

Unemployment remains at five percent, the same as last year but up from 2000 low

Why Is This Important?

The unemployment rate is a basic indicator of economic vitality. The lower the level of unemployment, the more people who have jobs and an opportunity to participate in

economic prosperity. High rates of unemployment place a strain on communities as people have difficulty making ends meet, which can contribute to poverty, social decay, and instability.

How Are We Doing?

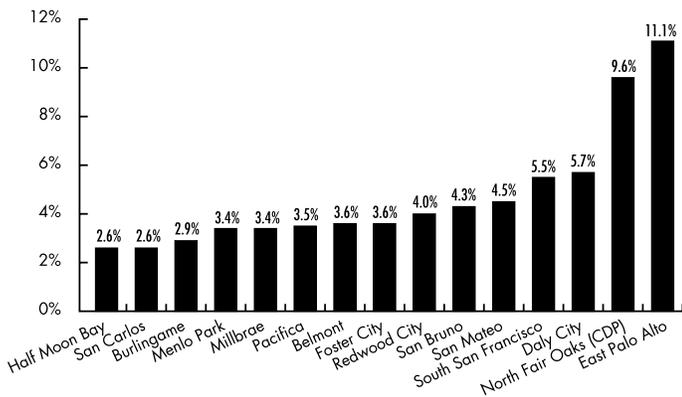
While San Mateo County has enjoyed relatively low rates of unemployment for the past 13 years, unemployment rates fluctuate with economic cycles, and some cities suffer from high unemployment.

The average annual unemployment rate in the county was five percent in 2003, the same as in 2002, but up considerably since a low of 1.6 percent in 2000. This translates into 19,255 county residents unemployed in 2003. The unemployment rate in San Mateo County remains below state

and national averages, 6.7 percent and 6 percent respectively, although the gap is narrowing.

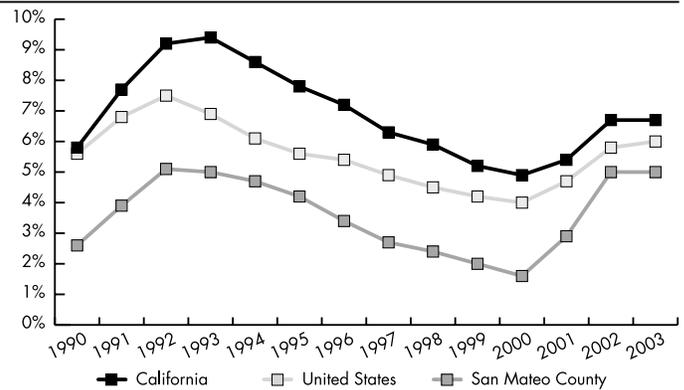
Unemployment is highest in East Palo Alto at 11.1 percent, followed by the North Fair Oaks Census Designated Place at 9.6 percent. (North Fair Oaks is located partly in the southernmost portion of Redwood City and partly in an unincorporated portion of the county.) Daly City and South San Francisco unemployment rates, at 5.7 percent and 5.5 percent respectively, are also higher than the countywide average.

Unemployment Rate by City and Census Designated Place in San Mateo County (preliminary November 2003)



Data source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Unemployment Rate



Data sources: U.S. Department of Labor and California Employment Development Department

≈ 2001-2002 SSMC AWARD WINNER ≈

Opportunities Industrialization Center West sponsors vocational training programs for minority and disadvantaged people in San Mateo County.

Job loss subsided in 2003, county well diversified across industries and company sizes

Why Is This Important?

A diversified job base helps communities to be resilient during economic downturns. When employment is concentrated in a few large industries, workers risk losing their jobs if those industries decline. Rapid growth in high risk or emerging industries, such as biotechnology, does not necessarily create long-term, sustainable employment.

Instead, planning for economic vitality entails examining job growth in all industries. A substantial distribution of jobs among various industries and small and medium-sized companies creates a platform for economic sustainability.

How Are We Doing?

The county lost 26,700 jobs—a seven percent decline—between 2001 and 2002, with the following industries hardest hit: computer systems design and related services (4,700 jobs lost), management (4,000), manufacturing (3,600), air transportation (3,500), internet service providers, web search portals and data processing (3,500), and employment services (2,000). As of July 2003, however, job loss appears to have almost halted, with a mere 0.1 percent decline.

its unemployment rate is consistently less than the state and national rates. The two largest industries, professional and business services and trade, combined account for less than one-third of total employment. As of third quarter 2001, more than half of the work force was employed by an organization with fewer than 100 employees while approximately 15 percent was employed by a large company with more than 1,000 employees.

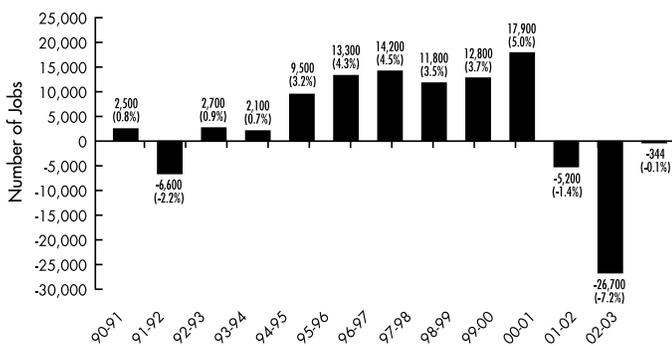
Jobs are expected to increase eight percent, or 30,300 jobs, from 2001 to 2008. More than half of this job growth is projected to come from four occupations: computer and mathematical sciences (24 percent of job growth), sales and related occupations (13 percent), management (8 percent), and life, physical, and social sciences (7 percent).

