



2025-2030

CONSOLIDATED PLAN NEEDS ASSESSMENT

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INTRODUCTION

San Bernardino County is an anchor of Southern California’s “Inland Empire”, an area of great demographic and geographic diversity located in southern California within the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario California Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). San Bernardino is the largest County, in terms of land area, in the continental United States and is home to nearly 2.2 million people and a robust, fast-growing economy.

The County receives an annual allocation of funds from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under three different grant programs, including the:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program,
- Home Investment Partnerships Act (HOME) Program, and
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program.

These grants from HUD are known as Entitlement Grant Programs because communities receive the funds every year if they meet program requirements and criteria associated with each of the three grants.

Under HUD’s grant program regulations, the San Bernardino County may use its HUD grant funds in the unincorporated portions of the county, as well as within the cities that cooperate with the County for the purpose of receiving grant awards for the CDBG, ESG, and HOME program. A number of cities within San Bernardino County choose to cooperate with the County for this purpose. These cities are referred to as Cooperating Cities and under the 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan:

- Adelanto
- Barstow
- Big Bear Lake
- Colton
- Grand Terrace
- Highland
- Loma Linda
- Montclair
- Needles
- Redlands
- Twentynine Palms
- Yucaipa
- Town of Yucca Valley

The following cities do not cooperate in the County’s CDBG or ESG programs, but they are members of the County HOME Consortium:

- Chino Hills
- Rancho Cucamonga

All other cities in the County of San Bernardino that qualify to receive entitlement grant funds directly from HUD do so independently of the County.

Every five years, San Bernardino County must prepare a strategic plan (known as the Consolidated Plan) which governs the use of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds that it receives from HUD. At approximately

the same time that the County must prepare a new Consolidated Plan, it must also prepare and submit to HUD a report known as the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The County is also required to submit to HUD separate Annual Action Plans for each of the five years during the Consolidated Plan period. The Annual Action Plans serve as the County's yearly applications to HUD that are required for the County to receive the yearly entitlement allocations from the three grant programs. When preparing a Consolidated Plan or an AI, grantees must assess the needs and issues in their jurisdictions as a part of their preparation of these documents.

The Needs Assessment is incorporated into the 2025-2030 Consolidated Plan as a means of providing priority needs data necessary for identifying and developing strategies and objectives that address housing, community development, and homeless goals. The report also provides the County with a basis for prioritizing project funding for CDBG, ESG, and HOME funding consideration by the Board of Supervisors. Finally, the Report identifies issues, problems, and potential barriers to fair housing choice for the new AI.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Community Engagement Overview

An important component of the research process for the Consolidated Plan involved gathering resident and stakeholder input regarding housing and community development needs in San Bernardino County. The County used a variety of approaches to achieve meaningful public engagement with residents and other stakeholders, including participation in public meetings, a communitywide survey, and a separate stakeholder and service provider survey.

Public Meetings

The San Bernardino County CDH Department attended 26 meetings from September 3 through October 24, 2024, to accommodate various audiences. Meeting materials were also made available in Spanish and Vietnamese.

Meeting #	Type	Date	Location
1	Crest Forest Municipal Advisory Council Meeting	9/3/2024	San Moritz Lodge 24640 San Moritz Dr. Crestline, CA 92325
2	Bloomington Municipal Advisory Council Meeting	9/4/2024	Ayala Park Community Center 17909 Marygold Ave. Bloomington, CA 92316
3	Lake Arrowhead Municipal Advisory Council Meeting	9/5/2024	San Bernardino County Safety 26010 State Highway 189 Twin Peaks, CA 92391
4	City of Highland Meeting	9/10/2024	Highland City Hall 27215 Base Line Highland, CA 92346
5	Countywide Virtual Meeting	9/19/2024	Virtual via WebEx
6	Yucaipa Autumn Fest	9/27/2024	12062 California Street Yucaipa, CA 92399
7	Joint Central Valley HPN & RSC	10/2/2024	Gonzales Community Center 670 Colton Ave. Colton, CA 92324
8	City of Colton PAWS in the Park	10/5/2024	Cesar Chavez Park 600 Colton Ave. Colton, CA 92324
9	Oak Hills Municipal Advisory Council Meeting	10/7/2024	Fire Station 40 6584 Caliente Rd. Oak Hills, CA 92344

Meeting #	Type	Date	Location
10	Desert Region RSC Meeting	10/8/2024	Life Church 12199 Industrial Blvd. Victorville, CA 92395
11	West Valley Region RSC Meeting (Organization Provided Survey Only at the meeting)	10/9/2024	James L Brulte Senior Center 11200 Baseline Rd. Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91701
12	Montclair Community Health Fair	10/10/2024	Montclair Community Center 5111 Benito St. Montclair, CA 91763
13	Joint Mountain HPN & RSC	10/14/2024	St. Richard's Episcopal Church 28708 CA Hwy. 18 Skyforest, CA 92385
14	Spring Valley Lake Municipal Advisory Council Meeting	10/16/2024	Spring Valley Lake Community Center 12975 Rolling Ridge Drive Spring Valley Lake, CA 92395
15	Loma Linda Senior Center Resource Event	10/17/2024	25571 Barton Rd. Loma Linda, CA 92354
16	Senior Nutrition Meeting	10/21/2024	Grand Terrace Senior Center 22627 Grand Terrace Rd. Grand Terrace, CA 92313
17	Yucca Valley TAD Lobby Outreach	10/21/2024	56357 Pima Trail Yucca Valley, CA 92284
18	Senior Nutrition Meeting	10/22/2024	Joshua Tree Community Center 6171 Sunburst Ave. Joshua Tree, CA 92252
19	Redlands TAD Lobby Outreach	10/22/2024	1811 W. Lugonia Ave. Redlands, CA 92374
20	Senior Nutrition Meeting	10/23/2024	Twentynine Palms Senior Center 6539 Adobe Rd. Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
21	Barstow TAD Lobby Outreach	10/23/2024	1900 E. Main St. Barstow, CA 92311
22	Senior Nutrition Meeting	10/24/2024	Barstow Senior Citizens Center 555 Melissa Ave. Barstow, CA 92311
23	Adelanto TAD Lobby Outreach	10/24/2024	10875 Rancho Rd. Adelanto, CA 92301
24	Twentynine Palms TAD Lobby Outreach	10/25/2024	73629 Sun Valley Dr. Twentynine Palms, CA 92277

Meeting #	Type	Date	Location
25	Senior Nutrition Meeting	10/28/2024	Big Bear Senior Center 42651 Big Bear Blvd.
26	East Valley Region RSC Meeting	11/21/2024	Joshua Tree Community Center 6171 Sunburst Ave. Joshua Tree, CA 92252

Stakeholder Consultations

San Bernardino County conducted a special stakeholder and service provider survey throughout November 2024. Stakeholders were identified by San Bernardino County staff and represented a variety of viewpoints, including fair housing/legal advocacy, housing, affordable housing, real estate and mortgage lending, community development and planning, transportation, education, homelessness, civic organizations, services for low-income households, people with disabilities, seniors, children, domestic violence victims, and others.

Interview invitations were made to representatives of many community service providers, local government officials, and other relevant organizations, of whom 21 completed the survey. Several invitees participated in other manners, such as attending a public meeting. Organizations from which one or more representatives participated in the development of this Consolidated Plan include:

Stakeholders		
City of Adelanto	City of Yucaipa	San Bernardino County Workforce Development Department
City of Chino	Department of Aging and Adult Services	Symba Center
City of Colton	Housing Authority of the County of San Bernardino	The Children’s Fund
City of Highland	NAMI Inland Valley	The Salvation Army of San Bernardino
City of Ioma Linda	San Bernardino County	Transitional Assistance Department
City of Redlands	San Bernardino County Department of Public Health	San Bernardino County Preschool Services
City of Twentynine Palms		

Community Survey

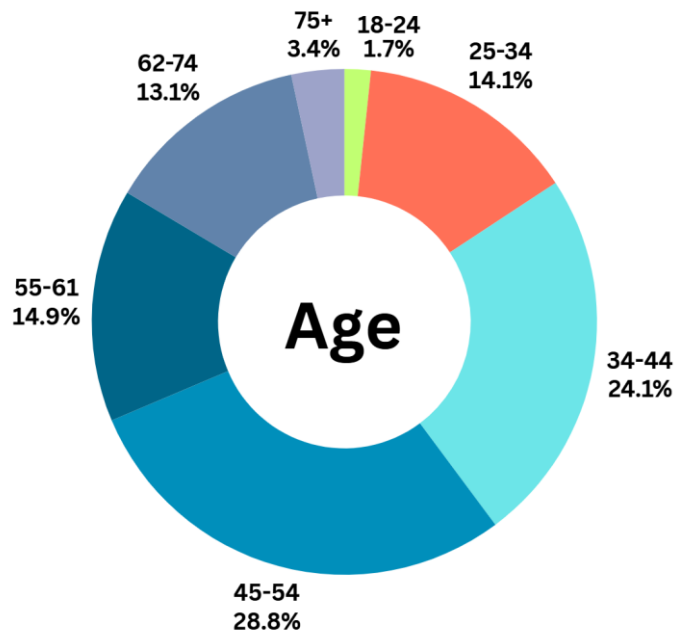
The third method of obtaining community input was a 24-question survey available to the general public, including residents and other stakeholders. The survey was available online and in hard copy in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese in October and November 2024. Paper copies were available at the public meetings, through local service providers, and at the County Department of Community Development and Housing. A total of 1,674 survey responses were received: 1,672 in English, 1 in Spanish, and 1 in Vietnamese.

Community Engagement Results

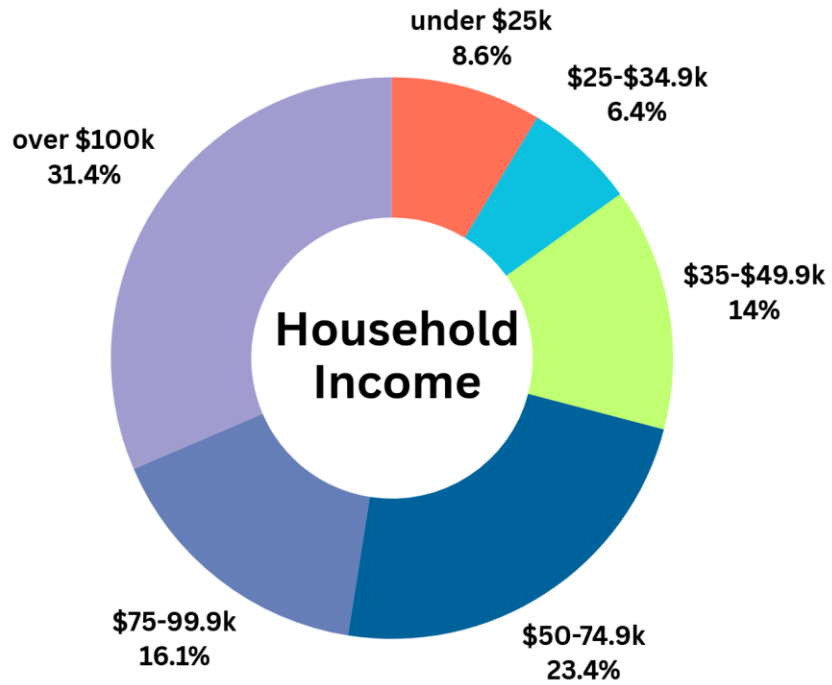
Results of the community engagement process are discussed below, including a sample of questions and responses from the community survey. Complete results are provided as an appendix to this report. Note that the comments and perceptions reported here are those of the residents and stakeholders who participated and do not necessarily reflect the views of San Bernardino County or its cooperating cities.

Participant Demographics

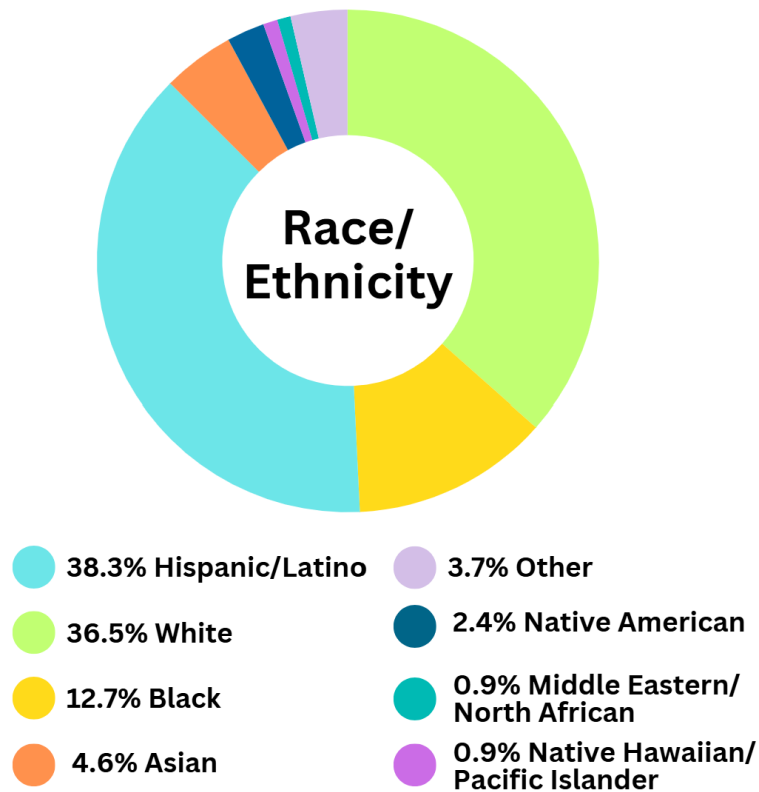
- Of the 1,674 people who participated in the survey, 1,672 took the survey in English, 1 in Spanish, and 1 in Vietnamese.
- Survey participants live throughout San Bernardino County in a variety of zip codes – a total of 96 different zip codes were reported by survey participants
- The survey captured responses from a wide variety of age groups, and the most commonly represented groups were ages 34-44 and ages 45-54.



