

# Education

## Section Highlights

Annual Cost of Full-Time Child Care

\$9,463

High School Dropout Rate

12.2%

Adults with a Bachelor's Degree

19%

Students UC/CSU Eligible

33%

Community College Graduates Placed in Jobs or Further Education

62%

Growth in STEM-Related Degrees since 2009/10

70%

## A Success Story

*In 2015, the County Superintendent of Schools convened the inaugural Student Advisory Panel. The vision for the Student Advisory Panel is to provide meaningful opportunities for high school students from across the county to share their perspectives with each other and educators about topics critical to their current wellbeing and future success. Over 140 students from high schools throughout San Bernardino County met for the first time in spring 2015. Students shared direct and heartfelt input into what they expect from their education, both in terms of academics and school environment.*

## More Child Care Spaces, but Demand Outpaces Supply

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Between 2010 and 2012, there was an increase in the number of spaces available at licensed child care facilities in San Bernardino County:

- There was an 8% increase in the number of spaces at licensed child care centers (center-based) and a 5% increase in the number of spaces at licensed family child care homes (home-based).
- The long-term trend is mixed. Between 2004 and 2012, there was a 20% increase in the number of licensed center-based spaces, but a 1% decrease in the number of licensed home-based spaces.
- The need far outpaces supply. There are enough licensed child care spaces for only 21% of children ages 12 and younger with parents in the labor force.
- This is the lowest rate among neighboring counties, except Riverside County (19%), and lower than the California average of 25%.
- In 2015, there were 12,314 children ages 12 and younger who received subsidized child care through the county’s Resource and Referral agency, with an additional 8,648 children on the waitlist for subsidized care.

The costs for child care are on the rise:

- Between 2005 and 2012, the average annual cost for full-time child care increased 11% for center-based care and 1% for home-based care.
- During this time period, median household income dropped 12%.<sup>2</sup>
- Despite the increasing cost of care, full-time child care is more affordable in San Bernardino County than all neighboring counties compared.

### Availability of Child Care for Potential Demand County Comparison, 2012

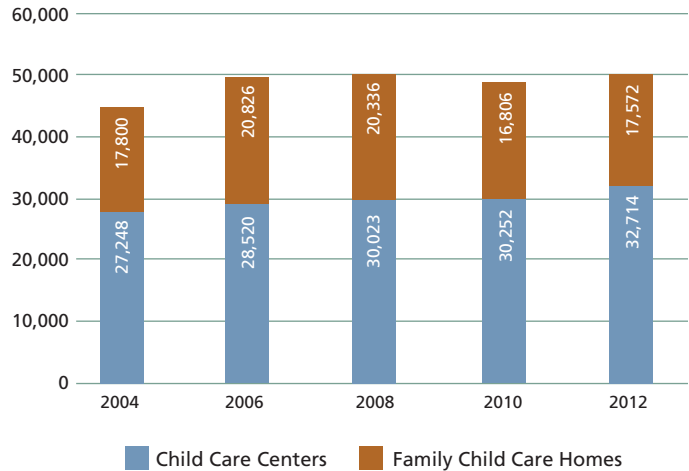
County	Percent
San Diego	31%
California	25%
Orange	25%
Los Angeles	23%
<b>San Bernardino</b>	<b>21%</b>
Riverside	19%

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

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

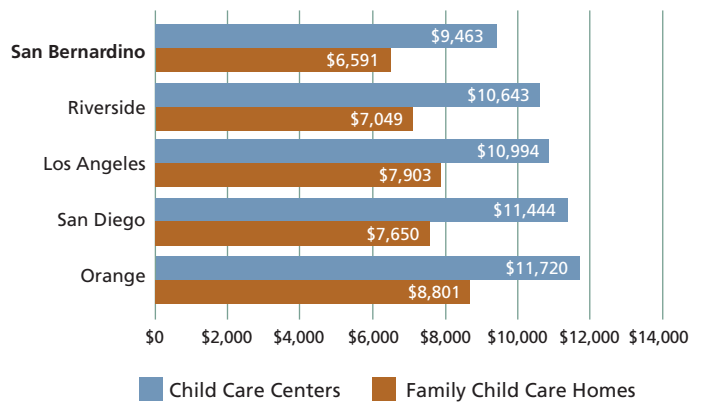
<sup>2</sup> Inflation adjusted to 2012 dollars.

