

# education

The county is succeeding in improving academic performance scores and reducing the high school dropout rate. Yet, no gains were seen in students' college readiness, and economically disadvantaged students continue to lag behind in English and math proficiency. While there is a close match between the number of college degrees granted and jobs requiring those degrees, most projected job openings in San Bernardino County need only experience or on-the-job training.

## *Shared Priorities, Shared Goals*

*Two recent high-profile initiatives, the Countywide Vision and the San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools' (SBCSS) Strategic Plan, share the belief that investment in life-long learning will pay powerful dividends. The SBCSS Strategic Plan promotes quality education as nothing short of transformative – in the lives of students, the community, and the economy as a whole. The Countywide Vision underscores the importance of the education continuum, from preschool through advanced college degrees and beyond, supporting innovative curricula, real-world application of skills learned, and cutting-edge research to aid in the expansion of local business and industry.*

<http://strategic.sbcss.k12.ca.us> • [www.sbcounty.gov/CAO/vision](http://www.sbcounty.gov/CAO/vision)

# Academic Proficiency Continues to Improve

## Description of Indicator

This indicator presents the results of the California Academic Performance Index (API), which summarizes progress toward achievement of academic improvement targets for K-12 public schools and districts, and the California Standards Test in English-Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics, which reports the proportion of students testing proficient or better.<sup>1</sup>

## Why is it Important?

Tracking academic performance enables school administrators and the public to evaluate if San Bernardino County schools are meeting state academic targets.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

Most schools improved their API scores:

- In 2011, 66% of San Bernardino County public schools showed API improvement and 73% met or exceeded API growth targets.
- More schools had an API at or above the state target of 800, but the proportion achieving this benchmark remains low at 38%.
- Snowline Joint Unified and Bear Valley Unified newly achieved the state benchmark in 2011.
- The San Bernardino County overall API score was 757, an increase of 11 points from 2010.
- In comparison, the average statewide API score was 779, also an increase of 11 points from the previous year.

Socioeconomic status continues to affect student achievement, but the gap is narrowing for race and ethnicity:

- Half (50%) of all San Bernardino County students were proficient or better in ELA in 2011, compared to 54% statewide.
- Similarly, 46% were proficient or better in math, compared to 50% statewide.
- Since 2009, ELA and math proficiency in San Bernardino County each improved five percentage points.
- Among economically disadvantaged students, 42% and 41% were proficient or above in ELA and math, respectively. Students who were not economically disadvantaged were 66% and 56% proficient, respectively. While both groups have improved, the gap has not narrowed since 2003.<sup>2</sup>
- However, over the same period, the achievement gap between White and Hispanic students has narrowed by four percentage points in ELA and three percentage points in math.

**Academic Performance Index Scores by District**  
San Bernardino County, 2011

Elementary Districts	
Mt. Baldy	888
Etiwanda	882
Alta Loma	865
Central	833
Oro Grande	815
Mountain View	813
Victor	813
Helendale	782
Cucamonga	776
Ontario-Montclair	757
Adelanto	735
High School Districts	
Chaffey	767
Victor Valley	712
Unified Districts	
Redlands	815
Chino Valley	813
Snowline	807
Upland	807
Bear Valley	800
Yucaipa-Calimesa	788
Silver Valley	786
Rim of the World	780
Apple Valley	777
Morongo	768
Trona	756
Hesperia	754
Barstow	747
Fontana	746
Rialto	746
Colton	725
Baker Valley	713
San Bernardino City	713
Lucerne Valley	687
Needles	678

■ At or Above State API Target (800)  
■ Below State API Target

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest  
(<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

<sup>1</sup> The API ranges from a low of 200 to a high of 1,000 and is calculated for each school based on the performance of individual pupils on several standardized tests. Each year, schools are given a state-identified API target for improvement.

<sup>2</sup> A student is defined as “economically disadvantaged” if both parents have not received a high school diploma or the student is eligible to participate in the free or reduced price school meal (FRPSM) program ([www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sr/technicalrpts.asp](http://www.cde.ca.gov/ta/tg/sr/technicalrpts.asp)). See Family Income Security for the proportion of students eligible for the FRPSM program.

