

# County Snapshot

**C**ounty Snapshots are published by the Labor Market Information Division (LMID) of the California Employment Development Department (EDD). The *County Snapshots* provide a labor force profile of California counties and highlight industry employment trends and growth compared to the state of California as a whole.

The Labor Market Information Division regularly collects, analyzes, and publishes information about California's labor market, which consists of approximately 17 million workers and over 1 million employers. In addition to employment and unemployment data, the LMID provides economic planning information, industry and occupational information, social and demographic information, and a host of other statistics.

*County Snapshots* include Benchmark industry employment and labor force data. Industry employment data provide counts of the number of persons employed by industry, as classified by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. These data are based on the place of work. Labor force data assess and calculate California's civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate. These data are based on the place of residence.

A complete explanation of these data and additional labor market information are available from EDD's Labor Market Information Division website located at [www.calmis.ca.gov](http://www.calmis.ca.gov). Additional copies of *County Snapshots* and contact information for local labor market consultants may be obtained through LMID at (916) 262-2162.

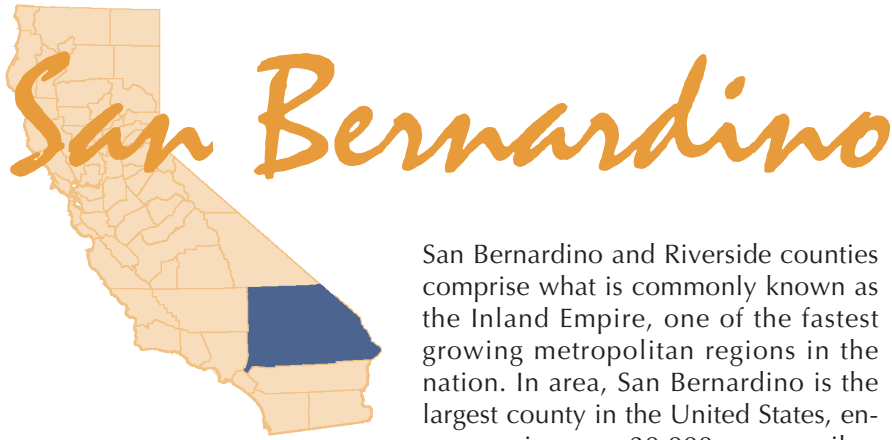


## SAN BERNARDINO 2002

San Bernardino County was created from portions of Los Angeles, San Diego and Mariposa counties in 1853 (in its original form, Mariposa County was the largest in area of the original 27 counties, even larger than the present San Bernardino). The county takes its name from the San Bernardino Mountains, named by Spanish explorers for their patron saint of mountain passes, Saint Bernard. The name Bernardino means "bold as a bear."

About ninety percent of San Bernardino is desert; the remainder consists of the San Bernardino Valley and the San Bernardino Mountains. In addition to being a popular winter sports area, the county is home to San Bernardino National Forest, Joshua Tree National Monument, Death Valley National Monument, and the East Mojave Scenic Area.





San Bernardino and Riverside counties comprise what is commonly known as the Inland Empire, one of the fastest growing metropolitan regions in the nation. In area, San Bernardino is the largest county in the United States, encompassing over 20,000 square miles.

Surrounding counties include Inyo to the north, Kern and Los Angeles to the west, and Orange and Riverside to the south. The states of Nevada and Arizona border to the east.

The Inland Empire's combined population is increasing by almost 100,000 residents each year. 2000 Census data records San Bernardino County's population at over 1.7 million, an increase of 20.5 percent over 1990 Census data. The cities of Adelanto, Fontana, Highland, Rancho Cucamonga, Rialto, Yucaipa and Victorville recorded the highest percent growth; all increased in population by more than 25 percent. Overall, San Bernardino ranks as the fourth-highest populated county in California, and is projected to be home to more than 2.8 million residents by 2020, an increase of 65 percent over current figures. In addition to population growth, San Bernardino's 2001 civilian labor force was 814,600, an increase of 3.1 percent over 2000 data. The county's unemployment rate for 2001, 4.8 percent, is lower than the state's rate of 5.3 percent for the same year.

