

# COMMUNITY INDICATORS

## REPORT



2018



SAN BERNARDINO  
COUNTY



San Bernardino County continues to be a California success story. Unemployment is at a record low. The rate of family poverty has declined for the third consecutive year. Welfare caseloads continue to decline. Homeownership rates are up. And third-grade English proficiency has increased for the third straight year.

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

The 2018 report marks our ninth consecutive year of taking an objective look at our large and diverse county, specifically our economy, our schools, healthcare, public safety, environment, and our overall quality of life. These are the interrelated and interdependent elements of the “complete county” upon which our Vision is based. We understand that a successful community is not possible unless all of these elements are performing well and the people behind them are working collaboratively and collectively to improve the quality of life in our county.

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

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

This year’s effort marks the first exclusively digital version of the report. To reduce spending and conserve resources, a printed book will not be published. It is also a transitional report between the paper versions of the first eight years and next year’s unveiling of an interactive Community Indicators Report website, where consumers can quickly access the information they need, access additional details, and readily compare different groups of information and numbers from previous years.

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

Sincerely,

Supervisor Robert A. Lovingood  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

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# Introduction

**W**hat makes San Bernardino County a great place to live? What do we need to work on to improve our quality of life today and sustain it into the future? The San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report helps answer these questions by providing an annual assessment of how the county fares across a range of indicators.

The report is a valuable tool for measuring progress toward becoming a “complete county” – a place that capitalizes on the diversity of its people, its geography, and its economy to create a broad array of choices for its residents in how they live, work, and play. After extensive public input, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and San Bernardino Council of Governments in 2011 adopted the Countywide Vision that affirms the elements of a complete county, including education, public safety, jobs, recreation and well-being – all of which are interrelated and depend on discrete sectors working collaboratively toward shared goals.

In those areas where our county is doing well, we can celebrate and learn from what is working. In those areas that need improvement, we can initiate or expand our dialogue about complex issues and develop strategies to bring about positive change. Through this annual self-assessment, we hope to inform and inspire community members, policymakers, and business leaders to work together to make our Countywide Vision a reality.

## **Indicator Selection Criteria**

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

The indicators selected for inclusion in this report:

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

## **Peer Regions**

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



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

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

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

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

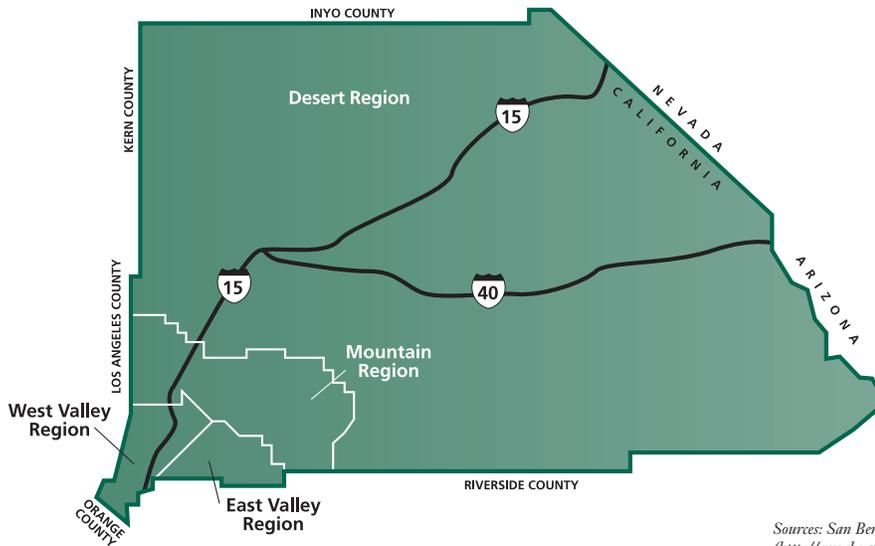
From our valleys, across our mountains, and into our deserts, we envision a county that is a destination for visitors and a home for anyone seeking a sense of community and the best life has to offer.

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

# County Profile

## PLACE

### GEOGRAPHY



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

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

\*Unincorporated

Sources: San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department, 2007 General Plan (<http://cms.sbcounty.gov/lus/Planning/GeneralPlan.aspx>); California State Association of Counties ([www.counties.org](http://www.counties.org)); San Bernardino County ([www.sbcounty.gov/main/pages/Cities.aspx](http://www.sbcounty.gov/main/pages/Cities.aspx))

20,053

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

24

Incorporated cities in San Bernardino County

81%

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

93%

County's land area within the Desert Region

### LAND USE

82%

Land area that is vacant

13%

Land area used for military purposes

2.5 million

Acres of recreational land

5%

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

3 out of 4

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

8,684

Acres of County regional parks

6 acres

Parkland per 1,000 residents

# PEOPLE

## POPULATION

2,174,938

Population (2018)

28%

Projected growth between 2020 and 2045

## POPULATION DENSITY

108

Persons per square mile (countywide)

3,072

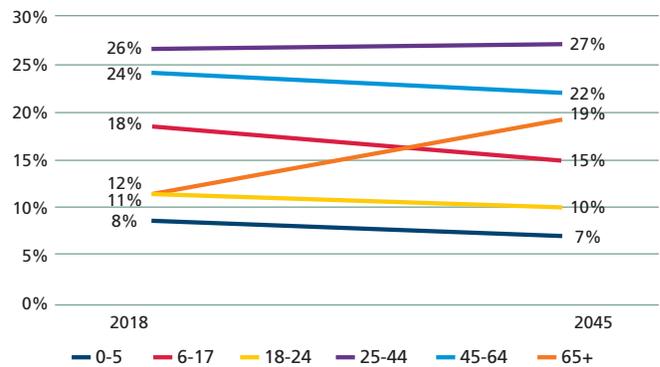
Persons per square mile (Valley Region only)

## AGE

In terms of absolute growth, all age groups in San Bernardino County are projected to increase at varying rates between 2018 and 2045, from 7% growth among young children ages 0-5 to 109% growth among seniors ages 65 and older. In comparison, the statewide population of children ages 0-5 is expected to decrease by 3% over this time, while the statewide senior population is projected to increase 99% over the same period.

In terms of relative growth, the proportion of the San Bernardino County population made up of residents ages 65 and older is projected to grow from 12% of the population in 2018 to 19% by 2045. Adults ages 25-44 are projected to increase slightly, from 26% to 27% of the overall population. The size of all other age groups is projected to shrink in varying degrees relative to the total population.

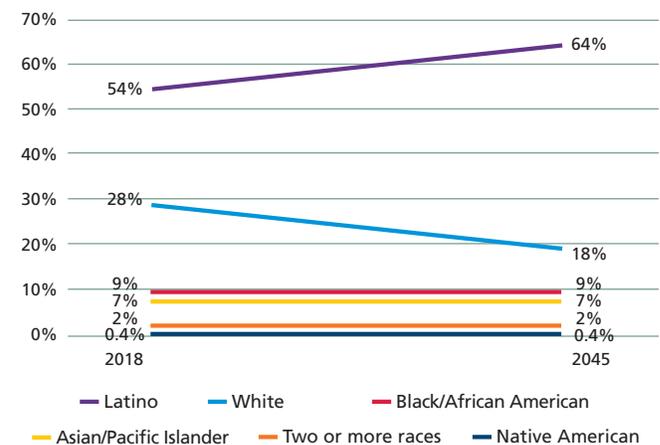
Projected Change in Age Group Proportions of the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2018 and 2045



## RACE AND ETHNICITY

At 54% of the total San Bernardino County population, Latino residents, who may be of any race, are the largest race and ethnic group in the county. Latino residents are projected to increase to 64% of the total population by 2045. The remaining race or ethnic groups, including White, Black/African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and Two or More Races are projected to remain the same or decrease.

Projected Change in Race/Ethnic Group Proportions of the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2018 and 2045



## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

20%

Born outside of the U.S.

41%

Speak a language other than English at home

3.3

Average household size

42%

Households with children under 18

34%

Families with children under 18 led by a single parent

## CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

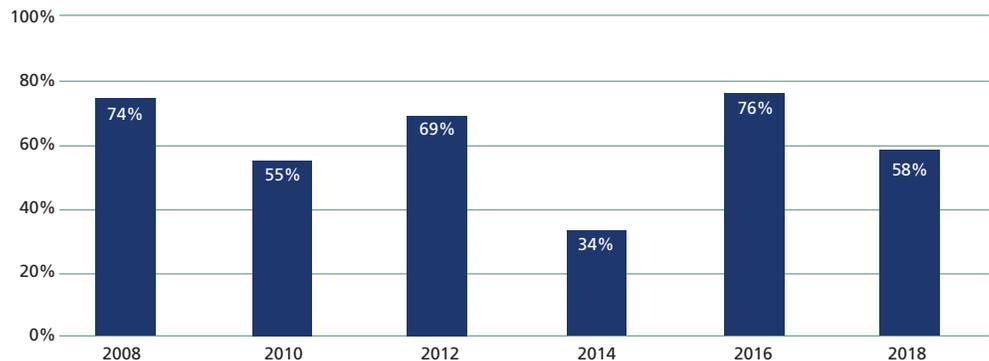
58%

Voter turnout among registered voters (2018)

57%

Voting by mail (2016)

**Voter Turnout Among Registered Voters**  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2018



## EDUCATION

21%

Residents over age 25 with a bachelor's degree (2017)

83%

High school graduation rate (2016/17)

## ECONOMY

### EMPLOYMENT

957,400

Number in the labor force (August 2018)

917,500

Number employed (August 2018)

39,800

Number unemployed (August 2018)

4.2%

Unemployment rate (August 2018)

### INCOME

23%

Child poverty rate (2017)

16%

Overall poverty rate (2017)

\$60,420

Median household income (2017)

### HOUSING

\$290,000

Median single-family existing home price (August 2018)

66%

Buyers who can afford an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median) (2018 Q2)

## SOURCES

### PLACE

- San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan (geography)
- San Bernardino County Transportation Authority, 2016 (land use)
- Creating Countywide Vision, Vision Elements, 2010 (park acreage)

### PEOPLE

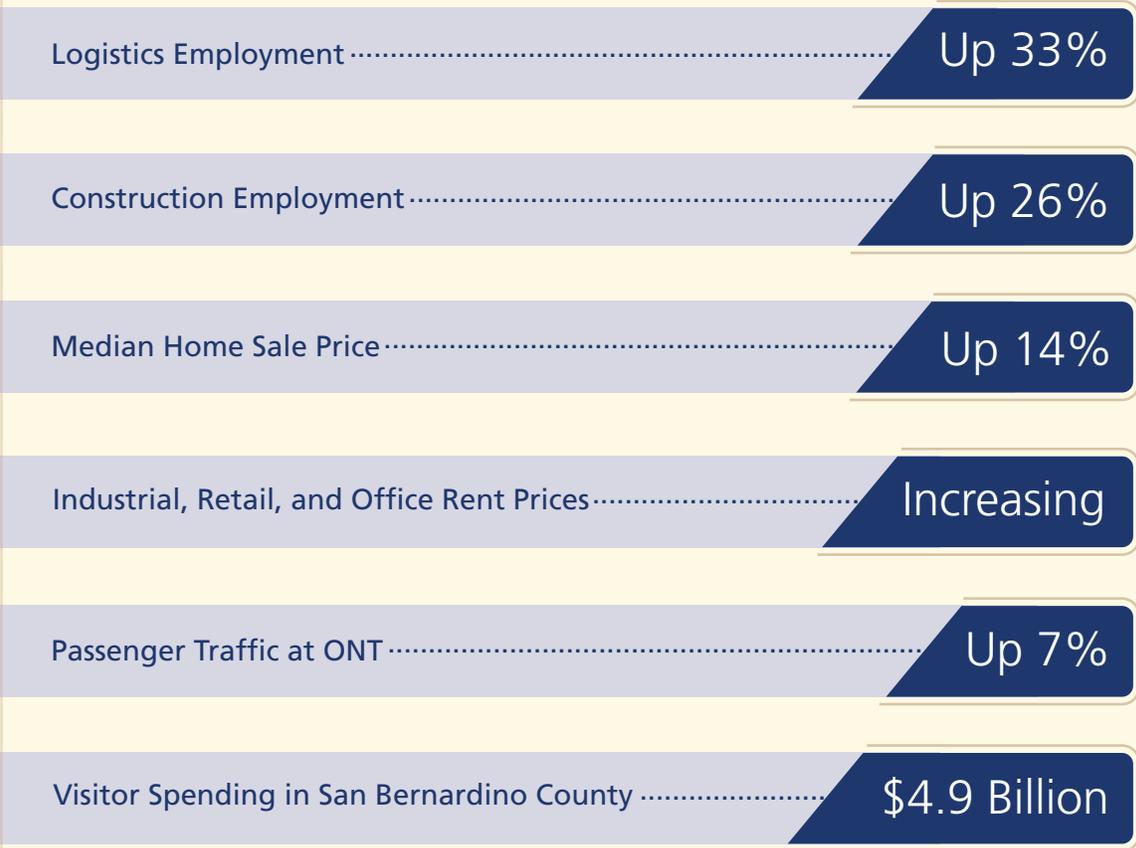
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-1, January 2018 (population)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table P-1 (population projections)
- San Bernardino County Land Use Department, 2007 General Plan; U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (population density)  
Note: Valley Region includes Ontario Census County Division (CCD), San Bernardino CCD, and Yucaipa CCD.
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table1 P-3 (population by age projections)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table1 P-3 (population projections by race/ethnicity) Note: "Latino" includes any race. All race calculations are non-Latino.
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, DP02 (social and household characteristics, educational attainment)
- California Department of Education (high school dropout rate)
- California Secretary of State (civic engagement)

### ECONOMY

- California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information, Monthly Labor Force Data for Cities and Census Designated Places (CDP), August 2018 – Preliminary (unemployment rate, labor force counts)
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, DP03 (median income, poverty)
- California Association of Realtors, August 2018 (median sale price)
- California Association of Realtors, First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, second quarter 2018 (percent able to afford entry level home)

# Economy

## Section Highlights



## A Success Story

*GenerationGo! is a countywide effort spearheaded by the San Bernardino County Workforce Development Board that provides work-based learning opportunities to high school students so they are ready to enter the workforce with the skills they need. Healthcare jobs in the Inland Empire are expected to grow by about 20 percent in the next five years, with more than 17,900 openings each year due to growth and replacement needs. Matching local business needs with future workforce training, Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) piloted a GenerationGo! program with 14 students from San Bernardino’s Cajon High School. The students were introduced to a variety of career opportunities in the medical field, each completing 120 hours of clinical practice. High school seniors from the ARMC pilot program can take a state test to gain medical assistant certificates that make them eligible for entry-level jobs in medical offices and hospitals.*



# Unemployment Rate Hits a Record Low

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

All five selected industry clusters experienced an increase in employment between 2016 and 2017:

- Logistics saw 33% growth in employment, driven mostly by increases in warehousing and storage jobs.
- Construction jobs grew by 26% and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased by 17%.
- Healthcare grew by 8%, while Manufacturing saw an increase of 4%.

Over 10 years, all of the selected clusters witnessed employment increases except one:

- Since 2008, Logistics employment increased 69% and Healthcare employment increased 37%.
- Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased 16% since 2008, and Construction/Housing Related Industries employment increased 20% over the same period.
- Manufacturing experienced an overall decline of 1% since 2008.

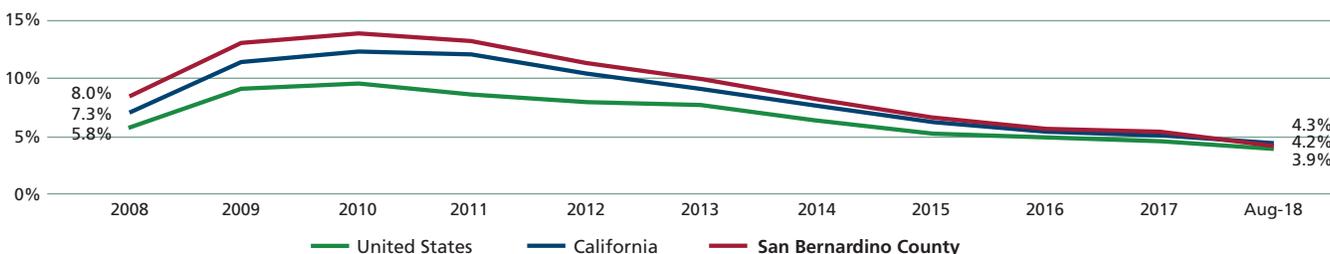
Salaries in four out of five of the selected clusters are increasing:

- Between 2016 and 2017, average salaries in Professional/Scientific/Technical Services and Manufacturing each increased by 7%, while Healthcare increased by 4% and Logistics increased 3%.
- The average salary of Construction/Housing Related Industries remained essentially unchanged.
- During this same period, the cost of living increased 2.5%.<sup>1</sup>
- The minimum annual income needed to qualify for financing to purchase an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median) is approximately \$37,300, which is affordable on average to employees in all five of these clusters if a down payment can be secured.

Paralleling trends nationwide, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate continued to improve in late 2018 (according to the latest data available at time of publication):

- From the high in 2010, the unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing and was 4.2% as of August 2018.
- In August 2018, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was the 27th lowest out of the 58 counties in California, a position that has improved from 32nd in 2017.
- San Bernardino County's unemployment rate is higher than the national rate (3.9%) but lower than the state rate (4.3%).

## Unemployment Rate San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2008-August 2018



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

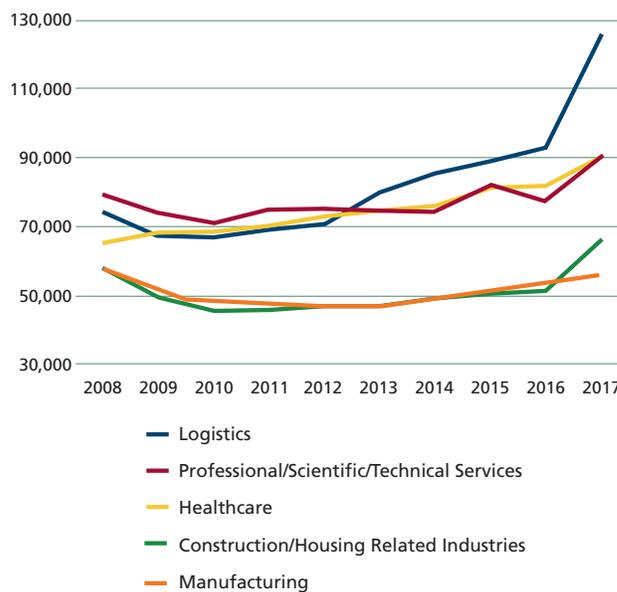
<sup>1</sup> Consumer Price Index – All Urban Consumers; Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County ([www.bls.gov/data/#prices](http://www.bls.gov/data/#prices))

## Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters San Bernardino County, 2016 and 2017

	2016	2017	Percent Change
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$62,706	\$67,101	7%
Manufacturing	\$53,257	\$56,764	7%
Healthcare	\$55,387	\$57,641	4%
Logistics	\$50,277	\$51,924	3%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	\$52,441	\$52,467	0%

Source: Analysis of data from Cbmura Economics & Analytics

## Employment in Selected Industry Clusters San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



Source: Analysis of data from Cbmura Economics & Analytics

## Median Sale Price of Homes Jumps 14% in One Year

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Median home sale prices continue to rise:

- The median sale price of existing single-family homes increased 14%, from \$242,650 in January 2017 to \$277,000 in January 2018.
- During the five-year period between January 2014 and January 2018, the median sale price of homes increased 46% in San Bernardino County, compared to a 28% increase in California.

More homes are being sold:

- There was an 8% increase in the number of homes sold, from 28,070 total homes sold in 2016 to 30,321 homes in in 2017.
- Since 2014, the trend in the number of homes sold each year has been upward.

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

New home construction generates jobs and strengthens the local economy. Until 2017, however, the construction of new homes in the county had stagnated. One likely factor for this was the low Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loan limit. The FHA loan limit is the maximum loan amount that the FHA will insure and is updated annually. FHA loans are appealing, and often the only option, for buyers who cannot afford a 20% down payment, have a lower credit score, or cannot get approved for a conventional loan.

When the FHA loan limit is low, there is a disincentive for developers to build new properties – which typically sell for more than re-sale homes – because there are a limited number of buyers who can afford to put down a large enough down payment to stay under the FHA loan limit.

In 2018 for San Bernardino County, the FHA loan limit has been set to \$405,950 for a single-family home. A loan limit of at least \$450,000 would stimulate growth in new construction.

**Median Sale Price of Existing Detached Homes**  
San Bernardino County and California, January 2004-January 2018



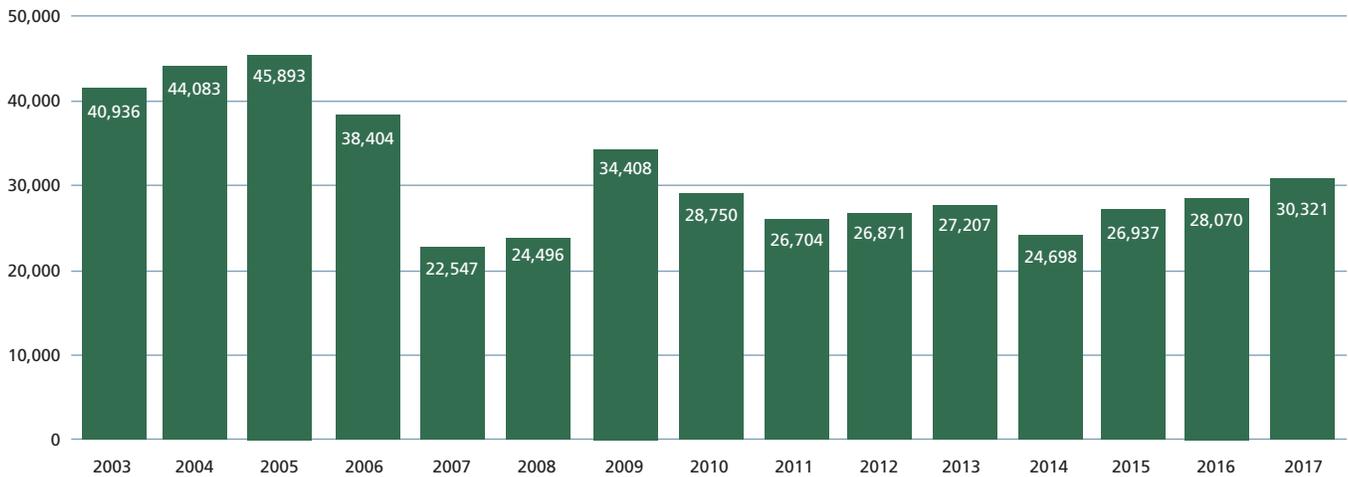
Source: California Association of Realtors ([www.car.org](http://www.car.org))

## RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE MARKET (Continued)

The long-term trend in the number of construction permits granted is upward:

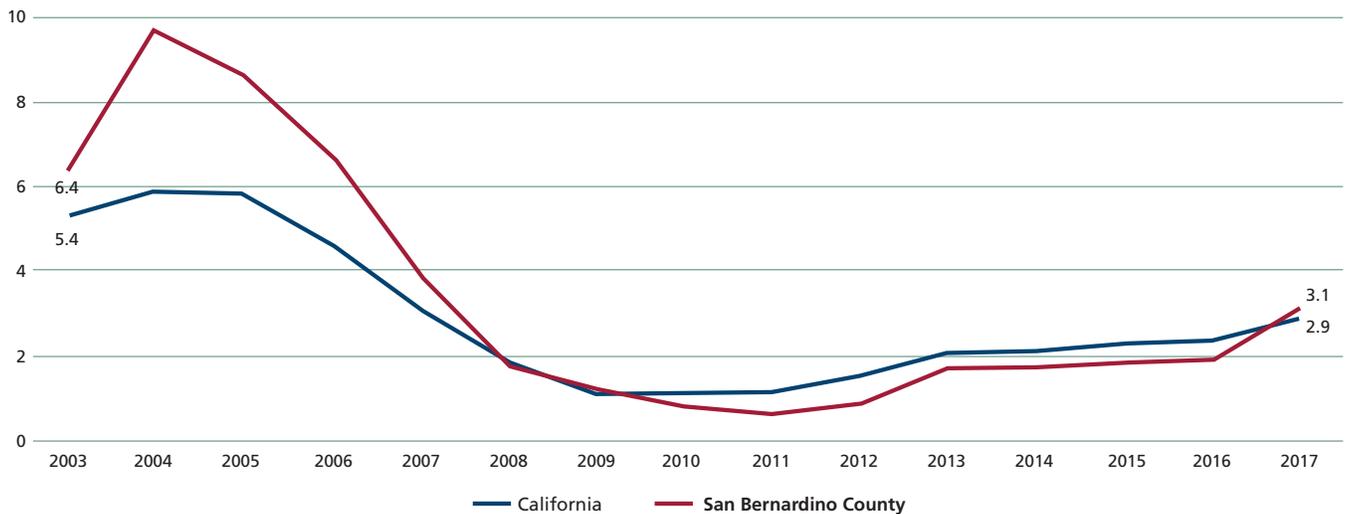
- In 2017, there were 3.1 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County, higher than the California rate (2.9).
- This is a one-year increase of 68%, from 1.8 permits granted per 1,000 residents in 2016.
- Overall, there was a 70% increase in the number of housing permits granted between 2016 and 2017, with 3,925 and 6,675 total housing units granted, respectively.

### Number of Homes Sold San Bernardino County, 2003-2017



Source: Dataquick 2003-2016 & Dataquick division of CoreLogic 2017

### Housing Permits Granted per 1,000 Residents San Bernardino County and California, 2003-2017



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

## Rents Rise as Vacancy Rates Decline

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Industrial rents in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area continue to rise, while the vacancy rates continue to decline:

- Industrial real estate, which accounts for the vast majority of the total market share (79%), had a 3.7% vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- This represents a decrease of 5.3 percentage points since the peak of 9.4% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2008 and a modest decrease from the prior year, when the vacancy rate for industrial space was 4.0%.
- The asking rent for industrial space continues to increase, from \$0.51/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2016 to \$0.53/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- There was a 33% increase in industrial net absorption between the fourth quarters of 2016 and 2017.

Retail rents increased while vacancy rates decreased:

- In the fourth quarter of 2017, retail space, which accounts for 17% of market share, had an 8.2% vacancy rate.
- Vacancy rates have decreased more than three and a half percentage points from the peak of 11.8% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- At \$2.10/square foot, retail asking rent increased 5% between the fourth quarters of 2016 and 2017.

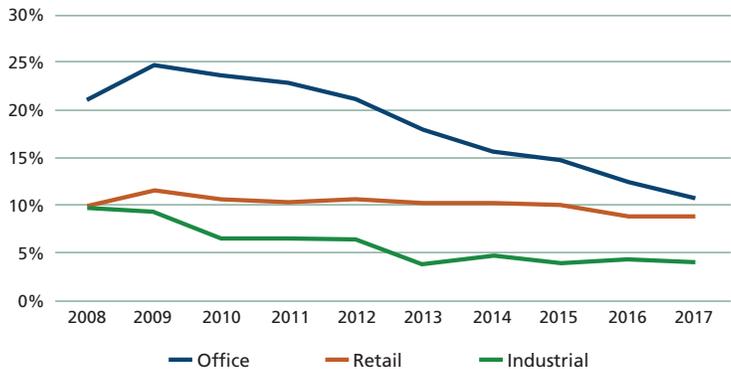
Similar to industrial and retail space, office vacancy rates have declined while rents increased:

- In the fourth quarter of 2017, office space, which accounts for 4% of market share, had a 10.9% vacancy rate.
- This represents a decrease of more than 13 percentage points since the peak of 24.3% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- Between the fourth quarters of 2016 and 2017, office rents increased 3%, from \$1.87/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2016 to \$1.92/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2017.

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

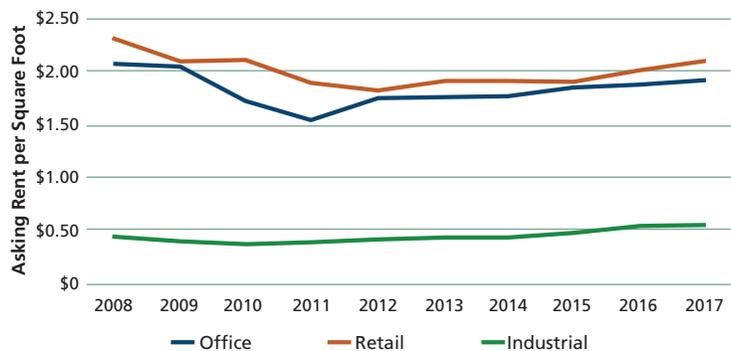
- In the fourth quarter of 2017, on average, industrial rents in Los Angeles and Orange counties were 58% more expensive than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area. Office rents were 60% more expensive and retail rents were 19% more expensive, on average.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2017 (Fourth Quarters)



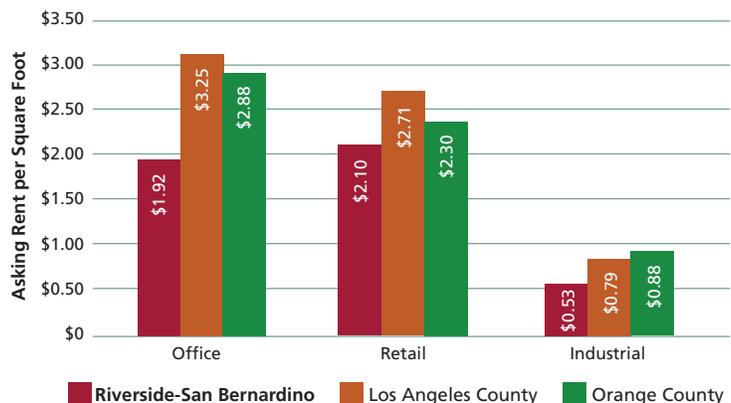
Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents  
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2008-2017 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents  
Regional Comparison, 2017 (Fourth Quarter)



Source: CBRE

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

## More than 4.5 Million Passengers in 2017

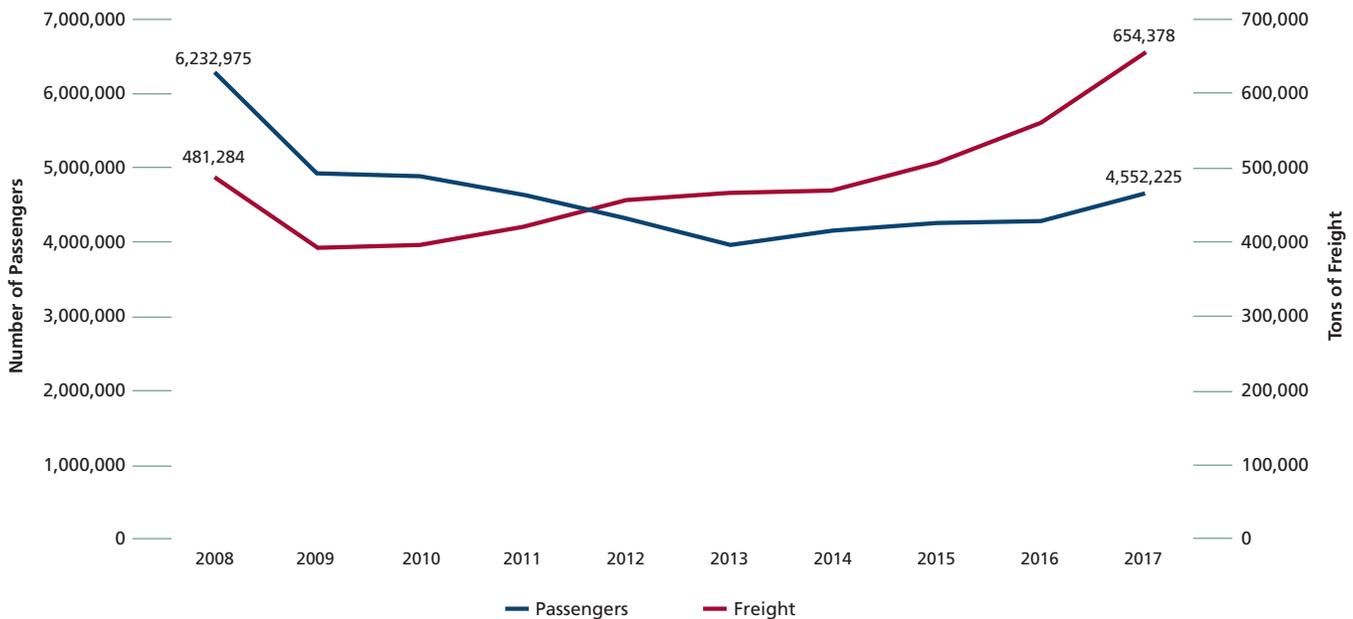
Access to an international airport provides ease of travel for county residents and visitors, and supports the efficient movement of goods into and out of the county. Economic benefits include direct and indirect jobs and a range of aviation-related activities and services, which boost the region’s economic output. Further, there is an “economic multiplier” effect as dollars generated by airport-related activities are re-spent and circulated throughout the local economy. Ontario International Airport (ONT) ranks among San Bernardino County’s most important economic drivers. This indicator tracks passenger and freight volumes at ONT.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

ONT is the fastest-growing aviation gateway in Southern California and one of the top 10 fastest-growing cargo airports in North America:

- ONT has experienced strong growth since its return to local control in November 2016.
- Passenger traffic increased 7% in 2017 to more than 4.5 million passengers and is up 15% since the 10-year low in 2013.
- Freight traffic made even greater gains, increasing 15% in 2017 to 654,378 tons of freight moved through the airport.
- Freight volume increased 67% since the low in 2009.