The county's job base is well diversified among several industries and company sizes, which may partly explain why

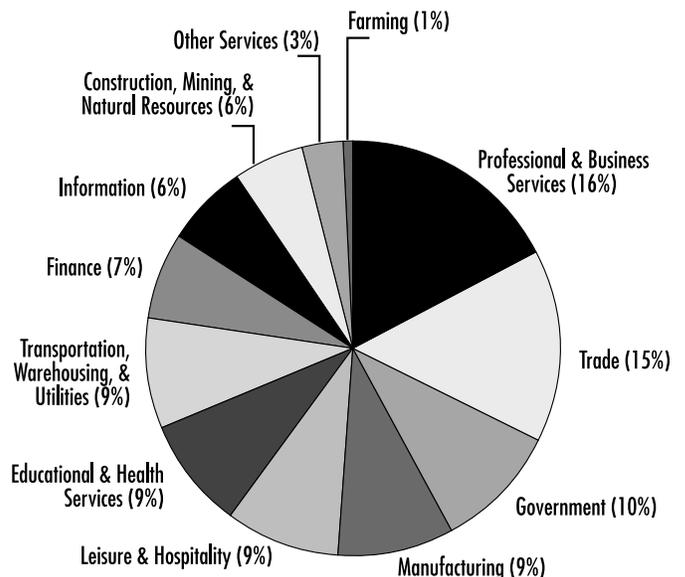
≈ **2004 SSMC AWARD WINNER** ≈

The "Genentech Goes to Town" program supports local small businesses in its hometown of South San Francisco by giving employees "GenenMoney" to spend in the downtown area.

Job Growth in San Mateo County
(Number of Jobs and Percentage Growth)



Percentage of Jobs by Industry in San Mateo County in 2002



"The key to sustainability is making the market work for the environment instead of against it. For too long, capitalism has not put a proper value on the services nature provides, such as water supply and climate control, nor has it accurately measured the costs of the damage industry can do to the environment."

Eric Roston, "New War on Waste," Time Magazine, August 26, 2002

Data source for both graphs: California Employment Development Department

Licensed child care still in short supply

Why Is This Important?

The availability of quality child care impacts employers' ability to utilize the county's highly skilled work force and maintain economic competitiveness. Further, child care is indispensable to the many families who need two incomes to afford San Mateo County's high cost of living.

In addition to economic impacts, quality of care during the early years affects children's socio-emotional and cognitive development including language learning, problem-solving, self-control, social skills, and school readiness. Consistent, quality child care can be a stabilizing force for children and their families during changing times.

How Are We Doing?

In 2003, the supply of licensed child care facilities in San Mateo County was sufficient to meet the needs of only one in three children under age 13 needing non-parental care. Despite the huge gap, this is a significant improvement over 2001 when the county's licensed supply met the needs of fewer than one in four such children. The improvement is because of a 22 percent decrease in demand generated by a weak economy (17 percent fewer children in San Mateo County combined with a 5 percent decline in children with both or single parent working) offset by a 2 percent decrease in licensed child care spaces. While there has been an 18 percent increase in the supply of licensed child care since a decade ago, supply has been decreasing since 1999, in part because the high cost of living in San Mateo County has reduced the supply of licensed family child care homes.

Child care costs in San Mateo County remain higher than in most parts of the state and continue to increase. The average monthly cost for infant care in 2003 was \$800 (family child care home) to \$1,170 (center-based care), up 23 and 48 percent respectively from 1998. Preschooler care averaged \$616 (center-based care) to \$739 per month (family child care home), up 13 and 20 percent respectively in the last five years.

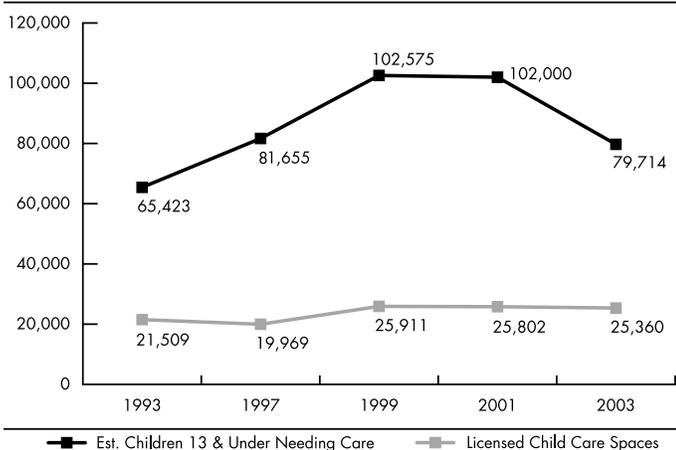
“Early childhood education is the most important thing we can do. It sets all the steps in place for children to learn and do well. It is a community responsibility.”

Carole Groom, Mayor, City of San Mateo

Low-income families face a particularly difficult time affording child care. To qualify for child care subsidies, a family's income must fall below state or federal guidelines that are not in alignment with the county's high cost of living. Even families who meet very low income guidelines for subsidized care are not assured of assistance, often remaining unserved for years on the county's Centralized Eligibility List. The number of children on the list was 1,936 in 2003, down five percent from two years ago.

Several initiatives in San Mateo County aim to address the child care shortage through facilities development, capacity-building efforts, and professional training and retention programs.