Number of Licensed Child Care Spaces  
San Bernardino County, 2004-2012



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

Average Annual Full-Time Child Care Costs  
County Comparison, 2012



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

# Dropout Rate Falls Seven Percentage Points in Five Years

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

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

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

- Between 2000 and 2013, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher rose from 16% to 19%.
- At 19%, San Bernardino County is below the state (31%), nation (30%), and all peers and neighboring regions compared for college graduates.
- Between 2000 and 2013, the proportion of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 74% to 79%.
- At 79%, San Bernardino County has the second lowest proportion of high school graduates among regions compared and falls below state and national averages (82% and 87%, respectively).

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

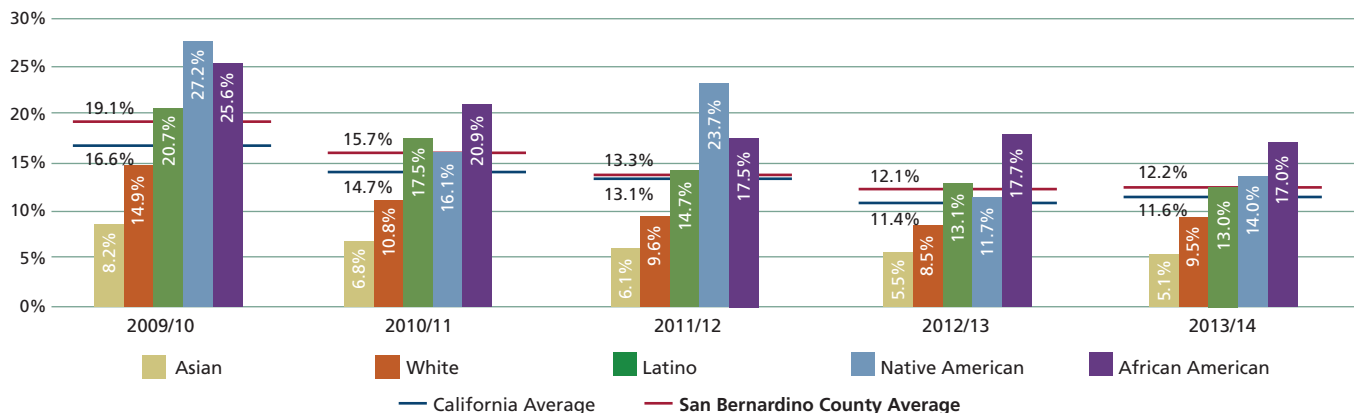
- 12.2% of San Bernardino County students in the class of 2013/14 dropped out before graduating, compared to 19.1% of the class of 2009/10 five years before.
- The 2013/14 dropout rate is just above the statewide dropout rate of 11.6%.
- Dropout rates vary by race/ethnicity, with African American students posting the highest dropout rate in 2013/14 and Asian students posting the lowest.

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

Fully 92.3% of San Bernardino County veterans are high school graduates (compared to 76.8% of non-veterans) and 20.2% hold a Bachelor's degree or higher (compared to 18.7% of non-veterans). Academic achievement is important for anyone considering joining the military; to enlist, prospective recruits must score well on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery, which tests math and language arts skills.

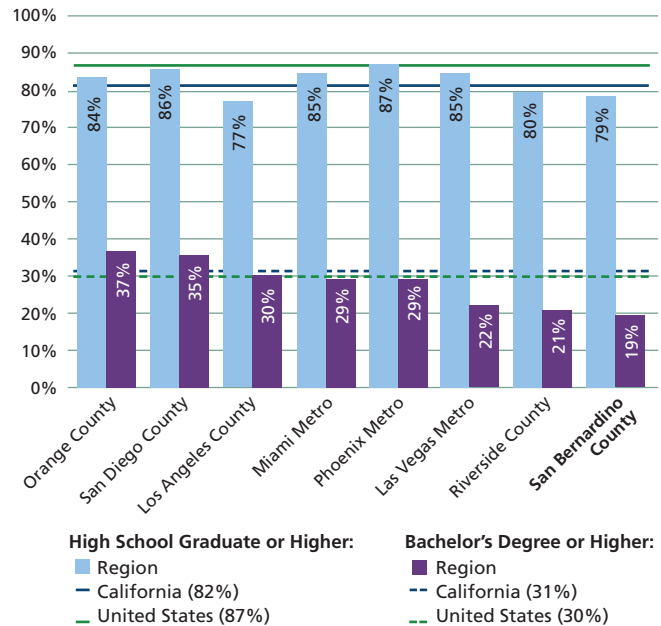
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, 2009-2013; U.S. Armed Services ([www.military.com](http://www.military.com))

