

2020

Community Indicators Report



SAN BERNARDINO
COUNTY





Board of Supervisors

Curt Hagman
Chairman

This marks the eleventh year that San Bernardino County and our community partners have published this honest and unfiltered self-assessment of how our county is performing in key aspects of community life. But this report is remarkably different than those that have come before it in two key ways.

First, this edition of our annual Community Indicators Report takes a detailed look at the local impacts and possible long-term effects of the issue that defined 2020 and continues to consume our attention and efforts to this day: The COVID-19 pandemic. A 12-page special feature examines how COVID-19 has touched not only our health but everything from employment and childcare to freight movement and traffic congestion.

The second way in which this report breaks new ground is in how it examines equity and measures it whenever and wherever possible. This will become a feature of all future Community Indicators Reports as a result of a commitment the Board of Supervisors made in June 2020 when it became the first county in California to declare racism as a public health crisis. In doing so, the Board acknowledged that equity is a community element that must be discussed and measured in the same way we look at and strive to improve our economy, our health, our schools, our environment, and everything else that comprises a community.

This report has always been central to our county's efforts to achieve the Countywide Vision. Achieving this vision depends on working to strengthen each element of our community by understanding that all elements relate to and depend upon each other. By acknowledging that equity is a community element, we recognize that we cannot achieve our goals unless we ensure that no one is left behind.

The goal of this report, and the interactive digital version at <http://indicators.sbcounty.gov>, 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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Curt Hagman".

Curt Hagman
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

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Introduction

The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors is pleased to share the 2020 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report with our community of partners. As residents, policy-makers, educators, and business and community leaders, we hope you will find value in this opportunity for self-reflection and continue to work with us as we collectively advance our vision for the future.

What is the Countywide Vision?

In 2011, after extensive public dialogue and engagement, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors and San Bernardino Council of Governments adopted the Countywide Vision. This vision, summarized below, affirms the elements of a thriving county, including a vibrant economy, high-quality community services, sustainable environment, open and ethical governance, and opportunities for all. Together, the County and the member jurisdictions of the Council of Governments committed to work collaboratively to see this aspiration become a reality.

Countywide Vision



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

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

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

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

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



Why Indicators?

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.



What Makes a Good Indicator?

Good indicators are honest and fair measurements of 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
- Are disaggregated, when possible, to understand how different groups are faring
- 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

Who are our 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.

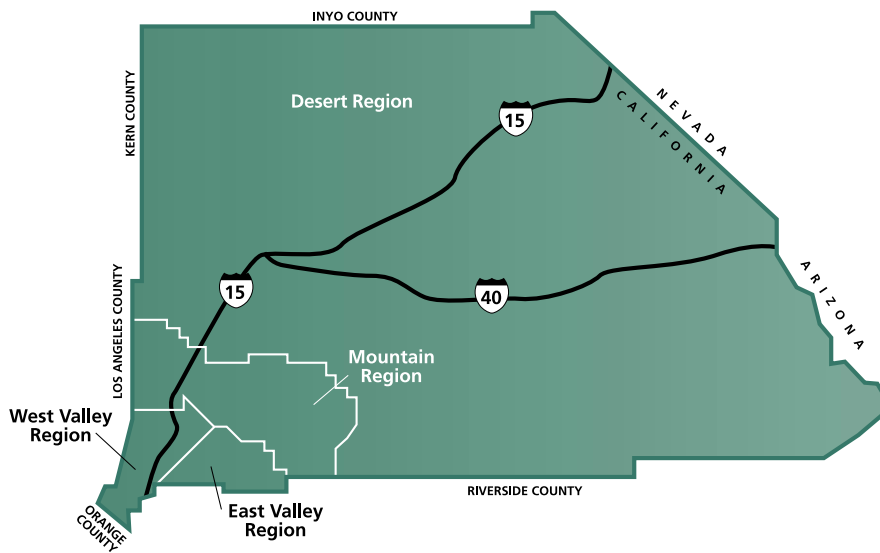
What’s New in the 2020 Report?

The 2020 report takes a deep dive into two critical issues: the impact of the coronavirus public health crisis and the call to advance equity. In the first special section, the **Impact of COVID-19** on San Bernardino County, we provide a snapshot of the effects of the pandemic by showing trends for each focus area in the report, including the economy, housing, income, and wellness. In addition, on each section title page, a success story highlights the commitment of several San Bernardino County agencies to adapt services so that they could continue to support the community in spite of the pandemic. The second special section, **Advancing Equity**, describes how the 2020 report substantially magnifies our ability to measure equity in the region through the addition of the Equity Gap Score and an expanded number of indicators that provide data disaggregated by race or ethnicity.

County Profile

PLACE

GEOGRAPHY



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

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

2,180,537

Population (2020)

16%

Projected growth between 2020 and 2045

POPULATION DENSITY

108

Persons per square mile (countywide)

3,238

Persons per square mile (Valley Region only)

AGE

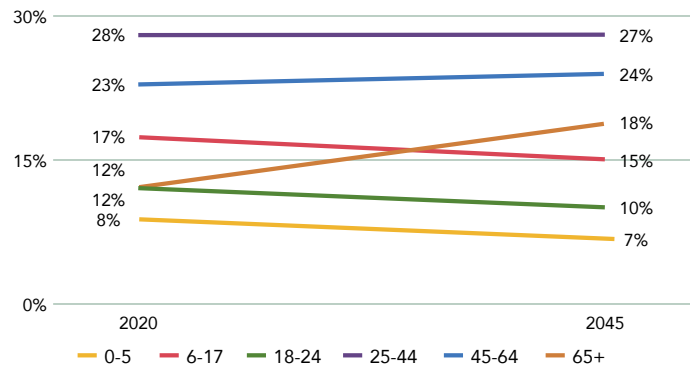
In terms of absolute growth, several age groups are expected to decline in numbers between 2020 and 2045, including young children ages 0-5 (0.1% decline), children ages 6 to 17 (0.4% decline), and young adults ages 18 to 24 (0.9% decline). All other age groups are expected to see positive population growth between 2020 and 2045, with seniors ages 65 and older experiencing the highest rate of growth at 70%.

For context, the statewide population of children ages 0-5 is expected to decrease by 7% over this period, while the statewide senior population is projected to increase 61%.

In terms of relative growth, the proportion of the San Bernardino County population made up of residents ages 65 and older is projected to grow from 12% of the population in 2020 to 18% by 2045. The age group of adults ages 45-64 is expected to grow from 23% to 24% of the overall population during this timeframe. The size of all other age groups is projected to shrink in varying degrees relative to the total population.

FASTEST GROWTH RATE: SENIORS

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

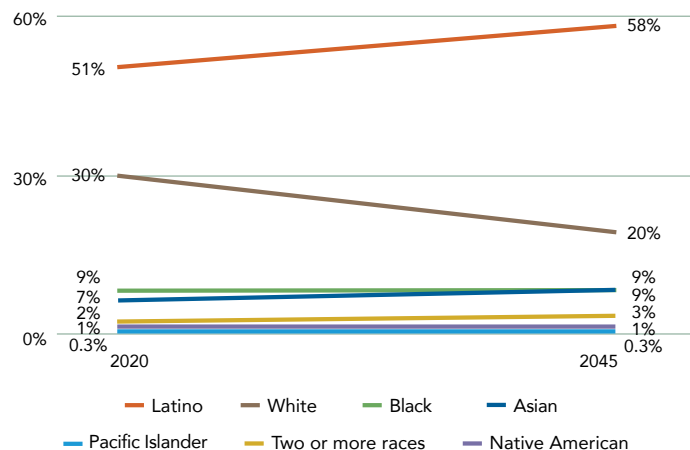


RACE/ETHNICITY

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 58% of the total population by 2045. White residents are projected to decrease as a proportion of the overall population, while residents identifying as Asian or Two or More Races are projected to increase slightly. The share of Black, Native American, and Pacific Islander individuals as a percent of the overall population are projected to remain the same.

INCREASING DIVERSITY OVER TIME

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

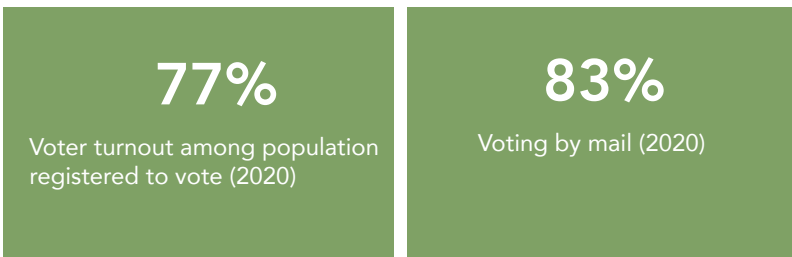


Note: All races are Non-Hispanic. Latino is of any race.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

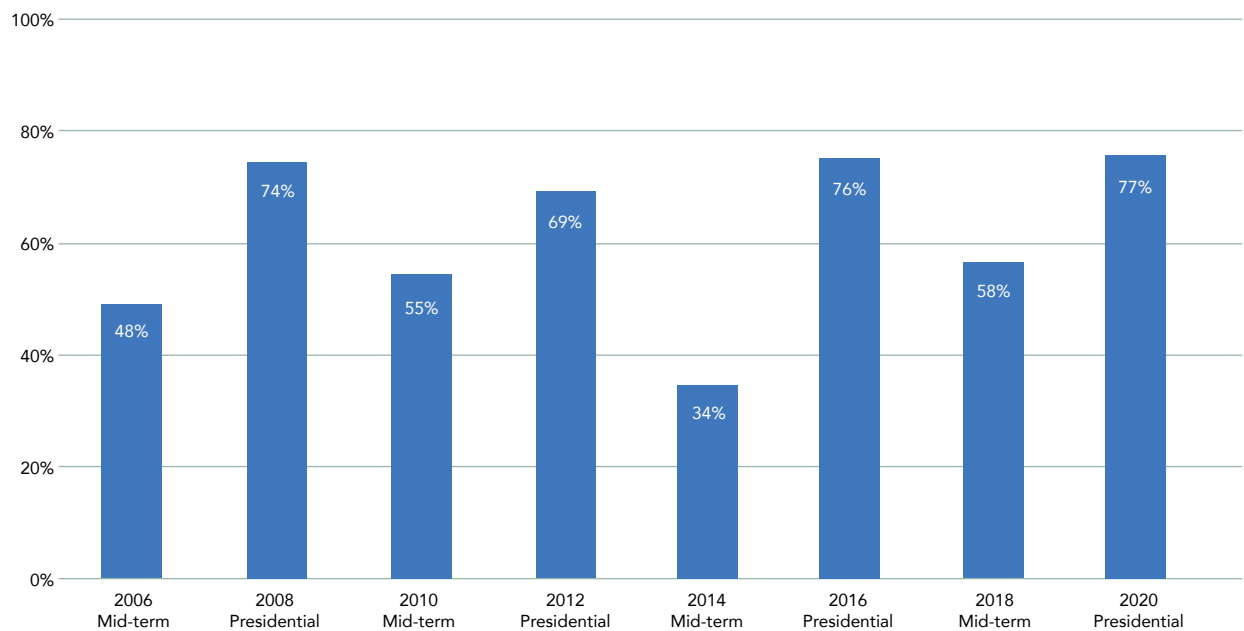


CIVIC ENGAGEMENT



2020 MARKS HIGHEST VOTER TURNOUT IN OVER 10 YEARS

Turnout Among Registered Voters for Presidential and Mid-Term Election Years in San Bernardino County, 2006-2020



EDUCATION



ECONOMY

EMPLOYMENT

970,900

Number in the labor force (November 2020)

893,600

Number employed (November 2020)

77,300

Number unemployed (September 2020)

8.0%

Unemployment rate (November 2020)

INCOME

18%

Child poverty rate (2019)

13%

Overall poverty rate (2019)

\$67,903

Median household income (2019)

HOUSING

\$380,250

Median single-family existing home price (November 2020)

67%

Buyers who can afford an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median) (2020 Q3)

TECHNOLOGY

95%

Percent of households with one or more computing device (2019)

95%

Percent of population with Broadband access (2017)

89%

Percent of households with an Internet subscription (2019)

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 2020 (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, 2019 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, 2019 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), November 2020 – Preliminary (unemployment rate, labor force counts)
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, DP03 (median income, poverty)
- California Association of Realtors, November 2020 (median sale price)
- California Association of Realtors, First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index, third quarter 2020 (percent able to afford entry level home)
- Mapping Broadband Health in America, Federal Communications Commission
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (households with computing device, households with an Internet subscription)

The Impact of COVID-19 in San Bernardino County

Looking back on 2020, it is clear that few people or sectors have remained untouched by the coronavirus pandemic. In the wake of the March 2020 stay-at-home order, which led to historic levels of unemployment and changes in how we work, San Bernardino County residents, employees, and service providers were tested in new ways and learned to adapt in extraordinary circumstances.

In this section of the 2020 Indicators Report, we analyze available 2020 or real-time data to create a snapshot of the impacts of the pandemic on each of the sectors covered in this report, including the economy, housing, education, wellness, and transportation. In addition, in the body of the report, on the section title pages, we capture stories of resilience and perseverance on the part of the many agencies working to help San Bernardino County emerge stronger than ever from this unique period in our collective history.



SUMMARY FINDINGS

- As of January 2021, **COVID-19 case rates** in San Bernardino County outpaced state and national rates, with Pacific Islander residents disproportionately affected.
- While case rates were high, a lower proportion of San Bernardino County residents have died of COVID-19 than the state and nation.
 - The higher case rates may be traced to the fact that more San Bernardino County residents identify as **essential workers** than the statewide average and were less likely to **work at home** where they would be less exposed.
 - Anecdotal accounts suggest that the efforts of the collaborative Skilled Nursing Facility Outreach and Support Team may have contributed to reduced COVID-19 infection among this vulnerable population and, in the process, may have contributed to lower death rates.
- As **employment** plummeted, caseload data show that residents turned to **safety net programs**, such as CalFresh, CalWORKs, and Medi-Cal, to help them weather the economic uncertainty.
- One-in-10 residents reported having difficulty paying their **rent or mortgage**.
- Further impacting families' ability to work, over 700 **childcare providers** closed their doors at least for part of 2020 after the start of the pandemic and hundreds remain closed into 2021.
- As schools moved online, **child abuse and neglect reports** declined sharply as children were no longer under observation by one of the main sources of child abuse and neglect referrals – teachers and school staff. Reports by health professionals were also down.
- Meanwhile, not all indicators were negative:
 - **home sales** remained robust throughout 2020, with higher prices and fewer days on the market for single-family home sales than the previous year,
 - **freight** moving through Ontario Airport grew, and
 - **traffic congestion** fell dramatically as fewer commuters filled the roadways at peak hours, which contributed to a temporary improvement in **air quality**.

KEY DRIVERS

To understand how COVID-19 has affected San Bernardino County, it is important to first look at the key drivers behind many of the impacts: COVID-19 case rates and levels of sheltering in place to reduce exposure.

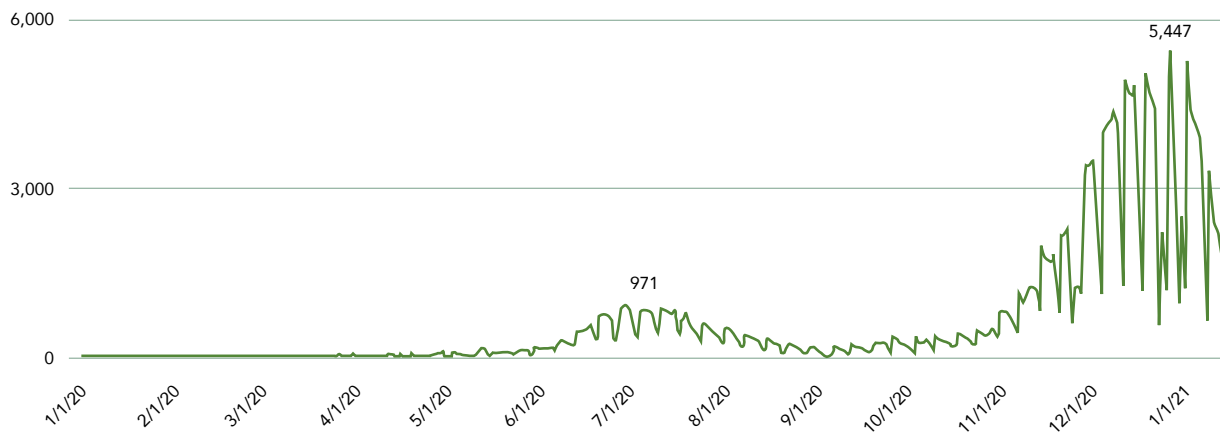
COVID-19 CASES AND DEATHS

Cases

The summertime peak of 971 known cases reported on July 1, 2020 was eclipsed later in the year by a high of 5,447 known cases on December 29, 2020. Cases were trending downward in early January 2021.

SUMMERTIME PEAK IN COVID CASES DWARFED BY DECEMBER CASE COUNTS

Known COVID-19 Cases by Day in San Bernardino County, January 1, 2020 through January 15, 2021



Cases by Race/Ethnicity

Similar to findings across community indicators in San Bernardino County, racial and ethnic inequities in COVID-19 case rates are pervasive. Among Pacific Islander residents, there were nearly 20,000 known cases per 100,000 Pacific Islander residents as of February 11, 2021. This is nearly double the next highest case rate (11,674 cases per 100,000) among Native American residents and nearly quadruple the lowest case rate (4,963 per 100,000) among Asian residents. The COVID-19 case rate Equity Gap Score is 3.9 and the death rate Equity Gap Score is 3.7. An Equity Gap Score of 1.0 signifies equitable conditions.¹



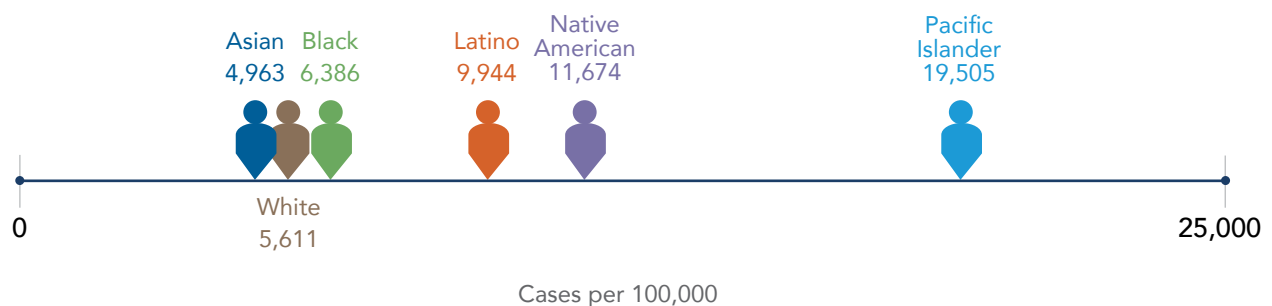
Equity Gap Scores

3.9 3.7

Case Rate Death Rate

PACIFIC ISLANDER RESIDENTS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTED BY COVID-19

COVID-19 Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County as of February 11, 2021

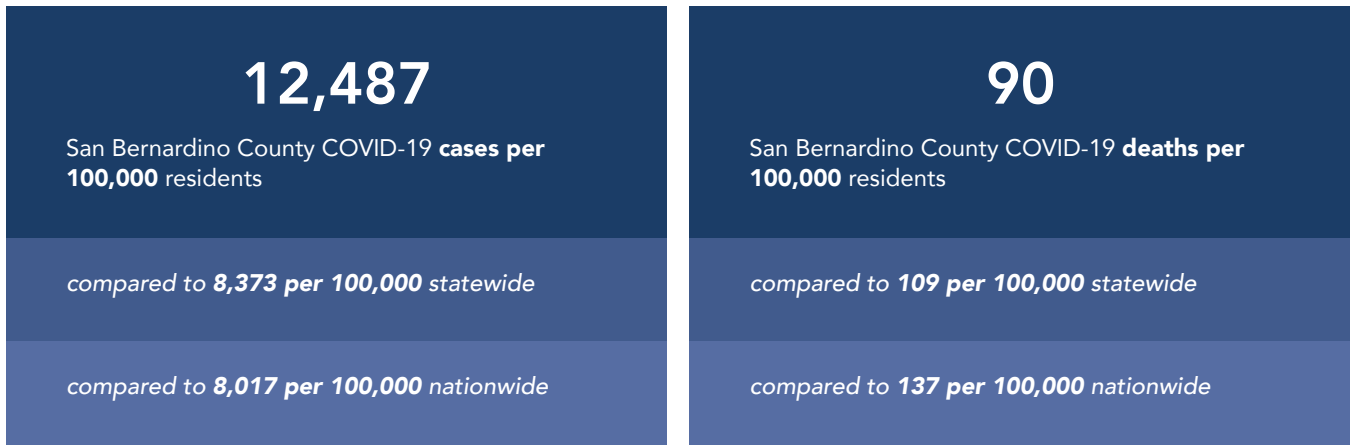


Source: Parsons Consulting, Inc. analysis of data presented on the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research COVID-19 Dashboard (<https://healthpolicy.ucla.edu/health-profiles/Pages/COVID-19Dashboard.aspx>), which is sourced to San Bernardino County Department of Public Health (cases as of 1/21/2021) and American Community Survey (5-Year 2013-2018 population estimates)

¹ See page 21 for a description of the Equity Gap Score.

Deaths

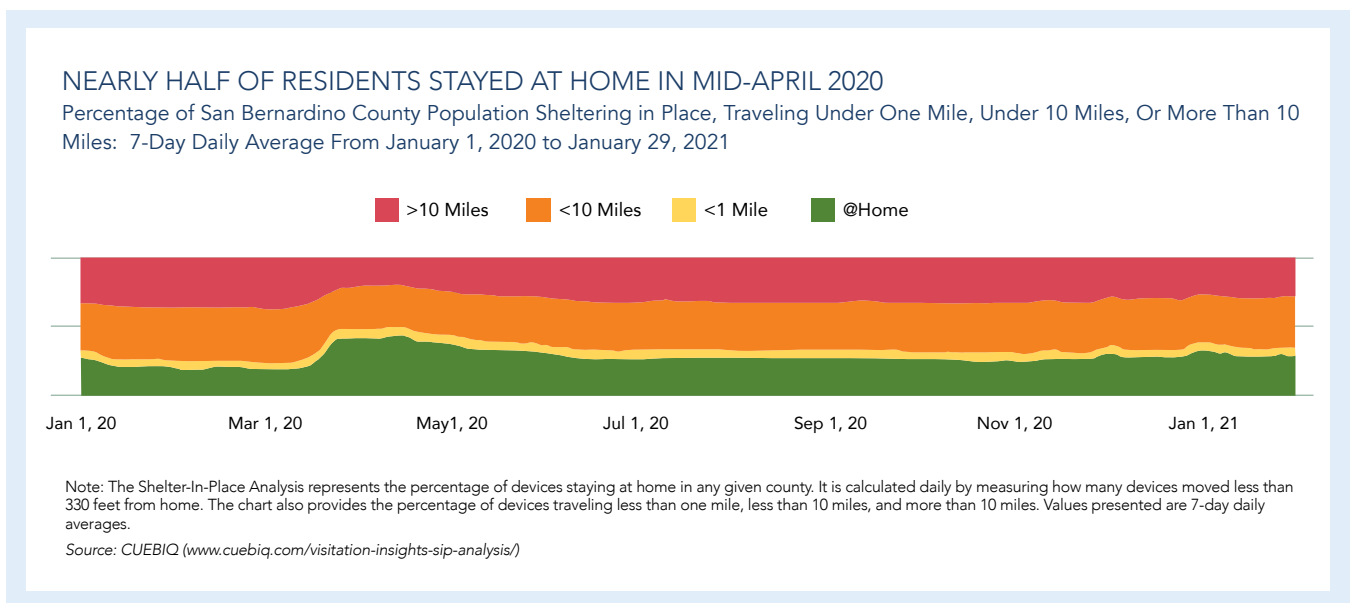
While the cumulative COVID-19 case rate in San Bernardino County is estimated to be above the state and national rates, the San Bernardino County COVID-19 death rate is less than both the state and nation. As of February 6, 2021, there were 90 deaths per 100,000 residents due to COVID-19 in San Bernardino County from the start of the pandemic (January 22, 2020) through February 5, 2021. This compares to 109 per 100,000 in California and 137 per 100,000 nationwide.



Source: USA Facts (<https://usafacts.org/issues/coronavirus>) based on source data from state public health departments and U.S. Census Bureau intercensal population estimates (January 22, 2020 through February 5, 2021)

SHELTERING IN PLACE

Before the pandemic, approximately 20% of the San Bernardino County population stayed at home on a given day. When the stay-at-home order went into effect, that rate grew to a high of 45% in mid-April. Since then, irrespective of spiking case rates in July 2020, the percentage of the population staying-at-home steadily declined to a pandemic-era low of 25% in October and early November. The “Limited” and “Regional” stay-at-home orders issued in late November through December 2020 prompted a slight rise to 30% staying at home; that level was holding into January 2021, even after the Regional Stay at Home Order was lifted on January 25, 2021. San Bernardino County’s stay-at-home levels have largely mirrored statewide levels over the past year and into 2021.



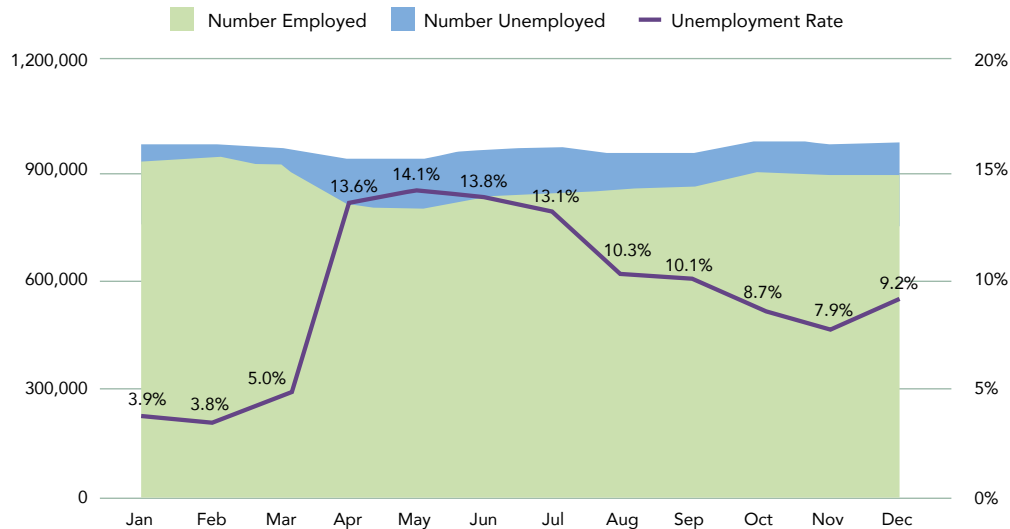
Unemployment

The March 19, 2020 stay-at-home order pushed an additional 95,000 San Bernardino County workers into the ranks of the unemployed reaching a total of 131,447 unemployed by May of 2020, or 14.1% of the labor force. The double-digit unemployment rates persisted until October 2020 when the rate fell to 8.7% and stayed in the single digits through the end of the year. At 9.2% unemployment in December, the unemployment rate is over two-fold the January 2020 rate of 3.9%. The December rise in the unemployment may be partially due to a rise in the number of people in the labor force. Under the threat of losing unemployment benefits at the end of 2020, residents may have felt pressed to reenter the labor force despite dismal prospects for finding a job.

According to a 2020 study, working women are experiencing the worst effects of the COVID-19 employment shocks, unlike in previous downturns, which hit working men the hardest. There are two key reasons for this variation. First, the sectors that have been hit hardest are those more likely to employ women (restaurants and other retail establishments, hospitality, and health care). Second, women have been more affected by the pandemic-induced closure of childcare centers and the transition of school to distance learning.²

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SPIKES THEN PARTIALLY RECOVERS

Monthly Number Employed and Unemployed and the Unemployment Rate in San Bernardino County, 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Underemployment and Lost Productivity

While many San Bernardino County workers lost their jobs in 2020 due to closures associated with the pandemic, many more had reduced hours and/or income. Fully one-in-five San Bernardino County residents surveyed between May and August of 2020 reported that they had reduced hours, income, or both. Productivity has also been hampered for parents with children ages 18 and younger. Almost half of parents nationwide (49%) report that because of the need to balance work and parenting responsibilities, they feel that they can't give 100% at work during the pandemic.³

10%

of San Bernardino County workers reported they **lost their job**

compared to **11% statewide**

20%

of San Bernardino County workers reported they had **reduced hours and/or income**

compared to **19% statewide**

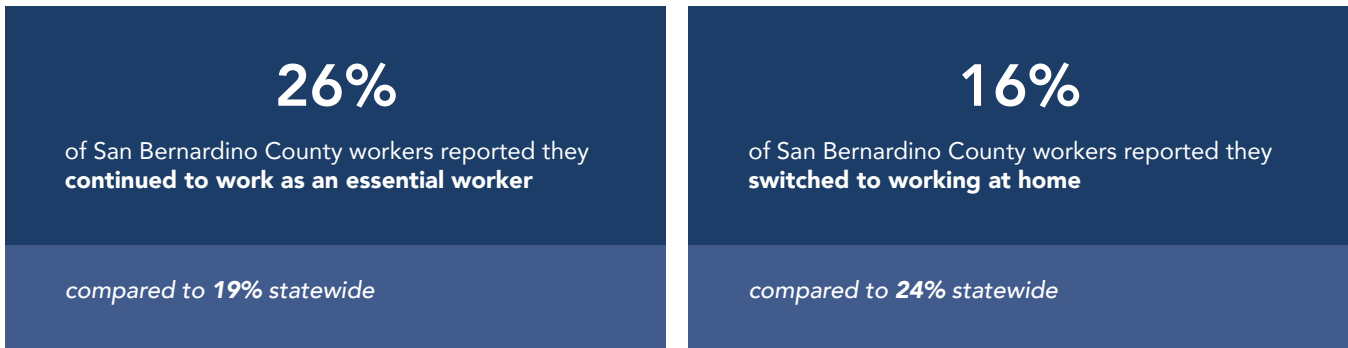
Source: May-August 2020 fielding of the California Health Interview Survey

² National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 26947, April 2020 (as cited by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Monthly Labor Review, September 2020)

³ Pew Research Center survey, October 13-19, 2020 (www.pewresearch.org)

Working During a Pandemic

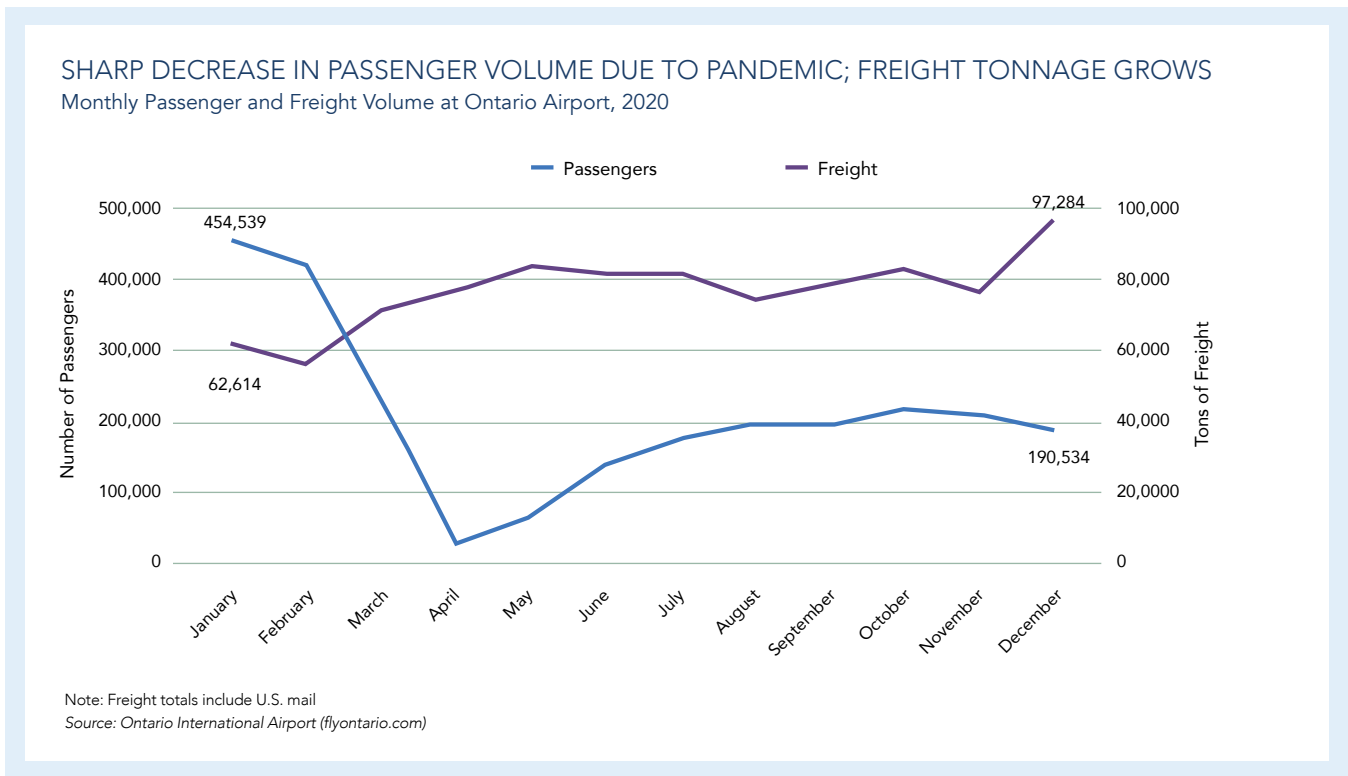
More San Bernardino County employees work as “essential workers” than the statewide average – 26% compared to 19% statewide. This circumstance likely contributes to the fact that only 16% of San Bernardino County employees surveyed between May and August of 2020 reported they had switched to working at home, compared to 24% statewide.



Source: May-August 2020 fielding of the California Health Interview Survey

Travel and Trade

Despite decreased passenger volume due to the pandemic, ONT recorded six straight months of traffic growth between April and October, regaining almost 50% of passenger volume compared to 2019, making its recovery first among airports in California and third nationally. Meanwhile, as people increasingly turned to online shopping, the tons of freight moving through ONT never experienced any lasting decline and, overall, rose 55% between January and December of 2020.



K-12 Education Moves Online

As of March 2020, schools in San Bernardino County (and statewide) were required to move to online instruction. This move prompted an unprecedented effort on the part of San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools (SBCSS) and individual public school districts throughout the county to provide the necessary technology and connectivity for students, and the necessary training and resources for teachers and staff. To support the districts, SBCSS provided:

- over 8,300 devices, such as Chromebooks
- 400 hotspots
- 665 trainings to support remote learning and teaching
- over 2,000 hours of training or consultation services for teachers and staff

While most schools remained online in 2020, in August 2020 the state provided schools and districts with the opportunity to apply for waivers that would allow them to return to in-person instruction under strict guidelines. A plan to adhere to the guidelines and a community case rate of 14 or fewer daily cases per 100,000 is required for approval. Toward the end of December 2020, no San Bernardino County district had a case rate that low. However, the waivers are typically issued for individual schools, so a school's case rate may be lower than the district as a whole, enabling in-person instruction despite higher district-wide case rates.⁴

Child Care Crisis

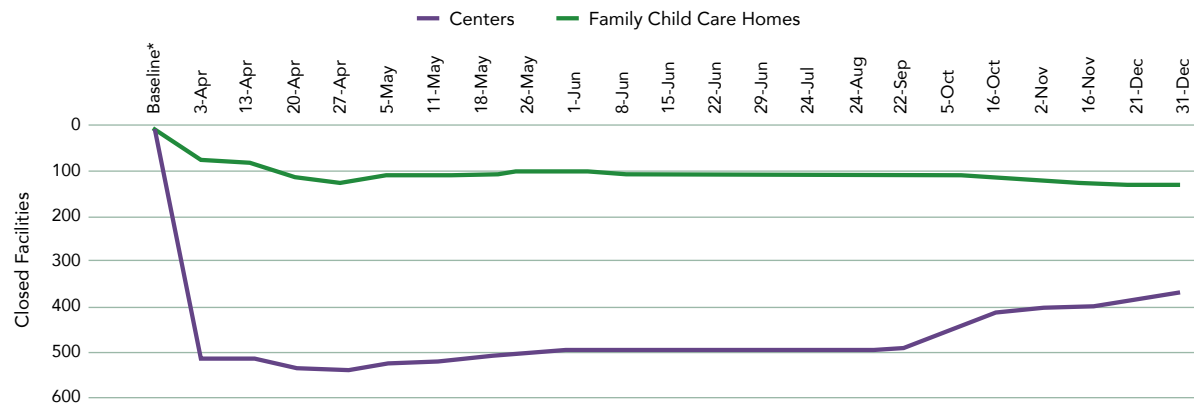
The pandemic had a dramatic impact on childcare, including many temporary closures and some permanent closures, with family childcare home (FCCH) providers more likely to report a permanent closure than center-based providers. Since the start of the pandemic, approximately 65 FCCH facilities closed permanently and 63 were temporarily closed as of the week of December 31, 2020. This equates to at least 16% of the 788 known FCCH providers operating in the county prior to the start of the pandemic.⁵ This was the highest count of temporary closures of FCCH since tracking began in early April 2020.

In contrast, while the number of temporarily closed childcare centers remains significant (354 as of December 31, 2020), it is substantially lower than the high of 528 temporary childcare center closures the week of April 27, 2020. In addition to these temporary closures, there were approximately eight permanent childcare center closures. The combined temporary and permanent closures as of December 31, 2020 equates to 62% of the 587 centers in the county, compared to 91% the week of April 27, 2020.

The childcare closures and the transition to home-based public K-12 education has had a profound impact on the ability for parents with children to work during the pandemic, particularly women. Nationwide, 32% of women ages 25-44 who became unemployed during the pandemic said that childcare was the reason for that unemployment.⁶

MANY CENTER-BASED CHILDCARE FACILITIES STARTED TO REOPEN AT THE END OF 2020, WHILE FAMILY CHILDCARE SETTINGS CONTINUED TO STRUGGLE

Weekly Count of Childcare Facilities that Temporarily or Permanently Closed in San Bernardino County After the Start of the Pandemic, 2020



*Baseline is before the pandemic started.

Note: These counts include approximately 65 permanent closures of Family Child Care Home settings and eight permanent closures of Child Care Centers. The operating status of some settings is unknown due to non-response of some providers to regular surveys asking about operational status.

Source: Child Care Resource Center

⁴ San Bernardino County Public Health (<https://sbccovid19.com/schools/#schools-waiver>)

⁵ Since approximately 20% of FCCH providers did not respond to surveys inquiring of their operational status, the percentage of FCCHs that closed is likely an underestimate. Non-response for centers was small enough to not impact the estimated percentage of centers that closed.

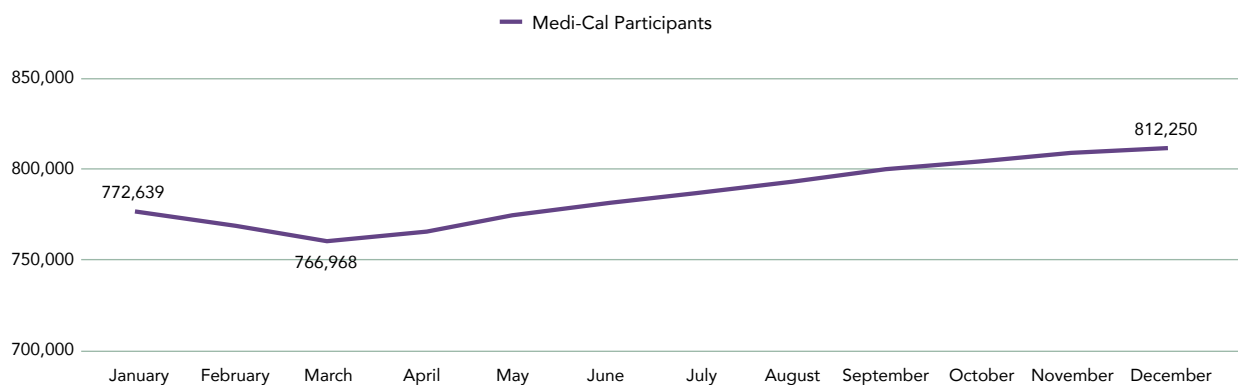
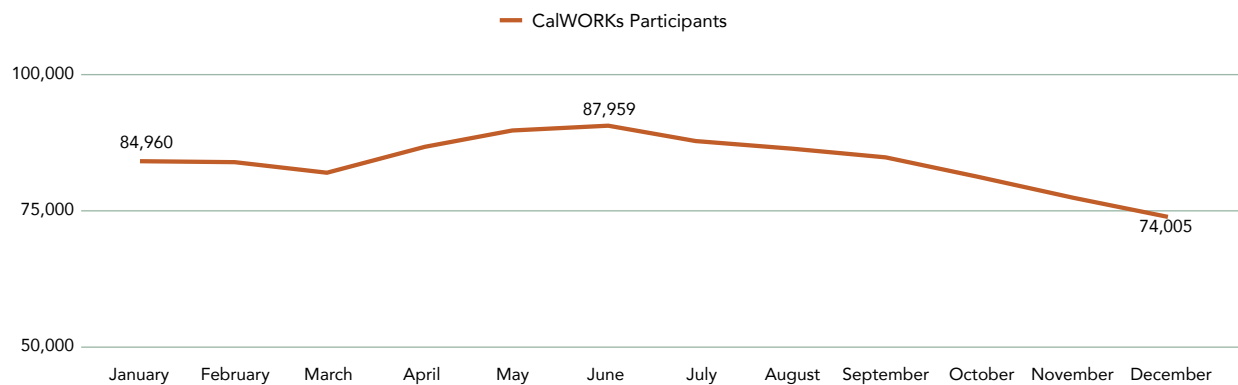
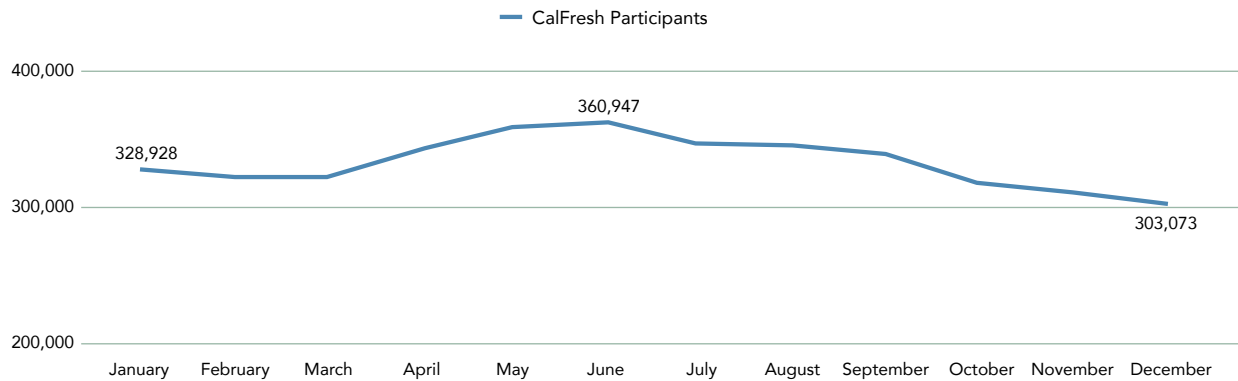
⁶ New York Times, article February 6, 2021 (www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/02/04/parenting/working-moms-coronavirus.html)

\$ INCOME

The onset of the coronavirus pandemic and the resulting stay-at-home orders in March 2020 led to a marked increase in San Bernardino County residents applying for and receiving CalFresh, CalWORKs, and Medi-Cal. Policies may have also contributed to the increase. For example, county staff continually review participant eligibility for services; however, discontinuing a participant's benefits during the pandemic was temporarily suspended, potentially contributing to the increase, particularly for Medi-Cal. By July 2020, caseloads for CalFresh and CalWORKs began to decline — likely due to the extension of unemployment benefits, which kept many residents afloat during unstable times. However, as residents feared the expiration of the unemployment benefit extension in December, the County saw another sharp increase in applications for CalFresh, CalWORKs, and Medi-Cal at the very end of the year.

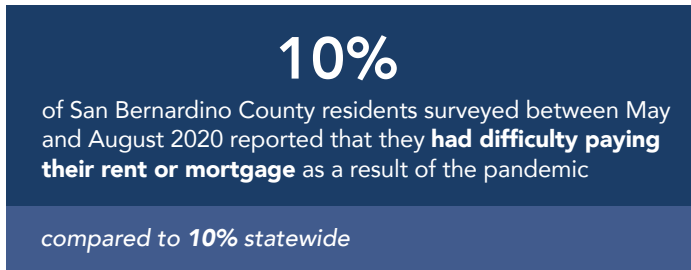
MORE RESIDENTS SEEK OUT PUBLIC SOCIAL SAFETY NET SUPPORTS

Monthly Count of Participants in CalFresh, CalWORKs, and Medi-Cal in San Bernardino County, 2020

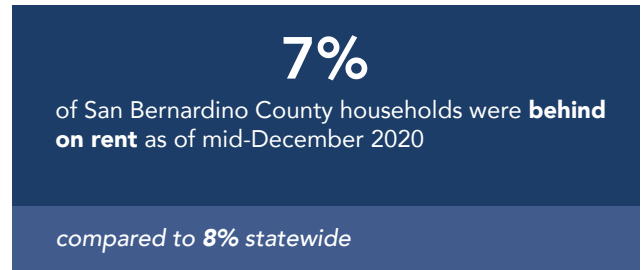


Source: San Bernardino County Human Services, Transitional Assistance Department

According to May-August 2020 responses to the California Health Interview Survey, 1-in-10 San Bernardino County residents reported difficulties paying for their rent or mortgage as a result of the pandemic. This was the same level as residents statewide. As many as 46,680 households in San Bernardino County (or approximately 7% of all households) were behind on rent as of mid-December 2020; Latino, Black, and Asian households were nearly three times as likely as White households to be behind on rent.⁷



Source: May-August 2020 fielding of the California Health Interview Survey

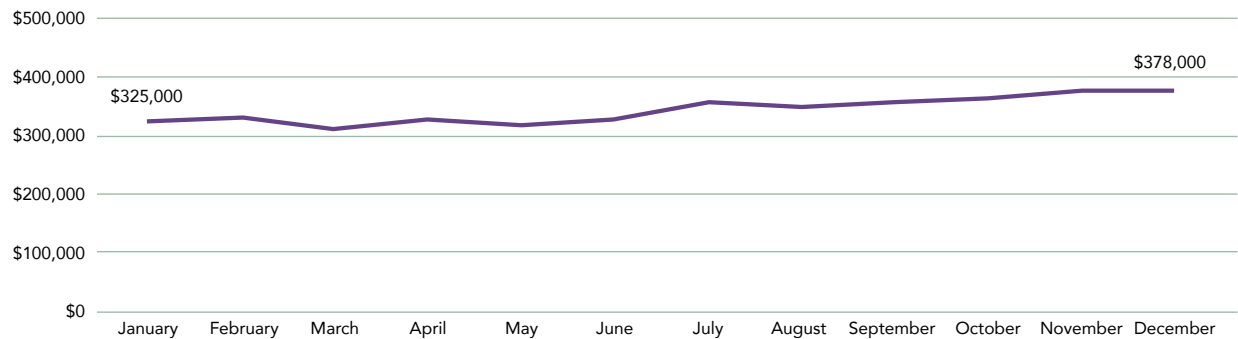


Source: National Equity Atlas

Meanwhile, as some residents struggled to pay for housing, the median price of sales of existing single-family homes continued to grow through 2020, albeit somewhat slower than the statewide average. In San Bernardino County, prices increased 16% compared to 25% statewide. The median number of days an existing single-family home was on the market in San Bernardino County reached a high of 45 days in February 2020 but was down to just 10-12 days in the last quarter of 2020, signaling a hot local housing market. Statewide, the trend for days on market was similar to San Bernardino County's, from a high of 31 days in January 2020 to a low of 9 days in November 2020.

HOUSING PRICES GROW 16 PERCENT THROUGH 2020

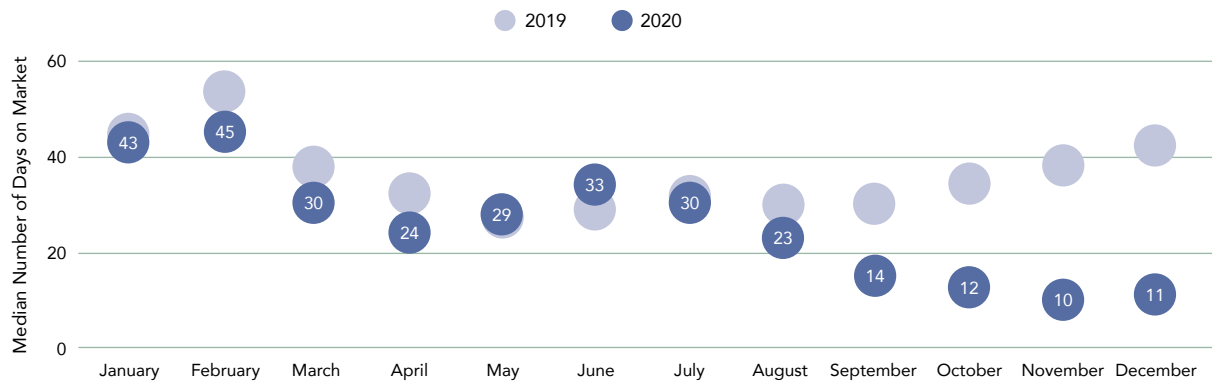
Median Price of an Existing Detached Single-Family Home in San Bernardino County, 2020



Source: California Association of Realtors

HOT HOUSING MARKET IN THE LAST MONTHS OF 2020, OUTPERFORMING 2019

Median Number of Days an Existing Detached Single-Family Home Remained on the Market in San Bernardino County, 2019 and 2020



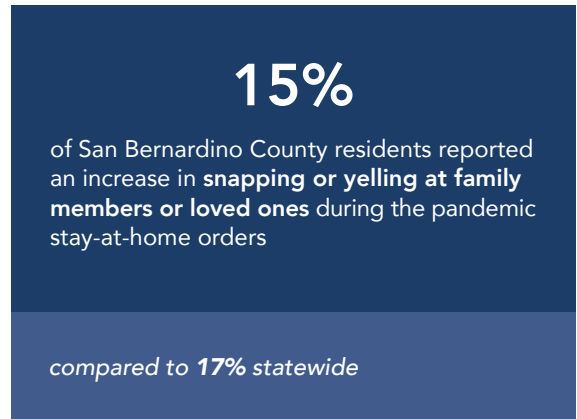
Source: California Association of Realtors

⁷ National Equity Atlas and Housing NOW! analysis of data from the U.S. Census Week 21 (December 9-21, 2020) Household Pulse Survey (<https://nationalequityatlas.org>); rate calculated using 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates for households

Aside from the direct impacts of COVID-19 on community wellness, the pandemic has had a profound impact on how and when medical care is delivered and accessed. Early in the pandemic, elective procedures and preventative care visits were largely placed on hold as the medical system adapted to offering care during a pandemic. These adaptations included a pivot to telehealth and modified in-person protocols.

Telehealth – once a niche service delivery platform in medicine – expanded dramatically and many medical and behavioral health visits moved online. For example, starting early in the pandemic, Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (ARMC) launched their Telehealth initiative and as of early 2021 had rolled out 30 virtual clinics across all major specialties. Telehealth has helped fill the gap for medical and mental health care visits that were postponed or unable to take place in-person during the pandemic; it has also increased access to care in many rural areas. However, as health and wellness data become more widely available in 2021 and beyond, it is possible that the benefits of telehealth may be eclipsed by an overall reduction in access to healthcare when care is limited to telehealth, rather than as a supplemental option, as in the case with the pandemic.

In-person care also adapted during the pandemic, focusing on serving populations that lack the technology to access telehealth services, live in congregate settings, or require in-person care. For example, San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health social workers, clinicians, and alcohol and drug counselors took their services to COVID-19-positive individuals at the Glen Helen campground, providing referrals, case management, and connections to housing. The San Bernardino County Multi-Department Skilled Nursing Facility Outreach and Support Team (SO+S) has provided staff at highly vulnerable skilled nursing facilities with personal protective equipment and training on how to use it, COVID-19 prevention training, and other supports. It is possible that these efforts contributed to San Bernardino County's lower death rates from COVID-19. As health data become increasingly available, the county will have a better sense of the short- and long-impacts of the pandemic on mortality, morbidity, and overall wellness.



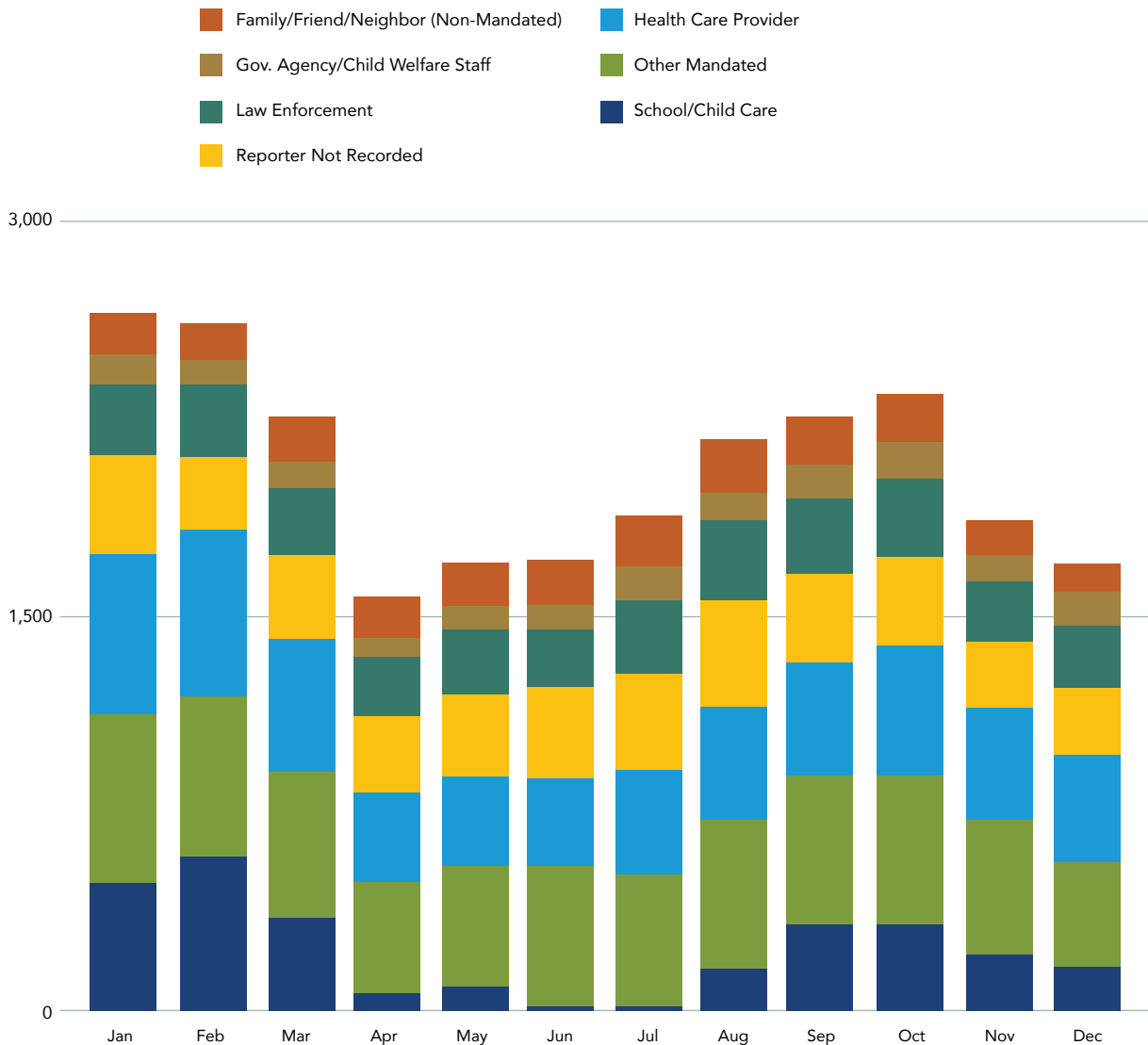
Source: May-August 2020 fielding of the California Health Interview Survey

“I’m just writing to extend my deepest thanks to the people at the Merrill Crisis Stabilization site. I visited a few weeks ago when I was out of medication and unable to see my regular doctor. Everyone at the facility was accommodating, kind, and made me feel like they cared about making sure I got the services I needed. This is a trying time for everyone and we would do well to have more people like the folks at the Merrill facility helping those of us with mental health issues. Thanks again.”