Percent of Students Proficient or Above, by Socioeconomic Status  
San Bernardino County, 2003-2011

English Language Arts



Mathematics

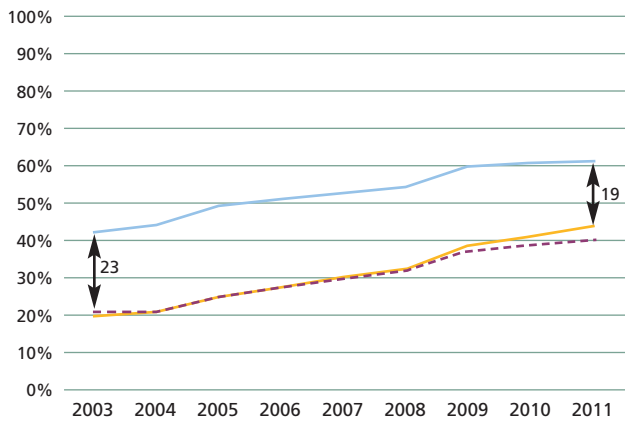


— All Students — Economically Disadvantaged — Not Economically Disadvantaged

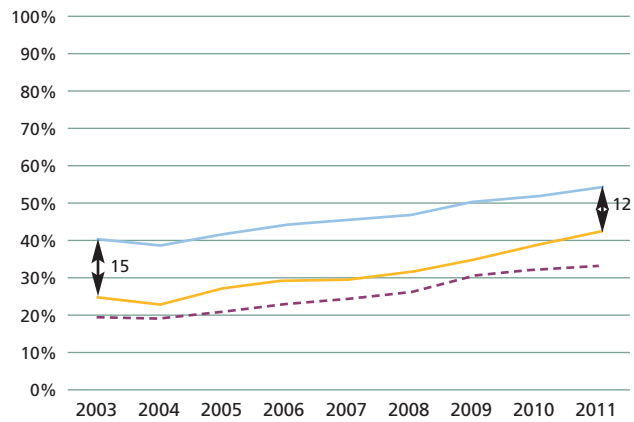
Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

Percent of Students Proficient or Above, by Race/Ethnicity  
San Bernardino County, 2003-2011

English Language Arts



Mathematics



— Hispanic — White - - - African American

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

● Connecting the Dots .....

Academic Performance is improved by the use of Technology in the classroom.



# Little Long-Term Improvement in College Readiness

## Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the number of public high school graduates who have fulfilled minimum course requirements to be eligible for admission to University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) campuses. It also includes the percentage of high school graduates taking the SAT and the percentage of students scoring 1,500 or better on the SAT.

## Why is it Important?

A college education is important for many jobs and can lead to increased earning power, societal benefits, better health, and a stronger workforce. Median earnings rise in step with education levels, resulting in benefits to the individual through increased personal income and discretionary spending, and to the community through increased tax receipts. Voter participation is associated with higher levels of education, as is participation in healthy behaviors such as exercise, volunteerism and active contribution to the community in which an individual lives. Finally, a college education supplies students with the varied skills needed to not only boost the local economy, but to be prepared for the global economy, and provides a solid foundation for future academic and career pursuits.<sup>1</sup>

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

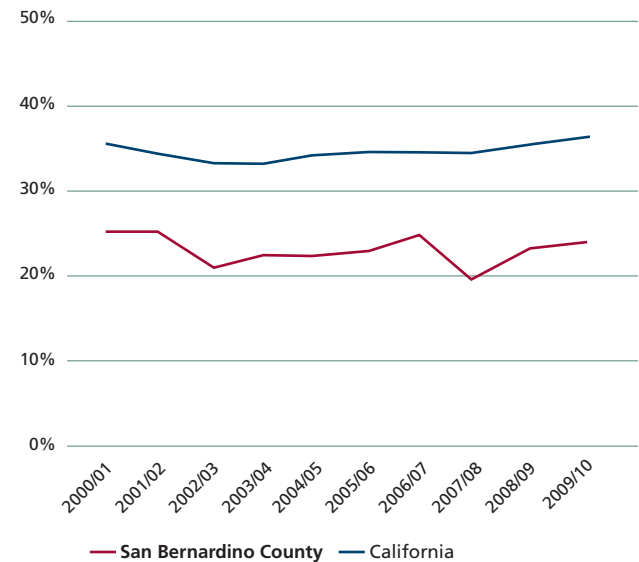
The UC/CSU eligibility rate did not change appreciably in the 2009/10 school year:

- 24% of San Bernardino County seniors who graduated in 2009/10 completed the necessary coursework to be eligible for a UC or CSU campus.
- This proportion is on par with San Bernardino County's 10-year average of 24% eligible.
- San Bernardino County's rate of eligibility is lower than the statewide average of 36%.
- UC/CSU eligibility varies by race and ethnicity with Asian students the most likely to be UC/CSU eligible and African American students the least likely.<sup>2</sup>

SAT test taking and scores are low but show improvement:

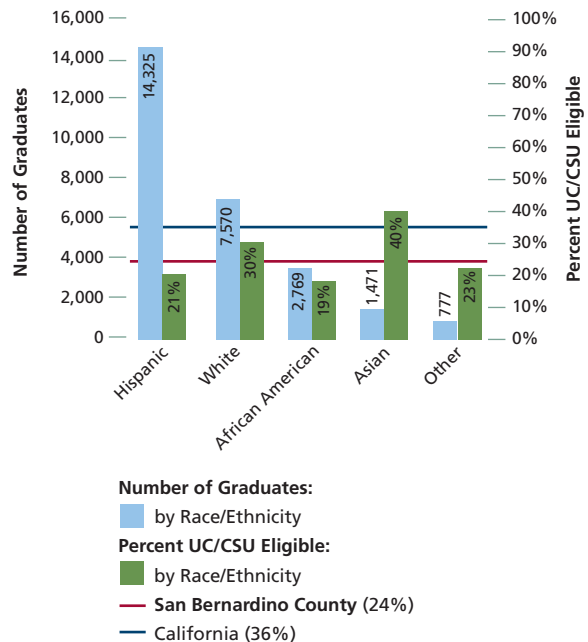
- At 1,440 out of 2,400 possible points, San Bernardino County's average SAT score is nearly the same as Riverside County but lower than the California average and other southern California neighbors.
- 40% of test takers scored above 1,500 points, lower than the California average of 51%.
- While these latest figures continue a trend of gradually improving scores, a contributing factor could be the sharper decline in the percent of students taking the test, as the less college-ready students opt out.
- Fewer students have taken the test each year since 2005/06, falling 21% over this period.

Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU San Bernardino County and California, 2001-2010



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

Percent of High School Graduates Eligible for UC/CSU Compared to Number of Graduates, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2009/10



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

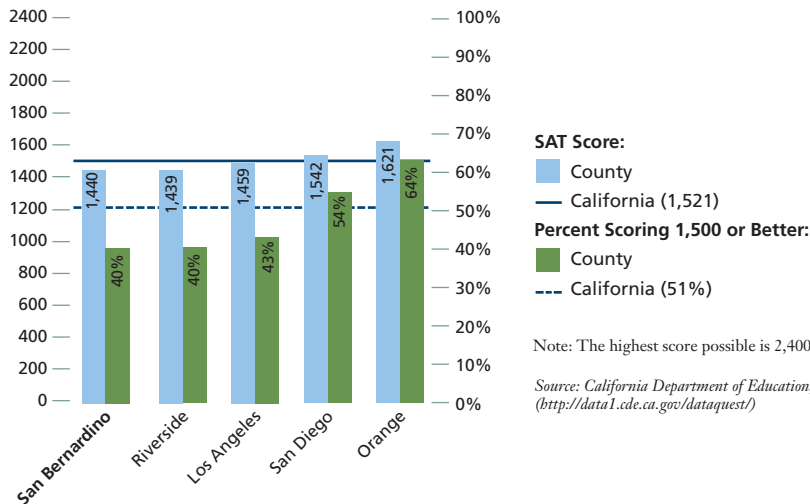
<sup>1</sup> College Board, *Education Pays, Update 2005* ([www.collegeboard.com/prod\\_downloads/press/cost05/education\\_pays\\_05.pdf](http://www.collegeboard.com/prod_downloads/press/cost05/education_pays_05.pdf))

<sup>2</sup> "Asian" includes students identified as Asian, Pacific Islander and Filipino.

