annual Projections



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2008-2018 Occupational Employment Projections, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145)

Projected (2008-2018) Average Annual Job Openings Compared to the Number of Awards Granted in 2009/10 by Universities, Colleges, and Community Colleges in Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area



Connecting the Dots

Educational-Occupational Match signals our ability to meet local employment demand through **College Readiness**.

Educational Attainment Makes Steady Progress

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The proportion of college graduates continues to increase:

- Since 2005, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher rose 6%.
- This rate of growth is more than twice as fast as the state and nation experienced over the same period.
- However, San Bernardino County is below the state, nation, and all regions compared for college graduates.
- 19% of San Bernardino residents over the age of 25 have at least a Bachelor's degree, compared to 28% for the nation and 30% for California.

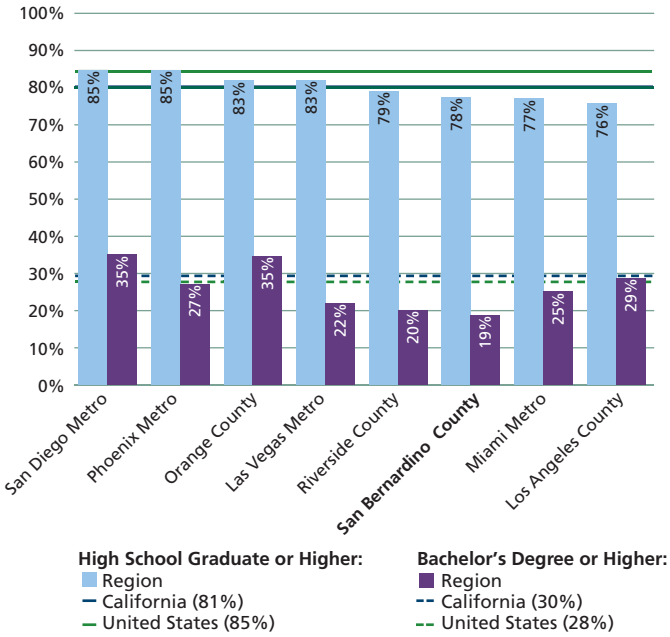
The five-year trend in high school graduates is positive:

- Since 2005, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a high school diploma or GED grew 3%, more than twice as fast as both the state and nation.
- Among regions compared, San Bernardino County has the second lowest proportion of high school graduates (78% in 2009), and falls below the state and national averages.

San Bernardino County's high school dropout rate improved:

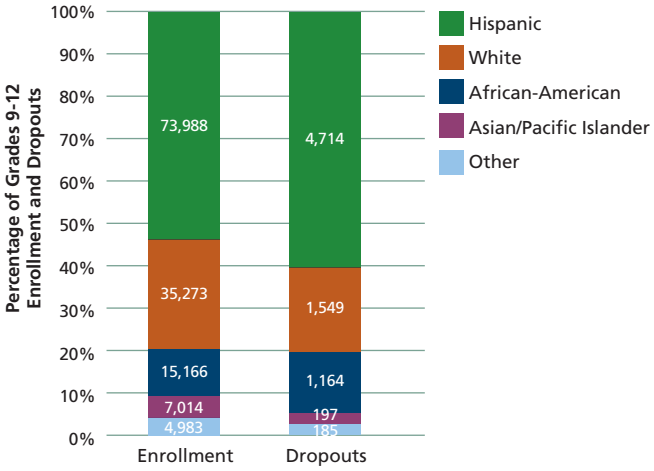
- The San Bernardino County estimate of students who drop out over the course of four years of high school was 22% in 2008/09, down from 26% in 2006/07 and 23% in 2007/08.
- San Bernardino County's rate is now on par with the statewide average.
- Among all dropouts in 2008/09, Hispanic and White students were the two largest groups (54% and 26%, respectively).
- Hispanic and African American students have a disproportionate share of dropouts when considering their share of enrollment.

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009 (http://factfinder.census.gov/)

Comparison of Racial/Ethnic Composition of Grades 9-12 Enrollment and Dropout Population
San Bernardino County, 2008/09



Note: Data presented in the chart are not comparable to data reported previously. "Other" includes all races and/or ethnicities not otherwise shown in this chart, as well as multiple or no response.

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

Connecting the Dots

Educational Attainment is important not only to our future economy but to an informed and active citizenry as represented by **Voter Participation.**

community health & wellness

More mothers are getting prenatal care, youth are improving their fitness levels, and asthma rates are declining. Yet, fully two-thirds of adults are overweight or obese, and diabetes is on the rise. There was a 25% jump in the death rate for young children, with motor vehicle accidents topping the list of causes. The 2010 Census showed a fifth of San Bernardino County families with children are living in poverty, which is evidenced by sharp inclines in public assistance programs and more families living doubled- or tripled-up.

Veteran's Collaborative Maximizing Resources

The Veterans & Military Community Collaborative is made up of San Bernardino County's Veterans Affairs and Behavioral Health Department, and the Loma Linda VA Healthcare System. Their purpose is to better inform veterans and service members of benefits they have earned, and to ensure that resources are maximized and not duplicated. They work together to improve access to behavioral and medical healthcare, readjustment counseling, and monetary benefits. At the same time, they educate the community regarding the special needs and contributions of these most-deserving citizens. Their efforts are making a difference: in 2010, the Collaborative received the National Association of Counties Achievement Award for improved service.

Prenatal Care Improves Again

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of live births to San Bernardino County women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy, including racial and ethnic detail.

Why is it Important?

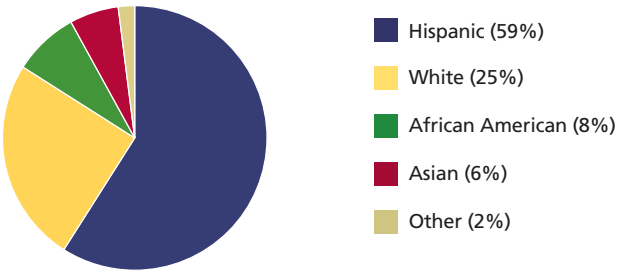
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times more likely to die than those born to mothers who do get care. Early prenatal care allows women and their health care providers to identify and, when possible, treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development.[1] Late or no prenatal care substantially increases the likelihood an infant will require admission to a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit or require a longer stay in the hospital, at substantial personal and economic cost to the family and health care system.[2]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2009, early prenatal care rates improved slightly:

- San Bernardino County's early prenatal care rate was 80.9%.
- This is an improvement of less than one percentage point over the previous year, and a three-point increase since 2000.
- San Bernardino County's rate is higher than the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%, but lower than the statewide average and all peers compared.
- Asian mothers have the highest rate of care (85.4%), followed by White mothers (82.9%), and Hispanic mothers (80.5%).
- The majority of births are to Hispanic mothers (58.7%), followed by White mothers (25.3%), and African American mothers (8.4%).

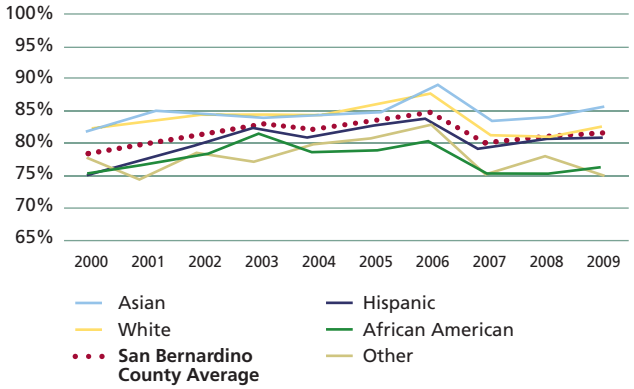
Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2009



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

[1] Healthy San Bernardino County (www.healthysanbernardinocounty.org)
[2] Saeid B., Amini, Patrick AA., Catalano and Leon I. Mann, "Effect of Prenatal Care on Obstetrical Outcome", Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine 1996 5:3, 142-150.

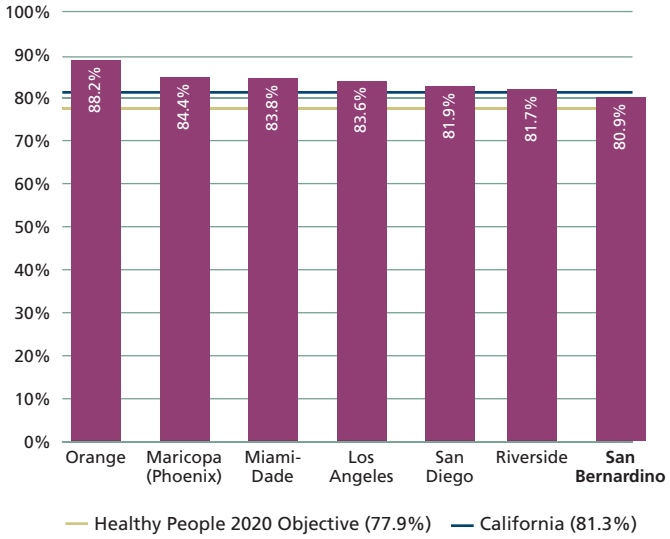
Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2000-2009



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

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

Percent of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care
County Comparison, 2009



Note: Las Vegas data are not available for 2009.

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

What is Healthy People 2020?
Healthy People 2020 is a national health promotion and disease prevention initiative which establishes national objectives to improve the health of all Americans, eliminate disparities in health, and increase the years and quality of healthy life. Healthy People 2020 objectives were modified significantly from Healthy People 2010, in most cases resulting in a more achievable objective.

Connecting the Dots

A drop in **Prenatal Care** could have long term impacts on the **Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five**.

Long-term Trend Remains Downward

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

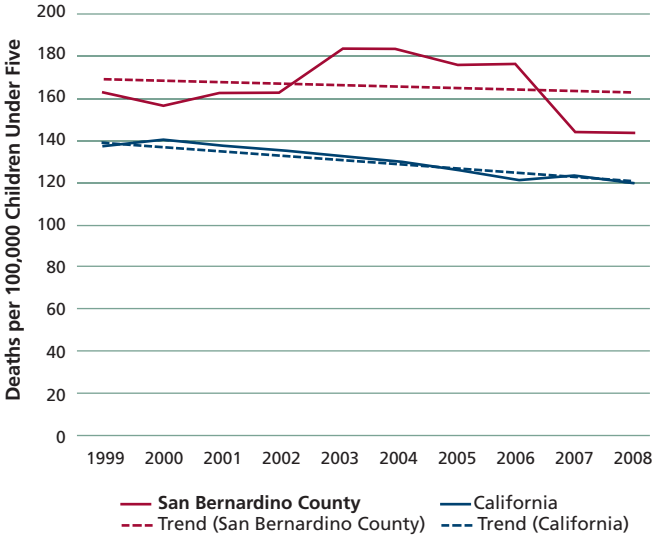
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies that can help prevent mortality.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

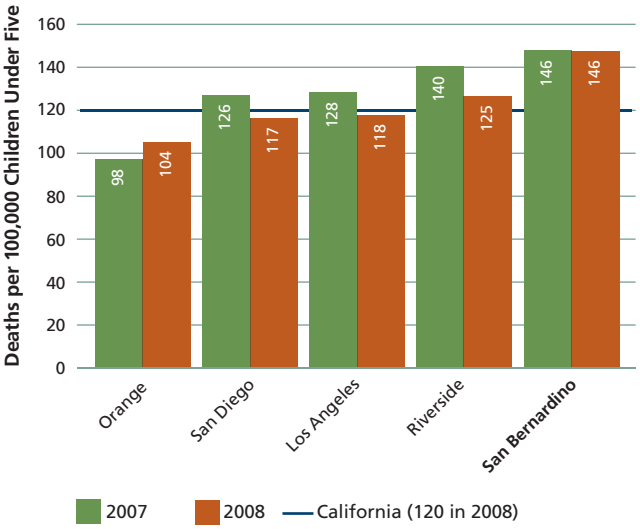
The overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County remained unchanged in 2008:

- There was a 1% decrease in the number of infant deaths, falling from 205 in 2007 to 203 in 2008.
- However, among children ages one through four there was a 25% increase, from 32 deaths in 2007 to 40 in 2008.
- The 10-year trend for San Bernardino County, as well as the state, is gradually downward.
- San Bernardino County has a consistently higher rate of death for children under five than the California average and all neighboring counties compared.
- Congenital defects (e.g. spina bifida) and chromosomal abnormalities (e.g. Down syndrome) top the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Accidents are the leading cause of death for young children (one to four years old).

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
San Bernardino County and California, 1999-2008



Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five
County Comparison, 2007 and 2008



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

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children
San Bernardino County, 2008*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	40
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	36
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	17
Cardiovascular Disorders	12
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	11
Blood Infection	11
Other Unspecified or Undefined Causes	10
Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Related	4
Assault	2
Other Accident	2
Drowning	1
All Other Causes	54
Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Related	13
Drowning	3
Excessive Heat	1
Assault (Homicide)	8
Cancer	6
Endocrine, Nutritional or Metabolic Diseases	3
Nervous System Diseases	2
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	2
All Other Causes	2

* 2008 cause of death data is considered preliminary. Causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All Other Causes."

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health

Connecting the Dots

Leading Causes of Death for Children Under Five could be reduced if more families received the important preventative health care and safety counseling that they get when they have **Health Care Access**.

Students are Becoming More Fit

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the physical fitness and weight status of children using two sources. The California Department of Education's Fitnessgram – administered annually to 5th, 7th and 9th graders – measures performance in six areas including weight status. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (PedNSS) tracks the percentage of children from low-income families who are considered overweight.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Fitness levels improved:

- In 2010, San Bernardino County student fitness levels improved for all three grade levels tested.
- 64% of students met the aerobic capacity standard in 2010 (widely considered one of the most important components of fitness), compared to 49% in 2006.

Estimates of overweight youth show improvement:

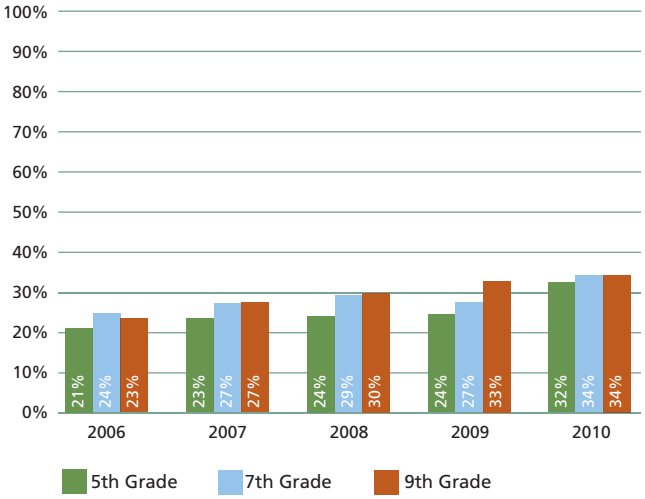
- In 2010, 31% of the students tested for the Fitnessgram were considered to have unhealthy body weight (typically overweight). This rate has decreased 10% since 2006.[1]
- San Bernardino County improved its ranking among California's 58 counties to 19th (from 25th) among children ages two to four, but increased its ranking to 24th (from 18th) among youth ages five to 19.