**Volume of Passengers and Freight**  
Ontario International Airport, 2008-2017



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail  
Source: Ontario International Airport ([flyontario.com](http://flyontario.com))

### A Growing Domestic and International Gateway

In the past two years, ONT added China Airlines, Frontier Airlines and JetBlue to its lineup. In 2018, it launched the only trans-Pacific flights from a Southern California airport other than LAX. Growth projections show ONT reaching annual passenger volumes of 16 million to 28 million by 2040. No other airport in the six-county region has the capacity to accommodate this kind of growth.

# Tourism Spending Jumps in 2017

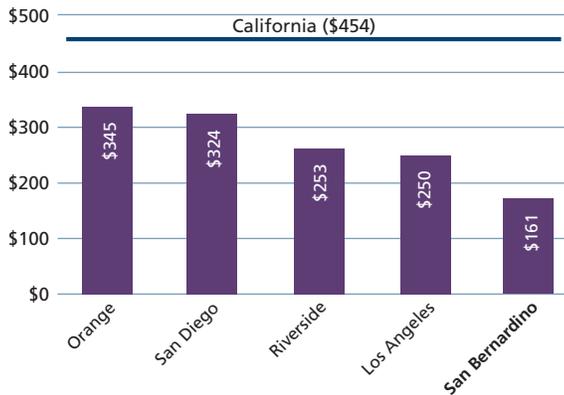
Visitors traveling to San Bernardino County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Hotels, shops, restaurants, recreation areas, and entertainment venues benefit substantially from the tourism market. Moreover, residents benefit from tax revenue generated by visitor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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Visitor spending, tax receipts and employment continue to grow:<sup>1</sup>

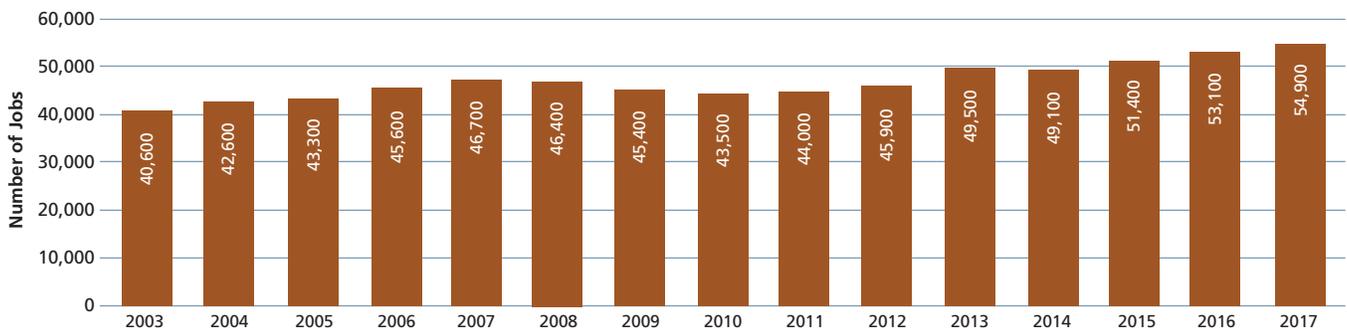
- In 2017, visitor spending totaled \$4.9 billion, which represents 53% growth in visitor spending since 2003. Over the same period, inflation was 34%.<sup>2</sup>
- Tourism-related tax receipts have increased in step with spending, growing to \$347 million in 2017 from \$220 million in 2003. This is equivalent to \$161 per resident, which was the lowest per capita tax receipts among the southern California counties compared.
- Employment in the tourism industry has grown over the past seven years, reaching 54,900 jobs in 2017.
- San Bernardino County's share of total California tourism earnings is 1.9%, a slight decrease since 2003 when the county's share was 2.1%.

## Per Capita Tourism-Related Tax Receipts County Comparison, 2017



Sources: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates ([www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html](http://www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html)); California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2, July 2017 Estimates ([www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/](http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/))

## Tourism Employment San Bernardino County, 2003-2017

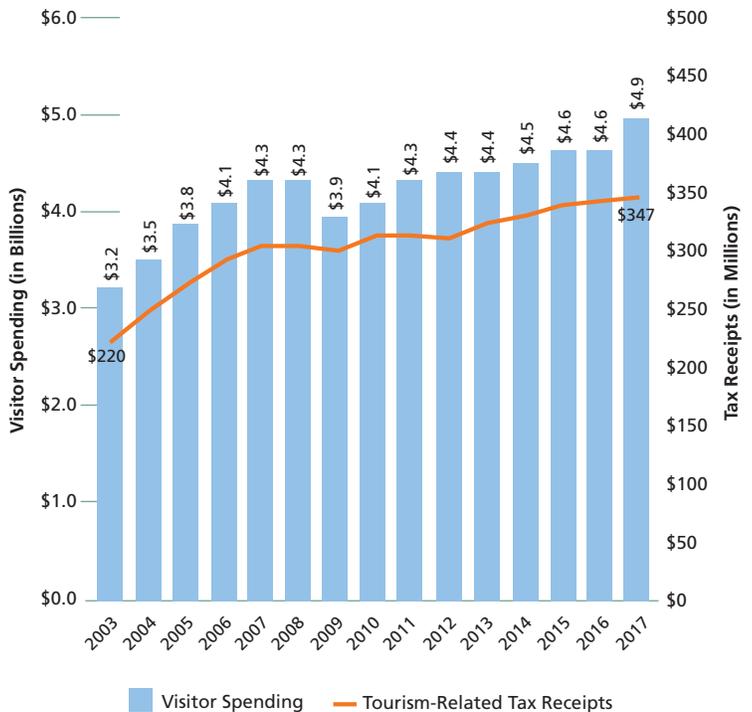


Source: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates ([www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html](http://www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html))

<sup>1</sup> Historical revisions have been made on prior years based on the availability of revised source data. Therefore, data are not comparable with prior Community Indicator Reports.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Inflation Calculator (January 2003 to January 2017)

## Visitor Spending and Tourism-Related Tax Receipts San Bernardino County, 2003-2017



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

# Education

## Section Highlights

Children under 12 with Available, Licensed Child Care ..... 1 out of 6

3rd Graders Proficient in English Language Arts/Literacy..... 43%

5th Graders Proficient in Mathematics ..... 27%

High School Graduation Rate ..... 83%

Students Ready for College ..... 38%

Growth in ROP Work-Based Business Partnerships..... 205%

## A Success Story

*San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools' Regional Occupational Program (ROP) is developing a new pipeline of students who possess a combination of industry-recognized credentials and degrees in the fast-growing field of cybersecurity. Called Cyber SB, the program partners with school districts, San Bernardino Valley College and California State University, San Bernardino, to offer students an education pathway to a lucrative and high-demand career. Career opportunities in cybersecurity are growing at a much faster pace than average for all other occupations according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Destiny is one of more than 200 students enrolled in cybersecurity classes offered by the ROP. With big plans for her future, Destiny is hoping to parlay her education in cybersecurity into a career with the FBI. "I've been interested in cyber security (issues) since I was in sixth grade," she said. "This class is a great opportunity for me."*

## Child Care Availability Declines

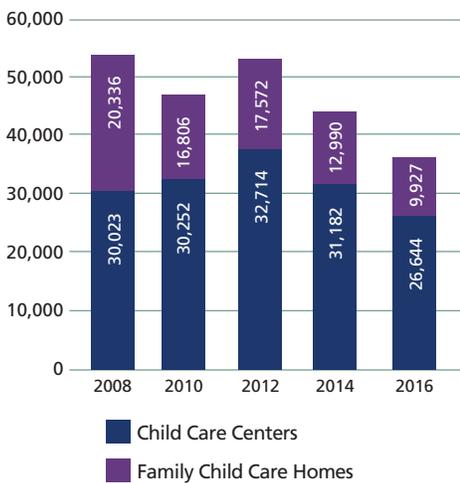
Research on school readiness and children’s brain development confirms the importance of high quality early education and care programs for children’s future success in school and life. In addition, affordable child care is essential for working families to maintain economic self-sufficiency. Early care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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between 2014 and 2016, demand for child care increased while the number of spaces available decreased:

- There was a 15% decrease in the number of spaces at licensed child care centers (center-based) and a 24% decrease in the number of spaces at licensed family child care homes (home-based) in San Bernardino County.
- The long-term trend is also downward. Between 2008 and 2016, there was an 11% decrease in the number of licensed center-based spaces and a 51% decrease in the number of licensed home-based spaces.
- The need far outpaces supply. In 2016, there were enough licensed child care spaces for only 15% of children ages 12 and younger with parents in the labor force. This rate was 19% in 2014 and 21% in 2012.
- This is the lowest rate among neighboring counties and the California average of 23%.
- In 2018, there were 28,290 children ages 12 and younger who received federal or state subsidized child care in San Bernardino County, with an additional 14,851 children eligible for subsidized care on the California Child Care Alternative Payment Program waiting lists.

**Number of Licensed Child Care Spaces**  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2016



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

**Availability of Child Care for Potential Demand**  
County Comparison, 2016

County	Percent
San Diego	27%
Orange	25%
California	23%
Los Angeles	22%
Riverside	18%
<b>San Bernardino</b>	<b>15%</b>

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

### Quality Start San Bernardino

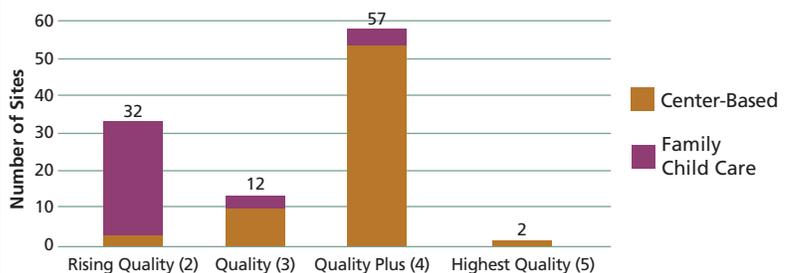
California has developed the CA-QRIS (California-Quality Rating & Improvement System) Framework that sets standards of quality for licensed child care programs. Across California, counties are using these standards to develop local QRISs to increase the quality of early learning programs for thousands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

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

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

QSSB providers who are rated receive a rating of 1 (Emerging Quality) to 5 (Highest Quality). Sites that are not rated receive quality improvement services until such time that they can be rated. In 2018, there were 184 sites participating in QRIS in San Bernardino County. More than half (103) of those sites received a quality rating and another 81 received quality improvement services. Participating sites are rated every two years and receive support and incentives to gain and maintain the highest ratings through the system.

**Sites Rated 2 (Rising Quality) to 5 (Highest Quality) by Quality Start**  
San Bernardino  
San Bernardino County, 2017/18



Source: *First 5 San Bernardino*

<sup>1</sup>National Institute for Early Childhood Education Research (<http://nieer.org>)

## English Proficiency Increases for Third Consecutive Year

Research shows that children who are not proficient readers by the end of third grade are four times more likely to leave school without a diploma than proficient readers, and more likely to engage in criminal activity, impacting public safety.<sup>1</sup> This indicator measures third grade proficiency for English language arts/literacy (ELA/literacy) using the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress assessment (CAASPP) results. The CAASPP assessment is a computer-adaptive, end-of-year academic performance test that is aligned with California’s Common Core State Standards.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

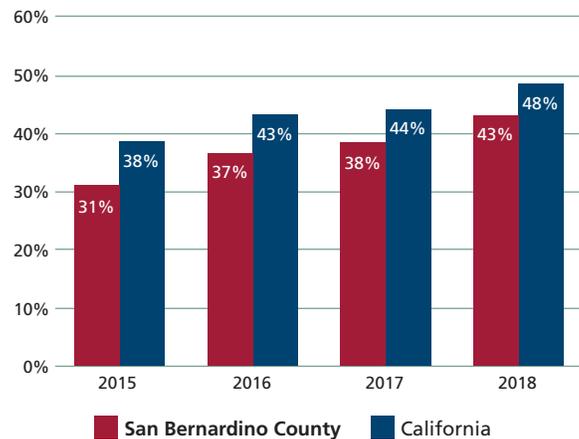
In 2018, approximately two in five third graders met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards:

- Overall, 43% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards for ELA/literacy in 2018, an improvement from 38% in 2017.
- San Bernardino County’s third grade performance is lower than the statewide average (48% of students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards) and all counties compared including Orange and San Diego (55% each), Los Angeles (48%) and Riverside (46%).

Third grade academic performance varies across a range of characteristics:

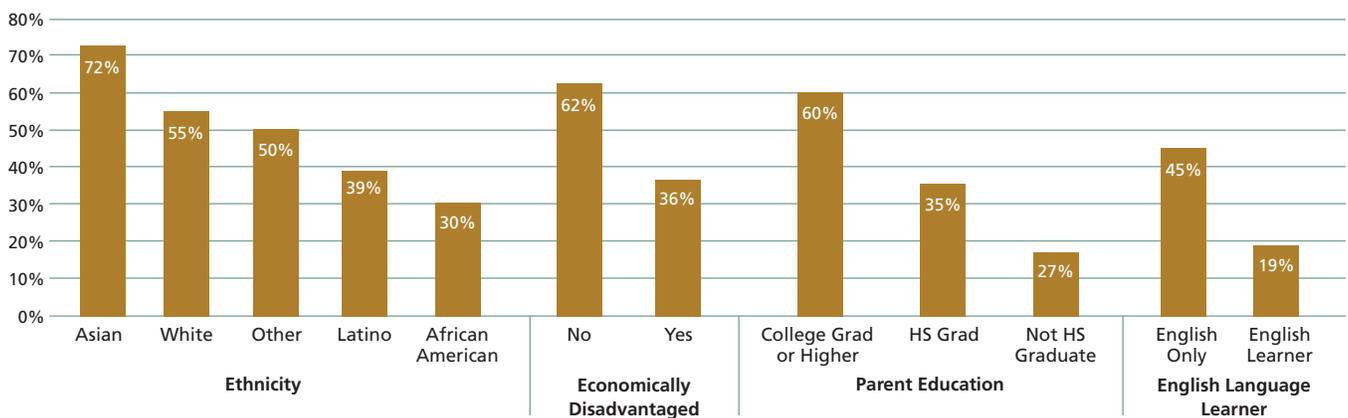
- For example, 72% of Asian students met or exceeded standards, compared to 55% of White students, 39% of Latino students, and 30% of African American students.
- More than one-third (36%) of economically disadvantaged students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, compared to 62% of students who were not economically disadvantaged.<sup>2</sup>
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, only 27% met or exceeded standards.
- Only 19% of children classified as English Learners met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards.

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting or Exceeding English/ELA Standards  
San Bernardino County and California, 2015-2018



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting English/ELA Standards  
San Bernardino County, 2017/18



Note: Asian includes Asian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander and Filipino. Other includes two or more races and American Indian or Alaska Native.  
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

### School Readiness and Future Success

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Economically disadvantaged students include students eligible for the free and reduced priced meal program, foster youth, homeless students, migrant students, and students for whom neither parent is a high school graduate.

# Only One in Four Fifth Graders Meet Math Standards

Research shows that basic math skills are necessary in order to navigate through life, and competence in math is associated with readiness for the workplace and higher future earnings.<sup>1</sup> This indicator measures fifth grade proficiency for mathematics using the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress assessment (CAASPP) results. The CAASPP assessment is a computer-adaptive, end-of-year academic performance test that is aligned with California’s Common Core State Standards.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

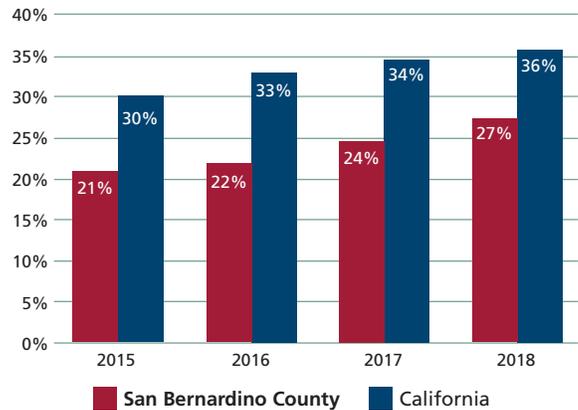
Slightly more than one-quarter of fifth graders in San Bernardino County met or exceeded mathematics standards:

- Overall, 27% of fifth graders in the county met or exceeded standards for mathematics in 2018, higher than in 2017, when 24% met or exceeded standards.
- This is lower than the California average (36% of students met or exceeded math standards) and all counties compared, including Orange (47%) San Diego (43%), Los Angeles (35%), and Riverside (32%).

Fifth grade math performance varies by sub-group:

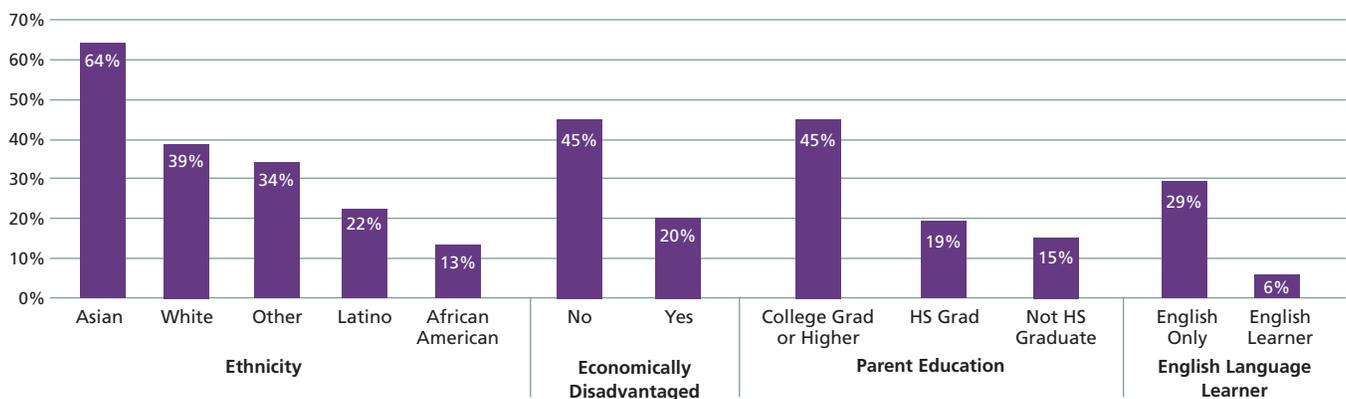
- 64% of Asian students met or exceeded math standards, compared to 39% of White students, 22% of Latino students and 13% of African American students.
- Only 20% of students who are economically disadvantaged and 6% of students who are classified as English Learners met or exceeded math standards.<sup>2</sup>
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, 15% met or exceeded standards.

**Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting or Exceeding Math Standards**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2015-2018



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

**Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting Math Standards**  
San Bernardino County, 2017/18



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

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

## The Importance of Mathematics for Child Outcomes

A growing body of research suggests that early math skills are a better predictor of later academic success than early literacy skills. In a widely cited study of large longitudinal data sets, University of California, Irvine professor Greg Duncan and colleagues found that in a comparison of math, literacy, and social-emotional skills at kindergarten entry, “early math concepts, such as knowledge of numbers and ordinality, were the most powerful predictors of later learning.”

In a separate, large-scale longitudinal study conducted by Duncan and his colleagues for children in elementary school, the type of math knowledge most essential for children to know was fractions and whole-number division. The researchers found that mastering these two concepts were important predictors of students’ long-term learning and success in high school.

Duncan, G. J., Dowsett, C. J., Claessens, A., Magnuson, K., Huston, A. C., Klebanov, P., et al. (2007). School readiness and later achievement. *Developmental Psychology*, 43(6), 1428-1446;  
Siegler, R. S., Duncan, G. J., Davis-Kean, P. E., Duckworth, K., Claessens, A., Engel, M., Susperreguy, M. L., & Chen, M. (2012). Early predictors of high school mathematics achievement. *Psychological Science* 23(7), 691-697.

<sup>1</sup> Child Trends. (2012). *Mathematics proficiency* ([www.childtrends.org/?indicators=mathematics-proficiency](http://www.childtrends.org/?indicators=mathematics-proficiency))

<sup>2</sup> Economically disadvantaged students include students eligible for the free and reduced priced meal program, foster youth, homeless students, migrant students, and students for whom neither parent is a high school graduate.

## Low Income Students Outperform State

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

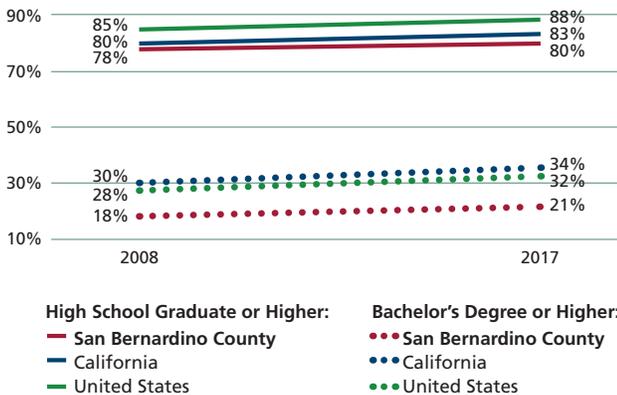
The proportion of high school and college graduates among San Bernardino County’s overall population has increased:

- Between 2008 and 2017, the proportion of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 78% to 80%.
- At 80%, San Bernardino County falls below state and national averages (83% and 88%, respectively) for residents over age 25 with a high school diploma.
- Between 2008 and 2017, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a bachelor’s degree or higher rose from 18% to 21%.
- At 21%, San Bernardino County is below the state (34%) and nation (32%) for college graduates.

San Bernardino County outperforms or is on par with the state on high school graduation rate metrics:<sup>1</sup>

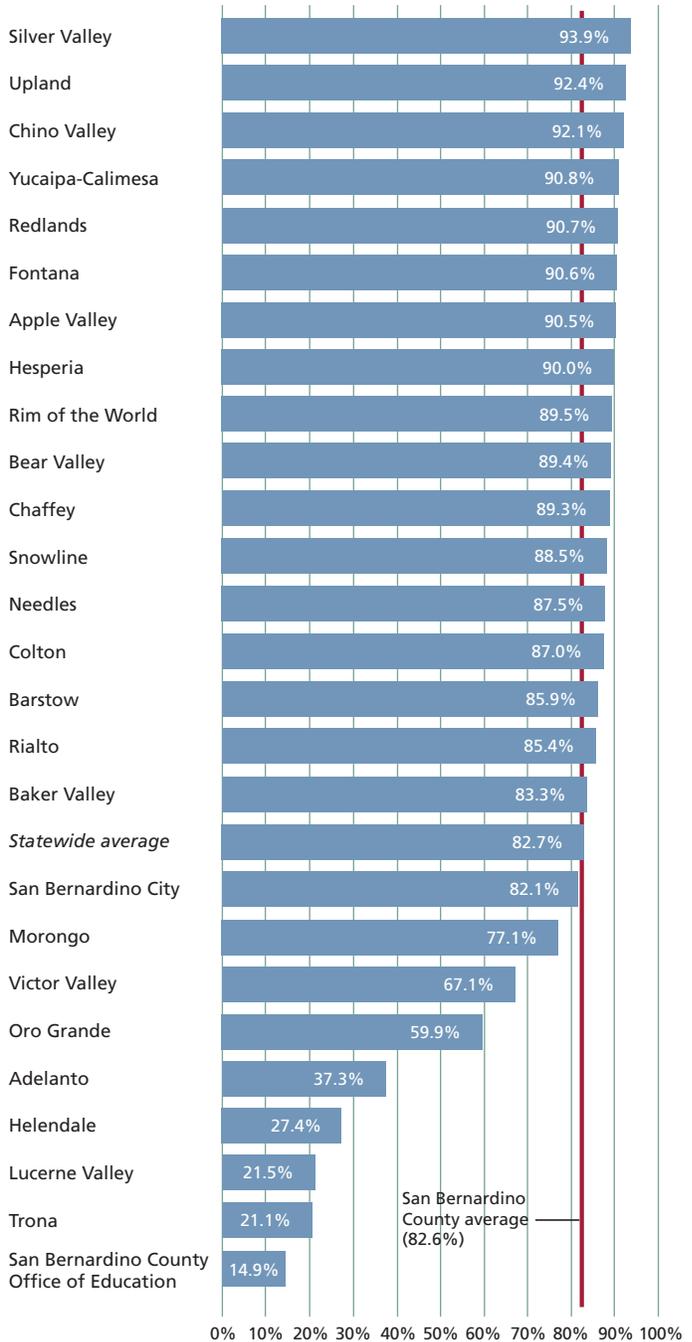
- In 2016/17, the San Bernardino County high school graduation rate was 82.6%, which is about the same as the statewide rate of 82.7%. This rate includes all schools, including charter and alternative schools, and all students, including English learners and students with disabilities.
- The San Bernardino County graduation rate for socioeconomically disadvantaged students was 79.9%, approximately three points below the rate for all students and all schools in San Bernardino County, but higher than the statewide rate of 78.8%.
- Graduation rates vary by district, from a low of 14.9% in the San Bernardino County Office of Education, which offers alternative education programs, to a high of 93.9% in Silver Valley Unified School District.

### Percentage Over Age 25 Earning High School Diploma (or Higher) and Bachelor’s Degree (or Higher) San Bernardino County, 2008 and 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2008 and 2017 (DP02) (<http://factfinder.census.gov/>)

### Graduation Rate District Comparison, 2016/17



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

<sup>1</sup>The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate from high school in four years with a regular high school diploma (e.g. does not include a general equivalency diploma or similar or lesser credentials). The four-year cohort is based on the number of students who enter grade 9 for the first time adjusted by adding into the cohort any student who transfers in later during grade 9 or during the next three years and subtracting any student from the cohort who transfers out.

# Student College Readiness Shows Steady Improvement

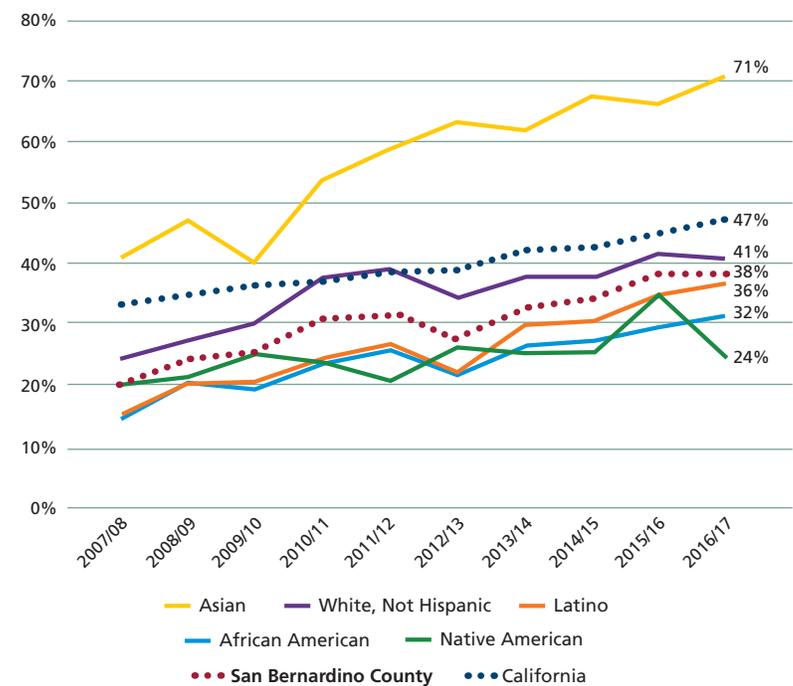
A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power, better health, a stronger workforce, and societal benefits. On average, earnings rise in step with education levels, resulting in benefits to the individual through increased personal income and discretionary spending,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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- 38% of San Bernardino County seniors graduating in 2016/17 did so having completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This rate of UC/CSU eligibility is 18 percentage points higher than 10 years ago.
- San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 47%; however, over the past 10 years, the gap is generally narrowing, despite annual fluctuations.
- All racial and ethnic groups have more eligible students than 10 years ago, despite annual variability.
- The percent of White students eligible for a UC or CSU campus dipped slightly over the past year, from 42% to 41%, while the percent of eligible Native American students experienced a steeper annual drop, from 35% in 2015/16 to 24% in 2016/17.
- The remaining race and ethnic groups witnessed improved eligibility rates over the previous year.

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

## Measuring and Improving College Readiness

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

### 2018 Snapshot

- 96% of San Bernardino County juniors took the literacy assessment and 95% took the math assessment.
- In English, 21% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 31% were conditionally ready (i.e. the student can take identified coursework in their senior year of high school that, following completion, will deem them college ready). Statewide, 26% of students were college ready in English and 30% were conditionally ready.
- In math, 8% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 17% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 13% of students were college ready in math and 18% were conditionally ready.