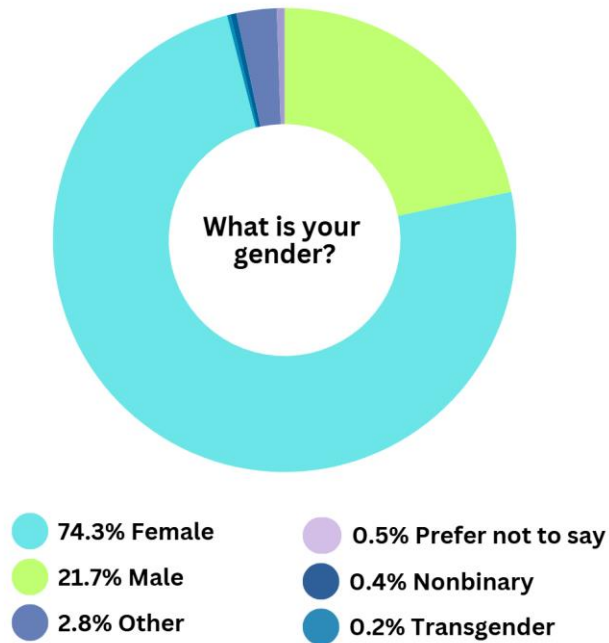
- About 29% of survey takers had household incomes under \$50,000 and the other 71% had incomes above \$50,000. 8.6% of participants had very low household incomes under \$25,000, while 31% had incomes over \$100,000; this indicates that survey results may be skewed towards residents with higher than average incomes.



- Survey participants represented a wide variety of races and ethnicities. Hispanic or Latino and white residents were the two largest racial or ethnic groups, each representing over one-third of all respondents. Black residents were the only other racial or ethnic group to comprise more than 5% of all respondents. Other racial and ethnic groups represented included Asian, Native American, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander races, as well as residents who listed their race or ethnicity as “other”.

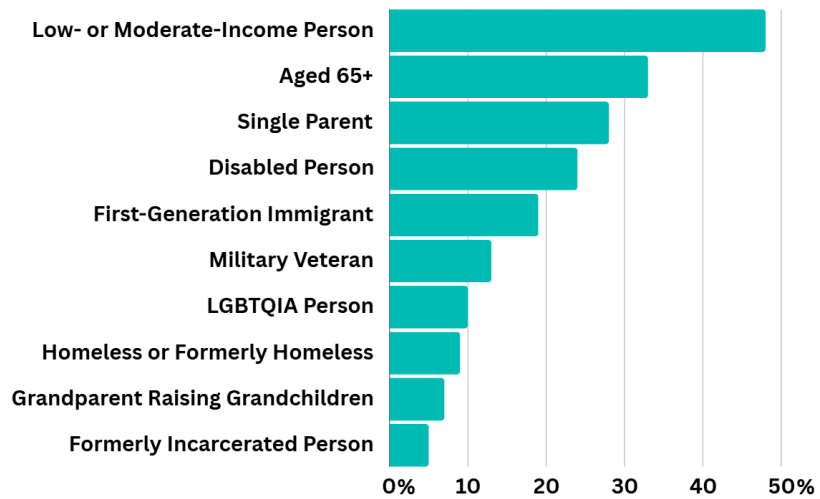


- Nearly three-quarters of survey responses came from women. Men represented a little over one-fifth of respondents, while transgender and nonbinary respondents and respondents who declined to answer comprised about 4% of participants.

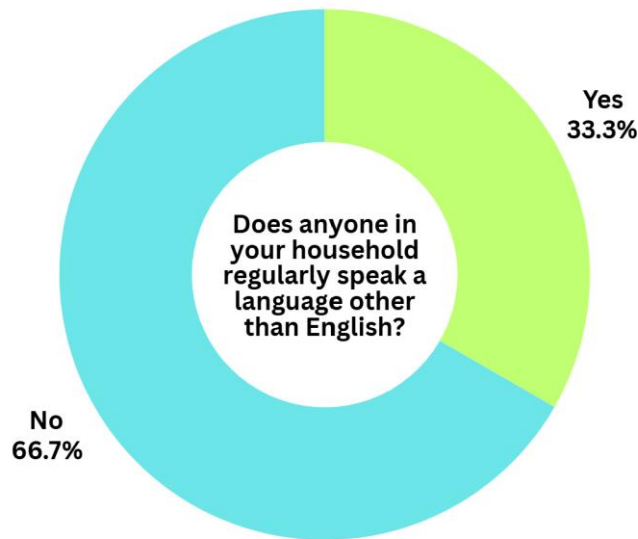


- Survey respondents represented a wide variety of demographics with special equity concerns. The most commonly represented groups, comprising more than 20% of the participants, were households containing low- and moderate-income people, seniors, single parents, and people with disabilities. (Note that one person or household may fit multiple categories.)

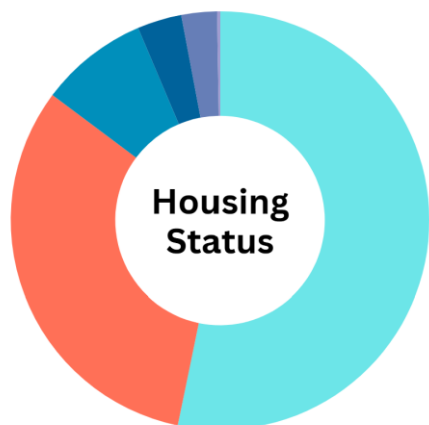
Do any of the following describe you or a family member?



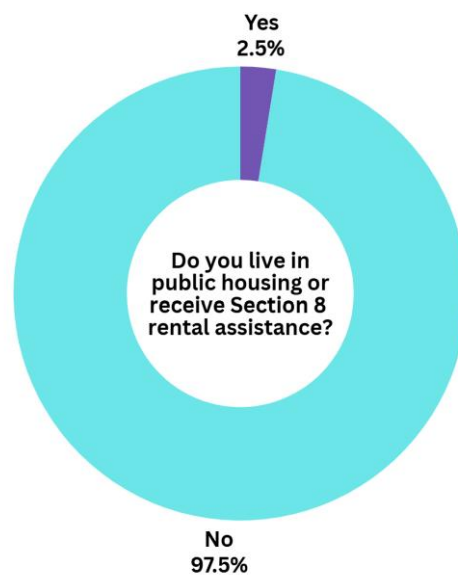
- Although only two participants completed the survey in a language other than English, one-third of participants reported someone in their household regularly speaking a language other than English.



- Over half of all participants owned their home, and nearly one-third were renters. Only 2.5% received publicly supported housing assistance.



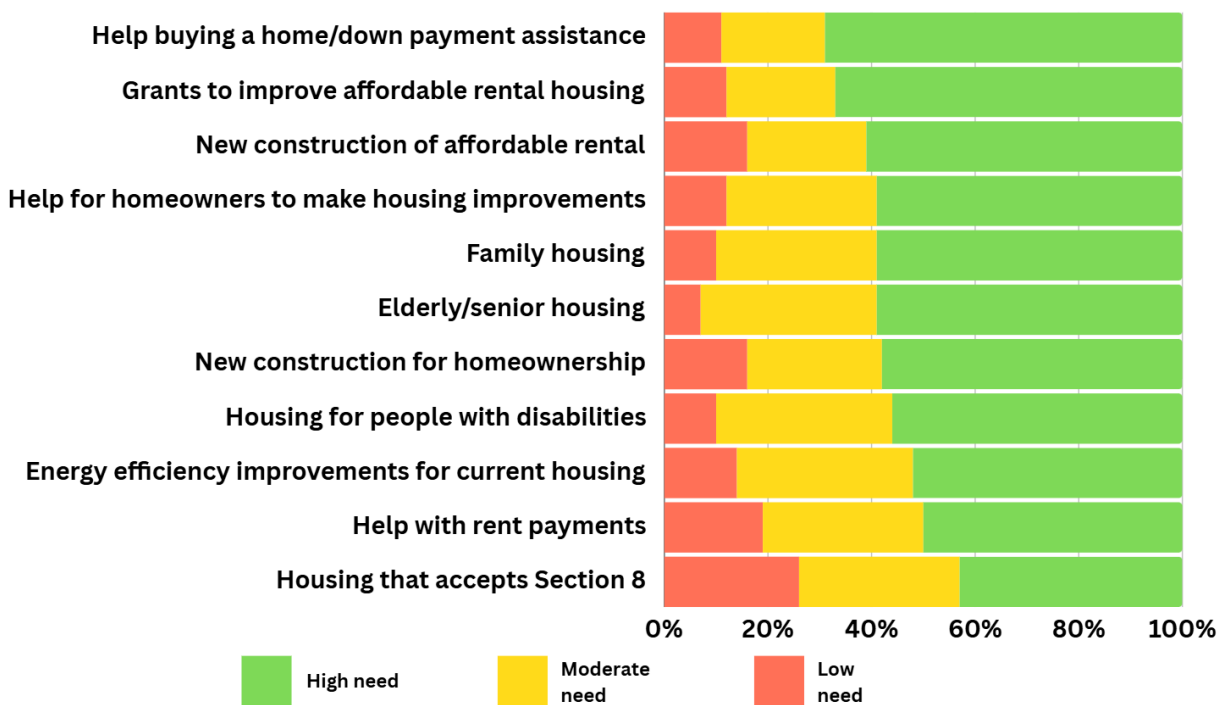
- 53.2% Owner
- 32% Renter
- 8.3% Living with relatives
- 2.7% homeless
- 2.4% Other
- 0.2% Living in Hotel/Motel



Housing Needs in San Bernardino County

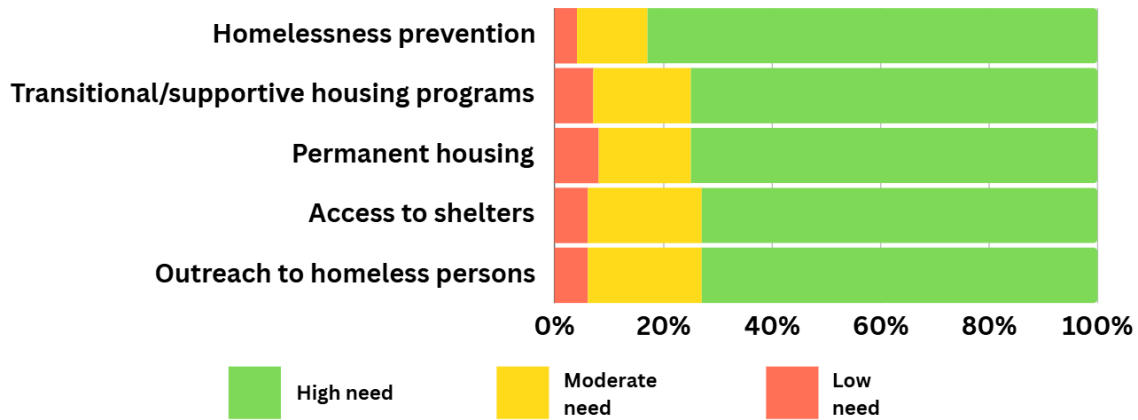
Survey participants were asked to rank San Bernardino County’s level need for many different types of housing and related programs. Only two of the listed options – help with rental payments and housing that accepts Section 8 – were listed as having less than a high level of need by the majority of participants, indicating a very high level of overall need for expanded housing access within the County. The three most pressing needs as ranked by survey participants were downpayment or other homebuying assistance, grants to improve affordable rental housing, and new construction of affordable rental.

Please rank the following Housing Needs in San Bernardino County on a scale ranging from a low need to a high need.



Participants were also asked to rank five types of homelessness needs on a scale of low to high. All five needs were ranked as pressing by a minimum of 73% of participants, with homelessness prevention being viewed as the most pressing need by 83% of participants.

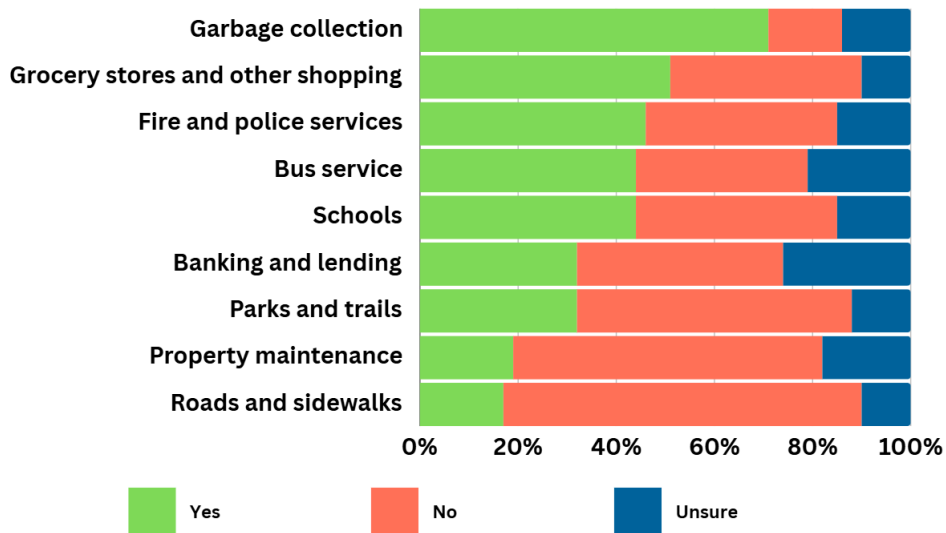
Please rank the following Homeless Needs in San Bernardino County on a scale ranging from a low need to a high need.