Healthy People 2020 targets for obesity are:

- 9.6% of children ages 2 to 5
- 15.7% of children ages 6 to 11
- 16.1% of children ages 12 to 19

See Prenatal Care for an explanation of Healthy People 2020.

Physically Fit Youth: Percent of Students Acheiving Six out of Six Fitness Standards
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010

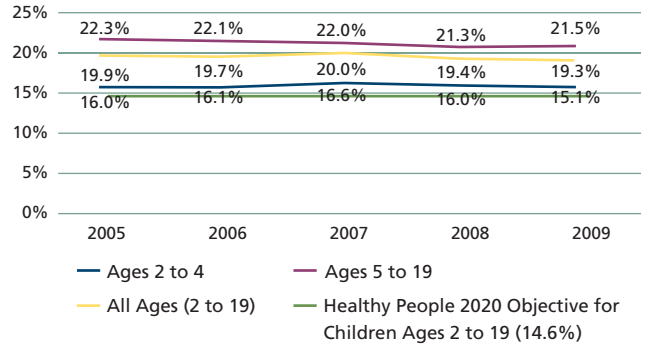


Source: California Department of Education (http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest)

Percent of 5th, 7th, and 9th Grade Students with Unhealthy Body Composition
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010

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

Percent Overweight Among Low-Income Youth
San Bernardino County, 2005-2009



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/chdp/Pages/PedNSS2009.aspx)

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

Connecting the Dots

The **Physical Fitness of Children** can have a direct affect on **Chronic Disease** prevention and life-long health.

More Students Lack Stable Housing

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

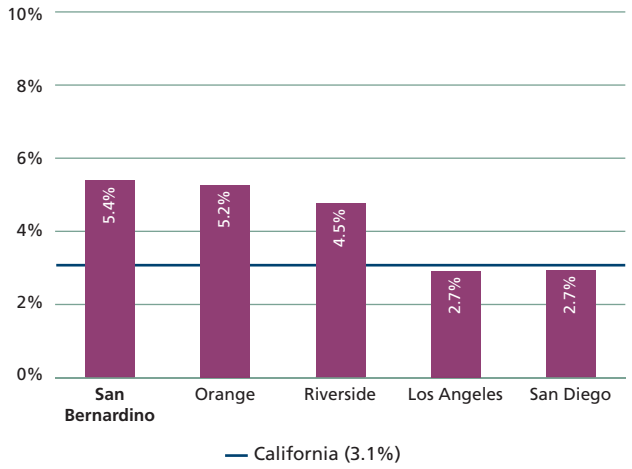
- As of May 2011, there were approximately 25,000 applicants waiting for a Housing Choice Voucher.
- During 2010, the San Bernardino Housing Authority used all of its allocated vouchers to assist an average of 7,500 households each month.
- The voucher supply remains limited because housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional housing vouchers since 2003.

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

- In 2009/10, 22,660 San Bernardino County students, mostly in grades K-12, were identified as living in one of these unstable housing conditions.[1]
- This represents approximately 5% of total enrollment.
- Families living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship are the largest cohort with 86% living in these conditions.
- Additionally, 6% of students live in shelters, 5% live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, and 3% live in motels.
- These figures represent a total increase of 28% over 2008/09 figures.
- On a per-enrollment basis, San Bernardino County has more students who are homeless or living without stable housing than the California average and the southern California counties compared.

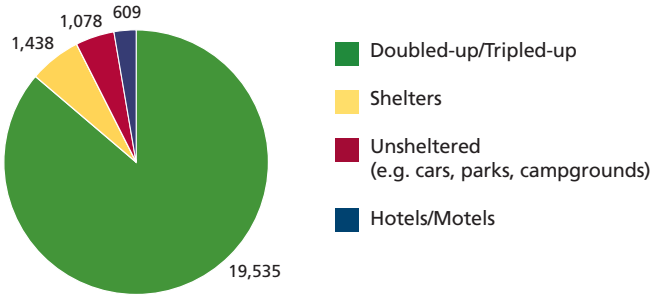
[1] This figure includes 449 homeless pre-kindergarten children participating in San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools pre-K programs. Data are as of December 17, 2010.

Percent of Total Enrollment of Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing
County Comparison, 2009/10



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

Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing
San Bernardino County, 2009/10



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

Throwaway Kids?

School districts are not required to count the number of homeless students who are unaccompanied youth (persons under 18 living without a parent or guardian), but a subset of districts in San Bernardino County determined that 658 of their homeless students in 2009/10 were unaccompanied youth. Since this was not a comprehensive survey, this number is likely an undercount. These students live in shelters, "couch surf," or are unsheltered, sleeping in quarters not meant for human habitation. Unaccompanied youth are highly likely to be victims of physical or sexual abuse prior to leaving or being kicked out of their homes, and they often come from homes where one or both parents abused drugs or alcohol.

Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools; MacLean, MG et. al., "Homeless adolescents' path to separation from family: Comparison of family characteristics, psychological adjustment, and victimization," Journal of Community Psychology, 1999

Connecting the Dots

Family Housing Security is a significant contributor to the ability of children to maintain and improve **Academic Performance.**

Nearly One-Fourth of Children Live in Poverty

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

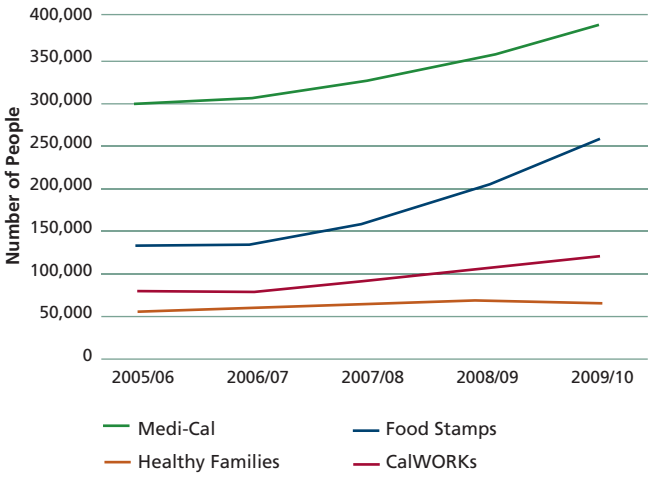
Public assistance enrollment continues to rise:

- In 2010, the number of people receiving Food Stamps (252,033) rose 25% in a single year, while CalWORKs cash assistance enrollment rose 13% to 121,177 recipients.
- Medi-Cal participation rose 11% to 391,351 participants, while Healthy Families enrollment declined 6% to 63,920 children participating.
- San Bernardino County is home to 4.8% of California's households; however, a disproportionate 7.6% of the approximately 911,000 California households receiving cash public assistance or Food Stamps reside in San Bernardino County.

The increase in the number of low income families continues:

- In the 2009/10 school year, 63.4% of students lived in low income families and were eligible for free or reduced price school meals, up from 61.2% in 2008/09.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (e.g. $40,793 for a family of four in 2010).[1]
- Over the past 10 years, eligibility has increased 25% in San Bernardino County, compared to 19% growth statewide.
- Census poverty data indicates that in 2009, 19.1% of San Bernardino County families with children lived in poverty while 14.1% of adults lived in poverty.[2]
- Fully 23.8% of all San Bernardino County children lived in poverty.[2]
- The poverty level is approximately $22,000 for a family of four.[1,3]

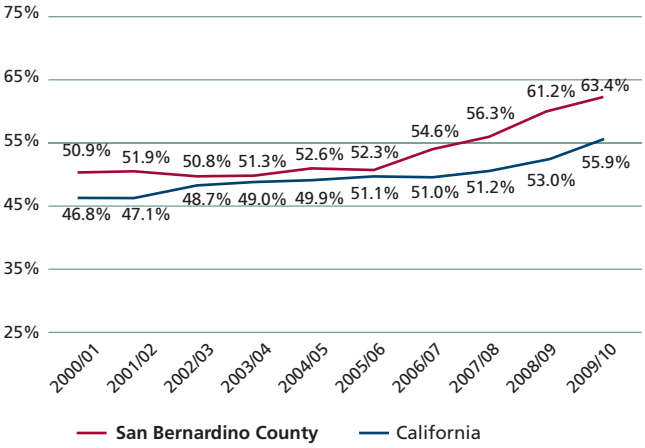
Major Public Assistance Program Enrollment
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



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

Sources: San Bernardino County Human Services

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Priced School Meals
San Bernardino County and California, 2001-2010



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

Program Descriptions

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

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

[1] Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2010 (http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/10poverty.shtml)
[2] American Community Survey, 2009 (www.census.gov)
[3] U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds 2009 (www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html)

Connecting the Dots

Family Income Security is the single greatest need for ensuring **Family Housing Security.**

Veteran Benefit Payments Increase Nearly 20%

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percent of veterans living in San Bernardino County as well as expenditures per veteran and federal benefit dollars obtained by the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino Doing?

San Bernardino County ranks in the middle among regions compared for the proportion of veterans in its population:

- In 2010, approximately 5.7% of San Bernardino County's population was comprised of veterans.
- The number of veterans living in San Bernardino County is declining. The veteran population went from 134,921 in 2001 to 117,188 in 2010, and is projected to decline further in the future.
- In terms of expenditures per veteran, in 2010, San Bernardino County spent more than Orange County and Phoenix but less than the state average and other regions compared.

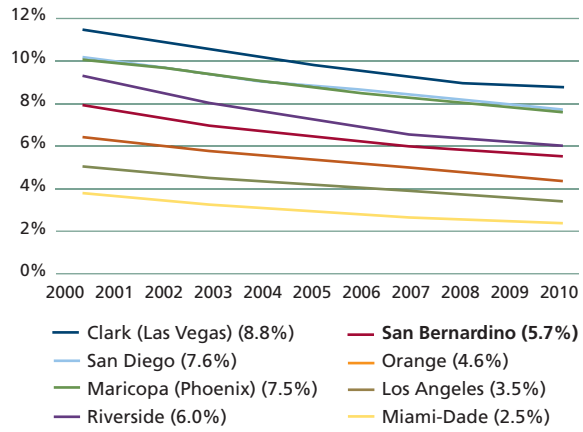
During 2009/10, the San Bernardino County Veteran Services Office obtained significant benefits for veterans:

- The combined annual value of federal monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by San Bernardino County for veterans was $23,731,620, a 19% increase from the previous year.
- This $23.7 million in new federal dollars was generated at a net cost to the County of just over $1.2 million ($1,240,415).
- In addition to the $23.7 million, the Veteran Services Office received $76,124 of revenue from Medi-Cal cost avoidance, the highest amount in the state.
- The average value of monthly payments for veterans in San Bernardino County was $575. Average monthly payments were highest in San Diego County ($794), Riverside County ($588) and Orange County ($587).

Economic Impact of Supporting Veterans

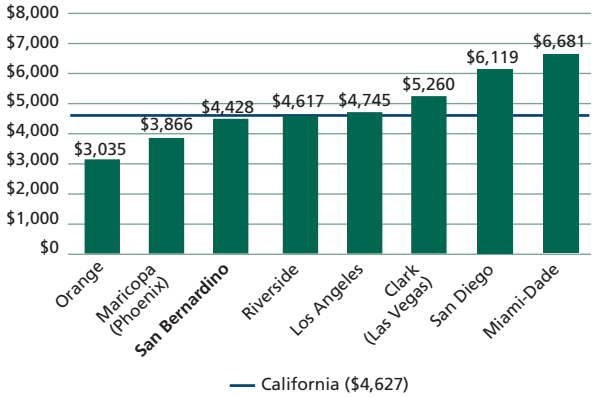
The Center for Strategic Economic Research recently completed a study of the economic impact of veterans in select California counties, including San Bernardino. The study showed that the estimated total annual economic impacts from spending supported by benefit payments obtained by County Veterans Service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

Percentage of Population Comprised of Veterans
County Comparison, 2001-2010 (2010 Data)



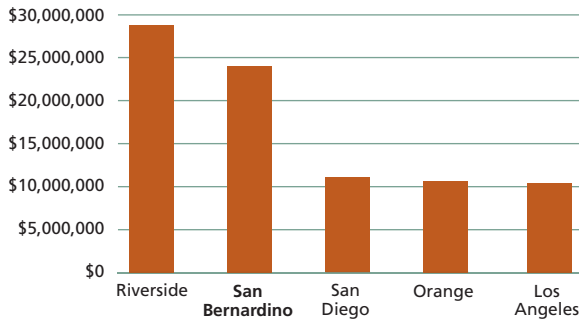
Sources: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2007County: County-Level Veteran Population by VISN, 2000-2030 (www1.va.gov/vetdata/page.cfm?pg=15); U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/popest/counties/CO-EST2008-01.html)

Expenditures per Veteran
County Comparison, 2010



Source: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (www.va.gov/vetdata/)

Federal Benefit Payments Received by Veterans
County Comparison, 2009/10



Source: California Department of Veterans Affairs

Connecting the Dots

Veterans are in particular need of **Mental Health** services as evidenced by the high proportion of suicides that are by veterans.

More Residents are Uninsured in 2009

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures health insurance coverage and the types of coverage among residents under age 65. It also shows percent of people who have a usual place to go to when sick or need health advice and the percent of people who delayed or did not get medical care in the past 12 months.

Why is it Important?

Individuals who have health insurance are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage, resulting in a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Having a usual source of care promotes getting appropriate care when needed and increases the opportunity for receiving preventative care. Delaying or not receiving needed medical care may result in more serious illness, increased complications, and longer hospital stays.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

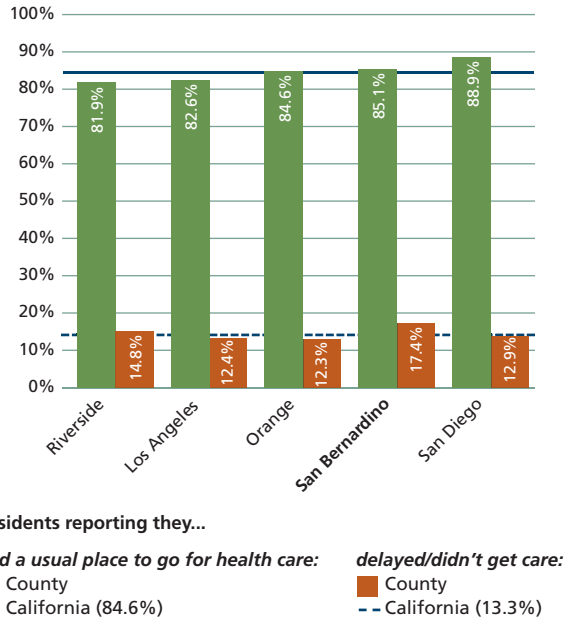
Fewer people in San Bernardino County are covered by health insurance:

- In 2009, 21.7% of residents were uninsured – a 43% increase from 2007.
- San Bernardino County's rate of uninsured among residents under age 65 rose above the national average, and was higher than all neighboring counties.
- The majority of people under age 65 are covered by private insurance (54%), followed by publicly funded coverage (22%).

