



2019

Community Indicators Report





Honest and ongoing self-assessment is essential to maintaining the prosperous, healthy and livable “complete county” our residents and investors called for in 2010-2011 when they defined our Countywide Vision. This report marks the tenth year that the annual San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report has provided us with that vital and necessary “look in the mirror.”

Since the first edition was published in 2010, this report has taken an objective look at our expansive and diverse county, specifically our economy, our schools, our health, public safety, and the environment. These are the interrelated and interdependent community elements 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 great county.

When that first report was issued, our County and the nation were in the throes of the Great Recession. In the face of record unemployment, jobs were the community’s top concern. In its initial years, the Community Indicators Report chronicled our community’s real estate foreclosure crisis, sharp increases in welfare rates, and education achievement rates in great need of improvement. Thanks to the economic recovery, and most certainly the efforts of San Bernardino County community leaders armed with the data contained in this report, we went on to record growth in employment, reductions in foreclosures, and notable increases in educational attainment.

The purpose of this report, and the interactive digital version at <http://indicators.sbcounty.gov>, is to measure our performance and detect trends so that the community can assess and refine its efforts toward achieving the Vision.

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.

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,

Curt Hagman
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
San Bernardino County

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Introduction

2019 marks the 10th year of the Community Indicators Report. In those 10 years, much has changed in our county. Early in this decade, every sector of our community came together to dream and plan our vision for the future. After extensive public dialogue, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and San Bernardino Council of Governments in 2011 adopted a Countywide Vision that affirms the elements of a thriving county, including improved educational achievement, greater public safety, growing jobs, accessible recreation and well-being for all its residents. We committed to work collaboratively to see this hoped-for future become a reality.

The San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report helps track how we are progressing toward this brighter future by providing an annual assessment of how the county fares across a range of indicators. On the following pages, you will see those areas where our county is doing well, and those areas where stubborn problems persist. This annual checking-in allows us the space to celebrate and learn from what is working, and to develop strategies to transform those areas that need improvement. In recognition of the 10-year anniversary of the report, the success stories sprinkled throughout the report highlight the positive change that can be accomplished working together over time.

As residents, policymakers, educators, business and community leaders, we hope you will be inspired by what you read, and will continue to support the effort to advance our Countywide Vision.

Indicator Selection Criteria

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

The indicators selected for inclusion in this report:

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

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.

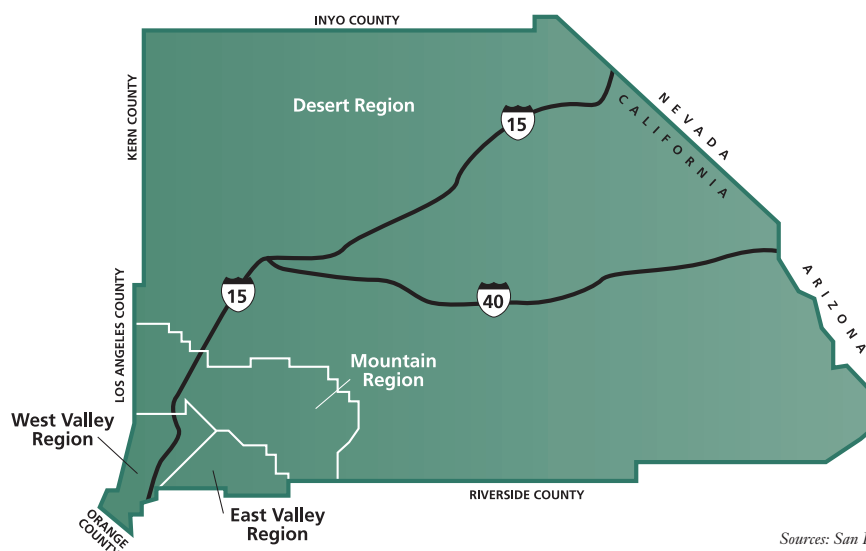
We envision a model community which is governed in an open and ethical manner, where great ideas are replicated and brought to scale, and all sectors work collaboratively to reach shared goals.

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.

County Profile

PLACE

GEOGRAPHY



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

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

*Unincorporated

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

20,105

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

2,192,203

Population (2019)

28%

Projected growth between
2020 and 2045

106

Persons per square mile
(countywide)

3,094

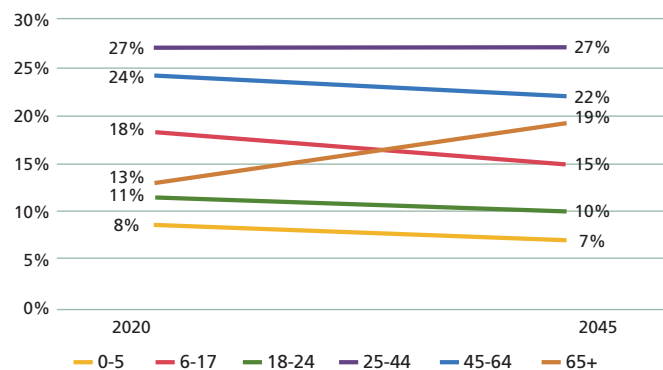
Persons per square mile
(Valley Region only)

AGE

In terms of absolute growth, all age groups in San Bernardino County are projected to increase at varying rates between 2020 and 2045, from 8% growth among young children ages 0-5 to 92% growth among seniors ages 65 and older. For context, the statewide population of children ages 0-5 is expected to increase by only 1% over this period, while the statewide senior population is projected to increase 83%.

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 13% of the population in 2020 to 19% by 2045. Adults ages 25-44 are projected to remain steady at 27% of the overall population. The size of all other age groups is projected to shrink in varying degrees relative to the total population.

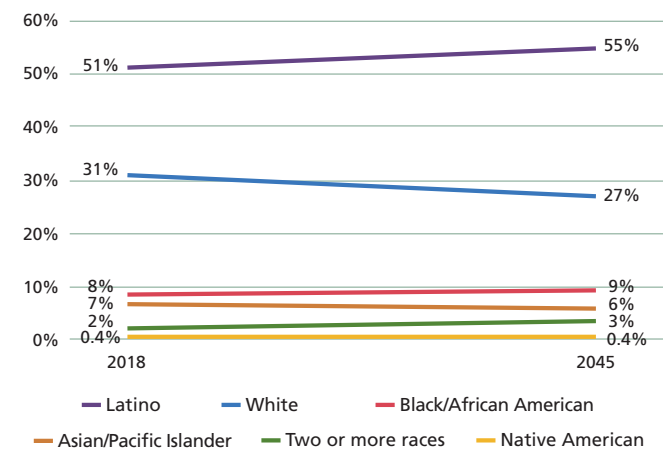
Projected Change in Age Group Proportions of the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2020 and 2045



RACE AND ETHNICITY

At 51% of the total San Bernardino County population, Latino residents, who may be of any race, are the largest race and ethnic group in the county. Latino residents are projected to increase to 55% of the total population by 2045. White and Asian/Pacific Islander residents are projected to decrease as a proportion of the overall population, while residents identifying as Black/African American and Two or More Races are projected to increase slightly. The Native American population is projected to remain the same.

Projected Change in Race/Ethnic Group Proportions of the Total San Bernardino County Population, 2020 and 2045



SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

21%

Born outside of
the U.S.

44%

Speak a language other
than English at home

3.3

Average household size

41%

Households with
children under 18

33%

Families with children under
18 led by a single parent

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

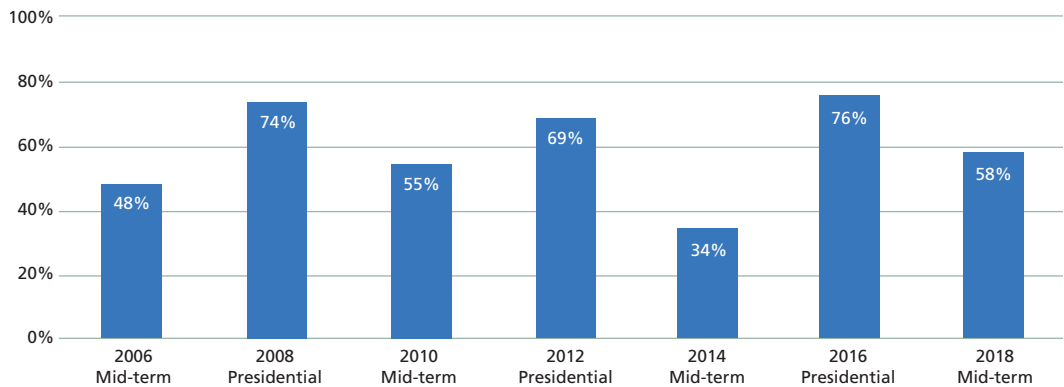
58%

Voter turnout among
population eligible to
vote (2018)

62%

Voting by mail (2018)

Voter Turnout Among Registered Voters for Presidential and Mid-Term Election Years
San Bernardino County, 2006-2018



EDUCATION

21%

Residents over age 25 with a bachelor's degree (2018)

83%

High school graduation rate (2017/18)

ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

970,700

Number in the labor
force (September 2019)

938,600

Number employed
(September 2019)

32,100

Number unemployed
(September 2019)

3.3%

Unemployment rate
(September 2019)

INCOME

21%

Child poverty
rate (2018)

15%

Overall poverty
rate (2018)

\$63,857

Median household
income (2018)

HOUSING

\$315,000

Median single-family
existing home price
(September 2019)

67%

Buyers who can afford an entry-level
home (priced at 85% of median)
(2019 Q3)

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 2019 (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, 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Note: Valley Region includes Ontario Census County Division (CCD), San Bernardino CCD, and Yucaipa CCD. (population density)
- California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Tables P-1 and P-2 (population projections by age and race/ethnicity) Note: "Latino" includes any race. All race calculations are non-Latino.
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, DP02 (social and household characteristics, educational attainment)
- California Department of Education (high school graduation 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), September 2019 – Preliminary (unemployment rate, labor force counts)
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, DP03 (median income, poverty)
- California Association of Realtors, September 2019 (median sale price)
- California Association of Realtors, First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, third quarter 2019 (percent able to afford entry level home)

Economy

Section Highlights

Job Growth Rank out of 200 Metro Areas	5th
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Healthcare Employment	↑ 7%
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Home Sales	↓ 6%
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ONT Passenger Traffic	↑ 12%
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Commercial Real Estate Rents	Lowest in Region
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Tourism Jobs in the County	55,000
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Success Story

In December 2018, the County launched the Vision2Succeed initiative. This initiative encourages residents and businesses to get involved in learning experiences and programs that help propel career growth and lifelong learning. Vision2Succeed included the commissioning of the Labor Market Intelligence and Analytics Report, the first of a planned collection of Workforce Roadmap Studies. This report integrates predictive analytics and applies real-time intelligence through business engagement and enhanced labor market data. As a result, it provides an improved tool to predict and guide future skills development and highlights emerging skills demand within the county.

Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Ranks 5th in Job Growth

A region's attractiveness as a place to do business is critical in our interconnected national economy, where entrepreneurs and businesses have choices about where to locate. The availability of business supports, opportunities for growth, and barriers to doing business are all factors influencing these choices. Since businesses provide jobs, sales tax revenue, economic growth, and entrepreneurship opportunities, a strong business climate and growing job base is important for maintaining San Bernardino County's economic health and quality of life. This indicator uses *Forbe's* "2019 Best Places for Business and Careers" rankings to assess business climate. *Forbes* compares 200 metropolitan areas using several metrics including job growth, cost of living, cost of doing business, income growth, quality of life and education of the labor force, including the share of highly educated millennials. The greatest weight in the overall ranking is given to business costs and educational attainment.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area ranks among the top 100 best places in the nation for business and careers:

- Riverside-San Bernardino's overall ranking rose 51 places in two years. The metropolitan area was ranked 72nd out of 200 metro areas compared in 2019.
- Among the components measured, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked highest for projected job growth. Out of the 200 places analyzed, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked 5th for job growth, and was the only California metro area included in the top 10.
- The region's cost of doing business improved slightly in 2018, moving from a rank of 151 to 148.
- Low educational attainment continues to be a stubborn problem that brings the Riverside-San Bernardino metro's ranking down. The metro's educational attainment rank in 2019 was 183 – the same as the previous year.
- Riverside-San Bernardino ranked above the neighboring counties of Orange and Los Angeles, but below San Diego metro.

Best Places for Business Ranking Regional Comparison, 2010-2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Phoenix Metro	117	88	81	64	56	44	36	35	34	25
San Diego Metro	89	64	75	78	70	68	33	48	40	45
Las Vegas Metro	157	135	168	159	111	94	65	59	53	49
Riverside-San Bernardino	88	99	103	103	130	114	98	123	91	72
Orange County Metro	79	109	99	97	87	62	45	93	84	80
Miami Metro	152	152	181	165	113	73	89	84	78	85
Los Angeles County	120	114	123	134	117	116	87	91	100	113

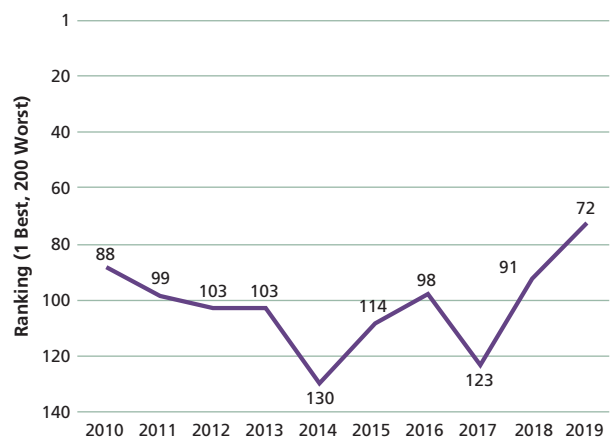
Highest Rank: 1-40 (Green), 41-80 (Light Green), 81-120 (Yellow), 121-160 (Orange), 161-200 (Red)
 Lowest Rank: 161-200 (Red)
 Top 40 (Green), Bottom 40 (Red)

Source: Forbes Magazine, October 30, 2019 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/list)

Top 10 Metro Areas, by Projected Job Growth, 2019

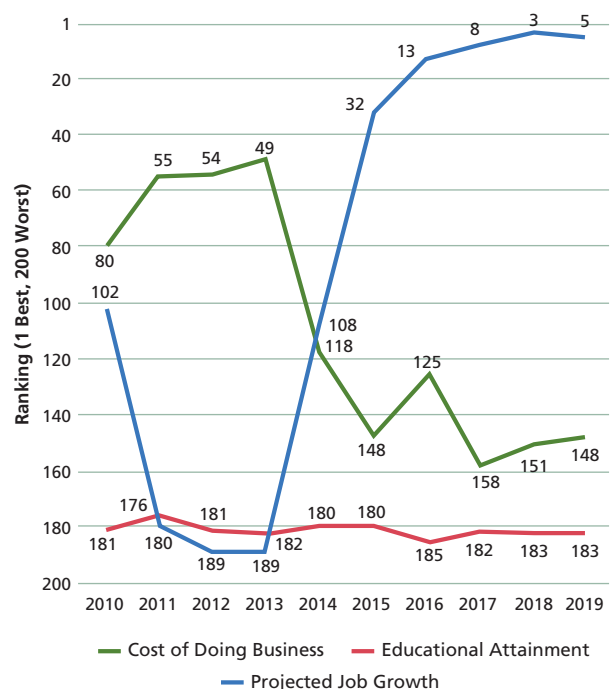
Rank	Metro Area	Rank	Metro Area
1	Provo, UT	6	Orlando, FL
2	Reno, NV	7	Boise, ID
3	Cape Coral, FL	8	Greely, CO
4	Naples, FL	9	Austin, TX
5	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	10	Fayetteville, AR

Best Places for Business Ranking Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2019



Source: Forbes Magazine, October 30, 2019 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/list)

Best Places for Business, Ranking by Component Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2019



Source: Forbes Magazine, October 24, 2017 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/)

Unemployment Rate Continues to Drop

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 53% of all San Bernardino County jobs can be found in the five clusters described in this indicator. The unemployment rate is also shown.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Three of the five selected industry clusters experienced an increase in employment between 2017 and 2018:

- Healthcare experienced the greatest growth in the past year, increasing 7%.
- Manufacturing jobs increased by 2% and Logistics grew by 1%.
- Professional/Scientific/Technical Services jobs decreased 2% and Construction/Housing Related Industries saw a decline of 3% from the prior year.

Over 10 years, employment grew in all selected clusters:

- Since 2009, Logistics employment increased 89% and Healthcare employment increased 44%.
- Professional/Scientific/Technical Services and Manufacturing each increased 20% since 2009, and Construction/Housing Related Industries employment increased 38% over the same period.

Salaries in two out of five of the selected clusters increased:

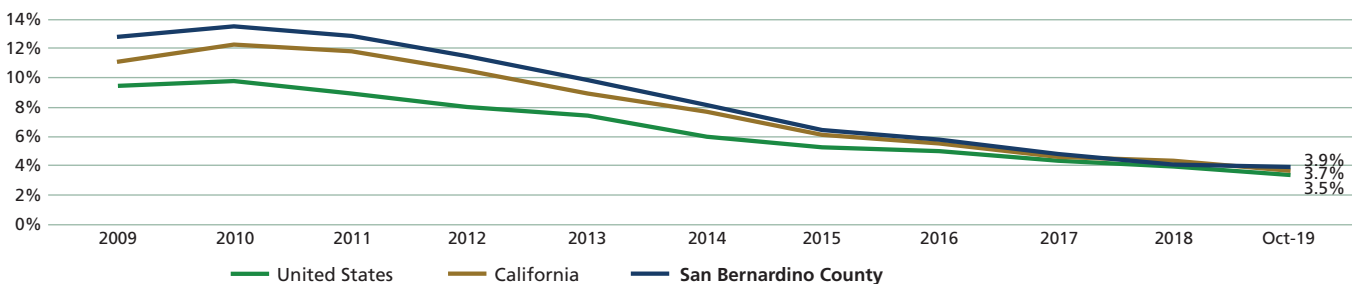
- Between 2017 and 2018, average salaries in Healthcare increased by 4% and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased by 1%.
- The average salary of Manufacturing jobs remained essentially unchanged, while Construction/Housing Related Industries decreased 2% and Logistics decreased 6%.
- During this same period, the cost of living increased 2.9%.¹
- The minimum annual income needed to qualify for financing to purchase an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median) in the first quarter of 2019 was approximately \$41,300, which was affordable on average to employees in all five of these clusters if a down payment can be secured.

San Bernardino County's unemployment rate continues to decline:

- From the high in 2010, the unemployment rate has been decreasing and was 3.5% in October 2019.
- In October 2019, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was the 28th lowest out of the 58 counties in California, a position that has changed slightly from 27th in 2018.
- San Bernardino County's unemployment rate is lower than the national and state rates of 3.9% and 3.7%, respectively.

Unemployment Rate

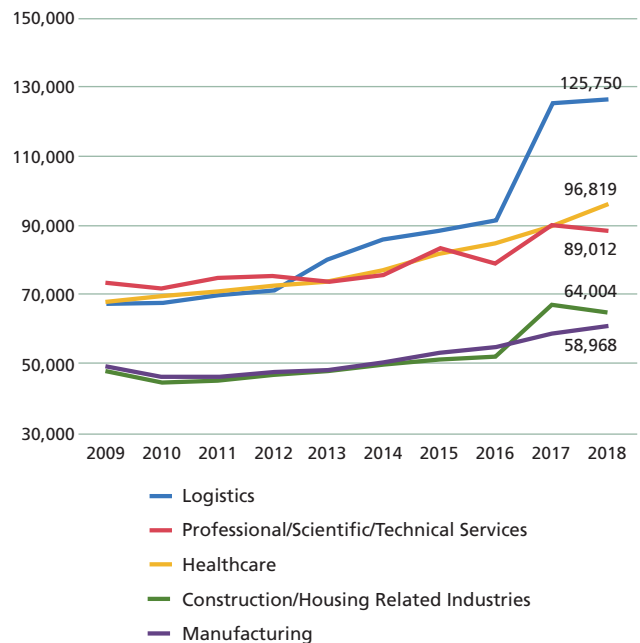
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2009-July 2019



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

¹ Consumer Price Index—All Urban Consumers; Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario (<http://www.bls.gov/data/#prices>)

Employment in Selected Industry Clusters San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



Source: Analysis of data from Cbmura Economics & Analytics

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters San Bernardino County, 2017 and 2018

	2017	2018	Percent Change
Healthcare	\$57,641	\$59,979	4%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$67,101	\$67,528	1%
Manufacturing	\$56,764	\$56,849	0.1%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	\$52,467	\$51,630	-2%
Logistics	\$51,924	\$48,585	-6%

Source: Analysis of data from Cbmura Economics & Analytics

Number of Homes Sold Declines for First Time in Four Years

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. As a result, the county's economy is acutely sensitive to changes in the housing market. 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, as well as consumer confidence.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Median home sale prices continue to rise:

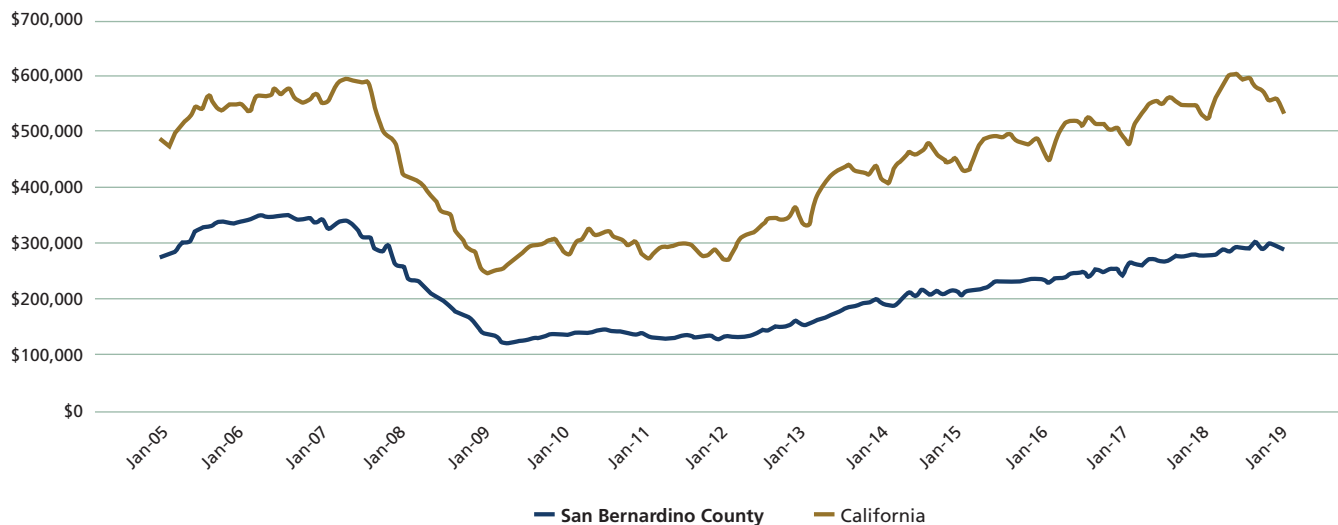
- The median sale price of existing single-family homes increased 5%, from \$277,000 in January 2018 to \$290,000 in January 2019, nearing pre-recession levels.
- During the 10-year period between January 2010 and January 2019, the median sale price of homes increased 115% in San Bernardino County, compared to an 89% increase in California.

Home sales declined in 2018:

- There was a 6% decrease in the number of homes sold, from 30,321 homes sold in 2017 to 28,377 homes sold in 2018.
- Overall, this represents the first decline in home sales since 2014.

Median Sale Price of Existing Detached Homes

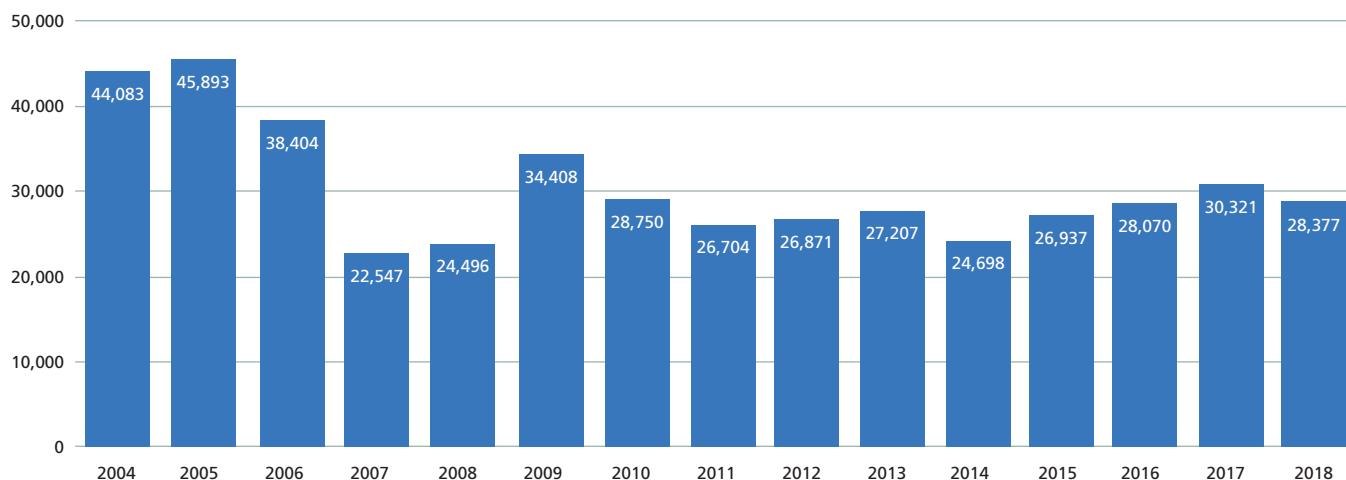
San Bernardino County and California, January 2005-January 2019



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

Number of Homes Sold

San Bernardino County, 2004-2018

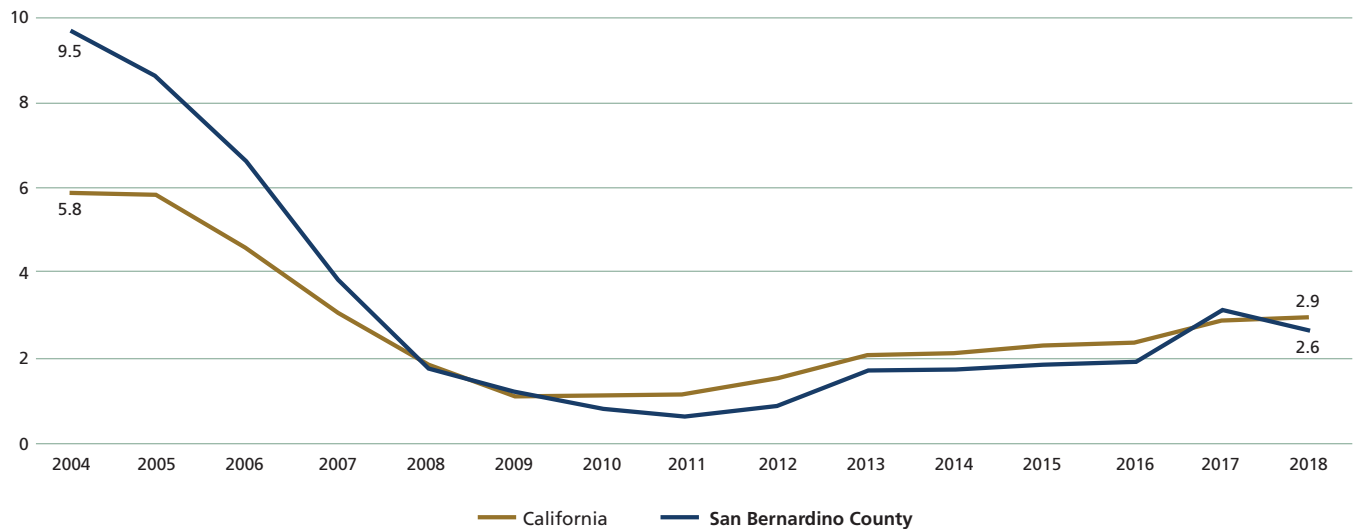


Source: Dataquick 2004-2016 & Dataquick division of CoreLogic 2017-2018

Despite a recent decrease in the number of housing construction permits granted, the post-recession trend is upward:

- The number of housing permits granted decreased 16% between 2017 and 2018, dropping from 6,675 to 5,577 housing units granted.
- This translates to 2.6 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County in 2018, down from 3.1 permits granted per 1,000 residents in 2017, and lower than the California rate (2.9).
- However, since 2011, the number of permits granted increased more than two and a half fold, up from 0.7 permits per 1,000 residents granted in 2011.

Housing Permits Granted per 1,000 Residents San Bernardino County and California, 2004-2018



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

Rent Prices Rise in Two of Three Commercial Real Estate Markets

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.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Industrial rents in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area continue to rise, while the vacancy rates remained the same from the prior year:

- 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 2018.
- This represents a decrease of 5.3 percentage points from a 9.0% vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2009, but is the same as the vacancy rate from the prior year.
- The asking rent for industrial space continues to increase, from \$0.53/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2017 to \$0.57/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2018.
- There was a 37% increase in industrial net absorption between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018.

Retail vacancy rates increased while rents decreased:

- In the fourth quarter of 2018, retail space, which accounts for 17% of market share, had an 8.3% vacancy rate.
- Despite this slight increase from the prior year (8.2% vacancy rate), vacancy rates have decreased 3.5 percentage points from the peak of 11.8% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- At \$2.03/square foot, retail asking rent decreased 3% between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018.

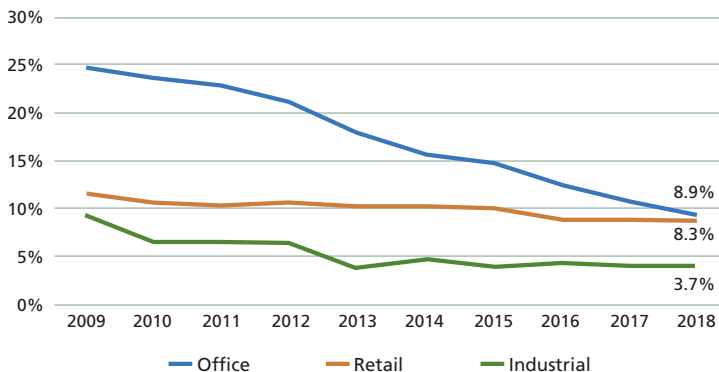
Office vacancy rates declined while rents increased:

- In the fourth quarter of 2018, office space, which accounts for 4% of market share, had an 8.9% vacancy rate.
- This is a decrease from the fourth quarter of 2017 (10.9% vacancy rate) and a drop of more than 15 percentage points since the peak of 24.3% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- Between the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2018, office rents increased 1%, from \$1.92/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2017 to \$1.94/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2018.

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

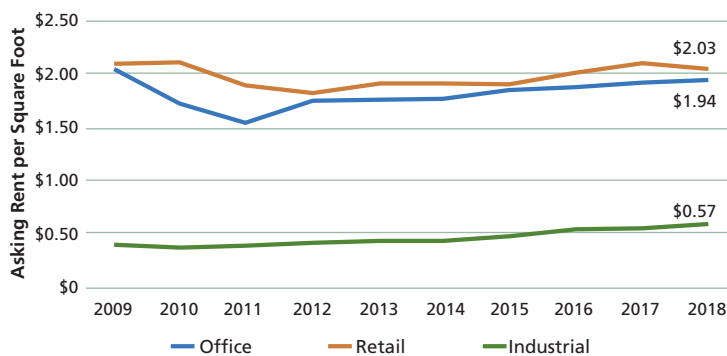
- In the fourth quarter of 2018, on average, industrial rent in Los Angeles and Orange counties was 57% more expensive than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area. Office rent was 63% more expensive and retail rent was 20% more expensive, on average.

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2009-2018 (Fourth Quarters)



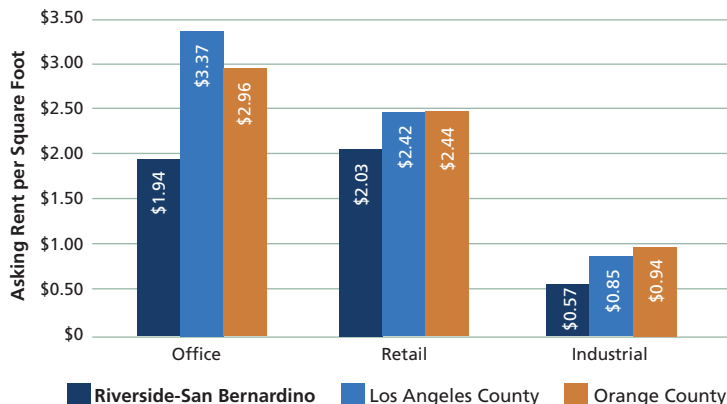
Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents
Riverside-San Bernardino, 2009-2018 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents
Regional Comparison, 2018 (Fourth Quarter)



Source: CBRE

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

Passenger Traffic is Highest in 10 Years

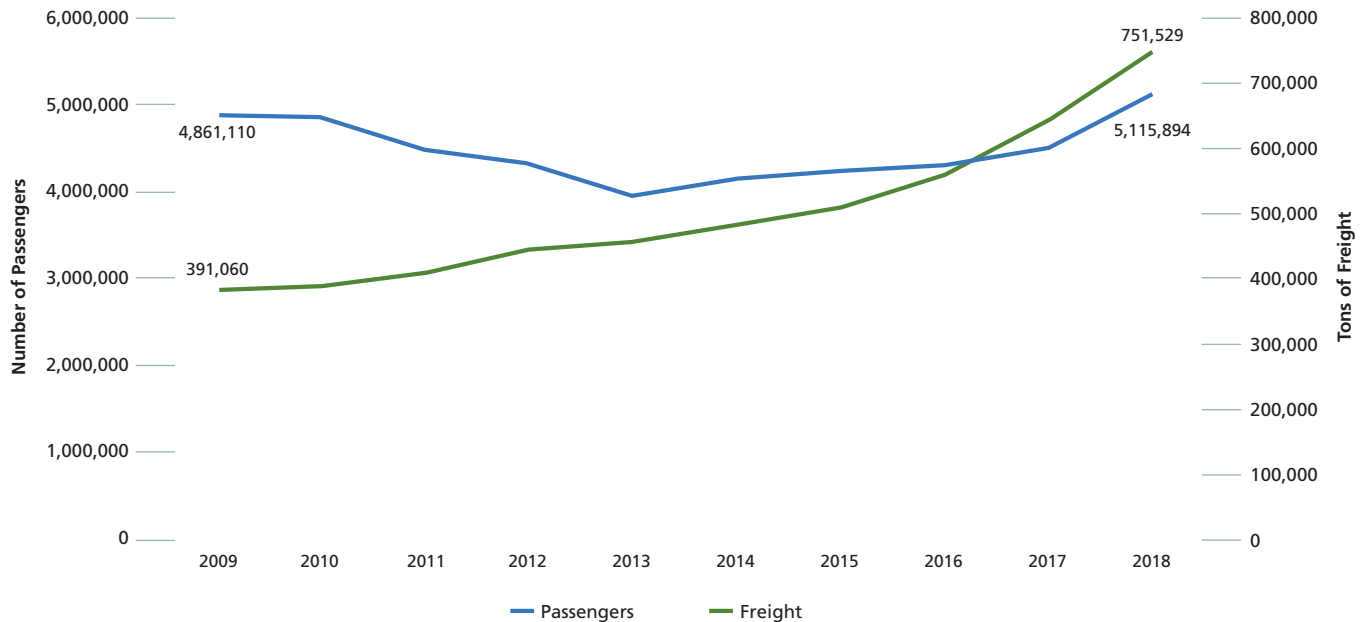
Access to an international airport provides ease of travel for county residents and visitors, and supports the efficient movement of goods into and out of the county. Economic benefits include direct and indirect jobs and a range of aviation-related activities and services, which boost the region's economic 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?