## Dropout Rate, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2009/10-2013/14



Note: The category "Asian" includes Pacific Islander and Filipino students.  
Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

## Percentage Over Age 25 Earning High School Diploma (or Higher) and Bachelor's Degree (or Higher) Regional Comparison, 2013



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

**The Costs of Dropping Out**

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

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

## More High Schoolers Graduate Ready for College

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

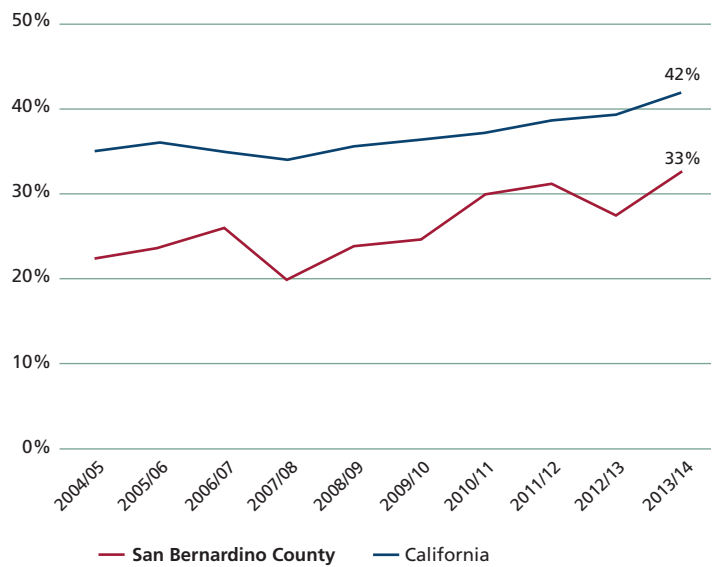
The UC/CSU eligibility rate improved significantly, reaching the highest level in over 20 years of tracking:

- 33% of San Bernardino County seniors graduating in 2013/14 did so having completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This rate is six percentage points higher than the previous 10-year average for UC/CSU eligibility.
- However, San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 42%.
- UC/CSU eligibility varies by race and ethnicity, with Asian students the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible and Native American students the least likely.<sup>3</sup>

San Bernardino County has the lowest level of disparities in SAT scores among school districts:

- At 1412, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is about the same as Riverside County's average score in 2013/14 (1414) and lower than the California average (1487) and other southern California neighbors.
- While there are disparities in scores among school districts countywide, San Bernardino has the smallest point variation between the highest and lowest scoring school districts among the counties compared.

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU  
San Bernardino County and California, 2005-2014



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

### Early Assessment Program: Measuring and Improving College Readiness

The Early Assessment Program (EAP) is designed to give high school students an early indication of college readiness in English language arts and math, and to avoid incoming college students' need for remediation. In addition, with the recent adoption of the Smarter Balanced Assessments (SBA), schools have an additional tool for measuring college readiness. From this point forward, the SBA will be used as an early indicator for college readiness for 11th grade students. As long as students take the 11th grade Smarter Balanced assessment, they will not have to take the EAP separately.

### Early Assessment Program 2014 Snapshot

- 81% of San Bernardino County juniors took the English EAP assessment and 45% took the math EAP. Statewide, the rates were 70% and 44%, respectively.
- Of those taking the English EAP, 19% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 14% were conditionally ready (i.e. the student can take identified coursework in their senior year of high school that, following completion, will deem them college ready). Statewide, 25% of students were college ready in English and 15% were conditionally ready.
- Of those taking the math EAP, 7% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 40% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 10% of students were college ready in math and 41% were conditionally ready.