While more people in San Bernardino County have access to medical care, a higher percent of its residents delay care:

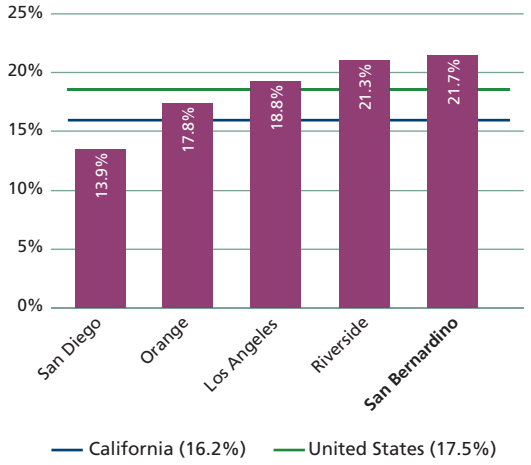
- According to the 2009 California Health Interview Survey, 85.1% of people under age 65 reported they had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a higher proportion than California and all counties compared except San Diego County (88.9%).
- However, 17.4% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 reported they delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, higher than the state and neighboring counties.
- This is an increase of 22% since 2007, when 14.3% of San Bernardino residents under age 65 delayed or did not get needed medical care.

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



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

Percent Uninsured (Under Age 65)
County Comparison, 2009



Sources: California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu); National Center for Health Statistics (www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/hinsure.htm)

Percent Uninsured (Under Age 65)
San Bernardino County, 2001-2009

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

Connecting the Dots

Health Care Access can lead to improved physical and mental health which contribute to our rankings as a county compared to the state in **Health Status**.

One-Third of Clients Served are Children or Youth

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

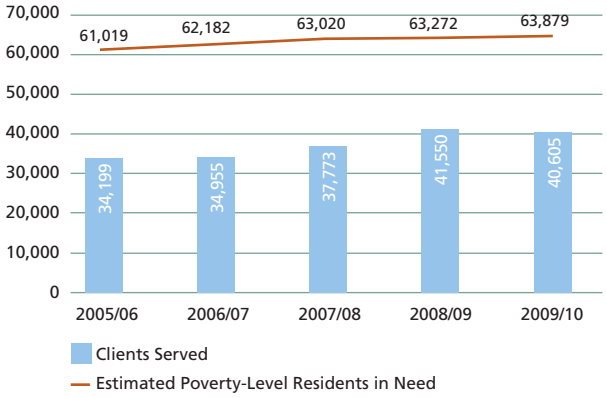
Mental illness is the leading cause of disability in the United States for those ages 15 through 44, and one in four people suffer from a diagnosable mental illness in any given year. While mental illness does not discriminate, risk factors such as lower educational attainment, unemployment, poverty, caregiver separation, neglect and abuse place many residents of San Bernardino County in jeopardy. This is especially critical for children and youth, as half of all lifetime cases of mental illness begin at age 14 and three-quarters by age 24.[1]

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- Of the estimated 812,000 low-income residents of San Bernardino County (those living below 200% of the poverty level), it is estimated that 63,879 (or 8%) have a significant and serious mental illness that needed mental health services in 2009/10.[2]
- In 2009/10, 40,605 unduplicated clients received public mental health services.
- In addition to public care, residents may be using other services such as private health coverage or other community nonprofit agencies to meet their mental health needs, or their needs may be going unmet.
- A total of 13,682 children ages 0 – 17 received County mental health services in 2009/10 – more than one-third of all clients served.
- Almost 14% of clients served were between 18 and 24 years, 43% were adults between 25 and 54 years, and 9% were 55 years or older.
- A higher proportion of children and older adults were served in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09.
- The racial and ethnic breakdown among clients served during 2009/10 was roughly proportionate to the county's racial and ethnic breakdown, with the exception of Latinos and African Americans (see County Profile).

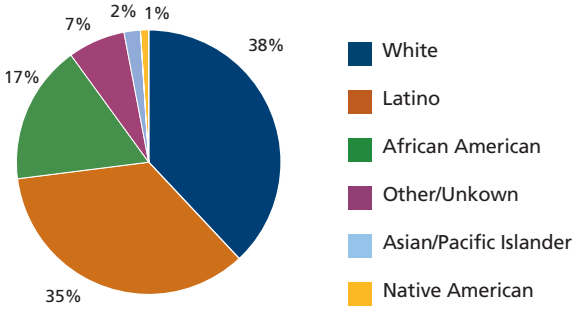
Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



Note: Persons in need for 2005/06, 2006/07, 2008/09, and 2009/10 are calculated using the California Department of Mental Health's "Estimates of Need for Mental Health Services for 2007" as the benchmark. Estimated need and number of clients served have been updated since previously reported.

Sources: San Bernardino County Mental Health Plan, Behavioral Health Services, Client Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Series P5, Estimates of Need for Mental Health Services for California for Serious Mental Illness, 2007 (www.dmh.ca.gov/Statistics_and_Data_Analysis/Total_Population_by_County.asp); Department of Finance, Table E-2 Population and Components of Change (www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php)

Unduplicated Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System, by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2009/10



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

Disparities in Mental Health Care
A mental health disorder can impact anyone, regardless of race or ethnicity, but there are disparities among racial and ethnic groups in terms of rates of diagnosis and likelihood of seeking and receiving primary care treatment (www.cdc.gov/omhd/amh/factsheets/mental.htm). To address this issue, San Bernardino County's Department of Behavioral Health seeks to increase public awareness of effective, community-based treatments; tailor treatments to age, gender, race and culture; and reduce financial barriers to treatment.

[1] Kessler, R, et al, National Comorbidity Survey Replication, Archives of General Psychiatry, June 2005; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002
[2] Persons in poverty estimate is from the 2009 California Health Interview Survey.

Connecting the Dots

Half of people with a **Mental Health** disorder also have a **Substance Abuse** problem.

Many Indicators Show Improvement

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

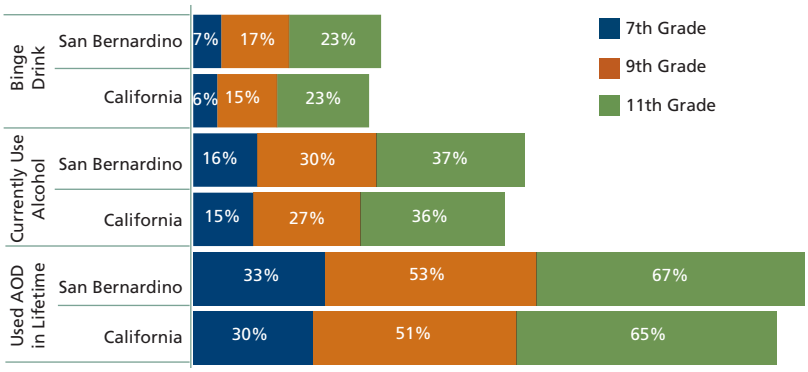
A broad spectrum of public health and safety problems are directly linked with substance abuse including addiction, traffic accidents, domestic violence, crime, unintended pregnancy, and serious conditions such as cancer, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, and birth defects.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

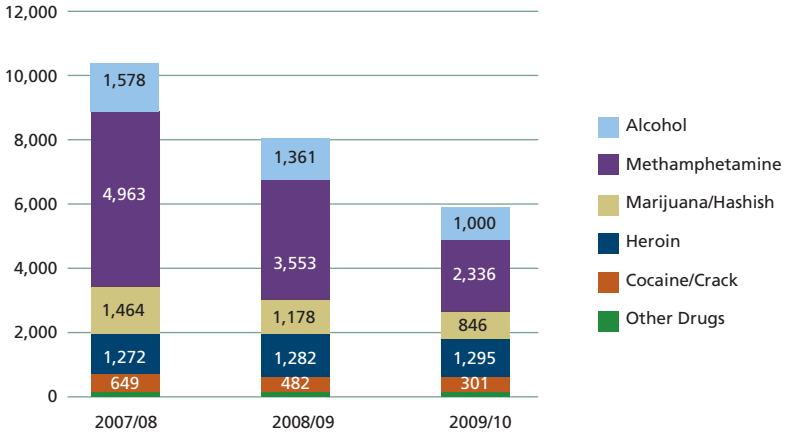
- Compared to the California average, 2007-09 survey data reveal San Bernardino County high school youth engage slightly more frequently in binge drinking and are more likely to say they have tried drugs or alcohol in their lifetimes.
- San Bernardino County youth have the same level of current alcohol use as the California average.
- San Bernardino County witnessed a 43% decline in alcohol-involved injury or fatal collisions between 2008 and 2010, the same rate of decline as the statewide average.
- In 2010, 13% of injury and fatal motor vehicle collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 11% of collisions statewide.[1]
- San Bernardino County's rate of death caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis has improved slightly over the past five years, yet remains above the statewide average. (See Health Status)
- Drug-induced deaths have remained unchanged and match the statewide average. (See Health Status)
- Between 2006 and 2009, drug-related arrests in San Bernardino County fell 30%, although alcohol-related arrests fell only 1%. Statewide, there were 19% fewer drug-related arrests and 7% more alcohol-related arrests.
- Both drug- and alcohol-related arrest rates are above the statewide averages.[2]
- AOD-related admissions to public treatment facilities continue to fall, dropping 43% between 2007/08 and 2009/10.
- The decrease in AOD services is largely attributable to a decrease in available funding.
- 39% of clients receiving alcohol and drug services also received mental health services.[3]

Percent of Youth Who Engage in Binge Drinking, Currently Use Alcohol, or Have Ever Used Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD)
San Bernardino County and California, 2007-09



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2007-09 County Results: Main Report, WestEd Health and Human Development Program for the California Department of Education (http://chks.wested.org/reports)

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services
San Bernardino County, 2008-2010



Source: San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

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

Source: National Alliance on Mental Illness, 2010

[1] California Highway Patrol (http://iswitrs.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/userLogin.jsp)
[2] California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General (http://oag.ca.gov/crime)
[3] San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

Connecting the Dots

Substance Abuse among pregnant mothers is a serious problem that can be addressed through early **Prenatal Care**.

Two-Thirds of Adults are Overweight or Obese

Description of Indicator

This indicator reports asthma diagnoses for children and adults, adults with diabetes diagnoses, and overweight and obese adults.

Why is it Important?

Chronic conditions, including asthma, diabetes, and obesity and overweight, are costly yet largely preventable. Chronic illnesses cause approximately 70% of deaths in the United States each year and account for about 75% of the nation's health-related costs.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

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

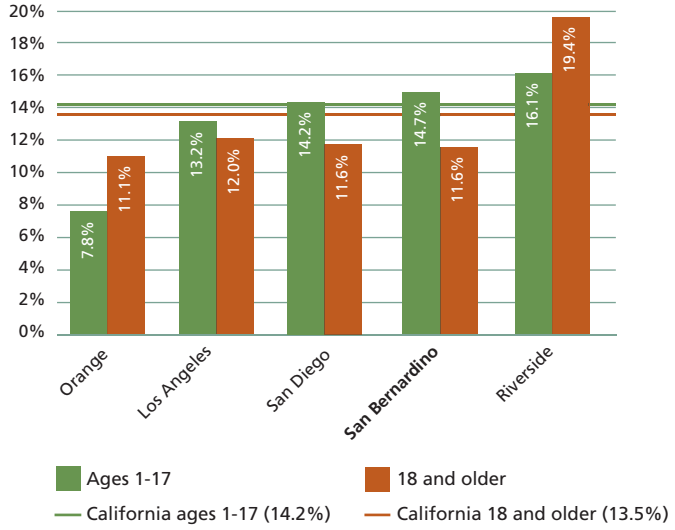
The percent of overweight and obese adults is rising:

- In 2009, 36% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 32% were obese.
- This marks a six-percentage point increase in obese adults, up from 26% in 2007.
- San Bernardino County had the highest level of overweight or obese adults (68%) compared to neighboring counties and California.

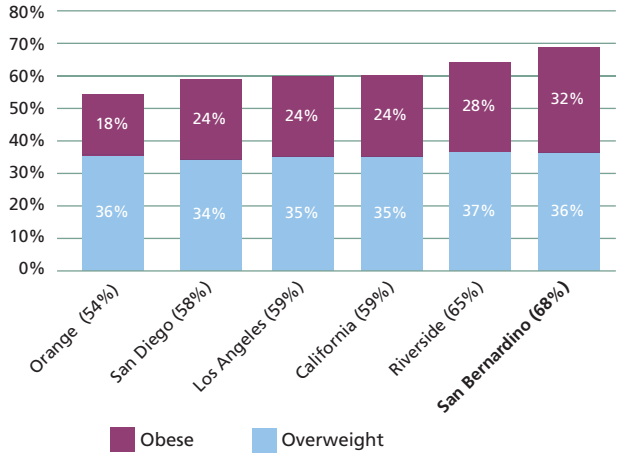
Diabetes rates are also on the rise:

- According to 2009 data, 10.6% of adults in San Bernardino County have been diagnosed with diabetes, the second highest rate among neighboring counties and California, after Los Angeles County (10.9%).
- This marks a five-year increase of 47%.
- Most of the adults with a diabetes diagnosis (71%) have Type II diabetes.

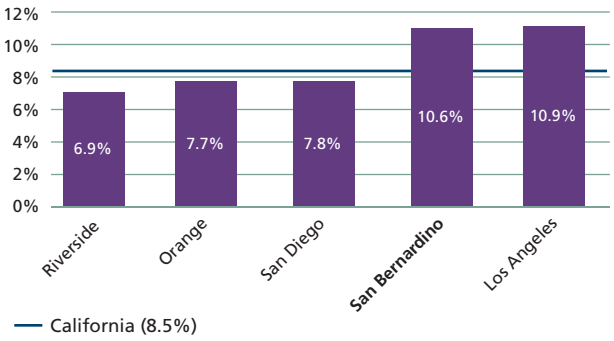
Percent Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, by Age
County Comparison, 2009



Overweight and Obese Adults
County and State Comparison, 2009 (Total)



Percent Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes
County Comparison, 2009



Source: California Health Interview Survey

Connecting the Dots

Chronic Disease is affected not only by personal choices but also by regional issues such as **Air Quality**.

Overall Rates of Mortality Improve

Description of Indicator

For commonly measured health status indicators, this indicator reports mortality rates (age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 people) and progress toward the Healthy People 2020 objectives.[1]

Why is it Important?

