

# San Bernardino County 2014

## COMMUNITY INDICATORS REPORT





# COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

## Board of Supervisors

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

This 2014 report marks our fifth consecutive year of taking a hard look at our incredibly large and amazingly diverse county through the prisms of our economy, schools, healthcare, public safety, environment, and our overall quality of life. These are the interrelated and interdependent elements of the “complete county” our residents and investors want our community to become through the Vision process.

The idea behind making this report an annual effort was to measure our performance and detect trends so that the community could assess and refine its efforts toward achieving the Countywide Vision. After five years, we can begin to see the progress we are making and where more work needs to be done. The good news is that the county’s foreclosure rate has dropped from 5 percent to 1 percent and the high school dropout rate has declined by 30 percent. The bad news is that high blood pressure is on the rise and the county’s high rate of childhood obesity remains the same.

We hope this report serves as an impetus for government leaders, business people, community- and faith-based organizations, and others to come together and discuss strategies that are working for them and to bring those strategies to scale to serve our entire county.

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

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

Sincerely,

Janice Rutherford, Chair  
Board of Supervisors  
County of San Bernardino

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

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

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# Introduction

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

The report does not shy away from an honest assessment of the county's status across multiple disciplines, recognizing that this analysis offers opportunities for action leading to growth and change. The ultimate goal 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.

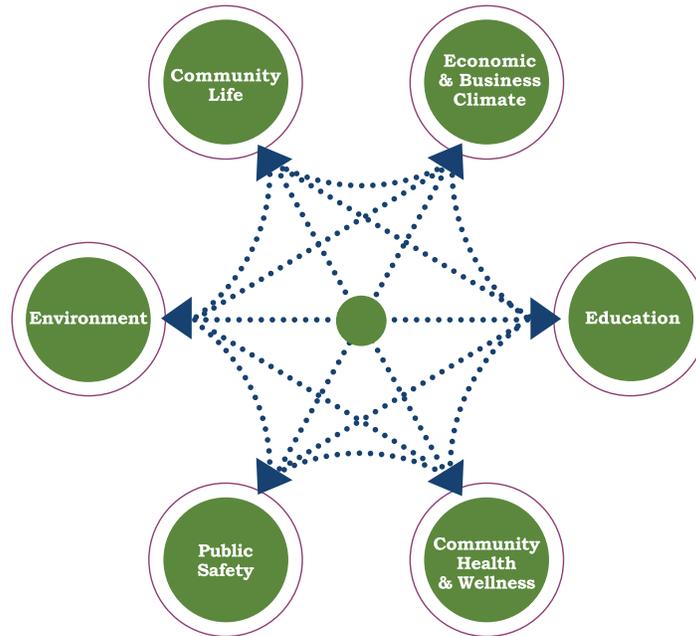
## Peer Regions

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

## 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 cultural – the more successful we will be in our efforts to sustain a high quality of life.

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



### ● Connecting the Dots

Every indicator in this report is linked in some way. As you read the report, multiple linkages between indicators will likely come to mind as you “connect the dots” between indicators. For example:



# Supporting a Countywide Vision Statement

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

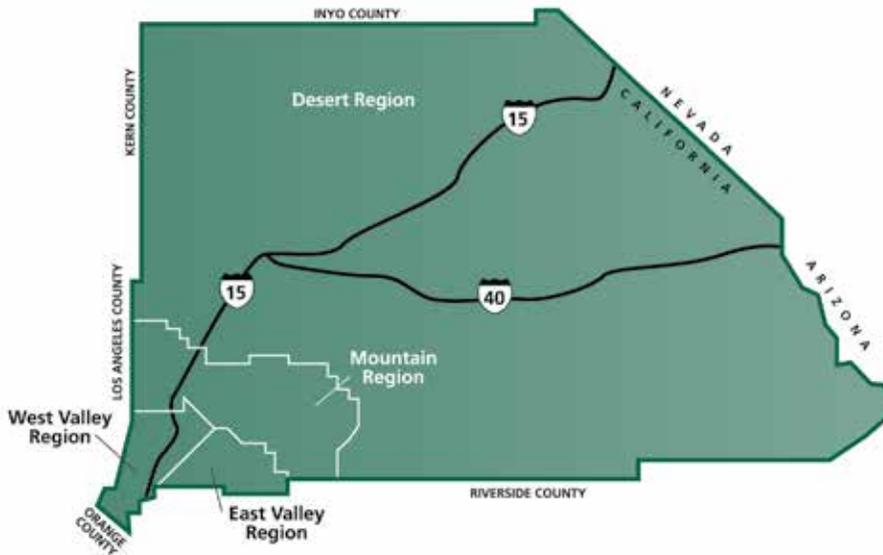
# County Profile

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. San Bernardino County is bordered on the east by the states of Nevada and Arizona. The county's diverse geography and extensive natural resources, as well as its proximity to major economic and population centers, provide unique opportunities for varied industry sectors to thrive, including commerce, education, tourism and recreation.<sup>1</sup> The following pages profile San Bernardino County's geography, land use, population density, demographics, housing, and employment characteristics.

## Cities, Towns and Communities in San Bernardino County

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

\*Unincorporated



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

## GEOGRAPHY AND LAND USE

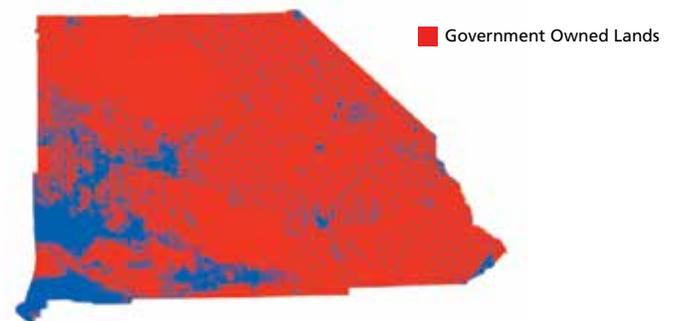
San Bernardino County is the largest county in the contiguous United States:

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

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

- The Valley Region contains the majority of the county's incorporated areas and 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 (approximately 93% of the county's land area) and includes parts of the Mojave Desert.<sup>2</sup>

## Government Owned Land in San Bernardino County



San Bernardino County is mostly undeveloped:

- More than three-quarters (80%) of San Bernardino County is vacant land.
- 15% of the land is used for military purposes.
- Residential housing comprises 2.3% of the land area.
- Industrial uses make up 0.8% of the county's land use, followed by utilities (0.5%), agriculture (0.5%), transportation (0.4%), and parks (0.2%).
- Commercial uses, schools, offices, and government buildings each make up 0.1% or less of county land.<sup>3</sup>

## POPULATION DENSITY

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

- San Bernardino's population density is estimated at 104 people per square mile, which is substantially lower than the four neighboring counties compared (Riverside, San Diego, Orange, and Los Angeles Counties).<sup>4</sup>
- 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 73% of the population residing in that region, but accounting for only 2.5% of the county's land area.<sup>5</sup>
- Based on these figures, the estimated population density of the Valley Region is approximately 2,977 persons per square mile, which is similar to neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties.

## POPULATION

San Bernardino County has the fifth largest population in California:

- In July 2013, San Bernardino County's population was estimated at over two million (2,088,371).
- Among all California counties, only Los Angeles County (10,017,068), San Diego County (3,211,252), Orange County (3,114,363), and Riverside County (2,292,507) have more residents.
- San Bernardino County is the twelfth most populous county in the nation, with more residents than 15 of the country's states, including Idaho, West Virginia, and New Mexico.<sup>6</sup>

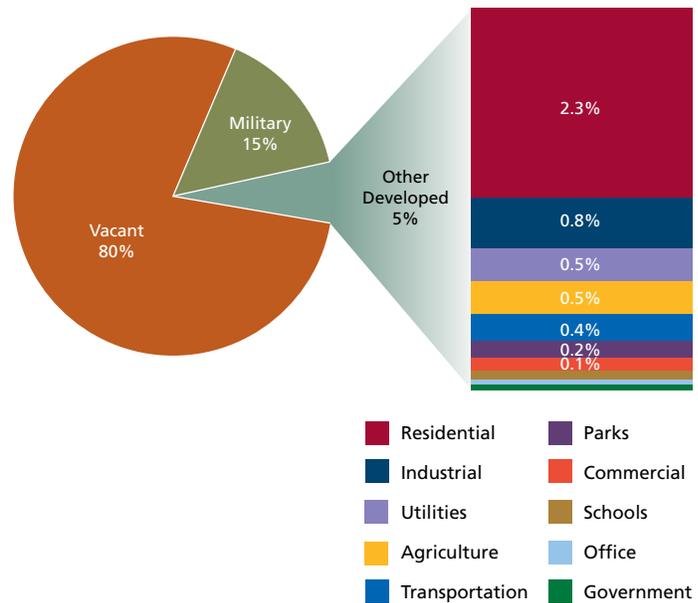
## Ranking by Population Growth County Comparison, 2012-2013

County (Major City)	State	Population as of July 1, 2013	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Ranking by Numeric Growth (2012-2013)	Ranking by Percent Change (2012-2013)
Maricopa (Phoenix)	AZ	4,009,412	68,800	1.7%	2	229
Los Angeles	CA	10,017,068	65,378	0.7%	3	718
San Diego	CA	3,211,252	35,114	1.1%	5	454
Clark (Las Vegas)	NV	2,027,868	30,209	1.5%	7	283
Orange (Santa Ana)	CA	3,114,363	29,008	0.9%	9	557
Riverside	CA	2,292,507	27,628	1.2%	10	409
Miami-Dade (Miami)	FL	2,617,176	24,466	0.9%	16	558
<b>San Bernardino</b>	<b>CA</b>	<b>2,088,371</b>	<b>10,918</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>921</b>

Note: Ranking is among approximately 3,200 counties in the United States and runs from the largest to the smallest change.

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

## San Bernardino County Land Uses



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments, April 2014

## Population Density for San Bernardino County, San Bernardino Valley, and Peer and Neighboring Counties, 2013

County (Major City)	Persons per Square Mile
<b>San Bernardino</b>	<b>104</b>
Clark (Las Vegas)	256
Riverside	318
Maricopa (Phoenix)	436
San Diego	766
Miami-Dade (Miami)	1,345
Los Angeles	2,467
<b>San Bernardino Valley Region</b>	<b>2,977</b>
Orange (Santa Ana)	3,945

Note: San Bernardino Valley land area is from 2007 and population data are from 2012. The remaining geographies reflect land area data from 2000 and population data from 2013.

Sources: Analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2000, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and 2013 Population Estimates Program) and the San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan

San Bernardino County's population growth has occurred at a moderate but fairly steady rate over the past 40 years:

- Average annual population growth in the 1970s was 3%.
- The annual growth rate jumped to 6% in the 1980s, dropped back to 2% in the 1990s and remained 2% in the 2000s.
- Since 2000, San Bernardino County's population has grown by approximately 21%.<sup>7</sup>
- Most recently (between 2012 and 2013), San Bernardino County's population grew 0.5% – slightly slower than growth in the state as a whole (0.9%).<sup>8</sup>

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

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

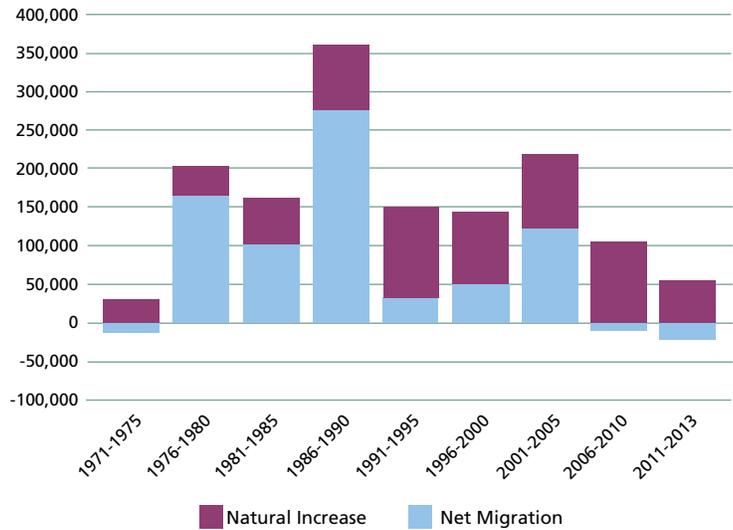
After previously gaining residents primarily through migration, San Bernardino County's growth since the early 1990s has come predominately from natural increase (births minus deaths):

- From 1975 through 2006, San Bernardino County had positive net migration, with more people moving into the area than out.
- However, between 2007 and 2010, the county lost population through migration, with an estimated loss of nearly 50,000 residents in these four years.
- Most recently, between 2011 and 2013, the county continued to experience negative net migration, losing approximately 18,000 residents.
- Domestic out-migration (moving out of the county to another location in the United States) has been the driver behind the loss since 2008, while international immigration (moving to the county from a foreign country) acted to reduce the net loss.
- The county added approximately 56,000 residents through natural increase between 2011 and 2013, which when combined with negative net migration, equals a total of nearly 38,000 new residents during this period.<sup>10</sup>

San Bernardino County is racially and ethnically diverse:

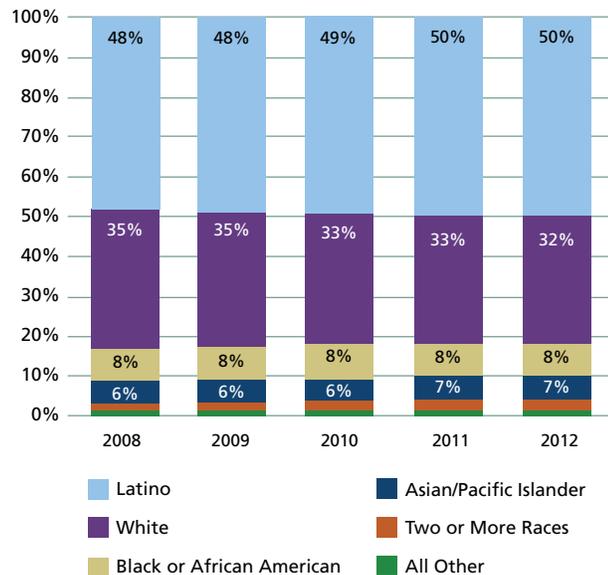
- Half (50%) of San Bernardino County residents are Latino, who may be of any race.
- Among the remaining non-Latino residents, 32% are White, 8% are Black or African American, 7% are Asian or Pacific Islander, and 3% report two or more races. Less than one percent of residents are American Indian/Alaska Native (0.6%).<sup>11</sup>

### Components of Population Change San Bernardino County, 1971-2013



Source: California Department of Finance, Table E-6, 1970-2013 ([www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php](http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php))

### Population by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2008-2012



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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

#### Native Americans in San Bernardino County

Approximately 1% of the population in San Bernardino County is comprised of residents who are Native American alone and no other race (21,023 individuals as of 2012). An additional 14,998 residents self-identify as Native American and White, and 3,056 identify as Native American and Black or African American. The most common tribal identification is Mexican American Indian, followed by Navajo, Choctaw, Yaqui, and Sioux. Federally recognized tribes within the county include: the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, and the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe.

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

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate, and Census 2010 SF-1, Tables QT-P7, QT-P4, P-3

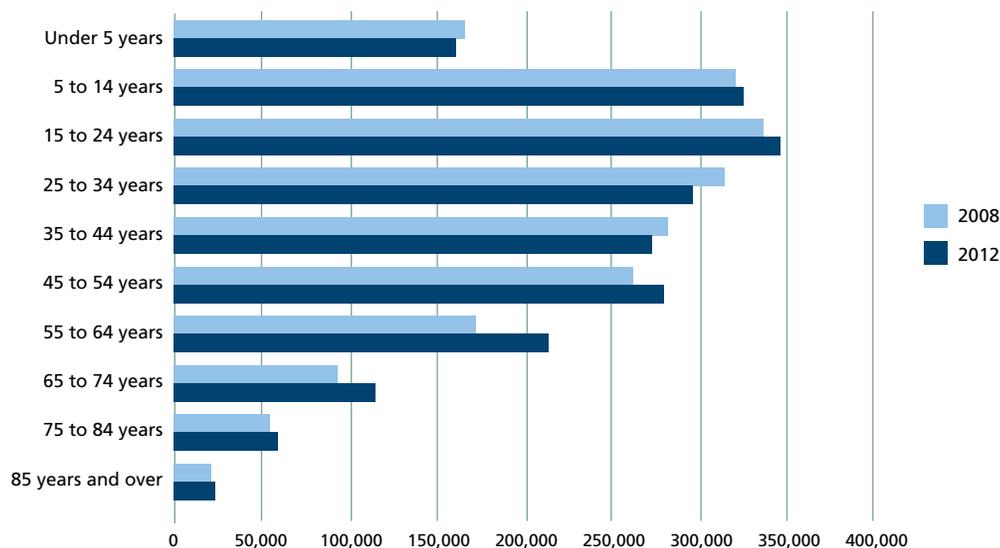
In 2012, 22% of the people living in San Bernardino County were foreign-born:

- By comparison, in 2000, 19% of the population was foreign-born.<sup>12</sup>
- The increase in the proportion of foreign-born residents follows legal immigration patterns.
- In the 1980s, the county was adding an average of 2,800 residents each year from legal immigration. This grew to an average of 4,700 in the 1990s. Since 2000, the county added an average of 8,000 new immigrants each year.<sup>13</sup>
- Among residents over the age of five, 42% speak a language other than English at home.
- Among these, 81% speak Spanish and 19% speak some other language.<sup>14</sup>
- As of March 2014, there were 2,746 bilingual county employees who provide interpretation services as a part of their job. This is equivalent to approximately 15% of all county employees and represents at least five different languages.<sup>15</sup>

San Bernardino County's population is relatively young:

- In 2012, the county's median age was 33, compared to 37 nationwide.
- As of 2012, 28% of the population was under age 18, while 10% was 65 years or older.
- Between 2008 and 2012, the county's population grew in all age groups except young children under age five and adults ages 25 to 44.<sup>16</sup>

**Population by Age**  
San Bernardino County, 2008 and 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2012 American Community Survey (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/>)

## HOUSING

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

- There were 704,540 housing units available to county residents in January 2013.
- As of January 2013, San Bernardino County had a housing vacancy rate of 12.5%, unchanged from the prior year.<sup>17</sup>
- A majority of occupied units are owner-occupied (60%) compared to renter-occupied (40%).
- The greatest proportion of homes was built in the 1980s (23%), followed by the 1970s (18%).<sup>18</sup>
- In the last 10 years, construction permits peaked in 2004 with 18,017 permits granted, followed by another 16,635 permits granted in 2005 and 13,324 in 2006.
- However, mirroring decreases elsewhere in the state, construction permits in San Bernardino County fell 76% between 2007 and 2012 (7,752 and 1,897 permits, respectively).
- Preliminary data for 2013 show an increase in housing permits granted at approximately 3,400 permits. This is more than double the 20-year low of 1,472 permits granted in 2011.<sup>19</sup>

In 2012, there were 600,688 households in the county:

- Families comprise 76% of the households in San Bernardino County, of which 69% are married-couple families and 31% are other families.
- 13% of households with children under 18 are led by a single parent (male or female).
- Overall, families with children under age 18 comprise 39% of all households.
- Non-family households made up of one individual, or two or more unrelated individuals, comprise 24% of all households in San Bernardino County.<sup>20</sup>
- At an average of 3.3 people per household, San Bernardino County has the fifth highest household size among California counties in 2012.
- In comparison, the average household size in California is 2.9 and the national average is 2.6.<sup>21</sup>

## EMPLOYMENT

### Labor Market Distribution and Growth

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

- In 2012, the largest labor markets in San Bernardino County were Trade, Transportation and Utilities (27% of total employment), Government (19%), Educational and Health Services (14%), Professional and Business Services (12%), Leisure and Hospitality (9%), Manufacturing (8%), Construction (4%) and Financial Activities (4%).<sup>22</sup>
- Employment within the category of Transportation and Warehousing (a sub-category of Trade, Transportation and Utilities) is more than twice as concentrated in San Bernardino County than in the United States as a whole (8% to 4%, respectively).<sup>23</sup>

The fastest growing sectors in the region are projected to be Construction and Health Care and Social Assistance:

- Employment in the construction industry is anticipated to grow by 3.9% between 2013 and 2016, followed by 3.7% growth in Health Care and Social Assistance.
- The sectors where analysts anticipate the region will have a competitive advantage are Health Care and Social Assistance, Transportation and Warehousing, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade and Utilities.<sup>24</sup>

### Sector Scorecard

Riverside-San Bernardino, Current (2012/13) and Three-Year Forecast

	Current			Three-Year Forecast	
	Employment	Average Annual Wages	Employment Concentration	Average Annual Percent Growth	Local Competitiveness
Construction	63,293	\$50,325	1.19	3.9%	
Health Care and Social Assistance	149,790	\$46,003	0.87	3.7%	✓
Transportation and Warehousing	71,322	\$42,968	1.54	2.7%	✓
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	28,918	\$29,967	1.33	2.6%	
Wholesale Trade	53,635	\$50,595	1.04	2.2%	✓
Retail Trade	165,270	\$28,568	1.21	2.1%	✓
Utilities	9,888	\$84,898	1.35	1.5%	✓
Manufacturing	85,447	\$48,070	0.79	1.3%	

Note: Local competitiveness is an assessment of whether an industry has a regional competitive advantage compared to the nation in terms of generating employment – that is, an industry is outperforming the national average rate of growth or decline. Employment concentration measures whether employment in a particular sector is more or less concentrated than the national average (which is 1.0); values over 1.25 suggest a comparative advantage or specialization in a particular sector.

Source: JobsEQ from the report "The San Bernardino County Economy: Economic Trends and Forecasts, Quarter 1 - Quarter 3, 2013" by Chmura Economics & Analytics for the Workforce Investment Board of San Bernardino County. Current data are third quarter 2012 to third quarter 2013; Forecast data are three-year projections from third quarter 2013.

### Business Size

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

- Almost all of the businesses in the county have fewer than 100 employees (98%), and 67% of these have four or fewer employees.
- In terms of how employees are distributed among San Bernardino County businesses, in the third quarter of 2012, 56% of employees worked for businesses with fewer than 100 employees, 25% worked for businesses with 100-499 employees, and the remaining 19% worked for large businesses with 500 employees or more.
- Between 2008 and 2012, the number of firms with 0-99 employees shrank by 47% and the number of firms with 100-499 employees shrank 45%.
- There were 13% fewer firms with 500 employees or more since 2008, making this size of firm comparatively more stable.<sup>25</sup>

## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> California Employment Development Department, San Bernardino County Profile ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov))
- <sup>2</sup> San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan ([www.sbcounty.gov](http://www.sbcounty.gov))
- <sup>3</sup> San Bernardino Associated Governments
- <sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau (Census 2000, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, and 2013 Population Estimates Program) and the San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan
- <sup>5</sup> San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan ([www.sbcounty.gov](http://www.sbcounty.gov)); U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>). Valley Region includes Ontario Census County Division (CCD), San Bernardino CCD, and Yucaipa CCD.
- <sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2013 Estimates by County ([www.census.gov/popest/index.html](http://www.census.gov/popest/index.html))
- <sup>7</sup> California Department of Finance, Tables E-1 and/or E-2
- <sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2013 Estimates by County
- <sup>9</sup> The SCAG region includes the counties of: Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura. Southern California Association of Governments, 2012 Regional Transportation Plan Growth Forecasts ([www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm](http://www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm))
- <sup>10</sup> California Department of Finance, Table E-6, 1970-2012
- <sup>11</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- <sup>12</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey (1-Year) and 2000 Census (SF 3)
- <sup>13</sup> California Department of Finance, Legal Immigration to California by County, 1984-2012 ([www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php](http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php))
- <sup>14</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- <sup>15</sup> San Bernardino County Human Resources
- <sup>16</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 and 2012 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- <sup>17</sup> California Department of Finance, Table E-5 State/County Pop and Housing Estimates ([www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php](http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php))
- <sup>18</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- <sup>19</sup> Housing and Urban Development Department (<http://socds.huduser.org/permits/index.html>).
- <sup>20</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 1-Year
- <sup>21</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, 5-Year (Table B25010)
- <sup>22</sup> California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data for San Bernardino County ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Employment\\_by\\_Industry\\_Data.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Employment_by_Industry_Data.html))
- <sup>23</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ([www.bls.gov/cew/cewlq.htm](http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewlq.htm))
- <sup>24</sup> JobsEQ from the report "The San Bernardino County Economy: Economic Trends and Forecasts, Quarter 1 - Quarter 3, 2013" by Chmura Economics & Analytics for the Workforce Investment Board of San Bernardino County
- <sup>25</sup> Employment Development Department, Size of Business Data ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?PAGEID=138](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?PAGEID=138))



**special feature**

# Achieving the Countywide Vision

Four years ago, the County of San Bernardino commissioned and published the first annual San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report, a data-driven summary on the status of the economy, health, education, public safety, environment, and quality of life in America's largest county.

Each of those elements are key to the Countywide Vision, a set of shared goals adopted by the Board of Supervisors, San Bernardino Associated Governments, and virtually all of the county's cities, towns and school districts in 2011 to help make San Bernardino County an attractive and prosperous place to live, work and play. Each element is dependent on all of the others. The economy will not prosper without a skilled and educated workforce graduating from our schools. Children cannot learn if they are not healthy and safe. Wellness and public safety depend on a healthy economy.

Since 2010, decision makers, business leaders, nonprofit organizations, community groups and citizens have used the Community Indicators Reports to determine the county's progress on the challenges it faces and to track the progress of the Countywide Vision. The yearly report helps promote advocacy for the county's needs and drives stronger collaborations to address them.

This year's report takes a look back at the data from the past four years to see how life in the county has changed. The unemployment rate has fallen and wages have increased. Housing values have risen as foreclosure rates have dropped. More students became eligible to attend colleges and universities. Fewer students dropped out of school. Citizens became more conscious of how much water they use and have tried to conserve. The public safety community dealt with new mandates to track and rehabilitate offenders, while juvenile arrests fell.

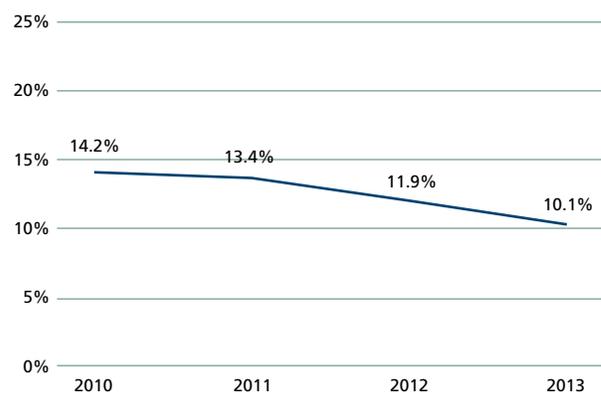
In 2014, there are positive signs of an economic and social recovery, but there is more work to do to improve San Bernardino County and realize the promise set forth in the Countywide Vision.

## ECONOMY

When the 2010 Community Indicators Report was published, San Bernardino County was in the midst of the Great Recession with an unemployment rate at 14.2%, significantly higher than the state and national rates.

An upturn in local wage and salary job growth began in 2011 and contributed to the slow decrease in the region's unemployment rate, according to Kelly Reenders, the County's Economic Development Agency Administrator. By 2013, the average annual unemployment rate dropped to 10.1% in San Bernardino County. As of March 2014, the unemployment rate was lower still, at 9.3%.

**Average Annual Unemployment Rate**  
San Bernardino County, 2010-2013



Source: California Employment Development Department ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/localareaprogsselection.asp?menuchoice=localareapro](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/localareaprogsselection.asp?menuchoice=localareapro))

The logistics sector added more than 16,000 jobs since 2010 and the expansion of Internet trade brought businesses like Amazon's Fulfillment Center to the region. Availability of undeveloped land and proximity to the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach make the Inland Empire the prime destination for manufacturing and logistics to locate.

Randall Lewis, executive vice president of the Lewis Group of Companies, a longtime real estate business leader in the Inland Empire, credits city and county officials for creating a business-friendly environment over the last four years.

"The Countywide Vision sends a powerful message to the business community that this is a county that is looking ahead to the future," Lewis said.

He pointed to city managers and planning directors who reached out to meet with the Building Industry Association to create strong relationships and come up with solutions on how to make doing business in the county easier.

"We discussed streamlining processes to drive down the cost of doing business, cutting red tape yet still maintaining the high quality standards that the county needs and deserves," said Lewis. He noted that the business-friendly attitude has given investors the confidence to do business in the county, which will pay dividends for the economy in the future.

"Investors have choices and one of their first choices is where they should invest capital," he said. "When you hear of a county that says, 'We want to work together,' you just naturally pay attention to that as opposed to a city or county where there is indifference."

The County's Workforce Investment Board focused on demand sectors, designing programs to address skills gaps and move the unemployed into well-paying jobs.

"By identifying skills gaps, providing training programs, exploring funding sources, and working with local educational institutions, the Workforce Investment Board has retained and created jobs for the region," Reenders said. "This approach has made the county attractive for many employers through its skilled workforce and desirable labor pool."



**HOUSING**

Over the four-year period from 2010 to 2013, home prices rose 30% and the number of underwater mortgages and foreclosures throughout the county began decreasing.

**Percentage of Mortgages Underwater**  
San Bernardino County, 2010-2013



Source: CoreLogic

While overall market conditions have improved, a deeper look at the numbers reveals that there are still problems in the county’s real estate market. The percentage of underwater mortgages has declined, but the increase in values is not uniform across the county. Communities including Fontana, Ontario, Colton, Rialto, Victorville, Hesperia, and Apple Valley all have high percentages of homes with negative equity. Many homeowners in these communities are underwater by hundreds of thousands of dollars and are unlikely to return to a positive equity position for many years.

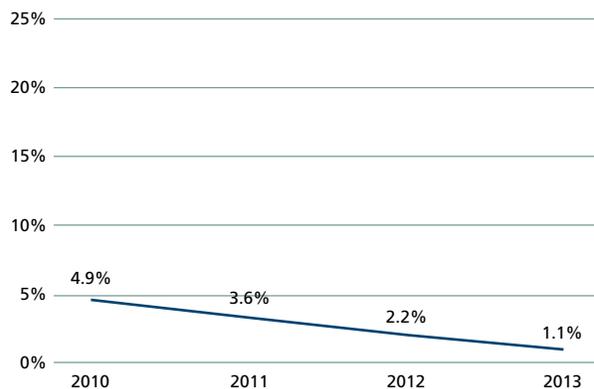
Even homeowners who have equity in their homes may still have unaffordable mortgages. “If these homeowners don’t have enough equity, are just barely in a positive position, or if their credit is less than perfect, they may not be able to refinance into an affordable mortgage,” said Dena Fuentes, director of the County’s Community Development and Housing Department.

Homeowners who cannot refinance or get a loan modification are more likely to end up in foreclosure, especially if their loan becomes unaffordable due to hardship such as a job loss or an illness or if the interest rate adjusts and their mortgage payment amount increases.

Foreclosure rates throughout the county declined over the four-year period, but Fuentes said that is due in part to lenders becoming less aggressive in foreclosing on delinquent homeowners and homeowners becoming aware of programs intended to help them prevent foreclosure.

