

San Bernardino County
Preschool Services Department
Community Assessment (Update)
2016-2017
Funding Year 2 of 5



Human Services
Preschool Services

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The vision of the San Bernardino County Preschool Department is that our children will excel in whatever setting they go to next, our families' quality of life is measurably better after participating in our programs, and our efforts increase the quantity and quality of sustainable resources and services countywide.

The following pages outline the challenges of the low income families that reside in San Bernardino County.

Geographic Area

The County of San Bernardino is located in southeastern California, with Inyo and Kern Counties to the north, Orange and Los Angeles Counties to the west, and Riverside County to the south. The county is bordered on the east by the States of Nevada and Arizona. San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors is the only grantee for Head Start Services in the entire County.

The County of San Bernardino is the largest county in the state and the United States (excluding Alaska):

- It covers over 20,000 square miles of land
- There are 24 cities and towns in the county and multiple unincorporated communities
- 81% of the land is outside the governing control of the County Board of Supervisors or local jurisdictions; the majority of the non-jurisdictional land is owned and managed by federal agencies.

The county is commonly divided into three distinct areas, including the Valley (sometimes divided into East and West Valley), Mountain Region and Desert Region:

- The Valley Region contains the majority of the county's incorporated areas and is the most populous region.
- The Mountain Region is primarily comprised of public lands owned and managed by federal and state agencies.
- The Desert Region is the largest (over 93% of the county's land area) and includes parts of the Mojave Desert.

Aside from open or undeveloped land, the largest land use in the county is for military purposes:

- Almost three-quarters (74.1%) of the County is open or undeveloped land.
- 14.3% of the land is used for military purposes.
- Residential housing comprises 8.9% of the land areas.
- Retail, commercial and industrial uses make up 1.7% of the county's land use.
- Agriculture (0.4%), transportation/utilities (0.4%), government (0.2%) and other uses (0.4%) make up the remainder.

Demographics

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, between July 1, 2013 and July 1, 2014, San Bernardino County had an estimated population change/growth of 0.92%. San Bernardino's County's

estimated population growth was lower than the population growth in the state of California by 0.05%. San Bernardino County has the fifth largest population in California. In July 2014, San Bernardino County's population was estimated at 2,112,619 (*U.S. Census Bureau 2014 Demographic and Housing Estimates*).

According to the 2015 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report published by the Community Foundation:

- San Bernardino County has the fifth largest population in California
- In July 2014, San Bernardino County's population was estimated at over two million
- Among all California counties, only Los Angeles County (10,116,515), San Diego County (3,263,431), Orange County (3,145,515), and Riverside County (2,329,271) have more residents.
- San Bernardino County is the twelfth most populous county in the nation, with more residents than 15 of the country's states, including Idaho, West Virginia, and New Mexico.

Child Population by Gender

The 2014 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates report provided by the U.S. Census Bureau shows the population by gender as follows:

- 49.2% males
- 50.8% females

According to Kidsdata.org, in 2015 there was a total of 184,564 children ages 0-5 in San Bernardino County; the gender breakdown as follows:

San Bernardino County	Number		
Age	Female	Male	Total
0-2 Years	45,473	47,287	92,760
3-5 Years	45,021	46,783	91,804

Source: Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2010, 2010-2060 (Jun. 2015); U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Estimates, Vintage 2014 (Jun. 2015).

Child Population under 18 by Ethnicity

San Bernardino County	Percent
Hispanic/Latino	61.8%
White	21.7%
African American/Black	7.9%
Asian American	4.5%
Multiracial	3.5%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.3%

Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), California Dept. of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2010, 2010-2060 (Jun. 2015); U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Estimates, Vintage 2014 (Jun. 2015).

Population by Language

Language Spoken at Home

	San Bernardino County	California	U.S.
Language	Population Percentage	Population Percentage	Population Percentage
English	57.95%	57.63%	79.39%
Spanish	32.66%	25.11%	11.75%
Other Indo-European Languages	2.47%	5.77%	4.52%
Asian and Pacific Islander	5.76%	10.40%	3.36%
Other	1.16%	1.09%	0.99%

Source: <http://usa.com/san-bernardino-county-ca-population-and-races.htm>

Although the highest percentage of child population ethnicity is Hispanic/Latino at 61.8% in San Bernardino County, English is the primary language spoken at home.

Population Change by City

City	Total Population		Percent Change
	1/1/14	1/1/15	
Adelanto	32,476	33,084	1.9%
Apple Valley	70,687	71,396	1.0%
Barstow	23,265	23,407	0.6%
Big Bear Lake	5,115	5,165	1.0%
Chino	81,670	84,465	3.4%
Chino Hills	76,055	77,596	2.0%
Colton	53,002	53,384	0.7%
Fontana	202,013	204,312	1.1%
Grand Terrace	12,272	12,352	0.7%
Hesperia	91,417	92,177	0.8%
Highland	53,975	54,332	0.7%
Loma Linda	23,589	23,751	0.7%
Montclair	37,332	38,458	3.0%
Needles	4,904	4,940	0.7%
Ontario	167,240	168,777	0.9%
Rancho Cucamonga	172,168	174,064	1.1%
Redlands	69,814	70,398	0.8%
Rialto	101,329	102,092	0.8%
San Bernardino	212,584	213,933	0.6%
Twentynine Palms	26,550	25,846	-2.7%
Upland	75,074	75,787	0.9%
Victorville	120,485	121,168	0.6%
Yucaipa	52,598	52,942	0.7%
Yucca Valley	21,030	21,355	1.5%
Balance of County	297,507	299,110	0.5%

Source: California Department of Finance- E-1: City/County Population Estimates with Annual Percentage Change, January 2014-January 2015

According to USA.com, in San Bernardino County the population growth is 21.59% since 2000, which is much higher than the state average rate of 12.39% and is much higher than the national average rate of 11.61%.

Population by Education

Educational Attainment – Adults 25 & Over – San Bernardino County - 2014		
Education Level	Estimated population	Share
Less than High School	277,779	21.40%
High School (includes GED)	346,575	26.70%
Some college or Associate’s degree	428,351	33.00%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	245,325	18.90%
Total	1,298,030	100%
High School or less	624,354	48.10%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

According to Healthy San Bernardino County.org, 26.4% of infants born in San Bernardino County were born to mothers with less than twelve (12) years of education and 26.5% were born to fathers with less than twelve (12) years of education.