San Bernardino's economy is lead by the services, government, retail trade and manufacturing industries. Services is the largest industry in the county, accounting for almost 26 percent of employment. Within services, recent growth is concentrated in the other services sector. Other services includes employment in veterinary, auto repair, legal and social services, among others. 1999–2006 nonfarm industry projections forecast a 30.2 percent increase in services employment over the seven-year period. Other services and business services are expected to have the largest gains of the projected job growth. Government, which already comprises 19.8 percent of employment in San Bernardino, or 110,300 jobs, is estimated to experience more than 24 percent growth by the year 2006, mostly in local government. Besides local education, local government employment figures include city and county government and Indian tribal government data.

Another vital industry in San Bernardino's economy is manufacturing. Industry projections estimate it will increase by almost 28 percent over the forecast period 1999–2006, a total of 18,800 jobs. The largest growth is expected in the fabricated metal products component. Agriculture also continues to be an important part of San Bernardino's economy; the county consistently ranks in the top fifteen agricultural-producing counties in the state. San Bernardino produces a variety of products, including milk, cattle, eggs, nursery products and alfalfa.

As a developing distribution center, the majority of commercial and industrial activity in San Bernardino, as well as most of the population, are centered in the western half of the county. This is mainly due to access to major transportation facilities. New technology is expanding the region's economic base and providing the area with the ingredients for future prosperity.

## CALIFORNIA LABOR MARKET

A large and diverse state comprised of 58 counties, California encompasses a number of distinct economies and labor markets. As each county economy can vary with regard to industrial structure and density of economic activity, state level labor market information helps to define which industries and economic trends are affecting California as a whole.

According to 2000 Census data, California had the largest population increase of all fifty states, increasing by 13.6 percent, or almost 4 million people, over 1990 Census data. As a result, California's 33.9 million residents make it the most populous state in the country and account for 12 percent of the nation's total population. Texas, at 20.9 million, and New York, at 19 million, rank as the second and third most populous states. Population projections estimate that by the year 2020 almost 46 million people will call California home.

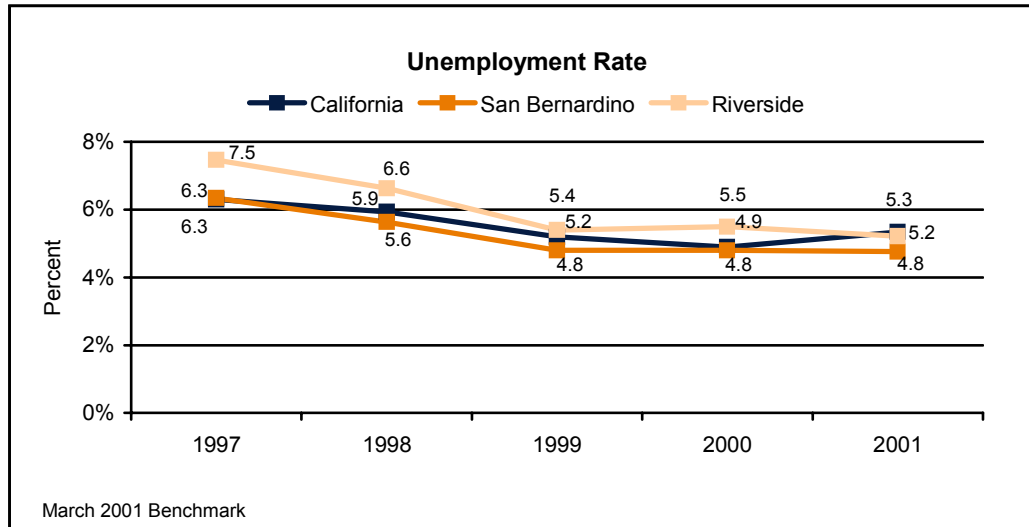
California's labor force echoes a similar growth trend. 2001 benchmark data shows the civilian labor force grew by 271,500 over the year, an increase of 1.6 percent, bringing the total labor force to over 17 million persons. The annual average unemployment rate increased by 0.4 percentage points, from 4.9 percent in 2000 to 5.3 percent in 2001.

Industry employment figures for the state in 2001 show an overall growth of 1.3 percent from 2000. All of this growth was in nonfarm industries, including significant increases in services, government, and retail trade.