“The County initiated a program to raise awareness of the existing state and federal programs since the programs have not been well-advertised. By marketing the legitimate assistance that is available to homeowners at no charge, we’ve been able to get homeowners connected to these programs or to work with the nonprofit, HUD-approved housing counseling agencies that help them get loan modifications or solutions,” Fuentes said.

**Percentage of Properties in Foreclosure**  
San Bernardino County, 2010-2013



Source: CoreLogic



The County joined with the cities of Ontario and Fontana to form a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) to assist homeowners, especially those who are underwater or otherwise still struggling, with alternatives to foreclosure.

The JPA's efforts resulted in a website, [www.saveyourhomesbcounty.org](http://www.saveyourhomesbcounty.org), which provides information and resources, including links to housing counselors and information on workshops and events throughout the county.

"We expect the programs to be able to offer affordable loan modifications to homeowners who may not qualify for other programs, or other alternatives that will allow them to sell their homes and lease them back for three to five years and purchase the home back in the future," Fuentes said. "This last option allows residents time to repair their credit if needed and develop financial plans to make sure homeownership will be affordable for them in the future."

Housing construction took a major hit during the Great Recession. Over an eight-year period, housing construction permits plummeted by 90%, from 18,017 permits in 2004 to 1,897 permits in 2012. Unemployment was the major factor in the decline of housing construction, according to Fuentes.

"Since construction is a major part of the Inland Empire economy, the drop in housing demand triggered price declines, and construction stopped," she said. "Construction layoffs fed the drop in demand, since unemployed construction workers – along with all of the other unemployed due to the recession – either couldn't pay their mortgages or couldn't buy housing."

The construction industry is starting to slowly recover, but until demand and the housing market return to "normal" it will be a slow process.

**EDUCATION**

A key element for economic recovery in this region is having a highly skilled and educated workforce to help make San Bernardino County attractive to business.

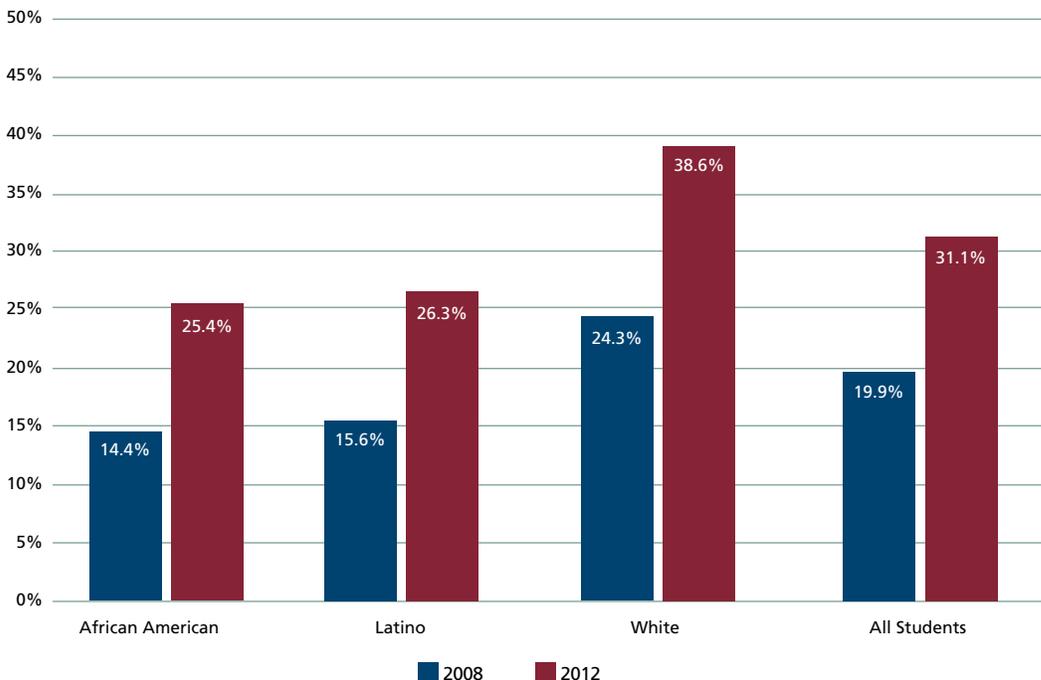


There are more than 20 colleges and universities within the Inland Empire that provide quality educational opportunities to our residents, ranging from from night study programs to doctoral degrees.

San Bernardino County Schools' Alliance for Education is a statewide model for project-based learning and promoting more rigor and relevance in the classroom. The program has been leading the charge to work with schools and districts in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) and Linked Learning, which combines strong academics with real-world experience in a wide range of fields, such as engineering, arts and media, and biomedical and health sciences. The Alliance has hundreds of partners in business, labor, government, education, community and faith-based organizations.

*Students from Colton High School's new Health Education Academy of Learning (HEAL) programs visit Arrowhead Regional Medical Center to get a first-hand look at health care.*

**Percentage of Students Meeting UC/CSU Eligibility Requirements, by Race/Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2008 and 2012



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

The innovative efforts appear to be working. When the first edition of the Community Indicators Report was published in 2010, only 20% of high school graduates were prepared for college. Now, more than a third of our high school graduates are eligible to attend California State University and University of California colleges.

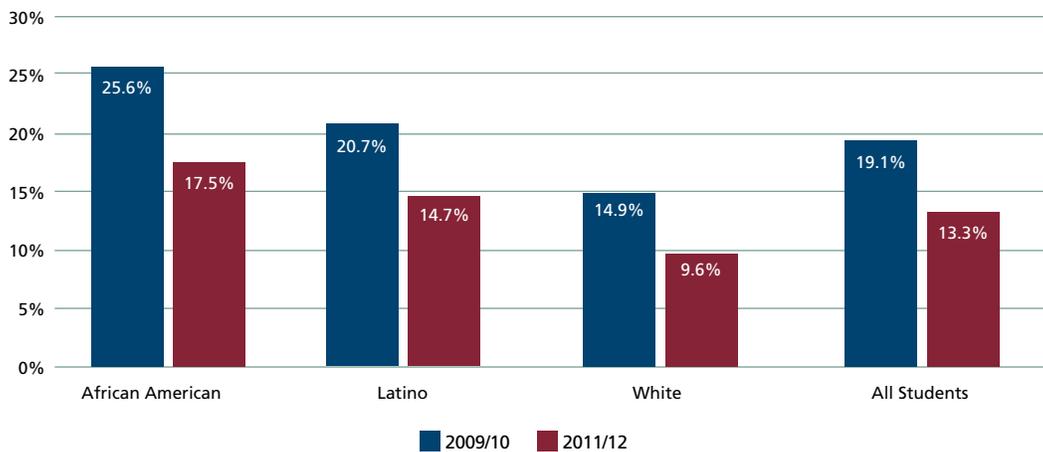
College readiness for Latino and African American high school graduates has improved significantly, with 26% of Latino students now eligible for college courses up from 15% in 2008. Only 14% of African-American high school graduates were college-ready in 2008, but that number jumped to 25% in 2013.

One successful County schools program that is helping student achievement is AVID (Advancement Via Individual Determination), which was designed for students who come from families with little to no college background. According to Dr. Gary S. Thomas, San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, “AVID does an amazing job preparing first-generation college students to succeed with their higher education goals.”

In the AVID 2013 graduating class, 87% of seniors had been accepted to at least one four-year college or university.

County schools also provided 11th grade students with the opportunity to take college entrance-like exams prior to their senior year in high school through the Early Assessment Program (EAP). EAP has increased the number of students who successfully enter college without taking remediation classes.

**Percentage of Students Dropping Out of School, by Race/Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2009/10 and 2011/12

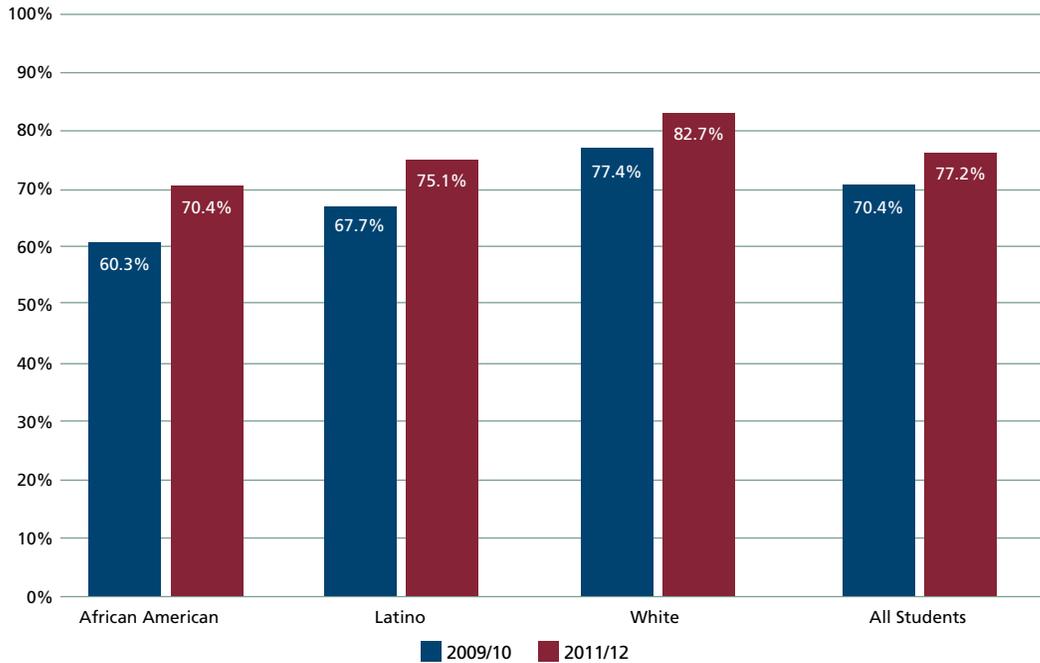


Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

In 2009, County Superintendent Dr. Gary S. Thomas issued a Call to Action to bring attention to the county’s high dropout and low graduation rates. The committee of representatives from business and labor, community and faith-based organizations, educators and parents who took part in the Call to Action examined data and best practices, which were shared with districts and superintendents countywide. One of those research-based, best practice programs is Positive Behavior and Intervention Systems (PBIS). The Silver Valley Unified School District adopted PBIS and saw a reduction in suspension rates at its school sites, from 20% to 6.2% over three years.

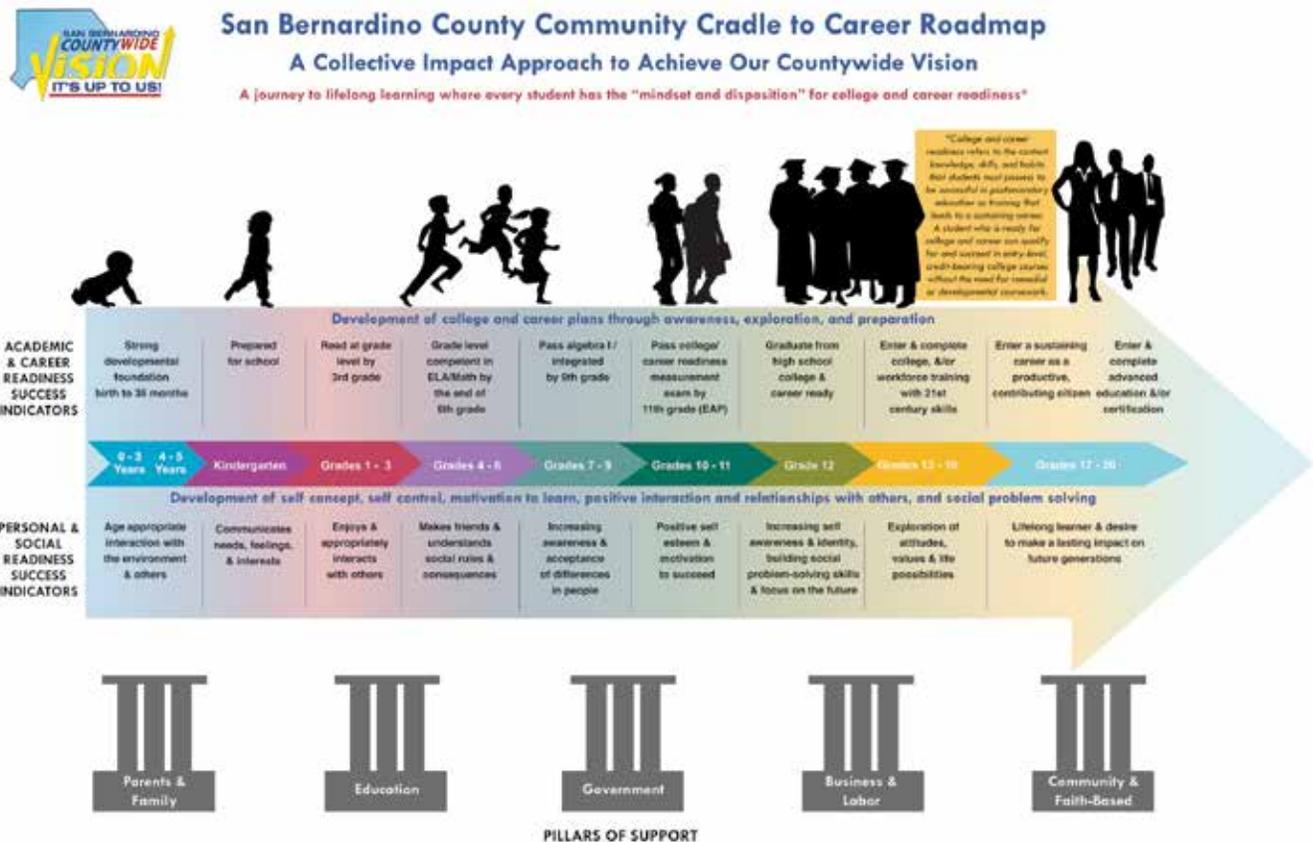
In the past three years, the county’s overall high school dropout rate has decreased by 30%, while graduation rates have increased nearly 10%.

**Graduation Rate, by Race/Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2009/10 and 2011/12



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

Our collective impact approach to solving complex problems is critical to the overall success of our youth and quality of life in our region. In 2014, the Education Element Group developed a Cradle to Career Roadmap to identify key milestones for a child’s academic, personal, social and career readiness.



“We can’t know the spectrum of challenges students come to school with each day, but some of our students have personal and social needs that must be met before learning can ultimately take place,” Dr. Thomas said.

In the Cradle to Career Roadmap approach, families, educators, government, business, labor, and community-based organizations act as pillars of support for students from the time they are born until they complete advanced education programs or certification. This approach ensures students have the network of support for strong personal and social readiness so they can fully benefit from their academic program.

Beginning with the class of 2015, all San Bernardino City Unified School District students in the cities of San Bernardino and Highland will be guaranteed admission into California State University, San Bernardino if they fulfill basic requirements. Leaders from San Bernardino City Unified and Cal State San Bernardino reached an agreement in April 2014 to allow students admission at the university if they meet college entrance pre-requisites and stay on track with attendance and grades.

“It’s crucial that students are prepared to go to college when they graduate from high school,” said Cal State San Bernardino President Dr. Tomás D. Morales. “This agreement will make the path to college smoother for qualified students, and it is also beneficial once they arrive at our campus. Students will be able to start taking courses within their major sooner, and this also helps speed the time to reach graduation.”

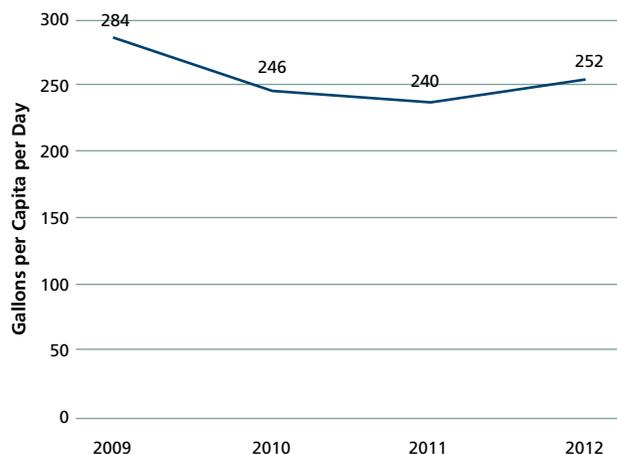
## ENVIRONMENT

All of the elements of a “complete county” which the Countywide Vision aims to achieve depend on a healthy environment and an ample supply of clean water. At the end of 2013, California witnessed a historic drought with Governor Jerry Brown declaring a state of emergency and urging the state to conserve water by 20%. The good news is water use was down in San Bernardino County over the four-year period. The average water consumption per capita per day was 252 gallons in 2012, down from a high of 284 gallons in 2009.

In San Bernardino County, the Mojave Water Agency (MWA) region encompasses 4,900 square miles in the arid Mojave Desert that annually receives less than six inches of rainfall. The agency has in place two primary strategies, including a groundwater recharge initiative and a conservation program. Since launching an aggressive water conservation program, the MWA has already surpassed the state-mandated 20% per capita reduction requirement for the year 2020. Since 2000, the MWA region has reduced its per capita water consumption by 30%.

MWA’s water conservation programs have achieved a significant reduction in water consumption by helping to promote a culture of conservation. One of the agency’s most successful programs is the Cash for Grass program that offers participants a

**Average Urban Water Consumption**  
Selected Water Agencies in San Bernardino County, 2009-2012



Source: “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



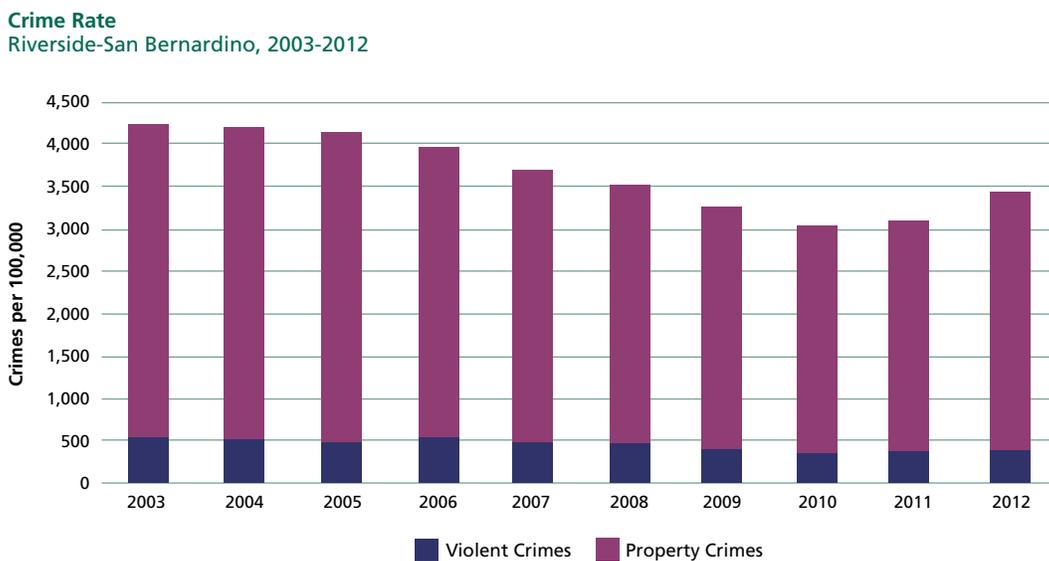
*Cash for Grass Program, before and after*

50 cent per square foot rebate for turf removed. Since 2008, the Cash for Grass program has resulted in the removal of more than 6.1 million square feet of turf.

“In addition to this program, the agency has promoted water-wise landscaping, efficient drip irrigation, and has cosponsored low-flow toilet replacement programs throughout the region,” said Kirby Brill, general manager of the Mojave Water Agency. “Looking to the future, the agency will launch another Cash for Grass program aimed at removing larger areas of turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities.”

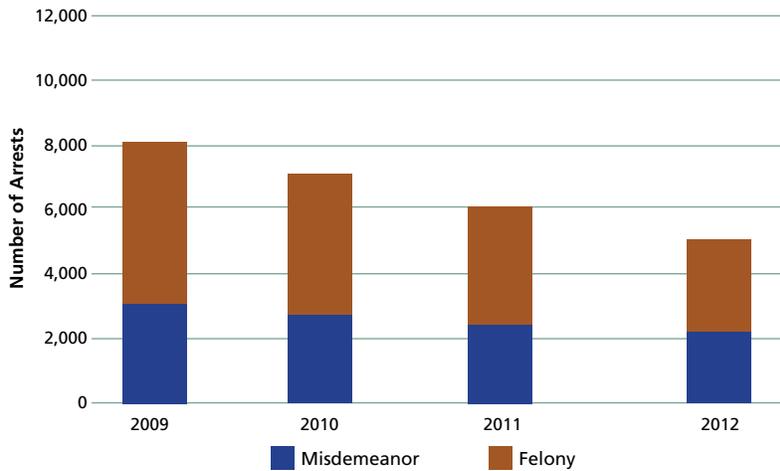
## **PUBLIC SAFETY**

Public safety is the lynchpin for education, the economy, housing, wellness, our county’s image, and our quality of life. In San Bernardino County, property and violent crime statistics continued to fluctuate over the four-year period, but the overall crime rate declined during the past 10 years with drops in domestic violence, homicides and juvenile arrests.



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

**Juvenile Arrests**  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2012



Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit

What causes decreases in crime statistics is always difficult to identify. However, the Sheriff's Department and the Probation Department continue to focus on alternative programs to help youth stay on the right path and redirect offenders to a healthier lifestyle.

These programs are geared toward juveniles who are on the verge of heading down the wrong path, such as alcohol abuse, drug use, gangs and violence, and who need positive reinforcement. The juvenile programs consist of the Police Activities League (PAL), The Self-discipline, Honor, Obedience, Character, and Knowledge (S.H.O.C.K.) program, and the Juvenile Intervention Program (JIP).

PAL programs offer teens community activities such as boxing, which teaches the benefits of physical fitness, discipline, and commitment. The program builds partnerships and relationships with deputies, and amateur and professional boxing coaches.



*Sheriff's Department J.I.P. program*

S.H.O.C.K. in Apple Valley is a 10-week juvenile intervention program. During the program the teens participate in classroom instruction and physical fitness activities. A mandatory component of the program is the Parent Project which equips parents and guardians with proven tools for effective parenting.

JIP was designed to show troubled teens the reality of incarceration. The program redirects negative behavior, provides partnership with law enforcement, the community and schools, increases understanding of the criminal justice system, and emphasizes the legal consequences of violating the law.

“Over the last couple years the Department has experienced an increase in children participating in the juvenile intervention programs,” said Sgt. Anthony Vega of the Sheriff's Public Affairs Division. “Feedback has revealed that many participants became productive members of society and parent evaluations report significant positive increases in teens' behaviors. We believe

these programs are helping to reduce crime by allowing teens to participate in productive after-school activities and by showing them the outcomes of negative lifestyle choices.”



*Probation offers services to offender*

INROADS, a program developed in collaboration with the Sheriff’s Department, Chaffey Joint Union High School District and the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, is dedicated to the education of inmates. Inmates are enrolled in academic, vocational, and crisis intervention classes essential to facilitate their rehabilitation during incarceration and upon release. Some of the classes offered include anger management, living skills, and G.E.D. preparation. Vocational training includes automotive mechanic, employment readiness, and the Fire Camp Crew.

“The Department believes these programs provide opportunities for inmates to develop an improved sense of well-being and a better quality of life upon release,” Vega said. “Statistics from 2010 to 2012 reveal approximately 40% of the 1,115 inmates who completed the program did not re-offend.”

The Probation Department maintained a progressive approach in the community by visiting offenders in their homes and treatment programs to help ensure they don’t reoffend, said Chris Condon, Probation Division Director.

“We also have formed three Day Reporting Centers which act as one-stop shops, a virtual grocery store of services and resources for these offenders,” Condon said. “Working in concert with Public Health, Department of Behavioral Services, Workforce Development, and our GPS monitoring services, we are able to completely enmesh these offenders, and in some cases family members, with the services that they need to succeed.”

## **Going Forward**

.....

*Much of the progress of the last four years was made possible by collaboration and innovation. New ideas were formed to tackle long-term problems. Groups that do not always come together – such as business and schools – broke down silos and formed alliances to help reach a common goal. New programs were developed to hone in on an issue and meaningful data were collected in the Community Indicators Reports to monitor the results.*

*In the years to come, we expect more challenges but are determined to continue collaborating to solve problems and provide groundbreaking solutions to move forward on the economy, health, education, public safety, the environment and all elements essential to achieving the Countywide Vision in San Bernardino County.*

# economic and business climate

Since the publication of the first Community Indicators Report in 2010, San Bernardino County's employment and wages have steadily increased, countering the devastating effects of the Great Recession. Housing values are on the rise and foreclosures and underwater mortgages continue to decline. Despite rising home prices and remaining instability in the housing market, San Bernardino County remains the most affordable region to live in Southern California.

## *Protecting Residents' Homeownership*

*As part of its effort to reduce foreclosures and stabilize neighborhoods within the county, in 2012 the San Bernardino County Department of Community Development and Housing implemented a Homeownership Protection Program to inform homeowners of state and local foreclosure prevention resources. Through a dedicated website, email distribution and social media outreach, the program provides information on local foreclosure prevention events, financial coaching, home repair workshops, and homebuyer resources for residents.*

# Jobs and Salaries Continue to Grow in Key Industries

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

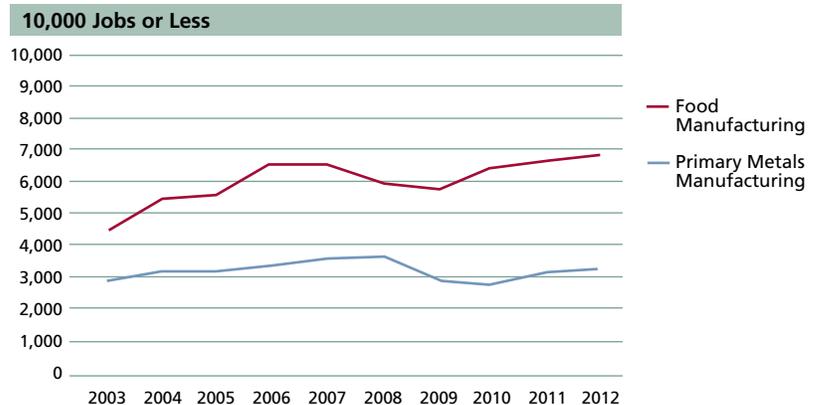
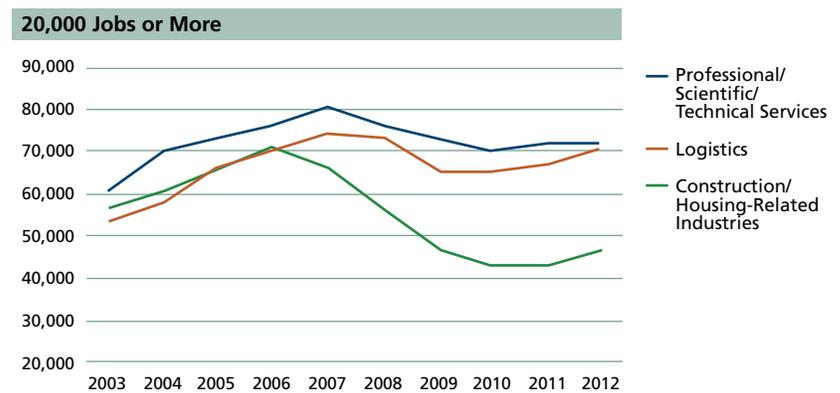
All five selected industry clusters experienced an increase in employment between 2011 and 2012:

- At 5% each, Primary Metals Manufacturing and Construction/Housing-Related Industries experienced the greatest growth from 2011 to 2012.
- Logistics saw 4% growth, while Food Manufacturing grew by 2% and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased slightly (0.5% growth).
- During the 10-year period from 2003 to 2012, Food Manufacturing employment increased 45%, Logistics employment grew 32%, Professional/Scientific/Technical Services employment increased 20%, and Primary Metals Manufacturing increased 12%.
- Construction/Housing-Related Industries has seen an overall 10-year decline of 17%.

Salaries in all the selected clusters are increasing:

- Between 2011 and 2012, average salaries in Construction/Housing-Related Industries and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased 9% and 4%, respectively, while Logistics average salaries increased by 3%, and Primary Metals Manufacturing and Food Manufacturing each showed average salary increases of 2%.
- During this same period, the cost of living increased 2%.<sup>1</sup>
- The minimum household income needed to purchase an existing single-family home priced at 85% of the San Bernardino County median is approximately \$23,590 (fourth quarter 2013). On average, salaries in the five clusters are higher than the minimum qualifying income.

Employment in Selected Industry Clusters  
San Bernardino County, 2003-2012



Source: Analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters  
San Bernardino County, 2011 and 2012

	2011	2012	Percent Change
Construction/Housing-Related Industries	\$45,538	\$49,709	9%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$36,941	\$38,368	4%
Logistics	\$44,545	\$45,691	3%
Primary Metals Manufacturing	\$59,689	\$61,174	2%
Food Manufacturing	\$44,441	\$45,291	2%

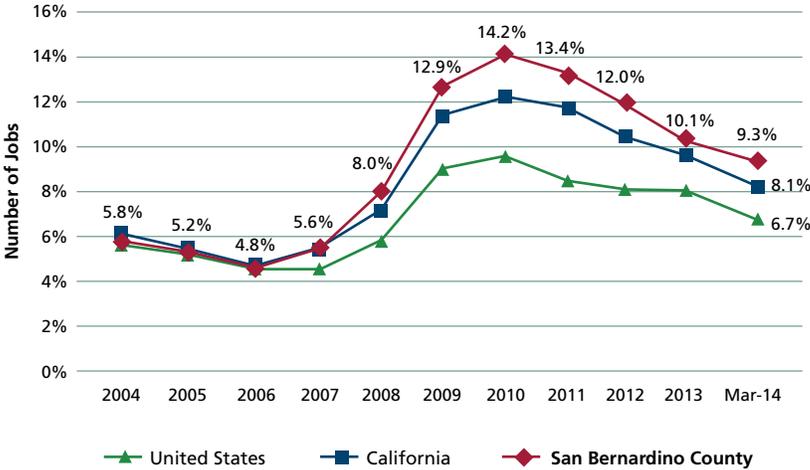
Source: Analysis of data from the California Employment Development Department

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers; Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County ([www.bls.gov/data/#prices](http://www.bls.gov/data/#prices))

Paralleling trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate improved in 2013 and continued falling into early 2014:

- During the 10-year period from 2004 to March 2014, the unemployment rate in San Bernardino County ranged from a low of 4.8% in 2006 to a high of 14.2% in 2010.
- From its high in 2010, the unemployment rate has steadily decreased and was 9.3% as of March 2014.
- San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 24th out of the 58 counties in California in March 2014, a position that has not changed substantially in recent years.
- San Bernardino County's unemployment rate has been higher than the state and nation since 2007.