Both passenger and freight traffic continue their steady climb:

- Ontario International Airport has experienced strong growth since its return to local control in November 2016.
- Passenger traffic increased 12% in a single year to more than 5.1 million passengers in 2018.
- Over 10 years, passenger traffic has increased a total of 5%.
- Freight traffic increased 15% in 2018, on top of a 5% increase the prior year.
- In 2018, a total of 751,529 tons of freight moved through the airport.
- Freight volume has increased 92% in 10 years.

Volume of Passengers and Freight Ontario International Airport, 2009-2018



Note: Freight totals include U.S. mail

Source: Ontario International Airport (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. Additionally, FedEx has begun work on a 51-acre expansion of its hub operations at ONT – tripling the size of its operations at America's No. 1 airport for outgoing freight. The massive construction effort represents a \$100 million investment by FedEx and will include a new sorting facility, ground support staging areas, maintenance buildings, enhance perimeter fencing and landscaping. The first phase is scheduled to open in late 2020. The project is part of a 30-year lease extension signed in 2018, with options to extend it another 20 years. FedEx has operated at ONT for more than three decades.

Tourism Industry Continues to Grow

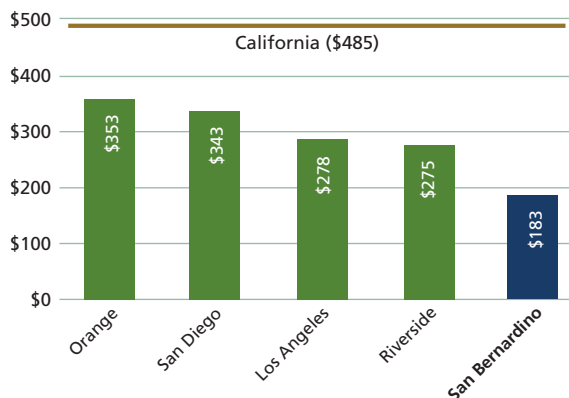
Visitors traveling to San Bernardino County for recreation and business generate revenue and jobs for the local economy. Hotels, shops, restaurants, recreation areas, and entertainment venues benefit substantially from the tourism market. Moreover, residents benefit from tax revenue generated by visitor 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:¹

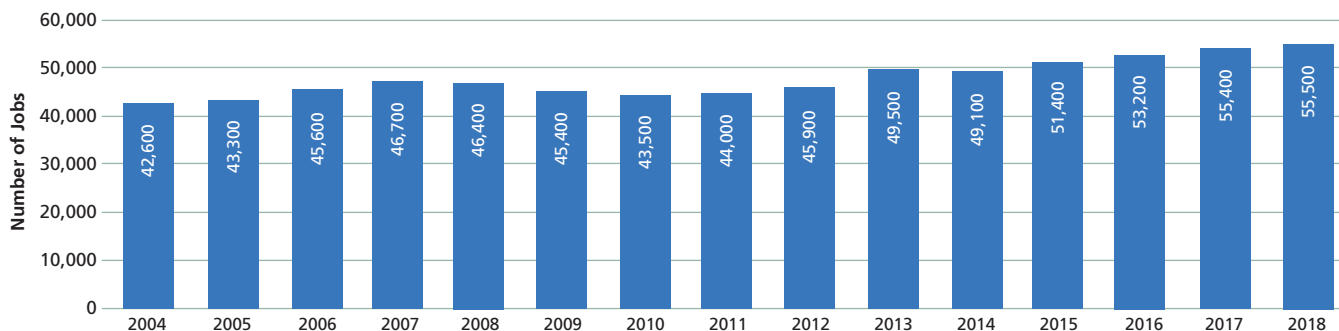
- In 2018, visitor spending totaled \$5.3 billion, which represents 13% growth in visitor spending since 2004. Over the same period, inflation was 34%.
- Tourism-related tax receipts have increased in step with spending, growing to \$399 million in 2018 from \$240 million in 2004. This is equivalent to \$183 per resident, which was the lowest per capita tax receipts among the southern California counties compared.
- Employment in the tourism industry has grown steadily over the past eight years, reaching 55,500 jobs in 2018.
- San Bernardino County's share of total California tourism earnings is 2.1%, the same as in 2004.

Per Capita Tourism-Related Tax Receipts County Comparison, 2018



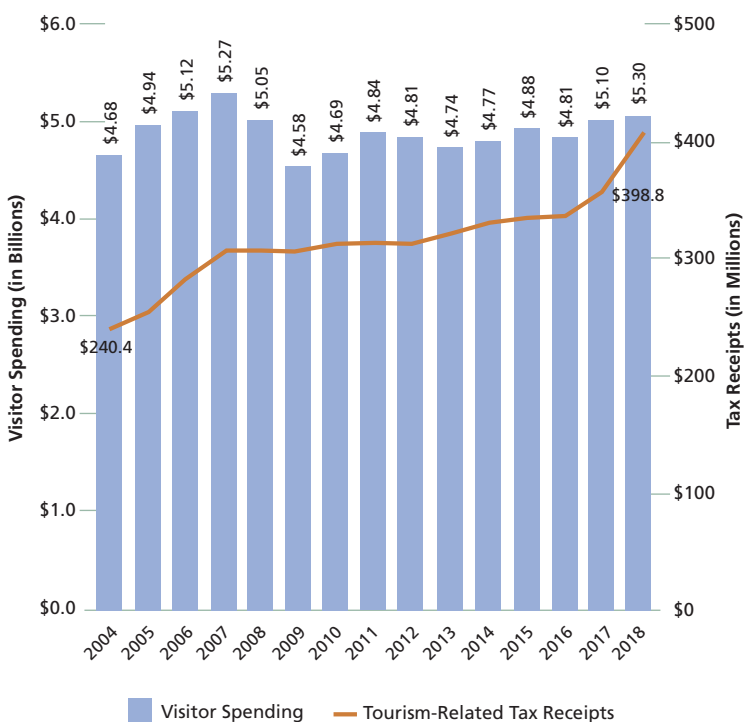
Sources: California Division of Tourism, California Travel Impacts, Dean Runyan Associates (www.deanrunyan.com/CATravelImpacts/CATravelImpacts.html); California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-2, July 2018 Estimates (www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/)

Tourism Employment San Bernardino County, 2004-2018



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

Visitor Spending and Tourism-Related Tax Receipts San Bernardino County, 2004-2018



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

¹ Historical data have been updated based on revised source data. Therefore, the data presented are not comparable with prior Community Indicator Reports.

² Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Inflation Calculator (January 2004 to January 2018)

Education

Section Highlights

Availability of Childcare for Potential Demand	15%
Third Graders Meeting Literacy Standards	4 out of 10
Fifth Graders Meeting Math Standards	1 out of 3
Graduation Rate	83%
10-Year Growth in STEM Degrees	27%

Success Story

The San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools is a leader in a statewide, education-based partnership that includes the California Association for Bilingual Education, Los Angeles-based Families in Schools, and the California Collaborative for Educational Excellence. The goal of the partnership is to develop stronger family and community engagement in schools as a research-based strategy to accelerate student success. The partners were awarded a \$13.2 million System of Support grant to build engagement capacity in school districts across the state. In the first year of the five-year grant, six pilot districts across the state are participating, including Ontario-Montclair School District in San Bernardino County. Participating districts will form Professional Learning Networks to disseminate the work statewide in subsequent years.

Increase in Number of Quality-Rated Sites

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 childcare is essential for working families to maintain economic self-sufficiency. Early care and education has been shown to be an efficient and effective investment for economic and workforce development, with an estimated return of \$7 for every \$1 invested.¹ This indicator measures childcare quality and availability by tracking participation in Quality Start San Bernardino (QSSB) and the supply and demand of childcare spaces.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The number of Quality Start sites continues to grow:

- In 2019, there were 234 sites in San Bernardino County participating in QSSB, with about half (119) of those sites receiving a quality rating and another 115 receiving quality improvement services.
- The number of sites with a rating is up from 103 sites in 2017/18 and 76 sites in 2016/17.
- Of the 119 sites with ratings, 77 sites received a rating of 4 (Quality Plus) and 12 sites received a rating of 5 (Highest Quality).

Between 2014 and 2016, demand for childcare increased while the number of spaces available decreased:²

- There was a 15% decrease in the number of spaces at licensed childcare centers (center-based) and a 24% decrease in the number of spaces at licensed family childcare 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 childcare 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%.

Maximizing Use of Subsidized Childcare Slots

At the direction of the 5th District/Head Start Shared Governance Board, several local organizations – San Bernardino's Preschool Services Department, First 5 San Bernardino, Child Care Resource Center (CCRC), and San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools – are working on a project to maximize the utilization of the limited number of subsidized childcare slots in San Bernardino County.

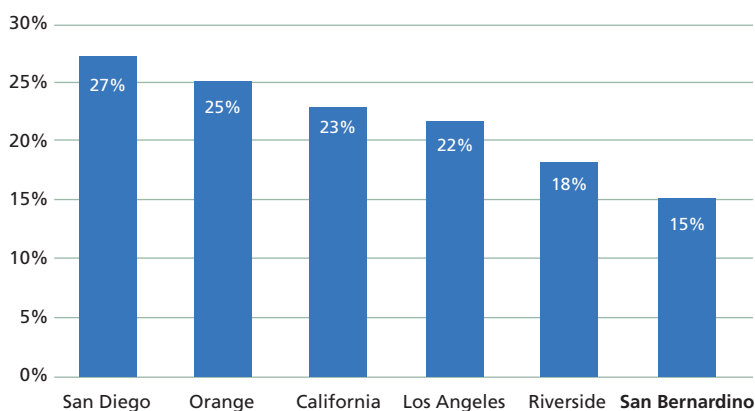
While there is insufficient capacity to meet childcare demand in the county, some childcare slots still go unfilled. This is often because of where some eligible children enroll. For example, if a child eligible for Head Start (the lowest income threshold) is enrolled in a California State Preschool Program (CSPP) slot, that child is potentially blocking a child from a higher income family who does not qualify for Head Start from attending the CSPP. Alternatively, if a CSPP-eligible child is enrolled in Transitional Kindergarten (TK), they are potentially blocking a child with higher income who does not qualify for CSPP from attending TK.

While preserving parental choice, the partners are working on a plan to enhance the childcare referral process, which is primarily administered by CCRC, in order to fully maximize the utilization of available subsidized childcare slots.

What is Quality Start San Bernardino (QSSB)?

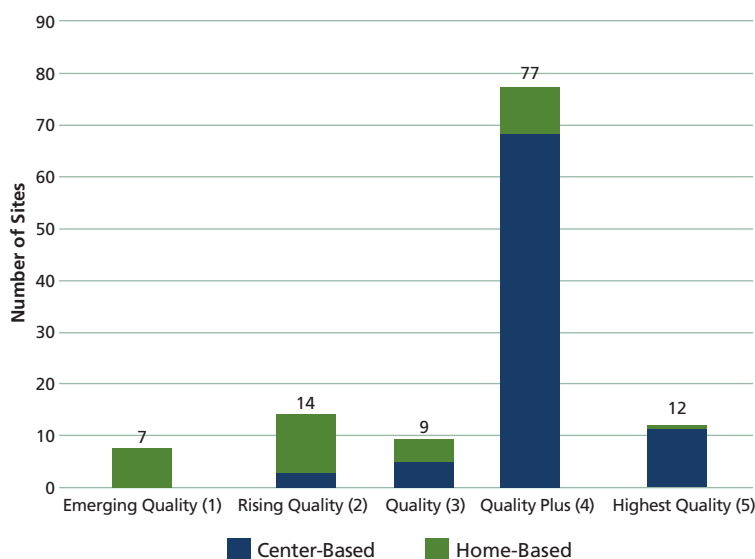
Quality Start San Bernardino County (QSSB) works to increase the quality of local early learning programs for San Bernardino County's youngest children through the development of a Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS). Participating sites are rated every two years and receive support and incentives to gain and maintain the highest ratings through the system.

Availability of Childcare for Potential Demand County Comparison, 2016



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

Childcare Sites Rated in Quality Start San Bernardino San Bernardino County, 2018/19



Source: First 5 San Bernardino

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

² 2018 childcare data were not available at time of this report's publication.

4 out of 10 Third Graders Meet English Language Standards

Research shows that children who are not proficient readers by the end of third grade are four times more likely to leave school without a diploma than proficient readers, and more likely to engage in criminal activity, impacting public safety.¹ 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?

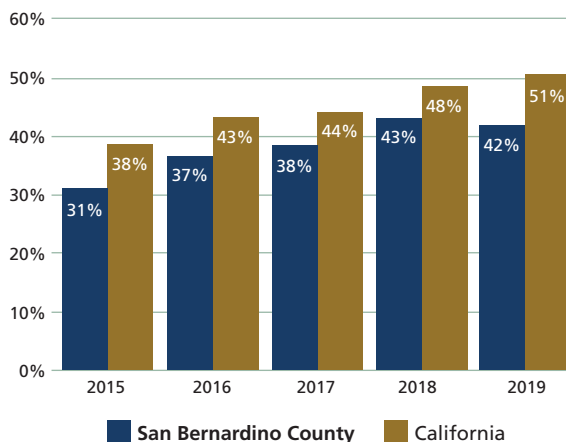
In 2019, about four out of every 10 third graders in San Bernardino County met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards:

- Overall, 42.4% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards for ELA/literacy in 2019, about the same as in 2018 (42.8%).
- San Bernardino County's third grade performance is lower than the statewide average (51% of students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards) and all counties compared including Orange (56%), San Diego (55%), Los Angeles (49%), and Riverside (48%).

Third grade academic performance varies across a range of characteristics:

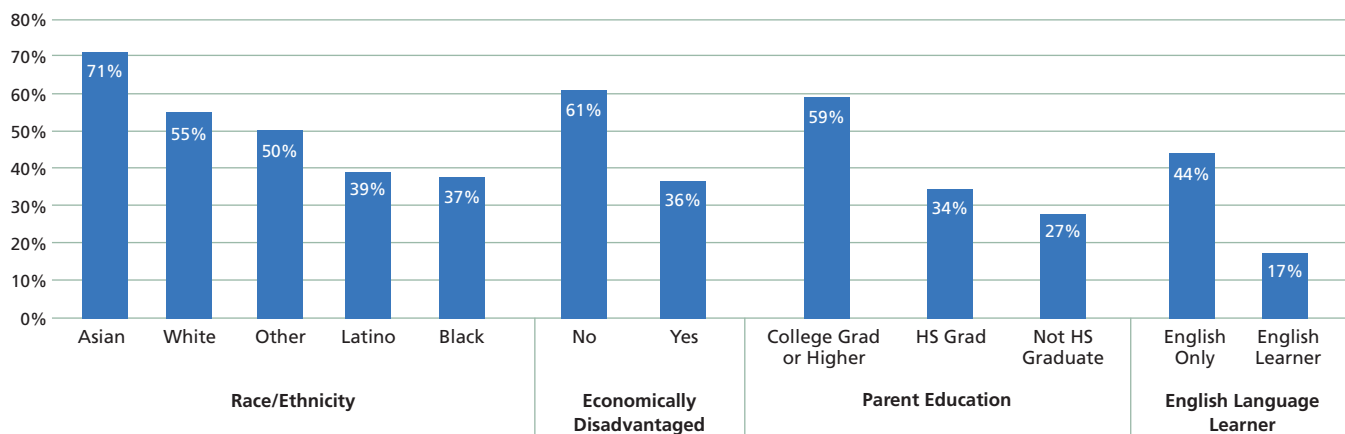
- For example, 71% of Asian students met or exceeded standards, compared to 55% of White students, 39% of Latino students, and 37% of Black students.
- More than one-third (36%) of economically disadvantaged students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, compared to 61% of students who were not economically disadvantaged.²
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, 27% met or exceeded standards.
- Only 17% 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, 2015-2019



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting or Exceeding English/ELA Standards
San Bernardino County, 2019



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

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.³ A system that supports quality early learning experiences for children from birth through age five is key to shifting the future generation.

³ Hart, B. Risley, T. Meaningful Difference in the Everyday Experiences of Young American Children (1995). Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.

¹ Hernandez DJ. "Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade reading skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation." The Annie E. Casey Foundation (2012).

² 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.

Performance Improves for Fourth Consecutive Year

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.¹ This indicator measures fifth grade scores 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 the California's Common Core State Standards.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Less than three out of 10 fifth graders met or exceeded mathematics standards:

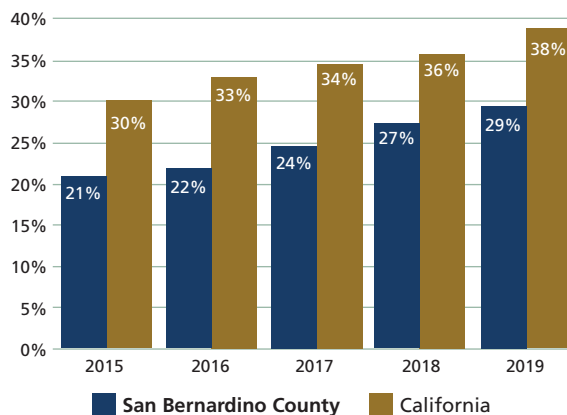
- Overall, 29% of fifth graders in the county met or exceeded standards for mathematics in 2019, higher than in 2018, when 27% met or exceeded standards.
- This is lower than the California average (38% of students met or exceeded math standards) and all counties compared, including Orange (49%) San Diego (45%), Los Angeles (38%), and Riverside (33%).

Fifth grade math performance varies by sub-group:

- 65% of Asian students met or exceeded math standards, compared to 41% of White students, 25% of Latino students, and 15% of Black students.
- 23% of students who are economically disadvantaged met or exceeded math standards.
- For children whose parents were not high school graduates, 17% met or exceeded standards.
- Only 6% of students who are classified as English Learners met or exceeded math standards.

Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting or Exceeding Math Standards

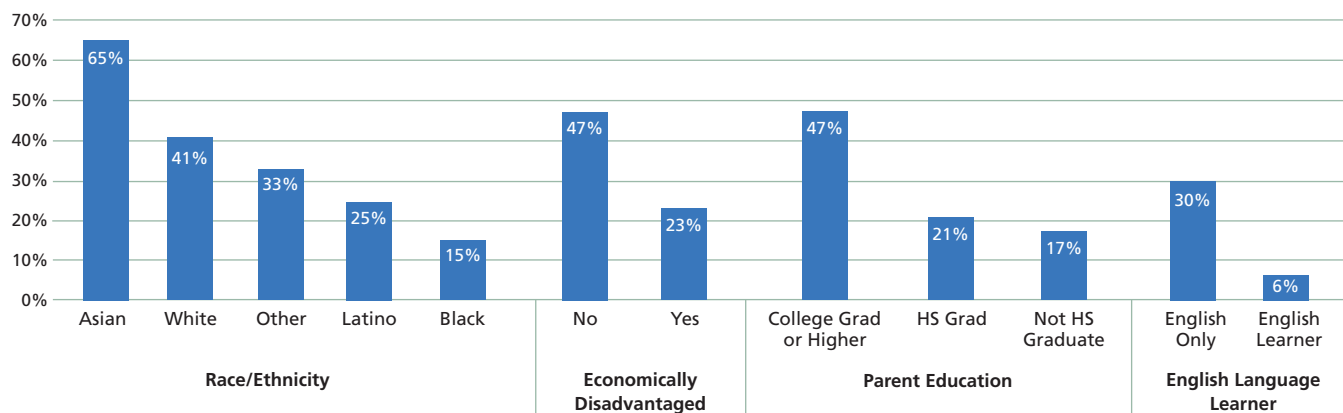
San Bernardino County and California, 2015-2019



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting or Exceeding Math Standards

San Bernardino County, 2019



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

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. I., & Chen, M. (2012). Early predictors of high school mathematics achievement. *Psychological Science* 23(7), 691-697.

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

² 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.

12.6% of County Students were Chronically Absent in 2017/18

The costs and impacts of chronic absenteeism are significant, with both short- and long-term implications for the student as well as for the family, school, and community.¹ Research suggests that chronic school absenteeism at the elementary school level reduces math and reading achievement, educational engagement, four-year graduation rates or any high school completion, and social engagement for the absent child as well as for other children in the classroom.² Research aimed at discovering the causes of chronic absenteeism point to poor physical, mental and oral health, ACEs (adverse childhood experiences), and poor school climate.³

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

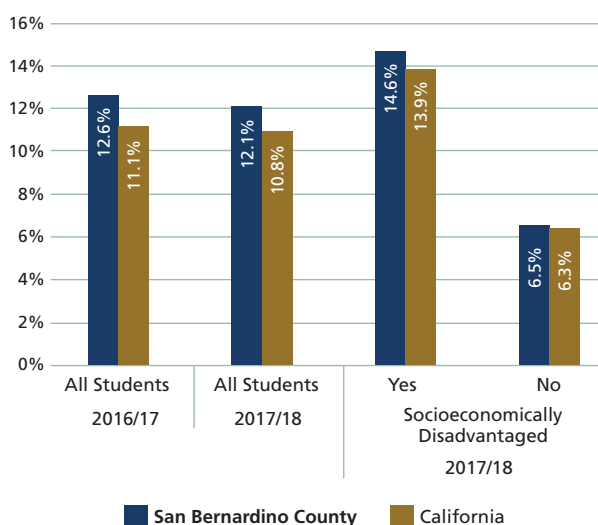
With only two years of data, an absenteeism trend has not yet emerged:

- In 2017/18, 12.6% of all students were chronically absent, which is higher than the statewide rate of 11.1%.
- In 2016/17, the first year of data collection, the San Bernardino County chronic absenteeism rate of 12.1%, compared to the state rate of 10.8%.
- The rate of chronic absenteeism among students who are socioeconomically disadvantaged is more than twice that of students who are not socioeconomically disadvantaged (14.6% vs. 6.5%).
- The chronic absenteeism rate ranges widely by district, from a low of 0% to a high of 35%.

Chronic Absenteeism Defined

In California, chronic absenteeism is defined as being absent for 10% or more of the number of days a student is enrolled in school. For students enrolled for a full school year, this equates to 18 out of California's state-mandated 180 days in a full school year.

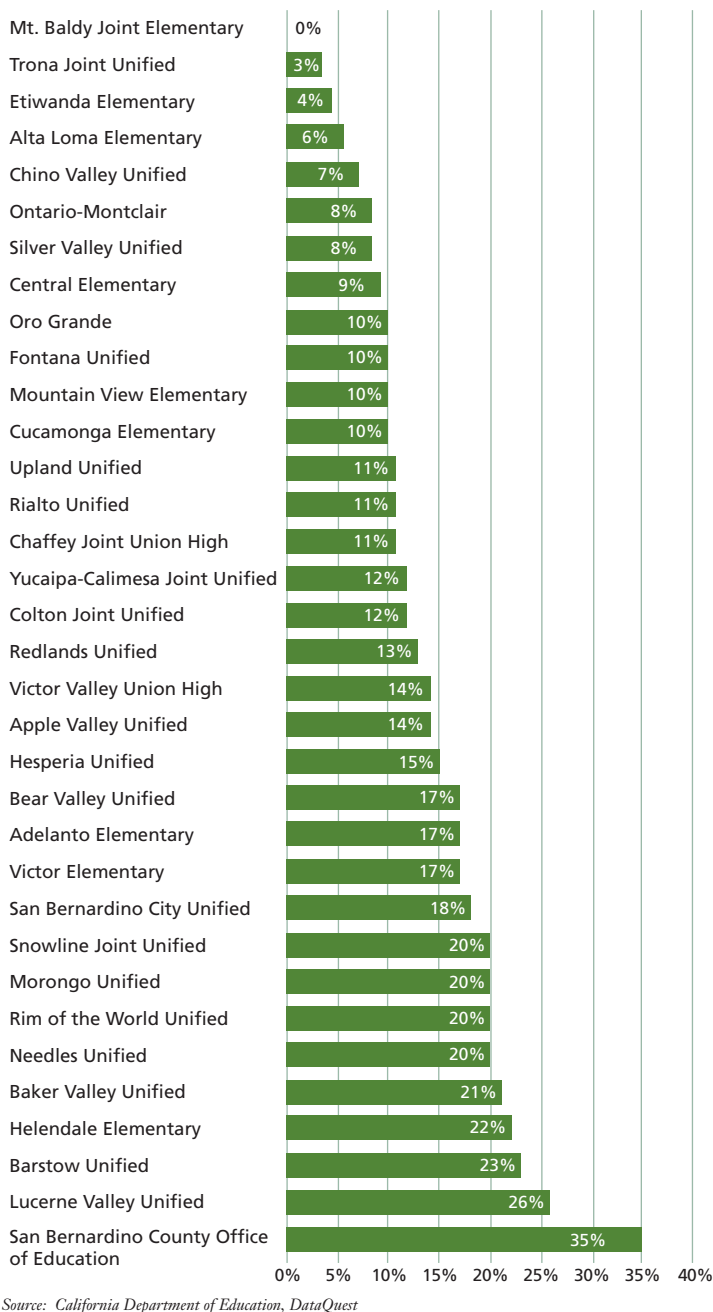
Chronic Absenteeism by Socioeconomic Status San Bernardino and California, 2016/17 and 2017/18



Note: Socioeconomically disadvantaged includes students eligible for free or reduced-price school meals, foster youth, homeless students, migrant students, and students for whom neither parent is a high school graduate.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Percentage of Chronically Absent Students by School District San Bernardino County, 2017/18



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

¹ Maynard, B. R., McCreary, K. T., Pigott, T. D., & Kelly, M. S. (2012). Indicated Truancy Interventions: Effects on School Attendance Among Chronic Truant Students. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 10.

² Gottfried, M. A. (2019). Chronic Absenteeism in the Classroom Context: Effects on Achievement. *Urban Education*, 54(1), 3-34. Smerillo, N. E., Reynolds, A. J., Temple, J. A., & Ou, S. R. (2018). Chronic Absence, Eighth-grade Achievement, and High School Attainment in the Chicago Longitudinal Study. *Journal of School Psychology*, 67, 163-178. Gottfried, M. A. (2014). Chronic Absenteeism and its Effects on Students' Academic and Socioemotional Outcomes. *Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk (JESPAR)*, 19(2), 53-75. Cook, P. J., Dodge, K. A., Gifford, E. J., & Shulting, A. B. (2017). A New Program to Prevent Primary School Absenteeism: Results of a Pilot Study in Five Schools. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 82, 262-270.

³ Stempel, H., Cox-Martin, M., Bronsert, M., Dickinson, L. M., & Allison, M. A. (2017). Chronic School Absenteeism and the Role of Adverse Childhood Experiences. *Academic Pediatrics*, 17(8), 837-843. Van Eck, K., Johnson, S. R., Bettencourt, A., & Johnson, S. L. (2017). How School Climate Relates to Chronic Absence: A Multi-Level Latent Profile Analysis. *Journal of School Psychology*, 61, 89-102. Pourat N., & Nicholson G. (2009). Affordability of Needed Dental Care is Linked to Frequent School Absences (pre-publication manuscript), *UCLA Center for Health Policy Research*

Graduation Rate Improves, Surpassing the Statewide Average

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?

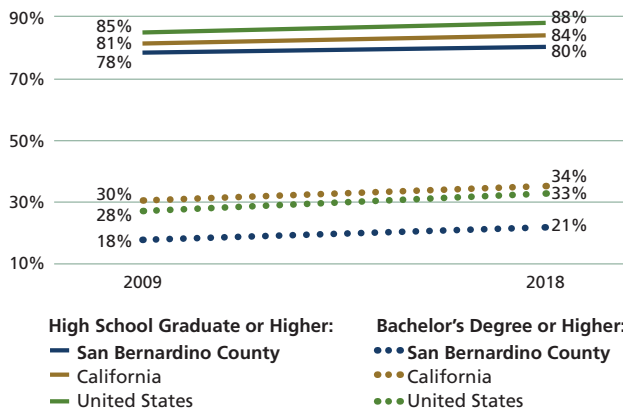
The proportion of high school and college graduates among San Bernardino County's overall population has increased over the past 10 years:

- Between 2009 and 2018, 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 (84% and 88%, respectively) for residents over age 25 with a high school diploma.
- Between 2009 and 2018, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a bachelor's degree or higher rose from 19% to 21%.
- At 21%, San Bernardino County is below the state (34%) and nation (33%) for college graduates.

San Bernardino County outperforms or is on par with the state on most high school graduation rate metrics:¹

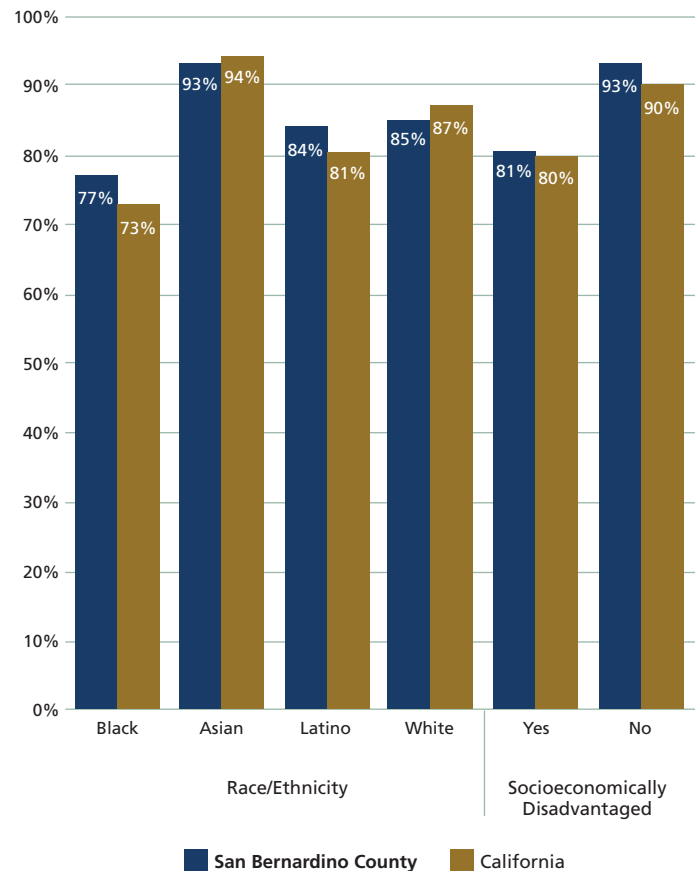
- In 2017/18, the San Bernardino County high school graduation rate was 83.4%, marking an improvement over the prior year rate (82.6%) and exceeding the statewide rate (83.0%).
- There also has been progress in closing gaps among subgroups of county students. For example, the difference between White and Black student graduation rates closed to seven points, well ahead of the statewide graduation rate gap of 14 points.
- The county's Latino student graduation rate is effectively on par with White students, which compares favorably to the statewide graduation rate gap of six points between these two student groups.
- The San Bernardino County graduation rate for socioeconomically disadvantaged students was 81%, approximately 12 points below the rate for non-socioeconomically disadvantaged students (93%) but outperforming the statewide socioeconomically disadvantaged rate of 80%.
- County averages for English learners, foster youth, homeless students, and students with disabilities all exceeded state averages, as well.

Percentage Over Age 25 Earning a High School Diploma (or Higher) and Bachelor's Degree (or Higher) San Bernardino County, 2009 and 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2009 and 2018 (Table DP02)

Graduation Rate by Subgroup San Bernardino County and California, 2017/2018



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

¹ 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).

Strong Performance on Career-Tech Metrics

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 just entering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades, CTE provides applicable skillsets and increased career opportunities. For those entering college, CTE provides a foundation of real-world skills that will enhance academic learning. In addition to CTE coursework, preparation for success in college includes taking coursework that is academically rigorous and required for college admission. Successful completion of college can lead to increased earning power, better health, a stronger workforce, and societal benefits, such as increased voter participation and increased tax receipts.¹ This indicator shows enrollment in high school CTE and AP/IB courses, participation in work-based learning offered through the three Regional Occupational Programs serving the county, and CTE Pathways completions. This indicator also shows the number of 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, as well as the college-going rates among graduates.²

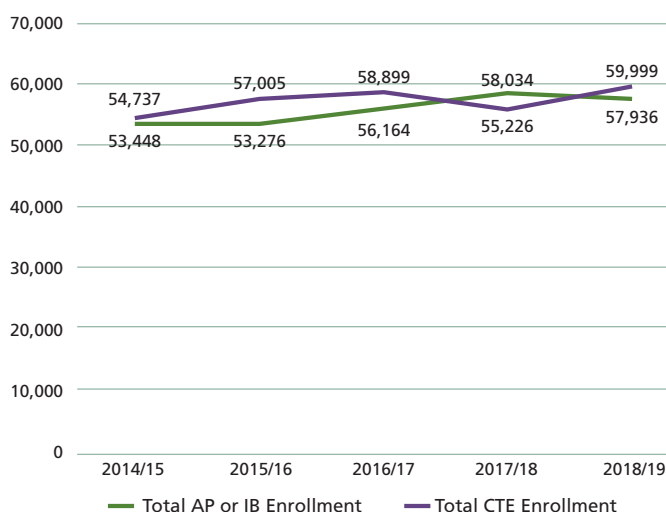
How is San Bernardino County Doing?