These statistics are important because a parent’s educational attainment has a profound impact on the condition of families. There is a strong relationship between parents' educational attainment and poverty, literacy, and educational attainment rates for children. Education is directly related to higher earnings and greater job security. In addition, higher educational attainment is associated with better neighborhoods and schools, lower divorce rates and better overall health.

The educational attainment of Head Start parents in San Bernardino County is at a level even lower than the County as a whole.

A snapshot of the PSD Parent population shows 38.40% of PSD parents have less than a high school diploma, which is higher percentage than the County’s 26% (according to the *San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report 2015, page 15*). The educational attainment of PSD parents is as follows:

Educational Attainment	Number of Parents	Percentage
Less than high school graduate	2,302	38.40%
High school graduate or GED	1,607	26.80%
Associate degree, vocational school, or some college	1,893	31.57%
Advance degree or baccalaureate degree	194	3.23%
Total number of families at enrollment	5,996	

Source: 2014-2015 PIR: Parent/Guardian Education

For Head Start parents, a connection to training/vocational programs has been recognized as a need/priority in the past, providing a pathway to a first job or an even better job. For example, The Pathways to Success is an apprenticeship program administered by the Preschool Services Department that gives the opportunity to parents and volunteers to receive on the job training and a competitive edge

over other candidates to obtain a position within the Department. Training is offered for the following positions: Teacher Aides, Food Service Workers, Custodians, and Center Clerks. However, the lack of a high school diploma or GED prevents parents from participating in PSD's apprenticeship program. This and many other apprenticeship programs require that an applicant possess either a GED or high school diploma. Apprenticeships requiring a high school diploma or GED include:

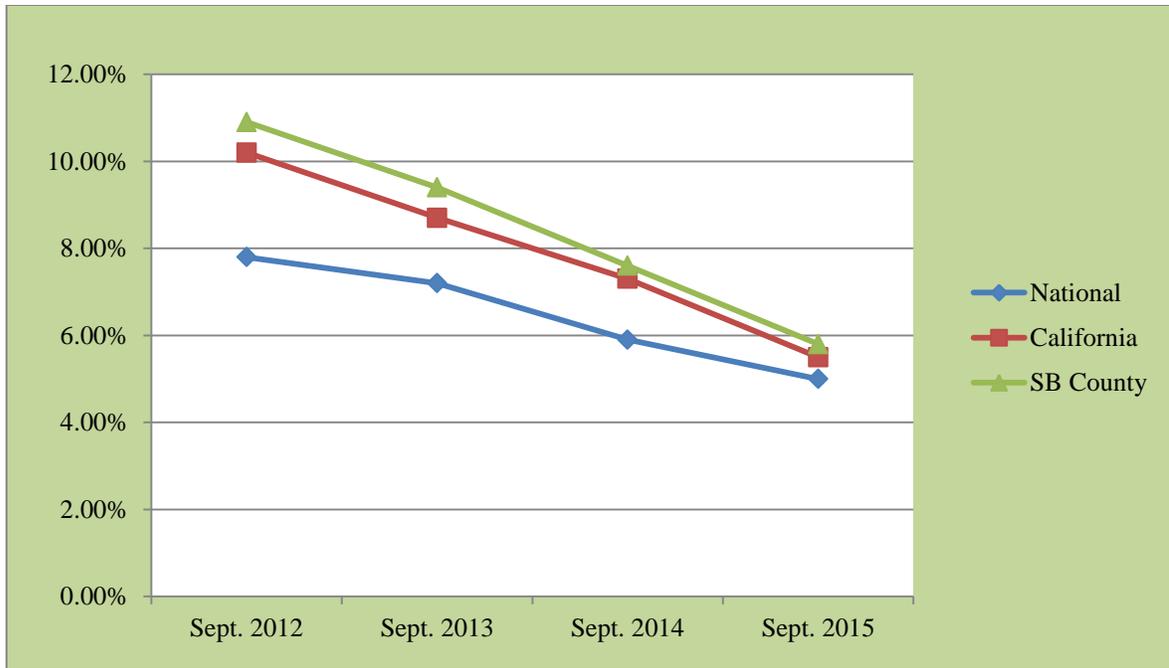
- San Bernardino County Fire Department - Limited Term Firefighter Program
- Construction Teamsters Apprenticeship Program for Southern California, including such fields such as: Dump Truck and Articulation, Fuel Truck Driver, Oil Spreader Truck Driver, Warehouseman/Forklift Operator, Construction, Truck Driver
- CalApprenticeship.org - Most Registered Apprenticeship programs require applicants to have a high school diploma or GED certificate. Examples of programs that Cal Apprenticeship offers: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration, Asbestos, Automotive, Boilermaker Bricklayer, Carpenter, Cement Masons, Communications Technicians Construction Inspectors, Culinary & Pastry, Drywall-Lathing, Electrician Firefighters, Glazier, Heat & Frost Insulator, Ironworker, Landscaper, Utility Fitters, Lithographers, Machinists, Operating Engineer, Painter, Pile drivers, Plasterer, Plumber, Power Lineman, Roofers & Water proofers, Sheet Metal, Solar Turbines, Sound & Communication, Sprinkler Fitter, Stationary Engineer, Steamfitters, Surveyors, and Tile Finishers.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate for San Bernardino County continues to fall, matching the decrease in State and National rates. Topping 14.2% in September 2010, unemployment has dropped to 5.8% as of September 2015. The current rate, however, remains a little higher than both the California and National rates of 5.5 % and 5.0% respectively.

Although the dropping unemployment rate is a positive sign, this does not tell the entire story. Much of the growth in employment has come in the form of lower paying jobs. The region's most prominent areas of employment include job categories such as logistics, retail, and food service occupations. These fields often have lower wages, below what many consider a 'living wage'. Higher wage fields such as Technology and Health Care (and their commensurate higher salaries) remain underrepresented in the region.

The connection between increasing education/skill levels and growth in higher paying jobs has been well established. Business and government leaders often cite the 'skills gap' as an area of concern. This skills gap is highlighted by lower educational attainment in San Bernardino County, which remains a persistent challenge.