Sources: California Department of Education, California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (<https://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>) and Early Assessment Program ([www.cde.ca.gov/ci/gs/bs/capindex.asp](http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/gs/bs/capindex.asp))

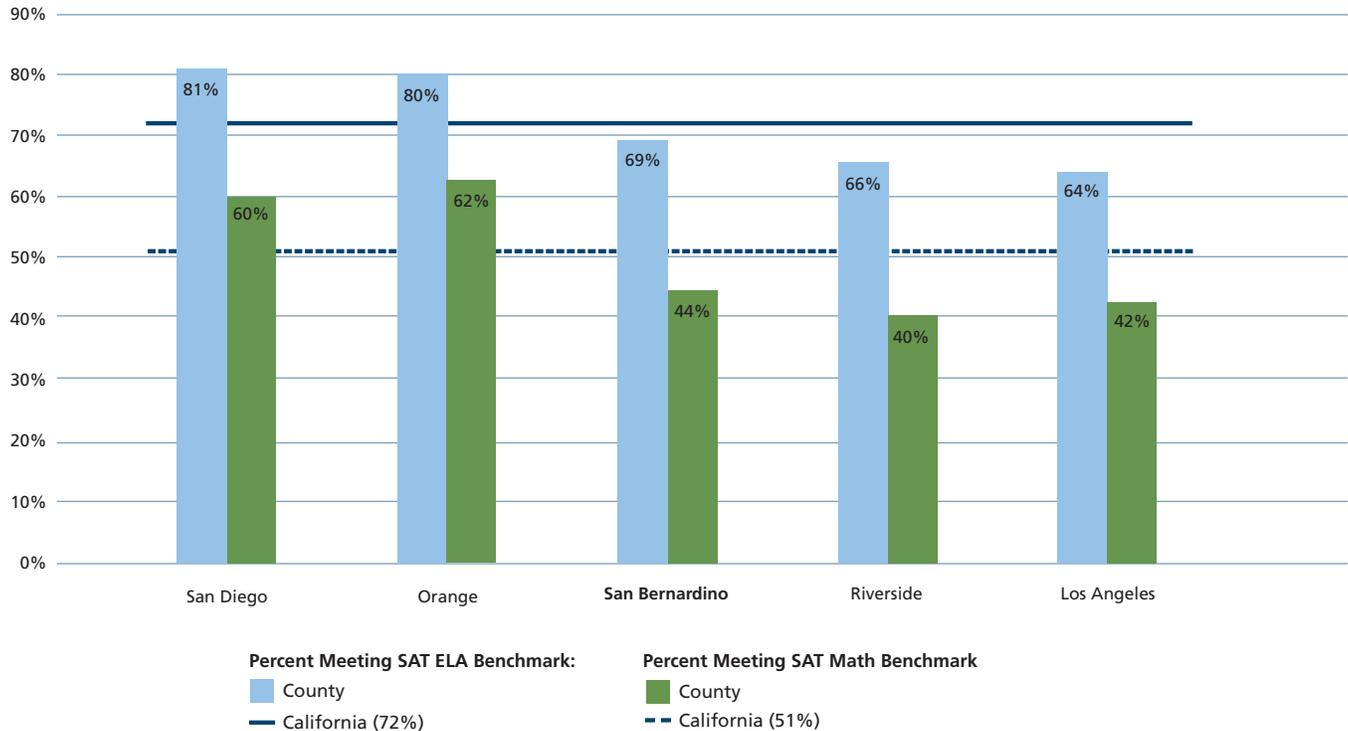
<sup>1</sup> College Board, *Education Pays, 2013* (<http://trends.collegeboard.org/education-pays>)

<sup>2</sup> In 2016/17 data, SAT results are presented for the number and percent of students meeting the SAT English Language Arts benchmark and the SAT Math benchmark established by the College Board. The SAT benchmark scores represent a 75% likelihood of a student achieving at least a C grade in a first-semester, credit-bearing college course in a related subject. (<https://collegereadiness.collegeboard.org/pdf/educator-benchmark-brief.pdf>)

In 2016/17, more students met SAT English Language Arts (ELA) benchmarks than SAT math benchmarks:

- 69% of San Bernardino County students met the SAT ELA benchmark and 44% met the SAT math benchmark.
- The proportions of San Bernardino County students meeting the benchmarks exceeded rates in Los Angeles and Riverside counties, but were less than benchmark rates in Orange and San Diego counties.
- San Bernardino County benchmark rates were lower than the statewide average for both ELA (72%) and math (51%).
- School districts in San Bernardino County showed less variability in terms of average SAT benchmark performance than all other Southern California counties compared, some of which experience vast differentials in scores among districts.

**Percentage of Students Meeting SAT Benchmarks**  
County Comparison, 2016/17



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

**AVID: Empowering Every Student's Potential**

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

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

**2017/18 AVID Snapshot**

Of the 2,653 AVID seniors graduating in 2018, 99.8% graduated from high school and 95.7% successfully completed A-G course requirements (courses that count toward eligibility for CSU/UC schools). In addition, 84.1% were accepted to a four-year college or university, and 94.9% planned to attend a two- or four-year college for 2018/19.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

## Career Technical Course Enrollment Grows 7%

Career technical education (CTE) integrates academic and technical skills, supporting educational goals, workforce development, and economic development. It offers students research-based, relevant curricula developed expressly for success in college and careers. For those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades, CTE provides applicable skill-sets and increased career opportunities. This indicator shows enrollment in high school CTE courses, participation in work-based learning offered through the three Regional Occupational Programs serving the county, and placement rates among CTE graduates of one of the five community college districts in San Bernardino County.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Despite a drop in 2017/18, enrollment in high school CTE courses has grown over the past five years:

- San Bernardino County CTE course enrollment rose 7% in the five-year period between 2013/14 and 2017/18.
- There were a total of 53,707 CTE enrollments in 2017/18.
- The fastest growing subject areas were Public Services (+139%), Health Science and Medical Technology (+28%), and Arts, Media and Entertainment (+24%).
- Some of the change in course enrollment in 2017/18 is due to the addition of a new cross-disciplinary category, “Multiple Industry Sectors.”

**Enrollment in Career Technical Education Courses by Subject Area**  
San Bernardino County, 2014-2018



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

Note: The “Services” category includes the subject areas of Business and Finance; Education, Child Development, and Family Services; Hospitality, Tourism, and Recreation; Marketing, Sales, and Service; and Public Services. The “Arts” category includes Arts, Media, and Entertainment; and Fashion and Interior Design. “Manufacturing and Trades” includes Automotive/Transportation; Building and Construction Trades; and Manufacturing and Product Development. “Tech and Engineering” includes Information and Communication Technologies; Energy and Utilities; and Engineering and Architecture. “Health” includes Health Science and Medical Technology. “Multiple Industry Sectors” is a newly added cross-disciplinary category.

Work-based learning opportunities have increased for ROP students:

- Between 2014/15 and 2017/18, signed agreements with business partners to provide work-based learning opportunities have increased 205%.
- A total of 2,138 students participated in ROP “community classroom” work-based learning in 2017/18.

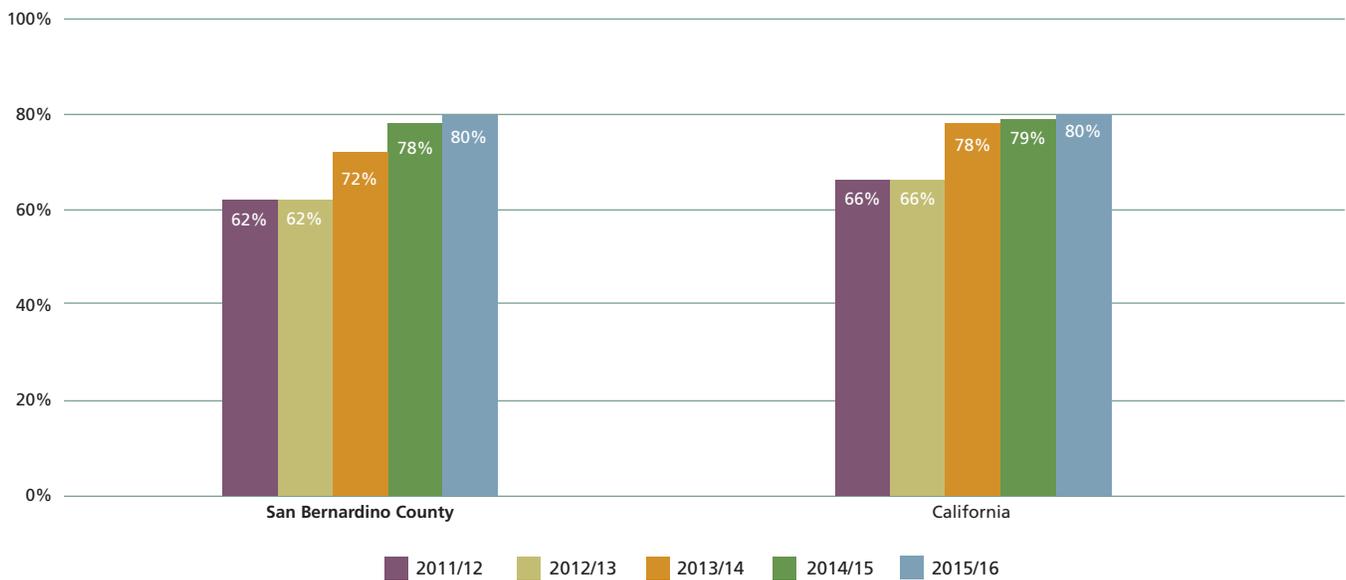


Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Baldy View and Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs

For the third consecutive year, community college CTE student placement improved:

- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2015/16, 80% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military). This placement rate is the same as the statewide average.
- San Bernardino County community colleges awarded CTE students 3,672 industry-recognized credentials, certificates or degrees (or the student was “transfer ready”) in 2015/16. This represents a completion rate of 85%, which is the highest rate in over 10 years.

**Community College Placement Rates**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2012-2016



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

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

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

# Nearly One-Third of Degrees are STEM-Related

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

STEM-related degrees – including health and medical professions – accounted for approximately 29% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2016/17 by public and private four-year universities and public community colleges in San Bernardino County:

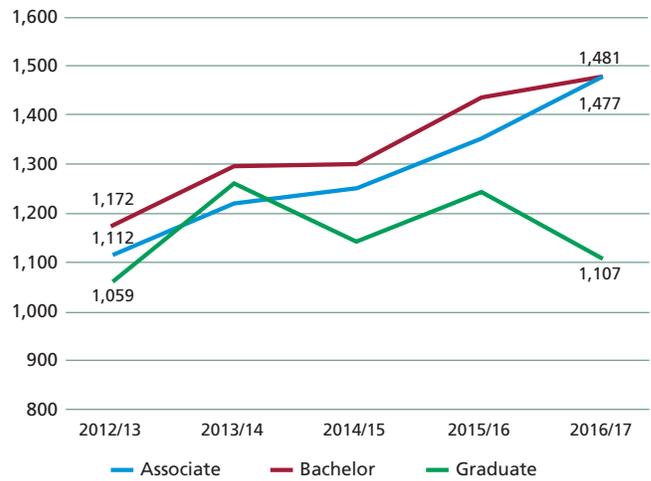
- Overall, STEM-related associate, bachelor's and graduate degrees granted have grown 22% since 2012/13.
- A total of 1,477 STEM-related associate degrees were awarded in 2016/17, an increase of 33% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related bachelor's degrees awarded (1,481 in 2016/17) grew 26% over the past five years.
- Despite a recent drop, the number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted (1,107 in 2016/17) also grew over the past five years (+5%).
- Since 2012/13, all STEM-related fields experienced growth in degrees granted.

**Private Trade Schools**

In addition to the degrees tallied in this indicator, private for-profit post-secondary institutions in San Bernardino County granted 322 tech-related associate degrees, 391 bachelor's degrees, and 31 graduate degrees in 2016/17. Most (88%) of all degrees granted at private, for-profit institutions in San Bernardino County in 2016/17 were tech-related, including health occupations.

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

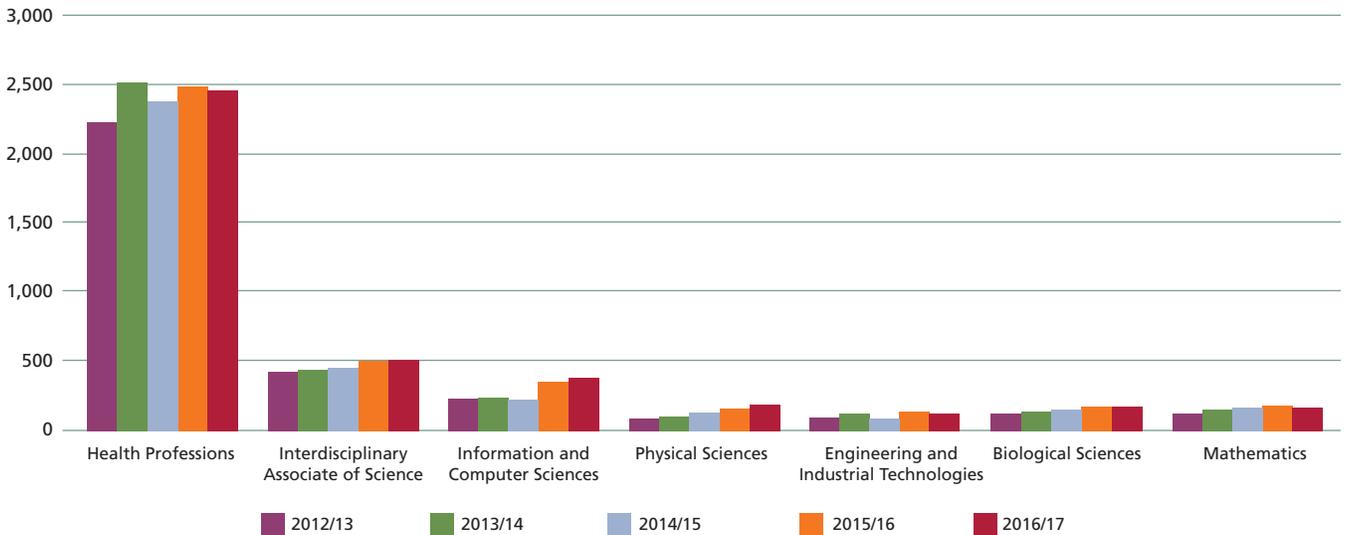
**STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award**  
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



Note: Data have been revised to include all master's degrees in health professions from Loma Linda University and should not be compared with STEM-related degree counts presented in previous Community Indicators Reports.

Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (<http://ir.csusb.edu/>), California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office ([https://datamart.ccco.edu/Outcomes/Program\\_Awards.aspx](https://datamart.ccco.edu/Outcomes/Program_Awards.aspx)), Loma Linda University; University of La Verne; and National Center for Education Statistics, College Navigator (for University of Redlands) (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

**STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject**  
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



Note: Engineering and Industrial Technology awards are comprised exclusively of associate degrees; the four-year universities in San Bernardino County do not award degrees in engineering.

Sources: California State University, San Bernardino (<http://ir.csusb.edu/>); California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office ([https://datamart.ccco.edu/Outcomes/Program\\_Awards.aspx](https://datamart.ccco.edu/Outcomes/Program_Awards.aspx)); Loma Linda University; University of La Verne; and National Center for Education Statistics, College Navigator (for University of Redlands) (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

<sup>1</sup>STEM-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences, health or medical professions, physical sciences, mathematics, computer and information sciences, and engineering, environmental and industrial technologies. Universities included in the calculations: California State University, San Bernardino; University of Redlands; Loma Linda University; University of La Verne (Inland Empire campuses only); and the six public community colleges in San Bernardino County.

# Income

## Section Highlights

Median Household Annual Income ..... \$60,420

Cost of Living Compared to U.S. Average ..... 28% Higher

Children Under 18 Living in Poverty ..... 23%

Seniors 65+ Living in Poverty ..... 12%

Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Meals ..... 72%

## A Success Story

*During the 2018 Poverty Awareness Month, the County of San Bernardino's department of Human Services launched #EmpowerSBC to promote awareness and education through social media. #EmpowerSBC postings and videos highlighted community collaborations, resources and services. Fifteen county departments, community-based organizations and residents came together to identify innovative solutions to create pathways out of intergenerational poverty. Campaign efforts support the Countywide Vision through meeting the safety, health and social service needs of residents. Ongoing efforts include multi-agency education and training and an innovative pilot project that brings those affected by poverty together to examine how poverty impacts communities. The Public Relations Society of America Inland Empire Chapter recognized #EmpowerSBC with social media and video awards.*

# Household Income Growth Surpasses Inflation

Cost of living is low in San Bernardino County compared to its Southern California neighbors, but it is 28% higher than the national average. As a result, real income growth is important to ensure residents have sufficient income to thrive in San Bernardino County and afford rising expenses. This indicator tracks the change in inflation-adjusted median household income for San Bernardino County compared to the state and nation.<sup>1</sup> Median household income and cost of living are presented for San Bernardino County and compared to selected peer markets. The cost of living index compares the prices of housing, consumer goods, and services in San Bernardino County relative to the national average.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

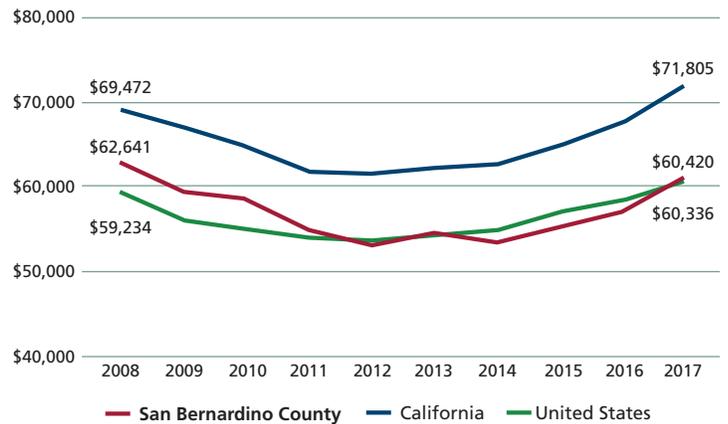
Real median household income rebounded in the last three years:

- In 2017, median household income in San Bernardino County was \$60,420, a 9% increase since the 10-year low in 2014.
- However, San Bernardino County’s rebound lags the state and nation, which both surpassed 2008 median income levels in 2017; San Bernardino County has yet to reach that milestone.
- Sluggish median income growth in San Bernardino County over the past 10 years, combined with a cumulative inflation rate of 14% between 2008 and 2017, leads to less buying power for San Bernardino County residents than regions with faster growth.

San Bernardino County has the lowest cost of living in Southern California, but the highest among selected peer markets outside of California:

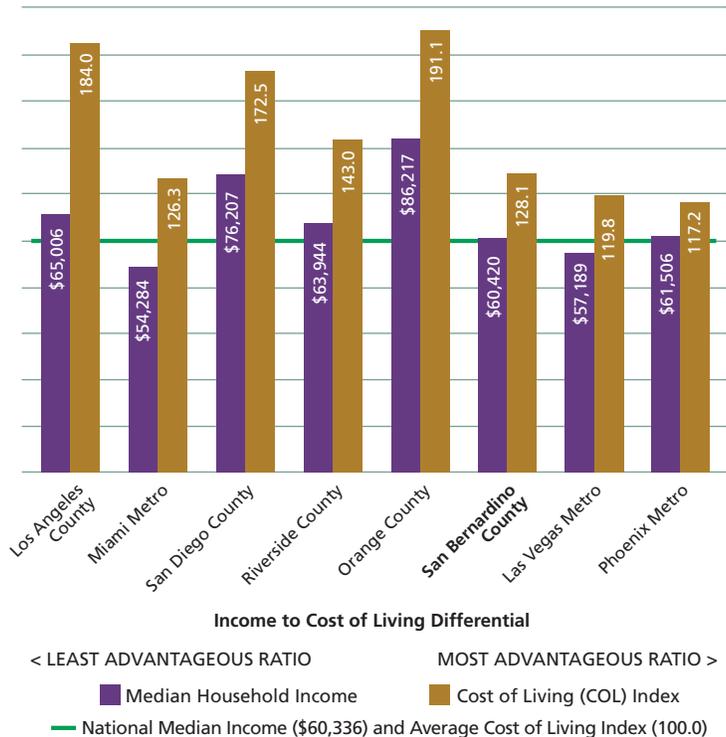
- With 100.0 being average, San Bernardino County measured 128.1 in 2018, or 28.1% more expensive than the national average.
- When looking at income relative to cost of living in peer markets, Phoenix residents have the most advantageous ratio of income to cost of living. Los Angeles residents have the least favorable ratio, a high cost of living and low median household income.
- San Bernardino County has one of the more favorable ratios of income to cost of living among the regions compared; however, higher than average cost of living and average median income translates to somewhat less discretionary income than areas where income and cost of living are more aligned.

**Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted to 2017 Dollars)**  
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2008-2017



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

**Median Household Income Compared to Cost of Living Index**  
Regional Comparison, 2017 (Income) and 2018 (Cost of Living)



**Median Income for Seniors and Families**

Compared to the countywide median household income of \$60,420, senior households, where the householder is 65 years of age or older, have a substantially lower income (\$39,768). However, seniors are also more likely to have assets, including owning their own home rather than renting (75% vs. 55% of non-seniors) and owning their home outright, without a mortgage (51% vs. 20% of non-senior homeowners).

With a median annual income of \$60,370, families with children under 18 years of age have a similar median income as all households countywide.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2017 (Tables S1903, B25007, and B25027)

<sup>1</sup> All income data in this indicator are inflation-adjusted to 2017 dollars, such that \$1,000 earned in 2008, for example, has the same buying power as \$1,143 in 2017. “Real” refers to income adjusted for inflation.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, Table B19013; Sperling’s Best Places, 2018

## County's Income Inequality is Low Compared to Peers

Income inequality, or the gap between the rich and the poor, has been increasing in the United States since the 1980s and is higher than most industrialized countries. High income inequality is associated with poorer public health, reduced socioeconomic mobility, and reduced feelings of well-being among those at the low end of the income distribution.<sup>1</sup> This indicator measures the level of income inequality among households in San Bernardino County using the Gini Index.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

There is less income inequality in San Bernardino County than the state and nation:

- In 2017, San Bernardino County's Gini Index score was 0.44 compared to 0.49 in California and 0.48 nationwide.
- Among all California counties, San Bernardino County has less income inequality than 48 of the state's 58 counties.
- In comparison to selected peer and neighboring counties, San Bernardino County has the least income inequality.
- Within San Bernardino County, Grand Terrace is the city with the lowest income inequality (0.38) and Loma Linda is the city with the greatest income inequality (0.50).

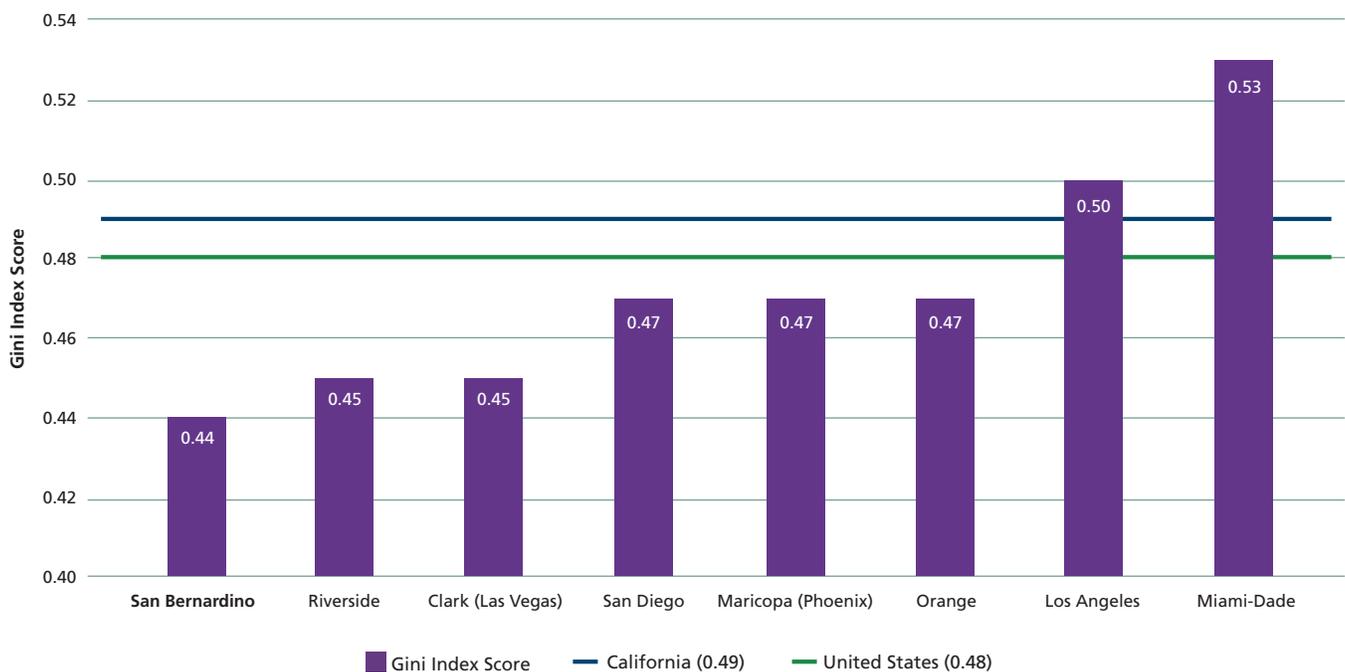
<b>Gini Index Scale</b>	Gini Index results range between zero (0) and one (1). A value of zero indicates complete equality, where all households have equal income. A value of one indicates complete inequality, where only one household has any income.
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### Lowest and Highest Gini Index Scores Among Cities in San Bernardino County, 2017

Lowest Income Inequality		Highest Income Inequality	
City	Gini Index Score	City	Gini Index Score
Grand Terrace	0.38	Loma Linda	0.50
Montclair	0.39	Barstow	0.49
Chino Hills	0.39	Redlands	0.48
Fontana	0.39	Apple Valley	0.47

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates (Table B19083)

### Gini Index of Income Inequality County Comparison, 2017

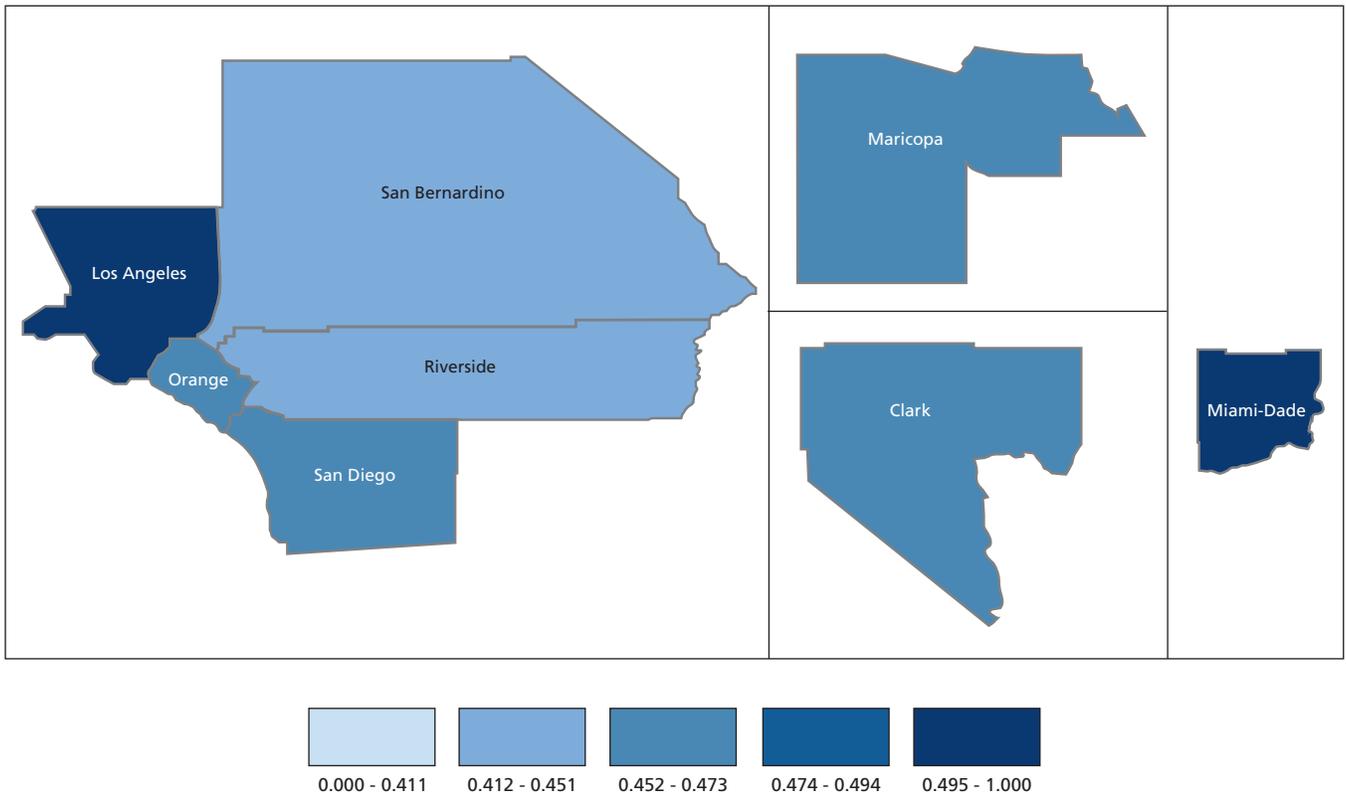


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates (Table B19083)

<sup>1</sup>Reeves R. (2018). Restoring middle-class incomes: redistribution won't do. Brookings Institute ([www.brookings.com](http://www.brookings.com))  
 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (<https://data.oecd.org/inequality/income-inequality.htm>)  
 Pickett KE, Wilkinson, RG. (2015). Income inequality and health: A causal review. Social Science & Medicine. Vol.128  
 Oishi S, Kushlev K, et. al. (2018). Progressive Taxation, Income Inequality, and Happiness. American Psychologist, Vol.73(2)  
 Russell Sage Foundation. (2016). What we know about income inequality and social mobility in the United States ([www.russellsage.org](http://www.russellsage.org))

# INCOME INEQUALITY

## Gini Index of Income Inequality County Comparison, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates (Table B19083)

## Poverty Rate Decreases for All Age Groups Except Seniors

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Following a steady increase in poverty rates, the last three years have seen a decrease in poverty:

- The percentage of the population living in poverty decreased from 17.7% in 2016 to 16.2% in 2017.
- However, there has been an almost two percentage point increase over the past 10 years, when 14.6% of the population lived in poverty.
- San Bernardino County's rate of poverty is higher than state and national averages and is the highest among counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (16.6% living in poverty).

Despite recent decreases in the poverty rate, the poverty rate is higher than 10 years ago for all age groups:

- In 2017, 23.0% of children in San Bernardino County under age 18 were living in poverty, up from 20.6% in 2008.
- The percentage of adults living in poverty also grew during this same period, from 12.5% in 2008 to 13.9% in 2017.
- Poverty among seniors ages 65 and older increased as well, rising from 8.7% in 2008 to 12.0% in 2017.

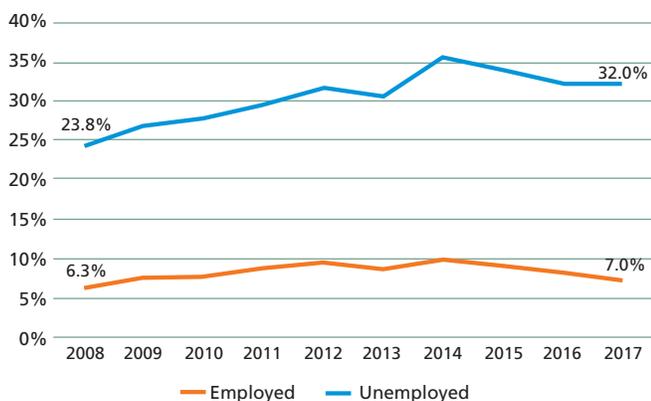
Women are more likely to live in poverty than men:

- In 2017, 17.4% of females in San Bernardino County were living in poverty.
- This is more than two percentage points higher than the proportion of the male population living in poverty (14.8%).

There is also a growing population of working poor:

- In 2017, 7.0% of the civilian labor force ages 16 and older who were employed were living in poverty. This is up from 2008 when 6.3% of the employed population in the labor force was living in poverty.
- The poverty rate for the unemployed population in the labor force also increased, rising from 23.8% in 2008 to 32.0% in 2017.