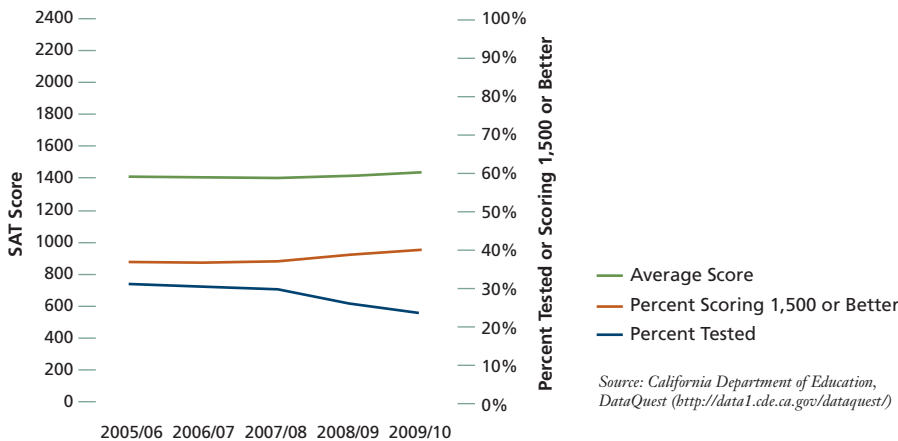
## Connecting the Dots

College Readiness is a building block to a livable wage and long-term Health Care Access.

**Average SAT Scores and Percent Scoring 1,500 or Better  
County Comparison, 2009/10**



**SAT Trends: Average Score, Percent Tested,  
and Percent Scoring 1,500 or Better  
San Bernardino County, 2006-2010**



**EAP: An Important Tool for Improving College Readiness**

The region's schools, colleges and universities are working together to clear the way for more graduating seniors to attend college by showing students whether they already possess the skills necessary to be successful in college, or need to take steps to get there. The Inland Area Early Assessment Program (EAP) Collaborative does just that. It is comprised of California State University/San Bernardino, University of California/Riverside, Cal Poly Pomona, local community colleges, the San Bernardino and Riverside county offices of education, and local school districts. The EAP is an assessment designed to give high school students an early indication of college readiness in English language arts and math, and to avoid incoming college students' need for remediation. The ultimate goal of the EAP collaborative is to have this assessment used as a "common indicator" of college readiness for public universities and community colleges in the region.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

**College, Here We Come!**

The Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) program targets students in the academic middle who have a willingness to work toward college acceptance. AVID empowers students to take charge of their education by setting goals, learning good study habits, and using proven reading and writing strategies to excel in their school work. The end result: AVID is giving students the boost they need to complete high school and take the necessary coursework to become eligible for college. Typically, AVID students are the first in their families to attend college, and many are from low-income or minority families.

Of the AVID seniors graduating in 2012, 87% were accepted to at least one four-year university. As many as 75% were accepted to one California State University and 32% were accepted to at least one University of California.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

# Community College Student Placement Dips

## Description of Indicator

This indicator aggregates and reports career technical education (CTE) data from the three Regional Occupational Programs (ROP) and five community college districts in San Bernardino County.