Source: State of California EDD Labor Market Information Division 11-12-2015

Population by Poverty Level

According to the *2015 San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report*, families with younger children have higher incidences of poverty:

- Families with single females as head of household have the highest poverty rate at 33.6%
- For these families that have female as head of household and have children ages five or younger, the poverty rate increases significantly to 47%
- Families with married couples with or without children have a lower poverty rate at 9.3%
- For these families with married couples who have children ages five or younger, the poverty rate increases to 10%

Percentage of Families Living in Poverty by Ethnicity in San Bernardino County in 2013

Ethnicity	Percentage
African American	25.5%
Other Race	23.0%
Latino	20.8%
Native American	17.3%
Multiracial	14.8%
Asian	11.0%
White	9.2%

Source: San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report 2015, page 41

Public Assistance Caseload in San Bernardino County for Fiscal Year 2014-2015

Public Assistance Caseload by Program in San Bernardino County	
Program	Caseload
CalWORKs	48,946
CalFresh	150,675
Medi-Cal	324,807
Welfare to Work	35,490
Foster Care	4,915
General Relief	467*

Source: San Bernardino County Transitional Assistance Department, July 2015

*Figure from June 2014

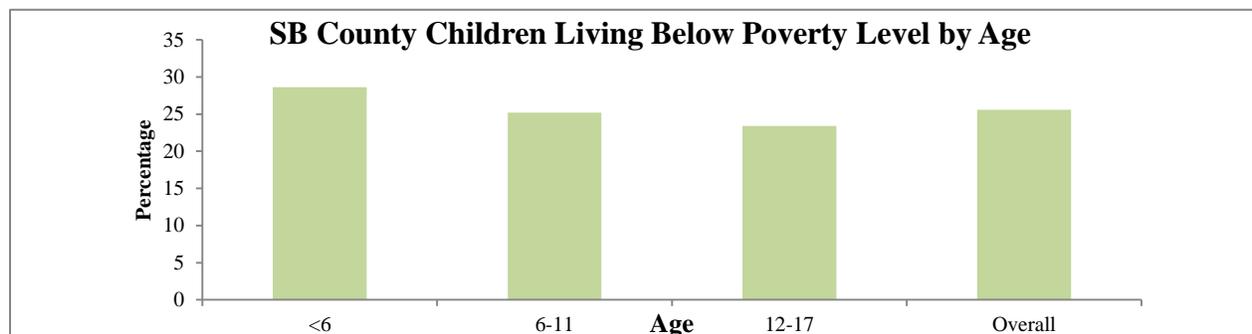
Compared to the United States and the state of California, poverty in San Bernardino County has risen significantly from 10.9% in 2007 to 16.0% in 2013. The rate of poverty is significantly higher and continues to grow among families that have head of household without a high school diploma, from 21.0% in 2007 to 30.8% in 2013.

Source: San Bernardino County Community Indicators Report 2015, Page 40

Children Eligible for Early Head Start/Head Start

Child Poverty

According to Kidsdata.org, 563,852 children ages 0-17 reside in San Bernardino County. According to the *San Bernardino County Indicators Report 2015*, 27.2% of all San Bernardino County children under 18 live in poverty while 17.5% of adults and 11.6% of older adults (ages 65 or older) live in poverty. This means 153,368 children ages 0-17 live in poverty in 2015 in San Bernardino County. This is a vast problem for the region's long term future. Given the difficulty that San Bernardino County has with its educational level of its existing workforce, the challenges facing today's school children will be greater. In Southern California, one in four children lives in poverty. Without resources from the social safety net, which includes the Federal Earned Income Tax Credit, CalFresh, CalWORKs, and housing subsidies, there would be far more children in poverty throughout San Bernardino County.



Source: HealthySanBernardinoCounty.Org January 2015

One of the most alarming statistics is the extent to which poverty impacts the growing number of children in the Southern California region. About a quarter of California’s children live with families without enough resources to make ends meet at a basic level. The share of poor children is higher than the share of working-age adults (17.5%) or older adults (11.6%) in poverty. Research suggests that poverty in the first few years of life may undermine brain development, adversely affect overall health status, and lead to both diminished success in early elementary school grades, and lower chances of ever completing high school. Compared to their peers, children living in poverty are more likely to have physical health problems such as low birth weight or lead poisoning, and are also more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Children living in poverty also tend to exhibit cognitive difficulties, as shown in achievement test scores, and are less likely to complete basic education. In addition, children who experience poverty are less likely to work as adults and have lower odds of making it out of poverty as adults.

Public Assistance

For fiscal year 2014-2015, there are 31,770 CalWORKs cases with children age zero to five. The following zip codes/cities in the county of San Bernardino have the highest CalWORKs caseloads:

Zip Codes with Highest CalWORKs Caseloads with Children 0-5		
Zip Code	City	Caseload Count/ Percentage
92301	Adelanto	1,340/4.22%
92307/92308	Apple Valley	1,601/5.04%
92335/92336	Fontana	2,423/7.63%
92345	Hesperia	1,819/5.73%
92376	Rialto	1,598/5.03%
92392/92394/92395	Victorville	3,586/11.29%
92404/92405/92407/92410/92411	San Bernardino	6,878/21.65%

Source: Human Services-Research, Outcomes, and Quality Support 2014-2015 CalWORKs case count report provided by Michelle Vu, Statistical Analyst

Foster Care

According to San Bernardino County Children and Family Services Department, there is a total of 2,480 (excluding 747 out of county cases) children 0-5 in Foster Care placement in San Bernardino County for the period of July 2014 and June 2015. Foster children are categorically eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start even if the family income exceeds the income guidelines (45 CFR 1305.2(1)). Children whose families are served by the child welfare system often are developmentally vulnerable due to trauma stemming from early abuse and neglect, and from risk factors that commonly co-occur, such as prenatal drug exposure, prematurity, low birth weight, poverty, homelessness, parental depression and other mental health problems.

Cities with the Highest Foster Care Placement		
City	Case Load Count	Caseload Percentage
Victorville	446	24.76%
San Bernardino	333	18.49%
Hesperia	202	11.22%
Fontana	178	9.88%
Apple Valley	143	7.94%
Rialto	140	7.77%
Adelanto	114	6.33%
Highland	97	5.38%
Ontario	80	4.44%
Yucaipa	68	3.77%
Total Caseload	1,801	

Source: San Bernardino County Children and Family Services – July 2014 to June 2015

According to the chart on the previous page, the Foster Care placement of children is greater in the age group of zero to two years old in our county. PSD continues to strengthen its collaboration with the San Bernardino County Department of Children and Families Services (CFS). This collaboration encourages referrals from CFS to Head Start/Early Head Start for enrollment opportunities.

Serving Children of the Homeless

According to *Kidsdata.org*, 120 children ages 0-5 were homeless in San Bernardino County in 2014; an increase of 54 from 2013.