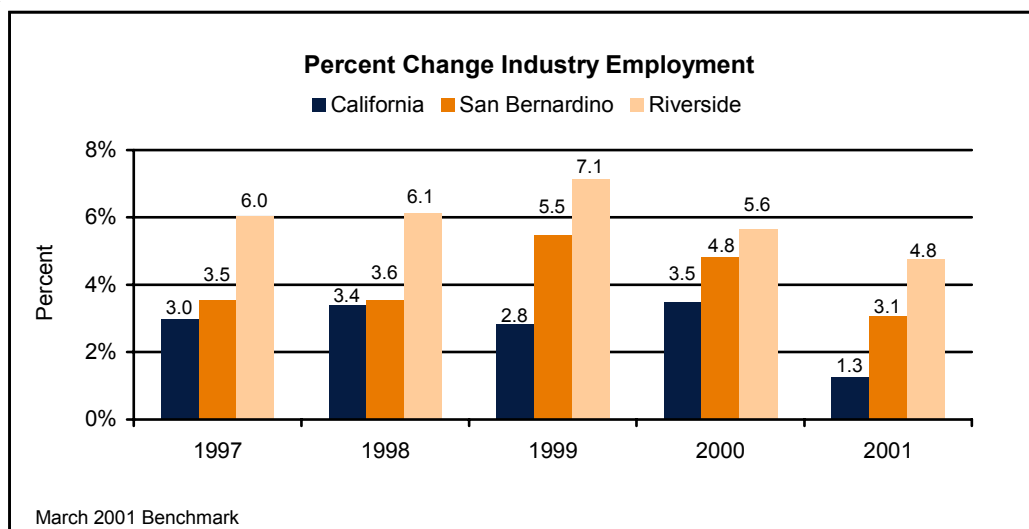
The current industry projections for the state, for the period 2000–2010, indicate that total nonfarm employment will increase by an estimated 3.2 million jobs, or 22.2 percent. A majority of the growth will occur in the services, trade and government industries. Services, the fastest growing industry, is projected to add 1.6 million jobs, an increase of almost 36 percent, with business services accounting for the largest portion of the growth. Projections estimate the trade industry will experience 20 percent growth, while government is expected to increase by 18 percent during the ten-year period.

## LABOR FORCE

Since 1997, the unemployment rate for San Bernardino County has decreased a cumulative 1.5 percentage points. The unemployment rate dropped from 6.3 percent in 1997 to a low of 4.8 percent in 1999. The rate remained unchanged in 2000 and 2001. San Bernardino's unemployment rate has been lower than the state's since 1998. Neighboring Riverside County and California both experienced an overall pattern of lower unemployment rates during the profiled years as well, though the state's rate was up slightly in 2001.