## Why is it Important?

Career technical education integrates academic and technical skills, supporting both educational goals and economic development. It offers research-based, relevant curricula developed expressly for success in college and careers. For those reentering the workforce, changing careers, or needing on-the-job skill upgrades, career education provides new skill-sets and opportunities.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

ROP placement rates remain strong:

- San Bernardino County's three ROPs – providing CTE to high school students, as well as a smaller number of adults – served nearly 20% of all San Bernardino County public high school students in 2010/11.
- Among the nearly 14,000 high school seniors completing ROP education in 2010/11, fully 87% continued their education, found a job, or joined the military within six months of graduating.
- The placement rate among adult ROP participants was 81% with approximately 2,000 adults completing their ROP course of study.
- 42% of placed secondary and adult ROP students were employed in a field related to their course of study.
- Adult students were more likely to find a job related to their course of study than secondary students (71% vs. 36%). More experience and more developed career goals may contribute to this result.

Community college CTE students saw declines in placement:

- San Bernardino County's community colleges awarded 3,592 Associate's degrees and 1,441 certificates in 2010/11.
- Within a year of completing their course of study in 2009/10, 70% of graduates were placed (pursued further education, found a job, or joined the military).
- This placement rate is lower than the statewide average of 74%.
- Private trade schools serving the region add to the CTE options available by providing certificates in health, technology, and other fields.

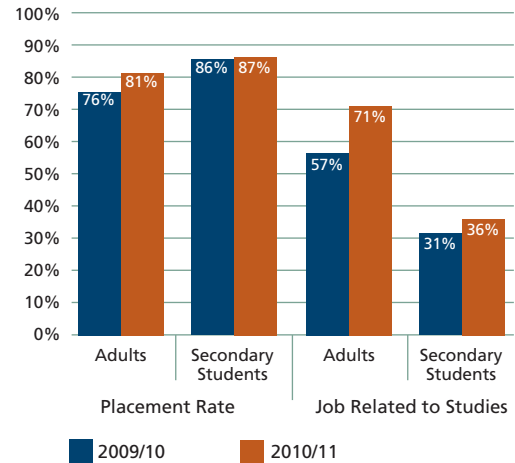
### The ROP-College Readiness Connection

Many CTE and ROP classes are now recognized by the UC/CSU system as academically rigorous enough to be granted "a-g" credit.<sup>1</sup> In 2011/12, over 10,000 CTE courses were approved for "a-g" credit statewide. In addition, San Bernardino County's three ROPs are solving the problem many community college CTE students encounter: duplication of career-technical content that they already mastered in high school. To date, the ROPs have over 90 agreements in place that provide students with a sequential course of study in specific career fields without duplication of content. Moreover, many of these agreements allow students to get college credit while still enrolled in high school.

<sup>1</sup> To be UC or CSU eligible, high school students must successfully complete courses in "a-g" subjects: [www.ucop.edu/a-gGuide/ag/a-g/](http://www.ucop.edu/a-gGuide/ag/a-g/)

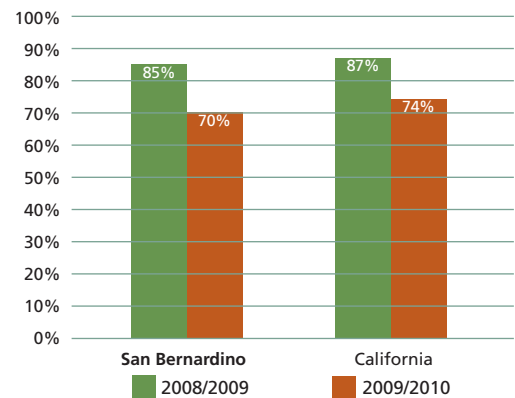
Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

**Regional Occupational Programs Placement Rates and Relatedness to Course of Study**  
San Bernardino County, 2010 and 2011



Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

**Community College Placement Rates**  
San Bernardino County and California, 2009 and 2010



Note: Data has been relabeled to reflect the year the student completed studies, rather than the year placed.

Source: California Community Colleges, Chancellor's Office (<http://reports.ccco.edu/Reports/Pages/Folder.aspx>) and <https://misweb.ccco.edu/perkins/DispSpdsbt11.aspx>

### Ensuring Courses Meet Labor Market Demand

By law, each career technical course or program offered by an ROP must be reviewed every two years to assure the course meets a documented labor market demand, does not duplicate other job skills training programs in the area, and is deemed effective as measured by the completion success of students. Further, any course that does not meet these criteria must be eliminated.