The Merrill Center is one of two Crisis Stabilization Units (CSUs) operated by the County. CSUs are unlocked, voluntary, 23-hour psychiatric urgent care centers that offer a positive, safe, and home-like environment to individuals aged 13 and older experiencing a mental health crisis. CSUs provide crisis intervention, crisis stabilization, medical evaluation, and peer support.

As San Bernardino County went into lock down in March 2020 and schools moved to online instruction, reports of child abuse and neglect fell substantially. Reports by childcare or school personnel fell the most – down 88% between February and April. Reports by health care providers also fell (down 48%) as office visits were postponed or moved online. While family, friend, or neighbor reports, as well as reports by representatives of a government agency or child welfare agency were somewhat higher in 2020 than pre-pandemic averages, the overall impact of the pandemic was reduced reporting. While only a fraction of reports typically result in a substantiated case of abuse or neglect, the reduction in reports is still concerning; fewer in-person interactions with families and children may mean substantiated cases of abuse or neglect are going undetected.

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS BY TEACHERS AND HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS PLUMMET
 Monthly Child Abuse and Neglect Reports by Type of Reporter in San Bernardino County, 2020



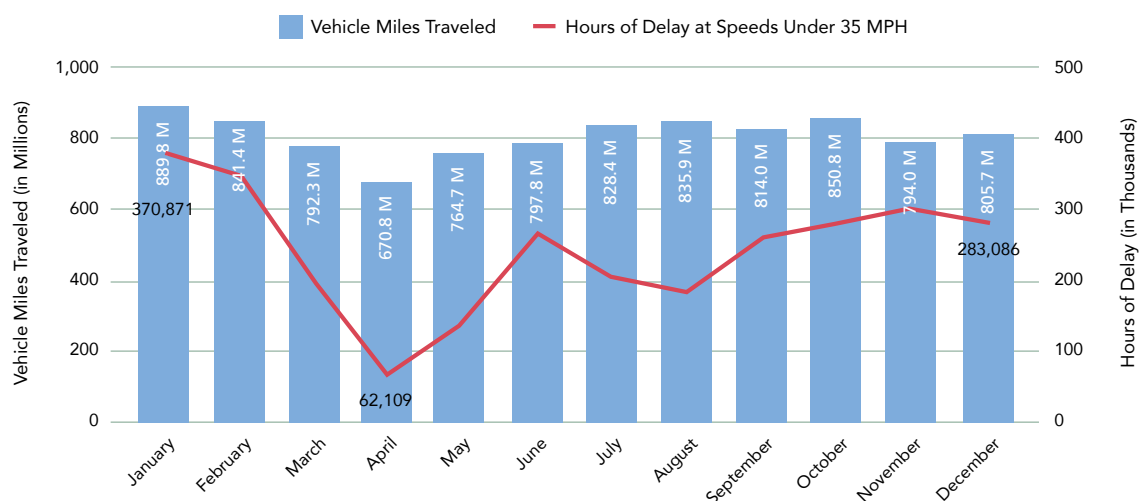
Source: CWS/CMS data extract January 4, 2021

TRANSPORTATION

Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) is a measure of how many miles are driven by all motorists on San Bernardino County freeways. Since traffic congestion is largely a function of road capacity, VMT can impact congestion. Indeed, as VMT declined in spring 2020, commuters on San Bernardino County freeways experienced dramatically less congested weekday conditions in the months after the first stay-at-home order was enacted. For example, the hours commuters spent in extreme congestion (speeds below 35 miles per hour) fell 83% between January 2020 and April 2020. Since then, weekday congestion has returned, but through the end of 2020 it had remained less than pre-pandemic levels.

VMT AND CONGESTION FALL IN SPRING OF 2020

Monthly Number of Vehicle Miles Traveled and Hours Commuters Experienced Delays of Under 35 Miles per Hour on Weekdays in San Bernardino County, 2020



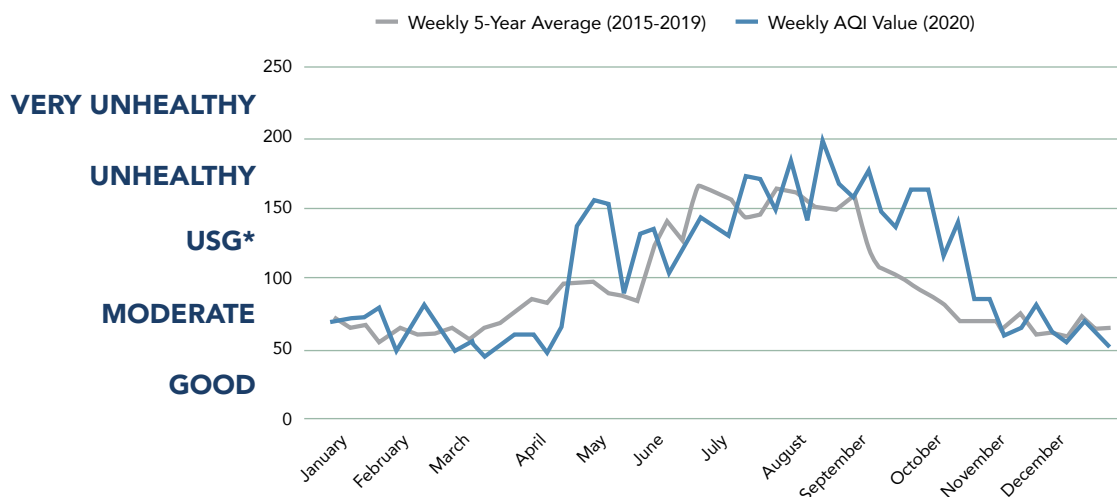
Source: Caltrans Performance Measurement System (PeMS), retrieved February 5, 2021

ENVIRONMENT

The March 2020 stay-at-home order led to better than average air quality in the spring of 2020 in San Bernardino County. However, as temperatures rose in May, so did ozone levels, ending the pandemic-induced period of good air quality. Wildfires in the fall of 2020 contributed to higher-than-average levels of poor air quality.

AIR QUALITY BETTER THAN AVERAGE IN SPRING; WORSE THAN AVERAGE IN FALL

Weekly 5-Year Average (2015-2019) and Weekly (2020) Combined PM 2.5 and Ozone Air Quality Index Values in San Bernardino County



*Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Index (<https://www.epa.gov/outdoor-air-quality-data/air-data-daily-air-quality-tracker>)

CONCLUSION

Counties are the workhorses of American government. They bear tremendous responsibility to implement federal, state, and home-grown programs at the local level. This work is often behind the scenes and, for many, invisible. Yet one of the many things the pandemic has done is shine a light on the county public servants who quickly changed gears or built new systems so that residents could still access financial supports, exercise their right to vote, understand public health risks, remain housed, and much more. All of this is done in close collaboration with the county's 24 incorporated cities and towns, local regional agencies, employers and labor organizations, and community-based organizations.

Perhaps the most visible contribution of counties during the pandemic is on the front lines of distributing the COVID-19 vaccine. This is a massive mobilization, which has been complicated immeasurably by the lack of supply. Yet the challenges associated with vaccinating an entire population are emblematic of the many other challenges experienced during the pandemic; it hasn't been easy, nor has it been perfect, but when all is said and done, the COVID-19 story in San Bernardino County will be one of perseverance and resilience.



Advancing Equity

As a nation, 2020 marked widespread mobilization to advance racial justice with a call to reckon with both historical race-based oppression and inequity as well as ongoing, persistent, and structural inequities in place today. In June, this led the Board of Supervisors to make San Bernardino County the first county in California to recognize racism as a public health crisis, leading to the addition of Equity as an eleventh element to the Countywide Vision and the creation of a Vision Equity Element Group. With acknowledgment, intention, and planning, the San Bernardino County community can take important steps to advance racial equity.

The first step is to document the inequities. The Community Indicators Report responds to this need by disaggregating and presenting data by race and ethnicity whenever possible. The 2020 report also introduces the Equity Gap Score, which provides an at-a-glance assessment of the scale of the racial and ethnic disparities.

The second step is to interpret these data accurately, recognizing the extrinsic factors contributing to the outcomes presented. For example, the impact of historically exclusionary housing policy can be seen today with multigenerational differentials in homeownership and wealth accumulation, by race. These outcomes, in turn, impact opportunity in other domains.

Looking at the data through this lens, it becomes clear that some people in our community enter life well behind – or ahead of – the starting line due to existing societal structures rather than individual actions. Recognition of these structural barriers and advantages can lead to meaningful change, equitable progress, and a vibrant, thriving community for all.



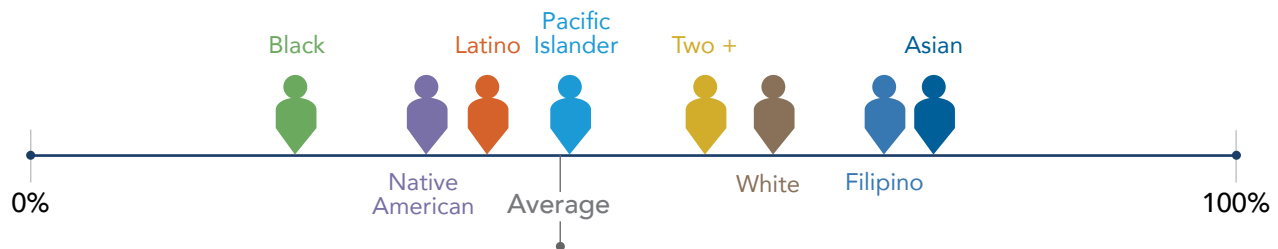
Equality vs. Equity

Equality is typically defined as all people getting the same thing, whereas equity is typically defined as all people getting what they need. Equity recognizes that everyone has different circumstances, whether they face greater barriers or greater ease, so their needs will vary.

DISAGGREGATED DATA

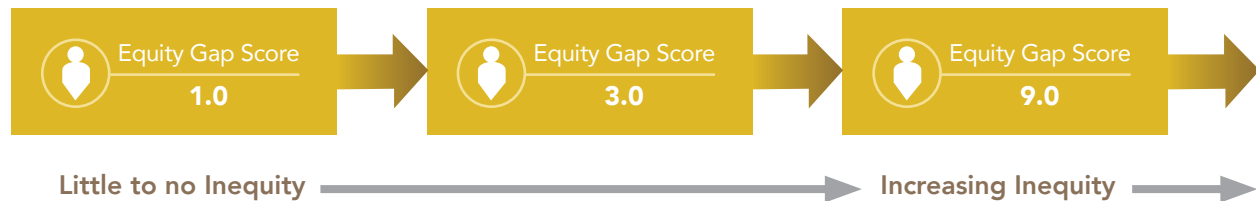
Where possible, the indicator data are disaggregated by race and/or ethnicity and shown along a number line. This visually demonstrates the disparities by race/ethnicity and provides consistency from indicator-to-indicator in how the data are displayed. Race/ethnicity data are shown this way when a rate per race or ethnic group can be calculated (e.g., the percentage of Latino residents with a given characteristic out of all Latino residents). When a denominator by race/ethnicity is not available, the data are shown as a distribution in a pie or bar chart (e.g., out of all residents with a given characteristic, the percentage who are Latino). The racial/ethnic categories shown are based on the definitions of the data source. Except when noted otherwise, White is non-Hispanic and Latino is of any race.

EXAMPLE



EQUITY GAP SCORE

The Equity Gap Score is a simple, straightforward statistic that documents the scale of the racial or ethnic disparity for a particular indicator.¹ It measures the factor of difference between the highest and lowest rates for a given indicator. For example, a score of 2.0 indicates that the rate of the highest performing group is twice as high as the lowest performing group, whereas a score of 3.0 suggests that the factor of difference is three times higher. A score of 1.0 implies that little-to-no racial or ethnic inequity is apparent in the data, while a score above 1.0 implies an increasing level of inequity as the number grows.



A few important notes about the Equity Gap Score:

- The Equity Gap Score does not assume that everyone should have the same outcome. Rather, it is based on the core value that different outcomes should not be associated with a group's racial or ethnic identity.
- Equity Gap Scores are calculated for each indicator that has a rate or value per race/ethnicity (that is, charted in the number line format shown in the example above); when only a distribution by race/ethnicity is available (that is, charted as a pie or bar chart), an Equity Gap Score is not appropriate and therefore not calculated.
- If the group with the lowest or highest rate is the "other" or "unknown" group, the gap score is calculated on the next lowest or highest rate. The rationale for not including other or unknown in the EGS calculation is that this category lacks meaning from a policy response perspective; it is not clear where to target interventions when the identity of the group is variable or unknown.

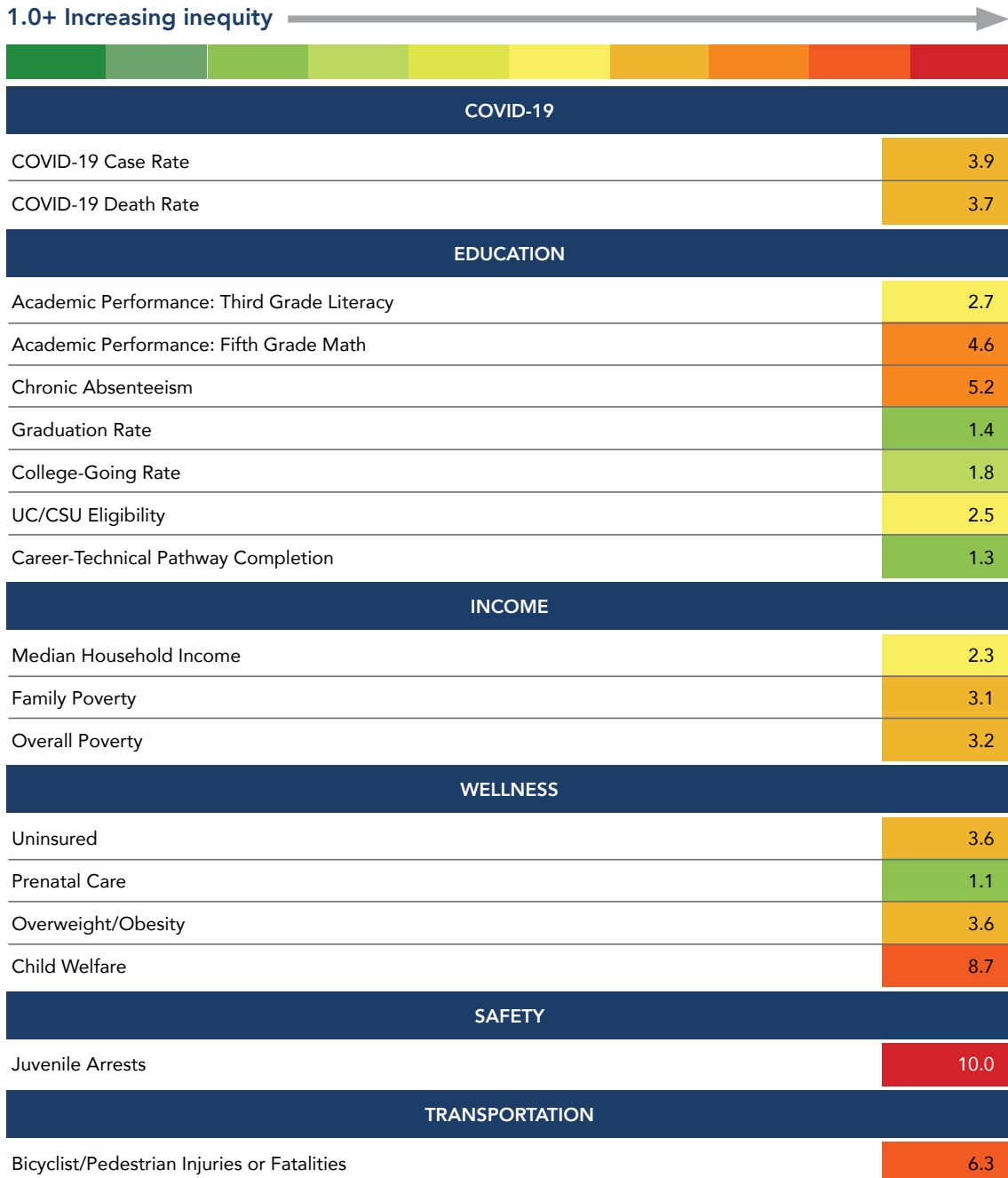
MEASURING PROGRESS

Over time, the Equity Gap Score will enable an overall measure of progress. Shrinking Equity Gap Scores will show equity is improving; growing Equity Gap Scores will indicate the opposite. Within the body of the report, the Equity Gap Scores are all shaded gold; however, future reports may color code the Equity Gap Score to show the direction of the trend, such as green for progress and red for worsening. Tracking trends for each race/ethnicity group will also be increasingly possible in future reports.

¹ We would like to acknowledge We All Count (weallcount.com) for the methodology behind the Equity Gap Score and their contributions to data equity more broadly.

2020 EQUITY GAP SCORES

Equity Gap Scores were possible to calculate for 17 measures in the 2020 Community Indicators Report. With fairly high rates of early prenatal care for most race/ethnic groups, this indicator showed the lowest Equity Gap Score in the 2020 report. Lower inequity was also documented in some key education metrics, including graduation rates and Career-Technical Education Pathway completions. However, chronic absenteeism and fifth grade math performance showed substantial inequity. The highest rates of inequity were documented for child welfare and juvenile arrests.



LIMITATIONS

Data by race/ethnicity are not available for all measures, with particular gaps in the sections related to the Economy and Environment. Opportunities to expand the assessment of equity in these and other sectors will continue to be a priority for San Bernardino County. It is also important to acknowledge that race or ethnicity may not always be the salient variable for assessing inequities in the data. Other factors, such as income, geography, or gender, may be contributing to inequitable outcomes in certain circumstances.



Economy

Section Highlights

Unemployment Rate (2020) **rose to 8%**

Home Sale Price (Jan 2019 - Jan 2020) **up 12%**

ONT Passenger Traffic (2019 - 2020) **down 55%**

ONT Freight Volume (2019-2020) **up 18%**

Commercial Real Estate Rents (2018-2019) **up 4-7%**

Per Capita Tourism-Related Tax Receipts (2019) **\$196**

Success Story

In an effort to respond to the needs of the business community impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the County of San Bernardino launched the COVID Compliant Business Partnership Program, the first of its kind in the State of California, designed to provide grant funding to small businesses and to encourage ongoing compliance with State health orders. The program provided nearly \$30 million dollars total to over 6,100 small businesses who used the funds for rent, utilities, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and payroll expenses to keep their businesses afloat in the face of shutdowns and restricted patronage.



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.

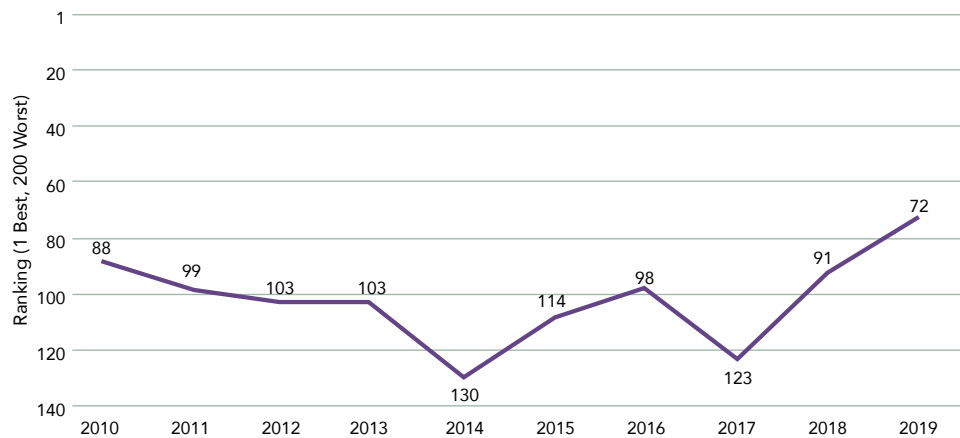


TREND

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.

BUSINESS CLIMATE RANK INCREASES AGAIN IN 2019

Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area Business Climate Ranking, 2010-2019



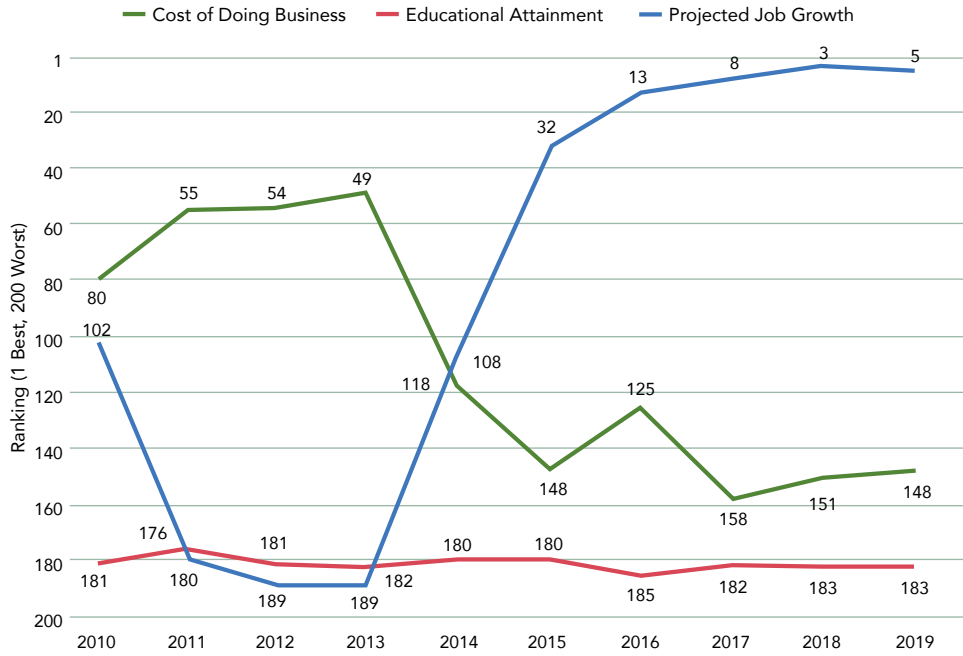
Source: *Forbes Magazine*, October 30, 2019 (www.forbes.com/best-places-for-business/list)



Among the components measured, Riverside-San Bernardino ranked highest for projected job growth. 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.

JOB GROWTH IS A STRENGTH; EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IS A CHALLENGE

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



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

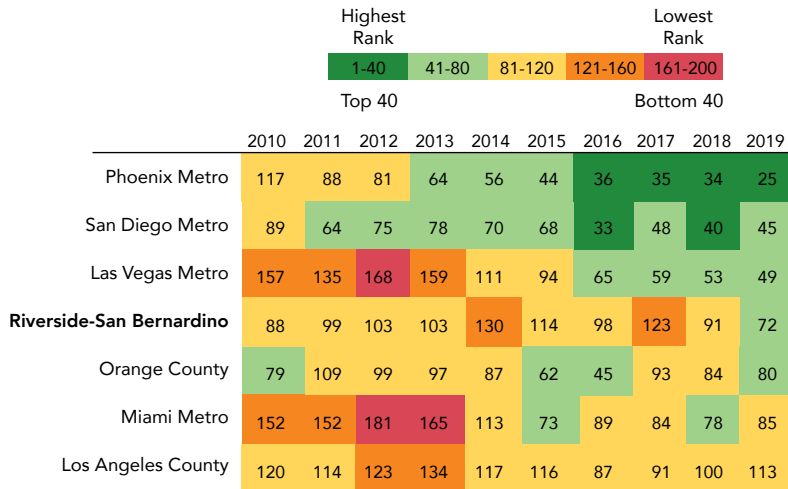


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

Riverside-San Bernardino ranked above the neighboring counties of Orange and Los Angeles, but below San Diego metro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY BUSINESS CLIMATE RANKS HIGHER THAN L.A. AND O.C.

Regional Comparison of Best Places for Business Ranking, 2010-2019



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

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.

RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO METRO IS 5TH FOR JOB GROWTH

Top 10 Metro Areas by Projected Job Growth, 2019

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



Unemployment Rises Substantially Due to Pandemic Closures

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. Also tracked is the unemployment rate.



TREND

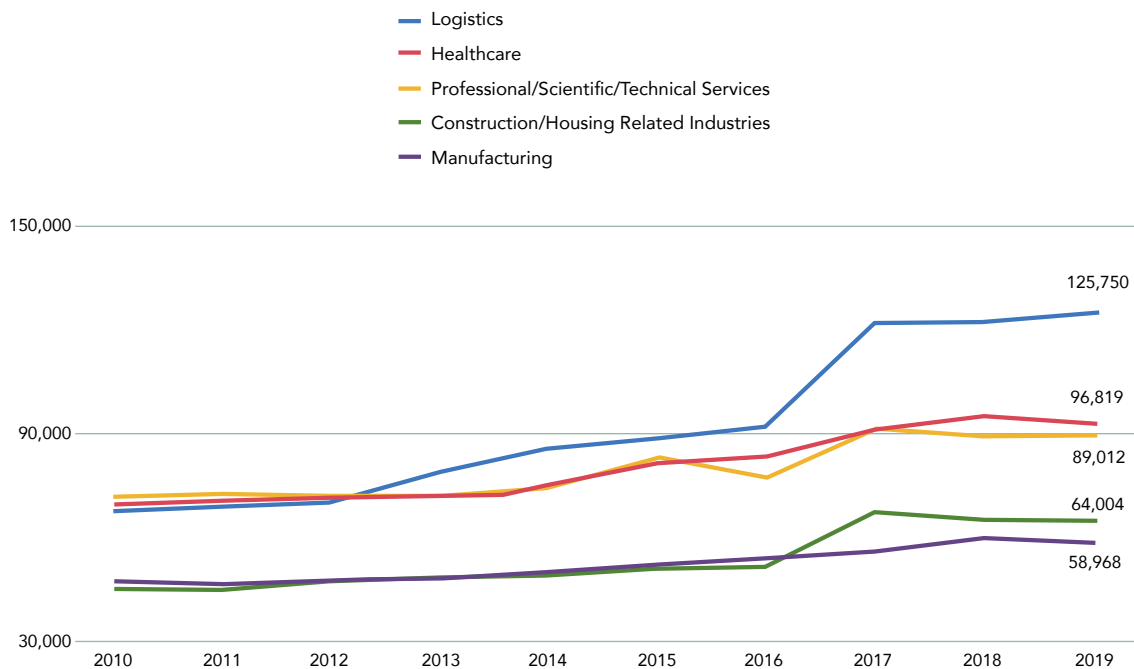
Number of Jobs

Three of the five selected industry clusters experienced a decrease in employment between 2018 and 2019. At 8%, Manufacturing experienced the greatest decline between 2018 and 2019. Healthcare jobs decreased by 2% and Construction/Housing Related Industries decreased by 1%. Logistics grew by 3% and Professional/Scientific/Technical Services jobs increased by 1% from the prior year.

The 10-year trend, however, indicates that all selected clusters experienced employment increases. Since 2010, Logistics employment increased 94% and Construction/Housing Related Industries employment increased 45%. The number of Healthcare jobs grew by 38%, Professional/Scientific/Technical Services increased 25% since 2010, and Manufacturing employment increased 17% over the same period.

10-YEAR TREND MARKS GROWTH IN ALL SELECTED INDUSTRY CLUSTERS

Employment in Selected Industry Clusters in San Bernardino County, 2010 - 2019



Source: Analysis of data from Chmura Economics & Analytics



Salaries

Salaries in three out of the five selected clusters are increasing. Between 2018 and 2019, average salaries in Logistics increased by 13%, Construction/Housing Related Industries increased by 9%, and Manufacturing by 1%. The average salary of Professional/Scientific/Technical Services and Healthcare jobs remained essentially unchanged. During this same period, the cost of living increased 2.0%.¹

The minimum annual income needed to qualify for financing to purchase an entry-level home (priced at 85% of median) is approximately \$42,000, which is affordable on average to employees in all five of these clusters if a down payment can be secured.

SALARIES INCREASED OR STAYED THE SAME ACROSS THE FIVE SELECTED CLUSTERS

Average Annual Salaries in Selected Clusters in San Bernardino County, 2018 and 2019

	2017	2018	Percent Change
Healthcare	\$59,979	\$59,811	0%
Professional/Scientific/Technical Services	\$67,528	\$67,600	0%
Manufacturing	\$56,849	\$57,483	1%
Construction/Housing Related Industries	\$51,630	\$56,500	9%
Logistics	\$48,585	\$54,833	13%

Source: Analysis of data from Chmura Economics & Analytics

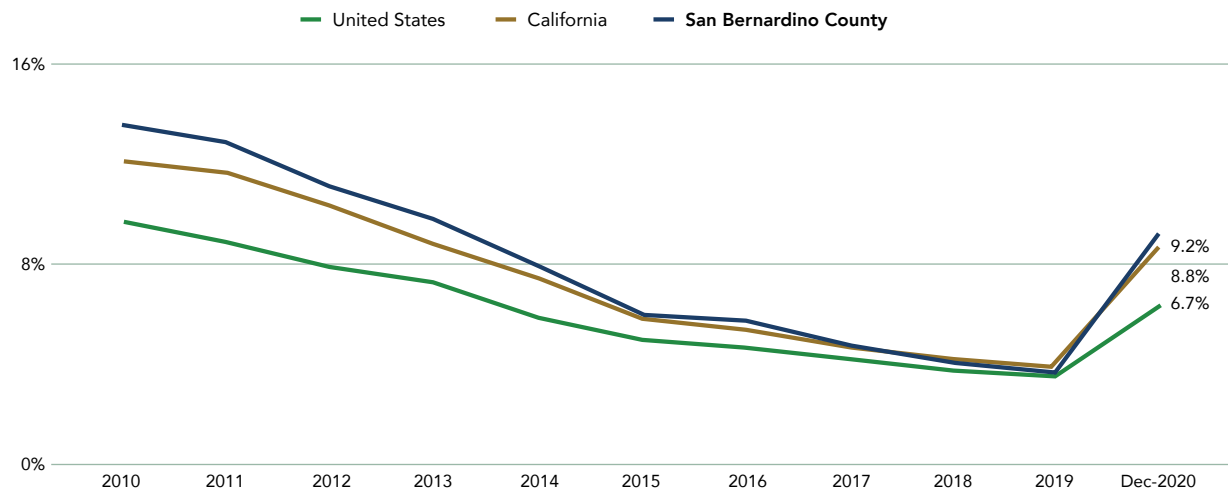
Unemployment

After years of steady decreases in the unemployment rate, hitting a low of 3.7% in 2019, the unemployment rate was 9.2% in December 2020. This is mostly due to the impact of the pandemic and mandatory stay-at-home orders.

In December 2020, San Bernardino County's unemployment rate was ranked 39 out of the 58 counties in California, a position that has worsened significantly from 28th in 2019. San Bernardino County's unemployment rate is higher than the California rate (8.8%) and the national rate (6.7%).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MORE THAN DOUBLED, MOSTLY DUE TO PANDEMIC

Unemployment Rate, in San Bernardino County, California and United States, 2010 - December 2020



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>)



Home Prices Continue Their Steady Rise

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.

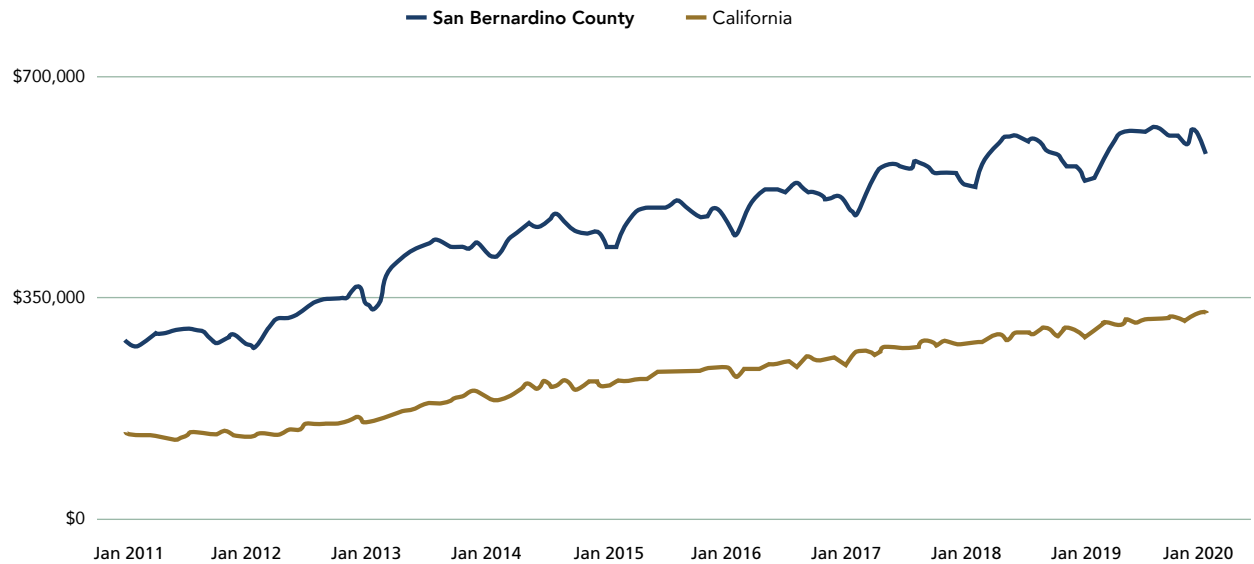


TREND

The median sale price of existing single-family homes increased 12% from \$290,000 in January 2019 to \$325,000 in January 2020. During the ten-year period between January 2011 to January 2020, the median sale price of homes increased 135% in San Bernardino County, compared to a 106% increase in California.

MEDIAN HOME SALE PRICES CONTINUE TO RISE

Median Sale Price of Existing Detached Homes in San Bernardino County and California, January 2011 - January 2020



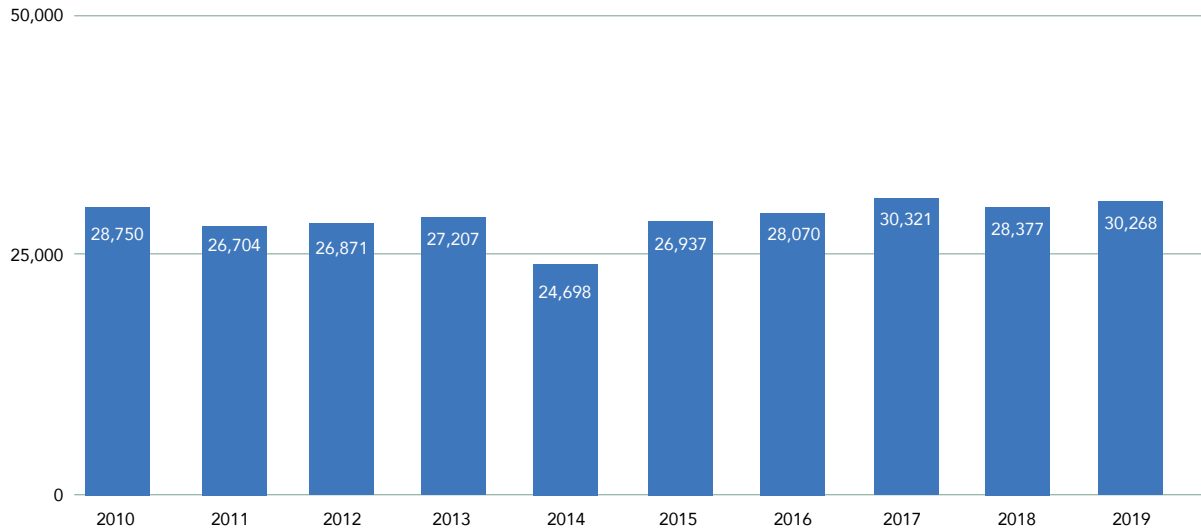
Source: California Association of Realtors (www.car.org)



In the one-year period between 2018 and 2019, there was a 7% increase in the number of homes sold, from 28,377 to 30,268 homes sold. The 10-year figure is up 5%, from 28,750 homes sold in 2010. Homes sold include new and existing single family residences.

MORE HOMES SOLD IN 2019 COMPARED TO 10 YEARS AGO

Number of Homes Sold in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019

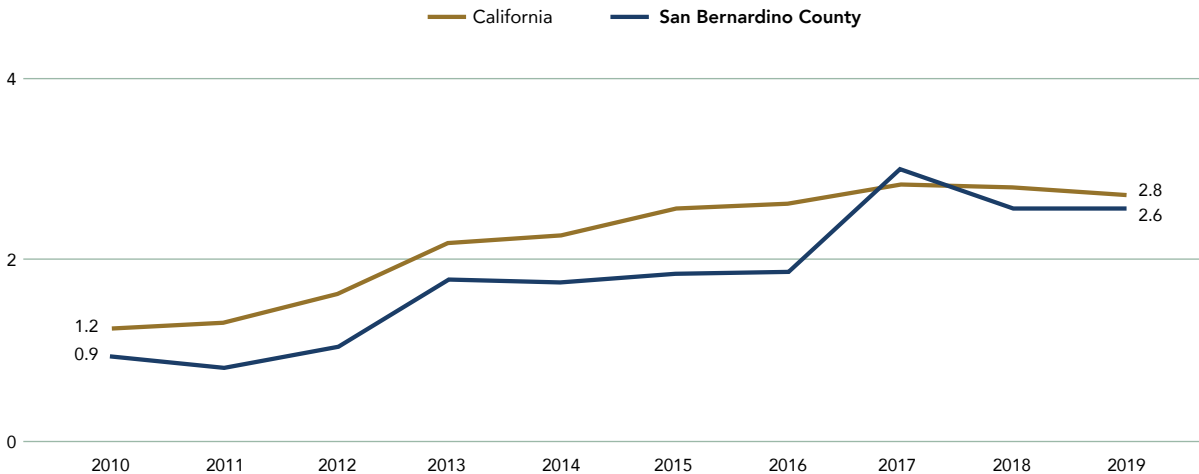


Source: Dataquick & Dataquick Division of CoreLogic

The number of housing permits granted increase slightly (0.5%) between 2018 and 2019, from 5,577 to 5,607 housing units granted. This translates to 2.6 permits granted per 1,000 residents in San Bernardino County in 2019, unchanged from 2018, and lower than the California rate (2.8). However, since 2010, the number of permits granted increased almost three-fold, up from 0.9 per 1,000 permits granted in 2010.

RATE OF HOUSING PERMITS GRANTED ALSO ON THE RISE

Housing Permits Granted per 1,000 Residents in San Bernardino County and California, 2010-2019



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



Rent Prices Increase in 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



TREND

Vacancy Rates

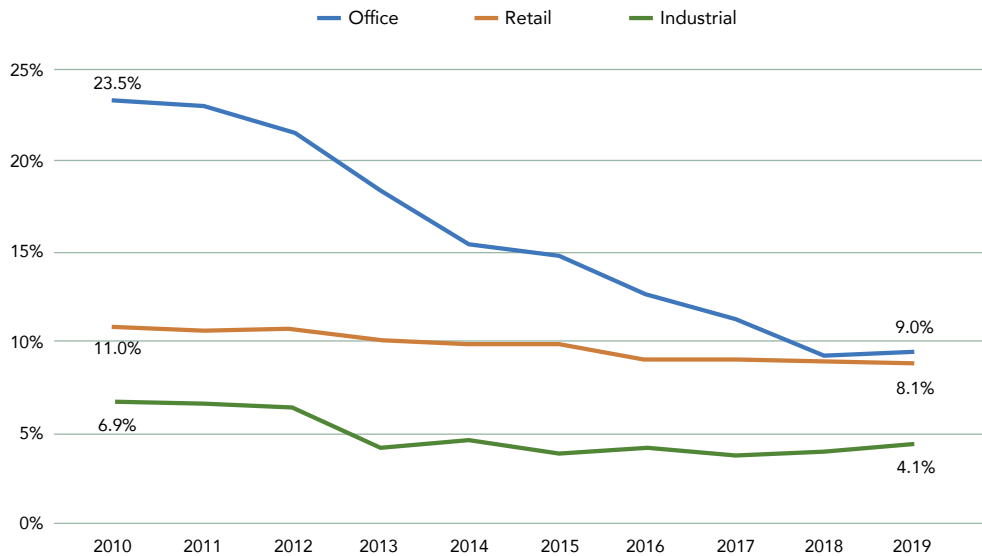
Industrial real estate, which accounts for the vast majority of the total market share (80%), had a 4.1% vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2019. This represents a decrease of 2.8 percentage points from a 6.9% vacancy rate in the fourth quarter of 2010, and is slightly higher than the prior year, when the vacancy rate was 3.7%.

Retail vacancy rates are also trending downward. In the fourth quarter of 2019, retail space, which accounts for 16% of market share, had an 8.1% vacancy rate. Vacancy rates decreased almost three percentage points from 11.0% vacancy in the fourth quarter of 2010.

In the fourth quarter of 2019, office space, which accounts for 4% of market share, had a 9.0% vacancy rate. This is a slight increase from the fourth quarter of 2018 (8.9% vacancy rate). However, it is a drop of almost 15 percentage points from the fourth quarter of 2010, when office vacancy rates were at 23.5%.

VACANCY RATES DECREASING ACROSS THE THREE MARKETS

Office, Retail, and Industrial Real Estate Vacancy Rates in Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2019 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

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

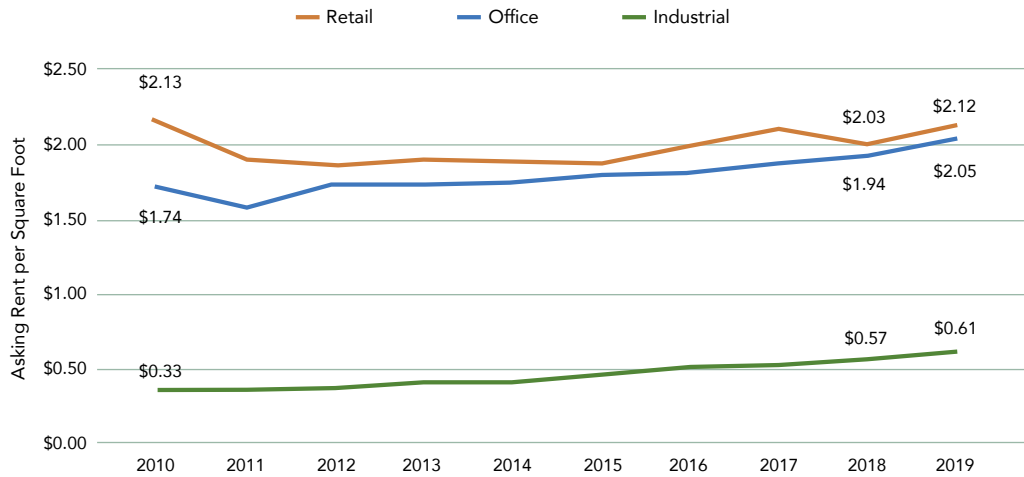


Rents

The asking rent for industrial space is increasing, from \$0.57/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2018 to \$0.61/square foot in the fourth quarter of 2019. During this same one-year period, there was a 19% decrease in industrial net absorption. At \$2.12/square foot, retail asking rent increased 4% between the fourth quarters of 2018 and 2019. Office rents also increased between the fourth quarters of 2018 and 2019, rising 6%, from \$1.94/square foot to \$2.05/square foot, respectively.

ASKING RENT INCREASING ACROSS THE THREE MARKETS

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents in Riverside-San Bernardino, 2010-2019 (Fourth Quarters)



Source: CBRE

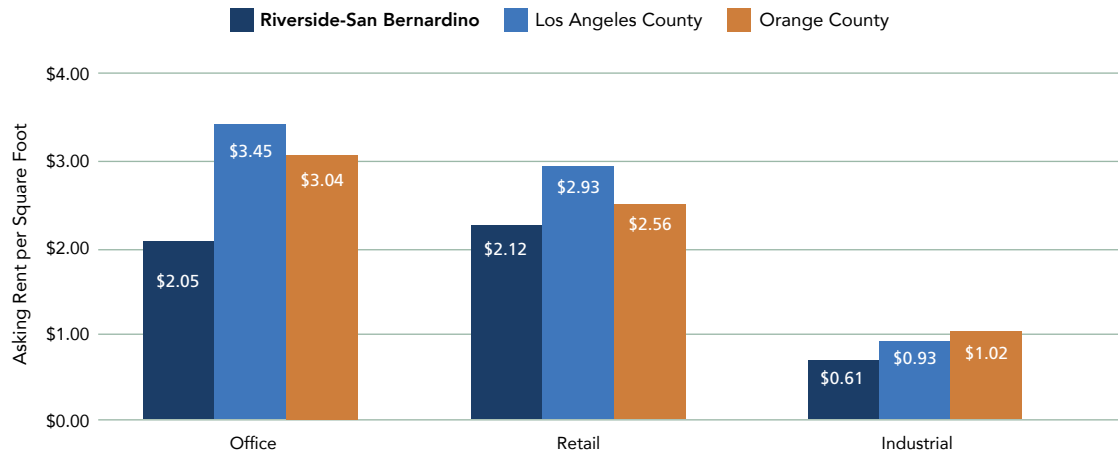


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

In the fourth quarter of 2019, on average, industrial rent in Los Angeles and Orange counties was 60% more expensive than comparable space in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area. Office rent was 58% more expensive and retail rent was 29% more expensive, on average.

RENTS IN THE RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO METRO AREA ARE COMPARATIVELY LOW

Office, Retail and Industrial Real Estate Asking Rents, Regional Comparison, Fourth Quarter 2019



Source: CBRE



Freight Traffic 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.



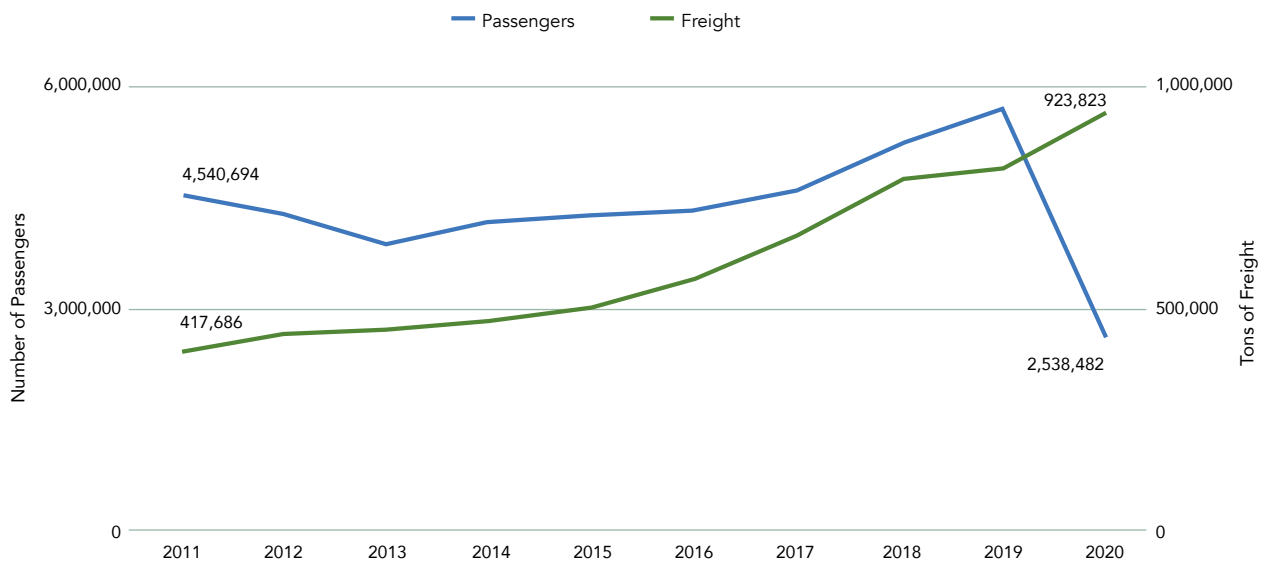
TREND

Prior to travel restrictions stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, ONT had been experiencing strong growth in both freight and passenger volume. Over the 10-year period between 2010 and 2019, freight volume increased 99% and the number of passengers increased by 16%. Between 2016, when ONT returned to local control, and 2019, freight volume increased by 38% and passenger volume increased by 31%.

Although ONT passenger travel increased 9% between 2018 and 2019, it dropped 55% between 2019 and 2020 as a result of stay-at-home orders and reduced travel due to the COVID-19 crisis. The drop in passenger air travel was most notable in April 2020, when 28,916 people traveled compared to 444,948 in April 2019. In contrast, freight traffic grew significantly during this period, increasing 4% between 2018 and 2019, and 18% between 2019 and 2020 for a full 136% growth over the past 10 years.

ONT continued to fortify its role as a major global supply chain hub over the course of 2020, including the opening of a new 251,000-square-foot Fed Ex processing center in November. Additionally, airlines resumed or initiated new service from ONT to five destinations in 2020 and announced flights to another nine markets by Spring 2021.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT VOLUME INCREASED STEADILY IN THE YEARS LEADING UP TO 2020
Annual Passenger and Freight Volume, Ontario Airport, 2011-2020



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



Tourism Spending Grows to Highest Level in at Least 15 Years

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.

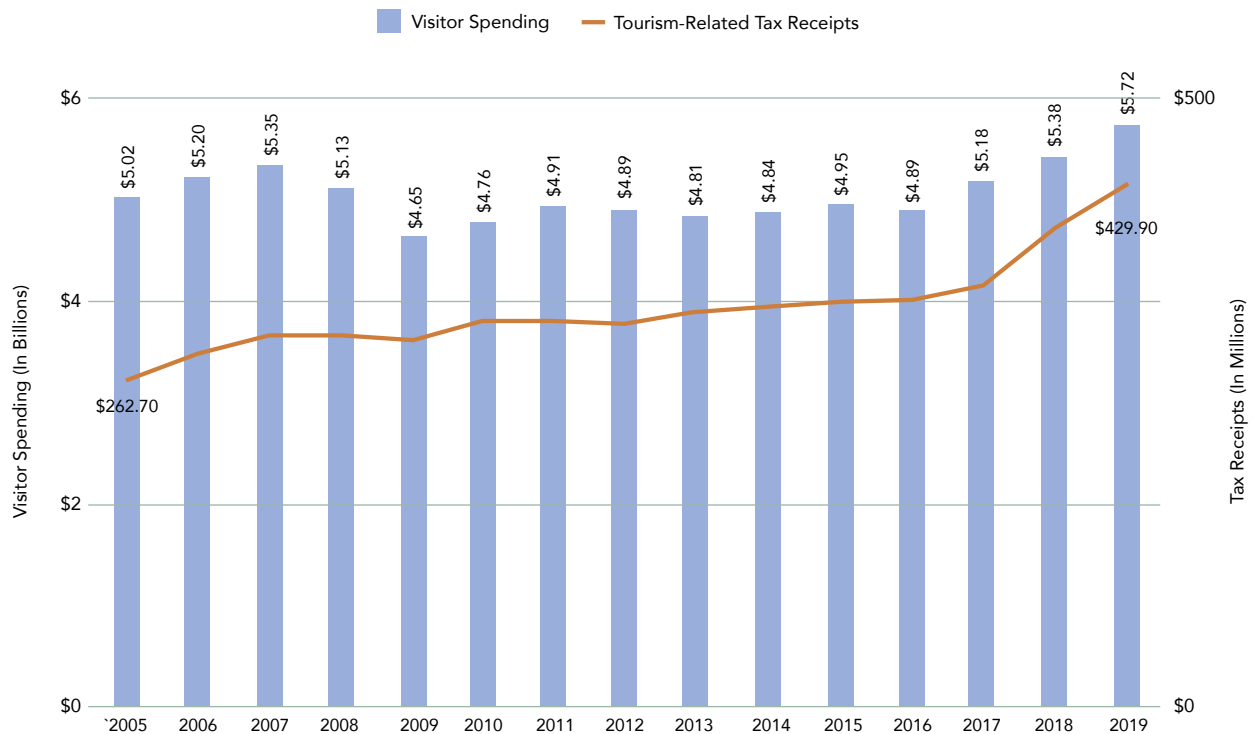


TREND

In 2019, visitor spending totaled \$5.7 billion, which represents a 14% growth in visitor spending since 2005 (in inflation-adjusted dollars).¹ Tourism-related tax receipts have increased in step with visitor spending, growing to \$430 million in 2019 from \$263 million in 2005. Employment in the tourism industry has grown steadily over the past decade, reaching 57,500 jobs in 2019.

VISITOR SPENDING AND TAX RECEIPTS CONTINUE TO GROW INTO 2019²

Visitor Spending and Tourism-Related Tax Receipts in San Bernardino County, 2005-2019



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

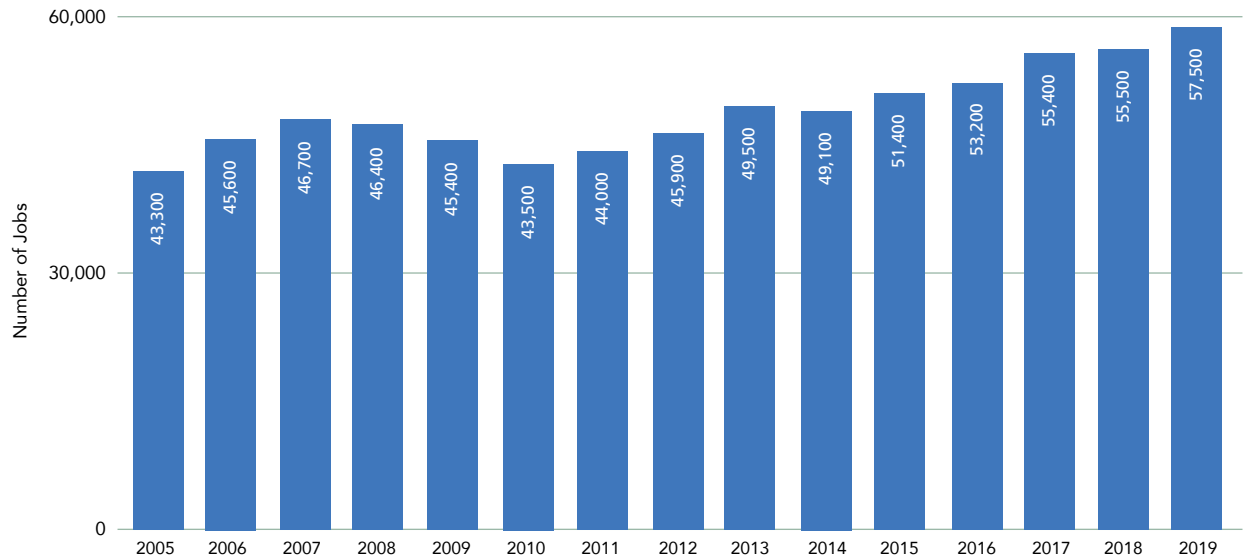
¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Inflation Calculator (January 2005 to January 2019)

² Historical data have been updated based on revised source data. Therefore, the data presented are not comparable with prior Community Indicator Reports.