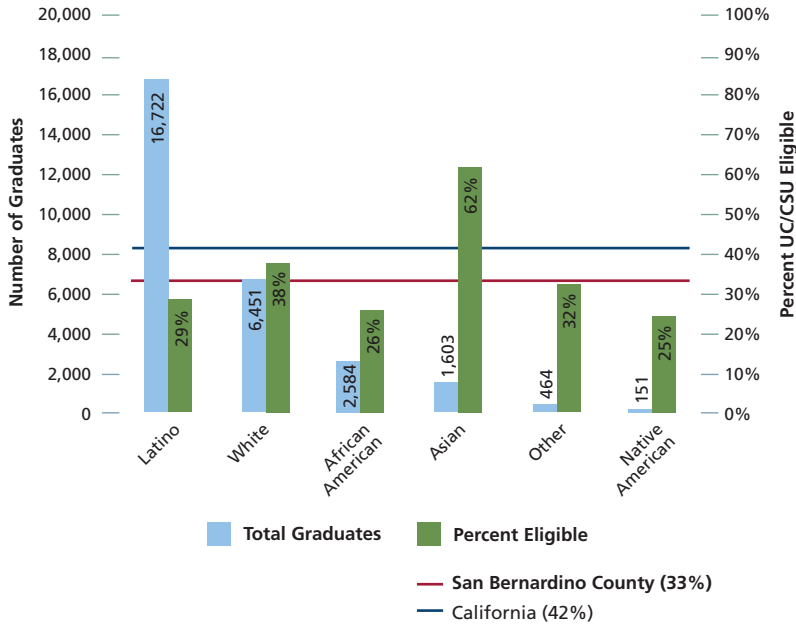
Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

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

<sup>2</sup> In 2013/14, the California Department of Education's SAT data release was amended to encompass grades 9-12, whereas previous reporting was based on grade 12 only. As a result, trend data is not presented.

<sup>3</sup> "Asian" includes students identified as Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino. "Other" includes students identified as two or more races or no race/ethnicity reported.

**Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity**  
San Bernardino County, 2013/14



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

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

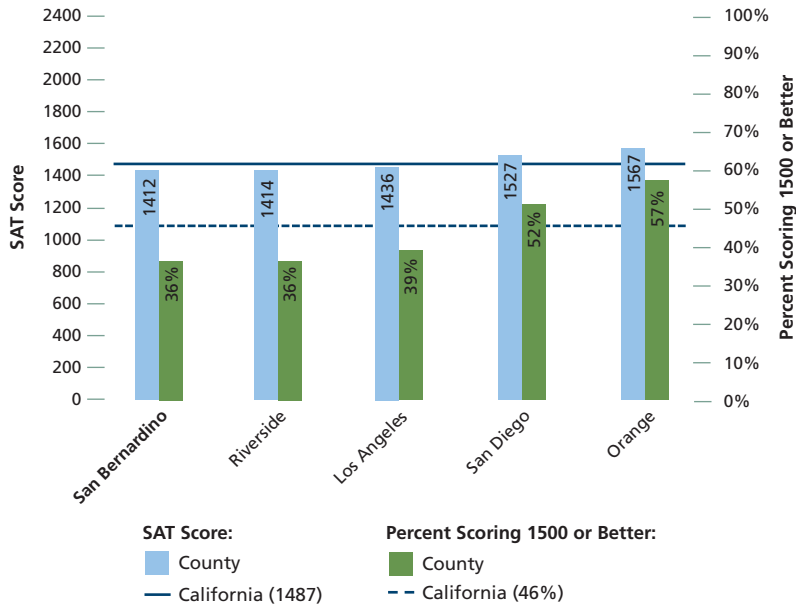
The Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program targets students in the academic middle who have a willingness to work toward college acceptance. AVID empowers students to take charge of their education by setting goals, learning good study habits, and using proven reading and writing strategies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

Since the California budget eliminated AVID funding in 2012/13, San Bernardino County, along with Riverside, Inyo and Mono counties (the "RIMS" region), have funded the program locally to keep it alive in the region.

In 2013/14, 18,581 students countywide participated in AVID. Of the 2,050 AVID seniors graduating in 2014, 100% graduated from high school, 98% successfully completed a-g courses (courses that count toward UC/CSU eligibility), 76% planned to attend a 4-year college and another 20% planned to attend a 2-year college, for a total college-going rate of 96%.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

**Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1500 or Better**  
County Comparison, 2013/14



Note: The highest score possible is 2400.