Community Development Needs in County of San Bernardino

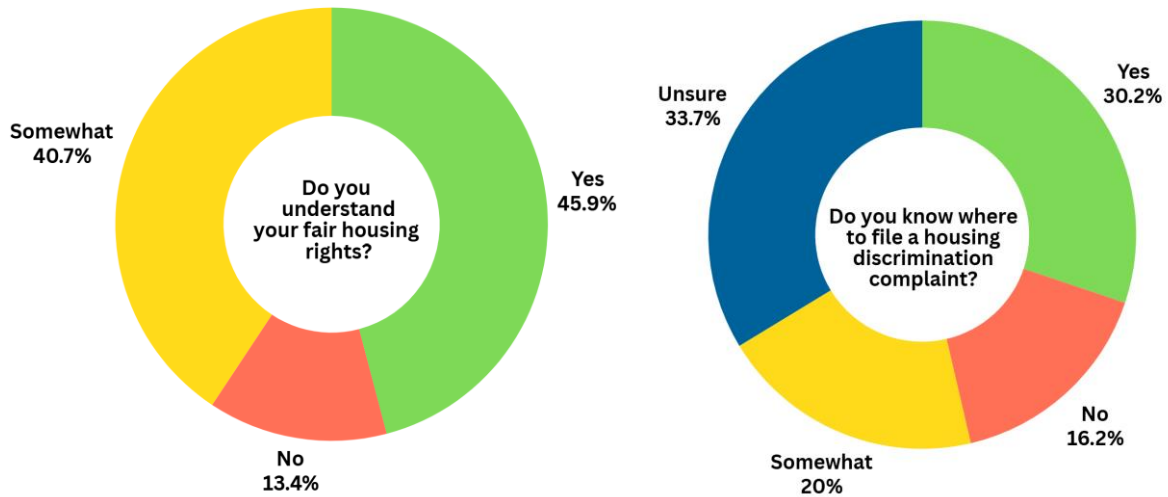
Participants were asked about whether existing community resources within the County are equitably distributed and maintained, which can impact fair housing choice. The only services which the majority of participants believed were equally distributed were garbage collection and grocery stores or other shopping. Participants believed that roads and sidewalks, property maintenance, and parks and trails were the least fairly distributed and maintained and were least sure about banks and lending and bus service.

Are the following resources equally provided and maintained in all neighborhoods in San Bernardino County?

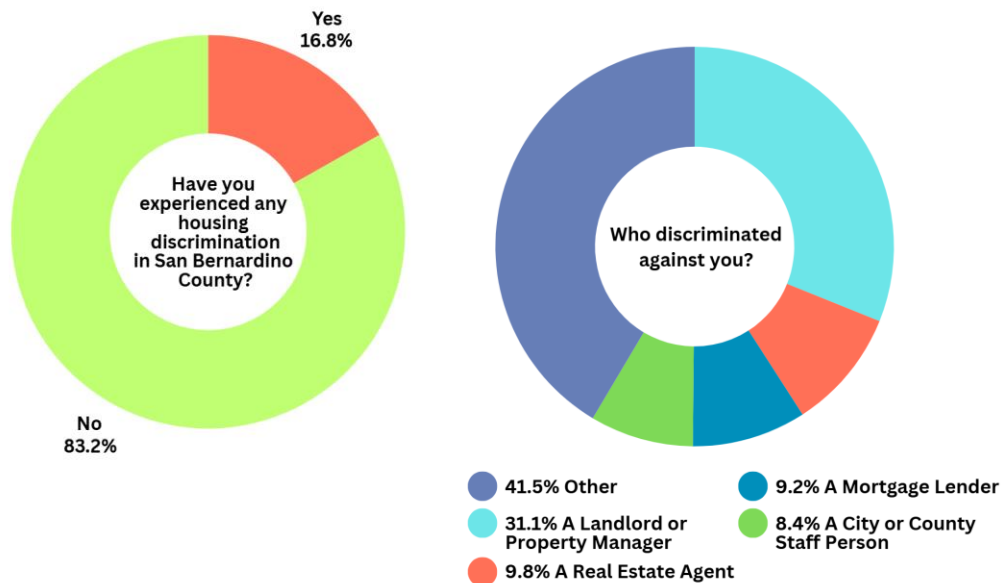


Fair Housing in County of San Bernardino

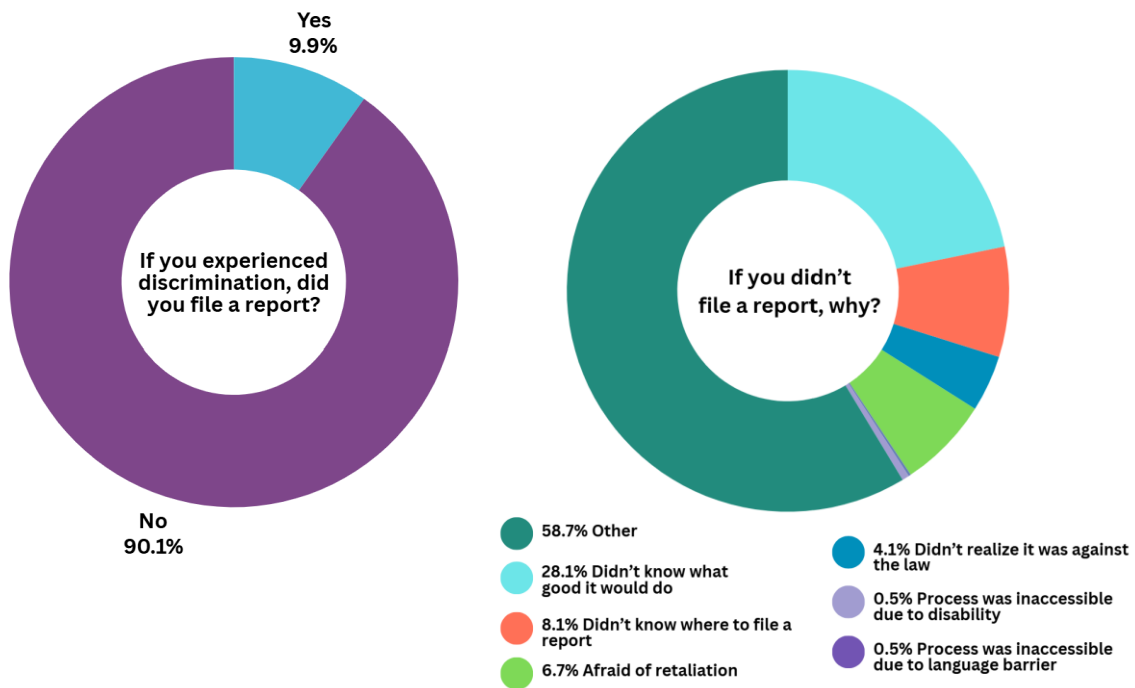
Participants were asked a series of questions about their knowledge of and experience with fair housing access within County of San Bernardino. Slightly fewer than half of all participants felt that they fully understood their fair housing rights, and fewer than one-third knew how to file a housing discrimination complaint.



Nearly 17% of participants, or 274 people, reported having experienced housing discrimination within the County. Among those who experienced discrimination, the most common perpetrator was a landlord or property manager (41.5% of respondents to this question selected "other", but the vast majority entered "none" or "N/A" when asked to specify, indicating that many participants did not realize they were only supposed to answer this question if they had experienced discrimination). Less commonly, participants experienced discrimination from real estate agents, mortgage lenders, and City or County staff.

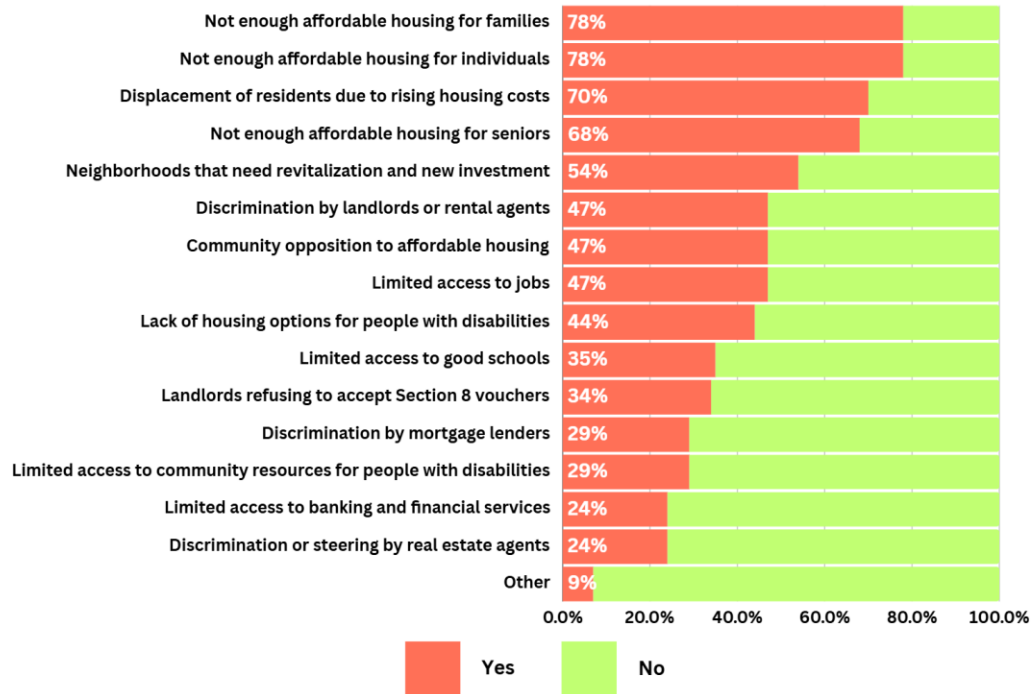


Participants who had experienced discrimination were also asked whether they had filed a housing discrimination complaint and what factors may have influenced a decision not to file. Only 27 people, or just under 10% of those who had experienced housing discrimination, had chosen to file a report. The most commonly listed reason for not filing a report was not knowing what good it would do (once again, many participants who had not experienced discrimination answered this question by choosing “other” and entering “N/A”). Other reasons included not knowing how, being afraid of retaliation, not realizing that it was against the law. Additionally, three participants said they were unable to access the reporting process due to a disability, and one participant said they were unable to access the reporting process due to a language barrier.



Finally, participants were asked for their thoughts on what factors might contribute to a lack of fair housing access within County of San Bernardino. The top five barriers, listed by more than half of participants, were a lack of affordable housing for families, a lack of affordable housing for individuals, displacement due to rising housing costs, a lack of affordable senior housing, and a need for neighborhood revitalization and new investment.

Do you think the following are barriers to fair housing in San Bernardino County?



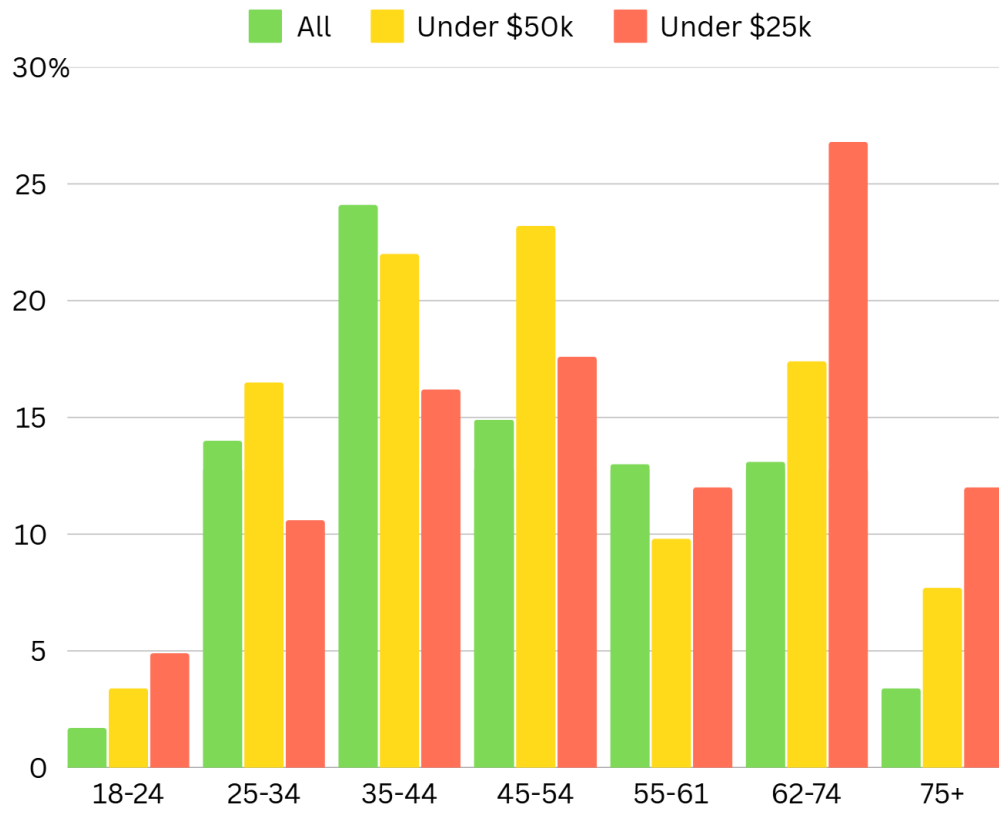
Responses by subgroup

In addition to assessing overall survey response, six minority subgroups were identified within the response pool who, for various reasons, may exhibit more or different housing obstacles than the overall group. These groups are participants who are low- to moderate-income, participants who are extremely low income, participants under age 35, participants who do not own their home, participants in multi-lingual households, and participants with a senior and/or disabled household member. Responses by each subgroup are examined in this section.