Child Care Demand Versus Supply in San Mateo County



Data sources: Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo and U.S. Census 2000

2004 SSMC AWARD HONORABLE MENTION

Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo County fosters the growth and development of children, promotes the professional development of early education professionals, and supports families, employers, and the wider community to meet their child care needs.

Introduction

Data sources for the Introduction include: “What is sustainability, anyway?” from the website of Sustainable Measures, www.sustainablemeasures.com, December 8, 2003.

Air Quality: County continues to enjoy relatively clean air

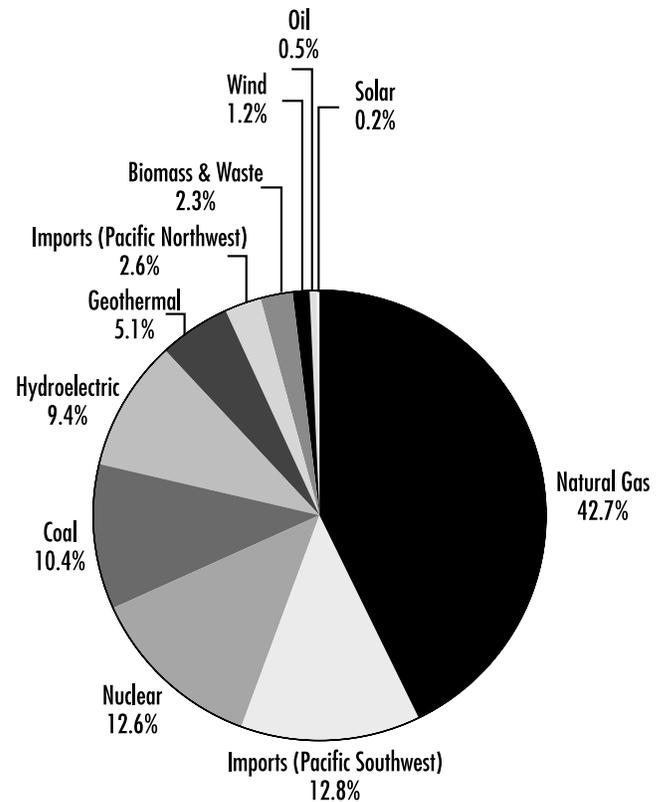
The source of the 1993-2002 data are the Bay Area Air Quality Management District website, www.baaqmd.gov—click on Air Status/Technical Data, then Annual Air Quality Summaries. Data are based on the Redwood City monitoring station, number of days over the state standard, divided by the total number of days monitored per year. PM10 is monitored only once every six days, while ozone is monitored every day. 2003 data for ozone and nitrogen dioxide exceedances are from www.baaqmd.gov, click on Air Quality Data. (Note that the 91 parts per billion—or .091 parts per million—ozone reading on September 22, 2003 is not considered an exceedance because it is rounded to .09 parts per million, which does not exceed the state standard.) 2003 data for PM10 and carbon monoxide exceedances are from BAAQMD staff on January 5, 2004 and are preliminary. Sulfur dioxide is not measured in San Mateo County.

The state 24-hour standard for PM10 is 50 micrograms per cubic meter. The state one-hour standard for ozone is nine parts per hundred million. Information about the effects of PM10 and ozone pollution is from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website, <http://www.epa.gov/air/urbanair/6poll.html>, on January 2, 2004. Researchers: Benita Lee and Sarah Auyeung

Energy Use: Gasoline use up 22 percent in eight years, electricity use up 23 percent in four years

Data sources include: California Energy Commission (energy.ca.gov), P.G.& E. Statistical Research Unit (pge.com), and *San Francisco Chronicle* (various articles on energy matters, 2003/2004). Data on carbon emissions from the United States and other countries are from Worldwatch Institute. Data on estimated highway gasoline use in San Mateo County are from the California Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation Economics, <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/office/ote/countygas.pdf>. Data on per capita gasoline use are from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (for data on various countries) and the Renewable Energy Policy Project; <http://solstice.crest.org/> (for California data.) Data on electricity use in San Mateo County in 1996 and 2000 are from the California Energy Commission, http://www.energy.ca.gov/electricity/electricity_by_county_2000.html. Data on solar photovoltaic systems installed are from the California Energy Commission's Emerging Renewables Program data file for all completed systems as of January 28, 2004. Information about applying for the Emerging Renewables Program's rebates, as well as documents as guidelines, are available at the Consumer Energy Center, www.ConsumerEnergyCenter.org/erprebate/. Researchers: Raymond Miller and Isabelle Gecils

Sources of California's Electricity in 2001



Data source: California Energy Commission

Green Building Policies: County leads green building effort, some cities exploring green approach

Survey results regarding what municipalities in San Mateo County are doing to encourage green buildings:

Atherton: Preliminary discussions on green approach to new Town Hall addition.

Belmont: Staff attends seminars and encourages builders to investigate green building techniques.

Brisbane: Working with San Mateo County RecycleWorks in exploring a green building checklist. Discussed installing photovoltaic panels on the City Hall renovation project, which is in the design phase, but no decision reached as of date of the survey. Drafting a construction and demolition waste ordinance to support recycling.

Burlingame: Educating themselves about green building and informally encouraging others to pursue green building.

Colma: Has a water efficiency ordinance, and its general plan encourages solar energy where appropriate.

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County of San Mateo: Has a green building policy that applies to all new county-owned construction and all new additions to existing county-owned facilities larger than 5,000 square feet. Policy does not apply to private developers. Recently completed a new “green” forensics laboratory, is designing a “green” Youth Services Center, and is fundraising for a new sustainable Edgewood Interpretive Center. Sponsoring the Countywide Sustainable Buildings Program.