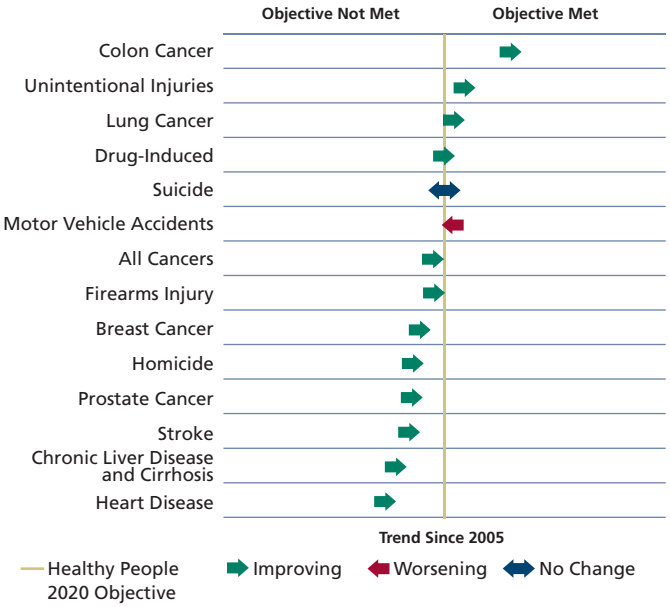
Viewing the county in relation to statewide averages and national health objectives identifies public health issues that are comparatively more or less pronounced in San Bernardino County. This information helps the development and prioritization of public health initiatives.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The county achieved the national objectives for five out of 14 commonly measured causes of death:[2]

- In 2009, San Bernardino County met the Healthy People 2020 national objectives for colon cancer, unintentional injuries, lung cancer, drug-induced deaths and suicide.
- Death rates for all major causes have improved over the past five years, except for suicide and motor vehicle accidents.
- The death rates that improved most over the past five years are those due to influenza/pneumonia and homicide.
- San Bernardino County death rates are higher than the California average for all causes compared except unintentional injuries, influenza/pneumonia and drug-induced deaths.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Progress Towards 2020 Objectives
San Bernardino County, 2009



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

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

San Bernardino County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2009

Rank Among California Counties	Cause of Death
13	Unintentional Injuries
20	Suicide
24	Drug-Induced
27	Influenza or Pneumonia
29	Lung Cancer
31	Motor Vehicle Accidents
32	Firearms Injury
35	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis
38	All Cancers
39	Alzheimer's Disease
42	Stroke
45	Colon Cancer
46	Breast Cancer
46	Homicide
48	Prostate Cancer
50	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
53	Diabetes
56	Heart Disease

Better than California Average
Worse than California Average
Same as California Average

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

Source: California Department of Health Services, County Health Status Profiles

[1] See Prenatal Care for an explanation of Healthy People 2020. Data for causes of death reflect three-year averages (e.g. 2009 data is the average of 2007, 2008, and 2009).

[2] Healthy People 2020 objectives were modified significantly from Healthy People 2010, in most cases resulting in a more achievable objective. Thus a comparison of this year's San Bernardino Indicator Report with the 2010 indicator report for this indicator is not recommended.

Connecting the Dots

Health Status is highly correlated with **Educational Attainment**: the more educated you are, the more likely you are to be healthy.

public safety

The county's crime rate fell for the sixth consecutive year and 2010 saw a leveling off of gangs and gang membership after several years of increase. More good news: San Bernardino County had the fewest substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 children compared to peers and the state, declining 26% over five years. The number of children entering foster care also declined, as well as spousal abuse arrests.

Law Enforcement Intelligence Gets Even Smarter

In early 2010, the County Sheriff merged two previously distinct divisions: Crime Analysis and Criminal Intelligence, to form the Intelligence Division. Analysts now work directly with detectives on crime investigation in San Bernardino County, turning information into actionable knowledge which creates intelligence-led policing. Analysts also review all reports in the Division from the past 24 hours to identify crime patterns, gang-related crimes, suspicious activity reports, and crime trends. Since the merger, a process was established where Law Enforcement Agencies throughout the state and country can request assistance or information from San Bernardino's Law Enforcement Intelligence Network Center (LEINC) to assist in their investigations.

Lowest Rate of Foster Care Among Peers

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2009, San Bernardino County had the fewest substantiated child abuse and neglect referrals per 1,000 children when compared to neighboring counties and the statewide rate.
- While recent data show a slight increase in child abuse and neglect reports (2% increase from 2008), the overall 10-year trend shows a decline of 30%.
- Likewise, while the number of children entering foster care increased 4% since 2008, it decreased 32% in the 10-year period between 2000 and 2009.
- At 2.8 per 1,000 children, San Bernardino County has the second lowest rate of children entering foster care compared to regional peers and the statewide rate.
- 36% of substantiated referrals in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a similar proportion as the state and all peers compared except Orange County.

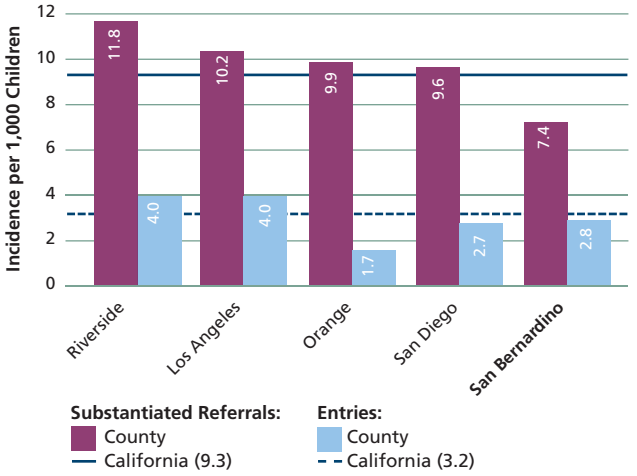
Spousal abuse arrests declined:

- Calls for assistance were down 3% since 2008 at 7,327 calls in 2009.
- Spousal abuse arrests also declined 3% since 2008, totaling 2,428 arrests in 2009.
- In 2009, San Bernardino County had a higher rate of spousal abuse arrests than the statewide average, but a lower level of calls for assistance.

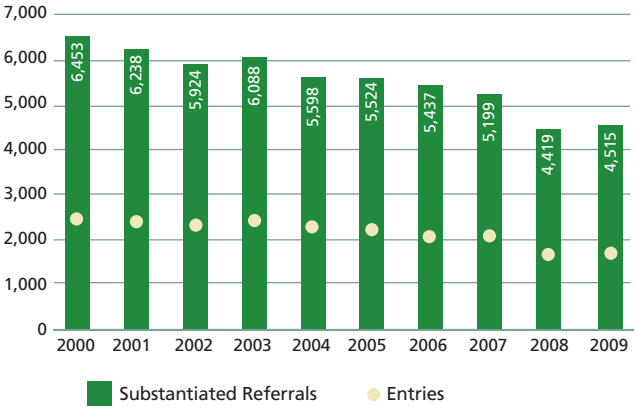
Note: Domestic violence-related calls for assistance per 100,000 are calculated using the total population. Spousal abuse arrests per 100,000 are calculated using the total population at risk, 10-69 years of age.

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

Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
County Comparison, 2009

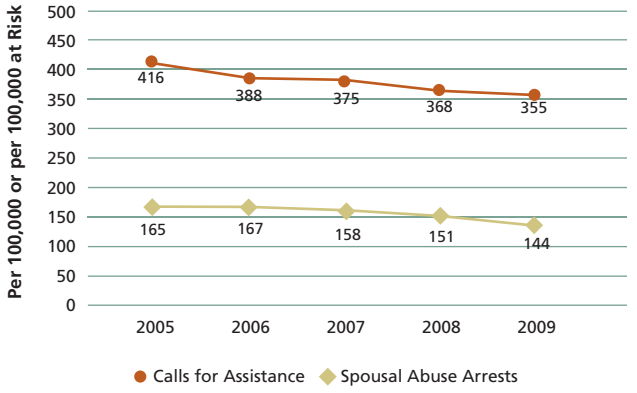


Substantiated Referrals and Entries to Foster Care
San Bernardino County, 2000-2009



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

Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance and Spousal Abuse Arrests
San Bernardino County, 2005-2009



Connecting the Dots

Since overcrowding can lead to familial conflict, **Family Safety** can be improved by providing a wide range of housing choices including rental opportunities as measured by **Rental Affordability**.

Crime Rate Falls for Sixth Consecutive Year

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County's crime rate continued to fall from its 10-year high in 2003:

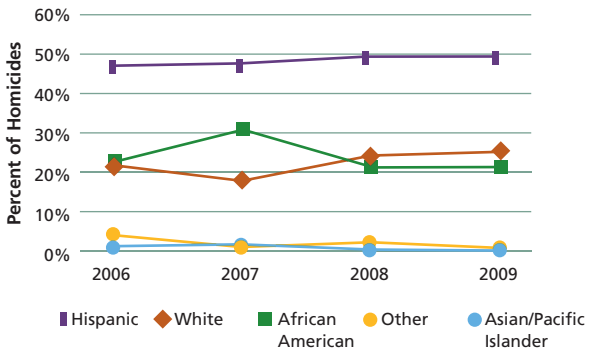
- Over the past 10 years, reported crime dropped 11%, or an average of 2% each year.
- San Bernardino County ranks in the middle among neighbors and peers compared for the overall crime rate.
- There was a 24% drop in the number of homicide victims between 2007 and 2009, falling from 159 victims in 2007 to 121 in 2009.
- In 2009, 49% of homicide victims were Hispanic, 26% were White, and 22% were African American.

Prisoners and Parolees in San Bernardino County

Despite a crime rate similar to the state average, San Bernardino County has a significantly higher proportion of paroled felons under community supervision than the state average and California neighbors. In 2009, 10,729 felons were paroled or reparoled in San Bernardino County for a rate of 519 parolees per 100,000 population, compared to 338 per 100,000 statewide. However, the 2009 rate marks a 14% decrease from the 2007 rate of 601 parolees per 100,000 population.

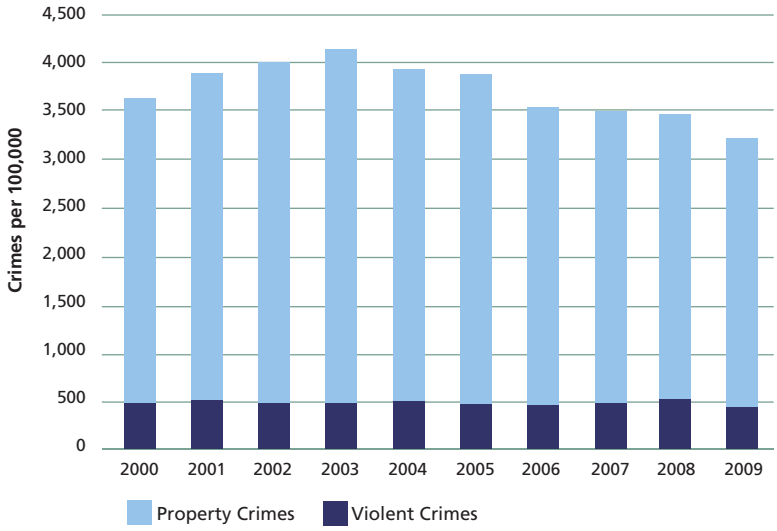
Source: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, California Prisoners and Parolees, 2009 (www.cdcr.ca.gov/Reports_Research/Offender_Information_Services_Branch/Annual/MISC5/MISC5d2009.pdf)

Victims of Homicides by Race/Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2006-2009



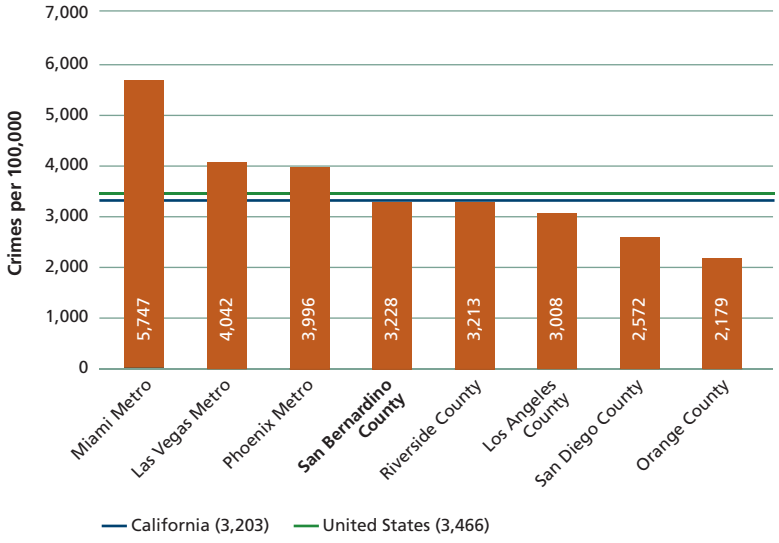
Source: California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Special Request Unit (http://caag.state.ca.us/cjsc/)

Crime Rate
San Bernardino County, 2000-2009



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

Crime Rate
Regional Comparison, 2009



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

Connecting the Dots

Crime in the form of vandalism and illegal dumping impacts **Water Consumption and Stormwater Quality**

Gang Membership Unchanged; Gang-Related Felonies Down

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Gang-related homicide filings are down:

- There were 26 gang-related homicide filings in 2010 and 27 in 2009. This reflects a drop from 37 in 2008 and 36 in 2007.
- In 2010, 23% of homicide filings were gang-related.
- Among all crimes, roughly 6% of all felony filings in the county were gang-related (combined 2009 and 2010 data).
- There were a total of 953 gang-related filings in 2010, down from 1,253 in 2009.[1]

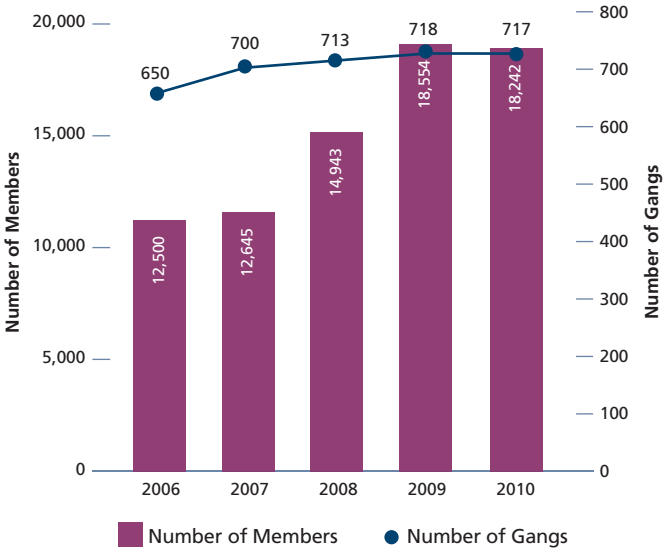
The number of gangs and gang membership was largely unchanged in 2010:

- However, between 2006 and 2010, the number of gangs rose 10% to 717 known gangs in the county as of 2010.
- During the same period, gang membership rose 46% to 18,242 known gang members in the county as of 2010.
- There were fewer gang members in 2010 compared to 2009 and one less gang.

Slightly more San Bernardino County youth consider themselves a member of a gang than youth in neighboring counties:

- 11% of 7th and 9th graders and 9% of 11th graders say they are members of a gang.
- These rates are above the statewide averages for 7th and 9th graders, and the same as the statewide average for 11th graders.

