

# Profile of San Bernardino County

Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) Regional Council includes 67 districts which represent 191 cities in the SCAG region.



This profile report was prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments and shared with San Bernardino County. SCAG provides local governments with services including planning data and information, technical and planning assistance (i.e. GIS training and growth visioning), and analyzing the impacts of infill development.



**This Page Intentionally Left Blank**

## Table of Contents

<b>I. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. POPULATION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>III. HOUSEHOLDS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>IV. HOUSING .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>V. TRANSPORTATION .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>VI. EMPLOYMENT .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>VII. RETAIL SALES .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>VIII. EDUCATION .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>IX. SCAG REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>X. DATA SOURCES .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>XI. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>XII. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....</b>	<b>37</b>

**This Page Intentionally Left Blank**

# I. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide current information and data for San Bernardino County for planning and outreach efforts. Information on population, housing, transportation, employment, retail sales, and education can be utilized by the city to make informed planning decisions. The profile provides a portrait of the county and its changes since 2000, using average figures for SCAG Region as a comparative baseline. In addition, the most current data available for the region is also included in the Statistical Summary (page 3). This profile demonstrates the current trends occurring in San Bernardino County.

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the largest Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) in the nation. The SCAG region includes six counties (Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura) and 191 cities. As the designated MPO, SCAG is mandated by federal and state law to research and develop a Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), which incorporates a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). SCAG is currently undertaking a variety of planning and policy initiatives to foster a more sustainable Southern California. In 2008, SCAG initiated the Local Profiles Project as a part of a larger initiative to provide a variety of services to its member cities and counties. Through extensive input from member jurisdictions, the inaugural Local Profiles Reports were released at the General Assembly in May 2009. The Profiles were last updated in 2011 to incorporate the 2010 Census information.

Local Profiles provide basic information about each member jurisdiction including, but not limited to, the following:

- How much growth in population has taken place since 2000?
- Has the local jurisdiction been growing faster or slower than the county or regional average?
- Have there been more or fewer school-age children?
- Have homeownership rates been increasing or decreasing?
- How and where do residents travel to work?
- How has the local economy been changing in terms of employment share by sectors?
- Have the local retail sales revenue recovered to pre-recession levels?

Answers to questions such as these provide a snapshot of the dynamic changes affecting each local jurisdiction.

## **New Features of the 2013 Report**

Building on the foundation of the 2009 and 2011 Reports, the 2013 Local Profiles provide additional information related to income, housing, employment, and education. The expanded reports now also include the following: median household income, single-family and multi-family permits, types and age of the housing stock, foreclosures, major work destinations for residents, and educational attainment for residents. This additional information helps to provide a more complete profile of local jurisdictions.

## **Factors Affecting Local Changes Reflected in the 2013 Report**

Overall, member jurisdictions since 2000 were impacted by a variety of factors at the national, regional and local levels. For example, the vast majority of member jurisdictions included in the 2013 Local Profiles reflect the national demographic trends toward an older and a more diverse population. Evidence of the slow process towards economic recovery is also apparent through gradual increases in employment, retail sales, building permits and home prices. Work destinations and commute times correlate with regional development patterns and the geographical location of the local jurisdictions, particularly in relation to the regional transportation system.

## **Uses of the Local Profiles**

Following release at the SCAG General Assembly, the Local Profiles were posted on the SCAG website and used by interested parties for a variety of purposes including, but not limited to the following:

- Data and communication resources for elected officials, businesses and residents
- Community planning and outreach
- Economic development
- Visioning initiatives
- Grant application support

The primary user groups of the Profiles include member jurisdictions and state and federal legislative delegates of Southern California. This profile report is a SCAG member benefit and the use of the data within this report is voluntary.

## **Report Organization**

This profile report has three sections. The first section presents a Statistical Summary for San Bernardino County. The second section provides detailed information organized by subject areas and includes brief highlights on the impacts of the recent recession and recovery at the regional level. The third section, Methodology describes technical considerations related to data definitions, measurement, and data sources.

## 2012 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

<i>Category</i>	<i>San Bernardino County</i>	<i>SCAG Region</i>	<i>San Bernardino County relative to SCAG Region*</i>
<b>2012 Population</b>	2,063,919	18,242,331	[11.3%]
<b>2012 Median Age (Years)</b>	32.3	35.2	-2.9
<b>2012 Hispanic</b>	51.7%	46.4%	5.3%
<b>2012 Non-Hispanic White</b>	30.7%	32.1%	-1.4%
<b>2012 Non-Hispanic Asian</b>	6.5%	12.4%	-5.9%
<b>2012 Non-Hispanic Black</b>	8.3%	6.3%	2.0%
<b>2012 Non-Hispanic American Indian</b>	.4%	.2%	.2%
<b>2012 Non-Hispanic All Other</b>	2.5%	2.5%	.0%
<b>2012 Number of Households</b>	614,640	5,870,003	[10.5%]
<b>2012 Average Household Size</b>	3.3	3.2	0.2
<b>2012 Median Household Income (\$)</b>	53,087	57,465	-4,378
<b>2012 Number of Housing Units</b>	702,911	6,356,479	[11.1%]
<b>2012 Homeownership Rate</b>	62.6%	54.3%	8.3%
<b>2012 Median Existing Home Sales Price (\$)</b>	163,000	323,000	-160,000
<b>2011 - 2012 Median Home Sales Price Change</b>	8.7%	6.4%	2.3%
<b>2012 Drove Alone to Work</b>	77.4%	77.8%	-.4%
<b>2012 Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)</b>	32	31.4	0.6
<b>2012 Number of Jobs</b>	727,093	7,462,957	[9.7%]
<b>2011 - 2012 Total Jobs Change</b>	13,893	109,491	[12.7%]
<b>2011 Average Salary per Job (\$)</b>	41,278	49,468	-8,190
<b>2012 K-12 Public School Student Enrollment</b>	412,448	3,096,034	13.3%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Nielsen Co.; California Department of Finance; MDA Data Quick; and SCAG

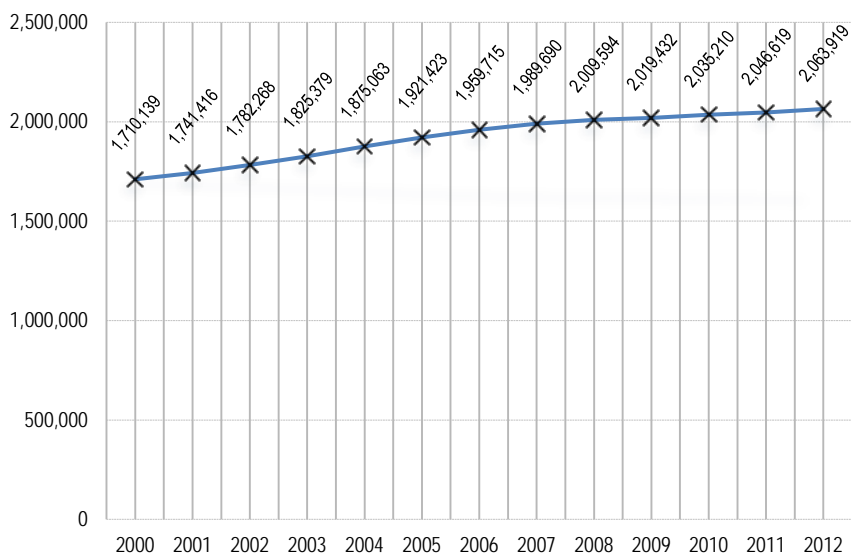
\* Numbers with [ ] represent San Bernardino County's share of SCAG Region. The other numbers represent the difference between San Bernardino County and SCAG Region.

Mapped jurisdictional boundaries are as of July 1, 2012 and are for visual purposes only. Report data, however, are updated according to their respective sources

## II. Population (San Bernardino County) \*

### Population Growth

Population: 2000 - 2012



Sources: California Department of Finance, E-5, 2012

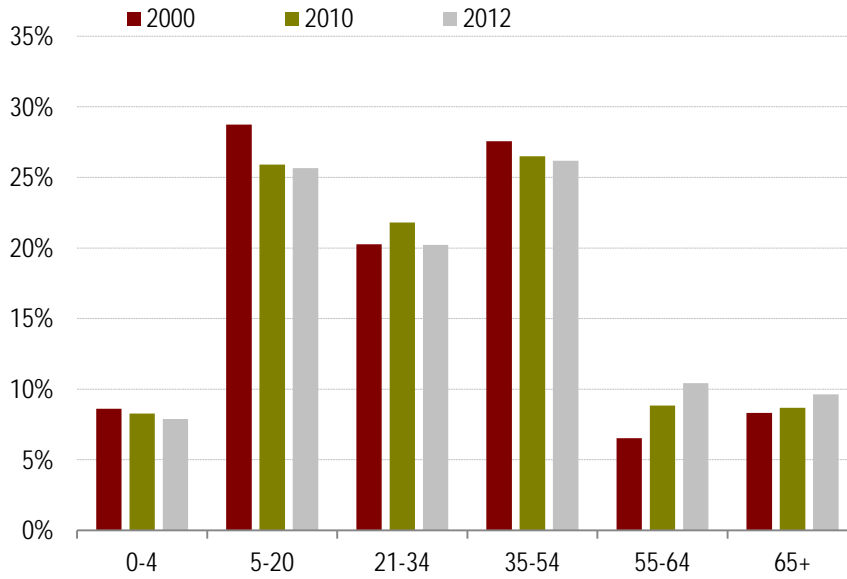
\* The following charts in this report contain data for San Bernardino County unless noted otherwise.

- Between 2000 and 2012, the total population of San Bernardino County increased by 353,780 to 2,063,919 in 2012.
- During this 12-year period, the county's population growth rate of 20.7 percent was higher than the SCAG Region rate of 10.4 percent.
- In SCAG Region 11.3% of the total population is in San Bernardino County.



## Population by Age

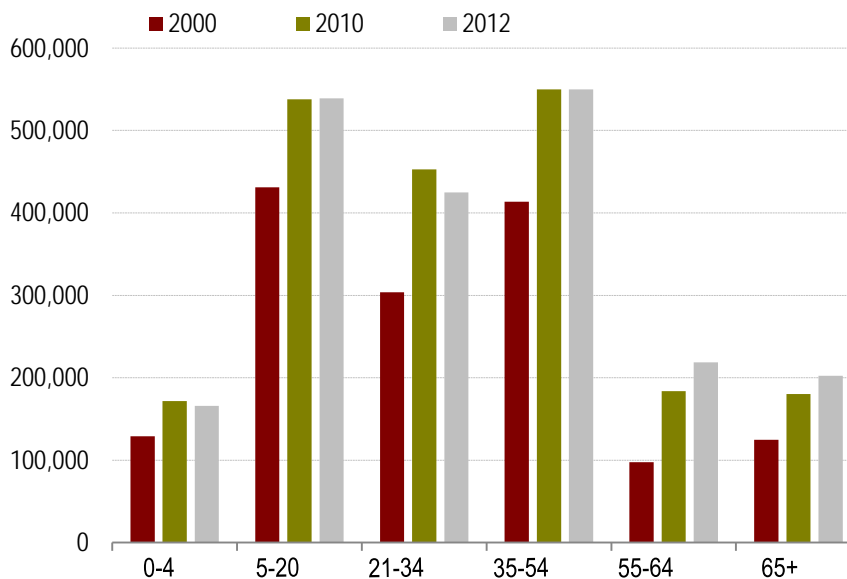
### Population Share by Age: 2000, 2010, and 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012 (2012 estimate)

- Between 2000 and 2012, the age group 55-64 is projected to experience the largest increase in share, growing from 6.5 to 10.4 percent.
- The age group expected to experience the greatest decline, by share, is projected to be age group 5-20, decreasing from 28.7 to 25.7 percent.

### Population by Age: 2000, 2010, and 2012

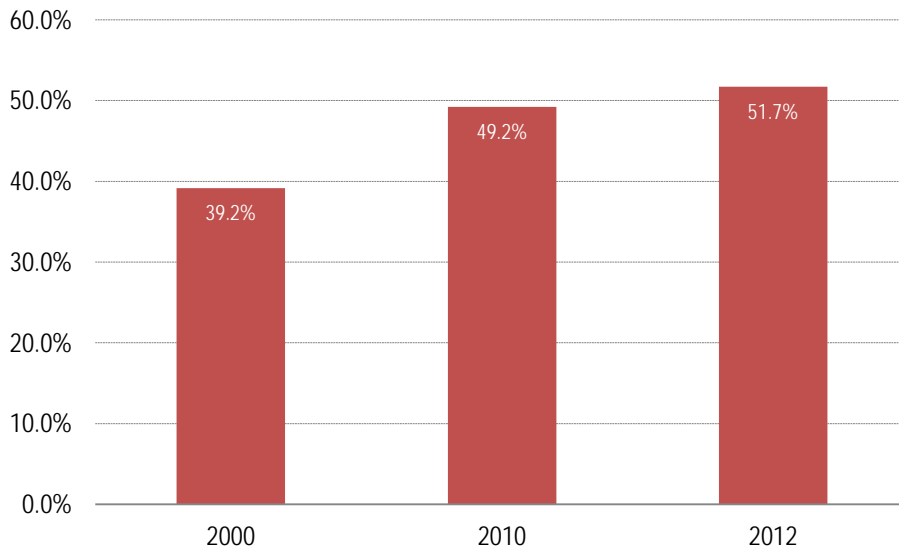


Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012 (2012 estimate)

- The age group 35-54 is expected to add the most population, with an increase of 136,620 people between 2000 and 2012.