Daly City: No green building policy in development or discussion.

East Palo Alto: Recently performed final inspections of the Shorebreeze subdivision by Clarion Homes—noted for their green building methods—which incorporates photovoltaic panels in each of the 19 homes built. City planning is currently exploring the feasibility of solar power generation for future projects.

Foster City: Working on a revision of the Parks, Open Space, and Conservation Element of the General Plan and will be considering inclusion of sustainable building policies in the Conservation part of the element.

Half Moon Bay: Working to increase recycling and divert materials from the waste system including increasing the recycling of construction debris. In the next year, the city will be updating its General Plan and the Local Coastal Program and may consider some green building policies as part of that process.

Hillsborough: No green building policy in development or discussion.

Menlo Park: Informational handout available in lobby.

Millbrae: Has “conditions of approval” for reuse and recycling of construction debris and encourages the use of recycled materials. The new city library has aspects of “green,” but is not LEED* certified.

Pacifica: Considering drainage and vegetation requirements for parking lots.

Portola Valley: May adopt the county’s Green Building Checklist as an administrative policy to be requested for submittal with permit packet. During planning review, applicants are sometimes encouraged to use green materials. The city has reduced its permit fees for solar panels from being based on valuation to a flat \$50 fee for each system, regardless of valuation.

Redwood City: Following the efforts of the countywide Sustainable Buildings Program to create a Green Building Checklist. Is discussing green building, but is waiting for county leadership.

San Bruno: Following the county’s efforts to develop the Green Building Checklist.

San Carlos: Following the county’s efforts to develop the Green Building Checklist. The city has been meeting with PG&E and CalWater regarding possible rebates for green building and is also considering city incentives such as moving green projects to the head of the line for permit approval.

San Mateo: Some support for the concept of green buildings. Plans for the new main library (to start construction soon) incorporate green elements, and the city will be applying for LEED* certification.

South San Francisco: No green building policy in development or discussion.

Woodside: A city ordinance encourages solar panel and natural materials.

*LEED, or “Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design,” is a program of the U.S. Green Building Council. LEED consists of a checklist of elements that can contribute to a “greener” building. Developers can use this checklist to help them design and construct sustainable buildings. For more information, see www.usgbc.org.

Data sources: Telephone survey of San Mateo County and cities during October and November 2003; Worldwatch Institute; Article: “San Mateo continues green trend with new main library,” San Francisco Chronicle, September 19, 2003. Researchers: David Crabbe, Isabelle Gecils, John Hermannsson, and John and Carol Kittermaster

Population: Vast majority of county’s growth is from births, not new residents

Population data are from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. Data on the county’s ethnic composition are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Researcher: Carol Mink

Solid Waste: Solid waste drops 13 percent in two years as economic and population growth subside

Sources: County of San Mateo RecycleWorks, www.recycleworks.org; Silicon Valley Environmental Partnership, www.svep.org.

Water Use: Water use up 29 percent over 11 years, but down 2 percent in 2001-2002

Per capita water use for the 707,901 people residing in the San Mateo County service area was 134 gallons per day in fiscal year 2001-2002, down one percent from the previous year. This is less than the Bay Area Water Users Association (BAWUA) service area average of 154 gallons per capita per day. 1 ccf = 748 gallons. Data source: BAWUA. Researcher: Karen Shishido

Drinking Water Quality: Drinking water is essentially pollutant-free

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are developed based on toxicological risk calculations to ensure that the contaminant’s presence in drinking water does not pose any short-term or long-term health effects. MCLs have been established for most, though not all, of the contaminants in drinking water. Such standards are typically based on lifetime exposure for an adult. However, some MCLs may not be as protective of sensitive populations such as children and those with immune system disorders. Also, these standards are set for contaminants on an

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individual basis and do not address any potential synergistic effects between mixtures of chemicals that may exist.

SFWD supplies most of San Mateo County's water. CalWater supplies water for San Mateo, San Carlos, South San Francisco, Colma, Broadmoor, and adjacent unincorporated areas. Both SFWD and CalWater supply Menlo Park, Portola Valley, and Woodside. Well water supplies a small percentage of the county's water and is not measured. Water quality data sources are the annual water quality reports published by SFWD and CalWater. SSMC wishes to extend our appreciation to Mr. Dean Peterson of San Mateo County Environmental Services Division for his assistance. In addition to TTHMs and lead, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also places special emphasis on copper. The presence of copper in drinking water supplied by SFWD and CalWater is relatively low, ranging from 1 to 15 percent of MCL from 1999 to 2002. Researcher: Wil Pinney

Land Use: Land use fairly stable, but urban land is gradually expanding

Land use definitions (except for protected open space) are from the California Department of Conservation. Urban and Built-Up Land is used for residential, industrial, commercial, construction, institutional, public administrative purposes, railroad yards, cemeteries, airports, golf courses, sanitary landfills, sewage treatment plants, water control structures, and other development purposes. Highways, railroads, and other transportation facilities are included as Urban and Built-Up Land if they are part of a surrounding urban area. Land suitable for grazing (Grazing Land) is land on which the existing vegetation, whether grown naturally or through management, is suitable for grazing or browsing of livestock. Agricultural Land includes Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance, as defined by the Department of Conservation. Other Land consists of government lands not available for agricultural use; brush, timber, wetlands, and other lands not suitable for livestock grazing; vacant and nonagricultural land larger than 40 acres in size and surrounded on all sides by urban development; rural development that has a building density of less than one structure per 1.5 acres, but with at least one structure per 10 acres; confined livestock, poultry, or aquaculture facilities of 10 or more acres unless accounted for by the County's Farmland of Local Importance definition; strip mines, borrow pits, gravel pits, ranch headquarters, or water bodies larger than 10 acres; and a variety of other rural land uses. Protected open space not used for agriculture and restricted from grazing is generally included in Other Land. Data on the acres of protected open space are from GreenInfo Network. See the appendix entry for the biodiversity indicator for the definition of protected open space land.