Gangs and Gang Membership
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010

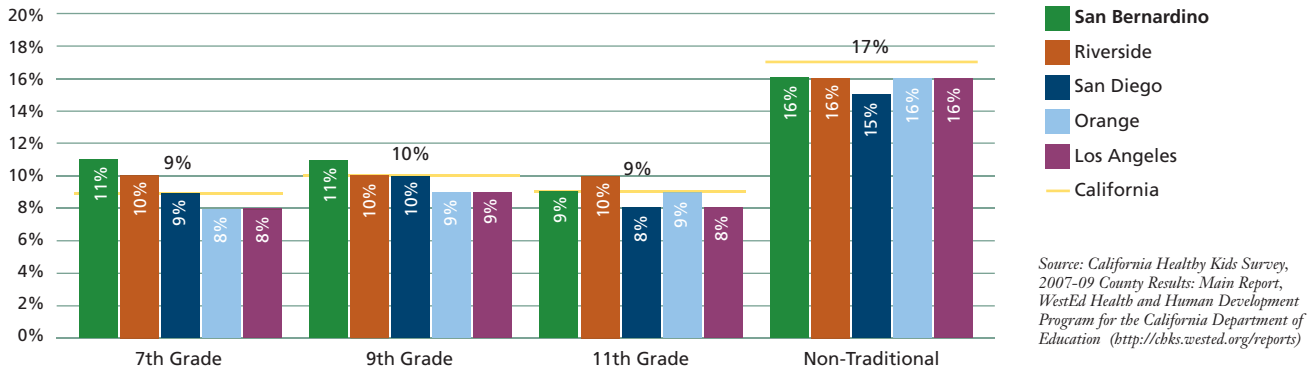


Note: Using a detailed set of criteria, law enforcement agencies submit information on gang members to a statewide law enforcement database. Gang members are removed from the state database if they have not had contact with law enforcement in the last five years.

Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

The long-term rise in the number of gangs and gang members does not necessarily reflect a rise in gang activity, but may instead reflect increased efforts by law enforcement to identify gangs and gang members.

Youth Response to "Do you consider yourself a member of a gang?"
County Comparison, 2007-09



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey, 2007-09 County Results: Main Report, WestEd Health and Human Development Program for the California Department of Education (http://chks.wested.org/reports)

[1] A filing is a charging document filed with the superior court clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime. Filing data provided by San Bernardino County District Attorney.

Connecting the Dots

When **Gang-Related Crime** impinges on the family, **Family Safety** is at stake.

environment

Environmental trends are predominantly positive. Water consumption is down, solid waste disposal dropped for the fourth year, and there were fewer days of unhealthy air. The number of people bringing their household hazardous waste to collection centers rose. One red flag: there were more reports of illegal dumping into the Santa Ana River Basin.

Apple Valley Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan

Like many San Bernardino County communities, the Town of Apple Valley is rich in natural resources. Seven state and/or federal listed species and 26 sensitive species live within the town or its environs – the most well known being the Desert Tortoise. Protecting its natural resources is critical to preserving Apple Valley's quality of life and its desert environment. Consequently, the town has embarked on the process of creating a Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan, engaging residents and stakeholders in defining conservation goals. The desired outcome will be multi-faceted:

- *Safeguard species and resources that warrant protection,*
- *Assure that future development complies with the Endangered Species Act,*
- *Streamline the environmental permitting process, and*
- *Maintain Apple Valley's high desert character.*

www.applevalley.org/Index.aspx?page=895

Air Quality Continues to Improve

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures air quality in San Bernardino County and comparison regions using the Air Quality Index (AQI).

Why is it Important?

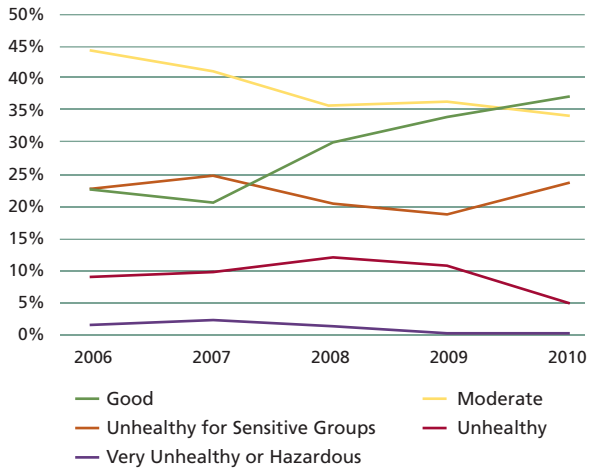
Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart or lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness in the healthy population. Long-term exposure increases risks for many health conditions including lung cancer and cardiovascular disease. Poor air quality can put children's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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County's air quality improved significantly:

- During 2010 most days were in the "good" range (135), followed by 124 days in the "moderate" range.
- There were 84 days considered "unhealthy for sensitive groups" such as asthmatics (see Chronic Disease), 20 days in the "unhealthy" range, and two in the "very unhealthy" range.
- Among the eight regions compared, San Bernardino County has the 5th highest percent of days with good air, with Miami experiencing the best air quality and Phoenix experiencing the worst.

Air Quality Index
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Explorer (www.epa.gov/airexplorer/index.htm)

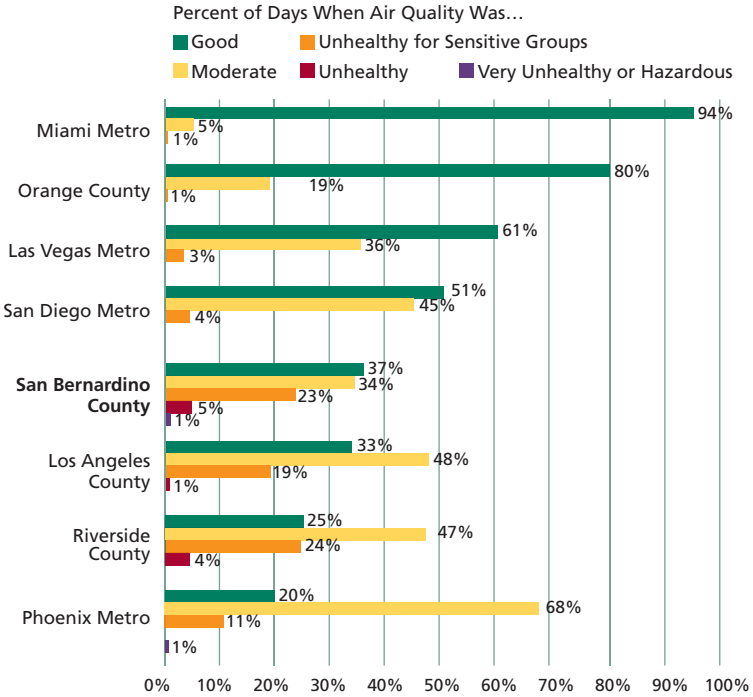
Air Quality Index

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

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

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

Air Quality Index
Regional Comparison, 2010



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Explorer (www.epa.gov/airexplorer/index.htm)

Connecting the Dots

Air Quality can be enhanced by an effective, energy efficient **Transit** system.

Solid Waste Disposal Drops 17% in One Year

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

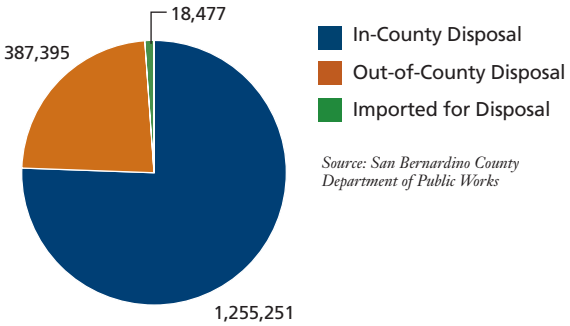
Reducing solid waste production and diverting recyclables and green waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and reduces environmental impact. As of 2000, all jurisdictions in California are required by law to divert 50% of waste away from landfills. Collection of household hazardous waste helps protect the environment and public health by reducing illegal and improper HHW disposal. "Universal Waste" – hazardous waste that contains chemicals or metals that can harm the environment, such as thermostats, batteries, and fluorescent tubes – contributes increasingly to the amount of HHW collected and to the cost of collection.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

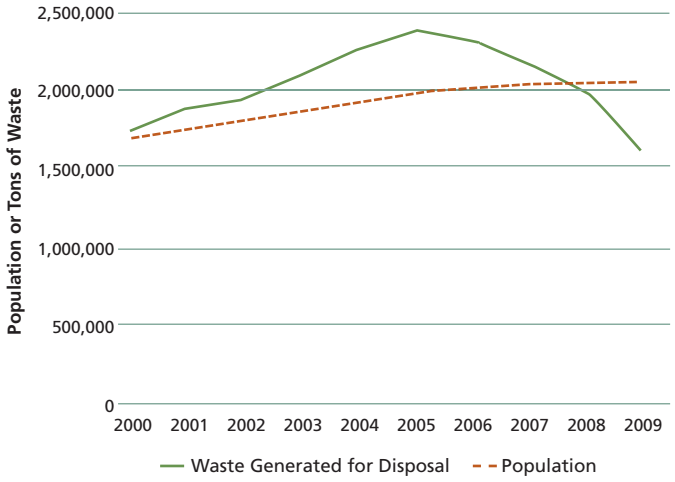
- In 2009, waste disposed in landfills dropped for the fourth consecutive year, falling 17% in one year.
- After peaking in 2005, solid waste disposal declined 31% in the five-year period between 2005 and 2009, and 8% over the past 10 years.
- Over the past 10 years, the population in San Bernardino County grew an estimated 20%.
- The latest data available (2008) indicates that all San Bernardino County jurisdictions met or exceeded the 50% diversion requirements.[1]
- The number of annual participants bringing HHW to regional collection centers rose in 2009/10, reaching the highest level of participation on record.
- San Bernardino County has a higher HHW participation rate (9.4% of households) than the statewide average (6.4%).[2]

Imported Waste Disposed in County Landfills and Destination of San Bernardino County Resident-generated Solid Waste, 2009



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works

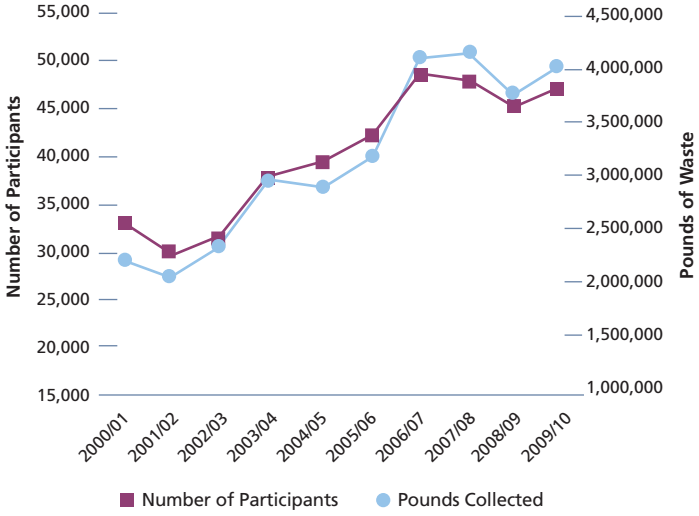
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth
San Bernardino County, 2000-2009



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

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

Household Hazardous Waste
San Bernardino County, 2001-2010



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

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Public Works

[1] California Integrated Waste Management Board (www.ciwmb.ca.gov)
[2] CalRecycle (www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazWaste/reporting/Form303/default.htm), 2007/08 and U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2009 Three-Year Estimates (http://factfinder.census.gov/)

Connecting the Dots

Reducing **Solid and Household Hazardous Waste** helps sustain a clean and healthy natural environment, one of the primary contributors to **Resident Satisfaction**.

Less Water Consumption; More Pollutant Dumping Reports

Description of Indicator

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

Why is it Important?

Given 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. Reducing urban runoff pollution and pathogens in surface waterways through a variety of stormwater management practices helps protect the beneficial uses of local waterways.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2010, the average water consumption per person was 203 gallons a day, for the six agencies sampled:

- Per capita water consumption varied from a high of 278 gallons per capita per day (GPCPD) to 143 GPCPD, depending on the agency.
- Together, the six water agencies sampled serve approximately 1,220,000 residents, or 59% of the total county population.
- Five-year water consumption trends are downward for all the sampled water agencies, except Victorville Water District (VWD).
- The VWD increase is due to preventative maintenance on four water tanks, requiring the tanks to be emptied, and a case of vandalism in which fire hydrants were broken and flowing before being discovered and repaired.[2]

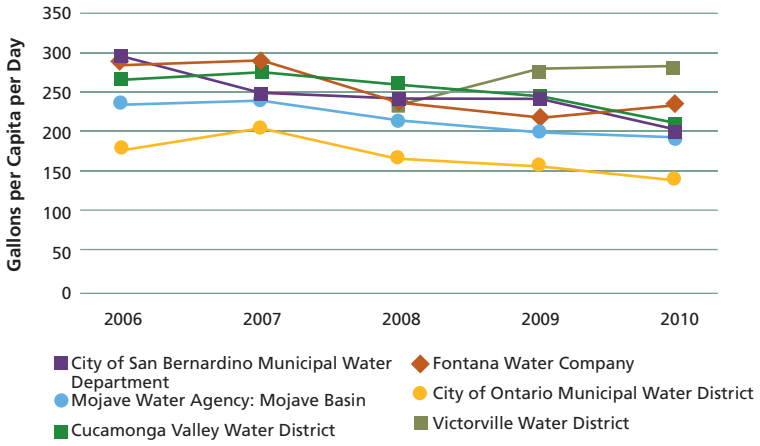
Reports of illegal discharges continue to trend upward:

- Since 1996, illegal discharge reports in the Santa Ana River Basin have increased 211%, to 333 reports in 2010.[3]
- Also in 2010, there were 378 illegal discharges into the Mojave River Basin.[4]
- Increases in reports of illegal discharges are likely due to several factors including greater public awareness that leads to increased incident reporting, and improved response to and tracking of public complaints.

Illegal Connections Could Increase Pollution in Recreational Waters

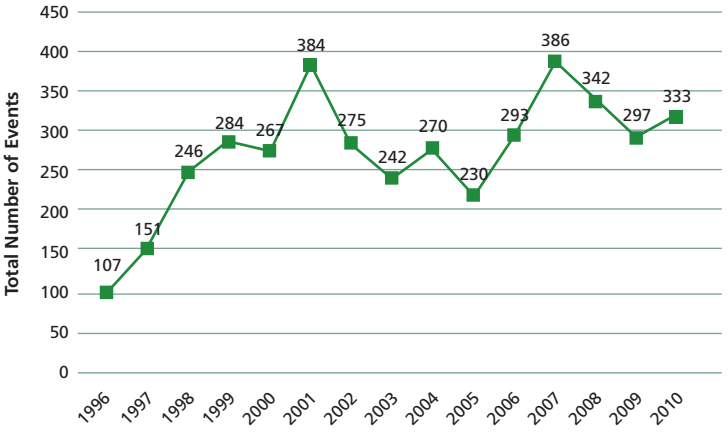
An important focus of the San Bernardino Stormwater Program is the inspection of stormwater collectors such as catch basins or inlets (the curbside opening in street gutters that leads to storm drains), open channels, and underground storm drains to find unpermitted connections to these facilities that may introduce pollutants into recreational waters. In 2010, 51% of the county's storm drain inlets were inspected, as well as 43% of debris or detention basins, 20% of open channels, and 5% of underground storm drains.