TOURISM EMPLOYMENT GROWS STEADILY INTO 2019

Tourism Employment in San Bernardino County, 2005-2019



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



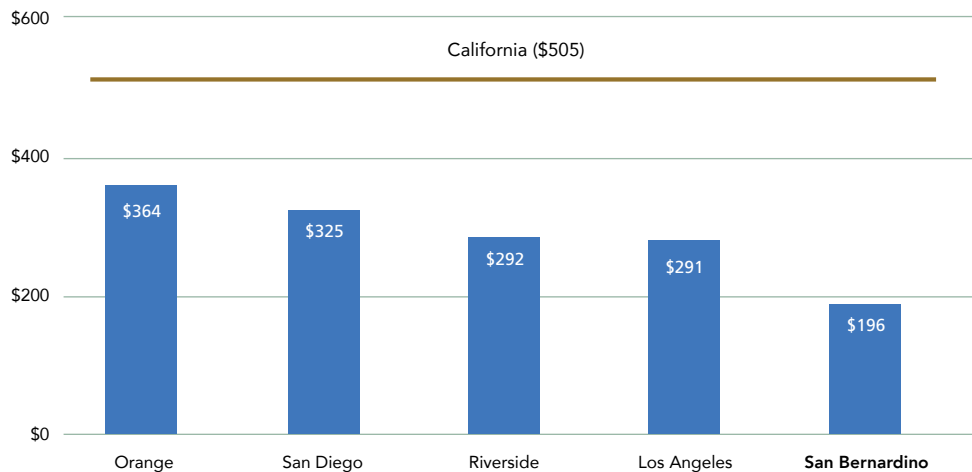
GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

San Bernardino County's per capita tourism-related tax receipts were \$196 per resident in 2019. This is the lowest per capita tax receipts among the southern California counties compared.

San Bernardino County's share of total California tourism earnings is 2.1%, about the same as in 2005, when it was 2.2% of the state's total tourism earnings.

LOWEST PER-CAPITA TAX RECEIPTS AMONG NEIGHBORING COUNTIES COMPARED

County Comparison of Per Capita Tourism-Related Tax Receipts, 2019



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 2019 Estimates (www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/)



Education

Section Highlights

Children on Waiting List for Subsidized Childcare (2019)	7,417
Adults Over 25 with a College Degree (2019)	23%
STEM-Related Degrees Growth (2010 - 2019)	up 17%
Students Chronically Absent (2018/19)	13.3%
Graduates that are UC/CSU Eligible (2019/20)	47%

Success Story

In response to the coronavirus pandemic, the Fontana Unified School District opened Learning Centers at three campuses throughout the district to serve students that are homeless. The Learning Centers are managed by City of Fontana staff who otherwise would have been working with students through the After-School Enrichment Program. These staff volunteered to change their assignments to serve the students, and the district collaborated with the city to develop safety protocols for both staff members and students. Students in the program receive access to the internet, a working device, three meals a day, a safe space to learn, and a caring adult that they can connect with daily. On Wednesdays, all students in the Fontana Unified School District participate in a wellness check-in, and students in the Learning Centers have the chance to connect with staff from the district's Multi-Tiered System of Support Department to ensure that their physical and emotional needs are met. The district has served over 50 students, with plans to open a fourth Learning Center for increased capacity.



Most Quality-Rated Sites Score Quality Plus or Better

Research on school readiness and children’s brain development confirms the importance of high-quality early care and education 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 availability by tracking the supply and demand of licensed childcare spaces, the availability of subsidies for low-income families, and average annual costs. Also measured is participation in Quality Start San Bernardino (QSSB).

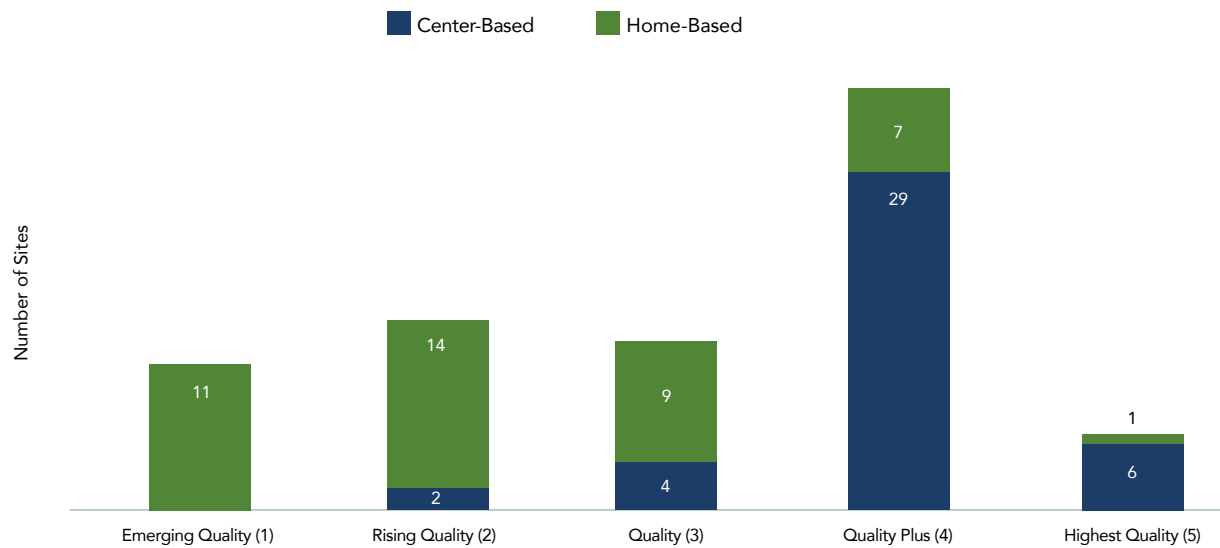


TREND

In 2019/20, there were 297 sites in San Bernardino County participating in QSSB, with about one-third (83) of those sites receiving a quality rating and another 214 receiving quality improvement services. Fewer sites received a quality rating in 2019/20 than in 2018/19 (119 sites) and 2017/18 (103 sites). The decreased number of ratings is likely due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic and the closure of many school district center-based childcare programs. Of the 83 sites that received a new rating in 2019/20, 36 sites received a rating of 4 (Quality Plus) and 7 sites received a rating of 5 (Highest Quality).

MOST SITES ARE RATED "QUALITY PLUS"

Childcare Sites Rated in Quality Start San Bernardino in San Bernardino County, 2019/20



Source: First 5 San Bernardino

What is QSSB?

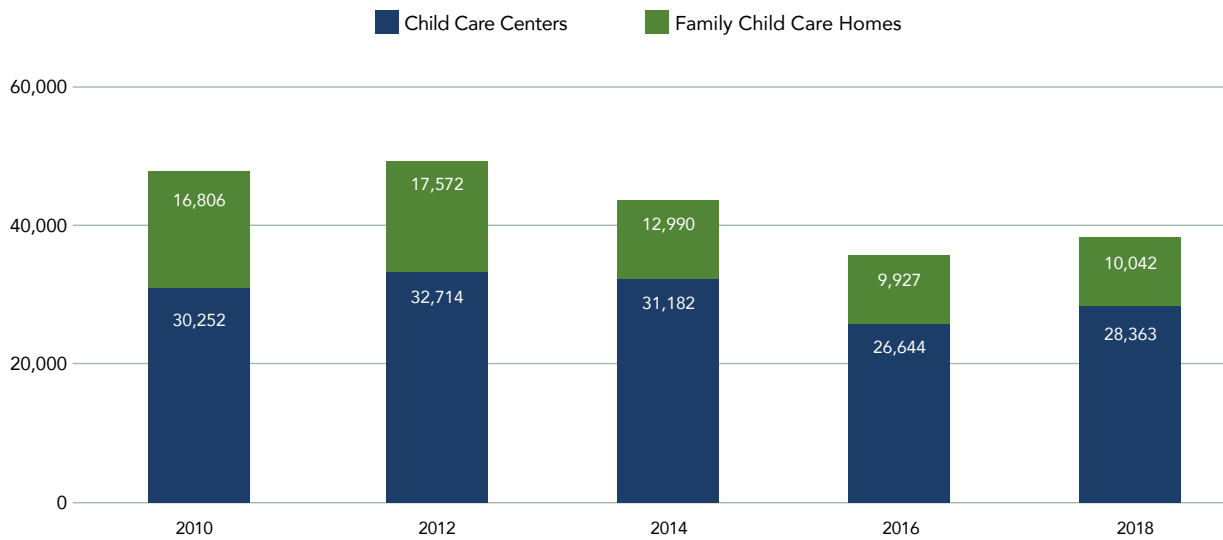
Quality Start San Bernardino County (QSSB) works to increase the quality of local early learning programs for San Bernardino County’s youngest children through the development of a Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS). Participating sites are rated every two years and receive support and incentives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

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



Between 2016 and 2018, there was a 6% increase in the number of spaces at licensed childcare centers (center-based) and a 1% increase in the number of spaces at licensed family childcare homes (home-based) in San Bernardino County. However, many facilities closed their doors permanently in 2020 as a result of the pandemic (see page 13) and the long-term trend is downward. Between 2010 and 2018, there was a 6% decrease in the number of licensed center-based spaces and a 40% decrease in the number of licensed home-based spaces.

LONG-TERM TREND SHOWS DECREASE IN NUMBER OF LICENSED SLOTS
Number of Licensed Childcare Slots in San Bernardino County, 2010-2018



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

SUBSIDIZED CARE IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

In 2019, there were 20,175 children ages 12 and younger who received federal or state subsidized childcare in San Bernardino County, with an additional 7,417 children eligible for subsidized care on the California Child Care Alternative Payment Program waiting lists.^a

Additionally, in 2018, 50% of the childcare centers in San Bernardino County had at least one public subsidy contract.^b This is the highest among neighboring counties compared and higher than the state.

HALF OF CHILDCARE CENTERS HAVE AT LEAST ONE PUBLIC SUBSIDY CONTRACT

County Comparison of the Percentage of Childcare Centers with One or More Federal/State/Local Contracts, 2018

San Bernardino	50%
California	34%
San Diego	29%
Orange	28%
Los Angeles	28%
Riverside	15%

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

^a Child Care Resource Center (2018-2019) and San Bernardino County Transitional Department (2018-2019)

^b Federal, state, local contracts include Head Start, CDE State Preschool, and other public contracts.



State Takes Hiatus in Testing During Pandemic

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.

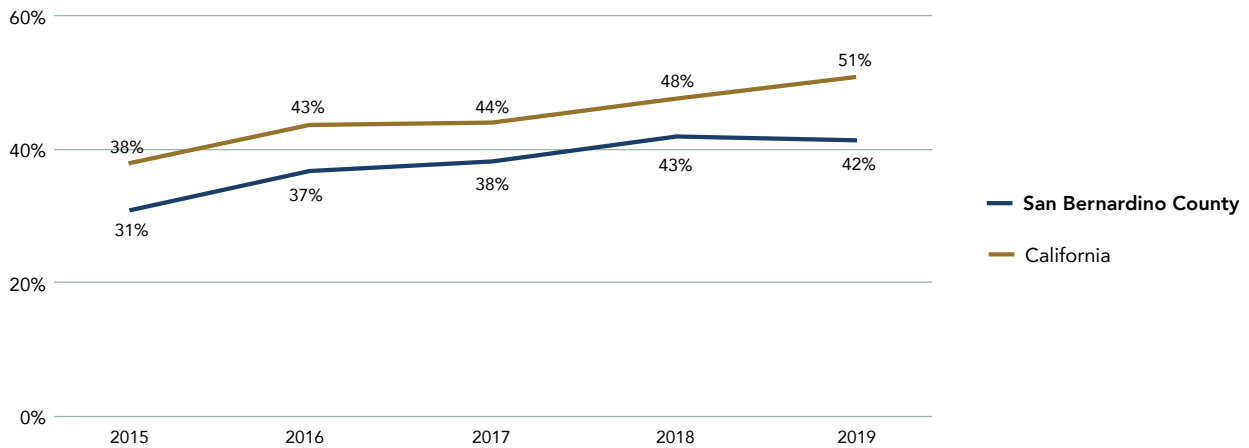


TREND

In 2020, the state did not conduct academic performance testing due to the pandemic. The previous year, in 2019, 42% of third graders in the county met or exceeded standards for ELA/literacy, which is about the same as in 2018 (43%). This is an improvement, however, from 2015 when less than one-third (31%) of third graders in San Bernardino County met ELA/literacy standards. San Bernardino County’s third grade performance in 2019 was lower than the statewide average (51% of students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards). It is also lower than all counties compared including Orange (56%) and San Diego (55%), Los Angeles (49%) and Riverside (48%).

4-IN-10 COUNTY THIRD GRADERS MEET OR EXCEED ELA/LITERACY STANDARDS

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting or Exceeding ELA/Literacy Standards in San Bernardino County and California, 2015-2019



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

School Readiness and Future Success

Preparing young children for school ensures they have the best opportunity to become life-long learners. Being “school ready” means a child is socially, emotionally, physically, and cognitively able to engage in the challenges of learning in a school environment. The quality of a child’s early experiences can impact their school readiness. For example, engaging in singing, talking, reading, and playing with infants and toddlers positively supports their brain development. On the other hand, deprivation can negative impact brain development. Research has shown that by age three, children from lower-income families hear roughly 30 million fewer words than their more affluent peer and that a high correlation exists between vocabulary size at age three and language test scores at ages nine and ten, including vocabulary, listening, syntax, and reading comprehension.³ A system that supports a quality early learning experience for children from birth through age five is an important strategy to mitigate inequities, improve school readiness, and positively support the future generation.

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

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



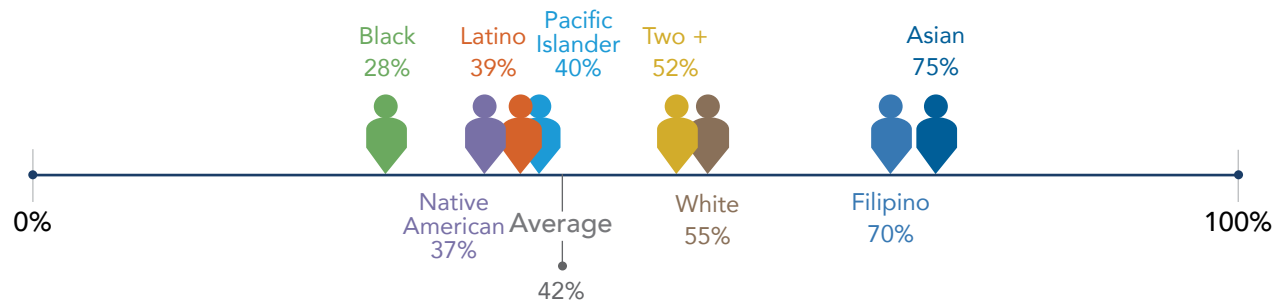
RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

In 2019, 75% of Asian students met or exceeded standards, compared to 70% of Filipino students and 55% of White students. By contrast, 37% of Native American students and 28% of Black students met third grade ELA/literacy standards. This substantial variation in outcomes contributes to an Equity Gap Score of 2.7. This score means that the group of students with the highest rate of meeting or exceeding standards (Asian students) is nearly three times higher than the group of students with the lowest rate (Black students).

Equity Gap Score
2.7

WIDE DISPARITIES IN THIRD GRADE ELA PERFORMANCE

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting ELA/Literacy Standards by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

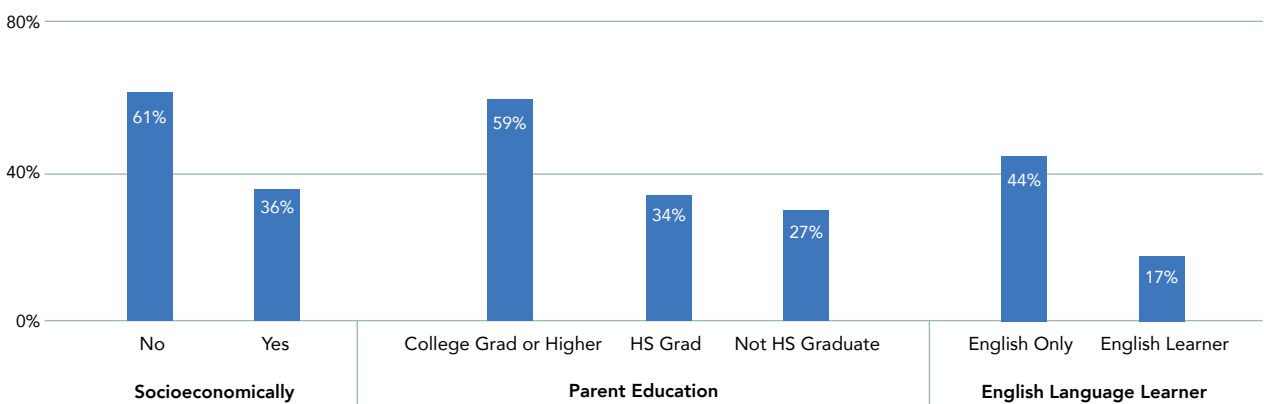


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

More than one-third (36%) of socioeconomically disadvantaged students met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards, compared to 61% of students who were not socioeconomically disadvantaged. Socioeconomically disadvantaged students include students eligible for the free and reduced-priced meal program, foster youth, homeless students, migrant students, and/or students for whom neither parent is a high school graduate. For children whose parents were college graduates, 59% met or exceeded standards compared to 27% of students whose parents did not graduate from high school. English Language Learners, who are simultaneously developing their native language and English, were least likely to have met or exceeded ELA/literacy standards (17%).

STUDENT PERFORMANCE VARIES BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND PARENT EDUCATION

Percentage of Third Graders Meeting or Exceeding ELA/Literacy Standards by Socioeconomic Characteristics in San Bernardino County, 2019



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest



Mathematics Performance Not Measured During Pandemic

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.

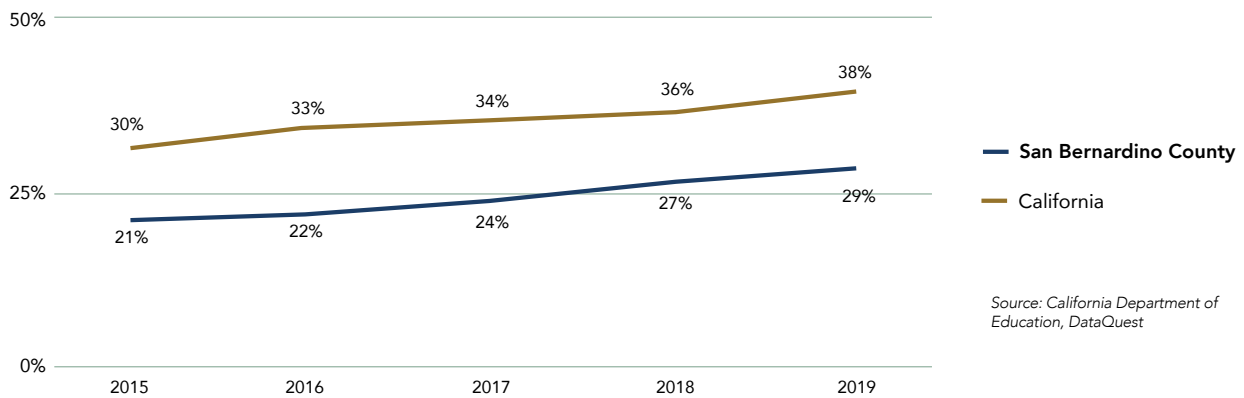


TREND

In 2020, the state did not conduct academic performance testing due to the pandemic. In 2019, 29% of fifth graders in the county met or exceeded standards for mathematics, higher than in 2018, when 27% met or exceeded standards. The longer term trend also shows an improvement, with 21% of fifth graders meetings standards in 2015. San Bernardino County’s fifth grade performance in 2019 was 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%).

3-IN-10 FIFTH GRADERS MEET OR EXCEED MATHEMATICS STANDARDS

Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting or Exceeding Mathematics Standards in San Bernardino County and California, 2015-2019



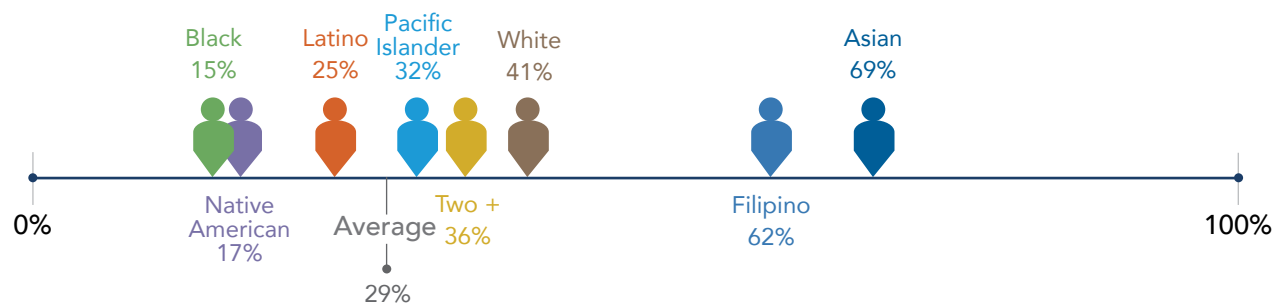
RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

In 2019, 69% of Asian students met or exceeded math standards, compared to 62% of Filipino students and 41% of White students. Black students and Native American students were least likely to meet or exceed standards (15% and 17%, respectively). This substantial variation in outcomes contributes to an Equity Gap Score of 4.6. This score means that the group of students with the highest rate of meeting or exceeding standards (Asian students) is more than four and a half times higher than the group of students with the lowest rate (Black students).

Equity Gap Score
4.6

WIDE DISPARITIES IN FIFTH GRADE MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE

Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting Mathematics Standards by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019



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

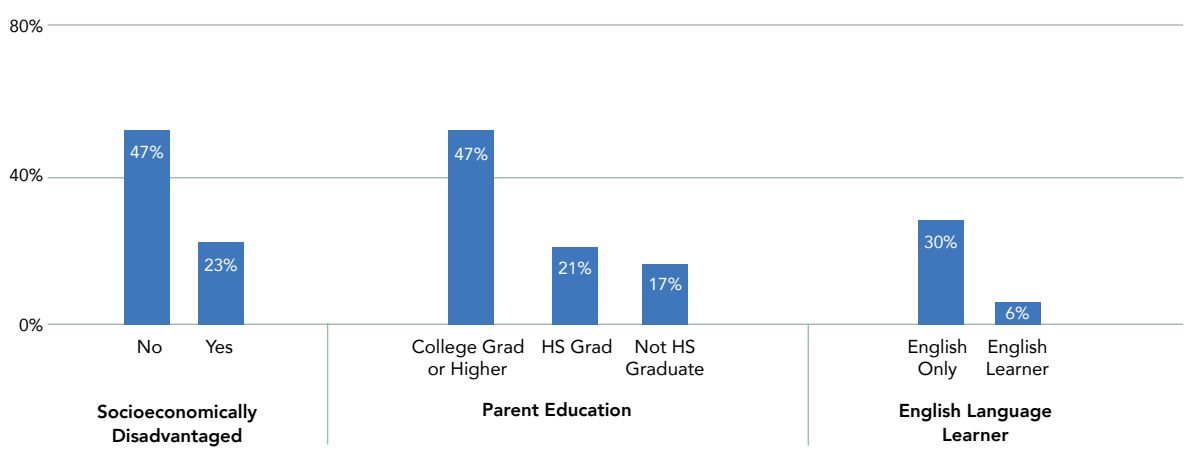


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

Less than one-quarter (23%) of socioeconomically disadvantaged students met or exceeded math standards, compared with 47% of those who are not economically disadvantaged. Socioeconomically disadvantaged students include students eligible for the free and reduced-priced meal program, foster youth, homeless students, migrant students, and/or students for whom neither parent is a high school graduate. For children whose parents were college graduates, 47% met or exceeded standards, compared to 23% of students whose parents do not have a high school diploma. English Language Learners, who are simultaneously developing their native language and English, were least likely to meet or exceed standards (6%).

FIFTH GRADE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE VARIES ACROSS A RANGE OF CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of Fifth Graders Meeting Mathematics Standards by Socioeconomic Characteristics in San Bernardino County, 2019



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.



Over 1 in 10 County Students were Chronically Absent in 2018/19

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 This indicator measures the trend in chronic absenteeism over time and by race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and school district in San Bernardino County.

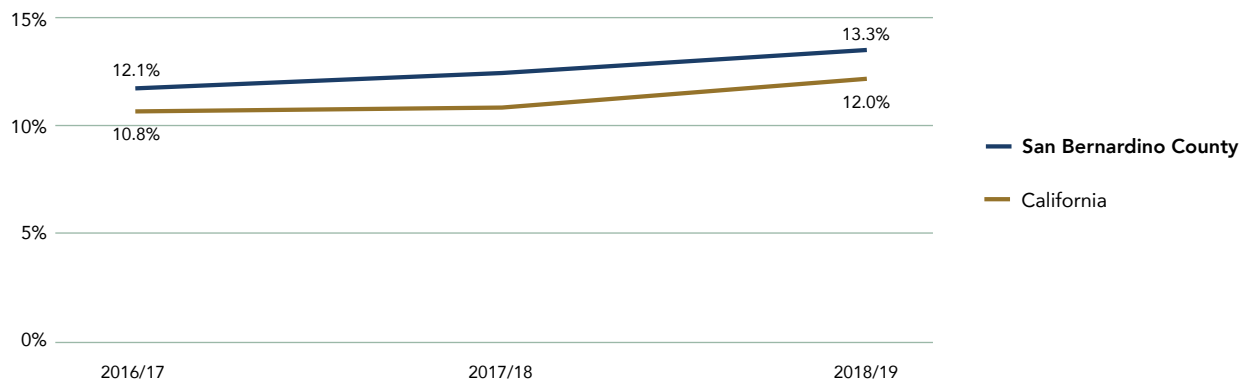


TREND

With three years of available data, a small increase in the rate of chronic absenteeism at both the county and state level is emerging. Between 2016/17 and 2018/19, the percentage of students who were chronically absent increased more than one percentage point, from 12.1% to 13.3%. While the California average rate of absenteeism (12.0%) was lower than San Bernardino County's in 2018/19 (13.3%), the state and county had a similar rate of increase since 2016/17. Due to the coronavirus pandemic and the movement to online instruction, chronic absenteeism data was not collected for the 2019/20 school year.

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM HAS INCREASED SLIGHTLY OVER TIME

Percentage of Students Who Are Chronically Absent in San Bernardino County and California, 2016/17-2018/19



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

Chronic Absenteeism Defined

Chronic absenteeism is variably defined as being absent for 10% to 15% or more days of the school year. In California, the threshold is 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.

¹ Maynard, B. R., McCrea, 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*



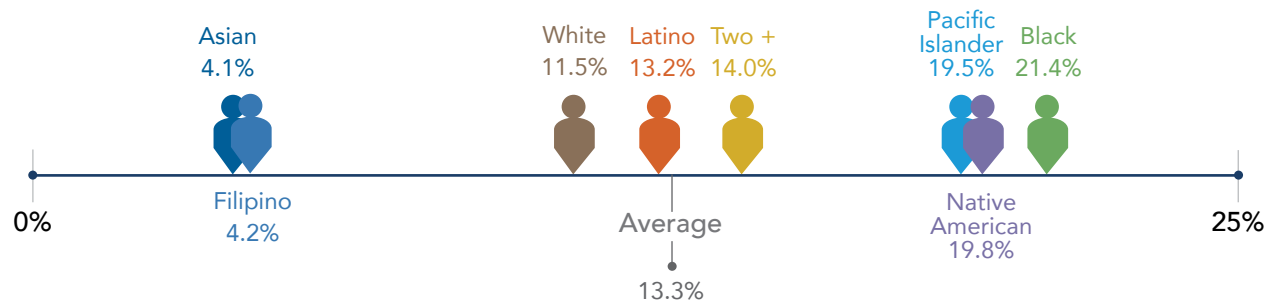
RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Chronic absenteeism rates vary by racial and ethnic identification. Black students have the highest rate of chronic absenteeism (21.4%), followed by Native American students (19.8%) and Pacific Islander students (19.5%). At the other end of the continuum, Asian and Filipino students have the lowest rates of chronic absenteeism (4.1% and 4.2%, respectively). This dramatic disparity contributes to an Equity Gap Score of 5.2 for chronic absenteeism. This means that the group with the highest rate of absenteeism (Black students) is over five times as high as the group with the lowest rate of absenteeism (Asian students).

Equity Gap Score
5.2

SIGNIFICANT DISPARITIES IN CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Percentage of Students Who Are Chronically Absent by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2018/19



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

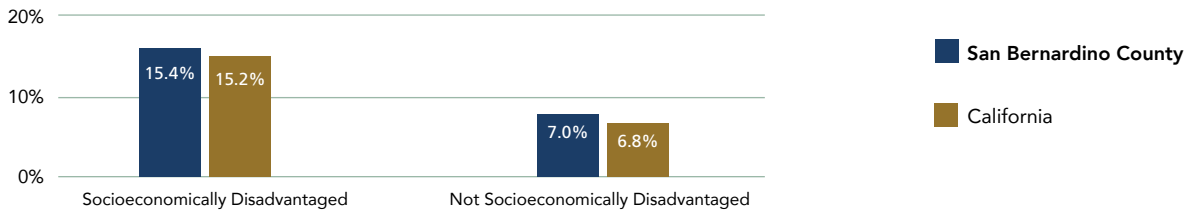


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

The rate of chronic absenteeism among students who are socioeconomically disadvantaged is more than twice that of students who are not socioeconomically disadvantaged (15.4% vs. 7.0%).

SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS MORE LIKELY TO BE ABSENT

Percentage of Students Who Are Chronically Absent by Socioeconomic Status in San Bernardino County, 2018/19



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

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest

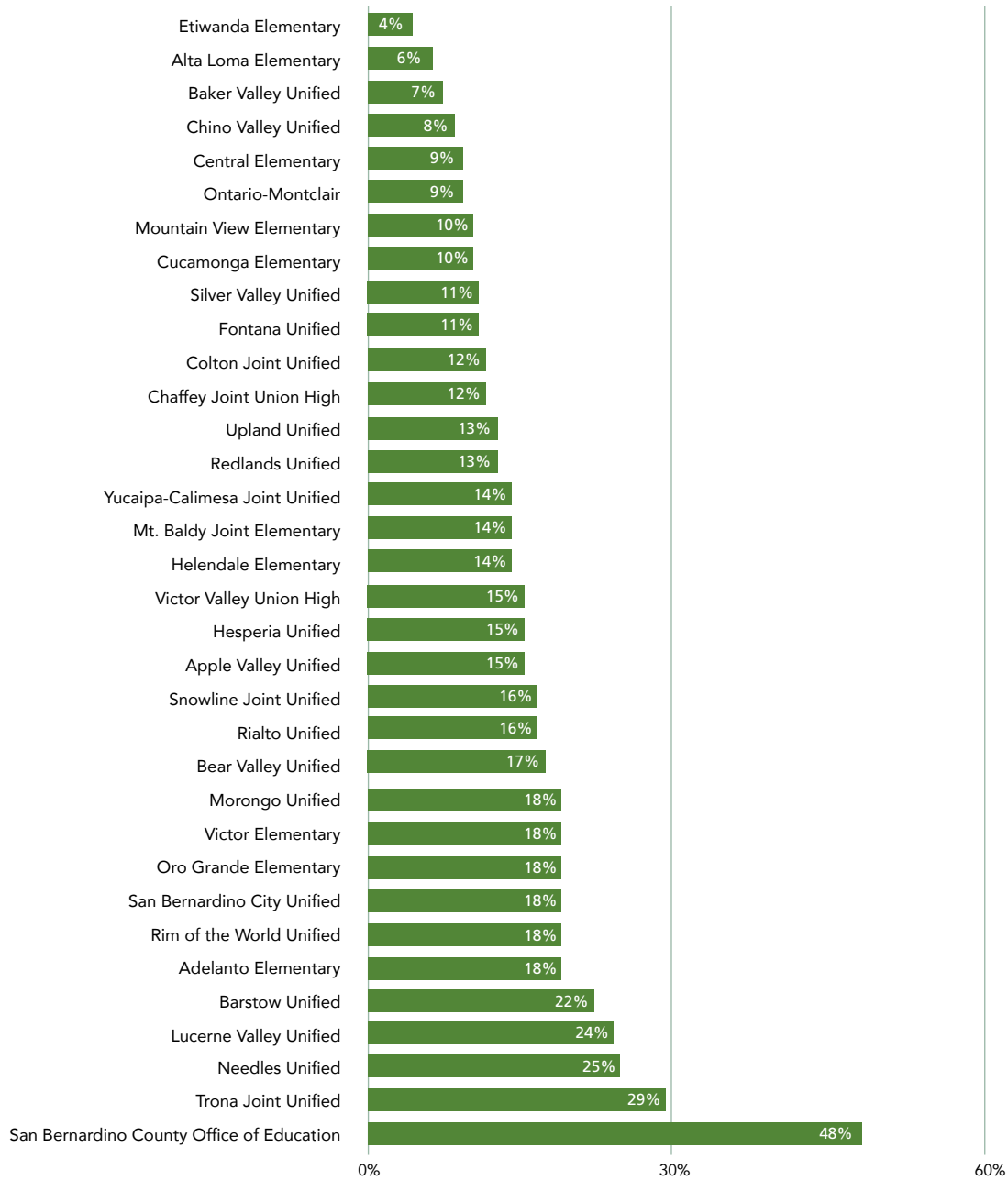


GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

The chronic absenteeism rate ranges widely by district, from a low of 4% at Etiwanda Elementary to a high of 48% at the San Bernardino County Office of Education, which serves students who have struggled in traditional educational environments.

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM RATE VARIES GREATLY ACROSS SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Percentage of Students Who Are Chronically Absent by School District in San Bernardino County, 2018/19



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest



Graduation Rate Decreases, Falling Below State 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.

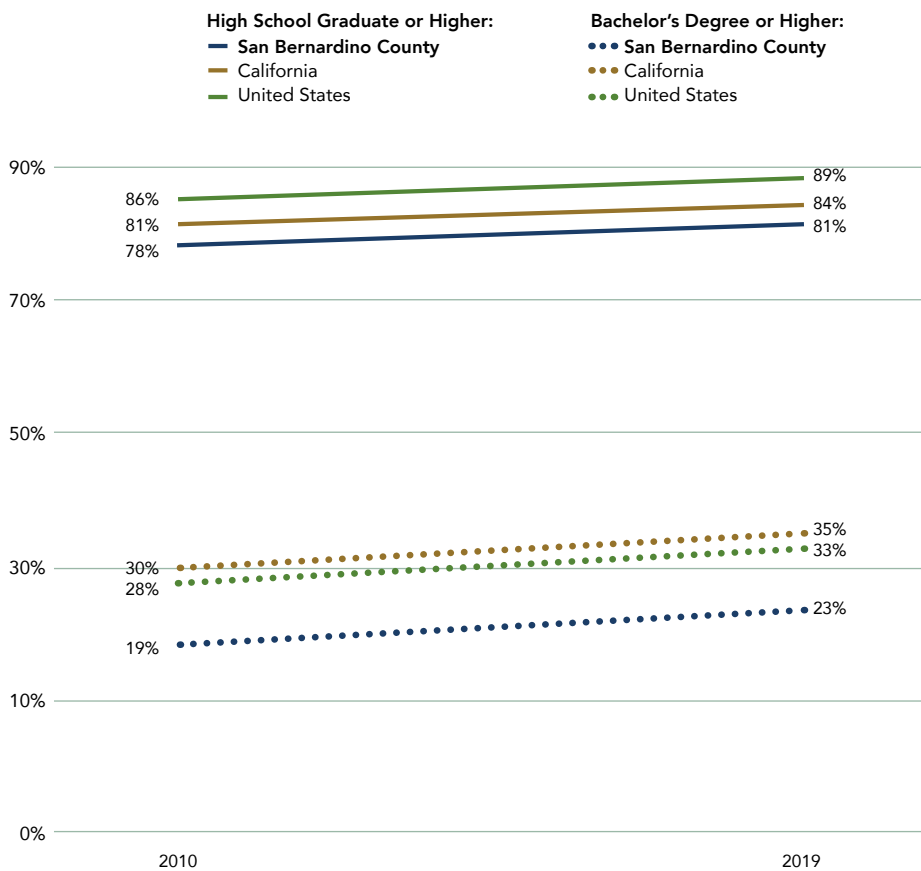


TREND

The proportion of high school and college graduates among San Bernardino County’s overall population has increased over the past 10 years. Between 2010 and 2019, the proportion of residents over age 25 who are high school graduates rose from 78% to 81%. However, at 81%, San Bernardino County falls below state and national averages (84% and 89%, respectively) for residents over age 25 with a high school diploma. Between 2010 and 2019, the proportion of San Bernardino County residents over the age of 25 with a bachelor’s degree or higher rose from 19% to 23%. At 23%, San Bernardino County is below the state (35%) and nation (33%) for college graduates.

PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS WITH A HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE DEGREE HAS INCREASED OVER TIME

Percentage of Residents Who Have a High School Diploma (or Higher) and Bachelor’s Degree (or Higher) in San Bernardino County, California, and the United States, 2010 and 2019



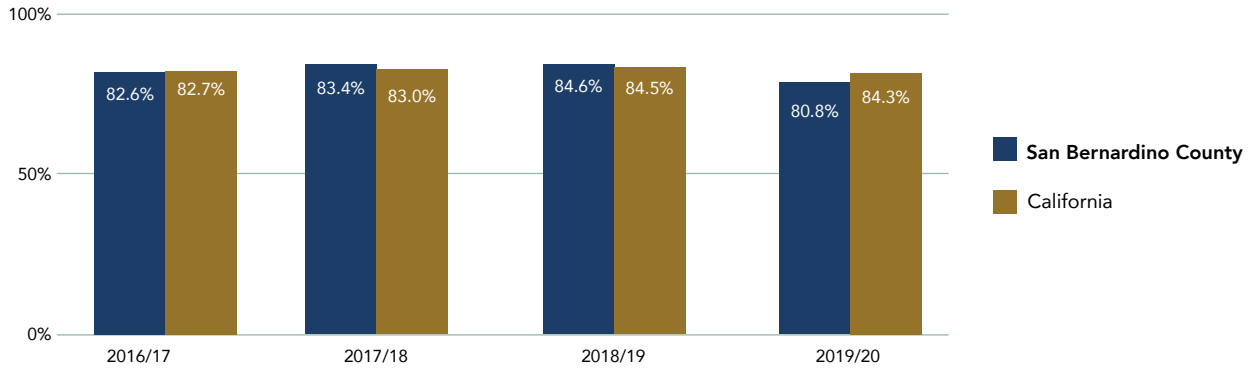
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2010 and 2019 (Table DP02)



The San Bernardino County average high school graduation rate decreased over the past year, falling below the statewide average.¹ In 2019/20, the San Bernardino County high school graduation rate was 80.8%, marking a decrease from 2018/19 (84.6%) and falling below the statewide rate (84.3%). Two school districts in the county had incomplete data, although the impact of this error on the countywide average is unknown.

AFTER TWO YEARS OF GAINS, GRADUATION RATE SLIPS

Graduation Rate in San Bernardino County and California, 2016/17 - 2019/20



Note: Due to methodology changes in 2016/17, graduation rates before 2016/17 are not comparable. The graduation data for two districts within San Bernardino County were incomplete for the 2019/20 school year. The impact of these district's missing data on the overall county graduation rate is unknown.

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



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

There has been progress in closing gaps among subgroups of county students. For example, the difference between White and Black graduation rates decreased from eight points in 2018/19 to seven points in 2019/20. The county's Latino student graduation rate (82%) is higher than the graduation rate of White students (79%), while at the state level, the Latino student graduation rate (82%) is six points lower than that of White students (88%). Pacific Islander students, Asian students, and Filipino students experience higher graduation rates than the statewide average for their racial subgroup. The Equity Gap Score for the graduation rate is 1.4.

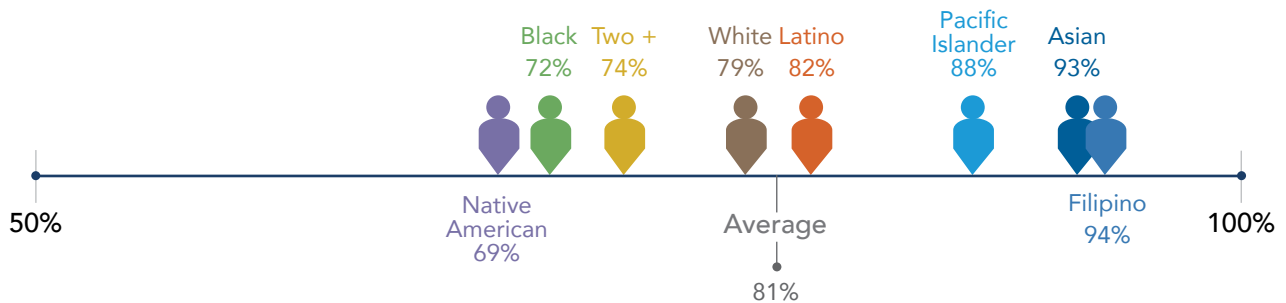


Equity Gap Score

1.4

NATIVE AMERICAN AND BLACK STUDENTS EXPERIENCE LOWEST GRADUATION RATES

Graduation Rate by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019/20



Note: The graduation data for two districts within San Bernardino County were incomplete for the 2019/20 school year. The impact of these district's missing data on the overall county graduation rate is unknown.

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).

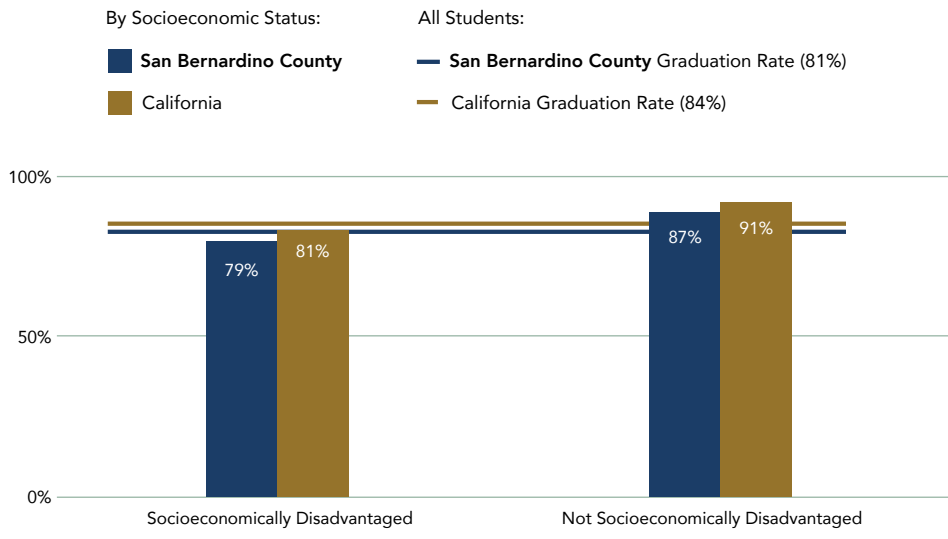


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

The San Bernardino County graduation rate for socioeconomically disadvantaged students was 79% in 2019/20, approximately eight points below the rate for non-socioeconomically disadvantaged students (87%), and two points below the statewide socioeconomically disadvantaged graduation rate of 81%.

SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS GRADUATE AT LOWER RATES

Graduation Rate by Socioeconomic Status in San Bernardino County and California, 2019/20



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest



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 required for college admission and is academically rigorous. 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 To measure college and career readiness, 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 public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses, as well as shows the college-going rates among graduates.



TREND

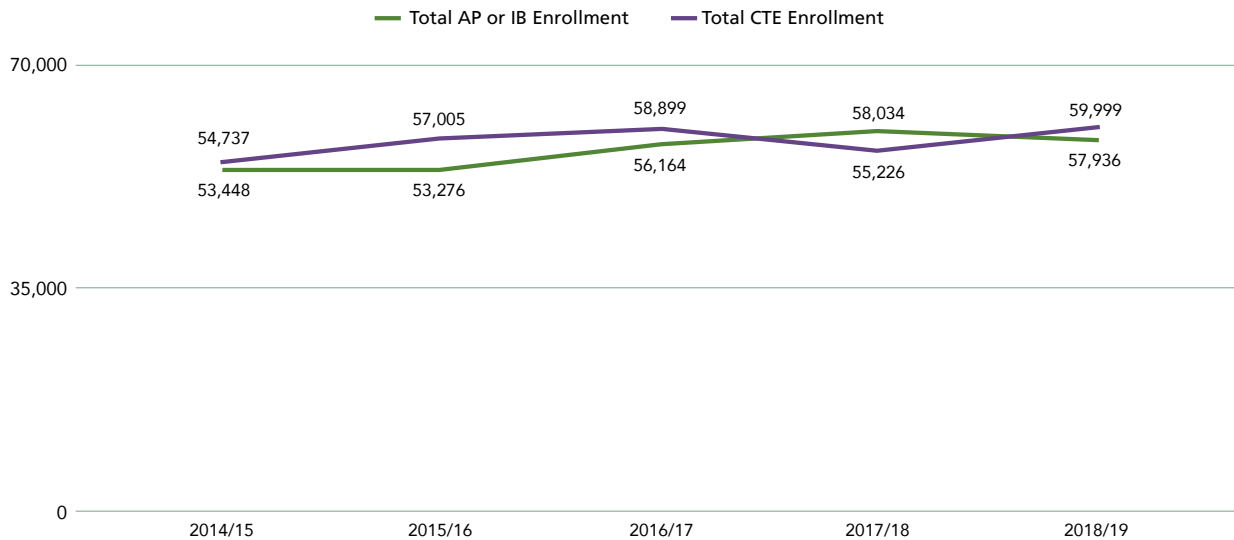
Participation in CTE and AP/IB courses, work-based learning, and eligibility for UC/CSU admission requirements has increased over time. At the same time, San Bernardino County’s overall college-going rates have not changed substantially since tracking began in 2014/15, and remain below statewide averages.

CTE and AP/IB Coursework

San Bernardino County CTE course enrollment rose 10% in the five-year period between 2014/15 and 2018/19; over the same period, 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 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 fastest rates of increase for AP/IB class enrollments were in Computer Education (+320%), Science (+22%), Drama/Theatre (+18%), Foreign Languages (+17%), and History/Social Science (+9%). 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.

ENROLLMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL CTE AND AP/IB COURSES GROWS OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Number of Students Enrolled 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/>)

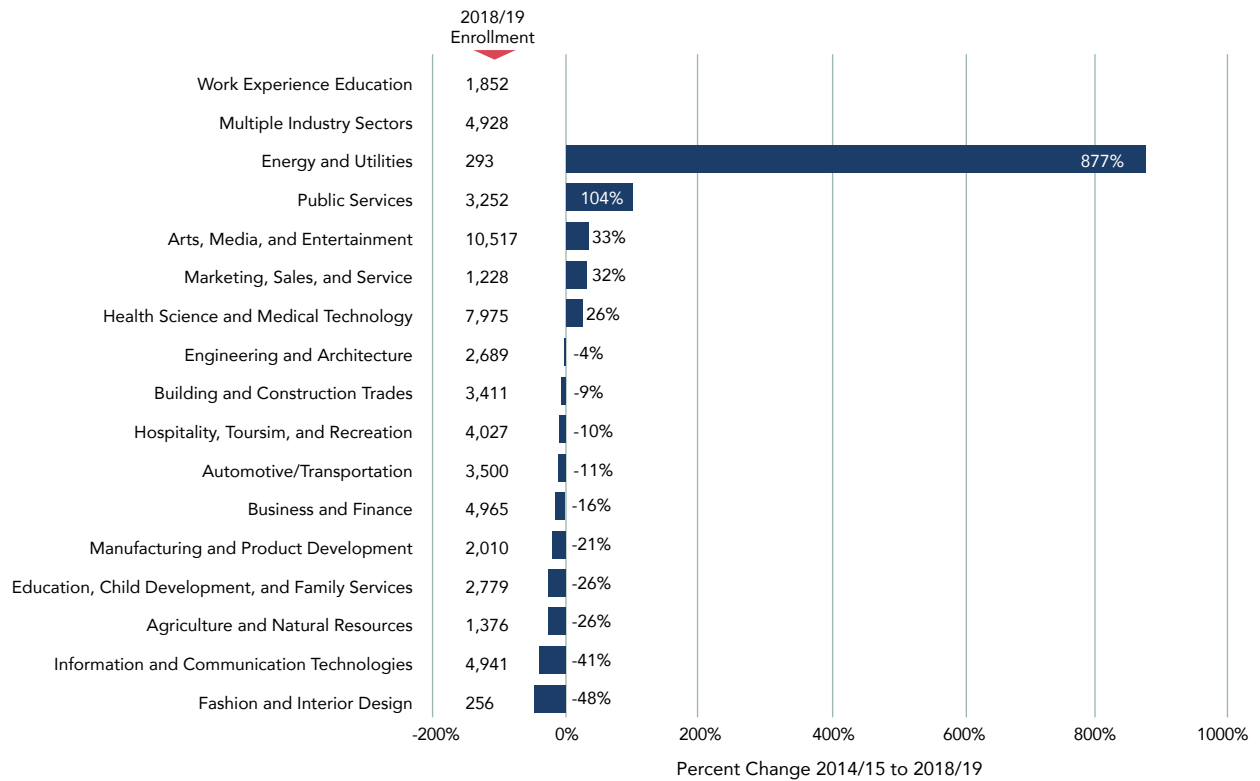
¹ College Board, Education Pays, 2013 (<http://trends.collegeboard.org/education-pays>)

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.



FASTEST RATE OF INCREASE IN CTE ENROLLMENT IS IN ENERGY AND UTILITIES

Enrollment (2018/19) and Percent Change of Students Enrolled in CTE Courses (2014/15-2018/19) in San Bernardino County Public High Schools

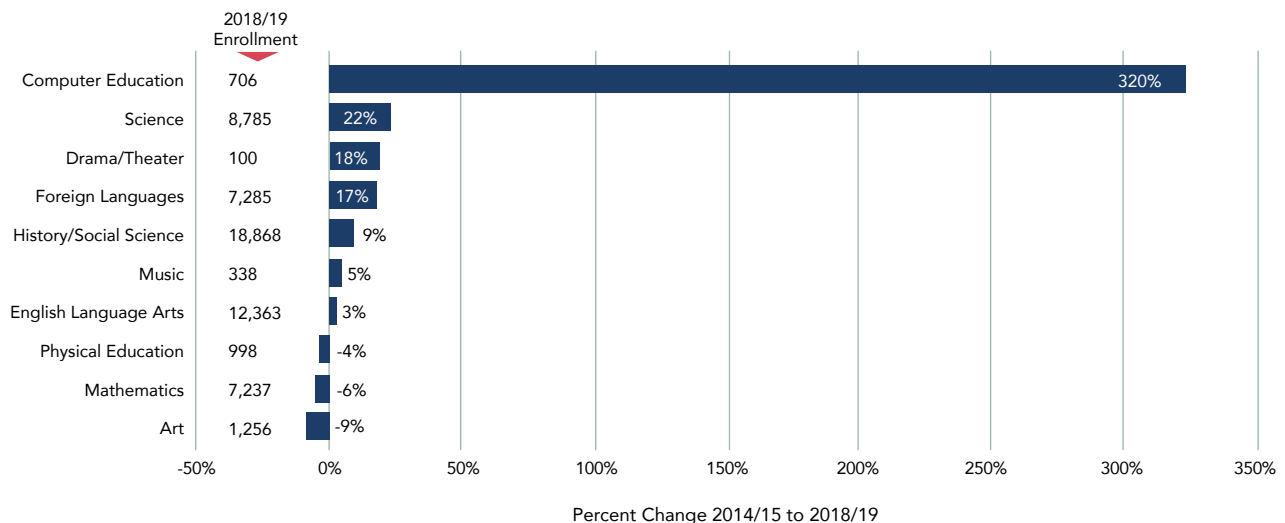


Note: Work Experience Education is a new CTE course category as of 2018/19 and Multiple Industry Sectors is a new category as of 2017/18, therefore a five-year trend is not possible to calculate.

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

FASTEST RATE OF INCREASE IN AP/IB ENROLLMENT IS IN COMPUTER EDUCATION

Enrollment (2018/19) and Percent Change of Students Enrolled in AP/IB Courses (2014/15-2018/19) in San Bernardino County Public High Schools



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. Over the past five years, signed agreements with business partners to provide work-based learning opportunities have increased 49%. A total of 507 students participated in ROP “community classroom” work-based learning in 2019/20.

The pandemic had a significant impact on number of students participating in spring semester and summer ROP activities, resulting in significantly decreased annual participation numbers. The spring semester is historically the semester with the highest enrollment in community classroom sections. Many students chose not to enroll, or to withdraw, from a community classroom due to the inability to complete workplace training at external training sites due to the COVID-19 public health crisis.

49%
Growth in ROP work-based business partnerships (2015/16 – 2019/20)

507
ROP students participating in community classroom learning (2018/19)

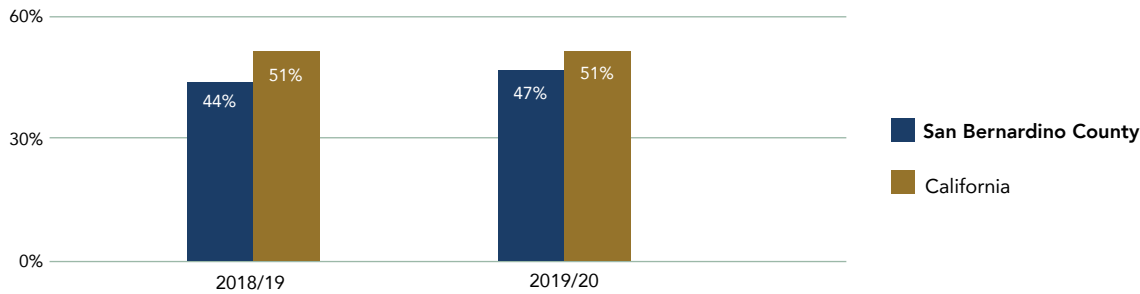
Sources: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools, Baldy View, and Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa Regional Occupational Programs

UC/CSU Eligibility

The UC/CSU eligibility rate improved between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Nearly half (47%) of the San Bernardino County cohort graduating in 2019/20 completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus. This rate of UC/CSU eligibility is three points higher than the previous year, however, San Bernardino County’s rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 51%.

UC/CSU ELIGIBILITY RATE IMPROVED BETWEEN 2018/19 AND 2019/20

Percentage of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU in San Bernardino County and California, 2018/19 - 2019/20



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

Measuring and Improving College Readiness

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

2019 Snapshot

- 98% of San Bernardino County juniors took the literacy assessment and 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)

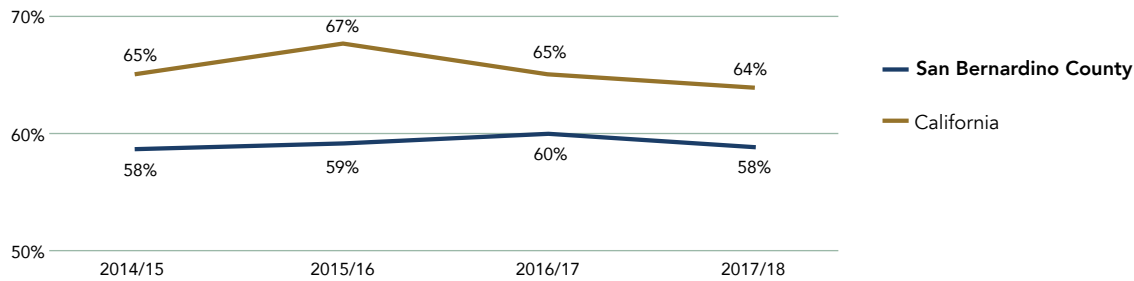


College-Going Rate

San Bernardino County's overall college-going rates have not changed substantially since tracking began in 2014/15. 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, most (57%) enrolled in a California community college, followed by 19% enrolling at a CSU campus and 10% enrolling at a UC campus. The remaining 14% enrolled at a California private college or an out-of-state public or private institution.