**Unemployment Rate**  
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2004-March 2014



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics ([www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov)); California Employment Development Department ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Labor\\_Force\\_Unemployment\\_Data.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Labor_Force_Unemployment_Data.html))

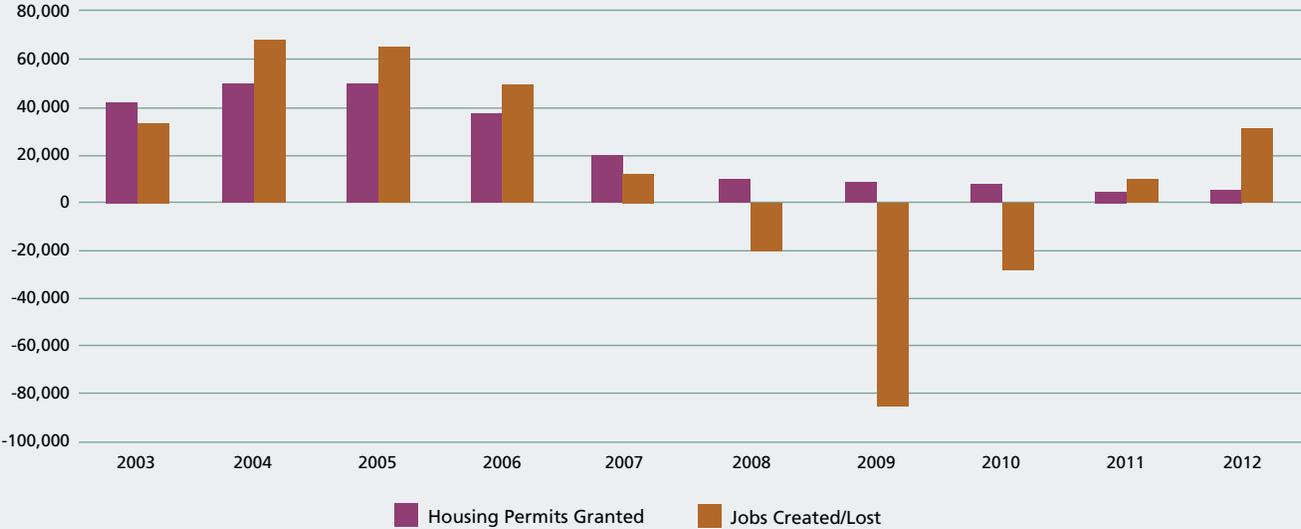
**Jobs-Housing Balance**

In 2012, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area added 30,279 jobs while 5,949 new housing permits were granted:

- This is the second consecutive year where the number of jobs expanded rather than contracted.
- Since 2008, a cumulative total of 74,571 jobs have been lost in Riverside-San Bernardino, while 32,302 housing units were permitted.

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

**Jobs Created/Lost and Housing Permits Granted**  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2003-2012



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

# Housing Indicators Showing Signs of Recovery

## Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks the median sale price of existing single-family homes and the type of sales for all residential real estate transactions. It also tracks the foreclosure rate, the number of housing permits granted, and the number of homes with underwater mortgages.

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between January 2013 and 2014, the median home sale price increased:

- The median sale price of existing single-family homes increased 23% from \$154,500 in 2013 to \$190,540 in 2014.
- However, mirroring a statewide trend, the overall median price of existing homes has declined in the past six years, falling 26% since January 2008 (one month into the Great Recession).

Foreclosures and short sales are decreasing:

- In December 2013, 1.1% of all residential properties in San Bernardino County were in some stage of foreclosure, lower than the prior year rate of 2.2%, but above the rate of 0.3% in December 2004.
- Also in December 2013, 18% of homes sold in San Bernardino County were either a short sale or Real Estate Owned (REO) sale, compared with 64% in December 2009.

## Median Sale Price of Existing Detached Homes San Bernardino County and California, January 2005-January 2014



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

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

Type of Sale	Price	Percent Price is Above or Below Total Sales Median
New Construction	\$ 406,000	85%
Resale	\$ 224,000	2%
Short Sale	\$ 168,750	-23%
REO	\$ 165,000	-25%
<b>Total Sales Median</b>	<b>\$ 220,000</b>	

Note: The table above presents all home sale data, including new and existing single family homes, as well as condominiums.

Source: CoreLogic

### Defining Terms

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

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

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

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

## Percentage of Properties in Foreclosure San Bernardino County, December 2004-December 2013



Source: CoreLogic

- In comparison, prior to the Great Recession, in January 2007, 2% of homes sold were through a short sale or REO.
- Short sales and REOs typically sell for a lower price, driving down the median prices for houses in an area.

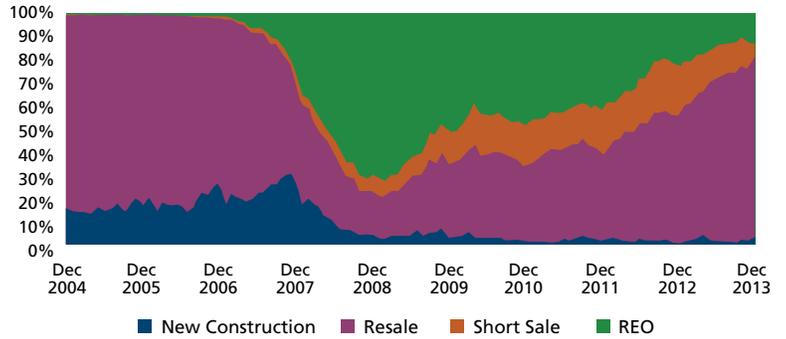
The number of permits granted per 1,000 Riverside-San Bernardino metro area residents is showing signs of increase:

- In 2011, there were 1.4 permits granted per 1,000 residents in Riverside-San Bernardino, similar to the California rate (1.6).
- This is 25% higher than the prior year, when there were 1.1 permits granted per 1,000 residents in Riverside-San Bernardino.
- Moreover, the number of permits granted per 1,000 residents has leveled off since 2009, suggesting a stabilization in the construction industry following the building bubble of the mid 2000's, which ended with the Great Recession.
- Overall, there were 5,949 permits granted in 2012 compared to 4,736 in 2011.<sup>1</sup>

The proportion of homes with an underwater mortgage has decreased:

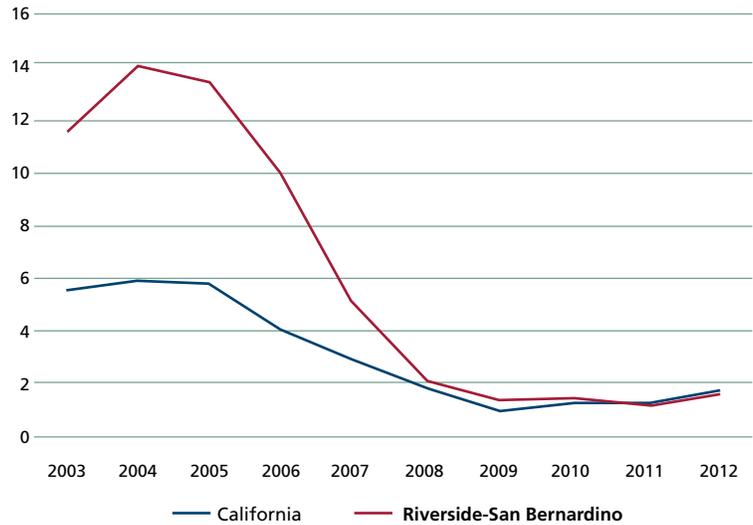
- In September 2013, 21% of homes carrying mortgages in San Bernardino County were underwater.
- This represents a significant improvement from September 2009, when 54% of mortgages were underwater.

**Homes Sold by Type of Sale**  
San Bernardino County, December 2004-December 2013



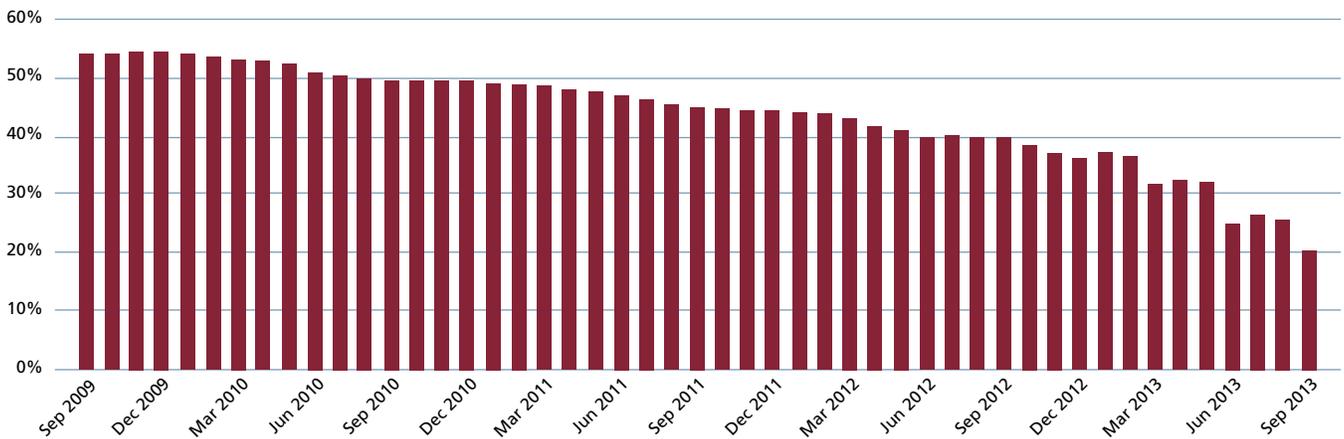
Source: CoreLogic

**Housing Permits Granted per 1,000 Residents**  
Riverside-San Bernardino and California, 2003-2012



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

**Percent of Homes with Underwater Mortgages**  
San Bernardino County, September 2009-September 2013



Source: CoreLogic

<sup>1</sup>Number of permits presented in the 2012 San Bernardino Community Indicators Report were considered preliminary and have since been revised.

# Vacancy Rates Improve Significantly

## Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks rental prices and vacancy rates for office, retail and industrial real estate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, compared to those in neighboring Los Angeles and Orange Counties. It also tracks the net absorption of industrial real estate, which is the largest share of the market space available in the region.<sup>1</sup>

## Why is it Important?

A key factor for businesses seeking office, retail or industrial real estate is the cost of rent. Relatively low rents may draw businesses to, or keep existing businesses in, Riverside-San Bernardino. Vacancy rates reflect the health of the market, as well as available space for business expansion. Lower vacancy rates can signal a need for investments in new facilities, while higher rates can mean reduced costs for businesses and opportunities for end-users. Increased net absorption indicates increased demand and can translate into higher asking rents. It also signals the market to add space, thus stimulating construction and related building activities.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

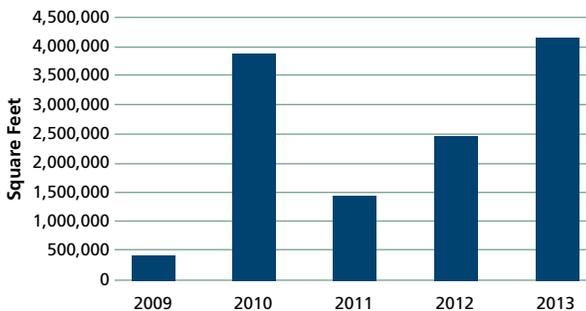
Vacancy data suggest that the region has an over-supply of office and retail real estate but an insufficient amount of industrial real estate:

- In the fourth quarter of 2013, vacancy rates for office, retail and industrial real estate were significantly higher in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro region than in neighboring counties.
- Industrial real estate, which accounts for 76% of total market share, had the lowest vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2013 (4.0%).
- Conversely, office real estate, which accounts for 4% of total commercial real estate in the area, had the highest vacancy rate (18.3%).
- Retail space, which accounts for 20% of market share, had a 10.1% vacancy rate.
- Since the fourth quarter of 2012, industrial vacancy rates dropped 39%, office vacancies declined by 14%, and retail fell 6%.
- Also signaling increased demand, there was a 69% increase in the net absorption of industrial real estate space between 2012 and 2013, and almost a ten-fold increase since 2009.

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

- In the fourth quarter of 2013, commercial real estate in Los Angeles and Orange Counties was 33% more expensive, on average, than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area.
- Since the fourth quarter of 2009, Riverside-San Bernardino rents decreased across all categories. Office rents dropped by 15%, industrial rents fell by 11%, and retail rents decreased by 10%.

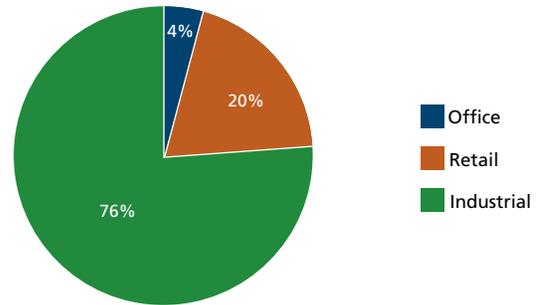
## Industrial Real Estate Net Absorption (in Square Feet) Riverside-San Bernardino, 2009-2013 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

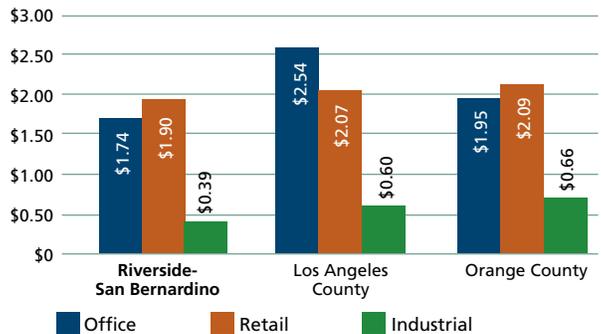
<sup>1</sup> Net absorption is the change in occupied square feet from one period to the next.

## Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Share of Market Riverside-San Bernardino, Fourth Quarter 2013



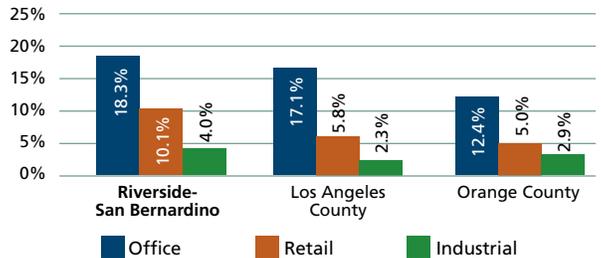
Source: CBRE

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



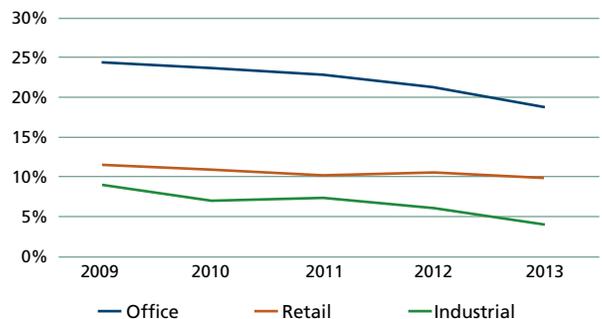
Source: CBRE

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



Source: CBRE

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



Source: CBRE

# Cost of Doing Business Improves Again

## Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area business climate through *Forbes Magazine's* "2013 Best Places for Business" regional rankings and Sperling's Best Places list. The *Forbes* ranking compares metropolitan areas using 12 metrics related to job growth, business and living costs, income growth, projected economic growth, educational attainment, cultural and recreational opportunities, number of highly ranked colleges, and net migration patterns. Also shown is projected future job growth based on Sperling's Best Places list, which calculates the projected change in job availability over the next 10 years based on migration patterns, economic growth, and other factors.

## Why is it Important?

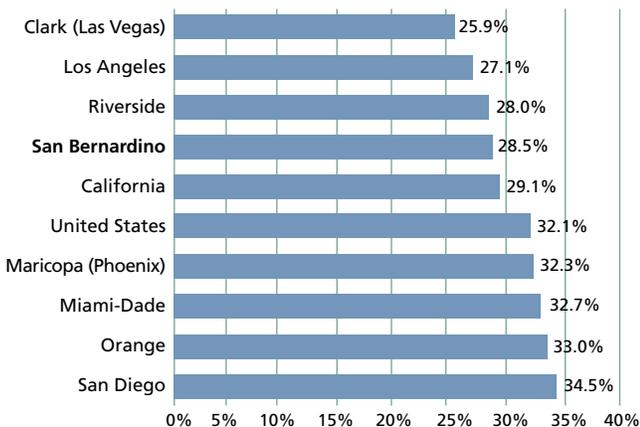
In an interconnected national economy, where entrepreneurs and businesses have choices about where to locate, a region's business climate – including opportunities for growth and few barriers to doing business – is critically important. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax revenue, economic growth, and entrepreneurial opportunities, a strong business climate and growing job base is important for maintaining San Bernardino County's economic health and quality of life.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's business climate ranking did not change between 2012 and 2013:

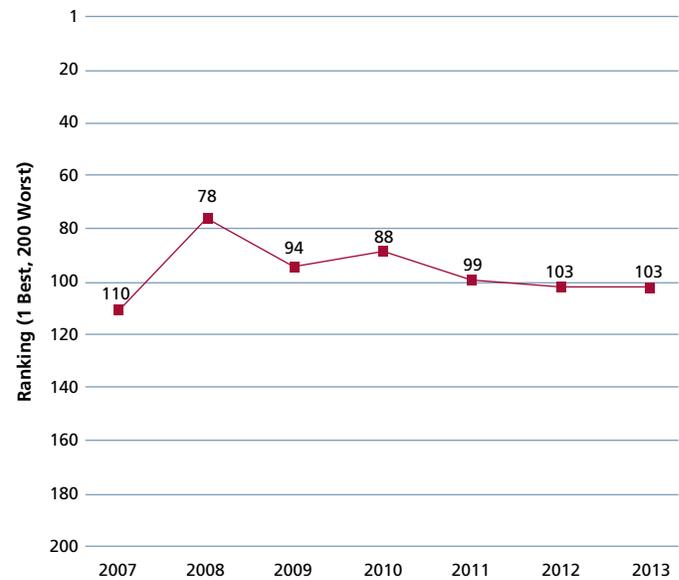
- Riverside-San Bernardino placed 103rd out of the 200 metro areas ranked for the second year in a row.
- Among neighboring California counties, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked above Los Angeles County but below San Diego and Orange Counties.
- Among out-of-state comparison regions, only Phoenix is ranked higher.
- However, Riverside-San Bernardino's rank for the Cost of Doing Business component has increased markedly in the past five years, from 80th to 49th – placing it in the top 25% of all metro areas compared.
- Sperling's Best Places projects future job growth in San Bernardino County to increase 28.5% over 10 years.

## Projected 10-Year Job Growth County Comparison, 2012-2022



Source: Sperling's Best Places ([www.bestplaces.com](http://www.bestplaces.com))

## Best Places for Business Ranking Riverside-San Bernardino, 2007-2013



Source: *Forbes Magazine*, August 17, 2013 ([www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/](http://www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/))

## Best Places for Business Ranking Regional Comparison, 2009-2013

Regional Comparison, 2009-2013					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Phoenix	113	117	88	81	64
San Diego	104	89	64	75	78
Orange County	107	79	109	99	97
Riverside-San Bernardino	94	88	99	103	103
Los Angeles	180	120	114	123	134
Las Vegas	92	157	135	168	159
Miami	188	152	152	181	165

## Riverside-San Bernardino by Component, 2010-2013

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cost of Doing Business	80	55	54	49
Educational Attainment	181	176	181	182
Job Growth Projected	102	180	189	189

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

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

Source: *Forbes Magazine*, August 17, 2013 ([www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/](http://www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/))

# Real Household Income Declines for Fifth Consecutive Year

## Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks the change in inflation-adjusted median household income for San Bernardino County compared to the state and nation.<sup>1</sup> Household income includes the annual income of all members of a household ages 15 or older, whether related or unrelated. For the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, median household income is also compared to cost of living. The cost of living index compares the prices of housing, consumer goods, and services in Riverside-San Bernardino relative to the national average.

## Why is it Important?

Compared to its Southern California neighbors, cost of living is low in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area, but compared to the national average, the cost of living is 13% higher. As a result, real income growth is important to ensure residents have sufficient income to thrive in San Bernardino County and afford rising expenses.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

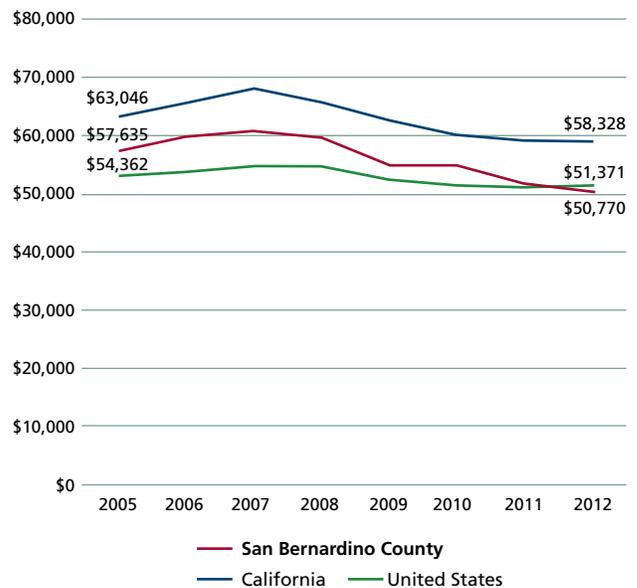
Similar to national trends, real household income declined for the fifth year in a row:

- In 2012, median household income in San Bernardino County was \$50,770, down 3% since 2011 and 12% since 2005.
- The inflation-adjusted decline is due to lackluster median income growth combined with a cumulative inflation rate of 18% between 2005 and 2012.
- San Bernardino County's median household income is now slightly below the national median (\$51,371) – a first within the period tracked.

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has the lowest cost of living in Southern California, but a higher cost of living than peer markets outside of California:

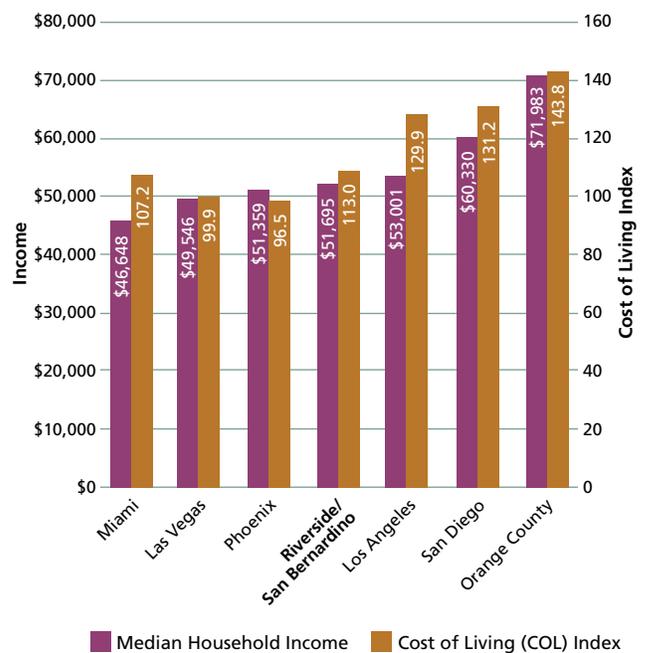
- With 100.0 being average, Riverside-San Bernardino measured 113.0 on the Cost of Living Index in 2013. This index value has not changed significantly in the past four years.
- When looking at income relative to cost of living in peer markets, Phoenix residents enjoy the most favorable ratio of income to cost of living, with lower than average cost of living and slightly above average median household income. The opposite is true in Los Angeles.
- Higher than average cost of living and average income in Riverside-San Bernardino translates to somewhat less discretionary income than areas where income and cost of living are more aligned.

Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted to 2012 Dollars) San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2005-2012



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (2005-2012) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Inflation Calculator ([www.bls.gov/data/inflation\\_calculator.htm](http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm))

Median Household Income Compared to Cost of Living Index Regional Comparison, 2012 (Income) or 2nd Quarter 2013 (COL)



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates; Council for Community and Economic Research ([www.c2er.org](http://www.c2er.org))

<sup>1</sup> All income data in this indicator are inflation-adjusted to 2012 dollars, such that \$1,000 earned in 2000, for example, has the same buying power as \$1,333 in 2012. "Real" refers to income after adjusting for inflation.

# Affordability and Homeownership Show Modest Decline

## Description of Indicator

This indicator uses the California Association of Realtors First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index to measure the percentage of households that can afford the existing single-family detached home at the entry-level price of 85% of median in San Bernardino County. It also compares homeownership rates.

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

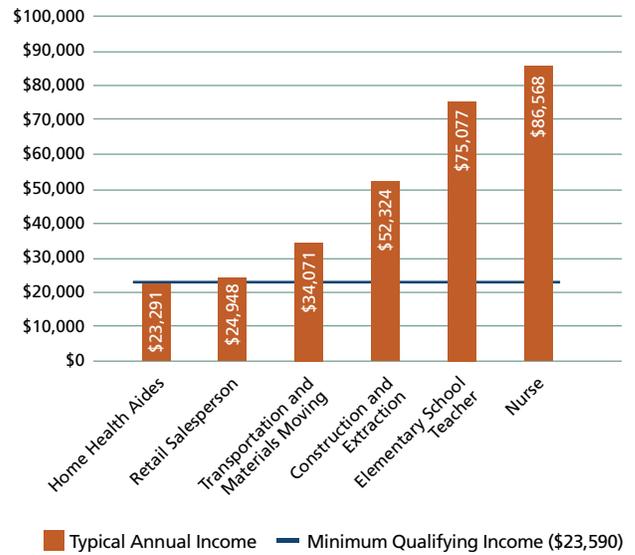
As the housing market recovers (see Housing Market), affordability declined, but San Bernardino County remains the most affordable county in Southern California:

- The minimum qualifying income needed to purchase an entry-level priced home (\$164,600) in San Bernardino County was approximately \$23,590 as of the fourth quarter of 2013, well below the California average minimum qualifying income of \$56,560 and the entry-level price of \$366,780.<sup>1</sup>
- More than three-quarters (79%) of households in San Bernardino County could afford such a home in the fourth quarter of 2013, down from 86% in 2012 and 88% in 2011.
- Looking at typical salaries in large or growing occupations, all of the selected fields earn more than the minimum qualifying income, except home health aides.
- 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 homebuyers.

Mirroring the statewide trend, the homeownership rate in San Bernardino County has been falling since 2009:

- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County was 59.9% in 2012, down from 62.5% in 2011, 62.7% in 2010 and 63.8% in 2009.
- Still, San Bernardino County has the second highest homeownership rate in Southern California, below Riverside County (64.5%), but above Orange County (56.9%), San Diego County (53.1%) and Los Angeles (45.8%).
- This rate is also above the California average (54.0%) and Las Vegas (52.5%), but falls under the nationwide homeownership rate of 63.9%.

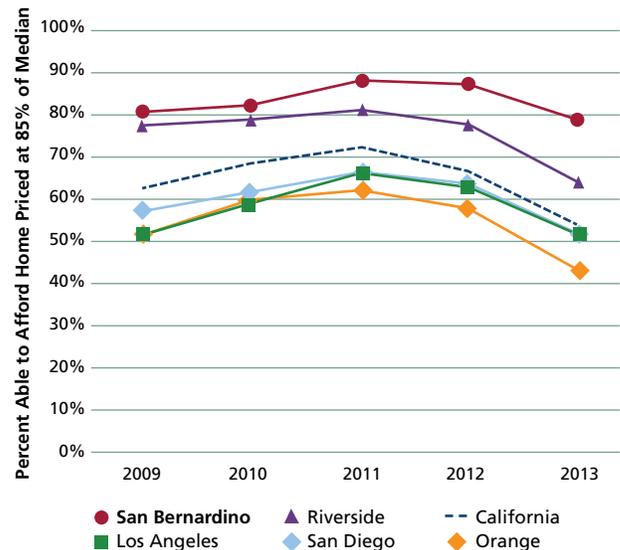
**Income Needed to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median (\$164,600) Compared to Typical Salaries**  
San Bernardino County, 2013



Note: Wage data are from the first quarter of 2013 and home price and income needed data are from the fourth quarter of 2013.

Sources: California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics ([www.labormarketinfo.eed.ca.gov/LMID/OES\\_Employment\\_and\\_Wages.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.eed.ca.gov/LMID/OES_Employment_and_Wages.html)); California Association of Realtors ([www.car.org](http://www.car.org))

**First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index**  
County Comparison, 2009-2013



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

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

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

# Median One-Bedroom Rent: \$882

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

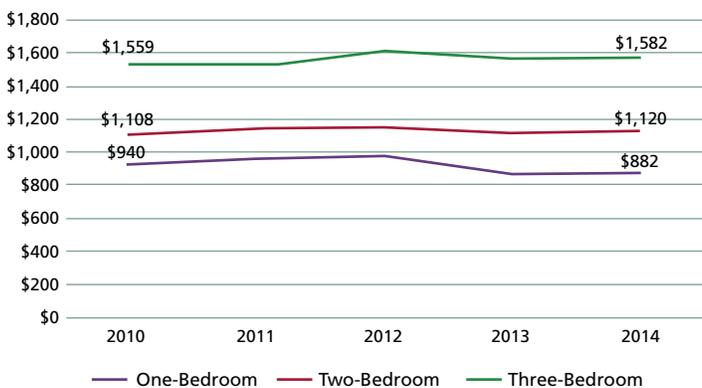
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- The hourly wage needed for a one-bedroom apartment rose less than 1% from \$16.90 in 2013 to \$16.96 in 2014. This housing wage is equivalent to an annual income of \$35,280.<sup>1</sup>
- The hourly wages needed to afford two- and three-bedroom apartments also increased less than 1% in one year.
- Over the past five years, one-bedroom rents fell 6% and two- and three-bedroom rents rose 1%.
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has more affordable rental housing than all regions compared, except Phoenix and Las Vegas.
- However, median rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$882) is still not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including home health aide and retail salesperson.
- Someone earning minimum wage can afford to pay \$416 a month in rent or would have to work 85 hours per week to afford median one-bedroom rent.
- In terms of the occupations projected to have the fastest rate of job growth between 2010 and 2020, fully 72% have a wage high enough to afford a one-bedroom unit.
- For occupations projected to have the most openings between 2010 and 2020, only 28% have an average hourly wage high enough to afford a one-bedroom unit.<sup>2</sup>

## Monthly Fair Market Rent Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2014

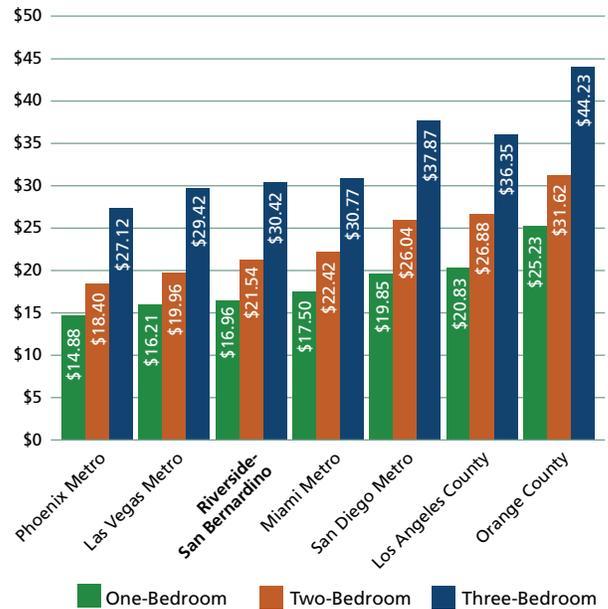


Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2014 Fair Markets Rents ([www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html](http://www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html)) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor>)

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

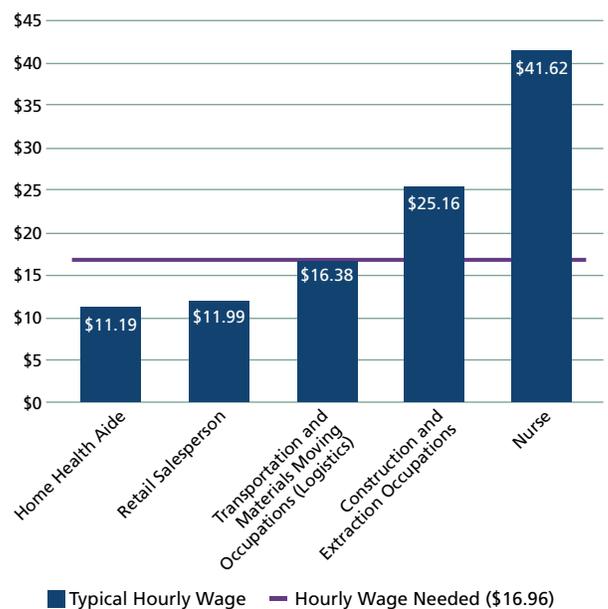
<sup>2</sup> California Employment Development Department, 2010-2020 Occupation Projections ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Projections\\_of\\_Employment\\_by\\_Industry\\_and\\_Occupation.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Projections_of_Employment_by_Industry_and_Occupation.html))

## Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Fair Market Rent Regional Comparison, 2014



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2014 Fair Markets Rents ([www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html](http://www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html)) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor>)

## Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Typical Hourly Wages Riverside-San Bernardino, 2014



Note: Wage data are from first quarter 2013.

Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2014 Fair Markets Rents ([www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html](http://www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html)) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor>); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/OES\\_Employment\\_and\\_Wages.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/OES_Employment_and_Wages.html))

# 16% of Commuters Carpool

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

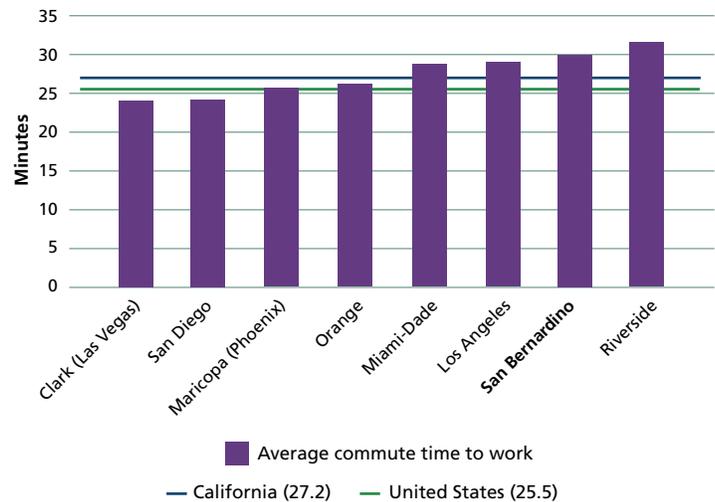
San Bernardino County daily commute times continue to hold steady at about half an hour:

- In 2012, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 30.0 minutes, increasing by about a minute since 2009.
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is longer than both California (27.2 minutes) and the U.S. (25.5 minutes).
- In 2012, 75.8% of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone – fewer than all regions compared except Los Angeles County.
- At 15.6% of trips, carpooling is the second most common mode of travel to work and is higher than all regions compared.
- 3.7% of residents work at home, while 1.8% walk to work and another 1.8% use public transportation.
- Transit use is likely significantly impacted by the sheer size of the county, the distances between destinations within the county, and low-density land use, which may result in lengthy transit trips.

Caltrans calculates the cost of freeway delays:

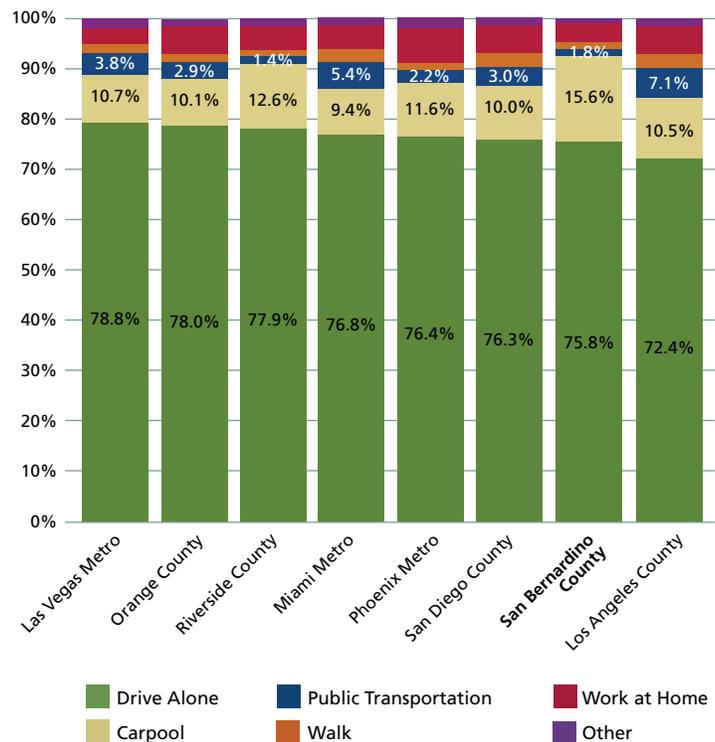
- In 2011, there were nearly two million annual hours of delay due to congestion on San Bernardino County freeways (1,956,833 hours). This is up from 1,919,526 annual hours of delay in 2010 and 1,341,000 hours in 2009.
- In addition, there were 3,254,617 annual hours of delay due to congestion in 2011 on Riverside County freeways, down from 3,550,075 annual hours of delay in 2010.
- The congestion-related delay in San Bernardino County resulted in the use of 3.4 million extra gallons of fuel and the release of 32,900 additional metric tons of carbon dioxide into the air, compared with what would have been emitted at free-flow speeds.
- In terms of productivity, the San Bernardino County delays equate to wage and salary losses of \$34 million a year or \$93,000 a day.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes  
County Comparison, 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (www.census.gov/acs)

Primary Mode of Travel to Work  
Regional Comparison, 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (www.census.gov/acs)

## Significant Investment but Declining Funds

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

# Bus Ridership Increases while Cost per Trip Drops

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Overall ridership remained steady on the four commuter rail lines serving San Bernardino County:

- In 2012/13, ridership on all Metrolink lines serving San Bernardino County totaled 6.53 million riders, essentially the same as in 2011/12.
- While the Inland Empire-Orange County Line ridership grew 11%, the other three lines saw decreases in ridership between 1% and 5%, resulting in a cumulative increase of 0.02% in ridership on all four lines.
- Long-term ridership trends remain positive, with 22% growth over the past 10 years.

Bus ridership in San Bernardino County increased slightly:

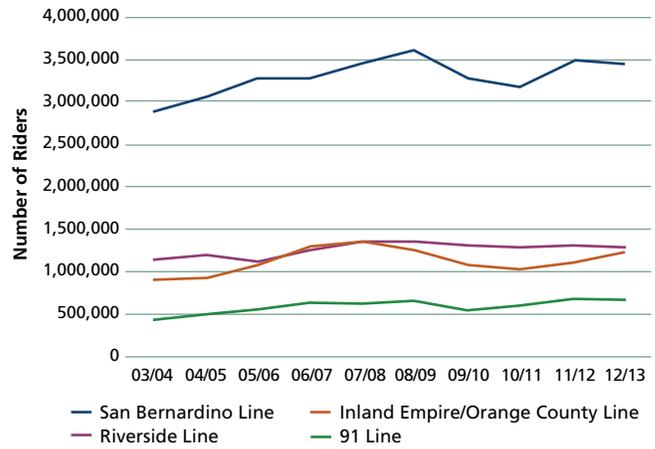
- In 2012/13, there were a total of 19,080,052 bus passenger boardings, an increase of 1.4% from the previous year.
- Total ridership increased for three of the six transit agencies serving San Bernardino County (Needles, Mountain Area Regional and Victor Valley), but decreased for the remaining three agencies (Barstow, Morongo Basin, and Omnitrans).

Per capita bus ridership increased for Omnitrans and Victor Valley Transit, while bus system operating costs decreased:

- Omnitrans had 10.7 boardings per capita in 2012 compared to 10.0 in 2011.
- Victor Valley Transit went from 4.7 boardings per capita in 2011 to 5.3 in 2012.
- Omnitrans cost per boarding dropped from \$3.77 per trip in 2011 to \$3.55 per trip in 2012.
- Victor Valley Transit decreased from \$4.15 per trip in 2011 to \$4.00 per trip in 2012.
- Among the regions compared, Las Vegas had the lowest cost per boarding and Riverside Transit Agency had the highest.

## Commuter Rail Ridership

San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and 91 Line, 2004-2013



Source: Southern California Regional Rail Authority (Metrolink)

## Bus System Boardings per Capita and Cost per Boarding Regional Comparison, 2012

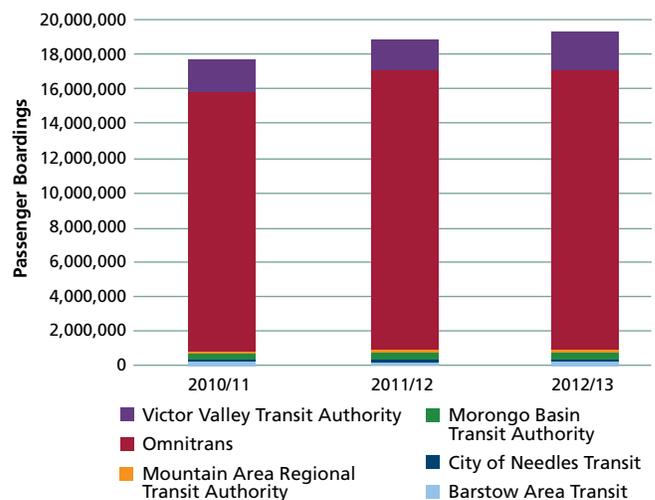
Transit Agency	Bus Boardings per Capita	Cost per Boarding
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	40.8	\$2.56
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	31.7	\$2.08
Miami-Dade Transit	31.2	\$3.92
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	26.4	\$2.58
Valley Metro (Phoenix)	22.5	\$3.78
Orange County Transportation Authority	17.4	\$3.57
<b>Omnitrans</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>\$3.55</b>
Sunline Transit Agency	10.5	\$4.03
<b>Victor Valley Transit Authority</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>\$4.00</b>
Riverside Transit Agency	4.7	\$4.32

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

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

## Bus Ridership

San Bernardino County, 2011-2013



Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments

# education

The state of education in San Bernardino County has

improved since 2010. Four years ago, only 20% of county high school students were eligible to attend University of California and California State University campuses. Now, more than 30% of county students are college-ready. In 2010, nearly a quarter of our students dropped out of high school. Today, the dropout rate has fallen to 13%.

## *Alliance for Education Leads Collective Impact Efforts*

*With a collective impact initiative led by the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors, San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, and California State University San Bernardino, large-scale change in educational attainment and advanced technical skills preparation will continue to evolve within the county. Prioritizing education is paramount to improving our county's economic vitality and remains a priority for County Schools' Alliance for Education, which is leading the efforts as the backbone organization for the Countywide Vision Education Element Group.*

# Proficiency Holds Steady, but Fewer Schools Meet Targets

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Similar to trends seen statewide, API results slipped in 2013:

- 43% of San Bernardino County public schools showed API improvement, compared to 64% in 2012.
- 59% of San Bernardino County schools met or exceeded their API growth targets, compared to 71% in 2012.
- And the proportion of schools that had an API at or above the state target of 800 slipped in 2013, falling to 39% of schools, compared to 43% in 2012. However, this proportion is above the 38% of schools with scores over 800 in 2011 and 36% in 2010.<sup>2</sup>
- Overall, the number of school districts achieving the statewide target API score fell slightly, with 10 out of 33 districts achieving scores of 800 or better, down from 12 in 2012.

There was no change in proficiency rates between 2012 and 2013, but the long-term trend is positive:

- As in 2012, slightly over half (52%) of all San Bernardino County students were proficient or better in ELA in 2013, compared to 56% statewide.
- Similarly, 46% were proficient or better in math, compared to 51% statewide.
- Over the past 10 years, ELA proficiency in San Bernardino County improved by 23 percentage points and math proficiency improved by 17 percentage points.
- Among economically disadvantaged students, 44% and 41% were proficient or above in ELA and math, respectively. Students who were not economically disadvantaged were 67% and 56% proficient, respectively. The achievement gap between these two groups has grown slightly since 2004.<sup>3</sup>
- However, over the same period, the achievement gap between White and Latino students has narrowed by two points in ELA and three points in math.

## District Academic Performance Index Scores San Bernardino County, 2013

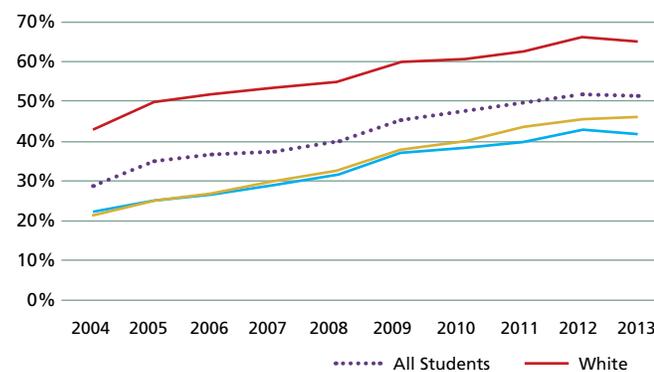
Elementary Districts	
Mt. Baldy	894
Etiwanda	890
Alta Loma	877
Central	841
Mountain View	819
Oro Grande	800
Cucamonga	796
Helendale	789
Victor	779
Ontario-Montclair	772
Adelanto	710
High School Districts	
Chaffey	777
Victor Valley	711
Unified Districts	
Upland	833
Redlands	832
Chino Valley	820
Silver Valley	815
Morongo	798
Snowline	798
Bear Valley	793
Yucaipa-Calimesa	793
Rim of the World	784
Apple Valley	777
Trona	773
Hesperia	759
Fontana	757
Barstow	756
Rialto	751
Colton	733
San Bernardino City	729
Lucerne Valley	725
Baker Valley	713
Needles	700

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

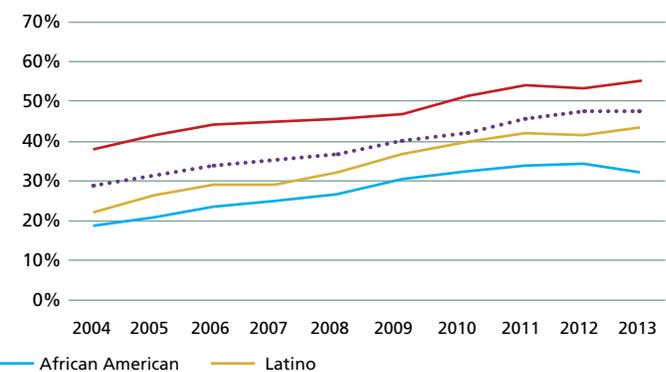
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

## Percent of Students Proficient or Above by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2004-2013

### English-Language Arts



### Mathematics



Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

<sup>1</sup> The API ranges from a low of 200 to a high of 1000 and is calculated for each school based on the performance of individual pupils on several standardized tests. Each year, schools are given a state-identified API target for improvement.

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

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

# Proportion of Adults with a College Degree Improves

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

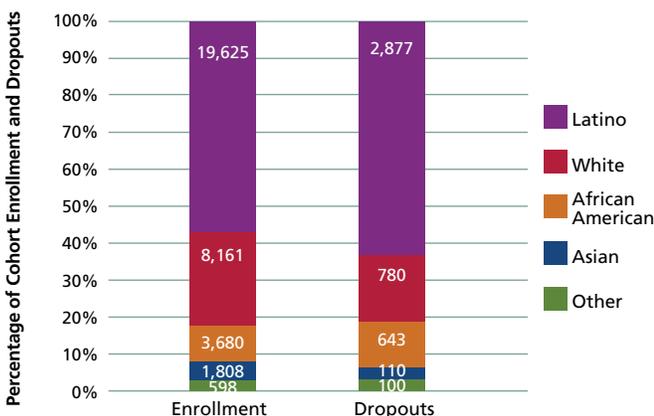
The proportion of college and high school graduates has gradually increased since 2000:

- Between 2000 and 2012, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher rose from 16% to 19%.
- However, at 19%, San Bernardino County is below the state (31%), nation (29%), and all peers and neighboring regions compared for college graduates.
- Between 2000 and 2012, the proportion of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 74% to 78%.
- At 78%, San Bernardino County has the second lowest proportion of high school graduates among regions compared and falls below state and national averages (82% and 86%, respectively).

The class of 2011/12 had substantially fewer dropouts than the previous two years:

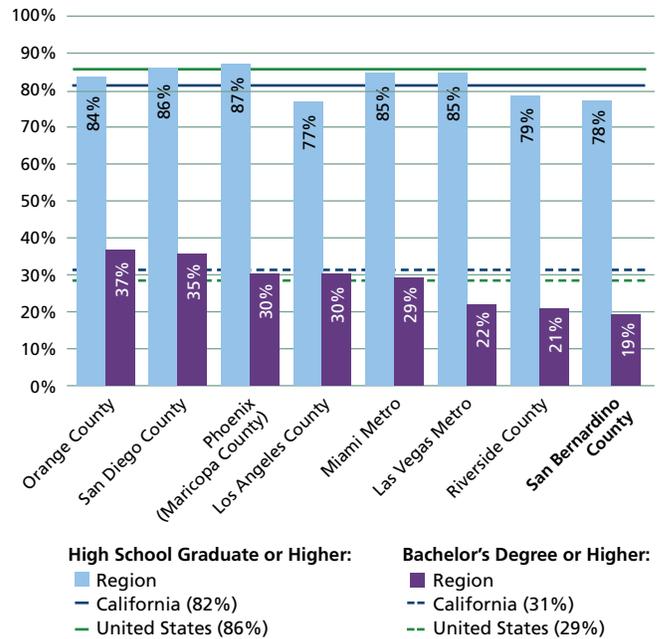
- 13.3% of the students in the class of 2011/12 dropped out before graduating, compared to 15.7% of the class of 2010/11 and 19.1% of the class of 2009/10.
- The 2011/12 dropout rate is nearly identical to the statewide dropout rate of 13.2%.
- Native American students had the highest dropout rate in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

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



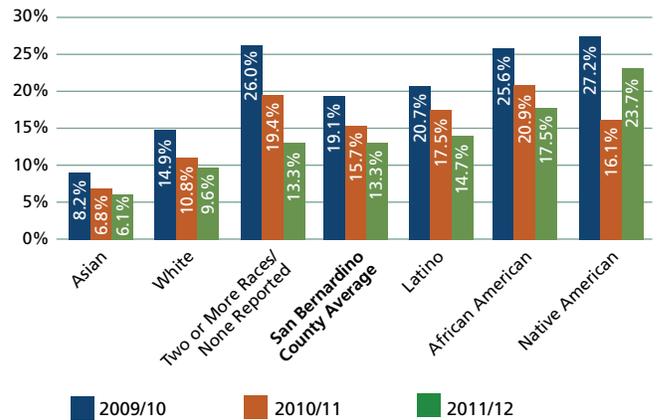
Note: "Other" includes Native American/Alaska Native, two or more races, or no race reported.  
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

## Percentage Over Age 25 Earning High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher Regional Comparison, 2012



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

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



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

### The Costs of Dropping Out

Dropouts have significantly higher rates of poverty, incarceration, teen pregnancy, early death, and unemployment (and lower earnings when employed). Over their working lives, the average high school dropout will contribute less in taxes than they will receive in benefits and correctional costs, resulting in a net fiscal burden on society.

Source: "Left Behind in America: The Nation's Dropout Crisis" and "The consequences of dropping out of high school," Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University, 2009; Alliance for Excellent Education, Issue Brief, October 2007

# Percentage Taking SAT Increases

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

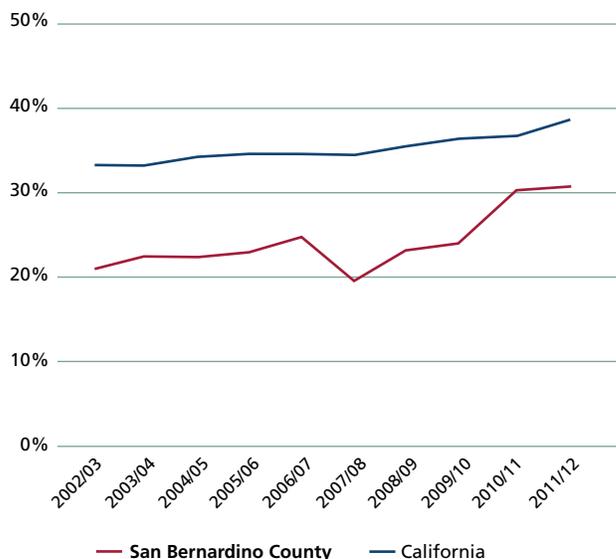
The UC/CSU eligibility rate improved significantly, reaching the highest level in nearly 20 years of tracking:

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

More students took the SAT in 2011/12, but scores dipped:

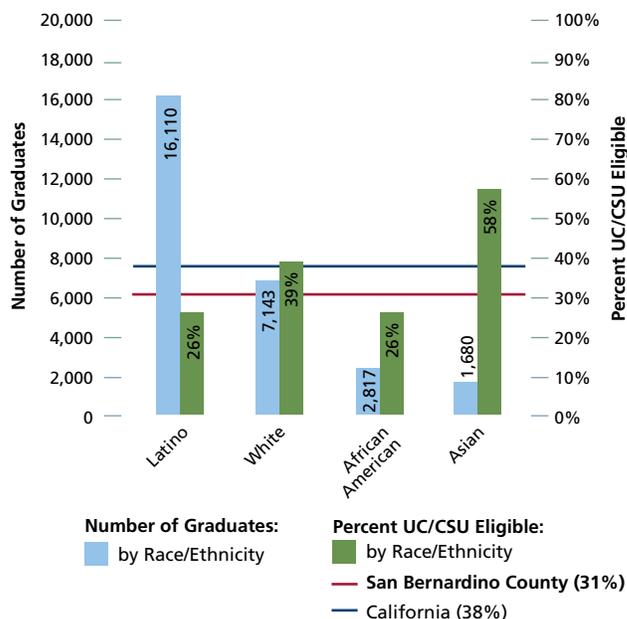
- Continuing an upward trajectory, 31% of San Bernardino County seniors took the SAT in 2011/12, up from 29% the previous year and 24% the year before that.
- However, as often occurs when the percentage tested goes up, student scores went down, with 36% of students scoring 1500 or better (out of 2400 possible points) in 2011/12, down from 48% the previous year and lower than the statewide average of 47% in 2011/12.
- At 1422, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is slightly above Riverside County's but lower than the California average and Southern California neighbors.

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



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

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



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

## County Awarded Linked Learning Grant

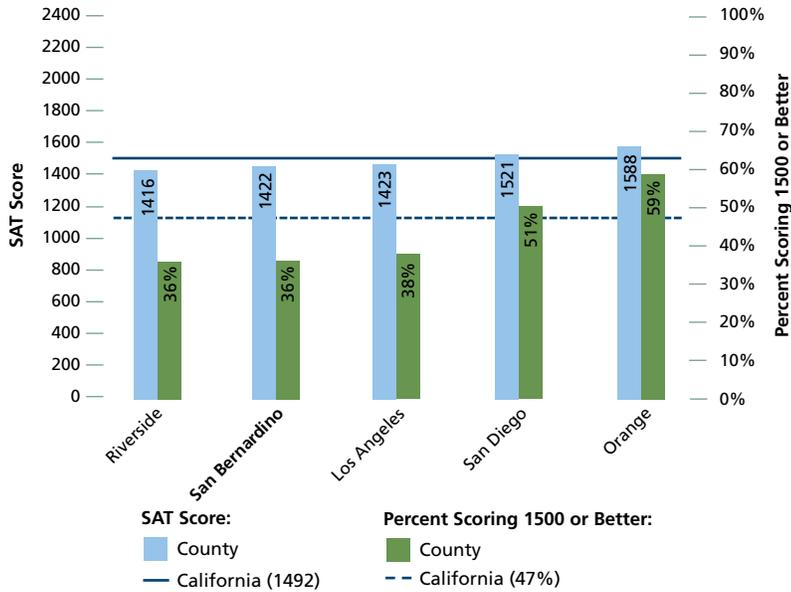
The San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools' Alliance for Education, along with partners in Chino Valley, Colton Joint Unified, San Bernardino City Unified, Upland, and Yucaipa-Calimesa Joint Unified, successfully competed statewide for a James Irvine Foundation grant to pilot the Linked Learning program. The grant is being administered by The Community Foundation. Linked Learning prepares high school students for college and a career by integrating rigorous academics with career-based learning in school and in real-world professional workplaces. The program launched in 2013/14 with 12 career pathways for students to explore and link to their academics. The consortium plans to add an additional 18 pathways in the 2014/15 academic year.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

<sup>1</sup> College Board, *Education Pays, Update 2005* ([www.collegeboard.com/prod\\_downloads/press/cost05/education\\_pays\\_05.pdf](http://www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/press/cost05/education_pays_05.pdf))

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

**Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1500 or Better  
County Comparison, 2011/12**



Note: The highest score possible is 2400.  
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

**AVID Update**

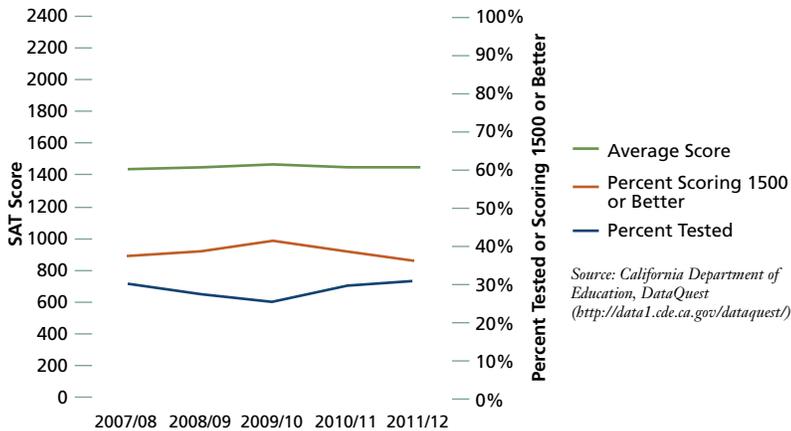
The Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program targets students in the academic middle who have a willingness to work toward college acceptance. AVID empowers students to take charge of their education by setting goals, learning good study habits, and using proven reading and writing strategies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

Since the California budget eliminated AVID funding in 2012/13, San Bernardino County, along with Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties (the "RIMS" region), have funded the program locally to keep it alive in the region. The RIMS region is one of only two regions in California able to sustain their AVID programs in the face of budget cuts.

In 2012/13, 18,663 students countywide participated in AVID. Of the 1,729 AVID seniors graduating in 2013, 100% graduated from high school, 97% successfully completed a-g courses (courses that count toward UC/CSU eligibility), 77% planned to attend a four-year college and another 21% planned to attend a two-year college, for a total college-going rate of 97%.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

**SAT Trends: Average Score, Percent Tested, and Percent Scoring 1500 or Better  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2012**



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

**EAP: Improving College Readiness**

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

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

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

**Early Assessment Program 2013 Snapshot**

- 83% of San Bernardino County juniors took the English EAP assessment and 83% took the math EAP. Both rates are on par with the statewide rate of 83%.
- Of those taking the English EAP, 16% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 14% were conditionally ready (i.e., the student can take identified coursework in their senior year of high school that, following completion, will deem them college ready). Statewide, 23% of students were college ready in English and 15% were conditionally ready.
- Of those taking the Math EAP, 10% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 47% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 14% of students were college ready in math and 46% were conditionally ready.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

# Placement Falls for Career-Tech Students

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

ROP student placement rate fell slightly:

- Among the 14,000 high school seniors completing ROP education in 2012/13, 79% continued their education, found a job, or joined the military – a slight decline from a placement rate of 82% the prior year.
- The placement rate among the 2,000 adult ROP completers fell three points to 80%.
- Among students entering the job market, 24% of high school ROP students in 2012/13 found a job related to their course of study, compared to 76% of adults.
- More than two-thirds (69%) of high school students continued their education after completing their studies in 2012/13, compared to 39% of adults.

Community college CTE student placement fell:

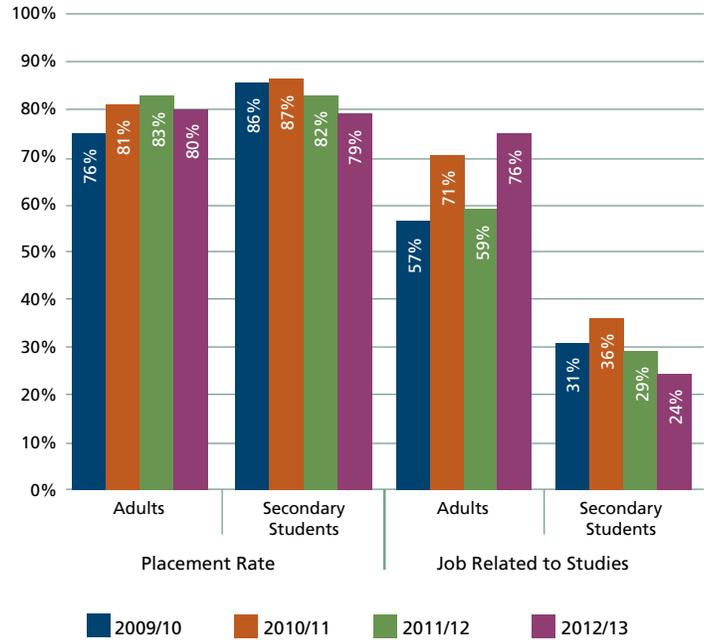
- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2011/12, 62% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military), compared with 72% the prior year.
- This placement rate is lower than the statewide average of 66%.
- San Bernardino County community colleges awarded CTE students 3,413 industry-recognized credentials, certificates or degrees (or the student was “transfer ready”) in 2011/12. This represents a decline of 4% over the past five years. Statewide, completions have increased 15% over the same period.

### Private Trade Schools

In addition to public career education, two- and four-year private trade schools in San Bernardino County contributed 1,889 Associate’s degrees and 944 Bachelor’s degrees or higher in 2012/13 in a broad range of career education fields.