Data about urban land use in San Mateo County in 2000 are from the Association of Bay Area Governments, December 2002. Major Infrastructure includes roads, highways, rail stations and yards, airports, ports, power facilities, municipal wastewater and water supply facilities, and communications facilities. Urban Open Space includes golf courses, racetracks, campgrounds,

cemeteries, parks, and vacant land. Other includes public institutions, military, hospitals, and health care. Data on the number of housing units per urban square mile are based on the Urban Density Index from the U.S. Census 2000. Researcher: Marcia Pagels

Biodiversity: Protecting open space is not enough; habitat restoration aims to preserve biodiversity

Information about San Mateo County's biodiversity relative to other areas in California is from the *Atlas of the Biodiversity of California*, State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, 2003. Data on the acres of protected open space are from GreenInfo Network as of October 21, 2003. The definitions of "protected" and "open space" come from the *Bay Area Protected Open Space Database Manual*, a joint project of GreenInfo Network and The Bay Area Open Space Council. "Protected" means the land must be protected through fee title ownership by a public agency or nonprofit land conservation organization. Privately owned cemeteries and golf courses would not be included while publicly owned ones would. "Open space" includes land and water areas that serve one or more of the following purposes: habitat for native species, water quality and/or water supply protection, public recreation, rangeland, intensive agriculture, and urban buffers and scenic viewsheds. It does not include most areas of fewer than 10 acres in size.

Ninety percent of the county's protected open space is managed by the following five agencies: Golden Gate National Recreation Area (27,105 acres), Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District (18,950 acres), Peninsula Open Space Trust (18,911 acres), California State Parks and Recreation (14,884 acres), and San Mateo County Parks (14,100 acres). Information about habitat restoration activities is from a Sustainable San Mateo County survey sent to the agencies in the last quarter of 2003. A gully is a deep ditch or channel cut in the earth by running water, usually after a downpour. Researcher: Julia Bott

Bird Populations: Habitat changes and food chain problems impact some local species

The Crystal Springs and Año Nuevo counts each encompass a 15-mile diameter circle. Teams of observers are assigned to specific areas in order to maximize coverage within the circle, and throughout the day they record every bird that is seen or heard in their areas. Current and historical census data are maintained in a database that can be a valuable resource for scientific studies and reviews. Caution must be applied when comparing local results with national trends because of the variables in natural environments and habitats.

The Crystal Springs Count occurred on December 20, 2003. Fifty observers participated in this count, totaling 197.5 hours in the field. The weather was overcast most of the day with intermittent showers but very little wind. One-hundred-ninety-two species were seen, and 87,797 birds were counted. One-hundred-ninety-two species is a rebound from 2002 when poor weather yielded a count of only 177 species, and compares well with 194 species in 2001. The total number of birds counted at Crystal

continued

Springs in 2003 was much greater than in 2002 (62,023 birds) and 2001 (73,737).

The Año Nuevo Count occurred on January 3, 2004 with a record 57 observers totaling 207.5 hours in the field. The clear and sunny day followed several days of heavy rain, resulting in soggy conditions. One-hundred-seventy-seven species were seen and 27,419 birds were counted. One-hundred-seventy-seven species is on par with the number of species seen in 2002 (176 species) and is much greater than in 2001 (153 species) when poor weather prevailed. As was the case in Crystal Springs, the total number of birds counted in 2003 at Año Nuevo was much greater than in 2002 (22,981 birds) and 2001 (16,787). Researcher: Susan James

Agriculture: Summit yields steps toward securing water supply and preserving farmland

Data on the acres of county land that are agricultural land and grazing land are from the California Department of Conservation, based on 2002 data. See the “land use” indicator appendix entry for the California Department of Conservation’s definitions of agricultural land and grazing land. Additional data sources are as follows: 2002 *Agricultural Crop Report*, San Mateo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures; *Proceedings from the San Mateo County 2003 Agricultural Summit*; and conversation on January 29, 2004 with Gail Raabe, Agricultural Commissioner, San Mateo County Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures. Researcher: Marcia Pagels

Housing: Eighty-two Percent of Households Can’t Afford a Median-Priced Home

Data on the percentage of households that could afford the median priced home are from press releases about the Housing Affordability Index issued by the California Association of Realtors, <http://www.car.org>. Median sales prices for homes and condominiums in San Mateo County are from the San Mateo County Association of Realtors (SAMCAR). Average rents for one-bedroom and two-bedroom apartments are from the County of San Mateo Human Services Agency. The income needed to afford a home, condominium, or apartment was calculated based on the following assumptions: a.) local lender’s guidelines that homeowners not pay more than 35 percent of gross household income per year for housing; b.) 20 percent down payment and 30-year fully amortized loan; and c.) average interest rate on a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage was 5.83 percent in 2003 according to Freddie Mac, <http://www.freddiemac.com>. Data on the 2003 countywide median family income are from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Affairs, Economic and Market Analysis Division, <http://www.huduser.org>, and represent median income for a family of four in the San Francisco primary metropolitan statistical area.