### Percentage of Civilian Labor Force Ages 16 and Older Living in Poverty San Bernardino County, 2008-2017

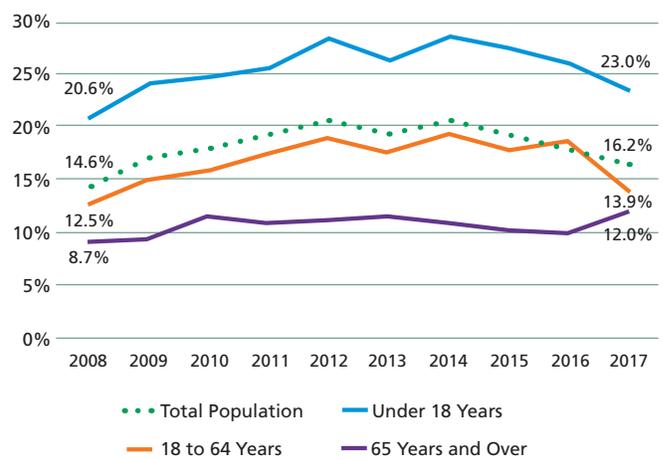


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

### 2017 Income Thresholds for Poverty Determination

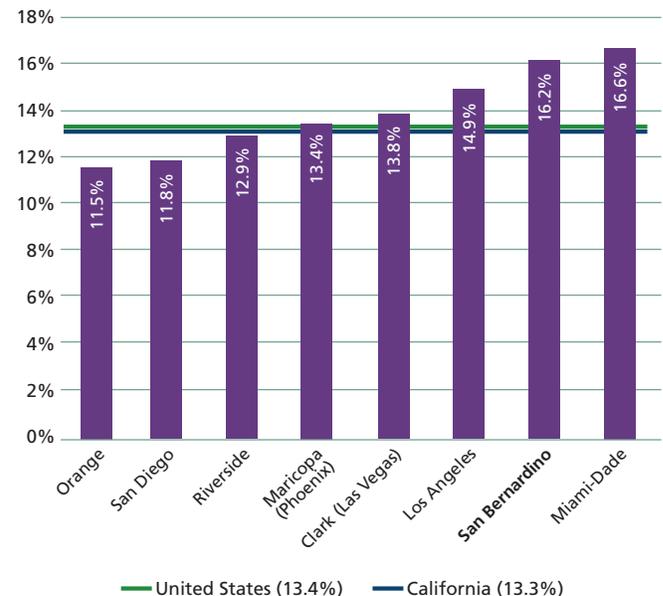
For an individual, the annual income to be considered in poverty is less than \$12,140. For two people with no children, the poverty threshold is an annual income of \$16,460.

### Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, by Age San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

### Percentage of Population Living in Poverty County Comparison, 2017



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

# Family Poverty Declines for Third Consecutive Year

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

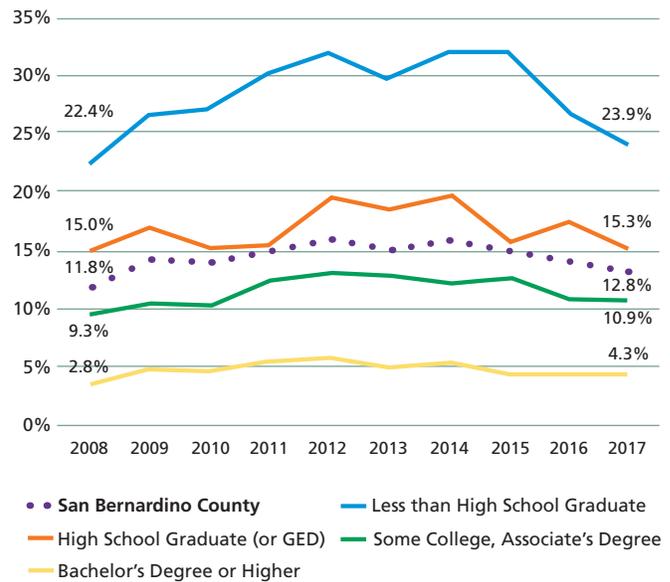
The rate of families living in poverty continues to decline:

- The percentage of families living in poverty declined from 13.9% in 2016 to 12.8% in 2017.
- San Bernardino County's rate of family poverty is higher than the state and national averages and it is the highest among the counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (13.8%).
- At 23.9% in 2017, families whose head of household does not have a high school diploma had the highest rate of poverty.
- Residents in the cities of San Bernardino and Apple Valley had the highest rate of families living in poverty (17.7% each), while Rancho Cucamonga had the lowest rate (5.3%).

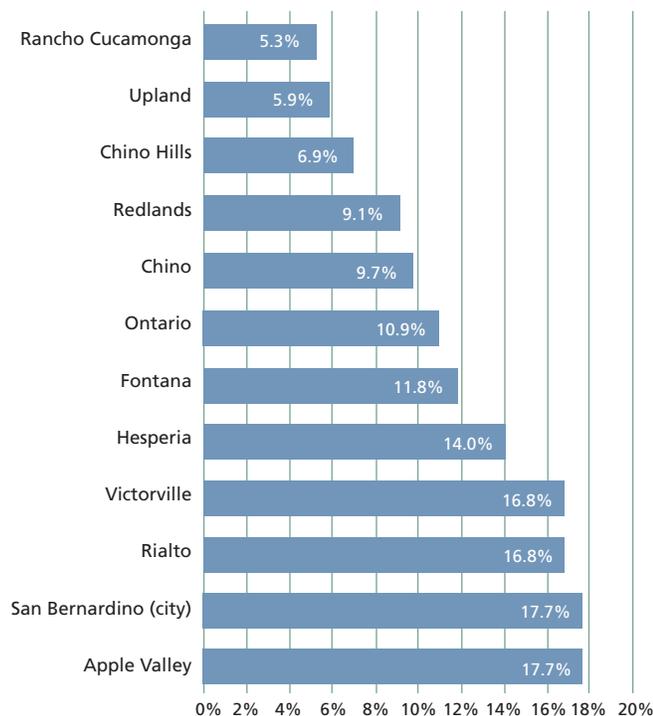
Families with younger children have a higher incidence of poverty:

- Female-headed households, where there is no husband living in the house, have the highest poverty rate at 29.7%. For those female-headed households with children under 18 years of age, the poverty rate increases considerably (40.1%).
- Married-couple families (with or without children) have a lower poverty rate (7.1%). For those married-couple families with children under 18 years of age, the rate increases to 10.0%.

**Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Educational Attainment**  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



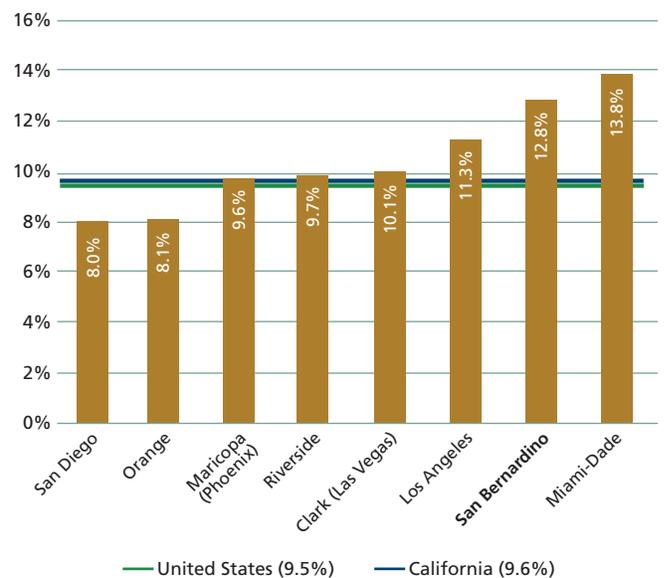
**Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by City**  
San Bernardino County, 2017



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

Note: Due to data source, only cities with populations of 65,000 or more are included.

**Percentage of Families Living in Poverty**  
County Comparison, 2017



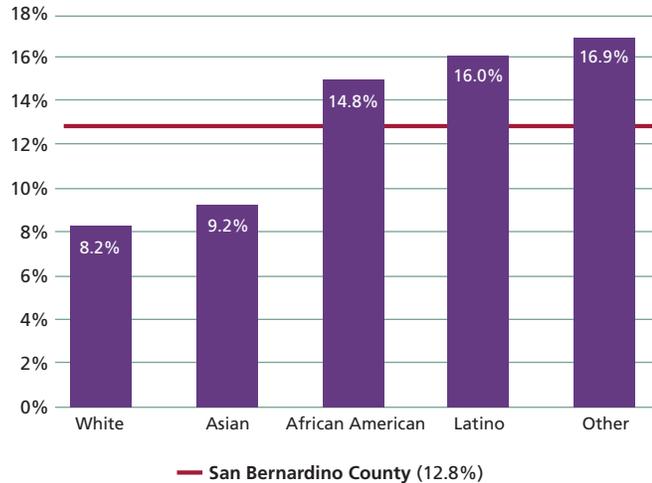
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

## FAMILY POVERTY (Continued)

Poverty rates vary by ethnicity:

- Non-Hispanic families of some other race (i.e., American Indian and Alaska Native alone, some other race alone, or two or more races) have the highest rate of poverty (16.9%), while White families have the lowest rate (8.2%).
- For Latino families, 16.0% are living in poverty, compared to 14.8% of African American families and 9.2% of Asian families.

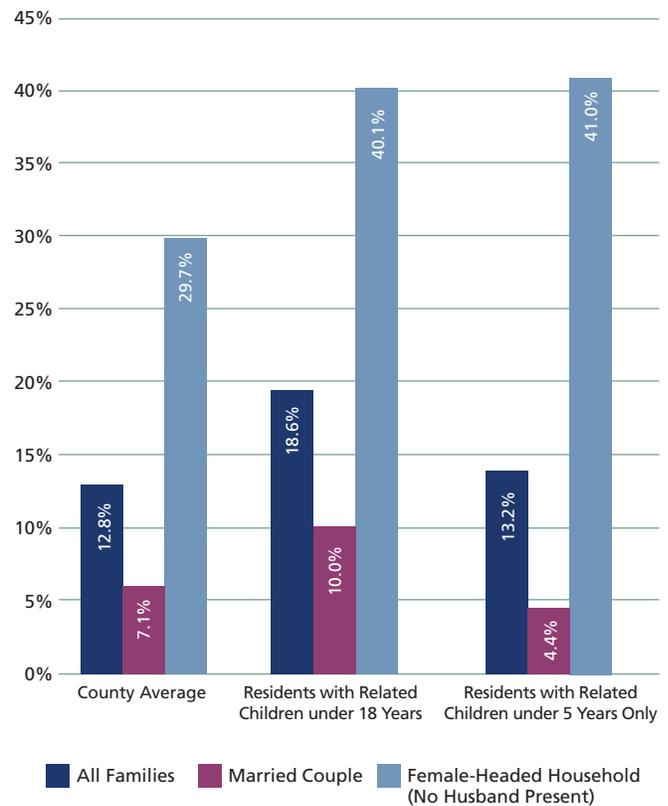
**Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2017



Note: Percentages based on race/ethnicity of householder. Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. White is non-Hispanic. Latino is of any race. Other includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, some other race alone, or two or more races.

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

**Poverty Level by Family Structure and Ages of Children**  
San Bernardino County, 2017



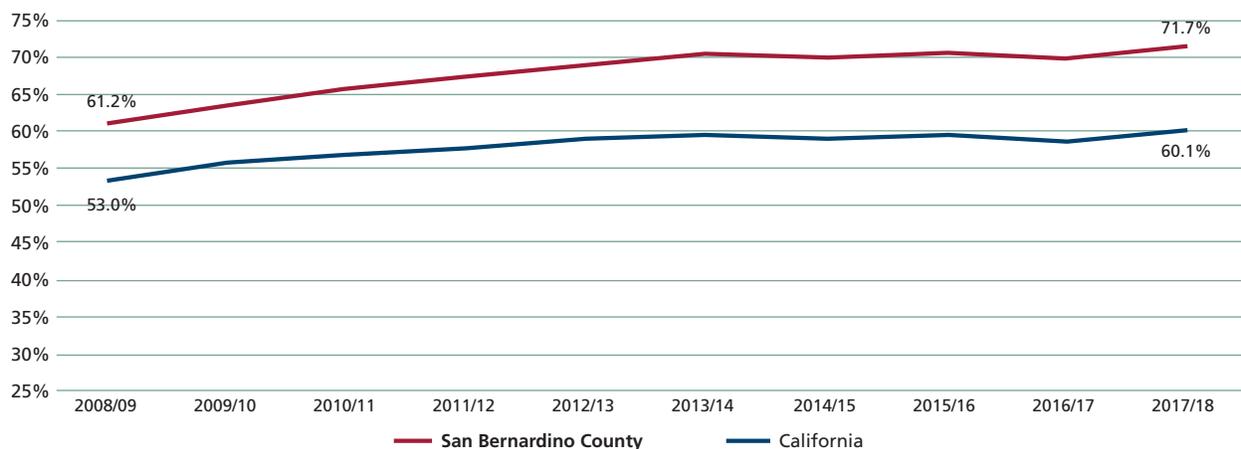
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

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

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

- In 2017/18, 71.7% of K-12 public school students lived in families with incomes low enough to qualify for free or reduced-price school meals, up two percentage points from 69.7% in 2016/17.
- A child is eligible if his or her family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (i.e., \$46,435 for a family of four in 2018).

**Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2009-2018



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

# Food Subsidy and Income Support Caseloads Decline

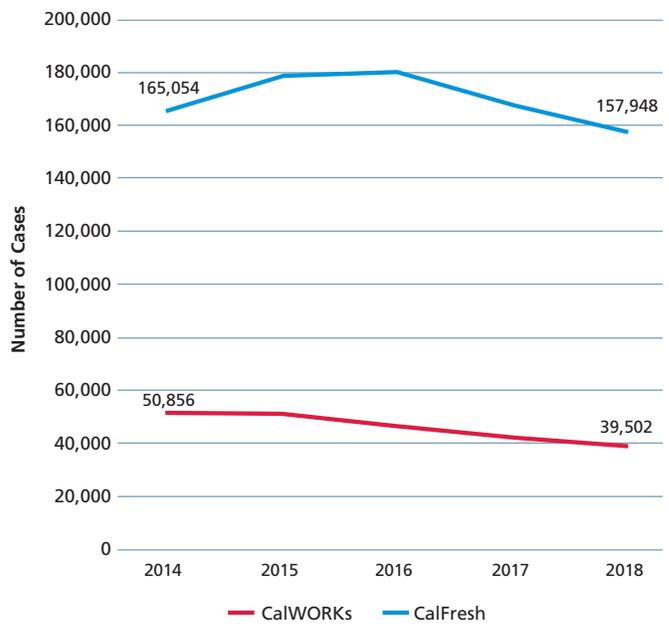
Public income support and food subsidies provide a critical safety net to those living in or at risk of poverty. These supports can work against the negative pressures of poverty, including the stress and strain on family relationships that can result from the challenges of paying for basic needs. To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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

CalWORKs and CalFresh caseloads have been declining over time:

- After peaking in 2016, CalFresh caseloads fell for the second consecutive year in 2017/18 to 157,948, dropping 6% in a single year.
- Over the past five years, CalFresh caseloads dropped a total of 4%.
- CalWORKs caseloads have shown a steady decline each year, dropping 22% since 2014.
- While San Bernardino County is home to 4.8% of California's households, 7.7% of the 1.29 million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.<sup>1</sup>
- More than three-quarters (78%) of CalWORKs recipients are children and just under half (47%) of CalFresh recipients are children.
- Veterans make up only 1% of CalFresh recipients and even fewer of CalWORKs recipients.

**CalWORKs and CalFresh Average Caseload**  
San Bernardino County, 2014-2018



Note: Annual caseloads are from September to October each year.  
Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

**San Bernardino County Ranks 4th for Access to CalFresh**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture produces an annual report that shows the utilization of CalFresh through the Program Access Index (PAI). The county-level PAI is an indicator of how well counties reach individuals with CalFresh benefits. The PAI compares the number of individuals who participate in CalFresh and the number of individuals who qualify for CalFresh based on their income, but do not receive CalFresh.<sup>2</sup> Among California's 58 counties, San Bernardino ranks 4th for program access.

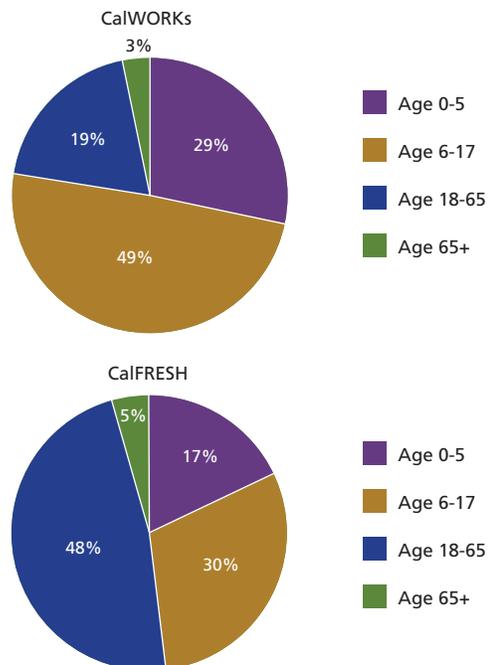
Source: United States Department of Agriculture, *The Program Access Index: Measuring CalFresh Utilization by County*

**Program Descriptions**

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

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

**Enrollment in CalWORKs and CalFresh by Age**  
San Bernardino County, 2017/18



<sup>1</sup> 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B19058 (factfinder.census.gov)

<sup>2</sup> To calculate the PAI, the U.S. Department of Agriculture uses a formula that excludes certain groups that receive other benefits. The formula is available at <https://cfpa.net/program-access-index-pai-2016/>.

# Housing

## Section Highlights

Entry Level Home Price ..... Up 8%

Households Able to Afford Entry-Level Home ..... 68%

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom Rental ..... \$19.29

One-Year Increase in Rents ..... 5%

K-12 Students with Insecure Housing ..... 33,286

## A Success Story

*In 2018, California's Strategic Growth Council awarded Arrowhead Grove Neighborhood \$20 million through the California Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program – a first for the Inland Empire. This will help fund two upcoming phases of the Arrowhead Grove Neighborhood, formerly known as Waterman Gardens Public Housing, including 147 affordable housing units and 36 market-rate units. Upon completion, Arrowhead Grove will include about 400 units as well as a pool and clubhouse, walking paths, community garden and a computer lab for residents, along with pedestrian and transit improvements that will benefit the whole community. Partners include the City of San Bernardino, County of San Bernardino, National Community Renaissance, and the Clancy Company.*

# Despite Declining Affordability, Homeownership Rate Ticks Up

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

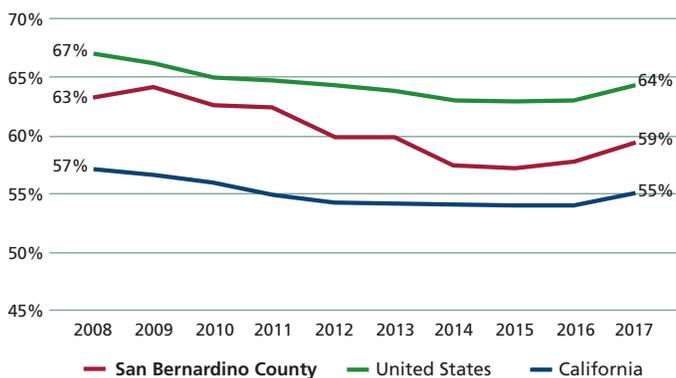
While affordability declined statewide, San Bernardino County remained the most affordable county in Southern California:

- The median price of an entry-level, single-family home rose 8% in a year, from \$218,370 in 2017 to \$236,720 in 2018.
- The minimum qualifying income needed to purchase a median-priced, entry-level single-family home (\$236,720) in San Bernardino County was approximately \$37,300 as of the first quarter of 2018.
- San Bernardino County is considerably more affordable than the statewide entry-level single-family home price of \$457,840, which requires a qualifying income of \$72,140.<sup>1</sup>
- At 68%, a majority of San Bernardino County households could afford such a home in the first quarter of 2018, down from 70% in 2017 and 79% in 2009.
- Looking at average salaries in common or growing occupations, all of the selected fields earn more than the minimum qualifying income with the exception of retail salespersons and home health aides.

San Bernardino County's homeownership rate rose for the second consecutive year:

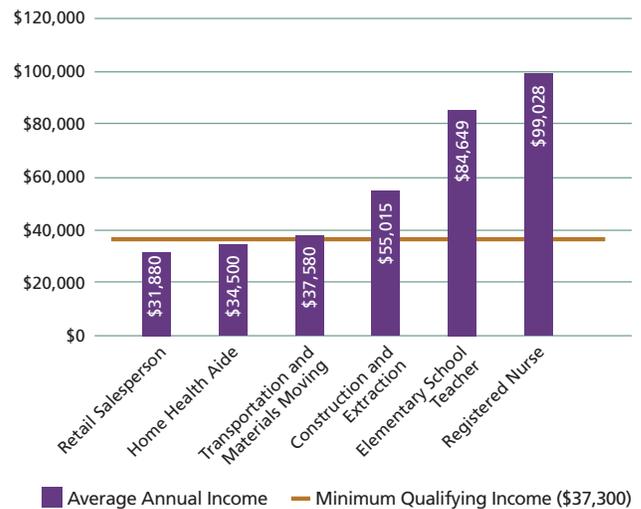
- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County was 59% in 2017, a two-point gain from the 10-year low of 57%.
- The 2017 rate of 59% is five points below the 10-year high of 64% in 2009.
- San Bernardino County's homeownership rate is above the California rate of 55% and below the nationwide homeownership rate of 64%.
- Seniors are more likely to be homeowners (75%) than non-seniors (55%).

**Homeownership Rate**  
San Bernardino County, California, and United States, 2008-2017



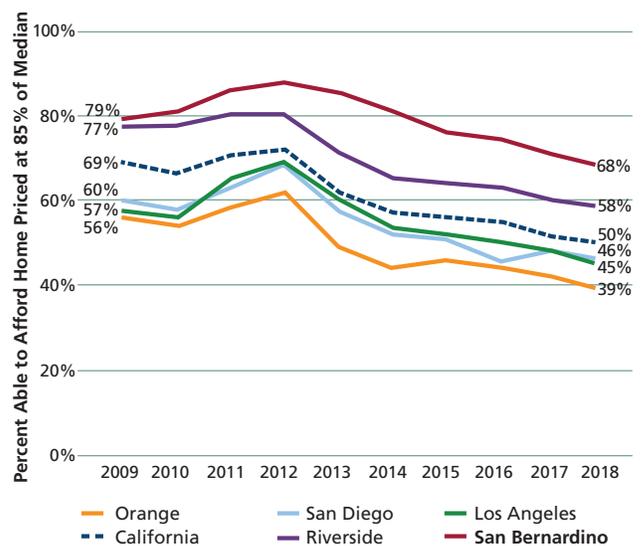
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (factfinder.census.gov)

**Income Needed to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median (\$236,720) Compared to Average Salaries**  
San Bernardino County, 2018



Note: Average annual income data are for the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area. Sources: California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html)); California Association of Realtors ([www.car.org](http://www.car.org))

**First-Time Homebuyer Housing Affordability Index**  
County Comparison, 2009-2018



Note: Data are from the first quarter of the years presented. Source: California Association of Realtors ([www.car.org](http://www.car.org))

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

# Rents Increase 5% in One Year

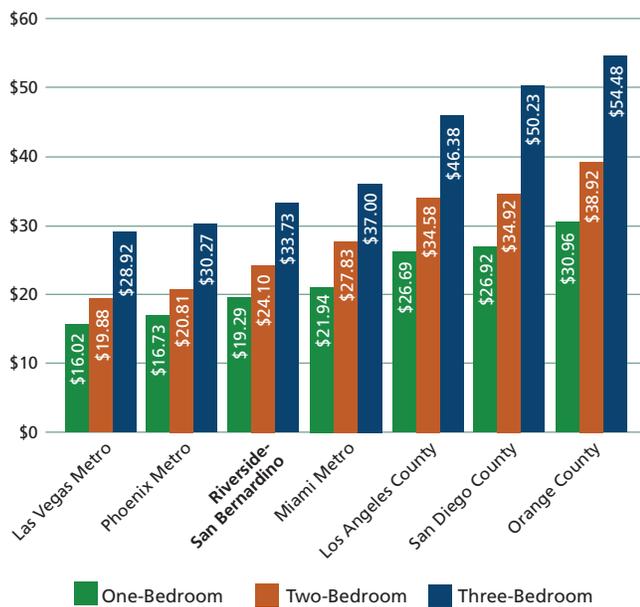
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Median rents in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area increased approximately 5% in one year:

- The hourly wage needed to afford a median-priced one-bedroom apartment was \$19.29 in 2018, compared to \$18.40 in 2017. This housing wage is equivalent to an annual income of \$40,120.<sup>1</sup>
- Since 2014, one-, two- and three-bedroom rents rose 14%, 12%, and 11%, respectively. Meanwhile, minimum wage rose 38%.<sup>2</sup>
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has the least expensive rental housing in the Southern California region, but it has higher prices than some peer regions outside of California (Phoenix and Las Vegas).
- On average, median monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$1,003) is not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including retail salespersons, home health aides, and transportation and materials moving occupations.
- The graduated increases in the California minimum wage are having a positive impact on what a minimum wage-earning household can afford to pay monthly in rent, rising from \$416 per month at \$8 per hour in 2014 to \$572 per month at \$11 per hour in 2018. To further close the gap between median rents and wages, the future graduated increases in the minimum wage (up to \$15.00 per hour in 2023) must outpace rental market cost increases.

## Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Median Rent Regional Comparison, 2018

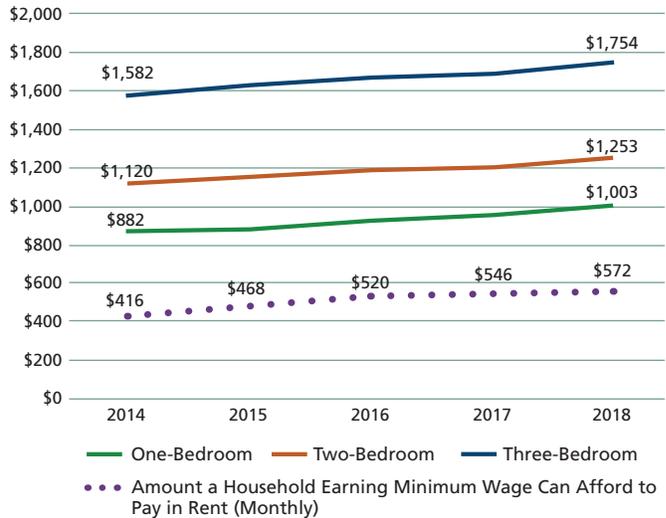


Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2018 Fair Markets Rents ([www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html](http://www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html)) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor>)

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

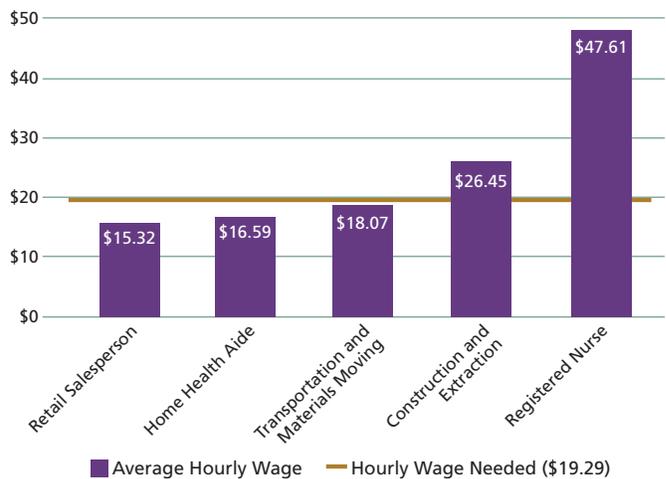
<sup>2</sup> Assumes 2018 California minimum wage of \$11.00, which is the wage for companies with 26 or more employees; the wage for companies with 25 or fewer employees is \$10.50.

## Monthly Fair Market Rent Riverside-San Bernardino, 2014-2018



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 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 Average Hourly Wages Riverside-San Bernardino, 2018



Note: Average hourly wage data are for the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area.

Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2018 Fair Markets Rents ([www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html](http://www.buduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html)) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlhc.org/oor>); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html))

## Rent as a Proportion of Household Income

In San Bernardino County, 46% of renting households pay 35% or more of their income on rent. This compares to 46% statewide and 40% nationwide.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2017 (DP04)

## One in 12 Students Experiences Housing Insecurity

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2017, there were over 40,000 households waiting for a rental assistance voucher.<sup>1</sup>
- A monthly average of approximately 8,761 households currently receive a voucher.
- The supply of vouchers remains limited because housing authorities have not had the opportunity to apply to the federal government for additional housing vouchers since 2003.
- In addition to voucher rental assistance, demand for affordable public housing is an estimated 16 times higher than available supply.<sup>2</sup>

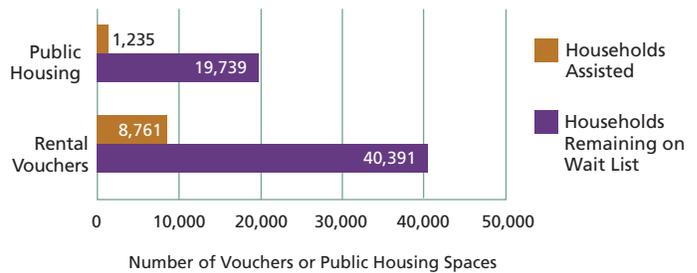
Approximately one in 12 school age students have insecure housing:

- In the 2017/18 school year, 33,286 San Bernardino County K-12 students were identified as homeless or lacking secure housing, representing 8.3% of total enrollment.<sup>3</sup>
- Among homeless and housing insecure students, 92% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship, 4% live in motels, 3% live in shelters, and 2% live unsheltered in cars, parks or campgrounds.

The San Bernardino County Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey is an annual census of the number of people experiencing homelessness in a 24-hour period in January.<sup>4</sup> The 2018 count revealed the following:

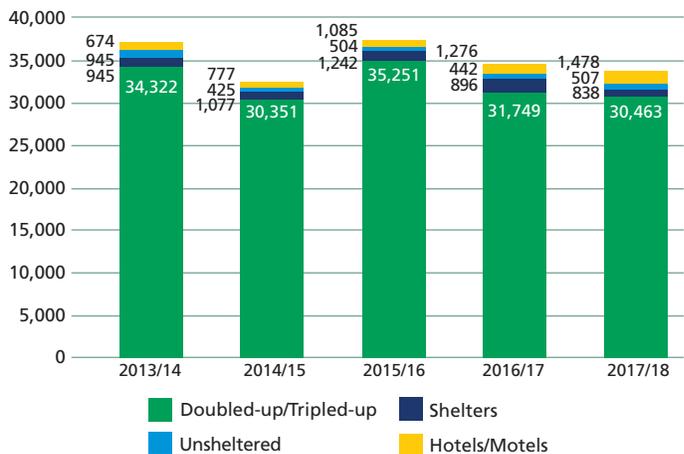
- 2,118 people were homeless, which is 13.5% more than the 1,866 homeless that were counted in January 2017.
- 68% of the homeless counted in 2018 were unsheltered (1,447). The remainder were sheltered in some type of housing for the homeless.
- 94 seniors (defined as age 62 and over) were living unsheltered.

Supply and Demand of Rental Assistance Vouchers and Public Housing San Bernardino County, 2017



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

Primary Nighttime Residence of Students Identified as Homeless or Housing Insecure San Bernardino County, 2014-2018



Sources: California Department of Education, according to information provided by school districts on their Local Education Agency Reporting Form Title 1, Part A and Homeless Education Consolidated Application (2013/14-2015/16); San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools (2016/17-2017/18)

### Olive Meadow Update and Grand Opening

In the fall of 2017, the Housing Authority of San Bernardino County celebrated the grand opening of the Olive Meadow Affordable Housing Community with residents and community members. This community of 62 high-quality homes was completed in partnership with National Community Renaissance, the city of San Bernardino, the County of San Bernardino, the Hope through Housing Foundation, and other valuable partners. It represents the first onsite phase of the Waterman Gardens Affordable Housing site revitalization, which is part of a larger Arrowhead Grove Neighborhood Revitalization effort. The Arrowhead Grove effort calls for more than 400 housing units, community amenities, upgraded infrastructure, and an integrated educational environment.