CTE and AP/IB Course Enrollment

Enrollment in high school CTE and AP/IB courses has grown over the past five years:

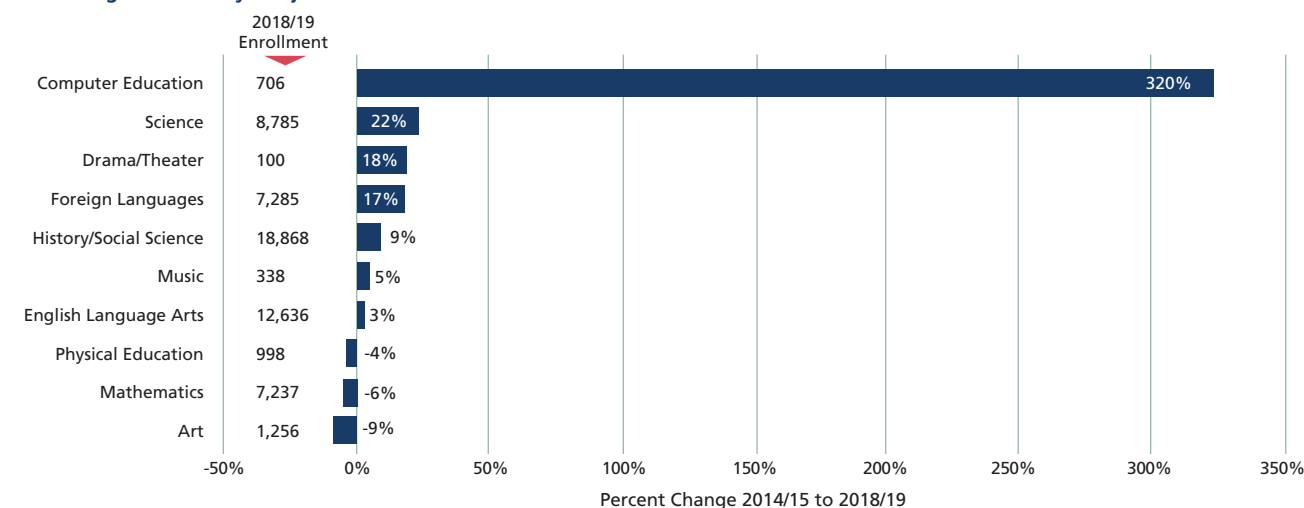
- CTE course enrollment rose 10% in the five-year period between 2014/15 and 2018/19.
- Meanwhile, AP/IB course enrollment grew 8%.
- These growth rates are significant in the face of an overall high school enrollment decline of 2% since 2014/15.
- The most popular CTE industry sector is Arts, Media, and Entertainment with 10,517 enrollments, followed by Health Science and Medical Technology (7,975) and Business and Finance (4,965).
- The CTE industry sectors posting the fastest five-year rate of growth in enrollments were Energy and Utilities (+877%), Public Services (+104%), and Arts, Media and Entertainment (+33%).
- The most popular AP/IB courses are in History/Social Science with 18,868 enrollments, followed by English Language Arts (12,363) and Science (8,785).
- The fastest rates of increase for AP/IB class enrollments were in Computer Education (+320%), Science (+22%), and Drama/Theatre (+18%).

Enrollment in Career-Technical Education (CTE) and IB or AP Courses in San Bernardino County Public High Schools, 2014/15-2018/19



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

Enrollment (2018/19) and Change in Enrollment (between 2014/15 and 2018/19) in AP or IB Courses in San Bernardino County Public High Schools by Subject

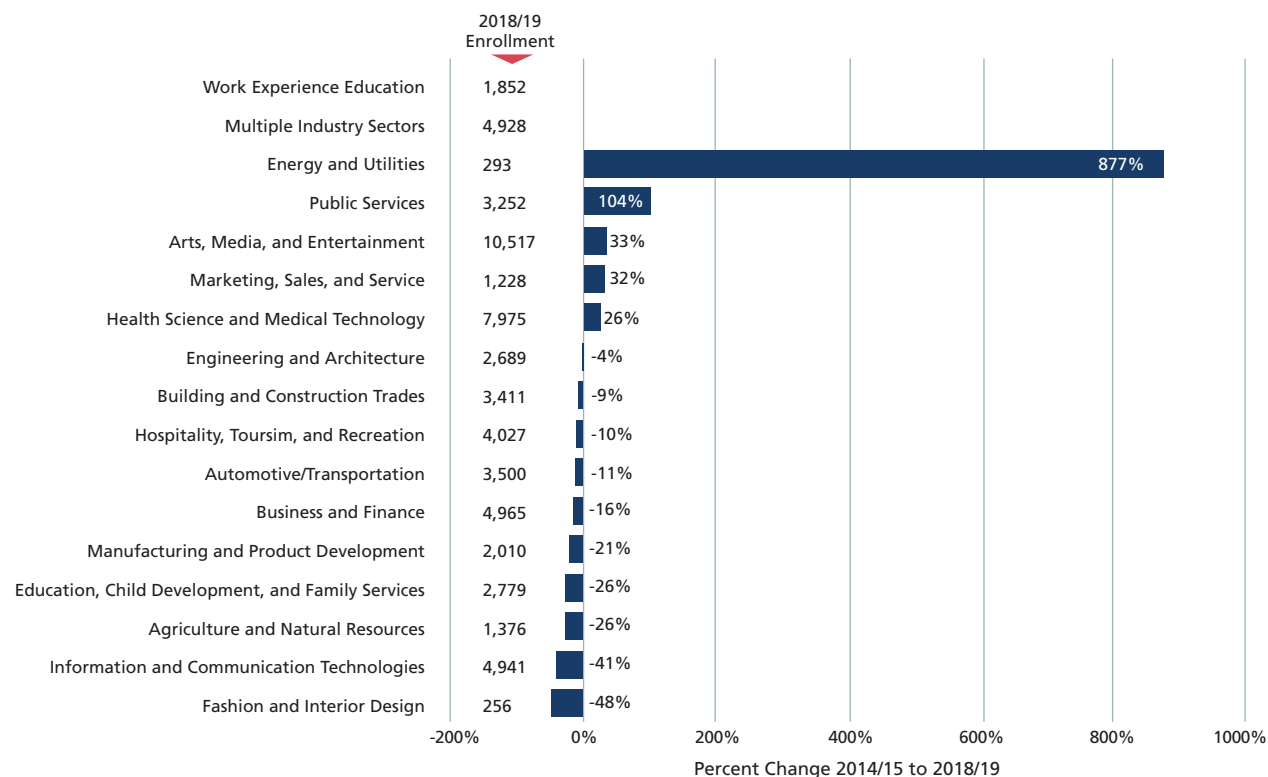


Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, Subject Area Courses (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/>)

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

² UC/CSU eligibility data are sourced from the four-year adjusted cohort outcome reports and should not be compared to data presented in previous Community Indicators Reports.

Enrollment (2018/19) and Change in Enrollment (between 2014/15 and 2018/19) in Career-Technical Education (CTE) in San Bernardino County Public High Schools by Industry Sector



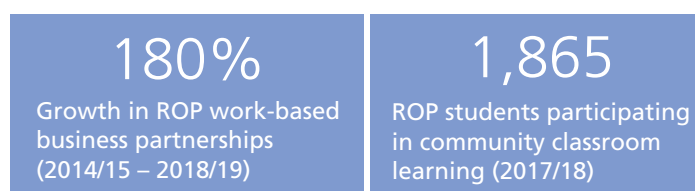
Note: Work Experience Education is a new CTE course category as of 2018/19 and Multiple Industry Sectors is a new category as of 2017/18, therefore a five-year trend is not possible to calculate.

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

Work-Based Learning

Work-based learning opportunities for ROP students remain strong:

- Between 2014/15 and 2018/19, the number of signed agreements with business partners to provide work-based learning opportunities increased 180%, from 137 to 384.
- A total of 1,865 students participated in ROP “community classroom” work-based learning in 2018/19.



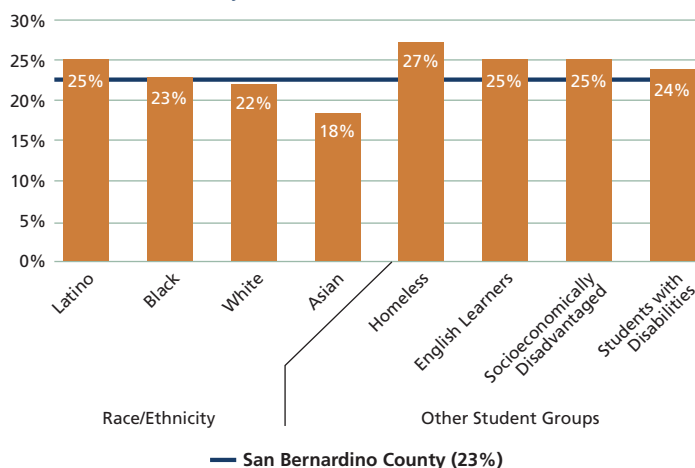
Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Baldy View, and Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs

CTE Pathways Completions

CTE pathway completion among 2018 high school graduates varies by student group:

- Overall, nearly a quarter (23%) of San Bernardino County high school graduates in 2018 completed a CTE pathway, indicating they completed a series of courses in an industry sector with a grade of a C minus or better in the last class of the series.
- Among the four largest race and ethnic student groups in San Bernardino County, Latino graduates had the highest CTE pathway completion rate at 25%.
- Fully 27% of 2018 graduates identified as homeless or housing insecure (see Homelessness and Housing Insecurity indicator) completed a CTE pathway.

CTE Pathways Completion Rate San Bernardino County, 2018



UC/CSU Eligibility

The UC/CSU eligibility rate improved between 2016/17 and 2017/18:

- 43% of the San Bernardino County cohort graduating in 2017/18 completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This rate of UC/CSU eligibility is two points higher than the previous year.
- San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 50%.
- Asian/Pacific Islander graduates had the highest rate of UC/CSU eligibility at 70%.

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.

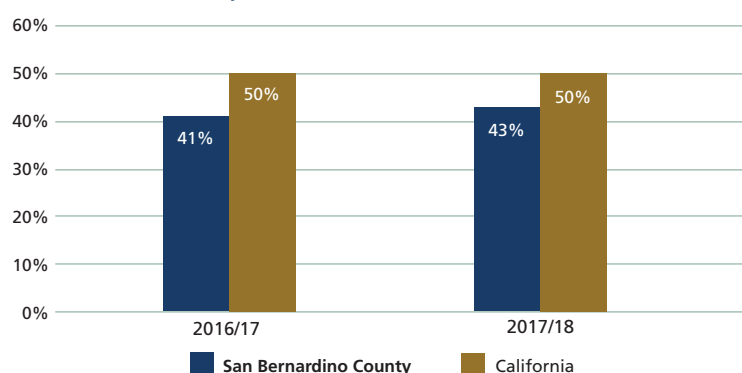
2019 Snapshot

- 96% of San Bernardino County juniors took the literacy assessment and 95% took the math assessment.
- In literacy, 21% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 30% 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, 22% of students were college ready in English and 29% were conditionally ready.
- In math, 9% of San Bernardino County students were deemed college ready and 17% were conditionally ready. Statewide, 20% of students were college ready in math and 20% 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/hs/eapindex.asp)

UC/CSU Eligible High School Graduates

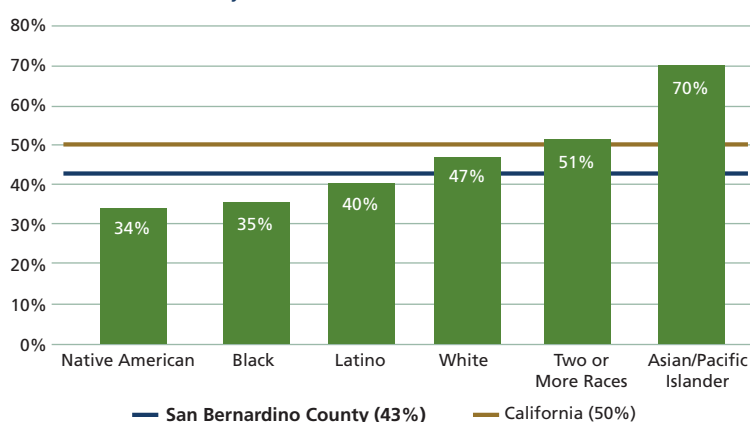
San Bernardino County and California, 2016/17 and 2017/18



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

UC/CSU Eligible High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity

San Bernardino County, 2017/18



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

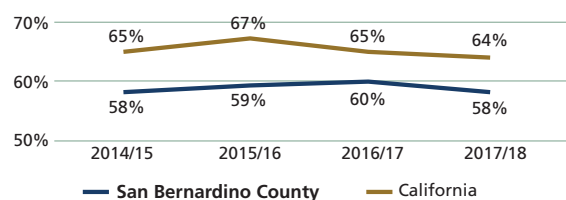
College-Going Rates

College-going rates are high:

- Over half (58%) of San Bernardino County public high school graduates in 2017/18 enrolled in college within 12 months of completing high school, below the statewide rate of 64%.
- Of the 58% enrolling in college, 57% enrolled in a California community college, followed by 19% enrolling at a CSU campus and 10% enrolling at a UC campus.
- San Bernardino County's overall college-going rates have not changed substantially since tracking began in 2014/15.

College-Going Rate Among High School Graduates

San Bernardino County, 2015-2018



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.

2018/19 AVID Snapshot

In 2018/19, a countywide total of 50,588 students (23,474 in secondary schools and 27,114 in elementary schools) took AVID classes during the academic year. Of the 2,710 AVID seniors in the county graduating in 2019, 100% graduated from high school and 95.4% successfully completed their A-G course requirements (courses that count toward eligibility for CSU/UC schools). In addition, 86.2% of AVID seniors were accepted to a four-year college or university and 92.9% planned on attending a 2- or 4-year college for 2019/20.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

27% Growth in STEM-Related Degrees Granted

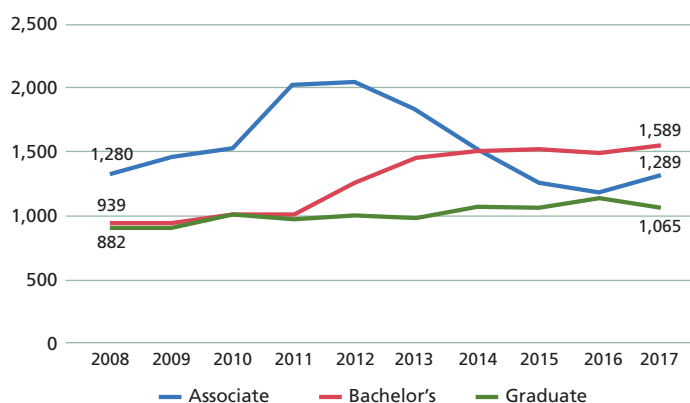
The technical and problem-solving skills learned through the STEM disciplines (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) are critical in our knowledge- and technology-driven economy. A technically skilled pool of local graduates reduces the need for employers to recruit workers from outside the 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's, and graduate degrees.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

STEM-related degrees – including health and medical professions – accounted for approximately 24% 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 27% since 2007/08.
- A total of 1,289 STEM-related associate degrees were awarded in 2016/17, which is on par with the number of degrees granted 10 years ago.
- The number of STEM-related bachelor's degrees awarded (1,589 in 2016/17) grew 69% over the past 10 years.
- The number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted has grown relatively steadily since 2007/08, rising 21% to 1,065 in 2016/17.
- Since 2007/08, Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics, and Biological and Biomedical Sciences posted the fastest growth rates (154%, 113%, and 94%, respectively), while Health Professions grew 30% and Engineering and Computer Science, IT and Communications Tech both declined (-74% and -4%, respectively).

STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



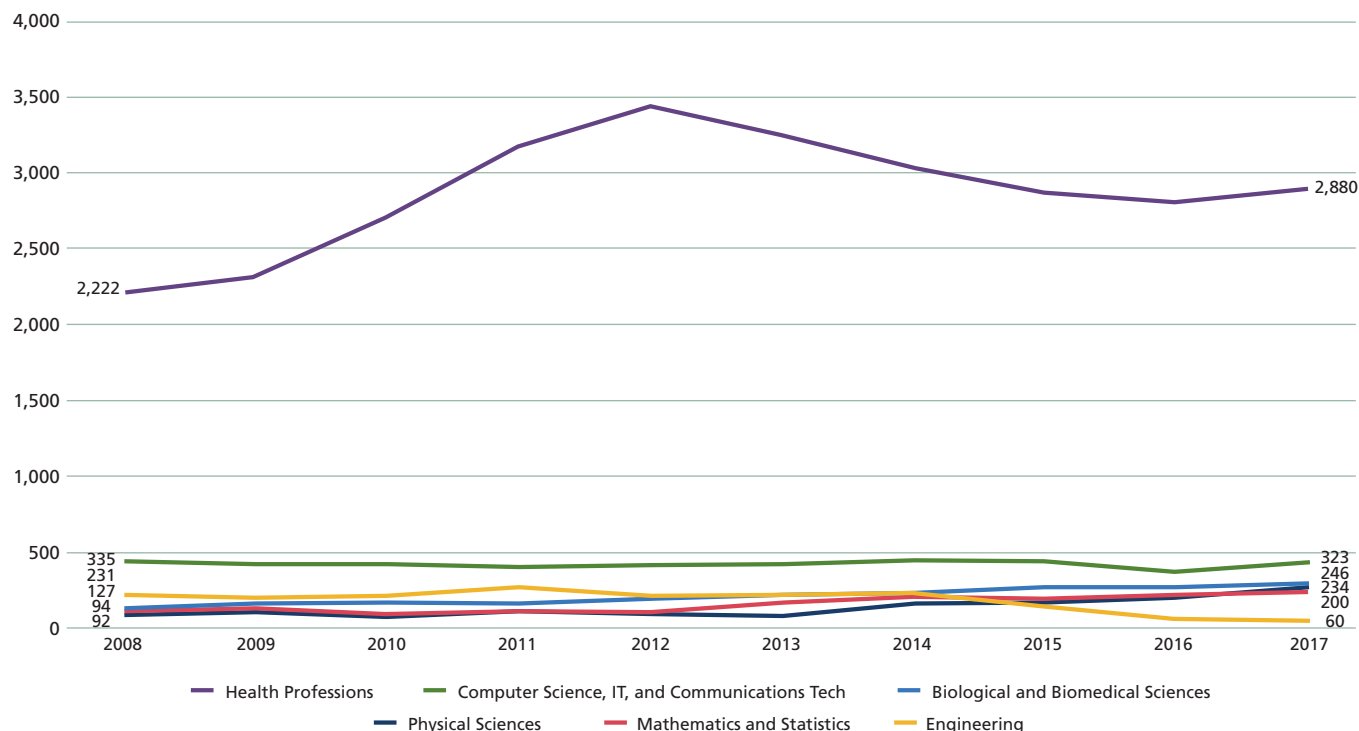
Note: Due to a change in the source, these data should not be compared to previous Indicators Reports.

Source: Emsi Q3 2019 Data Set from California Labor Market Information Department

STEM-Related Certificates

In addition to the degrees tallied in this indicator, which comprise associate, bachelor's, and graduate degrees, 2,416 STEM-related certificates were awarded in 2016/17.

STEM-Related Degrees Conferred by San Bernardino County Colleges and Universities, 2008-2017



Source: Emsi Q3 2019 Data Set from California Labor Market Information Department

¹ STEM-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences, health or medical professions, physical sciences, mathematics, statistics, computer and information sciences, communications technology, and engineering, environmental and industrial technologies. Data are inclusive all 2- and 4-year, public and private post-secondary degree-granting institutions in San Bernardino County.

Income

Section Highlights

Cost of Living Compared to the National Average	28% Higher
Median Household Income	\$63,857
Families Living in Poverty	11.7%
Proportion of All Residents Living in Poverty	14.9%
Five-year Change in Residents with Low Food Security	↓ 46%

Success Story

In the past 10 years, the County's Welfare to Work program has provided more than 113,000 aid recipients with job-readiness and vocational training, and work experience placements, moving tens of thousands of county residents into the ranks of income earners. Rachel is one of them. With the loss of her employment in 2012, Rachel sought assistance from the County's Transitional Assistance Department (TAD). Introduced to the Welfare to Work program, Rachel volunteered to participate in the Subsidized Work Experience Program. She was offered a paid on-the-job training position with the County Department of Behavioral Health (DBH). "Luckily, I was placed with a great team who was supportive and encouraging. They believed in me when I didn't believe in myself," Rachel said. Since accepting her first entry-level position, Rachel has promoted to Staff Trainer. "The collaboration between TAD and DBH has created a pathway out of poverty for me and my family," Rachel said. "To go from not knowing how I was going to pay my rent or take care of my children, to being secure in my finances and a homeowner is incredible." While the Welfare to Work program clearly benefits individuals, its impacts are felt countywide as it increases the number of income earners and reduces the number of those receiving public assistance.

County Posts Robust Median Income Growth in 2018

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.¹ 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?

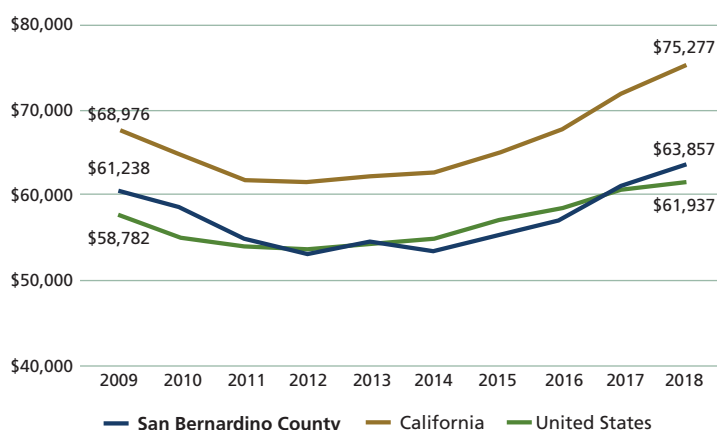
Real median household income has rebounded in the last four years:

- In 2018, median household income in San Bernardino County was \$63,857. This is a 16% increase since the 10-year low in 2014, and it outpaces inflation.
- San Bernardino County's median income surpassed that of the nation, but remains lower than the state.
- Both California and the United States' median household incomes have reached pre-recession levels. San Bernardino County has yet to reach that milestone.

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

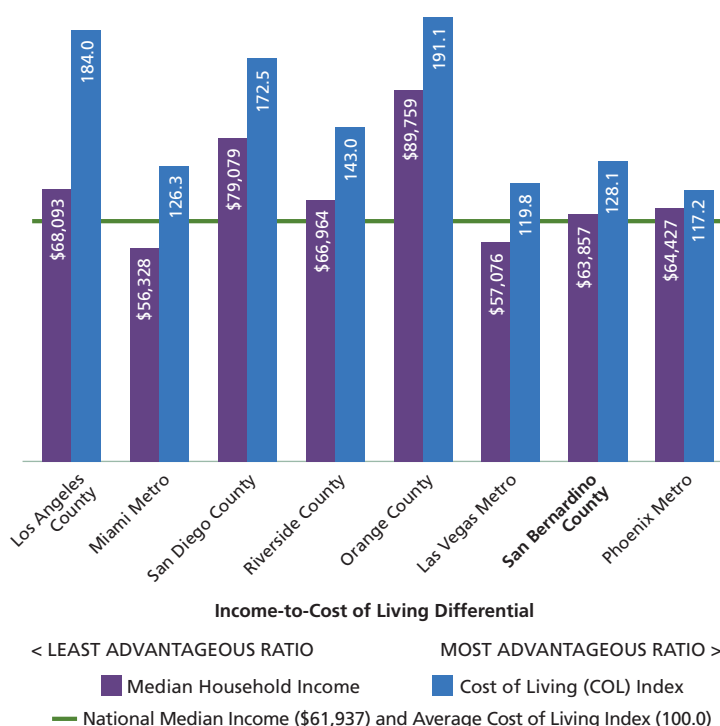
- With 100.0 being average, San Bernardino County measured 128.1 in 2018, or 28.1% more expensive than the national average.
- Regions with relatively high income and low cost of living provide residents with the most discretionary income. Among peer markets compared, Phoenix residents have the most advantageous ratio of income to cost of living, followed by San Bernardino County. Los Angeles County residents have the least favorable ratio, with a high cost of living and low median household income.

Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted to 2018 Dollars)
San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2009-2018



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2018 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, Table B19013; U.S. Inflation Calculator, based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (www.usinflationcalculator.com)

Median Household Income Compared to Cost of Living Index
Regional Comparison, 2018



Median Income for Seniors and Families

Compared to the countywide median household income of \$63,857, senior households, where the householder is 65 years of age or older, have a substantially lower income (\$45,396). However, seniors are also more likely to have assets, including owning their own home rather than renting (77% vs. 56% of non-seniors) and owning their home outright, without a mortgage (49% vs. 21% of non-senior homeowners).

With a median annual income of \$65,245, 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, 2018 (Tables S1903, B25007, and B25027)

¹ All income data in this indicator are inflation-adjusted to 2018 dollars, such that \$1,000 earned in 2009, for example, has the same buying power as \$1,170 in 2018. "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.¹ This indicator measures the level of income inequality among households in San Bernardino County using the Gini Index.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

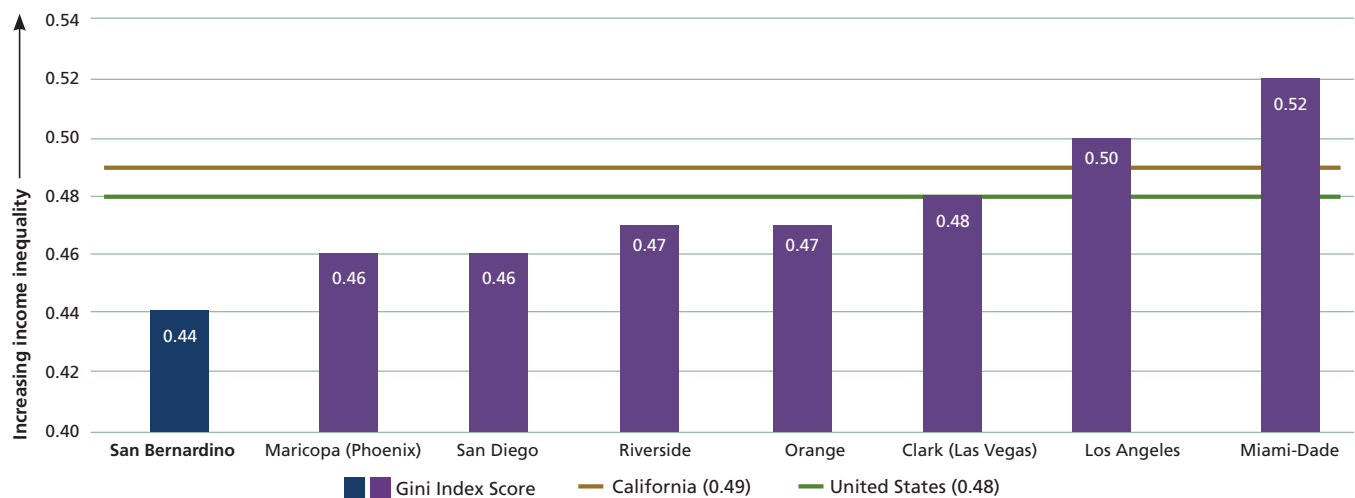
There is less income inequality in San Bernardino County than the state and nation:

- In 2018, San Bernardino County's Gini Index score was 0.44, compared to 0.49 in California and 0.48 nationwide.
- Among the 40 California counties with populations of 65,000 or more, San Bernardino County has less income inequality than all but four counties.
- In comparison to selected peer and neighboring counties, San Bernardino County has the least income inequality.

Gini Index Scale

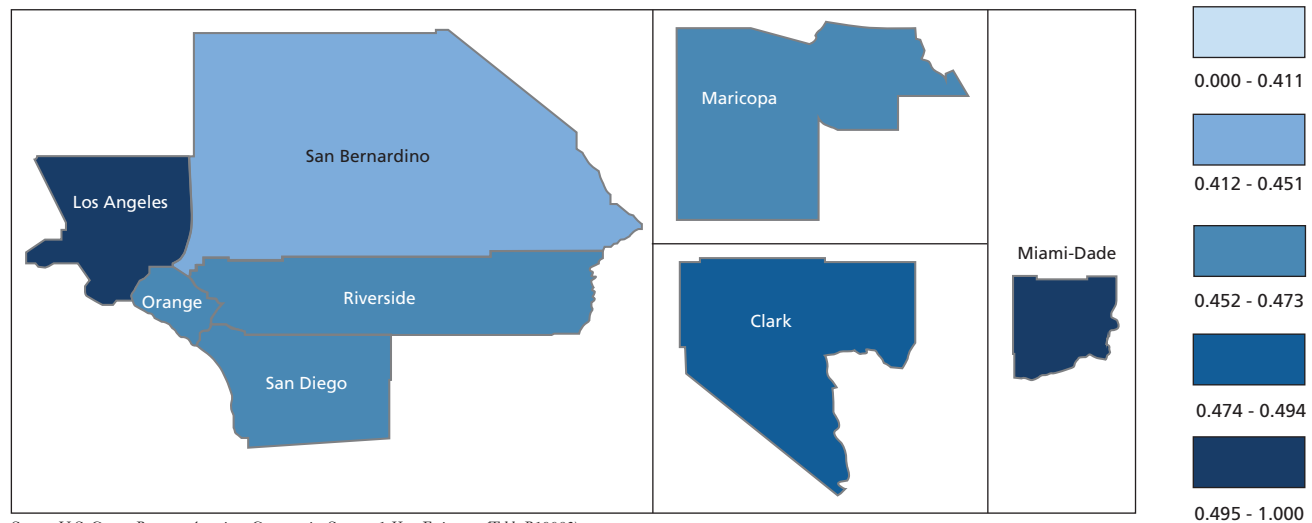
Gini Index results range between zero (0) and one (1). A value of zero indicates complete equality, where all households have equal income. A value of one indicates complete inequality, where only one household has any income.

Gini Index of Income Inequality County Comparison, 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table B19083)

Gini Index of Income Inequality County Comparison, 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table B19083)

¹ Reeves R. (2018). Restoring middle-class incomes: redistribution won't do. Brookings Institute (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)

Family Poverty Continues to Decline

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?

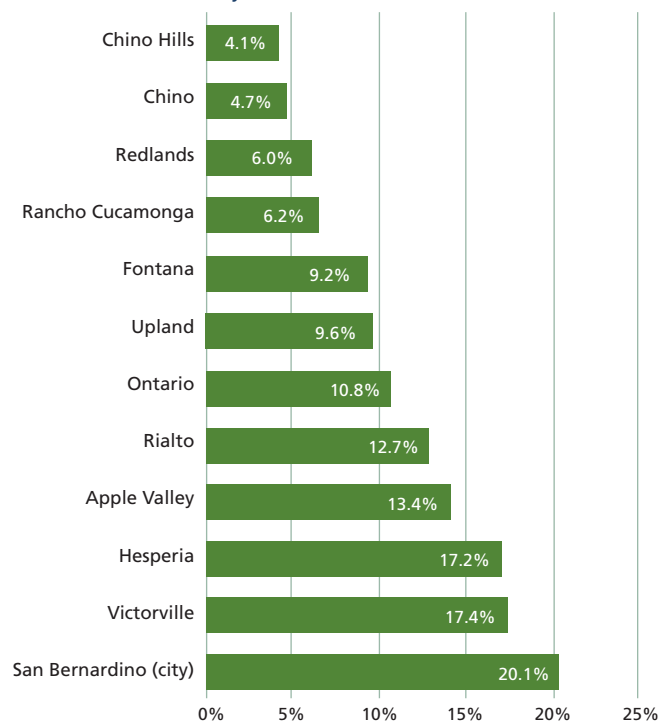
The percentage of families living in poverty continues to decline:

- The percentage of families living in poverty declined from 12.8% in 2017 to 11.7% in 2018.
- San Bernardino County's rate of family poverty is higher than the state and national averages and is the highest among the counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (13.2%).
- At 23.4% in 2018, families whose head of household does not have a high school diploma had the highest rate of poverty.
- Among San Bernardino County cities with 65,000 or more residents, the highest rate of family poverty was in the City of San Bernardino (20.1%), while Chino Hills had the lowest rate (4.1%).

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 26.7%. For those female-headed households with children under 18 years of age, the poverty rate increases considerably (35.3%).
- 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 9.4%.

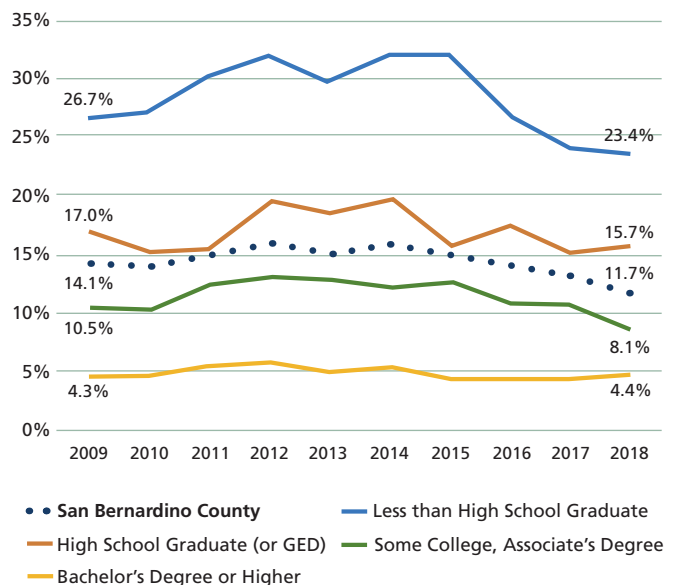
Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by City San Bernardino County, 2018



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

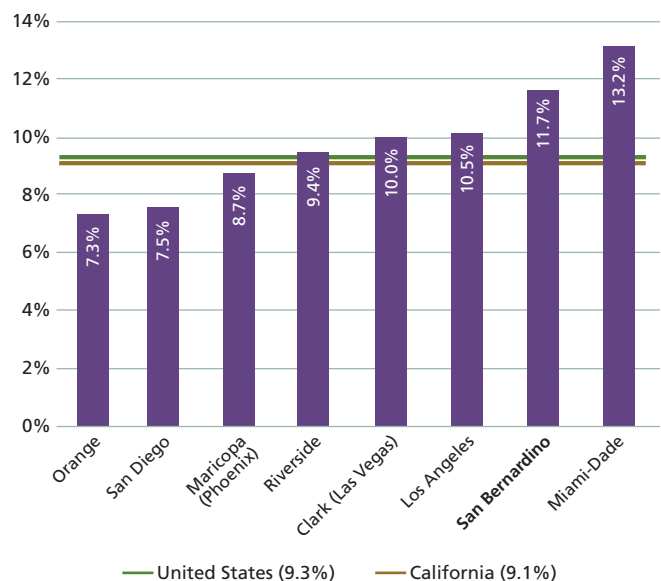
Note: Due to data source, only cities with populations of 65,000 or more are included.