Low- to moderate-income and extremely low-income

478 people, or about 28.7% of participants, reported earning less than \$50,000 per year; while 142 people, or about 8.6% of participants, reported earning less than \$25,000 per year. Thoughts, needs, and demographics from these participants differed from the overall survey responses presented above in several ways. The images below depict demographic differences between these subgroups in comparison to the overall response pool:

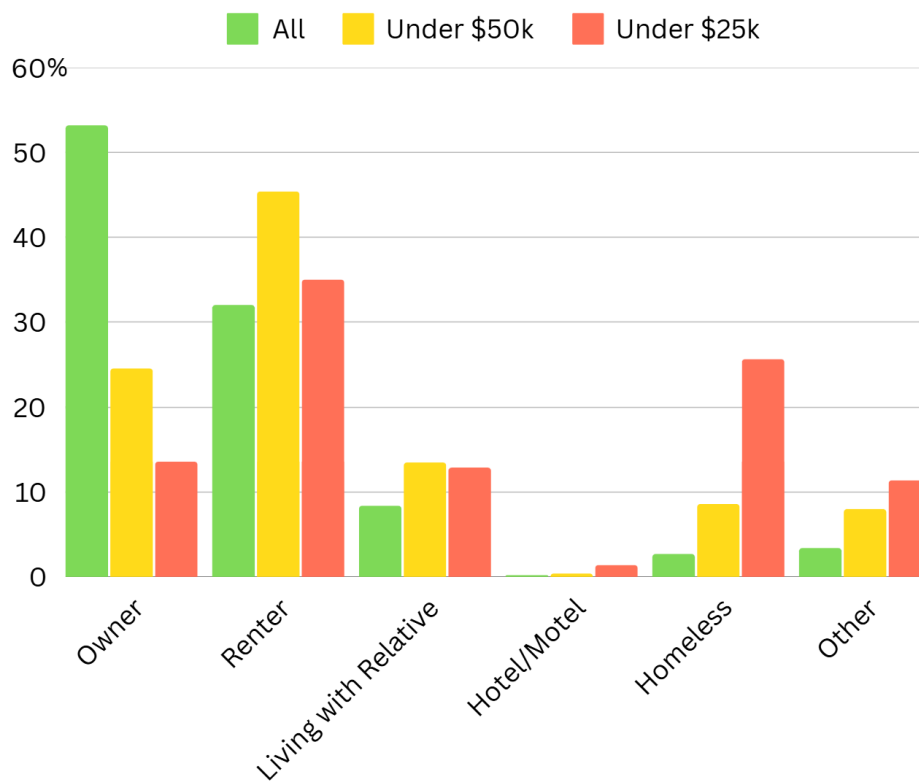
Age



Race/Ethnicity



Housing Status



- These participants placed significantly more importance on transportation assistance and food banks than participants as a whole.
- These participants, along with disabled and/or elderly households, were the only subgroups who placed more importance on grants to improve affordable rental than on homebuying assistance.
- These participants placed more importance on a need for housing for people with disabilities than participants as a whole.
- These participants were significantly more likely to have experienced housing discrimination and slightly more likely to have filed a report than participants as a whole.

Under Age 35

261 people, or just under 16% of all survey participants, were under age 35. Thoughts, needs, and demographics from these participants differed from the overall survey responses presented above in the following ways:

- These participants are lower income - nearly half (47.5%) of this group earned between \$35,000 and \$75,000 per year, in comparison with 37% of participants as a whole. Only 19% earned more than \$100,000 per year, in comparison with 31% of participants as a whole. Finally, two-thirds

described themselves as low- or moderate-income, in comparison with just under half of participants as a whole.

- These participants were more likely to have a multi-lingual household – 50% of this group reported at least one non-English speaking household member, in comparison with 33% of participants as a whole.
- These participants are much more likely live with a relative (28%) in comparison to participants as a whole (8%).
- These participants placed a higher emphasis on family housing and a lower emphasis on senior housing than participants as a whole.
- These participants placed greater importance on a lack of jobs as a barrier to fair housing than participants as a whole.
- These participants were significantly less likely to fully understand their fair housing rights and know how to file a complaint than participants as a whole.

Non-Homeowners

771 people, or about 46% of participants, did not own the home they live in. Thoughts, needs, and demographics from these participants differed from the overall survey responses presented above in the following ways:

- These participants are lower income - nearly 16% earn less than \$25,000 per year, in comparison with just 8.6% of participants as a whole, while only 12.8% earn more than \$100,000 per year, in comparison with nearly one-third of participants as a whole. They are also more likely to describe themselves as a low- or moderate-income person.
- Black, Hispanic, and Native American residents are overrepresented among non-homeowners in comparison to participants as a whole.
- Non-homeowners were more likely to be a single parent than homeowners.
- These participants were more than twice as likely to live with a relative in comparison to participants as a whole.
- These participants placed a greater emphasis on a need for services such as housing counseling and food banks than participants as a whole.
- These participants placed slightly more emphasis on community opposition to affordable housing as a fair housing issue than participants as a whole.
- These participants were more likely to experience housing discrimination than participants as a whole, and less likely to fully understand their fair housing rights or know how to file a complaint.

Multilingual households

552 people, or about 33% of participants, reported having at least one household member who speaks a language other than English (this includes two participants who completed the survey in Spanish and Vietnamese). Thoughts, needs, and demographics from these participants differed from the overall survey responses presented above in the following ways:

- Participants in multilingual households were nearly twice as likely to be Hispanic, Latino, or Asian than participants as a whole.
- These participants were more than twice as likely to be or have a household member who is a first-generation immigrant than participants as a whole.
- These participants placed a higher emphasis on a need for family housing than participants as a whole.
- These participants were slightly more likely to have experienced housing discrimination than participants as a whole, but only one-third as likely to file a report. They were also less likely to fully understand their fair housing rights or to know how to file a fair housing complaint.

Senior and/or disabled households

622 people, or about 37% of participants, reported having at least one household member who was disabled and/or aged 65+. Thoughts, needs, and demographics from these participants differed from the overall survey responses presented above in the following ways:

- These participants were more likely to be extremely low income – earning less than \$25,000 per year – than participants as a whole.
- White, Black, and Asian residents were slightly overrepresented in this category in comparison to participants as a whole.
- These participants were about 50% more likely to live with a relative in comparison to participants as a whole.
- This group placed a greater emphasis on a need for senior services than participants as a whole.
- These participants, along with extremely low-income participants, were the only subgroups who placed more importance on grants to improve affordable rental than on homebuying assistance.
- These participants placed more emphasis on a need for more housing options for people with disabilities than participants as a whole.
- These participants were slightly more likely to experience housing discrimination, but less likely to file a report than participants as a whole.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

To inform development of priorities and goals over the next five years, this section of the Consolidated Plan discusses housing, community development, and economic development needs in County of San Bernardino. It relies on data from the U.S. Census, the 2018-2022 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS), and a special tabulation of ACS data known as Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data that estimates the number of households with one or more housing needs. Local data regarding homelessness and assisted housing is also included. Finally, public input gathered through interviews, focus groups, meetings, and the community survey are coupled with data analysis to identify priority needs related to affordable housing, homelessness, assisted housing, community development, and economic development in the County of San Bernardino.

HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

According to 2016–2020 ACS data, the CDBG entitlement area administered by San Bernardino County has a population of 993,270 living in 313,560 households. Between 2009 and 2020, both the population and the number of households in the entitlement area increased by 3%. Data provided in Tables 6 through 21 present combined estimates from the 2016-2020 5-Year American Community Survey for the San Bernardino County CDBG entitlement area comprised of the following cities: Adelanto, Barstow, Big Bear Lake, Colton, Grand Terrace, Highland, Loma Linda, Montclair, Needles, Redlands, Twentynine Palms, Yucaipa and the Town of Yucca Valley.

Table 5 segments households by income and household type, including small families (2-4 members), large families (5 or more members), households with seniors, and households with young children. Within the county’s entitlement area, 44% of all households are categorized as low- to moderate-income, earning less than 80% of the HUD-Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI). Of these, 42,229 households earn less than 30% HAMFI representing approximately 13% of all households. Among all low- and moderate-income households, small families represent the largest share (36%), followed by households with at least one senior aged 62 or older (25%) and those with young children under six (20%). Although there are more small families with low- to moderate-incomes in the county, other household types with smaller numbers experience higher rates of low- and moderate-incomes. Fifty-nine percent (59%) of all households with at least one person aged 75 or older have low- to moderate-income while 55% of all households with young children are low- to moderate-income.

For many low- and moderate-income households in County of San Bernardino, finding and maintaining suitable housing at an affordable cost is challenge. Tables 6 through 11 identify housing needs by tenure based on Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. CHAS data is a special tabulation of the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) that is largely not available through standard Census products. This special dataset provides counts of the number of households that fit certain combinations of HUD-specified housing needs, HUD-defined income limits (primarily 30, 50, and 80% of HAMFI), and household types of particular interest to planners and policy makers.

To assess affordability and other types of housing needs, HUD defines four housing problems:

- a) Cost burden: A household has a cost burden if its monthly housing costs (including mortgage payments, property taxes, insurance, and utilities for owners and rent and utilities for renters) exceed 30% of monthly income.
- b) Overcrowding: A household is overcrowded if there is more than 1 person per room, not including kitchens and bathrooms.
- c) Lack of complete kitchen facilities: A household lacks complete kitchen facilities if it lacks one or more of the following: cooking facilities, refrigerator, or a sink with piped water.
- d) Lack of complete plumbing facilities: A household lacks complete plumbing facilities if it lacks one or more of the following: hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, or a bathtub or shower.

HUD also defines four severe housing problems, including a severe cost burden (more than 50% of monthly household income is spent on housing costs), severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 people per room, not including kitchens or bathrooms), lack of complete kitchen facilities (as described above), and lack of complete plumbing facilities (as described above).

Table 6 indicates that 104,794 households, or approximately one-third of all households in County of San Bernardino’s entitlement areas, experience one or more housing problems such as overcrowding, cost burden, or substandard housing. An additional 62,066 households (20%) experience at least one severe housing problem, as shown in Table 7.

Housing cost burden is the most common housing problem in County of San Bernardino. Data indicates that more than one-quarter (28%) of all households, or 86,740 households, are burdened by housing costs by spending more than 30% of their income on housing. Slightly more than half (51%) of these cost-burdened households experience severe cost-burdens, spending over 50% of their income on housing. The remaining 49% of cost-burdened households spend between 30% and 50% of their income on housing costs. More than half (56%) of all low- to moderate-income households are burdened by housing costs. For the lowest income households (those earning no more than 30% HAMFI), severe cost burdens are the most prevalent housing problem, affecting 55% of the households at this income level.

Summary of Housing Needs

TABLE 4 - HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic s	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	964,890	993,270	3%
Households	305,105	313,560	3%
Median Income	\$0.00	\$0.00	

Data 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Source:

Number of Households Table

TABLE 5 - TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS TABLE

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	42,229	39,790	55,199	31,910	144,455
Small Family Households	13,474	16,143	23,365	14,332	78,330
Large Family Households	4,421	6,197	8,531	5,267	20,211
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	9,773	9,401	13,172	7,306	36,073
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	6,801	6,126	7,280	3,121	10,964
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	7,528	9,411	11,225	6,447	16,471

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

TABLE 6 – HOUSING PROBLEMS TABLE

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,064	537	345	177	2,123	253	187	318	84	842
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	876	1,020	653	597	3,146	183	289	563	409	1,444
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,997	1,729	2,193	938	6,857	434	967	1,572	669	3,642
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	15,205	6,946	2,659	180	24,990	7,888	5,663	4,264	1,157	18,972

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,479	7,117	9,889	3,733	23,218	2,353	4,371	8,078	4,758	19,560
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,096	0	0	0	2,096	1,791	0	0	0	1,791

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

TABLE 7 – HOUSING PROBLEMS 2

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	19,130	10,245	5,853	1,895	37,123	8,775	7,115	6,747	2,306	24,943
Having none of four housing problems	7,103	10,424	18,118	10,736	46,381	7,172	12,023	24,478	16,964	60,637
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

TABLE 8 – COST BURDEN > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	8,034	8,331	7,083	23,448	3,039	3,517	5,308	11,864
Large Related	3,331	2,831	1,467	7,629	542	1,492	2,173	4,207
Elderly	4,726	2,747	1,830	9,303	5,575	4,541	4,444	14,560
Other	4,869	2,593	3,273	10,735	1,664	1,041	1,140	3,845
Total need by income	20,960	16,502	13,653	51,115	10,820	10,591	13,065	34,476

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

TABLE 9 – COST BURDEN > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	3,912	3,912	2,432	1,929	0	4,361
Large Related	0	0	960	960	443	765	689	1,897
Elderly	3,678	1,394	644	5,716	3,988	2,465	1,685	8,138
Other	0	4,382	1,528	5,910	1,471	0	0	1,471

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	3,678	5,776	7,044	16,498	8,334	5,159	2,374	15,867

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

TABLE 10 – CROWDING INFORMATION - 1/2

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,390	2,384	2,145	1,101	8,020	491	681	1,470	443	3,085
Multiple, unrelated family households	436	370	725	389	1,920	105	559	643	662	1,969
Other, non-family households	129	105	64	44	342	45	25	40	0	110
Total need by income	2,955	2,859	2,934	1,534	10,282	641	1,265	2,153	1,105	5,164

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present								

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

Non-elderly single person households in need of housing assistance are included in the “other, non-family” category of Tables 8, 9, and 10. This category includes multi-person households whose members are unrelated (e.g. roommates, un-married partners, etc.). There are an estimated 14,580 single-person or multi-person unrelated households with low or moderate incomes who are housing cost burdened. Single-person or multi-person unrelated households make up approximately 17% of all cost burdened households.