## Population by Race/Ethnicity

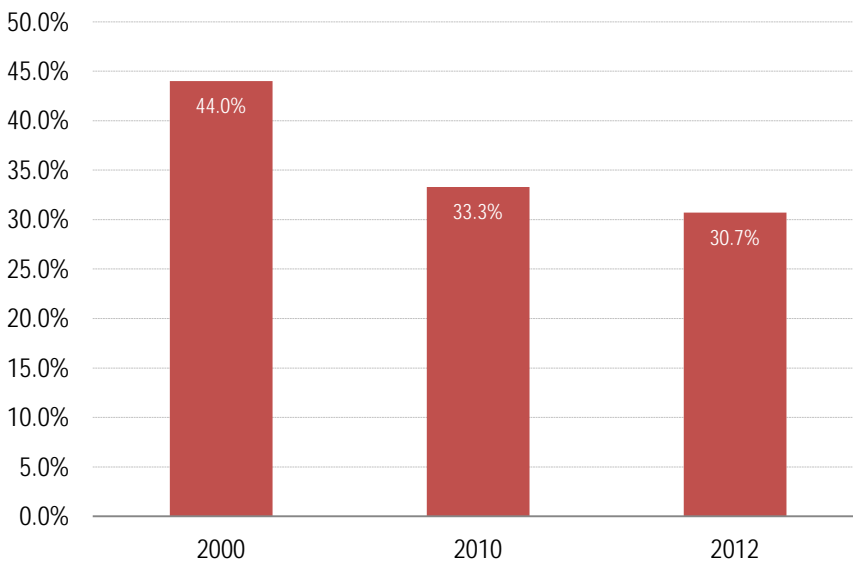
### Hispanic or Latino of Any Race: 2000, 2010, and 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the share of Hispanic population in the county increased from 39.2 percent to 51.7 percent.

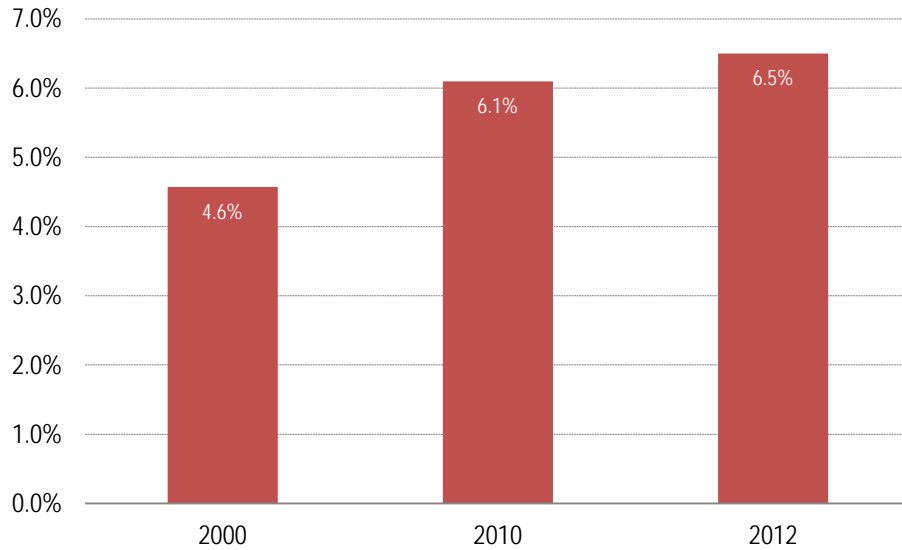
### Non-Hispanic White: 2000, 2010, and 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the share of Non-Hispanic White population in the county decreased from 44.0 percent to 30.7 percent.

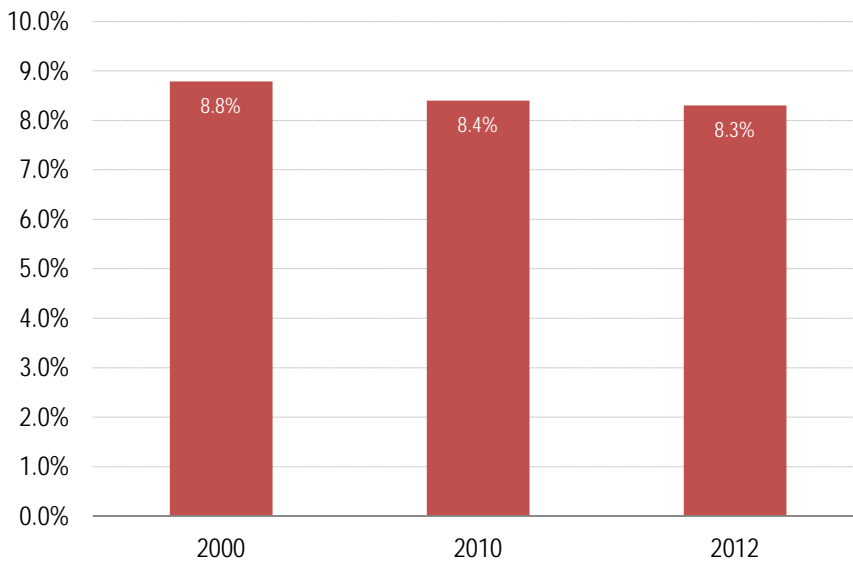
### Non-Hispanic Asian: 2000, 2010, and 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the share of Non-Hispanic Asian population in the county increased from 4.6 percent to 6.5 percent.

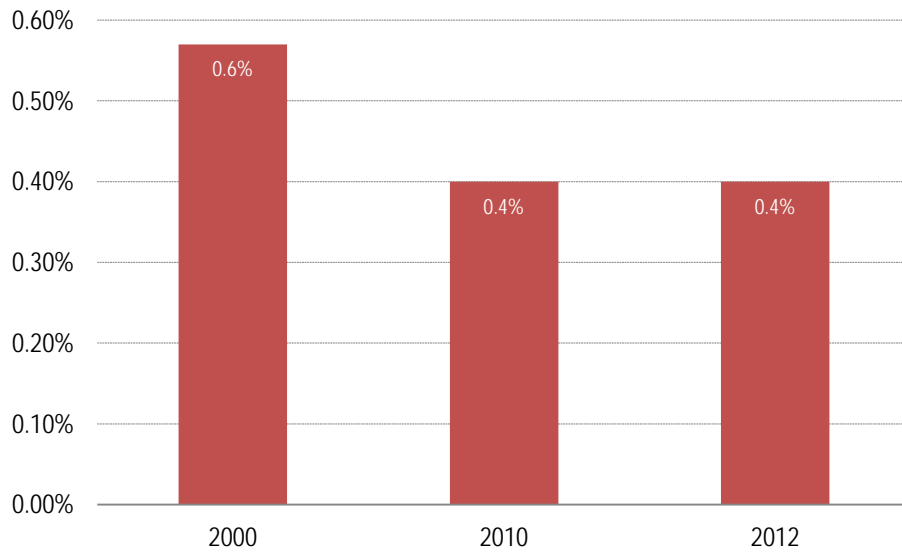
### Non-Hispanic Black: 2000, 2010, and 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the share of Non-Hispanic Black population in the county decreased from 8.8 percent to 8.3 percent.

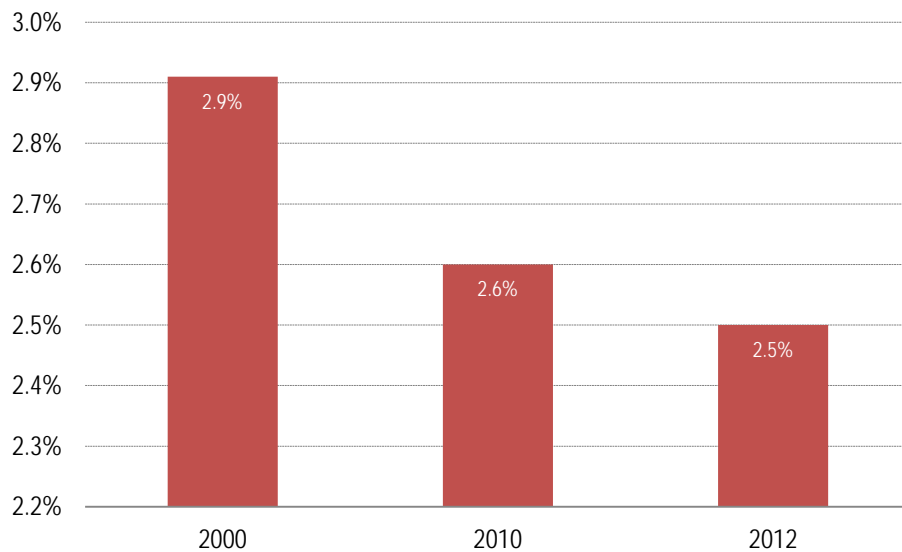
### Non-Hispanic American Indian: 2000, 2010, and 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the share of Non-Hispanic American Indian population in the county decreased from 0.6 percent to 0.4 percent.

### All Other Non-Hispanic: 2000, 2010, and 2012



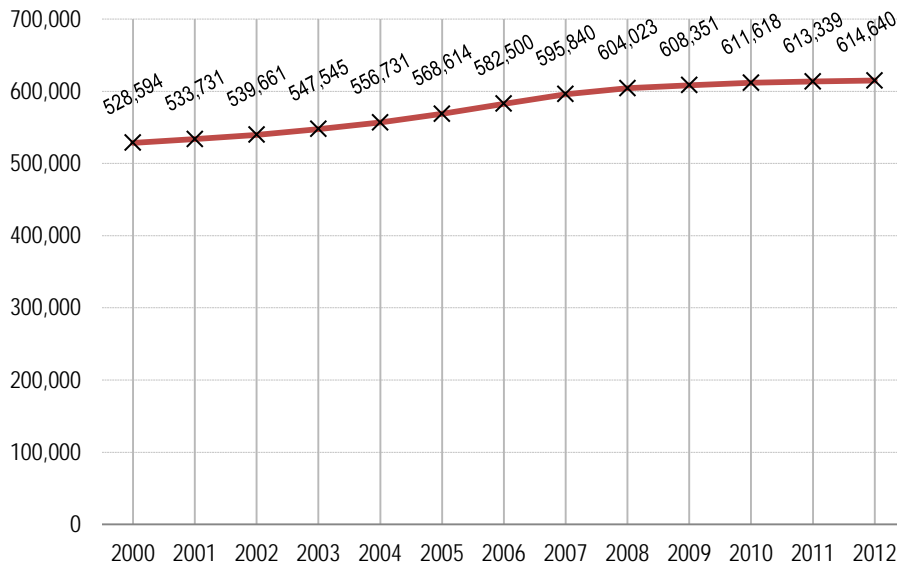
Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2010, the share of Non-Hispanic All Other population group in the county decreased from 2.9 percent to 2.5 percent
- Please refer to the Methodology section for definitions of the racial/ethnic categories.

### III. Households

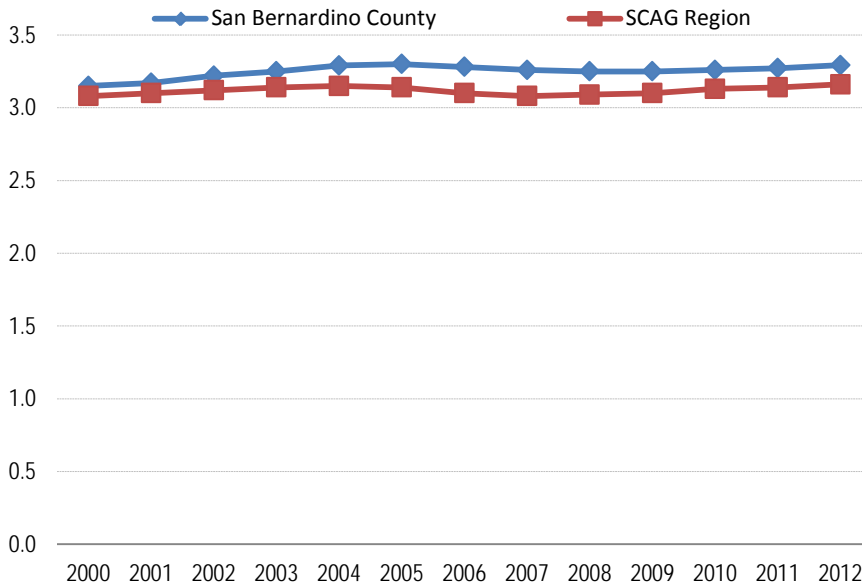
#### Number of Households (Occupied Housing Units)

Number of Households: 2000 - 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; California Department of Finance, E-5, 2012

#### Average Household Size: 2000 - 2012

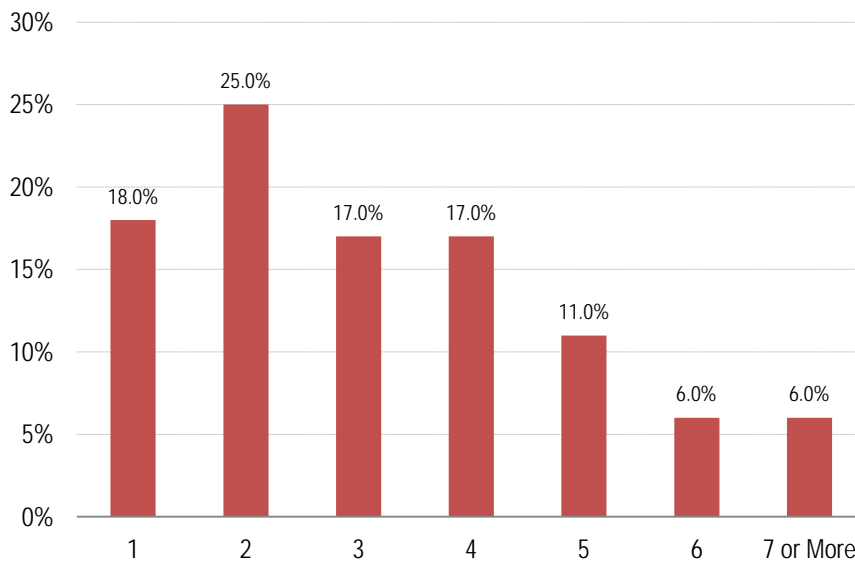


Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the total number of households in San Bernardino County increased by 86,046 units, or 16.3 percent.
- During this 12-year period, the county's household growth rate of 16.3 percent was higher than the SCAG region growth rate of 9 percent.
- 10.5 percent of SCAG Region's total number of households is in San Bernardino County.
- In 2012, the county's average household size was 3.3, higher than the SCAG region average of 3.2.