Urban Water Consumption in Gallons per Capita per Day for Selected Water Agencies Serving San Bernardino County, 2006-2010



Note: Some data have been revised since previously reported.
Sources: Analysis of data provided by Fontana Water Company; Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority; Cucamonga Valley Water District; Mojave Water Agency; City of Ontario Municipal Water Agency; City of San Bernardino Municipal Water Department; Victorville Water District; California Department of Finance, Table E-4

Stormwater Quality: Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events by Year
Santa Ana River Basin (San Bernardino County), 1996-2010



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.
Source: San Bernardino County Flood Control Distirct, San Bernardino County Stormwater Program, Annual Report 2009/10

[1] Due to the many independent water agencies serving San Bernardino County, a countywide water consumption figure is not available.
[2] Victorville Water District data prior to 2008 is not available.
[3] San Bernardino County Stormwater Program jurisdiction includes: Big Bear Lake, Chino, Chino Hills, Colton, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Highland, Loma Linda, Montclair, Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, Redlands, Rialto, San Bernardino, Upland, Yucaipa, and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County within the Santa Ana River Basin.
[4] Mojave River Watershed Group jurisdiction includes: Apple Valley, Hesperia, Victorville, and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County within the Mojave River Basin.

Connecting the Dots

Water Consumption and Stormwater Quality are important aspects of our environmental quality and health as are **Solid Waste and Household Hazardous Waste**.

community life

San Bernardino residents continue to value the county's location, scenery, climate, affordable housing and lack of crowds. Cultural pursuits also play a significant role in residents' lives. However, the lack of jobs is worrisome to residents. And, while the number of nonprofit organizations is increasing, nonprofit revenues lag behind comparison regions, affecting the county's quality of life. The California average for local foundation grant awards is $119 per resident, yet in San Bernardino County it is only $3 per resident - equating to a significant missed opportunity of about $232 million.

Creating Countywide Vision

In 2010, residents, employers, educators, community organizations and government leaders embarked on a year-long effort to develop a united vision for San Bernardino County. Eighteen community meetings were held throughout the county and thousands of residents completed online surveys offering their opinion about the county's strengths, weaknesses, and potential. The culmination of this effort is a Vision for San Bernardino County as a complete, sustainable community that creates and retains jobs by producing an educated workforce, while making the communities safe and livable.

www.sbcounty.gov/main/countyvision.asp

Location and Scenery Top List of Positives

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures perception of wellbeing and quality of life in San Bernardino County through residents' response to the Inland Empire Annual Survey. This telephone survey, with questions covering social, economic, and political topics, is conducted by California State University, San Bernardino, and the Institute of Applied Research & Policy Analysis.

Why is it Important?

Perception of wellbeing reflects individuals' level of satisfaction with home, work, leisure and finances, and when taken in aggregate, reflects residents' overall satisfaction with life in San Bernardino County.

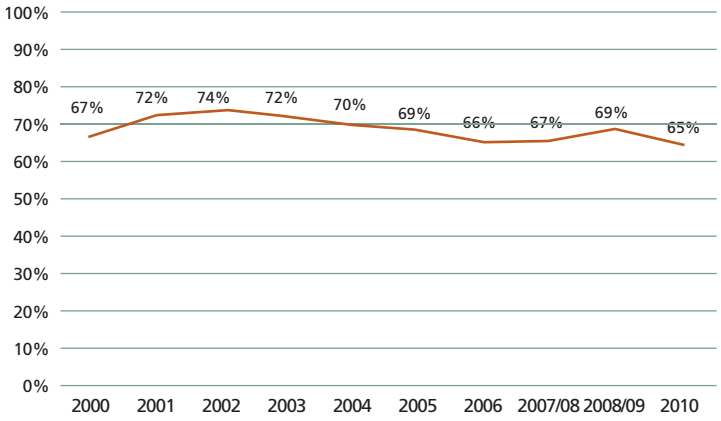
How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Most residents consider San Bernardino County a good place to live:

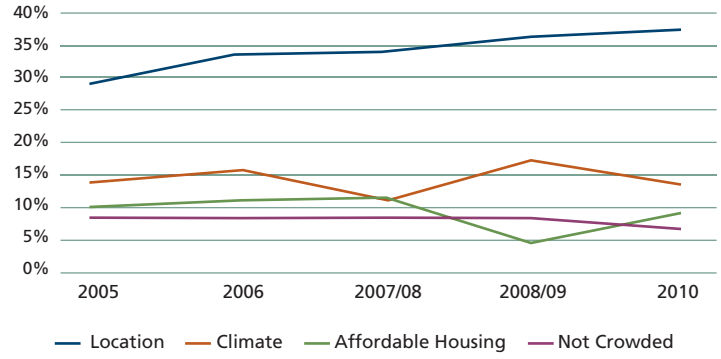
- 65% of survey respondents indicated San Bernardino County was a "very good" or "fairly good" place to live.
- However, this is down from 69% the previous year and the lowest rating in 10 years.
- The top positive factor about the county, according to survey respondents, is its location and scenery (37%) followed by good climate/weather, affordable housing, and not crowded.
- 26% of respondents reported crime and gang activity as the top negative factor, down from 31% the previous year. Smog/air pollution, lack of job opportunities and traffic were distant contenders.
- This is the first year that lack of job opportunities became one of the top three negative factors.
- When asked about the most critical environmental issue facing the Inland Empire, 36% of respondents indicated air pollution and vehicle emissions, 22% said water supply or drought, and 10% said pollution in general.
- A significant proportion of residents are concerned about greenhouse gas and global warming, with 33% very concerned and 43% somewhat concerned.

2010 Census Participation in San Bernardino County
The U.S. Census is conducted every 10 years to count each resident in the United States. Many jurisdictions actively encourage residents to participate in the Census to obtain a better picture of their community and access more government funds. San Bernardino County's 2010 Census participation rate of 71% was lower than California, the nation and all regions compared except for Riverside and Las Vegas (each 70%).

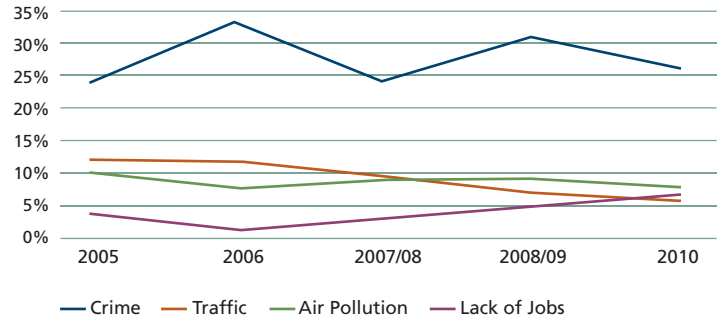
Percent of Respondents Indicating San Bernardino County is a "Very Good" or "Fairly Good" Place to Live, 2000-2010



Top Positive Factors
San Bernardino County, 2005-2010



Top Negative Factors
San Bernardino County, 2005-2010



Source: 2010 Inland Empire Annual Survey (www.sanbag.ca.gov/news/pub_annual-survey.html)

Connecting the Dots

One of the top factors influencing **Resident Satisfaction** is the availability of jobs, of which important trends are seen in **Employment by Industry Clusters.**

Voter Registration Lower than State and Nation

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures voter registration, voter turnout, and the method in which people vote in San Bernardino County. Voter turnout is measured among registered voters and among the voting eligible population.

Why is it Important?

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

How is San Bernardino Doing?

The County has lower than average voter registration:

- As of February 2011, 65% of county residents who are eligible to register to vote were registered.
- San Bernardino's registration rate of 65% is lower than the state average (73%) and the national average (71%).

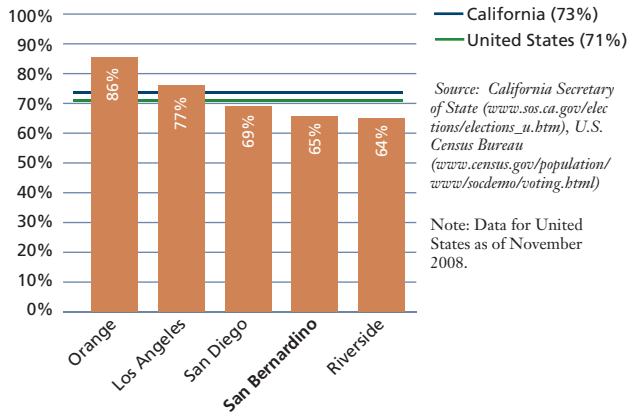
More residents are turning out to vote:

- Among San Bernardino County residents registered to vote, 55% voted in the 2010 gubernatorial election and 74% voted in the 2008 presidential election.
- The turnout percentages in 2008 and 2010 were the highest rates of voter turnout in 20 years.

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

- The number of voters who have chosen to vote by mail has steadily increased since 1992.
- In the 2010 election, 56% of all voters voted at their assigned polling place and 44% voted by mail.
- This is an 18% increase from the 2008 election, and almost a three-fold increase since 1992 when only 15% of voters voted by mail.
- San Bernardino County's vote by mail rate of 44% is still below all of its peers compared and California, except for Los Angeles County (29%).

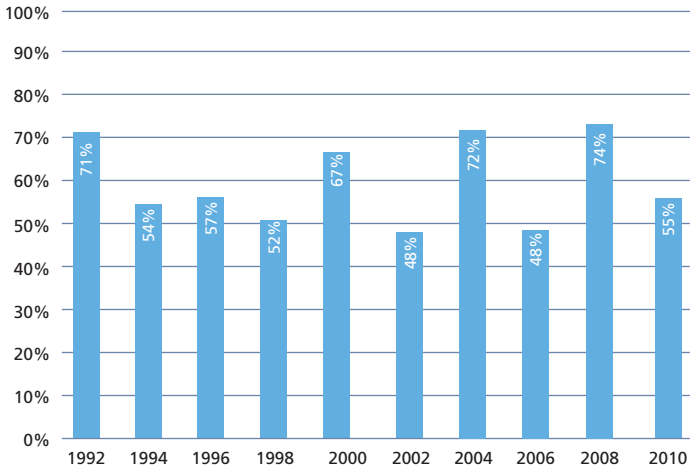
Percentage of Eligible Residents Registered to Vote
County Comparison, 2010



Source: California Secretary of State (www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_u.htm), U.S. Census Bureau (www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html)

Note: Data for United States as of November 2008.

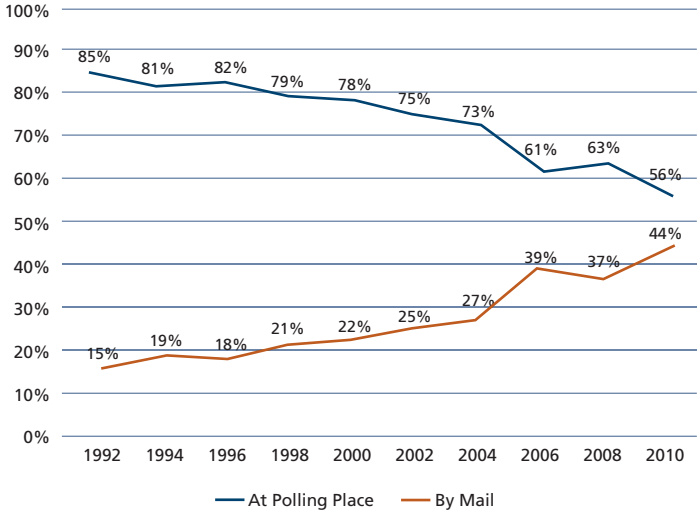
General Election Turnout Among Registered Voters
San Bernardino County, 1992-2010



Note: Presidential elections occur every four years, most recently 2008. Gubernatorial elections are also held every four years, most recently 2010.

Source: San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters (www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/ROV/general_info/vtrnout.asp)

Method of Voting in General Elections
San Bernardino County, 1992-2010



Source: San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters .(http://www.co.san-bernardino.ca.us/ROV/general_info/vtrnout.asp)

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

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

Connecting the Dots

Voter Participation is one indicator of an involved citizenry as is the support for **Cultural Engagement** whether at home or throughout the community.

Three Out of Four Residents Live Within One Mile of a Park

Description of Indicator

This indicator summarizes amenities available to residents including recreational facilities, airports, hospitals, college and career institutions.

Why is it Important?

San Bernardino County's community amenities contribute to a high quality of life. The county's natural environment and vast open space offer residents a variety of opportunities for entertainment, exercise and relaxation, contributing to a positive sense of place and affording many residents a rural lifestyle. Access to airports provide for ease of travel and support the region's economic vitality. The availability of medical facilities plays an important role in the health of the populace, while college and career training institutions contribute to an educated workforce and higher standard of living. Additionally, many of these community attributes provide job opportunities for the county's residents.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Airports

In 2010 at Ontario International Airport, the sharp decline in passenger traffic slowed, while freight traffic increased:[1]

- Nine passenger airlines and eight freight carriers operate out of Ontario International Airport, with over 220 daily operations.
- After declining sharply in recent years, passenger traffic leveled somewhat in 2010, dropping from 4,868,695 in 2009 to 4,808,241 in 2010.
- Tons of freight increased in 2010 to 392,427. This is the first increase in freight activity since 2004.

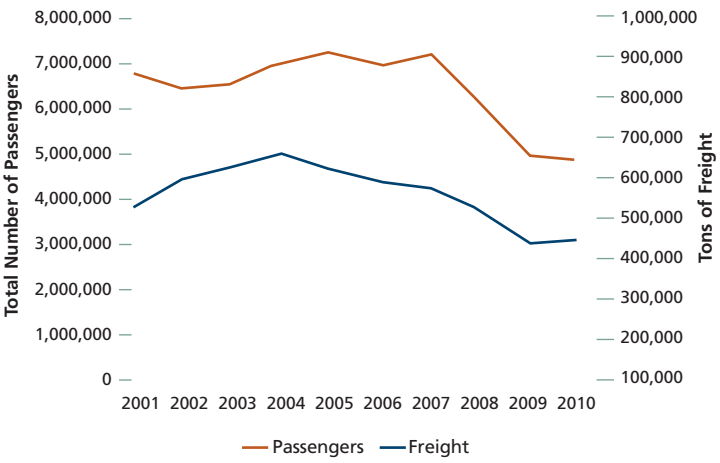
The San Bernardino International Airport provides cargo service, passenger airlines, and general aviation:[2]

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

Southern California Logistics Airport specializes in goods movement:[3]

- This 2,500-acre airport serves both international and domestic air cargo needs.
- It is designated as a U.S. Customs Port of Entry, can accommodate all commercial and military aircraft with 24-hour tower operation and emergency response capabilities.
- The airport is part of a master planned 8,500-acre multimodal transportation hub which includes the Southern California Logistics Centre, a-2,500 acre commercial and industrial complex, and a planned 3,500-acre intermodal rail, container storage and commercial development complex.

Volume of Passengers and Freight
Ontario International Airport, 2001-2010



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail.