The distribution of single-person households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs is relatively even across all income levels. Nearly half (45%) of cost burdened households have very low incomes (0-30% HAMFI), 24% have low incomes (>30-50% HAMFI), and 30% have moderate incomes (>50-80% HAMFI). Nearly three-fourths (74%) of “other non-family” households that are cost burdened are renters.

Single-person and multi-person unrelated households comprise nearly one-quarter (23%) of all severely cost burdened households. The majority of these severely cost burdened single-person and multi-person unrelated households (80%) are renters. All renter households in this category experiencing severe housing cost burden have low to moderate levels of income (>30-80% HAMFI). Conversely, for owner households in this category, the only single-person and multi-person unrelated households experiencing severe cost burdens are those with very low incomes (0-30% HAMFI).

Table 10 provides data for single-person, non-family households, indicating that only a small percentage (3%) experience problems with overcrowding. Similar to the distribution of households with cost burdens, renter households experiencing overcrowding outnumber owner households.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

Data gathered from the 2018-2022 ACS estimates that there are 242,727 disabled persons residing in County of San Bernardino, approximately 11% of the county’s total population. Disabilities affect seniors over 75 at significantly higher rates than other age groups. Assuming the pattern of low- to moderate-

income households experiencing more housing problems applies, poverty status data could indicate if disabled populations have a greater risk of experiencing housing problems. 2018-2022 ACS estimates show that 20% of the disabled population fall below the 2022 poverty level of \$13,590.¹ In comparison, very low-income households (with income below 30% HAMFI) make up 13% of the county's population and 35% of those with housing problems. Therefore, a larger proportion of low-income residents would likely indicate increased susceptibility to housing problems for disabled persons. Additionally, people with disabilities often face greater difficulty finding appropriate housing, given the scarcity of housing that is both affordable and accessible to people with disabilities.

Several agencies in County of San Bernardino assist domestic violence survivors and need housing assistance; however, the situation for domestic violence survivors seeking housing remains critical. Open Justice reports that there were 8,522 domestic-violence related calls for assistance in County of San Bernardino in 2022, of which 3,809 had a weapon involved.² The number of domestic-violence related calls exceeds the number of emergency shelter units available specifically for families experiencing domestic violence. These shelters and transitional housing programs typically have the capacity to provide shelter for no more than 30 families at a time. DOVES of Big Bear Valley in the county's mountain region, serves an average of 15 adults and 15 children monthly, as reported in its monthly newsletters.³ Desert Sanctuary, a shelter located in Barstow, hosts over 30 beds that can safely house, protect and provide for up to 10 families.⁴ This underscores the significant gap between the demand for services and the availability of safe housing options for domestic violence survivors.

What are the most common housing problems?

CHAS data indicates that the most common housing problems in County of San Bernardino, regardless of tenure type, are unaffordable housing costs. Approximately 14% of all households in County of San Bernardino experience severe housing cost burdens; 97% of these households earn less than 80% HAMFI, and 55% are very low income. The same share of households (14%) spend more than 30% of their income on housing costs, of which 80% are low- to moderate-income.

At very low incomes, renter households are more likely to experience severe cost burdens than owner households. However, at low, moderate, and middle incomes owner households are more likely to be severely cost burdened than renters.

¹ Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. (2015, September 15) *2022 Poverty Guidelines*. Retrieved from:

<https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/4b515876c4674466423975826ac57583/Guidelines-2022.pdf>

² OpenJustice. *Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance*. Retrieved from:

<https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/domestic-violence-related-calls-assistance>

³ DOVES. *Newsletters, Holiday 2022*. Retrieved from: <http://www.doves4help.org/about/newsletter/> Accessed December 2, 2024.

⁴ Desert Sanctuary, Inc. *About*. Retrieved from: http://desert-sanctuary.org/?page_id=4 Accessed December 2, 2024

The most common housing problems are related to affordability; however, overcrowding, severe overcrowding and substandard housing affect approximately 6% of the county's population. These housing problems affect 18,054 households in County of San Bernardino.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

Renters in County of San Bernardino are more likely to experience housing problems than homeowners. Approximately 60% of renter households face at least one housing problem, compared to 44% of owner households. Both renter and owner households earning between 0-30% AMI are particularly vulnerable to severe housing problems. Table 7 reveals that renters with incomes below 30% HAMFI make up nearly one-third (31%) of all households experiencing severe housing problems, and this figure increases to 47% when including renters earning less than 50% HAMFI. In contrast, owner households earning less than 80% HAMFI experience similar rates of housing issues, with moderate-income owner households (earning 50-80% HAMFI) facing the highest rate of housing problems at 32%. This emphasizes the greater prevalence of housing problems among lower-income renters, while moderate-income owners also encounter significant difficulties.

In terms of housing cost burdens, Table 6 shows that moderate-income homeowners are the most likely to spend over 30% of their income on housing compared to lower-income homeowners. Similarly, Table 9 reveals that moderate-income renters are most likely to be severely cost-burdened compared to lower-income renters. However, very low-income households face a higher likelihood of severe cost burdens compared to low- and moderate-income homeowners. Nearly all severely cost burdened households (97%) earn less than 80% HAMFI. Additionally, renter households are twice as likely to experience overcrowding compared to owner households.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

In 2022, the federal poverty guidelines for a four-person household was \$27,750.5 According to the 2018-2022 ACS data, 13.8% of residents in County of San Bernardino are living at or below the poverty level. The majority of those living in poverty are between the ages of 18 and 64, female, and white. Black residents (21.1%), those who are unemployed (24%), children under 18 (18.6%), and those without a high school diploma (20%) are more likely to live in poverty. One-quarter of female-headed households with children and no spouse are below the poverty level, significantly higher than the 6.5% of married-couple families.

⁵ Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. 2022 Poverty Guidelines. Retrieved from: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/4b515876c4674466423975826ac57583/Guidelines-2022.pdf>

Low wages, rising rental costs, and the scarcity of affordable housing for low- and very low-income households place vulnerable households at even greater risk for eviction or homelessness. Individuals and families at imminent risk and those who have experienced homelessness and are receiving rapid re-housing assistance often face a myriad of barriers including prior histories of homelessness or eviction, chronic physical or mental disabilities, poor credit, criminal histories, and limited access to additional education or job skills training. The greatest need of formerly homeless families and individuals receiving rapid re-housing assistance is the availability of standard housing that is affordable to households at or below 50% AMI.

For formerly homeless families and individuals nearing the termination of assistance, the top needs are for increased, sustainable income (earned and unearned); access to Social Security disability and other mainstream benefits; linkages to health, mental health, and legal services; access to affordable transportation and childcare; and ongoing case management and supportive services.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

The San Bernardino County Homelessness Action Plan⁶ provides estimates of the at-risk populations and describes the operational definition of these groups. According to the plan, the at-risk population includes individuals and families experiencing factors that heighten their risk of homelessness, such as extreme poverty, housing instability, and lack of support systems. The county identifies specific groups at risk, including individuals exiting institutional settings, people experiencing domestic violence, and those facing high housing costs.

The methodology used to generate estimates primarily relies on data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), local agencies, and community-based organizations. The county also utilizes data from Point-in-Time (PIT) counts and Continuum of Care (CoC) reports, which track homelessness and housing instability trends within the county. Additionally, the plan references risk factors like income thresholds (e.g., households earning below 30% of the area median income) and housing conditions (e.g., overcrowded living spaces and eviction history) to identify vulnerable populations.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

⁶ San Bernardino County. San Bernardino County Homelessness Action Plan. 2021. Retrieved from <https://wp.sbcounty.gov/dbh/sbchp/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/07/San-Bernardino-County-Homelessness-Action-Plan-Final.pdf>.

San Bernardino County identifies several housing characteristics linked to instability and an increased risk of homelessness in both the Homelessness & Housing Insecurity Indicators and the San Bernardino County Homelessness Action Plan. The shortage of affordable rental units, which disproportionately impacts vulnerable populations like the elderly, disabled, and displaced individuals, is a significant issue in the county. Housing affordability remains a persistent concern, as many residents face high housing costs relative to their income, increasing their risk of eviction or homelessness. In addition, overcrowded housing contributes to housing instability by increasing the strain on existing housing resources. Housing insecurity is also associated with frequent moves, particularly when households cannot maintain stable residences due to economic challenges, which often lead to temporary or informal housing arrangements.⁷ Furthermore, the county is experiencing a growing affordability crisis, with many residents burdened by housing costs that are unsustainable in relation to their income, thus heightening the likelihood of eviction. These factors, coupled with high housing costs, result in a considerable number of residents being at risk of losing their homes or becoming homeless. Individuals transitioning out of institutions, such as foster care or healthcare facilities, are also at greater risk of homelessness, particularly when they lack sufficient support systems for securing stable housing.⁸

⁷ San Bernardino County. Homelessness & Housing Insecurity. 2023. Retrieved from <https://indicators.sbcounty.gov/housing/homelessness-housing-insecurity/>.

⁸ San Bernardino County. San Bernardino County Homelessness Action Plan. 2021. Retrieved from <https://wp.sbcounty.gov/dbh/sbchp/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2021/07/San-Bernardino-County-Homelessness-Action-Plan-Final.pdf>.

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has a disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section assesses the housing needs of racial and ethnic groups at various income levels in comparison to needs at that income level as a whole to identify any disproportionately greater needs. According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. Tables 11 through 14 identify the number of households experiencing one or more of the four housing problems by householder race, ethnicity, and income level. The four housing problems include: (1) cost burdens (paying more than 30% of income for housing costs); (2) overcrowding (more than 1 person per room); (3) lacking complete kitchen facilities; and (4) lacking complete plumbing facilities.

2020 HUD income classifications are as follows:

- Very low income – up to 30% of area median income (AMI) or \$26,200 for a family of four;
- Low income – 30 to 50% AMI or \$26,201 to \$37,650 for a family of four;
- Moderate income – 50 to 80% AMI or \$37,651 to \$60,250 for a family of four;
- Middle income – 80 to 100% AMI or \$60,251 to \$75,300 for a family of four.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Out of the county's 42,208 very low-income households, 78% have at least one housing problem. American Indian/Alaska Native households are the only racial or ethnic group at this income level that experiences a disproportionately greater rate of housing problems (88%). African American households, with 86% experiencing at least one housing problem, fall slightly below the threshold for disproportionately greater needs compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. Varied rates of housing problems were experienced by other racial and ethnic groups at this income level: 81% of Hispanic households, 75% of white households, 68% of Asian households, and 67% of Pacific Islander households experience at least one housing problem at very low incomes.

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	32,734	9,474	0
White	13,638	4,646	0
Black / African American	3,483	578	0
Asian	2,073	981	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	238	34	0
Pacific Islander	139	70	0
Hispanic	12,312	2,912	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

At low incomes, 28,839 households, or 72% of all low-income households, experience at least one housing problem. Both Black/African American households (86%) and Pacific Islander households (85%) exceed the jurisdictional average by more than 10 percentage points, meeting HUD's threshold for disproportionately greater need. Other racial and ethnic groups at this income level experience housing problems at the following rates: 76% of Hispanic households, 76% of Asian households, 69% of American Indian/Alaska Native households, and 65% of White households.

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	28,839	10,980	0
White	10,210	5,534	0
Black / African American	2,238	374	0
Asian	2,498	792	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	194	87	0
Pacific Islander	55	10	0
Hispanic	12,850	4,059	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

More than half (55%) of the 55,142 moderate-income households in the jurisdiction experience at least one housing problem. Black/African American households and Asian households both experiences disproportionately greater housing needs, surpassing the jurisdictional average of 55% by more than 10 percentage points. Specifically, Black/African American households have 65% of households with housing problems, which is 10% higher than the average, while Asian households have 67%, exceeding the average by 12%. Although Hispanic (59%) and Pacific Islander (56%) households experience a significant number of housing problems, these rates do not meet the threshold for disproportionately greater need. The rate of housing problems for American Indian/Alaska Native (41%) and White (39%) households are below the threshold for disproportionately greater need.

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	30,550	24,592	0
White	11,845	12,296	0
Black / African American	2,275	1,228	0
Asian	2,602	1,272	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	67	98	0
Pacific Islander	150	120	0
Hispanic	12,893	9,033	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Among the middle-income households in the jurisdiction, 40% experience at least one housing problem. Pacific Islander households face the highest rate, with 86% experiencing housing problems, which significantly exceeds the jurisdiction as a whole, indicating a disproportionately greater need. Asian and American Indian/Alaska Native households also show high rates of housing problems at 51% and 50%, respectively, exceeding the threshold indicating a disproportionately greater need. Black/African American (49%) and Hispanic (40%) households also exceed the income level as a whole; however, they do not surpass the threshold. White households have the lowest rate at 35%.

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,679	19,231	0
White	4,699	8,870	0
Black / African American	1,208	1,242	0
Asian	1,020	992	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	128	128	0
Pacific Islander	25	4	0
Hispanic	5,152	7,730	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Housing problems in County of San Bernardino affect all income levels below the area median income (AMI) but disproportionately impact more groups in the middle-income bracket. White and Hispanic households represent the majority of those facing housing challenges, but neither group experiences housing problems at a rate that would suggest a disproportionately greater need across any income level. On the other hand, Black/African American, Asian, and Pacific Islander households experience higher rates of housing problems, with rates exceeding those of the jurisdiction as a whole by more than 10 percentage points, signaling a disproportionately greater need at most income levels.