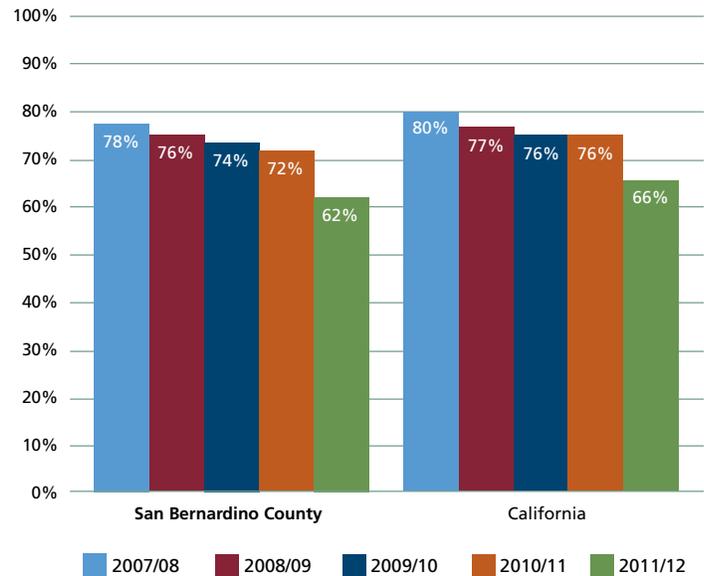
Source: National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov>)

**Regional Occupational Programs Placement Rates and Relatedness to Course of Study**  
San Bernardino County, 2010-2013



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

**Community College Placement Rates**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2008-2012



Note: Data have been updated by the source since presented in the 2013 Community Indicators Report.

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

# Local Degrees Granted Outpace Job Openings

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In terms of the entry-level education requirements, 39% of the projected annual job openings require less than a high school degree, 38% require a high school degree, and 4% require post-secondary Career Technical Education.
- 4% require an Associate's degree, 11% require a Bachelor's, 1% require a Master's, and 2% require a doctorate or professional degree.
- In addition to educational requirements, occupations are assessed for whether they require vocational training. A majority of job openings in the region do (76%). Most (71%) require some sort of on-the-job training, while 4% require an internship or residency and 1% require apprenticeship.

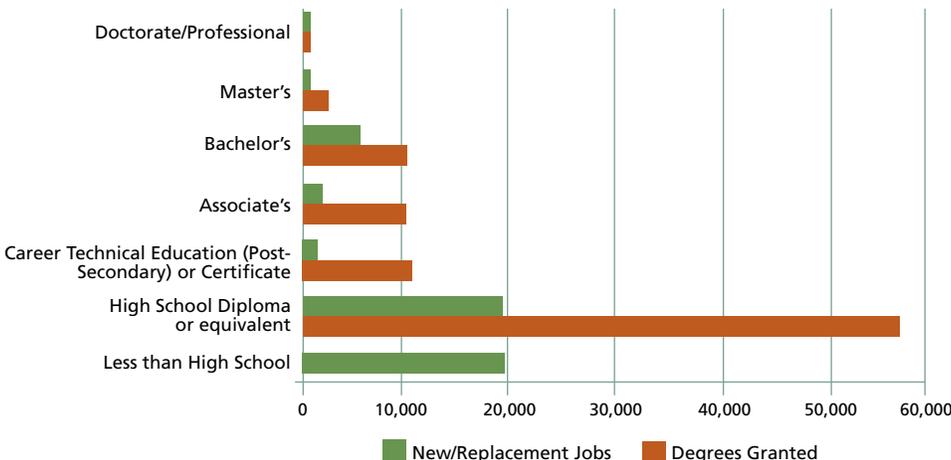
Annually, there are more degrees granted in all levels of secondary and post-secondary education in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area than there are job openings projected to require those minimum levels of education:

- There is a close match between the number of job openings needing a doctorate or professional degree and the number of degrees granted at this level, and a relatively close match among Bachelor's degrees granted and job openings at this level.
- There are nearly five times as many degrees granted at the Associate's level and three times as many degrees granted at the Master's level as there are projected job openings assigned these minimum levels of education.
- The largest mismatch is at the post-secondary Career Technical Education or certificate level of education, with an excess supply of over six times the graduates per job at this level.
- The region has approximately three times as many high school graduates as there are jobs at this level.
- A high school diploma and certificates may be earned on the path to more advanced education or certification. As a result, these students may not enter the job market following graduation or certification.

### Education, Experience and Training Codes

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

## Projected (2010-2020) Average Annual Job Openings Compared to the Number of Degrees Granted in 2012/13 by Public High Schools and Public/Private Post-Secondary Educational Institutions in Riverside-San Bernardino



Note: High School degrees granted reflect graduates in 2011/12.

Sources: California State University, San Bernardino; University of La Verne (College of Law, Inland Empire Campus, High Desert/Victorville Campus); California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (community college degrees); San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa, Baldy View, and Riverside County Office of Education Regional Occupational Programs (adult participants only); National Center for Education Statistics (for degrees granted at University of California/Riverside, University of Redlands, Loma Linda University, California Baptist University, and other smaller private or public, 2- or 4-year colleges or universities); California Department of Education (high school graduates); and California Employment Development Department, 2010-2020 Occupational Employment Projections, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145))

# STEM-Related Degrees Continue Upward Trend

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

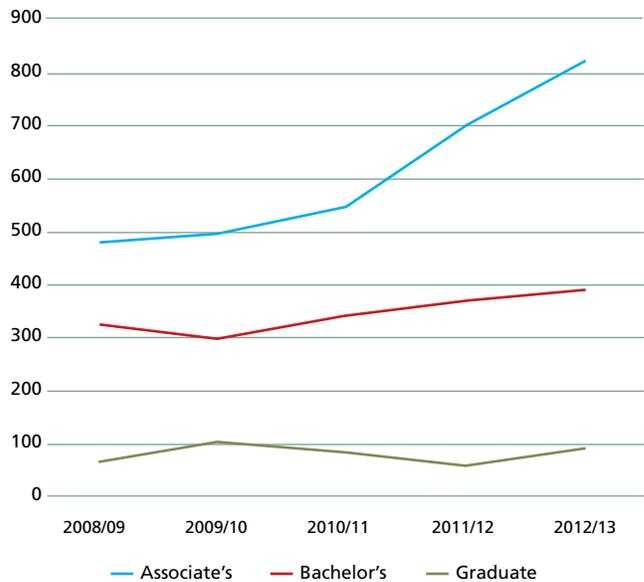
The technical and problem-solving skills learned through the STEM disciplines are critical in a knowledge- and computer-driven economy. A technically skilled pool of local graduates reduces the need for employers to recruit workers from outside the county and can attract new high-tech jobs.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

STEM-related degrees accounted for approximately 10% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2012/13 by public and private, two-year and four-year institutions in San Bernardino County:

- 830 STEM-related Associate's degrees were awarded in 2012/13, an increase of 79% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related Bachelor's degrees awarded (381 in 2012/13) has grown 13% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted increased 17% over the past five years, from 69 in 2008/09 to 89 in 2012/13.
- Overall, STEM-related Associate's, Bachelor's and graduate degrees granted have grown 49% since 2008/09.
- Since 2008/09, all STEM-related fields experienced growth in degrees granted.

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2013

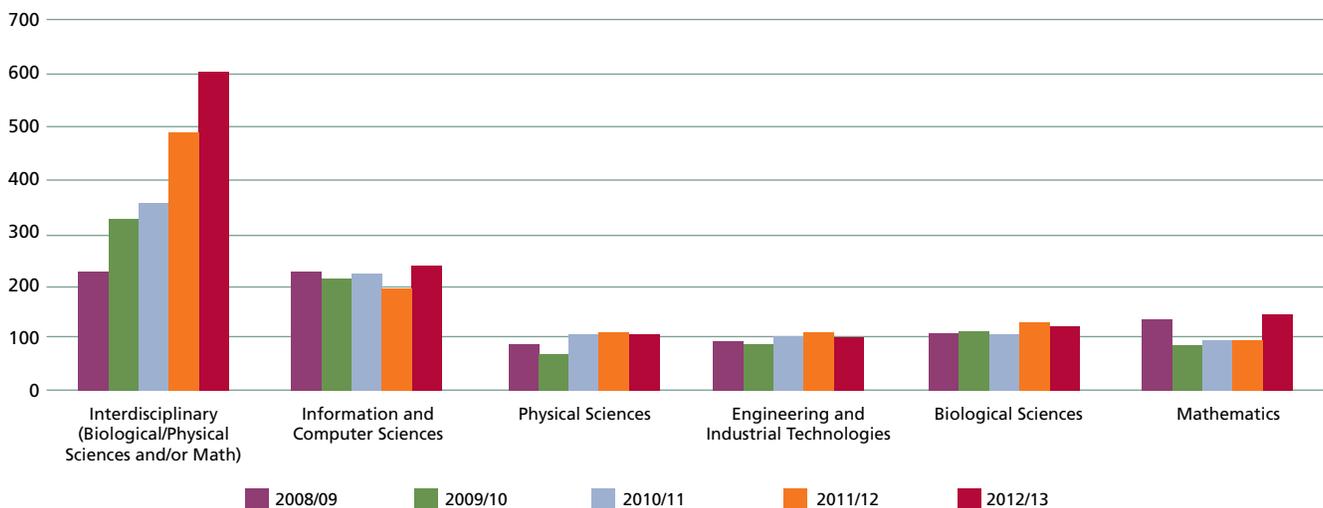


### Private Trade Schools

In addition to the degrees tallied in this indicator, private for-profit institutions in San Bernardino County granted 88 STEM-related Bachelor's degrees and 189 STEM-related Associate's degrees in 2012/13.

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

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



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

<sup>1</sup> STEM-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences (not including health sciences), physical sciences, mathematics, computer and information sciences, and engineering and industrial technologies. With the exception of the estimate for the total proportion of degrees granted in San Bernardino County that are STEM-related (10%), the data in this indicator do not include degrees granted by private for-profit trade schools due to lack of complete trend data at this time.

# community health and wellness

Wellness is key to achieving the Countywide Vision. The county cannot meet its educational, economic, and quality-of-life goals without good health in the community. However, progress has been slow. The percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care increased from 80.6% to 82% over the past five years. Childhood deaths are down, too. But high blood pressure is on the rise, and the county's high rate of childhood obesity remains constant.

## *Improving Health in San Bernardino County*

*In 2013, the County created the Community Vital Signs initiative, a community-driven effort to improve health and wellness. Community Vital Signs is tasked with providing analysis of the current health of the county and developing goals and priorities to help meet the wellness needs of our residents. Throughout the year, Community Vital Signs held workshops and community engagement meetings to obtain feedback on how to address some of the health crises in our community such as access to health care and education.*

# 37% of High School Dropouts are Uninsured

## Description of Indicator

This indicator provides detailed information about the proportion of San Bernardino County residents who are uninsured. It also shows the ratio of residents to primary care physicians, the percentage of people who have a usual place to go to when they are sick or in need of health advice, and the percentage of people who delayed or did not get medical care in the past 12 months.

## Why is it Important?

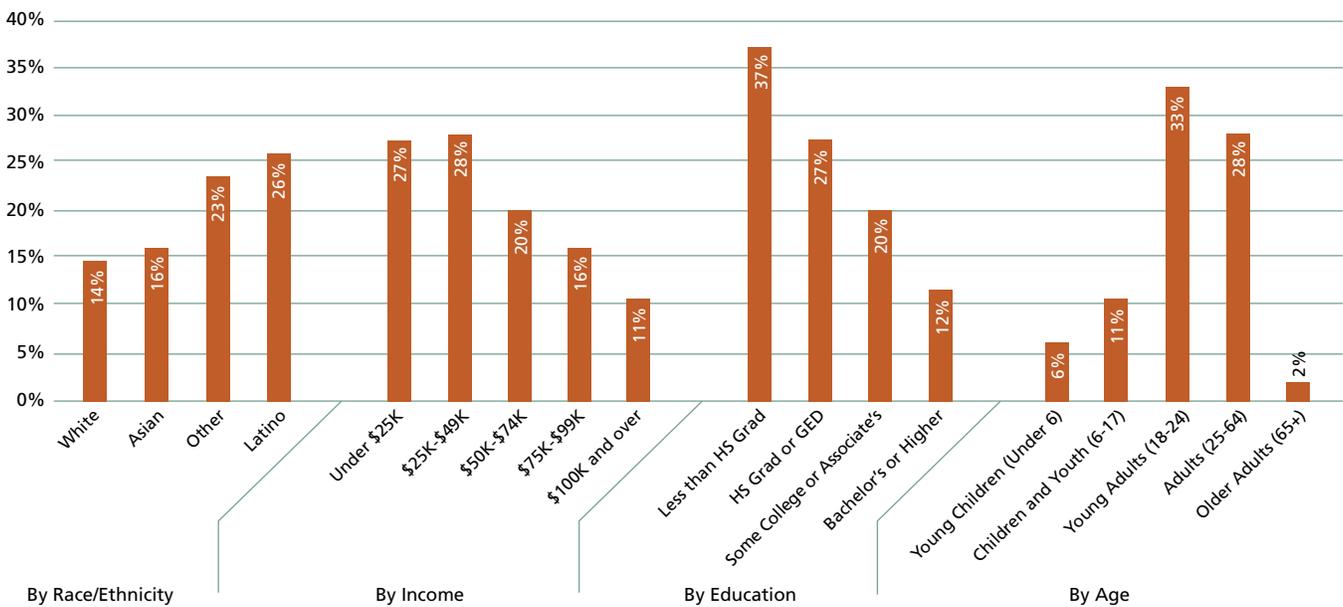
Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2012, 20.6% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured.
- This proportion is higher than the United States (14.8%) and California (17.9%) averages. It is in the mid-range compared to peers.
- At 33%, young adults were the age group most likely to be uninsured.
- Latino residents were the racial or ethnic group most likely to be uninsured (26%).
- When broken out by household income, those with incomes in the lower-middle range (\$25,000-\$49,000) were the most likely to be uninsured (28%).
- 37% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured.

**Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income, Education and Age**  
San Bernardino County, 2012



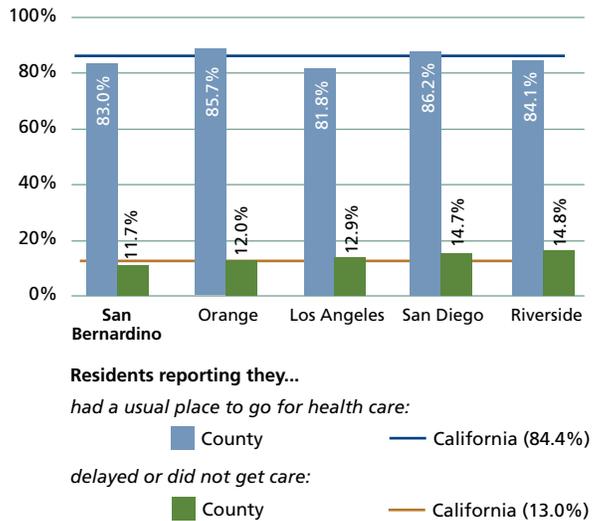
Note: Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. White is non-Latino. Latino is of any race. Educational attainment data is for the population age 25 and over.

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

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

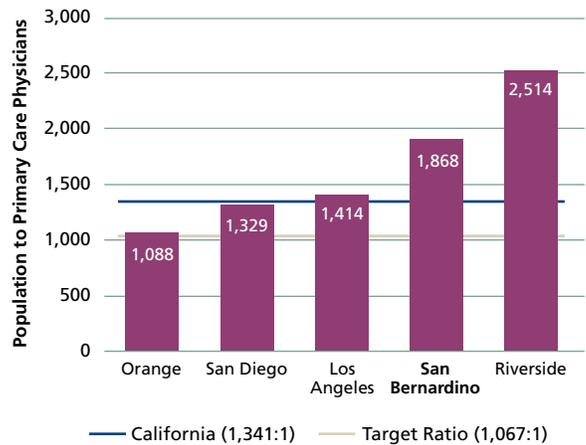
- According to the 2011-12 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 83.0% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a lower proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared except Los Angeles (81.8%).<sup>1</sup>
- However, 11.7% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, lower than the state and all neighboring counties compared.
- This is an improvement since 2007, when 14.1% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 had delayed or did not get needed medical care.
- There are 1,868 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County. The national target ratio is 1,067 for each primary care physician.<sup>2</sup>

**Health Care Access (Under Age 65)**  
County Comparison, 2011-12



Source: California Health Interview Survey

**Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician**  
County Comparison, 2013



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

<sup>1</sup>The latest CHIS prevalence data reflect adults surveyed in 2011 and 2012 and are referred to as “2011-12” data; previous prevalence data were collected in a single year.

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

# Early Prenatal Care Rate Remains Relatively Unchanged

## Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the percentage of live births to San Bernardino County women who began prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy.

## Why is it Important?

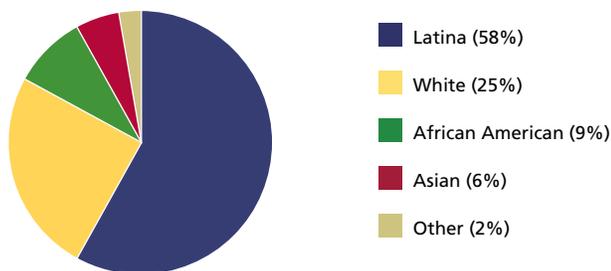
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times more likely to 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, to treat or correct health problems and health-compromising behaviors that can be particularly damaging during the initial stages of fetal development.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Prenatal counseling related to breastfeeding provides healthcare providers and prenatal educators an opportunity to inform mothers of the benefits of breastfeeding.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2012, early prenatal care rates decreased slightly:

- San Bernardino County’s early prenatal care fell 0.1 percentage point to 82.0% in 2012.
- This is marginally higher than the statewide rate of 81.9%.
- San Bernardino County has achieved the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%, but its early prenatal care rate remains lower than all counties compared, except Los Angeles (81.2%).
- Asian mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (83.0%), followed by White mothers (82.9%), and Latina mothers (82.6%).
- In 2012, levels of early prenatal care improved for Latina mothers and mothers of “other” race/ethnicity but declined for all other racial and ethnic groups in San Bernardino County.
- The majority of births are to Latina mothers (58%), followed by White mothers (25%), and African American mothers (9%).
- Over the past 10 years, the number of live births in San Bernardino County has remained stable, from 30,824 live births in 2003 to 30,691 in 2012.

## Live Births by Race and Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2012

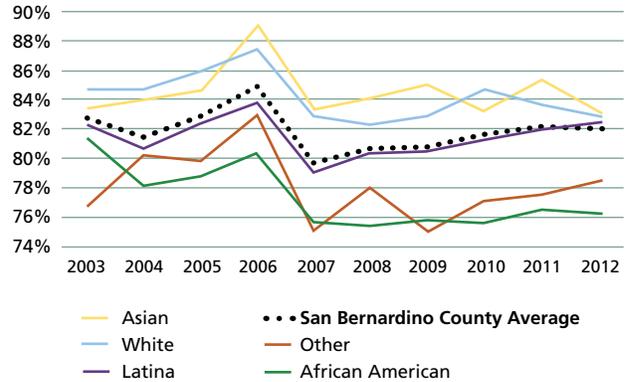


Source: California Department of Public Health ([www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp](http://www.apps.cdph.ca.gov/vsq/default.asp))

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

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

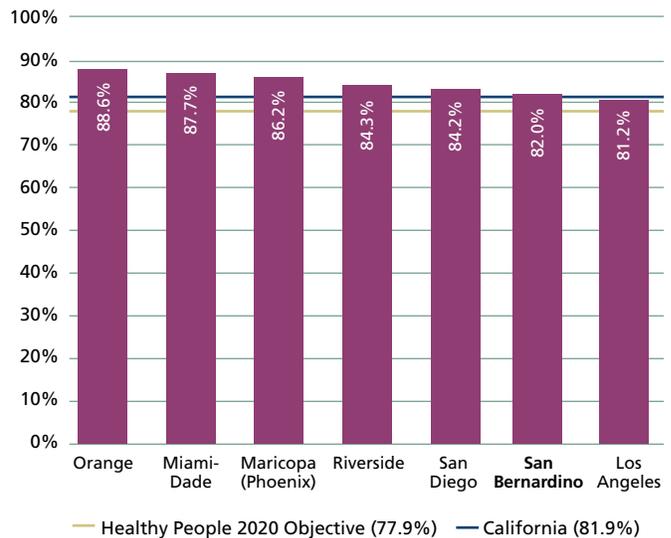
## Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care, by Race and Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2003-2012



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

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

## Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care County Comparison, 2012



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

## What is Healthy People 2020?

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

## Rate of Child Deaths Remains Unchanged

### Description of Indicator

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

### Why is it Important?

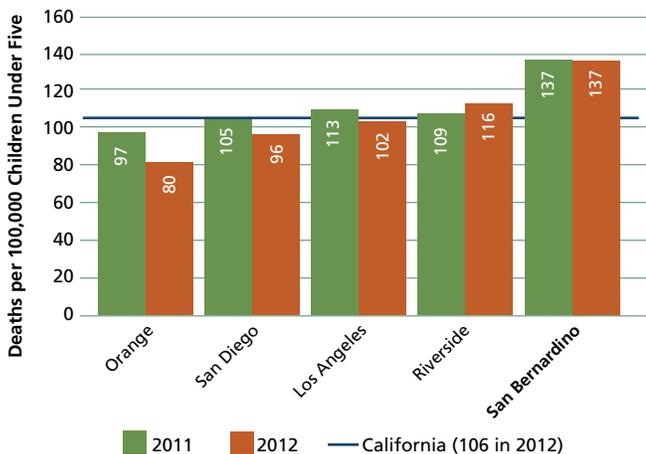
Awareness of the leading causes of death for children can lead to intervention strategies to help prevent mortality. Many of these deaths are preventable through preconception health care, early and ongoing prenatal care, and outreach to parents and caregivers.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2012, the overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County was unchanged:

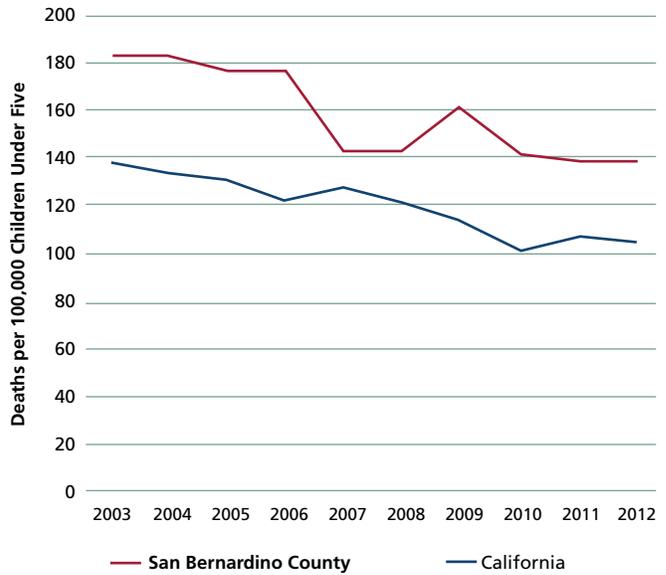
- The number of infant deaths did not change markedly, dropping from 180 in 2011 to 179 in 2012.
- Among children ages one through four, however, there was a 6% decrease in the number of deaths, from 35 deaths in 2011 to 33 deaths in 2012.
- At 137 deaths per 100,000 children under five, the overall death rate for children under five was unchanged between 2011 and 2012.
- The 10-year trend for San Bernardino County, as well as the state, is gradually downward.
- San Bernardino County has a consistently higher rate of death for children under five than the California average and all counties compared.
- Congenital defects (e.g., spina bifida) and chromosomal abnormalities (e.g., Down syndrome) topped the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Accidents and congenital defects and chromosomal abnormalities were the leading causes of death for young children (one to four years old).

### Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five County Comparison, 2011 and 2012



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

### Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five San Bernardino County and California, 2003-2012



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

### Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children San Bernardino County, 2012\*

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
<b>Infants (Under Age One)</b>	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	45
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	21
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	20
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	15
Respiratory Complications	9
Complications of Placenta, Cord & Membranes	8
Other Unspecified or Undefined Causes	8
Blood Infection	6
Cardiovascular Disorders	6
Bacterial Sepsis	5
All Other Causes	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Young Children (Ages 1-4)</b>	
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	8
Accidents	
Motor Vehicle Related	5
Other	3
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	5
Cancer	2
All other causes	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>

\*2012 cause of death data are 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

# One-Third of Students have Weight-Related Health Risks

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

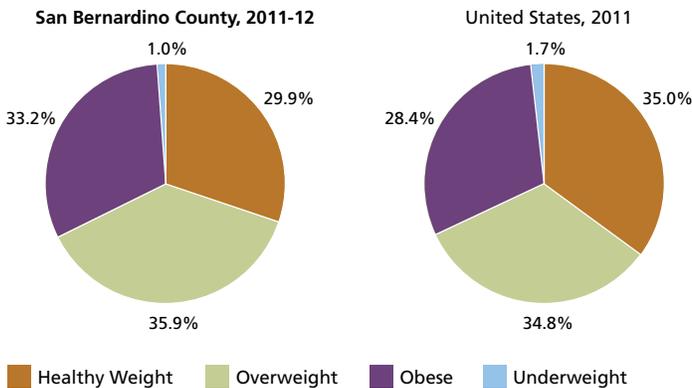
There was little change in student weight status in 2013:

- In 2013, an average of 45.9% of San Bernardino County students in the grades tested had an unhealthy body composition, compared to 43.9% statewide.
- This represents a slight decrease in San Bernardino County, from 46.1% in 2012.
- Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2013, 32.4% were considered to be far outside the healthy range (“Needs Improvement – Health Risk”), while the remaining 13.5% were designated as “Needs Improvement.”
- San Bernardino City and Fontana school districts have the highest proportion of students with unhealthy body composition (53%).
- Silver Valley school district has the lowest proportion (30%).

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

- In 2011-12, 35.9% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 33.2% obese. Less than one-third (29.9%) had a healthy body weight.
- In comparison 35.0% of adults nationwide had a healthy body weight.

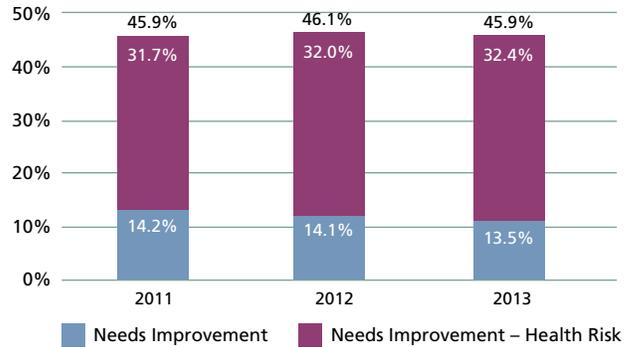
## Weight Status of Adults



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

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

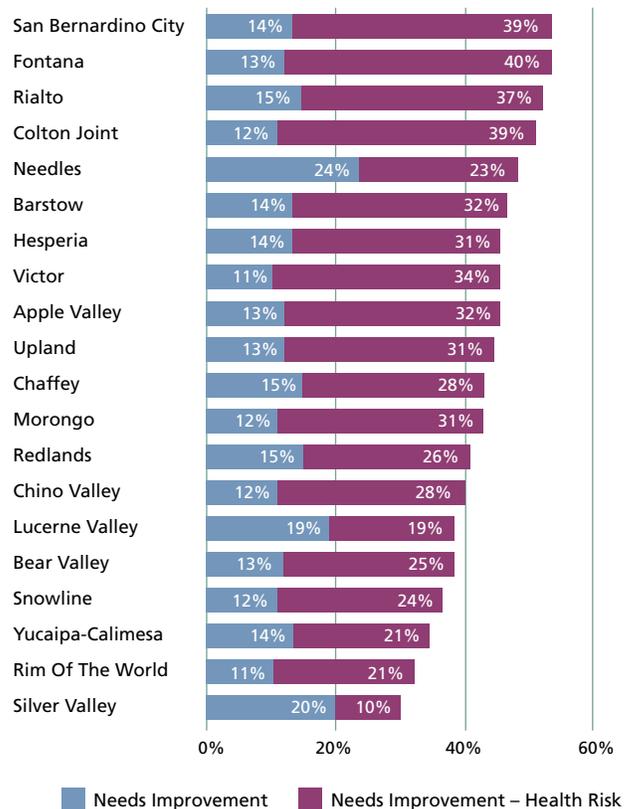
Percentage of Students with Unhealthy Body Composition San Bernardino County and California, 2011-2013



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

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

Percentage of Students with Unhealthy Body Composition, by School District San Bernardino County, 2013



Notes: Chaffey and Victor represent combined data of the high school districts and their feeder school districts. Chaffey includes Chaffey Joint Union High School District and the elementary districts of Alta Loma, Central, Cucamonga, Etiwanda, Mountain View, Mt. Baldy, and Ontario-Montclair. Victor includes Victor Valley Union High School District and the elementary schools Victor, Adelanto, Oro Grande and Helendale. However, in 2013, Victor Valley Union High School District did not submit Physical Fitness Test data to the state. Fewer than 50 students were tested in the Baker Valley and Trona school districts in 2013; therefore, the data are unstable and not presented.

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

# Rates of Chronic Diseases Rise

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2011-12, San Bernardino County had more asthma diagnoses than California and the neighboring counties compared:<sup>2</sup>

- 21.4% of children and 13.8% of adults in San Bernardino County have been diagnosed with asthma in their lifetimes. This marks a five-year increase of 33% for children but a 3% decrease for adults.
- San Bernardino County has the highest rate of children and adults with asthma among all regions compared.
- African Americans had the highest rate of asthma diagnosis (28.0%), followed by Whites (16.9%) and Latinos (11.9%).

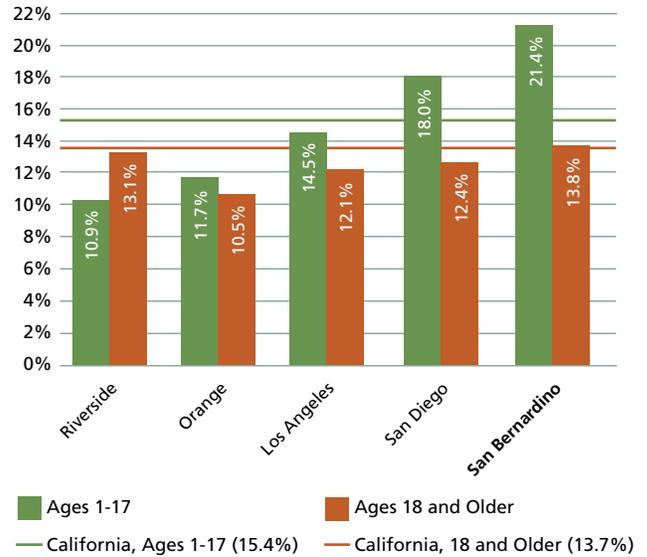
Diabetes rates are also on the rise:

- According to 2011-12 data, 10.6% of adults in San Bernardino County have been diagnosed with diabetes, the highest rate among counties compared and California.
- This marks a five-year increase of 15% since 2007 when 9.2% had a diabetes diagnosis.
- 83% of the adults with a diabetes diagnosis have Type II diabetes.
- San Bernardino County is ranked 58th out of 58 counties (the highest rate of deaths due to diabetes – see Health Status).