<sup>1</sup> Rental assistance in the form of Housing Choice Vouchers, or a similar program, enables recipients to seek housing in the private market from landlords who will accept the vouchers. The voucher subsidizes the recipient's rent. Unlike in previous years, the voucher waitlist count has not been discounted to account for potential duplication. In 2017, all housing assistance services provided by the Upland Housing Authority were transferred to the Housing Authority of San Bernardino County, so duplication between the two agencies is no longer an issue.  
<sup>2</sup> Public housing can take the form of apartment complexes or houses that are owned by a government agency and rented at a subsidized rate to income eligible recipients.  
<sup>3</sup> The federal law that governs the identification of homeless and housing insecure school-age students (McKinney-Vento) includes those who are living unsheltered as well as those housed in shelters, motels or hotels, or living doubled- or tripled-up due to economic hardship. Totals do not add to 100% due to rounding.  
<sup>4</sup> The point-in-time estimates of homelessness are based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of homelessness, which only counts individuals living in homeless shelters or living unsheltered in a place not intended for human habitation.

# Wellness

## Section Highlights

Residents Without Health Insurance ..... 7.6%

Young Children's Mental Health Care Need ..... Up 145% in 5 Years

Substantiated Child Abuse ..... Increasing

Overweight Students ..... 2 in 5

Overweight Adults ..... 2 in 3

Veteran Requests for Assistance ..... Up 60% in 10 Years

## A Success Story

*The California University of Science and Medicine (CUSM) welcomed its inaugural class of 64 future physicians in July 2018, partnering with Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) and Prime Healthcare Foundation. The medical school, known as CalMed, was conceived by Dr. Prem Reddy and Dr. Dev GnanaDev to address the shortage of physicians in the Inland Empire and scarcity of medical school slots in California. Currently operating out of the former Everest College building, CUSM's permanent campus will be constructed adjacent to ARMC and should be ready by July 2020. Community-focused partnerships allow CalMed to make connections between academic medicine and the surrounding community to improve health outcomes for area residents. When CalMed reaches its full capacity, it will have close to 500 medical students and hundreds of allied health students. This will result in over a billion dollars in economic benefit to our community over a decade.*

# Rate of Uninsured Continues to Decline

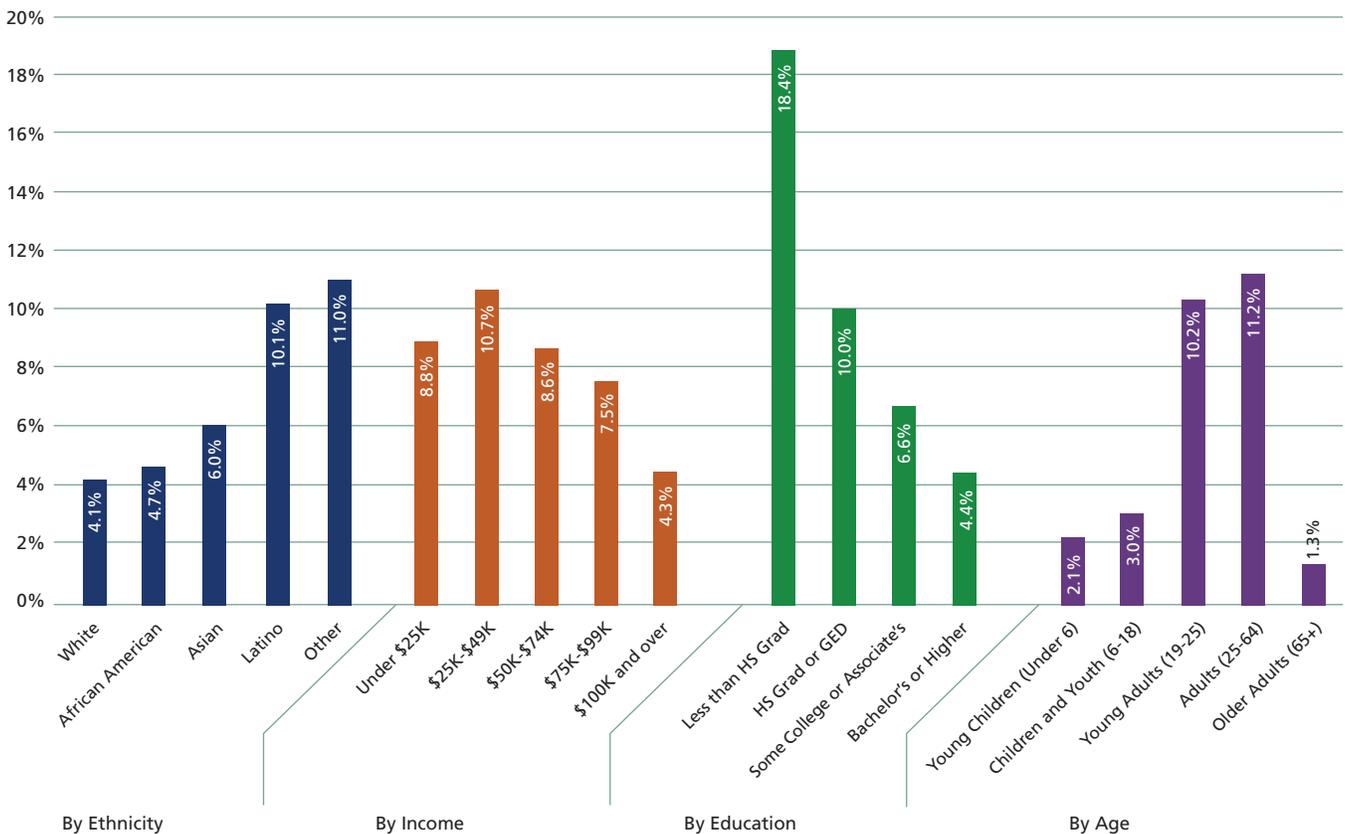
Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The percentage of uninsured residents declined for seventh consecutive year:

- In 2017, 7.6% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured, a drop of 13 percentage points from 2012, when 20.6% of residents were uninsured.
- This is lower than the United States (8.7% uninsured) and all peer counties compared, except for Orange County (7.4% uninsured) and California (7.2%).
- Those in the category “other” (which includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, some other race alone, or two or more races) were the racial or ethnic group most likely to be uninsured (11.0%), followed by Latinos (10.1%).
- When broken out by household income, those with incomes in the second to lowest range (\$25,000 to \$49,000) were the most likely to be uninsured (10.7%).
- 18.4% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured, compared with 4.4% of those with a college degree.
- At 11.2%, adults (ages 25–64 years old) were the age group most likely to be uninsured.
- 2.1% of children under age six were uninsured.

## Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income, Education, and Age San Bernardino County, 2017



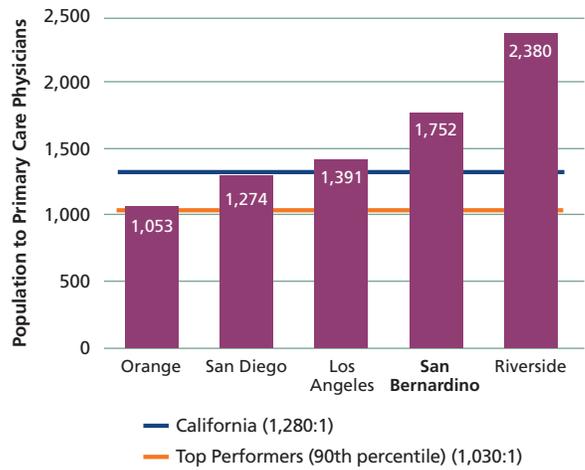
Note: Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. White is non-Hispanic. Latino is of any race. Other includes American Indian and Alaska Native alone, some other race alone, or two or more races. Educational attainment data is for the population age 25 and over.

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

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

- According to the 2016 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 86.5% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go when they were sick or needed health advice, a higher proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared, except San Diego (86.7%).
- However, 11.8% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared.
- There are 1,752 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, higher than the state and all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County. The national target ratio (consisting of “top performers” in the top 10%) is 1,030 for each primary care physician.<sup>1</sup>

Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician  
County Comparison, 2018



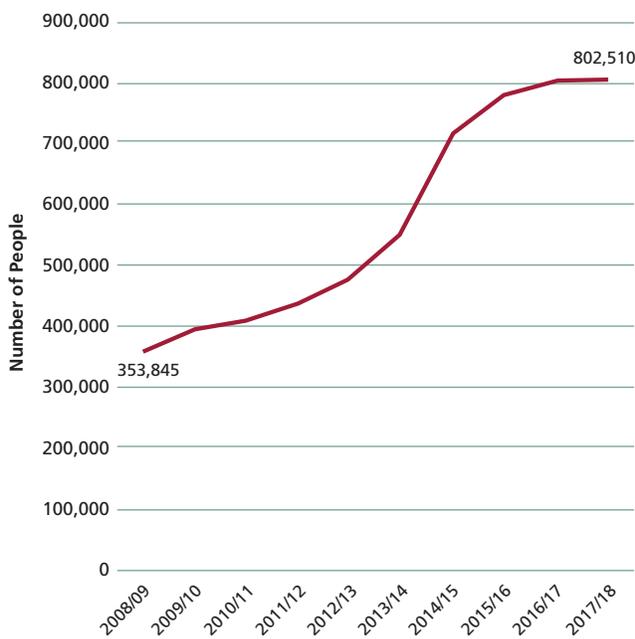
Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps ([www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org))

Medi-Cal Enrollment in San Bernardino County

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

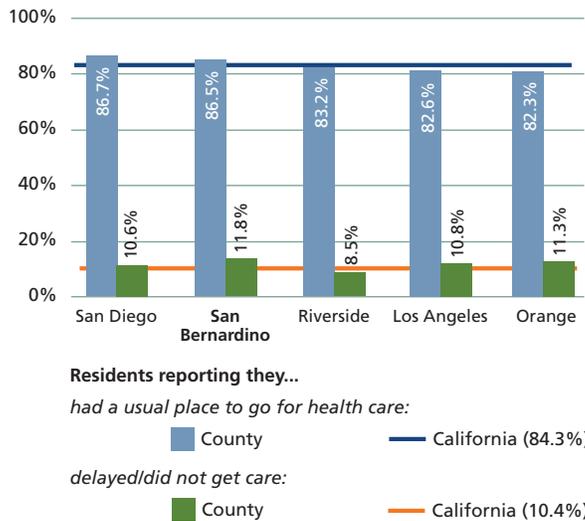
- In 2018, Medi-Cal enrollment increased less than one percent from the previous year.
- However, in the 10-year period between 2009 and 2018, overall Medi-Cal enrollment more than doubled (127% increase).

Enrollment in Medi-Cal  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

Health Care Access (Under Age 65)  
County Comparison, 2016



Source: California Health Interview Survey

Hospitals and Medical Facilities

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

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

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

# Early Prenatal Care Rates Decrease

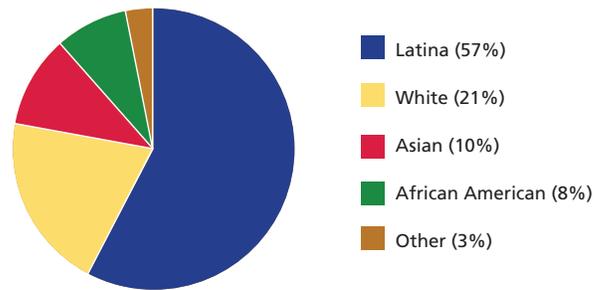
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and child-birth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2016, early prenatal care rates decreased:

- Early prenatal care for San Bernardino County mothers declined 1.3 percentage points to 82.3% in 2016, but this rate remains above the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%.
- In 2016, levels of early prenatal care worsened for White, Latina, and African American mothers. It stayed the same for Asian mothers.
- White mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (83.9%), followed by Latina mothers (83.4%).
- The majority of births in San Bernardino County are to Latina mothers (57%), followed by White mothers (21%), Asian mothers (10%) and African American mothers (8%).
- Over the past 10 years, the number of live births in San Bernardino County decreased 12%, from 35,193 live births in 2007 to 31,114 in 2016.

Live Births by Race and Ethnicity  
San Bernardino County, 2016



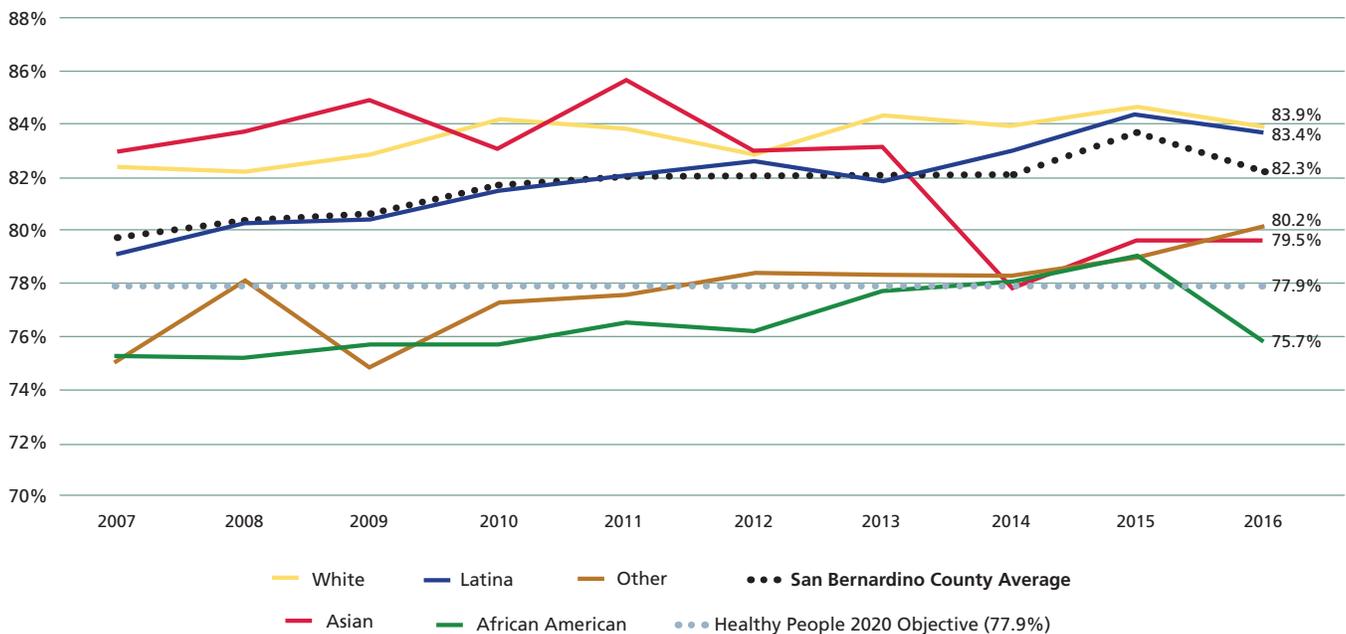
Note: Chart does not include 283 births with unknown or missing race/ethnicity.

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health analysis of California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Information and Statistics, Birth Statistical Master File

### What is Healthy People 2020?

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

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity  
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health analysis of California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Information and Statistics, Birth Statistical Master File

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Office on Women's Health ([www.womenshealth.gov/a-z-topics/prenatal-care](http://www.womenshealth.gov/a-z-topics/prenatal-care))

## Child Deaths Increase

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2016, the overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County increased:

- The number of infant deaths increased 19%, from 167 in 2015 to 199 in 2016.
- The number of deaths among children ages one through four increased 10%, from 30 deaths in 2015 to 33 deaths in 2016.
- The overall death rate for children under five increased 19% between 2015 and 2016.
- However, the 10-year trend for San Bernardino County is gradually downward.
- Congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities and maternal pregnancy complications affecting the newborn continue to top the list of leading causes of infant deaths.
- Accidents and congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities were the leading causes of death for young children (one to four years old).
- Of the 10 deaths due to accidents for children ages one to four years old, seven were due to drownings, two were due to accidental strangulation or suffocation, and one was due to motor vehicle collision.

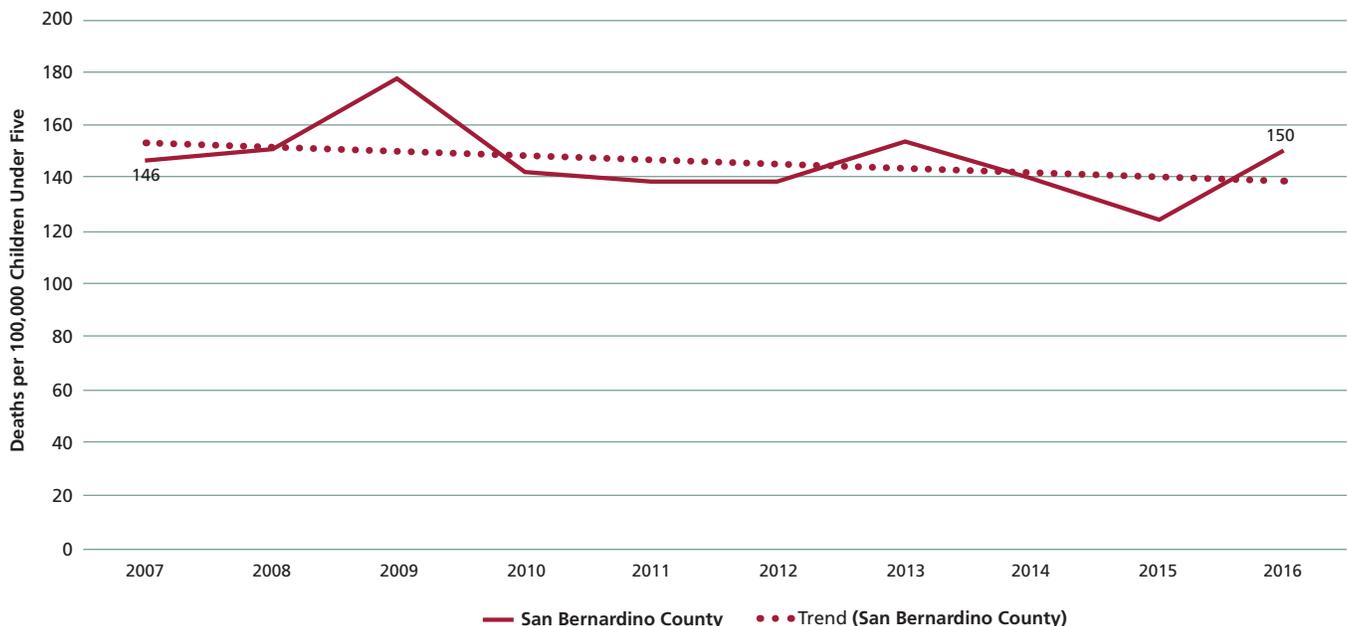
### Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children San Bernardino County, 2016

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	
	Infants (Under Age One)	Young Children (Ages 1-4)
Congenital Defects/Chromosomal Abnormalities	42	
Maternal Pregnancy Complications Affecting Newborn	26	
Prematurity/Low Birth Weight	14	
Complications of placenta, cord & membranes	7	
Respiratory distress of newborn	5	
Intestinal Disease (Necrotizing enterocolitis) of Newborn	4	
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	3	
Chronic Respiratory Disease	3	
Gastritis, Duodenitis, and Noninfective Enteritis and Colitis	3	
Pulmonary Hemorrhage	3	
Bacterial Sepsis of Newborn	3	
Cardiomyopathy	3	
All other	83	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199</b>	
		<b>Young Children (Ages 1-4)</b>
Accidents (unintentional injuries)		10
Congenital Defect/ Chromosomal Abnormalities		5
Leukemia		2
All Other Causes		16
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>33</b>

With the exception of accidents, causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All other causes."

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health analysis of California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Information and Statistics, California Death Statistical Master File

### Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



Sources: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health analysis of California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Information and Statistics, California Death Statistical Master File; California Department of Finance: 2010-2060 - Population Projections by Race/Ethnicity, Detailed Age, & Gender

# Reports of Substantiated Abuse and Neglect Increase

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2017, San Bernardino County had 10.0 substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children, the highest rate among neighboring counties compared.
- For children from birth through age five, the rate of substantiated allegations is 14.6 per 1,000 children, compared with California's rate of 11.0 per 1,000 children.
- Between 2016 and 2017, there was an 11% rise in the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations, from 5,230 to 5,789 reports, respectively.

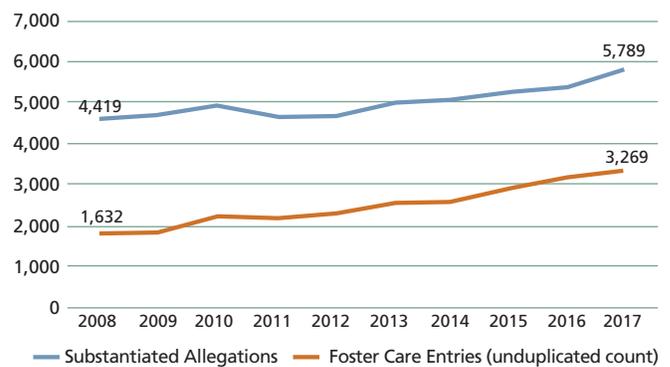
There was also an increase in the number of children entering the foster care system from 2016:

- In 2017, there were 3,269 children entering foster care, up 7% from 2016 when 3,068 children entered foster care.
- When looking at the relationship between substantiated allegations and foster care placement, 56% of substantiated allegations in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement, a much higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.
- San Bernardino County's rate of children entering foster care (5.6 per 1,000 children) is greater than the statewide average of 3.1 per 1,000 children and all other counties compared.
- The rate of foster care entry is higher for children from birth through age five (9.2 per 1,000 children). California's rate for children birth through age five entering foster care is 5.0 per 1,000 children.

The number of children placed with relatives has dropped:

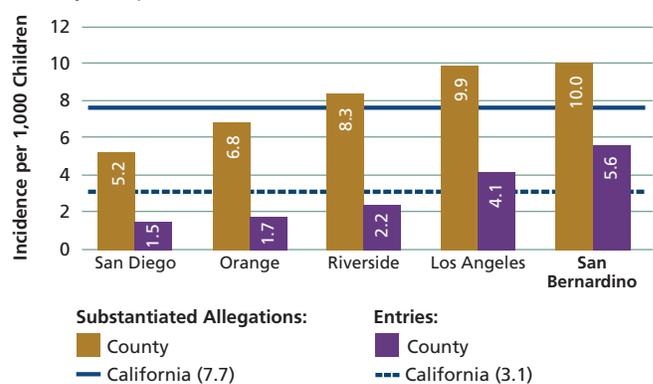
- According to a point-in-time count on January 1, 2018, 32.0% of the children in foster care were placed with relatives, compared with 36.6% a year earlier, on January 1, 2017.
- San Bernardino County has the lowest rate of placement with relatives among all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County (29.8%).
- In San Bernardino County, 70.8% of the children in foster care were placed with some or all of their siblings and 45.7% of the children were placed with all siblings (compared with the state placement rates of 70.6% and 49.1%, respectively). San Bernardino County's placement with siblings ranks lowest among neighboring counties, except San Diego (69.0% and 51.8%, respectively).

**Substantiated Allegations and Foster Care Entries**  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



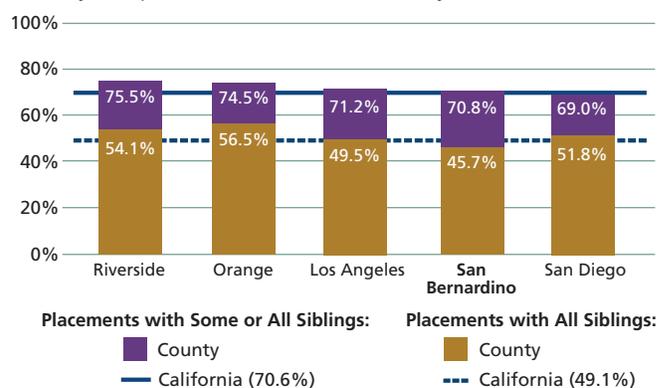
Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center ([http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb\\_cildwelfare/default.aspx](http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_cildwelfare/default.aspx))

**Substantiated Allegations and Foster Care Entries**  
County Comparison, 2017



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

**Foster Youth Placed with Some or All Siblings**  
County Comparison and California, January 2018



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

## More Students are Overweight or Obese

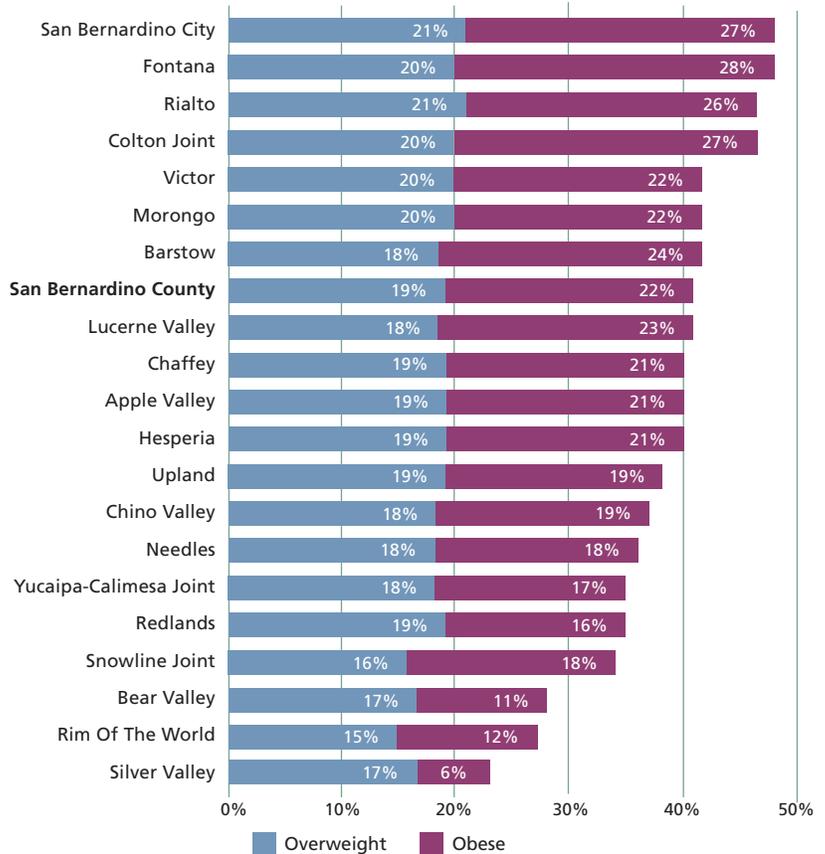
Overweight children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults. A sedentary lifestyle and being overweight are among the primary risk factors for many health problems and premature death. Maintaining a healthy body weight may have positive impacts on physical and mental health, as well as reduce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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Approximately two out of five students in San Bernardino County schools are considered overweight or obese:

- In 2017, an average of 41.4% of San Bernardino County students in the grades tested were overweight or obese (had an unhealthy body composition), compared to 38.9% statewide.
- This is an increase from 2016 when 40.1% of students in San Bernardino County were overweight or obese.
- Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2017, 22.0% were considered to be far outside the healthy range (“Needs Improvement – Health Risk” or obese), while the remaining 19.4% were designated as “Needs Improvement” (overweight).
- San Bernardino City school district had the highest proportion of overweight students (48.2%).
- Silver Valley Unified school district had the lowest proportion of overweight students (22.5%).

Percentage of Students Overweight or Obese by School District  
San Bernardino County, 2017

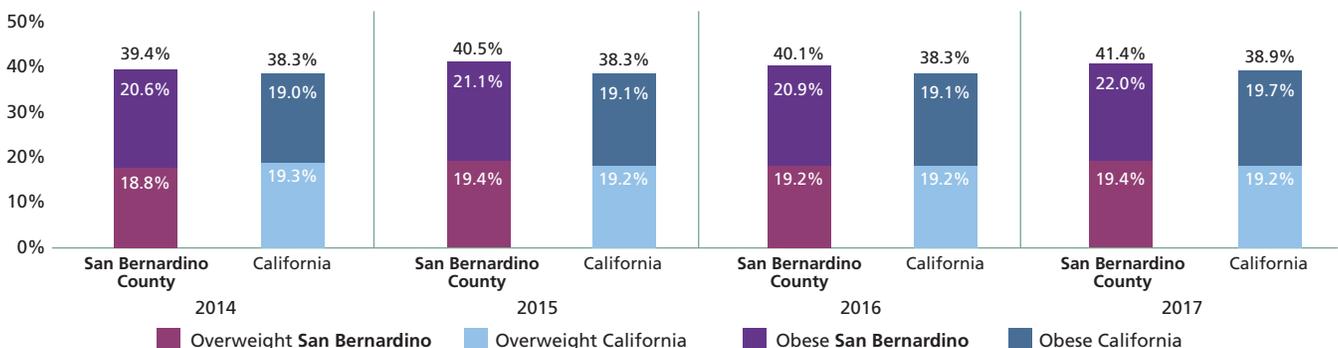


Due to unstable data (fewer than 50 students tested), Baker Valley school district is not included in the chart above.

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

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

Percentage of Children Overweight and Obese  
San Bernardino County and California, 2014 - 2017



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

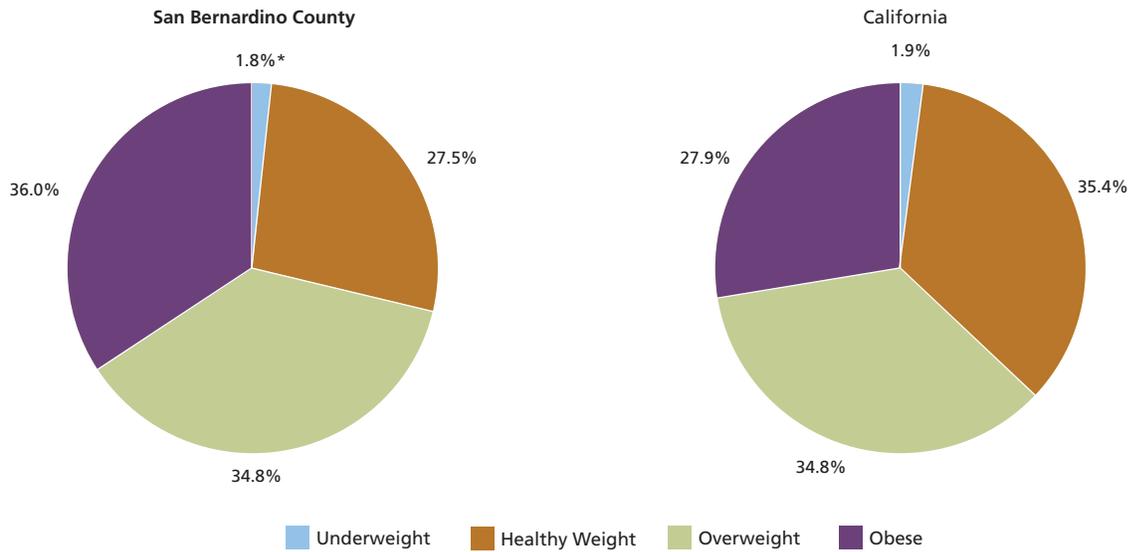
## OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY (Continued)

Seventy-one percent of San Bernardino County adults are overweight or obese:

- In 2016, 34.8% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 36.0% obese; 27.5% had a healthy body weight.
- In comparison, 35.4% of adults in California had a healthy body weight.