## Households by Size

Percent of Households by Household Size: 2012

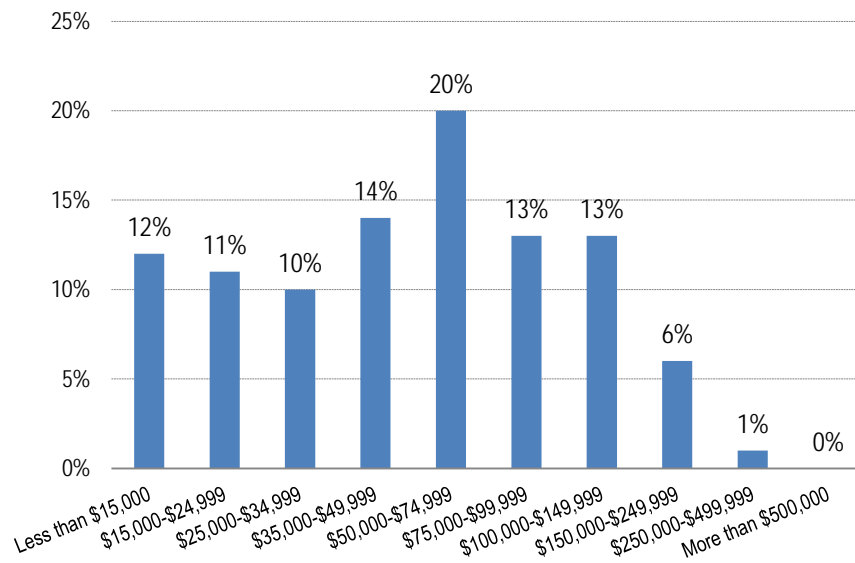


Source: Nielsen Co., 2012

- In 2012, 60 percent of all county households had 3 people or fewer.
- About 18 percent of the households were single-person households.
- Approximately 23 percent of all households in the county had 5 people or more.

## Households by Income

Percent of Households by Household Income: 2012

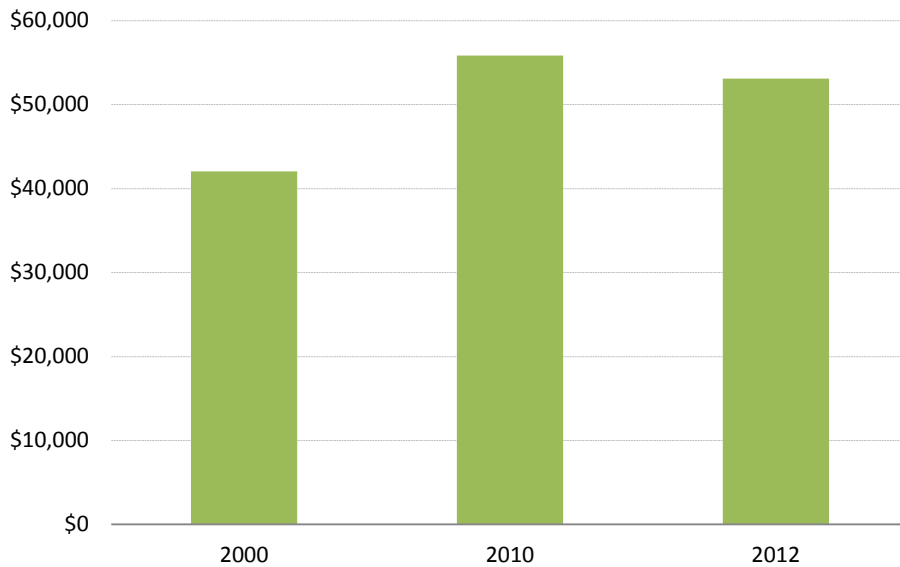


Source: Nielsen Co., 2012

- In 2012, 47 percent of households earned less than \$50,000 annually.
- Approximately 33 percent of the households earned between \$50,000 and \$99,999.

## Household Income

### Median Household Income: 2000, 2010, 2012

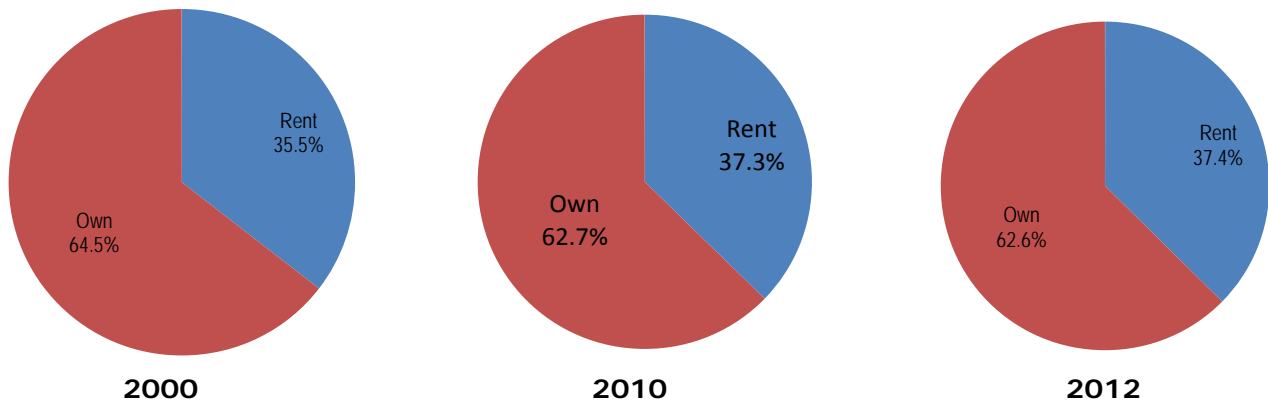


- From 2000 to 2012, the Median Household Income increased by \$11,021 annually.
- Note: Dollars are not constant.

Source: Nielsen Co., 2012

## Renters and Homeowners

### Percentage of Renters and Homeowners: 2000, 2010, 2012



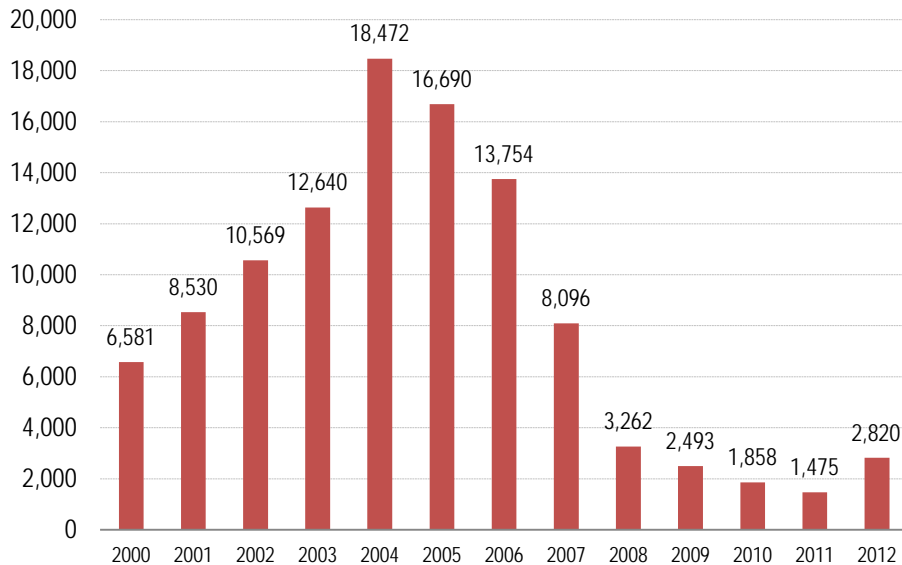
Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

Between 2000 and 2012, homeownership rates decreased and the share of renters increased

## IV. Housing

### Total Housing Production

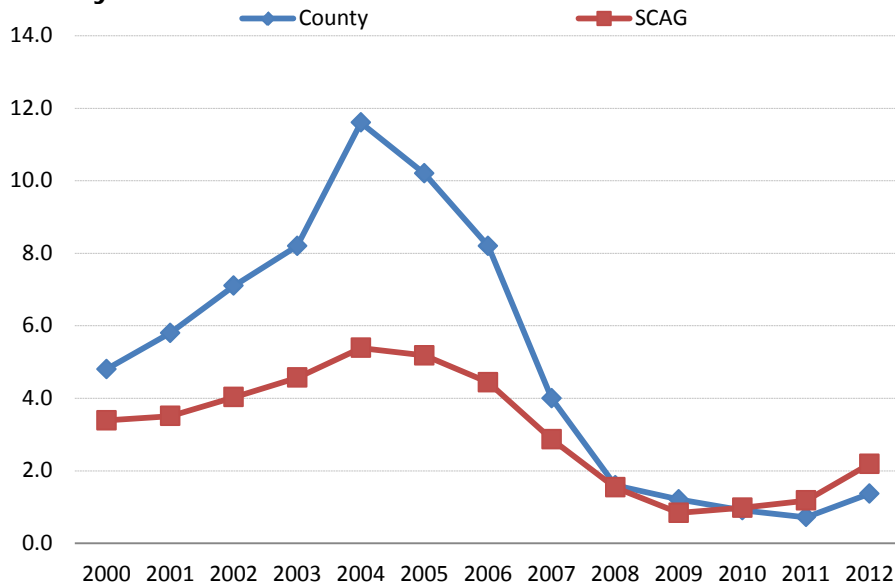
Total Permits Issued for all Residential Units: 2000 - 2012



Source: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000 - 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, permits were issued for 107,240 new residential units.

### Permits Issued per 1,000 Residents for San Bernardino County: 2000 - 2012



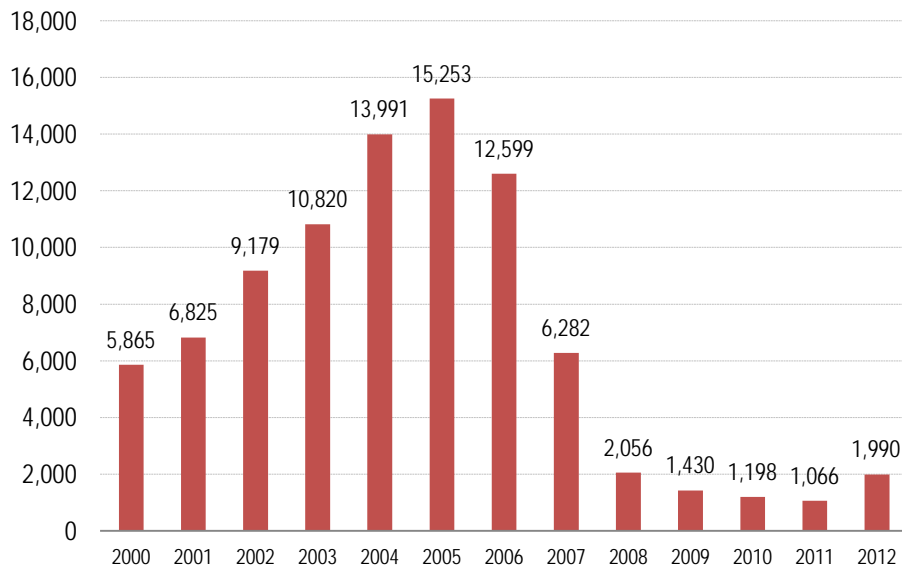
Sources: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000 - 2012; SCAG

- In 2000, San Bernardino County had 4.8 permits per 1,000 residents compared to the overall SCAG region figure of 3.4 permits per 1,000 residents.
- For the county in 2012, the number of permits per 1,000 residents decreased to 1.4 permits. For the SCAG region overall, it decreased to 2.2 permits per 1,000 residents.



## Single-Family Housing Production

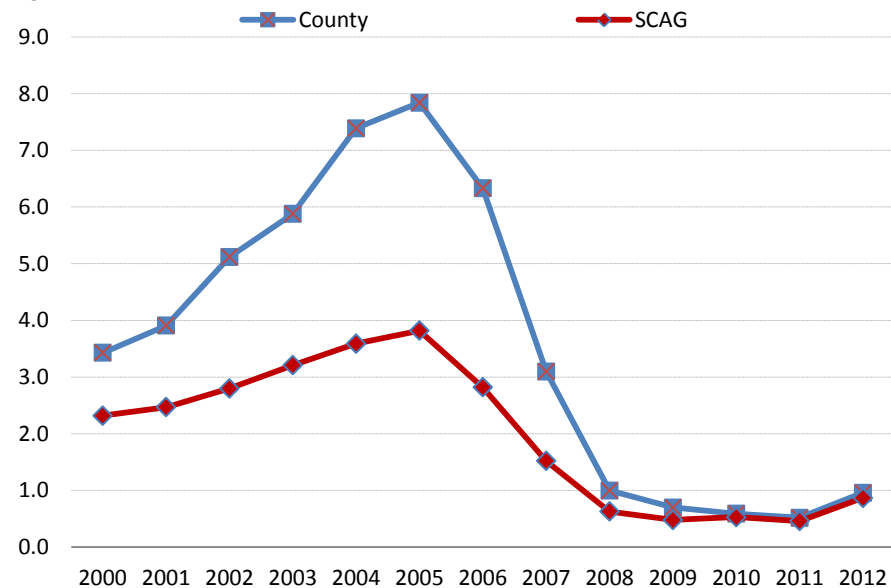
### Single-Family Permits Issued: 2000 - 2012



Sources: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000 - 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, permits were issued for 88,554 new single family homes.
- About 4.8 percent of these were issued in the last 3 years.