The County of San Bernardino created an Office of Homeless Services (OHS) in 2007 to develop a countywide public and private partnership that would coordinate services to reduce and prevent homelessness. The OHS coordinates a bi-annual Point-In-Time count and survey.

According to the *San Bernardino County 2015 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey: Final Report released in 2015*

- 2,140 individuals are homeless on January 22, 2015 in San Bernardino County
- Of the 2,140 individuals, 1,302 or 61% are unsheltered
- Of the 1,302 unsheltered individuals, 1,244 are adults and 58 are children
- 25 families are unsheltered with 58 children
- Of the 25 families with 58 children, five or 20% were chronically homeless families with 18 children
- Of the 2,140 individuals, 838 or 39% are sheltered
- Of the 838 sheltered individuals, 468 were counted in shelters or received motel vouchers
- Of the 838 sheltered individuals, 370 were counted in transitional housing programs.

More than three-fourths (76%) or 1,626 homeless adults and children were counted within six cities which include San Bernardino, Victorville, Upland, Yucca Valley, Ontario, and Fontana. These six cities had 68% of the counted unsheltered population and 88% of counted individuals in shelter and transitional housing.

PSD collaborates with the OHS and United Way 2-1-1 to provide outreach for homeless families and provide educational services to eligible children.

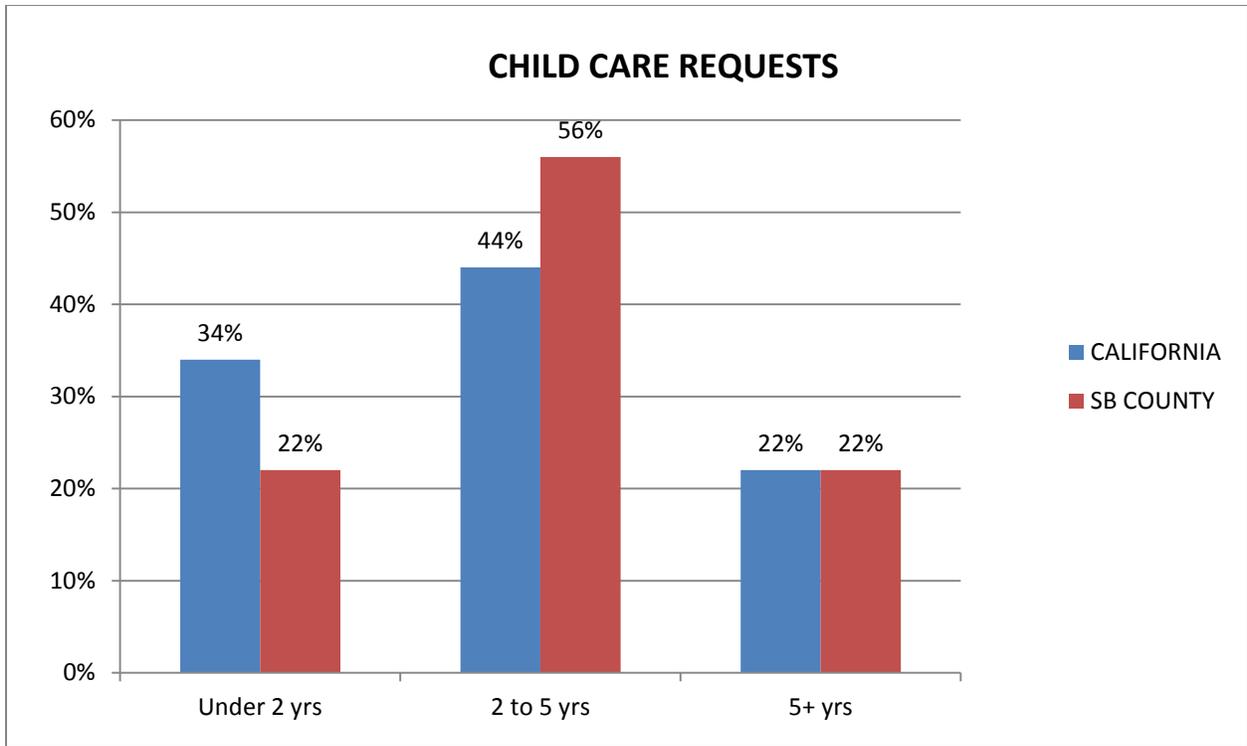
Sources: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/DBH/SBCHP/Projects/PointInTime/SBC2015HomelessCountandSubpopulationFinalReport.pdf>
San Bernardino County 2015 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey: Final Report

Early Education Programs

According to *Kidsdata.org*, in 2015, there are 184,564 children, ages 0 to 5 residing within the County of San Bernardino. Since 27.2% of all children in San Bernardino County are living in poverty it is estimated that approximately 50,201 children 0 to 5 live in poverty. As poverty affects the ability to meet family needs, it also hinders the ability for children to have consistent paths to grow and develop. Children living in poverty are less likely to attend early education programs thereby hindering their school readiness ability for later public school experiences. Poverty has lasting effects on children's levels of health, also impacting their behavior and cognitive skills. Differences in early environments play a factor in school readiness. Families above the poverty line are four times more likely to have a computer, have three times as many books, read to their children more often, and are more likely to engage in educational activities outside the home.

According to *2015 Kidsdata.org*, the percentage of children in the County of San Bernardino with parents in the labor force for whom licensed child care is available is 19%. In California, there are 41,931 child development facilities of which 11,230 are child care facilities, and 30,701 are family child care providers. San Bernardino County has 453 child care facilities and 1,287 family child care providers, totaling 1,740 available child care businesses. This number includes Head Start sites, Early Head Start sites, and State Preschools that hold a child care license, as well as private, and private non-profit facilities that serve children of all income levels.

Kidsdata.org states that the average cost for child care in California is \$13,327 for infants and \$9,106 for preschoolers. The cost of child care in the County of San Bernardino is listed as \$12,320 for infants and \$8,616 for preschoolers. As the county's unemployment rate continues to be higher than California and national, the market rate for child care is far beyond low income affordability. According to the *2014-2015 Human Services Annual Report*, the Child Care program has approximately 3,327 open child care cases with the main reasons for families requesting child care being employment, seeking employment, and/or school or trainings. For Fiscal Year 2013-2014, the Transitional Assistance Department has allotted \$5,143,869 of its department's annual budget to fund the tuition for children of families in need of welfare to work services to attend licensed child development facilities. This represents an increase of \$2,482,911 in funding to the Child Care program from the previous year.