OVER HALF OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE WITHIN 12 MONTHS

Percentage of Public High School Graduates Enrolling in College within 12 Months of Completing High School in San Bernardino County and California, 2017/18



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

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

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.

2018/19 AVID Snapshot

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, schools were not required to submit AVID data in 2019/20. 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



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Racial and ethnic disparities in outcomes remain across all college and career readiness indicators where race and ethnicity data are available.

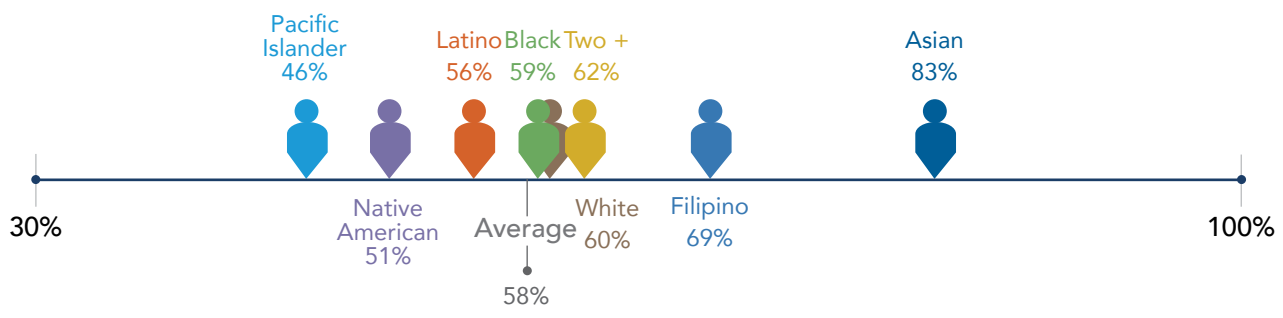
College-Going Rates

Asian students enroll in college at a markedly higher rate (83%) than their peers from other racial and ethnic groups. Pacific Islander students have the lowest college-going rate at 46%, followed by Native American students at 51%. These disparities contribute to an Equity Gap Score of 1.8, signaling that the group with the highest rate of college-going (Asian students) is nearly twice as high as the group with the lowest rate (Pacific Islander students).

Equity Gap Score
1.8

ASIAN STUDENTS ENROLL IN COLLEGE AT THE HIGHEST RATE

Percentage of High School Graduates Enrolling in College within 12 Months of Completing High School by Race and Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2017/18



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

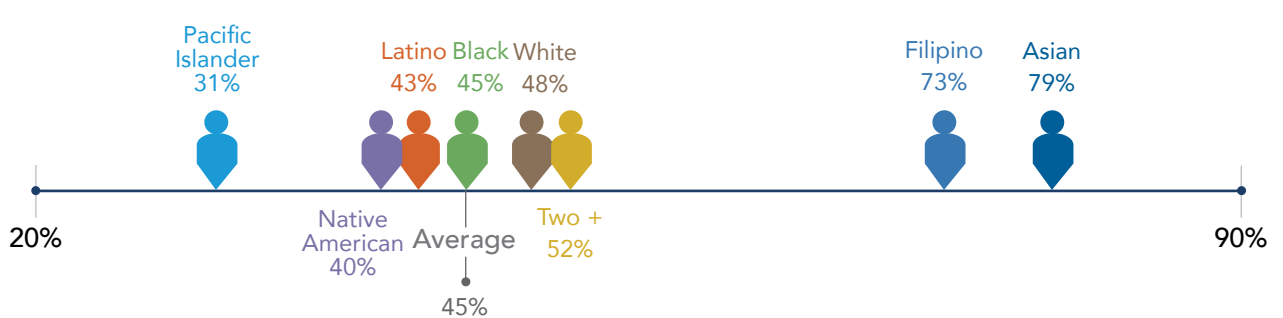
UC/CSU Eligibility

Asian graduates had the highest rate of UC/CSU admission requirement eligibility, at 79%. White, Black, and Latino students completed the necessary coursework to be UC/CSU eligible at rates around or at the countywide average of 45%. Pacific Islander and Native American students have the lowest rates of UC/CSU eligibility (31% and 40%, respectively). The Equity Gap Score for UC/CSU eligibility is 2.5.

Equity Gap Score
2.5

ASIAN GRADUATES HAVE THE HIGHEST RATE OF UC/CSU ELIGIBILITY

Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU by Race and Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019/20



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



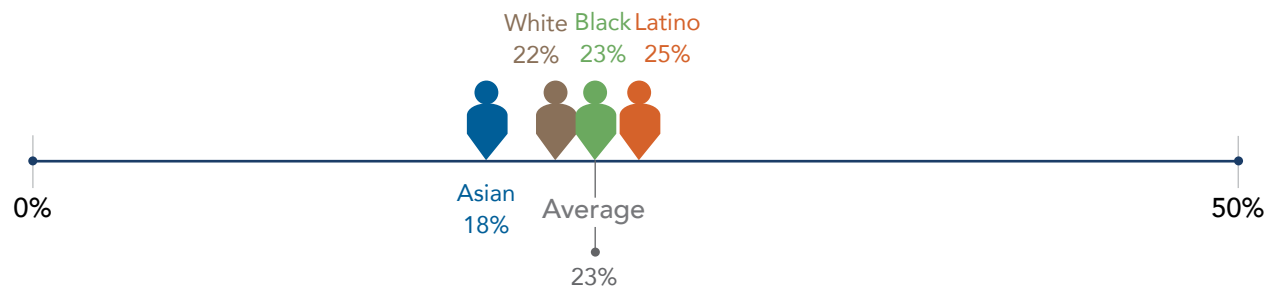
CTE Pathway Completion

Among the four largest race and ethnic student groups in San Bernardino County, Latino graduates had the highest CTE pathway completion rate at 25%. A low Equity Gap Score of 1.3 for CTE pathway completions signals that the different race/ethnic groups are more closely aligned than other college and career metrics.

Equity Gap Score
1.3

MORE LATINO STUDENTS COMPLETE CTE PATHWAY THAN COUNTYWIDE AVERAGE

Percentage of High School Graduates Completing a CTE Pathway by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2018



Note: CTE completion rates for Pacific Islander, Filipino, and Native American students, as well as students who identify as two or more races, are not shown due to the suppression of small graduate counts in some districts to protect privacy.

Source: Parsons Consulting, Inc. analysis of special request data from the California Department of Education

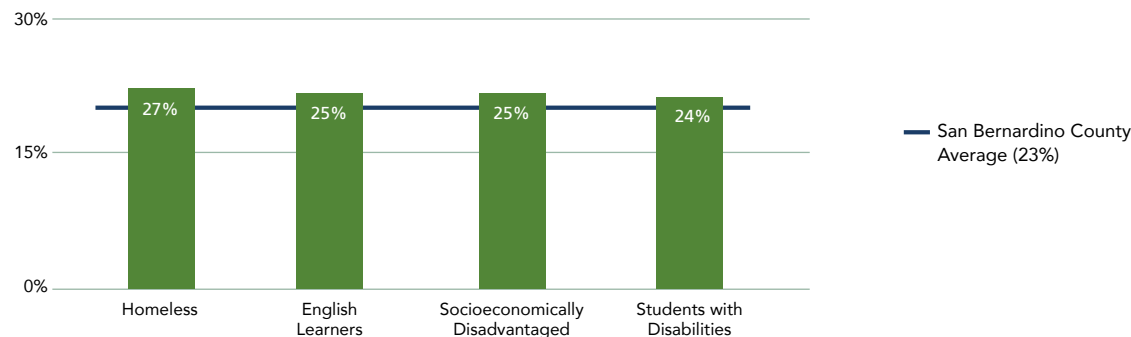


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

In 2018, CTE pathway completion rates for graduates who identified as homeless (27%), English learners (25%), socioeconomically disadvantaged (25%), or as having a disability (24%) were higher than the overall county CTE pathway completion rate of 23%.

MORE HOMELESS STUDENTS COMPLETE CTE PATHWAY THAN COUNTYWIDE AVERAGE

Percentage of High School Graduates Completing a CTE Pathway by Sociodemographic Characteristics in San Bernardino County, 2018



Source: Parsons Consulting, Inc. analysis of special request data from the California Department of Education



10-Year 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, and graduate degrees.¹

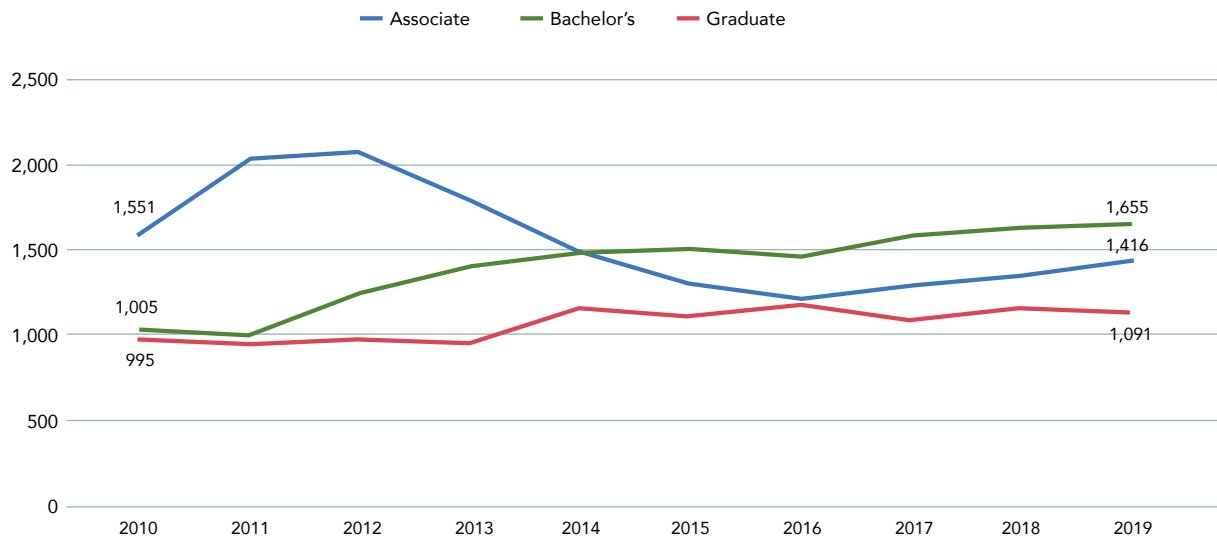


TREND

STEM-related associate, bachelor's and graduate degrees granted have grown 17% since 2009/10. A total of 1,416 STEM-related associate degrees were awarded in 2019. Despite rising to 2,077 STEM-related associate degrees granted in 2012, the 2019 degree count is once again roughly on par with the number of degrees granted 10 years ago. The number of STEM-related bachelor's degrees awarded (1,655 in 2019) grew 65% over the past ten years. The number of STEM-related graduate degrees granted has grown relatively steadily since 2010, rising 10% to 1,091 in 2019.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES DRIVE GROWTH IN NUMBER OF STEM-RELATED DEGREES GRANTED

Number of STEM-Related Degrees Awarded by Type of Award in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



Source: EMSI Q4 2020 Data Set from California Labor Market Information Department

CSUSB Named National Center for Cybersecurity

The National Security Agency (NSA) has chosen Cal State San Bernardino to be a leader of its core workforce development initiative, selecting it for a \$10.5 million grant and naming the university's Cybersecurity Center as the Community National Center for Cybersecurity Education. Taking effect in September 2020, this prestigious designation illustrates CSUSB's continued prominence as the premier institution of higher education for cybersecurity education.

Source: Cal State San Bernardino (<https://www.csusb.edu/inside/article/534915/csusb-receives-national-cybersecurity-designation-nsa>)

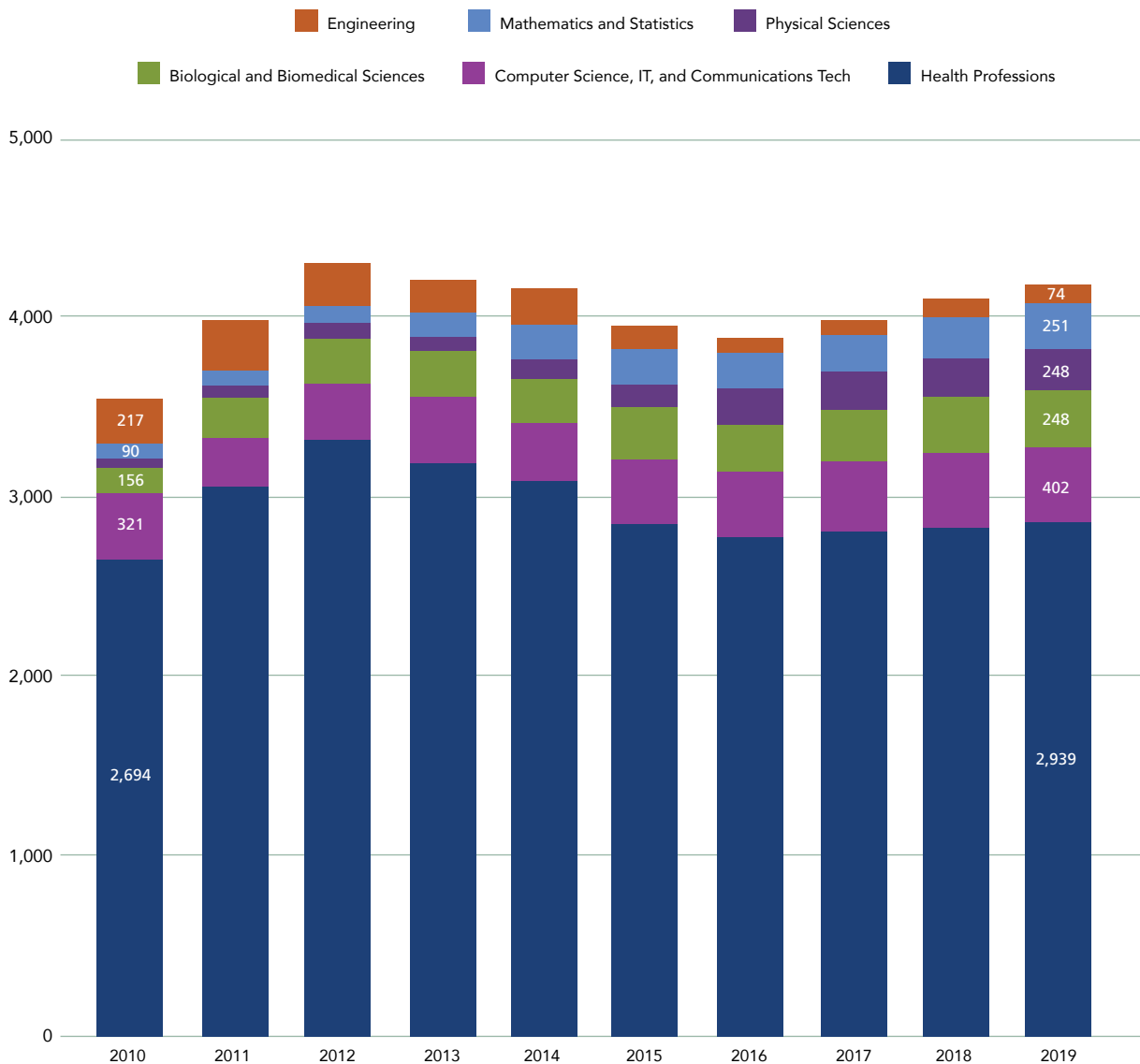
¹ STEM-related degrees include the subjects of biological sciences, health or medical professions, physical sciences, mathematics, statistics, computer and information sciences, communications technology, and engineering, environmental and industrial technologies. Data are inclusive all 2- and 4-year,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



STEM-related degrees – including health and medical professions – accounted for approximately 24% of the total number of degrees awarded in 2018/19 by public and private four-year universities and public community colleges in San Bernardino County. Since 2009/10, Physical Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics, and Biological and Biomedical Sciences posted the fastest growth rates (240%, 179%, and 59%, respectively), while IT and Communications grew 25% and Health Professions grew 9%. The only STEM-related field to contract was Engineering, which granted 66% fewer degrees in 2018/19 than 10 years ago.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS ARE THE GREATEST SHARE OF STEM-RELATED DEGREES

STEM-Related Degrees Conferred by San Bernardino County Colleges and Universities in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



Source: EMSI Q4 2020 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, 2,312 STEM-related certificates were awarded in 2019.

\$ Income

Section Highlights

Median Household Income (2019) **5th consecutive year of growth**

Income Inequality (2019) **lowest among peers**

Families with Children Poverty Rate (2019) **15.1%**

Overall Poverty Rate (2019) **13.3%**

Food Insecure Households (2019) **13.4%**

Success Story

San Bernardino County Human Services, in collaboration with the Workforce Development Department and the Law and Justice Group, launched the *Community Employment Pathways* (CEP) program in 2020. The program was implemented in partnership with First Step Staffing, Inc. to assist residents in securing employment and income to meet basic needs. The target population for the program is county residents age 18 and over who are homeless, at risk of homelessness, unemployed, underemployed and/or involved with the justice system. Some of the innovative strategies include advocating for services that meet customer's comprehensive needs, intentionally matching program participants with employment assignments to increase their retention and success, and providing customers with reverse referrals to community agencies to facilitate access to additional resources. Although launching a new program during the pandemic was challenging, County staff and collaborative partners worked to restructure the process through increased case consultation, county-wide presentations to raise program awareness, and proactive recruitment of additional referring partners. With over 288 employment offers made, the program has shown the value and need for strong cross-sector partnerships in creating resilient communities.



County Posts Robust Median Income Growth in 2019

Cost of living is low in San Bernardino County compared to its Southern California neighbors, but it is 18% 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.

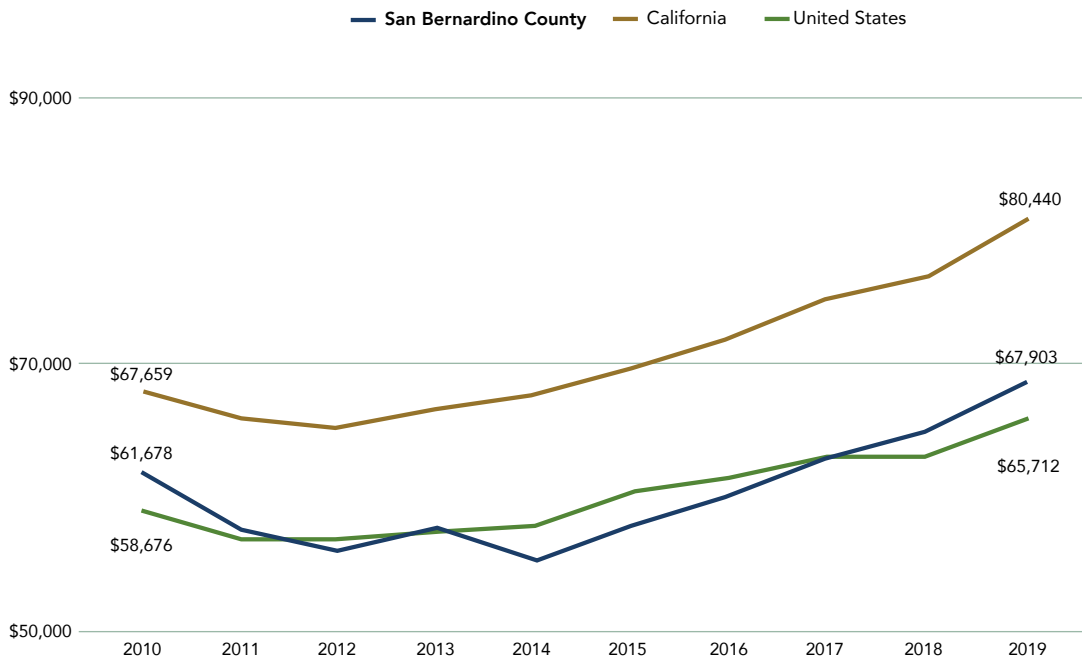


TREND

Real median household income has rebounded in the last five years. In 2019, median household income in San Bernardino County was \$67,903, which is a 21% increase since the 10-year low in 2014 and outpaces inflation. Despite this rapid recent growth rate, San Bernardino County's median income rebound still lags the state and nation, which both surpassed their 2007 pre-recession median income highs in 2017. San Bernardino County has yet to reach that milestone.

REAL MEDIAN INCOME HAS INCREASED OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Median Household Income (Inflation Adjusted to 2019 Dollars) in San Bernardino County, California, and the United States, 2010-2019



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2019 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)

¹ All income data in this indicator are inflation-adjusted to 2019 dollars, such that \$1,000 earned in 2010, for example, has the same buying power as \$1,172 in 2019. "Real" refers to income adjusted for inflation.



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

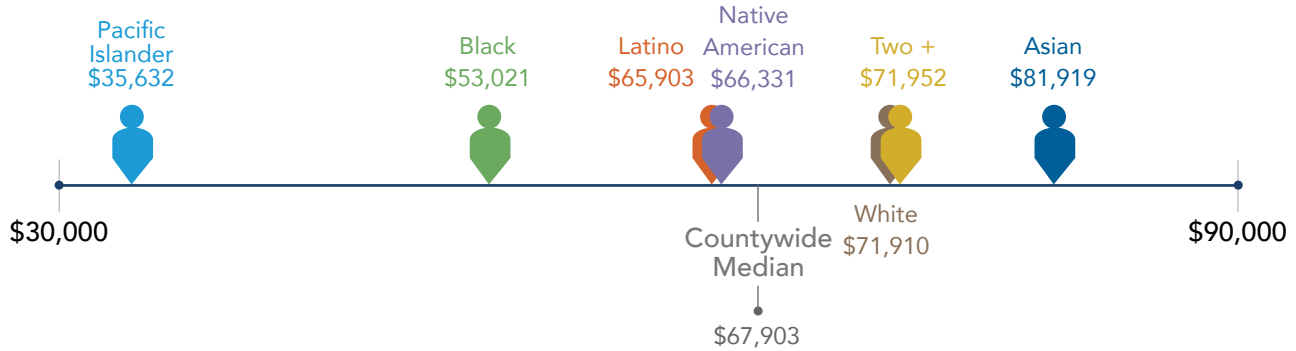


Equity Gap Score
2.3

Median income varies significantly by race and ethnicity. Pacific Islander, Black, Latino and Native American residents earn median incomes below the county average, with Pacific Islander residents earning the lowest median income at \$35,632. White residents and residents that identify as two or more races, as well as Asian residents, earn median incomes above the county average, with Asian residents earning the highest median income at \$81,919. This wide range in median income by race/ethnicity contributes to an Equity Gap Score of 2.3, where Asian residents have over twice the median income as Pacific Islander residents.

ASIAN RESIDENTS EXPERIENCE THE HIGHEST MEDIAN INCOME

Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

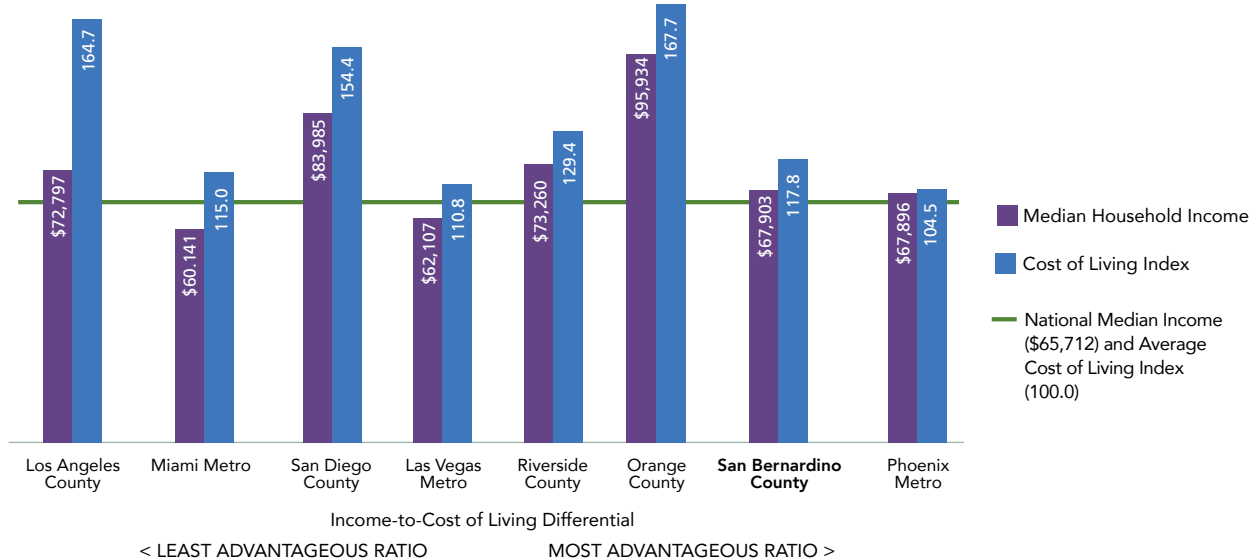


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

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 117.8 in 2019, or 18% 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.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HAS THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS INCOME-TO-COST OF LIVING RATIO IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Regional Comparison of Cost of Living Compared to the Household Median Income, 2019



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates; Sperling's Best Places, 2019



Median Income for Seniors and Families

Compared to the countywide median household income of \$67,903, senior households, where the householder is 65 years of age or older, have a substantially lower income (\$48,615). However, seniors are also more likely to have assets, including owning their own home rather than renting (76% vs. 56% of non-seniors) and owning their home outright, without a mortgage (47% vs. 21% of non-senior homeowners).

With a median annual income of \$67,647, 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, 2019 (Tables S1903, B25007, and B25027)



San Bernardino Income Inequality Among Lowest in the State

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. It also presents data on median income by race and ethnicity.

Gini Index Scale

Gini Index results vary 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.

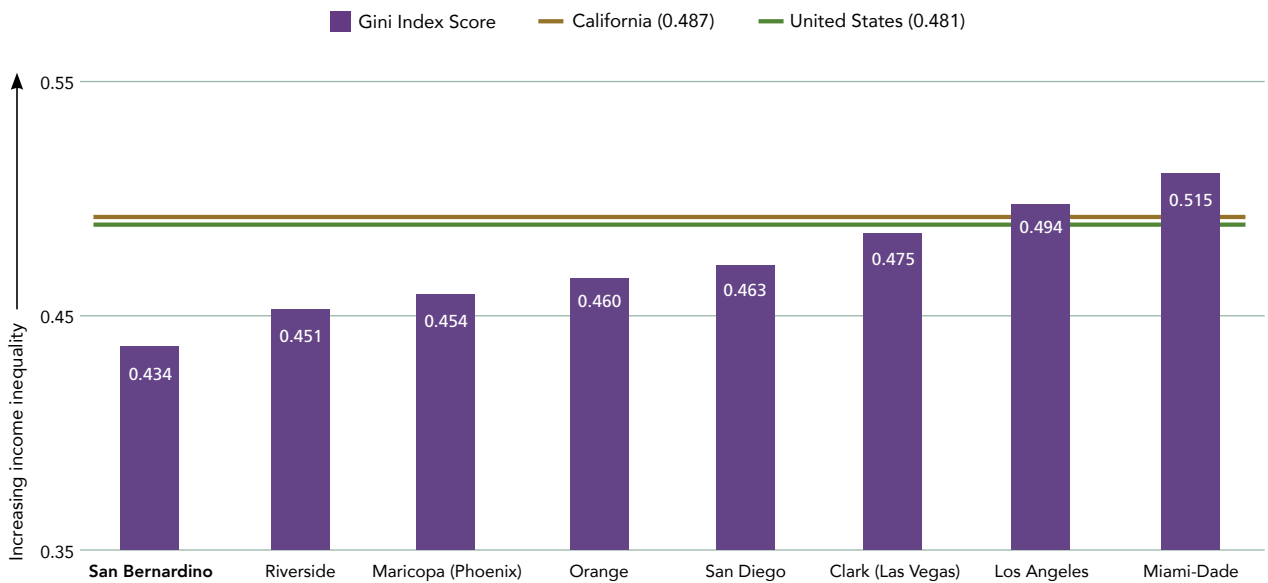


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

In 2019, San Bernardino County's Gini Index score was 0.434, compared to 0.487 in California and 0.481 nationwide. Among the 41 California counties with populations of 65,000 or more, San Bernardino County has less income inequality than all but three counties (Kern, Solano, and Stanislaus). In comparison to selected peer and neighboring counties, San Bernardino County has the least income inequality.

LESS INCOME INEQUALITY IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY THAN THE STATE AND NATION

County Comparison of the Gini Index of Income Inequality, 2019

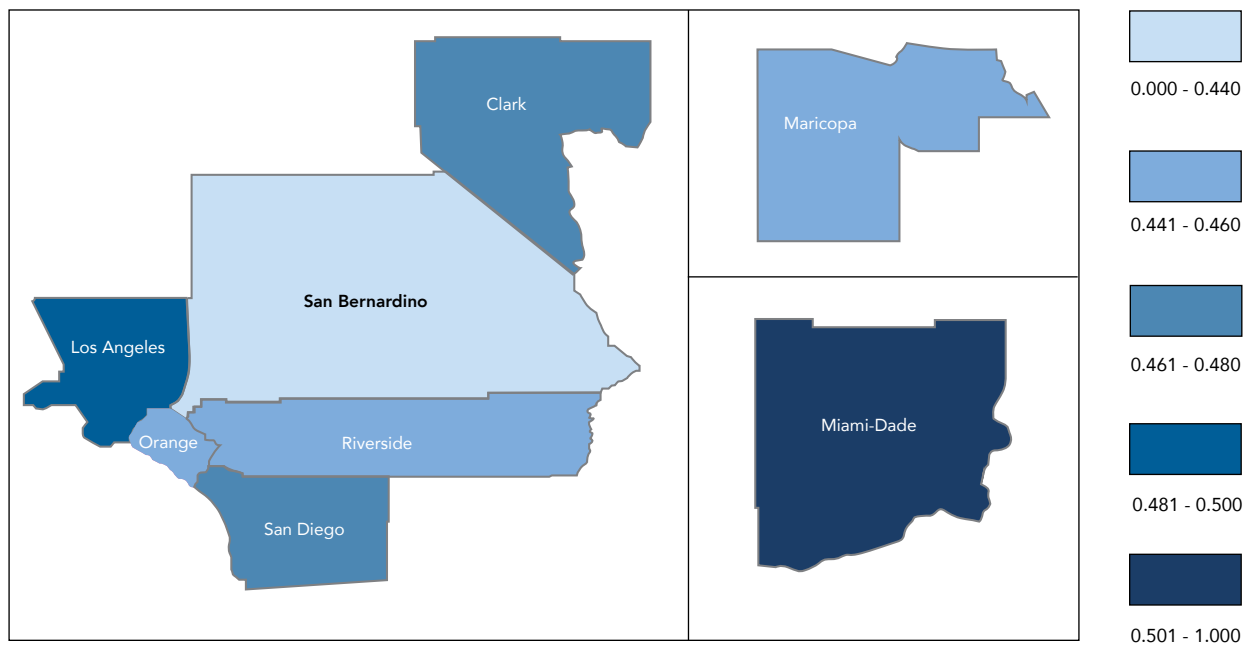


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table B19083)

¹Reeves 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)



LOWER INCOME INEQUALITY IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY THAN PEER REGIONS
County Comparison of the Gini Index of Income Inequality, 2019



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



Rate of Family Poverty Declines for Fifth Straight Year

Poverty can have negative health impacts for both children and adults. For children, growing up in an impoverished household increases their risk for lower cognitive abilities, lower school achievement, and poorer development. Tracking poverty can assist with targeting interventions to mitigate these negative impacts. The poverty rate is also an important tool to determine eligibility for health and human services, including health insurance 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.

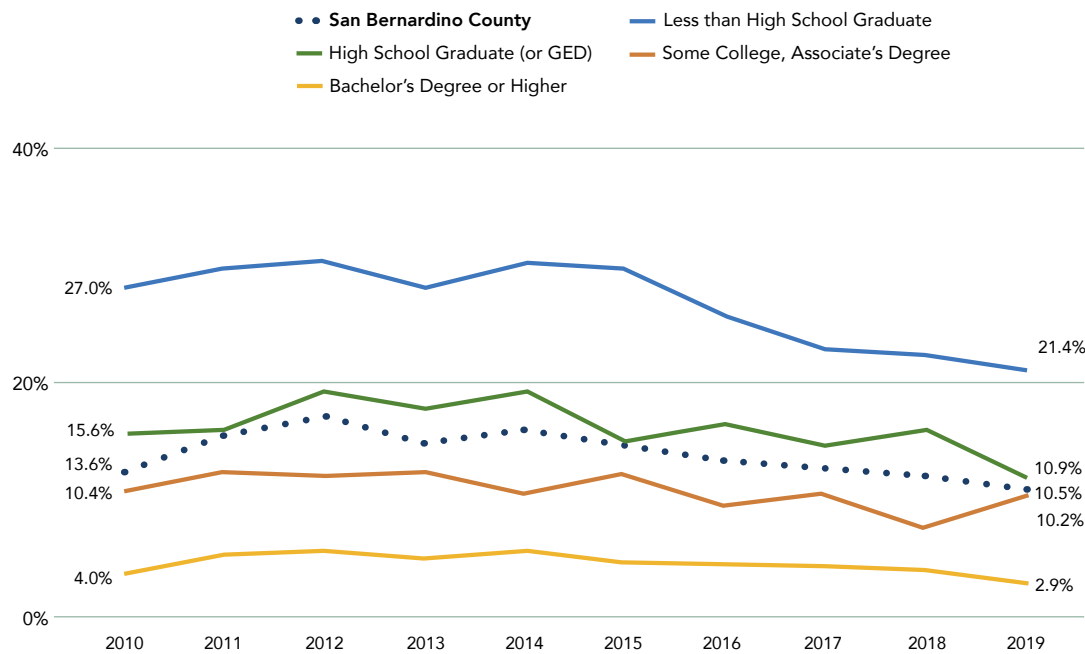


TREND

Family poverty in San Bernardino County continued to decline into 2019, the latest data available. The percentage of families living in poverty declined from 11.7% in 2018 to 10.5% in 2019. Families whose head of household does not have a high school diploma had the highest rate of poverty (21.4%).

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES LIVING IN POVERTY CONTINUES TO DECLINE INTO 2019

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Educational Attainment in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1702)



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

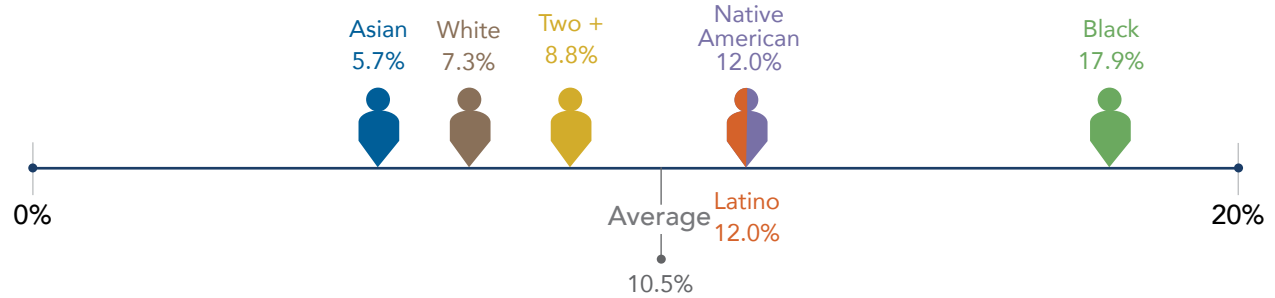
Black families have the highest rate of poverty (17.9%), while Asian families have the lowest rate (5.7%). Among Latino families, 12.0% are living in poverty. This substantial variation in family poverty contributes to an Equity Gap Score of 3.1. This score means that the group of families with the highest rate of poverty (Black families) is more than three times higher than the group of families with the lowest rate (Asian families).



Equity Gap Score
3.1

POVERTY RATES VARY BY ETHNICITY

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019



Note: Percentages based on race/ethnicity of householder. Data for Pacific Islander families was suppressed due to low sample size. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1702)

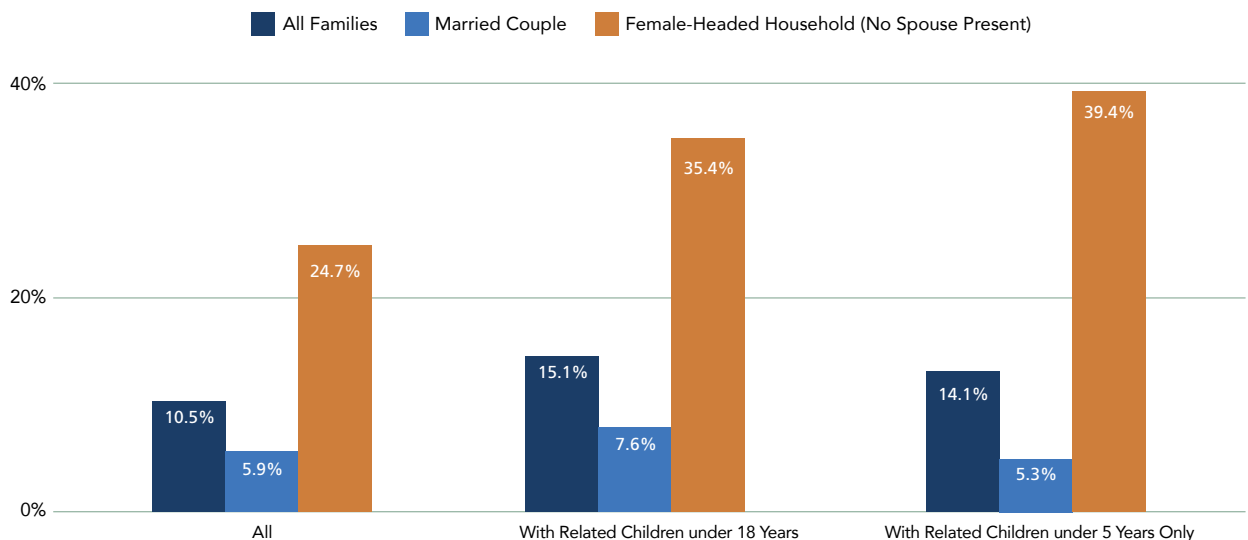


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

Looking at poverty by family structure, families led by single women (female-headed households where there is no spouse living in the house) have the highest rates of poverty. Nearly one-quarter (24.7%) of single women (with or without children) live in poverty and 35.4% of single mothers (female-headed households with children under 18 years of age) live in poverty. The rate is highest (39.4%) for single mothers with young children (children under age 5). In comparison, married-couple families (with or without children) have a lower poverty rate (5.9%). For those married-couple families with children under 18 years of age, the rate increases to 7.6%.

SINGLE MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN HAVE THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE OF POVERTY

Poverty Level by Family Structure and Ages of Children in San Bernardino County, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table DP03)

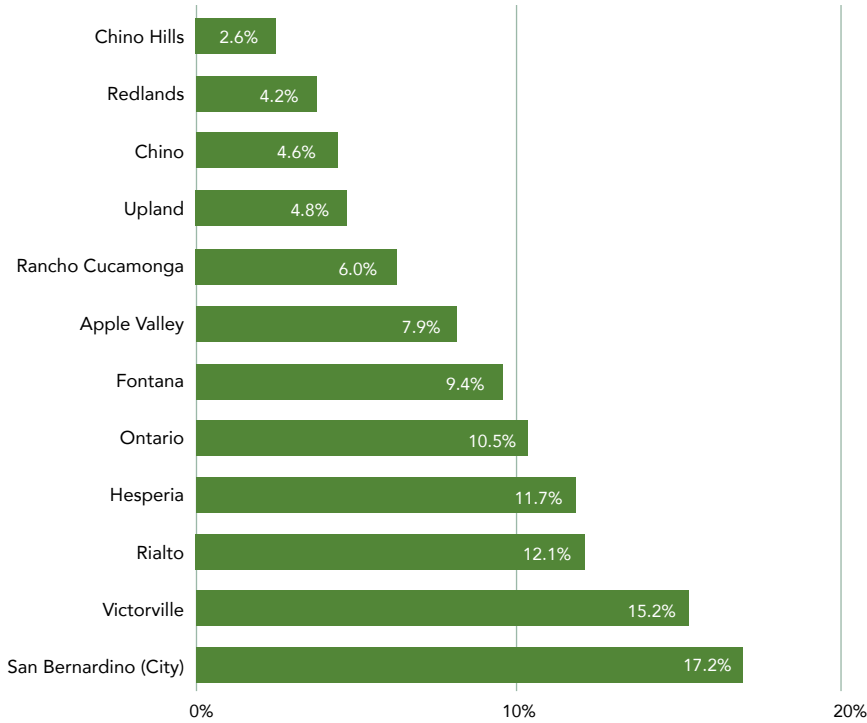


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

Residents in the City of San Bernardino had the highest rate of families living in poverty (17.2%), while Chino Hills had the lowest rate (2.6%). San Bernardino County's rate of family poverty is higher than the state and national averages and it is the highest among the counties compared, except for Miami-Dade (12.0%).

POVERTY RATES VARY SUBSTANTIALLY BY CITY

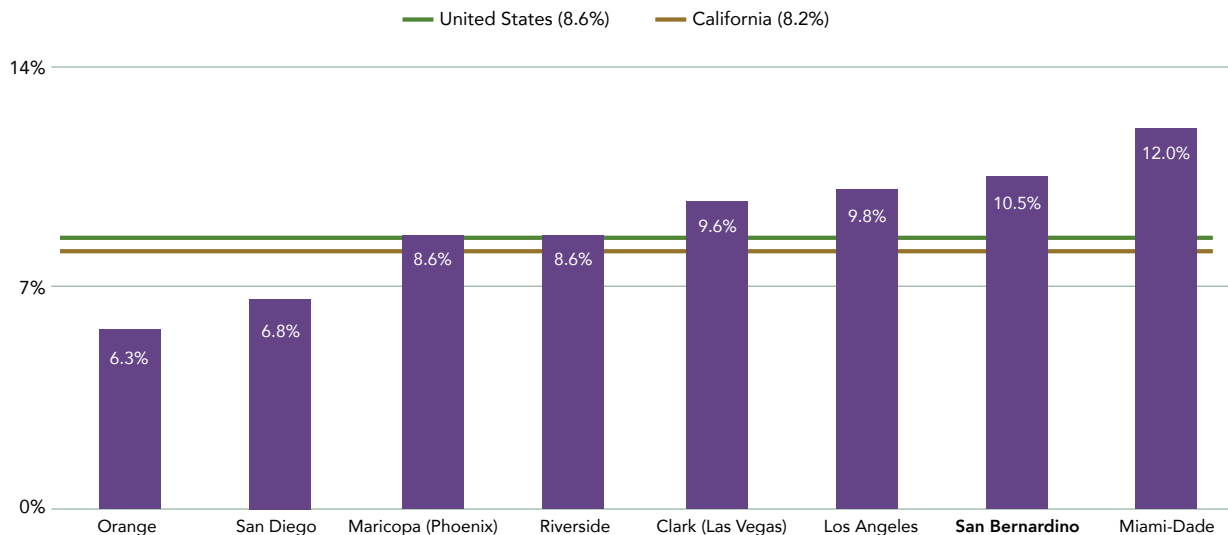
Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by City in San Bernardino County, 2019



Note: Due to data source, only cities with populations of 65,000 or more are included.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1702)

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HAS HIGHER FAMILY POVERTY RATE THAN MOST REGIONS COMPARED

County Comparison of Percentage of Families Living Poverty, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1702)

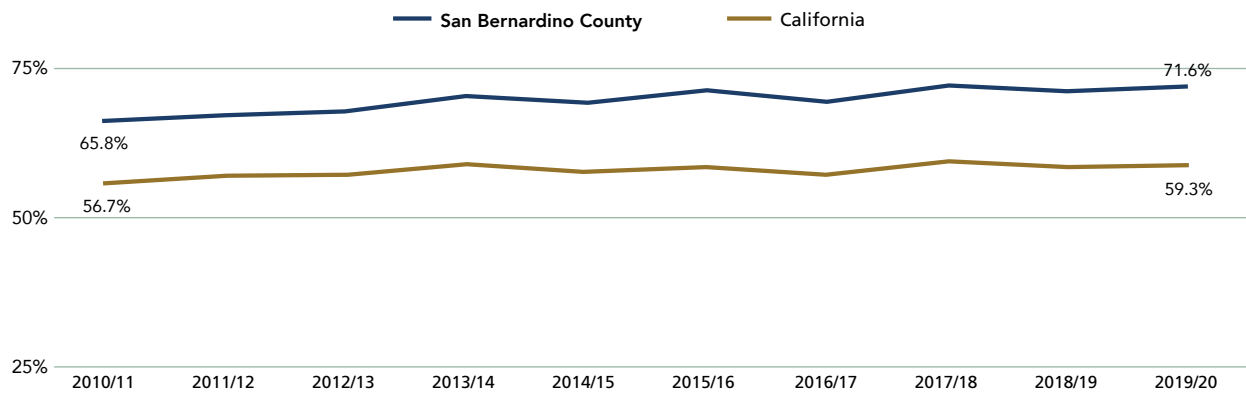


Low-Income Family Eligibility for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals

Over the past few years, the percentage of children eligible to receive free or reduced-price school meals has held steady:

- In 2019/20, 71.6% of K-12 public school students lived in families with incomes low enough to qualify for free or reduced-price school meals. This is about five percentage points higher than 65.8% in 2010/11.
- A child is eligible if their family's income is below 185% of the poverty level (e.g., \$48,470 for a family of four in 2020).

NEARLY 3-IN-4 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FAMILIES WITH SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN HAVE LOW INCOME Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price School Meals in San Bernardino County and California, 2011-2020



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



Poverty Rate Continues to Decline Into 2019

Poverty can negatively impact an individual’s physical health, mental health, and educational attainment, which together limit an individual’s ability to reach their full potential and maximize their contributions 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.

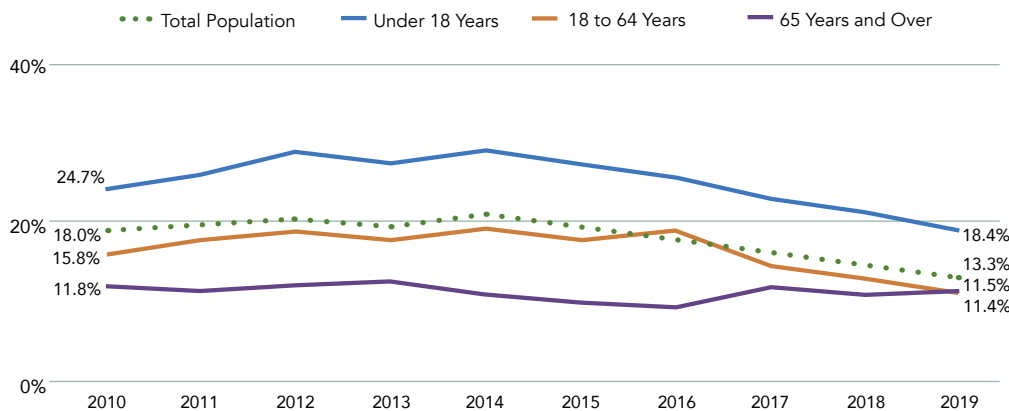


TREND

Poverty rates in San Bernardino County continued to decline into 2019, the latest data available. The percentage of the population living in poverty decreased from 14.9% in 2018 to 13.3% in 2019. This is a drop of almost five percentage points over the past 10 years, when 18.0% of the population lived in poverty. Similarly, over the past 10 years, poverty rates declined for all age groups. In 2019, 18.4% of children in San Bernardino County under age 18 were living in poverty, down from 24.7% in 2010. The percentage of adults living in poverty also decreased during this same period, from 15.8% in 2010 to 11.4% in 2019. Seniors ages 65 and older saw a slight decrease in poverty, from 11.8% in 2010 to 11.5% in 2019.

OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS, POVERTY RATES DECLINED FOR MOST AGE GROUPS

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, by Age, in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1701)

2019 Income Thresholds for Poverty Determination

For an individual, the annual income to be considered in poverty is less than \$12,490.
For two people with no children, the poverty threshold is an annual income of \$16,910.



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Pacific Islander residents have the highest rate of poverty (24.9%) while Asian residents have the lowest (7.7%). Among Latino residents, 14.3% are living in poverty. This substantial variation in overall poverty contributes to an Equity Gap Score of 3.2. This score means that the group with the highest rate of poverty (Pacific Islanders) is more than three times higher than the group with the lowest rate (Asians).

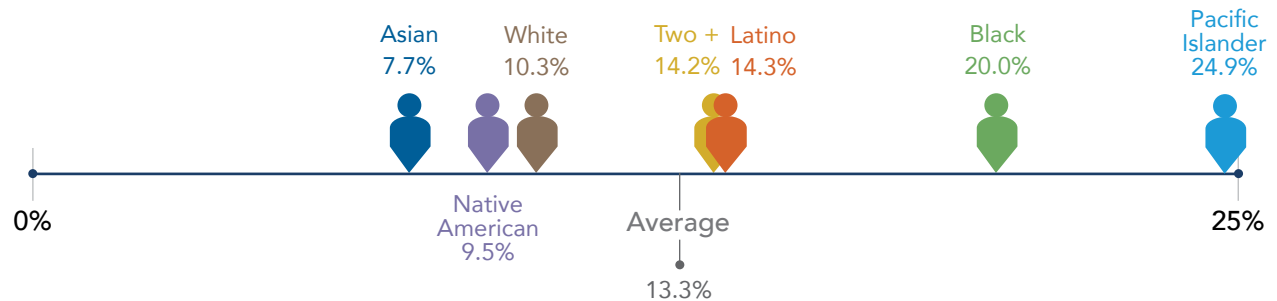


Equity Gap Score

3.2

1-IN-4 PACIFIC ISLANDERS ARE LIVING IN POVERTY

Percentage of Population Living in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1701)

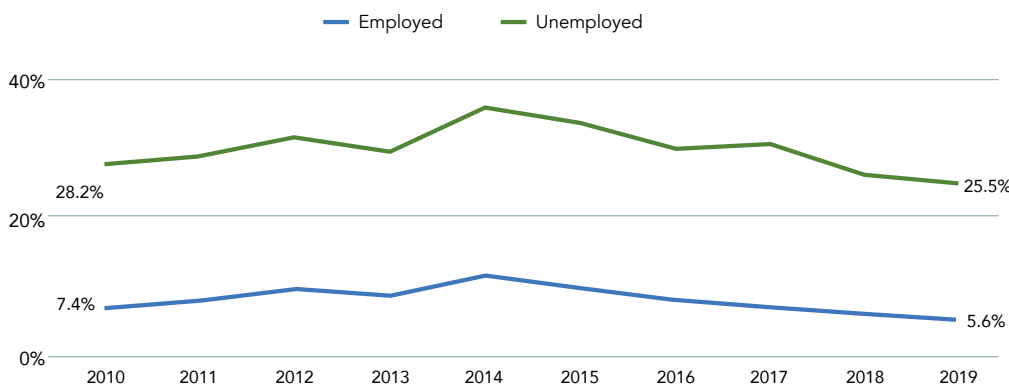


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

In 2019, 5.6% of San Bernardino County residents over age 16 in the labor force with jobs were living in poverty. This population is often referred to as the “working poor” due to having a job yet still living in poverty. There are fewer working poor than in 2010, when 7.4% of the employed population in the labor force was living in poverty. The poverty rate for the unemployed population in the labor force also decreased, from 28.2% in 2010 to 25.5% in 2019.

10-YEAR DROP IN PERCENTAGE OF WORKING POOR

Percentage of Civilian Labor Force Age 16 and Older Living in Poverty in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



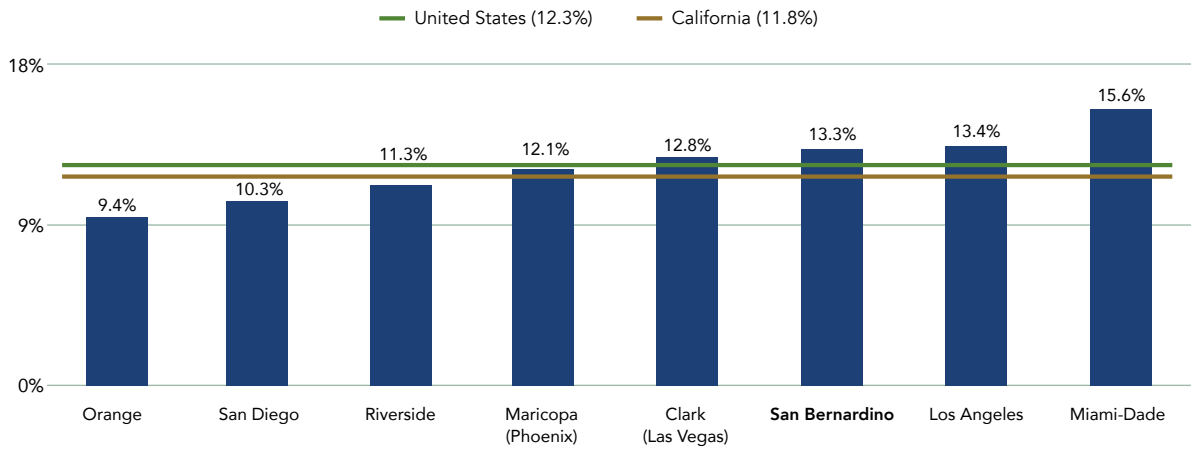
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1701)



GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

San Bernardino County's rate of poverty is higher than state and national averages and is the highest among counties compared, except for Los Angeles and Miami-Dade, where 13.4% and 15.6%, respectively, of the population live in poverty.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY POVERTY RATE HIGHER THAN STATE AND NATION
County Comparison of Percentage of Population Living in Poverty, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates (Table S1701)

Women Are More Likely to Live in Poverty Than Men

In 2019, 14.5% of females in San Bernardino County were living in poverty. This is more than two and a half percentage points higher than the proportion of the male population living in poverty (11.9%).



Food Insecurity Increases in San Bernardino County

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 on overall health.¹ For children, research shows an association between food insecurity and delayed development; risk of chronic illnesses like asthma and anemia; and behavioral problems like hyperactivity, anxiety, and aggression.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).