### Single-Family Permits Issued per 1,000 Residents: 2000 - 2012

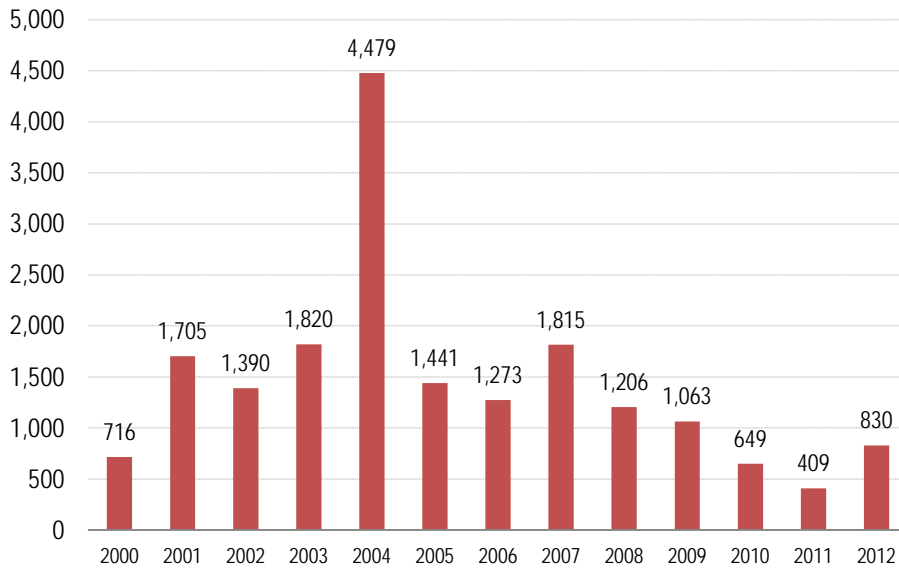


Sources: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000 - 2012

- In 2000, San Bernardino County issued 3.4 permits per 1,000 residents compared to the overall SCAG region figure of 2.3 permits per 1,000 residents.
- For the county in 2012, the number of permits issued per 1,000 residents decreased to 1 permit. For the SCAG region overall, it decreased to 0.9 permits per 1,000 residents.

## Multi-Family Housing Production

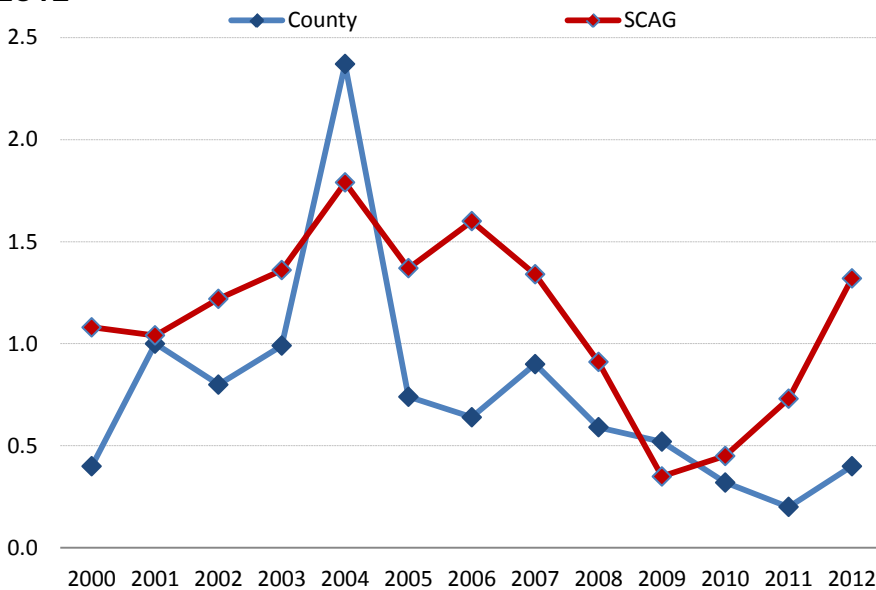
### Multi-Family Permits Issued: 2000 - 2012



Sources: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000-2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, permits were issued for 18,796 new residential units.
- About 10 percent of these were issued in the last 3 years.

### Multi-Family Permits Issued per 1,000 Residents: 2000 - 2012

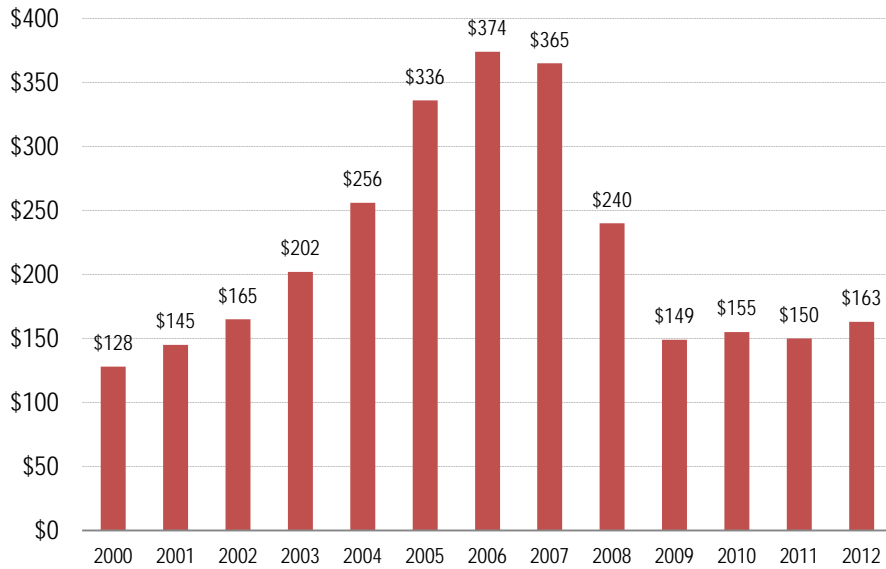


Sources: Construction Industry Research Board, 2000-2012

- In 2000, San Bernardino County issued 0.4 permits per 1,000 residents compared to the overall SCAG region figure of 1.1 permits per 1,000 residents.
- For the county in 2012, the number of permits per 1,000 residents remained at 0.4 permits. For the SCAG region overall, it increased to 1.3 permits per 1,000 residents.

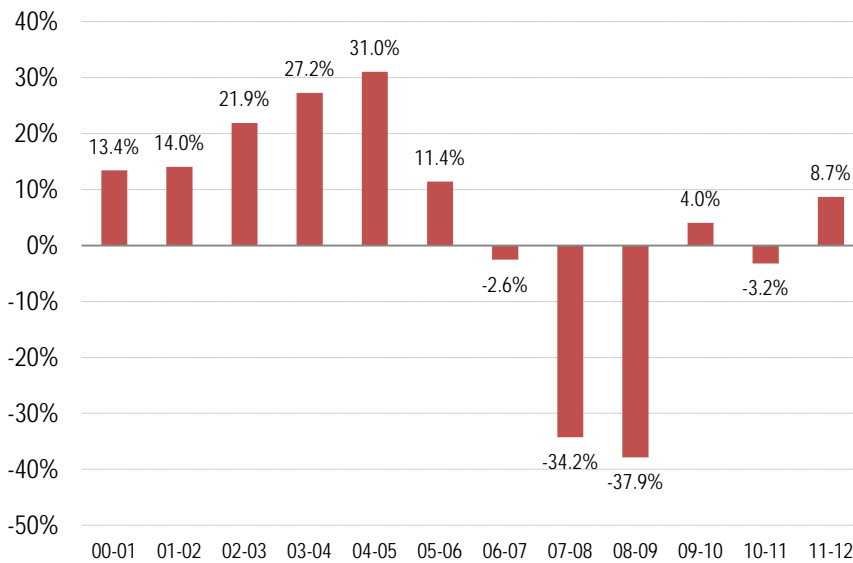
## Home Sales Prices

Median Home Sales Price for Existing Homes: 2000 - 2012  
(in \$ thousands)



Source: MDA Data Quick, 2012

Annual Median Home Sales Price Change for Existing Homes: 2000 - 2012



Source: MDA Data Quick, 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the median home sales price increased 27.5 percent from \$127,886 to \$163,000.
- Median home sales price increased by 5.2 percent between 2010 and 2012.
- In 2012, the median home sales price in the county was \$163,000, \$163,000 higher than that in the SCAG region overall.
- Note: Median home sales price reflects resales of existing homes and simply provides guidance on the market values of homes sold in the county.
- Between 2000 and 2012, annual home sales price change ranged between -37.9 and 31 percent.
- Between 2010 and 2012, the change in annual home sales prices was between -3.2 and 4 percent.

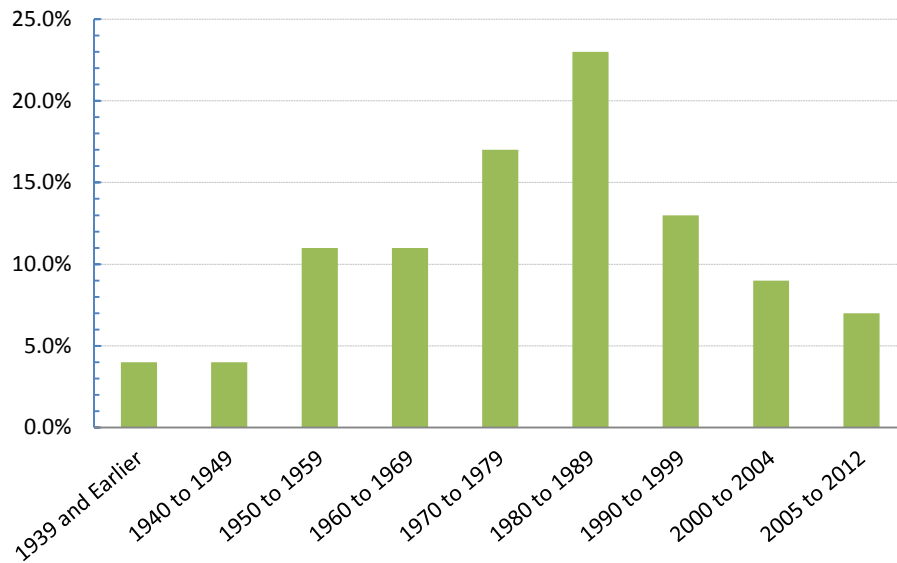
## Housing Units by Housing Type: 2012

Housing Type	Number of Units	Percent of Total Units
Single Family Detached	500,915	71.3 %
Single Family Attached	24,819	3.5 %
Multi-family 2 to 4 units	45,242	6.4 %
Multi-family 5 units plus	88,349	12.6 %
Mobile Home	43,586	6.2 %
Total	702,911	100 %

- The most common housing type is Single Family Detached.
- Approximately 74.8 percent were single family homes and 19 percent were multi-family homes.

Source: California Department of Finance, E-5, 2012

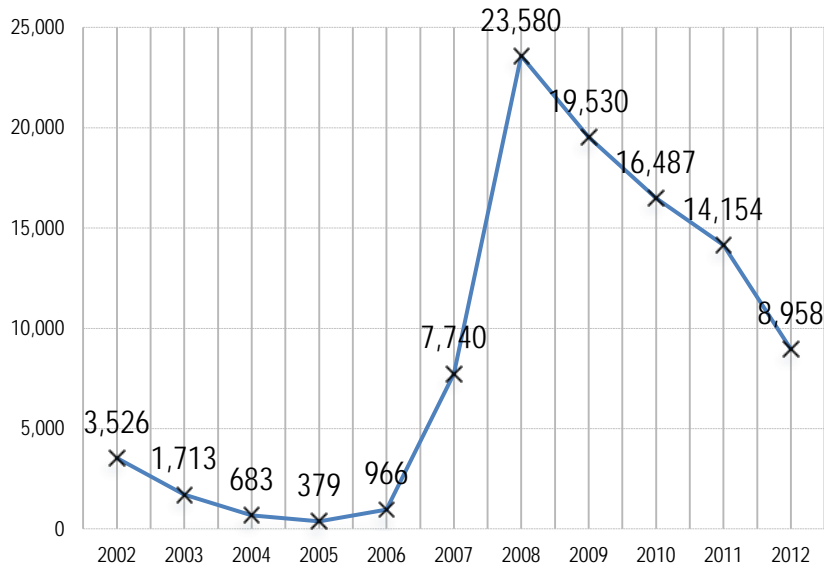
## Age of Housing Stock



Source: Neilsen, Co., 2012

- 30 percent of the housing stock was built before 1970.
- 69 percent of the housing stock was built between 1970 to 2012.
- The age of housing stock data partly reflects the local development history.