Source: 2015 Child Care Profile

High quality early education lays a foundation for the development of the whole child and ongoing educational success. The interactions children have with adults influence early brain growth and learning which gives parents and educators crucial opportunities to foster growth. Increased exposure to high quality interactions between children and adults stimulate the expansion of learning for both parties. High quality early learning experiences allow adults the ability to identify school readiness skills learned and reinforce skills in progress. Parents are able to identify changes in their children’s skills over multiple areas of learning and demonstrated readiness to enter kindergarten.

According to the *KidsData.org*, it’s reported that only 40% of eligible 3-year-olds and 60% of eligible 4-year-olds are receiving services through public preschools in California. In 2014, the *California Department of Education* reported that California served 39,381 children aged three to five in a full time State Preschool program option, and 96,282 children ages 3 to 5 in a part time State Preschool program option totaling 135,663 children receiving services through State Preschool. San Bernardino County served 661 children ages 0 to 2, and 5,035 children ages 3 to 5 through State funded child development center facilities.

In the 2014-2015 school year, San Bernardino County served 5,084 children in the fully implemented Transitional Kindergarten program. This brings an anticipated challenge in enrolling Head Start eligible 4 year olds into current PSD program options.

Nutrition

PSD was able to obtain weight status data for children two to five years of age for the current program year 2015-2016. According to 2015-2016 data, 552 children were classified as obese, 496 children were classified as overweight.

The nutrition data collected in the *Preschool Services Department Child Outcomes and Planning Assessment (COPA)/Child Plus* system as of November 2015 indicates the total numbers of overweight or obese children are 1,048. Children over the age of two years are screened using Body Mass Index (BMI); (Weight in kilograms is divided by height in meters squared and the result used as a screening tool for obesity).

Each weight category is defined as:

- Overweight is defined as Body Mass Index for age and gender from the 85th to the 94th percentile.
- Obesity is defined as Body Mass Index for age and gender at or above the 95th percentile.
- Underweight is defined as a Body Mass Index for age and gender at or below the 5th percentile.

Nutritional Issue	2013-14 Program Year	2014-15 Program Year	2015-16 Program Year
Overweight	562	531	552
Obese	617	633	496
Food Allergies(Special Diets)	387	450	435
Underweight	215	212	218
Anemia	182	199	178

Source: Child Outcomes Planning and Assessment/Child Plus

In 2011, Preschool Services Department established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with St. Joseph Health—St. Mary Hospital in Apple Valley to implement a regional program to train teachers on SPARK, and Color Me Healthy programs that address obesity in children. PSD’s Registered Dietician (RD), the St. Joseph—St. Mary Dietician and hospital volunteers conduct initial, mid-year and end of year assessments at 14 Head Start sites. Families of children at nutritional risk were provided with ongoing nutrition counseling.

Category	Number of Children	Percentage of children with Change
Underweight to Healthy Weight	165	11%
Overweight to Healthy Weight	286	20%
Obese to Overweight	113	8%
Obese to Healthy Weight	131	9%

These positive outcomes showed PSD that nutrition intervention involving educational opportunities for both children ages two to five and their parents/care providers does result in a reduction of preschool children “at risk” of being obese, overweight, and underweight.

PSD established an MOU with San Bernardino County Superintendent of schools to provide additional sets of Color Me Healthy curriculum for all sites. The Nutrition Educators from the county schools will also provide biannual trainings to teaching staff to ensure proper implementation of nutrition curriculum.

Furthermore, PSD established an MOU with Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) to provide a nutrition program that consists of eight-week classes. These classes include healthy eating, My Plate, meal planning and saving money on food, reading labels, food safety, and physical activity. The outcome data showed significant improvement in parents' attitude towards nutrition and physical activity.

PSD also developed the Train-the-Trainer program called Family and Community Educating Together (FACET) program. PSD's RD trains selected parents from the High and Low desert sites on nutrition curriculum that consist of four classes. This program was a success. It also resulted in two positive points: (1) It increased parents' and parent trainers' awareness and knowledge of the benefits consuming more fruits and vegetables, eating healthier and being more physically active for the family. (2) Parents and families appeared to be more receptive to the information provided by peer trainers as it reduced cultural and language barriers between learners and the presenter.

Furthermore, through collaboration with outside agencies, Head Start/State Preschool parents had the opportunity to engage in nutrition and other health related classes for prevention of chronic diseases.

Children with Disabilities

The December 2014 Special Education Enrollment by Age and Disability report indicates there are 49,710 individuals age 0 to 22 enrolled in Special Education countywide with 4,395 being 0 to 5 years of age.

Number of Children in San Bernardino County by Type of Disability Ages 0-5			
	2012	2013	2014
Intellectual Disability	367	385	340
Hard of Hearing	100	79	91
Deaf	0	0	0
Speech/Language	2,572	2,586	2,623
Visual Impairment	0	11	0
Emotional Disturbance	0	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment	64	61	72
Other Health Impairment	241	259	276
Specific Learning Disability	106	99	81
Multiple Disability	206	157	158
Autism	655	718	754
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0
Total	4,311	4,355	4,395

Source: California Department of Education

California provides specially designed instruction at no cost to parents in order to meet the unique needs of children with disabilities. The Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) provides students with disabilities the opportunity to be educated with students without disabilities to the greatest extent possible. Special education services are available in a variety of settings including day-care, preschool, regular classrooms, the community and the workplace. The California Department of Education (CDE) partners with colleges and universities to provide trainings that ensure teachers and service providers meet the qualifications to work with children with disabilities.

San Bernardino County Children enrolled in Special Education (aged 0 -5) by Age and Disability Reporting Cycle: December 1, 2014							
Disability	Age						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Intellectual Disability	0	0	13	86	96	145	340
Hard of Hearing	15	25	18	0	14	19	91
Deaf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speech/language	0	18	41	496	858	1,210	2,623
Visual Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional Disturbance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orthopedic Impairment	0	0	0	22	28	22	72
Other Health Impairment	29	34	43	45	45	80	276
Specific Learning Disability	0	0	0	15	24	42	81
Multiple Disability	12	19	23	29	34	41	158
Autism	0	0	0	146	277	331	754
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	56	96	138	839	1,376	1,890	4,395

Source: California Department of Education

PSD Disabilities Services

The Disabilities Services Unit (DSU) is an integral part of PSD's services delivery model. The unit includes a Disabilities Manager, Special Education Specialist, Behavioral Specialist, and two Health Education Specialists. The DSU participates in trainings and workshops to enhance their knowledge and understanding of disabilities services in their area of expertise. DSU staff notifies PSD staff of changes in state and federal policies related to disabilities services and continues to build partnerships with community agencies.