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Educational Attainment of Householder San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty County Comparison, 2018



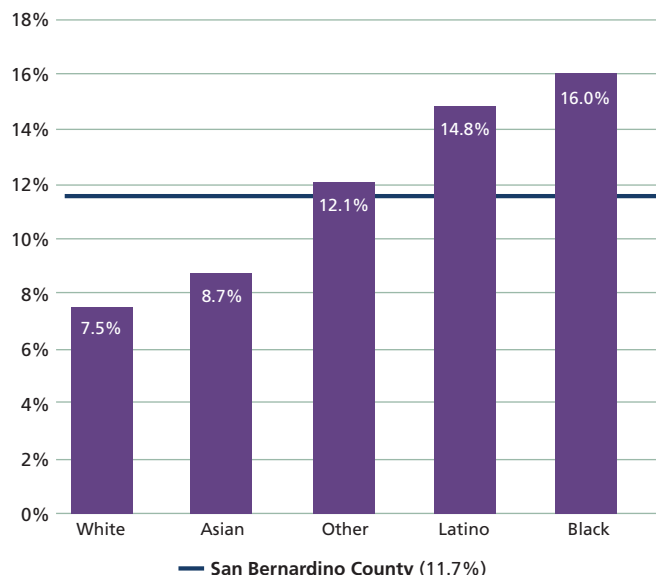
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>)

FAMILY POVERTY (Continued)

Poverty rates vary by race and ethnicity:

- Black families have the highest rate of poverty (16.0%), while White families have the lowest rate (7.5%).
- For Latino families, 14.8% are living in poverty.

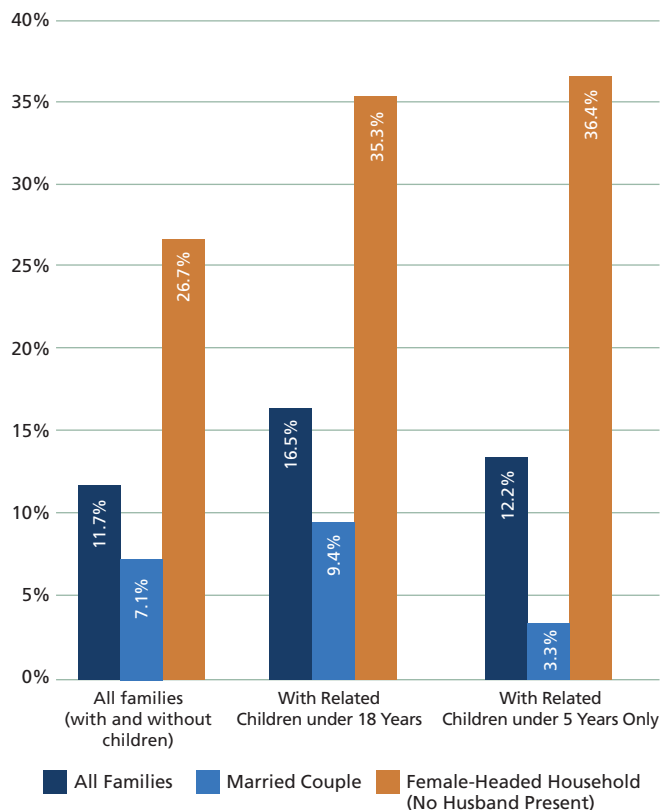
Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity of Householder
San Bernardino County, 2018



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 Native American alone, some other race alone, or two or more races.

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

Poverty Level by Family Structure and Ages of Children
San Bernardino County, 2018



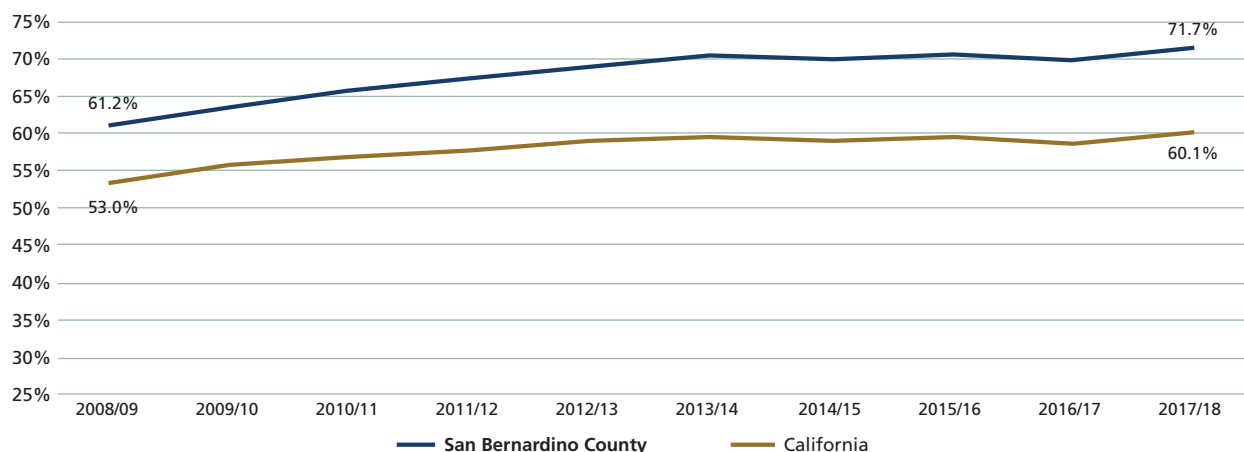
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>)

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 (e.g., \$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/>)

Overall Poverty Declines for Fourth Year in a Row

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?

Overall poverty rates in San Bernardino County continue to decline:

- The percentage of the population living in poverty decreased from 16.2% in 2017 to 14.9% in 2018.
- This is a drop of more than two percentage points over the past 10 years, when 17.0% of the population lived in poverty.
- San Bernardino County's rate of poverty is higher than state and national averages and is the highest among counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (16.0% living in poverty).

Over the past 10 years, poverty rates declined all age groups except seniors:

- In 2018, 21.4% of children in San Bernardino County were living in poverty, down from 23.8% in 2009.
- The percentage of adults living in poverty also decreased during this same period, from 14.8% in 2009 to 12.7% in 2018.
- However, poverty among seniors ages 65 and older increased, rising from 9.1% in 2009 to 11.3% in 2018.

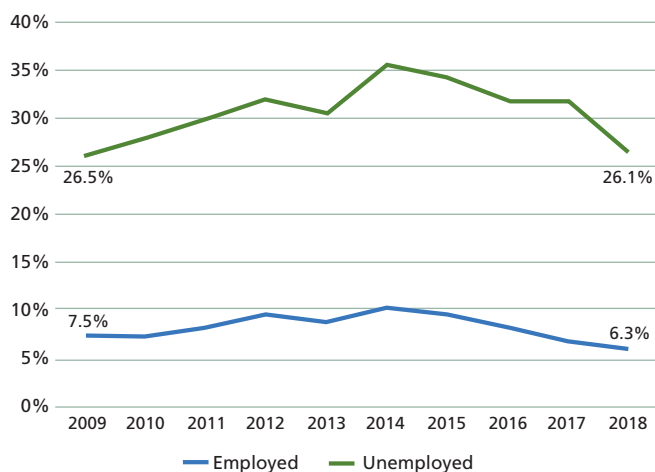
Women are more likely to live in poverty than men:

- In 2018, 16.0% 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 (13.7%).

The working poor population has declined somewhat:

- In 2018, 6.3% of the civilian labor force ages 16 and older who were employed were living in poverty. This is down from 2009 when 7.5% of the employed population in the labor force was living in poverty.
- The poverty rate for the unemployed population in the labor force decreased slightly, from 26.5% in 2009 to 26.1% in 2018.

Percentage of Civilian Labor Force Ages 16 and Older Living in Poverty San Bernardino County, 2009-2018

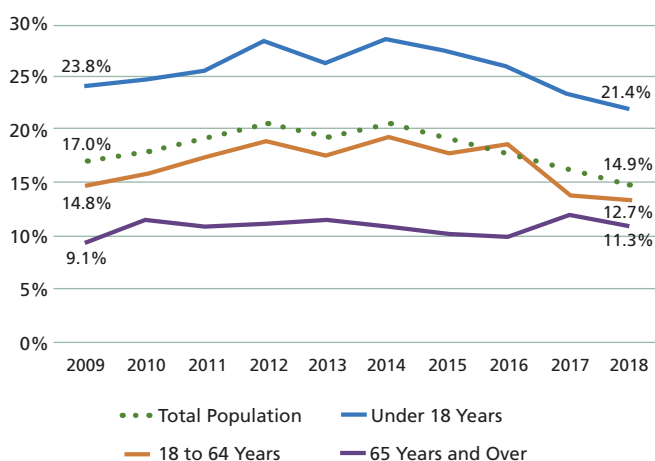


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>)

2018 Income Thresholds for Poverty Determination

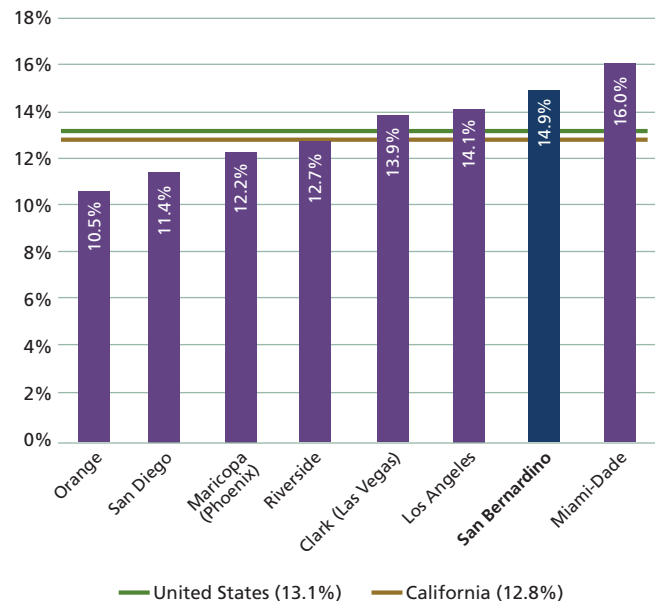
For an individual, the annual income to be considered in poverty is less than \$12,140. For two people with no children, the poverty threshold is an annual income of \$16,460.

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, by Age San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty County Comparison, 2018



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

Food and Income Support Caseloads Continue to Decline

Public income support and food subsidies provide a critical safety net to those living in or at risk of poverty. These supports can work against the negative pressures of poverty, including the stress and strained family relationships that 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 continued to decline in 2019:

- After peaking in 2016, CalFresh caseloads fell for the third consecutive year, dropping from 178,986 cases in 2016 to 150,863 cases in 2019.
- This represents a decrease of 16% from 2016 to 2019.
- CalWORKs caseloads have also continued to decline, dropping 28% in five years, from 49,731 cases in 2015 to 35,757 cases in 2019.
- 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.¹
- Most CalWORKs recipients are children (82%) and just under half of CalFresh recipients are children (48%).
- Veterans make up only 1% of CalFresh recipients and even fewer (less than one-half of a percent) of CalWORKs recipients.

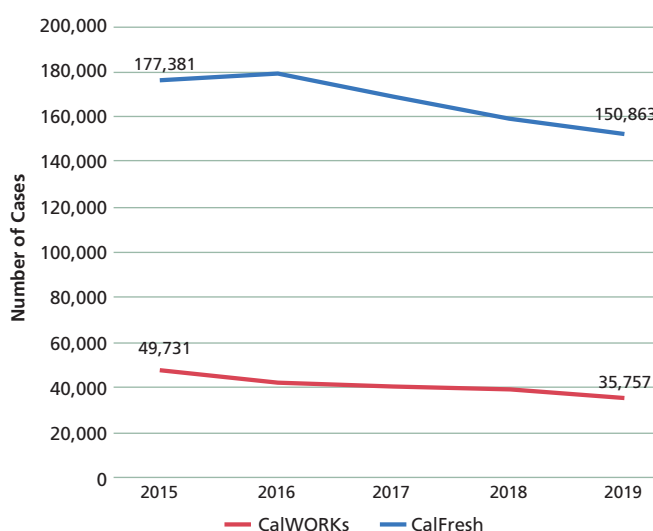
Program Descriptions

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).

CalFresh and CalWORKs Average Caseload
San Bernardino County, 2015-2019

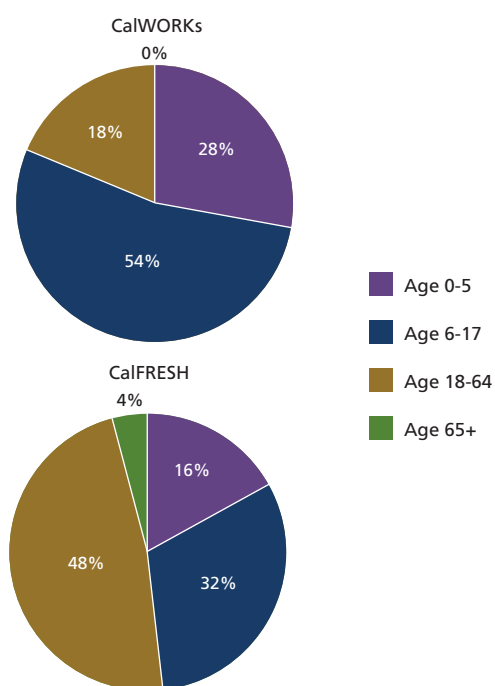


Note: Annual caseloads are from October to September each year.

Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

Enrollment in CalWORKs and CalFresh by Age

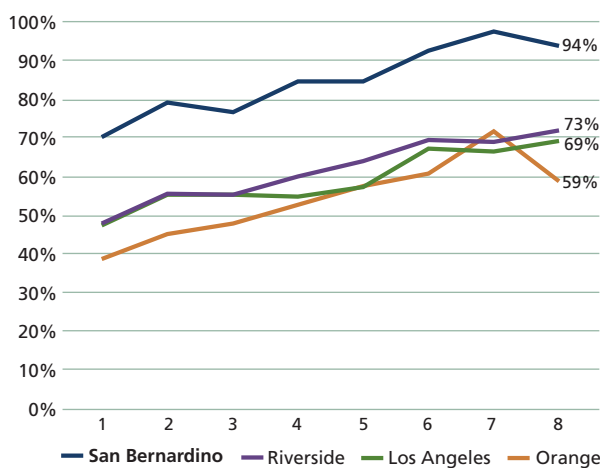
San Bernardino County, 2017/18



San Bernardino County Ranks 7th for Access to CalFresh

The California Department of Social Services calculates the percent of eligible people who are accessing CalFresh – in other words, the reach of the program. This calculation is called the Program Reach Index. San Bernardino County has a very high Program Reach, at 94% in 2017, and is 7th among California's 58 counties.

CalFresh Program Reach Index, by County



Source: California Department of Social Services, CalFresh Data Dashboard

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

Food Insecurity Drops by Half in Five Years

Food insecurity is not having consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life. It reflects both the quantity and quality of food in a household, as people may decide to go without food or purchase less expensive, and also less healthy, food. Food insecurity can also cause increased stress, requiring families to choose between food and other essentials such as housing, utilities, transportation and medical care. People who are food insecure are disproportionately affected by diet-sensitive chronic diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure, and according to research, food insecurity is also linked to many adverse effects to overall health.¹ For children, research shows an association between food insecurity and delayed development in young children; risk of chronic illnesses like asthma and anemia; and behavioral problems like hyperactivity, anxiety and aggression in school-age children.² This indicator reports data from the national annual food security survey, including both low food security (reduced quality, variety or desirability of diet) and very low food security (food intake is reduced and normal eating patterns are disrupted because the household lacks money and other resources for food).

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Food insecurity in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area is improving:

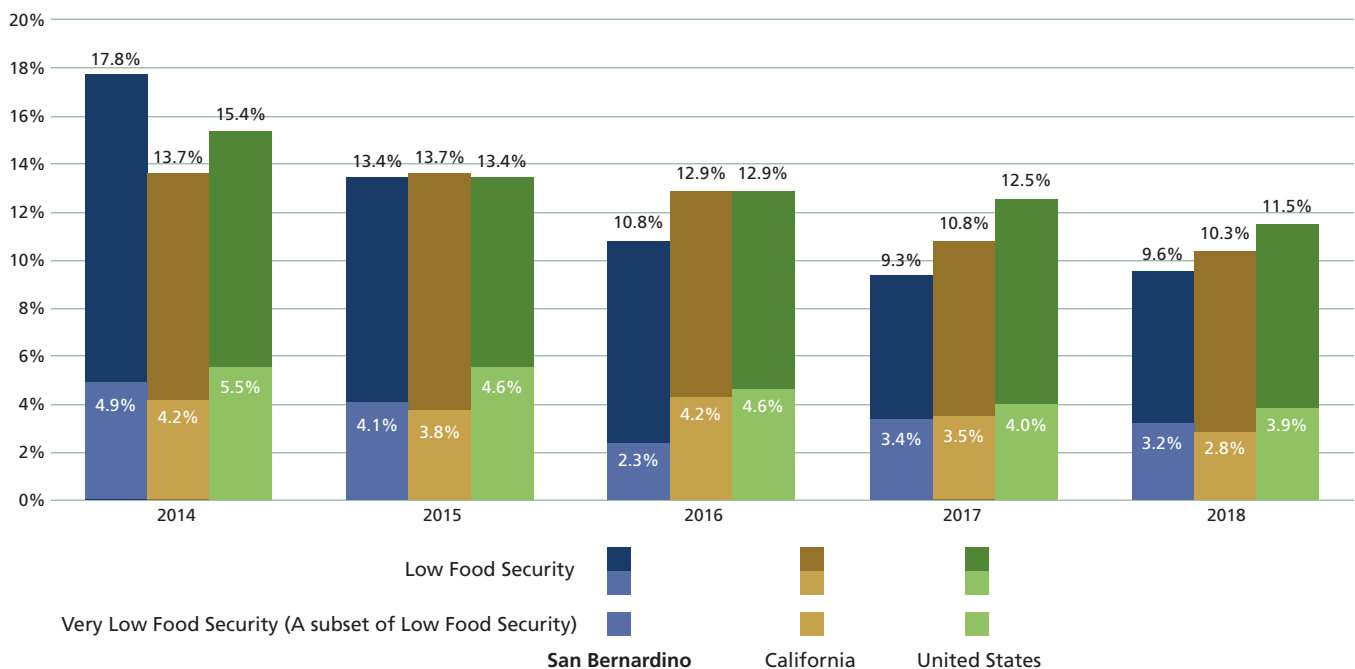
- Five years ago, with nearly 18% of its population experiencing food insecurity, Riverside-San Bernardino had a greater proportion of residents who were food insecure than California (13.7%) and the United States (15.4%).
- However, food insecurity is steadily improving in Riverside-San Bernardino, dropping 46% between 2014 and 2018, from 17.8% of the population experiencing food insecurity in 2014 to 9.6% in 2018.
- In contrast, a greater proportion of both California and United States residents were food insecure in 2018, at 10.3% and 11.5%, respectively.

What is it like in a household with very low food security?

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture 2018 Food Security Survey, households with very low food insecurity reported experiencing the following conditions (national data):

- 98% reported having worried that their food would run out before they got money to buy more.
- 97% reported that the food they bought just did not last, and they did not have money to get more.
- 96% reported that they could not afford to eat balanced meals.
- 97% reported that an adult had cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there was not enough money for food; 90% reported that this had occurred in 3 or more months.
- 69% of respondents reported that they had been hungry but did not eat because they could not afford enough food.
- 32% reported that an adult did not eat for a whole day because there was not enough money for food; 25% reported that this had occurred in 3 or more months.

Residents Experiencing Low and Very Low Food Security, 2014-2018
Riverside-San Bernardino, California and United States



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, December Supplement (AKA USDA Food Security Supplement).

¹ Gregory, C. and Coleman-Jensen, A. (2017). *Food Insecurity, Chronic Disease, and Health Among Working-Age Adults*. [online] United States Department of Agriculture. Available at: https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/84467/err-235_summary.pdf?v=0 [Accessed 13 Nov. 2019].

² Cook, J. and Jeng, K. (2009). *Child Food Insecurity: The Economic Impact on our Nation*. [online] NokiHungry.org. Available at: <https://www.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/child-economy-study.pdf> [Accessed 13 Nov. 2019].

Housing

Section Highlights

Households that Can Afford an Entry-Level Home	67%
Average Monthly Rent for a One-Bedroom	\$1,068
Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a One-Bedroom	\$20.54/hour
Number of Students Living Doubled- or Trippled-Up	29,775
Number of Students Living in Motels or Hotels	1,350

Success Story

September 2019 marked the dedication of Loma Linda Veterans Village, the county's first affordable housing community for homeless and low-income veterans and their families. The 87-unit development located near the Loma Linda VA Hospital, is the latest chapter in the countywide effort to house all homeless veterans. The campaign began in 2015, when there were 401 homeless veterans in the county. In 2018, the 1,000th veteran was housed under the initiative. Loma Linda Veterans Village received the Southern California Association of Nonprofits 2019 Homes Within Reach award for excellence in affordable permanent supportive housing. The project is a partnership between the County of San Bernardino, Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino, City of Loma Linda, Meta Housing, and Housing Partners I.

Homeownership Rises Despite Decreasing Affordability

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 an existing single-family detached home at the entry-level price of 85% of median in San Bernardino County and compares the minimum qualifying income for an entry-level home to the annual incomes of common or growing occupations. Homeownership rates are also shown.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County remains the most affordable county in Southern California, but affordability dipped again in 2019:

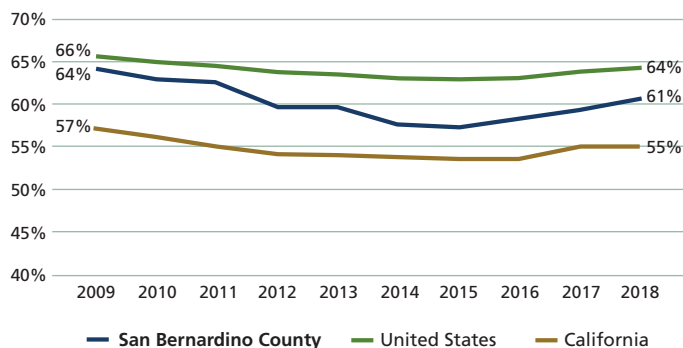
- A minimum qualifying income of approximately \$41,300 is needed to purchase a median-priced, entry-level single-family home in San Bernardino County (\$254,960).
- San Bernardino County is considerably more affordable than the statewide entry-level single-family home price of \$463,950, which requires a qualifying income of \$75,160.¹
- At 67%, a majority of San Bernardino County households could afford such a home in the first quarter of 2019. This level of affordability is slightly less than the 68% able to afford an entry-level home in 2018, but substantially less than the 81% 10-years ago in 2010.
- Looking at average salaries in common or growing occupations, retail salespersons, home health aides, and transportation and materials moving workers would not qualify for an entry-level home.

San Bernardino County's homeownership rate rose for the third consecutive year after several years of declining rates following the recession:

- The rate of homeownership in San Bernardino County was 61% in 2018, a four-point gain from the 10-year low of 57%.
- Despite the recent increases, the 2018 rate of 61% is three points below the homeownership rate of 64% in 2009 – a point in history marked by lenient and, in some cases, predatory lending practices, which likely contributed to the higher rate of homeownership.
- San Bernardino County's homeownership rate is above the California rate of 55% and below the nationwide homeownership rate of 64%. Both the state and national rates did not increase in the past year like San Bernardino County's.
- Seniors are more likely to be homeowners (77%) than non-seniors (56%). Seniors are also more likely to have fully paid off their mortgage (49%) than non-seniors (21%).

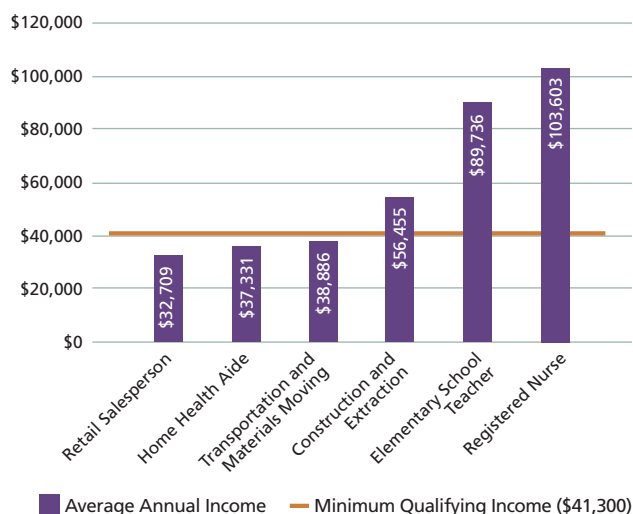
Homeownership Rate

San Bernardino County, California, and United States, 2009-2018



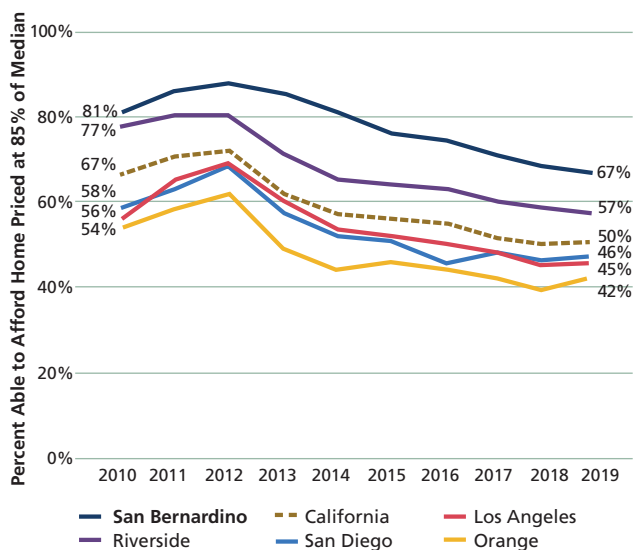
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (data.census.gov)

Income Needed to Afford a Home Priced at 85% of Median (\$254,960) Compared to Average Salaries in Selected Occupations San Bernardino County, 2019



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

First-Time Homebuyer Housing Affordability Index County Comparison, 2010-2019



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

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

¹The 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 Continue Upward Trend Since 2013

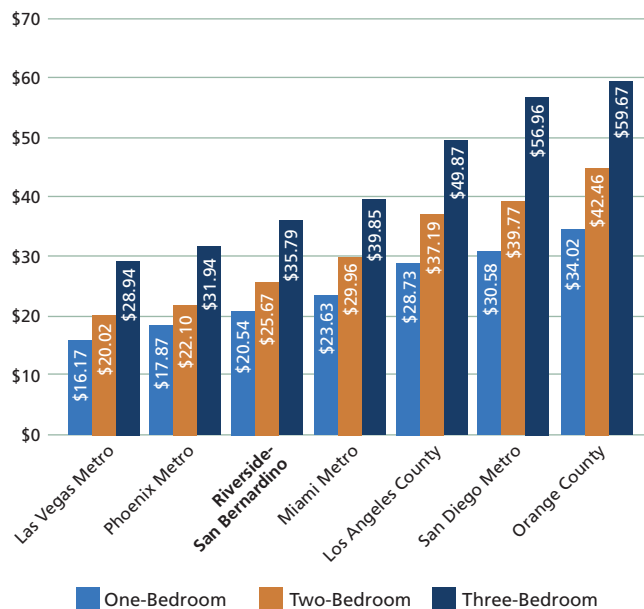
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area's housing wage increased 6% in one year:

- The hourly wage needed to afford a median-priced one-bedroom apartment was \$20.54 in 2019, up from \$19.25 in 2018. This housing wage is equivalent to an annual income of \$42,720.¹
- In the 10 years since 2010, one-, two- and three-bedroom rents rose 4%, 12%, and 10%, respectively. Meanwhile, minimum wage rose 50%.²
- The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area has the least expensive rental housing in the Southern California region, but it has higher prices than some peer regions outside of California (Phoenix and Las Vegas).
- Median monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$1,068) 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-household earning can afford to pay monthly in rent, rising from \$416 per month at \$8 per hour in 2014 to \$624 per month at \$12 per hour in 2019. To further close the gap between median rents and wages, the future graduated increases in the minimum wage (up to \$15 per hour in 2023) must outpace rental market costs.

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Median Rent Regional Comparison, 2019

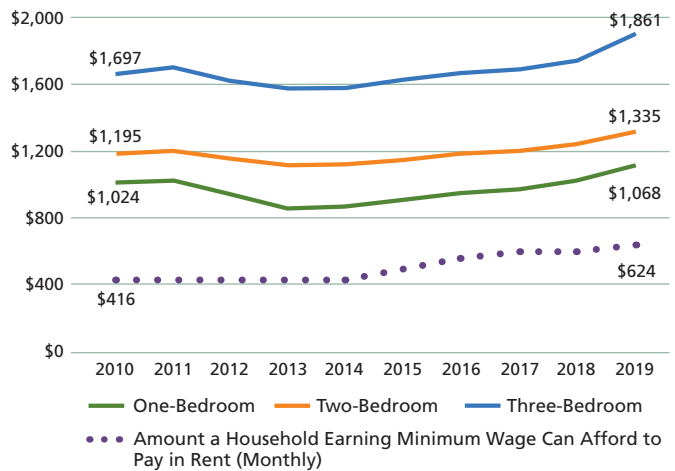


Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2019 Fair Markets Rents (www.buduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/orr>)

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

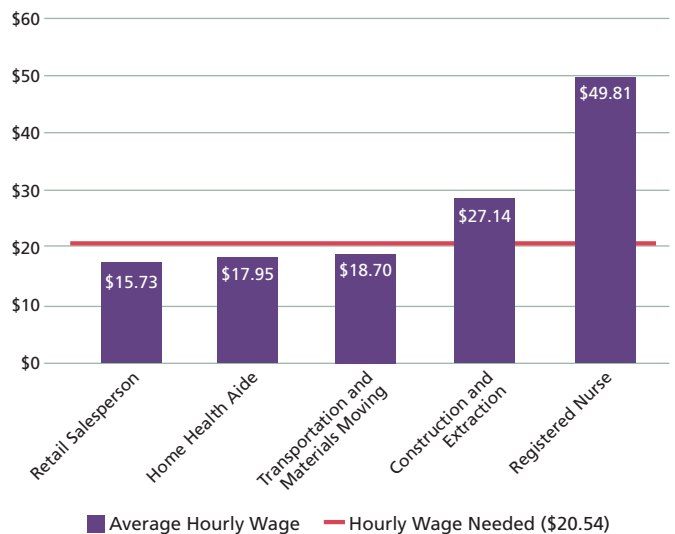
² Assumes 2019 California minimum wage of \$12.00/hour, which is the wage for companies with 26 or more employees; wage for companies with 25 or fewer employees is \$11.00/hour.

Monthly Median Rents Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2019



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 50th Percentile Rent Estimates (www.buduser.gov/portal/datasets/50per.html#2019) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/orr>)

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford a Median One-Bedroom Unit Compared to Selected Average Hourly Wages Riverside-San Bernardino, 2019



Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2019 50th Percentile Rent Estimates (www.buduser.gov/portal/datasets/50per.html#2019) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/orr>); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html)

Rent as a Proportion of Household Income

In San Bernardino County, 48% of renting households pay 35% or more of their income on rent. This compares to 46% statewide and 41% nationwide.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2018 (DP04)

74% of the County's Homeless are Living Unsheltered

Rising 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 2018, there were nearly 29,000 households waiting for a rental assistance voucher.¹
- A monthly average of approximately 8,494 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 37 times higher than available supply.²

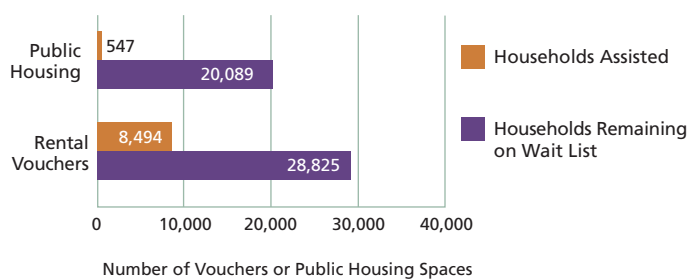
Approximately one in 12 school age students have insecure housing:

- In the 2018/19 school year, 32,355 San Bernardino County K-12 students were identified as homeless or lacking secure housing, representing 8.0% of total enrollment.³
- Among homeless and housing insecure students, 92% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship, 4% live in motels, 2% live in shelters, and 1% 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.⁴ The 2018 count revealed the following:

- 2,607 people were homeless, which is 23% more than the 2,118 homeless counted in January 2018 and 40% more than the 1,866 homeless counted in January 2017.
- Fully 74% of the homeless counted in 2019 were unsheltered. The remainder were sheltered in some type of housing for the homeless.
- 745 seniors (defined as age 62 and over) were living unsheltered.

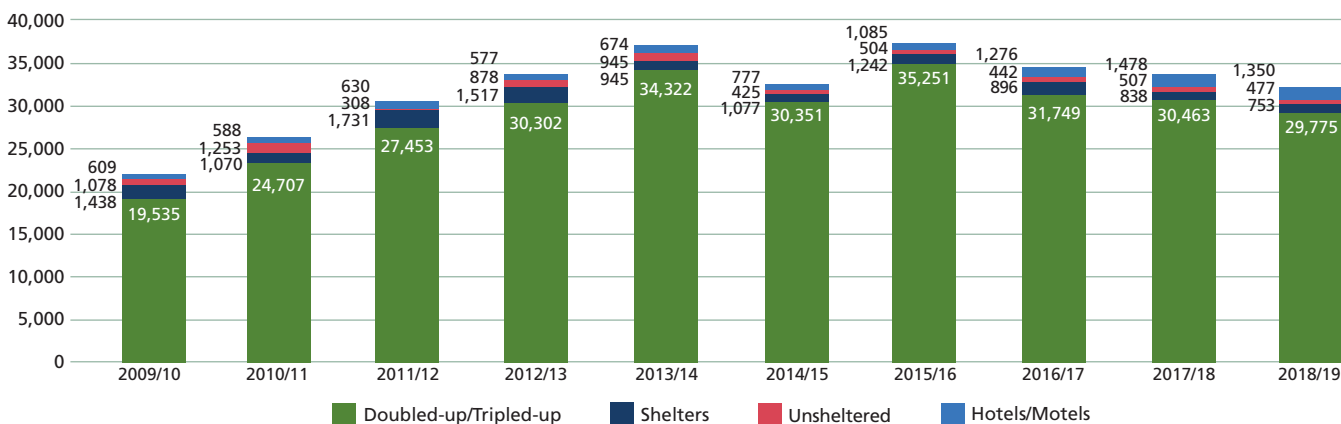
Supply and Demand of Rental Assistance Vouchers and Public Housing
San Bernardino County, 2018



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, 2010-2019



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 (2009/10-2015/16); San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools (2016/17-2018/19)

¹ Rental assistance in the form of Housing Choice Vouchers, or a similar voucher program that subsidizes rent for a voucher recipient, enables recipients to seek housing in the private market from landlords who will accept the vouchers. The voucher subsidizes the recipient's rent.