## Foreclosures



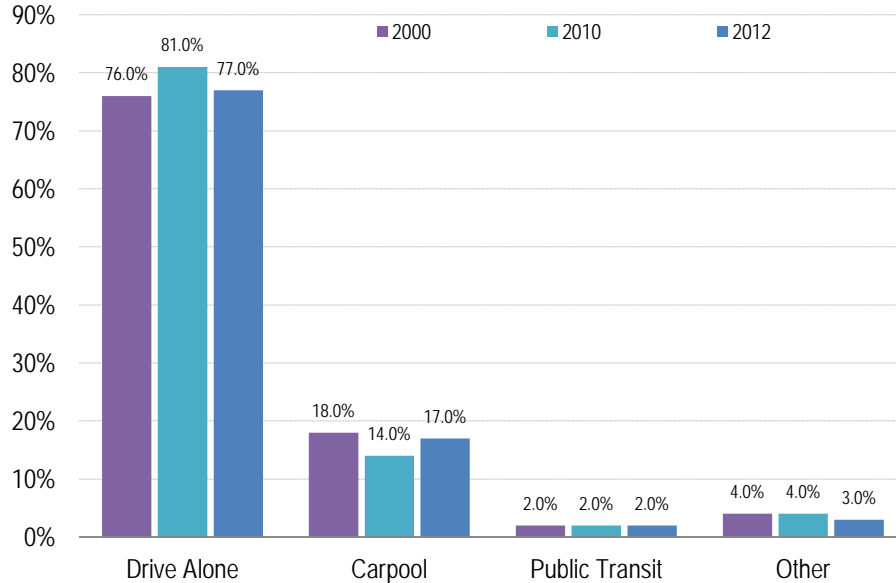
Source: MDA Data Quick, 2012

- There were a total of 8,958 foreclosures in 2012.
- Between 2007 and 2012, there were a total of 90,449 foreclosures.

## V. Transportation

### *Journey to Work for Residents*

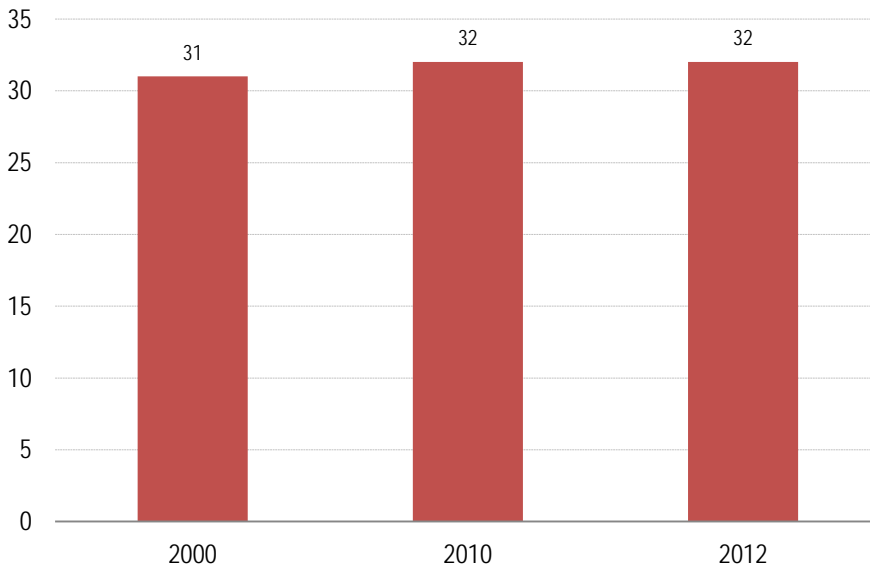
#### Transportation Mode Choice: 2000, 2010, 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the greatest change occurred in the percentage of individuals who traveled to work by driving; this share increased by 1.4 percentage points.

#### Average Travel Time: (minutes) 2000, 2010, 2012



Sources: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, the average travel time to work increased by approximately 1 minute.

## VI. Employment

### Top 10 Places Where Residents Commute to Work: 2010

Local Jurisdiction		Number of Commuters	Percent of Total Commuters
1.	San Bernardino County	304,566	46.85 %
2.	Los Angeles County	169,763	26.11 %
3.	Riverside County	62,950	9.68 %
4.	Orange County	62,390	9.60 %
5.	San Diego County	19,229	2.96 %
6.	Ventura County	4,573	.70 %
7.	Kern County	3,457	.53 %
8.	Clark County, NV	1,765	.27 %
9.	Sacramento County	1,682	.26 %
10.	Santa Barbara County	1,542	.24 %
Other Destinations		18,180	2.80 %

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012; LODES Data; Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics Program

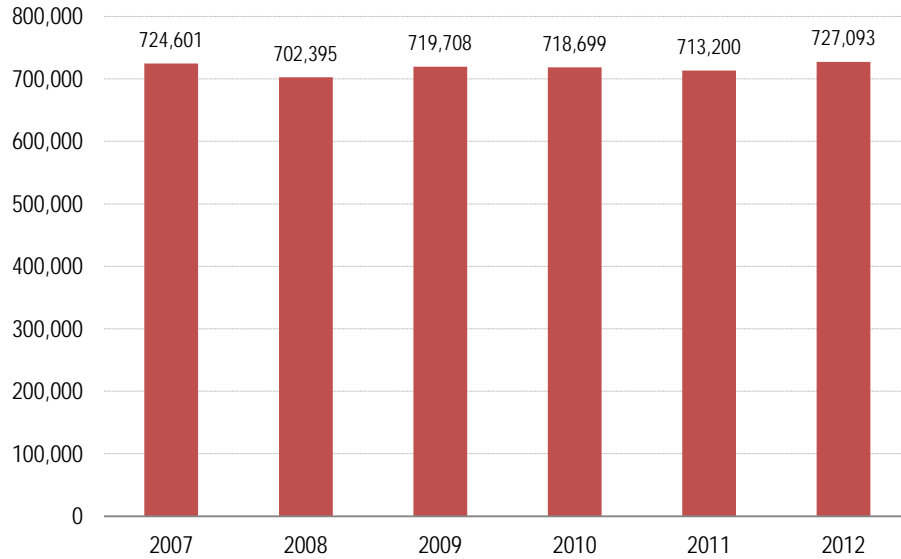
- This table identifies the top 10 locations where residents from the San Bernardino County commute to work.
- 46.85% work in the local jurisdiction where they live, while 53.15% commute to other places.







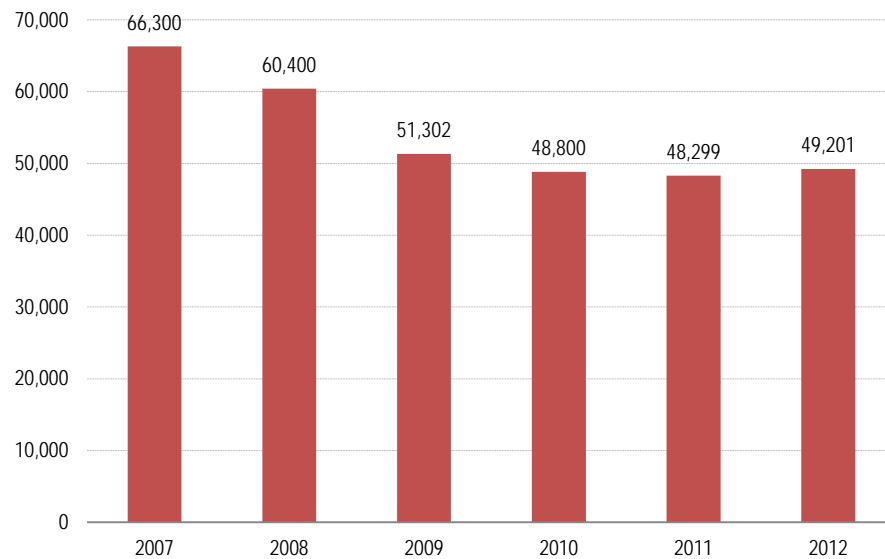
### Total Jobs: 2007 - 2012



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2007 - 2012; InfoGroup; and SCAG

- Total jobs include wage and salary jobs and jobs held by business owners and self-employed persons. The total job count does not include unpaid volunteers or family workers, and private household workers.
- In 2012, total jobs in San Bernardino County numbered 727,093, an increase of 0.34 percent from 2007.

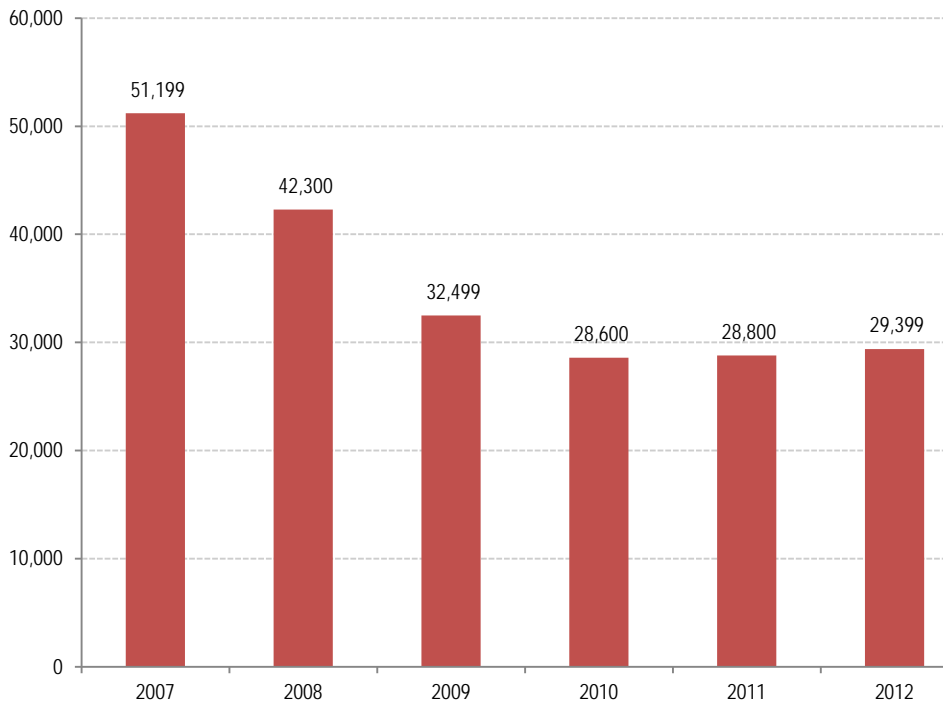
### Jobs in Manufacturing: 2007 - 2012



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2007 - 2012; InfoGroup; and SCAG

- Manufacturing jobs include those employed in various sectors including food, apparel, metal, petroleum and coal, machinery, computer and electronic product, and transportation equipment.
- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of manufacturing jobs in the county decreased by 25.8 percent.

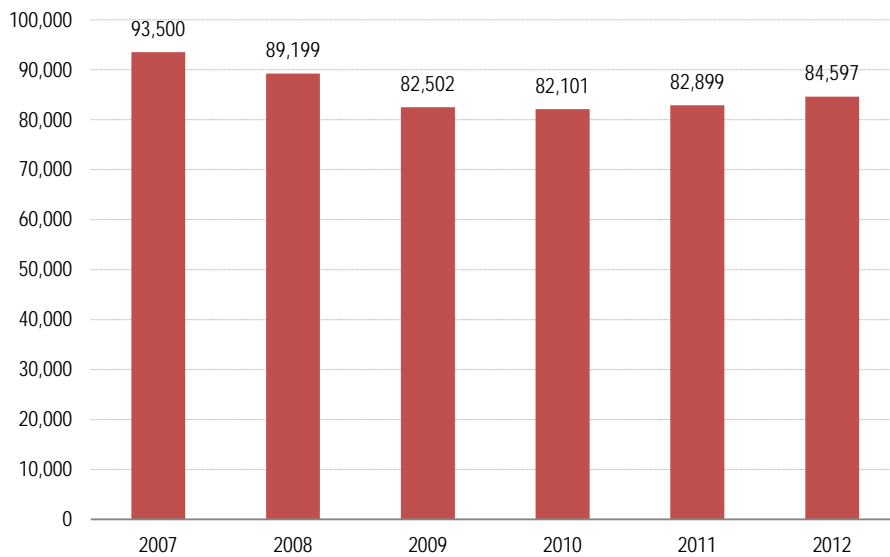
### Jobs in Construction: 2007 - 2012



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2007 - 2012; InfoGroup; and SCAG

- Construction jobs include those engaged in both residential and non-residential construction.
- Between 2007 and 2012, construction jobs in the county decreased by 42.6 percent.

### Jobs in Retail Trade: 2007 - 2012

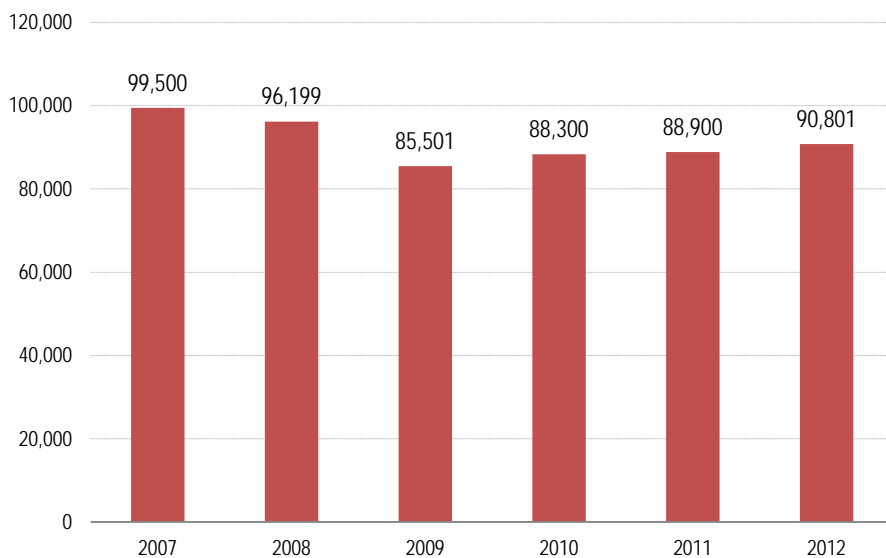


Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2007 - 2012; InfoGroup; and SCAG

- Retail Trade jobs include those at various retailers including motor vehicle and parts dealers, furniture, electronics and appliance, building material, food and beverage, clothing, sporting goods, books, and office supplies.
- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of retail trade jobs in the

county  
decreased by  
9.5 percent.