Data on the number of homeless individuals in San Mateo County are from the San Mateo County Human Services Agency. See http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/smc/departments/home/0,,14095130_14132002_29366246,00.html, click on “Housing” then “Statistics”. Note that per the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the San Mateo County Homeless

Count began to include persons in temporary shelter, which added 309 people in 2002 and 304 in 2003. The rate of homelessness was calculated by dividing the number of homeless by the county population for the corresponding year – population data are from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. Demographic information about the homeless is from Shelter Network. The quote from Adrienne Tissier, Daly City Mayor, was published in *The Independent* on September 20, 2003. Researcher: Cindy Wu

Transportation: Congestion drops 57 percent since 2000 peak, but most commuters still drive alone

Commute data shown on the top graph are generated by RIDES for Bay Area Commuters, Inc. via random telephone surveys. Survey results are statistically valid at the 95 percent level, with a confidence interval of +/- 5 percent. This means that 95 times out of 100 the characteristics of the sample would reflect the characteristics of the population, within +/- five percent. Data shown are from “Commute Profile 2003” for San Mateo County, available at <http://rideshare.511.org/research/>.

Daily delay data shown on the bottom graph are from “Information Memorandum, Year 2002 Bay Area Freeway Congestion Data,” published by the California Department of Transportation, District 4, Office of Highway Operations. See <http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist4/documents/d4hicomp2002.pdf>, or follow the link from <http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist4/> to District 4 2002 Highway Congestion Data. The information represents average freeway traffic conditions on a typical weekday. Information on the cost of congestion is calculated using data from the same source, specifically: 7,700 hrs/day delay in San Mateo County divided by 147,900 hrs/day delay in District 4, multiplied by \$1,725,000 cost per day in District 4, multiplied by 365 days per year. See “Methodology” section of “Information Memorandum, Year 2002 Bay Area Freeway Congestion Data” for more details about methodology.

Information about daily vehicle miles of travel represents travel on maintained roads in San Mateo County. Data sources for vehicle miles of travel are as follows. “Maintained Mileage & Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel Estimates by Jurisdiction” reports for 1996-2000, published by California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Division of Transportation System Information. Available online at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/docs.htm>. Data source for 2002 data: “2002 California Public Road Data” Statistical Information derived from the Highway Performance Monitoring System. Published by Caltrans, Division of Transportation System Information, Office of Travel Forecasting & Analysis, Highway Performance Branch. Published Dec. 2003. See <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tsip/hpms/datalib.html>. Source for 2001 data are same as 2002 data except the report is titled “2001 California Public Road Data” and was published June 2002.

Additional data sources include: San Mateo County Transportation Plan, 2001; Caltrans website, www.dot.ca.gov; American Lung Association of California, “Bay Area State of the Air 2003”; and Caltrain / SamTrans planning data. Researchers: SamTrans staff and Arthur Lloyd

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Education: Per-pupil spending and test results are up, dropouts decline

“Per-pupil spending” represents the average expenditure per annual average daily attendance in grades K-12 in San Mateo County public schools. Expenditures include teacher salaries and benefits, classroom materials and supplies, and other equipment or services used in the classroom. The average expenditure per annual average daily attendance is calculated by dividing the total expenditure by the total average attendance in a year. The term “average daily attendance” refers to the pupils in attendance and engaged in educational activities under the supervision of an employee who possesses a valid certification document.

Countywide average results on the SAT-9 are based on Stanford 9 Test Scores from the California Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR) Program, available online at <http://star.cde.ca.gov>. Tests include reading, language, spelling, math, science, and social science. Average scores for a particular year were calculated as follows. First, the total number of students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) was calculated by multiplying the percent of students scoring at or above the 50th NPR by the number of students taking each test, then adding these together for all tests and grade levels. Then the resulting number was divided by the sum of the number of students taking each test. The percent of students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank means the percent of students with scores corresponding to those students in the top half of the 1995 national sample. Economically disadvantaged students are those that have been identified as eligible for the free/reduced price national school lunch program. Non-economically disadvantaged are those students not identified as eligible for the free/reduced price national school lunch program. The data source for high school dropout rates is the California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Office, www.cde.ca.gov/demographics. Researcher: Rakshya Dhungel Dahal

Health Care: Low income, uninsured, and communities of color in poorer health

The 2001 California Health Interview Survey conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research estimated that the percentage of county residents age 18 to 64 years old who lacked health insurance was eight percent – see <http://www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu>. The 2001 San Mateo County Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, conducted for the Healthy Community Collaborative of San Mateo County in August 2001, estimated 9.3 percent were uninsured—see page 186 of the *2001 Community Assessment - Health & Quality of Life in San Mateo County* at <http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/>. The 200 percent poverty threshold of \$30,520 was calculated by doubling the \$15,260 2003 poverty threshold for a family of three, from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation, <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/03poverty.htm>.