² 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.

³ 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 may not add to 100% due to rounding.

⁴ 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

Percentage of Uninsured Residents	8.7%
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10-Year Trend in Child Deaths	↓ 21%
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Students Who are Overweight or Obese	41%
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Adults who are Overweight or Obese	68%
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10-Year Change in Veteran Requests for Assistance	↑ 54%
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Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Steadily Rising
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Success Story

In 2014, a group of local physicians and philanthropists announced plans to establish a new medical school in San Bernardino County. Their goal: to help overcome the Inland Empire's challenge of having one of the lowest availabilities of physicians, dentists, and other health care workers per capita in the state. The medical school, called the California University of Science and Medicine (CUSM), purchased nearly 30 acres of land for a state-of-the-art university adjacent to Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC). ARMC is the primary teaching hospital for the new medical school. The University welcomed its first class of students in 2018, offering a unique curriculum that introduces medical students to clinical medicine from their first day.

Rate of Uninsured Increases for the First Time Since 2011

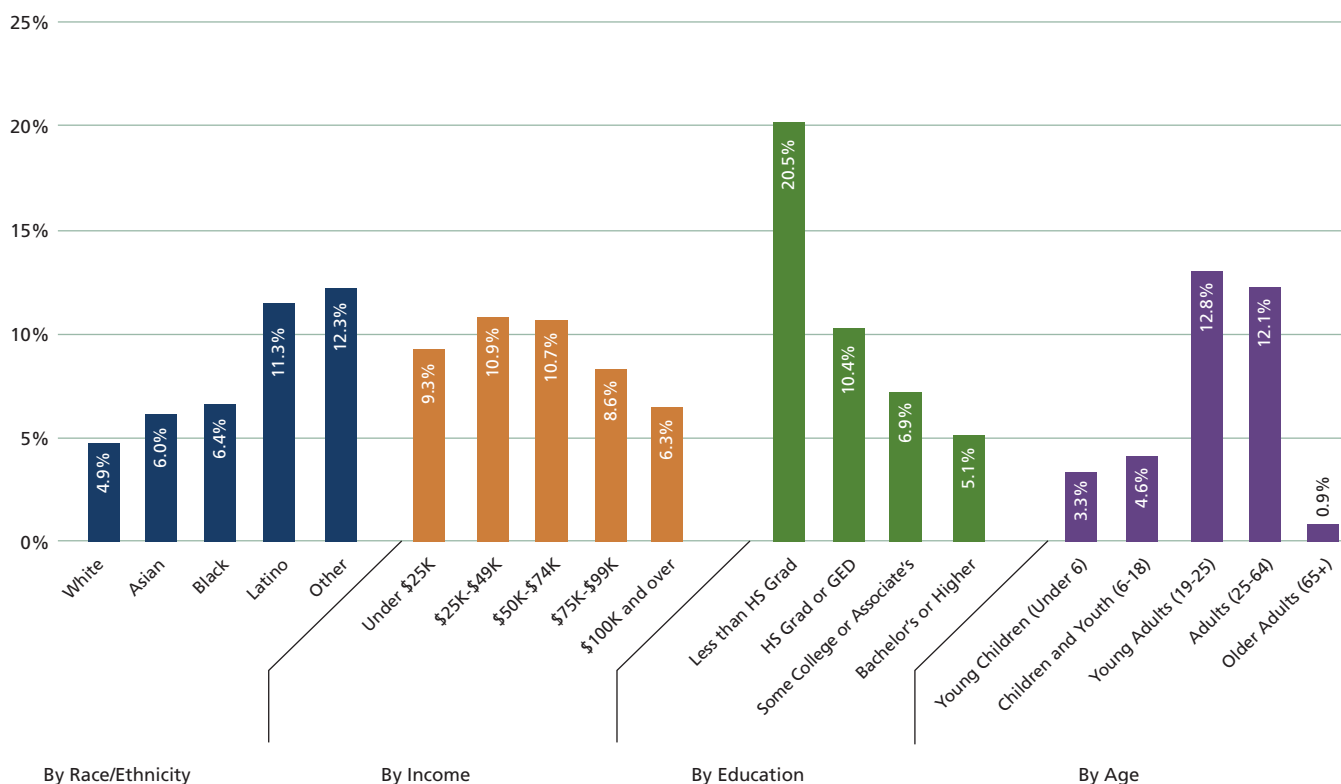
Individuals who have health insurance and a usual source of care are more likely to seek routine health care and take advantage of preventative health screening services than those without such coverage. The result is a healthier population and more cost-effective health care. Delaying or not receiving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

- In 2018, 8.7% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured, an increase of more than one percentage point from 2017 when 7.6% of residents were uninsured.
- The long-term trend, however, is downward with a drop of almost 12 percentage points from 2012, when 20.6% of residents were uninsured.
- San Bernardino County's 2018 rate of uninsured is lower than the United States (8.9%) and all peer counties compared, except for Orange County (7.0%), Riverside (8.1%), and San Diego (8.4%). California also has fewer uninsured (7.2%).
- At 12.3%, the racial or ethnic group most likely to be uninsured was the category "other" which includes Native American alone, some other race alone, or two or more races. This is followed by Latinos at 11.3%.
- 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 (10.9%).
- 20.5% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured, compared with 5.1% of those with a college degree.
- At 12.8%, young adults (ages 19-24 years old) were the age group most likely to be uninsured.
- 3.3% of children under age six were uninsured.

Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity, Income, Education, and Age San Bernardino County, 2018



Note: Asian includes Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. White is non-Hispanic. Latino is of any race. Other includes Native American 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, fewer San Bernardino County residents have a usual place to go for medical care:

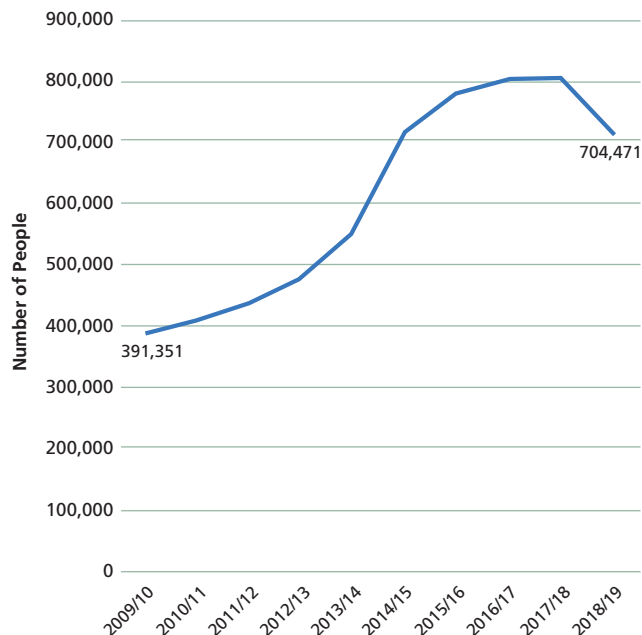
- According to the 2017 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 82.1% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a lower proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared.
- 10.4% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, in the middle among neighboring counties compared and lower than California (11.0%).
- There are 1,747 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 1,050 for each primary care physician.¹

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 2019, however, Medi-Cal enrollment decreased for the first time in 10 years:

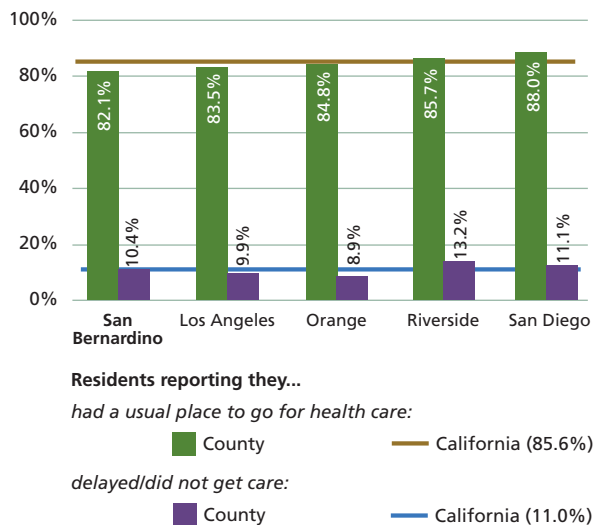
- In 2019, Medi-Cal enrollment was 704,471, a 12% decrease from 2018 when enrollment was 802,510.
- Conversely, in the 10-year period between 2010 and 2019, overall Medi-Cal enrollment increased 80%.

Enrollment in Medi-Cal San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



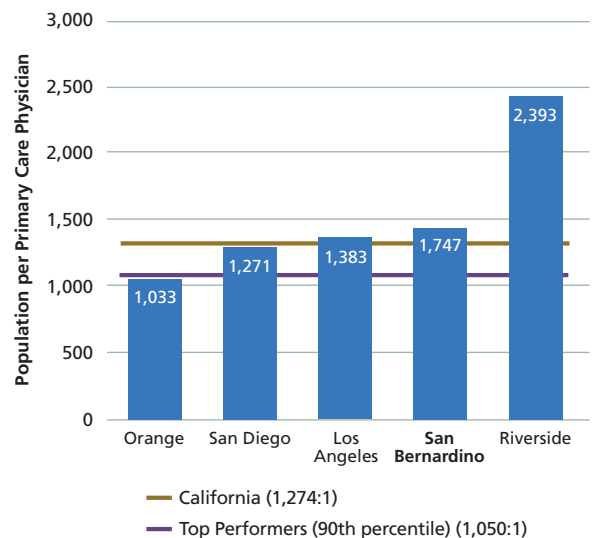
Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

Health Care Access (Under Age 65) County Comparison, 2017



Source: California Health Interview Survey

Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician County Comparison, 2019



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

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 Health Planning and Development OSHPD (<http://gis.oshp.ca.gov/atlas/places/list-of-hospitals/county/san-bernardino>)

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

Early Prenatal Care Rates Improve

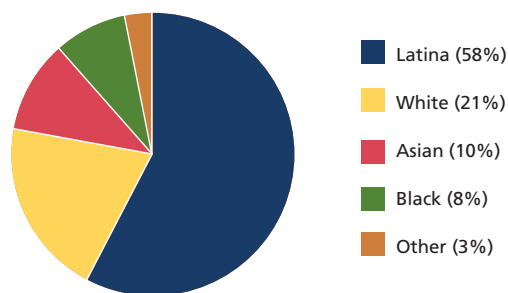
Increasing the number of women who receive early prenatal care (in the first trimester of pregnancy) can improve birth outcomes and lower health care costs by reducing the likelihood of complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Babies born to mothers who do not get prenatal care are three times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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

In 2017, early prenatal care rates increased:

- Early prenatal care for San Bernardino County mothers increased 0.6 percentage points to 82.9% in 2017, above the national Healthy People 2020 objective of 77.9%.
- In 2017, levels of early prenatal care increased or stayed the same for all ethnicities/races.
- White mothers have the highest early prenatal care rate (85.3%), followed by Latina mothers (83.2%).
- The majority of births in San Bernardino County are to Latina mothers (58%), followed by White mothers (21%), Asian mothers (10%) and Black mothers (8%).
- Over the past 10 years, the number of live births in San Bernardino County decreased 13%, from 33,788 live births in 2008 to 29,431 in 2017.

Live Births by Race and Ethnicity
San Bernardino County, 2017



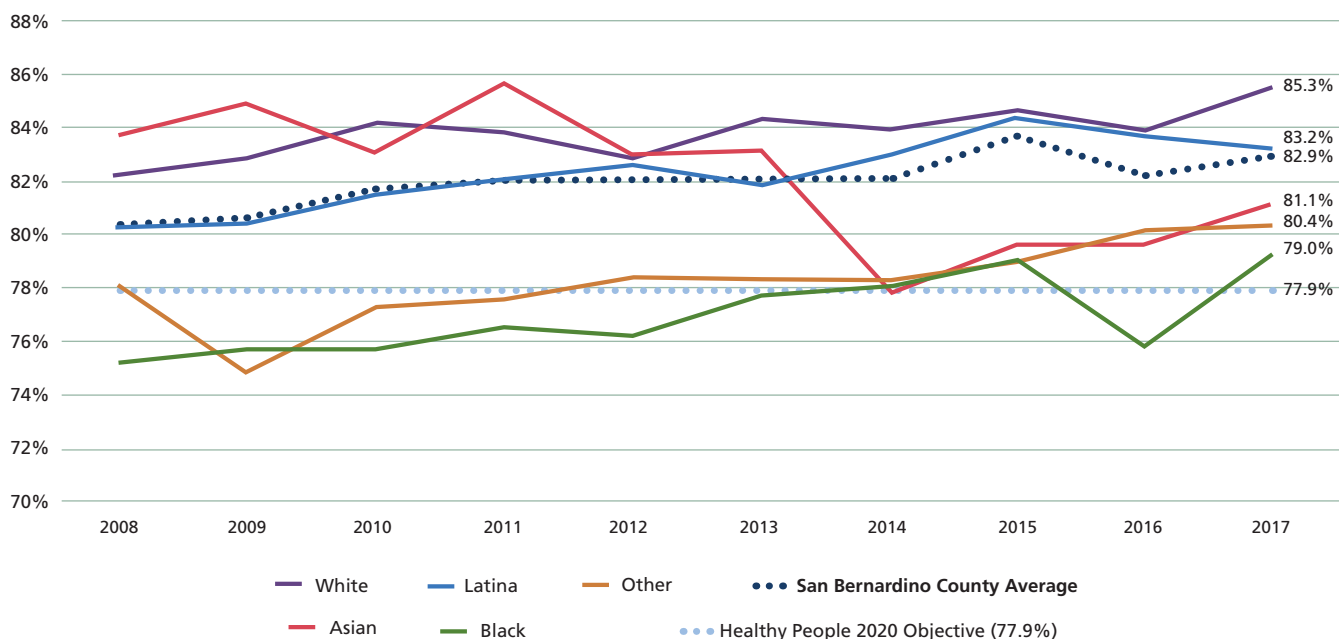
Note: Chart does not include 225 births with unknown or missing race/ethnicity.

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, 2008-2017



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

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

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

Child Deaths Down 21% Over 10 Years

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 2017, the overall death rate for children under five years of age in San Bernardino County decreased:

- The number of infant deaths decreased 19%, from 199 in 2016 to 161 in 2017.
- The number of deaths among children ages one through four decreased 9%, from 33 deaths in 2016 to 30 deaths in 2017.
- The overall death rate for children under five decreased 18% between 2016 and 2017 and 21% since 2008.
- Congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities and prematurity/low birth weight 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).

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children San Bernardino County, 2017

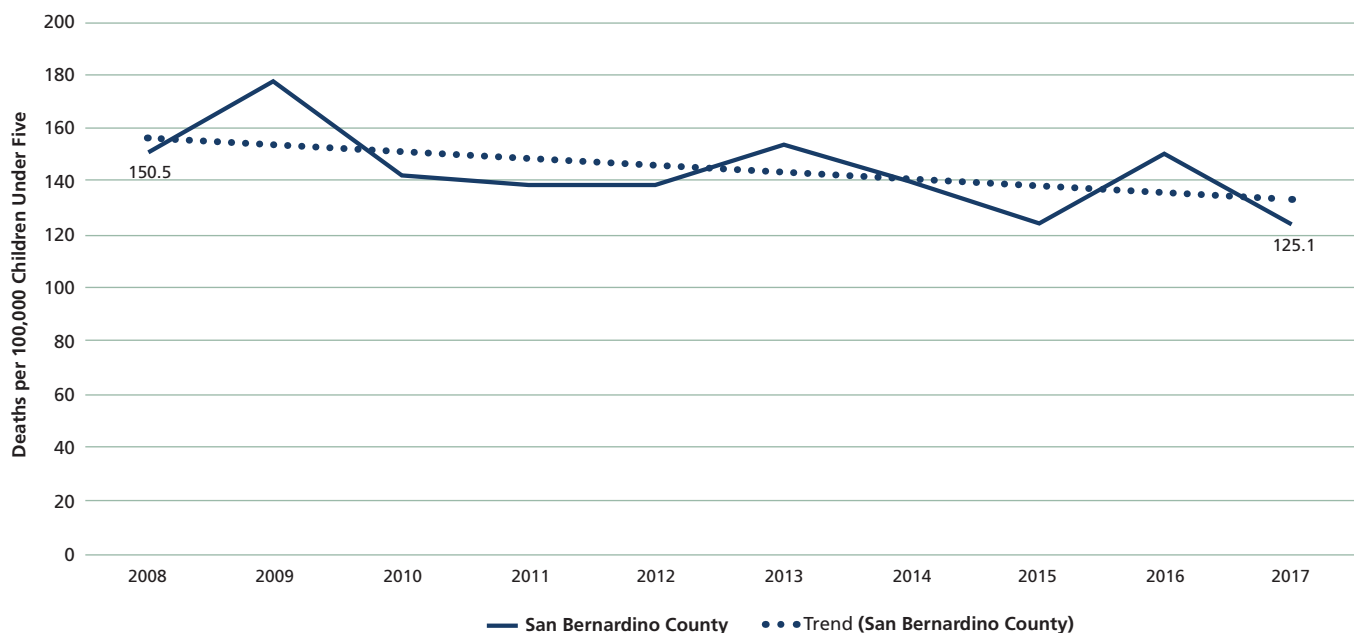
Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)	
Congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities	30
Prematurity/low birth weight	22
Maternal pregnancy complications affecting newborn	17
Complications of placenta, cord & membranes	10
All other causes	82
TOTAL	161
Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	10
Congenital defect/chromosomal abnormalities	4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	4
Leukemia	3
All other causes	9
TOTAL	30

Causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All other causes."

2017 data considered preliminary and does not include deaths of San Bernardino County residents that were registered in a state outside of California.

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, 2008-2017



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

Number of Substantiated Abuse/Neglect Reports Decline

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?

Reversing a six-year trend, child abuse and neglect reports for San Bernardino County decreased in 2018:

- In 2018, San Bernardino County had 9.0 substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children, higher than all neighboring counties compared except Los Angeles (10.0 substantiations per 1,000 children).
- For children from birth through age five, the rate of substantiated allegations is 13.3 per 1,000 children, compared with California's rate of 10.6 per 1,000 children.
- Between 2017 and 2018, there was an 10% decline in the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations, from 5,789 to 5,194 reports.

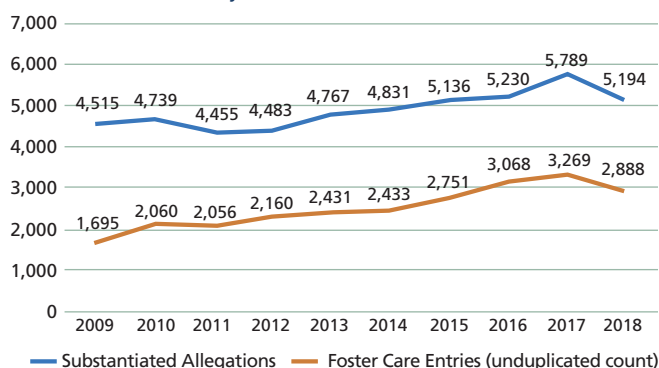
There was also a decrease in the number of children entering the foster care system:

- In 2018, there were 2,888 children entering foster care, down 12% from 2017 when 3,269 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 (5.0 per 1,000 children) is greater than the statewide average of 3.0 per 1,000 children and all other counties compared.
- The rate of foster care entry is higher for children from birth through age five (7.9 per 1,000 children). California's rate for children birth through age five entering foster care is 4.7 per 1,000 children.

The proportion of children placed with relatives remained steady:

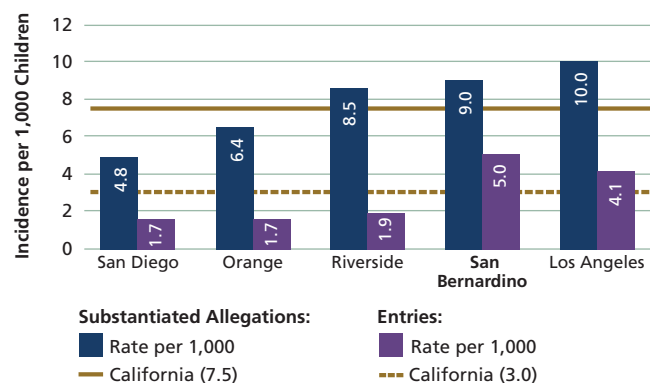
- According to a point-in-time count on January 1, 2019, 32.2% of the children in foster care were placed with relatives, relatively unchanged from 32.0% in 2018.
- San Bernardino County's rate of placement with relatives ranks in the middle among all neighboring counties compared and is lower than California's rate of relative placement (36.3%).
- In San Bernardino County, 74.0% of the children in foster care were placed with some or all of their siblings and 48.8% of the children were placed with all siblings (compared with the state placement rates of 71.9% and 51.2%, respectively). San Bernardino County's placement with siblings ranks highest among neighboring counties.

Substantiated Allegations and Foster Care Entries
San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



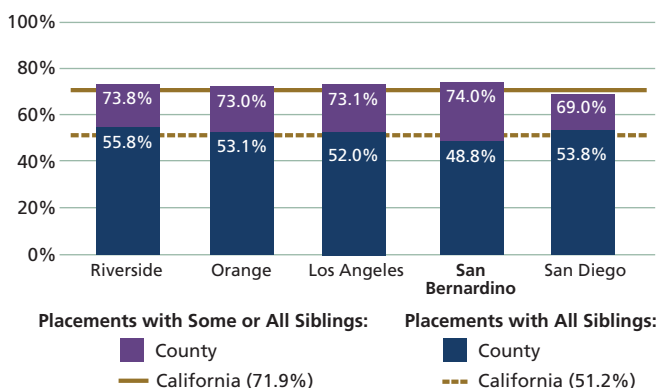
Source: University of California Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research, Child Welfare Research Center (http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/default.aspx)

Substantiated Allegations and Foster Care Entries
County Comparison, 2018



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

Foster Youth Placed with Some or All Siblings
County Comparison and California, January 2019



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

Slight Drop in Overweight and Obese Students

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?

More than four out of 10 students in San Bernardino County schools are considered overweight or obese:

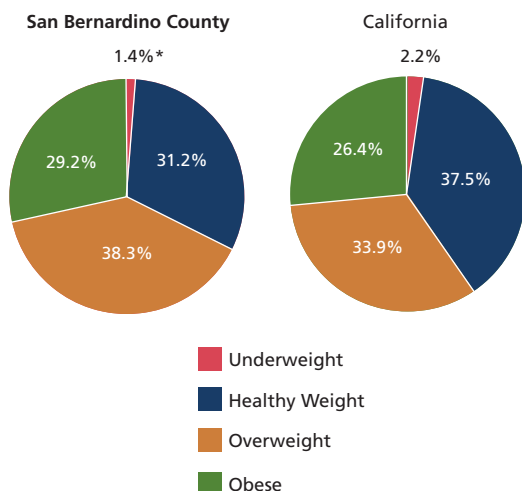
- In 2018, an average of 41.1% of San Bernardino County students in the grades tested were overweight or obese (had an unhealthy body composition), compared to 38.9% statewide.
- This is a slight improvement from 2017, when 41.4% of students in San Bernardino County were considered overweight or obese.
- Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2018, 22.1% were considered to be far outside the healthy range ("Needs Improvement – Health Risk" or obese), while the remaining 19.0% were designated as "Needs Improvement" (overweight).
- Rialto and San Bernardino City school districts had the highest proportion of overweight and obese students (48% each).
- Bear Valley school district had the lowest proportion of overweight and obese students (26%).

Two-thirds of San Bernardino County adults are overweight or obese:

- In 2017, 38.3% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 29.2% obese; 31.2% had a healthy body weight.
- In comparison, 37.5% of adults in California had a healthy body weight.

Weight Status of Adults

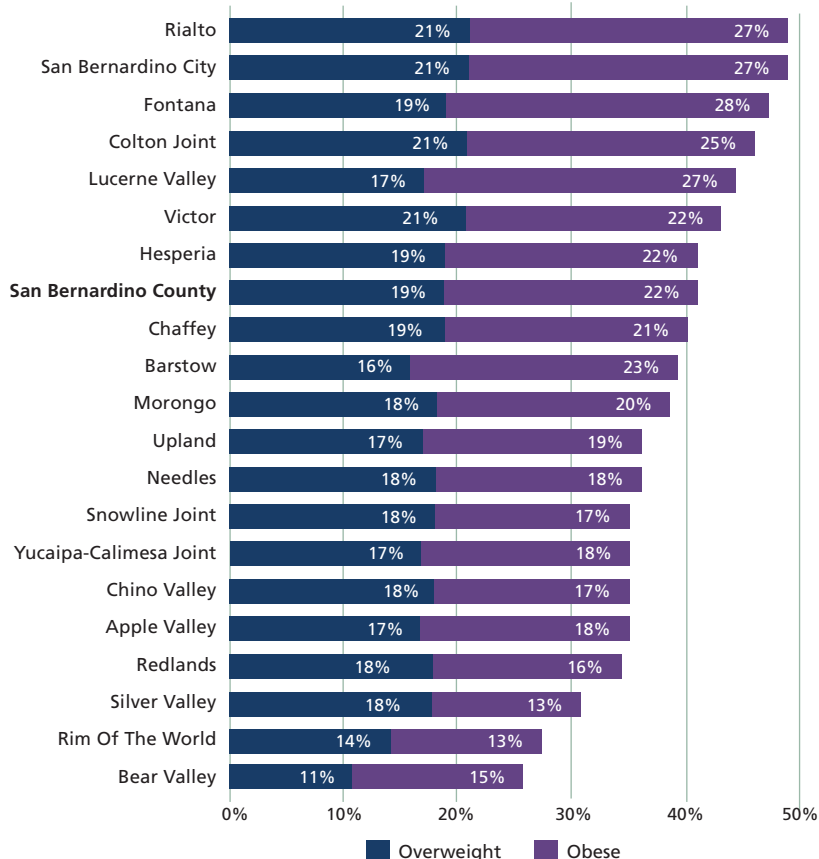
San Bernardino County and California, 2017



* 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)

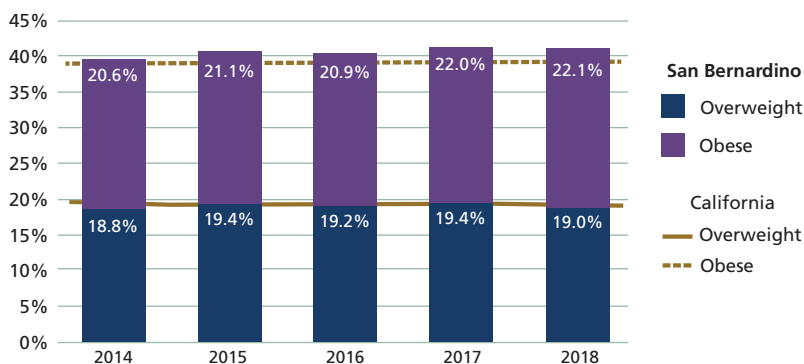
Percentage of Students Overweight or Obese by School District
San Bernardino County, 2018



Note: Due to unstable data (fewer than 50 students tested), Baker Valley school district is not included in the chart above. Chaffey and Victor represent combined data of the high school districts and their feeder school districts. Chaffey includes Chaffey Joint Union High School District and the elementary districts of Alta Loma, Central, Cucamonga, Etiwanda, Mountain View, Mt. Baldy, and Ontario-Montclair. Victor includes Victor Valley Union High School District and the elementary schools Victor, Adelanto, Oro Grande and Helendale.

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

Percentage of Children Overweight and Obese
San Bernardino County and California, 2014 - 2018



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

Deaths Due to Heart Disease Down 18% since 2008

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.¹ 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?

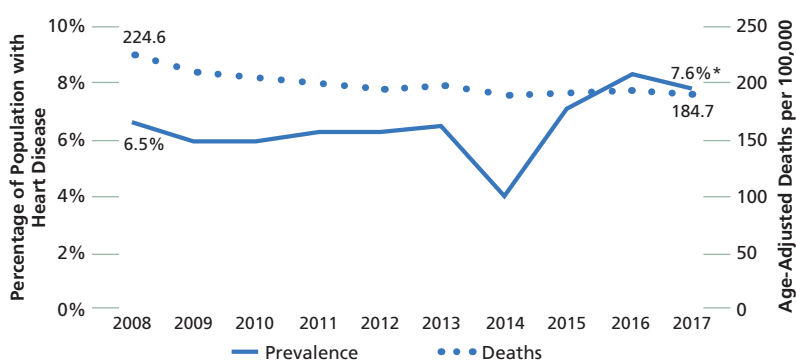
Between 2016 and 2017, both heart disease prevalence and deaths decreased:

- In 2017, San Bernardino County's death rate due to heart disease was 184.7 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents. This marks a decrease of 18% since 2008 and a one-year decrease of 1% since 2016.
- There has been a decrease in the percentage of county residents who were diagnosed with heart disease – from 8.2% in 2016 to 7.6% in 2017.²
- In 2017, San Bernardino County's prevalence rate for heart disease was the highest among neighboring counties, except for Orange County, and higher than the state.

Diabetes prevalence and deaths rates are on the rise:

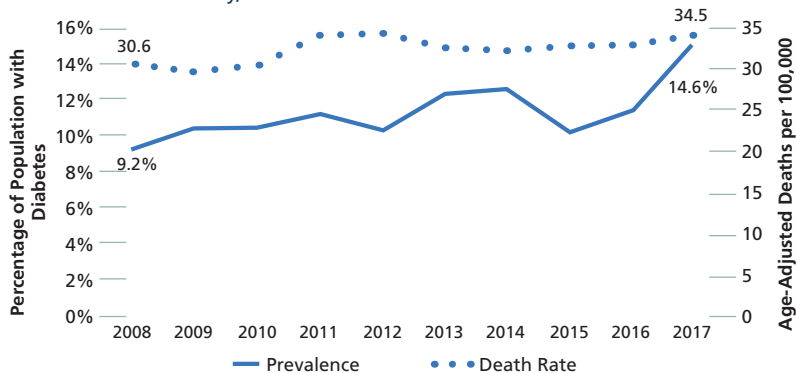
- In 2017, 14.6% of adults in San Bernardino County had been diagnosed with diabetes, the highest among all counties compared and California.³
- This marks an increase from 2016, when diabetes prevalence was 11.4%.
- The long-term trend is also up, with an increase of four percentage points since 2009, when 10.6% of adults in the county had a diabetes diagnosis.
- At 34.5 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 residents in 2017, San Bernardino County had the state's third highest rate of deaths due to diabetes, behind only Imperial and Kern counties.
- Deaths due to diabetes increased from 33.2 per 100,000 residents in 2016 to 34.5 in 2017. The longer-term trend is also upward, increasing 13% since 2008.

Heart Disease: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



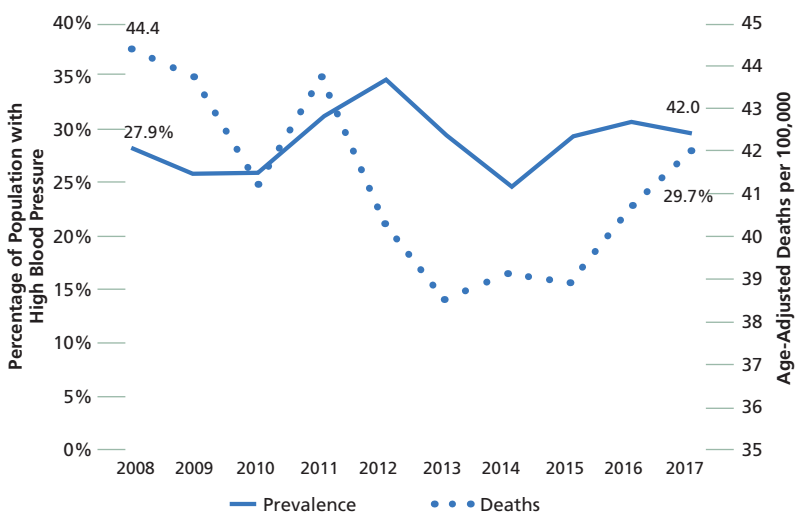
* Data considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Diabetes: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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

High Blood Pressure: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates due to Stroke
San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



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>)

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

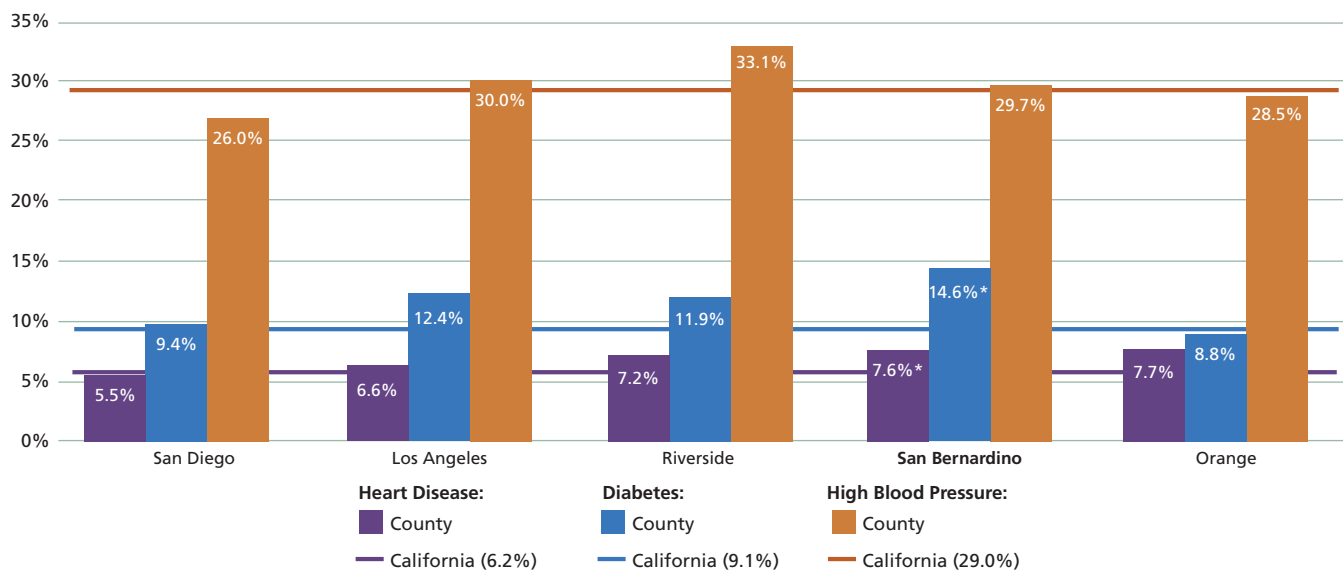
² Prevalence of San Bernardino County residents who have been diagnosed with a heart disease are considered unstable for 2016 and 2017. Thus, caution should be taken when interpreting the data.