Additional Services and Resources for Children with Disabilities

A significant resource for children with special needs is the Local Education Agency (LEA). All individuals with suspected disabilities from birth through age 21 will be referred to the appropriate agency to be assessed. Each individual will receive a full evaluation to identify the disability, determine eligibility and identify educational needs. The assessment information will provide the basis for an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) to ensure the individual receives a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE).

Another resource for children with special needs is the countywide Screening, Assessment, Referral, and Treatment (SART) program. The program includes specialists from different disciplines—medicine, psychology, nursing and occupational therapy and is designed to serve this specific population. PSD refers children to (SART) service location in the High Desert, Central Valley, and West End.

Additionally, the Inland Regional Center (IRC) provides comprehensive case management services to individuals with developmental disabilities. IRC was established to provide advocacy and assistance to the developmentally disabled people residing in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. To qualify for IRC services, a person must live within either of these two counties and be diagnosed with a developmental disability.

During the 2014-2015 program year, Preschool Services Department served 53 children with an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) receiving Early Intervention Services, such as Occupational, Physical, and Speech therapy.

Autism

The Autism Society for the Inland Empire reports that about one in every 68 children has been diagnosed with an Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) according to estimates from the Center of Disease Control (2012). ASDs are reported to have occurred in all racial, ethnic, and socio-economic groups. ASDs are almost five times more common in boys (1 in 42) than girls (1 in 189). One percent of the population in Asia, Europe, and North America has a spectrum disorder.

The cost of ASD over the lifespan is \$3.2 million per person. Sixty percent of the costs are in adult services. Cost of lifelong care can be reduced by two-thirds with early diagnosis and intervention. The number of Autism diagnosis in California for children 0 to 4 has continued to increase over the last several years. More children are being diagnosed at earlier ages—a growing number (18%) of them by age 3. However, most children are not diagnosed until they reach beyond age 4. Diagnosis is earlier for children with autistic disorders (4 years) than for children with more broadly-defined ASD diagnoses (4 years, 5 months). Diagnosis is much later for children with Asperger Disorder (6 years, 3 months).

According to the California Department of Education DataQuest Report (December 2014), Riverside and San Bernardino Counties have 9,715 students between the ages of 3 to 21 with an ASD diagnosis.

Autism in San Bernardino County			
Age	2012	2013	2014
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	179	182	146
4	219	237	277
5	257	293	331
Total	655	718	754

Source: California Department of Education December 2014

The number of children with ASD in San Bernardino County continues to increase. In 2012, the CDE reported 655 children with ASD were enrolled in special education followed by 718 in 2013 and 754 in 2014.

San Bernardino County Preschool Services Department/Program Information Reporting Survey 2014

The number of children receiving special education services with an Individual Education Plan (IEP), enrolled during the 2014-2015 school year was 514. These children received individualized instruction that align with their IEP goals as determined by a multidisciplinary team. The multidisciplinary team utilizes the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to categorize and define the children's primary or most significant disability. Each child is observed on a continual basis throughout the course of the school year for progress.

The disability categories and enrollment breakdown in Preschool Services Department (PSD) for individuals (3 – 5 years of age) who received special education services in 2014-2015 are as followed:

Disability	Number of Children PSD	Number of Children SB County
Health Impairment	6	276
Emotional Disturbance	0	0
Speech of Language Impairment	492	2,623
Intellectual Disabilities	4	340
Hearing Impairment, including Deafness	2	91
Orthopedic Impairment	0	61
Visual Impairment, including Blindness	1	0
Specific Learning Disability	0	81
Autism	9	754
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0
Non-Categorical/Developmental Delay	0	0
Multiple Disabilities (excluding deaf-blind)	0	158
Deaf-Blind	0	0
Total	514	4,395

Source: Preschool Services Department (PIR) 2014-15 / Calif. Dept. Edu. 12/1/14

California Department of Education (CDE)

The CDE has many projects and programs to assist in closing the achievement gap, including: California Services for Technical Assistance and Training (CalStat), Resources in Special Education (RISE), technical assistance with LRE, Supporting Early Education Delivery Systems (SEEDS), the Special Education Early Childhood Administrators Project (SEECAP), technical assistance for students with low-incidence disabilities (visual and orthopedic disabilities), and focused monitoring projects. These projects provide technical services, research, training, conferences, and other services to special education students.

Mental Health

Prevention and Early Intervention (PEI) Programs

Through funding from the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA), PEI services were developed in partnership with community members, behavioral health consumers, family members and other community partners. PEI programs serve children, youth, adults and older adults, and are intended to implement strategies at the early end of the continuum of behavioral health care, to deter the onset of mental health conditions and/or improve a mental health problem in the early stages of its development. Inherent in its intent, PEI contributes to changing community conditions and risk factors that are proven to increase the likelihood of developing a mental health condition.

The overall goals of PEI includes the reduction of: suicides; incarcerations; school failure/dropout rates; unemployment among mental health consumers; prolonged suffering; homelessness among consumers; stigma and discrimination associated with mental illness; and the number of minors removed from their home.

Preschool Services Department-Mental Health Services:

	2013-14	2014-15
Number of children who were served by Mental Health (MH) professional(s)	Number of children at end of enrollment year	Number of children at end of enrollment year
Number of children for whom the MH professional consulted with program staff about the child's behavior/mental health	586	478
Of these, the number for whom the MH professional provided three or more consultations with program staff	534	223
Number of children for whom the MH professional consulted with the parent(s)/guardian(s) about their child's behavior/mental health	518	478
Of these, the number for whom the MH professional provided three or more consultations with the parent(s) / guardian(s)	497	223
Number of children for whom MH professional provided an individual mental health assessment	497	267
Number of children for whom MH professional facilitated a referral for mental health services	284	191
Number of children who were referred by the program for mental health services outside of Head Start	284	186
Of these, the number who received mental health services	269	175