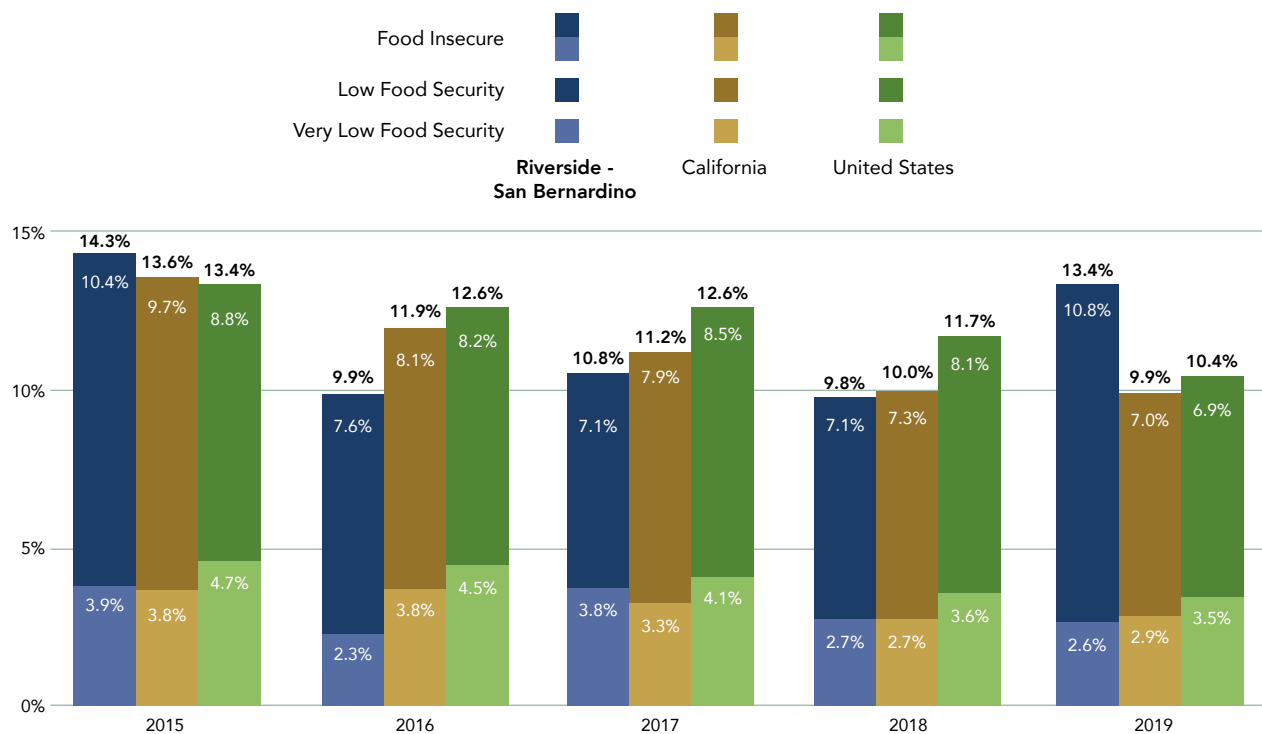


TREND

Food insecurity in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area had been on a downward trend until 2019, when the region experienced a marked increase in the percentage of households experiencing food insecurity. The prevalence of food insecurity dropped from 14.3% in 2015 to 9.9% in 2016 with slight fluctuation through 2018. In 2019, the percentage of households that were food insecure jumped to 13.4%, driven largely by an increase in the percentage of households with low food security, while the percentage of families with very low food security stayed roughly the same.

METRO REGION FOOD INSECURITY INCREASES IN 2019

Percent of Residents Experiencing Low and Very Low Food Security in Riverside-San Bernardino, California, and the United States, 2015-2019



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

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] Nokidhungry.org. Available at: <https://www.nokidhungry.org/sites/default/files/child-economy-study.pdf> [Accessed 13 Nov. 2019].



GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

In 2019, the Riverside-San Bernardino metro region had a markedly higher level of food insecurity than the state and nation. This is a notable change from the previous three years when the region had a lower level of food insecurity than the state and nation. Over the past five years, food insecurity has generally been decreasing across the state and nation, and Riverside-San Bernardino's prevalence of food insecurity had been decreasing relative to the state and nation, until 2019. The metro area saw a significant increase in food insecurity while the state and nation both decreased compared to the previous year.

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

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture 2019 Food Security Survey, households with very low food insecurity reported experiencing the following conditions (national data):

- *97% reported having worried that their food would run out before they got money to buy more.*
- *96% reported that the food they bought just did not last, and they did not have money to get more.*
- *94% 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; 89% reported that this had occurred in 3 or more months of the year.*
- *69% of respondents reported that they had been hungry but did not eat because they could not afford enough food.*
- *36% reported that an adult did not eat for a whole day because there was not enough money for food; 29% reported that this had occurred in 3 or more months of the year.*



CalFresh Caseload Increases; CalWORKs Caseload Declines

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.



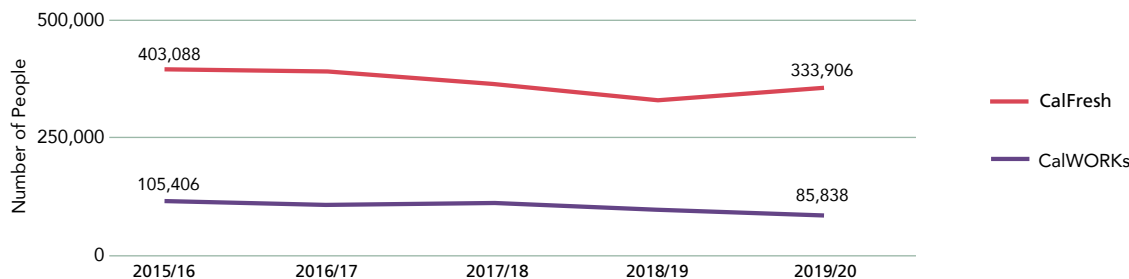
TREND

Prior to the start of the pandemic, the number of people receiving CalWORKs and CalFresh was steadily declining over time. Over the past five years, the number of individuals receiving CalFresh dropped a total of 17%, notwithstanding a pandemic prompted increase in spring of 2020. Similarly, despite a temporary increase in the number of people receiving CalWORKs in the spring of 2020 (see page 14), this increase was not significant enough to change the overall downward trend in number of people receiving CalWORKs, which has fallen 19% over the past five years.

While San Bernardino County is home to 4.9% of California’s households, 7.1% of the 1.23 million California households receiving cash public assistance or CalFresh reside in San Bernardino County.¹ Veterans make up only 1% of CalFresh recipients and even fewer of CalWORKs recipients.

NUMBER RECEIVING CALWORKS AND CALFRESH IS DECLINING OVER TIME

Enrollment in CalWORKs and CalFresh in San Bernardino County, 2015/16 - 2019/20



Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

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).

¹ 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B19058

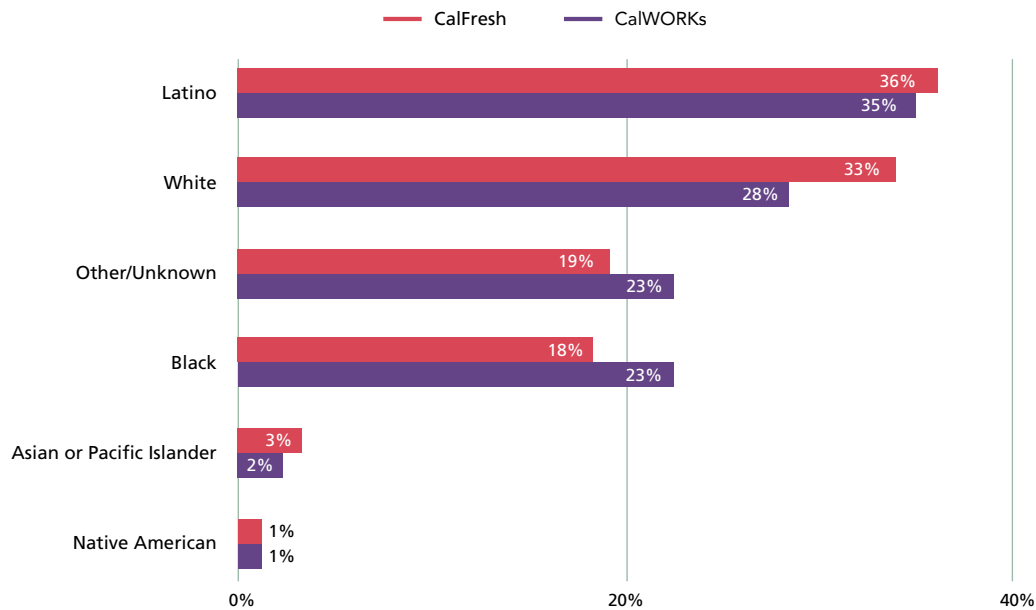


RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Thirty-six percent of CalFresh participants and 35% of CalWORKs participants identified as Latino. One-third (33%) of CalFresh participants and more than one quarter (28%) of CalWORKs participants identify as White. Participants who identify as Asian, Pacific Islander, or Native American comprise a small amount of the CalWORKs and CalFresh caseloads.

MOST CALWORKS AND CALFRESH PARTICIPANTS IDENTIFY AS LATINO OR WHITE

Distribution of Enrollment in CalWORKs and CalFresh by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019/20



Note: Individuals may select more than one race or ethnicity, so total percentages may sum to more than 100%.
Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

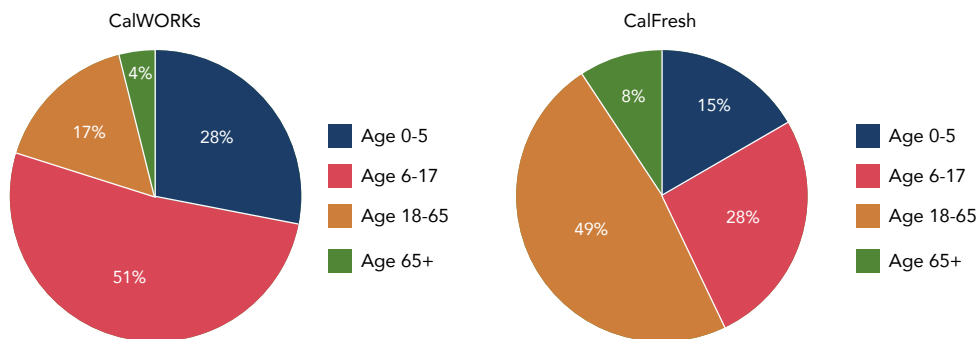


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

More than three-quarters (79%) of CalWORKs participants and 43% of CalFresh participants are children and youth under 18 years. An additional 49% of CalFresh and 17% of CalWORKs participants are adults between 18 and 65 years of age.

MOST CALWORKS PARTICIPANTS ARE UNDER 18

Distribution of Enrollment in CalWORKs and CalFresh by Age in San Bernardino County, 2019/20



Source: San Bernardino County Human Services



Housing

Section Highlights

Households that Can Afford an Entry-Level Home (2020)	69%
Two-Bedroom Rent (2011 - 2020)	up 16%
Homeless or Housing Insecure Students (2019/20)	30,270
Point-in-Time Count of Homeless (January 2020)	3,125
Percent of Homeless Population Living Unsheltered (January 2020)	76.5%

Success Story

The Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino implemented multiple strategies to support families and sustain community engagement during the coronavirus public health crisis. HACSB implemented significant program policy modifications to support customers, including rent hardship exemptions, rent deferrals, extensions on rental assistance, and temporary deferrals to non-emergency work orders, inspections, and recertifications. In addition, the pandemic amplified essential needs for many customers. Resident Services Coordinators conducted wellness calls to maintain contact with families, identify their critical needs, and connect them to resources. HACSB also collaborated with community partners to provide services such as contactless meal delivery to residents. Partners in supporting customer wellness included the Department of Aging and Adult Services, Pal Charter Academy, Innovative Home Family Care, and Redlands Unified School District.



San Bernardino Remains Most Affordable County in SoCal

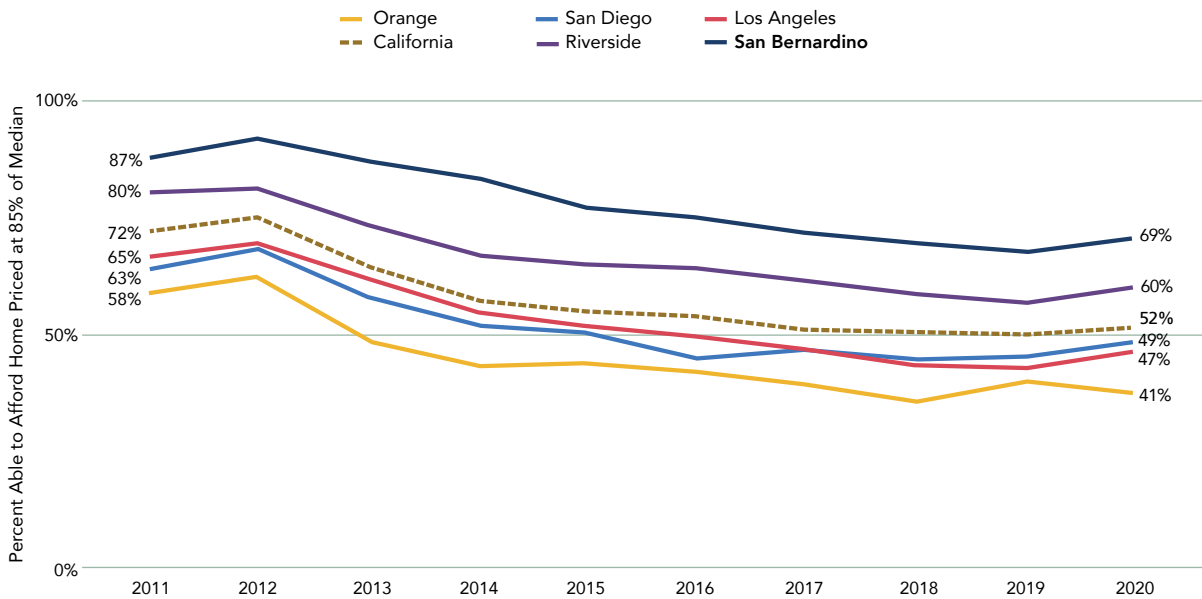
An adequate supply of affordable housing promotes homeownership, which increases stability for families and communities, and can provide long-term financial benefits that renting cannot. Affordable housing encourages young workers to move to, or remain in, San Bernardino County and low relative housing prices can attract and retain businesses. This indicator uses the California Association of Realtors First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index to measure the percentage of households that can afford the existing single-family detached home at the entry-level price of 85% of median in San Bernardino County and compares the minimum qualifying income for an entry-level home to the annual incomes of common or growing occupations.¹ Homeownership rates are also shown.



TREND

San Bernardino County remained the most housing affordable county in Southern California as of the first quarter of 2020. The minimum qualifying income needed to purchase a median-priced, entry-level single-family home (\$296,250) in San Bernardino County was approximately \$42,000 as of the first quarter of 2020. At 69%, a majority of San Bernardino County households could afford an entry-level single-family home in the first quarter of 2020, slightly higher than the 67% able to afford an entry-level home in the first quarter of 2019, but substantially less than the 87% 10-years ago in 2011.

SAN BERNARDINO IS THE MOST HOUSING AFFORDABLE COUNTY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Percentage of Households Able to Afford Entry-Level Single-Family Home in San Bernardino County, Neighboring Counties, and California, 2011-2020



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

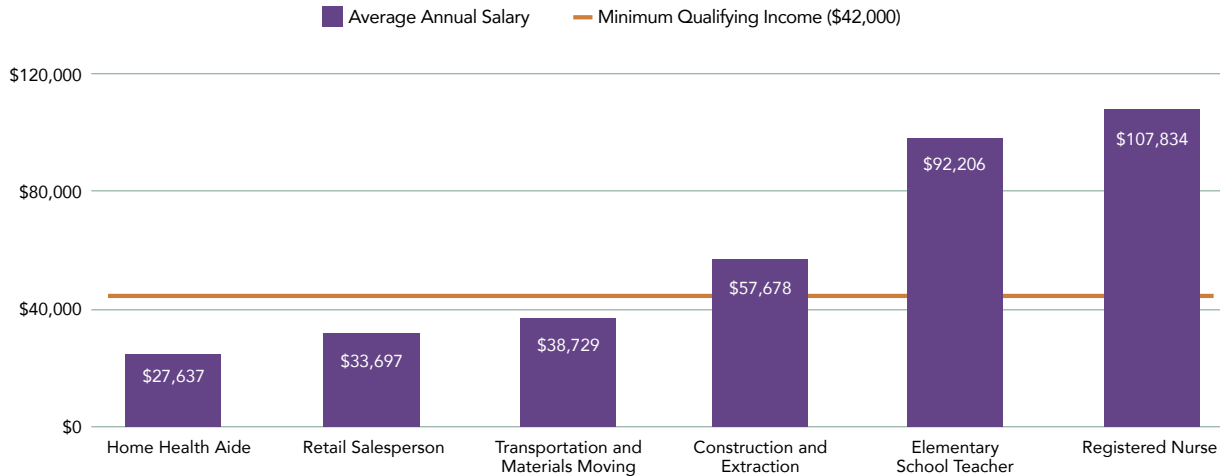
¹The California Association of Realtors defines the parameters for the First-Time Buyer Housing Affordability Index: 10% down and a 1-year adjustable-rate mortgage, including points and fees, based on Freddie Mac's Primary Mortgage Market Survey.



Based on average salaries in common or growing occupations, home health aides, retail salespersons, home health aides, and transportation and materials moving workers would not qualify for an entry-level home.

AVERAGE SALARIES FOR 3 OF 5 GROWTH OCCUPATIONS FALL BELOW MINIMUM QUALIFYING INCOME

Average Salaries for Growth Occupations and Minimum Qualifying Income to Afford Home Priced at 85% of Median in San Bernardino County, 2020

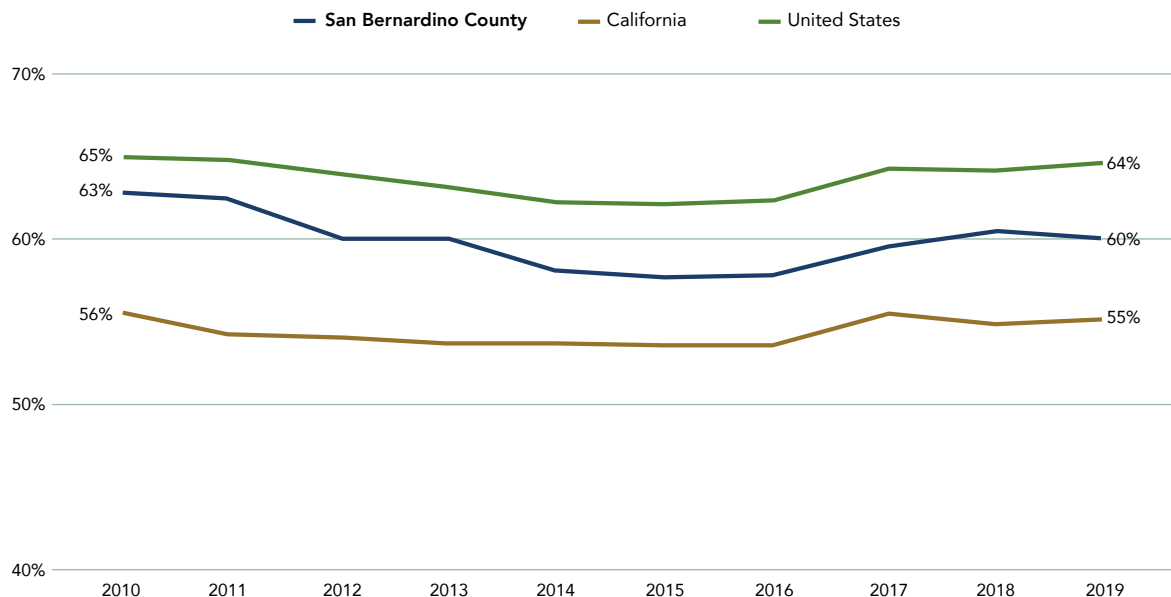


Note: The data for Home Health Aide average salary now includes Personal Care Aides. Data for Home Health Aides should not be compared with years prior to 2020. Sources: California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html); California Association of Realtors (www.car.org)

San Bernardino County's homeownership rate dropped to 60% in 2019, down slightly from 61% in 2019 but a three-percentage point gain from the 10-year low of 57%. The 2019 rate of 60% is four percentage points below the homeownership rate of 64% in 2009 – a period in history marked by lenient and, in some cases, predatory lending practices, which likely contributed to the higher rate of homeownership.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HOMEOWNERSHIP RATE EXCEEDS STATEWIDE RATE

Percentage of Households Owning Their Own Home in San Bernardino County, California, and the United States, 2010-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, Table DP04 (data.census.gov)



GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

San Bernardino County housing has consistently been more affordable than peer Southern California counties and the statewide average. In 2020, San Bernardino County was considerably more affordable than the statewide entry-level single-family home price of \$500,820, which required a qualifying income of \$76,500. Additionally, 69% of San Bernardino County households could afford an entry-level single-family home in 2020, compared to 52% in California and 41% in Orange County.

San Bernardino County's 2019 homeownership rate is above the California rate of 55% but below the nationwide homeownership rate of 64%.

Homeownership by Race/Ethnicity

Homeownership is an important driver of wealth for US households. The economic and financial benefits of homeownership have been uneven across demographic groups and may partly explain why Latino or Black family average wealth lags behind White family wealth. In San Bernardino County, the Black homeownership rate in 2018 was 37.5% compared to 68.1% for White households for a homeownership gap of 30.6 between Black and White households. The Latino homeownership rate in 2018 was 53.7% for a homeownership gap of 14.4 between Latino and White households.

Source: Ford, Carmen. Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity. NAHB Economics and Housing Policy Group. Special Studies March 1, 2018.



Rents Continue Upward Trend Since 2013

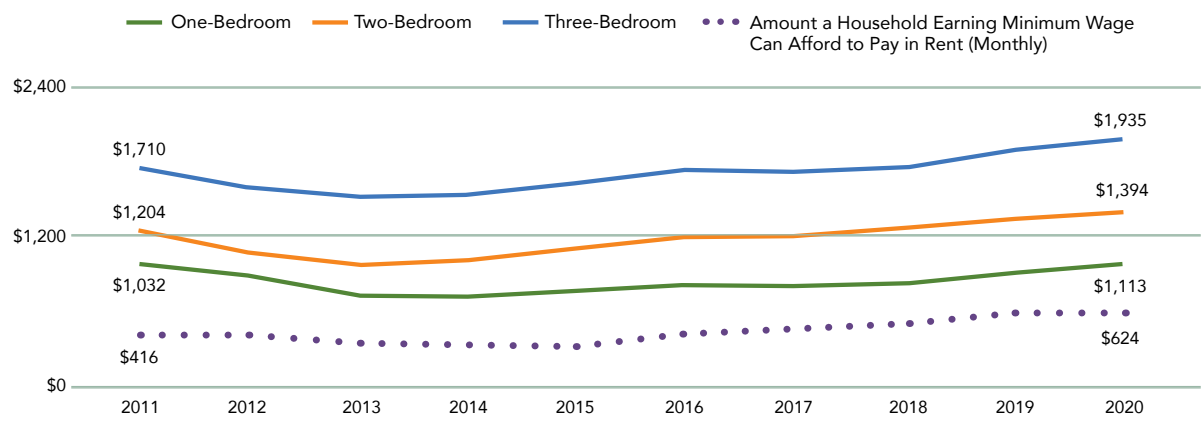
Lack of affordable rental housing can lead to crowding and household stress. Less affordable rental housing also restricts the ability of renters to save for a down payment on a home, limiting their ability to become homeowners. Ultimately, a shortage of affordable housing for renters can perpetuate and exacerbate a cycle of poverty. This indicator measures Riverside-San Bernardino metro area’s 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.



TREND

In the 10 years of data since 2011, one-, two- and three-bedroom rents rose 8%, 16%, and 13%, respectively. The hourly wage needed to afford a median-priced one-bedroom apartment was \$21.40 in 2020, up from \$20.54 in 2019. This housing wage was equivalent to an annual income of \$44,520.¹ The Riverside-San Bernardino metro area’s housing wage increased 4% over the past year.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY’S MEDIAN RENTS ARE NOT AFFORDABLE FOR LOWER-WAGE WORKERS
Monthly Median Rents in Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area, 2011-2020



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 50th Percentile Rent Estimates (www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/50per.html#2020) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/oor>)

Rent as a Proportion of Household Income

In San Bernardino County, 46% of renting households pay 35% or more of their income on rent. This compares to 44% statewide and 39% nationwide.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2019 (DP04)

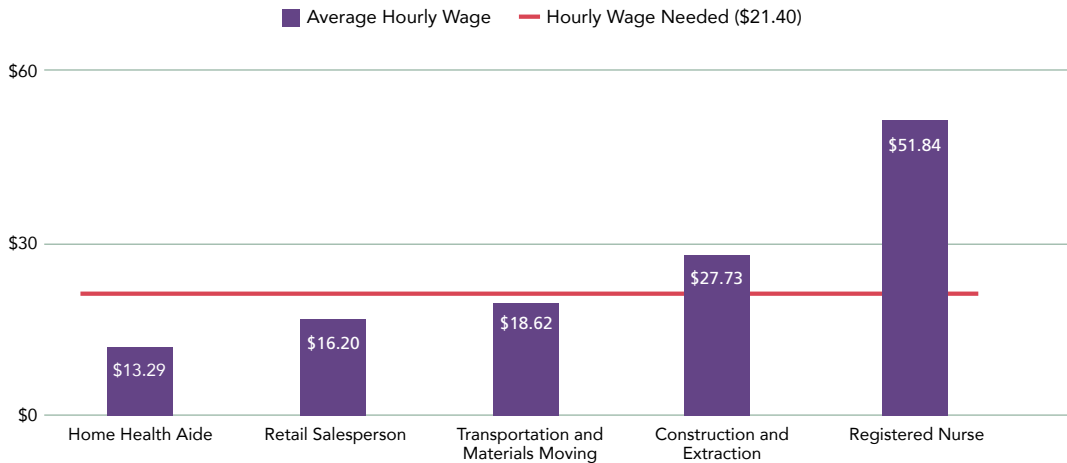
¹ Assumes 2,080 paid hours per year (52 weeks at 40 hours per week).



Median monthly rent for a one-bedroom apartment (\$1,113) is not affordable to many lower wage occupations, including retail salespersons, home health aides, and transportation and materials moving occupations. Although the graduated increases in the California minimum wage are having a positive impact on what a minimum wage-earning household can afford to pay monthly in rent, there remains a large gap in affordability for most low-wage workers. To further close the gap between median rents and wages, the future graduated increases in the minimum wage (up to \$15.00 per hour in 2023) must outpace rental market costs.

THREE OF FIVE OCCUPATIONS FALL BELOW ONE-BEDROOM HOUSING WAGE

Average Salaries for Growth Occupations and Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Median One-Bedroom Unit Rent in Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area, 2020



Sources: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2020 50th Percentile Rent Estimates (www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/50per.html#2020) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/oor>); California Employment Development Department, Occupational Employment Statistics (www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/data/oes-employment-and-wages.html)

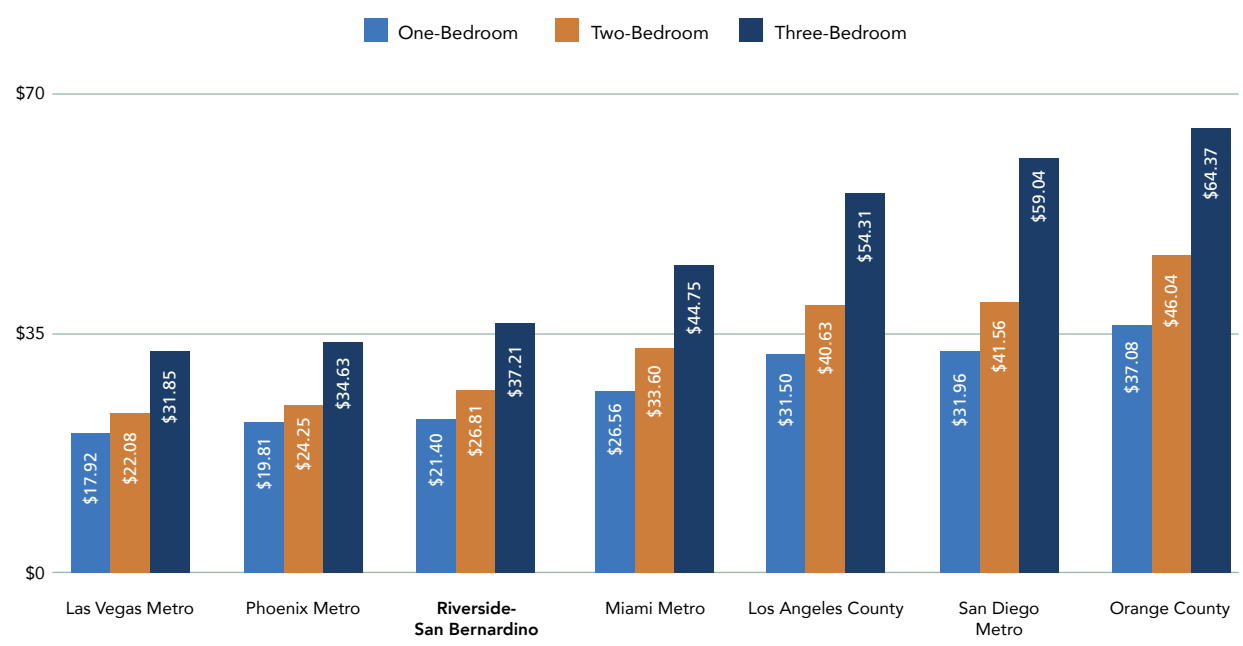


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

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).

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY'S HOUSING WAGE IS LOWER THAN MOST NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

Hourly Wage Needed to Afford Median Rent in San Bernardino and Peer Markets, 2020



Source: Analysis of Housing and Urban Development 2020 Median Rents (www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html) using the methodology of the National Low Income Housing Coalition (<http://nlihc.org/orr>)



3-in-4 of the County's Homeless Population Live 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.

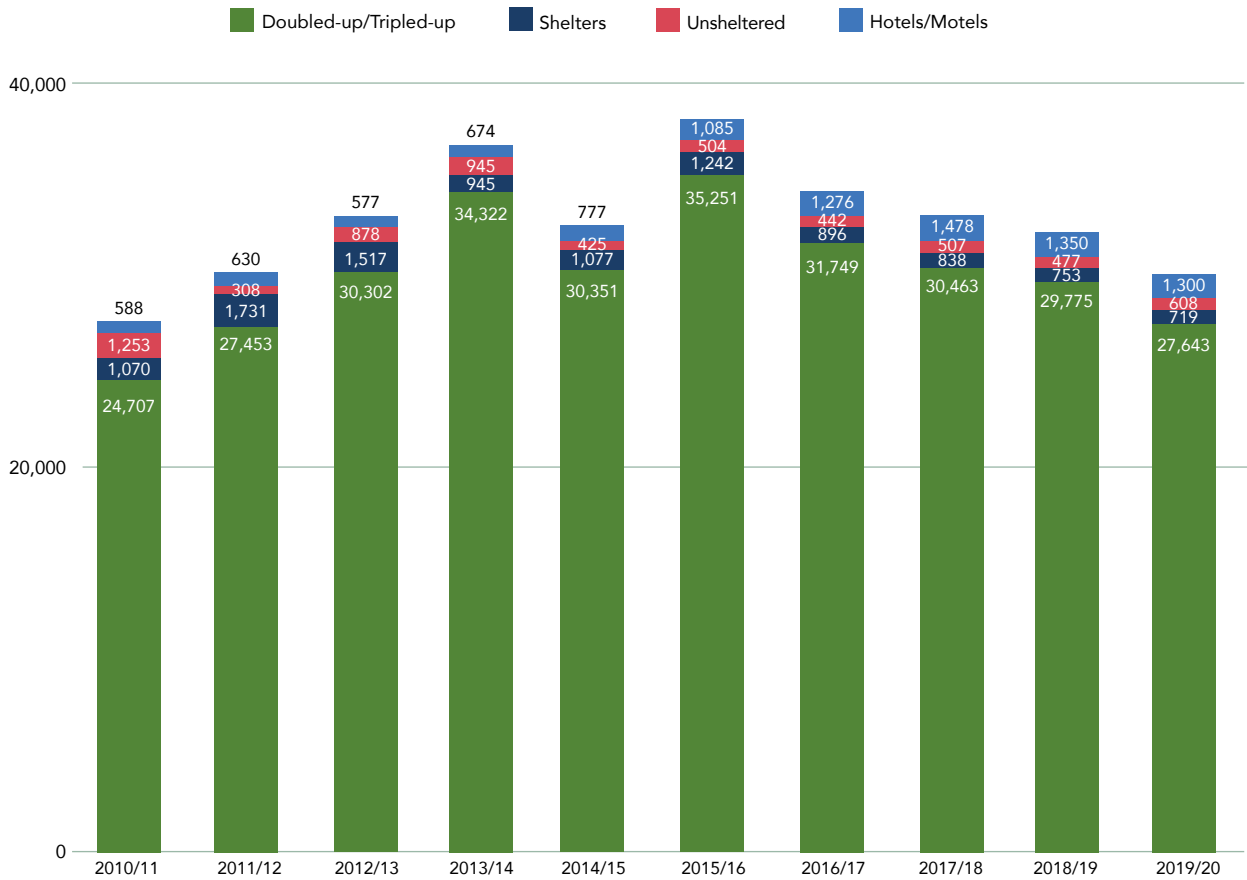


TREND

Approximately 1-in-14 school age students have insecure housing. In the 2019/20 school year, 30,270 San Bernardino County K-12 students were identified as homeless or lacking secure housing, representing 7.0% of total enrollment.¹ This constitutes a decline of 26% since the 10-year high of 38,082 homeless students in 2015/16. Among homeless and housing insecure students, 91% are living doubled- or tripled-up in a home due to economic hardship, 4% live in motels, 2% live in shelters, and 2% live unsheltered in cars, parks, or campgrounds.

MORE THAN 30,000 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY CHILDREN LACK SECURE HOUSING

Number of San Bernardino County Students Identified as Homeless or Housing Insecure by Primary Nighttime Residence, 2010/11-2019/20



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 (2016/17-2019/20)

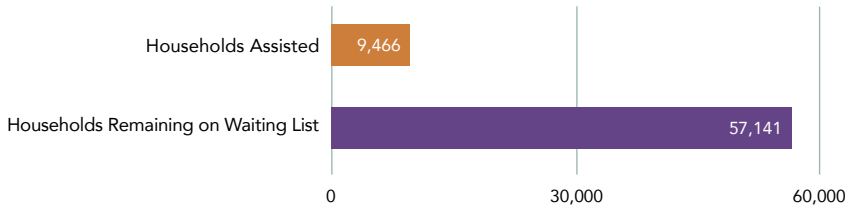
¹ The federal law that governs the identification of homeless and housing insecure school-age students (McKinney-Vento) includes those who are living unsheltered as well as those housed in shelters, motels or hotels, or living doubled- or tripled-up due to economic hardship. Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.



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 2020, there were nearly 57,141 households waiting for a rental assistance voucher.² A monthly point-in-time estimate of 9,466 households currently receive a rental assistance voucher.³ In addition to voucher rental assistance, a point-in-time estimate of 150 families receive public housing assistance, with 1,654 on the waitlist.⁴

NEARLY 60,000 HOUSEHOLDS AWAIT HOUSING VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

Number of Households Receiving Housing Voucher Assistance and Number of Households on Waitlist for Housing Voucher Assistance in San Bernardino County, 2020

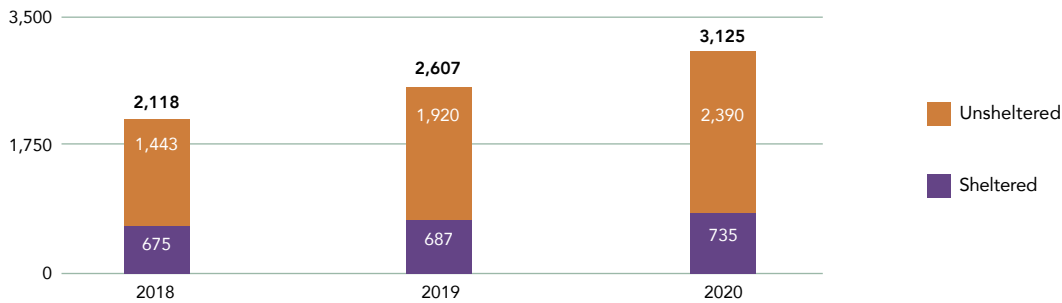


Note: These figures include Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino data as of September 30, 2020, and Needles Housing Authority data as of December 31, 2020.
Sources: Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino and Needles Housing Authority

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.⁵ The 2019 count revealed that 3,125 people were homeless, an increase of 20% compared to the 2,607 homeless counted in January 2019 and 48% more than the 2,118 homeless counted in January 2018. Fully 76.5% of the homeless counted in 2020 were unsheltered. The remainder were sheltered in some type of housing for the homeless.

NUMBER OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IS INCREASING OVER TIME

Number of Individuals Who Are Homeless by Sheltered and Unsheltered Status in San Bernardino County, 2018-2020



Source: 2019 and 2020 San Bernardino County Homeless County and Subpopulation Survey Final Report

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY'S UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION

173 are seniors (age 62 and over)

29% are chronically homeless

72% are male

About 1-in-5 have a substance use disorder and/or mental health disorder

Source: 2020 San Bernardino County Homeless County and Subpopulation Survey Final Report

²Rental assistance in the form of Housing Choice Vouchers, or a similar program, enables recipients to seek housing in the private market from landlords who will accept the vouchers. The voucher subsidizes the recipient's rent. Rental assistance may also take the form of Section 8 project-based vouchers which provide vouchers for recipients to use in properties awarded a project-based voucher contract with the housing authority or public housing authority units that have been converted through the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. Households may apply for any of these options and be on multiple waitlists. A total of 82,813 applications for tenant based, RAD, and non-RAD voucher-based assistance were on the waitlist as of September 30, 2020.

³This number includes 9,477 individuals with a leased-up voucher through the Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino as of September 30, 2020, and 19 households with a leased-up voucher through Needles Housing Authority as of December 31, 2020.

⁴Public housing can take the form of apartment complexes or houses that are owned by a Public Housing Authority and rented at an affordable rate to income-eligible recipients. Most public housing units in San Bernardino County have been converted to project-based voucher assistance through the HUD Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program.

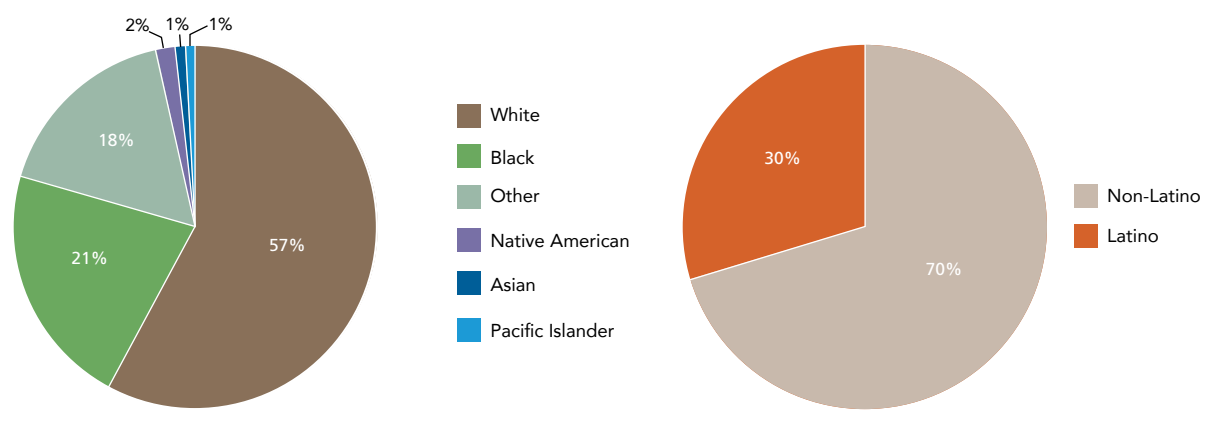
⁵The point-in-time estimates of homelessness are based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development definition of homelessness, which only counts individuals living in homeless shelters or living unsheltered in a place not intended for human habitation.



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Most unsheltered individuals (70%) identified their ethnicity as Non-Latino, while 30% identified as Latino. The majority of individuals (57%) identified their race as White. Twenty-one percent identified their race as Black and 18% as an “Other” racial category.⁶

MOST UNSHELTERED INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFY AS WHITE AND/OR NON-LATINO
Percent of Unsheltered Individuals in San Bernardino by Race and Ethnicity, 2020



Note: Race data and ethnicity data were reported separately by the data source.
Source: 2020 San Bernardino County Homeless County and Subpopulation Survey Final Report

⁶Race data and ethnicity data were reported separately by the data source.



Wellness

Section Highlights

Uninsured (2019)	rose to 9.1%
Young Child Death Rate (2009 - 2018)	down 29%
Deaths Due to Diabetes (2009 - 2019)	up 19%
Young Children Receiving Mental Health Services (2011 - 2020)	up 160%
Proportion of Adults that are Overweight or Obese (2019)	68.6%
Veteran Requests for Assistance (2019 – 2020)	down 31%

Success Story

San Bernardino County's Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) has been proactive in responding to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. DBH expanded access to crisis services, adding three new crisis text lines. Since the pandemic began, DBH has responded to over 1,900 calls to these lines, diverting 76% of the calls from hospitalization. DBH staff have also been deployed to skilled nursing facilities to provide life-saving support and education to the health care providers of the county's most vulnerable residents. Staff conducted over 300 visits, distributed over two million pieces of PPE, and provided mental health resources and crisis counseling to thousands of staff, residents, and families.



Rate of Uninsured Increases Again

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.

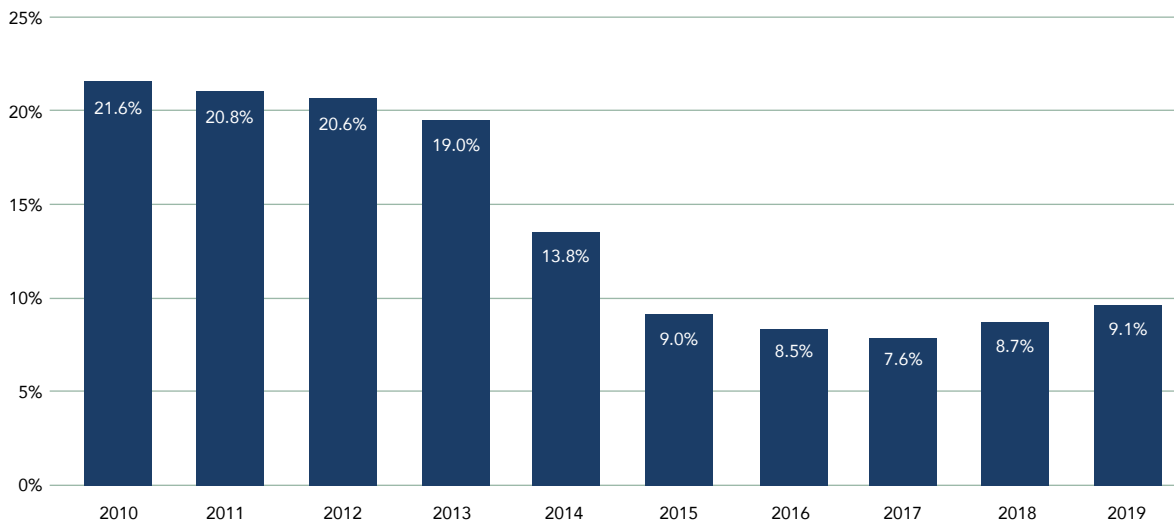


TREND

In 2019, 9.1% of San Bernardino County residents were uninsured, an increase from 2018 when 8.7% of residents were uninsured. The long-term trend, however, is downward with a drop of more than 12 percentage points from 2010, when 21.6% of residents were uninsured.

PERCENTAGE OF UNINSURED RESIDENTS INCREASES FOR SECOND CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Uninsured in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019

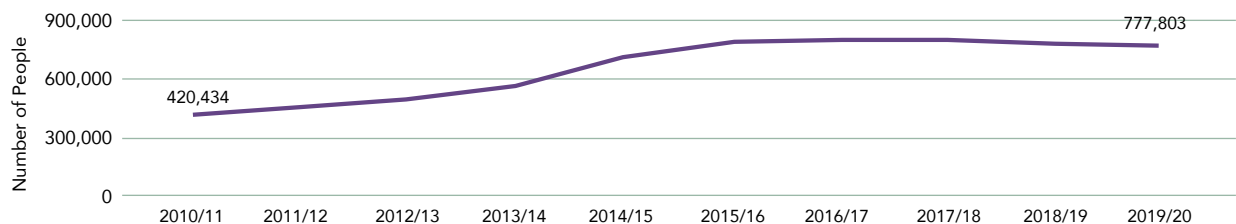


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

In the 10-year period between 2011 and 2020, Medi-Cal enrollment increased 85%, largely owing to the roll out of the Affordable Care Act, which expanded eligibility. However, enrollment fell slightly for the second consecutive year, falling 1% between 2019 and 2020.

AFTER 8 YEARS OF STEADY INCREASES, MEDI-CAL ENROLLMENT DECLINES AGAIN

Enrollment in Medi-Cal in San Bernardino County, 2011-2020



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



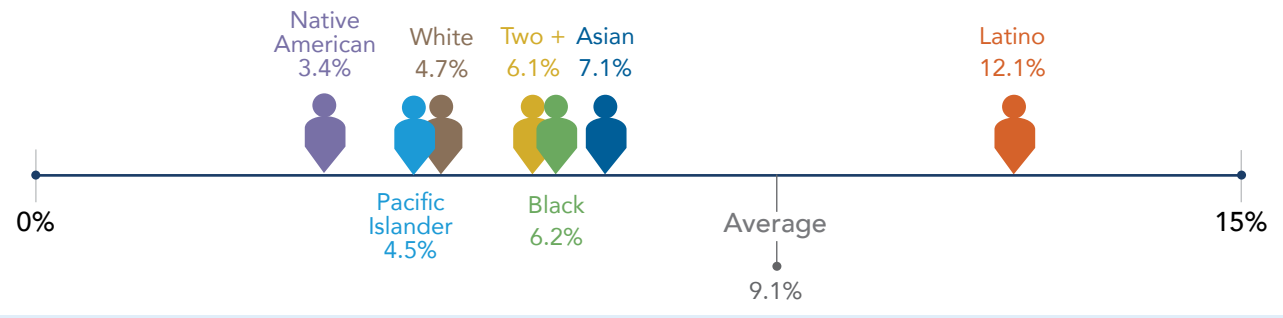
RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Equity Gap Score
3.6

At 12.1%, Latino residents are the racial or ethnic group most likely to be uninsured. This is followed by Asian residents (7.1%). Only 3.4% of Native American residents in San Bernardino County are uninsured. This variation in rates by race/ethnicity contributes to an Equity Gap Score of 3.6, signaling that the group with the lowest proportion uninsured (Native American residents) is over three times lower than the group with the highest proportion uninsured (Latino residents).

LATINO RESIDENTS HAVE HIGHEST PROPORTION UNINSURED

Uninsured by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019

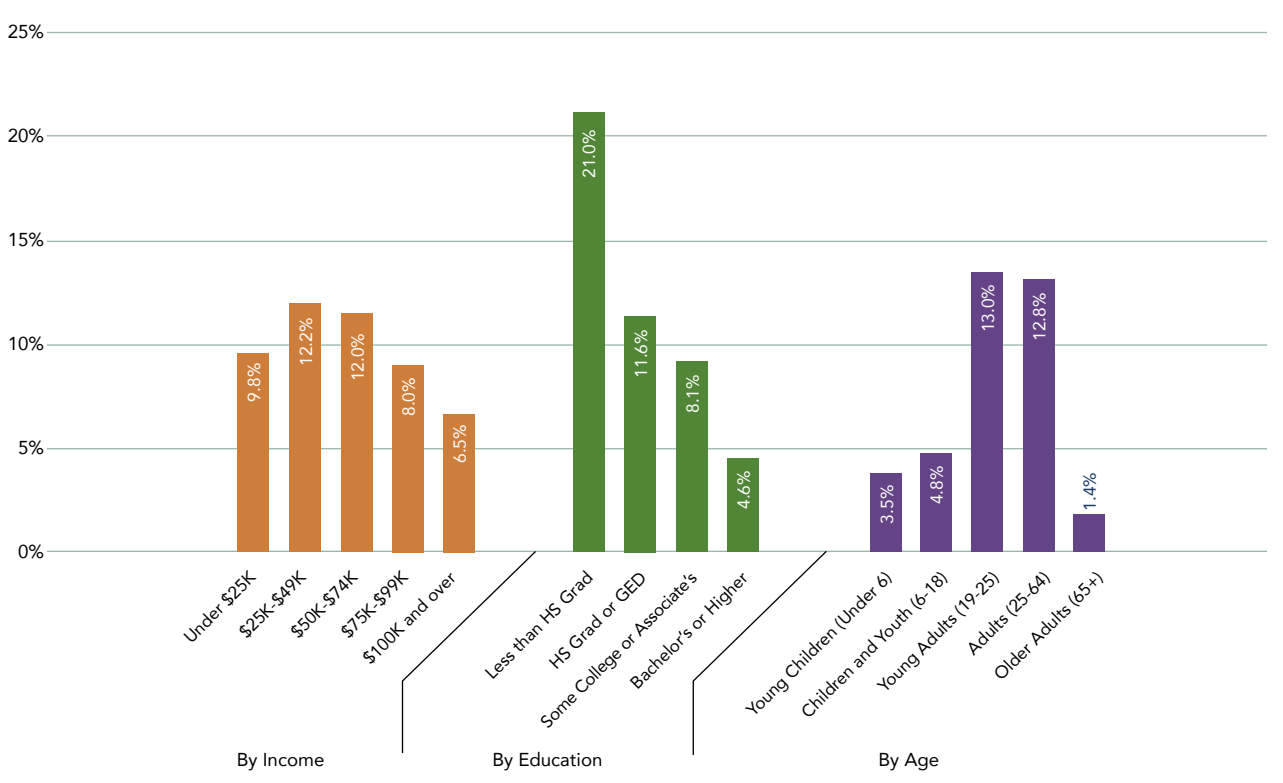


SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

When broken out by household income, those with annual incomes in the second to lowest range (\$25,000 to \$49,000) were the most likely to be uninsured (12.2%). Regarding education level, 21.0% of those with less than a high school diploma were uninsured, compared to 4.6% of those with a college degree. At 13.0%, young adults (ages 19-25 years old) were the age group most likely to be uninsured, while only 3.5% of children under age six were uninsured.

NEARLY 1-IN-8 ADULTS ARE UNINSURED

Uninsured by Income, Education, and Age in San Bernardino County, 2019



Note: Educational attainment data is for the population age 25 and over.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

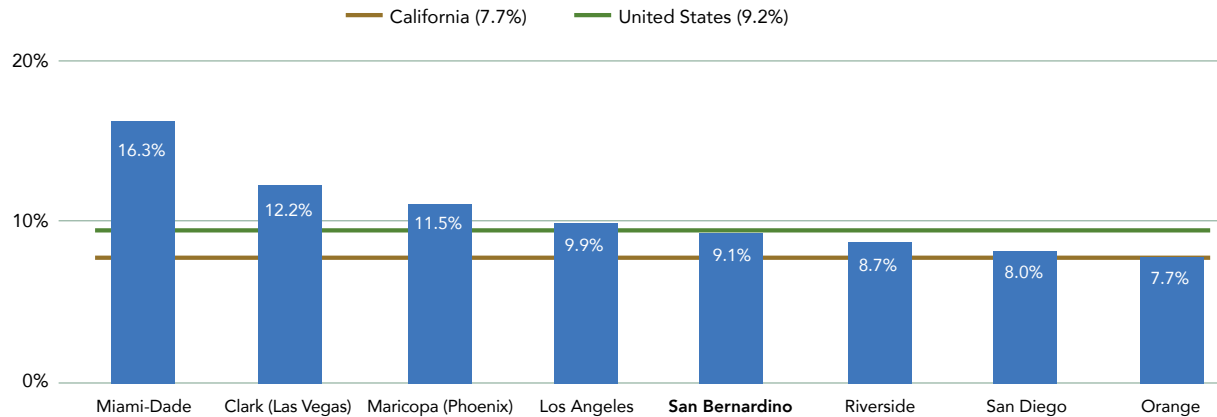


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

The San Bernardino County rate of uninsured (9.1%) is slightly lower than the United States (9.2%) but higher than California (7.7%). It is in the mid-range among all peer counties compared.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY RATE OF UNINSURED IS IN THE MIDDLE AMONG COUNTIES COMPARED

County Comparison of Uninsured, 2019

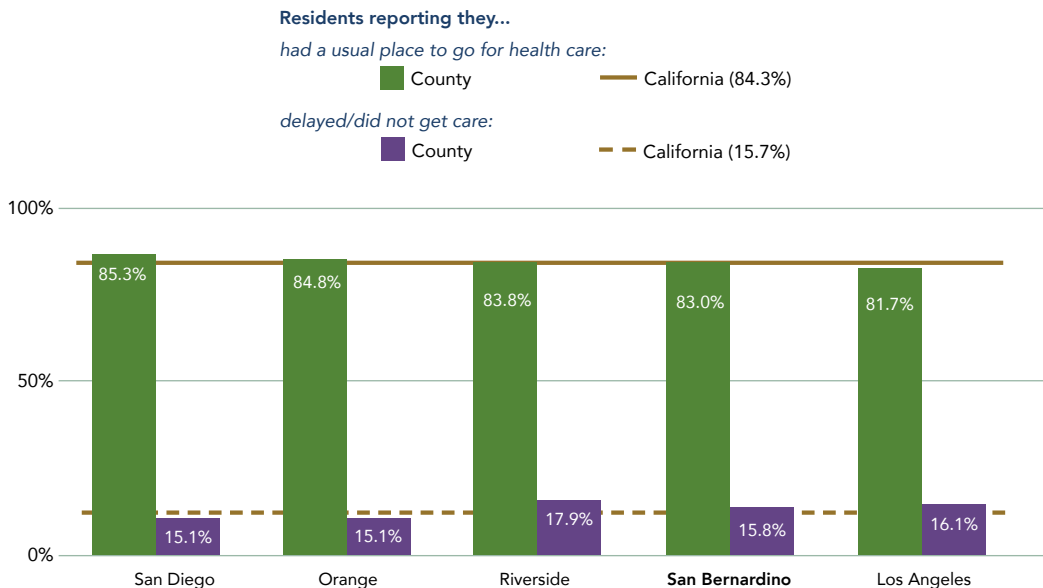


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

In terms of access to health care, according to the 2019 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), 83.0% of people under age 65 had a usual place to go to when they were sick or needed health advice, a slightly lower proportion than California and all neighboring counties compared, except Los Angeles. Furthermore, 15.8% of San Bernardino County residents under age 65 delayed or did not get the medical care that they needed, which is a rate in the middle among neighboring counties compared and about the same as California (15.7%).

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY AND STATE HAVE SIMILAR RATES OF DELAYING CARE

County Comparison of Health Care Access (Under Age 65), 2019



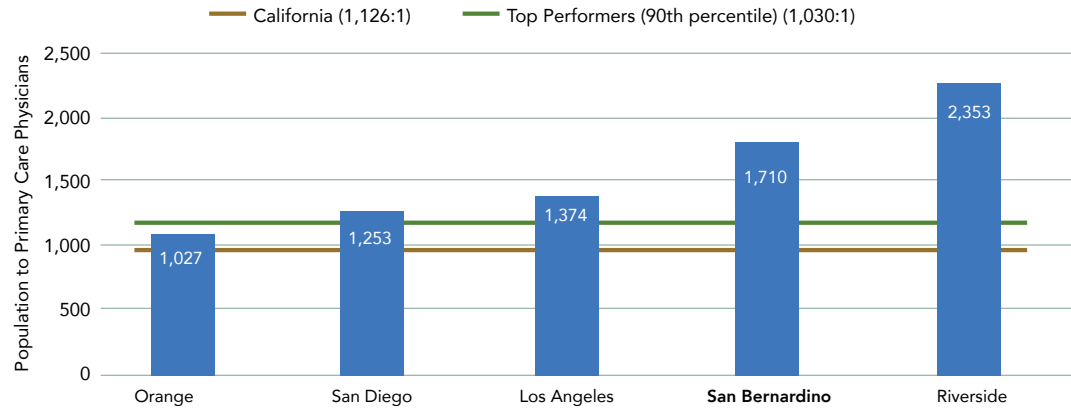
Source: California Health Interview Survey



There are 1,710 people for each primary care physician in San Bernardino County, which is a less favorable ratio than the state and all neighboring counties compared, except Riverside County. The national target ratio (consisting of "top performers" in the top 10%) is 1,030 for each primary care physician.¹

COUNTY HAS LESS FAVORABLE RATIO OF RESIDENTS TO PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIANS

County Comparison of the Number of Residents per Primary Care Physician, 2020



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). ARMC operates five community Family Health Centers (FHCs) for primary care, and a regional burn center serving San Bernardino, Riverside, Inyo, and Mono counties.