³ Diabetes prevalence for 2017 considered unstable for San Bernardino County. Thus, caution should be taken when interpreting the data.

Between 2016 and 2017, prevalence of high blood pressure declined while deaths due to stroke increased:

- In 2017, 29.7% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, which is in the middle among neighboring counties compared and higher than California.
- This marks a decrease of almost one and a half percentage points since 2016, when 31.1% of adults had high blood pressure.
- Of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, 68% are currently taking medications to control their high blood pressure.
- Deaths due to strokes, which are associated with high blood pressure, increased 4% from 40.5 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 in 2016 to 42.0 in 2017.⁴ The long-term trend, however, is downward, with a 5% decline in deaths due to strokes since 2008.

Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, or Heart Disease
County Comparison, 2017



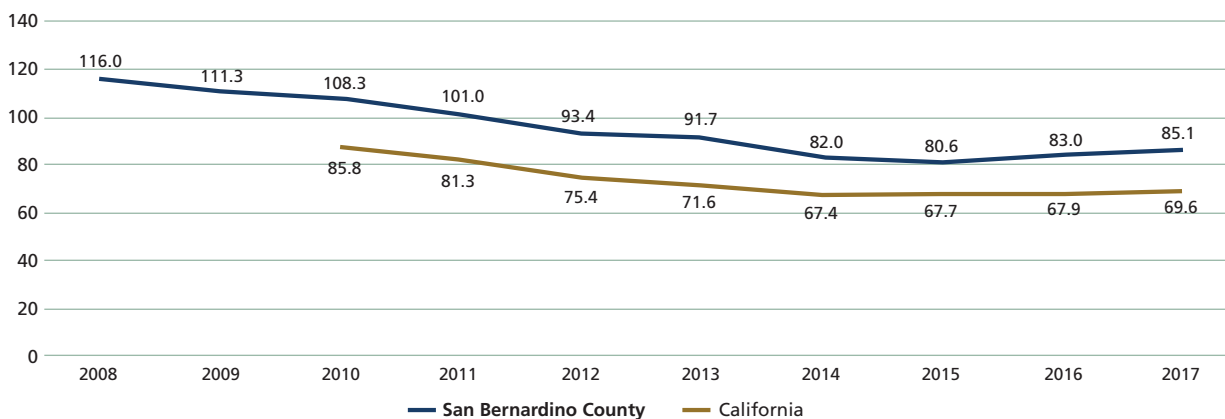
* Data considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: California Health Interview Survey

Hospitalizations due to Heart Disease

In 2017, the hospitalization rate for heart disease in San Bernardino County was 85.1 per 10,000 residents (age-adjusted). This is significantly higher than the California hospitalization rate of 69.6 per 10,000 residents.

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



* California data only available 2010 through 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.

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

⁴ 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.

Youth Mental Health Treatment Continues to Rise

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 (46.6 million in 2017) and an estimated one in 25 adults have a serious mental illness (11.2 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 47,000 deaths nationwide in 2017.¹ This indicator measures the number of poverty-level residents estimated to be in need of mental health services and the number of clients served by publicly-funded county mental health programs. It also measures suicide rates overall and by subgroups.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The gap between the need for mental health care and the number receiving treatment grew again in 2017/18:

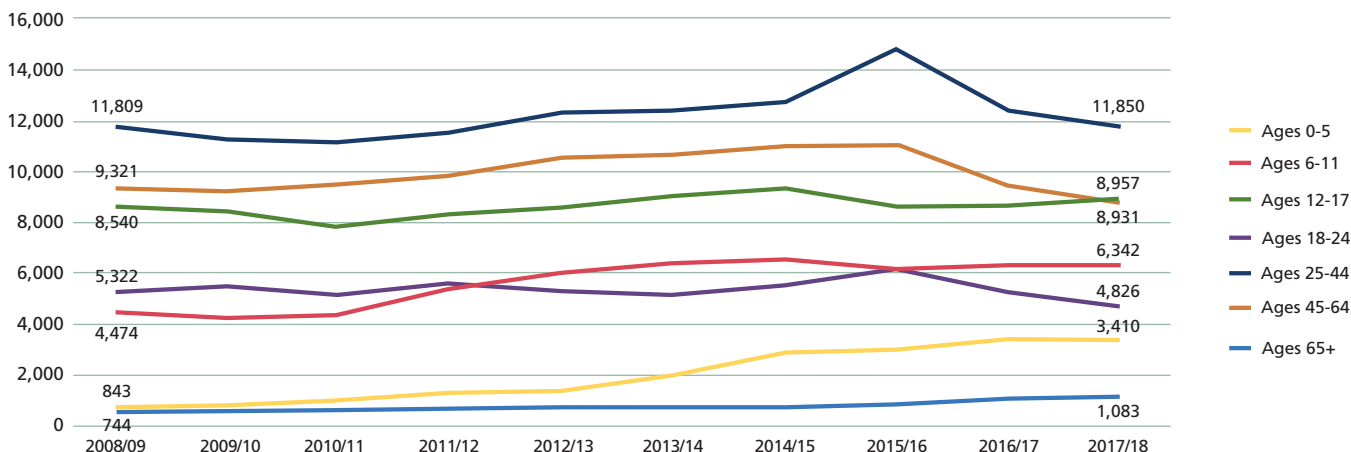
- After several years of steadily increasing numbers of clients served, the number of clients receiving public mental health services fell in 2016/17 and continued to fall in 2017/18.
- There were approximately 23,000 low-income residents in need of mental health services in 2017/18 who did not get care. This gap between need and receipt of services is somewhat higher than the past 10-year average.
- Over the past 10 years, mental health care for children ages 0-5 witnessed the largest increase, growing 305% since 2008/09, followed by seniors ages 65+, growing 46%, and children ages 6-11, growing 42%.
- Overall, 41% of clients served in 2017/18 were children and youth ages birth through 17 years, including 3,410 children ages 0-5 (8% of all clients) and 8,957 adolescents (20% of all clients).
- Of the clients served during 2017/18, 41% were Latino, 31% were White, 16% were Black, 3% were Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% was Native American, and 10% were some other race or ethnic group.

The Mental Health-Physical Health Connection

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

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

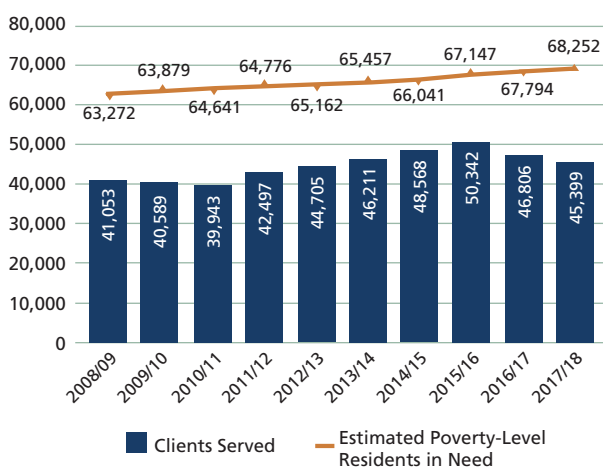
Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System by Age San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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

¹ National Institute of Mental Health (www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/index.shtml)

Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System and the Estimated Number of Poverty-Level Residents in Need of Mental Health Services San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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

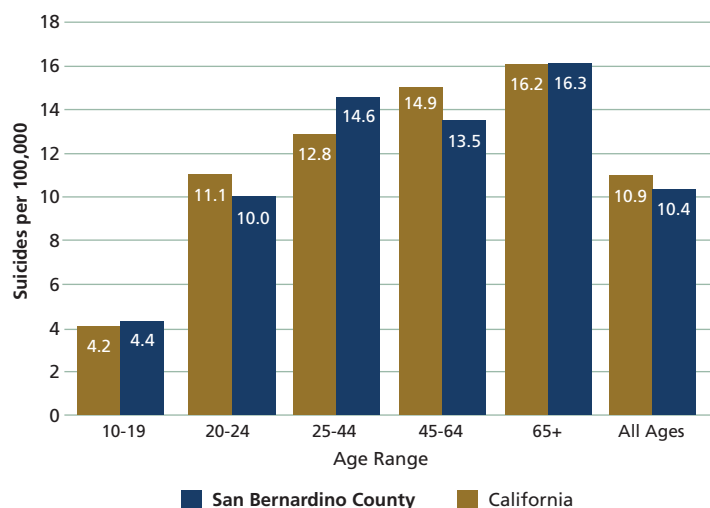
Sources: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System; California Department of Mental Health, Persons in Need Tables

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 2008 and 2017, but the rate has remained relatively flat due to population increases over the same period.
- There were 226 suicide deaths in the county in 2017.
- Overall in 2017, San Bernardino County had a slightly lower rate of suicides per 100,000 residents than the statewide average (10.9).
- The suicide rate among 25 to 44-year-old residents has increased the fastest between 2008 and 2017, rising an estimated 39%.²
- Residents 65 years of age and older had the highest rate of suicide in 2017 (16.3).
- White residents had both the highest count and rate of suicide deaths in San Bernardino County in 2017, at 140 and 22.6, respectively.
- Men were nearly four times as likely as women to commit suicide in 2017.
- Firearms, the most common cause, were used in 46% of San Bernardino County suicide deaths.

Suicide Rate by Age

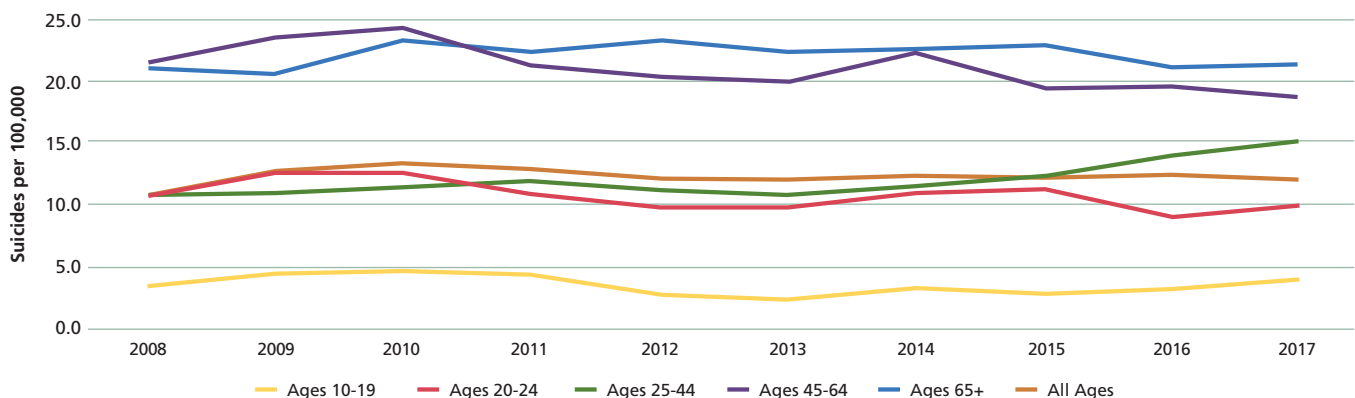
San Bernardino County and California, 2017



Source: California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master Files (<http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov>)

Suicide Rate by Age

San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



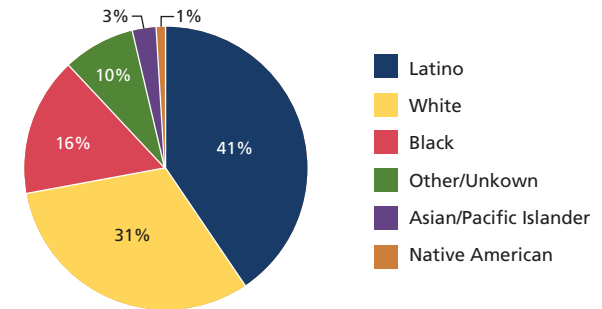
Note: Data reflect three-year rolling averages, where "2017," for example, is an average of the suicide rates from 2015, 2016, and 2017, and "2016" is an average of suicide rates from 2014, 2015, and 2016.

Source: California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master Files (<http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov>)

² Rate of change is calculated on three-year rolling average suicide rates.

Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services, by Race/Ethnicity

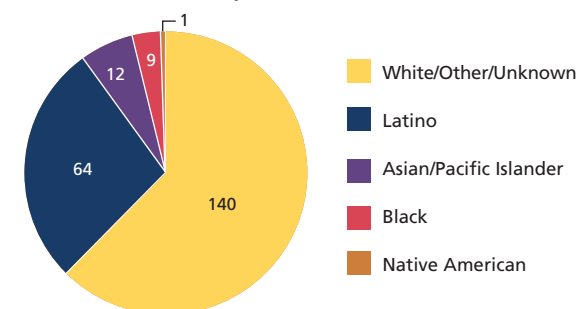
San Bernardino County, 2017/18



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

Suicide Count by Race/Ethnicity

San Bernardino County, 2017



Note: The data source combines White with Other/Unknown.

Source: California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Death Statistical Master Files (<http://epicenter.cdph.ca.gov>)

The Relationship Between Firearms and Suicide Deaths

While firearms are used in less than 10% of suicide attempts, they account for nearly half of all suicide deaths due to their lethality. Research has shown that policies that reduce access to guns, at least temporarily, can reduce suicide rates. These policies include permit-to-purchase laws, waiting periods, child access prevention laws, and extreme risk protection orders. The vast majority of people who survive a suicide attempt do not go on to die of suicide in the future, pointing to the value of prevention in times of crisis.

Source: John Hopkins, Bloomberg School of Public Health

Substance-Related Deaths are Up, Collisions are Down

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.¹ 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?

Overall SUD-related treatment fell in 2017/18 for the first time in five years:

- SUD-related admissions to County treatment facilities fell 1% between 2016/17 and 2017/18.
- Over the past 10 years, admissions grew 7%, driven by a 150% increase in opiate admissions and 13% increase in alcohol admissions, but counterbalanced by double-digit decreases for admissions for other substances.
- 20% of clients receiving SUD services also received County mental health services in 2017/18, while 47% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.²

There were slightly fewer alcohol-involved accidents in San Bernardino County 2018 than the previous year:

- Between 2017 and 2018, alcohol-involved collisions fell 1% compared to no change statewide.
- In 2018, 11% of serious collisions involved alcohol, compared to 10% of collisions statewide.
- Over the past 10 years, alcohol-involved collisions per capita have fluctuated, landing at 53 per 100,000 in 2018 – somewhat higher than the statewide rate.
- In 2018, alcohol-involved collisions claimed 68 lives.

Over the past 10 years, drug-induced and alcohol-related deaths increased:

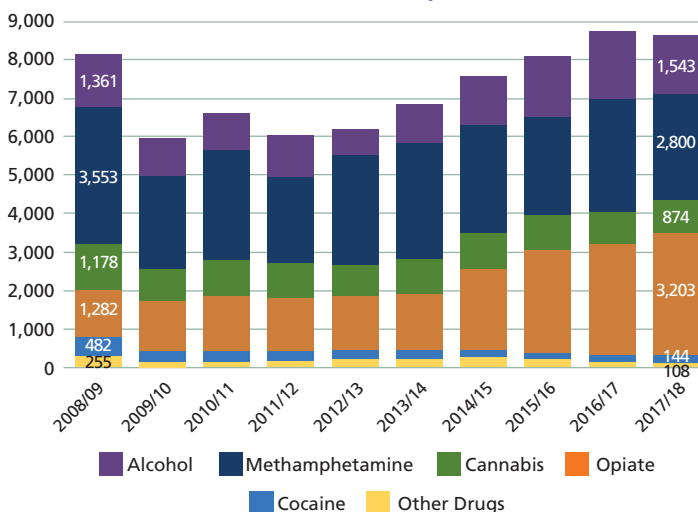
- Since the 10-year low in 2012 of 9.2 drug-induced deaths per 100,000 residents, drug-induced deaths in San Bernardino County increased steadily to a 2017 rate of 12.1 deaths per 100,000. Despite the rise, the county's 2017 rate is better than the statewide rate of 12.7 per 100,000.
- Deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which are often associated with substance use disorder, have worsened, from 12.8 per 100,000 in 2008 to 15.8 per 100,000 in 2017. The county has more chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths than the statewide average (12.2 per 100,000 in 2017).

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.

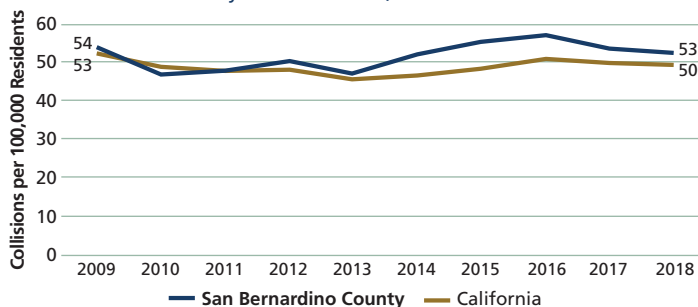
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health

Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services, San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



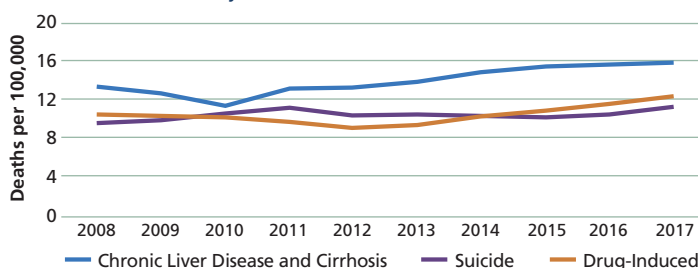
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, CalOMS Dataset

Alcohol-Involved Serious Collisions per 100,000 Residents San Bernardino County and California, 2009-2018



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

Drug- and Alcohol-Related Death Rates San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



Note: Data reflect three-year rolling averages, where "2017" includes data from 2015, 2016 and 2017. Death rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles, 2019

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/underage-drinking.htm)

² San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

Veteran Requests for Assistance Continue to Increase

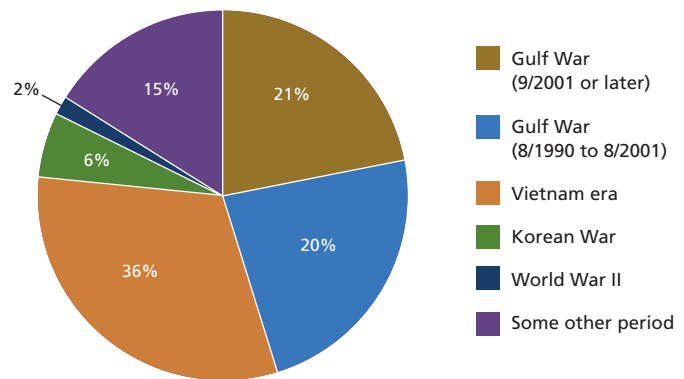
Veterans from all eras reside in San Bernardino County, with needs ranging from aging and adult services to children's services, and from transitional assistance to public health. Strengthening support networks for soldiers and their families may reduce the long-term individual and societal impacts of war. Financial benefits obtained for veterans results in local spending, job creation, and tax revenue. This indicator provides information about veterans in San Bernardino County, including demographic trends, economic and educational outcomes, counts of 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 2018, approximately 4.5% of San Bernardino County's population was comprised of veterans.¹
- Between 2018 and 2045, the veteran population in San Bernardino County is projected to decline 32%, from an estimated 98,000 to 67,000. This is a slower decline than statewide, which anticipates a 48% decline.
- Most San Bernardino County veterans are Gulf War vets (41%), followed by Vietnam era vets (36%).
- Women comprise 9% of the total veteran population in San Bernardino County.¹

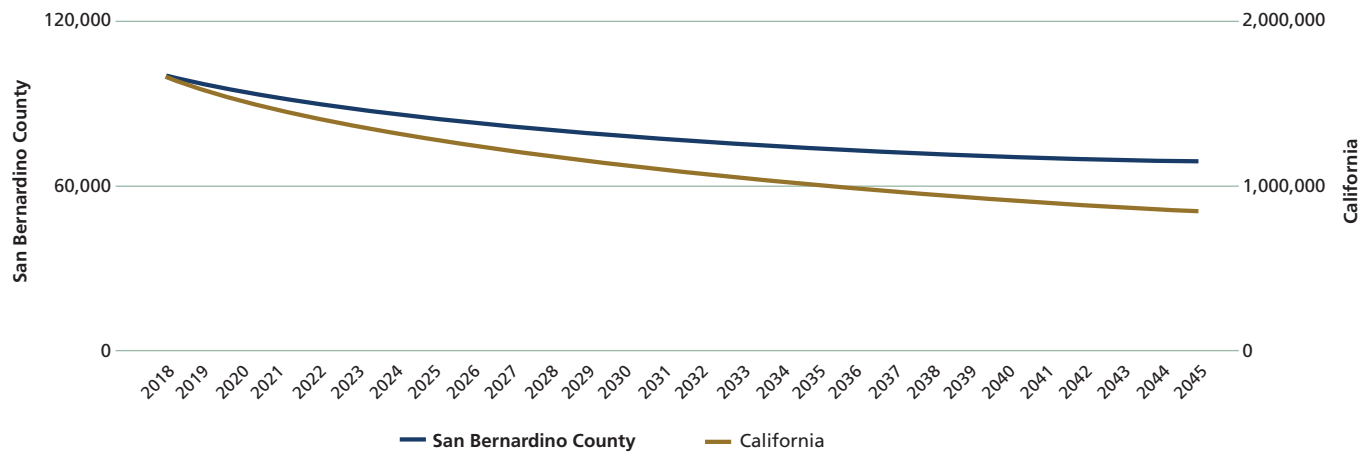
Period of Service for San Bernardino County Veterans, 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2018, Table S2101

Projected Change in the Veteran Population

San Bernardino County and California, 2018-2045



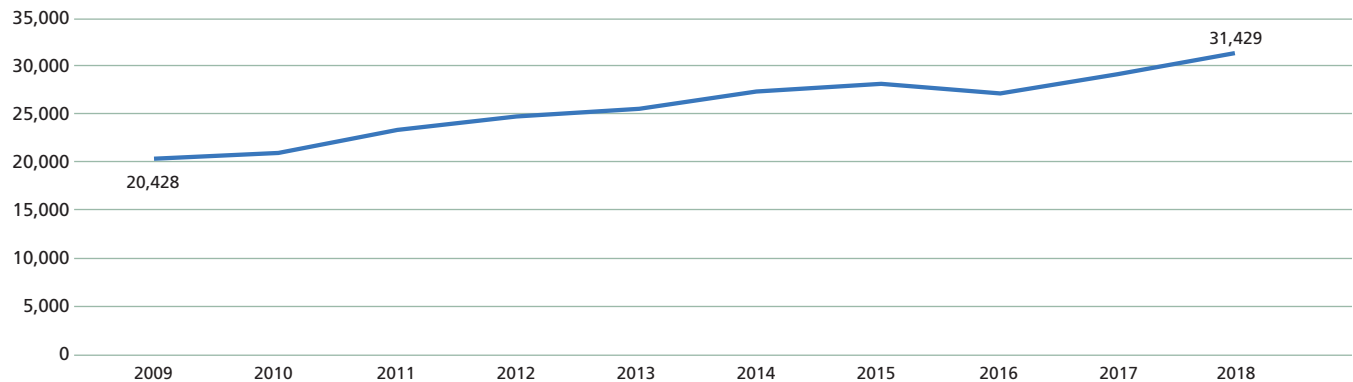
Source: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2016 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2015-2045 (www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp)

¹ National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2016 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2018 estimate; California Department of Finance, Population Estimates, Table E-2, July 2018

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 2009, annual requests for assistance increased 54%, to 31,429 in 2018.
- 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 by San Bernardino County veterans service officers for veterans was \$9,454 per veteran in 2017/18, which is lower than the statewide average of \$10,817.²

Requests for Assistance to the County Department of Veterans Affairs San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



Source: San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans typically fare better on most economic and educational measures:

- On average, 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 (27.9%) compared to the non-veteran population (12.0%).

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

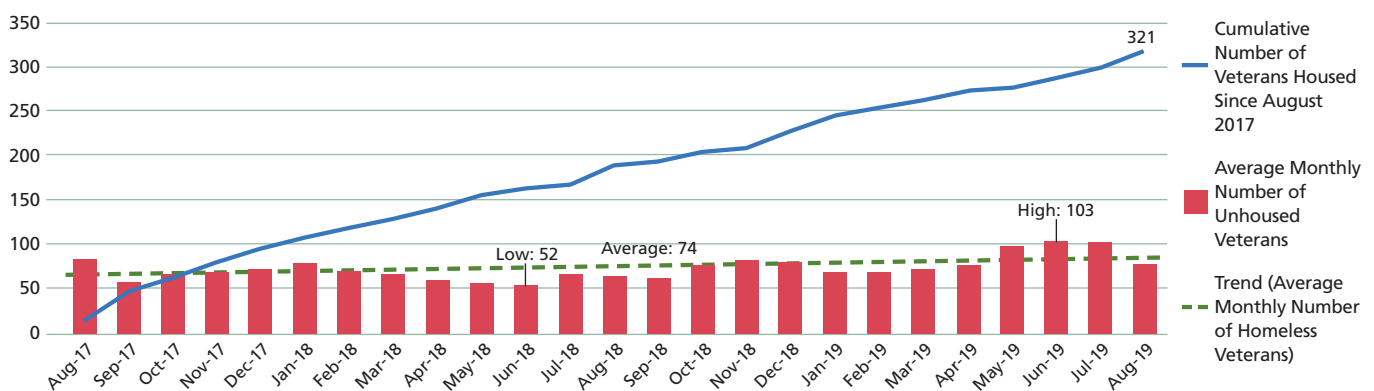
	Veterans	Non-Veterans
Median Income	\$43,324	\$27,177
Living in Poverty	6.2%	12.9%
Unemployment Rate	3.1%	6.8%
High School Diploma or Higher	94.1%	79.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	27.8%	20.9%
With a Disability	27.9%	12.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2018, Table S2101

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 August 2017 and August 2019, a total of 321 veterans were housed.
- Over this same period, the number of homeless veterans fluctuated from a low of 52 in June 2018 to a high of 103 in June and July of 2019; the two-year average was 74.
- The count contracts and expands as homeless veterans are housed and new homeless veterans are identified. While the monthly count of homeless veterans fluctuates, over this period, there is a slight upward trend in the number of unhoused homeless veterans.

Average Monthly Number of Homeless Veterans and Cumulative Number of Veterans Housed San Bernardino County, August 2017-August 2019



Source: County of San Bernardino, Homeless Management Information System

² California Association of Veterans Service Officers, Annual Report and Directory, 2019

Rates of STDs are Rising

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are passed from one person to another through sexual activity. STDs are typically treatable, but there may not be any symptoms or only mild symptoms resulting from an infection; thus, prevention and screening for infection are important public health interventions. According to the National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, roughly half of STDs occur among young people ages 15-24 years old. These infections can lead to long-term health consequences, such as infertility and an increased likelihood of acquiring HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Beyond the impact on an individual's health, STDs are also an economic drain on the U.S. healthcare system, costing billions annually.¹ This indicator tracks the prevalence of three common STDs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis (including congenital syphilis).²

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Sexually transmitted diseases are on the rise in San Bernardino County:

- The rate of chlamydia rose 44% in the 10 years between 2008 and 2017, increasing to 614 reported cases per 100,000 residents in 2017.
- This is higher than both California and the United States, which have chlamydia rates of 557 and 529 cases per 100,000 residents, respectively.
- Gonorrhea incidence more than doubled in the same 10-year time period, rising 171% to 186 reported cases per 100,000 people. In comparison, rates of gonorrhea were higher for California (192 per 100,000 people) and lower for the U.S. (172 per 100,000 people).
- Syphilis occurs at a much lower rate but is also increasing.
- Primary and secondary stage syphilis (the most infectious stages of the disease) increased nearly 500% in 10 years, with a rate of 11 cases per 100,000 residents reported in 2017. Rates of primary and secondary syphilis are 17 per 100,000 people for California and 9.5 per 100,000 for the United States.
- The number of new cases of congenital syphilis ranged between zero and four each year between 2008 and 2015; there was an unusual spike in congenital syphilis in 2016 with 20 new cases reported that year.

Common STDs and Complications, if Untreated

Chlamydia, a bacterial infection, is the most commonly reported STD in the United States. Untreated chlamydia infection in women can result in pelvic inflammatory disease, which is a major cause of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Untreated chlamydia in men can cause urethral infection or swollen testicles.

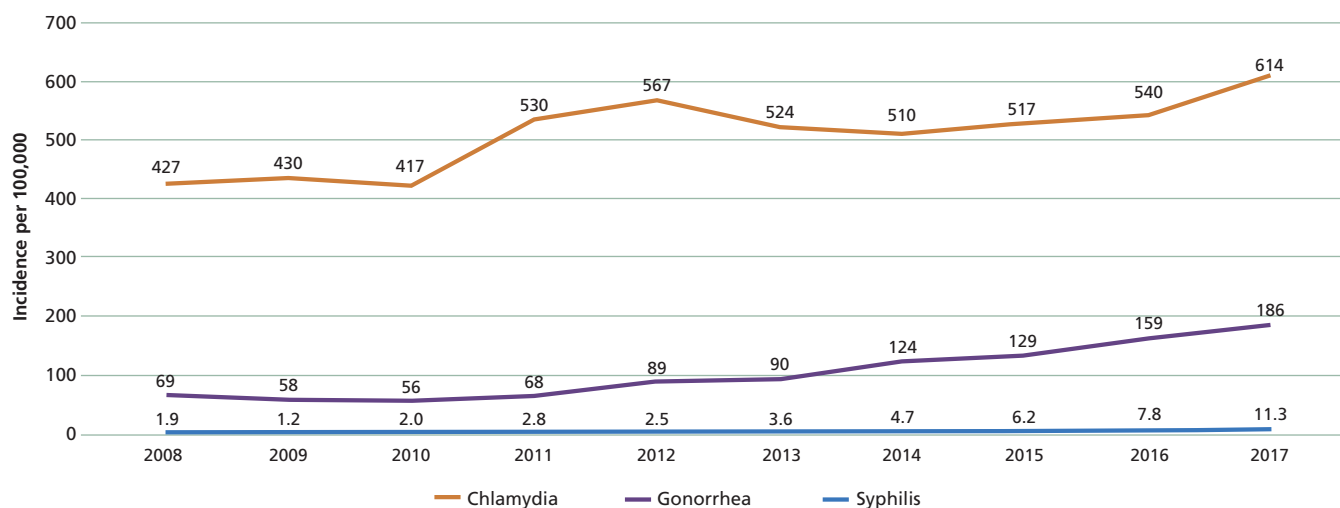
Gonorrhea is the second most common STD in the U.S. and is also a bacterial infection. As with chlamydia, it can cause pelvic inflammatory disease. It can also be passed from a pregnant mother to her child and can lead to blindness and pneumonia in the child.

Syphilis is a genital ulcerative disease (and also a bacterial infection). If left untreated, syphilis can cause mental illness, blindness, and death. Congenital syphilis is when the infection is passed from a pregnant mother to the unborn baby, and can lead to a low birth weight, premature birth, or stillbirth. Infants infected with congenital syphilis may develop serious health problems such as cataracts, deafness, and seizures, and can die.