Black households are particularly impacted by housing issues at low and moderate-income levels, where the rates are significantly higher than for other groups. Asian households, while also reporting high rates of housing problems, are disproportionately affected at moderate and middle-income levels. Pacific Islander households, although smaller in population, experience disproportionately greater housing issues at low and middle-income levels. American Indian/Alaska Native households are the only group facing disproportionately greater housing problems at very low-income levels.

Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

Assess the needs of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater needs in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section assesses the severe housing needs of racial and ethnic groups at various income levels in comparison to severe needs at that income level as a whole to identify any disproportionately greater needs. Like the preceding analysis, this section uses HUD’s definition of disproportionately greater need, which occurs when one racial or ethnic group at a given income level experiences housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points greater than the income level as a whole.

Tables 17 through 20 identify the number of households with one or more of the severe housing needs by householder race and ethnicity. The four severe housing problems include: (1) severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of income for housing and utilities); (2) severe crowding (more than 1.5 people per room); (3) lack of complete kitchen facilities; and (4) lack of complete plumbing facilities.

2020 HUD income classifications are as follows:

- Very low income – up to 30% of area median income (AMI) or \$26,200 for a family of four;
- Low income – 30 to 50% AMI or \$26,201 to \$37,650 for a family of four;
- Moderate income – 50 to 80% AMI or \$37,651 to \$60,250 for a family of four;
- Middle income – 80 to 100% AMI or \$60,251 to \$75,300 for a family of four.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

In the County of San Bernardino, 66% of very low-income households experience at least one severe housing problem. Among racial and ethnic groups, Black households report the highest rate, with 75% of very low-income Black households facing severe housing issues. Hispanic households follow closely at 70%, while 67% of Pacific Islander households experience similar challenges. Both Asian and American Indian households face severe housing problems at a rate of 63%. White households have the lowest rate within this group, with 61% of very low-income White households reporting severe housing issues. No group exceeds the overall jurisdictional rate of 66% by 10 percentage points.

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	27,905	14,275	0
White	11,112	7,180	0
Black / African American	3,053	1,007	0
Asian	1,932	1,120	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	168	99	0
Pacific Islander	139	70	0
Hispanic	10,722	4,500	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

In County of San Bernardino, 44% of households earning between 30%-50% AMI experience one or more severe housing problems. Among households within this income group, American Indian/Alaskan Natives experience the most severe housing problems at a rate of 63%. Asian households are also disproportionately affected with 60% facing severe housing challenges. Both groups exceed the threshold, indicating a significantly greater need compared to the overall rate for this income group. Half of low-income Hispanic households in County of San Bernardino face severe housing problems, while nearly half of Pacific Islander households (46%) and Black/African American households (43%) also report similar challenges. White households in this income range experience the lowest rate of severe housing problems at 34%.

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,360	22,447	0
White	5,284	10,446	0
Black / African American	1,120	1,482	0
Asian	1,963	1,332	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	175	102	0
Pacific Islander	30	35	0
Hispanic	8,378	8,533	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

At moderate income levels in the County of San Bernardino, 23% of households face one or more severe housing problems. Among racial and ethnic groups, Asian households report the highest rate of severe housing problems at 41%, indicating a disproportionately greater need compared to the overall rate of this moderate-income group. Pacific Islander and Hispanic households both experience severe housing problems at a rate of 26%, followed by 21% of Black/African American households and 18% of white households. Just 5% of American Indian households with moderate income experience severe housing problems.

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	12,600	42,596	0
White	4,301	19,850	0
Black / African American	756	2,766	0
Asian	1,573	2,286	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	8	157	0
Pacific Islander	70	200	0
Hispanic	5,634	16,274	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Among middle-income households in the County of San Bernardino, 13% experience at least one severe housing problem. Pacific Islander households have the highest rate, with 86% of these households facing housing problems, significantly exceeding the overall rate and indicating a disproportionately greater need. The share of American Indian/Alaska Native households with severe housing problems exceeds the threshold for disproportionately greater need, with 23% experiencing housing issues. Asian and Hispanic households experience severe housing problems at rates higher than the income group as a whole, with 20% and 18%, respectively, though these do not exceed the threshold for disproportionately greater need. Black/African American households experience housing problems at a rate of 9%, while white households report the lowest rate at 8%.

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,201	27,700	0
White	1,101	12,479	0
Black / African American	225	2,227	0
Asian	398	1,631	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	60	196	0
Pacific Islander	25	4	0
Hispanic	2,287	10,591	0

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

The severe housing needs in the County of San Bernardino are evident across all income levels below AMI, with disproportionately greater needs observed in specific racial and ethnic groups. The overall rate of severe housing problems is highest among very low-income households (66%), but there are no subgroups where the rate exceeds the threshold for disproportionately greater need in this income category. White, Black, and Hispanic households do not exhibit disproportionately greater needs across any of the income levels, as their rates are either similar to or lower than the income level’s overall rate.

Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander households experience disproportionately higher rates of severe housing problems, particularly at low, moderate, and middle-income levels. Asian households experience disproportionately greater housing needs at both low and moderate-income levels, with severe housing problems experienced by 60% and 41% of households, respectively. American Indian/Alaska Native households, although a smaller population, report disproportionately greater needs

at low and middle-income levels, with 63% at low-income and 23% at middle-income levels. Pacific Islander households, though fewer in number, experience a significantly higher rate of severe housing problems in the middle-income range, where 86% report such issues, significantly exceeding the 13% rate of the overall income group.

Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens

Assess the needs of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater needs in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

This section assesses the need for any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater needs in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole. While the preceding sections assessed all housing and severe housing problems, Table 21 focuses only on what share of their income households spend on housing. Data is broken down into groups spending less than 30% of income on housing costs, those paying between 30 and 50% (i.e., with a cost burden), and those paying over 50% (i.e., with a severe cost burden). The final column, “no/negative income,” identifies households without an income for whom housing as a share of income was not calculated.

Housing Cost Burden

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	198,417	60,616	50,109	4,378
White	97,077	25,290	19,502	1,927
Black / African American	10,633	5,498	4,522	265
Asian	17,034	4,370	5,449	728
American Indian, Alaska Native	862	264	302	4
Pacific Islander	620	144	138	105

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Hispanic	66,899	23,348	18,771	1,323

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion

The data from Table 21 reveals disparities in housing cost burdens across different racial and ethnic groups in the County of San Bernardino, with notable differences in the percentage of households paying more than 30% of their income on housing. Overall, 35% of households in the county are cost-burdened, but Black/African American households are the only group to experience a disproportionately higher rate of cost burden, with 48% of households spending over 30% of their income on housing, significantly exceeding the county rate.

While American Indian/Alaska Native households do not meet the defined threshold to indicate disproportionately greater need, they still experience a relatively high rate of housing cost burden, with 40% of these households affected. Hispanic households are similarly impacted, with 38% facing housing cost burdens. White households, while still affected by housing costs, have a lower rate of 31% compared to the other groups. Asian households report a slightly higher rate of 36%, indicating a significant burden as well. Pacific Islander households experience the lowest rate of cost burden, with 28% of households affected.

Households spending more than 50% of their income on housing are severely burdened and the impact is felt most acutely by White and Hispanic households, who combined comprise over three-quarters (76%) of all severely cost-burdened households. However, Black households experience the highest rate of severe cost burden, with 22% of Black households severely burdened, followed by American Indian/Alaska Native (21%) and Asian (20%) households.

Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Certain income categories and racial or ethnic groups in the County of San Bernardino exhibit disproportionately greater housing needs compared to the overall needs of those income categories.

Among very low-income households (0%-30% AMI), American Indian/Alaska Native households experience the highest rate of housing problems, with 88% of these households affected. This rate exceeds the overall income level rate of 78% by more than 10 percentage points, indicating a disproportionately greater need for this group.

In the low-income category (30%-50% AMI), both Black/African American households (86%) and Pacific Islander households (85%) experience housing problems at rates more than 10 percentage points higher than the income category as a whole, meeting the threshold for disproportionately greater need. American Indian/Alaska Native households also experience severe housing problems at a rate of 63%, with Asian households facing similar challenges at 60%, both exceeding the threshold for significantly greater need compared to the overall rate for this income group.

For households in the 50%-80% AMI range, both Black/African American (66%) and Asian households (61%) report disproportionately greater housing needs, surpassing the income level's rate by more than 10 percentage points. Asian households, in particular, face the highest rate of severe housing problems among racial and ethnic groups at 41%, also indicating a disproportionately greater need within this income bracket.

In the 80%-100% AMI category, Pacific Islander households experience the highest rate of housing problems at 86%, significantly higher than the overall rate of 39%, indicating a disproportionately greater need. Additionally, Asian households (51%) and American Indian/Alaska Native households (50%) also report disproportionately greater housing problems, surpassing the threshold of 39% for this income level.

The groups that most frequently experience disproportionately greater housing needs across income levels in the County of San Bernardino are Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander households. Asian households face disproportionately greater needs at four different income levels, including very low, low, moderate, and middle-income categories, highlighting the significant and persistent housing challenges they encounter. American Indian/Alaska Native households experience disproportionately greater housing needs at three income levels: very low, low, and middle-income categories. Pacific Islander households also experience disproportionately greater housing needs across three income levels, specifically in low, moderate, and middle-income ranges. These three groups are most affected by housing issues, with Asian households appearing most frequently across the income brackets.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

Comparing the data on unsheltered individuals in the County of San Bernardino with the 2020 Census racial and ethnic data highlights notable disparities in homelessness rates among different racial and ethnic groups. White residents represent the largest proportion of the unsheltered population, making up 61.1%, significantly higher than their share of the total population (35.9%). Black residents, while making up 8.5% of the total population, account for 18.3% of the unsheltered population. This indicates that housing problems are disproportionately experienced by White and Black residents, as both groups are overrepresented among the unsheltered compared to their population share. Native American individuals, who comprise only 1.9% of the total population, account for 3.2% of the unsheltered population. While this percentage is smaller than that of Black and White individuals, it still highlights a notable housing insecurity issue for the Native American community that requires targeted assistance.

Hispanic or Latino residents, who account for 53.7% of the total population, represent 35.7% of the unsheltered population. Asian individuals represent 8.4% of the total population and 1.2% of the unsheltered population. Similarly, Pacific Islander individuals, making up only 0.3% of the population, represent 0.7% of the unsheltered, a small but significant share that underscores the need for focused attention on this group's housing needs. Other racial groups, which comprise 28.5% of the total population, represent 15.5% of the unsheltered population.⁹

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

In the County of San Bernardino, residents of all races and ethnic groups are generally spread out across the region, with few significant patterns of clustering, particularly in cities. Asian residents tend to cluster slightly south of I-10, specifically in the City of Loma Linda and throughout Rancho Cucamonga. However, this clustering is an exception, and for the most part, racial and ethnic groups are distributed relatively evenly throughout the county.

In contrast, Black and Asian residents are less likely to reside in certain areas, such as Yucaipa, Yucca Valley, Joshua Tree, 29 Palms, and Needles, compared to white and Hispanic residents. Similarly, Black and Asian populations are not commonly found near Big Bear Lake or in Lucerne Valley, areas where white and Hispanic residents are more concentrated.

American Indian residents, on the other hand, are dispersed in very low numbers across the county and do not show any significant clustering patterns. The distribution of these populations across the county reflects a diverse demographic spread, with certain racial and ethnic groups more concentrated in specific areas, but overall, the clustering is minimal compared to the broader distribution. The maps that follow reflect the population distribution for racial and ethnic groups in the County of San Bernardino.

⁹ 2020 San Bernardino County Homeless County and Subpopulation Survey Final Report

HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This section provides an assessment of the County of San Bernardino’s homeless population and its needs. San Bernardino County conducts an annual homeless “Point-in-time Count” during the last 2 weeks of January. The 2024 Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) count was conducted using the ESRI Survey 123 mobile application to produce a more accurate count. The figures shown were collected by over 550 volunteers in areas where homeless individuals were known to live. The Homeless Point-in-Time count did not cover families living with relatives and friends or living in hotels or motels. Children identified as homeless by their school’s McKinney-Vento Homeless Coordinator were also not included in the homeless count.

2024 Point-in-Time counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless County of San Bernardino residents as of January 2024 are shown in the table below. There was a total of 4,255 homeless persons counted in the County of San Bernardino, including 1,200 residing in shelters (28%) and 3,055 unsheltered (72%). These figures are up significantly from five years ago when 2,607 homeless persons were counted in the 2019 PIT count. Most notably, the number of unsheltered homeless persons counted in the County of San Bernardino increased from 1,920 to 3,055, an approximately 59% increase.

The PIT count includes unsheltered and sheltered homeless subpopulations in the County of San Bernardino and provides estimates of veteran homelessness, chronic homelessness, family homelessness, and other subpopulations. According to the 2024 PIT Count, there were the following unsheltered and sheltered homeless subpopulations:

Unsheltered Subpopulations

- 1,678 chronically homeless adults (55.6%)
- 181 persons with a developmental disability (6%)
- 16 families, including chronically homeless families
- 33 persons with HIV/AIDS (1.1%)
- 631 persons with mental health problems (20.9%)
- 625 persons with a physical disability (20.7%)
- 866 substance users (28.7%)
- 211 veterans (7%)
- 205 experiencing homelessness due to fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking (6.8%)

The other optional survey questions identified 592 unsheltered persons who became homeless for the first time during the past 12 months, 237 unsheltered persons with a life-threatening chronic health condition, and 353 unsheltered persons who were incarcerated during the last 12 months. An optional monthly income question identified 1,085 unsheltered persons reporting no monthly income.