### Weight Status of Adults

San Bernardino County and California, 2016



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

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

# County has Higher Rates of Chronic Diseases

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between 2015 and 2016, both heart disease prevalence and deaths increased:

- In 2016, San Bernardino County’s death rate due to heart disease was 185.7 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents. This marks a decrease of 22% since 2007 but a one-year increase of 2%.
- There has been an increase in the percentage of county residents who were diagnosed with heart disease – from 6.5% in 2007 to 8.2% in 2016.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2016, San Bernardino County’s prevalence rate for heart disease was the highest among neighboring counties and the state.

Diabetes prevalence and deaths are on the rise:

- In 2016, 11.4% of adults in San Bernardino County had been diagnosed with diabetes, higher than all counties compared and California.
- This marks an increase from 2015, when diabetes prevalence was 10.2%.
- The long-term trend is also up, with an increase of more than two percentage points since 2007, when 9.2% of adults in the county had a diabetes diagnosis.
- At 33.2 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents in 2016, San Bernardino County had the state’s third highest rate of deaths due to diabetes, behind only Imperial and Kern counties, respectively.
- Deaths due to diabetes increased slightly from 32.9 in 2015 to 33.2 in 2016. The longer-term trend is also upward, increasing 8% since 2007.

Between 2015 and 2016, high blood pressure prevalence and deaths due to stroke increased:

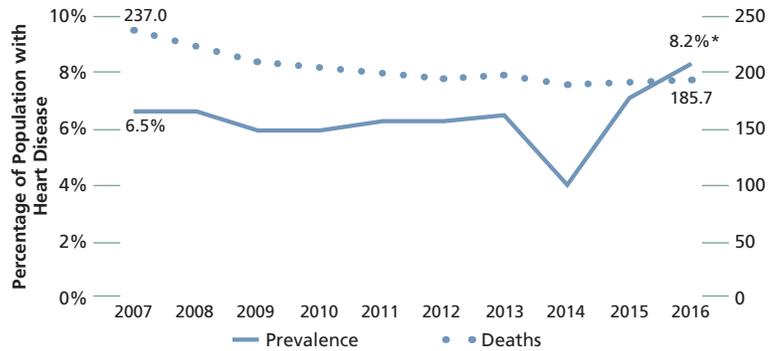
- In 2016, 31.1% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, higher than all counties compared and California.
- This marks an increase of more than half a percentage point since 2015, when 30.5% of adults had high blood pressure.
- Of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 56% are taking medications to control it.
- Deaths due to strokes, which are associated with high blood pressure, have decreased 14% since 2007.<sup>3</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup> Prevalence of San Bernardino County residents who have been diagnosed with a heart disease is considered unstable for 2016. Thus, caution should be taken when interpreting the data.

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

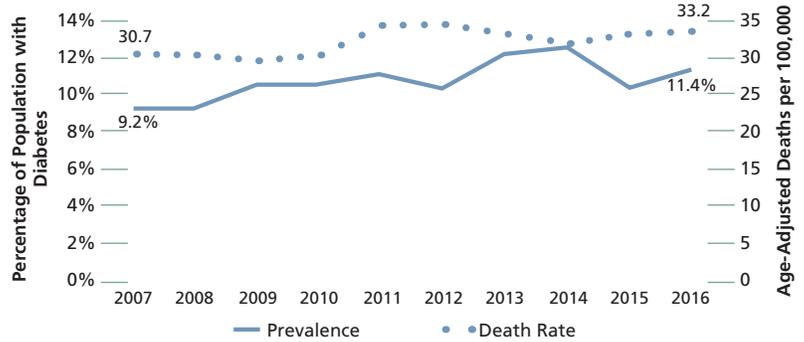
**Heart Disease: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates**  
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

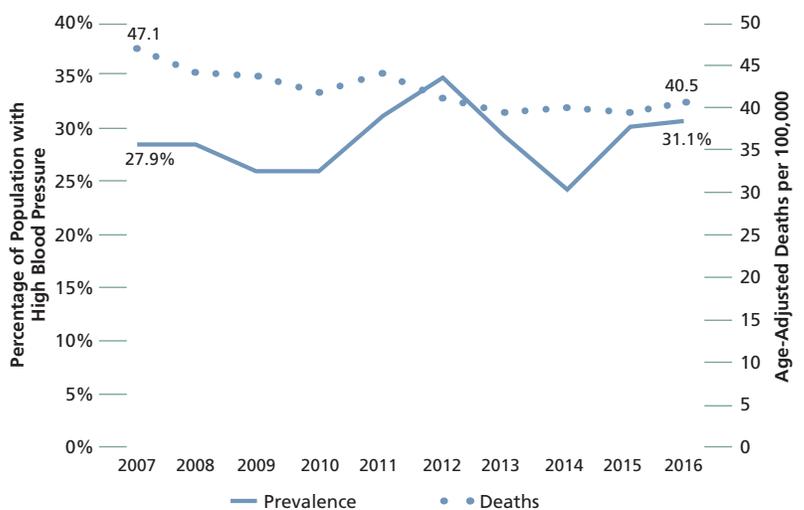
Sources: California Health Interview Survey, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2016 on CDC WONDER Online Database (<http://wonder.cdc.gov/>)

**Diabetes: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates**  
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



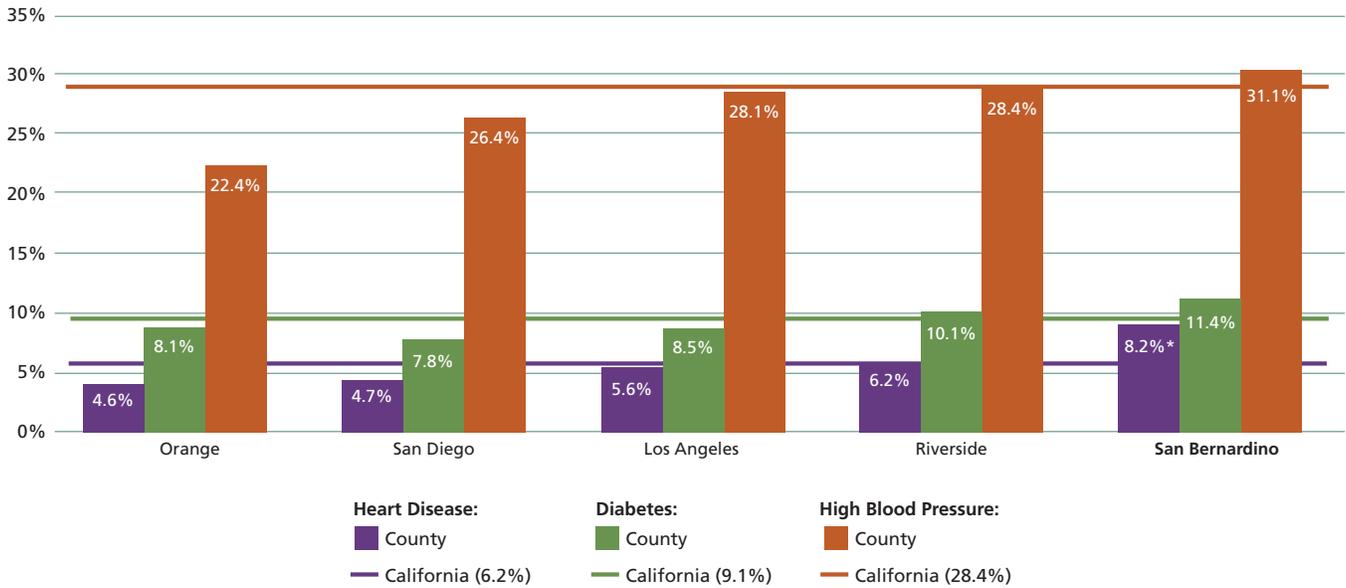
Sources: California Health Interview Survey, California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles ([www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/ohir/Pages/CHSP.aspx))

**High Blood Pressure: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates due to Stroke**  
San Bernardino County, 2007-2016



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

**Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, or Heart Disease**  
County Comparison, 2016



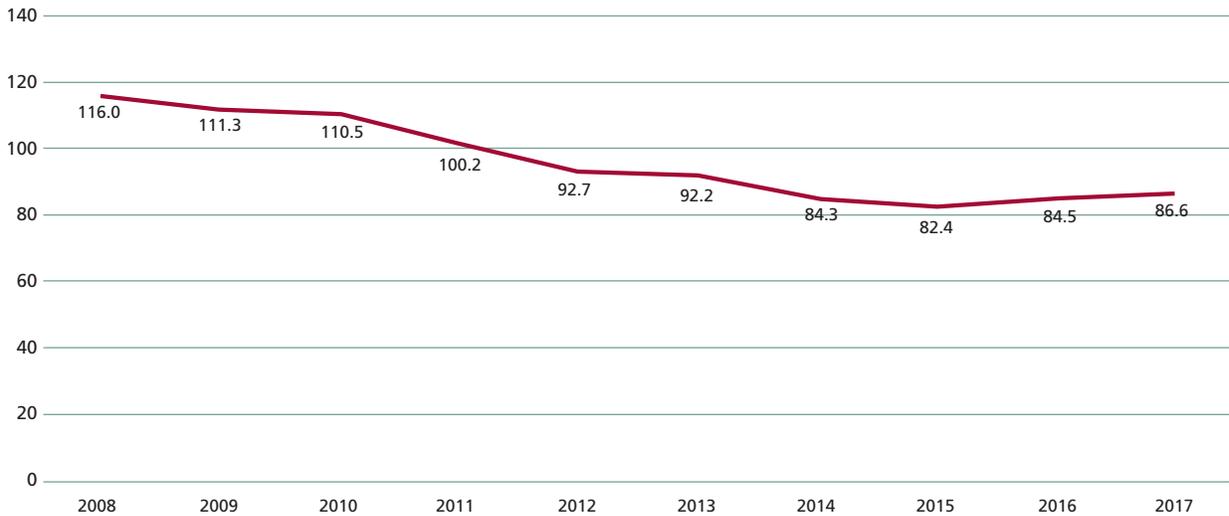
\* Data considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: California Health Interview Survey

**Hospitalizations due to Coronary Heart Disease**

In 2017, the hospitalization rate for heart disease in San Bernardino County was 86.6 per 10,000 residents (age-adjusted). This is significantly higher than the California hospitalization rate of 69.5 per 10,000 residents.

**Heart Disease Hospitalizations (Age-Adjusted Rate per 10,000)**  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



Source: California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (2008-2017)

Note: This report presents longitudinal data for hospitalizations using 2008-2017 Census (ACS) population estimates. The San Bernardino County Community Transformation Plan also presents data related to heart disease hospitalizations. Because that plan presents a one-year snapshot for 2012, using 2010 Census population, the rates are not directly comparable.

## Fewer Clients Served by Public Mental Health System

Mental disorders are among the most common causes of disability. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, nearly one in five adults live with a mental illness (44.7 million in 2016) and an estimated one in 25 adults have a serious mental illness (10.4 million) that substantially interferes with major life activities. These statistics are even higher for adolescents, where half of teens have had a mental disorder in their lifetimes and one in five have had a severe impairment. Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death in the United States for adolescents and young adults up to age 34, and the 10th leading cause overall, accounting for 45,000 deaths nationwide in 2016. 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. It also measures suicide rates by age.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

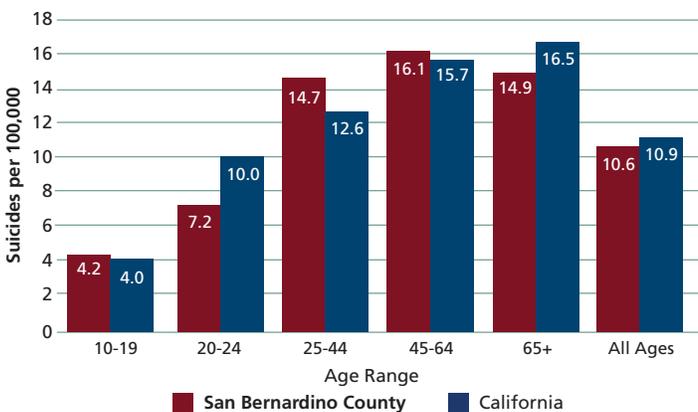
The gap between the need for mental health care and the number receiving treatment grew in 2016/17:

- After several years of steadily increasing numbers of clients served, the number of clients receiving public mental health services fell in 2016/17.
- There were approximately 21,000 low-income residents in need of mental health services in 2016/17 who did not get care. This gap between need and receipt of services is on par with the average over the past 10 years.
- Over the past five years, mental health care for children ages 0-5 has witnessed the largest increase, growing 145% in five years, followed by seniors ages 65+, growing 22%.
- Overall, more than a third (37%) of clients served in 2016/17 were aged birth through 17 years, including 3,405 children ages 0 to 5 (7% of all clients) and 8,733 adolescents (19% of all clients).
- Of the clients served during 2016/17, 40% were Latino/a, 32% were White, 17% were African American, 2% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% was Native American, and 8% were some other race or ethnic group, or unreported.

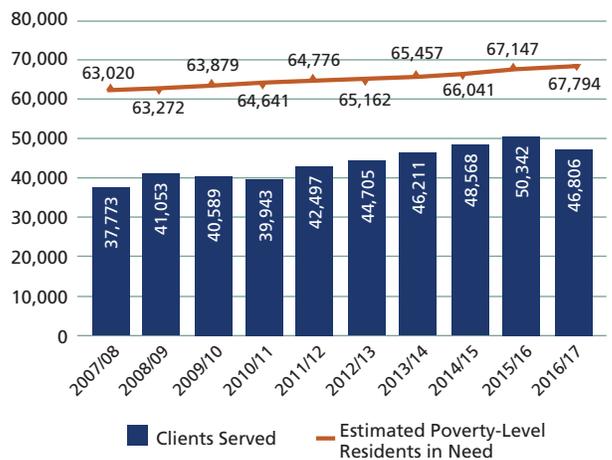
While suicide deaths fluctuate annually, general trends can be observed:

- The absolute number of suicide deaths in San Bernardino County increased in the 10-year period between 2007 and 2016, but the rate remained relatively flat due to population increases over the same period.
- Overall in 2016, San Bernardino County had a slightly lower rate of suicides per 100,000 residents than the statewide average.
- Residents between 45 and 64 years of age had the highest rate of suicide.
- Firearms, the most common cause, were used in 48% of San Bernardino County suicide deaths.

**Suicide Rate**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2016



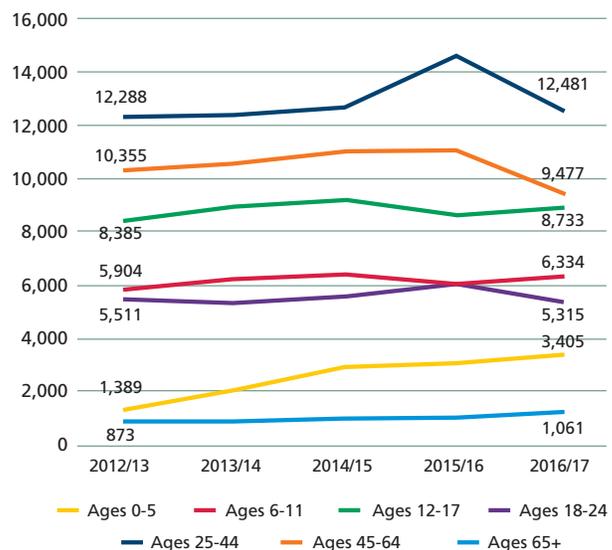
**Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services**  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

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

**Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System by Age**  
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



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

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Mental Health ([www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/index.shtml](http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/index.shtml))

# Treatment Admissions and Substance-Related Deaths Grow

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

SUD-related treatment continues to grow:

- In 2016/17, SUD-related admissions to County treatment facilities rose 8% in one year, led by increases in admissions for alcohol addiction (+18%) and methamphetamine addiction (+10%).
- Over the past five years, overall admissions grew 40%, driven by admissions related to alcohol (+119%) and opiates (+102%).
- 22% of clients receiving SUD services also received County mental health services in 2016/17, while 48% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.<sup>2</sup>

There were fewer alcohol-involved accidents in 2017 than the previous year:

- Between 2016 and 2017, alcohol-involved collisions fell 5% compared to a 1% decrease statewide.
- In 2017, 11% of serious collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 10% of collisions statewide.
- Over the past five years, alcohol-involved collisions rose from 47 collisions per 100,000 San Bernardino County residents in 2013 to 53 collisions per 100,000 residents in 2017.
- In 2017, alcohol-involved collisions claimed 90 lives in San Bernardino County.

Drug-induced and alcohol-related deaths increased:

- Since the 10-year low in 2012 of 9.2 drug-induced deaths per 100,000 residents, drug-induced deaths in San Bernardino County increased steadily to a 2016 rate of 11.3 deaths per 100,000. Despite the rise, the county's 2016 rate is better than the statewide rate of 12.2 per 100,000.
- Deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which are often associated with substance use disorder, increased, from 13.0 per 100,000 in 2007 to 15.5 per 100,000 in 2016. The county has more chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths than the statewide average (12.2 per 100,000 in 2016).<sup>3</sup>

### The Mental Health/Substance Abuse Connection

Mental health and substance use disorder are often interconnected. More than 8.9 million people nationally are reported to have co-occurring mental health and substance use 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.

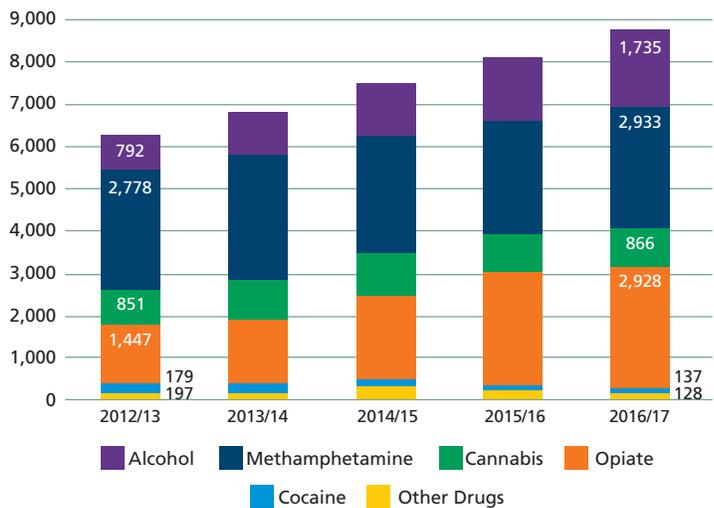
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

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

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

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

Substance Use Disorder-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services, San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



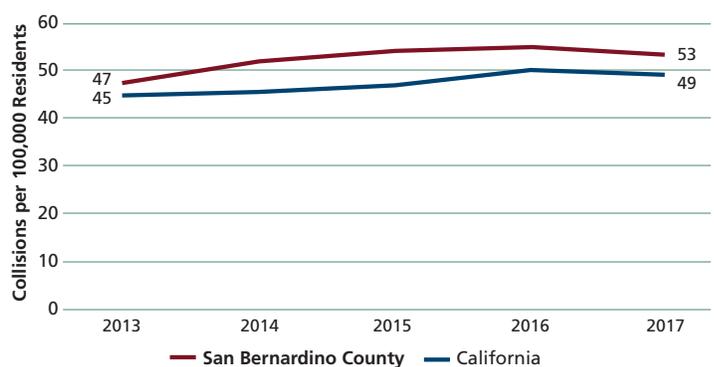
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, CalOMS Dataset

**Inland Empire Opioid Crisis Coalition**

The San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health is an active participant in the Inland Empire Opioid Crisis Coalition. The coalition has enlisted a law and justice champion to better connect with law enforcement, including launching a pilot program with a local police department to train officers to attend to opioid overdoses. In partnership with the Inland Empire Health Plan and Riverside and San Bernardino counties, the coalition developed an opioid awareness video, which has had over 200,000 views thanks to widespread release on social media: <https://goo.gl/1cK4HE>.

Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

Alcohol-Involved Serious Collisions per 100,000 Residents San Bernardino County and California, 2013-2017



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

# Veteran Requests for Assistance Increase

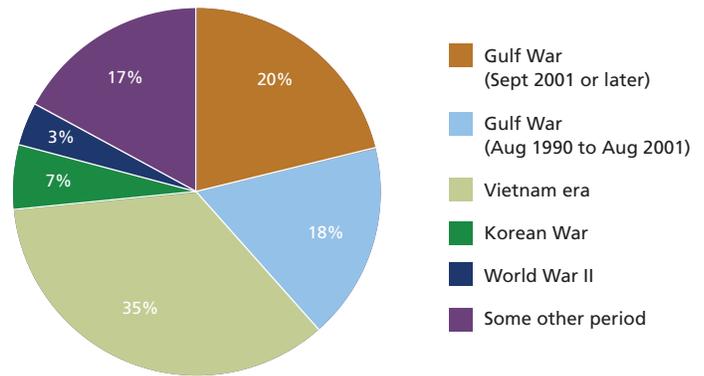
Veterans from all eras reside in San Bernardino County, with needs ranging from aging and adult services to children’s services, and from transitional assistance to public health. Strengthening support networks for veterans and their families may reduce the long-term individual and societal impacts of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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

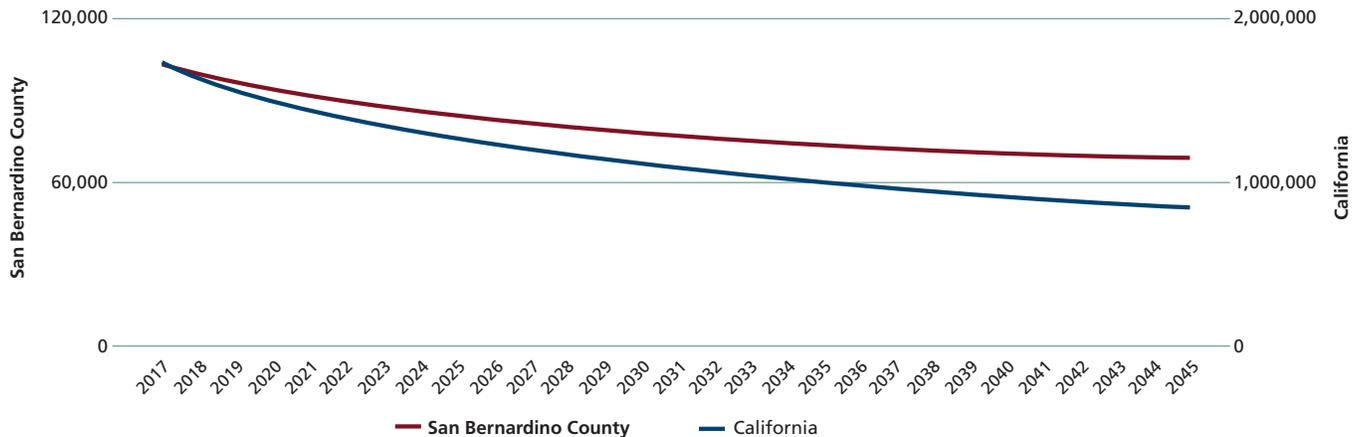
- In 2017, approximately 4.6% of San Bernardino County’s population was comprised of veterans.
- Between 2017 and 2045, the veteran population in San Bernardino County is projected to decline 33%, from an estimated 100,000 to 67,000. This is a slower decline than statewide, which anticipates a 49% decline.
- Most San Bernardino County veterans are Gulf War vets (38%), followed by Vietnam era vets (35%).
- Women comprise 9% of the total veteran population in San Bernardino County.<sup>1</sup>

Period of Service for San Bernardino County Veterans, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2017, Table S2101

## Projected Change in the Veteran Population San Bernardino County and California, 2017-2045



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

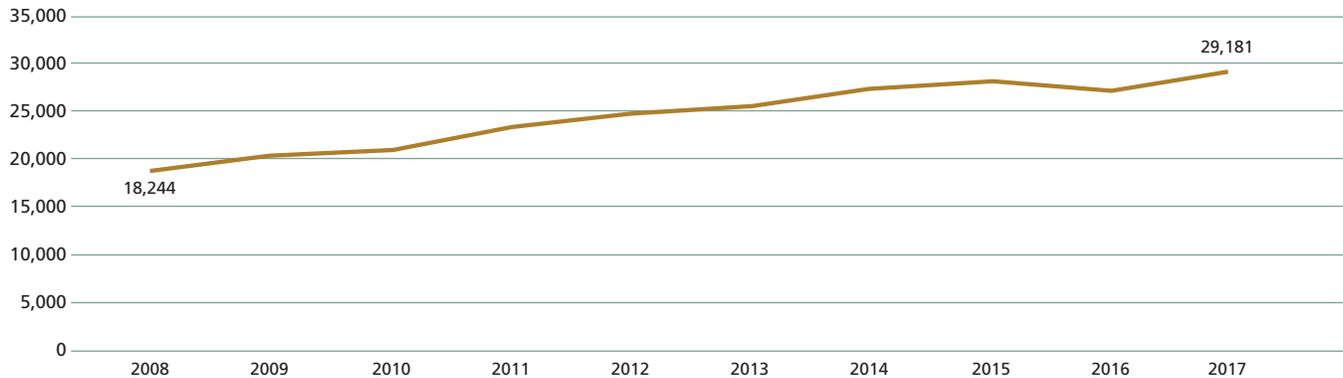
<sup>1</sup> National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2016 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2016; California Department of Finance, Population Estimates, Table E-2, July 2016

## VETERANS (Continued)

While the overall veteran population is decreasing, the number of veterans returning home from active duty is increasing, driving increases in requests for assistance:

- Since 2008, annual requests for assistance increased 60%, to 29,181 in 2017.
- Requests for assistance include compensation for service-related injuries, pension for wartime veterans, education expenses, health care coverage, and survivor benefits.
- The average new award for state and federal benefits obtained for the veteran by San Bernardino County veterans service officers was \$9,901 per veteran in 2016/17, which is similar to the statewide average of \$10,076.<sup>2</sup>

### Requests for Assistance to the County Department of Veterans Affairs San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans typically fare better on most economic and educational measures:

- San Bernardino County veterans have higher income, lower unemployment, higher educational attainment, and a lower poverty rate compared to non-veterans.
- However, more veterans have a disability (32%) compared to the non-veteran population (14%).

Data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) reveal the following results for homeless veterans in San Bernardino County:

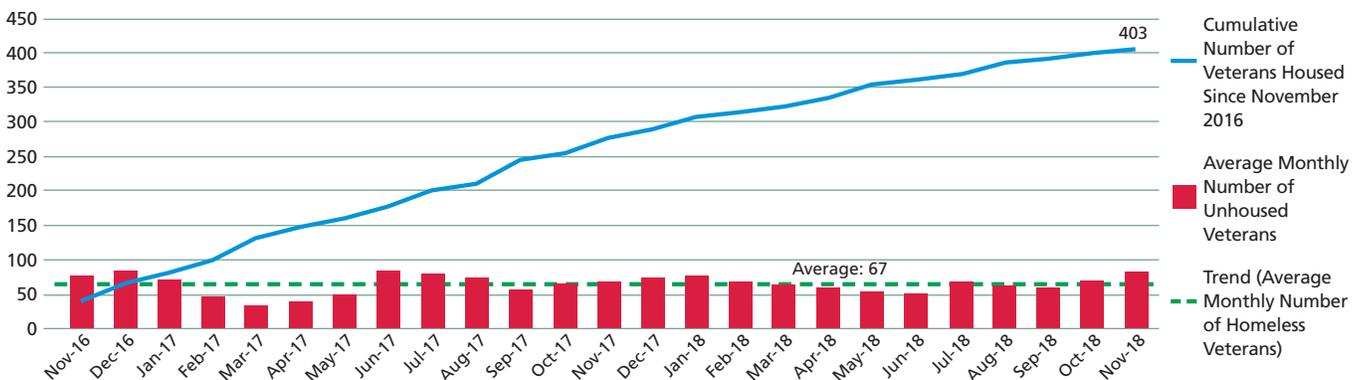
- In the two-year period between November 2016 and November 2018, a total of 403 veterans were housed.
- Over this same period, the number of homeless veterans fluctuated from a low of 34 in March 2017 to a high of 88 in June of 2017; the two-year average was 67.
- The count contracts and expands as homeless veterans are housed and new homeless veterans are identified. Consequently, over this period, the trend in the number of homeless veterans has remained steady.

### Selected Characteristics of Veterans Compared to Non-Veterans Ages 18 and Older San Bernardino County, 2017

	Veterans	Non-Veterans
Median Income	\$39,332	\$25,235
Living in Poverty	8%	14%
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	8.1%
High School Diploma or Higher	94%	79%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	24%	20%
With a Disability	32%	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2017, Table S2101

### Average Monthly Number of Homeless Veterans and Cumulative Number of Veterans Housed San Bernardino County, November 2016-November 2018



Source: County of San Bernardino, Homeless Management Information System

<sup>2</sup> California Association of Veterans Service Officers, Annual Report and Directory, 2018

# Safety

## Section Highlights

Property Crime ..... Down 6%

Violent Crime ..... Down 3%

Juvenile Arrests ..... Down 17%

Number of Gangs ..... 650

Number of Gang Members ..... 15,000

## A Success Story

*The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors authorized additional funding for fiscal year 2017 to assist with crime suppression throughout San Bernardino County. This funding was used for the Desert and Valley Guardian operations, investigative purposes, and to supplement the three regional gang teams with six additional deputies assigned to the Gang Division for the duration of the crime suppression program. The Sheriff's Department specifically targeted criminal street gangs, street gang members and leadership, mid-level narcotics dealers, gun dealers/brokers, and other violent criminals who prey on the citizens of San Bernardino County. The program was highly successful and from June 2017 through June 2018, these crime suppression investigations resulted in a total of 1,897 arrests, with 480 pounds of narcotics and 395 firearms seized, and 66 stolen vehicles recovered.*

# Despite Recent Decline, Violent Crime Up 20% Since 2014

Crime impacts both real and perceived safety. It can also negatively affect investment in a community if a neighborhood is considered unsafe. This indicator tracks crime rate trends and juvenile arrests. The crime rate includes reported violent felonies (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property felonies (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny-theft).<sup>1</sup>

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?<sup>2</sup>

In 2017, the overall crime rate in San Bernardino County decreased:

- The property crime rate decreased 6% between 2016 and 2017 and the violent crime rate decreased 3% during the same one-year period.
- Because property crimes account for most crime, the overall crime rate decreased 6% between 2016 and 2017.
- The crime rate in San Bernardino County is in the middle among neighboring counties compared and lower than the state.
- Due in part to a change in crime categorization, San Bernardino County witnessed a 7% drop in the property crime rate since 2014, when California voters passed Proposition 47, which reduced some nonviolent, nonserious crimes to misdemeanors.

Despite a one-year drop, San Bernardino County's violent crime rate has increased since 2014:

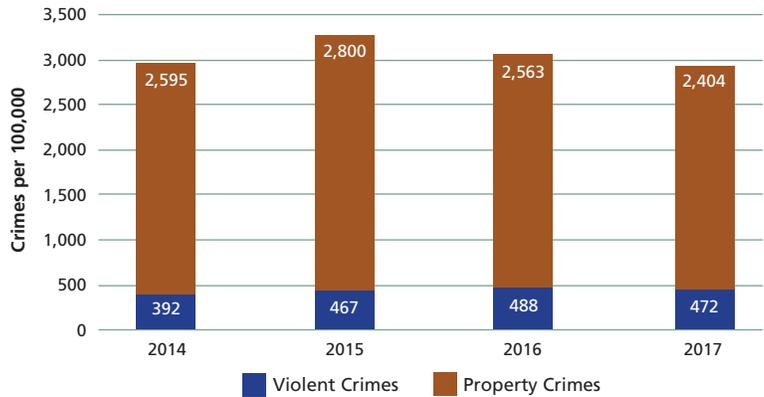
- Between 2014 and 2017, the violent crime rate increased 20%.
- Specifically, since 2014, the rate of rape increased 74%, while the robbery rate increased 19%, aggravated assault rate increased 16%, and the homicide rate is up 14%.<sup>3</sup>
- Between 2016 and 2017, the number of homicide victims was largely unchanged, dropping by one from 129 to 128. However, this figure is higher than in 2014, when there were 110 homicides.