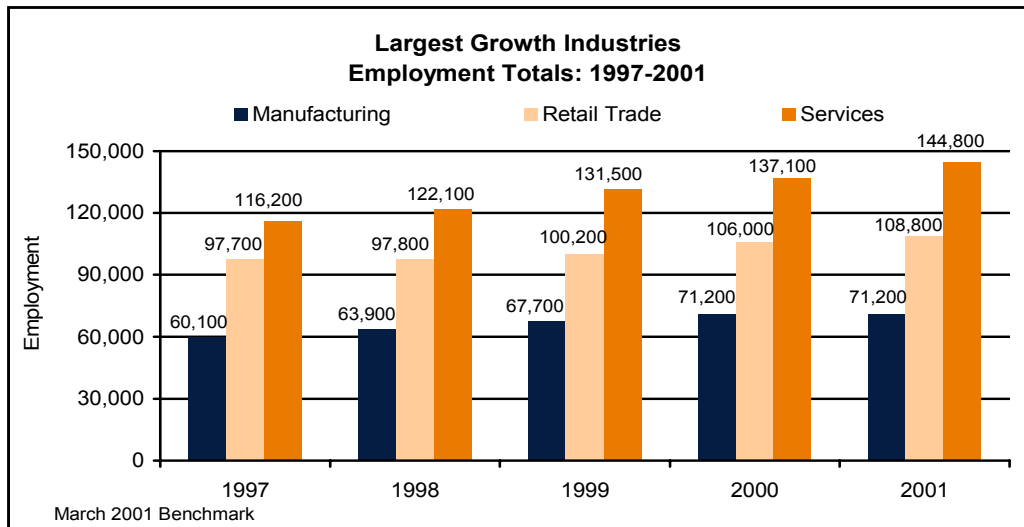


Job growth creates opportunity and is considered to be one measure of economic health. Over the years 1997–2001, San Bernardino County's wage and salary employment added 85,700 jobs, a cumulative growth of over 18 percent. In 2001, the county recorded an increase of 16,800 jobs, growth of 3.1 percent. The services industry contributed the largest share of this growth, with 7,700 new jobs. Riverside County's recorded employment growth in 2001 was 4.8 percent while the state's rate of growth was 1.3 percent.

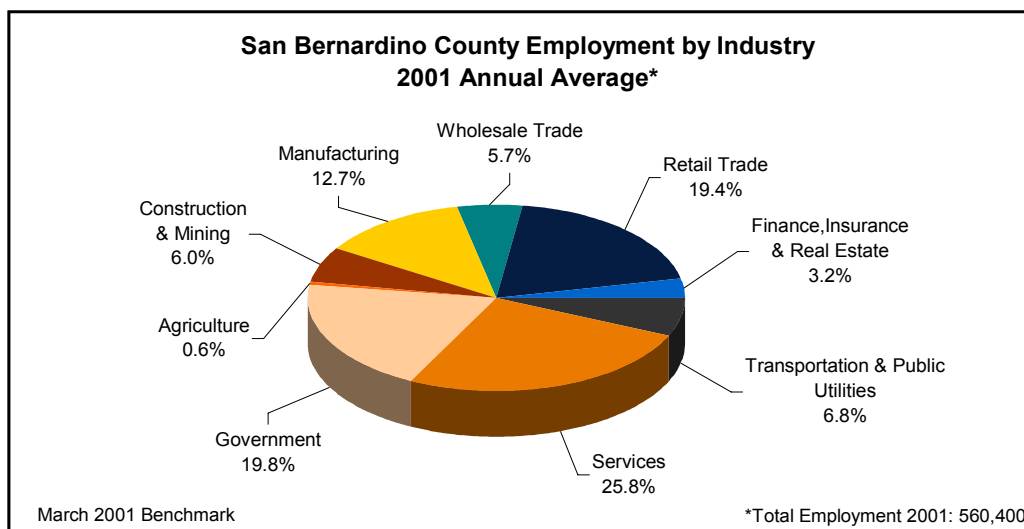


## INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT

From 1997 to 2001, San Bernardino industry employment experienced substantial growth (up 18.1 percent). Services had the greatest growth, increasing from 116,200 jobs in 1997 to 144,800 jobs in 2001. Business services accounted for most of this gain with an addition of 14,500 jobs. Manufacturing and retail trade both increased by 11,100. Within manufacturing, growth was concentrated in durable goods, posting gains in fabricated metal products and furniture and fixtures, among others. Eating and drinking places provided most of the growth (5,300) in retail trade.



In 2001, services, government and retail trade were the largest industry employers in San Bernardino County. Together these three industries accounted for 65 percent (363,900) of the total employment (560,400) in the county. Industry projections for nonfarm employment indicate that 63 percent of the job growth in San Bernardino County during the forecast period 1999–2006 will also be in services, government and retail trade.



## OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT\*†

Occupations that have high level employment and high turnover rates generally provide more job openings. The table below lists the three largest absolute-growth industries for San Bernardino County, based on industry projections. Within those industries, the occupations included are those likely to have the most job gains.