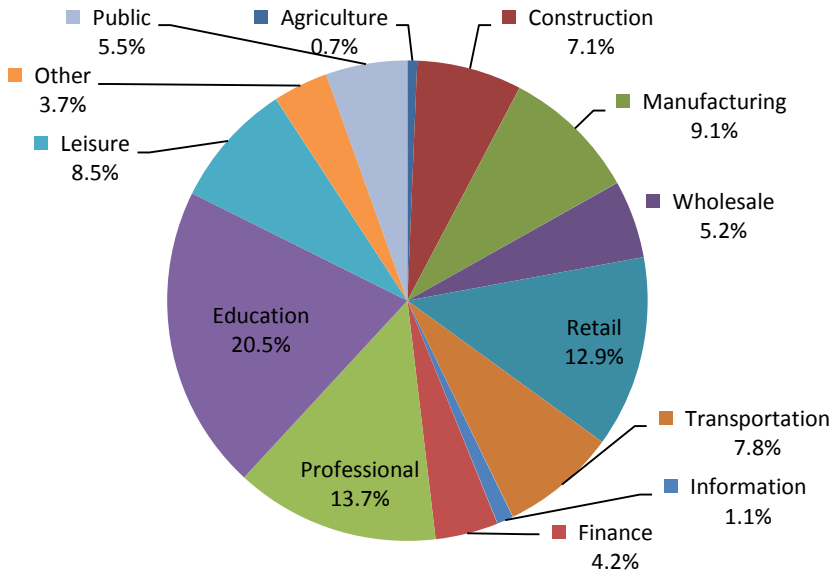
### Jobs in Professional and Management: 2007 - 2012



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2007 - 2012; InfoGroup; and SCAG

- Jobs in the professional and management sector include those employed in professional and technical services, management of companies, and administration and support.
- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of professional and management jobs in the county decreased by 8.7 percent.

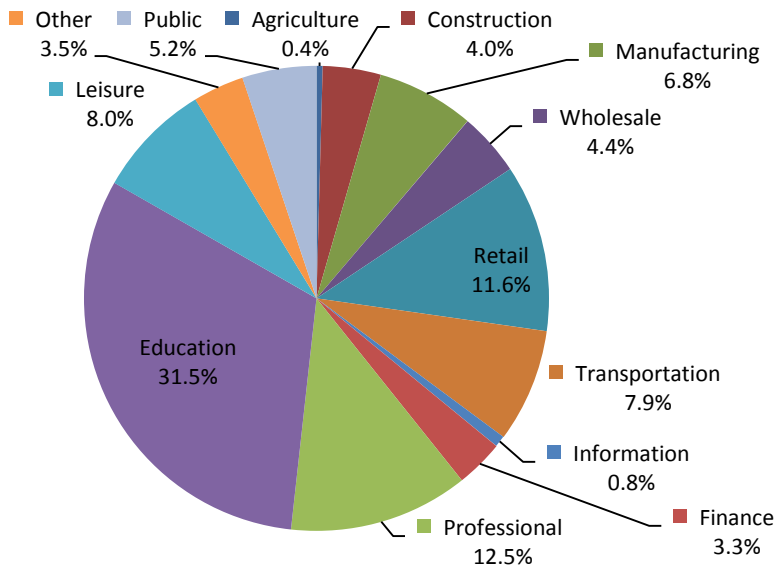
### Jobs by Sector: 2007



Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2007; InfoGroup; and SCAG.

- Between 2007 and 2012, there were changes in the share of jobs by sector in San Bernardino County. From 2007 to 2012, the share of Education jobs increased from 20.5 percent to 31.5 percent while the share of Construction jobs declined from 7.1 percent to 4.0 percent.

### Jobs by Sector: 2012

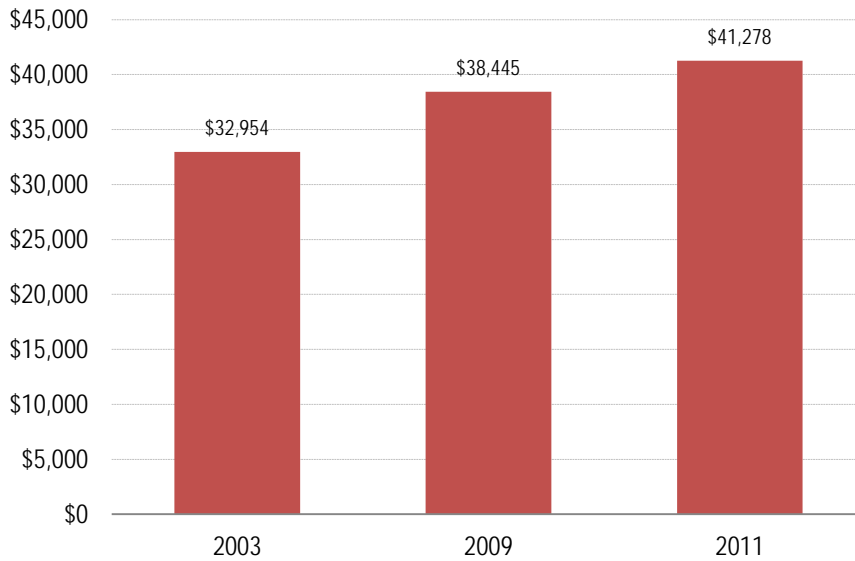


Sources: California Employment Development Department, 2012; InfoGroup; and SCAG.

- In 2012, the Education sector was the largest job sector, accounting for 31.5 percent of total jobs in the county.
- Other large sectors included Professional (12.5 percent), Retail (11.6 percent), and Leisure (8 percent).
- See Methodology Section for industry sector definitions.

## Average Salaries

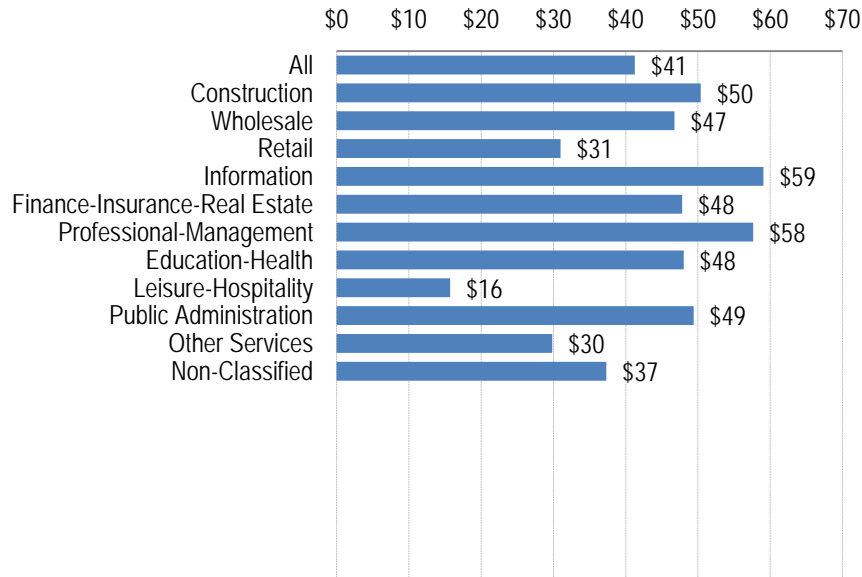
### Average Annual Salary Per Job: 2003 2009 and 2011



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003, 2009, 2011

- Average salaries for jobs located in the county increased from \$32,954 in 2003 to \$41,278 in 2011, a 25.3 percent change.

### Average Annual Salary by Sector: 2011 (in \$ thousands)

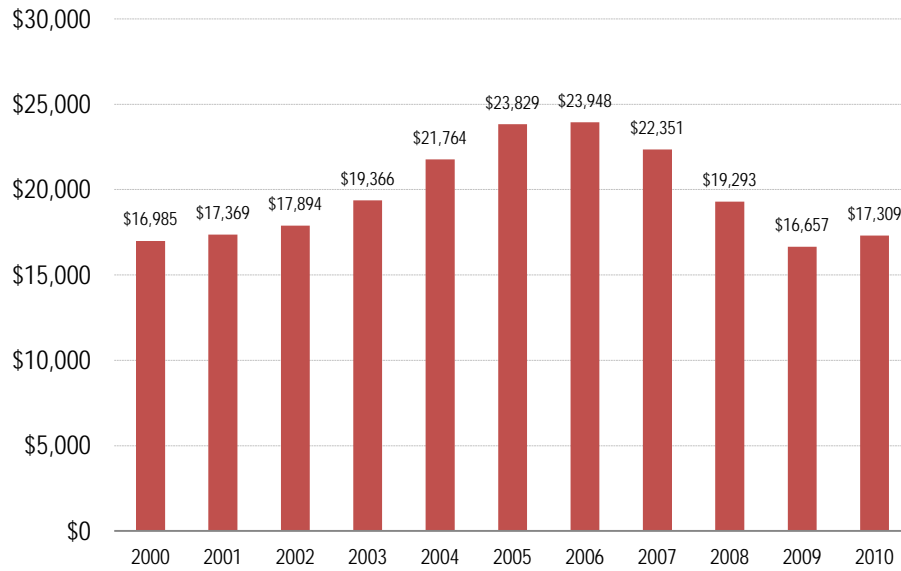


Source: California Employment Development Department, 2011

- In 2011, the sector providing the highest salary per job in the county was Information (\$59,056).
- The Leisure-Hospitality sector provided the lowest annual salary per job (\$15,712).

## VII. Retail Sales

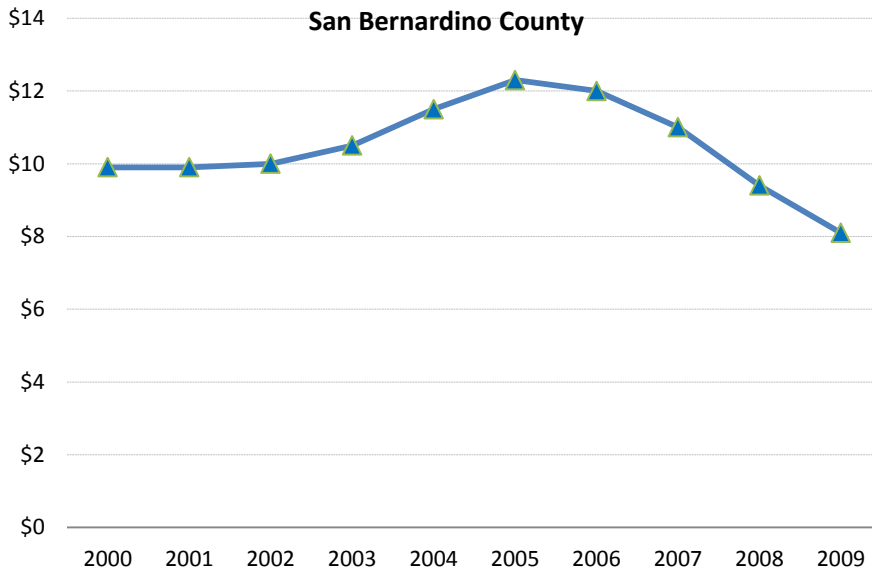
### Real Retail Sales: 2000 - 2010 (in 2010 \$ millions)



Source: California Board of Equalization, 2000-2010

- Real retail sales (inflation adjusted) in San Bernardino County increased by 40.3 percent between 2000 and 2005.
- Real retail sales decreased by 27.4 percent between 2005 and 2010.

### Real Retail Sales per Person: 2000 - 2010 (in 2010 \$ thousands)



Source: California Board of Equalization, 2000-2010

- Between 2000 and 2010, real retail sales per person for the county decreased from \$9,932 to \$8,505.

## VIII. Education

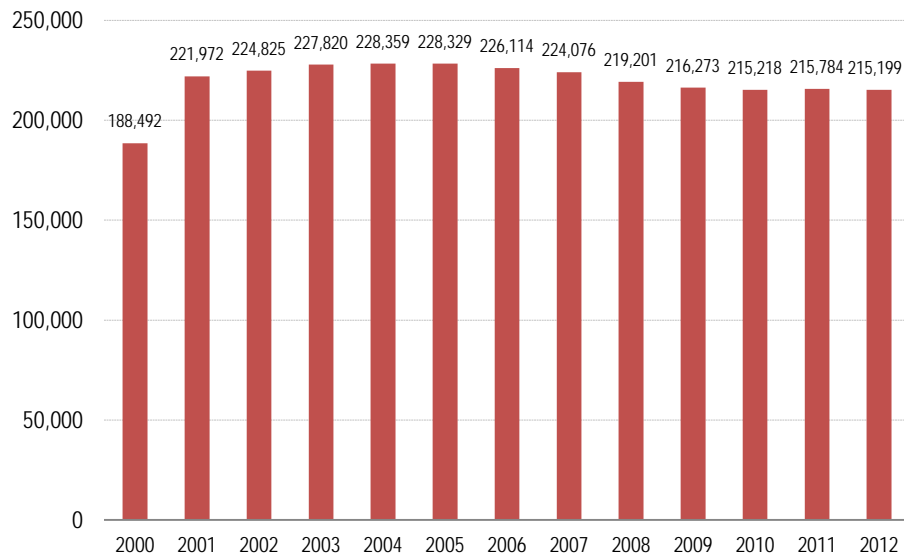
### K-12 Public School Student Enrollment: 2000 - 2012



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2000 - 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, total K-12 public school enrollment for schools within San Bernardino County increased by 87,694 students, or about 27 percent.