## Victims of Homicide San Bernardino County, 2014-2017



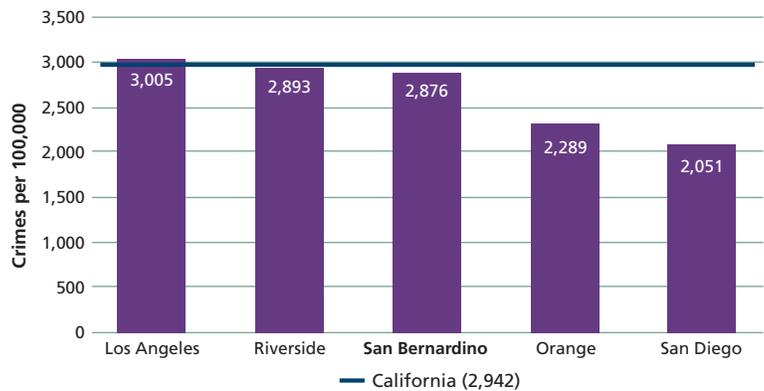
Source: California Department of Justice, Open Justice Dataset, Crimes & Clearances (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/>); State of California, Department of Finance, E-2.

## Crime Rate San Bernardino County, 2014-2017



Source: California Department of Justice, Open Justice Dataset, Crimes & Clearances (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/>); State of California, Department of Finance, E-2.

## Crime Rate County Comparison, 2017



Source: California Department of Justice, Open Justice Dataset, Crimes & Clearances (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/>); State of California, Department of Finance, E-2.

## Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Residents by Type San Bernardino County, 2014-2017

	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change from 2014
Rape	22.5	29.4	32.8	39.1	74%
Robbery	115.3	135.2	135.8	137.8	19%
Aggravated Assault	249.3	297.6	313.8	289.4	16%
Homicide	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.9	14%

<sup>1</sup> Only violent and property crimes (considered Part I crimes) are included in the crime rate for this indicator. Part II crimes (which include such crimes as embezzlement, forgery, disorderly conduct, and driving under the influence) are not included. By some estimates, Part II crimes account for about 60% of total crimes reported in San Bernardino County.

<sup>2</sup> Due to changes in methodology and sources, data in this indicator are not comparable with prior Community Indicator Reports. Crime rate data include all jurisdictions in San Bernardino County, including sheriff's department, highway patrols, hospitals, school districts, and other large campuses.

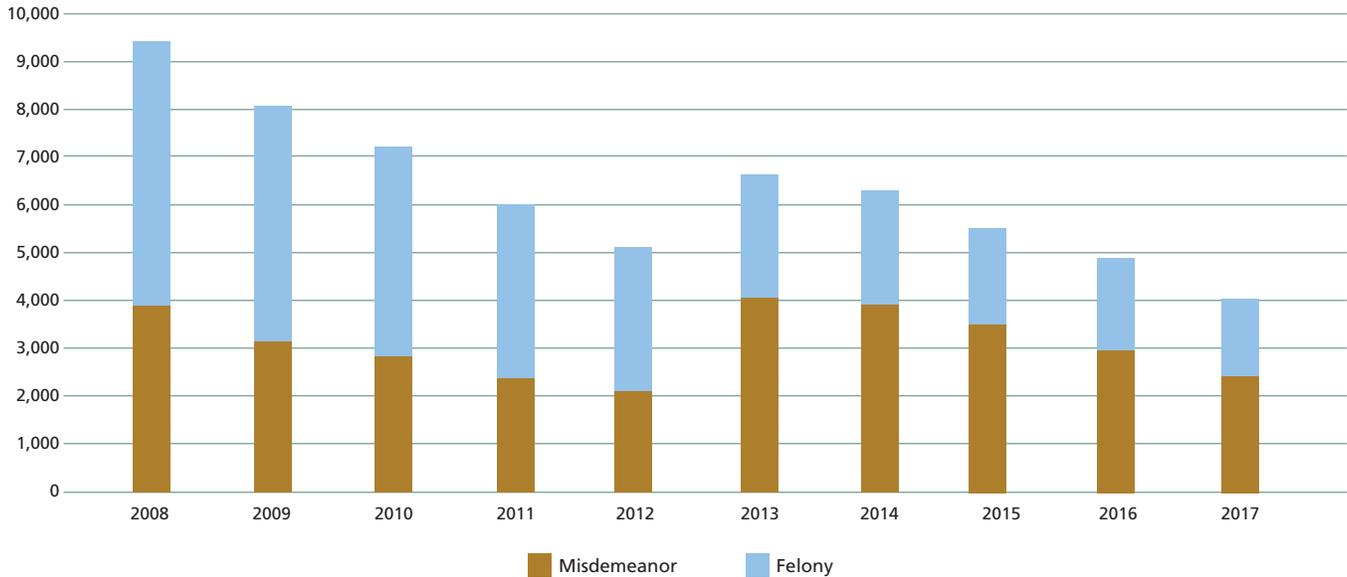
<sup>3</sup> In 2015, the Department of Justice reporting requirements changed and several sex crimes that were previously reported as Part II crimes were recategorized to Part I crime. This accounts for some of the increase.

## CRIME RATE (Continued)

Juvenile arrests are down:

- Between 2016 and 2017, juvenile (youth under 18) arrests in San Bernardino County dropped 17%.
- Mirroring a statewide trend, during the five-year period between 2013 and 2017, juvenile arrests dropped 39%.
- In 2017, 59% of the juvenile arrests were for misdemeanor charges.

### Juvenile Arrests San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

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

During fiscal years 2015/16 to 2017/18, more than 20,700 clients were seen at the Probation Department's three DRRSCs. Of these clients:

- 6,413 were referred to Workforce Development for employment readiness training or job placement assistance;
- 3,999 were referred to TAD for assistance with accessing Cal-Fresh or health care enrollment;
- 5,727 were referred to DBH for assistance with behavioral health issues, dual diagnosis issues and/or coordination of outpatient treatment services;
- 1,260 were referred to Probation Housing Coordinators for housing assistance; and
- 439 were referred to Public Health for care coordination support, such as assistance with accessing prescriptions or a health care provider and receiving health education services.

Note: The figure 20,700 represents the total number of clients seen at DRRSC. Not all clients received a referral for services, thus the bullets do not add up to 20,700.

Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit

# Gang-Related Filings Decline Substantially

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

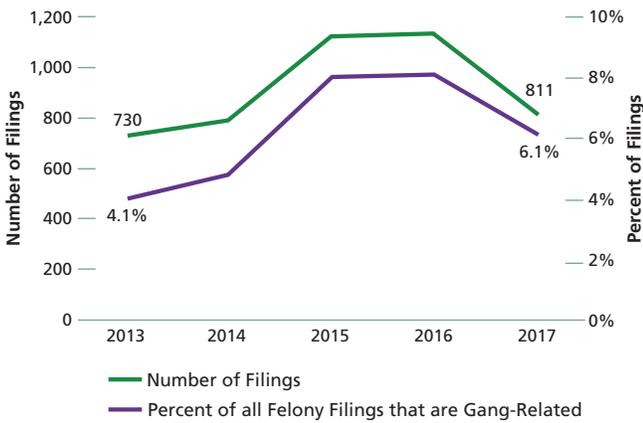
Gang-related filings decreased:

- There were a total of 811 gang-related filings in 2017, a decrease of 28% from 1,129 filings in 2016.
- In 2017, 33 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide – a 10% increase in gang-related homicide filings from 30 in 2016.
- In 2017, 21% of all homicide filings and 6% of all felony filings were gang-related.

Gangs membership remained the same:

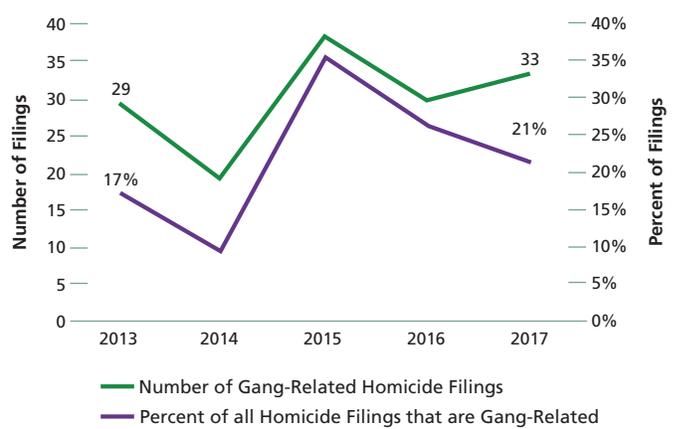
- There were 650 known gangs in San Bernardino County in 2017, below the five-year average of 684 gangs.
- At 15,000, the number of gang members stayed the same between 2016 and 2017. The five-year trend, however, is upward, increasing from 14,099 in 2013.

**Gang-Related Filings**  
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



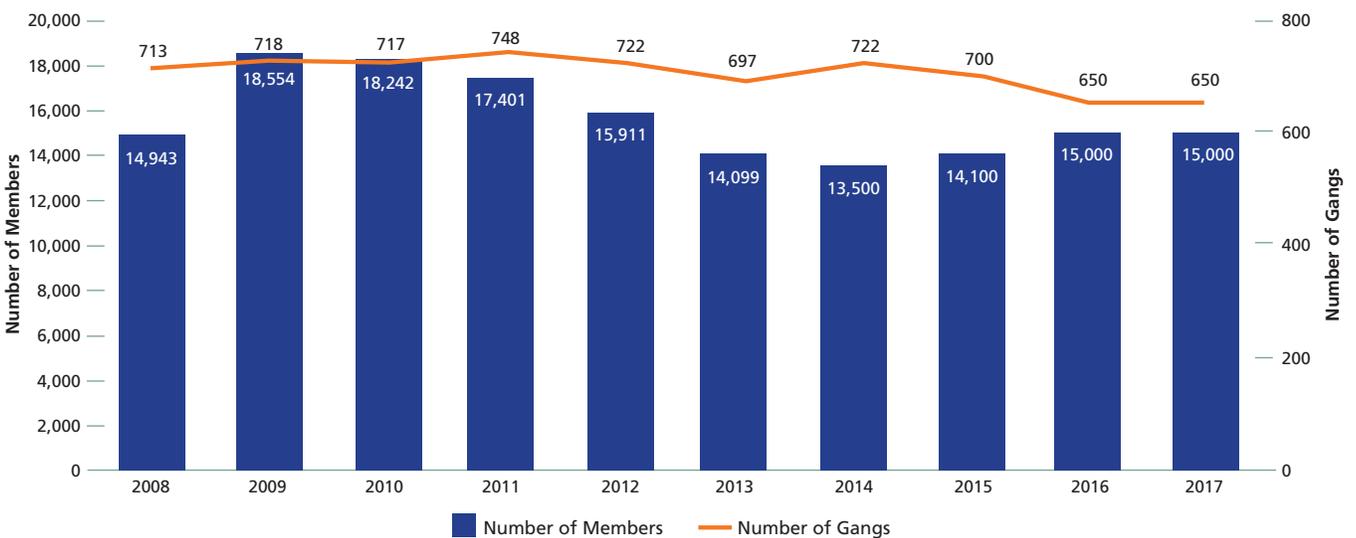
Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office

**Gang-Related Homicide Filings**  
San Bernardino County, 2013-2017



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office

**Gangs and Gang Membership**  
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

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

# Transportation

## Section Highlights

Average Commute Time ..... 32 Minutes

Residents Who Work at Home ..... 5.0%

Traffic Collision Victims ..... 14,801

Rail Ridership ..... Down 1%

Bus Ridership ..... Down 4%

Measure I Funds Available in 2018 ..... \$163 Million

## A Success Story

*Regular maintenance is critical to longer lasting roads and the efficient movement of traffic, and San Bernardino County is on top of its game! The Department of Public Works developed a systematic, cost-efficient, and effective preventative maintenance program to achieve and sustain an overall pavement condition index rating of “good or above” using a variety of technologies to reduce costs and raise efficiency. The pavement condition index for more than 2,175 miles of County-maintained roads is 81.5, one of the highest in the state.*

*This replicable program reduces road improvement costs from as much as \$1.5 million per two-lane road mile using traditional reconstruction to \$195,000 per two-lane road mile using road preparation and chip sealing. For this innovative program, the Department of Public Works won a Merit Award from the California State Association of Counties in 2018 and an Achievement Award from the National Association of Counties in 2017.*

# Commute Times Steady Despite Increase in Freeway Congestion

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

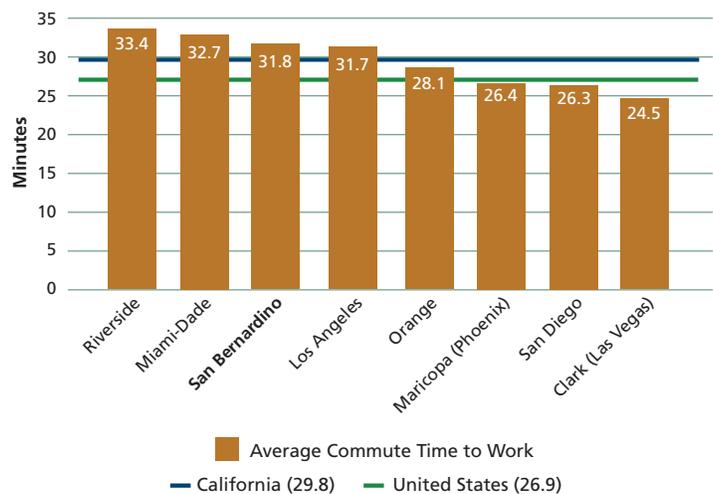
San Bernardino County commute times remain largely unchanged:

- In 2017, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 31.8 minutes, compared with 31.9 in 2016.
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is longer than both California (29.8 minutes) and the U.S. (26.9 minutes) and is exceeded only by Riverside and Miami-Dade counties among regions compared.
- At 79.6%, most of San Bernardino County commuters drove to work alone in 2017.
- Carpooling comprised 11.3% of all trips while 5% of residents worked at home.
- Only 1.2% of residents took public transportation and another 1.8% walked to work.

Congestion worsened on San Bernardino County freeways:

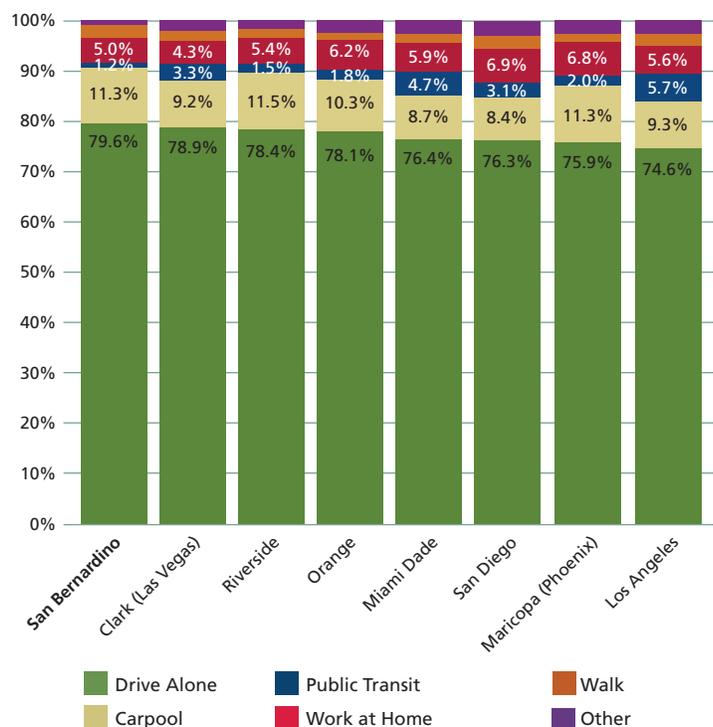
- In 2017, there were more than 3.9 million annual hours of delay due to severe congestion (3,969,507 hours at speeds of less than 35 miles per hour). This is an increase of 10% from 2016.

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes  
County Comparison, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (<https://factfinder.census.gov>)

Primary Mode of Travel to Work  
County Comparison, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (<https://factfinder.census.gov>)

### Arterial Pavement Condition Slips into the "At Risk" Category

The California Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment, which has been conducted biennially since 2008, rates pavement condition on a scale of zero (failed) to 100 (excellent). The 2018 assessment included a total of 22,161 lane miles of pavement in San Bernardino County, which are maintained by local jurisdictions. In 2018, San Bernardino County's average pavement condition index (PCI) was 70, which is one point below the "good to excellent" range, but higher than the statewide average PCI of 65. Ratings between 71 and 100 are considered good to excellent, while ratings of 50 to 70 are considered at risk. San Bernardino County has maintained a PCI rating between 70 and 72 since tracking began. Only 54.7% of California's local streets and roads were in good condition in 2018.

Source: California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment, 2018 ([www.savecaliforniastreet.org](http://www.savecaliforniastreet.org))

## Vehicle Registrations Grow

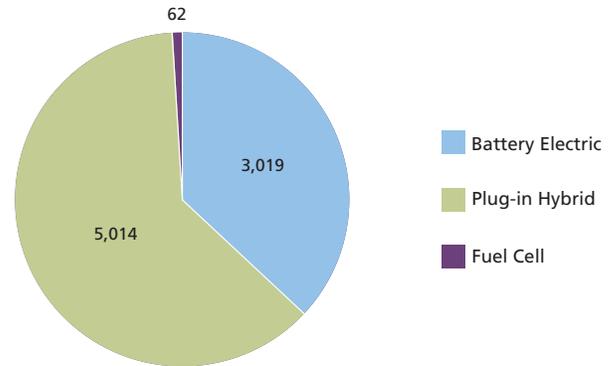
Tracking vehicle registrations can help a community understand its reliance on cars and the potential for traffic congestion and air quality impacts. Tracking the growth in alternatively fueled cars helps illustrate the region’s contribution to statewide goals for reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. It also may reveal the need for infrastructure to support the growth of alternatively fueled cars, such as electric vehicle charging stations or hydrogen fuel stations. This indicator measures selected vehicle registrations including alternative fuel vehicles.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of vehicles registered annually in San Bernardino County continues to grow:

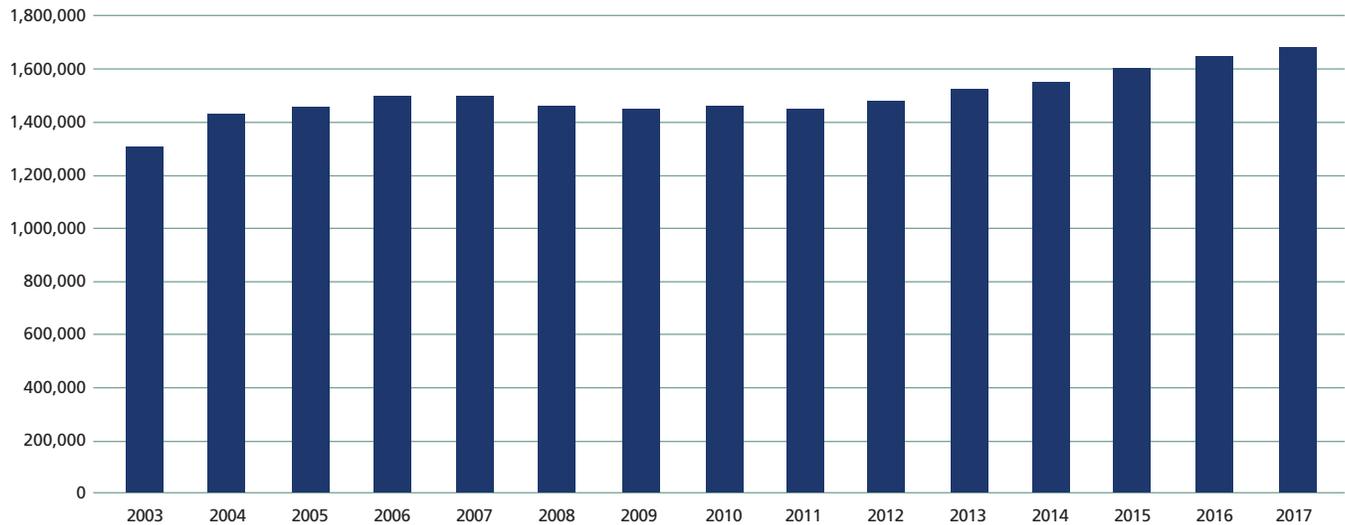
- In 2017, there were nearly 1.7 million vehicles registered (1,689,333), including autos, trucks, and motorcycles.
- This is approximately 236,000 registrations more than the 10-year low in 2009 due to the recession (1,453,448 registrations).
- The number of registered vehicles has increased consistently each year since 2011, growing a total of 16% between 2011 and 2017, outpacing the statewide increase of 11% during the same period.
- Among all vehicles registered in San Bernardino County in 2017, one-half of one percent (0.5% or 8,095 vehicles) were plug-in hybrid, battery electric, or fuel cell vehicles. The remainder of registered vehicles used gasoline, diesel or another form of fuel.

Alternative Fuel Vehicles by Type  
San Bernardino County, 2017



Source: California Department of Motor Vehicles

Vehicle Registrations  
San Bernardino County, 2003-2017



Source: California Department of Motor Vehicles

#### Alternative Fuel Vehicle Definitions

**Plug-in hybrid:** A plug-in hybrid electric vehicle has both an electric motor and internal combustion engine, and therefore uses battery-powered electricity and gasoline in tandem for power. Unlike conventional hybrids, the batteries can be charged by plugging into an outlet.

**Battery electric:** These vehicles run exclusively on electricity via on-board batteries that are charged by plugging into an outlet or charging station. They have longer electric driving ranges compared to plug-in hybrids. They have no gasoline engine and do not produce tailpipe emissions (though there are emissions associated with charging these vehicles).

**Fuel cell:** A fuel cell electric vehicles uses an electric-only motor like a battery electric vehicle, but stores energy differently. Instead of recharging a battery, fuel cell electric vehicles store hydrogen gas in a tank. The fuel cell combines hydrogen with oxygen from the air to produce electricity. The electricity from the fuel cell then powers an electric motor, which powers the vehicle. The only byproduct of fuel cell electric vehicles is water.

Source: Goldman, Josh. "Comparing Electric Vehicles: Hybrid vs. BEV vs. PHEV vs. FCEV." Union of Concerned Scientists, 26 Feb. 2015, [blog.ucsusa.org/josh-goldman/comparing-electric-vehicles-hybrid-vs-bev-vs-phev-vs-fcev-411](http://blog.ucsusa.org/josh-goldman/comparing-electric-vehicles-hybrid-vs-bev-vs-phev-vs-fcev-411).

## Number of Traffic Collision Victims Increases

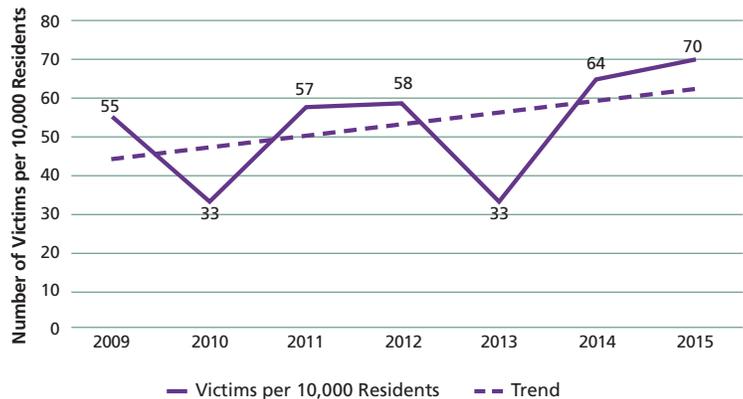
Traffic safety is an important element of a livable community that supports convenient and safe transportation choices including driving, transit, bicycling and walking. Yet, there are thousands of victims of traffic collisions each year, and many of those injuries or fatalities were potentially preventable. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, there were 37,133 traffic fatalities in the United States in 2017. Factors that influence traffic safety include road design, posted traffic speed, and road and sidewalk quality, as well as driver behaviors like speeding, distracted driving, and driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. By assessing traffic safety data, communities can identify opportunities to improve roadway, bicycle and pedestrian safety. This indicator tracks vehicle collisions that resulted in injuries or fatalities, including pedestrian and bicyclist injuries by age.

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

While the numbers vary from year to year, vehicle collisions with injuries or fatalities are trending upward:

- There were 14,801 people (or 70 victims per 10,000 residents) injured or killed in vehicle collisions in San Bernardino County in 2015, an increase of 32% since 2009.
- Bicyclists and pedestrians made up 6% of all traffic collision victims in 2015.
- Pedestrian injuries and fatalities increased 27% between 2009 and 2015, from 447 victims to 568 victims.
- Bicyclist injuries and fatalities increased 46% over the same period from 252 victims to 367 victims.
- These increases in roadway crashes mirror a national trend, which may be partly attributed to distracted driving and walking.

**Victims Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions**  
San Bernardino County, 2009-2015

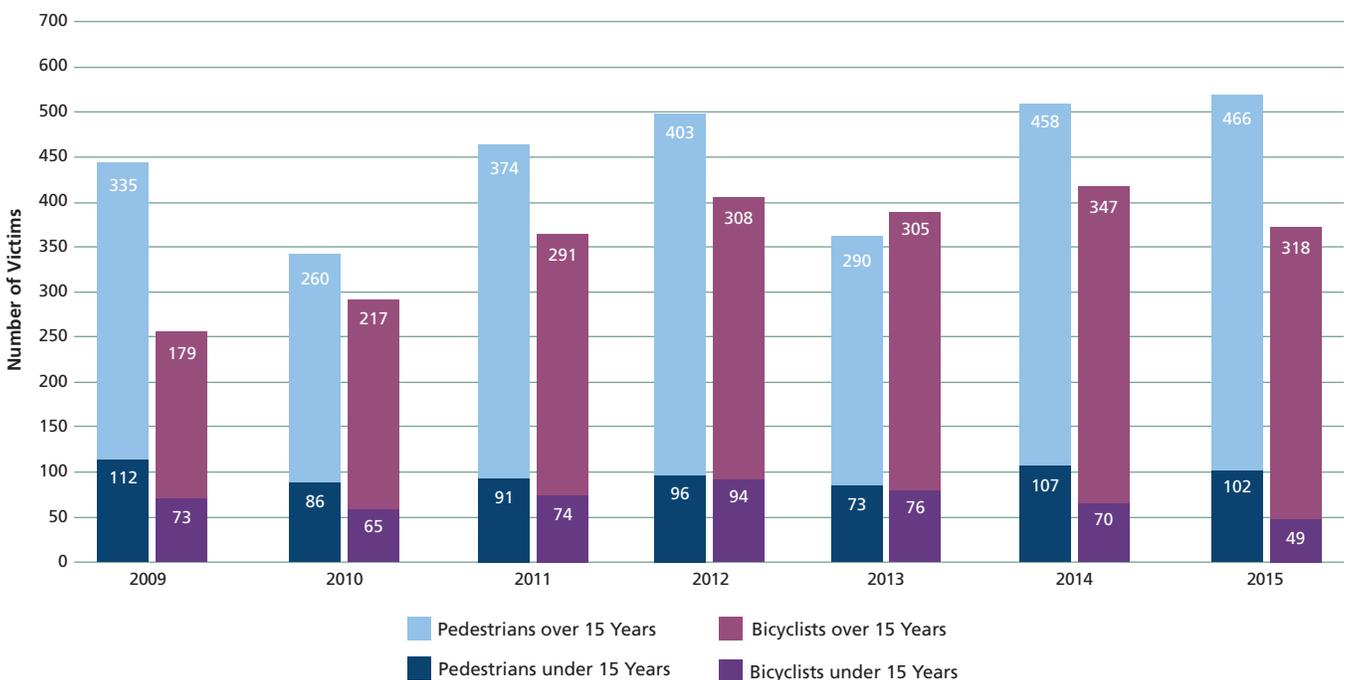


Note: Data were unavailable for Crestline, Joshua Tree, Lake Arrowhead, Lucerne Valley, Running Springs, Wrightwood, and Yermo.

Source: California Office of Traffic Safety, data compiled by San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

### Pedestrians and Bicyclists Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions by Age

San Bernardino County, 2009-2015



Notes: Data were unavailable for Crestline, Joshua Tree, Lake Arrowhead, Lucerne Valley, Running Springs, Wrightwood, and Yermo. Biking and walking may be a more prevalent way to travel among children and youth than adults.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (<https://factfinder.census.gov>)

## Transit Use Reflects a Downward Trend

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Rail ridership declined slightly in 2017/18:

- In 2017/18, ridership on all Metrolink lines having at least one station serving San Bernardino County totaled 5.98 million riders, a 1% decline from the previous year.
- Since 2010, ridership on the Inland Empire/Orange County Line and 91 Line increased by 31% and 27%, respectively.
- In contrast, the San Bernardino Line and Riverside Line decreased since 2010, by 14% and 18%, respectively.
- Overall, since 2010, rail ridership has trended downward by 11%.

Bus ridership in San Bernardino County continues to decline:

- In 2017/18, there were 14,006,939 bus passenger boardings, a one-year decrease of 4%. Bus ridership dropped 20% overall since 2010/11.
- Bus boardings for Omnitrans were 8.3 per capita in 2016, compared with 10.5 in 2013, a drop of 21%. The cost per boarding increased to \$4.83 per trip, a 17% increase in one year.
- Victor Valley Transit boardings per capita decreased to 4.5 per capita in 2016 compared with 5.3 in 2013. Cost per trip increased to \$6.07 in 2016, up from \$5.00 the previous year.
- Ridership decreased and cost per trip increased in 2016 for all regions compared.

### Bus System Boardings per Capita and Operating Costs Regional Comparison, 2016

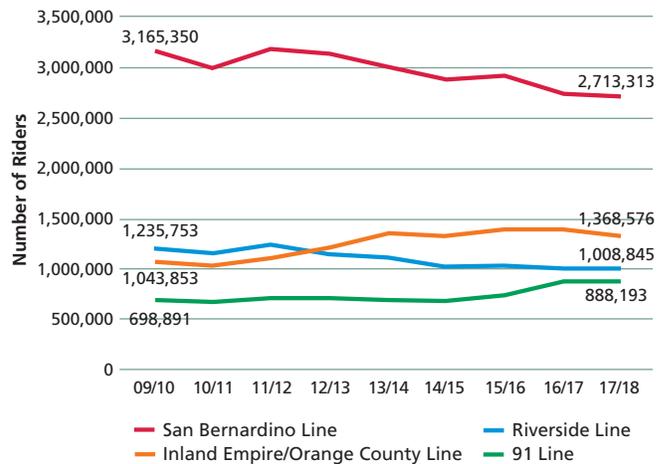
2016	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Trip
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	36.3	\$3.41
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	30.5	\$2.26
Miami-Dade Transit	26.1	\$5.34
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	21.1	\$2.97
Valley Metro (Phoenix)	17.0	\$4.95
Orange County Transportation Authority	14.0	\$4.59
Sunline Transit Agency (Coachella Valley)	10.1	\$5.98
<b>Omnitrans</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>\$4.83</b>
<b>Victor Valley Transit Authority</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>\$6.07</b>
Riverside Transit Agency	4.2	\$5.35

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

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

### Commuter Rail Ridership

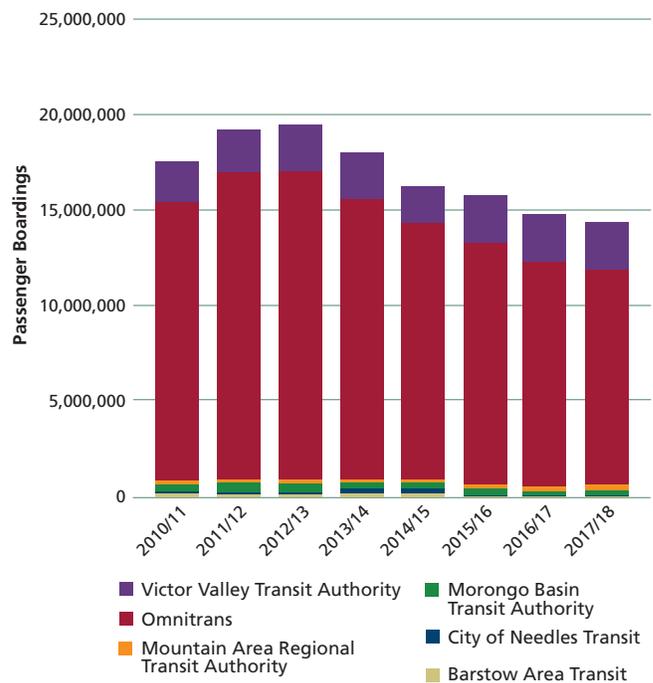
San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and 91 Line, 2010-2018



Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

### Bus Ridership

San Bernardino County, 2011-2018



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

Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

# Local Funds Make Up Greatest Proportion of Investment

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- Investment in the transportation system in San Bernardino County is planned at \$2,062 per capita for 2017 to 2022, compared with \$1,464 per capita for the previous funding cycle (2015 to 2020).
- This is a 41% increase between the 2015 and 2017 funding cycles, and in line with the peak spending in 2009. While the peak in 2009 was due in large part to the one-time federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (stimulus funds) and state Proposition 1B transportation bond funds, the current increase is largely due to the inclusion of the proposed express lane project on I-10, which is scheduled to begin construction in late 2018, and on I-15, which is currently under environmental review.
- The investment of \$2,062 per capita equates to a total of \$4.39 billion invested in San Bernardino County over the six-year period.
- For the 2017 to 2022 funding cycle, San Bernardino County is on the high end of per capita transportation investment compared to neighboring counties.