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

## Placement for Career-Tech Students is Mixed

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

ROP student placement increased:

- Among the 13,400 high school seniors completing ROP education in 2013/14, 85% continued their education, found a job, or joined the military – an increase from a placement rate of 79% the prior year.
- The placement rate among the 1,200 adult ROP completers rose five percentage points to 85%.
- Among students entering the job market, 23% of high school ROP students in 2013/14 found a job related to their course of study, compared to 73% of adults.
- More than two-thirds (72%) of high school students continued their education after completing their studies in 2013/14, compared to 30% of adults.

**Linked Learning Regional Hub of Excellence**

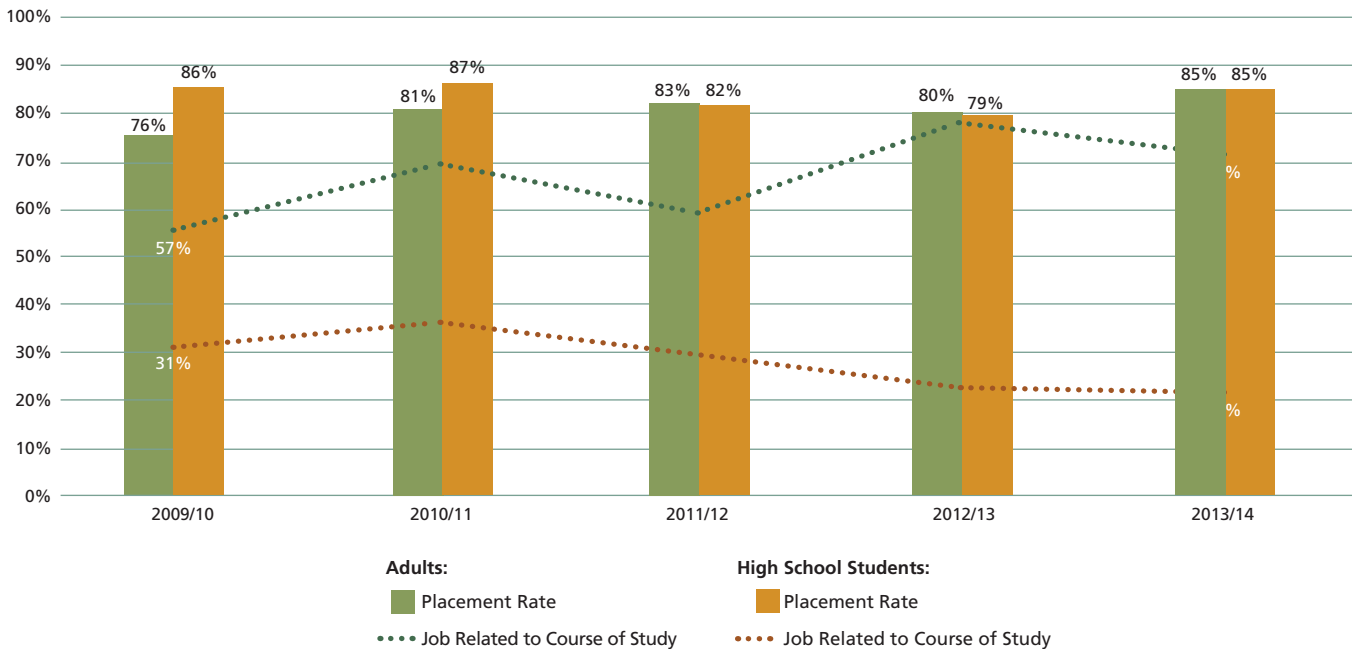
In 2014, the Alliance for Education was invited by the James Irvine Foundation as one of only seven regions in the state to establish a Linked Learning Regional Hub of Excellence in partnership with California State University, the Inland Empire Economic Partnership, and partner districts.