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

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

Source: San Bernardino County Department of Airports

[1] Los Angeles World Airports (www.lawa.org)
[2] San Bernardino International Airport (www.sbdairport.com)
[3] Southern California Logistics Airport (www.logisticsairport.com)

Hospitals and Medical Facilities

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

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

Primary Stroke Center Status
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) was recently designated as a certified Primary Stroke Center, the first of its kind for any hospital in the area. This means that ARMC has achieved the highest national standards to provide the best care possible for stroke.

Source: Arrowhead Regional Medical Center

Universities, Colleges, and Career Training

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

- Within San Bernardino County there are multiple universities and colleges, including University of Redlands, California State University, San Bernardino, Loma Linda University, and University of La Verne: College of Law, Victorville Regional Campus, and Inland Empire Campus.
- Community Colleges in the county include Barstow, Chaffey, Copper Mountain, Crafton Hills, Palo Verde Community College/Needles Center, San Bernardino Valley, and Victor Valley.
- In addition, there are numerous private career and technical educational institutions that offer certificates and degrees.
- For a detailed description of college and career opportunities and student graduation and placement please see the education section.

Recreational Facilities

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

- San Bernardino County is home to the Mojave National Preserve along with portions of Joshua Tree National Park and Death Valley National Park.
- San Bernardino National Forest offers year-round outdoor opportunities with nearly 677,000 acres of open space spanning San Bernardino and Riverside counties. A portion of Angeles National Forest also lies within the county boundaries.
- There are more than 450 regional and local parks, museums, golf courses and numerous fairs.
- Multiple arts venues include performing arts and concert facilities, along with major museums such as Cal State San Bernardino Art Museum, the San Bernardino County Museum, and the Planes of Fame Air Museum.
- San Bernardino County also has three professional minor league baseball teams, the Rancho Cucamonga Quakes, the Inland Empire 66ers and the High Desert Mavericks.
- The Auto Club Speedway in Fontana has world class NASCAR and Indy car races.

San Bernardino County Regional Parks

Regional Park	Acres
Big Morongo Canyon Preserve	177
Calico Ghost Town	480
Cucamonga-Guasti	112
Glen Helen	1,340
Lake Gregory	140
Moabi	1,027
Mojave Narrows	840
Mojave River Forks	1,100
Prado	2,280
Santa Ana River Trail	17*
Yucaipa Regional Park	1,124
Total	**8,630**

*Not included in total acreage.

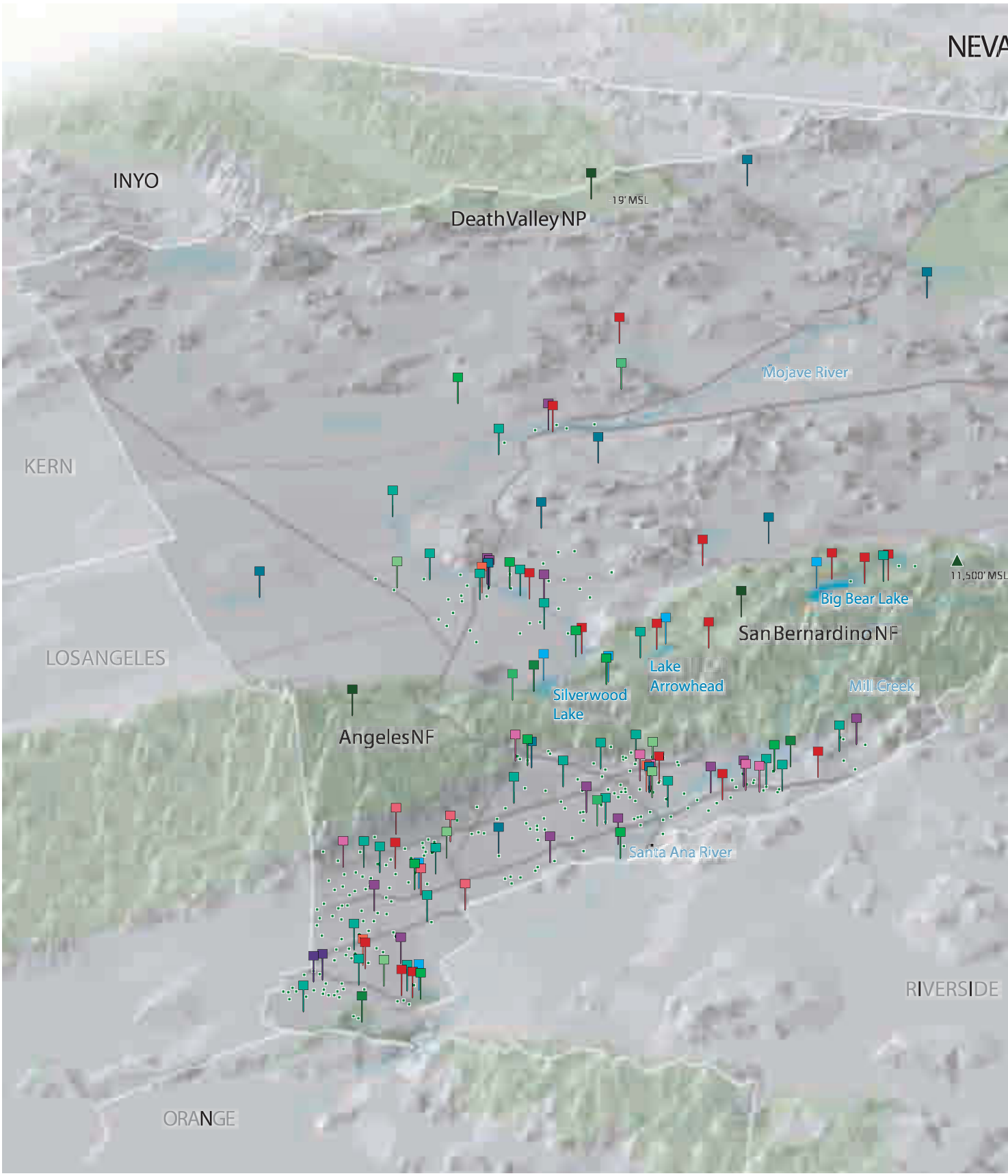
Source: San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department

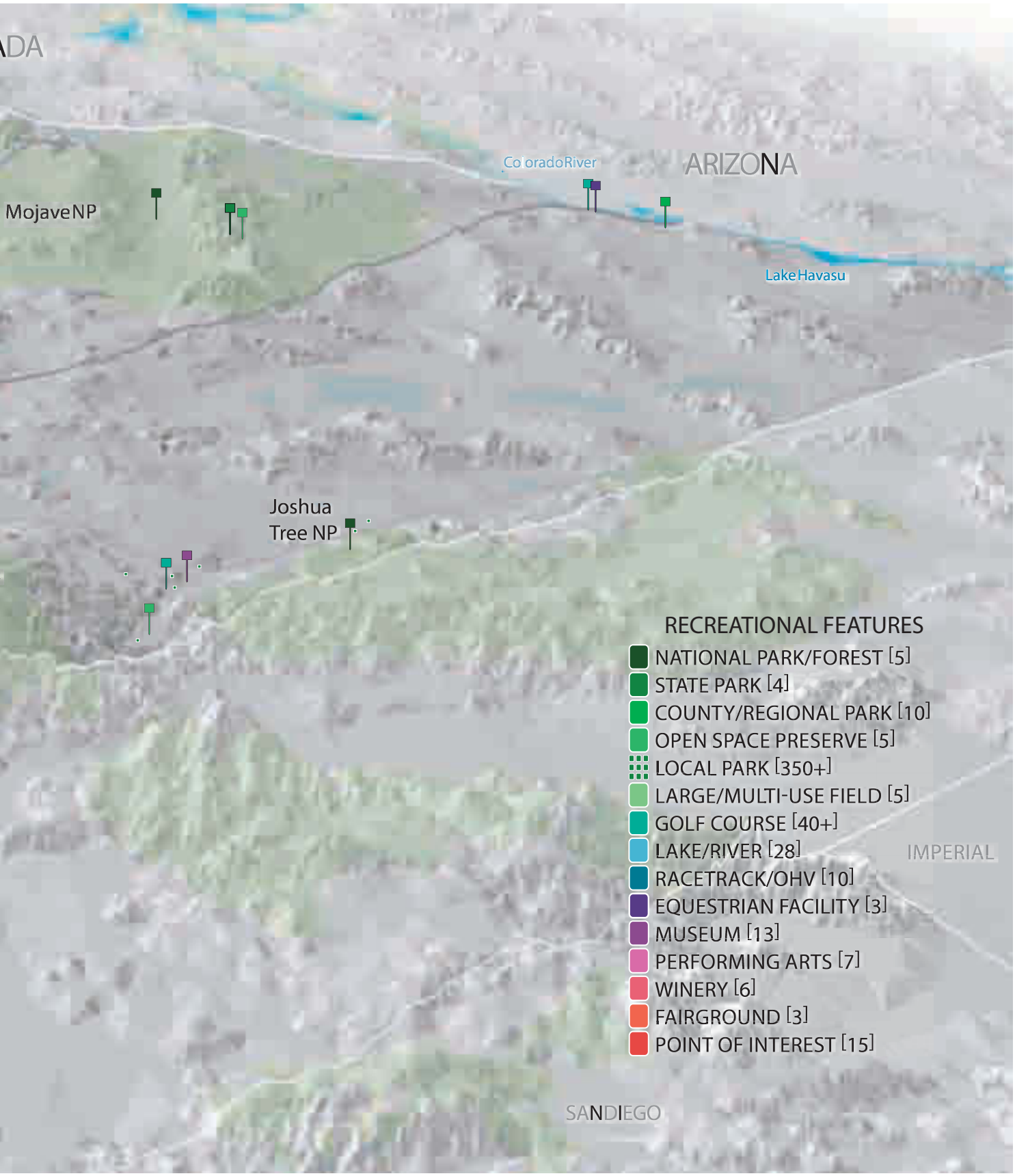
Plenty of Wide Open Spaces
There are 2. 5 million acres of recreational land in San Bernardino County, and six acres of parkland per 1,000 residents – twice the standard rate in California based on state law and local regulations. Three out of every four residents live within one mile of a local park and within five miles of a regional, state or national park.

Source: Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010

Connecting the Dots

Community Amenities contribute to the county's quality of life, attracting people to the region and impacting **Housing Demand**.


NEVA
INYO
19' MSL
Death Valley NP
Mojave River
KERN
11,500' MSL
Big Bear Lake
San Bernardino NF
LOS ANGELES
Lake Arrowhead
Mill Creek
Silverwood Lake
Angeles NF
Santa Ana River
RIVERSIDE
ORANGE


ADA
Co oradoRiver
ARIZONA
MojaveNP
Lake Havasu
Joshua
Tree NP
RECREATIONAL FEATURES
NATIONAL PARK/FOREST [5]
STATE PARK [4]
COUNTY/REGIONAL PARK [10]
OPEN SPACE PRESERVE [5]
LOCAL PARK [350+]
LARGE/MULTI-USE FIELD [5]
GOLF COURSE [40+]
LAKE/RIVER [28]
RACETRACK/OHV [10]
EQUESTRIAN FACILITY [3]
MUSEUM [13]
PERFORMING ARTS [7]
WINERY [6]
FAIRGROUND [3]
POINT OF INTEREST [15]
IMPERIAL
SANDIEGO

Many Cultural Activities Take Place at Home

Description of Indicator

This indicator measures cultural engagement through a study commissioned by the James Irvine Foundation that includes both in-person and online surveys of residents.[1] The study examined a range of cultural activities such as music, theater and drama, reading and writing, dance, and visual arts and crafts, among other activities.

Why is it Important?

Engaging in cultural activities may improve the quality of life for individuals and families. Understanding the types of activities that residents engage in, as well as the ways they participate, can assist organizations in meeting the community's needs and identifying new venues for enhanced cultural engagement.

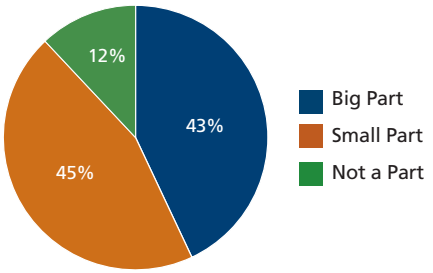
How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Creative and cultural activities play a significant role in residents' lives:

- 88% of survey respondents indicated that cultural activities play a part in their lives, with 43% saying they play a "big part."
- 55% of respondents indicated their creative and cultural activities occurred in their own or someone else's home, while 32% said their creative and cultural activities occurred in the city or town where they live.
- 10% of cultural activities took place on the Internet, showing the increasing importance of this social medium.
- Most respondents participated in reading or writing activities (e.g. participating in book club or writing a blog) on a regular basis, followed by music-related activities.
- Respondents indicated they do cultural activities most often with a spouse or partner (41%) or friends (also 41%). "Family members" was also a common response, with 35% indicating they engaged in cultural activities with children or grandchildren and 27% with other family members.
- When asked how satisfied they were with the cultural activities available in their community, 43% indicated they were "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied," but nearly a quarter of respondents (22%) indicated they did not know.

Significance of Cultural Activities
Inland Empire, 2008

Would you say cultural activities are a big part, small part or not a part of your life?



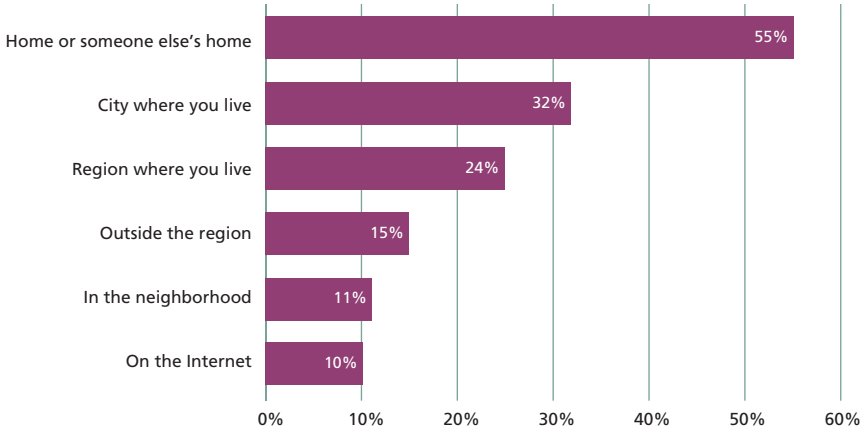
Source: Cultural Engagement in California's Inland Regions, WolfBrown and The James Irvine Foundation, 2008 (www.irvine.org/publications)

Volunteerism in the County

The Inland Empire United Way (IEUW) is seeing a trend of more unemployed individuals who are seeking out volunteer opportunities specifically to keep them engaged between jobs. Of the IEUW's 3,325 active registered volunteers, 70% are under 40 years of age and 73% have a high school diploma or higher. This large pool of skilled volunteers is addressing a need expressed by the area's nonprofits. The IEUW is finding that individuals are looking for engaging ways to serve and not just to fill an organization's staffing gaps.

Location of Cultural Activities
Inland Empire, 2008

Where do you do cultural activities most often?