Associated Occupations	SOC CODE	<b>SERVICES<sup>‡</sup></b> <b>1999 – 2006 Projected Growth 30.2%</b>
	25-2031	<b>Secondary School Teachers, Except Special And Vocational Education</b> – 3,217 job openings. Bachelor's Degree. Instruct students in secondary public or private schools in one or more subjects at the secondary level, such as English, mathematics, or social studies. Mean Annual Wage – \$52,354 <sup>†</sup>
	25-2021	<b>Teachers, Elementary School</b> – 2,435 job openings. Bachelor's Degree. <b>Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education:</b> Teach pupils in public or private schools at the elementary level basic academic, social, and other formative skills. Mean Annual Wage -\$49,247 <sup>†</sup>
	2022	<b>Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education:</b> Teach students in public or private schools in one or more subjects at the middle, intermediate, or junior high level, which falls between elementary and secondary high school as defined by applicable state laws and regulations. Mean Annual Wage -\$48,552 <sup>†</sup>
	25-9041	<b>Teachers Aides, Paraprofessional</b> – 2,220 job openings. Associate Degree. <b>Teacher Assistants:</b> Perform duties that are instructional in nature or deliver direct services to students or parents. Serve in a position for which a teacher or another professional has ultimate responsibility for the design and implementation of educational programs and services. Mean Annual Wage -\$22,729 <sup>†</sup>
	9199	<b>Education, Training, and Library Workers, All Other:</b> All education, training, and library workers not listed separately. Median Hourly Wage - \$11.02
	29-1111	<b>Registered Nurses</b> – 1,728 job openings. Associate Degree. Assess patient health problems and needs, develop and implement nursing care plans, and maintain medical records. Administer nursing care to ill, injured, convalescent or disabled patients. May advise patients on health maintenance and disease prevention or provide case management. Median Hourly Wage – \$26.07
Associated Occupations	SOC CODE	<b>GOVERNMENT</b> <b>1999 – 2006 Projected Growth 24.2%</b>
	33-3051	<b>Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers</b> – 892 job openings. Long-term on-the-job training. Maintain order, enforce laws and ordinances, and protect life and property in an assigned patrol district. Perform combination of following duties: patrol a specific area on foot or in a vehicle; direct traffic; issue traffic summonses; investigate accidents; apprehend and arrest suspects; or serve legal processes of courts. Median Hourly Wage – \$26.09
	33-3012	<b>Correctional Officers and Jailers</b> – 546 job openings. Long-term on-the-job training. Guard inmates in penal or rehabilitative institution in accordance with established regulations and procedures. May guard prisoners in transit between jail, courtroom, prison, or other points. Median Hourly Wage – \$24.72
	43-5052	<b>Postal Service Mail Carriers</b> – 523 job openings. Short-term on-the-job training. Sort mail for delivery. Deliver mail on established route by vehicle or on foot.. Median Hourly Wage – \$19.40
	33-2011	<b>Fire Fighters</b> – 417 job openings. Long-term on-the job training. Control and extinguish fires or respond to emergency situations where life, property, or the environment is at risk. Duties may include fire prevention, emergency medical service, hazardous material response, search and rescue, and disaster management. Median Hourly Wage – \$16.19
Associated Occupations	SOC CODE	<b>RETAIL TRADE</b> <b>1999 – 2006 Projected Growth 19.9%</b>
	41-2031	<b>Retail Salespersons</b> – 3,978 job openings. Short-term on-the-job training. Sell merchandise, such as furniture, motor vehicles, appliances, or apparel in retail establishment. Examples: Car Dealer; Haberdasher; Wallpaper Salesperson. Median Hourly Wage – \$8.21
	41-2011	<b>Cashiers</b> – 2,916 job openings. Short-term on-the-job training. Receive and disburse money in establishments other than financial institutions. Usually involves use of electronic scanners, cash registers, or realted equipment. Often involved in processing credit or debit card transactions and validating checks. Examples: Auction Clerk; Toll Collector; Disbursement Clerk. Median Hourly Wage – \$8.03
	35-3021	<b>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food</b> – 1,541 job openings. Short-term on-the-job training. Perform duties which combine both food preparation and food service. Median Hourly Wage – \$6.44*
	35-3031	<b>Waiters and Waitresses</b> – 1,375 job openings. Short-term on-the-job training. Take orders and serve food and beverages to patrons at tables in dining establishment. Examples: Cocktail Waiter; Wine Steward; Head Waitress. Median Hourly Wage – \$6.25*

\*Occupational table includes 2001 Occupational Employment Survey (OES) wages. The survey reference date was in the fourth quarter of 2000, when the California minimum wage was \$5.75 per hour. Since these wages were updated to 2001, and the minimum wage changed to \$6.25 per hour on January 1, 2001, wages below \$6.25 were set to \$6.25 per hour. Starting January 1, 2002, the California minimum wage is \$6.75 per hour.