Linked Learning is a proven approach to high school education that combines college-focused academics, work-based learning, and integrated student supports. Students can explore career pathways centered on one of California's 15 largest industries, including engineering, manufacturing, and health care, ensuring that students graduate with education and skills necessary for both college and future careers.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

### Regional Occupational Programs Placement Rates and Relatedness to Course of Study

San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



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

**Recent ROP Accreditation**

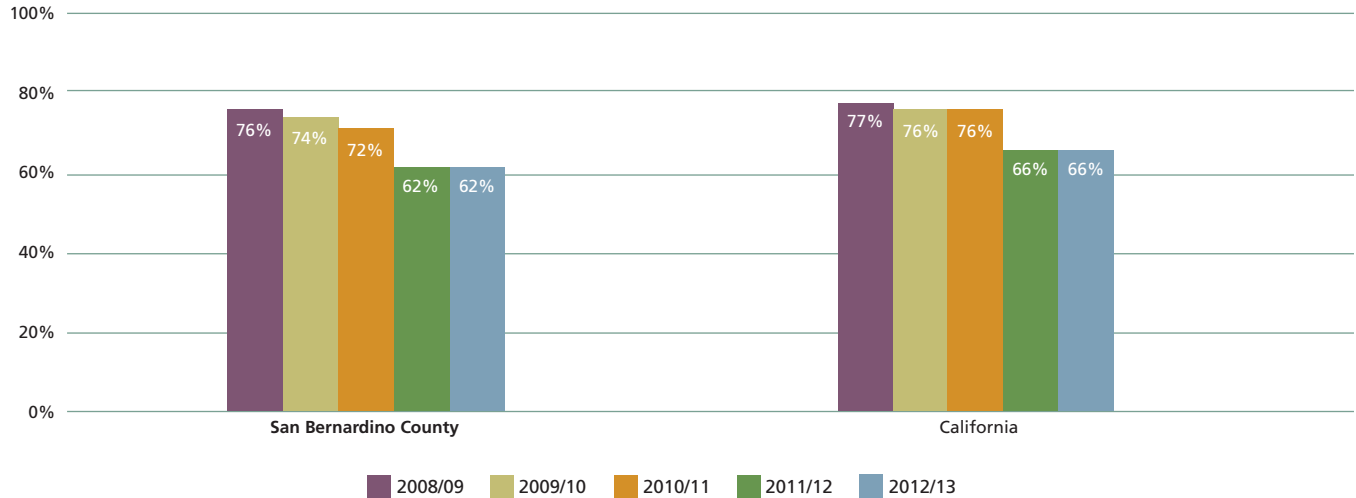
Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP and Baldy View ROP were recently accredited by the Council on Occupational Education. This designation allows them to tap into a federal loan program for their fee-based adult programs. Since ROPs are public, not-for-profit institutions, they offer residents a reasonably priced option for post-secondary training programs.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Community college CTE student placement remained below the five-year high:

- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2012/13, 62% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military), the same rate as the previous year and below the five-year high of 76% in 2008/09.
- This placement rate is lower than the statewide average of 66%.
- San Bernardino County community colleges awarded CTE students 3,529 industry-recognized credentials, certificates or degrees (or the student was “transfer ready”) in 2012/13. This represents a decline of 1% over the past five years. Statewide, completions have increased 15% over the same period.

**Community College Placement Rates**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2009-2013



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

**Private Trade Schools**

In addition to public career education, two- and four-year private trade schools serving San Bernardino County contributed 3,429 certificates, 1,502 Associate’s degrees and 979 Bachelor’s degrees or higher in 2013/14 in a broad range of career education topics.

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



## STEM-Related Degrees Trend Upward

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

### How is San Bernardino County Doing?

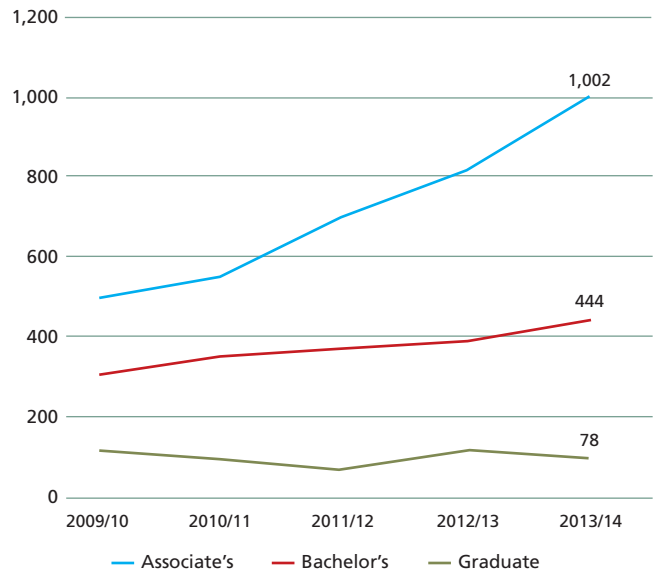
STEM-related degrees accounted for approximately 13% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2013/14 by public and private, two-year and four-year institutions in San Bernardino County:<sup>2</sup>