Source: San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools

## Connecting the Dots

Career Preparation is a critical building block of Family Income Security.



# Most Jobs Require Only Experience or Training

## Description of Indicator

This indicator compares the degrees granted from major Riverside County and San Bernardino County colleges and universities compared to the level of education needed for the annual number of job openings projected in the region.

## Why is it Important?

The region boasts many institutions of higher learning, offering the full spectrum of academic and professional certifications and degrees. For the individual, a well-paying, satisfying job depends in large part on finding work that maximizes his or her skill-set. If residents can't find a good match locally, they may be required to move or commute long distances. Additionally, an appropriately trained labor force is important for local businesses.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

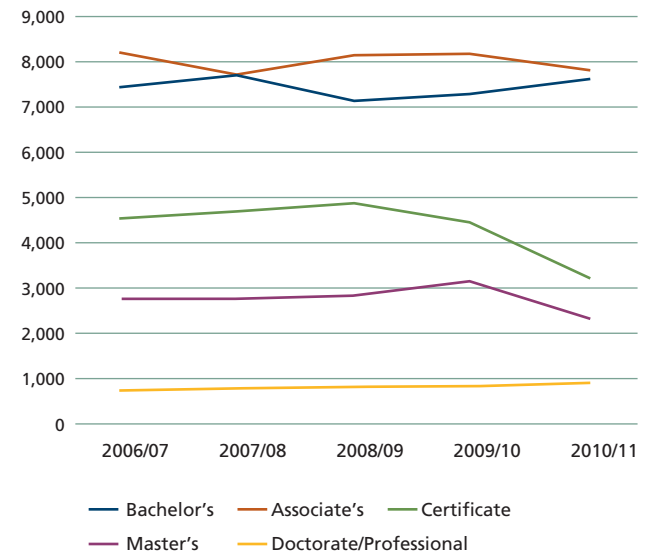
The degrees granted at Riverside County and San Bernardino County colleges remained relatively steady over the past five years:

- Doctorates and professional degrees granted grew the fastest (+31%) between 2006/07 and 2010/11.
- Bachelor's degrees granted fluctuated but did not post any five-year gain or decline, while Associate's degrees fell 9%.
- Certificates and Master's degrees granted decreased the most over the same period (-27% and -11%, respectively).

Projections between 2008 and 2018, which take into account new jobs created and existing jobs vacated, indicate that there will be an estimated 43,422 job openings annually:

- 65% require only work experience or on-the-job training.
- 14% require a Bachelor's, 5% require post-secondary career technical education, 4% require an Associate's degree, 2% require a Master's, 1% require a doctorate or professional degree, and the training required for the remaining 9% is unspecified.
- Annually, there are more degrees granted in all levels in the Riverside-San Bernardino metro area than there are job openings requiring those levels of education.
- There are significantly fewer jobs available needing a certificate or Associate's degree than awards granted at these levels. The large proportion of jobs requiring on-the-job training or work experience may be filled by these candidates, who may be over qualified for the position.

Degrees Awarded by Community Colleges and Major Universities San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, 2007-2011