Source: San Bernardino County Human Services

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



Early Prenatal Care Rate Drops for Latina Mothers

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.

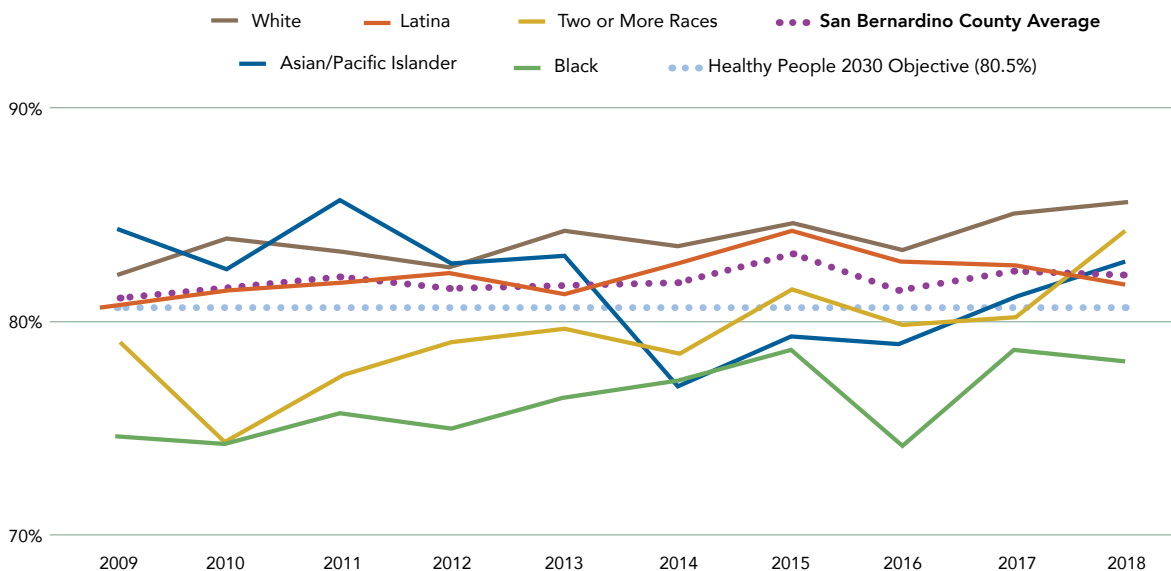


TREND

The rate of San Bernardino County mothers receiving early prenatal care decreased 0.6 percentage points to 82.3% in 2018, but this rate remains above the national Healthy People 2030 objective of 80.5%. Over the past 10 years, the number of live births in San Bernardino County decreased 10%, from 31,984 live births in 2009 to 28,857 in 2018.

OVERALL, PRENATAL CARE RATES DECLINED SLIGHTLY IN 2018

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



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 2030?

Healthy People 2030 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.

¹ National Institutes of Health (www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/prenatal-care)



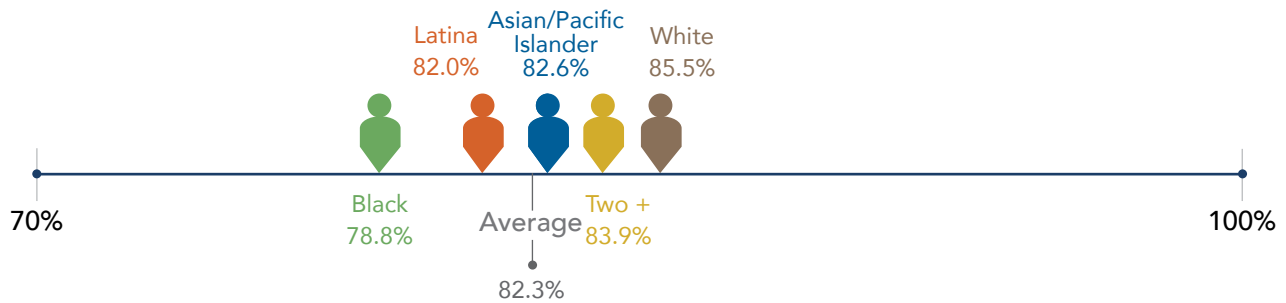
RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Equity Gap Score
1.1

In 2018, White mothers had the highest early prenatal care rate (85.5%), followed by mothers who identify as two or more races (83.9%). At 78.8%, Black mothers had early prenatal care rates below the Healthy People 2030 objective of 80.5%. While disparities persist, these relatively high levels of early prenatal care for all race/ethnic groups contributes to a low Equity Gap Score of 1.1. With the exception of Latina mothers, levels of early prenatal care increased or stayed the same for all ethnicities/races between 2017 and 2018. The early prenatal care rate for Latina mothers fell from 83.2% in 2017 to 82.0% in 2018, marking the third consecutive decline in early prenatal care rates for Latina mothers.

PRENATAL CARE RATES VARY MODERATELY BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Early Prenatal Care by Race and Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2018

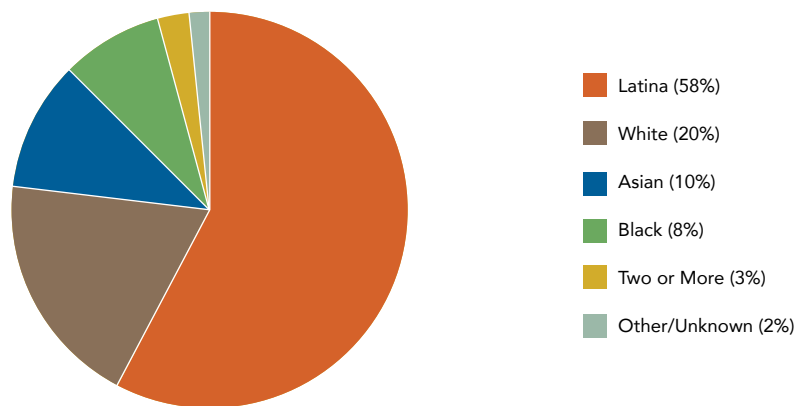


Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Public Health analysis of California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Information and Statistics, Birth Statistical Master File

The majority of births in San Bernardino County are to Latina mothers (58%), followed by White mothers (20%), Asian mothers (10%), Black mothers (8%), and those of two or more races (3%).

6-IN-10 BIRTHS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ARE TO LATINA MOTHERS

Live Births by Race and Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2018



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



Child Deaths Continue to Decline

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.

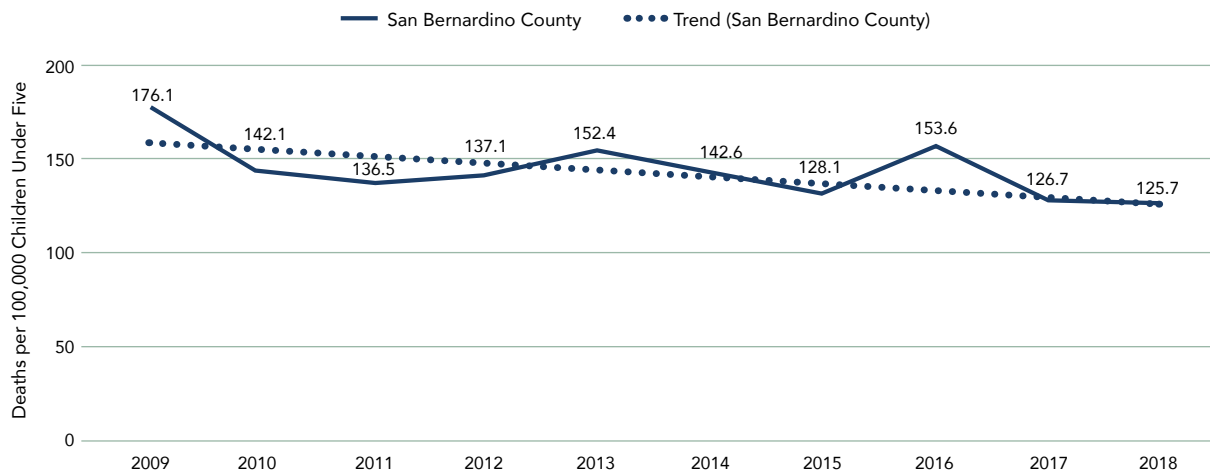


TREND

The overall death rate for children under five decreased 1% between 2017 and 2018 and 29% since 2009. The number of infant deaths (161) remained unchanged between 2017 and 2018, but fell 33% since 2009. The number of deaths among children ages one through four decreased 10%, from 30 deaths in 2017 to 27 deaths in 2018. Since 2009, deaths among children ages one through four decreased 29%.

DEATH RATE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE FALLS 29% IN 10 YEARS

Death Rate Due to All Causes for Children Under Five in San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



Note: Population projections have been updated with a 2019 baseline, therefore, these data are not comparable to the display in the 2019 Community Indicators Report.

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

Cause of Death Detail

Congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities and prematurity/low birth weight top the list of leading causes of infant deaths. Accidents and homicides were the leading causes of death for young children (one to four years old).

ALMOST 200 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD DEATHS IN 2018

Leading Causes of Death for Infants and Young Children in San Bernardino County, 2018

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths
Infants (Under Age One)		Young Children (Ages 1-4)	
Congenital defects/chromosomal abnormalities	31	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	7
Maternal pregnancy complications affecting newborn	25	Assault (homicide)	5
Prematurity/low birth weight	15	Congenital defect/chromosomal abnormalities	4
Complications of placenta, cord & membranes	11	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	3
All other causes	79	Diseases of heart	2
TOTAL	161	All other causes	6
		TOTAL	27

Note: With the exception of accidents, causes with fewer than five deaths for infants and fewer than two deaths for young children are included in "All other causes." The data for 2018 are considered preliminary and do not include deaths of San Bernardino County residents that were recorded 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



Continued Decline in Number of Abuse/Neglect Reports

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.

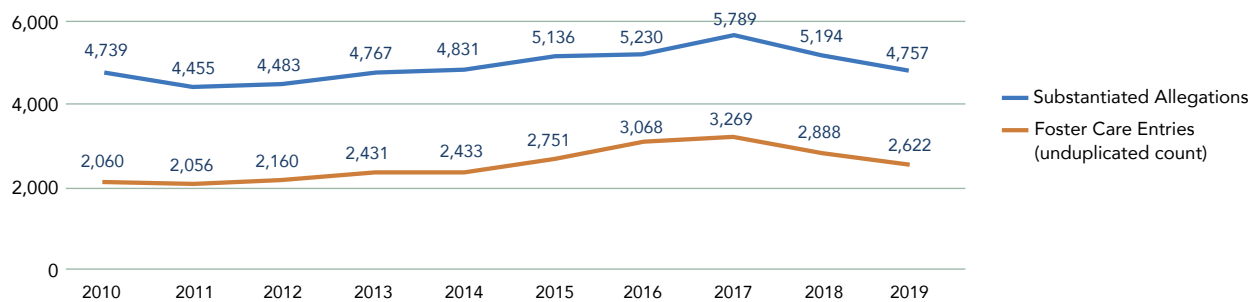


TREND

Between 2018 and 2019, there was an 8% decline in the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations, from 5,194 to 4,757 reports, respectively. In 2019, there were 2,622 children entering foster care, down 9% from 2018 when 2,888 children entered foster care.¹

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS AND FOSTER CARE ENTRIES DECREASE

Substantiated Allegations and Foster Care Entries in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



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



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Children who are Black experienced the highest rates of both substantiated allegations (17.7 per 1,000) and entries into foster care (12.0 per 1,000). On the other hand, children who are Asian or Pacific Islander had the lowest rates or substantiated reports (2.0 per 1,000) and entries into foster care (0.9 per 1,000). Latino children (8.2 per 1,000) and White children (8.0 per 1,000) were near the countywide average of 8.5 per 1,000 substantiated allegations. The countywide average for entries to foster care was 4.7 per 1,000, with both Latino and White children entering foster care slightly under that average (4.4 per 1,000 and 4.6 per 1,000, respectively).

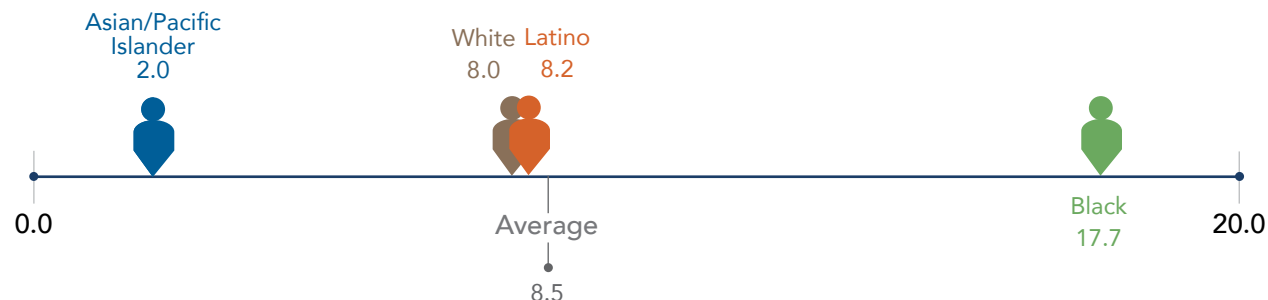


Equity Gap Score

8.7

BLACK CHILDREN HAVE MUCH HIGHER RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATIONS

Substantiated Allegations by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019



¹ Note that due to a data lag, annual 2020 data are not presented in this indicator. Please see the COVID-19 special feature for monthly 2020 data.



SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

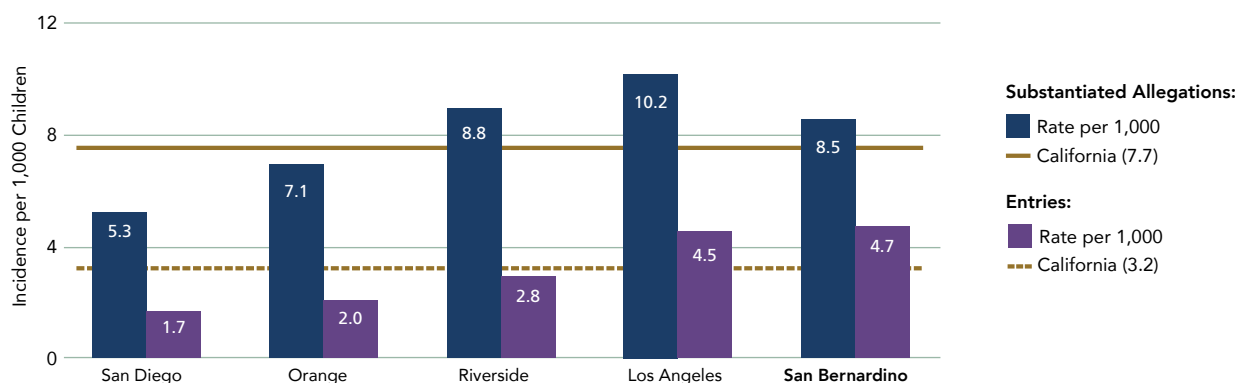
For children from birth through age five, the rate of substantiated allegations is 12.3 per 1,000 children, compared with California’s rate of 10.9 per 1,000 children. The rate of foster care entry is higher for children from birth through age five (7.4 per 1,000 children) than the birth through 17 population. California’s rate for children birth through age five entering foster care is 5.2 per 1,000 children.



GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

In 2019, San Bernardino County had 8.5 substantiated child abuse and neglect allegations per 1,000 children, in the middle among neighboring counties compared. The county’s rate of foster care entries (4.7 per 1,000 children), however, is higher than the statewide average (3.2 per 1,000) and all counties compared. When looking at the relationship between substantiated allegations and foster care placement, 55% of substantiated allegations in San Bernardino County resulted in foster care placement – a much higher proportion than the state and all counties compared.

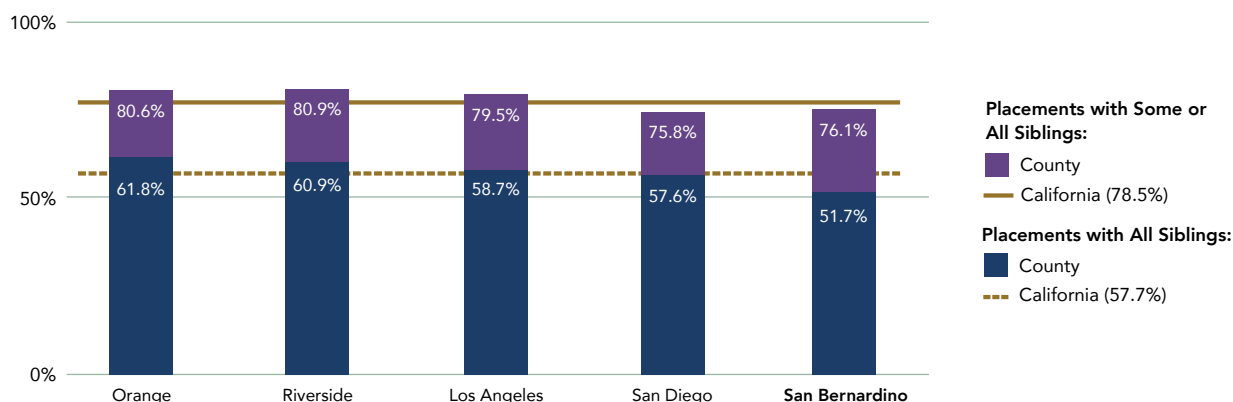
55% OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY CHILDREN WITH A SUBSTANTIATED ALLEGATION ENTER FOSTER CARE
County Comparison of Substantiated Allegations and Foster Care Entries, 2019



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

In San Bernardino County, 76.1% of the children in foster care were placed with some or all of their siblings and 51.7% of the children were placed with all siblings. This rate of placement with all siblings is the lowest rate among neighboring counties and the state.

FEWER CHILDREN IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY ARE PLACED WITH ALL SIBLINGS
County Comparison of Foster Youth Placed with Some or All Siblings, January 2020



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



Student Obesity Rate Increases

A sedentary lifestyle and obesity are risk factors for many health problems and premature death. Since overweight children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults, maintaining a healthy body weight in youth may have positive impacts on physical and mental health, as well as reduce downstream 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.

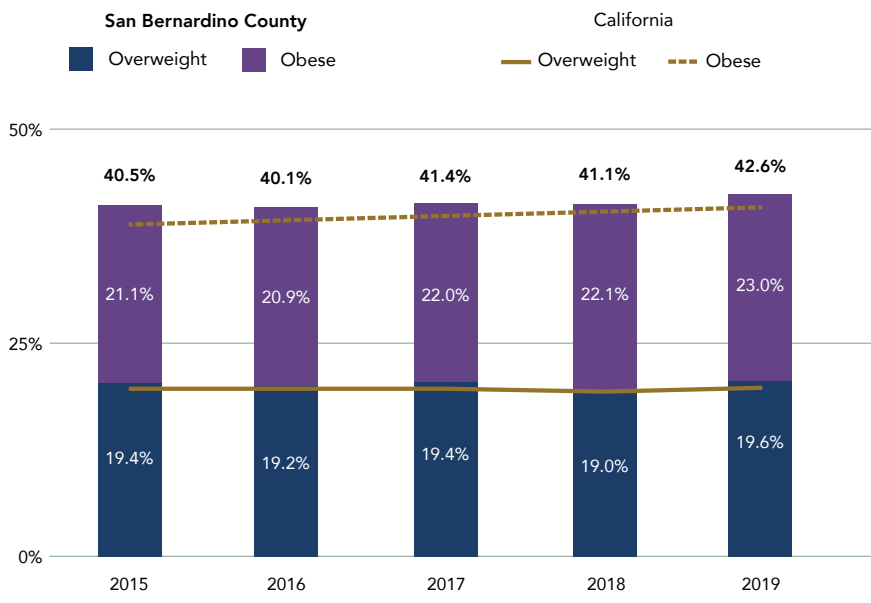


TREND

In 2019, an average of 42.6% of San Bernardino County students in the grades tested were overweight or obese (had an unhealthy body composition), compared to 39.7% statewide. This is an increase from 2018, when 41.1% of students in San Bernardino County were considered overweight or obese. Of the San Bernardino County students with an unhealthy body composition in 2019, 23.0% were considered to be far outside the healthy range ("Needs Improvement – Health Risk" or obese), while the remaining 19.6% were designated as "Needs Improvement" (overweight).

4-IN-10 STUDENTS ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE

Percentage of Children Overweight and Obese in San Bernardino County and California, 2015-2019



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

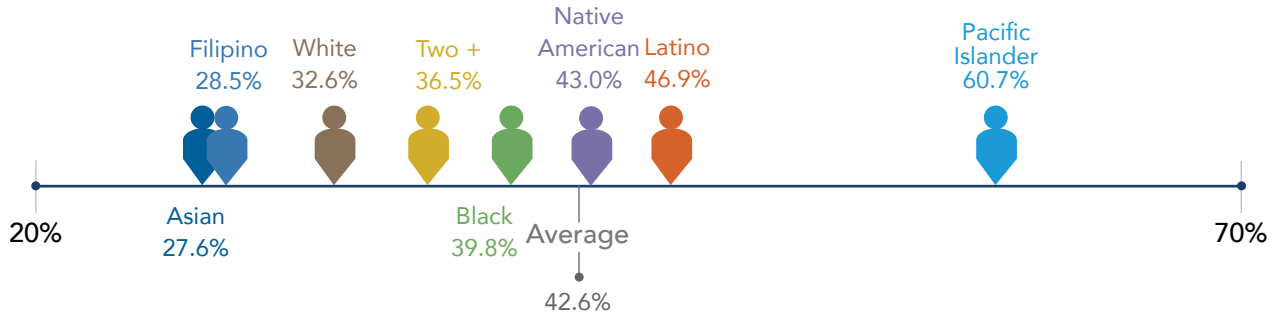


RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

At 60.7%, Pacific Islander students have the highest rate of overweight or obesity, while Asian students have the lowest rate (27.6%). The Equity Gap Score for student weight status is 3.6.

Equity Gap Score
3.6

WIDE VARIATION IN STUDENT WEIGHT STATUS BY RACE/ETHNICITY
Percentage of Students Overweight or Obese by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019

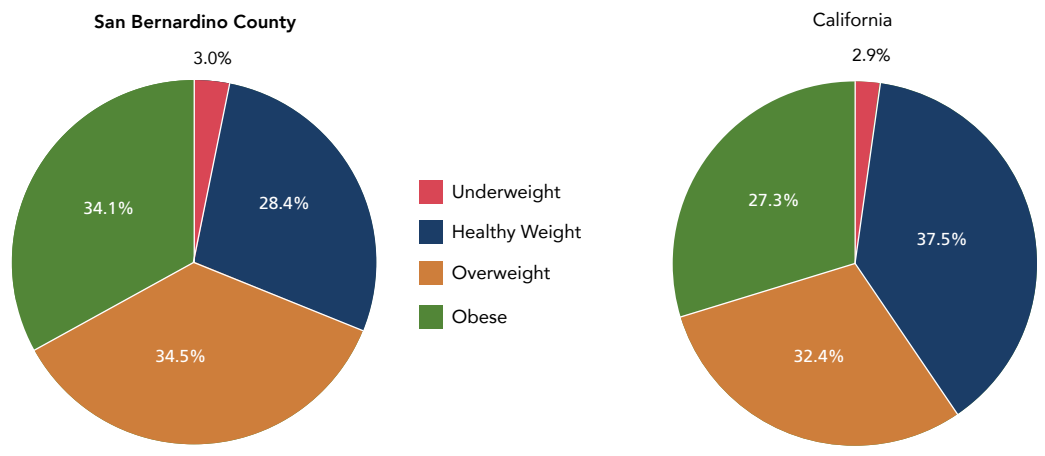


Source: California Department of Education Physical Fitness Test (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

7-in-10 Adults in San Bernardino County are Overweight or Obese

Sixty-nine percent of San Bernardino County adults are overweight or obese. In 2019, 34.5% of San Bernardino County adults were considered overweight and 34.1% obese; 28.4% had a healthy body weight. In comparison, 37.5% of adults in California had a healthy body weight.

Weight Status of Adults in San Bernardino County and California, 2019



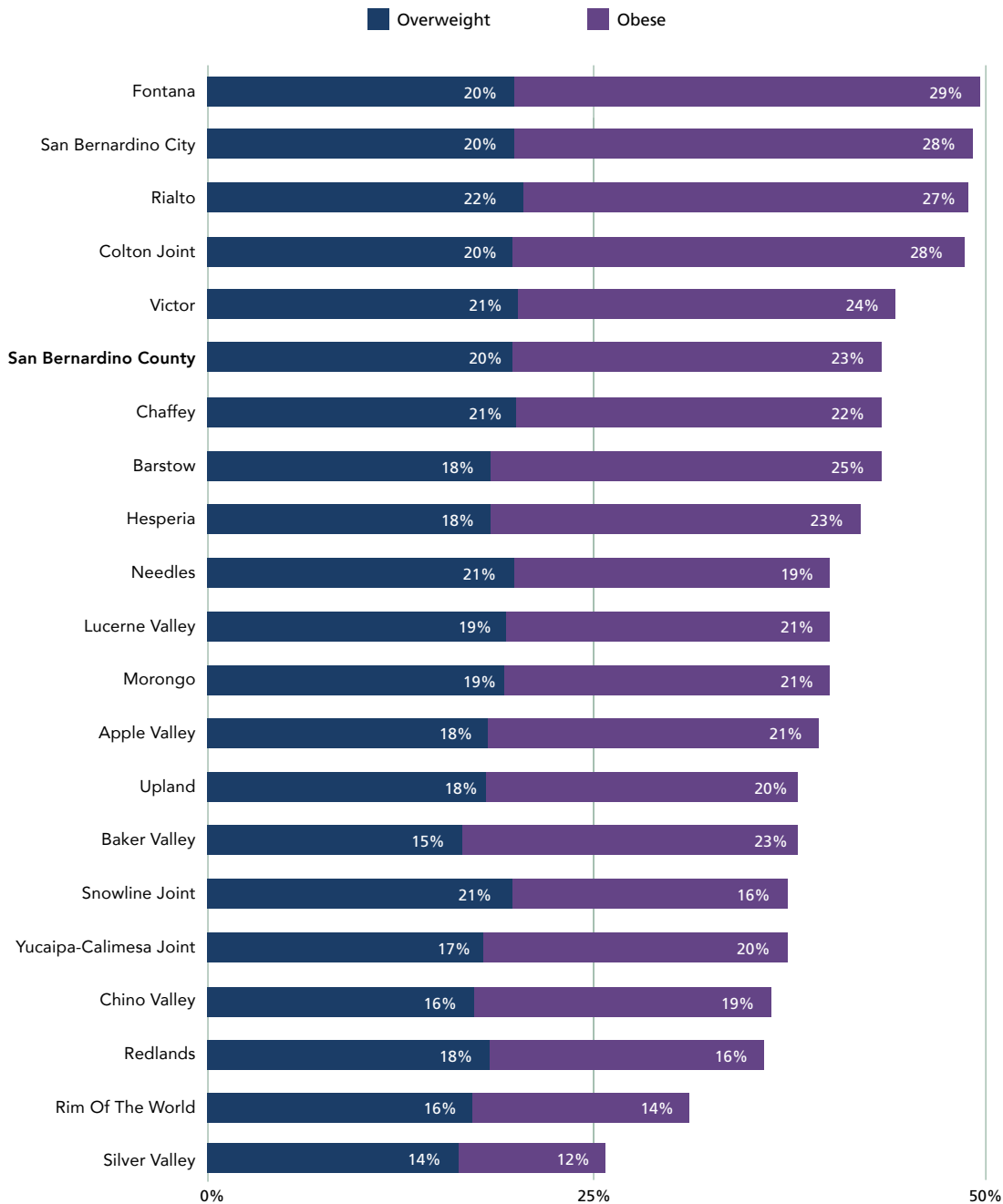
Source: University of California, Los Angeles, Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey (www.chis.ucla.edu)



GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

Fontana school district had the highest proportion of overweight and obese students (49%) while Silver Valley school district had the lowest proportion of overweight and obese students (26%).

IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS, NEARLY HALF OF STUDENTS ARE OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE
Percentage of Students Overweight or Obese by School District in San Bernardino County, 2019



Note: Chaffey and Victor represent combined data of the high school districts and their feeder school districts. Chaffey includes Chaffey Joint Union High School District and the elementary districts of Alta Loma, Central, Cucamonga, 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/>)



Diabetes Deaths Up; Heart Disease Deaths Down

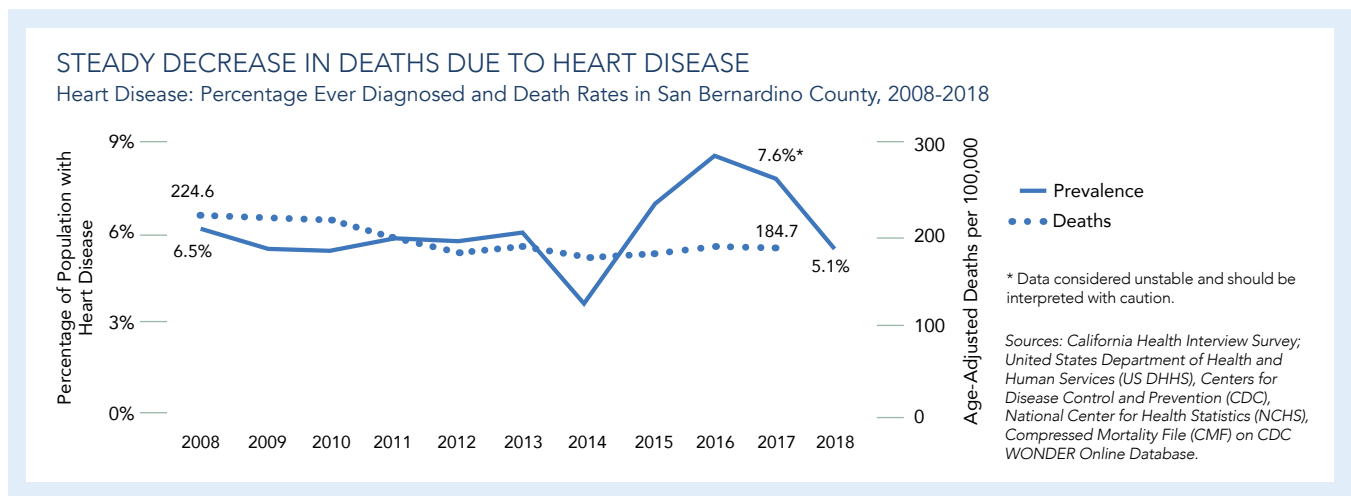
Chronic diseases – including diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart disease – are costly yet largely preventable. Chronic illnesses contribute to approximately 70% of deaths in the United States each year and account for about 75% of the nation’s health-related costs.¹ This indicator reports prevalence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



TREND

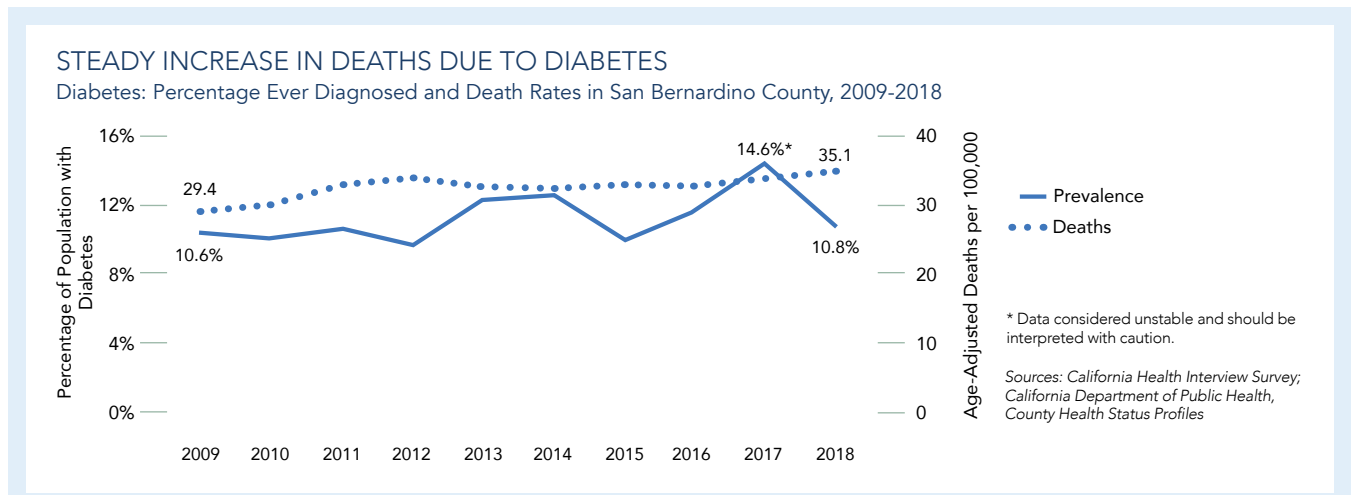
Heart Disease

There has been a decrease in the percentage of county residents who were diagnosed with heart disease – from 7.6% in 2017 to 5.1% in 2018.² 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 in deaths due to heart disease and a one-year decrease of 1% since 2016.³



Diabetes

In 2018, 10.8% of adults in San Bernardino County had been diagnosed with diabetes. This marks a decrease from 2017, when diabetes prevalence was 14.6%.² The long-term trend is relatively stable, with 10.6% of adults in the county with a diabetes diagnosis in 2009. Deaths due to diabetes increased from 34.5 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2017 to 35.1 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2018. The longer-term trend is also upward, increasing 19% since 2009.



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

² Data for 2017 is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

³ The 2018 death rate for heart disease was not available by time of publication of this report.

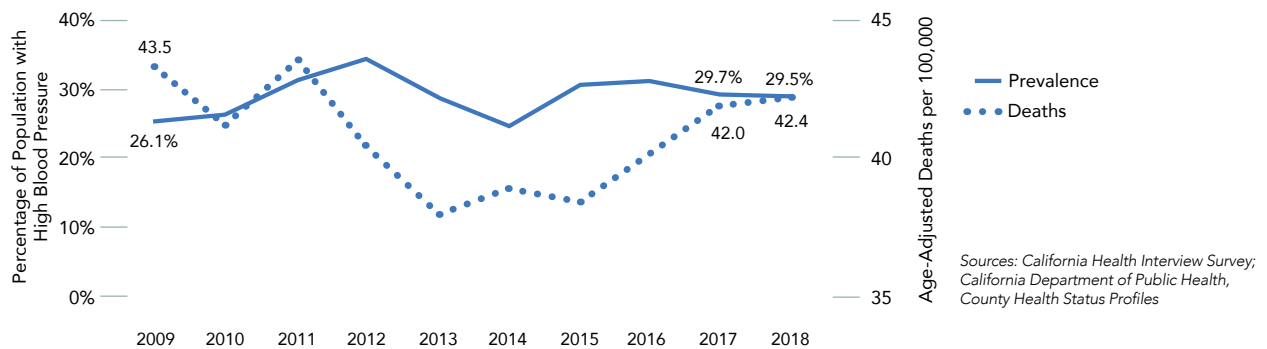


Blood Pressure/Stroke⁴

In 2018, 29.5% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure—a rate similar to 2017 when 29.7% of adults had high blood pressure. Deaths due to strokes, which are associated with high blood pressure, increased 1%, from 42.0 age-adjusted deaths per 100,000 in 2017 to 42.4 in 2018. The long-term trend is variable, but slightly downward, with a 3% decline in deaths due to strokes since 2009.

PREVALENCE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND STROKE DEATHS STABILIZE

High Blood Pressure: Percentage Ever Diagnosed and Death Rates due to Stroke in San Bernardino County, 2009-2018

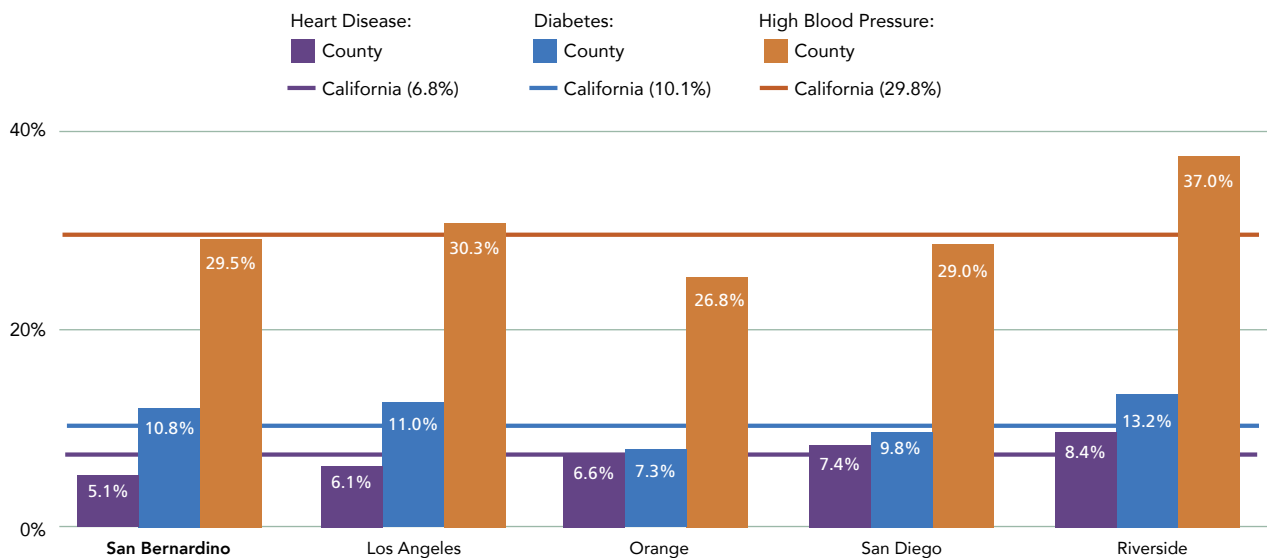


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

San Bernardino County's prevalence rate for heart disease was the lowest among neighboring counties and the state. However, for diabetes prevalence, at 10.8% in 2018, San Bernardino County had a rate of adults diagnosed with diabetes that was in the middle among counties compared and higher than the California rate. Also in 2018, 29.5% of adults in San Bernardino County had high blood pressure, second lowest among neighboring counties compared and lower than California.

COUNTY HAS LOWEST RATE OF HEART DISEASE BUT HIGHEST RATE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

County Comparison of the Percentage Ever Diagnosed with Diabetes, High Blood Pressure, or Heart Disease, 2018



Source: California Health Interview Survey

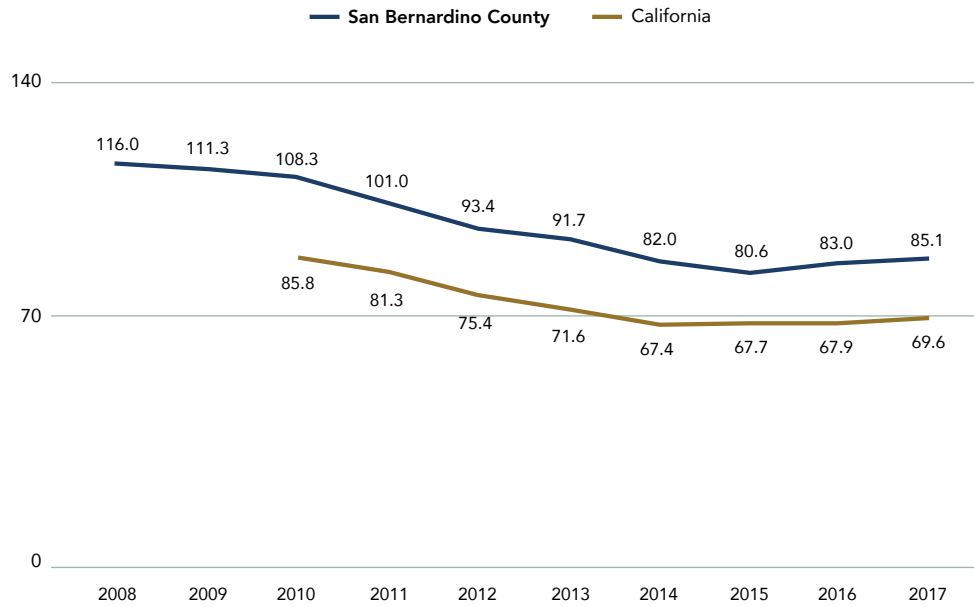
⁴ Fully 70% of strokes can be directly linked to existing high blood pressure, making high blood pressure the single most important controllable stroke risk factor.



Hospitalizations due to Heart Disease Increase in Recent Years

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

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



* California data only available 2010 through 2017.

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



Treatment Continues to Rise for Youth and Fall for Adults

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 (51.5 million in 2019) and an estimated one in 20 adults have a serious mental illness (13.1 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 22 percent 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 48,000 deaths nationwide in 2018.¹ 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.

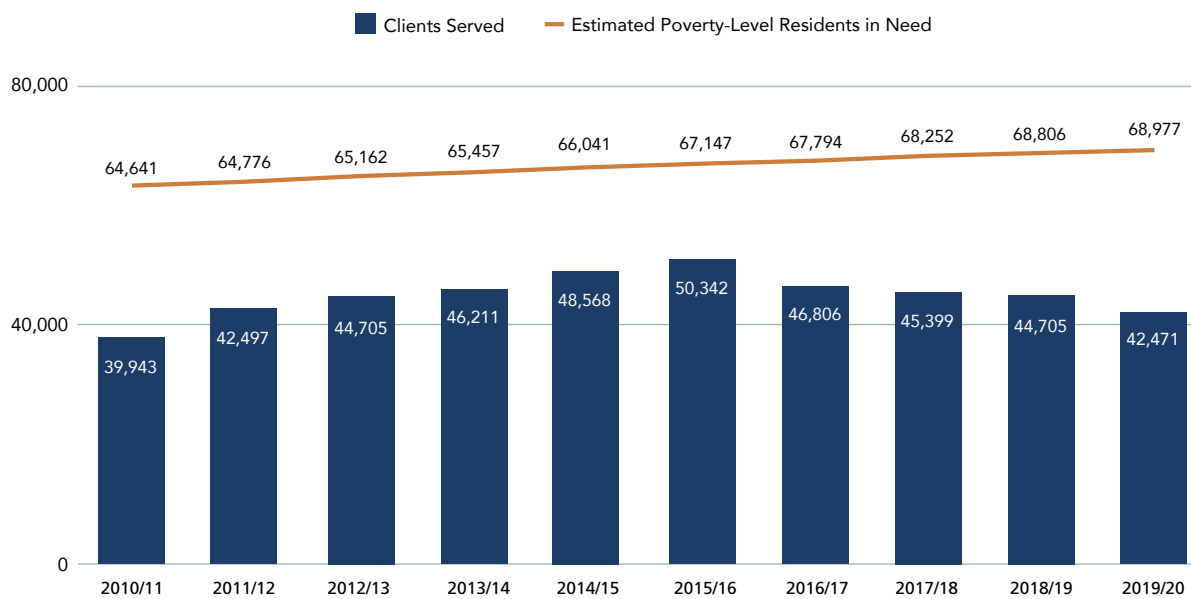


TREND

Treatment

The gap between the need for mental health care and the number receiving treatment grew again in 2019/20. 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 through 2019/20. There were an estimated 26,506 low-income residents in need of mental health services in 2019/20 who did not get care. This gap between need and receipt of services is higher than the past 10-year average.

GROWING GAP BETWEEN NEED FOR MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND NUMBER RECEIVING IT
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 in San Bernardino County, 2011-2020



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

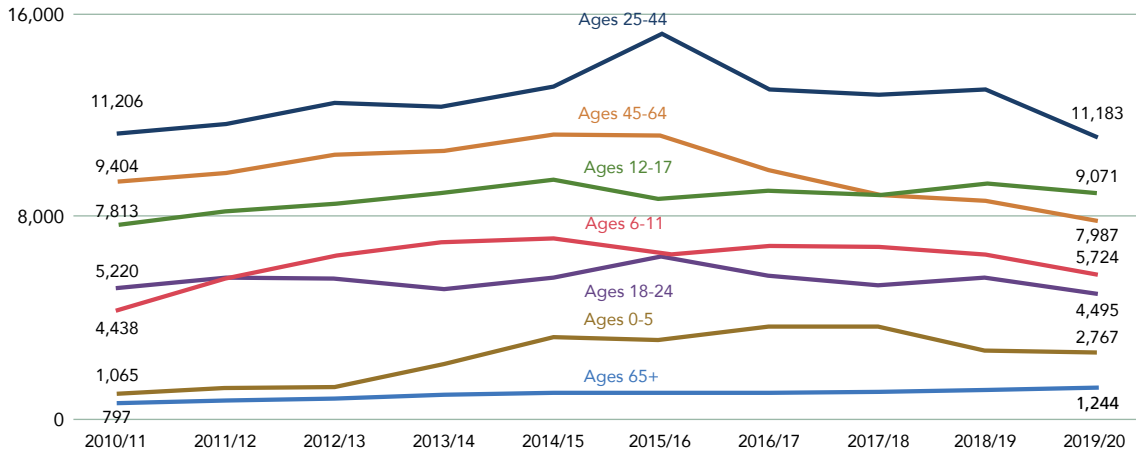
¹ National Institute of Mental Health (www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/index.shtml)



Over the past 10 years, mental health care for children ages 0-5 has witnessed the largest increase, growing 160% since 2010/11, followed by seniors ages 65+, growing 56%, and children ages 6-11, growing 29%. Overall, 41% of clients served in 2019/20 were children and youth ages birth through 17 years, including 2,767 children ages 0-5 (7% of all clients) and 9,071 adolescents (21% of all clients).

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH RECEIVING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IS INCREASING

Unduplicated Count of Clients Served by the Public Mental Health System by Age in San Bernardino County, 2010-2020



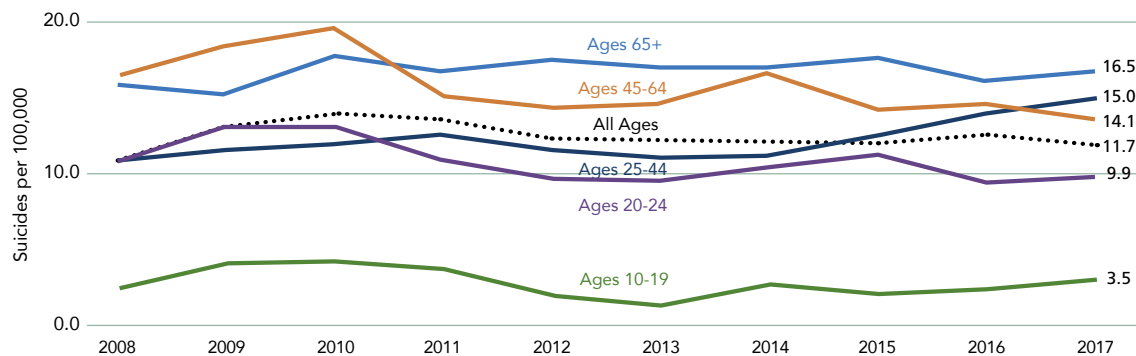
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System

Suicide

While suicide deaths fluctuate annually, general trends can be observed.² The absolute number of suicide deaths in San Bernardino County has 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. The suicide rate among 25-44-year-old residents has increased the fastest between 2008 and 2017, rising an estimated 39%. Residents 65 years of age and older had the highest rate of suicide in 2017. Firearms, the most common cause, were used in 46% of San Bernardino County suicide deaths.

SUICIDE RATE AMONG 25-44 YEAR OLDS HAS INCREASED THE FASTEST OVER TIME

Suicide Rate by Age in San Bernardino County, 2008-2017



Note: Data reflect rolling three-year 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, and so on.

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

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)

² Note that due to data reporting delays stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, 2017 suicide data presented are the most recent available to date. Rate of change is calculated on three-year rolling average suicide rates.



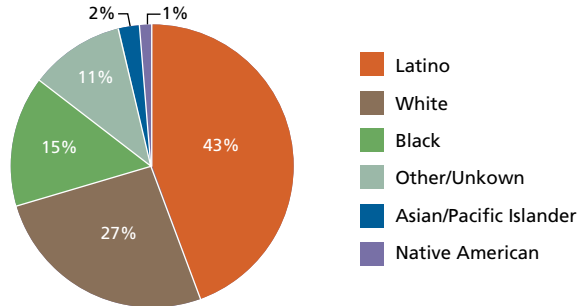
RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Treatment

Of the clients served by County mental health services during 2019/20, 43% were Latino, 27% were White, 15% were Black, 2% were Asian or Pacific Islander, 1% were Native American, and 11% were some other race or ethnic group, or unreported.

MAJORITY OF PUBLIC MENTAL HEALTH CLIENTS ARE LATINO OR WHITE

Distribution of Unduplicated Count of Clients Receiving Public Mental Health Services by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019/20



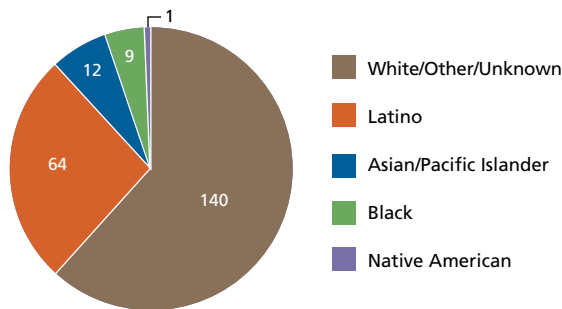
Source: County of San Bernardino, Department of Behavioral Health, Client Services Information System, 2019/20

Suicide

White residents had both the highest count and rate of suicide deaths in San Bernardino County in 2017, at 140 and 22.6 per 100,000, respectively. Men were nearly four times as likely as women to commit suicide in 2017.

WHITE RESIDENTS MAKE UP THE GREATEST SHARE OF SUICIDES IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Suicide Count by Race/Ethnicity, in 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



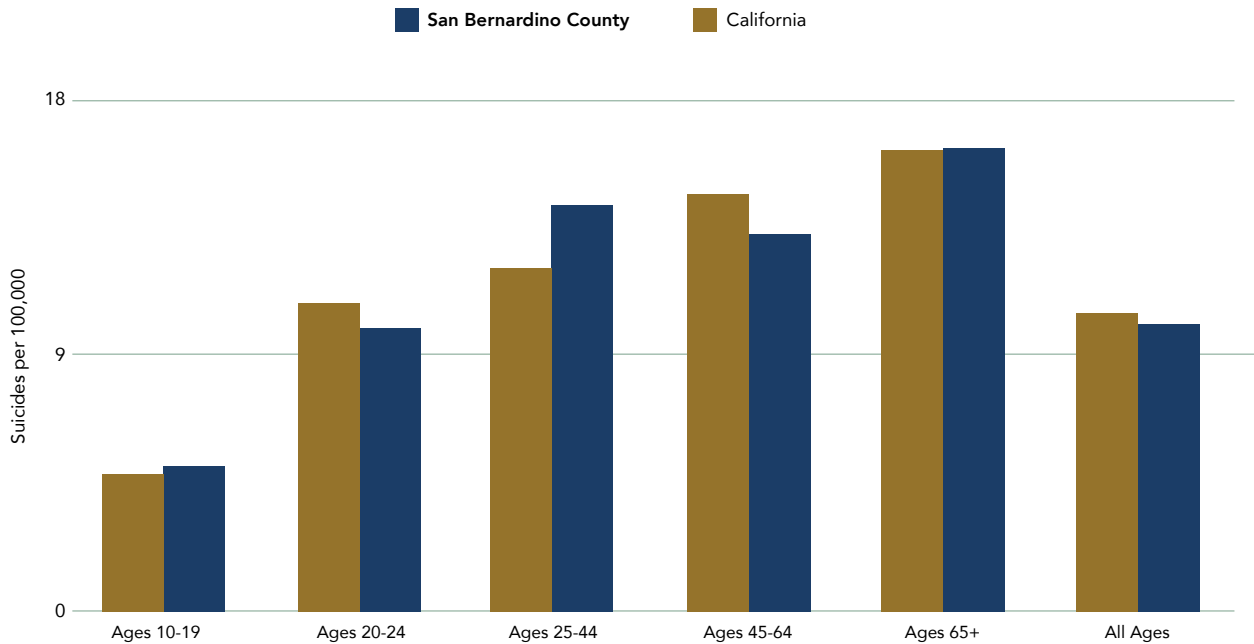
GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

Suicide

Overall, in 2017, San Bernardino County had a slightly lower rate of suicides per 100,000 residents (10.4 per 100,000) than the statewide average (10.9 per 100,000). The rate of suicide among residents ages 25-44 is higher in San Bernardino County than the state.

CALIFORNIA SUICIDE RATE IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER THAN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

Suicide Rate by Age in San Bernardino County and California, 2017



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



Drug-Induced Deaths Continue to Grow While Admission to Treatment Services Falls

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.



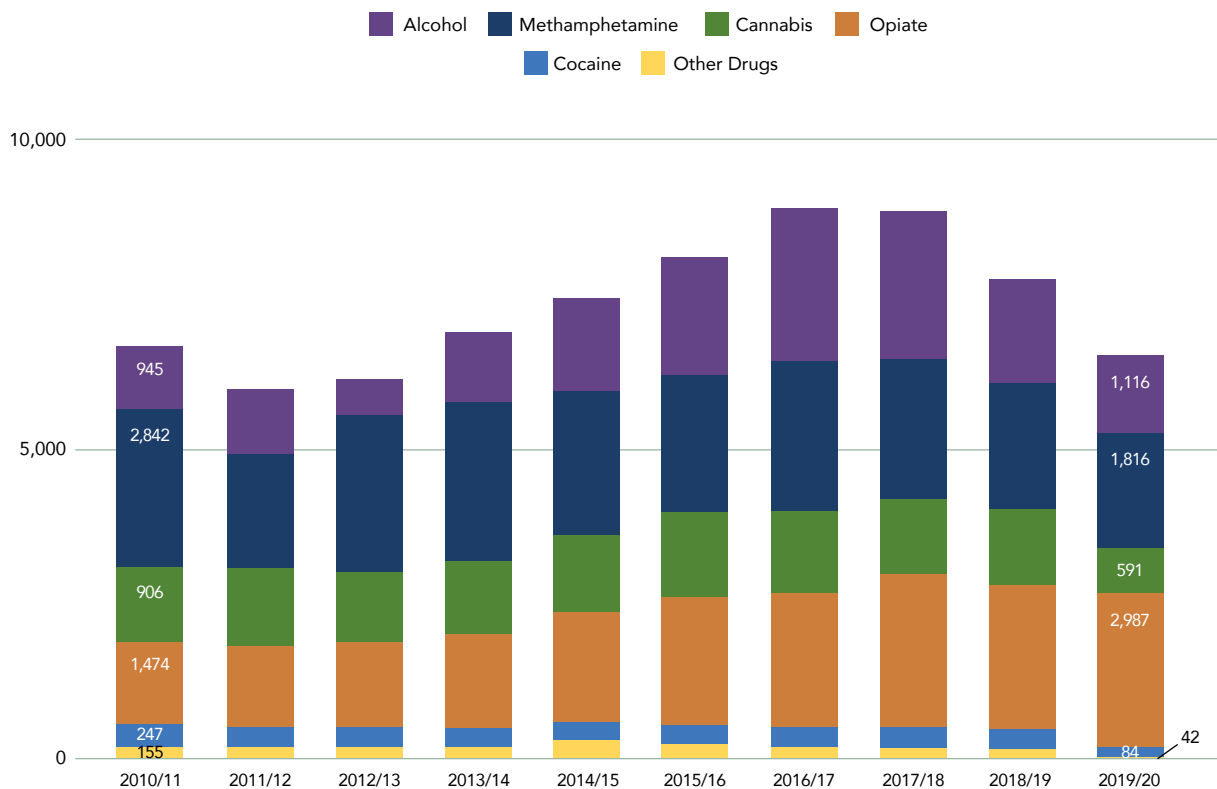
TREND

Treatment

SUD-related admissions to County treatment facilities fell 15% between 2018/19 and 2019/20. Over the past 10 years, admissions grew by 1%. Over this period, there was a 103% increase in opiate admissions and 18% increase in alcohol admissions, but double digit decreases for admissions for other substances. Twenty percent of clients receiving SUD services also received County mental health services in 2019/20, while 48% have received mental health services in their lifetimes.²

SUD-RELATED ADMISSIONS TO TREATMENT DECLINES FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE YEAR

Number of Alcohol- and Drug-Related Admissions to County-Funded Treatment Services in San Bernardino County, 2011-2020



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

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

² San Bernardino County CalOMS dataset

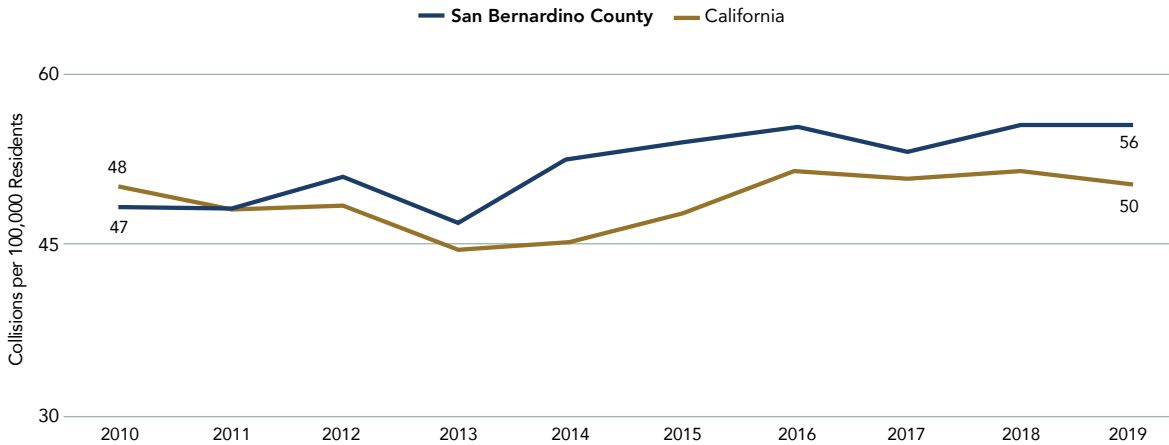


Alcohol-Involved Collisions

The number of alcohol-involved accidents was relatively flat at the county level between 2018 and 2019 and dropped 1% statewide. In 2019, 11% of serious collisions in San Bernardino County involved alcohol, compared to 10% of collisions statewide. Over the past 10 years, alcohol-involved collisions per capita have fluctuated to a present rate of 56 per 100,000 in 2019 – somewhat higher than the statewide rate of 50 per 100,000. In 2019, alcohol-involved collisions claimed 77 lives in San Bernardino County.