### K-6 Public School Student Enrollment: 2000 - 2012

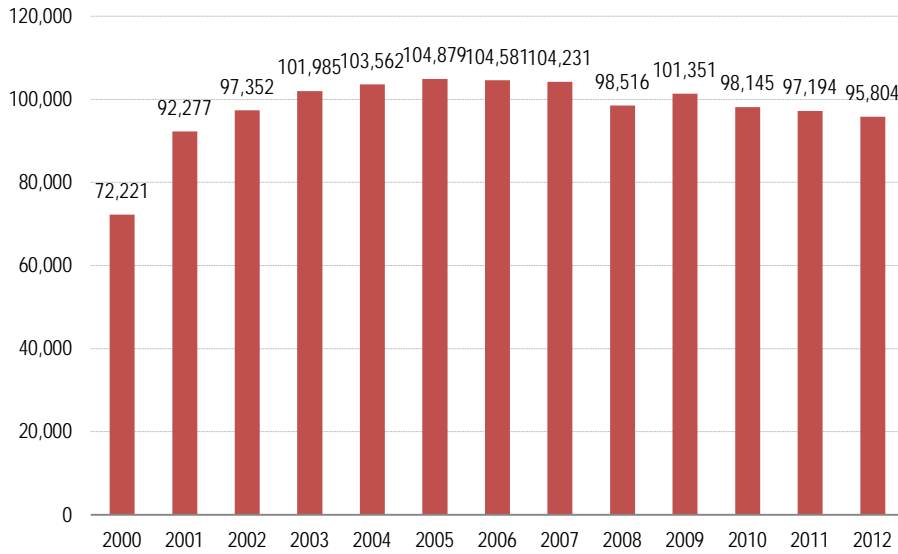


Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2000 - 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, total public elementary school enrollment increased by 26,707 students or 14.2 percent.



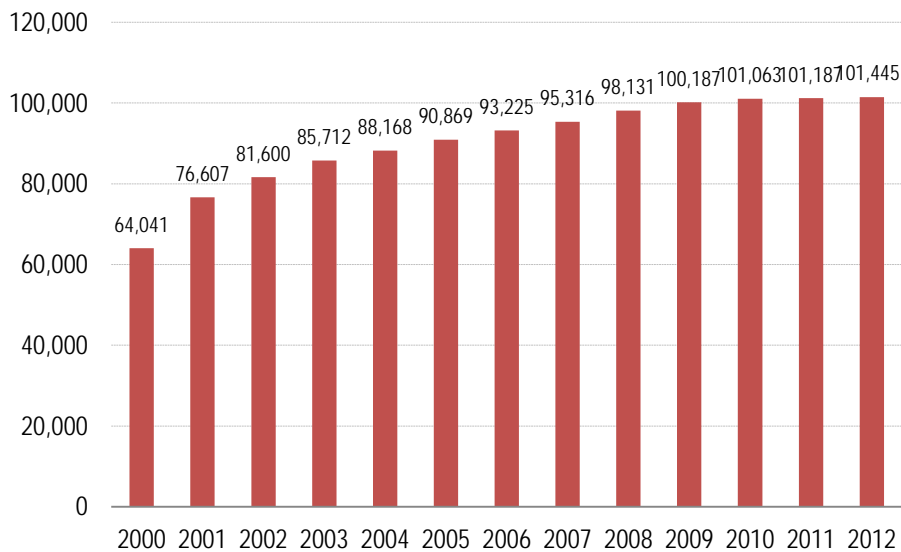
### Grades 7-9 Public School Student Enrollment: 2000 - 2012



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2000 - 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, total public school enrollment for grades 7-9 increased by 23,583 students or 32.7 percent.

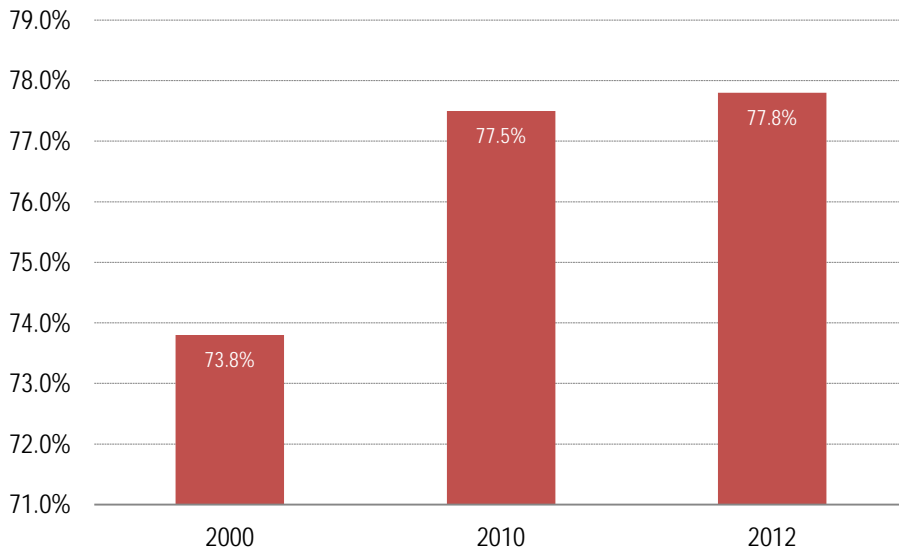
### Grades 10-12 Public School Student Enrollment: 2000 - 2012



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2000 - 2012

- Between 2000 and 2012, total public school enrollment for grades 10-12 increased by 37,404 students, about 58.4 percent.

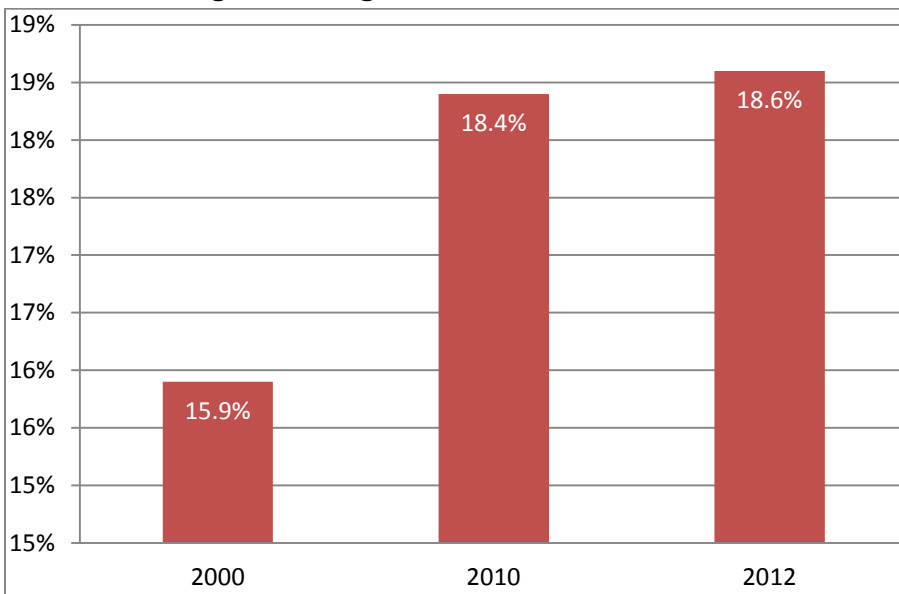
### Percent of Population 25 Years and Over Completing High School or Higher



Sources: 2000 and 2010 Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- In 2012, 77.8 percent of the population 25 years and over completed high school or higher, which is higher than 2000 level.

### Percent of Population 25 Years and Over Completing a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

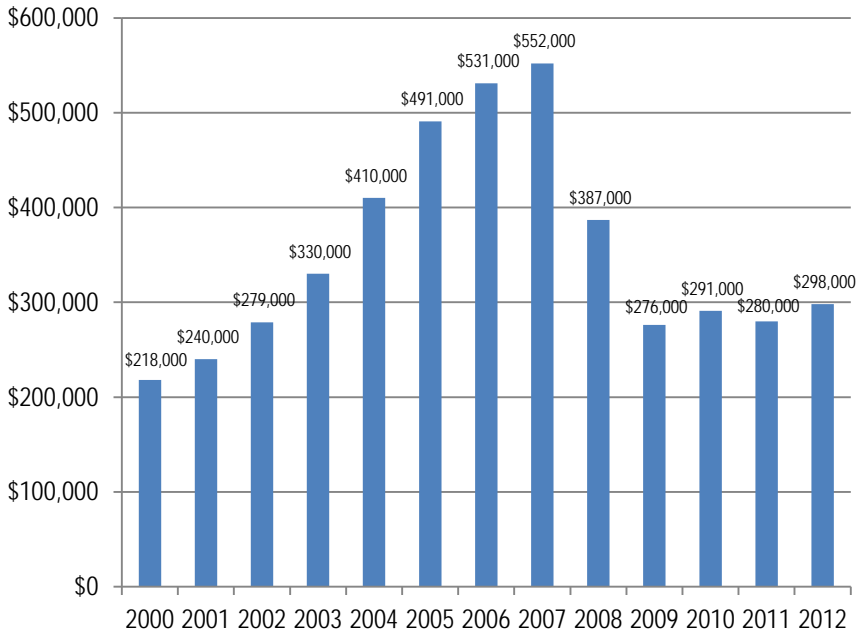


Sources: 2000 and 2010 Census; Nielsen Co., 2012

- In 2012, 18.6 percent of the population 25 years and over completed a Bachelor's degree or higher, which is higher than 2000.

## IX. SCAG Regional Highlights

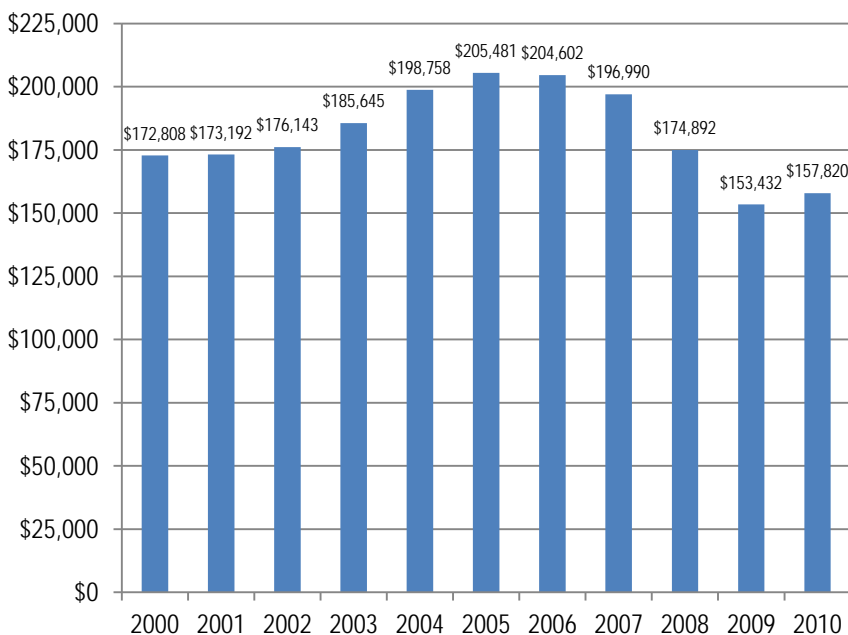
**SCAG Regional Median Home Sales Price: 2000 – 2012**



Source: MDA Data Quick, 2012

- After reaching its peak in 2007, the median sales price for existing homes in the SCAG region dropped by almost half in 2011 from its 2007 level and rebounded slightly in 2012.
- Median home sales price was calculated based on total existing home sales in the SCAG region.

**SCAG Regional Real Retail Sales: 2000 - 2010 (in 2010 \$ millions)**



Source: California Board of Equalization, 2000-2010

- Retail sales tend to follow closely with trends in personal income, employment rates, and consumer confidence.
- Between 2000 and 2005, real retail sales increased steadily by 19 percent but then dropped between 2005 and 2009 by \$52 billion, or 25 percent.
- In 2010, total real retail sales were nine percent lower than the 2000 level.

## **X. Data Sources**

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit

California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

California State Board of Equalization

Construction Industry Research Board

InfoGroup

MDA Data Quick

National Center for Education Statistics

Nielsen Company

U.S. Census Bureau

## **XI. Methodology**

SCAG's Local Profiles utilizes the most up-to-date information from a number of publically available sources, including the Census Bureau, California Department of Finance, and the National Center for Educational Statistics. In the event that public information is not available or is not the most recent, SCAG contracts with a number of private entities to obtain regional data. The following sections describe how each data source was compiled to produce the information displayed in the preceding report.

### **Statistical Summary Table**

In the Statistical Summary Table (page 3), the values in field "Jurisdiction Relative to County/Region" are the differences between the jurisdiction's value and the county/region value, except for the following categories which represent the jurisdiction's value as a share of the county (or in the case of an entire county as a share of the region): Population, Number of Households, Number of Housing Units, Number of Jobs, Total Jobs Change, and K-12 Student Enrollment.

Median Age, Homeownership Rate, and Median Household Income are based on Nielsen Company data. Number of Housing Units is based on the 2010 Census and estimates from the California Department of Finance. Data for all other categories are referenced throughout the report.

### **Population Section**

Where referenced, data from 2000 to 2012 was taken from the California Department of Finance's (DOF) E-5 estimates, were published in May 2012. This dataset was benchmarked to population figures from the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Censuses. Data relating to population by age group and by race/ethnicity was derived from the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Censuses, and Nielsen Co. The 2000 figure was based on U.S. Decennial Census figures for April 1, 2000 and the 2010 figure was based on U.S. Decennial Census figures for April 1, 2010.