Sheltered Subpopulations

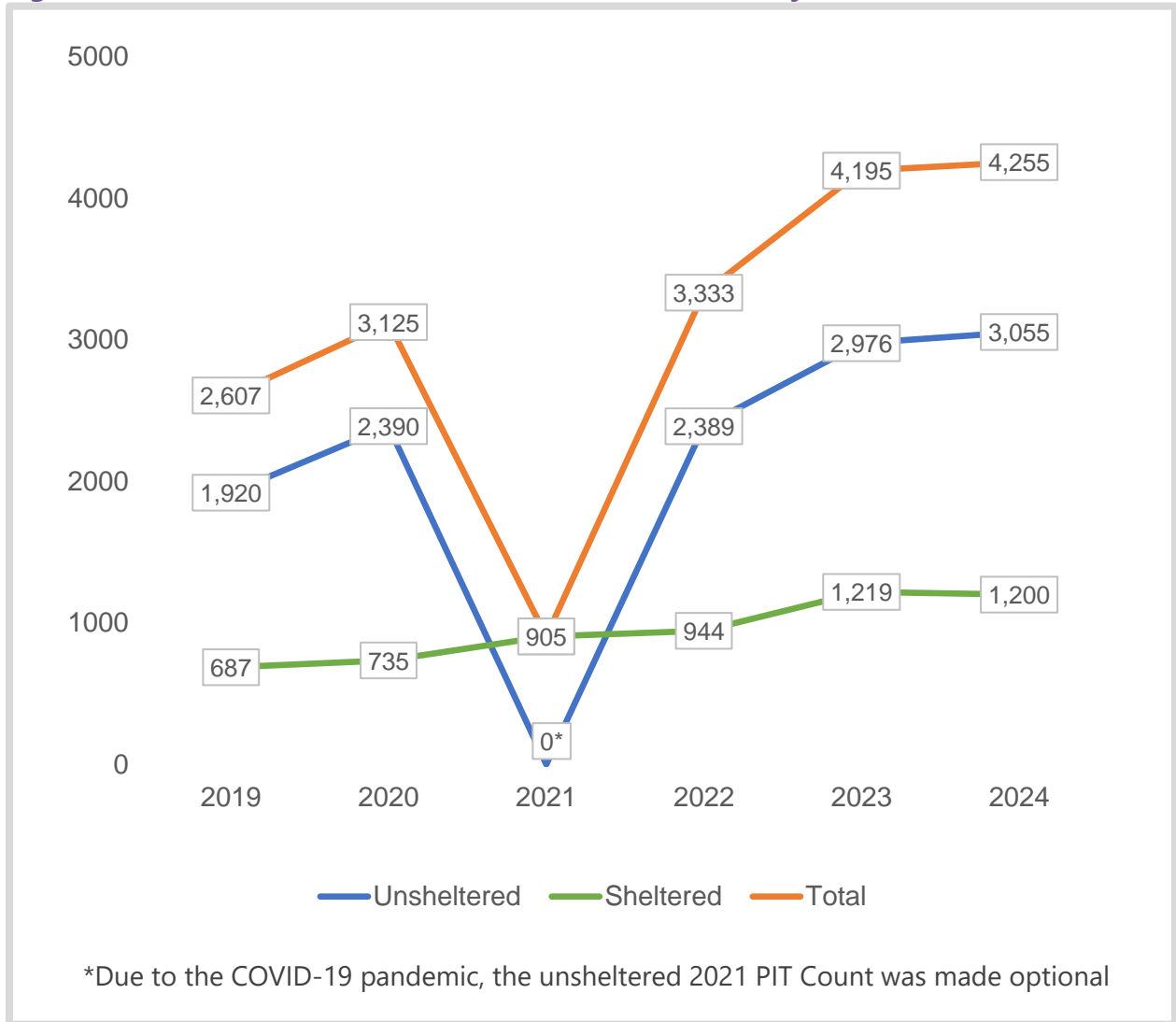
- 890 total households consisting of 1,200 adults and children

- 57 persons with HIV/AIDS (4.8%)
- 180 persons with mental health problems (15%)
- 96 persons with substance use problems (8%)
- 99 victims of domestic violence (8.3%)
- 35 veterans (3%)
- 233 chronically homeless individuals (19.4%)
- 3 chronically homeless families consisting of 7 total people
- 7 youth under age 18 – households with only children (0.6%)

Table 22. San Bernardino County 2024 Point-In-Time Count

Population	Unsheltered	Sheltered		Total
		Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	
Homeless persons	3,055	844	356	4,255

Figure 1. Point-in-Time Count for San Bernardino County, 2019-2024



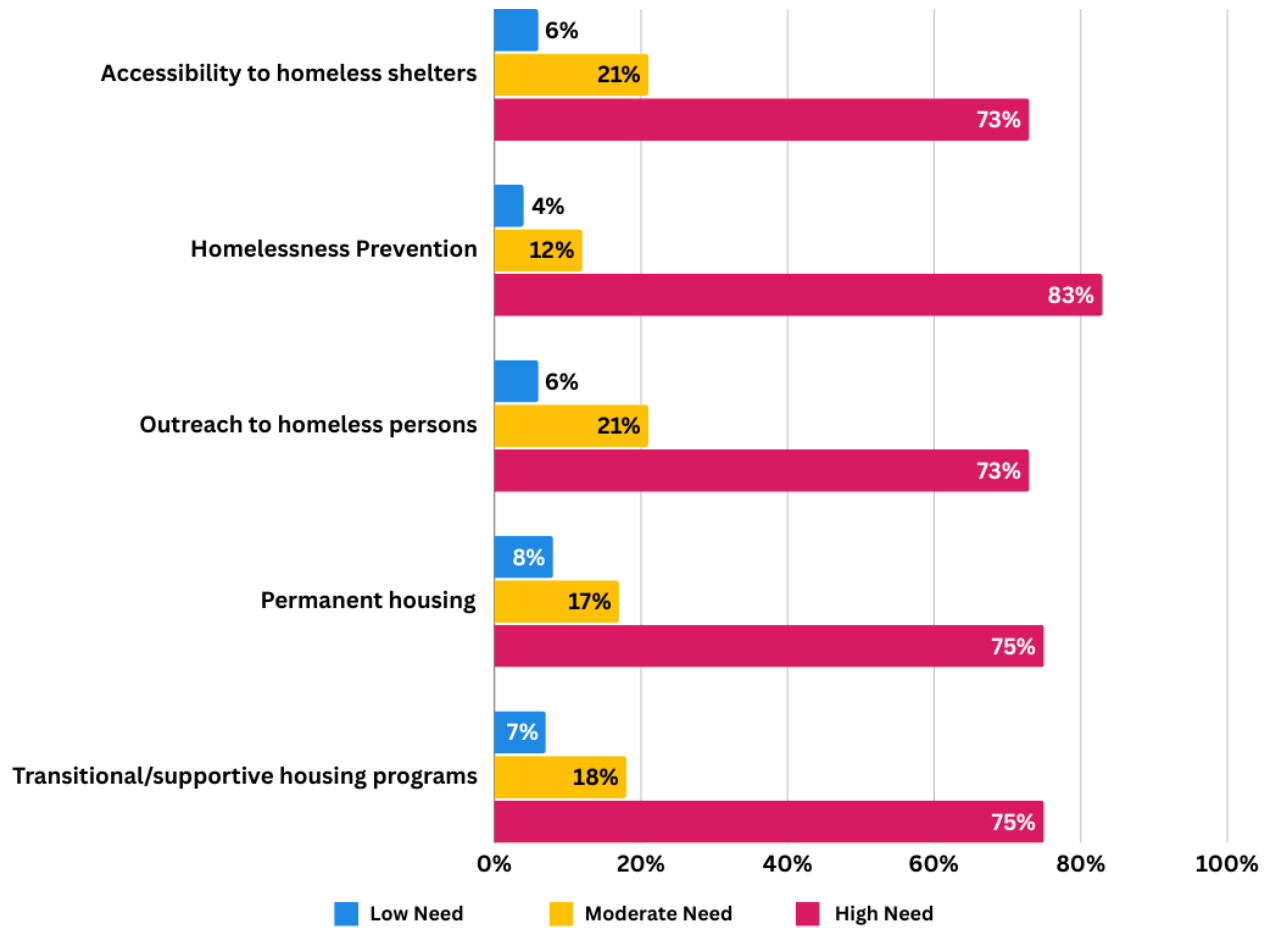
The Point-in-Time count also categorized the number of sheltered and unsheltered individuals in the County of San Bernardino by race and ethnicity. The count found that 20% of all sheltered and unsheltered individuals were Black, 37% were white, 34% were Hispanic, and 3% were of two or more races. There were less than 2% each of Asian, Native American, and Pacific Islander homeless individuals. In every category of race and ethnicity, there were more unsheltered individuals counted than sheltered individuals.

Table 23. 2024 Point-in-Time Count by Race and Ethnicity

Race:	Sheltered	Unsheltered (optional)
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	63
Asian	20	26
Black/African American	332	548
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4	15
White	340	1,242
Two or more Races	69	87
Don't Know/Refused		55
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic/Latino	419	1,013

Local homeless service providers and health service providers generally agree that the Point-in-Time count underestimates the true number of homeless people in the community, yet more reliable sources of data are not available. Community input received for this plan also supports the need for additional resources for homeless and at-risk individuals and families, such as emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and related case management services (as shown in the figure below).

Figure 2. Homeless Needs Identified by Survey Respondents



NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This section discusses the characteristics and needs of persons in various subpopulations of the County of San Bernardino who are not homeless but may require supportive services, including the elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons with a criminal record and their families.

Persons with Disabilities

According to 2018-2022 ACS 5-year estimates, 11.9% of the County of San Bernardino’s population is elderly – aged 65 and over. Approximately 4.5% of the population is considered frail elderly, aged 75 and over. Nearly 13.7% of elderly individuals aged 65 and over have a disability. Within the County, 12.9% of all residents had one or more disabilities, including:

- Hearing difficulty – 3.6%
- Vision difficulty – 2.4%
- Cognitive difficulty – 5.3%
- Ambulatory difficulty – 6.7%
- Self-care difficulty- 2.6%
- Independent living difficulty – 5.8%

In FY 21-22, there were 342,298 adults who received specialty mental health services (SMHS) through California’s Medi-Cal (Medicaid) program. This number represents a slight increase in SMHS recipients, up from 339,175 adults in FY 20-21. The forecasted number for total adults served in FY 24-25 is 353,565 based on current claims data. Additionally, 251,982 children and youth received SMHS in FY 21-22, nearly identical to the 251,472 children served in FY 20-21.¹⁰

Persons with HIV/AIDS and their families

The number of incidents of HIV/AIDS in the county was identified by the California Department of Public Health in their 2024 County Health Status Profile. Between 2019 and 2021, approximately 15,206 persons aged 13 and older were living with HIV/AIDS in the county.¹¹

Other data from AIDSVu identifies approximately 5,240 people living with HIV/AIDS in the County of San Bernardino as of 2022, with a new diagnosis rate of 16 cases per 100K people. Compared to the State of California, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is lower in the county (290 cases per 100K people compared to 419

¹⁰ Department of Health Care Services. Medi-Cal Specialty Mental Health Services.” <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/SMHS-Budget-Supplement-November-2023.pdf>

¹¹ California Department of Public Health. “County Health Status Profiles.” July 31, 2024. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/County-Health-Status-Profiles.aspx>

cases per 100K people). However, the new diagnosis rate in the county is slightly higher than the state's (16 new cases per 100K people compared to 15 new cases per 100K people).¹²

Persons with Alcohol or Drug Addiction

County of San Bernardino had an estimated 5.58% rate of alcohol use disorder in the past year by individuals aged 12 and older, according to 2016-2018 data from the US Substance Abuse & Mental Health Data Archive (SAMHDA). During this same time period, cocaine use for the county was estimated at 2.34% of the population, and heroin use was estimated at 0.14%.¹³

Based on data from the County's Department of Behavioral Health, there were 1,816 methamphetamine-related admissions to county-funded treatment services between 2019 and 2020. There were also 2,987 opiate-related admissions, 1,116 alcohol-related admissions, and 591 cannabis-related admissions, compared to 84 for cocaine and 42 for all other drugs.¹⁴ Admission to treatment services has increased annually for most substances. Over the last decade, there has been a 103% increase in opiate admissions and an 18% increase in alcohol admissions, but double-digit decreases for admissions for other substances.

Victims of Domestic Violence

In 2023, the California Department of Justice reported that there were a total of 6,416 domestic violence-related calls for assistance in the County of San Bernardino.¹⁵ This number showed a decrease in domestic violence-related calls from 2022, when there were 8,522 calls, and from 2021 when there were 8,612 calls. The number of domestic violence-related calls is not representative of the number of arrests associated with domestic violence. Furthermore, this data does not indicate the number of one-time or repeated attempts to seek intervention through 9-1-1 services.