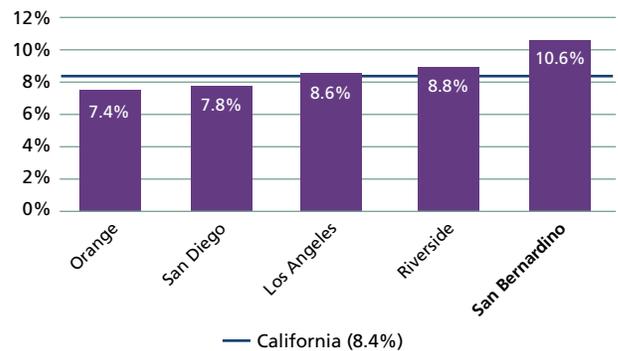
Almost one-third of adults have been diagnosed with high blood pressure:

- In 2011-12, 32.2% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, higher than California and all counties compared.
- This marks a five-year increase of 15% since 2007 and 24% since 2001.
- Of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 68% are currently taking medications to control their high blood pressure.

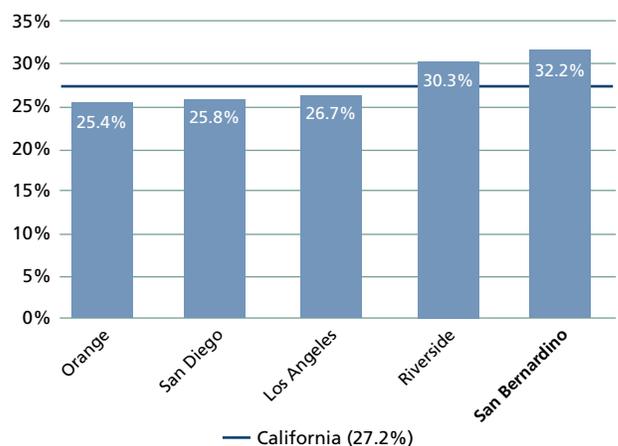
Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Asthma, by Age County Comparison, 2011-12



Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes County Comparison, 2011-12



Percentage Ever Diagnosed with High Blood Pressure County Comparison, 2011-12



Source: California Health Interview Survey

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

<sup>2</sup> The latest California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) prevalence data reflect adults surveyed in 2011 and 2012 and are referred to as “2011-12” data; previous CHIS prevalence data were collected in a single year.

# Gap Between Need and Care Continues to Narrow

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Approximately 65,000 low-income residents of San Bernardino County were estimated to have a serious mental illness and need mental health services in 2012/13:

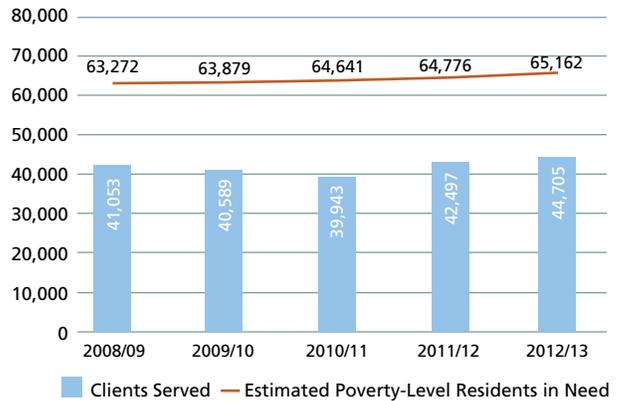
- An unduplicated count of 44,705 clients received public mental health services during 2012/13.
- In addition to public care, low-income residents may be using services provided by private health coverage or community nonprofit agencies, or they may not receive any care to meet their mental health needs.
- Due in part to increased funding, the gap between those in need and those receiving services is the lowest it has been since at least 2005/06 (the first year tracked in this report).
- Of the clients served during 2012/13, 36% were Latino, 36% were White, 17% were African American, 2% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% were Native American, and 8% were Other or unreported.
- Among clients receiving County services during 2012/13, more than a third (35% or a total of 15,678 clients) were children and youth ages 0-17.
- Approximately 12% of all clients were young adults between the ages of 18 and 24, while 42% were adults between ages 25 and 54, and 10% were 55 years or older.

### The Mental Health-Physical Health Connection

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

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

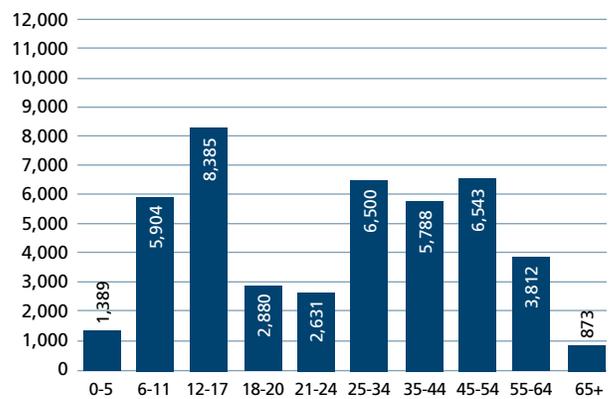
**Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services**  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



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

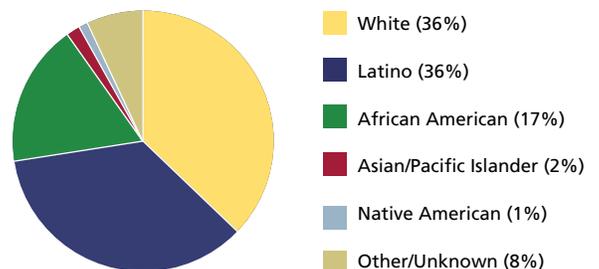
Sources: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Persons in Need Tables ([www.dmh.ca.gov/Statistics\\_and\\_Data\\_Analysis/Total\\_Population\\_by\\_County.asp](http://www.dmh.ca.gov/Statistics_and_Data_Analysis/Total_Population_by_County.asp))

**Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System, by Age**  
San Bernardino County, 2012/13



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

**Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services, by Race/Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2012/13



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

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

# AOD Treatment Admissions Up; DUI Accidents Increase

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

A broad spectrum of public health and safety problems are directly linked to substance abuse, including addiction, traffic accidents, domestic violence, crime, unintended pregnancy, and serious conditions such as cancer, liver disease, HIV/AIDS, and birth defects. Youth who engage in underage drinking and substance abuse early are more likely to experience changes in brain development that may have life-long effects, including problems with memory and normal growth and development. Youth who start drinking before age 15 are five times more likely to develop alcohol dependence or abuse later in life than those who begin drinking at or after age 21.<sup>1</sup>

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

More residents received AOD treatment in 2012/13:

- In the past year (2012/13), AOD-related admissions to county treatment facilities rose slightly (4%), but since 2008/09 admissions fell 23%, from a total of 6,750 admissions to 6,244 admissions.
- 20% of clients receiving AOD services also received county mental health services in 2012/13, while 44% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.<sup>2</sup>

There were more alcohol-involved accidents in 2012 than the previous year:

- In 2012, 12% of serious collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 11% of collisions statewide.
- Between 2011 and 2012, alcohol-involved collisions rose 5% compared to no change statewide. However, since 2008, alcohol-involved collisions have fallen both in San Bernardino County (16%) and statewide (17%).

The drug-induced death rate has improved, while the rate of death for diseases associated with alcohol abuse has worsened:

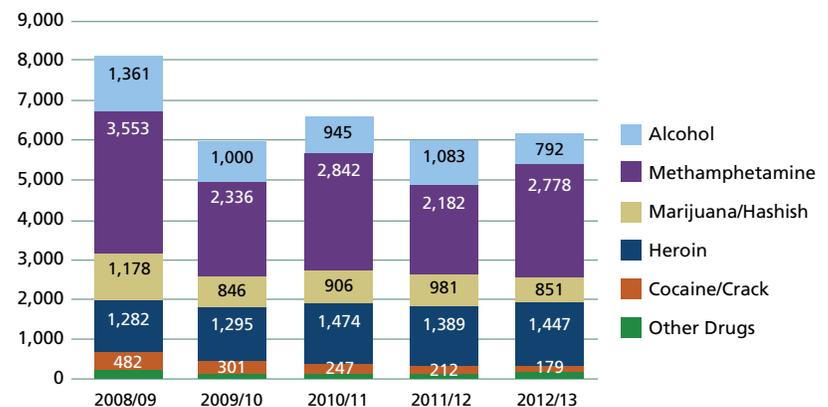
- San Bernardino County has fewer drug-induced deaths per capita than the statewide average.
- Deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which are often associated with substance abuse, have worsened over the past five years and remain above the statewide average.<sup>3</sup>

### Youth Perception of Drinking

Nearly a quarter (22%) of youth in San Bernardino County reported in 2011/12 that occasionally getting drunk is okay as long as it does not interfere with academics, work or other responsibilities. The County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health engages in prevention activities that seek to educate youth on the dangers of alcohol use and binge drinking on development and social functioning.

Source: County of San Bernardino, Alcohol and Other Drugs Workgroup, Underage Attitude and Perception Survey

### Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



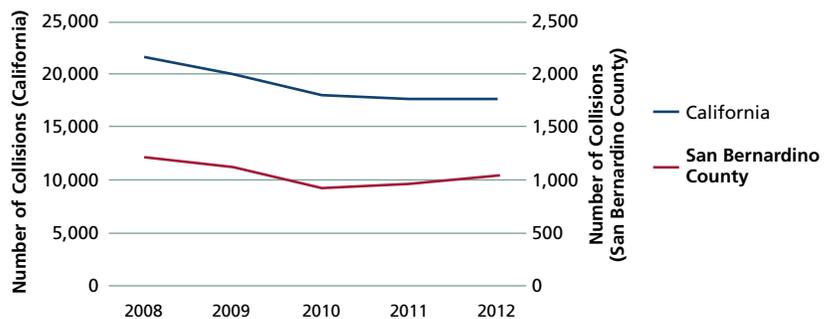
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, CalOMS Dataset

### The Mental Health/Substance Abuse Connection

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

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

### Alcohol-Involved Serious Collisions San Bernardino County and California, 2008-2012



Note: Data have been revised since previously reported.

Source: California Highway Patrol (<http://iswitr.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/OTSReports.jsp>).

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

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

<sup>3</sup> See the Health Status indicator for more information on deaths due to substance abuse and other causes.

# Death Rates for Most Major Causes Continue to Decline

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

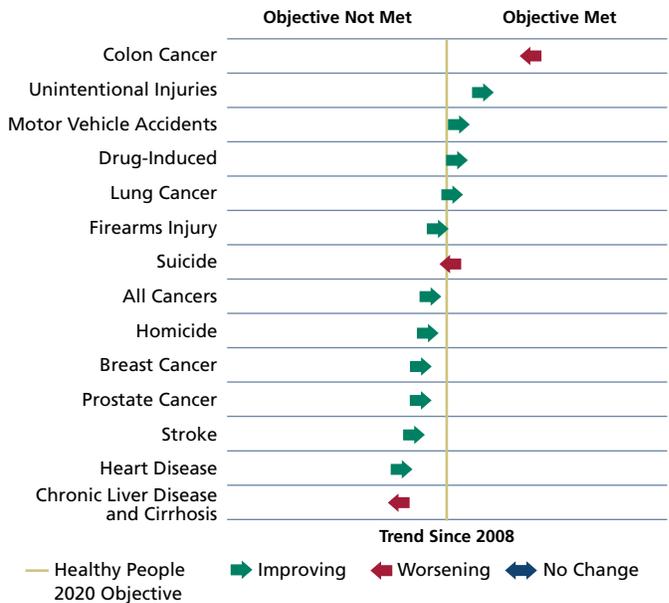
- In 2012, San Bernardino County met the Healthy People 2020 national objectives for the categories of colon cancer, unintentional injuries, motor vehicle accidents, drug-induced deaths, lung cancer, and firearm injuries.
- Death rates for all major causes, except colon cancer, diabetes, chronic liver disease/cirrhosis, and suicide have decreased over the past five years.
- The rates that have decreased the most over the past five years are influenza/pneumonia (38%) and motor vehicle deaths (31%).
- The county's death rates are higher than the state average for all causes compared except for unintentional injuries, drug-induced deaths, influenza/pneumonia, and Alzheimer's disease.

### Health Outcomes Rank Improving

The *County Health Rankings and Roadmaps*, published by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, helps counties understand the influences on residents' health and longevity. San Bernardino County's ranking improved from 44th out of 56 California counties in 2013 to 40th in 2014 for overall Health Outcomes.

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

## Age-Adjusted Death Rates: Progress Toward 2020 Goals San Bernardino County, 2012



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

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

## San Bernardino County Age-Adjusted Death Rate Ranking and Comparison to California Average, 2012

Rank	Cause of Death	Comparison to California Average
6	Unintentional Injuries	Better than California Average
12	Drug-Induced	Better than California Average
19	Influenza or Pneumonia	Better than California Average
20	Suicide	Same as California Average
26	Firearms Injury	Worse than California Average
27	Alzheimer's Disease	Better than California Average
27	Motor Vehicle Accidents	Worse than California Average
35	Lung Cancer	Worse than California Average
36	Stroke	Worse than California Average
36	Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	Worse than California Average
39	Homicide	Worse than California Average
43	All Cancers	Worse than California Average
49	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	Worse than California Average
50	Breast Cancer	Worse than California Average
50	Prostate Cancer	Worse than California Average
51	Heart Disease	Worse than California Average
54	Colon Cancer	Worse than California Average
58	Diabetes	Worse than California Average

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

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

<sup>1</sup> See Prenatal Care for an explanation of Healthy People 2020. Data for causes of death reflect three-year averages (e.g., 2012 data is the average of 2010, 2011, and 2012).

# CalFresh and Medi-Cal Enrollment Rising

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

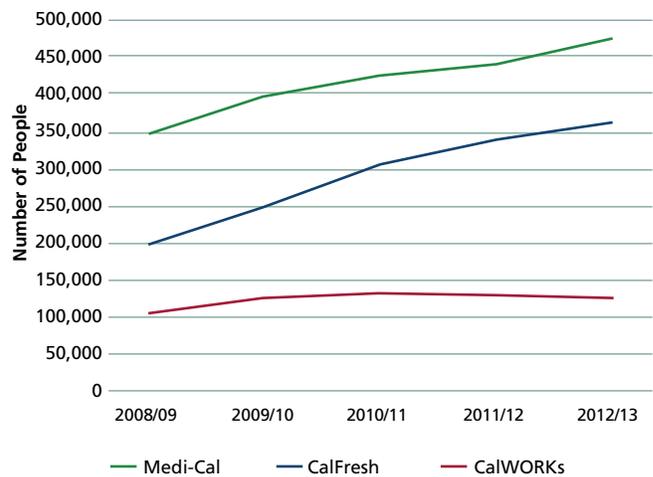
Public assistance enrollment trends varied:

- In 2013, the number of people enrolled in CalFresh (362,271) rose 7% in one year, while CalWORKs cash assistance enrollment fell slightly (-2%) to 125,374 recipients.
- Medi-Cal participation rose 8% to 470,453 participants.
- San Bernardino County is home to 4.8% of California's households; however, a disproportionate 7.4% of the 1.28 million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.<sup>1</sup>

Family poverty continues to grow:

- In 2012/13, 68.4% of K-12 public school students lived in families with incomes low enough to qualify for free or reduced price school meals, up slightly from 67.3% in 2011/12.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (e.g., \$43,600 for a family of four in 2013).<sup>2</sup>
- Over the past 10 years, the number of eligible students has grown 27% in San Bernardino County, compared to 14% statewide. This rise is despite a 5% decline in student enrollment in San Bernardino County and a 4% decline in enrollment statewide over the same period.
- At 23.0%, nearly one-quarter of San Bernardino County families with children under age 18 live in poverty, a five-year increase of seven percentage points.<sup>1</sup>
- Fully 28.3% of all San Bernardino County children live in poverty while 17.3% of adults live in poverty.<sup>1</sup>
- The poverty level is roughly \$23,500 for a family of four.<sup>2,3</sup>

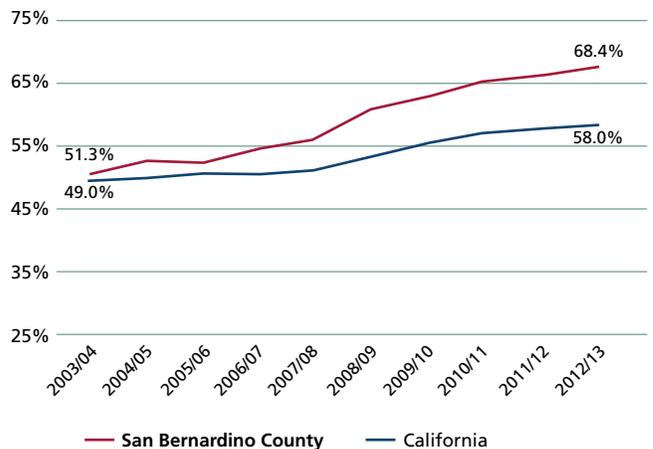
Enrollment in Major Public Assistance Programs San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



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

Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals San Bernardino County and California, 2004-2013



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

## Program Descriptions

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

**CalWORKs** provides cash benefits for the care of low-income children.

**CalFresh** (formerly Food Stamps) provides low-income households with assistance for the purchase of food.

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

<sup>1</sup> American Community Survey, 2012 ([factfinder2.census.gov](http://factfinder2.census.gov))

<sup>2</sup> Health and Human Services Federal Poverty Guidelines 2013 (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm>)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Thresholds 2013 ([www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html))

# Instability Grows for San Bernardino County Students

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- As of March 2014, there were 14,938 households waiting for rental assistance.
- A monthly average of approximately 9,016 households currently receive assistance.
- The supply of rental assistance remains limited because housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional housing vouchers since 2003. Funding cuts to the program further exacerbate the low supply.
- Demand is also higher than it appears because housing voucher waiting lists are closed to new applicants – sometimes for many years – until a Housing Authority has substantially worked through their list. If waiting lists were always open or recently opened, the waiting lists would be longer.
- In addition to rental assistance, demand for affordable public housing is 14 times higher than available supply.

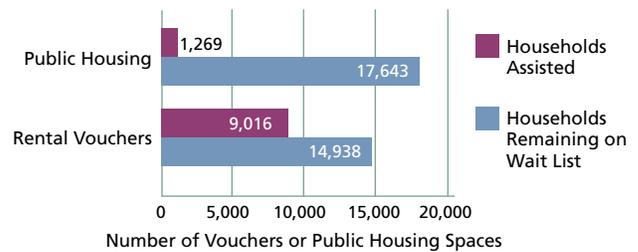
Housing instability continues to grow for school-age children:

- In the 2012/13 school year, 30,122 San Bernardino County students, mostly in K-12, were identified as homeless or lacking stable housing, representing 8.1% of total enrollment.
- Among students identified as homeless or lacking stable housing, 91% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home, 5% live in shelters, 3% live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds, and 2% live in motels.
- These figures represent an increase of 10% from the previous year and 88% over five years.
- On a per enrollment basis, San Bernardino County has more students who are homeless or lack stable housing than the California average and the Southern California counties compared.

### High Rents Contribute to Long Waiting Lists

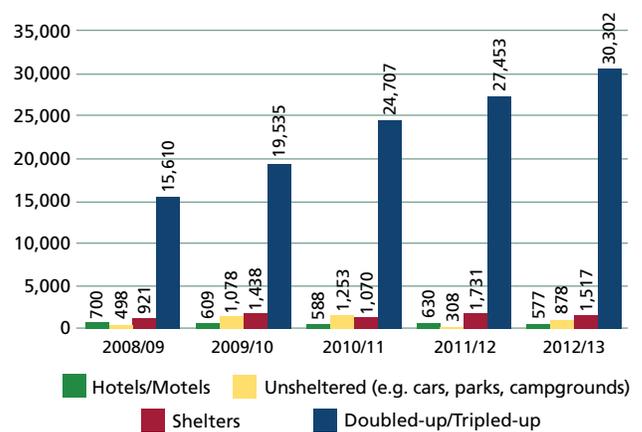
As detailed in the Rental Affordability indicator in the Economic and Business Climate section, rental costs in San Bernardino County are high, relative to the costs of owning a home. The current hourly wage needed to afford a one-bedroom apartment in San Bernardino County is \$16.96, whereas the minimum qualifying income to purchase a home priced at 85% of median (\$164,600), assuming 10% down, is equivalent to an hourly wage of \$11.34.

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



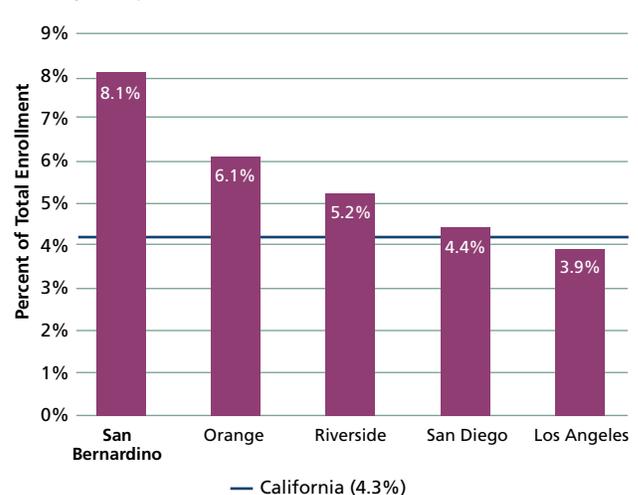
Sources: Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, Needles Housing Authority, and Upland Housing Authority

Primary Nighttime Residence of School-Age Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



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

Percentage of School-Age Students Identified as Homeless or Lacking Stable Housing County Comparison, 2012/13



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

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

## More Children in Foster Care Placed with Relatives

### Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks confirmed child abuse and neglect reports (substantiated allegations), the number of children entering foster care, and the percentage of children maintaining their family connections while in foster care.

### Why is it Important?

Foster care placement is often the final act to protect children from abuse and neglect after attempts have been made to stabilize their families. In order to lessen the trauma associated with being removed from their parents, the goal is to place children with people who are familiar to them, such as relatives, extended family members and/or their siblings whenever possible. These placements not only promote emotional well-being, they also maintain family connections and the cultural and familial rituals to which the children are accustomed.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Child abuse and neglect reports for San Bernardino County have increased for two consecutive years:

- In 2013, San Bernardino had 8.3 substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children, which is in the middle among neighboring counties compared.
- Between 2012 and 2013, there was a 6% increase in the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect reports; however, over the past 10 years, reports fell 15%.

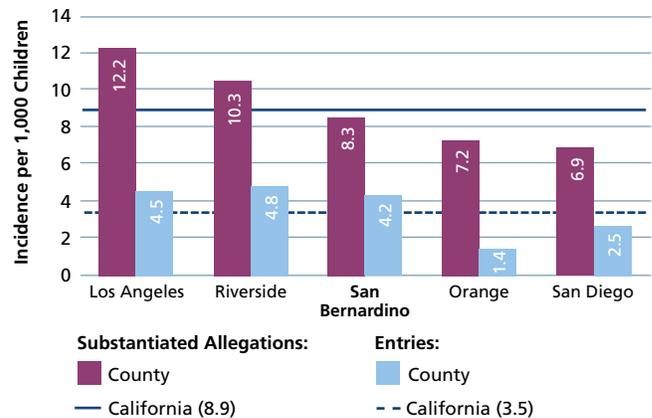
More children are entering the foster care system:

- The number of children entering foster care increased 13% between 2012 and 2013 – marking a 3% increase in the 10-year period between 2004 and 2013.
- At 4.2 per 1,000 children, San Bernardino County's rate of children entering foster care is lower than that of Los Angeles County (4.5) and Riverside County (4.8) but greater than the statewide average of 3.5 per 1,000 children and other counties compared.
- 51% of substantiated allegations in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.

A larger percentage of children are being placed with relatives:

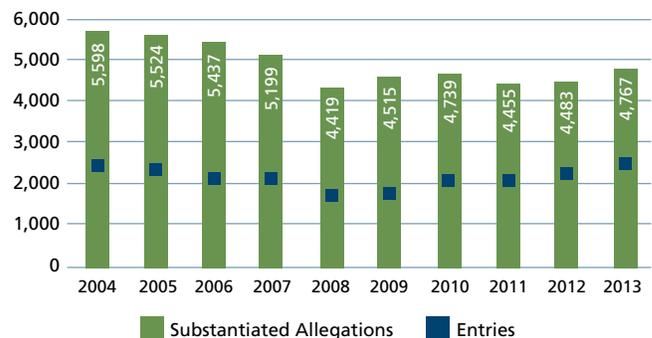
- As of January 2014, 37.6% of the children in foster care were placed with relatives, compared with 35.1% in 2013.
- At 37.6%, this rate of relative care placement is below the statewide average of 39.4%, but the trend is toward more children placed in relative care.
- Compared to the state as a whole, San Bernardino County places children with their siblings at a higher rate. In San Bernardino County, 78.7% of the children in foster care were placed with some of their siblings and 56.3% of the children were placed with all siblings (compared with statewide placement rates of 72.0% and 51.9%, respectively).

### Substantiated Allegations and Entries to Foster Care County Comparison, 2013



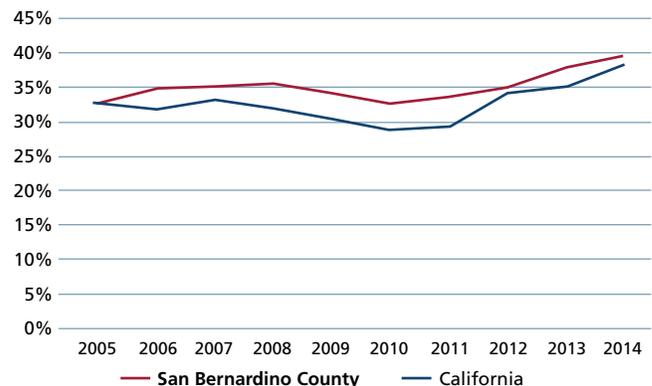
Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/uch\\_cildwelfare/default.aspx](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/uch_cildwelfare/default.aspx))

### Substantiated Allegations and Entries to Foster Care San Bernardino County, 2004-2013



Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/uch\\_cildwelfare/default.aspx](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/uch_cildwelfare/default.aspx))

### Percentage of Foster Youth Placed with Relatives San Bernardino County and California, 2005-2014



Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/uch\\_cildwelfare/default.aspx](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/uch_cildwelfare/default.aspx))

### Helping San Bernardino County's Children Achieve Permanency

On average, children in foster care for less than 24 months tend to achieve higher rates of permanency, with 41.9% of San Bernardino County children exiting to adoption, guardianship or reunification. This is slightly higher than the statewide average of 41.3%. Of children in care for 24 months or longer, 27.6% of the children in San Bernardino County exit to adoption, guardianship or reunification, which is greater than the statewide average of 24.1%. Among the five Southern California counties compared, San Bernardino County ranks third highest for children in care 24 months or longer exiting to permanency and second highest for children in care less than 24 months exiting to permanency.



# public safety

Crime is down over the last decade, including recent decreases in juvenile arrests, homicides, and gang-related crime. The long-term impact of Prison Realignment in California remains to be seen. San Bernardino County probation officers are newly responsible for supervising certain classifications of offenders being released from state prison, or who previously would have been sentenced to state prison. Initial results show reductions in returns to custody (recidivism) for these lower-level offenders.

## *Local Programs Focus on Education and Resources*

*The San Bernardino County Probation Department is implementing dynamic new strategies for rehabilitation, and providing resources to combat recidivism. Three Adult Day Reporting Centers offer an array of educational and treatment resources, while field supervision officers provide the suppression efforts that deter re-offense.*

# Juvenile Arrests Drop 45% in Five Years

## Description of Indicator

This indicator tracks juvenile arrests and crime rate trends. Crimes included are violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property felonies (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft). Also tracked is the initial impact of Realignment (AB109).

## 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.

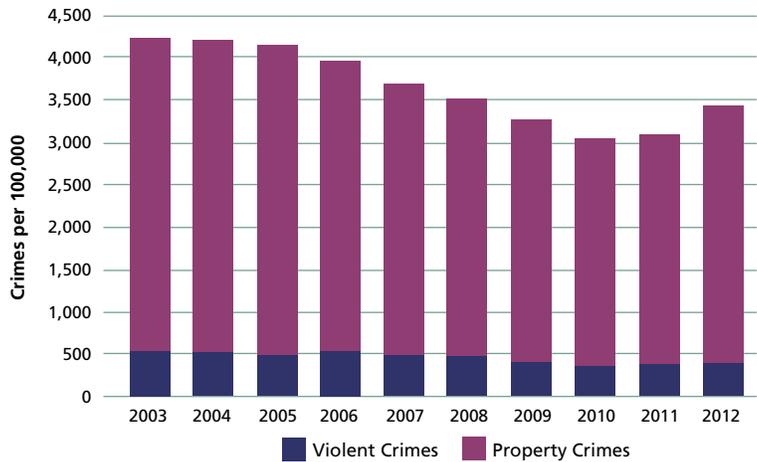
## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The overall crime rate in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area increased for the second year in a row:

- The violent crime rate increased by 4% between 2011 and 2012, while property crimes increased 7% during the same one-year period.
- Because property crimes account for the majority of crime, the overall crime rate increased nearly 7% between 2011 and 2012.
- However, over the past 10 years, reported crime in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area dropped 20%, or an average of 2.4% per year.
- Riverside-San Bernardino ranks in the middle among neighboring and peer regions compared, and has a higher crime rate than the nation and the state.
- There was a 15% drop in the number of homicide victims in Riverside-San Bernardino between 2008 and 2012, falling from 209 victims in 2008 to 178 in 2012.