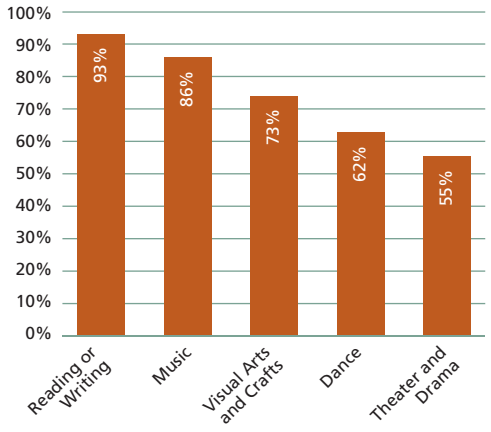


Note: Survey respondents could select more than one answer.

Source: Cultural Engagement in California's Inland Regions, WolfBrown and The James Irvine Foundation, 2008 (www.irvine.org/publications)

[1] Cultural Engagement in California's Inland Regions, WolfBrown and The James Irvine Foundation, 2008. The study investigated patterns of cultural engagement in the San Joaquin Valley and Inland Empire regions. Although weighted to reduce potential biases, these data are not representative of all adults in the two regions, and the regions are not broken out separately.

Participation in Cultural Activities
Inland Empire, 2008



Source: Cultural Engagement in California's Inland Regions, WolfBrown and The James Irvine Foundation, 2008 (www.irvine.org/publications)

More about the Study
The James Irvine Foundation study looked at multiple aspects of cultural engagement:

- Observational - arts experiences that involved viewing or watching art created or performed by others.
- Curatorial - activities that involve selecting, organizing or collecting art (e.g. downloading music or collecting art).
- Interpretive - learning and interpreting art, such as playing in a band, or taking dancing or art lessons.
- Inventive – activities that involve creating new, original work such as writing poetry or composing music.

The study also investigated different platforms for engagement, including family-based, faith-based, heritage-based, engagement in arts learning, engagement in arts venues, and engagement at community venues. Racial and ethnic differences were assessed as well as the impact of age and educational attainment on cultural engagement. The full report is available at www.irvine.org/publications.

Connecting the Dots

Our region's rich history of **Cultural Engagement** sends a powerful message to those evaluating our **Business Climate** since an engaged population is important for a motivated workforce.

Foundation Investment Lagging

Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses the county's nonprofit sector including the number of organizations, and per capita revenues and assets.[1]

Why is it Important?

A well-funded nonprofit sector is integral to a healthy and stable community. Foundations can provide critical funding for community services and charitable organizations help bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. The nonprofit sector is also a valuable contributor to the local economy and quality of life.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of nonprofits is increasing:

- In 2010, there were 6,118 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County, up from 6,027 in 2009.
- Over the past 10 years, the number of San Bernardino County nonprofit organizations increased a total of 33% – a slower rate of increase than most neighboring and peer regions compared.
- The largest category of nonprofits in San Bernardino County in 2010 was Human Services at 27%, followed by Religion (24%), Public/Societal Benefit (17%), and Education (14%).

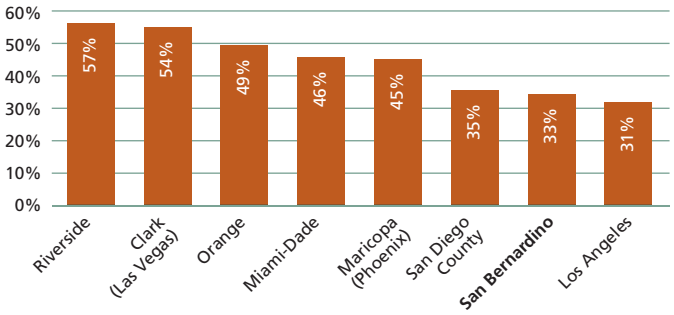
San Bernardino County's per capita rates are lower than comparison regions:

- San Bernardino County has 3.0 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all regions compared except Riverside County and Las Vegas.
- San Bernardino County also lagged behind peers in 2010 in per capita revenues and per capita assets.
- Reported assets for San Bernardino County nonprofits increased 15% between 2008 and 2010, while total revenues declined 5%.
- Almost half of the nonprofits in San Bernardino County have revenues under $25,000.
- Only $3 per capita is invested in San Bernardino through local foundation awards, compared with $119 per capita statewide.[2]

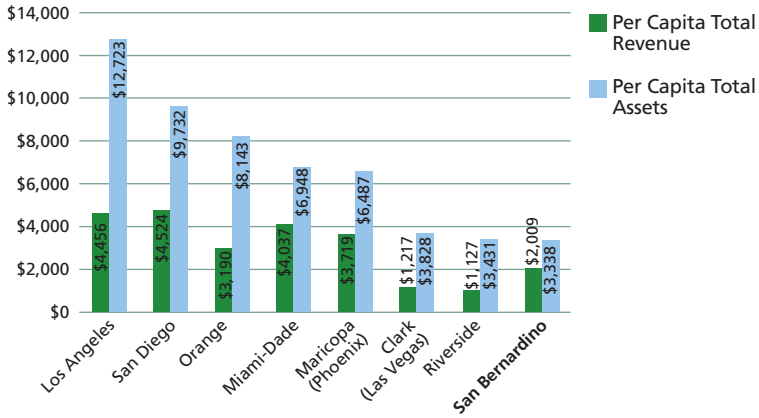
Funder's Alliance Builds Capacity, Attracts Dollars
In 2010, leaders from the largest funders of nonprofits and quality of life causes in the Inland Empire launched the Funder's Alliance of the Inland Empire. The goal of the Alliance is to build an effective collaboration to address the critical quality of life needs and opportunities within the region. This is being achieved by leveraging and attracting new funding, philanthropic leadership and advocacy development, capacity building and coordination.

[1] Nonprofits include public charities, private foundations, and other nonprofit organizations.
[2] The Inland Empire Nonprofit Sector, March 2009, prepared by the University of San Francisco for the James Irvine Foundation.

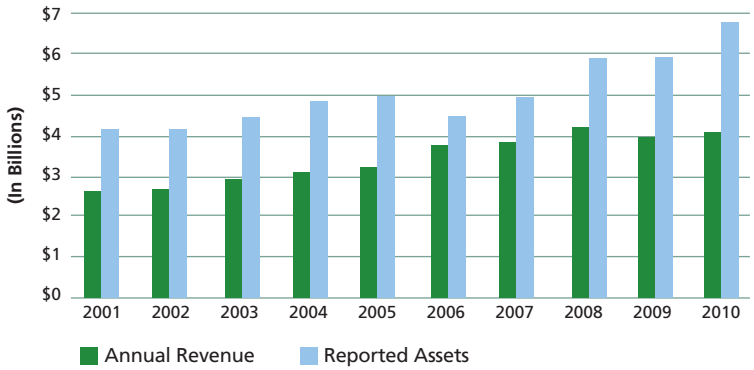
Number of Nonprofits 10-Year Growth Rate
County Comparison, 2001-2010



Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets
County Comparison, 2010



Revenue and Asset Growth
San Bernardino County, 2001-2010



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

Connecting the Dots

Nonprofits are an important partner in addressing the challenges facing the region including the **Physical Fitness of Children.**

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

Arizona Department of Health Services
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
California Association of Realtors
California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
California Department of Education
California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit
California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center
California Department of Mental Health
California Department of Public Health
California Department of Veterans Affairs
California Employment Development Department
California Health Interview Survey
California Highway Patrol
California Integrated Waste Management Board
California Polytechnic University, Pomona
California Secretary of State
California State Association of Counties
California State University, San Bernardino
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Child Welfare Research Center at University of California, Berkeley
City of Ontario Municipal Water District
Claremont Graduate University
Claremont McKenna College
College Board
County of San Bernardino Behavioral Health Services
County of San Bernardino Department of Airports
County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health
County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works
County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency
County of San Bernardino Human Services Department
County of San Bernardino Information Services Department
County of San Bernardino Land Use Department
County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department
County of San Bernardino Registrar of Voters
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Florida Department of Health
Fontana Water Company
Forbes Magazine
Grubb & Ellis
Harvey Mudd College
Hoovers
Inland Custom Publishing Group
James Irvine Foundation
Loma Linda University
Los Angeles World Airports
Mojave Water Agency
National Alliance on Mental Illness
National Center for Charitable Statistics
National Center for Health Statistics
National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics
National Low Income Housing Coalition
National Transit Database
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Public Policy Institute of California
San Bernardino Associated Governments
San Bernardino County District Attorney
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
San Bernardino International Airport
San Bernardino Superintendent of Schools
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
Scarborough Research
Scripps College
Southern California Association of Governments
Southern California Logistics Airport
Southern California Regional Rail Authority
The Community Foundation
U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Census Bureau
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
University of California, Riverside
University of La Verne
University of Redlands
University of San Francisco
WestEd
WolfBrown

Project Team:
Daniel Foster, The Community Foundation (Project Director)
Steve PonTell, La Jolla Institute
Pete Aguilar, Strategic Solutions
Lisa Burke, Burke Consulting
Kris Kirkpatrick, The Community Foundation
Jose Marquez, The Community Foundation
Sharilyn Hunke, The Community Foundation
Kari Parsons, Parsons Consulting, Inc.
Ray Schmidler, Raymond Ari Design, Inc.
William Sterling, Strategic Solutions
Limor Zimskind, Limor Consulting

GREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
Chief Executive Officer

COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO

Board of Supervisors

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

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Brad Mitzelfelt, Vice Chair ..... *First District*
Janice Rutherford ..... *Second District*
Neil Derry ..... *Third District*
Gary C. Ovitt ..... *Fourth District*
Josie Gonzales, Chair ..... *Fifth District*

Laura H. Welch
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Welcome to the 2011 edition of the San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report. As chairpersons for this important countywide effort, it is our pleasure to present this research and analysis that tracks key indicators of our county's economic, social, and environmental wellbeing.

We believe this report will provide our county with an honest and accurate self-assessment – one in which we recognize both critical issues and opportunities for our region's future prosperity and quality of life.

San Bernardino County has enjoyed years of steady economic growth. More recently, however, our county has faced disproportionate challenges precipitated by the national and global economic recession. The dramatic shift that has occurred over the last few years has rippled through the county impacting residents and businesses. Measuring key health, social, education, and economic indicators, and evaluating the impacts of these changes, can provide a valuable mechanism and process to target and address crucial issues. This process also provides public, private, and nonprofit leaders with essential data and research to support our region's ability to attract and leverage much greater external funds and resources to address our county's needs.

The Community Indicators Report reflects a growing, on-going commitment by our county, and the two-county region, to raise awareness and build stronger collaborative problem-solving initiatives that solve systemic challenges. Modeled after community indicator reports published around the country, this report provides a timely framework for understanding the county as a system and the relationships among key findings.

The San Bernardino Board of Supervisors and The Community Foundation appreciate your interest and involvement in our county. This report is only the beginning of the strategic planning discussion and process – a process that we believe will ultimately improve the quality of life for all residents in the County of San Bernardino.

Sincerely,

Josie Gonzales, Chair
Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino

Daniel Foster, President/CEO
The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside & San Bernardino Counties

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

The San Bernardino Community Indicators report would not be possible without the efforts of the San Bernardino Community Task Force and supporting organizations:

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
Bank of America
First 5 San Bernardino
Hillwood
HMC Architects
San Bernardino Associated Governments
San Bernardino County Administrative Office
San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, Fourth and Fifth Districts
San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Aging and Adult Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Child Support Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Preschool Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Veterans Affairs
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Flood Control District
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management
San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency
San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters
San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
Strategic Solutions
The California Endowment
The Community Foundation
The James Irvine Foundation

GREGORY C. DEVEREAUX
Chief Executive Officer

COUNTY OF
SAN BERNARDINO

Board of Supervisors

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

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Brad Mitzelfelt, Vice Chair ..... *First District*
Janice Rutherford ..... *Second District*
Neil Derry ..... *Third District*
Gary C. Ovitt ..... *Fourth District*
Josie Gonzales, Chair ..... *Fifth District*

Laura H. Welch
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

Welcome to the 2011 edition of the San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report. As chairpersons for this important countywide effort, it is our pleasure to present this research and analysis that tracks key indicators of our county's economic, social, and environmental wellbeing.

We believe this report will provide our county with an honest and accurate self-assessment – one in which we recognize both critical issues and opportunities for our region's future prosperity and quality of life.

San Bernardino County has enjoyed years of steady economic growth. More recently, however, our county has faced disproportionate challenges precipitated by the national and global economic recession. The dramatic shift that has occurred over the last few years has rippled through the county impacting residents and businesses. Measuring key health, social, education, and economic indicators, and evaluating the impacts of these changes, can provide a valuable mechanism and process to target and address crucial issues. This process also provides public, private, and nonprofit leaders with essential data and research to support our region's ability to attract and leverage much greater external funds and resources to address our county's needs.

The Community Indicators Report reflects a growing, on-going commitment by our county, and the two-county region, to raise awareness and build stronger collaborative problem-solving initiatives that solve systemic challenges. Modeled after community indicator reports published around the country, this report provides a timely framework for understanding the county as a system and the relationships among key findings.

The San Bernardino Board of Supervisors and The Community Foundation appreciate your interest and involvement in our county. This report is only the beginning of the strategic planning discussion and process – a process that we believe will ultimately improve the quality of life for all residents in the County of San Bernardino.

Sincerely,

Josie Gonzales, Chair
Board of Supervisors
County of San Bernardino

Daniel Foster, President/CEO
The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside & San Bernardino Counties

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

The San Bernardino Community Indicators report would not be possible without the efforts of the San Bernardino Community Task Force and supporting organizations:

Arrowhead Regional Medical Center
Bank of America
First 5 San Bernardino
Hillwood
HMC Architects
San Bernardino Associated Governments
San Bernardino County Administrative Office
San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, Fourth and Fifth Districts
San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Aging and Adult Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Child Support Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Children and Family Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Preschool Services
San Bernardino County Department of Human Services, Veterans Affairs
San Bernardino County Department of Public Health
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Flood Control District
San Bernardino County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Management
San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency
San Bernardino County Registrar of Voters
San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
Strategic Solutions
The California Endowment
The Community Foundation
The James Irvine Foundation

The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

Tel: 951-684-4194 | Fax: 951-684-1911
www.thecommunityfoundation.net

A publication of The Community Foundation.

The Community Foundation Serving Riverside and San Bernardino Counties is a public, nonprofit COF-accredited community foundation dedicated to "enhancing the quality of life in the communities we serve". This is accomplished through building permanent endowments, making prudent grants, acting as a catalyst to address important regional issues and strengthening the nonprofit sector. In 2010, The Community Foundation raised $5.4 million in charitable contributions and currently manages and invests over 300 funds that exceed $60 million in assets. The Community Foundation has realized a total investment performance return of 40% of all of its pooled endowment assets over the past two years.

In May 2011, The Community Foundation formed a strategic alliance with the Inland Empire Economic Partnership (IEEP) and its chief economist, John Husing, Ph.D., devoted to developing economic prosperity and quality of life improvements for the 4.2 million residents of the two county region.

San Bernardino County 2011

COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT

The Community Foundation
Serving Riverside and San Bernardino Counties

This report was produced by The Community Foundation for the benefit of San Bernardino County.