Persons with a Criminal Record and their families

According to the California Department of Justice, the total probation caseload in the County of San Bernardino was 152,836 in 2023, up slightly from 151,402 in 2022.¹⁶ The County's Community Vital Signs Initiative website reports that there are 685 distinct program services in the county for re-entry populations. The services provided by these programs reflect some of the needs of the re-entry community, including ex-offender employment programs, assistance with household goods, food and clothing, transitional housing, legal services, counseling/mental health services, substance abuse

¹² AIDSvu. "Understanding the Current HIV Epidemic in San Bernardino County, CA." <https://map.aidsvu.org/profiles/county/san-bernardino-county-ca-california/overview>

¹³ Substance Abuse & Mental Health Data Archive. "Interactive National Survey on Drug Use and Health Substate Estimates." <https://datatools.samhsa.gov/saes/substate>

¹⁴ San Bernardino County. "Community Indicators Report 2020." p. 104 https://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/CAO/Vision/SB_2020_Report.pdf

¹⁵ California Department of Justice. "Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance." <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/domestic-violence-related-calls-assistance>

¹⁶ California Department of Justice. "Adult Probation Caseload & Actions." <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/adult-probation-caseload-actions>

programs, anger management programs, GED/High school equivalency test instruction, vision screening, and STD screening among others.¹⁷

Needs of Populations Requiring Supportive Services

The primary housing and supportive needs of these subpopulations (the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, persons with alcohol or drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and persons with a criminal record and their families) were determined by input from both service providers and the public through the survey, public meetings, and stakeholder interviews.

Housing that is Affordable, Accessible, Safe, and Low-Barrier

Residents with special needs often live at or below the federal poverty level. High housing costs can make it difficult for these populations to afford housing. Low incomes force many residents to live in congregate care, have roommates, or live with family. As of FY 2025, the HUD Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA MSA is \$2,306 per month, and the FMR for a three-bedroom unit is \$3,079 per month. For special needs households without a rental subsidy or other assistance, these rates are unaffordable and out of reach.

There is a need to increase the availability of affordable housing for populations with special needs. This could include options such as smaller housing units; multifamily ‘missing middle’ housing, including duplexes, triplexes, quadruplexes, and other small multifamily units; accessory dwelling units; cohousing with shared services; and other housing types that support increased levels of affordability.

Housing may be inaccessible to populations with special needs for a variety of reasons. Persons with disabilities may find that their housing options are not ADA-compliant or are outside the service range for public transportation. People living with HIV/AIDS, immigrants and refugees, people with criminal histories, and other populations with special needs may be discriminated against in housing application processes.

The elderly, people with disabilities and others who may not have access to vehicles often need housing that is accessible to transportation, recreation, and employment. These populations need housing options that are integrated into the community to provide access to needed services and to reduce social isolation. Like other populations with special needs, people living with HIV/AIDS also need housing that provides easy access to health services, resources, and employment.

Housing that is safe and clean is another need for people with special needs. Units that are not clean or have other unhealthy conditions can worsen health issues for people who are already vulnerable.

Transportation

Access to transportation is an important concern for people with special needs. People with disabilities and others who may not have access to vehicles need housing close to transportation services to access

¹⁷ San Bernardino County Community Vital Signs Initiative. “Map of San Bernardino County Resources for Reentry Populations.” <https://data.communityvitalsigns.org/Reentry/Map-of-San-Bernardino-County-Resources-for-Reentry/se4f-rpzy>

employment, health services, and recreation opportunities. Persons with HIV/AIDS need housing nearby transportation services to access health services and other resources. If transit is not accessible within a close distance, special needs populations require accessible, reliable transportation services to provide access to everyday needs. Approximately 50% of all survey respondents noted a high need for transportation assistance, with 29% of respondents identifying limited access to resources for people with disabilities in particular.

Specialized Housing and Services

Specialized housing addresses the needs of specific populations. People with physical, intellectual, or developmental disabilities; people living with HIV/AIDS, and people with alcohol or drug addiction have specific housing needs that may be addressed through housing with wraparound services, such as case management, life skills programming, and health services. Case management was a key need identified by stakeholders related to reducing or preventing homelessness for many subpopulations, and transitional and permanent supportive housing was frequently noted as a need.

Workforce Development and Employment Services

Special needs populations may also need workforce development and employment services. These programs may include employment navigation, job training, education, transportation services, and case management focused on employment, among others.

Physical and Mental Healthcare Access

Access to healthcare is a need for special needs populations, as they are more likely to experience barriers such as economic disadvantage, medical issues and disability, language and literacy age, and cultural, geographic, or social isolation. To increase access to healthcare, it is important for local governments and stakeholders to take steps to define, locate, and reach at-risk populations.

Education and Combating Stigmas

Combating stigmas is an important concern for people with special needs. For adults with criminal histories and people living with HIV/AIDS, discrimination may make accessing adequate housing difficult. Further, a lack of understanding regarding the transmission of HIV may cause people to lose housing or employment, thus increasing the risk of homelessness.

Outreach

Outreach to special needs populations to ensure they are aware of available services is another need. Clarity in marketing and in public buildings about what services are available is important in supporting awareness of available services among vulnerable populations. Outreach also includes the development of relationships and trust so that people feel comfortable seeking out needed services.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

This section identifies San Bernardino County’s community development needs, which include public facility improvements, economic development/community development initiatives, and provision of public services. These needs were identified.

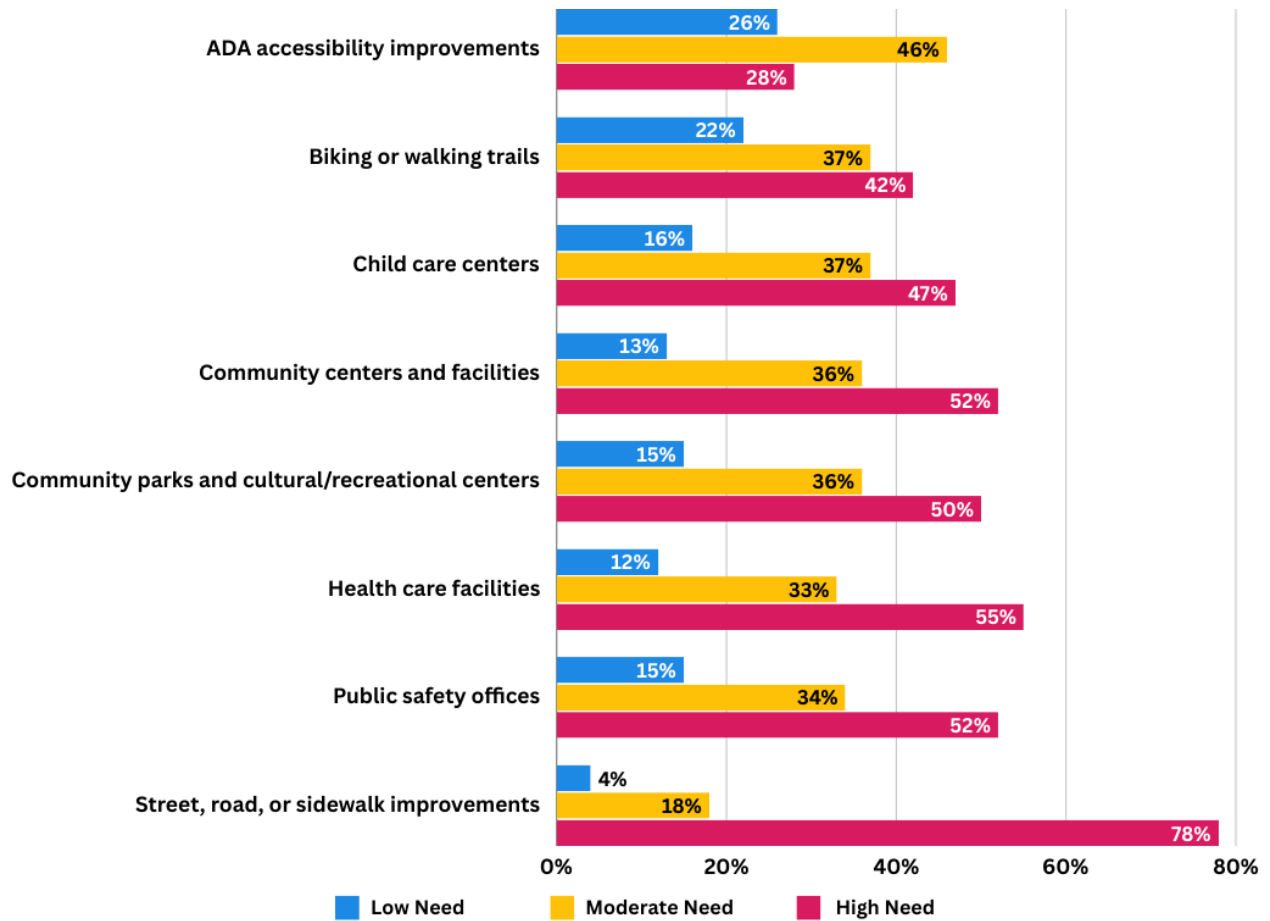
Public Facilities Needs

Buildings and infrastructure open to the general public, whether owned by the government or by nonprofits, may be considered public facilities. San Bernardino County’s needs in this area, commonly identified through community input, include:

- Street, road, or sidewalk improvements
- Public safety offices (fire, police, emergency management)
- Healthcare facilities
- Community centers and facilities (i.e. youth centers, senior centers)

The figure below shows the public facility, and infrastructure needs as ranked by survey respondents in the county.

Figure 3. Public Facility Needs Identified by Survey Respondents



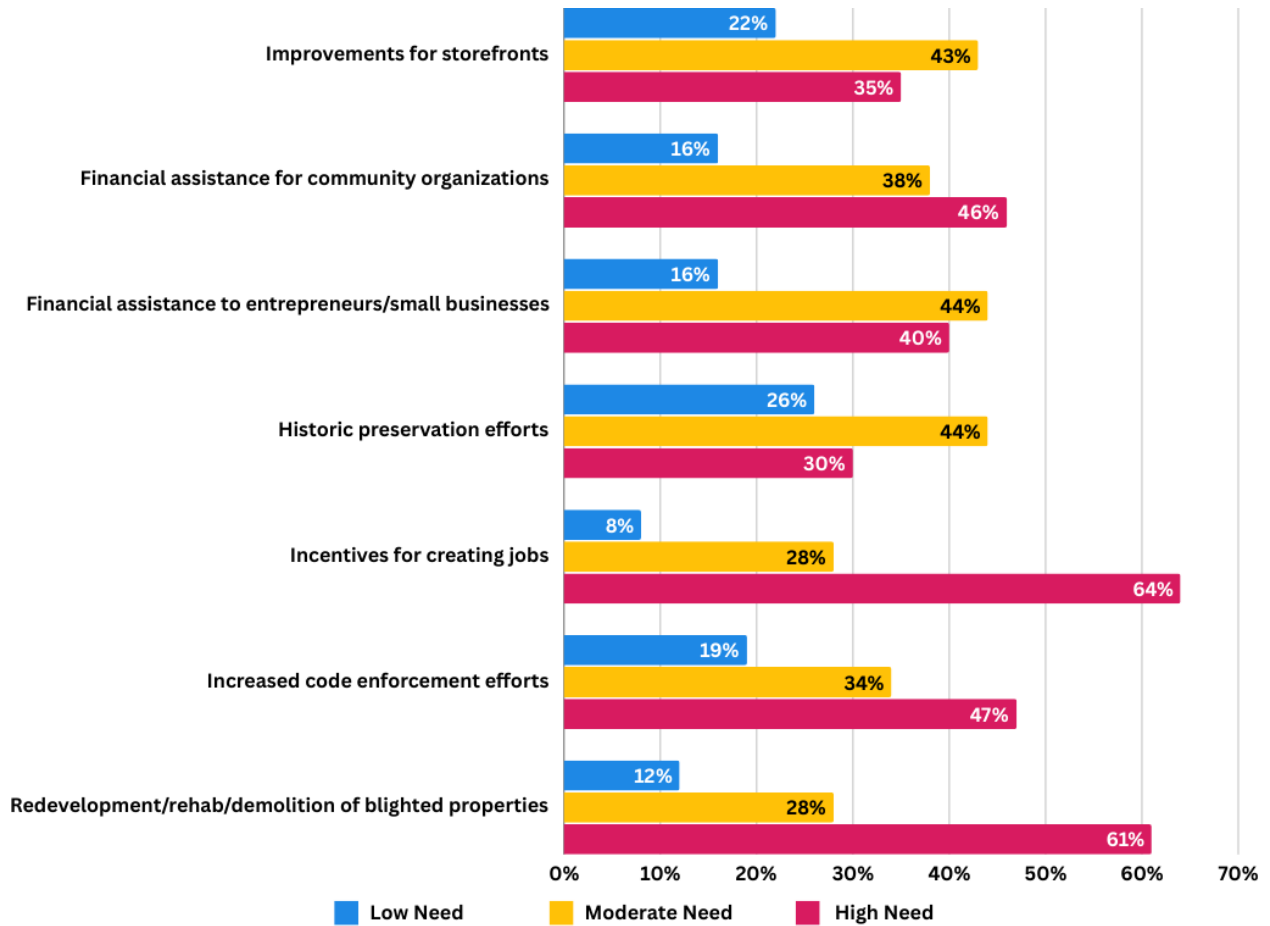
Additional public facility needs noted by stakeholders include childcare centers, community parks, and cultural/recreational centers.

Economic Development/Community Development Needs

During the community engagement process, economic development/community development efforts were noted as necessary to improve the county’s economic base and character. The economic development/community development needs most commonly identified by local stakeholders include:

- Job creation incentives
- Redevelopment/rehabilitation/demolition of blighted properties
- Increased code enforcement efforts
- Financial assistance to community organizations

Figure 4. Economic and Community Development Needs Identified by Survey Respondents



Public Services Needs

Public services, such as case management, childcare, transportation assistance, job training, and programming for youth and senior centers, are important for a community development strategy. The public service needs most commonly identified by local stakeholders include:

- Drug education/crime prevention
- Neighborhood cleanups
- Job training
- Youth services

The figure below shows the public service needs as ranked by survey respondents in the county.

Figure 5. Public Services Needs Identified by Survey Respondents