## Crime Rate

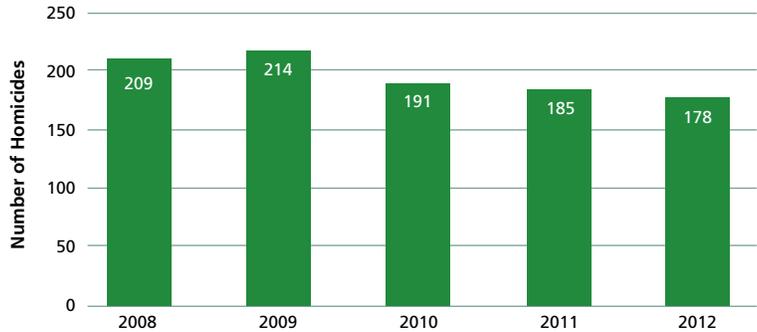
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2003-2012



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

## Victims of Homicide

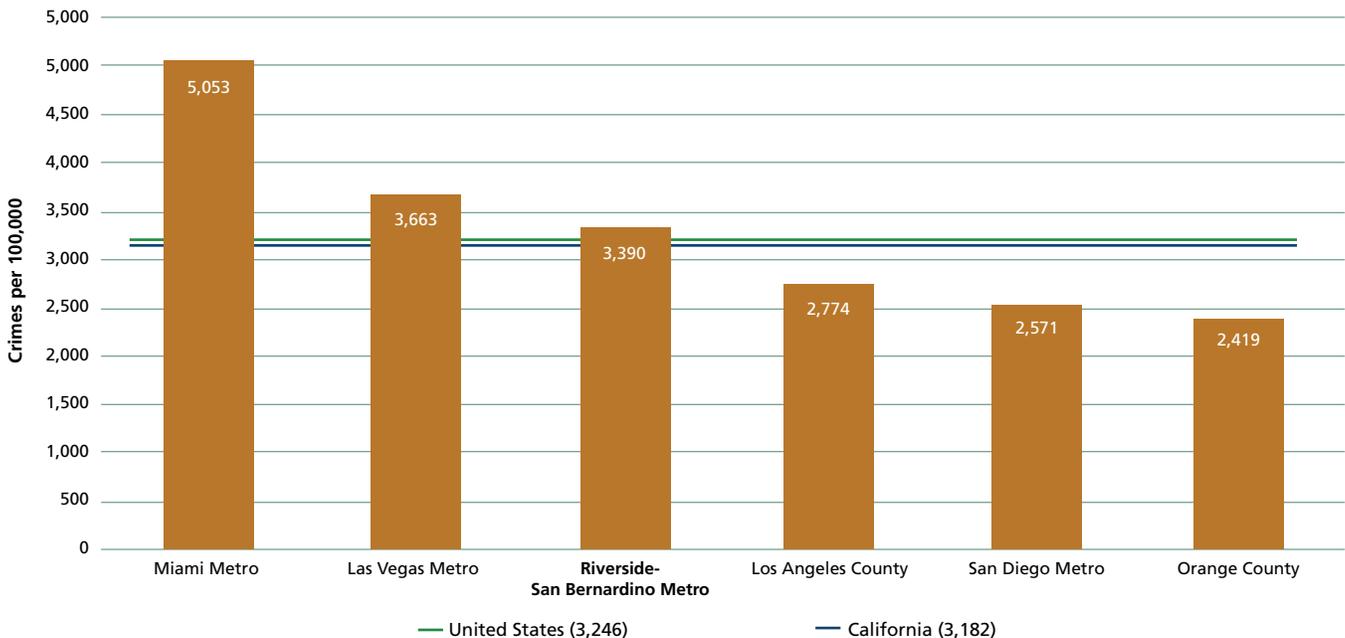
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2012



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

## Crime Rate

Regional Comparison, 2012

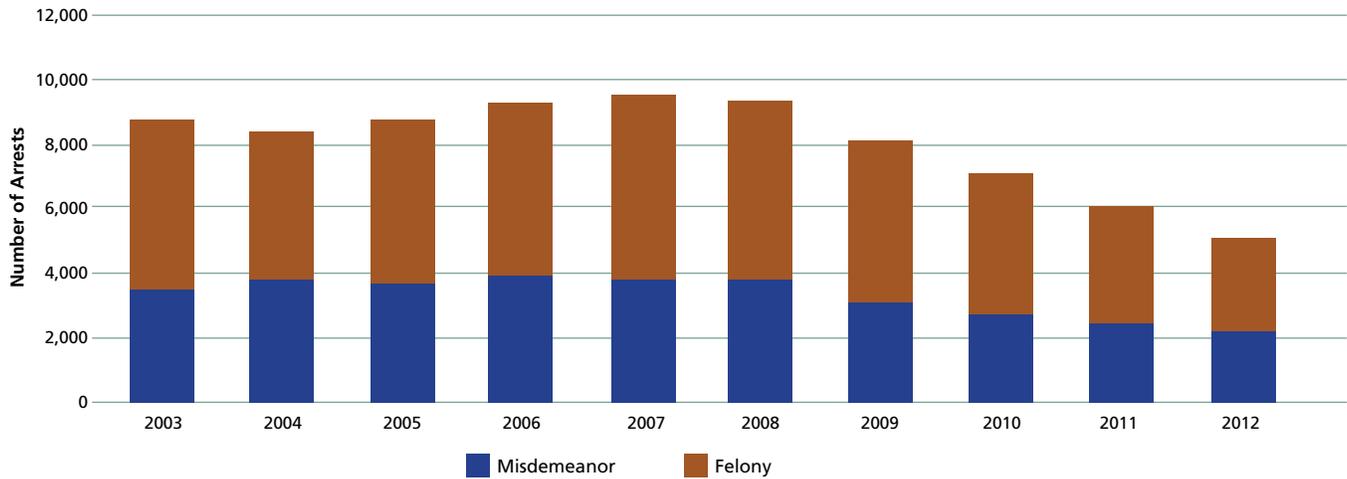


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program ([www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm))

Juvenile arrests are down:<sup>1</sup>

- During the five-year period between 2008 and 2012, juvenile arrests in San Bernardino County dropped 45%, or an average of 14% each year.
- 42% of the juvenile arrests in 2012 were for misdemeanor charges.

**Juvenile Arrests**  
San Bernardino County, 2003-2012



Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit

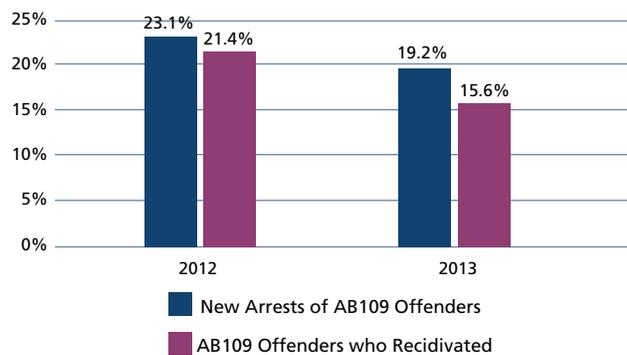
**Tracking Realignment in San Bernardino County**

In October 2011, Realignment legislation (Assembly Bill 109) went into effect. The goal of this legislation is to close the “revolving door” of low-level inmates cycling in and out of California’s state prisons by transferring responsibility to county governments for managing, supervising and treating certain felony offenders (referred to as AB109 offenders) who previously had been eligible for state prison and parole services. Prior to Realignment, the State Department of Corrections had an overall return to custody rate of 82.5% in San Bernardino County for the offender population that is now being supervised by the County Probation Department.

Initial data suggest that realignment has been effective in decreasing the overall return to custody (recidivism) rate:

- By December 2013, arrests for AB109 offenders decreased dramatically to 36.5% – and even lower (19.2%) when excluding technical violation arrests (technical violation arrests include circumstances that violate the terms of release, but do not constitute a new criminal violation of the law).
- Further, by December 2013, the rate of recidivism was 15.6%.

**Percentage of AB109 Offenders with New (Non-technical) Arrests and Percent Recidivating**  
San Bernardino County, 2012 and 2013



Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department

<sup>1</sup>Due to a change in the data source, the data presented are not comparable to the data presented in the 2013 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report.

# Fewer Gang-Related Crime Filings

## Description of Indicator

This indicator measures gang-related crime filings, and the numbers of gangs and gang members as identified by law enforcement.<sup>1</sup>

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

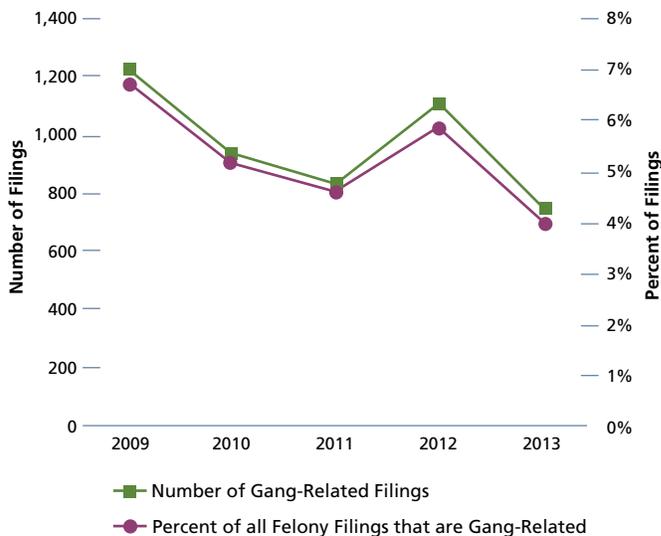
Gang-related filings are down:

- There were a total of 730 gang-related filings in 2013, a 34% decrease from 1,106 filings in 2012.
- In 2013, 29 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide. This reflects a decrease in gang-related homicide filings from 40 in 2012 and 32 in 2011.
- In 2013, 29% of all homicide filings and 4% of all felony filings were gang-related.

In 2013, gang membership decreased:

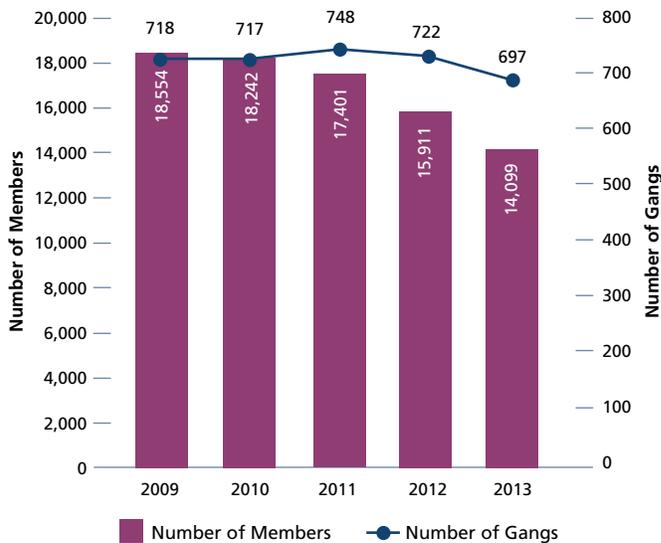
- There were 697 known gangs in San Bernardino County in 2013, below the five-year average of 720 gangs.
- The number of gang members has fallen 24% from 2009 to 2013.

**Gang-Related Filings**  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney

**Gangs and Gang Membership**  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

### Working Together to Reduce Gang Violence

In an effort to address the root causes of youth joining gangs, the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department collaborates with several organizations and initiatives countywide. Their goal is to reduce truancy, provide quality mentorship, and shrink the number of youth who join gangs. Participating programs include:

- *Let's End Truancy* – the District Attorney's program to identify the reasons for truancy and work with students and families to increase regular school attendance.
- *County School Attendance Review Board* – law enforcement staff and educators who meet monthly to review cases of extreme truancy, and to investigate best practices in dealing with the issue.
- *Child Welfare & Attendance/Safe Schools Unit* of San Bernardino County Schools – coordinates all the crime-fighting, truancy-fighting, and safety-related efforts of those involved in the local schools.
- *Pastors on Premises* – an informal network of local clergy who provide father figures and mentoring while walking campuses during school hours.
- *County Mentoring Network* – an umbrella group to help facilitate the efforts of all local mentors.
- *Gangs & Drugs Task Force* – an alliance of county stakeholders, primarily law enforcement staff and educators, who meet monthly to discuss solutions to local gang and drug concerns.
- *CleanSWEEP* – the Sheriff's school safety program that battles crime on campus at approximately 100 schools around the county by putting the tool of juvenile citation in the hands of specially trained administrators.

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



# environment

The historic drought in California brought water conservation to the forefront again in San Bernardino County. The upside is water conservation efforts appear to be working with a 13% drop in water consumption throughout our communities. Additionally, our air quality has improved substantially in the past 30 years, but the county faces new challenges with the influx of industry and trucking and its impact on air quality. Programs to increase natural gas and electric trucks within fleets in the region are making a difference.

## *Incentives Help to Curb Water Use*

*The Mojave Water Agency in San Bernardino County's arid High Desert has achieved a 30% drop in per capita water consumption since 2000 with innovative programs such as "Cash for Grass," which has resulted in the elimination of more than 6.1 million square feet of turf. The agency plans a follow-up program targeting larger areas of turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities.*

# Residential Installations Add Significant Solar Capacity

## Description of Indicator

This indicator assesses the percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources by San Bernardino County’s electricity retailers.<sup>1</sup> It also measures grid-connected residential solar installations completed through the California Solar Initiative (CSI).

## Why is it Important?

Generating energy from domestic, renewable sources reduces a community’s impact on the environment. It also addresses resource supply challenges from nonrenewable sources and contributes to national security. Increasing the proportion of electricity from carbon-neutral sources in San Bernardino County’s energy portfolio may help the county meet statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals and improve air quality.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2012, the percentage of electricity generated from renewable sources declined slightly for two out of the three utilities serving San Bernardino County that purchase or produce renewables:<sup>2</sup>

- Southern California Edison, which provides most of San Bernardino County’s electricity, supplied 20% from renewable energy sources, down slightly from 21% in 2011.
- Colton Public Utility provided 5% renewable energy in 2012, down from 7% in 2011, but the utility has agreements in place or forthcoming to ensure compliance with renewable energy standards by 2017.
- For the past three years, 20% of Bear Valley Electric Service’s portfolio was sourced to renewables.
- The 2012 California average was 20% renewable energy sources, while the U.S. average lagged behind at 11%.

San Bernardino County is among the top producers in the state of solar energy from residential installations:

- Solar installations by San Bernardino County residents added nearly 17,000 kilowatts to the electricity grid in 2013.
- At 805 kilowatts per 100,000 residents, San Bernardino County added more kilowatts of electricity from residential solar installations in 2013 than all California counties except Riverside County.

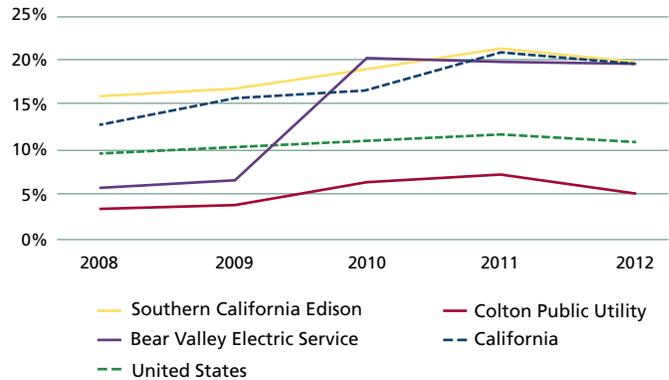
## Completed Grid-Connected Residential Solar Installations County Comparison, 2013

Region	Kilowatts per 100,000 Residents
Riverside	1,384
<b>San Bernardino</b>	<b>805</b>
San Diego	497
California	477
Orange	451
Los Angeles	289

Note: Figures represent kilowatts completed in 2013, not cumulative solar capacity.

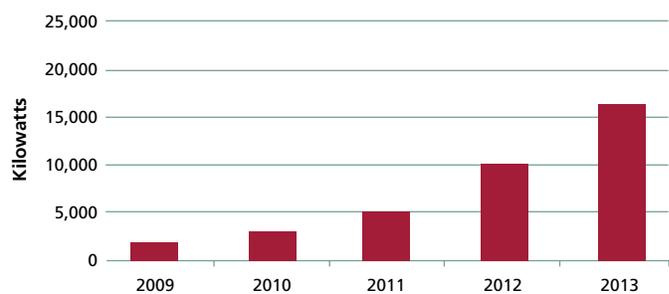
Sources: California Solar Statistics ([www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov](http://www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov)); California Department of Finance, Table E-2, July 2013 ([www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php](http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/view.php))

## Electricity Generated from Renewable Sources San Bernardino County Utilities, California, and United States, 2008-2012



Sources: Bear Valley Electric Service; Colton Public Utility; Needles Public Utility Authority; Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility; Southern California Edison; Victorville Municipal Utilities; California Public Utilities Commission ([www.cpuc.ca.gov](http://www.cpuc.ca.gov)); U.S. Energy Information Administration ([www.eia.gov/renewable/data.cfm#summary](http://www.eia.gov/renewable/data.cfm#summary))

## Grid-Connected Residential Solar Installations Completed Annually San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



Source: California Solar Statistics ([www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov](http://www.californiasolarstatistics.ca.gov))

## Renewables Portfolio Standard

California’s Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program requires investor-owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy resources to 33% of total procurement by 2020. Intermediate targets are 20% between 2011-2013 and 25% from 2014-2016. Eligible renewable sources include geothermal, biomass and waste, wind, small hydroelectric, and solar. Non-eligible sources, such as large hydroelectric projects and customer-owned generation (e.g., rooftop solar panels), do not count toward the 33%.

Source: California Public Utilities Commission ([www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Renewables/overview.htm](http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/PUC/energy/Renewables/overview.htm))

## Residents Look to HERO to Help Fund Solar Power

In October 2013, the Home Energy Renovation Opportunity (HERO) Program began in San Bernardino County. HERO is a financing program that allows homeowners to make solar power, energy efficiency and water conservation improvements to their home with no upfront costs. The amount of the loan is paid back over time through an assessment on the homeowner’s property tax bill. As of April 2, 2014, 273 residential solar projects have been installed over the life of the program, representing 1.7 megawatts of capacity.

Source: San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG)

<sup>1</sup> Percentages provided include physical energy and Renewable Energy Certificates ([www.epa.gov/greenpower/gpmarket/rec.htm](http://www.epa.gov/greenpower/gpmarket/rec.htm)).

<sup>2</sup> Victorville Municipal Service (industrial and commercial customers only), Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility, and Needles Public Utility Authority currently do not have renewable energy specified in their portfolios.

# Air Quality Improves

## Description of Indicator

This indicator uses the Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure air quality in San Bernardino County, neighboring California counties and peer regions outside of California.

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

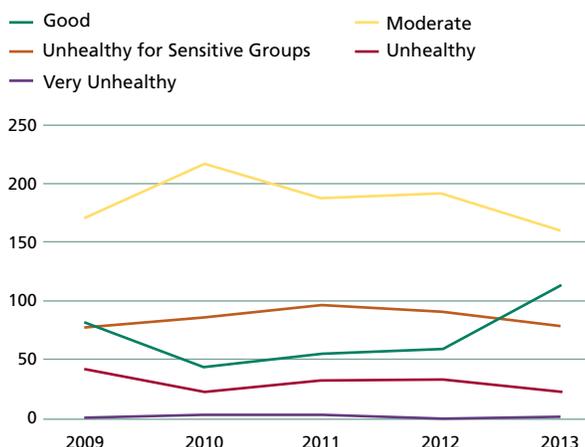
According to preliminary 2013 air quality data, San Bernardino County had more days of good air than the previous year:

- In 2013, 108 days had “good” air quality, compared to 57 “good” days in 2012.
- Most days (158) had “moderate” air quality.
- 79 days were considered “unhealthy for sensitive groups,” such as asthmatics (see Chronic Disease).
- 19 days were “unhealthy” and one day was “very unhealthy.”
- Air quality has improved substantially in the past 30 years, from a median AQI value of 119 in 1984 compared to the 2013 median of 69.<sup>1</sup>
- Compared to air quality in neighboring and peer regions, San Bernardino County falls in the middle, with Los Angeles County having the fewest days of good air and Miami having the most.

## Air Quality Index

### San Bernardino County, 2009-2013

Number of Days When Air Quality Was...



Note: These data, accessed April 17, 2014, are not comparable to data presented in the 2013 Community Indicators Report. The 2014 report uses a different data source which includes the two air basins in San Bernardino County.

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

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Data ([www.epa.gov/airdata](http://www.epa.gov/airdata))

## Air Quality Index

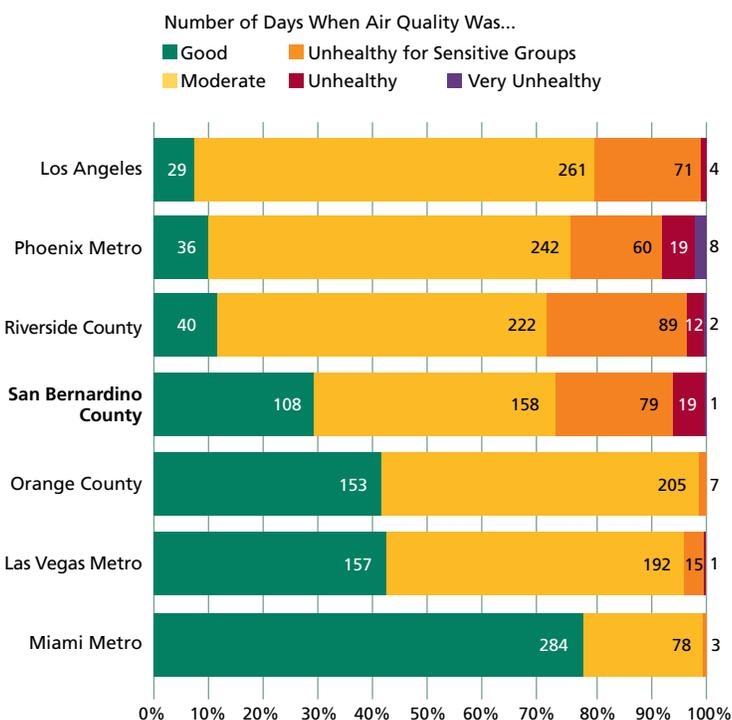
The Air Quality Index is calculated for ground-level ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. The number 100 corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant.

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

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

## Air Quality Index

### Regional Comparison, 2013



Note: These data are based on hourly monitor data to assess air quality, resulting in more days of unhealthy air than data that is used by air quality management districts for regulatory compliance, which uses 24-hour monitor values. The 2013 data were accessed April 17, 2014 and are considered preliminary.

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

## Clean Air Transportation on the Rise

Natural gas and electric vehicles – ranging from passenger vehicles to transit and school buses, and even heavy-duty trucks – are now traveling the roads and highways of the Inland Empire on a daily basis. Companies like A-Z Bus in Colton and Agility Fuel Systems in Fontana are part of a growing “clean air” transportation industry, improving air quality while saving money on fuel and maintenance costs. Alternative fuel infrastructure is growing quickly in the region to meet the demands of this expanding fuel-diverse industry, with natural gas stations at venues such as Ontario Airport and the San Bernardino County fleet yard. Electric infrastructure is soon to appear at local malls and is already in use at UPS’s San Bernardino facility which operates 40 zero-emission electric trucks.

## Solid Waste Disposal Declines

### Description of Indicator

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

### Why is it Important?

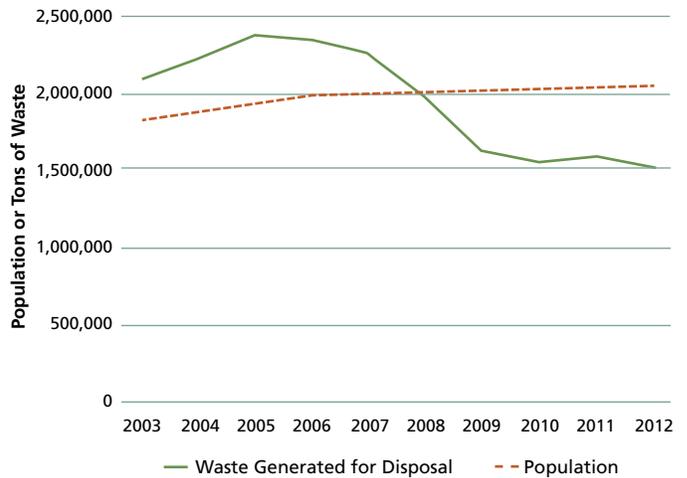
Reducing solid waste production and diverting recyclables and green waste extends the life of landfills, decreases the need for costly alternatives, and reduces environmental impact. Since 2000, all jurisdictions in California are required by law to divert 50% of waste away from landfills through source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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Solid waste disposal remains below the 10-year average:

- In 2012, waste generated and disposed by San Bernardino County residents fell slightly, from 1.6 million tons of waste in 2011 to 1.5 million tons in 2012.
- Waste disposal remains down 36% since the peak in 2005, and down 29% over the past 10 years.
- Meanwhile, San Bernardino County’s population grew an estimated 12% since 2003, suggesting that in the face of population growth, economic factors and diversion programs are driving the decline.
- Preliminary 2012 waste diversion data indicate that all 25 jurisdictions (24 cities and the County of San Bernardino) met both their population-based and employment-based disposal rate targets.<sup>1</sup>
- The number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers fell slightly in 2012/13 as did the number of pounds collected. Each participating household contributed an average of 69 pounds of HHW.

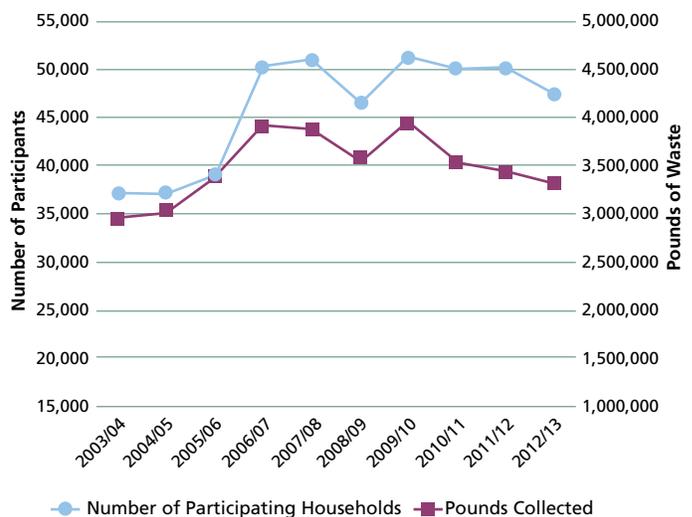
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth San Bernardino County, 2003-2012



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

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

Household Hazardous Waste San Bernardino County, 2004-2013



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

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department

<sup>1</sup> CalRecycle, Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Progress Report ([www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/jurisdiction/diversiondisposal.aspx](http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/jurisdiction/diversiondisposal.aspx))

# Illegal Dumping Reports Decrease Again

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

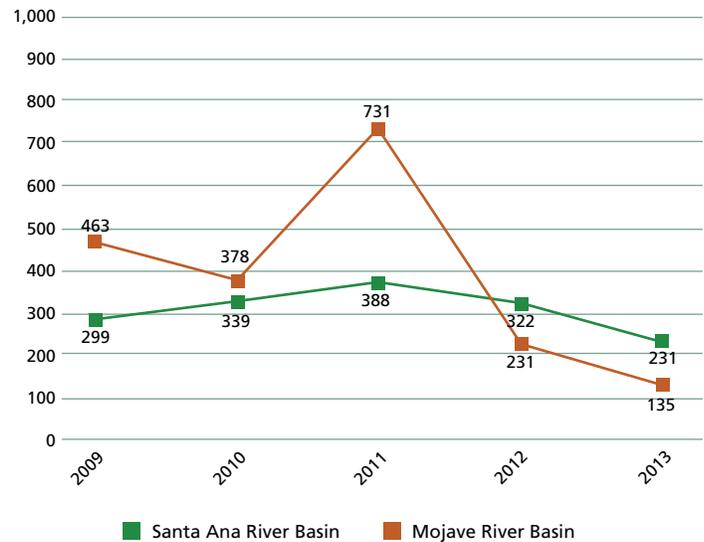
Both watersheds reported fewer illegal discharge, dumping and spill events:

- There were 231 illegal discharge reports in 2013 in the Santa Ana River watershed.
- While the number of reports varies from year-to-year, this year marks a 14% decline in reports since 2004.
- In the Mojave River watershed, there were 135 illegal discharge reports in 2012 – the lowest number of reports since tracking began in 2008.
- Of the illicit discharges in the two watersheds, a combined total of 201 illegal discharges required enforcement action, such as a notice of violation or fines. This equates to 55% of all illegal discharges reported.
- In the Santa Ana River basin, San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 4,780 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities and construction sites. Of this total, 1,790 inspections (37%) resulted in deficiencies.
- In the Mojave River basin, Mojave River Watershed Group members conducted 132 inspections of active construction sites. Of this total, four inspections (3%) resulted in the site having to take corrective action.

### What Factors Contribute to Illegal Discharge Reporting?

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

**Stormwater Quality: Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana and Mojave River Basins (San Bernardino County portions), 2009-2013**



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

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

### The ABCs of NPDES MS4

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

# 13% Decline in Water Consumption Over the Past Five Years

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

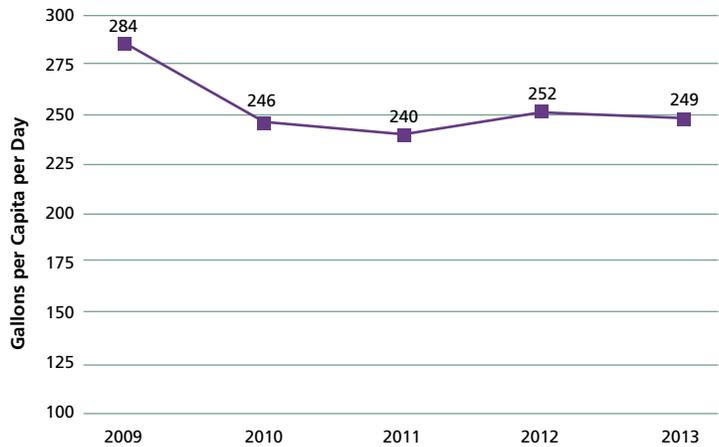
Given San Bernardino County's arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. Conservation is also now law. In November 2009, the state legislature passed SB X7-7 requiring an approximate 20% reduction in per capita usage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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2013, average water consumption fell slightly:

- The average water consumption per person was 249 gallons a day for the agencies sampled.<sup>2</sup>
- Per capita water consumption varied from a high of 433 gallons per capita per day (GPCPD) to 136 GPCPD, depending on the agency.
- Part of the large variation can be explained by higher GPCPD figures in areas with high levels of tourism, since visitor population estimates are not included in the daily per capita water consumption calculation.
- Since 2009, when SB X7-7 was enacted, per capita water usage among the sampled San Bernardino County water agencies has decreased 13%.
- Compared to neighboring counties, San Bernardino County's average of 249 gallons per capita per day in 2013 is higher than Orange County at 172 GPCPD in 2012 and Riverside County at 241 GPCPD in 2012.<sup>3</sup>

Average Urban Water Consumption in Gallons per Capita per Day for Selected Water Agencies Serving San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



Note: Due to variation in the water agencies providing data, these summary water demand statistics are not comparable to data presented in previous Community Indicators reports.

Sources: Water demand and service population data is provided by Mojave Water Agency (which includes Mojave Basin Area, State Water Project Deliveries, and Morongo Basin Area), Twentynine Palms Water District, Inland Empire Utilities Agency (which includes the Cucamonga Valley Water District, Fontana Water Company, and the City of Ontario), City of Big Bear Lake Department of Water and Power, City of San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water Department. Acre-foot to gallons conversion data is from Minco ([www.minco.com/tools/unit-calculator.aspx](http://www.minco.com/tools/unit-calculator.aspx))

<sup>1</sup> Due to the many independent water agencies serving San Bernardino County, a countywide water consumption figure is not available. Data were provided by a sampling of agencies serving the larger geographic or population centers in the county.

<sup>2</sup> Together, the water agencies sampled in San Bernardino County serve approximately 1,252,000 residents, or 60% of the total county population.

<sup>3</sup> The figure for Orange County encompasses the entire county; the figure for Riverside County reflects a sample of five agencies serving approximately 45% of the total population.

# community life

San Bernardino County remains one of the most affordable places to live in Southern California, with ready access to mountain resorts, regional parks and desert getaways. The county boasts some of the region's most prestigious universities and schools, along with plentiful resources to assist residents with employment and human services. Still, many residents struggle. While the population of veterans in the county is declining, the number of applications for federal benefits handled by the County's Department of Veterans Affairs rose 128% in the past 10 years. About a quarter of veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan suffer from mental health conditions that often coexist with traumatic brain injuries.