SAN BERNARDINO HAS HIGHER RATE OF ALCOHOL-INVOLVED COLLISIONS THAN THE STATE

Number of Alcohol-Involved Serious Collisions per 100,000 Residents in San Bernardino County and California, 2010-2019



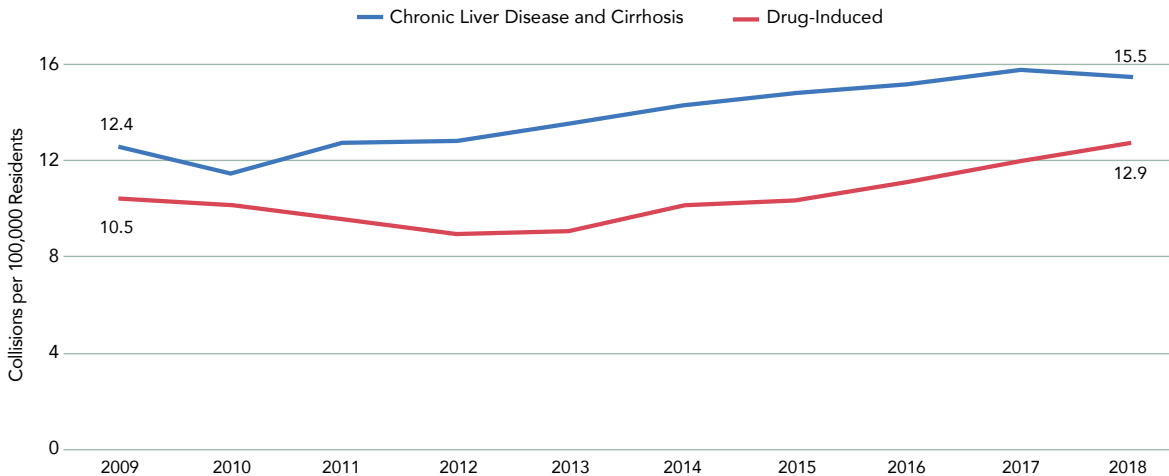
Sources: California Highway Patrol (<http://iswitr.chp.ca.gov/Reports/jsp/OTSReports.jsp>); California Department of Finance, Table E-2

SUD-Related Deaths

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 2018 rate of 12.9 deaths per 100,000. Despite the rise, the county's 2018 rate is better than the statewide rate of 13.7 per 100,000. Deaths caused by chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, which are often associated with substance use disorder, have worsened, from 12.4 per 100,000 in 2008 to 15.5 per 100,000 in 2018. The county has more chronic liver disease and cirrhosis deaths than the statewide average (13.4 per 100,000 in 2018).

DRUG- AND ALCOHOL-RELATED DEATH RATES ARE INCREASING

Drug and Alcohol-Related Death Rates in San Bernardino County, 2009-2018



Note: Data reflect rolling three-year averages, where "2018" includes data from 2016, 2017 and 2018. Death rates are age-adjusted per 100,000 population.

Source: California Department of Public Health, County Health Status Profiles, 2020

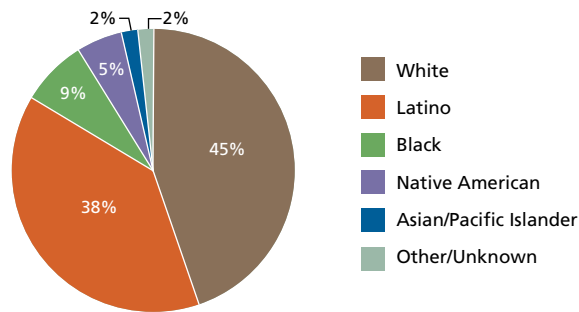


RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Nearly half (45%) of clients served by County substance use disorder treatment services are White, followed by 38% Latino, and 9% Black clients.

MOST CLIENTS SERVED BY COUNTY SUD TREATMENT SERVICES ARE WHITE

Distribution of Unduplicated SUD Clients by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019/20



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



Veteran Requests for Assistance Drop in 2020

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 service members and their families may reduce the long-term individual and societal impacts of war. Financial benefits obtained for veterans result 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.

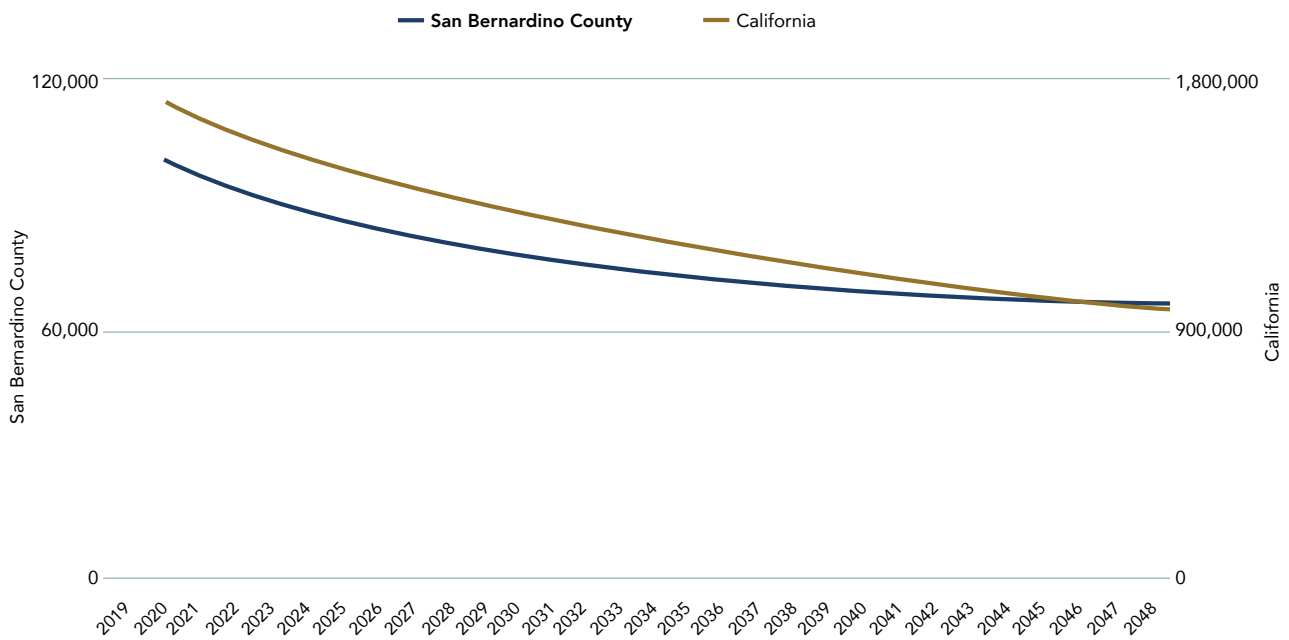


TREND

Similar to trends nationwide, the number of veterans living in San Bernardino County is declining. In 2020, approximately 4.4% of San Bernardino County’s population was comprised of veterans.¹ Between 2019 and 2048, the veteran population in San Bernardino County is projected to decline 37%, from an estimated 101,000 to 64,000. This is a slower decline than statewide, which anticipates a 46% decline.

NUMBER OF VETERANS IN SAN BERNADINO COUNTY IS DECLINING

Number of Veterans in San Bernardino County and California, 2019-2048



Source: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2018 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2018-2048 (www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp)

¹ National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2018 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2020 estimate; California Department of Finance, Population Estimates, Table E-2, July 2020

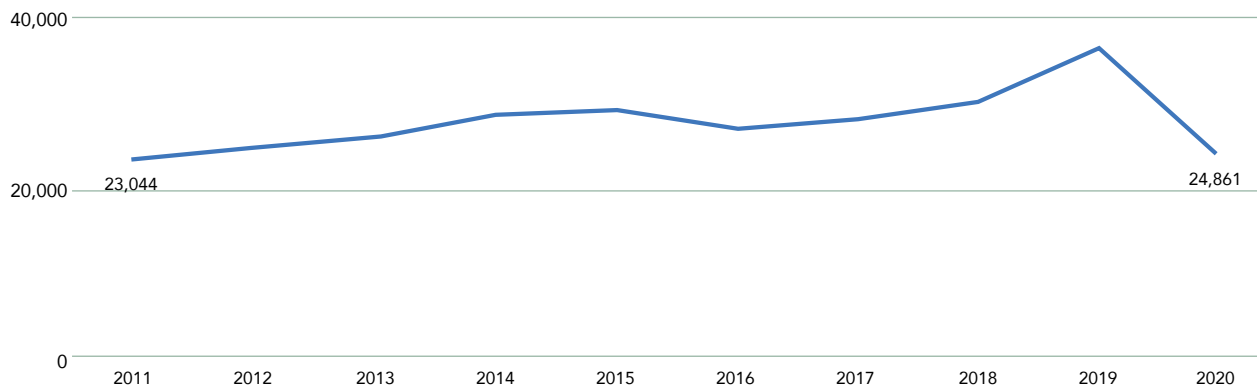


While the overall veteran population is decreasing, the number of veterans returning home from active duty is increasing, historically driving requests for assistance in recent years. However, veteran requests for assistance dropped significantly in 2020, potentially due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on perceived safe program access. Requests for assistance grew 14% between 2018 and 2019, but dropped 31% between 2019 and 2020. Overall, requests for assistance are up 8% over the past 10 years. 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 \$8,717 per veteran in 2018/19, which is similar to the statewide average of \$9,509.²

AFTER STEADY INCREASE, REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE DROP SHARPLY IN 2020

Requests for Assistance to the County Department of Veterans Affairs in San Bernardino County, 2011-2020

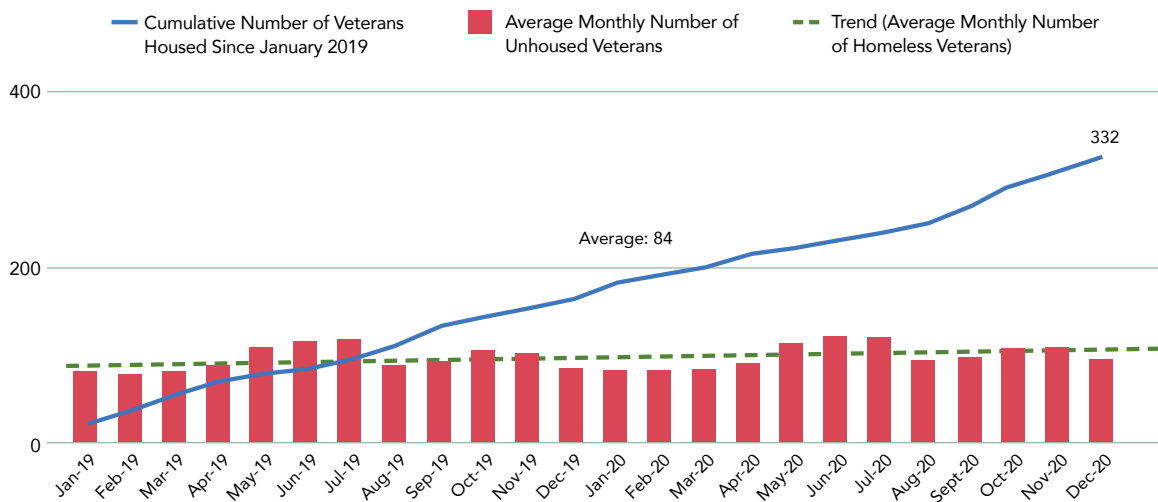


Source: National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics, VetPop2018 County-Level Veteran Population by State, 2015-2045 (www.va.gov/vetdata/Veteran_Population.asp)

Based on data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), in the two-year period between January 2019 and December 2020, a total of 332 veterans were housed. Over this same period, the number of homeless veterans in any given month fluctuated from a low of 69 to a high of 103; the two-year average was 84. The monthly count contracts and expands as homeless veterans are housed and new homeless veterans are identified. Staff review data on a weekly basis to understand current veteran status.

AN AVERAGE OF 84 VETERANS ARE HOMELESS EACH MONTH

Average Monthly Number of Homeless Veterans and Cumulative Number of Veterans Housed in San Bernardino County, January 2019-December 2020



Source: County of San Bernardino, Homeless Management Information System

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

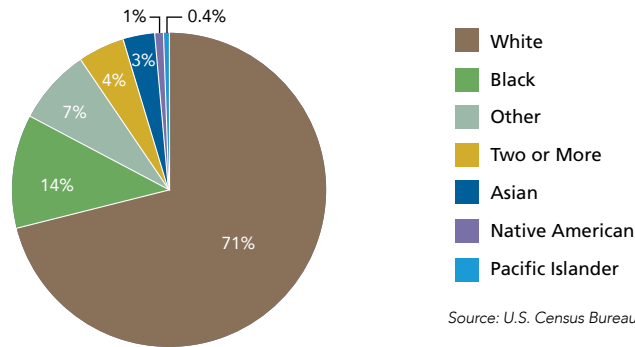


RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Most veterans (71%) identify as White, with Black veterans comprising the next largest share at 14%. These racial identifications do not take into account ethnicity; they include people who identify as Latino or Non-Latino. A little over a quarter (27%) of veterans identify as Latino (of any race).

MOST VETERANS IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY IDENTIFY AS WHITE

Distribution of Veterans by Race in San Bernardino County, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2019



SOCIOECONOMIC DETAIL

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 (32%) compared to the non-veteran population (13%).

VETERANS FARE BETTER THAN NON-VETERANS ON KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Percentage of Veteran and Non-Veteran Residents with Select Characteristics in San Bernardino County, 2019

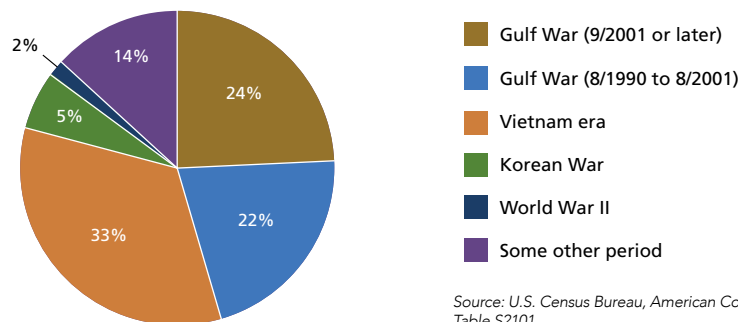
	Veterans	Non-Veterans
Median Income	\$ 44,195	\$ 29,731
Living in Poverty	6.4%	11.8%
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	5.8%
High School Diploma or Higher	96.0%	79.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	26.4%	22.2%
With a Disability	31.7%	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2019, Table S2101

Most San Bernardino County veterans are Gulf War vets (46%), followed by Vietnam era vets (33%). Women comprise 10% of the total veteran population in San Bernardino County.

MOST VETERANS SERVED IN THE GULF WAR

Percent of Veterans by Period of Service in San Bernardino County, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates, 2019, Table S2101



Rates of Most STIs are Rising

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are passed from one person to another through sexual activity. STIs 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 STIs 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, STIs are also an economic drain on the U.S. healthcare system, costing billions annually (National Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).¹ This indicator tracks the prevalence of three common STIs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis (including congenital syphilis).²

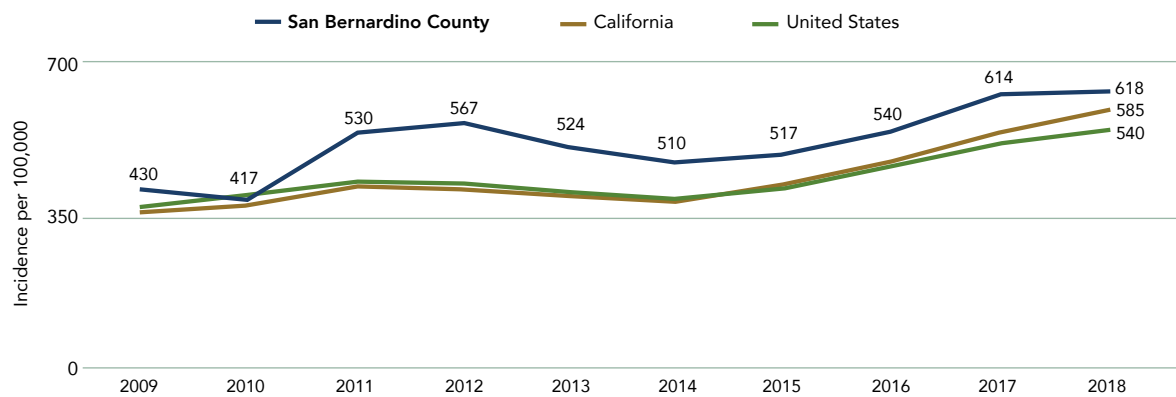


TREND

Sexually transmitted infections are on the rise in San Bernardino County. The county's rate of chlamydia rose 44% in the 10 years between 2009 and 2018, increasing to 618 reported cases per 100,000 residents in 2018. Gonorrhea incidence in San Bernardino County more than doubled in the same 10-year time period, rising 212% to 180 reported cases per 100,000 people. Syphilis occurs at a much lower rate but is also increasing among San Bernardino County residents. Primary and secondary stage syphilis (the most infectious stages of the disease) increased more than 1000% between 2009 and 2018, with a rate of 14.6 cases per 100,000 residents reported in 2018. The number of new cases of congenital syphilis in San Bernardino County grew sharply between 2015 and 2016, and 2016 and 2017, reaching a high of 31 cases, or 99.9 cases per 100,000 residents in both 2017 and 2018.

CASE RATE OF CHLAMYDIA INCREASING OVER TIME

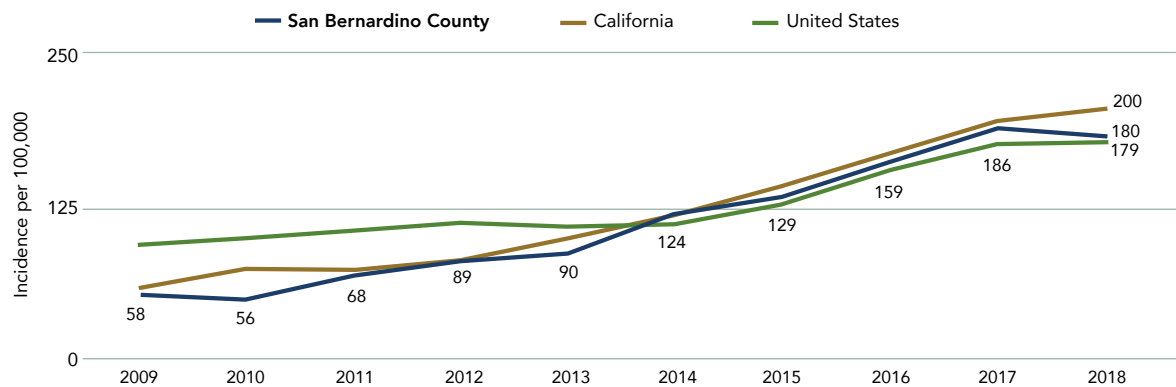
Incidence of Chlamydia per 100,000 Residents in San Bernardino County, California, and the United States, 2009-2018



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

CASE RATE OF GONORRHEA TRENDING UP, WITH SIGNS OF LEVELING IN MOST RECENT DATA

Incidence of Gonorrhea per 100,000 Residents in San Bernardino County, California, and the United States, 2009-2018



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

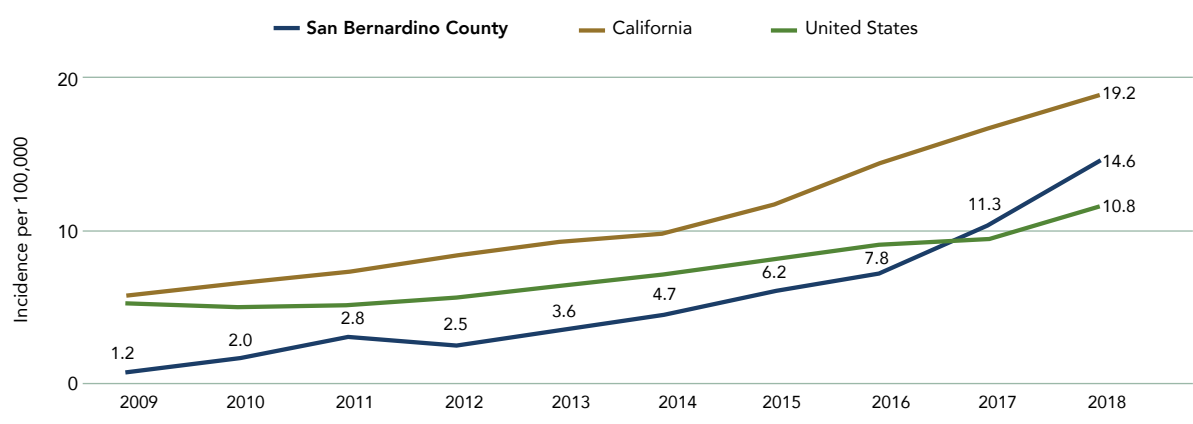
¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Data & Statistics (cdc.gov/std/stats)

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. Latent and tertiary syphilis are not tracked in this indicator.



CASE RATE OF SYPHILIS INCREASING SHARPLY IN RECENT YEARS

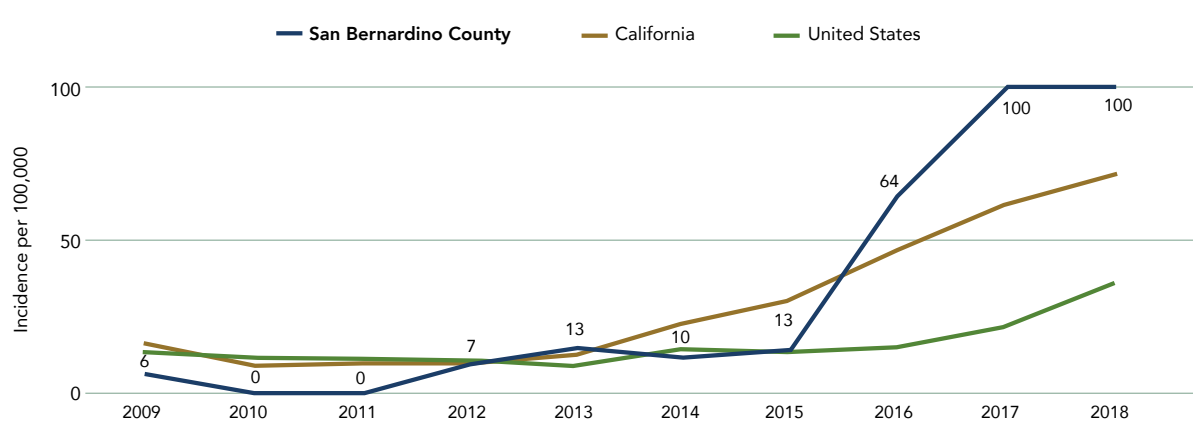
Incidence of Syphilis per 100,000 Residents in San Bernardino County, California, and the United States, 2009-2018



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

CASE RATE OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS INCREASING RAPIDLY SINCE 2015

Incidence of Congenital Syphilis per 100,000 Residents in San Bernardino County, California, and the United States, 2009-2018



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



GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

San Bernardino County's STI rates are higher than the state and nation for chlamydia and congenital syphilis and in between the state and nation for chlamydia and syphilis. Specifically, the San Bernardino County chlamydia rate of 616 per 100,000 is higher than both the California and United States chlamydia rates of 585 and 540 cases per 100,000 residents, respectively. In comparison, San Bernardino County's rate of gonorrhea (180 per 100,000 people) was lower than California's (200 per 100,000 people) and nearly the same as the U.S. rate (179 per 100,000 people). San Bernardino County's primary and secondary syphilis rate of 14.6 per 100,000 falls in between the California rate of 19.2 per 100,000 and the U.S. rate of 10.8 per 100,000.



Common STIs and Complications, if Untreated

Chlamydia, a bacterial infection, is the most commonly reported STI 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 STI 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 (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.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, individuals who are infected with STIs are two- to five-times more likely than uninfected individuals to acquire HIV infection if they are exposed to the virus through sexual contact. Each of these STIs, if left untreated, can facilitate the transmission of HIV infection. Almost half of all new STI cases each year are in people between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

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



Safety

Section Highlights

Violent Crime Rate (2015 - 2019)	up 19%
Black Juvenile Arrest Rate (2019)	66.0 per 1,000
Average Juvenile Arrest Rate (2019)	18.5 per 1,000
Number of Gang Members (2019)	14,522
Gang-Related Filings (2015 - 2019)	down 38%

Success Story

The *Safe Return Program* is a public safety program designed to protect and locate missing persons with special needs (Alzheimer's, autism, dementia, down syndrome, etc.). The Program's registry database allows officers to match data with lost individuals to reconnect them with their loved ones. The registry also works in reverse; if a loved one goes missing, a picture, description, and other valuable information are immediately available. Registration is free and accessible to all county residents.



Homicides Jump Up 17%

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

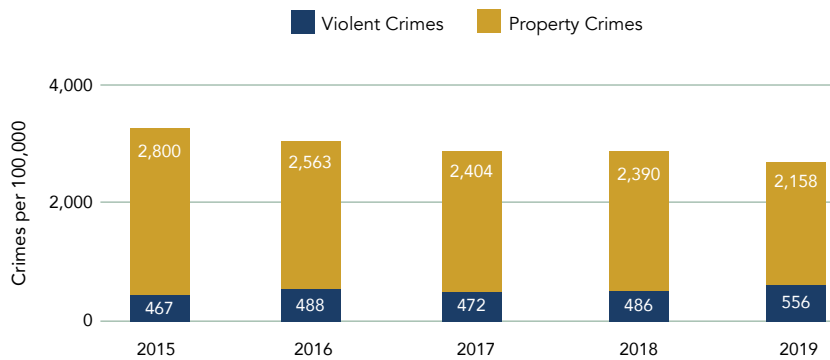


TREND

The property crime rate decreased by 10% between 2018 and 2019 and the violent crime rate increased by 15% during the same one-year period. Because property crimes account for most crime, the overall crime rate declined by 6% between 2018 and 2019. During this same period, the number of homicide victims increased from 126 to 147.

OVERALL CRIME RATE IS DECREASING

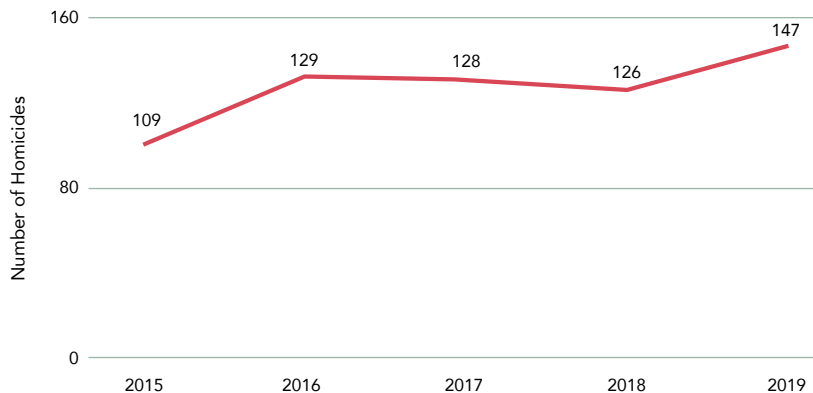
Crimes per 100,000 in San Bernardino County, 2015-2019



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

NUMBER OF HOMICIDES IS INCREASING

Victims of Homicide in San Bernardino County, 2015-2019



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

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, driving and under the influence) are not included. By some estimates, Part II crimes account for about 60% of total crimes reported in San Bernardino County.



The five-year violent crime trend is up, increasing 19% between 2015 and 2019. Specifically, since 2015, the rate of rape increased 38%, while the homicide rate increased 31%, the aggravated assault rate increased 24%, and the robbery rate increased 4%.²

During the five-year period between 2015 and 2019, juvenile arrests in San Bernardino County dropped by 38%. In 2019, 57% of the juvenile arrests were for misdemeanor charges.³

VIOLENT CRIME IS ON THE RISE

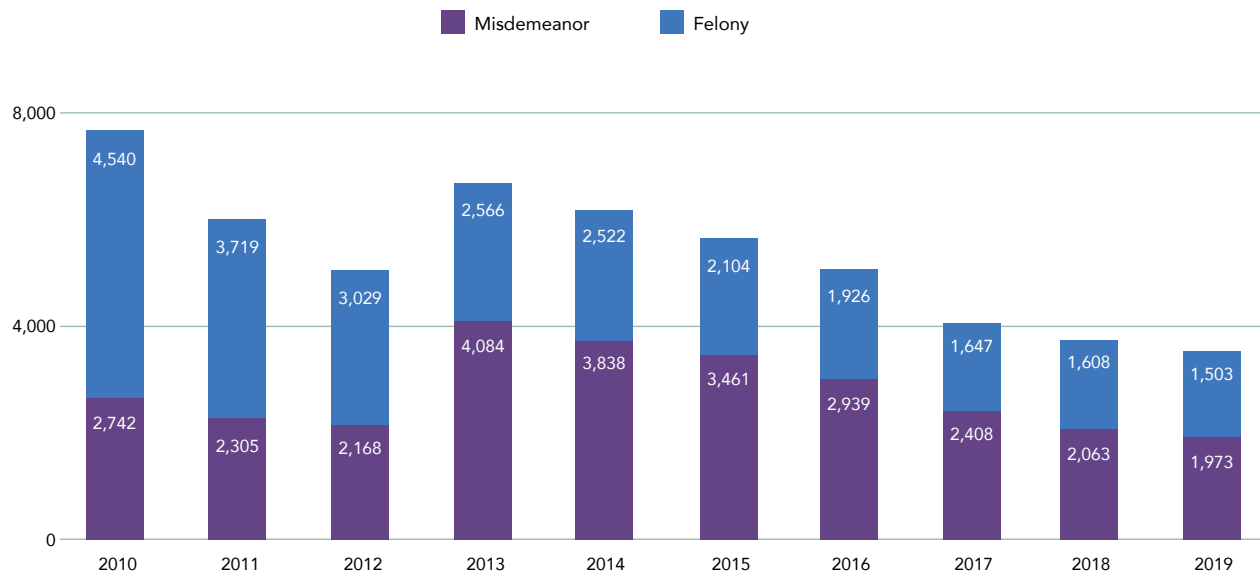
Violent Crimes per 100,000 by Type in San Bernardino County, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Change from 2015
Robbery	135.2	135.8	137.8	141.8	141.2	4%
Aggravated Assault	297.6	313.8	289.4	294.8	367.6	24%
Homicide	5.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.7	31%
Rape	29.4	32.8	39.1	43.1	40.5	38%

Source: California Department of Justice, Open Justice Dataset, Crimes & Clearances

JUVENILE ARRESTS CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Juvenile Arrests in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit

²In 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.

³The total count of juvenile arrests is inclusive of arrests made by various law enforcement agencies.



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

Black juveniles are arrested at a rate of 66.0 per 1,000 juveniles ages 12-17 years.³ This is a significantly higher rate than the countywide average of 18.5 per 1,000 juveniles and higher than any other race/ethnic group. The Equity Gap Score for juvenile arrests is 10.0 – the highest Equity Gap Score documented in this report. This score means that the group with the highest arrest rate (Black juveniles) is ten times higher than the group with the lowest arrest rate (Asian juveniles).



Equity Gap Score

10.0

BLACK JUVENILE ARREST RATE MUCH HIGHER THAN ANY OTHER GROUP

Juvenile Arrest Rate Per 1,000 by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2019



Sources: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit; California Department of Finance, Table P-3

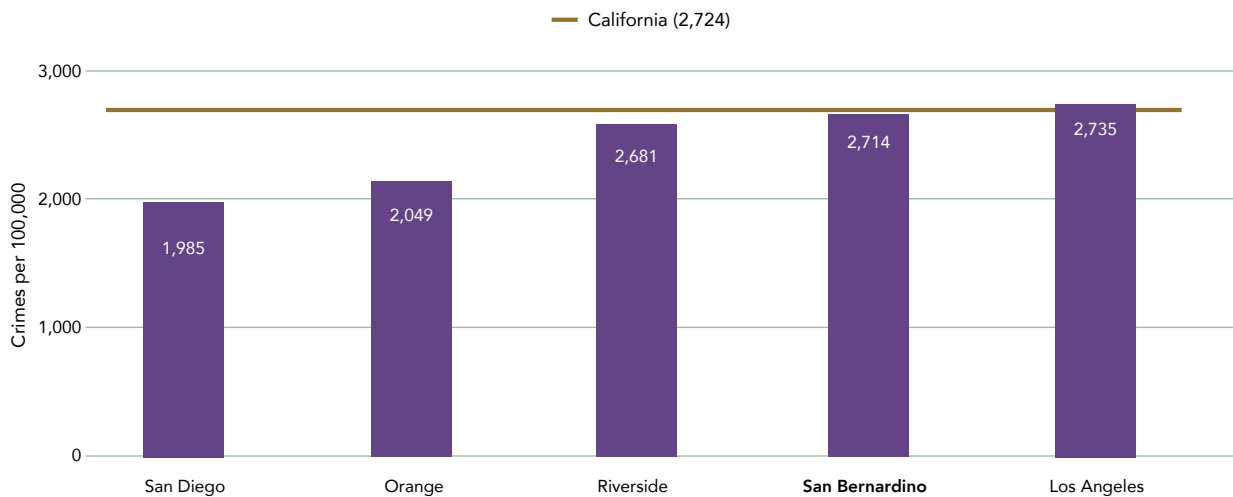


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

The crime rate in San Bernardino County is one of the highest among neighboring counties compared, but slightly lower than the state.

HIGHER CRIME RATE THAN MOST NEIGHBORING COUNTIES

County Comparison of Crimes per 100,000, 2019



Sources: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit; California Department of Finance, Table P-3

³The total count of juvenile arrests is inclusive of arrests made by various law enforcement agencies.



San Bernardino County Probation Department Day Reporting and Reentry Services Centers

The San Bernardino County Probation Department operates three Day Reporting and Reentry Services Centers (DRRSC) that are regionally-based adult facilities. The centers are funded with a portion of the monies received from AB 109 and are conveniently located. DRRSCs provide access to co-located multi-agency partners: Department of Behavioral Health (DBH), Transitional Assistance Department (TAD), Public Health, and Workforce Development Department. Each center 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.

In the three year period between 2017/18 and 2019/20, more than 40,300 clients were seen at the Probation Department's three DRRSCs. Of these clients:

- 4,273 were referred to Workforce Development for employment readiness training or job placement assistance;*
- 4,467 were referred to TAD for assistance with accessing CalFresh or health care enrollment;*
- 6,853 were referred to DBH for assistance with behavioral health issues, dual diagnosis issues, and/or coordination of outpatient treatment services;*
- 989 unique clients were placed in housing by Probation Housing Coordinators; and*
- 1,005 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 40,300 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 40,300.

Source: San Bernardino County Probation Department, Research Unit



More of Gang-Related Filings are for Homicide

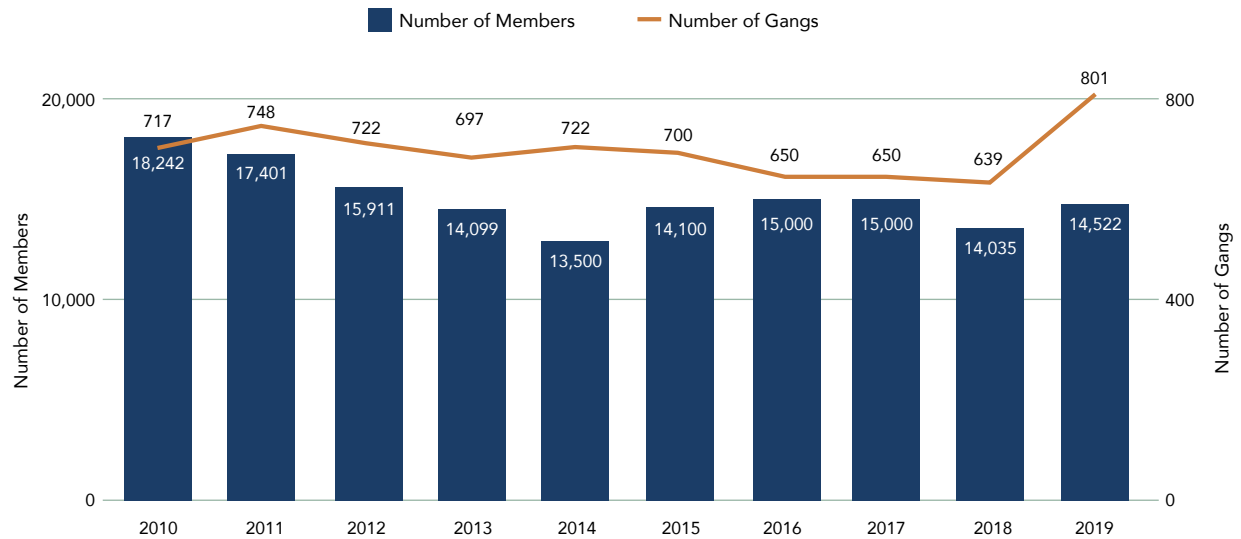
Tracking gang-related data may help the community gauge the extent and nature of gang membership and gang-related crime. It can aid policymakers in determining the effectiveness of programs to combat gang-related crime and the level of funding needed to support these programs. This indicator measures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



TREND

There were 801 known gangs in San Bernardino County in 2019, an increase from 2018 when there were 639 gangs. The number of gang members also increased, from 14,035 gang members in 2018 to 14,522 in 2019. However, some of this increase may be attributable to changes in data entry criteria.

APPARENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF GANGS AND GANG MEMBERSHIP
Gangs and Gang Membership in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



Note: In 2019, there was a change in data entry criteria, which could account for much of the change between 2018 and 2019.
Source: San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department

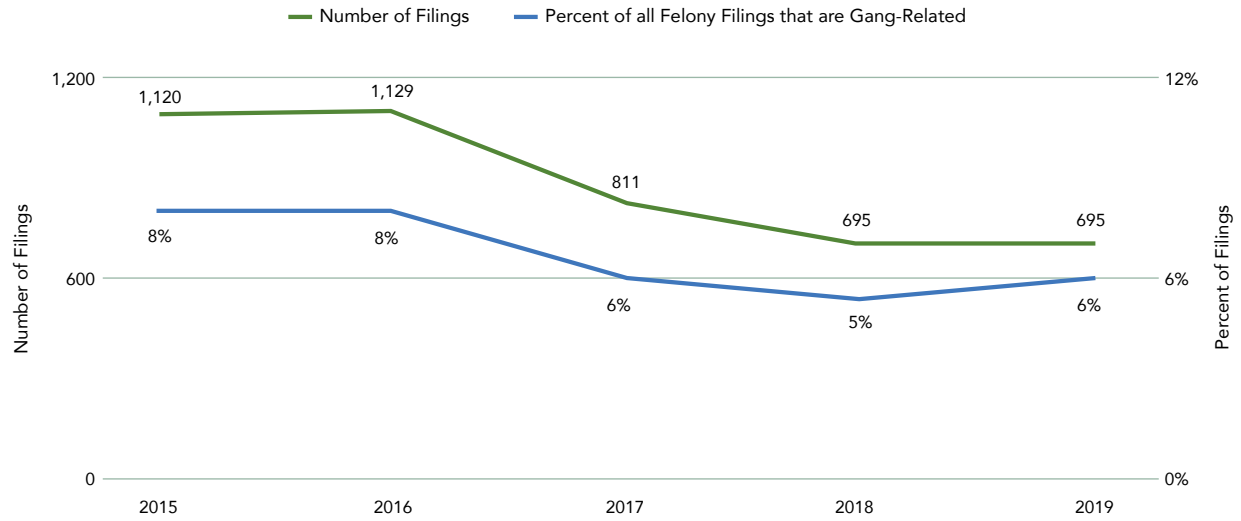
¹ A filing is a charging document filed with the superior court clerk by a prosecuting attorney alleging that a person committed or attempted to commit a crime.



There was a total of 695 gang-related felony filings in 2019, the same number of filings as in 2018. This represents 6% of all felony filings, up from 5% of filings in 2018. In 2019, 34 of the filings against gang-related defendants were for homicide, a slight increase from 2018, which had 33 such filings. This represents 31% of all homicide filings, an increase from 26% of all homicide filings in 2018 and 21% in 2017.

AFTER STEEP DECLINE, GANG-RELATED FILINGS REMAIN RELATIVELY STEADY

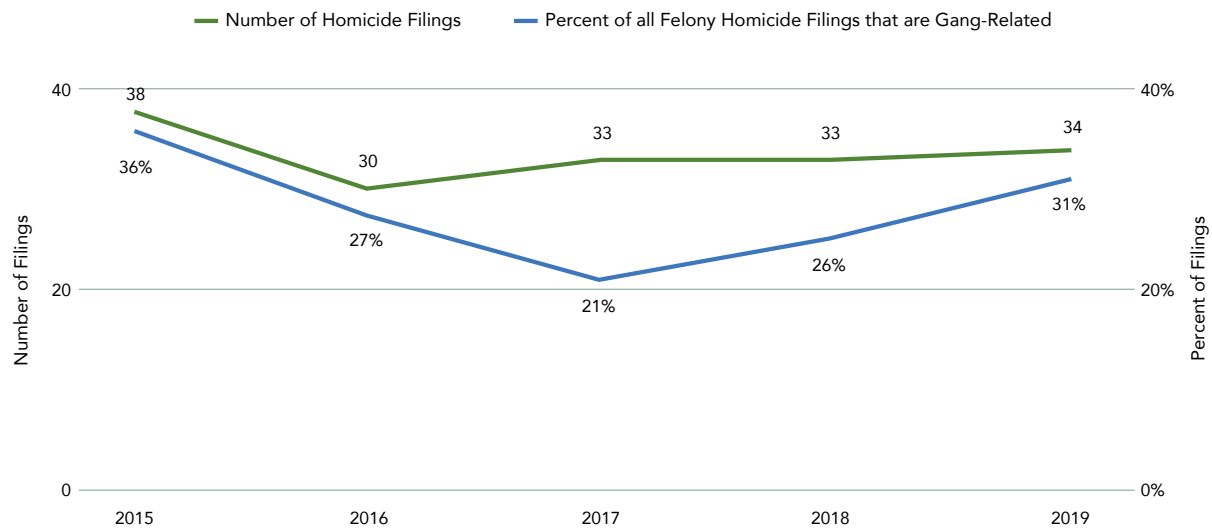
Gang-Related Filings in San Bernardino County, 2015-2019



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office

GANG-RELATED HOMICIDES INCREASE

Gang-Related Homicide Filings in San Bernardino County, 2015-2019



Source: San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office



Transportation

Section Highlights

Average Commute Time (2010 - 2019)	rose 8% to 31.9 minutes
Alternative Fueled Vehicle Registrations (2018 – 2020)	up 32%
Victims of Vehicle Collisions (2010 - 2019)	up 35%
Bus Ridership (2018/19 – 2019/20)	down 21%
Proportion of Transportation Funding that is Locally Sourced (2021-2026)	74%

Success Story

COVID-19 created a substantial demand on non-profit organizations to distribute food and other essential items at different events throughout San Bernardino County. When Victor Valley Transit Authority (VFTA) was asked to assist with these events, three VFTA staff members stepped up and offered their service whenever needed. These staff members drove paratransit buses to food banks to assist with picking up large amounts of food to be distributed at events at multiple locations. They would then transport and offload the food and actively distribute the food at the drive-up events for the community. They participated in over 20 different events, benefitting thousands of individuals and families. Their help was critical in making these events a real benefit to the community in these times of need.



More Commuters Drive Alone than 10-Years Ago

Tracking commuter trends and transportation system demand helps gauge the ease with which residents, workers, and goods can move within the county. Traffic congestion adversely affects the efficient movement of goods, contributes to the expense of operating a car, and increases air pollution. Transit use is likely significantly impacted by the sheer size of the county, the distances between destinations within the county, and low-density land use, which may result in lengthy transit trips. Residents may choose to trade off longer commute times for housing affordability or other quality of life factors. This indicator tracks average commute times, residents' primary mode of travel to work, and hours of delay on freeways in the region.

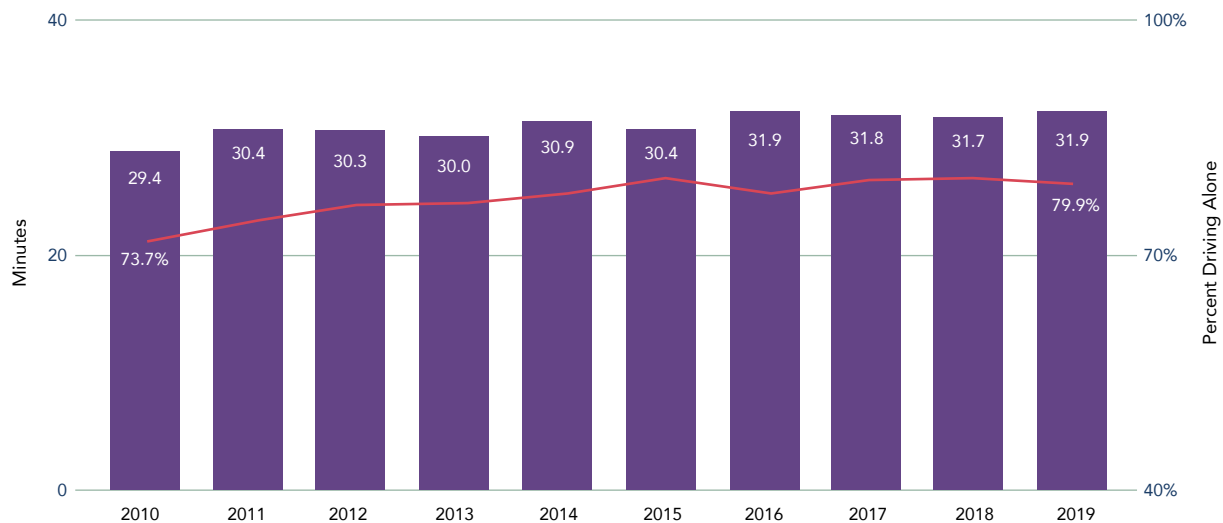


TREND

In 2019, the average commute time to work for San Bernardino County residents was 31.9 minutes, compared with 31.7 minutes in 2018. San Bernardino County commute times have increased by an average of 2.5 minutes since 2010.

At 79.9%, most of San Bernardino County commuters drove alone in 2019. This level is higher than ten years ago, when 73.7% of commuters drove alone. Carpooling, while the second most common means of commuting (10.1%), has declined significantly from 2010 when 17.4% of commuters drove to work with someone else. At 5.9%, the percentage of commuters working at home is steadily increasing, from 3.5% in 2010.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COMMUTE TIMES INCREASING SLIGHTLY OVER TIME
Mean Travel Time to Work (in Minutes) and Percentage Driving Alone in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table DP03

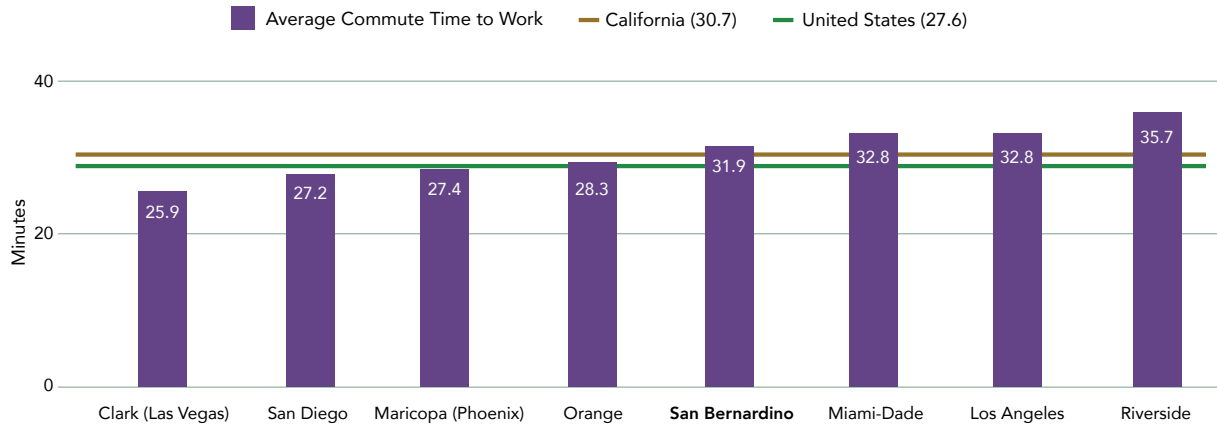


GEOGRAPHIC DETAIL

San Bernardino County's average commute time is longer than both California (30.7 minutes) and the U.S. (27.6 minutes) and is exceeded by Miami, Los Angeles, and Riverside, among regions compared.

COMMUTE TIMES IN MIDDLE OF RANGE AMONG REGIONS COMPARED

Regional Comparison of Average Commute Time to Work in Minutes, 2019

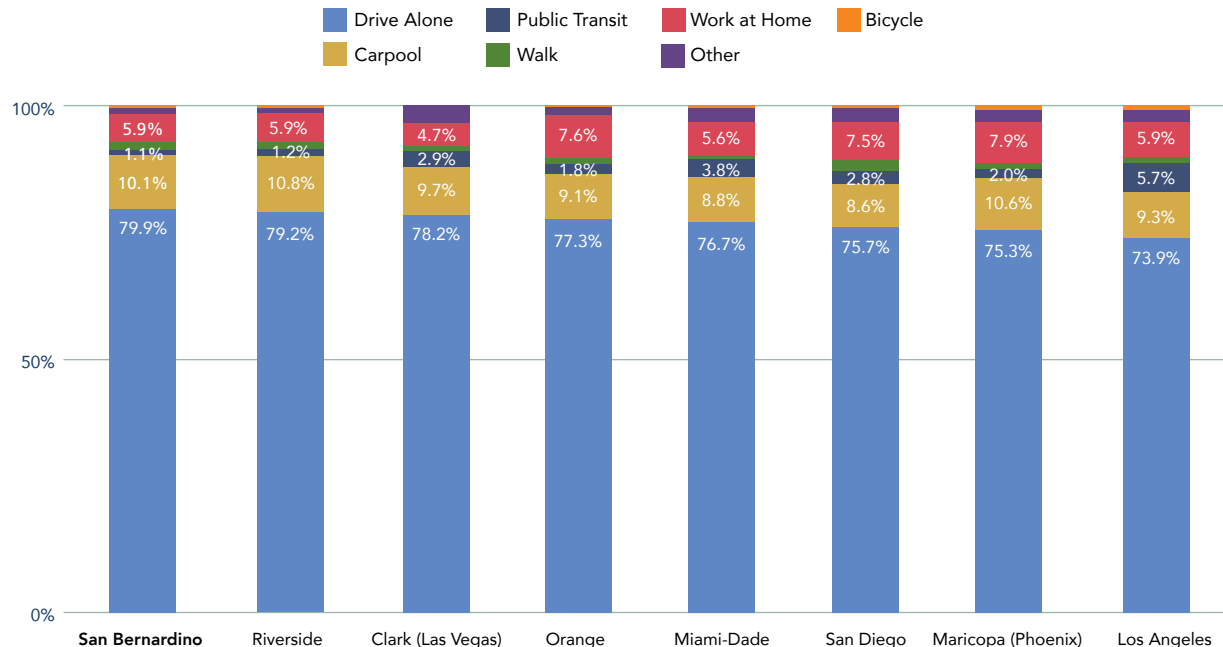


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Compared to peer regions, San Bernardino County has the highest level of commuters driving alone (79.9% in 2019), while Los Angeles County has the lowest level (73.9%). San Bernardino County also has the lowest level of public transit use among peers (1.1%), well below the high of 5.7% of commuters using public transit in Los Angeles County.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY HAS HIGHEST RATE OF PEOPLE DRIVING ALONE

Regional Comparison of Primary Mode of Travel to Work, 2019



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



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 and commute into San Bernardino County to work. Just 35,096 people live in Orange County and commute into San Bernardino. About 280,000 people both live and work in San Bernardino County.

MORE PEOPLE COMMUTE OUT OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY THAN COMMUTE IN Intercounty Commuting Patterns, 2017

Live in San Bernardino County and Work Elsewhere (Outflow) Work in San Bernardino County and Live Elsewhere (Inflow)



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

Arterial Pavement Condition in "Good" Range

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 2020 assessment included a total of 22,601 lane miles of pavement in San Bernardino County, which are maintained by local jurisdictions. In 2020, San Bernardino County's average pavement condition index (PCI) was 74, which is one point below the "good to excellent" range, but higher than the statewide average PCI of 66. 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 74 since tracking began.

Source: Draft California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment, 2021 (www.savecaliforniastreet.org/)



Alternative Fuel Vehicles: Only 1% of all Registrations, but Growing

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.