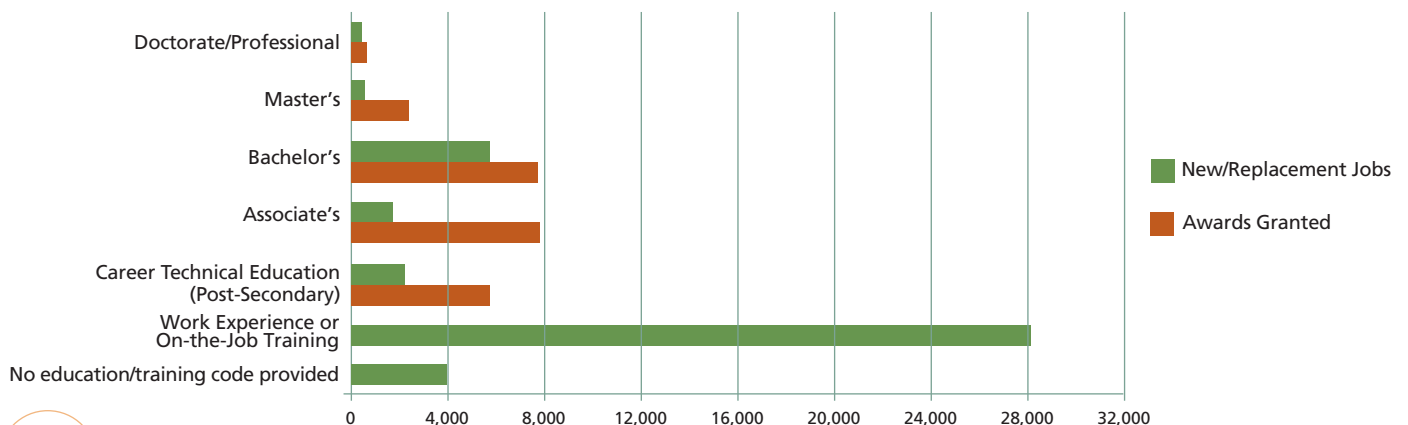


Sources: (Above) California State University, San Bernardino; University of California, Riverside; University of Redlands; Loma Linda University; University of La Verne (College of Law, Inland Empire Campus, High Desert/Victorville Campus); California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (San Bernardino County and Riverside County community colleges); (Below) all of the above plus San Bernardino County Superintendent of Schools and Riverside County Office of Education Regional Occupational Programs (adult participants only); California Employment Development Department, 2008-2018 Occupational Employment Projections, Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area ([www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145](http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=145))

## Majority of CSUSB Students are Local

As many as 63% of freshman at California State University, San Bernardino (CSUSB) are from San Bernardino County, and an additional 26% are from Riverside County. Similar levels of local attendance are seen at the graduate level, with 84% from either San Bernardino or Riverside counties. At the University of Redlands, 25% of undergraduate students attending an Inland Empire campus are from San Bernardino County and 16% are from Riverside County.

Projected (2008-2018) Average Annual Job Openings Compared to the Number of Awards Granted in 2010/11 by Universities, Community Colleges and Regional Occupational Programs in Riverside-San Bernardino Metro Area



## Connecting the Dots

Achieving a close Educational-Occupational Match will improve Resident Satisfaction.



# College Grads Up, High School Dropout Rate Down

## Description of Indicator

This indicator measures the proportion of residents over age 25 with a high school diploma or who passed the General Educational Development (GED) test, as well as the proportion of residents over age 25 with a Bachelor's degree or higher. It also measures the percentage of public high school students who drop out annually, in total and by race/ethnicity.

## Why is it Important?

A high school diploma, college degree, or technical skill opens many career opportunities that are closed to those without these achievements. The education level of residents is evidence of the quality and diversity of our labor pool – an important factor for businesses looking to locate or expand in the region.

## How is San Bernardino County Doing?

The proportion of college graduates has gradually increased:

- Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of residents over the age of 25 with a Bachelor's degree rose from 16% to 19%.
- However, at 19%, San Bernardino County is below the state (30%), nation (28%), and all regions compared.

The proportion of high school graduates has also increased since:

- Between 2000 and 2010, the proportion of residents over age 25 that are high school graduates rose from 74% to 78%.
- At 78%, San Bernardino County is the second lowest among regions compared and falls below state and national averages (81% and 86%, respectively).

While the dropout rate remains high, more San Bernardino County students are staying in school:

- The newly available cohort dropout rate – calculated by tracking a class of students through their four years of high school – indicates that 20.9% of the class of 2009/10 dropped out before graduating.<sup>1</sup>
- This is higher than the state cohort dropout rate of 17.5%.
- The derived dropout rate – the previous calculation methodology – fell from 21.6% to 17.9% in one year.<sup>2</sup>
- Dropout rates vary by race/ethnicity.