Data on prenatal care is from *2001 Community Assessment - Health & Quality of Life in San Mateo County*, published by the Healthy Community Collaborative of San Mateo County, May 15, 2002, available online at <http://www.plsinfo.org/healthysmc/>. Adequacy is based on the Kessner Index, which defines “not adequate” prenatal care as: no prenatal care at all; care begun in the third trimester; or care for which the number of patient visits was less than half the number recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

The number of county substance abuse and mental health clients represents unduplicated clients. Data about the number of substance abuse clients are from the San Mateo County Human Services Agency’s DADS/CADDS data system and represent alcohol and drug treatment. Data about the number of mental health clients are from the California Department of Mental Health, <http://www.dmh.cahwnet.gov/SADA/default.asp>. Researchers: Tiffany Chiu and Edward Kim

Community Safety: Crime down six percent in 2002; county’s crime rate is half the statewide average

Data are from the *California Criminal Justice Profile 2002 – San Mateo County* and *Crime and Delinquency in California 2002*, published by the Criminal Justice Statistics Center of the Department of Justice, State of California. Data are also available at www.caag.state.ca.us/cjsc, click on “Statistics.” A *crime index* consists of specific crimes chosen to gauge fluctuations in the overall volume and rate of crime. The California Crime Index tracks the total number of major crimes in cities and counties with more than 100,000 people. The offenses included in the California Crime Index are chosen because of the seriousness and likelihood of being reported to the police by the public. 2002 California Crime Index data were not available on the website for Portola Valley and Woodside. Researcher: Sapna Singh

Child abuse referrals up 10 percent from two years ago to 3.1 percent of children

The number of cases of child abuse referrals for fiscal year 2002-03 is based on statistics reported by the University of California at Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research. Of the 5,496 child abuse referrals in 2002-03, 817 were substantiated, 866 were inconclusive, 2,018 were unfounded, and 1,795 were assessments only. Data on the number of cases of child abuse referrals for prior years are from the California Department of Social Services and Children Now in Oakland, www.childrennow.org. Researcher: Anne Hinckle

Voter Participation: Voter participation remains low, especially for local elections, and varies by city

Estimated voter turnout in San Mateo County was calculated by dividing the total number of people who voted by an estimate of adult population in the county. The data sources for this calculation were: *San Mateo County Statement of Vote* for years 1990 through 2003 (see www.shapethefuture.org for most recent years) and *Sales & Marketing Management, Survey of Buying Power* for adult population estimates.

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Estimated voter turnout in 2003 by city was calculated as follows. The percentage of the population age 18 and older in each city was obtained from the 2000 Census. This percentage was multiplied by the estimated 2003 population of each city to obtain an estimate of the 2003 adult population in each city. Then the total number of ballots cast in each city was divided by the estimate of adult population in each city, to arrive at estimated voter turnout in each city during the 2003 elections. The data sources for this calculation were: *San Mateo County Statement of Vote* for ballots cast by city in 2003 elections (see www.shapethefuture.org); the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit for 2003 city population estimates; and the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices PCT12 and P13 for data on percent of population 18 & over in 2000 by city. Researcher: Marcia Pagels

Public Library Use: Greater expenditures generally linked to greater accessibility and usage

The County Library System includes the following 11 libraries: Atherton, Belmont, Brisbane, East Palo Alto, Foster City, Half Moon Bay, Millbrae, Pacifica, Portola Valley, San Carlos, and Woodside. The City of San Mateo Library also serves one-third of Hillsborough. The Burlingame Library also serves two-thirds of Hillsborough. Data are from the annual publication "California Library Statistics" years 1991-2002/03, published by the Library Development Services Bureau, California State Library. Data for 2002/03 are preliminary. Researchers: David Crabbe and Nancy Crabbe

City Parks: County has less than half the recommended acres of developed city parks

Developed city parks are defined as developed park lands within each city's boundaries, not including school playgrounds, undeveloped lands, open space, watershed lands, or adjacent county or state parks. Data sources: National Recreation and Park Association for recommendation of four to five acres of developed city parks per 1,000 population; Sustainable San Mateo County annual surveys to city Parks & Recreation Directors for information on acres of developed city parks and budget for developed city parks in each city. Excludes unincorporated areas of San Mateo County. Portola Valley did not report in 2002, so 2001 figures were used for 2002 so as not to skew the data. Researchers: Rachel Zwass and Brock Mendel

Income: Real per capita income fell 19 percent in 2001 and remained unchanged in 2002

Personal income includes income from all sources including wages, investment earnings, and self-employment. Data on real per capita personal income in San Mateo County adjusted to 2002 dollars are from the California Department of Transportation, Office of Transportation Economics, Long-Term Socio-Economic Forecasts by County (1995-2002 is history, not forecast), <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/tpp/offices/ote/socio-economic.htm>. Data on per capita personal income in California are from the California Department of Finance, http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/FS_DATA/LatestEconData/

[FS_Income.htm](http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/FS_DATA/LatestEconData/FS_Income.htm), click on per capita personal income (current dollars), and are adjusted by the California CPI for All Urban Consumers at http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/FS_DATA/LatestEconData/FS_Price.htm, click on calendar year averages: from 1950. Researcher: Leslie McGeoch

Wealth Distribution: Household incomes suffer wide and growing disparity

Note that income figures are not adjusted for inflation. Data sources: The 1989 household income data are from the 1990 U.S. Census. The 1999 household income data are from the 2000 U.S. Census. The 2000-2002 household income data are from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau and represents income and benefits. See U.S. Census Bureau website at <http://www.census.gov/>. Researcher: Christine Lee

Poverty: Median household income less than self-sufficiency level in six places

CDP stands for Census Designated Place, and is a geographical unit used in the 2000 U.S. Census. The \$14,126 federal poverty threshold in 1999 represents the weighted average threshold for a family of three. Poverty thresholds are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/histpov/hstpov1.html>. Data on poverty rates represent 1999 data and are from the U.S. Census, American Factfinder website at <http://factfinder.census.gov>. The \$63,489 estimate for a family of three to remain self-sufficient in San Mateo County represents data as of June 2001, and is from the San Mateo County Human Services Agency's *Neighbors in Need Report 2003*. 2001 median household income data are from the Association of Bay Area Governments and are derived from data by zip code. In some cases the zip code data may not correspond exactly with actual city boundaries, thereby skewing the income figures. 1999 median family income data are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Data on hunger and Food Stamp Program participation are from California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA), <http://www.cfpa.net/> and are based on UCLA's California Health Interview Survey 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the California Department of Social Services, December 2002. The percentage of San Mateo County residents "touched" by hunger is calculated by dividing CFPA's 105,000 estimate by the estimated 2002 population in San Mateo County, 714,400, from the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. Researcher: Bhaswati Bhadra