†For some occupations, workers may not work full-time all year-round. For these occupations it is not feasible to calculate an hourly wage.

‡Teachers and Teachers Aides are employed in public and private educational institutions. For ease of presentation, they are here included in services.



## COUNTY PROFILE

<b>Population</b> (cities over 100,000)	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
San Bernardino	186,500	189,800
Ontario	159,000	162,300
Fontana	132,700	139,100
Rancho Cucamonga	130,800	137,100
County Total	1,741,100	1,783,700

*Department of Finance<sup>1</sup>*

<b>Labor Force Statistics</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Labor Force	790,000	814,600
Employment	752,400	775,800
Unemployment	37,700	38,800
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	4.8%

*EDD, Labor Market Information Division  
2001 Benchmark*

<b>Employment by Industry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Agriculture	4,200	3,600
Mining	700	700
Construction	31,900	34,000
Manufacturing	71,200	71,200
Transportation and Public Utilities	36,600	37,200
Trade	137,100	140,500
Retail	106,000	108,800
Wholesale	31,100	31,700
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	16,900	17,900
Services	137,100	144,800
Government	108,100	110,300

*EDD, LMID  
2001 Benchmark*

<b>Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Claims Paid	77,281	84,731
Total Amount Paid	\$98,251,534	\$120,126,825

*EDD, UI Claims and Payment*

<b>Disability Insurance</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>
Claims Paid	29,178	34,104
Total Amount Paid	\$113,188,504	\$133,472,033

*EDD, DI Claims<sup>2</sup>*





## COUNTY PROFILE

### Payroll Tax Contribution

	1999	2000
Unemployment Insurance	\$60,765,374	\$61,143,315
Disability Insurance	\$27,547,063	\$42,683,343
Personal Income Tax	\$264,039,136	\$287,571,175
Employment Training Tax	\$1,787,005	\$1,887,083

*EDD, Tax Support Division*

### Workforce Investment Act

	2001	2002
Adult	\$5,434,659	\$4,880,839
Youth	\$6,321,692	\$6,202,605
Dislocated Worker	\$6,177,209	\$4,710,465

*EDD, Workforce Investment Division<sup>3</sup>*

### CalWORKS

	2000	2001
Total Participants	102,681	94,224

*California Department of Social Services<sup>4</sup>*

### Additional County Data

	1999-2000	2000-2001
Community Colleges		
Vocational Education students	35,896	44,502
Transfer Prepared students	2,188	2,768
Basic Skills students	14,761	11,977
High School (9-12) Dropouts	3,326	3,186
Percentage of total students	3.1%	3.0%

*California Community Colleges<sup>5</sup>*

*California Department of Education  
Educational Demographics Unit*

<sup>1</sup>Data obtained from the state of California, Department of Finance: E-1 City/County Population Estimates, with Annual Percentage Change, January 1, 2001 and 2002.

<sup>2</sup>Data included for the year 2000 covers approximately an 11-month period from January to December. Complete May 2000 data was not available.

<sup>3</sup>Data included are from WIA Final Allocations for Program Year 2000-2001 and 2002-2003. Data combines WIA allocations from more than one Workforce Investment Area: San Bernardino City and San Bernardino County.

<sup>4</sup>Data obtained from the California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau's CalWORKs Cash Grant Caseload Movement and Expenditures Report for the month of December.

<sup>5</sup>Data included are from the Performance on Partnership for Excellence Goals, California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office. They represent combined totals from California Community Colleges located within San Bernardino County. Vocational Education data is the combined total of successfully completed vocational education courses. Transfer prepared is defined as the net number of students systemwide who earned, within a six-year period, 56 transferable units with a minimum GPA of 2.00. (Net number of students means that a student reaching transfer prepared status in a prior academic year and is still enrolled is not counted during the current academic year.) Basic Skills data represents a 3-year combined count of students who enrolled in a Basic Skills course and then completed a higher level course in the same area of study. Basic Skills courses are identified with a Course Basic Skills Status and defined as either precollegiate basic skills or just basic skills.