## Dropout Rates Compared to Enrollment, by Race/Ethnicity San Bernardino County, 2009/10

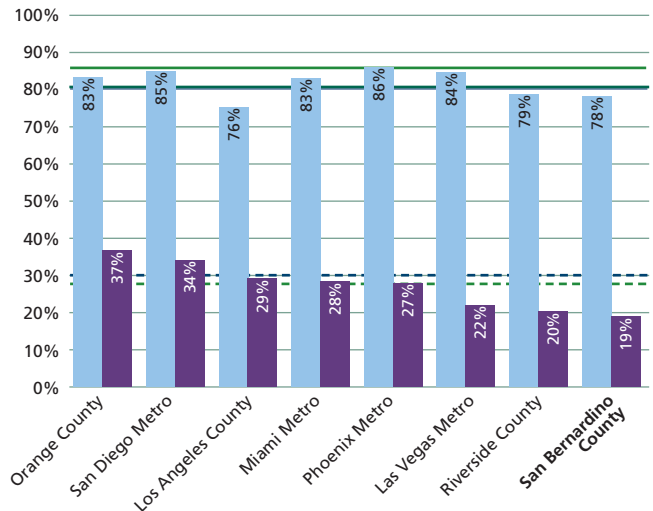
	Cohort Dropout Rate	Proportion of Total Grade 9-12 Enrollment
African American	29.1%	11.9%
Native American	26.9%	0.6%
Hispanic	22.5%	54.7%
White	15.8%	26.6%
Asian	8.9%	5.3%

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

<sup>1</sup> The California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS), initiated in 2006, allows tracking of a class of students through their four years of high school to determine the proportion of the class that dropped out over that period. The class of 2009/10 is the first class for which the cohort dropout rate could be calculated.

<sup>2</sup> The adjusted four-year derived dropout rate estimates the four-year dropout rate based on a single-year of dropout data from CALPADS.

Percent Over Age 25 Earning a High School Diploma/GED or Higher and Bachelor's Degree or Higher  
Regional Comparison, 2010

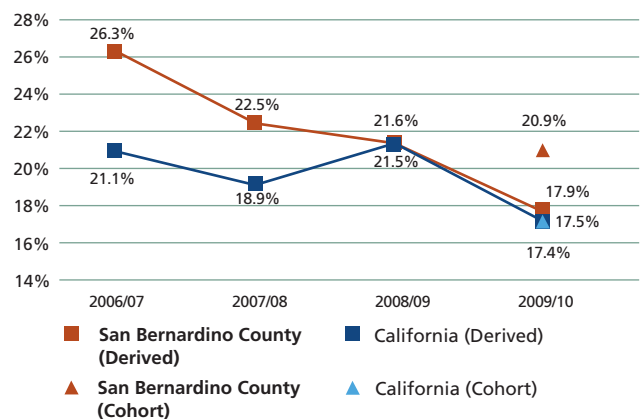


**High School Graduate or Higher:**  
 Region: Orange County (83%), San Diego Metro (85%), Los Angeles County (76%), Miami Metro (83%), Phoenix Metro (86%), Las Vegas Metro (84%), Riverside County (79%), San Bernardino County (78%)  
 California (81%)  
 United States (86%)

**Bachelor's Degree or Higher:**  
 Region: Orange County (37%), San Diego Metro (34%), Los Angeles County (29%), Miami Metro (28%), Phoenix Metro (27%), Las Vegas Metro (22%), Riverside County (20%), San Bernardino County (19%)  
 California (30%)  
 United States (28%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/>)

Dropout Rates (Cohort and Adjusted Grade 9-12 Four-Year Derived)  
San Bernardino County and California, 2007-2010



Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest (<http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>)

## The True Costs of Dropping Out

Dropouts have significantly higher rates of poverty, incarceration, teen pregnancy, early death, and unemployment (and lower earnings when employed). Over their working lives, the average high school dropout will contribute less in taxes than they will receive in benefits and correctional costs, resulting in a net fiscal burden on society.

Sources: "Left Behind in America: The Nation's Dropout Crisis" and "The consequences of dropping out of high school," Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University, 2009; Alliance for Excellent Education, Issue Brief, October 2007

## Connecting the Dots

Educational Attainment is directly linked to long-term Health Status.