Unemployment: Unemployment remains at five percent, the same as last year but up from 2000 low

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force. 2003 figures are annual averages through November 2003, and November 2003 data are preliminary. Figures used are not seasonally adjusted. Unemployment data are based on place of residence. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data. Effective with the release of January 2003 data in February 2003, labor force data for all areas have been revised back to January 2000. This revision is the result of incorporation of the 2000 Census population controls at the

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state level and changes in methodology. Therefore, data for years prior to 2000 are not comparable with data for 2000 and later years. Census ratios used to calculate sub-county labor force are based on 1990 Census data.

The unemployment rate figures for California and San Mateo County are from the State of California, Employment Development Department (EDD), Labor Market Information Division, www.calmis.ca.gov, click on Unemployment Rates. The U.S. unemployment rate figures are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, www.bls.gov.

The preliminary 2003 unemployment rate figures for the cities and Census Designated Place are from the California EDD, Labor Market Information Division, downloaded 12/30/03 from <http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/1fmonth/sanmasub.txt>. Atherton, Brisbane, Colma, Hillsborough, Portola Valley, and Woodside are excluded because the EDD consultants opted to exclude those cities from the EDD website, but they may be included in the future. Unincorporated areas are excluded because unemployment ratios are not available for unincorporated areas. An unemployment ratio is the ratio of unemployment in a particular city divided by countywide unemployment. Researcher: Angi Burgess

Jobs: Job loss halted in 2003, county well diversified across industries and company sizes

In fiscal year 2002-03, the county's 12 largest employers employed 12 percent of the labor force. As of July 25, 2003, the top 10 employers in San Mateo County were as follows: United Airlines (17,700 employees), Oracle Corporation (7,400), County of San Mateo (4,944), Genentech Inc. (3,700), Visa (2,677), Mills-Peninsula Health Services (2,474), U.S. Postal Service Airport Station (1,898), Applied Biosystems Group (1,765), Siebel Systems Inc. (1,626), and San Francisco International Airport (1,497). Data source for number of jobs by industry, job growth from 1990 to 2002, occupational employment projections, and number of employees by size category is the California Employment Development Department, www.calmis.ca.gov. Data source for job growth from 2002 to 2003 and the top ten employers in San Mateo County is the San Mateo County Economic Development Association, www.samceda.org. Researcher: Kevin Padrez

Child Care: Licensed child care still in short supply

The 2000 U.S. Census provides information about the number of children residing in San Mateo County and the Labor Force Participation Rate, defined as the percentage of children with both parents or a single parent working. By multiplying these two numbers, we arrive at an estimate of the number of children in San Mateo County needing care. The total number of children in San Mateo County age 0-13 years is 128,375 (broken down by: 27,103 infants 0-2 years; 26,719 preschoolers 3-5 years; 38,258 children 6-9 years; and 36,295 children 10-13 years.) The total number of children age 0-13 years with both or a single parent working is 79,714 (broken down by: 15,309 infants 0-2 years; 15,155 preschoolers 3-5 years; 25,277 children 6-9 years; and 23,973 children 10-13 years.)

According to data supplied by the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo in December 2003, the total number of full- and part-time licensed child care spaces in San Mateo County for children age 0-13 years was 25,360 in 2003. This consists of 6,458 spaces in family child care homes (down 15 percent since 2001) and 18,902 spaces in child care centers (up 4 percent since 2001). Of the 18,902 spaces in child care centers, 959 are for infants 0-2 years, 10,951 are for preschoolers 3-5 years, and 6,992 are for school age children 6-13 years.

The average monthly cost of full-time child care in a child care center was \$1,170 for infants, \$616 for preschoolers, and \$341 for children age 6-13 years. These costs are up 48 percent for infants, 13 percent for preschoolers, and 4 percent for school age children since 1998. The average monthly cost of full-time child care in a family child care home was \$800 for infants and \$739 for preschoolers, and \$5.78 per hour for children age 6-13 years. These costs are up 23 percent for infants, 20 percent for preschoolers, and 38 percent for school age children since 1998. Data on child care costs are from the Child Care Coordinating Council of San Mateo, December 2003. Data on percentage increase in child care costs since 1998 are from "Child Care Needs Assessment, San Mateo County 1999-2000." Researcher: Marcy Conn

Yes, I can give you names and contacts

Here are names of businesses, organizations, agencies, or individuals who are practicing sustainability in some way (candidates for Sustainability Awards).

Name _____ Daytime Phone _____

Business, organization _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Here are names of individuals who have expertise relevant to _____ indicator.

Name _____ Title (if any) _____

Business/Organization _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ Daytime Phone _____

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Help with presentations

Help research the *Indicators*

Participate in presenting the Annual Sustainability Awards

Work on one of SSMC's committees or projects

Promote sustainability through other actions or proposals

Yes, I want to contribute money, too

- | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor | \$100 | | |

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Please return this form to

*Sustainable San Mateo County Indicators Project
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*Questions: Call us at 650-638-2323, email advocate@sustainable-san-mateo.org,
or visit www.sustainable-san-mateo.org*