- 1,002 STEM-related Associate's degrees were awarded in 2013/14, an increase of 104% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related Bachelor's degrees awarded (444 in 2013/14) grew 47% over the past five years.
- The number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted has fluctuated over the past five years, currently at 78 in 2013/14, down from 103 in 2009/10.
- Overall, STEM-related Associate's, Bachelor's and graduate degrees granted have grown 70% since 2009/10.
- Since 2009/10, 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 167 tech-related Associate's degrees and 79 Bachelor's degrees in 2013/14.

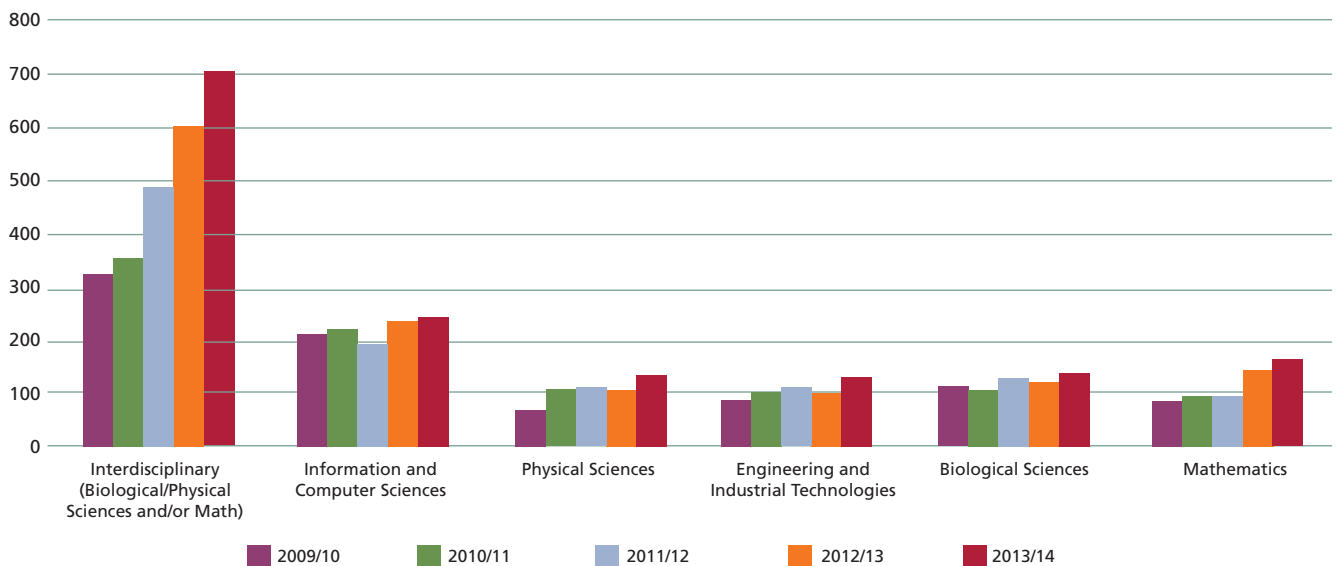
Source: National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/>)

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



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

### STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Subject San Bernardino County, 2010-2014



Note: STEM-related degrees granted by private, for-profit institutions are not included at this time due to lack of trend data.

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

<sup>1</sup>STEM-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences (not including health sciences), physical sciences, mathematics, computer and information sciences, and engineering and industrial technologies.

<sup>2</sup>The 13% calculation includes degrees granted by private, for-profit trade schools; institutions offering less than two-year degrees are not included in this calculation. The charts and bullets presented in this indicator do not include private, for-profit trade schools for lack of trend data at this time.