Below are definitions for race and ethnicity, which are taken from the U.S. Census Bureau. The Hispanic or Latino origin category is:

- A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

The race categories are:

- American Indian or Alaska Native – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.
- Asian – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Black or African American – A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, including those who consider themselves to be "Haitian."
- White – A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

- Some other race – This category includes Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (a person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands) and all other responses not included in the "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "Black or African American," and "White" race categories described above.

Charts for population based on age were tabulated using 2000 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census data and Nielsen Company data for 2012 and 2018. Charts for race/ethnicity were tabulated using 2000 and 2010 Census data and Nielsen Company data for 2012.

## **Households Section**

The 2000 figure was based on U.S. Decennial Census figures for April 1, 2000 and the 2010 figure was based on U.S. Decennial Census figures for April 1, 2010. Information for 2012 was supplied by the Nielsen Company. Average household size was developed using information from the California Department of Finance (DOF). Households by size was calculated based upon Nielsen Company Data.

## **Housing Section**

Housing units are the total number of both vacant and occupied units. Housing units by housing type information was developed using data from California Department of Finance (DOF). Age of housing stock information is from the Nielsen Company.

The number of residential units with permits issued was obtained using Construction Industry Research Board data, which are collected by counties from self-reporting by individual jurisdictions. It represents both single family and multifamily housing units that were permitted to be built, along with building permits that were issued for improvements to existing residential structures (e.g., reroofs, remodels, etc.). Please note that SCAG opted to report the annual number of permits issued by each jurisdiction which may be different than the number of housing units completed or constructed annually. This was done using a single data source which provides consistent data for all jurisdictions.

The median home sales price, compiled from MDA Data Quick, was calculated based on total resales of existing homes in the jurisdiction, including single family units and condominiums. The median price does not reflect the entire universe of housing in the jurisdictions, only those that were sold within the calendar year.

## **Transportation Section**

The journey to work data for the year 2000 was obtained by using the 2000 U.S. Decennial Census Summary File 3. Data from 2010 is based on the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census. Information for 2012 was provided by the Nielsen Company.

## **Employment Section**

Data sources for estimating jurisdiction employment and wage information include the 2010 U.S. Decennial Census – Local Employment Dynamics Survey, and information from the California Employment Development Department, InfoGroup, and SCAG for years 2007-2012. In many instances, employment totals from individual businesses were geocoded and aggregated to the jurisdictional level.

Employment information provided by industry type is defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Although the NAICS provides a great level of detail on industry definitions for all types of businesses in North America, for the purposes of this report, this list of industries has been summarized into the following major areas: agriculture, construction, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, information, finance/insurance/real estate, professional/management, education/health, leisure/hospitality, public administration, other services, and non-classified industries. A brief description of each major industry area is provided below:

- Agriculture – This industry includes crop production, animal production and aquaculture, forestry and logging, fishing hunting and trapping, and support activities for agriculture and forestry.
- Construction – Industries under this umbrella involve the construction of buildings, heavy and civil engineering construction, and specialty trade contractors.
- Manufacturing – This group includes the processing of raw material into products for trade, such as food manufacturing, apparel manufacturing, wood product manufacturing, petroleum and coal products manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, plastics and rubber products manufacturing, nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing, primary metal manufacturing, etc.
- Wholesale – Wholesale industries do business in the trade of raw materials and durable goods.
- Retail – Retail industries engage in the sale of durable goods directly to consumers.
- Information – Businesses in this industry specialize in the distribution of content through a means of sources, including newspaper, periodicals, books, software, motion pictures, sound recording, radio and television broadcasting, cable or subscription programming, telecommunications, data processing/hosting, and other information mediums.
- Finance/Insurance/Real Estate – This sector includes businesses associated with banking, consumer lending, credit intermediation, securities brokerage, commodities exchanges, health/life/medical/title/property/casualty insurance agencies and brokerages, and real estate rental/leasing/sales.
- Professional Management – This industry involves businesses that specialize in professional/scientific/technical services, management of companies and enterprises, and administrative and support services. Types of establishments that would fall under this category range from law offices, accounting services, architectural/engineering firms, specialized design services, computer systems design and related services, management consulting firms, scientific research and development services, advertising firms, office administrative services, facilities support services, amongst many others.
- Education/Health – Organizations that fall into this family include elementary and secondary schools, junior colleges, universities, professional schools, technical and trade schools, medical offices, dental offices, outpatient care centers, medical and diagnostic laboratories, hospitals, nursing and residential care facilities, social assistance services, emergency relief services, vocational rehabilitation services, and child day care services.
- Leisure/Hospitality – This family of industries includes organizations in the performing arts, spectator sports, museums, amusement/recreation industries, traveler accommodations, and food services and drinking places.
- Public Administration – This classification includes public sector organizations, including legislative bodies, public finance institutions, executive and legislative offices, courts, police protection, parole offices, fire protection, correctional

institutions, administration of governmental programs, space research and technology, and national security.

- Other Services – Groups in this group include, for example, automotive repair and maintenance, personal and household goods repair and maintenance, personal laundry services, dry-cleaning and laundry services, religious services, social advocacy organizations, professional organizations, and private households
- Non-Classified – Non-classified organizations involve work that is not included in the North American Industry Classification System.

### **Retail Sales Section**

Retail sales data is obtained from the California Board of Equalization, which does not publish individual point-of-sale data. All data is adjusted for inflation.

### **Education Section**

Student enrollment data is based on public school campuses that are located within each jurisdiction's respective boundary. Enrollment numbers by grade within a given jurisdiction are tabulated based upon data obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics.

### **Regional Highlights**

Information for this section was developed through data from MDA Data Quick and the California Board of Equalization.

### **Data Sources Section**

In choosing the data sources used for this report, the following factors were considered:

- Availability for all jurisdictions in the SCAG region,
- The most recognized source on the subject,
- Data sources within the public domain, and
  
- Data available on an annual basis.

The same data sources are used for all Local Profiles (except where noted) to maintain overall reporting consistency. The jurisdictions are not constrained from using other data sources for their planning activities.

The preparation of this report has been financed in part through grants from the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, under the Metropolitan Planning Program, Section 104(f) of Title 23, U.S. Code. The contents of this report do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of the U.S. Department of Transportation. Additional assistance was provided by the California Department of Transportation.



## **XII. Acknowledgments**

### **SCAG Management**

Hasan Ikhata, Executive Director  
Sharon Neely, Chief Deputy Executive Director  
Debbie Dillon, Deputy Executive Director, Administration  
Joann Africa, Chief Counsel  
Huasha Liu, Director, Land Use & Environmental Planning  
Rich Macias, Director, Transportation Planning  
Catherine Chavez, Chief Information Officer  
Darin Chidsey, Acting Director, Strategy, Policy & Public Affairs  
Basil Panas, Chief Financial Officer

### **Project Manager**

Ping Chang, Program Manager, Land Use & Environmental Planning

### **Project Core Team**

Javier Minjares, Regional Planner Specialist  
Jonathan Raymond, Senior Programmer Architect  
Jung Seo, Senior Regional Planner  
Leah Murphy, UCLA Fellow  
Ma'Ayn Johnson, Senior Regional Planner  
Kimberly Clark, Senior Regional Planner  
Gurpreet Kaur, Senior Software Quality Assurance Engineer  
Dan Nguyen, Senior Programmer Analyst

### **Reproduction**

Pat Camacho, Office Services Specialist  
Catherine Rachal, Office Services Specialist

### **Assistance from the following SCAG staff members is also recognized:**

Ludlow Brown, Web/Graphics Designer  
Joongkoo Cho, Associate Regional Planner  
Christine Fernandez, Senior Regional Planner  
Carolyn Hart, Lead Graphics Designer  
Hsi-Hwa Hu, Transportation Modeler IV  
Cheol-Ho Lee, Senior Regional Planner  
Pamela Lee, Associate Regional Planner  
Jonathan Nadler, Manager, Compliance & Performance Monitoring  
Angela Rushen, Manager, Media and Public Affairs  
Frank Wen, Manager, Research & Analysis  
Alex Yu, Acting Manager Application Development  
Ying Zhou, Regional Planner Specialist  
Marisol Maciel-Cervantes, SCAG Intern  
Lu Lu, SCAG Intern

**Southern California Association of Governments  
Regional Council Roster**

May 2013

<b>Members</b>	<b>Representing</b>
<b>President Hon. Glen Becerra</b>	<b><i>Simi Valley</i> District 46</b>
<b>1st Vice-President Hon. Greg Pettis</b>	<b><i>Cathedral City</i> District 2</b>
<b>2nd Vice-President Hon. Carl Morehouse</b>	<b><i>San Buenaventura</i> District 47</b>
<b>Imm. Past President Hon. Pam O'Connor</b>	<b><i>Santa Monica</i> District 41</b>
Hon. Jack Terrazas	Imperial County
Hon. Michael Antonovich	Los Angeles County
Hon. Mark Ridley-Thomas	Los Angeles County
Hon. Shawn Nelson	Orange County
Hon. Gary Ovitt	San Bernardino County
Hon. Jeff Stone	Riverside County
Hon. Linda Parks	Ventura County
VACANT	OCTA
Hon. Robert "Bob" Botts	<i>Banning</i> RCTC
Hon. Alan Wapner	<i>Ontario</i> SANBAG
Hon. Keith Millhouse	<i>Moorpark</i> VCTC
VACANT	ICTC
Hon. Cheryl Viegas-Walker	<i>El Centro</i> District 1
Hon. Jim Hyatt	<i>Calimesa</i> District 3
Hon. Jeff DeGrandpre	<i>Eastvale</i> District 4
Hon. Ronald Roberts	<i>Temecula</i> District 5
Hon. Jon Harrison	<i>Redlands</i> District 6
Hon. Larry McCallon	<i>Highland</i> District 7
Hon. Deborah Robertson	<i>Rialto</i> District 8
Hon. Paul Eaton	<i>Montclair</i> District 9
Hon. Ed Graham	<i>Chino Hills</i> District 10
Hon. Bill Jahn	<i>Big Bear Lake</i> District 11
Hon. Mike Munzing	<i>Aliso Viejo</i> District 12
Hon. Kathryn McCullough	<i>Lake Forest</i> District 13
Hon. Steven Choi	<i>Irvine</i> District 14
Hon. Leslie Daigle	<i>Newport Beach</i> District 15
Hon. Michele Martinez	<i>Santa Ana</i> District 16
Hon. John Nielsen	<i>Tustin</i> District 17
Hon. Leroy Mills	<i>Cypress</i> District 18
Hon. Kris Murray	<i>Anaheim</i> District 19
VACANT	District 20
Hon. Art Brown	<i>Buena Park</i> District 21
Hon. Brett Murdock	<i>Brea</i> District 22
Hon. Bruce Barrows	<i>Cerritos</i> District 23
Hon. Gene Daniels	<i>Paramount</i> District 24
Hon. Mario Guerra	<i>Downey</i> District 25

**Southern California Association of Governments**  
**Regional Council Roster**  
 May 2013

<b>Members</b>		<b>Representing</b>
Hon. Jim Morton	<i>Lynwood</i>	District 26
Hon. Frank Gurulé	<i>Cudahy</i>	District 27
Hon. Dan Medina	<i>Gardena</i>	District 28
Hon. Steven Neal	<i>Long Beach</i>	District 29
Hon. James Johnson	<i>Long Beach</i>	District 30
Hon. Roy Francis	<i>La Habra Heights</i>	District 31
Hon. Margaret Clark	<i>Rosemead</i>	District 32
Hon. Gene Murabito	<i>Glendora</i>	District 33
Hon. Barbara Messina	<i>Alhambra</i>	District 34
Hon. Margaret E. Finlay	<i>Duarte</i>	District 35
Hon. Donald Voss	<i>La Cañada/Flintridge</i>	District 36
Hon. Carol Herrera	<i>Diamond Bar</i>	District 37
Hon. Paula Lantz	<i>Pomona</i>	District 38
Hon. James Gazeley	<i>Lomita</i>	District 39
Hon. Judy Mitchell	<i>Rolling Hills Estates</i>	District 40
VACANT		
Hon. Steven Hofbauer	<i>Palmdale</i>	District 43
Hon. Mark Rutherford	<i>Westlake Village</i>	District 44
Hon. Carmen Ramirez	<i>Oxnard</i>	District 45
Hon. Ed P. Reyes	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 48
Hon. Paul Krekorian	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 49
Hon. Dennis Zine	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 50
Hon. Tom LaBonge	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 51
Hon. Paul Koretz	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 52
VACANT	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 53
Hon. Richard Alarcón	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 54
Hon. Bernard C. Parks	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 55
Hon. Jan Perry	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 56
Hon. Herb Wesson, Jr.	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 57
Hon. Bill Rosendahl	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 58
Hon. Mitchell Englander	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 59
Hon. Eric Garcetti	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 60
Hon. José Huizar	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 61
Hon. Joe Buscaino	<i>Los Angeles</i>	District 62
Hon. Karen Spiegel	<i>Corona</i>	District 63
Hon. Matthew Harper	<i>Huntington Beach</i>	District 64
Hon. Ryan McEachron	<i>Victorville</i>	District 65
Hon. Lupe Ramos Watson	<i>Indio</i>	District 66
Hon. Marsha McLean	<i>Santa Clarita</i>	District 67
VACANT		Tribal Government

**Southern California Association of Governments  
Regional Council Roster**

May 2013

<b>Members</b>		<b>Representing</b>
Hon. Lisa Bartlett	<i>Dana Point</i>	Representative TCA
Mr. Randall Lewis	<i>Lewis Group of Companies</i>	(Ex-Officio)
Hon. Antonio Villaraigosa	<i>Los Angeles</i>	(At-Large)

**Notes:**