Source: Head Start Program Information Report 2014 -15

Community Assessment Survey

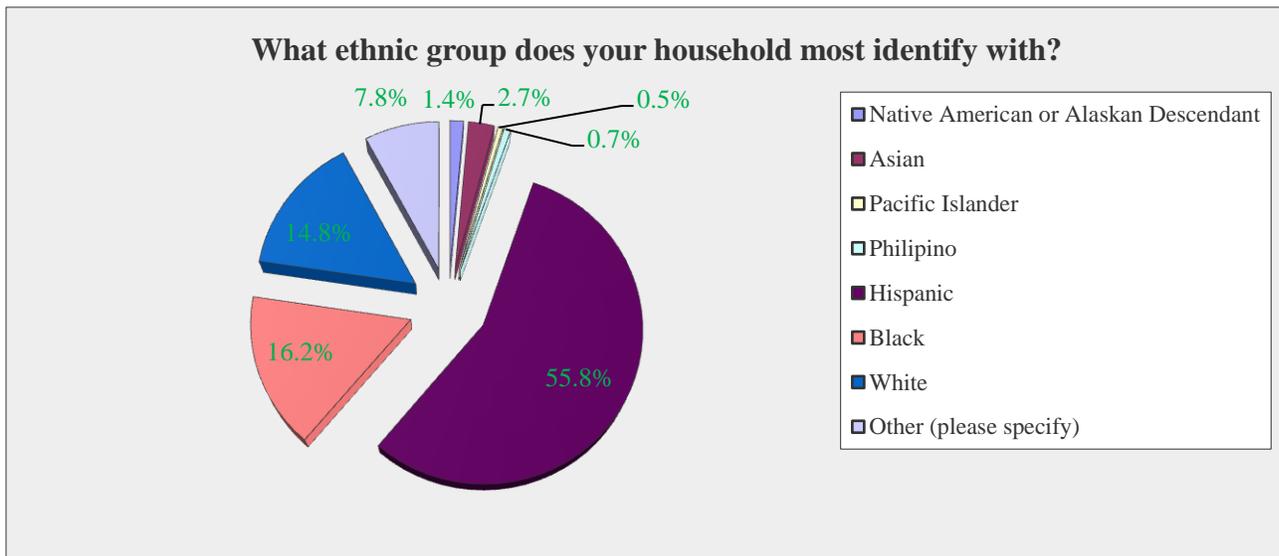
In order to determine the needs of our current parents and the community, PSD developed and distributed a Community Assessment survey. The survey was distributed between December 2015 and January 2016, via electronic and hard copy to parents of currently enrolled children, contract agencies, a delegate agency, and community partners.

Summary of PSD's Community Assessment Survey

Demographics

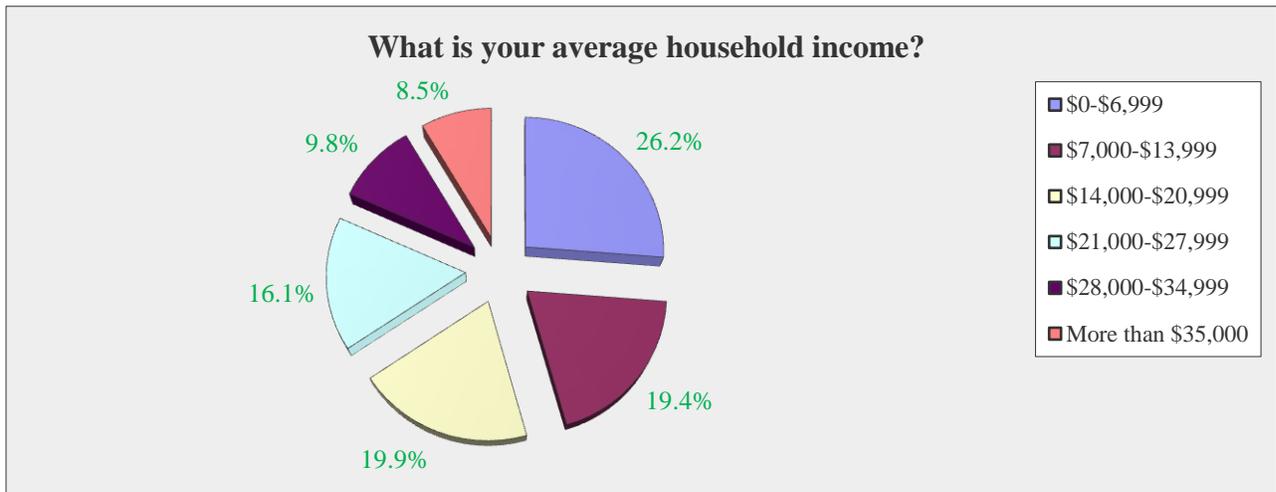
A total of 1,265 individuals responded to the Community Assessment Survey. 69.4% reported English as the primary language spoken at home, followed by Spanish with 21.3%. The majority of our respondents were in the 20-29 age group at 43.8%, followed by the 30-39 age group at 38.4%.

Ethnicity/racial background of respondents were as follows:

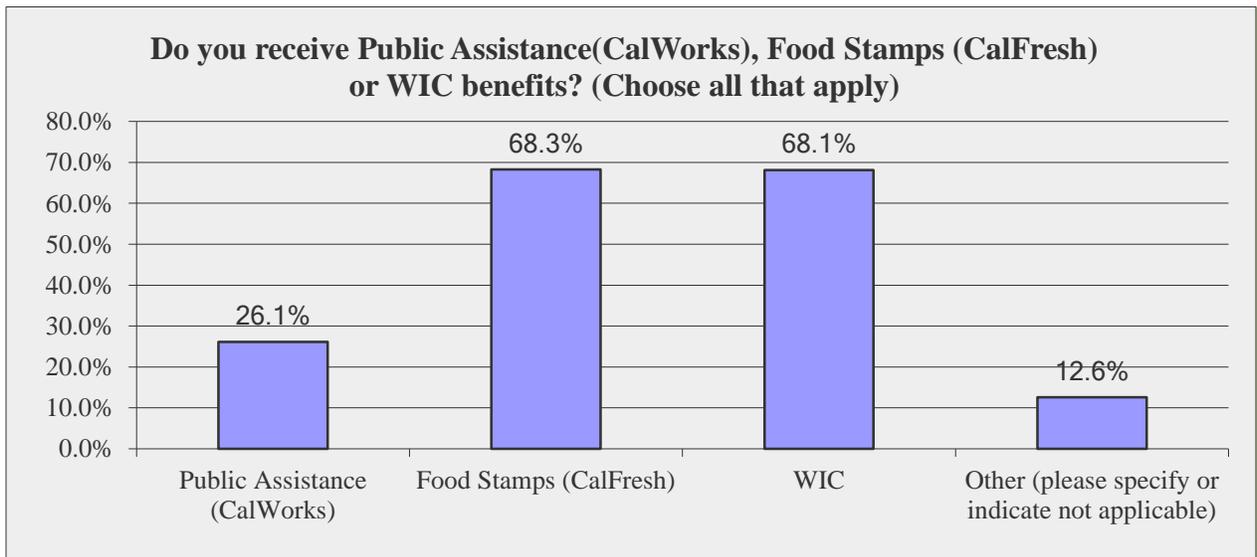


The majority of the respondents (60.1%) were the biological parent(s) to children in the home. 28% of the respondents reported being a single parent and 1% being a teen parent(s).