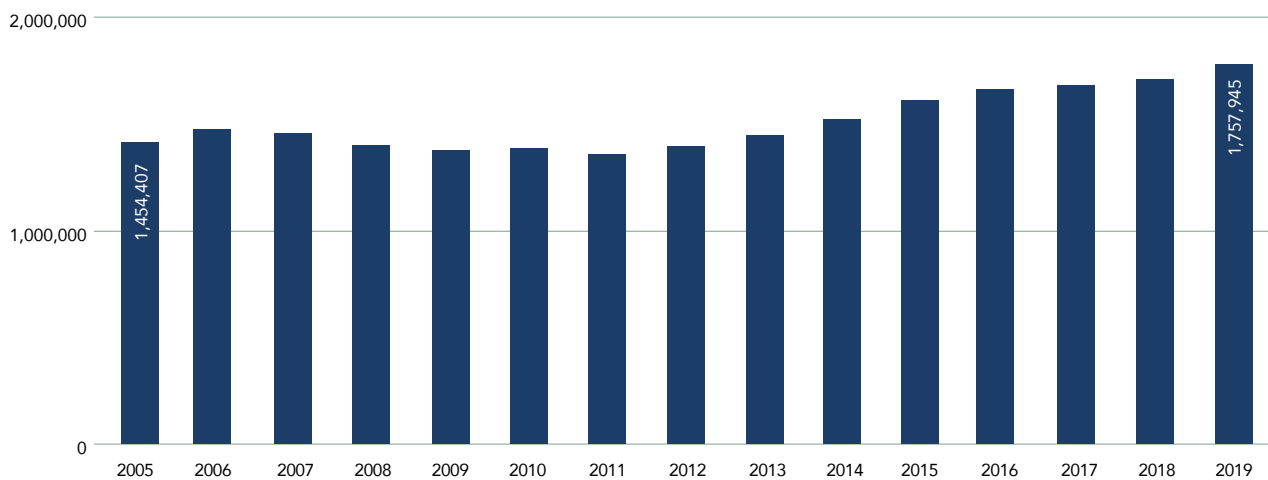


TREND

Nearly 47,000 new cars, trucks and motorcycles were added to San Bernardino County’s vehicle registration rolls between 2018 and 2019. This one-year change reflects a growth rate of 3%, which is slightly faster than the statewide growth rate of 2%. Since 2005, registrations have grown 21%.

REGISTRATIONS CONTINUE TO GROW

Vehicle Registrations in San Bernardino County, 2005-2019



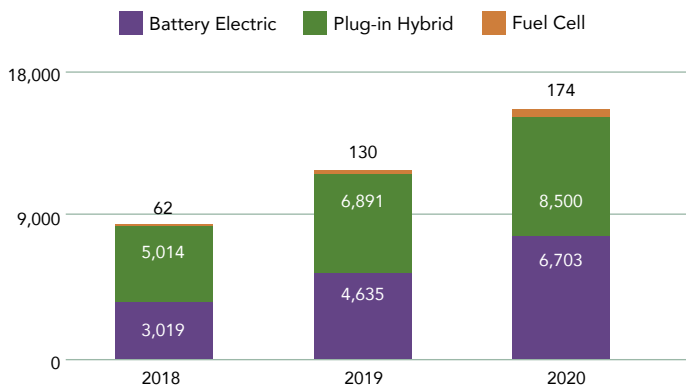
Source: California Department of Motor Vehicles

The rapid adoption of alternative fueled vehicles continued in 2020, with San Bernardino County residents adding over 3,700 battery electric, plug-in hybrid, or hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. This represents a one-year growth rate of 32%. These three vehicle types were selected for tracking because they may be eligible for Clean Air Vehicle (CAV) decals that allow access for use in HOV lanes regardless of the number of passengers.

Together these three types of alternative fuel vehicles make up only 1% of San Bernardino County vehicles, but they are among the fastest growing. In 2020, hybrid gas vehicles made up 2% and ethanol powered vehicles made up 4%. The remaining 93% of vehicles in San Bernardino County are powered by fossil fuels, including gasoline, diesel, or natural gas.

STEADY GROWTH IN ALTERNATIVE FUELED VEHICLES

Alternative Fuel Vehicles by Type in San Bernardino County, 2018-2020



Note: Data are as of January 1 of each year.

Source: California Department of Motor Vehicles



Alternative Fuel Vehicle Definitions

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

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

Fuel Cell: A fuel cell 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 (<https://blog.ucsusa.org/josh-goldman/comparing-electric-vehicles-hybrid-vs-bev-vs-phev-vs-fcev-411>)



Steady Upward Climb in Traffic Injuries and Fatalities

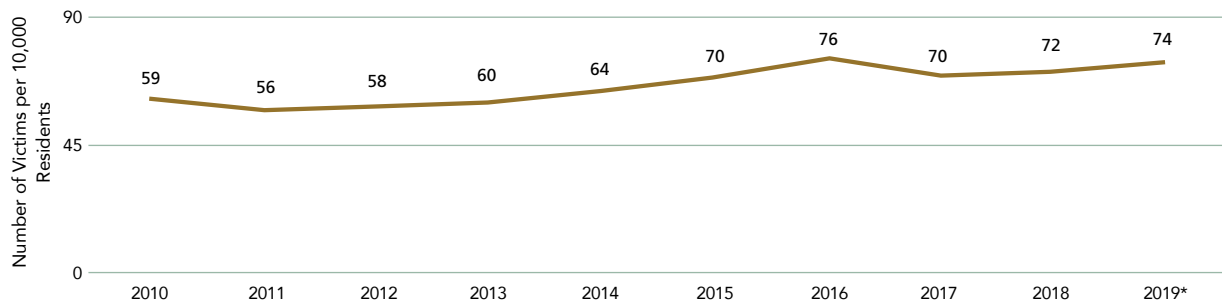
Traffic safety is an important element of a livable community that supports convenient and safe transportation choices including driving, transit, bicycling, and walking. Yet there are thousands of victims of traffic collisions each year, and many of those injuries or fatalities were potentially preventable. Factors that influence traffic safety include road design, posted traffic speed, road and sidewalk quality, and driver behaviors like speeding and driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Distracted driving, biking, or walking may also contribute. Traffic safety data helps communities assess whether strategies to improve safety are having an impact. This indicator tracks the number of San Bernardino County victims of vehicle collisions per 10,000 residents and the number of pedestrians and bicyclists killed or injured in vehicle collisions by age.

TREND

There were 16,123 people injured or killed in vehicle collisions in San Bernardino County in 2019, a 6% increase from the previous year, and up a total of 35% since 2010.

INJURIES AND FATALITIES ARE INCREASING

Victims Killed or Injured in Vehicle Collisions per 10,000 in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



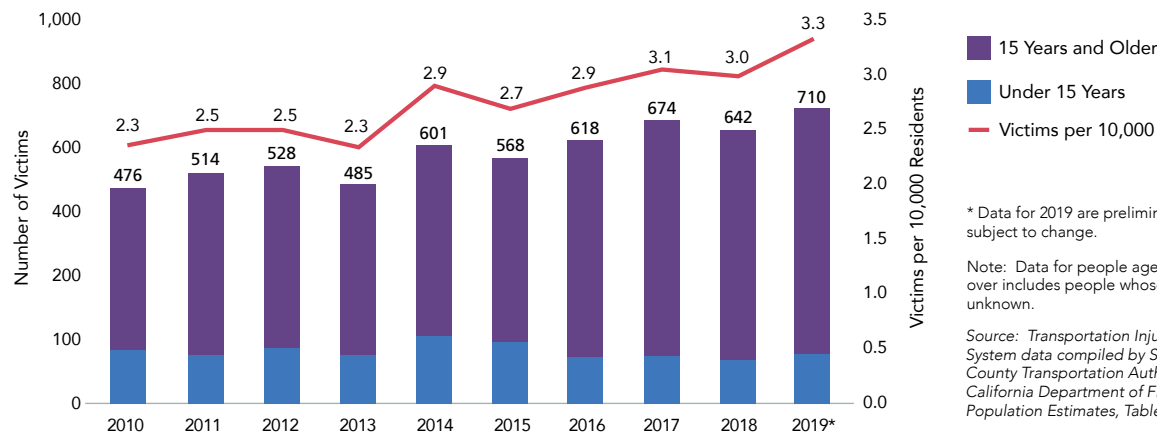
* Data for 2019 are preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Transportation Injury Mapping System and California Department of Finance Population Estimates, Table E-2

Bicyclists and pedestrians made up 5% of all traffic collision victims in 2019. Pedestrian injuries and fatalities were the highest reported since 2009, at 710 victims. This represents a one-year increase in pedestrian injuries and fatalities of 11%, and a 49% increase between 2010 and 2019. In contrast, bicyclist injuries and fatalities decreased, falling to 256 victims in 2019, a drop of 18% from the previous year.

PER CAPITA AND ABSOLUTE PEDESTRIAN DEATHS AND INJURIES ON THE RISE

Pedestrians Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions by Age in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



* Data for 2019 are preliminary and subject to change.

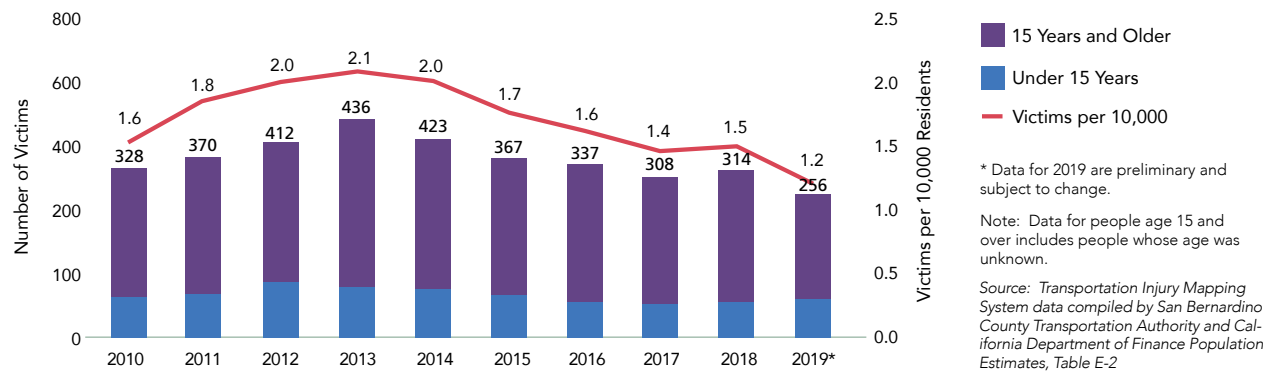
Note: Data for people age 15 and over includes people whose age was unknown.

Source: Transportation Injury Mapping System data compiled by San Bernardino County Transportation Authority and California Department of Finance Population Estimates, Table E-2



BICYCLIST INJURIES AND DEATHS TRENDING DOWNWARD

Bicyclists Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions by Age in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



RACE/ETHNICITY DETAIL

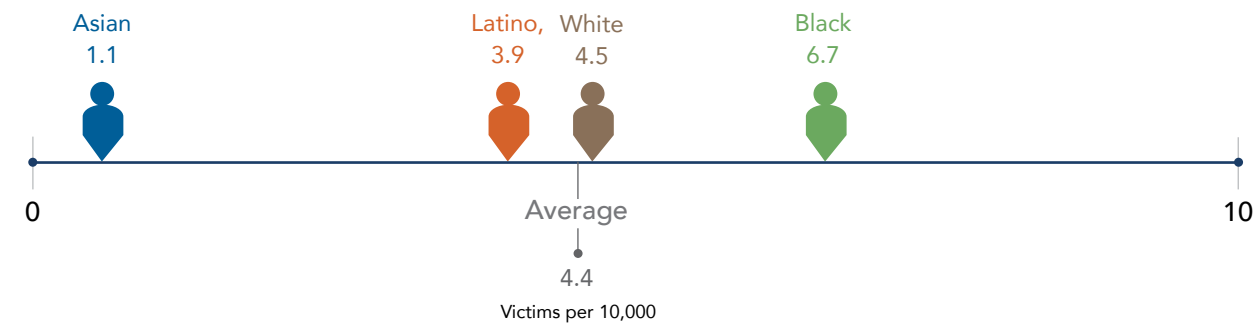
In 2018 in San Bernardino County, 434 Latino bicyclists or pedestrians were victims in a vehicle collision, compared to 298 White bicyclists or pedestrians, 130 Black bicyclists or pedestrians, and 17 Asian bicyclists or pedestrians.¹ While there were fewer Black bicyclist and pedestrian victims than Latino and White bicyclists and pedestrians, Black bicyclists and pedestrians experienced the highest rate of victimization at 6.7 per 10,000 Black residents. These rates are calculated using the population of each race/ethnic group, not the number in each group that walks or bicycles, which is unknown. Asian bicyclists and pedestrians experienced the lowest rate of victimization at 1.1 per 10,000 Asian residents. The Equity Gap Score for bicyclist and pedestrian victims of traffic collisions was 6.3, which indicates that the group with the highest rate of injury or death (Black bicyclists or pedestrians) was over six times higher than the group with the lowest rate of injury or death (Asian bicyclists or pedestrians).



Equity Gap Score
6.3

VARIATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY IN RATE OF VICTIMIZATION

Bicyclists or Pedestrians Injured or Killed in Vehicle Collisions per 10,000 by Race/Ethnicity in San Bernardino County, 2018



Source: Transportation Injury Mapping System and California Department of Finance Population Projections, Table P-2D

¹ Since 2019 data are preliminary, 2018 data were selected for the race/ethnicity detail analysis to improve accuracy.



Pandemic Deals a Blow to Transit Ridership

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.

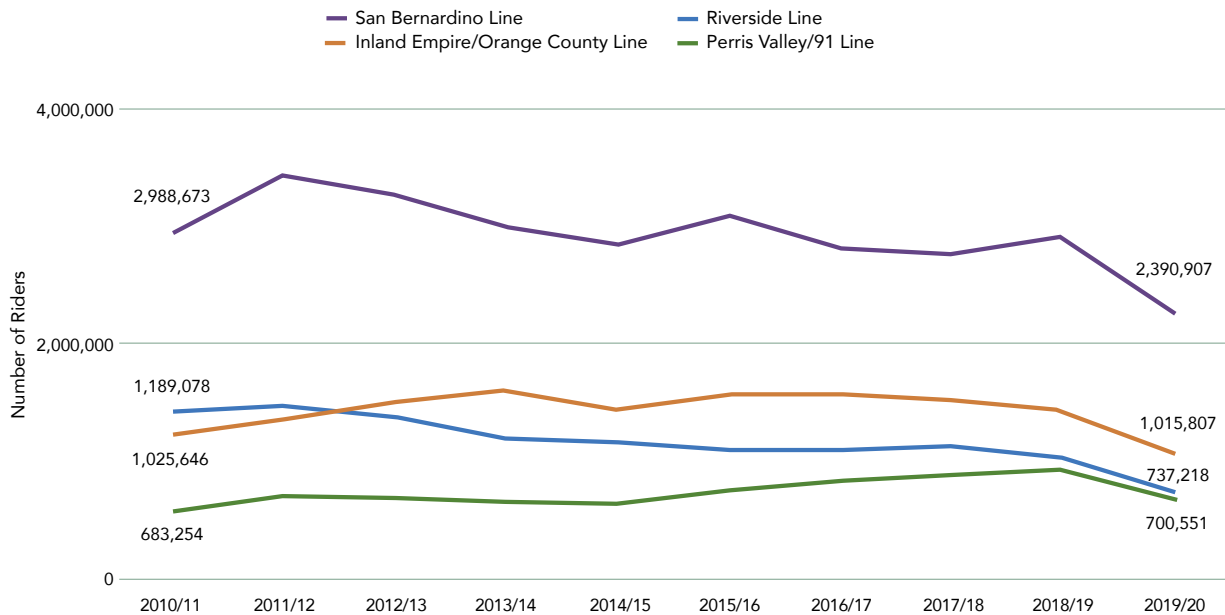


TREND

For all Metrolink rail lines that have at least one station serving San Bernardino County, ridership figures from the 2019/20 fiscal year (July to June) showed a one-year decline of 21% decline, due to many commuters transitioning to working at home as a result of the pandemic. The line that experienced the greatest one-year decline as of June 2020 was the Riverside Line, falling 23%. The San Bernardino Line fell the least, but still experienced a 18% decline in one year. Prior to the onset of the pandemic, the Riverside Line and the San Bernardino Line were already seeing slow but steady ridership declines. Conversely, in the 10 years prior to the pandemic, ridership on the Inland Empire/Orange County Line and the Perris Valley/91 Line was generally increasing. This growth was halted by the pandemic.

RAIL RIDERSHIP DOWN ON ALL LINES AS PANDEMIC KEEPS COMMUTERS HOME

Commuter Rail Ridership on Rail Lines Serving San Bernardino County (San Bernardino Line, Riverside Line, Inland Empire/Orange County Line, and Perris Valley/91 Line), 2011-2020



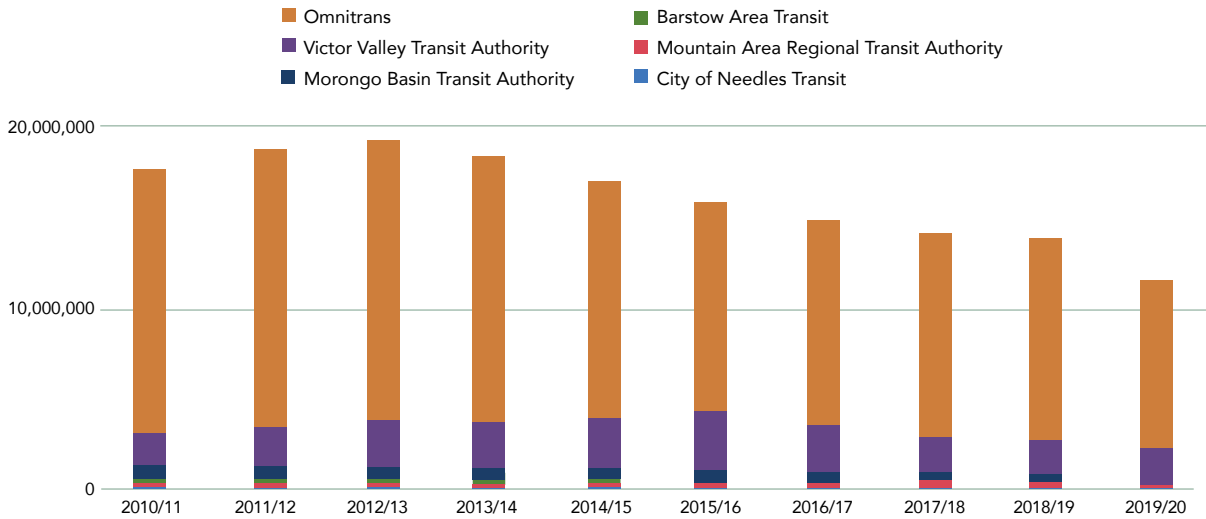
Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority



The steady decline in bus ridership in San Bernardino County continued in 2019/20 and declined more sharply than in previous years due to the pandemic. In 2019/20, there were 11,364,228 bus passenger boardings, which reflects a one-year decrease of 16% (compared to decreases of 3% or 4% in previous years). Overall, since 2010/11, ridership dropped 35%. On a per capita basis, Omnitrans ridership fell from 10.7 trips per capita in 2012 to 7.0 in 2019 (a 35% decline). Per capita ridership on Victor Valley Transit fell 20% over the same period, from 5.3 trips per capita to 4.2 in 2019.

PANDEMIC EXACERBATES DOWNWARD TREND IN BUS RIDERSHIP

Bus Ridership in San Bernardino County, 2011-2020



Note: Beginning 2015/16, the City of Barstow and portions of the county joined the Victor Valley Transit Authority, expanding its service area. Consequently, ridership reporting for Barstow Area Transit ended in 2015/16.

Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority

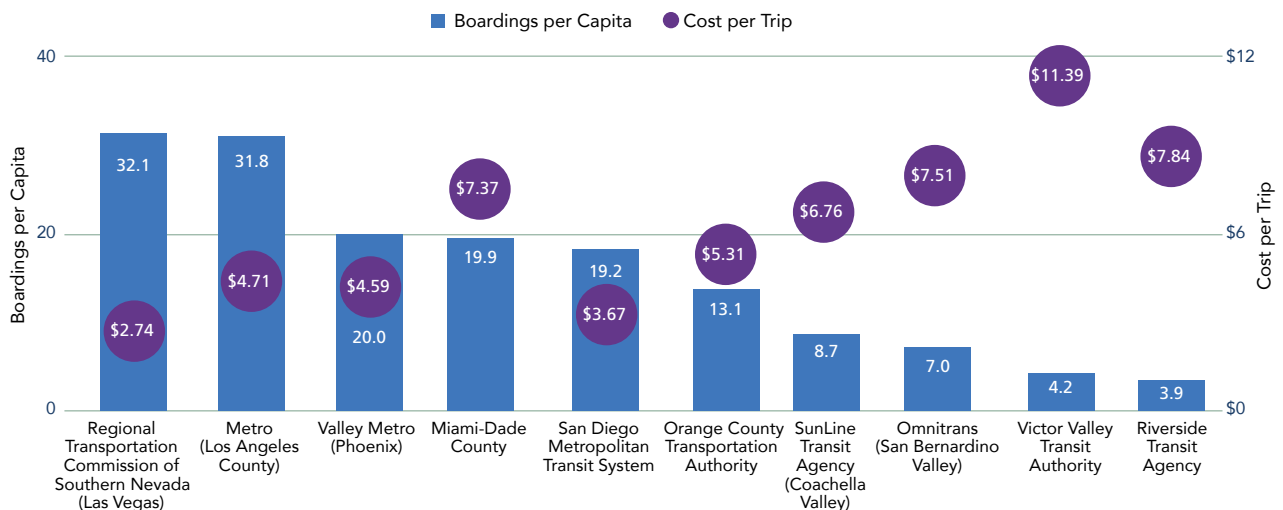


GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

Inland Empire transit agencies, including Omnitrans and Victor Valley Transit Authority (VTA), have substantially fewer boardings per capita than peer markets compared, including transit agencies serving Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Phoenix. VTA posted the highest operating costs per trip at \$11.39 in 2019, while the transit agency serving Las Vegas had the lowest at \$2.74. Omnitrans operating costs per trip were the third highest among the 10 agencies compared.

FEWER BOARDINGS PER CAPITA IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY THAN IN MORE URBAN PEER MARKETS

Regional Comparison of Bus System Boardings per Capita and Operating Costs per Trip, 2019



Note: Boardings per capita are calculated using the service area population for transit providers and include bus and bus rapid transit service only; commuter bus, demand response service, and heavy or light rail is not included.

Source: National Transit Database, National Total Summary and Complete Profile Set: All Reporters (www.transit.dot.gov/ntd/transit-profiles-summary-reports)



Measure I Revenues Decline Slightly

A comprehensive, well-maintained, and effective road and transit network is important for commuters to get to and from their jobs. It is also essential for efficient goods movement 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.

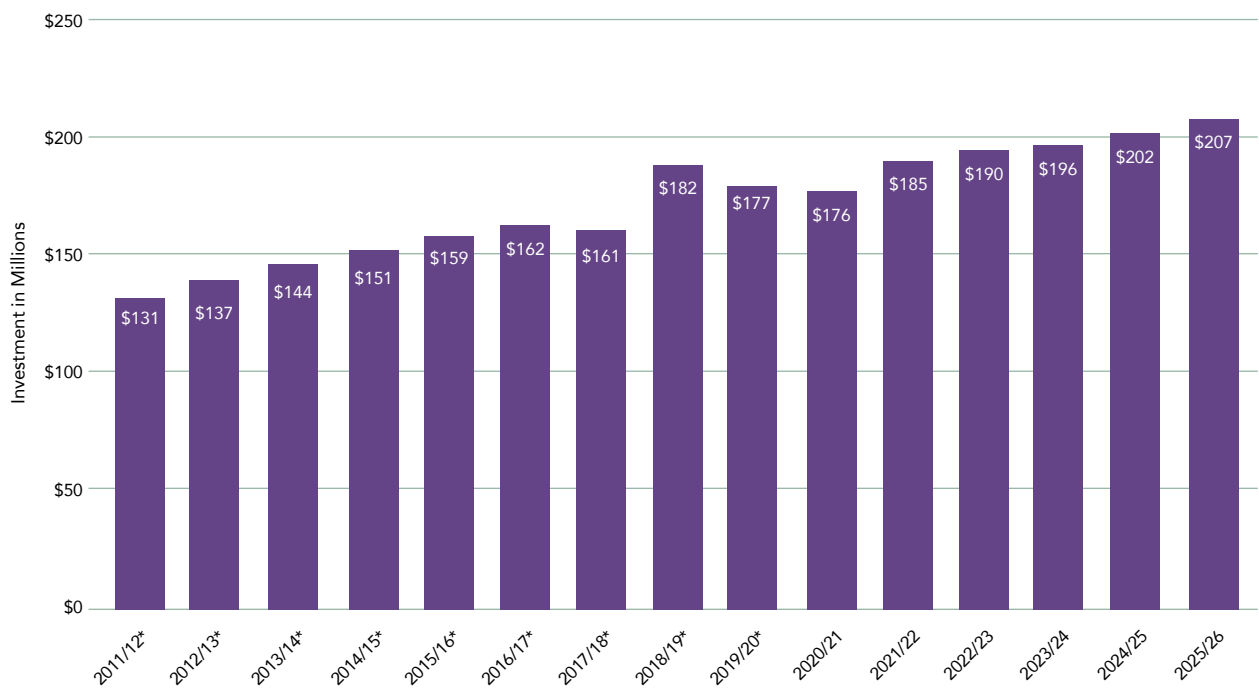


TREND

While Measure I revenue has been variable in recent years, it is still projected to continue to increase. In a single year, between 2017/18 and 2018/19, revenue grew 13%, riding on a robust economy. However, in the subsequent fiscal year, which overlapped partly with the start of the pandemic (2019/20), revenue fell 3%. Revenues are expected to decline again, but only slightly (-1%) for the 2020/21 fiscal year and rise annually after that, reaching an estimated \$207 million in 2025/26.

Over the past several transportation funding cycles, planned per capita investment in transportation projects in San Bernardino County remained relatively steady, increasing an average of 1% annually since the 2015-2020 funding cycle.

REVENUE PROJECTED TO GROW AGAIN AFTER SLIGHT PANDEMIC-INDUCED RETRACTION
Actual and Forecast Measure I Revenue (in Millions) for San Bernardino County Transportation Projects, 2011/12-2025/26



*Actuals

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.

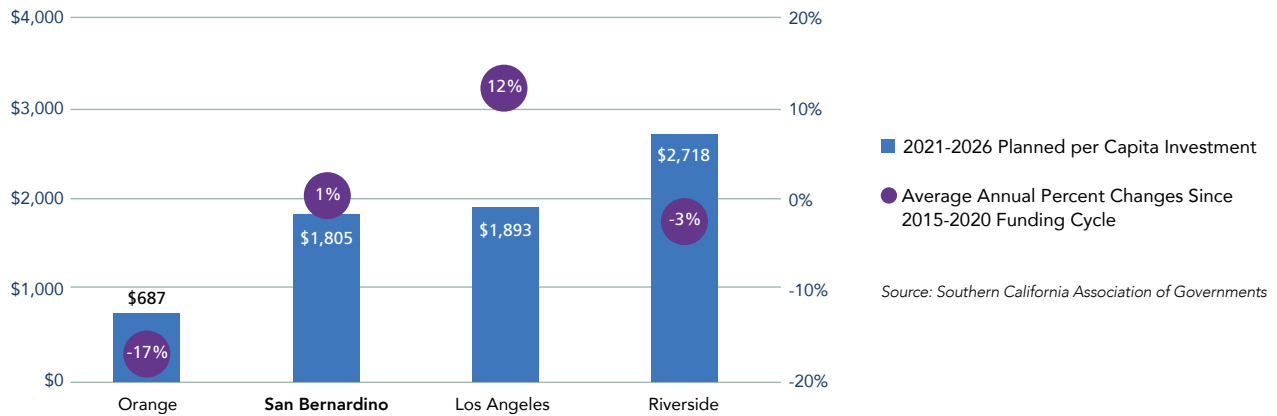


GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

In the current (2021-2026) funding cycle, the planned transportation investment is equivalent to \$1,805 per capita in San Bernardino County. This is similar to Los Angeles County (\$1,893), but less than Riverside County (\$2,718) and more than Orange County (\$687). While investment since the 2015-2020 funding cycle has been relatively steady in San Bernardino County and Riverside County, investment has been falling in Orange County and increasing in Los Angeles County.

PLANNED INVESTMENT REMAINED FAIRLY STEADY IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY SINCE 2015

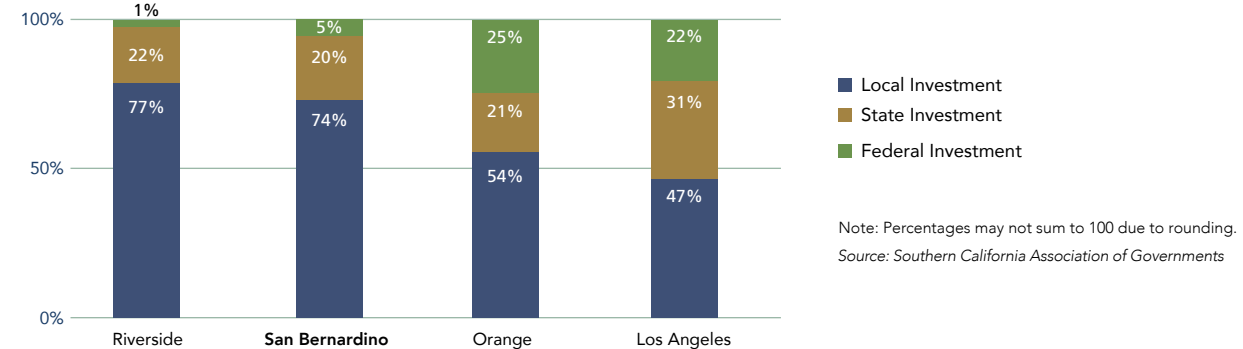
County Comparison of 2021-2026 Planned per Capita Transportation Investment and Average Annual Percent Change in Planned per Capita Investment Since 2015-2020 Funding Cycle



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 just 26% of transportation funding with local funds making up the remaining 74%. Among peers, only Riverside County has a higher percentage of local transportation funding (77%).

74% OF TRANSPORTATION DOLLARS ARE LOCALLY SOURCED

County Comparison of the Proportion of Transportation Funding that is from Local, State, and Federal Sources, 2021-2026 Funding Cycle



SBCTA Successfully Secures Grants for Key Transit and Highway Projects

In 2017, the state passed Senate Bill 1 – Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 (SB1) that provides for several statewide competitive programs to address transit and highway congestion needs. In 2020, San Bernardino County Transportation Authority was extremely successful in these competitive grants and received a total of \$223 million for critical transit and highway projects. These include a \$15 million award of Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program funds for Zero-Emission Buses on the future West Valley Connector Bus Rapid Transit Project in the West Valley; two Trade Corridor Enhancement Program grants (\$118.7 million for Express Lanes, Auxiliary Lanes and Toll Systems on the I-15 from SR-60 to Foothill Boulevard and \$24.1 million for the I-10 Eastbound Truck Climbing Lane in Yucaipa); and \$65 million of Solutions for Congested Corridors Program funds for the West Valley Connector Bus Rapid Transit Project. These awards represent 10.8% of SB1 Competitive Program dollars available statewide for 2020.

Source: San Bernardino County Transportation Authority



Environment

Section Highlights

Air Quality (2020)

most days "moderate"

Solid Waste Disposal (2010 - 2019)

up 25%

Pollutant Discharge Reports (2019 - 2020)

down 18%

Estimated Average Water Consumption (July 2020)

143 gallons
per capita per day

Success Story

The San Bernardino County Flood Control District was recognized with the 2020 Management and Administration Award from the National Association of Counties (NACo) for their *Homeless Encampment Clean-Up Program*. The award honors innovative and effective county government programs that strengthen services for residents. The Homeless Encampment Clean-Up Program cleans up flood control facilities such as channels, basins, and streambeds littered with trash and debris from homeless encampments that present potential for environmental concerns in addition to compromising the safety of the homeless individuals living in these facilities. The team has collected over 695 tons of trash and debris, equating to over a million pounds or 79,925 trash bags full of trash over a year.



Region 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



TREND

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.

RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO HOLDS POSITION AS TOP REGION FOR SOLAR POWER

Selected Metro Area Comparison of Green Innovation Metrics Ranking Among 26 California 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



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

Source: Next10, California Green Innovation Index, 2019 (www.next10.org)

¹The 2020 Green Innovation Index report from Next10 did not include regional data rankings as in previous years; therefore, the data in this indicator are the same as those reported in the 2019 Community Indicators Report. Regional rankings may be conducted in subsequent Green Innovation Index reports.



Air Quality Extremes in 2020: More “Good” Days and More “Unhealthy” Days

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.



TREND

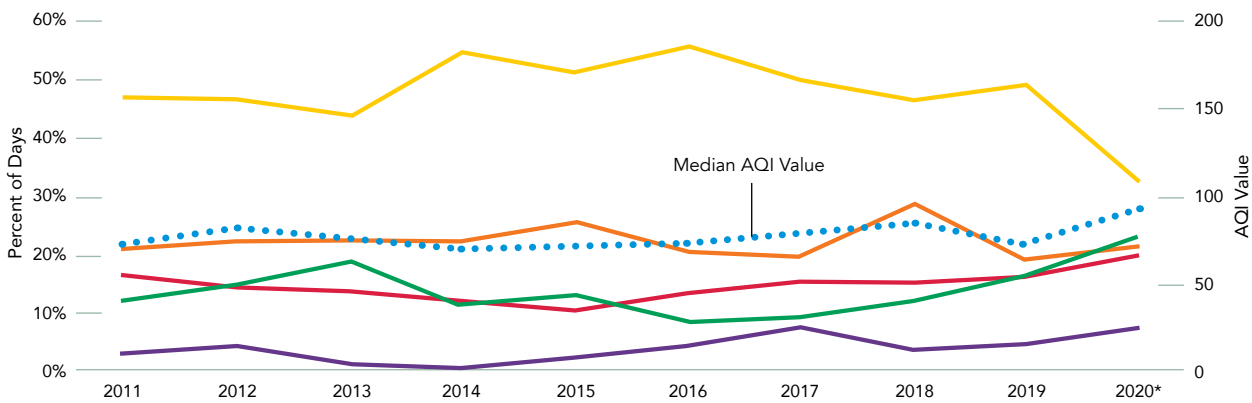
The most common air quality status for San Bernardino County is the “moderate” range. In 2020, one-third of days (32%) were in the “moderate” range, which was substantially fewer than the 48% of days reported in 2019. The second most common air quality status in 2020 was “good,” which accounted for 22% of days of the year, which is an improvement compared to 2019 when 15% of days were “good.” One in five days (or 21% of days) were considered “unhealthy for sensitive groups” in 2020, which was similar to the percentage in 2019 (19%). Meanwhile, 20% of days were “unhealthy” in 2020, compared to 15% in 2019. Air that was “very unhealthy” rose from 2% of days in 2019 to 6% of days in 2020. Overall, the median Air Quality Index value increased in 2020 to 97, up from 80 in 2019. Both values are in the “moderate” range.

“MODERATE” AIR QUALITY DAYS REPLACED BY MORE DAYS AT THE EXTREMES

Air Quality Index in San Bernardino County, 2011-2020

Percentage of Days When Air Quality Was...

Good Moderate Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups Unhealthy Very Unhealthy



* Data for 2020 are considered preliminary. The percentages were calculated on 305 days with AQI data in 2020 and 365 (or 366) days with AQI data for the remainder of years shown. The 2020 data were retrieved January 14, 2021.

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



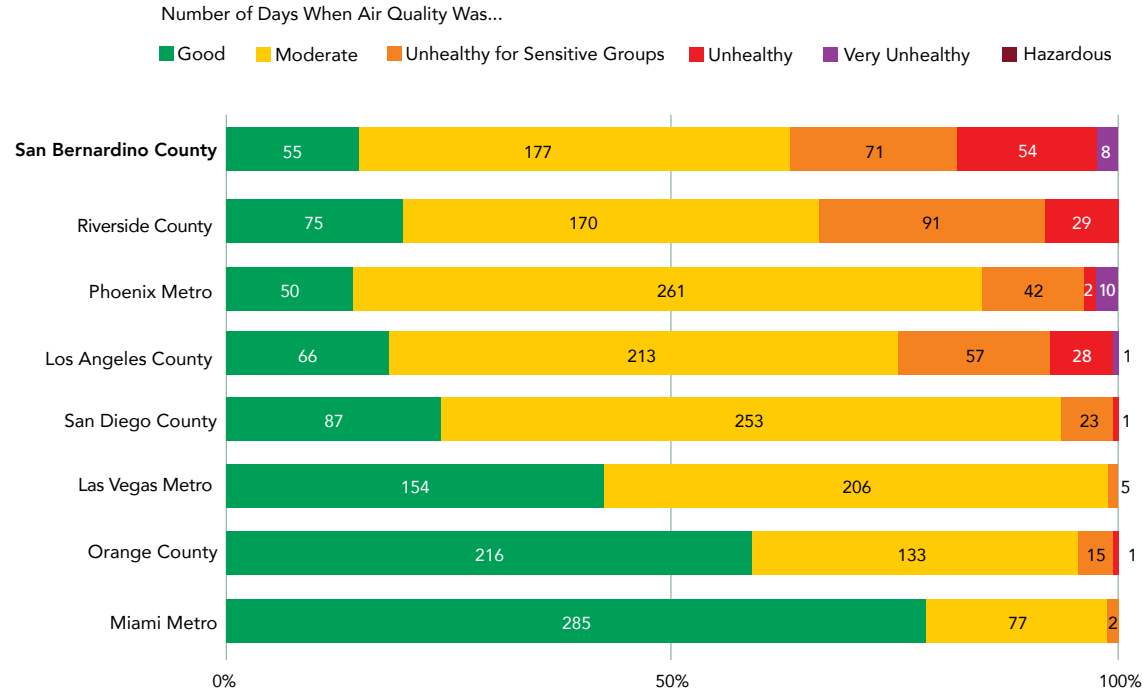
GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

Looking at peer regions, there is variation in the number of days each region experiences in the five Air Quality Index categories – from “good” to “very unhealthy.” However, the median Air Quality Index value, which takes into account all daily AQI readings in a given year, was higher in San Bernardino County in 2019 than all regions compared. Regional comparison data from 2019 are presented due to the preliminary status of 2020 data.



OVERALL, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY EXPERIENCES POORER AIR QUALITY THAN COMPARISON REGIONS

Regional Comparison of the Air Quality Index, 2019



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)



Solid Waste Disposal Reaches 10-Year High; Pandemic Contributes to Lower HHW Collections

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 set an ambitious goal of diverting 75% of waste away from landfills by 2020 through source reduction, recycling, and green waste composting. Although California did not meet this statewide goal, the state is preparing for the implementation of Senate Bill 1383, which will rapidly increase the recycling of organic waste and help California meet the 75% goal. 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.



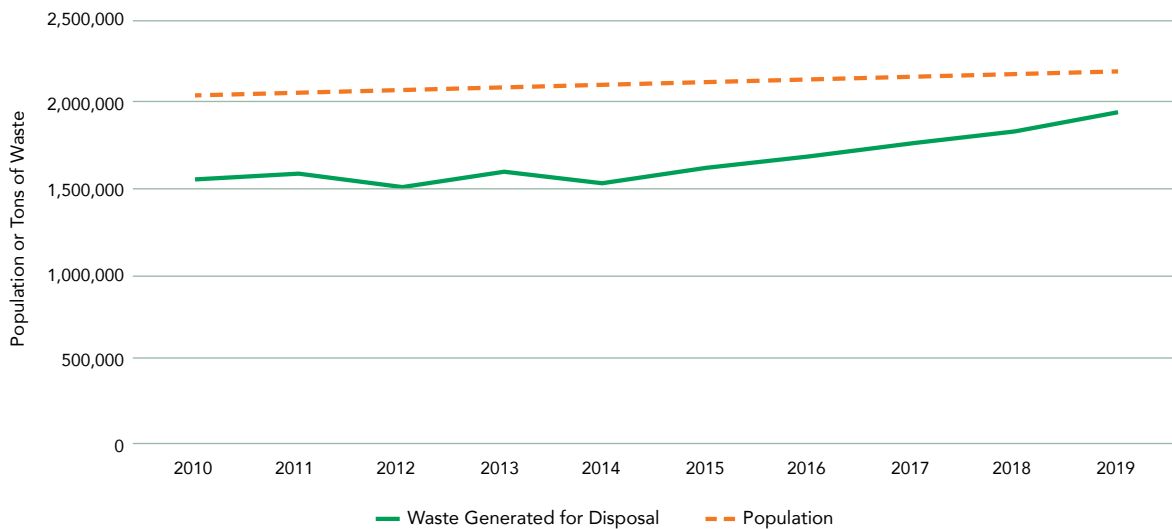
TREND

Solid waste disposal has grown steadily since 2014, reaching a 10-year high in 2019. San Bernardino County residents generated and disposed approximately 1.95 million tons of waste in 2019 – an increase of 25% since 2010. Over the same period, San Bernardino County’s population grew an estimated 6%. While population growth can have some impact on disposal trends, economic factors and waste diversion programs are the primary drivers behind the amount of waste disposed.

The number of households bringing HHW to regional collection centers in 2019/20 was substantially less than the prior year, due in large part to the short-term closure of several HHW collection sites as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Despite this exceptional year, participation remained higher than 10 years ago. The number of HHW pounds collected in 2019/20 was down somewhat, likely due to collection site closures and fewer participants. However, despite the drop in participation, the average amount each participating household contributed – 58 pounds – remained high. This was the same amount contributed per participating household in 2018/19.

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL HAS INCREASED STEADILY SINCE 2014

Solid Waste Generated for Disposal Compared to Population Growth in San Bernardino County, 2010-2019



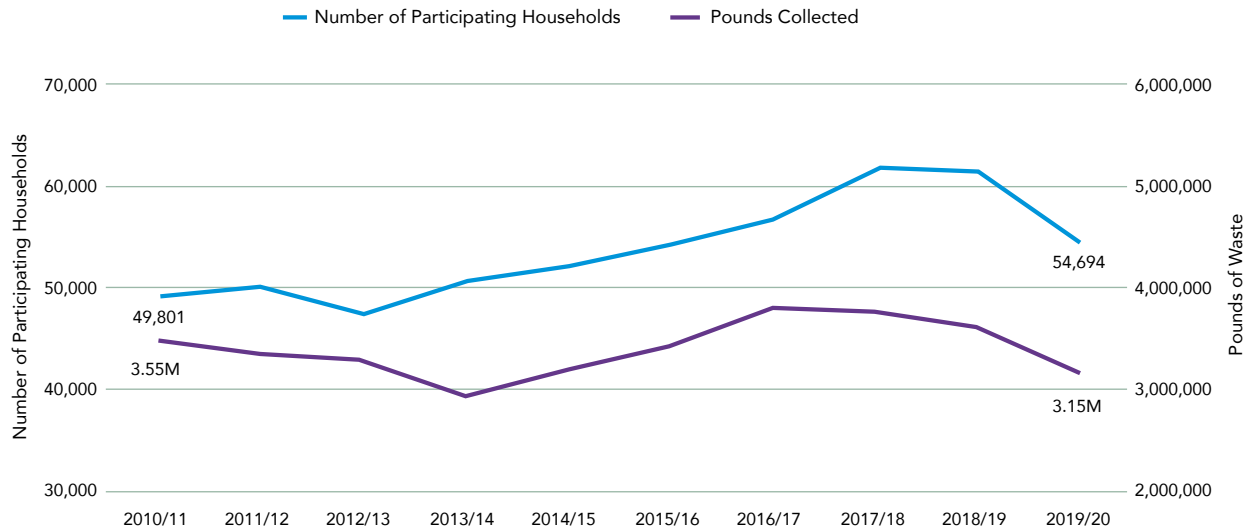
Note: Solid waste generated for disposal includes cities and unincorporated areas.

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



PANDEMIC CONTRIBUTES TO DECLINE IN HHW PARTICIPATION

Household Hazardous Waste Program Participation and Pounds of Waste Collected in San Bernardino County, 2011-2020



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

GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

In 2019, 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 In terms of HHW, San Bernardino County's per capita HHW collection rate (1.5 pounds per person) was lower than California's (3.3 pounds per person).²

Recycling Program Promotes Sustainable County

The County Solid Waste Management Division of the Public Works Department offers a program called the Comprehensive Disposal Site Diversion Program (CSDSP) at each one of the County's five regional landfills and at some of the nine transfer stations. The County's CSDSP program removes materials from select loads for reuse or recycle. The objective of this program is to increase recycling efforts in order to meet the waste reduction goals set by Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), which requires a 50% diversion of municipal solid waste away from disposal. During 2019, the CSDSP prevented 145,839 tons of waste from being disposed at San Bernardino County disposal facilities. The removal of waste from the waste stream prevented the production of over 428,766 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions, which is the equivalent of removing 92,632 passenger vehicles from roadways for one year. This program helped the county reach its AB 939 diversion goals, with a 59 % diversion rate attained in 2019. Since its inception in 2008, the CSDSP has diverted over 1.43 million tons of materials.

Source: San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division

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).



Reports of Pollutant Discharges Down in 2020

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.



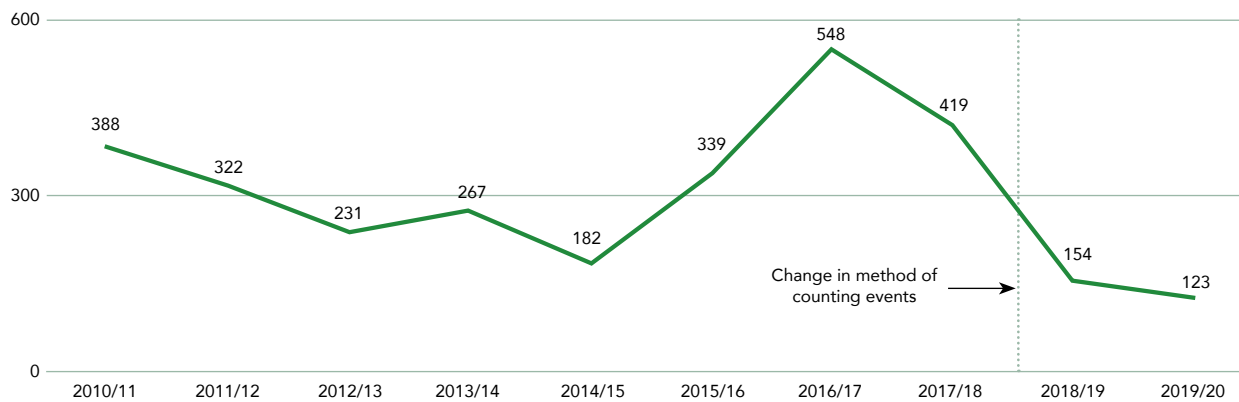
TREND

The year 2018/19 marked a shift in how illegal discharge events were recorded, leading to the appearance of fewer events compared to previous years. After dumping and debris events were omitted from the count beginning in 2018/19, there were 154 illegal discharges and spill events in 2018/19 and 123 in 2019/20. There were 11 illegal discharges requiring enforcement action, such as a notice of violation, fines, or verbal outreach and education. This equates to 9% of all illegal discharges reported.

San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program members conducted 3,262 inspections of industrial and commercial facilities and construction sites in 2019/20. This number of inspections represents a decline of 22% since 2018/19, which can be attributed to business closures as a result of the pandemic. Of the total number of inspections in 2019/20, 318 inspections (or 10%) resulted in deficiencies requiring corrective action.

REPORTED ILLEGAL DISCHARGE EVENTS DOWN IN 2019/20

Illegal Discharge, Dumping, and Spill Events in the Santa Ana River Basin (San Bernardino County portion), 2011-2020



Note: Reporting from 2018/19 onward does not include dumping events and, therefore, should not be compared to prior years.

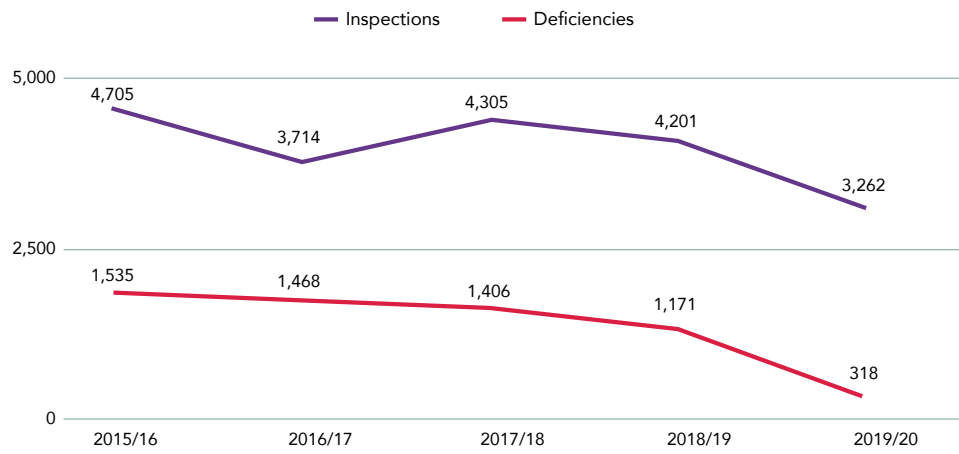
Source: San Bernardino County Flood Control District Stormwater Program, Annual Report

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.



LARGELY DUE TO PANDEMIC-RELATED BUSINESS CLOSURES, INSPECTIONS FALL
San Bernardino Areawide Stormwater Program Inspections of Commercial, Construction, and Industrial Facilities and Number with Deficiencies Requiring Enforcement Action, 2016-2020



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



Water Usage May be Inching Up

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. 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 1,430,000 county residents (or roughly 66% of the total San Bernardino County population).²



TREND

On average, according to data by water districts reporting usage statistics, San Bernardino County residential consumers used an estimated 143 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) in July 2020, up from 132 GPCD in July 2019.³ However, since the districts that report usage vary from month-to-month, a definitive trend analysis is not possible.

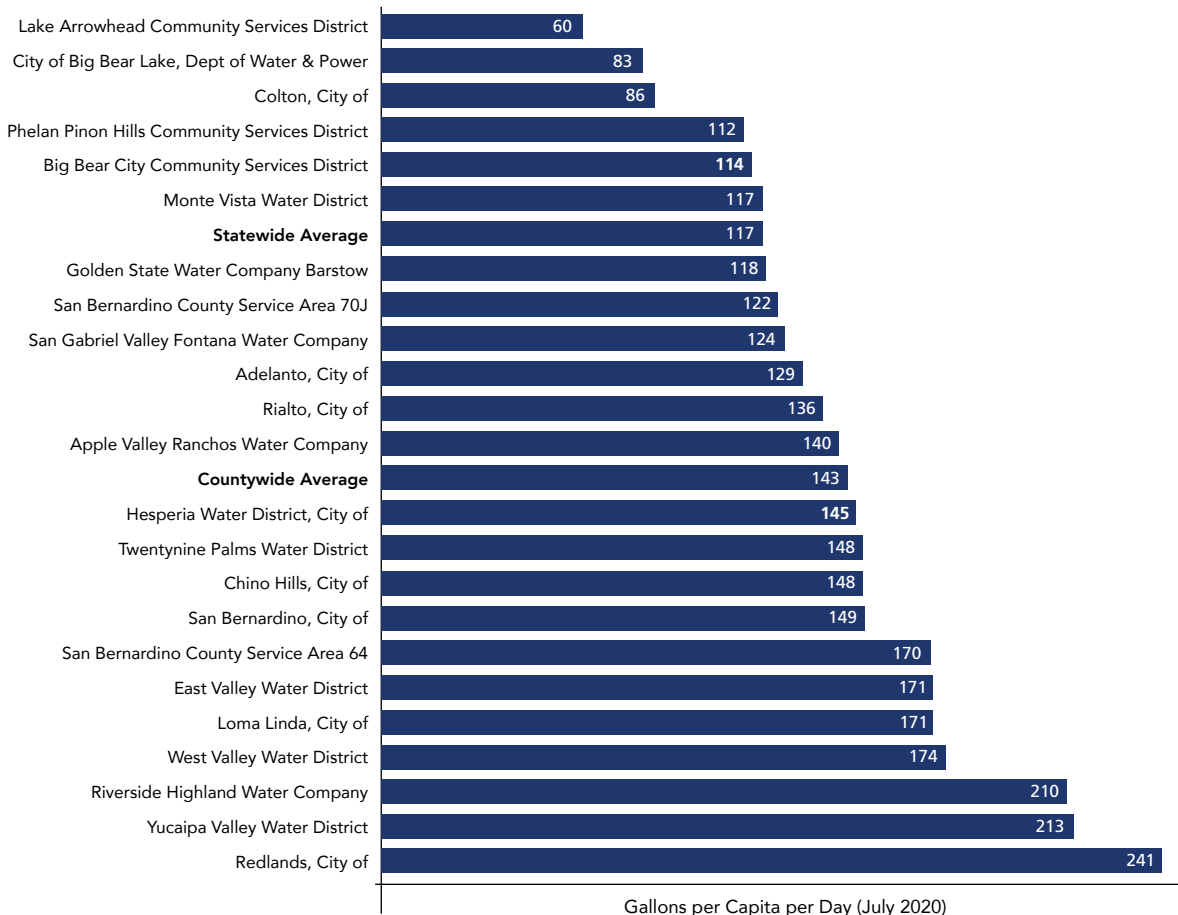


GEOGRAPHIC COMPARISON

San Bernardino County’s July 2020 GPCD rate of 143 is above the statewide July 2020 rate of 117 GPCD. Within San Bernardino County, the estimated average rate ranged from a low of 60 GPCD in Lake Arrowhead to a high of 241 GPCD in Redlands. 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.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY AVERAGE WATER USAGE HIGHER THAN STATE

Estimated Residential Gallons per Capita per Day Among San Bernardino County Water Suppliers Reporting for July 2020



Note: This chart includes urban water suppliers serving San Bernardino County that have more than 3,000 connections. City of Chino, Cucamonga Valley Water District, Joshua Basin Water District, City of Upland, and Victorville Water District did not submit July 2020 data to the State Water Resources Control Board.

Source: State Water Resources Control Board, June 2014 - July 2020 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. Consequently, suppliers reporting data varies from month-to-month.

² Population data are sourced to the State Water Resources Control Board and the California Department of Finance, Table E-1, January 2020

³ The countywide GPCD average was calculated by averaging the GPCD rate for each supplier and is meant to be 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 Indicators Report Advisory Group and supporting organizations:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (www.arrowheadmedcenter.org) | San Bernardino County Department of Veterans Affairs (www.sbcounty.gov/va) |
| Baldy View ROP (www.baldyviewrop.com) | San Bernardino County Economic Development Agency (www.selectsbcounty.com) |
| Child Care Resource Center (www.ccrcca.org) | San Bernardino County Fire, Hazardous Materials Division (www.sbcfire.org/ofm/Hazmat/CUPA.aspx) |
| Colton-Redlands-Yucaipa ROP (www.cryrop.org) | San Bernardino County Human Services (hss.sbcounty.gov/hss) |
| First 5 San Bernardino (www.first5sanbernardino.org) | San Bernardino County Office of Homeless Services (wp.sbcounty.gov/dbh/sbchp) |
| Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino (ww2.hacsb.com/) | San Bernardino County Information Services (www.sbcounty.gov/ISD/Main) |
| Needles Housing Authority (www.cityofneedles.com) | San Bernardino County Preschool Services Department (hs.sbcounty.gov/psd) |
| The 20/20 Network (www.the2020network.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) |
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| San Bernardino County Department of Aging & Adult Services (hss.sbcounty.gov/daas) | South Coast Air Quality Management District (www.aqmd.gov/) |
| San Bernardino County Department of Behavioral Health (www.sbcounty.gov/dbh) | We All Count (weallcount.com) |
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