## *Helping Veterans Maximize their Skills in Civilian Service*

*San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs generated more than \$53 million dollars in federal benefit payments last year for our veterans and is exploring ways veterans can put to good use the skills and resiliency honed in military service into serving our community.*

# Employment Resource Centers Serve Over 50,000 Residents

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

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

The trends of increasing freight traffic and declining passenger traffic continued at Ontario International Airport in 2013:

- Seven passenger airlines and six freight carriers operate out of Ontario International Airport.
- The amount of freight transported at Ontario International increased slightly, rising 1% in 2013 to 460,535 tons. This represents the fourth consecutive year of increases in freight traffic, which is up 18% since 2009.
- In contrast, passenger volume in 2013 declined 8% to 3,969,974 passengers. This is on top of a 5% decrease in passenger traffic the previous year.
- Passenger traffic at Ontario International Airport has declined 45% since the peak in 2005 of over 7.2 million passengers.

Additional airport resources serve area residents:

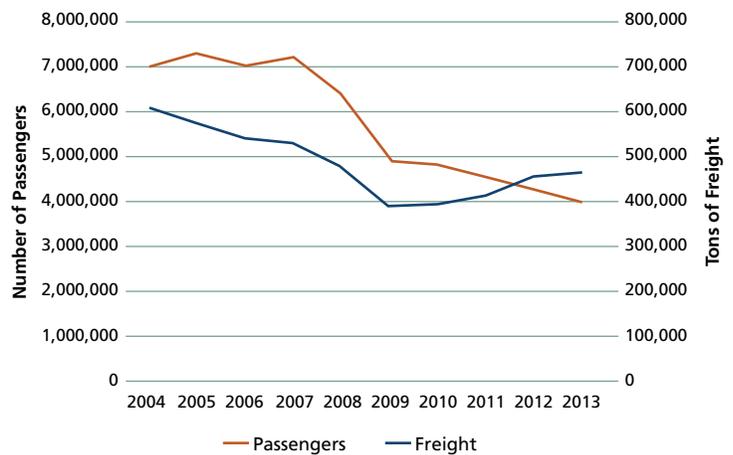
- The San Bernardino International Airport has over 25,000 annual flight operations comprised mainly of charter, corporate, and general aviation users.
- Six County-owned airports are located strategically throughout the county (Apple Valley Airport, Baker Airport, Barstow-Daggett Airport, Chino Airport,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

### Hospitals and Medical Facilities

There are 26 hospitals serving residents and visitors to San Bernardino County:

- Two of the hospitals are trauma centers, including Loma Linda University Medical Center (Level I trauma center) and Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (Level II trauma center).<sup>1</sup>
- Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) operates three community Family Health Centers for primary care, and a regional Burn Center serving San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties.

Volume of Passengers and Freight  
Ontario International Airport, 2004-2013



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail.

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

### San Bernardino County is Baby-Friendly!

San Bernardino County is home to 10 Baby-Friendly hospitals, more than any other county in California. Baby-Friendly hospitals promote breastfeeding over formula feeding, and couplet care (keeping parents and infants together at all times from birth through discharge to promote bonding). First 5 San Bernardino was the organization that initially championed this cause, funding the effort to support San Bernardino County hospitals in becoming certified as Baby-Friendly.

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

**Universities, Colleges, and Career Training**

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

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

**Employment Resource Centers**

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

- San Bernardino County’s Workforce Investment Board (WIB) operates three Employment Resource Centers located in the East Valley (San Bernardino), West End (Rancho Cucamonga), and High Desert.
- In 2013, the Employment Resource Centers served a total of 51,423 residents.
- Of the residents served, 19,334 accessed services at the East Valley Center, 16,221 at the West End Center, and 15,868 at the High Desert Center.

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

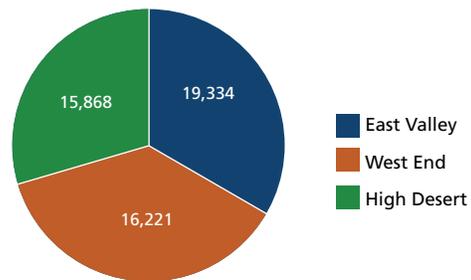
- In 2013, 10,567 job listings were posted to the Workforce Investment Network.
- Over 8,114 services were provided to employers including 16 business workshops and 116 job fairs or recruitment events.
- In 2013, the WIB executed 110 on-the-job training contracts, which provided on-site employee training programs for local businesses.

**Recreational Facilities**

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

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

**Residents Served at Employment Resource Centers**  
San Bernardino County, 2013



Source: County of San Bernardino, Workforce Investment Board

**San Bernardino County Regional Parks**

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

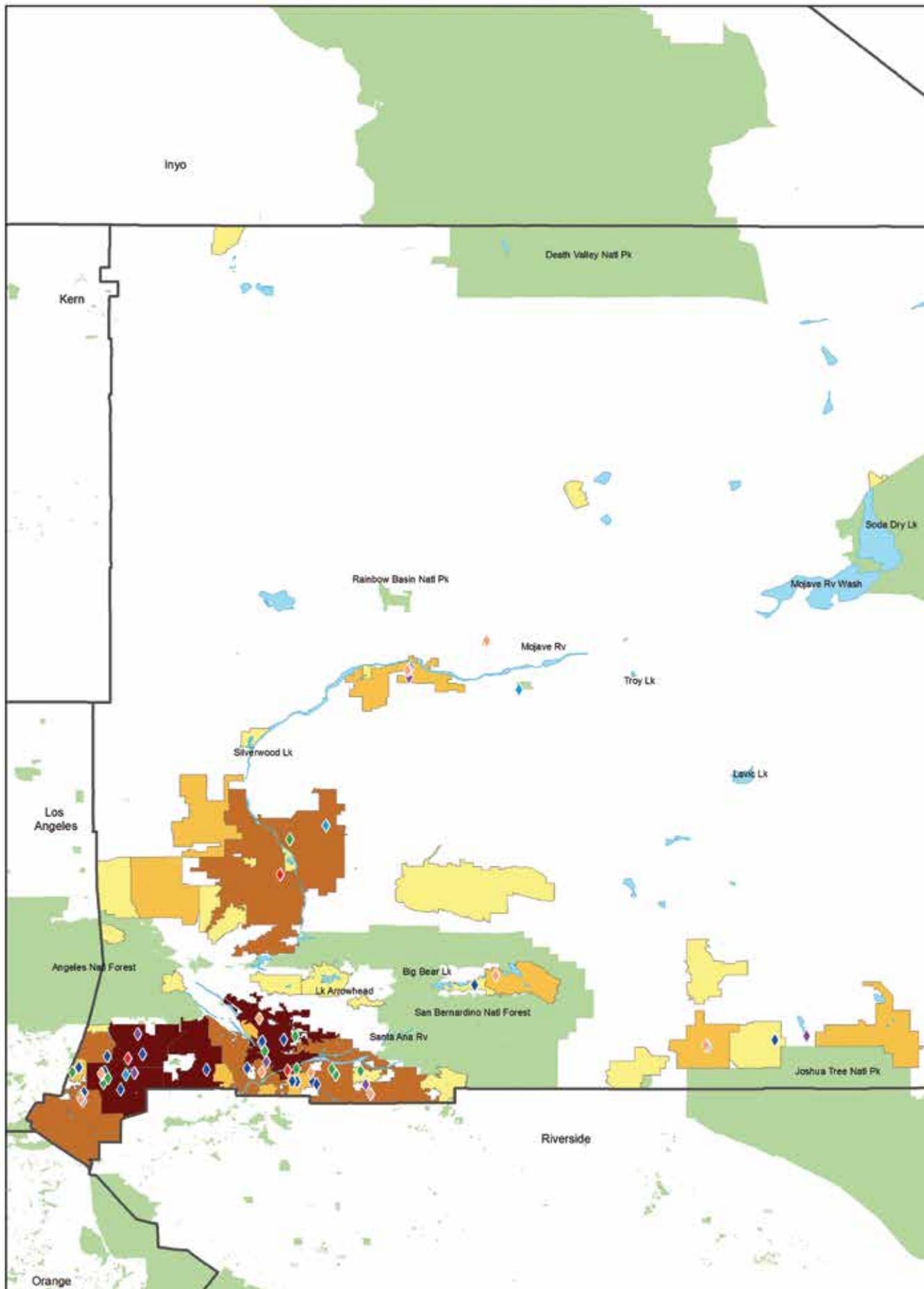
\*Not included in total acreage.

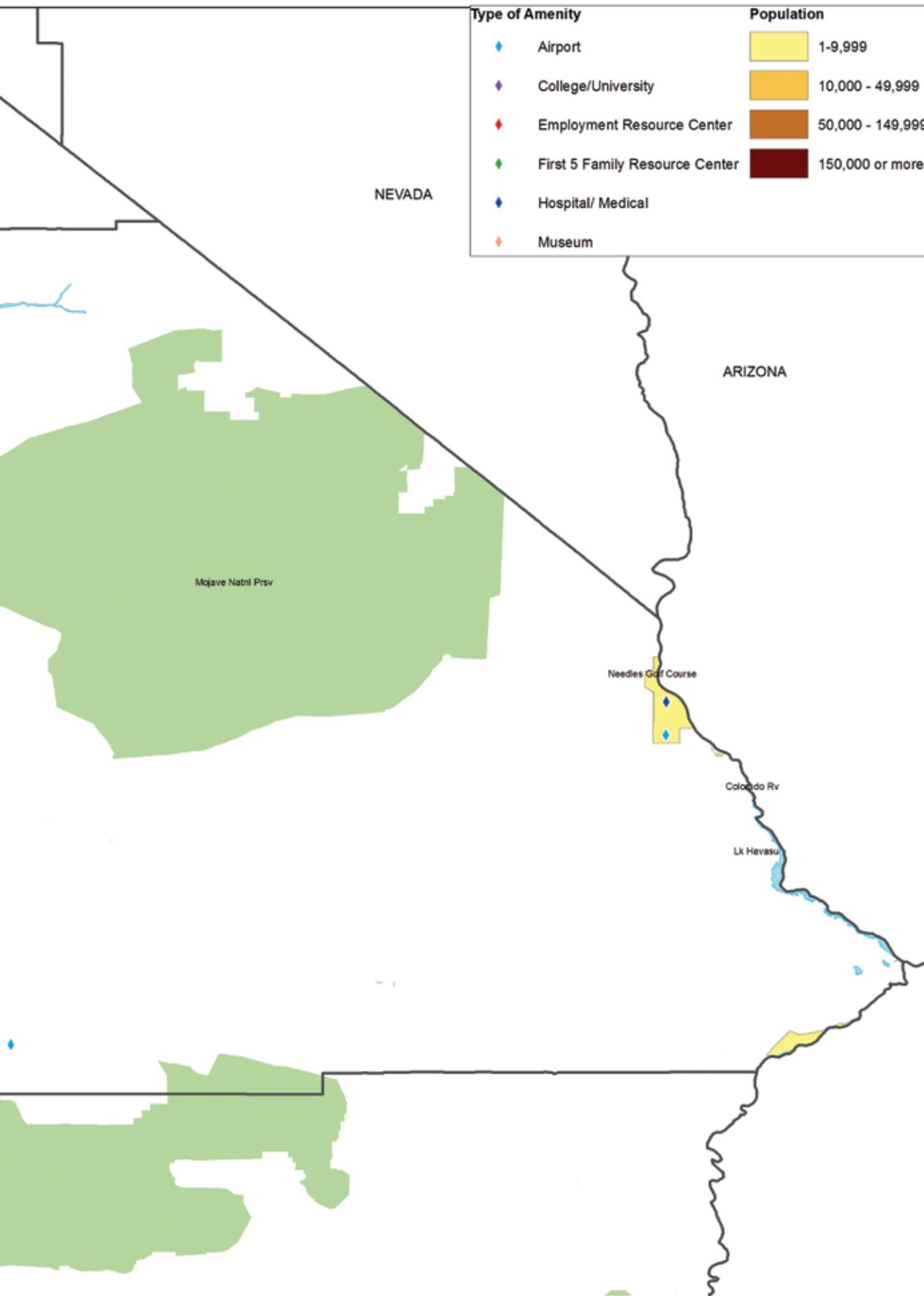
Source: San Bernardino County Regional Parks Department

**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 California rate. Three out of every four residents live within one mile of a local park and within five miles of a regional, state or national park.

Source: Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010





**Resources for Young Children and Families**

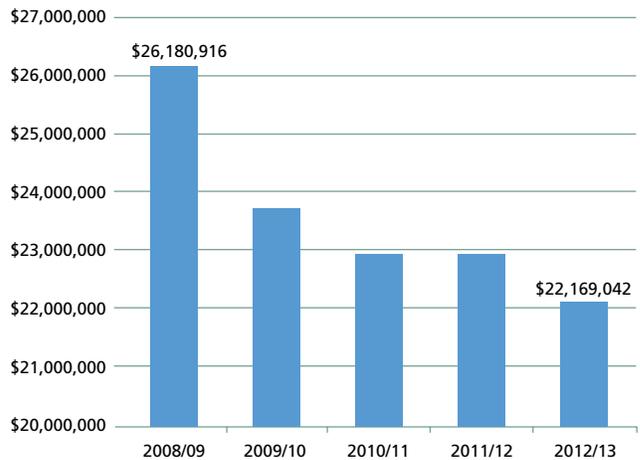
First 5 San Bernardino continues to invest in programs for children under six and their families, despite declining Proposition 10 revenues:

- In 2013, First 5 San Bernardino invested in 35 preschool sites throughout San Bernardino County, serving over 1,300 children.
- First 5 San Bernardino also funded 13 Family Resource Centers which provided 14,816 families with direct services, referrals, and case management in 2013. Families utilizing resource centers had a variety of needs ranging from basic needs to crisis stabilization.
- Also in 2013, through a countywide dental program, 9,081 children received a dental screening with many receiving follow up dental treatment.
- 6,763 children also received a developmental screening for early detection of potential delays and, if needed, early intervention services.
- In addition to these programs, First 5 San Bernardino invests in programs providing asthma intervention, early developmental and behavioral screening and intervention, health care access and insurance, and parent education.
- First 5 San Bernardino’s tobacco tax revenues decreased 15% in five years from \$26,180,916 in 2008/09 to \$22,169,042 in 2012/13.

**First 5 San Bernardino: Investing in Health and Early Development**

Proposition 10 was passed by California voters in 1998, approving a tax on tobacco products for the purpose of improving young children’s health and development. The statewide initiative, also known as “First 5,” celebrates its 15 year anniversary in 2014. Proposition 10 funds are distributed to counties throughout California based on each county’s number of live births. First 5 San Bernardino, which receives a portion of Proposition 10 funds, invests in a wide variety of programs for children under six and their families, including early care and education, family support services, and health programs.

**Proposition 10 Funding**  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2013



Source: First 5 San Bernardino

# Applications for Federal Benefits Remain Steady at 32,000

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

Veterans from all eras reside in San Bernardino County, with needs ranging from aging and adult services to children's services, and from transitional assistance to public health. Strengthening support networks for soldiers and their families may reduce the long-term individual and societal impacts of war. Financial benefits obtained for veterans results in local spending, job creation, and tax revenue.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Similar to trends elsewhere, the number of veterans living in San Bernardino County is declining:<sup>1</sup>

- In 2013, approximately 5.3% of San Bernardino County's population was comprised of veterans.
- The veteran population went from 115,646 in 2010 to 111,221 in 2013, and is projected to decline further in the future.
- While the overall veteran population is declining, the number of veterans returning home from active duty is increasing.

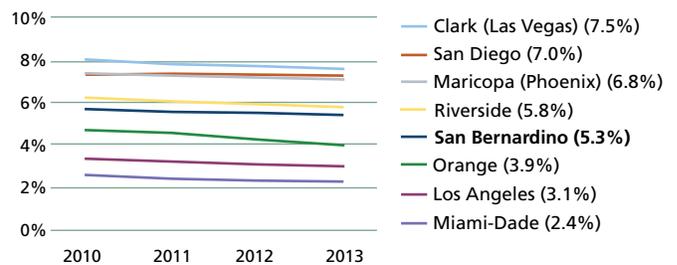
Demand for veterans' services is increasing:

- Between 2004 and 2013, there was a 128% increase in the number of completed applications for federal benefits.<sup>2</sup> During the same period, the County VA caseload grew by 67%.
- Reasons for increased demand include more soldiers returning home from Iraq and Afghanistan, an increase in the number of aging Korean and Vietnam veterans who are seeking more health services and benefits, and the changing economy and job market.
- In the past year, however, the County VA caseload dropped significantly due to administrative actions, such as closing old and inactive cases. This resulted in active case files decreasing from 829 case files for each staff member in 2012 to 554 case files in 2013.

During 2012/13, the County VA obtained significant benefits for veterans:

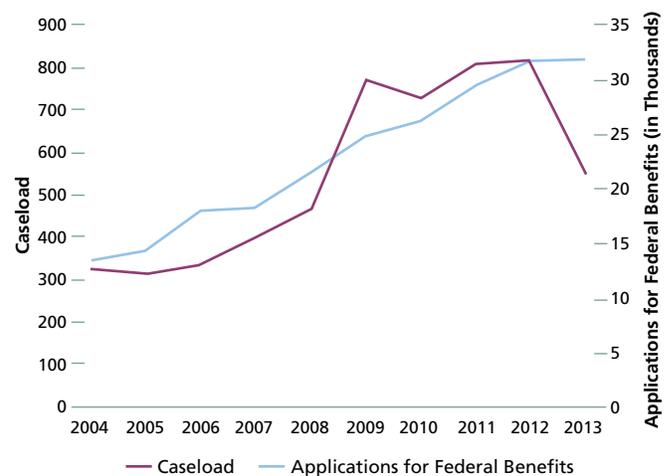
- The combined annual value of federal monthly payments and one-time benefits obtained by the County of San Bernardino for veterans was \$53,326,918, a 67% increase from the previous year.
- This \$53.3 million in new federal dollars was generated at a net cost to the County of just over \$1.4 million (\$1,404,876).

Percent of Population Comprised of Veterans  
County Comparison, 2010-2013



Sources: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2011 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2010-2040 ([www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran\\_Population.asp](http://www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp)); U.S. Census Bureau ([www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2013/CO-EST2013-alldata.html](http://www.census.gov/popest/data/counties/totals/2013/CO-EST2013-alldata.html))

Department of Veterans Affairs Caseload and Applications for Federal Benefits  
San Bernardino County, 2004-2013



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs

### Supporting Vets in San Bernardino County

Veterans often report that the more traditional approaches to treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder, such as medication and group and individual therapy, are not bringing the level of healing and recovery they need to resume a "normal" life. San Bernardino County supports alternative and complementary forms of treatment, including equine-assisted learning and therapy, therapeutic art and music programs, and urban agriculture or green collar job opportunities (such as aquaponics, hydroponics, community gardening, composting, and beekeeping). These activities provide "safe zones" for veterans to be together so they can fully recover and re-assimilate back into civilian life. One example is a partnership between the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs and community groups, veteran volunteers, and other County departments to create an aquaponics education/demonstration project at the San Bernardino County Museum. Funding is being secured for similar projects in Bloomington, Apple Valley, and Barstow.

### Veteran Services Closes Old and Inactive Cases

In 2012/13, the San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs reduced its caseload by 33% by implementing measures to close many old and inactive cases. Supporting this effort, the federal Veterans Administration handed down decisions on a large number of claims in the county, which allowed those cases to be closed.

<sup>1</sup> Prior San Bernardino County Community Indicators Reports used 2000-2030 veteran population projections, whereas this report uses new 2010-2040 projections. Population data presented in this report are not comparable to prior Indicators Reports.

<sup>2</sup> Applications for federal support include monetary benefits, medical/mental health services, educational assistance, vocational rehabilitation and other services.

# Nonprofit Businesses Decrease while Revenues Grow

## Description of Indicator

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

## Why is it Important?

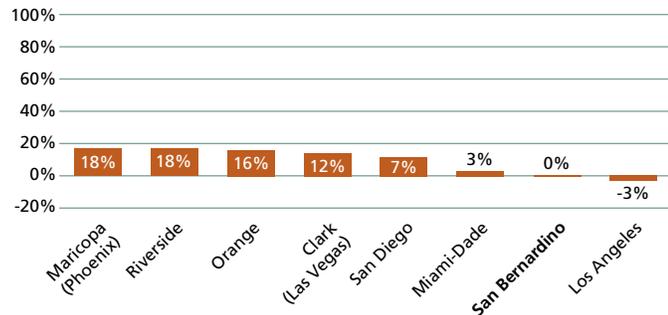
A well-funded, stable nonprofit sector is integral to a healthy and stable community. Foundations and federal grants can provide critical funding for community services and charitable organizations, helping to bridge the gap between government programs and local needs. The nonprofit sector is also a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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of nonprofit businesses in San Bernardino County decreased in 2013:

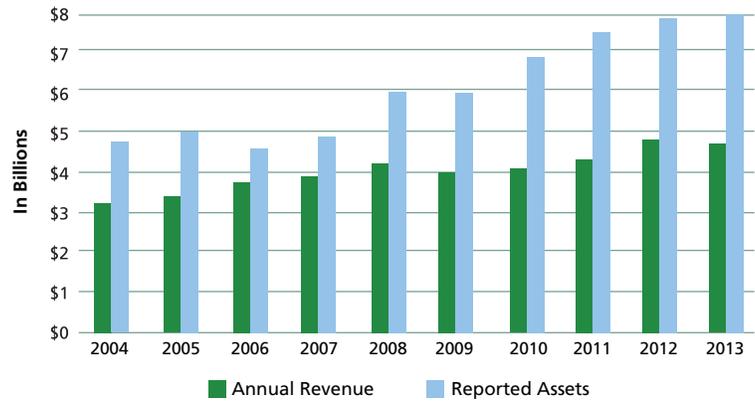
- There were 5,191 registered nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2013, down 7% from 2012 when 5,602 nonprofits were registered in the county.
- However, the 10-year trend in the number of San Bernardino County nonprofit organizations has remained stable (0% growth).
- San Bernardino County has 2.5 nonprofit organizations per thousand residents, which is lower than all regions compared except Riverside County and Las Vegas.
- The largest category of nonprofit organizations in San Bernardino County in 2013 was Religion at 26%, followed by Human Services (24%), Public/Societal Benefit (16%), and Education (15%).

Number of Nonprofit Businesses, 10-Year Growth Rate County Comparison, 2004-2013



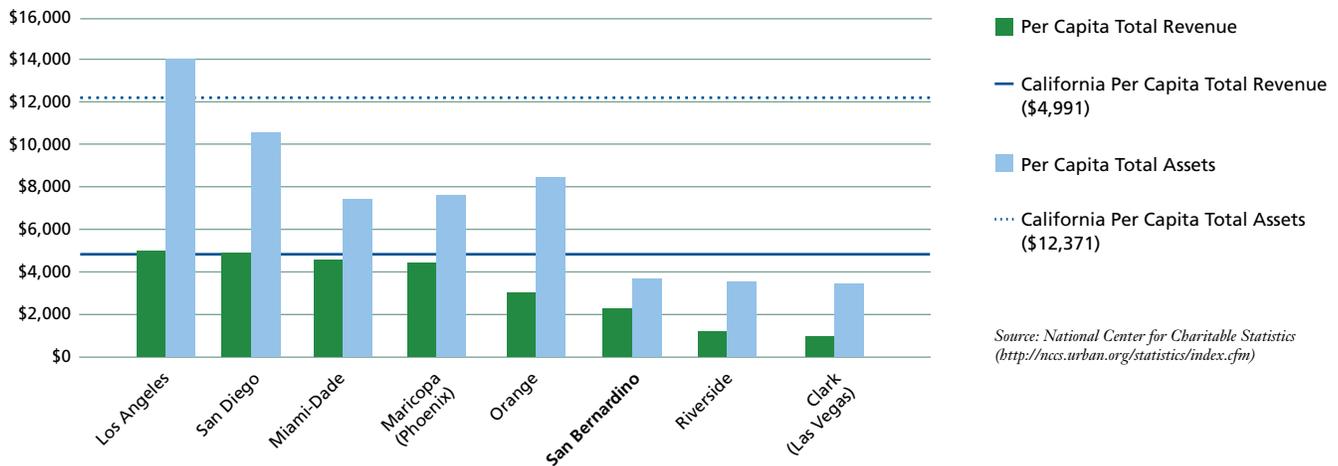
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/bmf.php>)

Revenue and Asset Growth San Bernardino County, 2004-2013



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

Per Capita Total Revenue and Assets County Comparison, 2013



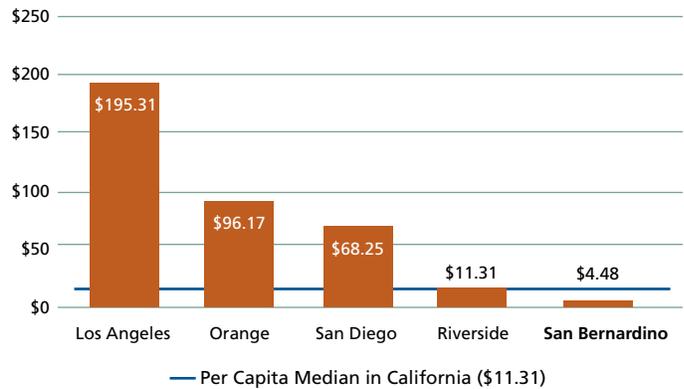
Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics (<http://nccs.urban.org/statistics/index.cfm>)

<sup>1</sup> Nonprofits include public charities, private foundations, and other 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations.

Despite robust revenue and asset growth, San Bernardino County nonprofit businesses have less funding available than comparison regions:

- Reported revenues for San Bernardino County nonprofits increased 43% in the 10-year period between 2004 and 2013, while total assets increased 71% during the same period.
- This surpasses California, for which nonprofit revenues increased 20% while assets increased 39% during the same 10-year period.
- However, San Bernardino County has less revenue and assets per capita than California and all peer counties compared, except Riverside and Las Vegas.
- 35% of the nonprofits in San Bernardino County have revenues over \$50,000, lower than all other regions compared and California.
- Private foundations located in San Bernardino County awarded contributions, grants and gifts totaling \$4.48 per capita. This is less than half the median figure for all California counties of \$11.31 per capita.

Per Capita Contributions, Grants, and Gifts Paid  
County Comparison, 2011



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

### Responding to Disparities in San Bernardino County

In recent years, there has been a decrease in the number of nonprofit businesses in San Bernardino County, while revenues and assets continue to increase. On one hand, these data suggest that nonprofits in the county are becoming more efficient. However, other data indicate that San Bernardino nonprofits have low per capita revenue and assets and low per capita foundation contributions when compared to neighboring and peer counties. In addition, the historic absence of foundation grant support represents a lost opportunity of potentially \$236 million per year for the county.<sup>2</sup>

In response to the challenge of securing grants in the county, the County of San Bernardino in partnership with The Community Foundation, the Inland Empire United Way, and community stakeholders, have come together to find creative strategies to build the nonprofit capacity in the county. The County of San Bernardino and The Community Foundation have partnered on two projects including:



- **Give Big San Bernardino County:** Give BIG San Bernardino County is a 24-hour online web-a-thon that took place on May 8, 2014, with a goal of raising \$300,000 for local nonprofits and inspiring donors to become longtime philanthropists. Through the Give BIG campaign, nonprofits throughout the county learned new skills in marketing, donor cultivation, and how to use social media for fundraising to build their capacity. A total of 261 nonprofits registered with the goal of raising \$300,000 during the one-day event. The campaign raised over \$600,000 including \$550,814 in contributions, as well as over \$55,000 of in-kind support.
- **Grant Development Initiative (GDI):** The GDI seeks to significantly increase grant funding and support to San Bernardino County educational, health, government and nonprofit organizations by improving the coordination, communication, and collaboration between these entities in the development and submission of grant proposals to private and public foundations, as well as corporate, state, and federal funders. The goal of the GDI is to address this circumstance and “potential opportunity” for the county - especially at a time of economic difficulties and redevelopment funding losses. This project takes a comprehensive approach to identifying barriers between grant development professionals within these entities in their pursuit of funds. Ultimately, the GDI will create a systemic approach whereby these individuals, government, and nonprofits can work collaboratively in the development and submission of grant proposals.

Additionally, the County of San Bernardino and Inland Empire United Way (on behalf of the Funders Alliance) have partnered with The California Endowment on the following project:

- **Expanding Nonprofit Excellence in the Inland Empire:** This project aims to better position nonprofit businesses in the Inland Empire to attract investment and more effectively meet human service needs within the region. Throughout 2014, 20 organizations will receive coaching from the Center for Nonprofit Management to develop a Strategic Expansion Plan to help guide future organizational growth. The Funders Alliance of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties will also conduct a strategic advocacy campaign to funders outside the region to increase their understanding of the Inland Empire, and attract additional investment and new dollars for the region’s nonprofits.

<sup>2</sup>The James Irvine Foundation: The Inland Empire Nonprofit Sector: A Growing Region Faces the Challenges of Capacity, 2009.

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California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)  
California Employment Development Department  
California Health Interview Survey  
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County of San Bernardino Department of Human Services  
County of San Bernardino Department of Public Health  
County of San Bernardino Department of Public Works  
County of San Bernardino Department of Veterans Affairs  
County of San Bernardino Economic Development Agency  
County of San Bernardino Human Resources  
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National Transit Database  
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Needles Public Utility  
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San Bernardino County Fire Department  
San Bernardino County Flood Control District  
Stormwater Program  
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department  
San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools  
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Arrowhead Regional Medical Center  
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First 5 San Bernardino ([www.first5sanbernardino.org](http://www.first5sanbernardino.org))

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

San Bernardino County Administrative Office  
([www.sbcounty.gov/cao](http://www.sbcounty.gov/cao))

San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors  
([www.sbcounty.gov/bos](http://www.sbcounty.gov/bos))

San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health  
([www.sbcounty.gov/dbh](http://www.sbcounty.gov/dbh))

San Bernardino County Department of Public Health  
([www.sbcounty.gov/dph](http://www.sbcounty.gov/dph))

San Bernardino County Department of Public Works  
([www.sbcounty.gov/dpw](http://www.sbcounty.gov/dpw))

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

San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency  
([www.sbcountyadvantage.com](http://www.sbcountyadvantage.com))

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

San Bernardino County Probation Department  
([www.sbcounty.gov/probation](http://www.sbcounty.gov/probation))

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

San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools  
([www.sbcss.k12.ca.us](http://www.sbcss.k12.ca.us))

San Bernardino County Workforce Investment Board  
([www.sbcountyadvantage.com](http://www.sbcountyadvantage.com))

Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority ([www.sawpa.org](http://www.sawpa.org))

South Coast Air Quality Management District ([www.aqmd.gov](http://www.aqmd.gov))

The Community Foundation ([www.thecommunityfoundation.net](http://www.thecommunityfoundation.net))





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A publication of The Community Foundation

The Community Foundation's mission is "Strengthening Inland Southern California through Philanthropy." This is accomplished by raising, stewarding and distributing community assets by awarding grants to nonprofit organizations, and by working toward our vision of "A vibrant, generous and just region – with unlimited opportunities." The foundation focuses on building permanent endowments to ensure that The Community Foundation is *Here for Good*.

In 2013, The Community Foundation raised \$16 million in new gifts, distributed \$7.5 million in grants and scholarships, and managed and invested funds that total nearly \$80 million in assets.