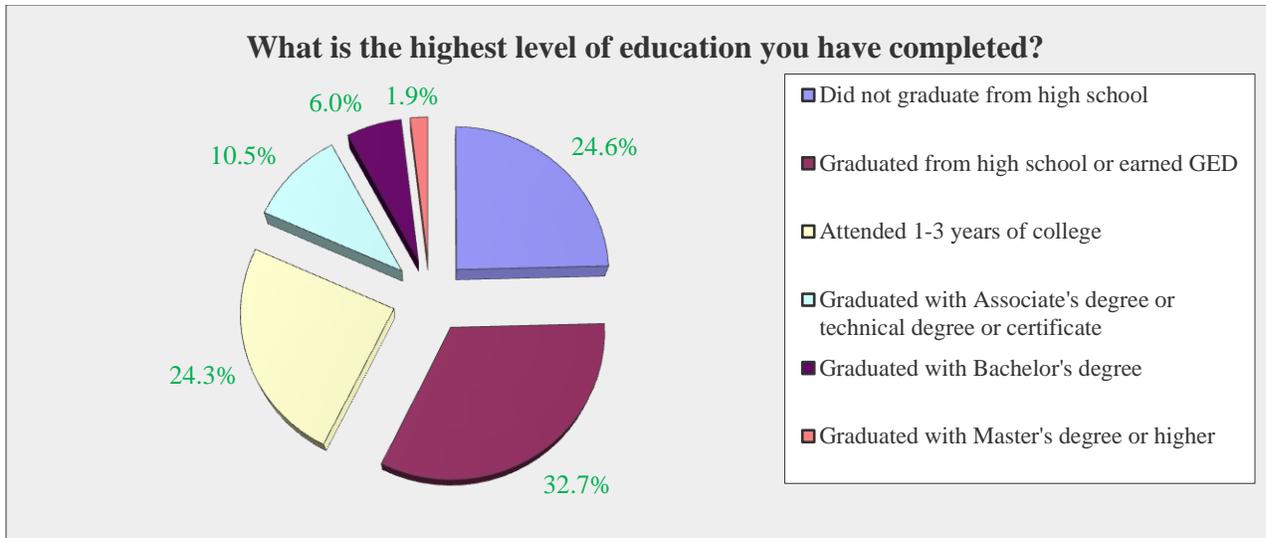
Average Annual Income per Household



Data collected indicates that 26.2% of the respondents reported having an average annual income below \$7,000; and 19.4% earned \$14,000 or less per year. 51.7% of the total respondents reported that at least one of the adult household members was not employed and 40.1% listed the “lack of childcare” as the primary reason keeping them from working.



The response to the survey question above indicates a correlation between the high percentage of respondents receiving some type of public assistance and the Average Annual Income per Household chart.



The highest percentage of respondents (32.7%) graduated from high school or earned a GED; 24.6% do not have a high school diploma. This results in a total of 57.3% of respondents with a high school education or less which may limit the number of jobs they may be eligible for.

Data collected from respondents also revealed:

The most important issues for families:

- Employment (56.1%)
- Paying necessary bills (40.1%)
- Food (31.7%)
- Transportation and gasoline cost (29.6%)
- Build or restore good credit (26.9%)
- Affordable housing (23.7%)

The highest safety concerns in the community:

- Lack of jobs (38.8%)
- Safety in schools (32.6%)
- Affordable housing (26.5%)
- Teen crime and vandalism (25.5%)
- Roads and street repair (22.8%)
- Schools and education for children (21.6%)
- Cost of utilities (20.7%)

Community Resources

San Bernardino County 2-1-1

The San Bernardino County 2-1-1 reported that 41,035 calls were received January 2015 to September 2015. For the month of September 2015, 4,234 calls were received. For the months of July, August, and

September 2015, 742 calls were from families with children zero to five years old. Of the 742 calls, 75 (or 10%) of callers identified themselves as homeless and 15 (or 2%) callers identified themselves as disabled. The greatest needs identified for these families were housing/shelter (15%), utility assistance (12%), and food and material goods (20%). In addition, 67% of the callers reported that their housing/shelter needs had not been met and 9% of the callers reported unmet need in utility assistance during the months of July, August, and September 2015.

The main sources of income the above callers reported to 2-1-1 for the months of July, August, and September 2015 were:

- TANF 36%
- None 11%
- Employed 29%
- SSI 6%
- Unemployment 4%
- Disability 1%

Callers reported to 2-1-1 for the months of July, August, and September 2015, that they needed assistance with the following:

- Housing/utilities (27%)
- Food/meals (10%)
- Information services (4%)
- Individual/Family Support/Family Relationships (8%)
- Material goods (10%)
- Legal services (3%)

For the months of July, August, and September 2015, cities with the highest 211 calls were:

- San Bernardino 2,731 callers
- Victorville 1,461 callers
- Ontario 1,186 callers
- Fontana 986 callers

Source: <https://ieuw.org/2-1-1>

Data collected from the needs assessment survey conducted by Community Action Partnership in 2013 revealed six (6) community resources for which greater than fifty percent (50%) of the community identified as “Highly needed.” These were:

- Help for people who are unable to pay their utilities
- Food assistance
- Jobs/Employment services
- Affordable Housing
- Help for people who are unable to pay their rent or mortgage
- Health insurance

Each of these resources was identified as “Highly Needed” by at least thirty-three percent (33%) of the population surveyed by Community Action.

Preschool Services Department collaborates with many of the local community agencies and compiles a list in the Child Plus (and COPA until January 31, 2016) database which is actively updated. The list is readily available to all staff members in order to better meet the individual needs of each family that they encounter.