Local funding of transportation infrastructure through Measure I has increased:

- In 2017/18, Measure I funds available for investment in transportation projects totaled \$163 million.
- Measure I is projected to generate gradually increasing annual transportation revenue through 2024/25, when annual revenue is expected to reach \$208 million.
- From 2010 to 2040, it is estimated that Measure I will generate \$7.6 billion for local transportation projects.
- Through the mid 1990’s, state and federal funding accounted for nearly 75% of total transportation funding in San Bernardino County. Currently, state and federal funding account for 31% of transportation funding with local funds making up the remaining 69%.

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



\*Actuals Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

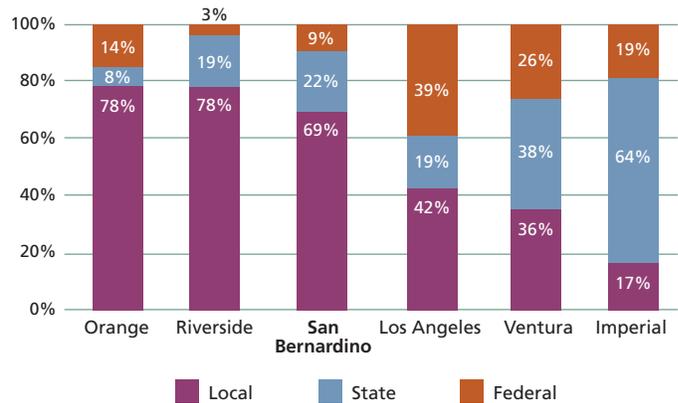
<sup>1</sup> The Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) is a list of transportation projects to be implemented over a six-year period, including local, state and federally-funded projects. The FTIP is updated every odd-numbered year.

## Planned Per Capita Transportation Investment County Comparison, 2017-2022



Source: Southern California Association of Governments

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



Source: Southern California Association of Governments

# Environment

## Section Highlights

Residential Solar Power ..... Ranked No. 1

Days of Unhealthy Air Quality ..... Up in 2017

Generation of Solid Waste ..... Rising

Collection of Household Hazardous Waste ..... Rising

Reports of Pollutants Discharged into Waterways... Highest in 10 Years

## A Success Story

*The California legislature passed Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act, in 2006. As a result, local cities and counties must seek to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions consistent with statewide goals. Yet, local jurisdictions face a difficult challenge to reduce emissions while population and economic activity are growing in the region. To proactively address this need, the San Bernardino Council of Governments, in partnership with 21 cities, developed the San Bernardino County Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan and Environmental Impact Report. The Reduction Plan creates a framework for comprehensive and consistent assessment of GHG emission sources. It also provides for a strategic evaluation of reduction measures, their effectiveness, costs and savings, and community benefits, like improved air quality. In addition, the Reduction Plan gives cities a tool to inventory their GHG emissions and summarizes the reduction actions that each city has selected in order to reduce them.*

## Region is Number One in Residential Solar Power

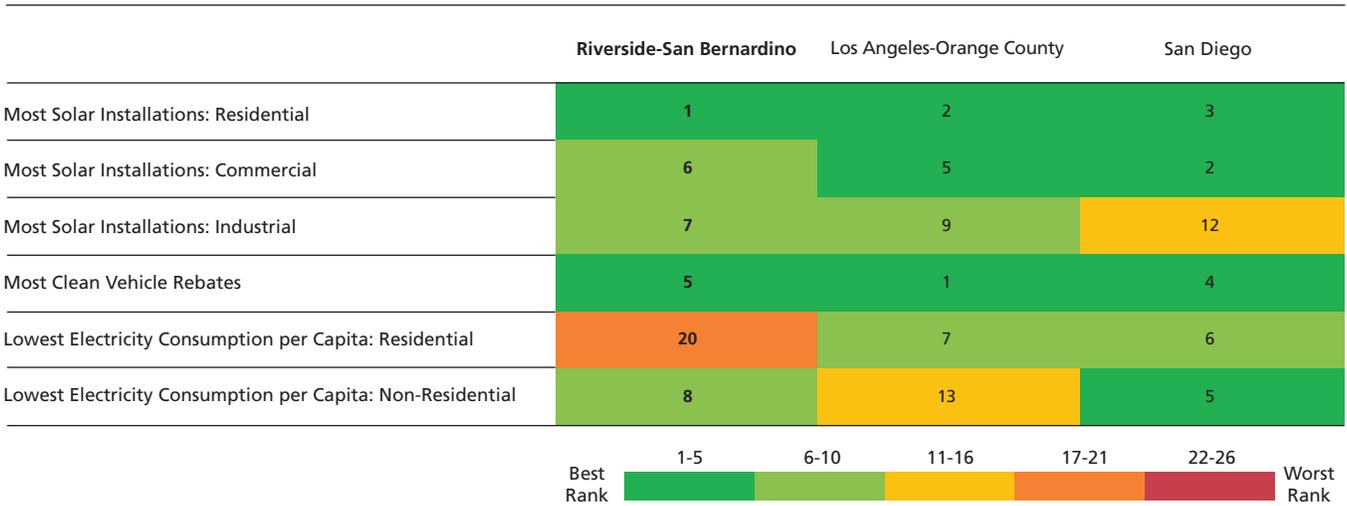
New policies and innovations are driving a shift from the use of carbon-based energy sources to alternative sources, clean technology, and increased energy efficiency. This indicator uses the Green Innovation Index to measure San Bernardino County's progress in achieving sustainable economic growth. The Green Innovation Index provides statewide rankings of 26 metro areas on several measures of green innovation: installed solar capacity, clean vehicle rebates, and electricity consumption per capita.<sup>1</sup>

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- In 2017, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked first out of 26 California metro areas for the most kilowatts of solar power added by residents.
- Riverside-San Bernardino was also a statewide leader in commercial and industrial solar power additions, ranking 6th and 7th, respectively.
- Riverside-San Bernardino held its position as 5th out of 26 in the number of clean vehicle rebates issued in 2017.
- In terms of the lowest residential electricity consumption per capita, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked 20 out of 26 metros in 2016, which is a drop in ranking since 2015 when the region ranked 14th.
- The region is 8th in the state for the lowest non-residential electricity consumption.

### Selected Green Innovation Metrics Ranking Among 26 California Metro Areas Selected Metro Areas, 2016 or 2017



Note: Solar installation and clean vehicle rebate data are from 2017. Electricity consumption data are from 2016.

Source: Next10, California Green Innovation Index, 2018

<sup>1</sup> For additional green metrics, visit [www.next10.org](http://www.next10.org).

# More Days of Unhealthy Air in 2017

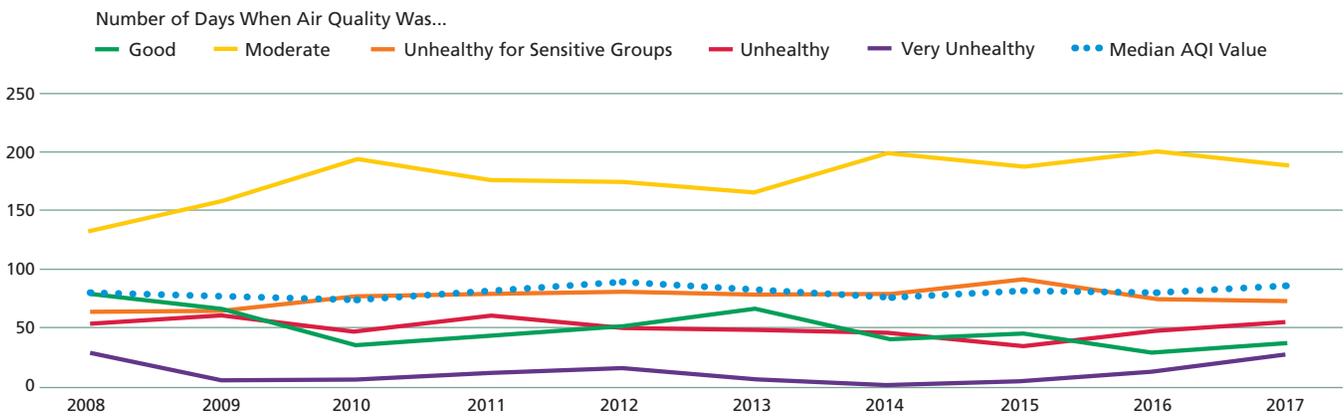
Poor air quality can aggravate the symptoms of heart and lung ailments, including asthma. It can also cause irritation and illness among the healthy population. Long-term exposure increases the risks of lung cancer, heart disease, and many other health conditions. Poor air quality can also put children’s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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Air quality was poorer in 2017:

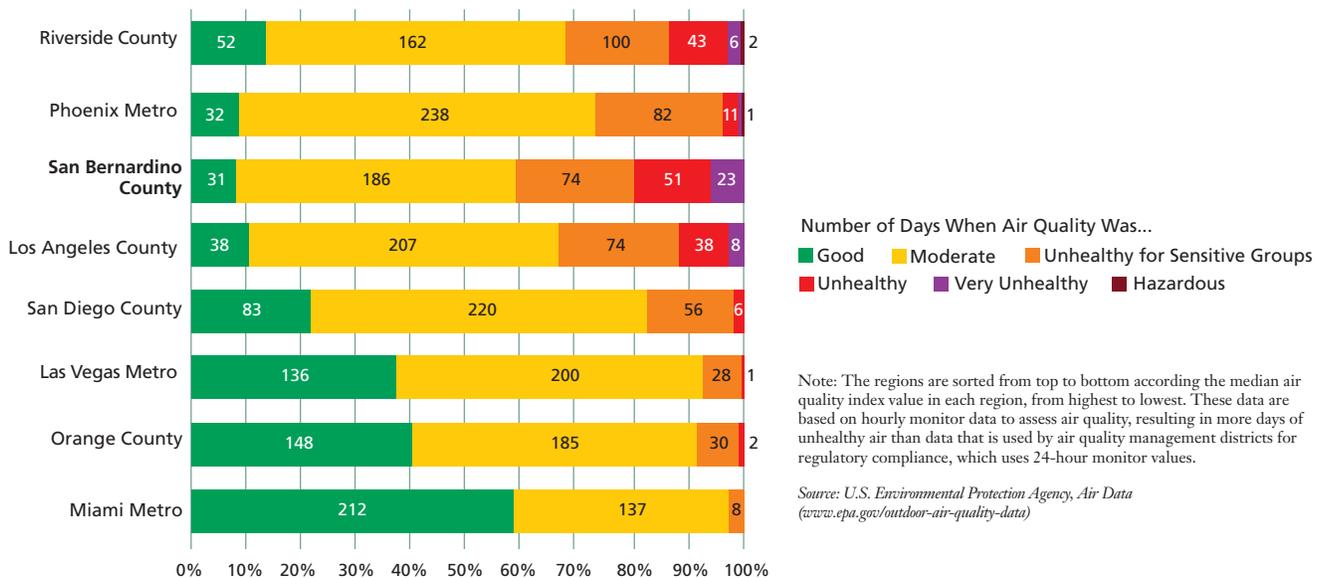
- There were 186 days in the “moderate” range (or 51% of days) in 2017, an increase from 10 years ago when there were 136 days in the moderate range.
- Meanwhile, there were fewer days of “good” air in 2017 (31) compared to 2008 (68).
- After several years of declining counts of “unhealthy” and “very unhealthy” days, 2017 marked another year of increases for both levels of air quality.
- However, the median AQI value shows that air quality has improved substantially from over 30 years ago. In 1986, the median AQI value was 133 (in the “unhealthy for sensitive groups” range) compared to 84 in 2017 (in the “moderate” range).
- Compared to air quality in neighboring and peer regions, San Bernardino County had poorer median air quality in 2017 than all regions compared, except Riverside County and Phoenix Metro.

## Air Quality Index San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

## Air Quality Index Regional Comparison, 2017



Note: The regions are sorted from top to bottom according to the median air quality index value in each region, from highest to lowest. These data are based on hourly monitor data to assess air quality, resulting in more days of unhealthy air than data that is used by air quality management districts for regulatory compliance, which uses 24-hour monitor values.

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

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

## Solid Waste Disposal Continues to Rise

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

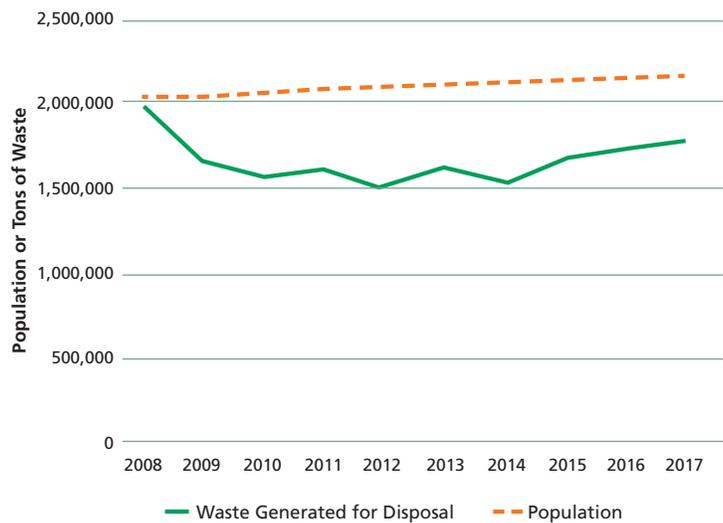
Solid waste disposal grew over the past three years, but tonnage remains below the 10-year high:

- In 2017, San Bernardino County residents generated and disposed approximately 1.76 million tons of waste.
- Waste disposal decreased 10% since 2008 but has increased over the past three years.
- Over the same period, San Bernardino County’s population grew an estimated 7%, suggesting that economic factors and diversion programs – not population growth – are the primary drivers of solid waste disposal trends.
- In 2017, San Bernardino County residents and businesses produced slightly less waste than California overall (0.9 tons per person in San Bernardino County compared to 1.0 tons per person in California).<sup>1</sup>

Household hazardous waste collection continues to increase:

- The number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers grew in 2017/18, while the number of pounds collected remained the same as the previous year. Each participating household contributed an average of 59 pounds of HHW in 2017/18.
- On average, San Bernardino County’s per capita HHW disposal rate (1.7 pounds per person) was lower than California’s (2.9 pounds per person).<sup>2</sup>

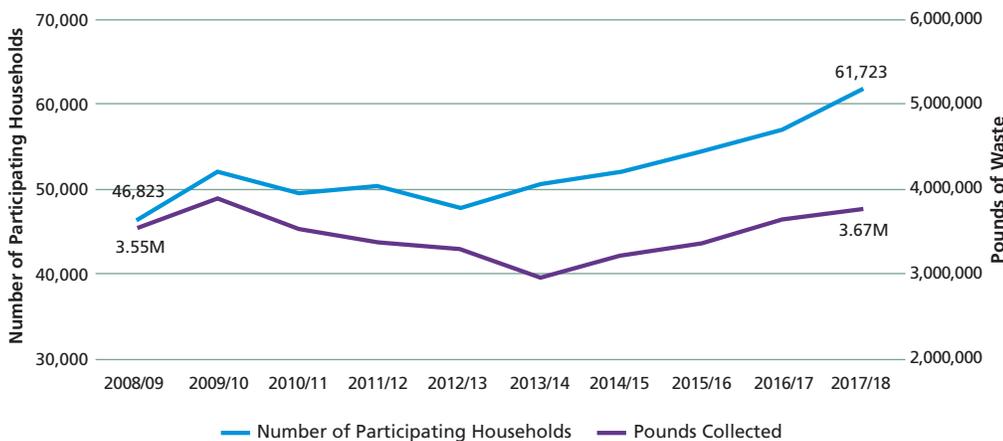
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

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

Household Hazardous Waste Program Participation and Pounds of Waste Collected San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department

### Oil Filter Events (OFE) See Increased Participation

County Fire, which oversees HHW collection for the county, has expanded their outreach methods to encourage more residents to properly dispose of used oil, oil filters, and other hazardous wastes. In addition to mailers and newspaper ads, County Fire has started running radio ads and increasing their social media footprint. It appears to be working; participants have indicated they heard about the OFE’s through these media.

<sup>1</sup> California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Disposal Reporting System (DRS), Multi-Year Countywide Origin Summary, and Statewide Disposal, Transformation, Import, Export and ADC Disposal Summary; California Department of Finance, Report E-1, January Cities, Counties, and the State Population Estimates with Annual Percent Change

<sup>2</sup> Based on 2016/17 data from CalRecycle, Household Hazardous Waste Form 303 Collection Information, as provided by San Bernardino County Fire Department and retrieved from [CalRecycle.com](http://CalRecycle.com); California Department of Finance, Report E-5, January Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State

## Illegal Pollutant Discharges into Storm Drains Increase in 2017

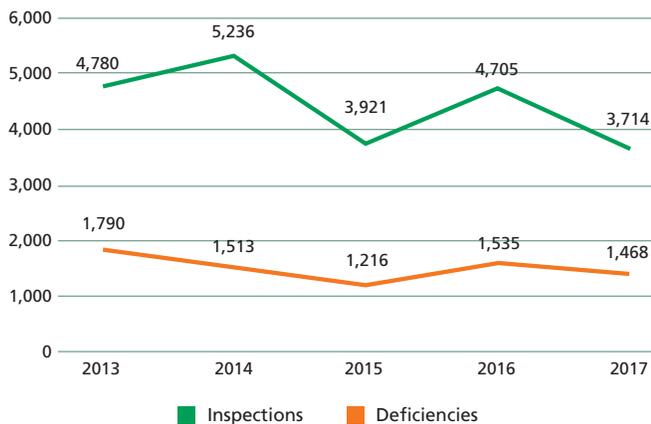
Stormwater pollution refers to urban water runoff that picks up pollutants as it flows through the storm drain system – a network of channels, gutters and pipes that collect rain and snowmelt. Eventually, the runoff empties untreated directly into local rivers and lakes. Pollutants in stormwater runoff,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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

There was an increase in the number of illegal discharge, dumping and spill event reports in the Santa Ana River watershed in San Bernardino County in 2016/17:

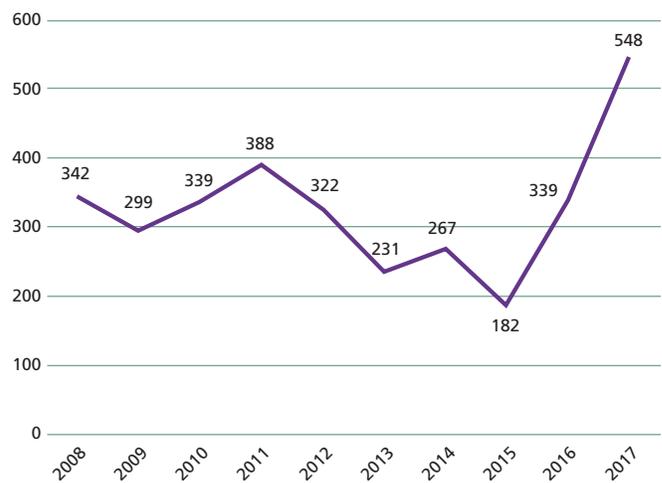
- There were 548 illegal discharge reports in 2016/17, the highest in 10 years.
- While the number of reports varies from year to year, this year marks a 60% increase in reports over the past 10 years.
- There were 142 illegal discharges requiring enforcement action, such as a notice of violation or fine. This equates to 26% of all illegal discharges reported.
- San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 3,714 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities and construction sites in 2016/17. Of this total, 1,468 inspections (or 40%) resulted in deficiencies requiring corrective action.

### San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program Inspections of Commercial, Construction and Industrial Facilities and Number with Deficiencies Requiring Enforcement Action, 2013-2017



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

### Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana River Basin (San Bernardino County portions), 2008-2017



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



### Stormwater Outreach Rebranding: Where Water Meets Community

San Bernardino County Stormwater Program (Program) has conducted public education and outreach activities on water pollution prevention since 1994. Over the years, the Program noticed that the community was not engaging with the long-running stormwater pollution prevention message. A survey of county residents revealed that community-centered messages around protecting water resources resonated more with residents, such as “It is the right thing to do,” “I care for the environment,” and “I want to keep my community clean.”

Thus, in fiscal year 2016/17, the Program underwent a rebranding effort to streamline its multiple education campaigns into one comprehensive brand, “Where Water Meets Community.” The new brand creates a fresh voice to motivate county residents to adopt stormwater pollution prevention behaviors. The Program redesigned its website, updated the messaging, created new public education materials, and produced an animated video – all available in English and Spanish. The Program’s rebranding effort was awarded the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Outstanding News, Information, Outreach, and Media Project at its recent 2018 conference.

Facebook: @sbcountystormwater  
 Website: <http://www.sbcountystormwater.org>

### What Contributes 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 as well as improved public compliance with posted signs and laws related to dumping. The County’s Stormwater Program attributes the recent increases to population growth, the initiation of the “Where Water Meets the Community” public outreach campaign in 2016/17, and the increase in outreach events aimed at engaging county residents to protect water quality, the environment, and their communities.

## Water Usage Rate Remains Relatively Stable

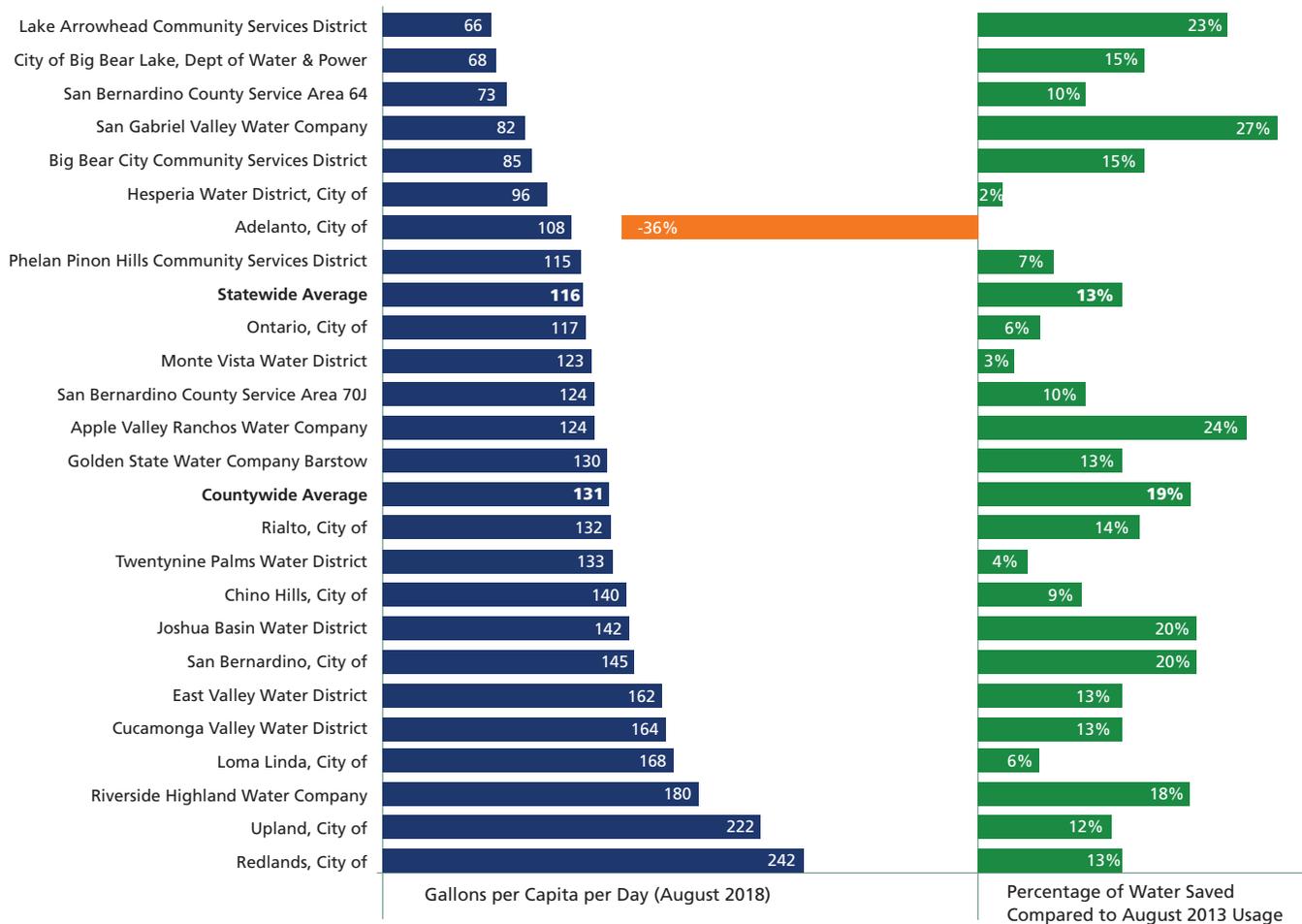
Given San Bernardino County’s arid climate, effective water management is essential to ensure that the county has an ample water supply now and in the future. Statewide mandatory urban water restrictions, which went into effect in July 2014 and were lifted in November 2017, imposed water usage limits and prompted increased conservation and recycling. This indicator measures estimated residential water consumption in gallons per capita per day from larger water suppliers serving San Bernardino County.<sup>1</sup> It also shows the percentage of water saved since the baseline year of 2013. The water suppliers providing usage data serve an estimated population of just over 1,700,000 (or roughly 78% of the San Bernardino County population).<sup>2</sup>

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County residents’ daily per capita water consumption rose slightly between August 2017 and August 2018:

- On average, San Bernardino County residential consumers used an estimated 131 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in August 2018, compared to 127 in August 2017.<sup>3</sup>
- The estimated average rate ranged from a low of 66 GPCD in Lake Arrowhead to a high of 242 GPCD in Redlands.
- The county is using 19% less water in August 2018 than it used in August 2013, which was estimated at 162 GPCD.
- This percentage ranges from 36% higher usage compared to 2013 in Adelanto, and 27% saved compared to 2013 in San Gabriel Valley.
- Residential water usage can differ due to regional variations in climate, precipitation, land use, tourism, and income, as well as local supplier water costs, usage regulations and conservation programs.

**Estimated Residential Gallons per Capita per Day and Percentage of Water Saved**  
San Bernardino County Water Suppliers, August 2018



Note: This chart includes urban water suppliers serving San Bernardino County that have more than 3,000 connections. City of Chino, City of Colton, Victorville Water District, and West Valley Water District did not submit August 2018 data to the State Water Resources Control Board.

Source: State Water Resources Control Board, July 2018 Water Conservation Data Set ([www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/conservation\\_portal/conservation\\_reporting.html](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/conservation_reporting.html))

<sup>1</sup> As of November 2017, water usage reports to the state are voluntary for urban water suppliers.

<sup>2</sup> Population data are sourced to the State Water Resources Control Board and the California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 2018

<sup>3</sup> The countywide GPCD is an average of the GPCD for each supplier. The countywide percent saved is the percent change in estimated GPCD between August 2013 and August 2018.

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| Arrowhead Regional Medical Center ( <a href="http://www.arrowheadmedcenter.org">www.arrowheadmedcenter.org</a> )   | San Bernardino County Department of Public Health ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/dph">www.sbcounty.gov/dph</a> )                    |
| Baldy View ROP ( <a href="http://www.baldyviewrop.com">www.baldyviewrop.com</a> )  | San Bernardino County Department of Public Works ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/dpw">www.sbcounty.gov/dpw</a> )                     |
| Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP ( <a href="http://www.cryrop.org">www.cryrop.org</a> )   | San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs ( <a href="http://hss.sbcounty.gov/va">http://hss.sbcounty.gov/va</a> )            |
| First 5 San Bernardino ( <a href="http://www.first5sanbernardino.org">www.first5sanbernardino.org</a> )  | San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency ( <a href="http://www.sbcountyadvantage.com">www.sbcountyadvantage.com</a> )          |
| Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino ( <a href="http://ww2.hacsb.com/">ww2.hacsb.com/</a> )   | San Bernardino County Human Services ( <a href="http://hss.sbcounty.gov/hss">http://hss.sbcounty.gov/hss</a> )                          |
| Loma Linda University ( <a href="http://www.lomalindahealth.org">www.lomalindahealth.org</a> )   | San Bernardino County Probation Department ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/probation">www.sbcounty.gov/probation</a> )               |
| Needles Housing Authority ( <a href="http://www.cityofneedles.com">www.cityofneedles.com</a> )   | San Bernardino County Sheriff-Coroner Department ( <a href="http://cms.sbcounty.gov/sheriff">cms.sbcounty.gov/sheriff</a> )             |
| San Bernardino Council of Governments ( <a href="http://www.gosbcog.com">www.gosbcog.com</a> )   | San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools ( <a href="http://www.sbcss.k12.ca.us">www.sbcss.k12.ca.us</a> )                        |
| San Bernardino County Administrative Office ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/cao">www.sbcounty.gov/cao</a> )   | San Bernardino County Transportation Authority ( <a href="http://www.gosbcta.com">www.gosbcta.com</a> )                                 |
| San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors ( <a href="http://www.sbcounty.gov/bos">www.sbcounty.gov/bos</a> )  | San Bernardino County Workforce Development Board ( <a href="http://wp.sbcounty.gov/workforce/">http://wp.sbcounty.gov/workforce/</a> ) |
| San Bernardino County Children and Family Services ( <a href="http://hs.sbcounty.gov/cfs">hs.sbcounty.gov/cfs</a> )  | South Coast Air Quality Management District ( <a href="http://www.aqmd.gov/">www.aqmd.gov/</a> )  |
| San Bernardino County Community Development and Housing ( <a href="http://www.sbcountyadvantage.com/Housing-Development-Division">www.sbcountyadvantage.com/Housing-Development-Division</a> ) | University of La Verne ( <a href="https://laverne.edu/">https://laverne.edu/</a> )  |
| San Bernardino County Department of Aging & Adult Services ( <a href="http://hss.sbcounty.gov/daas">hss.sbcounty.gov/daas</a> )  |   |
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