Each of these STDs, if left untreated, can facilitate the transmission of HIV infection. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, individuals who are infected with STDs are two- to five-times more likely than uninfected individuals to acquire HIV infection if they are exposed to the virus through sexual contact.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (cdc.gov/std/)

Incidence of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis per 100,000 Residents San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (cdc.gov/std/)

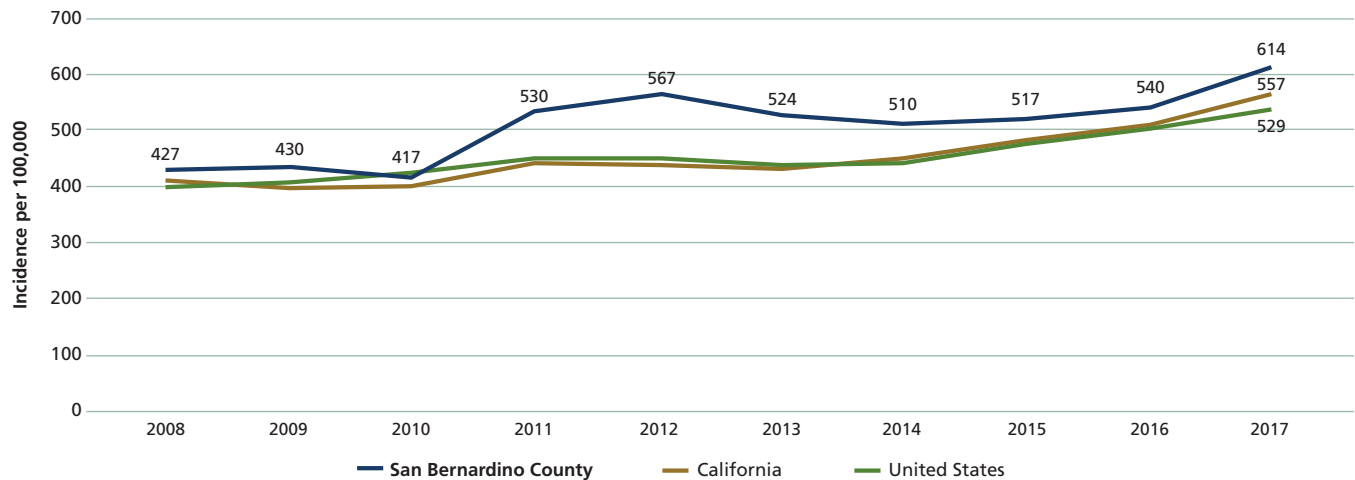
¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Data & Statistics (cdc.gov/std/stats)

² Syphilis is divided into stages including primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary. This indicator tracks the incidence of primary and secondary syphilis – which are the most infectious stages of the disease – as well as congenital syphilis, which is syphilis in an infant that has been passed from mother to child.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (Continued)

Incidence of Chlamydia per 100,000 Residents

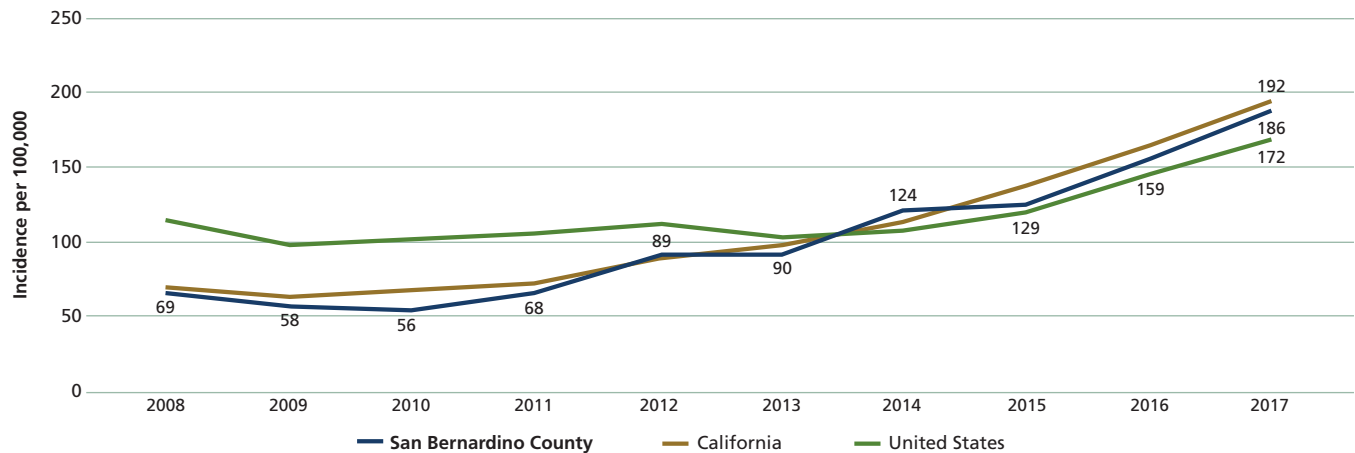
San Bernardino County, California and the United States, 2008-2017



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (cdc.gov/std/)

Incidence of Gonorrhea per 100,000 Residents

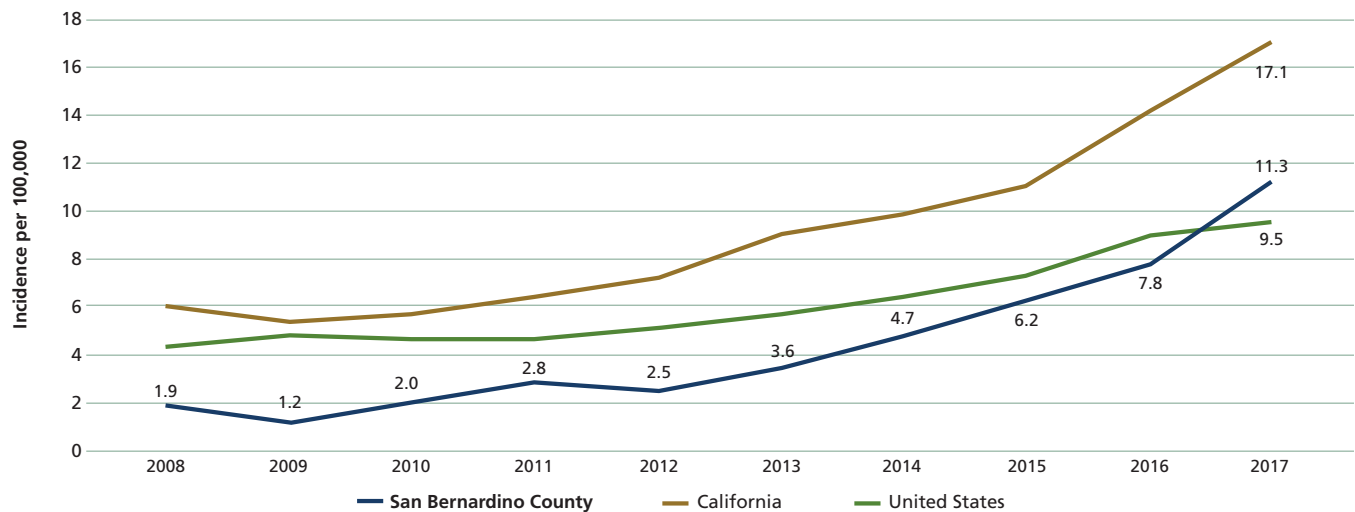
San Bernardino County, California and the United States, 2008-2017



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (cdc.gov/std/)

Incidence of Syphilis per 100,000 Residents

San Bernardino County, California and the United States, 2008-2017



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (cdc.gov/std/)

Safety

Section Highlights

5-Year Violent Crime Rate

↑ 24%

5-Year Juvenile Arrest Rate

↓ 42%

Number of Known Gangs

639

Homicide Filings that were Gang-Related

26%

Success Story

During the past 10 years, numerous programs and services have been added to the San Bernardino County Probation Department. A sampling of the new programs and divisions include:

- *CASE Program to help youth affected by juvenile prostitution and trafficking.*
- *Law Enforcement Officer program, which places a probation officer in every sheriff's substation and police department in the county. The program allows for participation and collaboration for community specific events/operations.*
- *Creation of the Division of Pretrial Services, Vocation Training, and Adult Diversion, a system that evaluates defendants and monitors those released from custody prior to the resolution of their cases.*

Juvenile Crime Rate Continues to Decline

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).¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?²

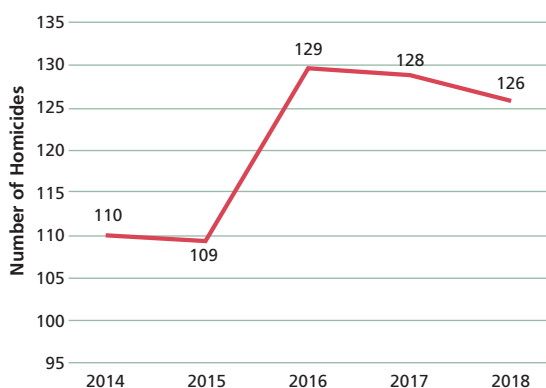
In 2018, the overall crime rate in San Bernardino County stayed the same:

- The property crime rate decreased by 1% between 2017 and 2018 and the violent crime rate increased by 3% during the same one-year period.
- Because property crimes account for most crime, the overall crime rate stayed the same between 2017 and 2018.
- The crime rate in San Bernardino County is one of the highest among neighboring counties compared and higher than the state.
- Due in part to a change in crime categorization, San Bernardino County witnessed an 8% drop in the property crime rate since 2014, when California voters passed Proposition 47, which reduced some nonviolent, nonserious crimes to misdemeanors.

San Bernardino's violent crime rate has increased since 2014:

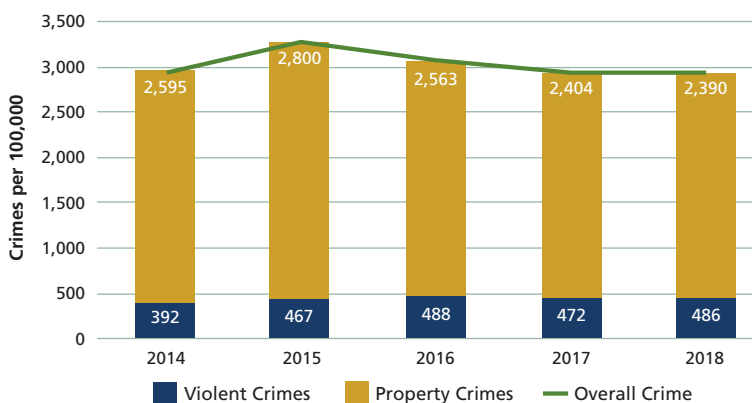
- Between 2014 and 2018, the violent crime rate increased 24%.
- Specifically, since 2014, the rate of rape increased 93%, while the robbery rate increased 24%, aggravated assault rate increased 19%, and the homicide rate is up 12%.³
- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of homicide victims was largely unchanged, dropping by two from 128 to 126. However, this figure is higher than in 2014, when there were 110 homicides.

Victims of Homicide San Bernardino County, 2014-2018



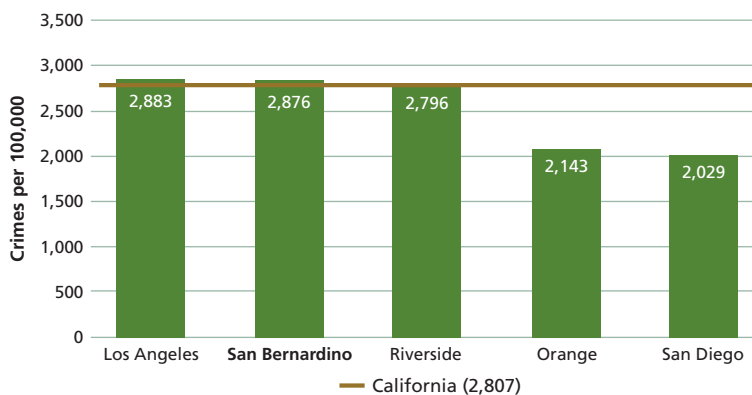
Source: California Department of Justice, Open Justice Dataset, Crimes & Clearances (<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/>); State of California, Department of Finance, E-2.

Crime Rate San Bernardino County, 2014-2018



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, 2018



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, by Type San Bernardino County, 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change from 2014
Rape ³	22.5	29.4	32.8	39.1	43.4	93%
Robbery	115.3	135.2	135.8	137.8	142.8	24%
Aggravated Assault	249.3	297.6	313.8	289.4	296.8	19%
Homicide	5.2	5.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	12%

¹ 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.

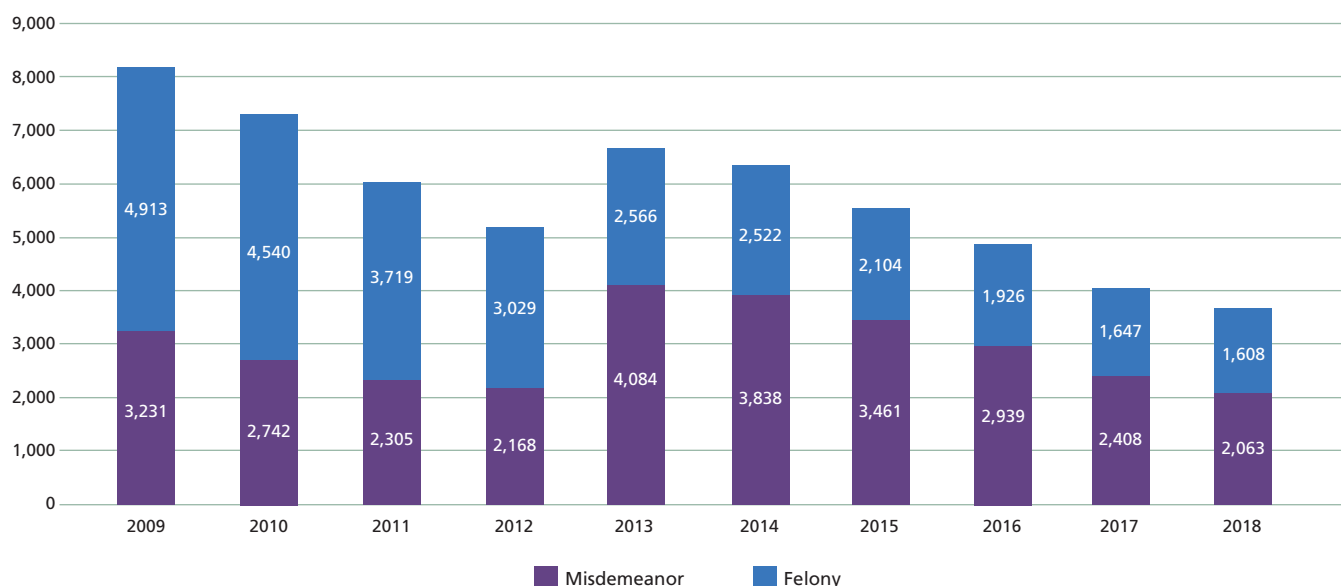
² Due to changes in methodology and sources, data in this indicator are not comparable with prior Community Indicator Reports. Crime rate data include all jurisdictions in San Bernardino County, including sheriff's department, highway patrols, hospitals, school districts, and other large campuses.

³ 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 increases in the rape rate.

Juvenile arrests are down:

- During the 10-year period between 2009 and 2018, juvenile arrests in San Bernardino County dropped 55%.
- In 2018, 56% of juvenile arrests were for misdemeanor charges.

Juvenile Arrests
San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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. The centers are conveniently located, providing access to co-located multi-agency partners: Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Transitional Assistance Department (TAD), Public Health, and Workforce Development Department. Each center has a dedicated Probation Homeless Services Coordinator, a clothing closet, and offers life skills and reentry support classes. Classes offered include, but are not limited to, anger management, employment, healthy life choices, parenting, cognitive journaling, food handler's training, and computer skills training.

During fiscal years 2016/17 to 2018/19, more than 35,100 clients were seen at the Probation Department's three DRRSCs. Of these clients:

- 7,381 were referred to DBH for assistance with behavioral health issues, dual diagnosis issues and/or coordination of outpatient treatment services;
- 4,575 were referred to Workforce Development for employment readiness training or job placement assistance;
- 4,048 were referred to TAD for assistance with accessing Cal-Fresh or health care enrollment;
- 1,225 were referred to Probation Housing Coordinators for housing assistance; and
- 853 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 35,100 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 35,100.

Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit

Number of Gang-Related Filings Continue to Decline

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Gang-related filings decreased:

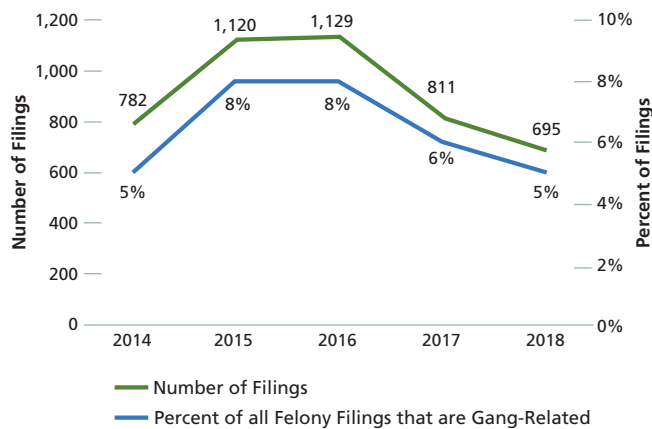
- There were a total of 695 gang-related filings in 2018, a decrease of 14% from 811 filings in 2017.
- In 2018, 33 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide, the same amount as in 2017.
- In 2018, 26% of all homicide filings and 5% of all felony filings were gang-related.

Gangs membership declined:

- There were 639 known gangs in San Bernardino County in 2018, below the five-year average of 672 gangs.
- There was a decrease in the number of gang members, from 15,000 gang members in 2017 to 14,035 in 2018.

Gang-Related Filings

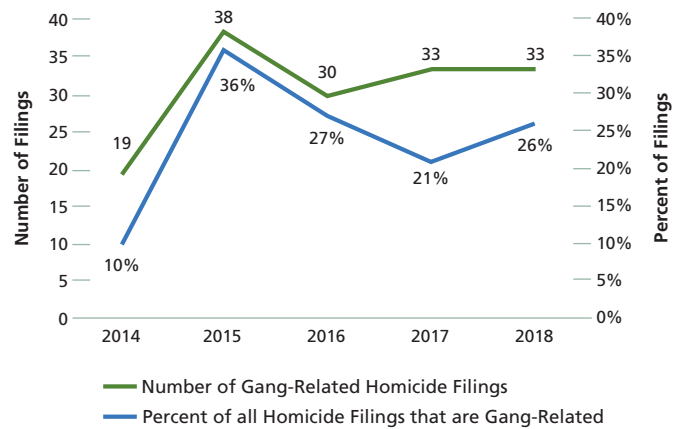
San Bernardino County, 2014-2018



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office

Gang-Related Homicide Filings

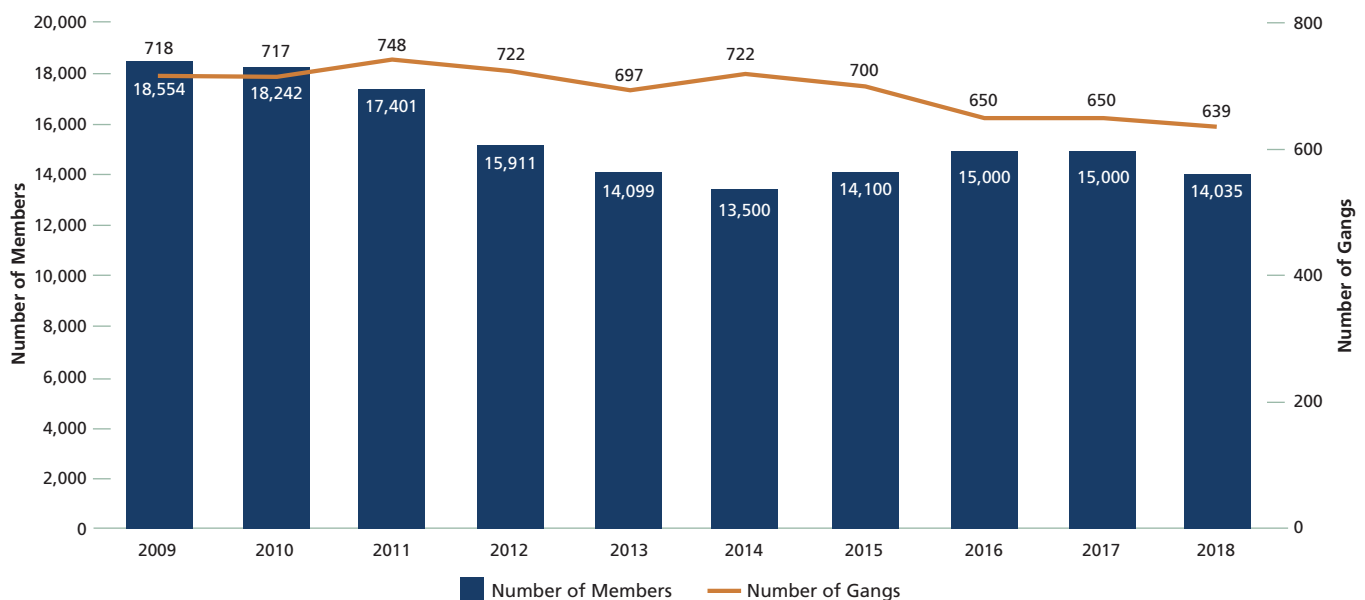
San Bernardino County, 2014-2018



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office

Gangs and Gang Membership

San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

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

Transportation

Section Highlights

Percentage of commuters that carpool	10%
Percentage of residents that work from home	5.4%
1-year growth in alternative fueled cars	↑ 44%
1-year change in traffic collision victims	↑ 10%
Measure I funds invested in 2018/19	\$168 million

Success Story

In 2004, with voter approval, San Bernardino County embarked on an ambitious and virtually unprecedented program to tackle traffic congestion by improving 38 crucial interchanges, where some of the most significant congestion in the county occurs. In 2017, the transformation at the I-10 and Pepper Avenue interchange was completed. This represents the 8th interchange improved in eight years – essentially one a year – with the program on target to complete 12 more projects by 2023. Besides its sheer scale, what makes the program even more unique is the partnership of cities that have fronted funds to expedite interchange projects, as well as contributions from the private sector.

Commute Times Stay Steady

Tracking commuter trends and transportation system demand helps gauge the ease with which residents, workers, and goods can move within the county. Traffic congestion adversely affects the efficient movement of goods, contributes to the expense of operating a car, and increases air pollution. 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 commuting patterns into and out of the county.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County commute times stayed essentially the same:

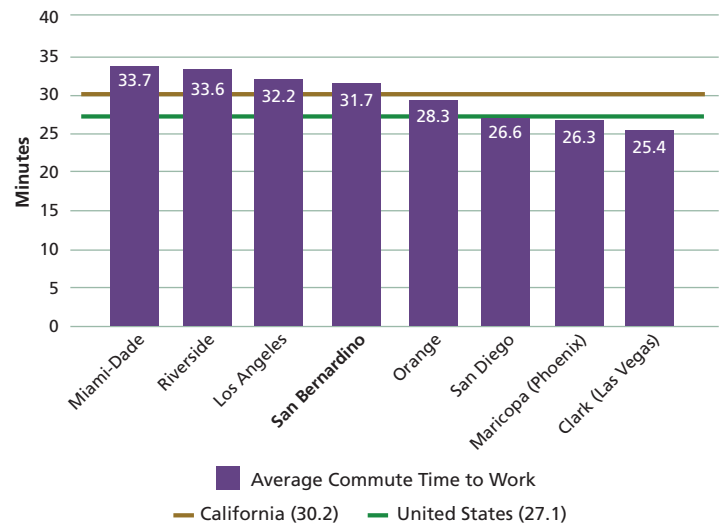
- In 2018, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 31.7 minutes, compared with 31.8 minutes in 2017.
- San Bernardino County's average commute time is longer than both California (30.2 minutes) and the U.S. (27.1 minutes) and is in the middle among regions compared.
- At 80.2% most of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone in 2018.
- Carpooling was the second most common means of commuting (10.1%), followed by people working at home, at 5.4%. Working at home is steadily increasing.
- Only 1.3% of residents take public transportation and another 1.7% walk to work.

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. As of 2018, only 54.7% of California's local streets and roads are in good condition.

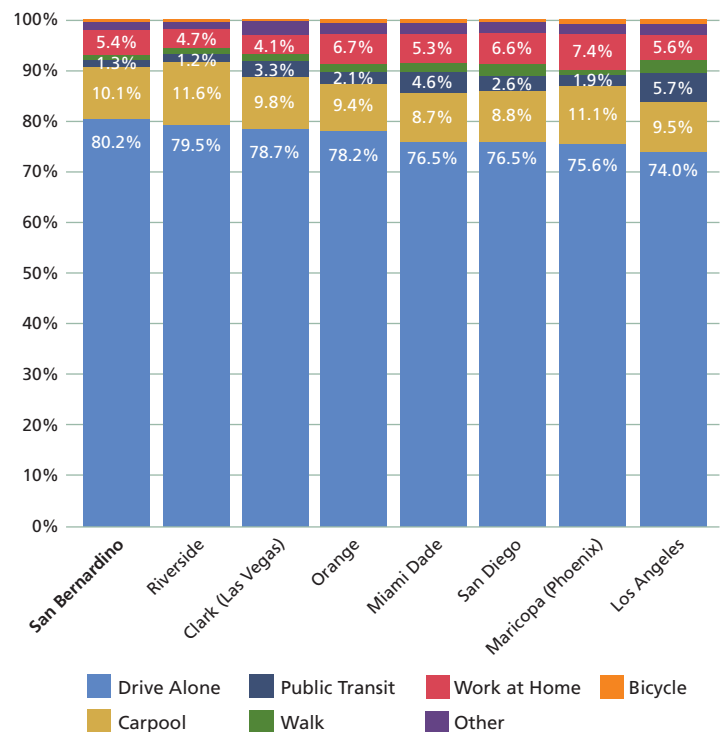
Source: California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment, 2018 (www.savecaliforniastreet.org/)

Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes
County Comparison, 2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Primary Mode of Travel to Work
County Comparison, 2018

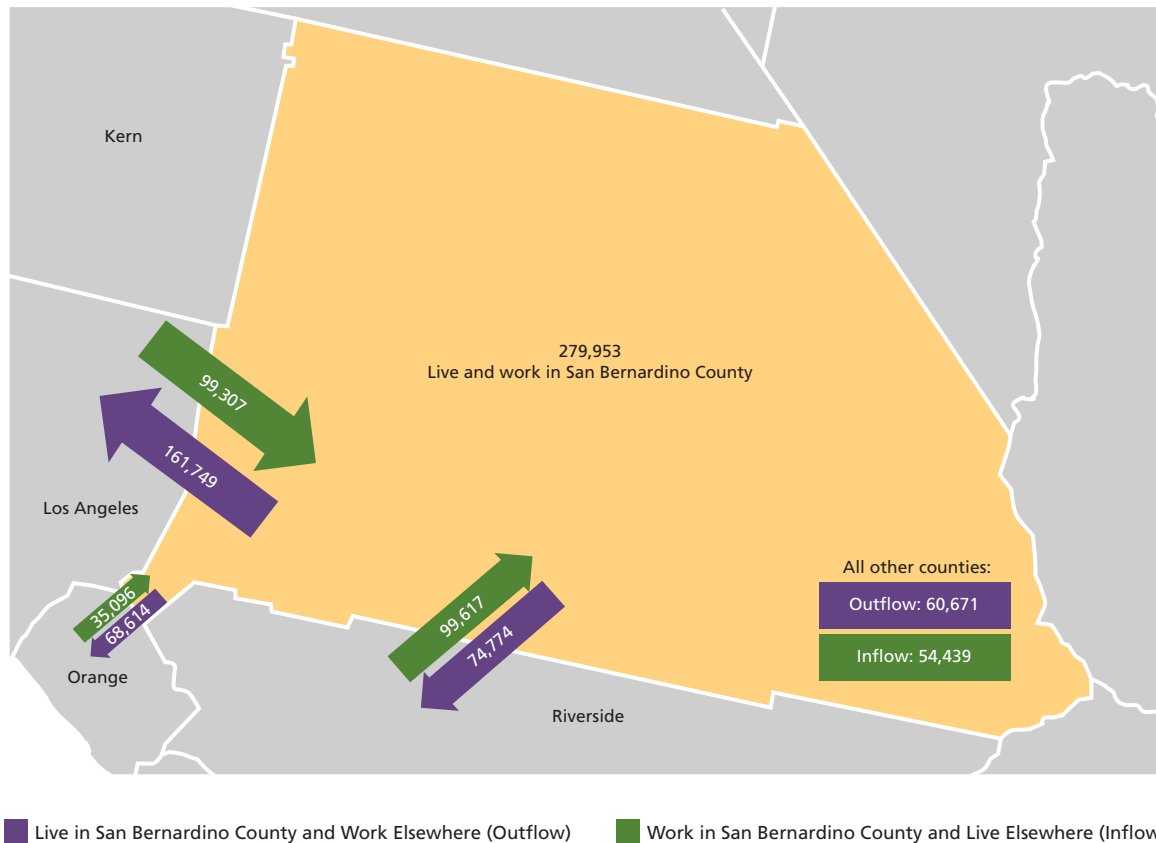


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

More people commute to jobs outside of San Bernardino County, than commute into the county:

- Nearly 366,000 residents work outside of San Bernardino County.
- Most of these residents work in Los Angeles County (161,749), followed by Riverside (74,774) and Orange (68,614) counties.
- In contrast, about 288,500 people commute into San Bernardino County to work.
- Of these, approximately the same number of people live in Riverside (99,617) and Los Angeles (99,307) counties, while 35,096 people live in Orange County and commute into San Bernardino County to work.
- About 280,000 people both live and work in San Bernardino County.

Intercounty Commuting Patterns (2017)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau On the Map Application

Alternative Fuel Vehicles on the Rise

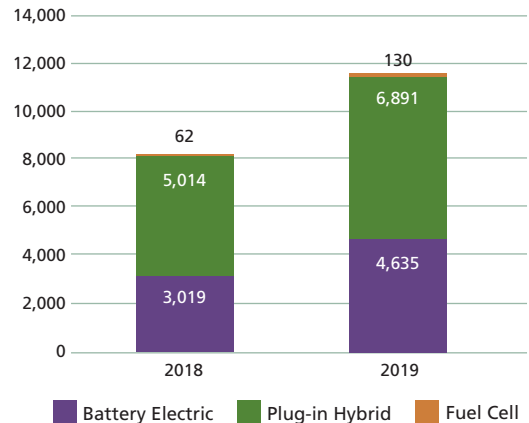
Tracking vehicle registrations can help a community understand its reliance on cars, and the potential for increased traffic congestion and air quality impacts. Tracking the growth in alternatively fueled cars helps illustrate the region's contribution to statewide goals for reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and reveals infrastructure that may be needed 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:

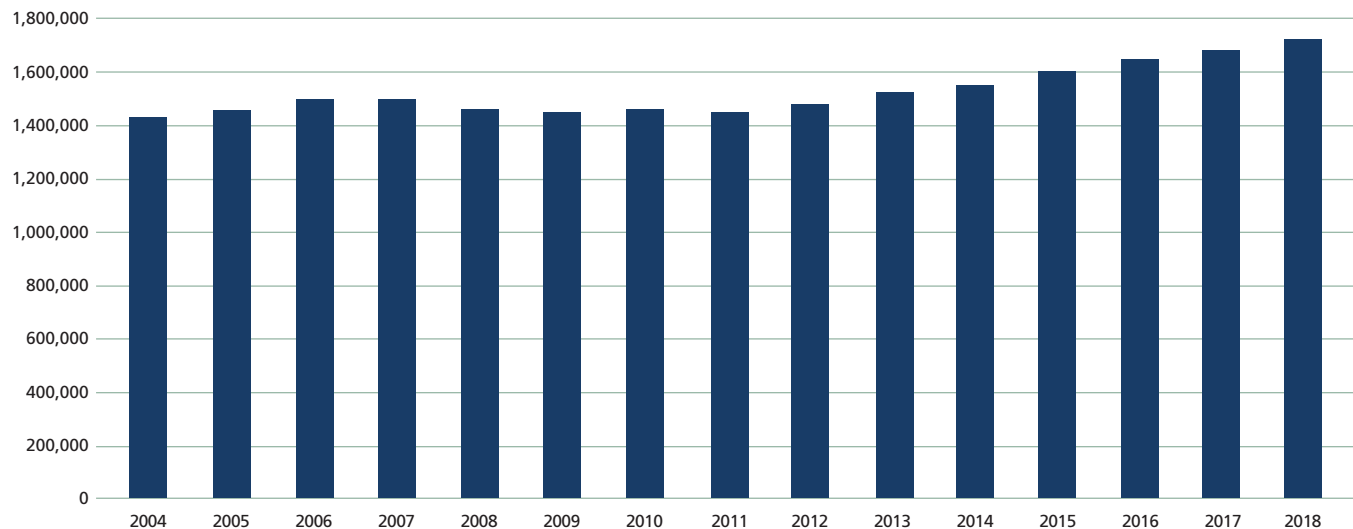
- In 2018, there were more than 1.7 million vehicles registered (1,711,043) including autos, trucks, and motorcycles.
- This is an increase of approximately 21,700 vehicles, or 1.3%, since 2017.
- The number of registered vehicles dipped slightly during the recession but increased consistently each year since 2011, growing a total of 18% between 2011 and 2018, outpacing the statewide increase of 14% during the same period.
- Among all vehicles registered in San Bernardino County in 2018, less than one percent (0.7% or 11,656 cars) were plug-in hybrid, battery electric, or fuel cell vehicles. The remainder of registered vehicles used gasoline, diesel or another form of fuel.
- While still a small proportion of all vehicles, the number of alternative fuel vehicles is rapidly increasing. The number of battery electric vehicles grew by 54% between 2017 and 2018, and plug-in hybrid cars grew by 37%. At the same time, fuel cell vehicles more than doubled (from 62 to 130 cars).

Alternative Fuel Vehicles by Type
San Bernardino County, 2017 and 2018



Vehicle Registrations

San Bernardino County, 2004-2018



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 do not have a gasoline engine and therefore do not produce tailpipe emissions (although there are emissions associated with charging these vehicles), and they have longer electric driving ranges compared to plug-in hybrids.

Fuel Cell: A fuel cell electric vehicle 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.

Number of Traffic Collision Victims Up 10% in One Year

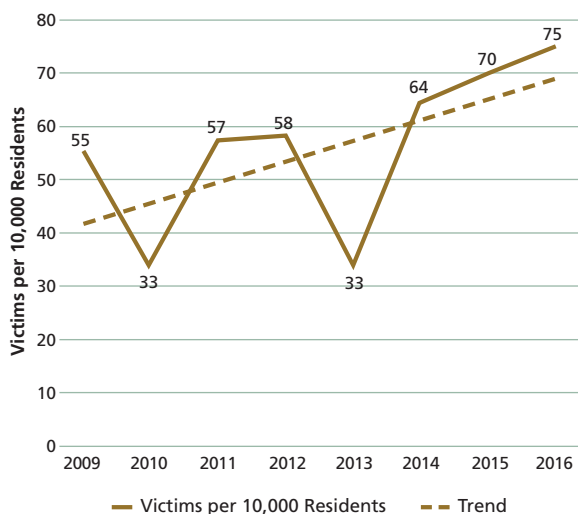
Traffic safety is an important element of a livable community that supports convenient and safe transportation choices including driving, transit, bicycling, and walking. Yet, there are thousands of victims of traffic collisions each year, and many of those injuries or fatalities were potentially preventable. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, there were 36,750 traffic fatalities in the United States in 2018. Factors that influence traffic safety include road design, posted traffic speed, and road and sidewalk quality, as well as driver behaviors like speeding and driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Distracted driving, biking or walking may also contribute. By assessing traffic safety data, communities can identify opportunities to improve roadway, bicycle and pedestrian safety.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Injuries or fatalities from vehicle collisions continue a steady climb upward:

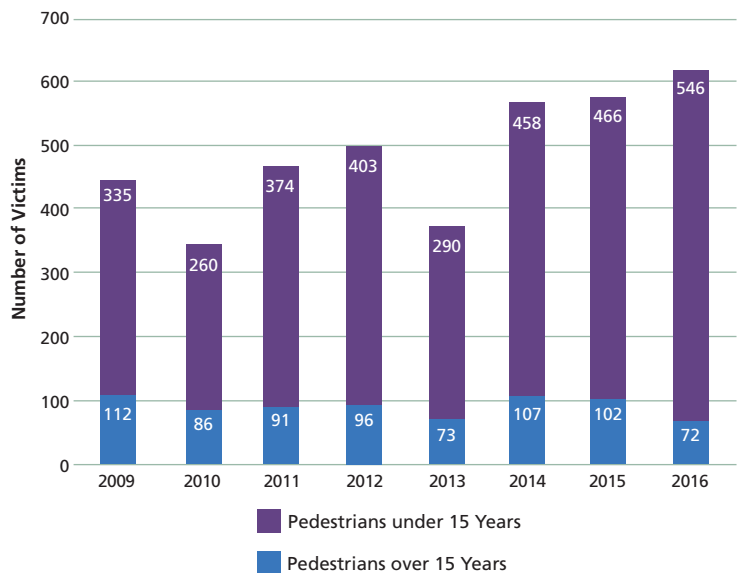
- There were 16,263 people injured or killed in vehicle collisions in San Bernardino County in 2016, a 10% increase from the previous year, and up a total of 45% since 2009.
- Bicyclists and pedestrians made up 6% of all traffic collision victims in 2016.
- Pedestrian injuries and fatalities were the highest reported since 2009, at 618 victims.
- This represents a one-year increase in pedestrian injuries and fatalities of 9%, and a 38% increase between 2009 and 2016.
- In contrast, bicyclist injuries and fatalities decreased for the second consecutive year, falling to 337 victims in 2016, a drop of 19% since the high in 2014.
- However, these 337 victims still represent a 34% increase in cyclist injuries and fatalities since 2009.

Victims Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions San Bernardino County, 2009-2016



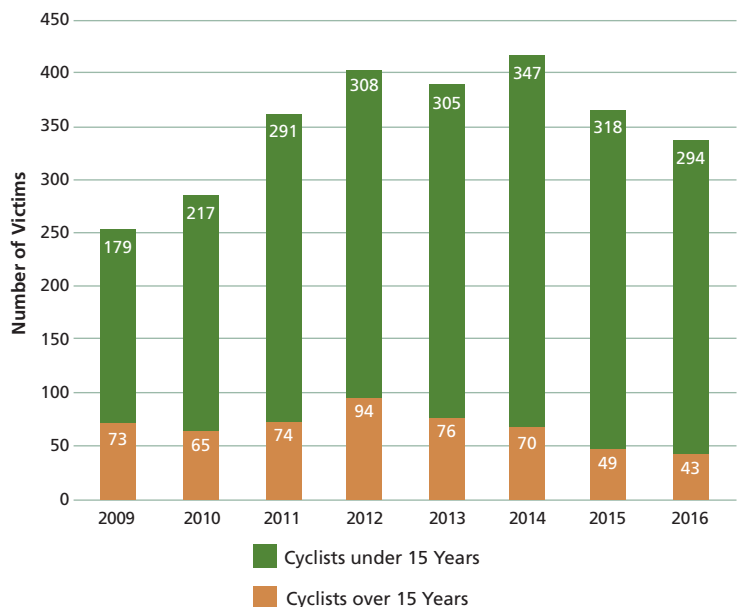
Source: California Office of Traffic Safety, data compiled by San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

Pedestrians Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions by Age San Bernardino County, 2009-2016



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

Bicyclists Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions by Age San Bernardino County, 2009-2016



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

Bus Ridership is Falling; Rail Ridership Holds Steady

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 and other trips. This indicator measures ridership on the commuter rail system, as well as ridership and operating costs for San Bernardino County's five bus systems, which offer bus service coverage to over 90% of the county's population.

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Overall rail ridership increased slightly in 2018/19:

- In 2018/19, ridership on all Metrolink lines having at least one station serving San Bernardino County totaled 6.11 million riders, a 2.2% increase from the previous year.
- This increase was driven by a substantial increase of more than 200,000 riders on the San Bernardino Line.
- Ridership on the 91 Line experienced a slight one-year increase (+0.6%) while ridership on both the Riverside and Inland Empire/Orange County lines decreased (-4.7% and -3.9%, respectively).
- Over the last 10 years, ridership on the Riverside and San Bernardino lines dropped by 22% and 7%, respectively. In contrast, ridership on the Inland Empire/Orange County and 91 lines increased by 26% and 28%, respectively.
- Consequently, since 2010, overall rail ridership has trended downward by less than 1%.

Bus ridership in San Bernardino County declined for the sixth consecutive year:

- In 2018/19, there were 13,599,783 bus passenger boardings, a one-year decrease of 3% on top of a 4% decrease the prior year. Bus ridership has dropped 22% overall since 2010/11.
- Bus boardings for Omnitrans were 7.5 per capita in 2017, compared with 10.5 in 2013, a drop of 29% over five years. The cost per boarding increased to \$5.92 per trip in 2017, up from \$4.83 in 2016, a 23% increase in one year.
- Victor Valley Transit boardings per capita decreased 26% to 3.9 per capita in 2016 compared with 5.3 in 2013. Cost per trip increased 24% in one year, rising to \$7.55 per trip in 2017, up from \$6.07 the previous year.
- Per capita ridership decreased for all regions compared, except Las Vegas and Phoenix, while cost per trip increased in 2017 for all regions compared except Phoenix.

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

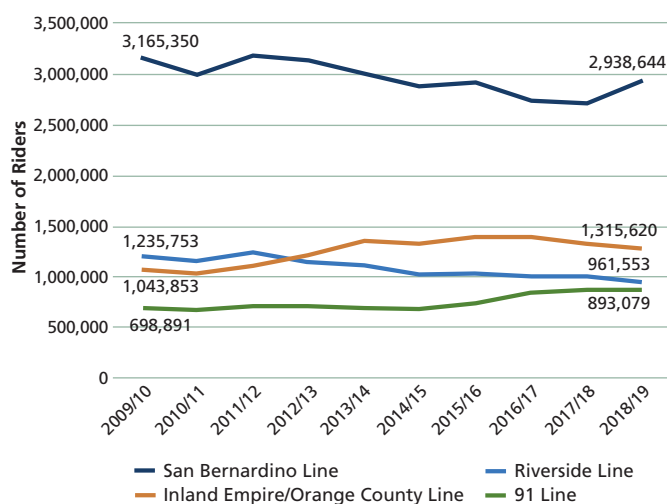
2017	Boardings per Capita	Cost per Trip
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	34.7	\$4.20
Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada (Las Vegas)	31.3	\$2.40
Miami-Dade Transit	23.2	\$6.26
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System	20.2	\$3.31
Valley Metro (Phoenix)	19.7	\$4.09
Orange County Transportation Authority	13.9	\$4.76
Sunline Transit Agency (Coachella Valley)	9.6	\$6.51
Omnitrans	7.5	\$5.92
Riverside Transit Agency	4.0	\$6.72
Victor Valley Transit Authority	3.9	\$7.55

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

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

Commuter Rail Ridership

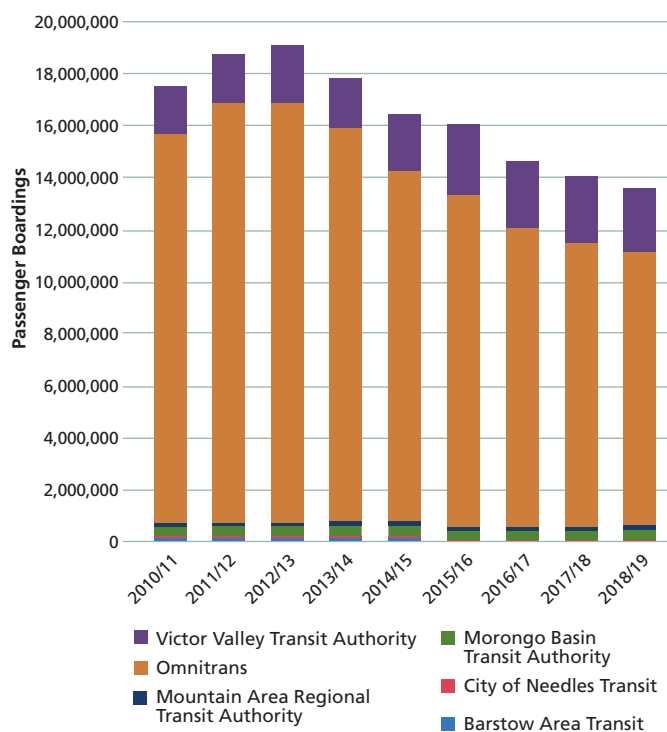
San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and 91 Line, 2010-2019



Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

Bus Ridership

San Bernardino County, 2011-2019



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

6-Year Planned Transportation Investment: \$4 Billion

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

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

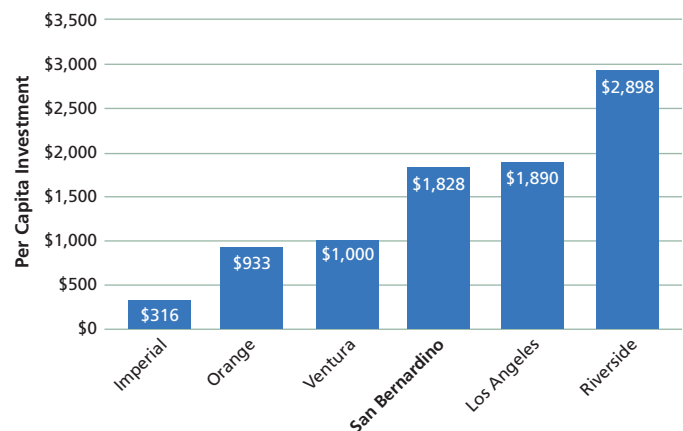
Funding for transportation improvements is expected to be 11% lower over the six-year planning period between 2019 and 2024, compared with the previous six-year cycle:

- Investment in the transportation system in San Bernardino County is planned at \$1,828 per capita for 2019 to 2024.
- This is lower than the previous funding cycle (2017 to 2022) at \$2,062 per capita.
- The investment of \$1,828 per capita equates to a total of approximately \$4 billion invested in San Bernardino County over the six-year period.
- For the 2019 to 2024 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:

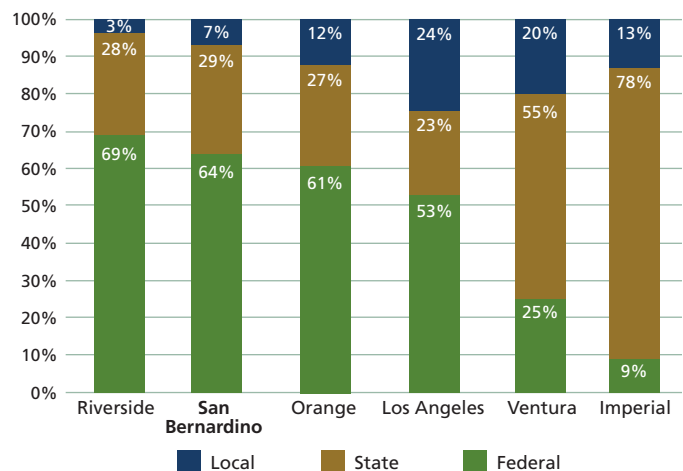
- In 2018/19, Measure I funds available for investment in transportation projects totaled \$168 million.
- Measure I is projected to generate gradually increasing annual transportation revenue through 2024/25, when annual revenue is expected to reach \$208 million.
- From 2010 to 2040, it is estimated 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 36% of transportation funding with local funds making up the remaining 64%.

Planned Per Capita Transportation Investment
County Comparison, 2019-2024



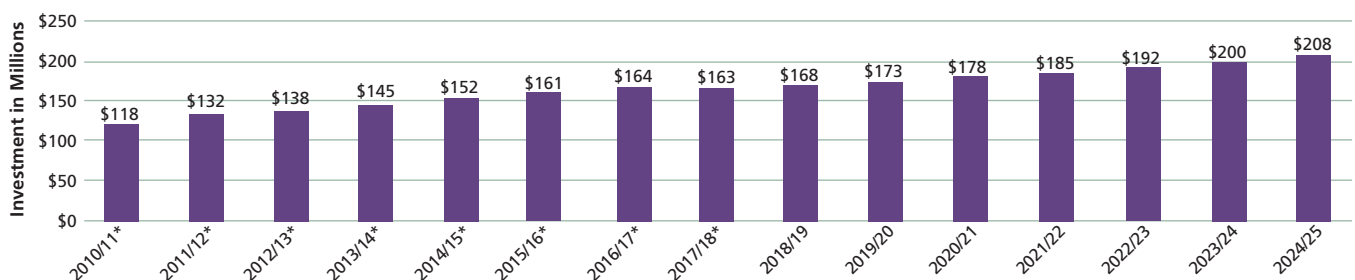
Source: Southern California Association of Governments

Proportion of Local, State, and Federal Transportation Investment
County Comparison, 2019-2024 Funding Cycle



Source: Southern California Association of Governments

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



*Actuals Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

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

Environment

Section Highlights

Residential Solar Rank in California

#1

Commercial and Industrial Solar Rank in California

#2

Air Quality Compared to 10 Years Ago

Slightly Worse

10-Year Participation in Hazardous Waste Collection

▲ 19%

Stormwater Pollution Reports in 2018

419

Success Story

Where does all the trash that people throw out go? The trash collector hauls it away and many people don't give it a second thought. It ends up in landfills, taking up space and creating gases and liquids that can cause pollution. The San Bernardino County Public Works Department/Solid Waste Management Division works hard to reduce waste through recycling. Selected loads of waste are sorted and materials are pulled out for further processing to be reused or recycled. This program has significantly helped the County reach its state-mandated waste diversion goals. In fact, during 2018, the Solid Waste Management Division diverted 60% of waste from landfills – 145,160 tons. And since 2006, they have diverted over 1.13 million tons of materials – equivalent in volume to two Empire State Buildings full of waste.

Region Still 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.¹

How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Compared to 26 metro areas in California, Riverside-San Bernardino holds its position as a top region for solar power:

- In 2018, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked first out of 26 California metro areas for the most kilowatts of installed residential solar power.
- Riverside-San Bernardino was also a statewide leader in commercial and industrial solar power installations, ranking 2nd on both categories.
- Riverside-San Bernardino continues to hold its position as 5th out of 26 in the number of clean vehicle rebates issued in 2018.
- In terms of the lowest residential electricity consumption per capita, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked 18 out of 26 metros in 2017, which is an improvement over the prior year (20th), but a drop since 2015 when the region ranked 14th.
- The region is 7th in the state for the lowest non-residential electricity consumption in 2017 – a slight improvement from 8th the previous year.

Big Solar in the San Bernardino County Desert

In February 2019, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors took action to restrict new “utility-oriented” solar development in certain rural communities. Utility-oriented solar is defined as a project in which more than 50% of the energy produced would be used outside the local area and sent to the energy grid. The board’s action seeks to steer large-scale projects away from rural communities and direct the development of new projects to less populated or already disturbed areas. Community-oriented installations, such as roof top panels, are still allowed in all parts of the county.

Source: San Bernardino County, County Administrative Office; Emerson, Sandra. “It’s lights out on big solar in San Bernardino County desert.” The Sun. February 28, 2019. Accessed September 13, 2019. Retrieved from: <https://www.sbsun.com/2019/02/28/san-bernardino-county-board-to-prohibit-renewable-energy-development-in-key-desert-areas/>

Selected Green Innovation Metrics Ranking Among 26 California Metro Areas
Selected Metro Areas, 2017 or 2018

	Riverside-San Bernardino	Los Angeles-Orange County	San Diego
Most Solar Installations: Residential	1	3	1
Most Solar Installations: Commercial	2	4	1
Most Solar Installations: Industrial	2	11	13
Most Clean Vehicle Rebates	5	1	4
Lowest Electricity Consumption per Capita: Non-Residential	7	14	5
Lowest Electricity Consumption per Capita: Residential	18	3	5

Best Rank

1-5

6-10

11-16

17-21

22-26

Worst Rank

Note: Solar installation and clean vehicle rebate data are from 2018. Electricity consumption data are from 2017.

Source: Next10, California Green Innovation Index, 2019

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

Slight Worsening of Air Quality Over Past 10 Years

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

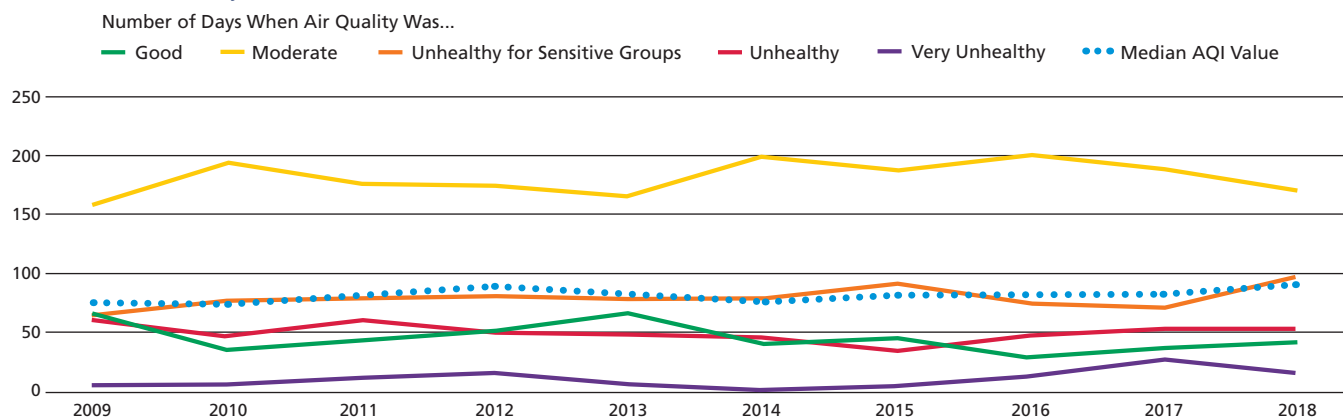
How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Over the past 10 years, there has been a slight worsening in the median air quality index value:

- The median air quality index value has increased slightly from 10 years ago when the value was 82, compared to 88 in 2018. Both values are in the “moderate” range.
- Most days (168, or 46% of days) were in the “moderate” range in 2018, more than 10 years ago when there were 158 days in the moderate range.
- The second most common air quality status in 2018 was “unhealthy for sensitive groups,” which accounted for 96 days out of the year, up from 70 days 10 years ago.
- One in seven days (51 days) were considered “unhealthy” in 2018, compared to one in six (63 days) in 2009.
- Meanwhile, there were 43 days of “good” air in 2018, compared to 68 in 2009.
- Compared to air quality in neighboring and peer regions, San Bernardino County had poorer median air quality in 2018 than all regions compared.

Air Quality Index

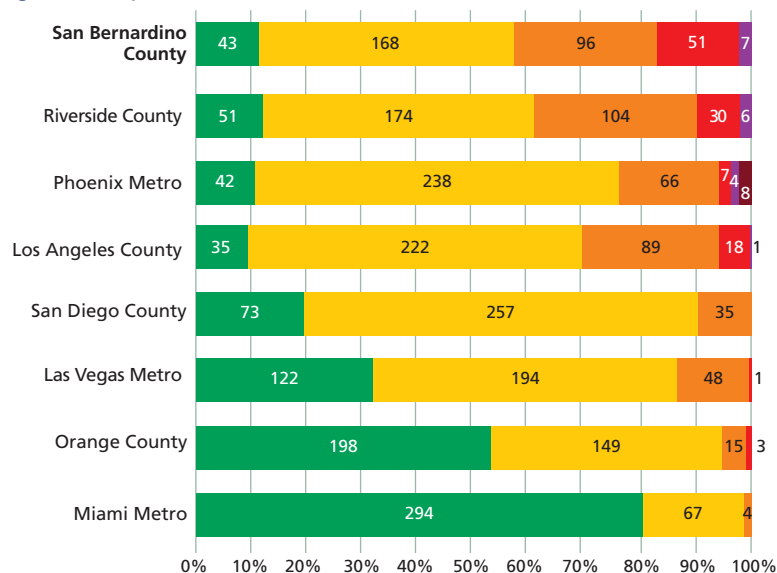
San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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

Air Quality Index

Regional Comparison, 2018



Number of Days When Air Quality Was...
 Legend: Good (green), Moderate (yellow), Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups (orange), Unhealthy (red), Very Unhealthy (purple), Hazardous (dark red).

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)

Breathmobiles Help Kids Breathe Easier

The Arrowhead Regional Medical Center operates two “Breathmobiles” – mobile health clinics specializing in the treatment and prevention of asthma symptoms in children. The Breathmobiles regularly visit approximately 40 locations county-wide, including Head Start and school locations. They offer free of charge services, including lung function testing, asthma and allergy education, and prescriptions for medications. Outcomes have been striking. Among participants who were in the program one year or longer, emergency department visits were halved, hospitalizations were cut from 9% to 3% of participants, and school absenteeism due to asthma plummeted from 31% of participants before starting the program to 6% after.

Participation in Hazardous Waste Collection Grows 19%

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?

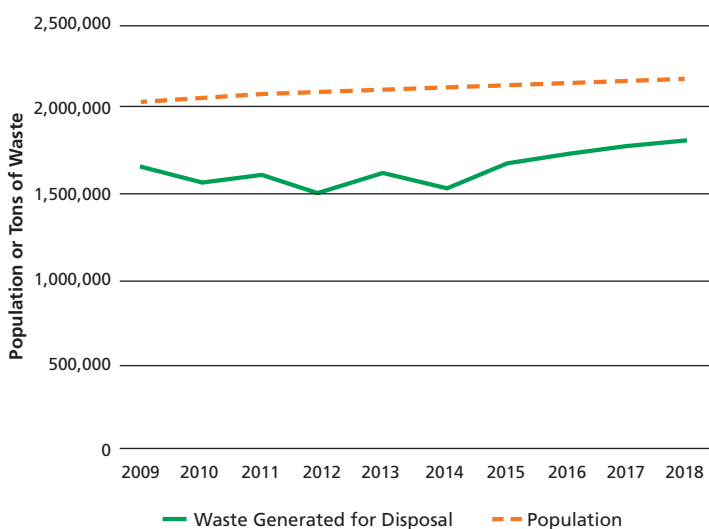
Solid waste disposal has grown steadily since 2014:

- In 2018, San Bernardino County residents generated and disposed approximately 1.82 million tons of waste.
- Waste disposal increased 12% since 2009.
- Since 2009, San Bernardino County's population grew an estimated 8%. Population growth can have some impact on disposal trends, but economic factors and waste diversion programs are the primary drivers.
- In 2018, San Bernardino County residents and businesses produced slightly less waste than California overall (0.9 tons per person in San Bernardino County compared to 1.0 tons per person in California).¹

Household hazardous waste collection trends flattened after years of steady increases:

- The number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers in 2018/19 was slightly less than the prior year, but there has been an overall 19% increase in participation over the past 10 years.
- The number of HHW pounds collected in 2018/19 was slightly less than the prior year, as well. Each participating household contributed an average of 58 pounds of HHW in 2018/19.
- San Bernardino County's per capita HHW collection rate (1.7 pounds per person) was considerably lower than California's (3.2 pounds per person).²

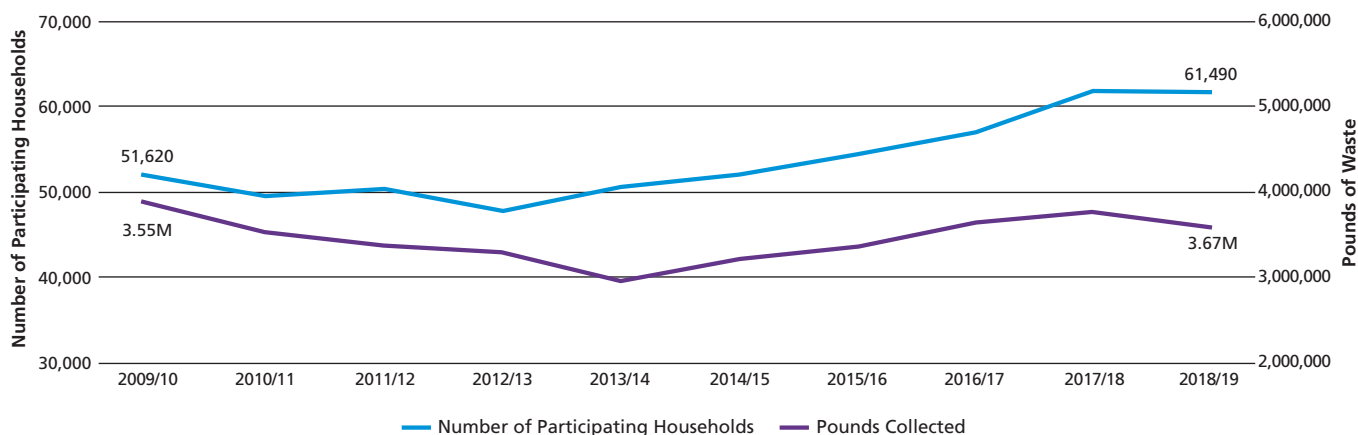
Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth
San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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

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

Household Hazardous Waste Program Participation and Pounds of Waste Collected
San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



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

Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department

¹ California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), Disposal Reporting System (DRS), Multi-Year Countywide Origin Summary, and Statewide Disposal, Transformation, Import, Export and ADC Disposal Summary; California Department of Finance, Report E-2 (July population estimates)

² Based on 2017/18 data from CalRecycle, Household Hazardous Waste Form 303 Collection Information, as provided by San Bernardino County Fire Department and retrieved from CalRecycle.com; California Department of Finance, Report E-5 (January population estimates)

Illegal Pollutant Discharges into Storm Drains Decrease in 2018

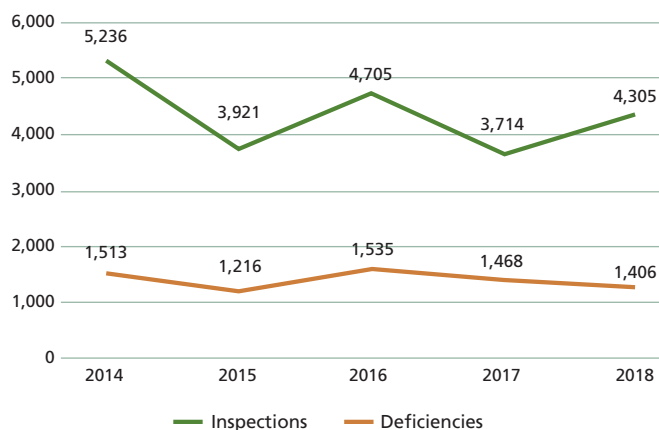
Stormwater pollution refers to urban water runoff that picks up pollutants as it flows through the storm drain system – a network of channels, gutters, and pipes that collect rain and snowmelt. Eventually, the runoff empties untreated directly into local rivers and lakes. Pollutants in stormwater runoff, such as litter, pet waste, motor oil, paint, anti-freeze, pesticides, fertilizers, and toxic household chemicals, can have serious effects. They can contaminate 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 decrease in the number of illegal discharge, dumping and spill event reports in the Santa Ana River watershed in San Bernardino County in 2017/18:

- There were 419 illegal discharge reports in 2017/18, the second highest in 10 years.
- While the number of reports varies from year to year, this year marks a 40% increase in reports since 2009.
- There were 134 illegal discharges requiring enforcement action, such as a notice of violation, fines, or verbal outreach and education. This equates to 32% of all illegal discharges reported.
- San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 4,305 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities and construction sites in 2017/18. Of this total, 1,406 inspections (or 33%) resulted in deficiencies requiring corrective action.

San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program Inspections of Commercial, Construction, and Industrial Facilities and Number with Deficiencies Requiring Enforcement Action, 2014-2018

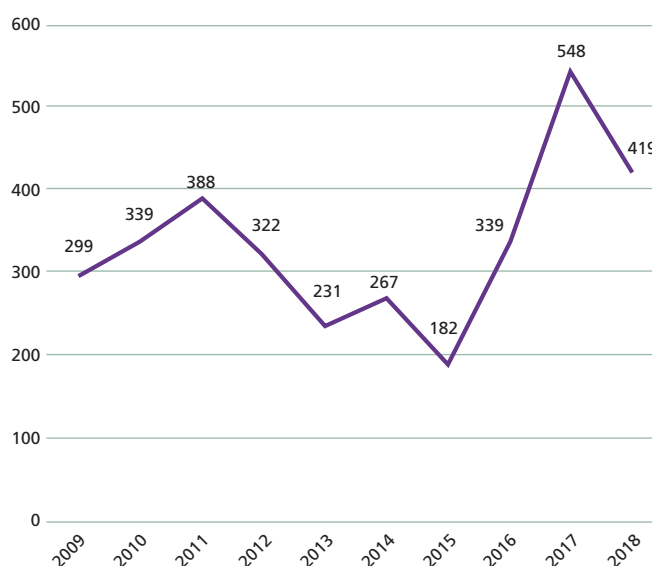


Source: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Stormwater Program, Annual Report

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.

Illegal Discharge, Dumping and Spill Events in the Santa Ana River Basin (San Bernardino County portions), 2009-2018



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



Graywater Program Conducts Survey and Increases Outreach

Graywater is the relatively clean water from baths, sinks, laundry, and kitchen appliances. County ordinance requires graywater to be kept on the property because discharge into the street can harm the environment and infrastructure. A 2018 survey of unincorporated areas in the Valley Region conducted by the County of San Bernardino Public Works NPDES team found that several neighborhoods have higher concentrations of graywater discharges. These neighborhoods also have higher amounts of illegal dumping. The NPDES team determined that many residents in these areas neither knew that these discharges are illegal nor understood California requirements, so an effort was made to increase awareness and education through updated flyers in both English and Spanish. The flyers encourage residents to use their graywater to water plants as a means of complying with the law.

Water Usage Rates Vary Dramatically Within the County

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.¹ The water suppliers providing usage data serve approximately 1,450,000 county residents (or roughly 66% of the total San Bernardino County population).²

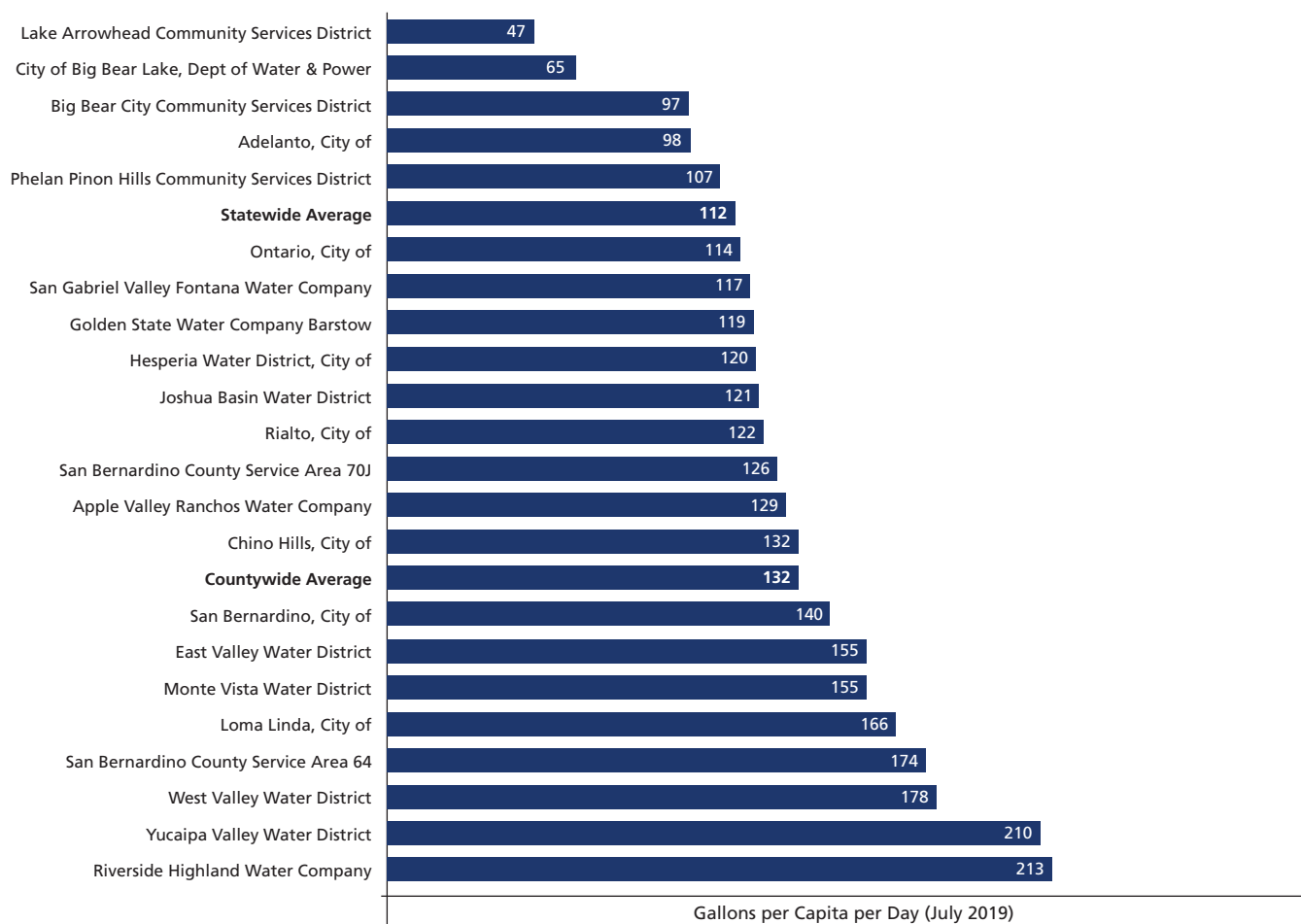
How is San Bernardino County Doing?

San Bernardino County residents' daily per capita water consumption is higher than the statewide average:

- On average, according to data by water districts reporting usage statistics, San Bernardino County residential consumers used an estimated 132 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in July 2019.³
- This GPCD rate is above the statewide rate of 112 GPCD.
- The estimated average rate ranged from a low of 47 GPCD in Lake Arrowhead to a high of 213 GPCD in the Riverside Highland Water Company service area.
- Residential water usage can differ due to regional variations in climate, precipitation, land use, tourism, income, and local supplier water costs, usage regulations and conservation programs.

Estimated Residential Gallons per Capita per Day

San Bernardino County Water Suppliers Reporting for July 2019



Note: This chart includes urban water suppliers serving San Bernardino County that have more than 3,000 connections. City of Chino, City of Colton, Cucamonga Valley Water District, City of Redlands, Twentynine Palms, Victorville Water District, and West Valley Water District did not submit July 2019 data to the State Water Resources Control Board.

Source: State Water Resources Control Board, June 2014 - July 2019 Urban Water Supplier Monthly Reports (www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/conservation_reporting.html)

¹ As of November 2017, water usage reports to the state are voluntary for urban water suppliers. Countywide estimates are not comparable to previous presentations due to fewer water suppliers reporting in 2019.

² Population data are sourced to the State Water Resources Control Board and the California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 2019.

³ The countywide GPCD average was calculated by averaging the GPCD rate for each supplier and is a rough estimate of countywide usage.

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

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

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