2022
Community Profile

First District of Riverside County

FIRST 5
Riverside County
Children & Families Commission

This report was created by HARC, Inc., (Health Assessment and Research for Communities) for First 5 Riverside County.

To learn more about First 5 Riverside County, visit www.rccfc.org.
To learn more about HARC, visit www.HARCdata.org.

HARC
HEALTH ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH FOR COMMUNITIES

Contents

Introduction **1**
Methods **3**
Map of District 1 ..... **4**
Demographics **5**
Population Size *5*
Age *6*
Median Age 6
Age Groups 7
Household Child Age Cohorts 8
Race and Ethnicity *10*
Race 10
Ethnicity 12
Language Spoken at Home *13*
Access to Care **15**
Healthcare Coverage *15*
Age and Health Insurance 15
Adults Without Health Insurance 16
Children Without Health Insurance 17
Education **19**
Reading Skills *19*
School Safety *22*
Bullying *23*
Student Behaviors of Concern *24*
School Absenteeism 24
School Suspensions 25
Degree Attainment *27*
College-Going Rates 27
Associate Degree Attainment 28
Bachelor's Degree or Higher Attainment 29
Graduate Degree Attainment 30
Environment **31**
Air Quality *31*
Walkability *32*
Park Access *33*
Economic Stability **34**
Unemployment *34*

People Living in Poverty *36*
Children in Poverty (Ages 0 to 17) *38*
Internet Access *40*
Smartphone Access *41*
Housing *42*
Housing Cost Burden 42
Chronic Homelessness Point-In-Time Count 44
Substandard Housing 45
Homelessness Among School-Aged Children 46
Transportation Access *47*
Injury and Violence **48**
Total Crime Index *48*
Homicides *49*
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health **50**
Life Expectancy at Birth *50*
Total Preterm Live Births *51*
Teen Pregnancy Rates *52*
Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness **53**
Nutrition *53*
Households Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps 53
Households with Children Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps 55
Physical Activity *56*
Regular Exercise Among Adults 56
Fitness Among Children 57
Sexual Health **58**
Sexually Transmitted Diseases *58*
Chlamydia 58
Gonorrhea 58
Hepatitis C 58
Syphilis 58
Rates of Sexually Transmitted Diseases by ZIP Code 59
HIV/AIDS 60
Substance Use **61**
Substance Use Among Adolescents *61*

Marijuana Use Among Adolescents *62*
Electronic Cigarette Use Among Adolescents *63*
Conclusion **64**
Appendices **67**

Acronyms

ARB: Air Reserve Base

AUSD: Alvord Unified School District

CDP: Census Designated Place

CGR: College-Going Rate

CNUSD: Corona-Norco Unified School District

HARC: Health Assessment and Research for Communities

JUSD: Jurupa Unified School District

LEUSD: Lake Elsinore Unified School District

MUSD: Menifee Union School District

MVUSD: Moreno Valley Unified School District

NUESD: Nuview Union Elementary School District

PESD: Perris Elementary School District

PUSSD: Perris Union Secondary School District

RESD: Romoland Elementary School District

RUSD: Riverside Unified School District

STD: Sexually Transmitted Disease

SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

VVUSD: Val Verde Unified School District

Executive Summary

Introduction

First 5 Riverside County (F5RC) helps connect families with programs that address the needs of young children. Much of a child's physical, emotional, and social development occurs within the first five years. This period establishes a crucial foundation for well-being into adulthood. F5RC is tasked with ensuring that families in Riverside County have the resources needed to ensure their children are nurtured and thrive.

This report provides an overview of Riverside County's Supervisorial District 1, with data on both the general population and families and children. District 1 is one of five supervisorial county districts. District 1, represented by County Supervisor Kevin Jeffries, includes the cities of Riverside, Perris, and Jurupa Valley, along with surrounding CDPs.

In July 2020, F5RC hired HARC, Inc. (Health Assessment and Research for Communities), a nonprofit research organization, to write this report. This report contains secondary data drawn from a variety of reputable sources and will serve as a springboard to the collection of primary data to even better understand District 1.

Methods

F5RC identified the health and social indicators that are the focus of this report. HARC used publicly available secondary data, including state and federal resources such as the California Department of Education, the California Health Interview Survey, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Census (American Community Survey). HARC also utilized local data provided by the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership and F5RC. When possible, results are presented by city and census-designated place (CDP). In District 1, there are 15 cities/CDPs.

Demographics

The total population of District 1 is 549,957, which is projected to increase to 574,119 by 2026. The city/CDP with the highest median age is March Air Reserve Base (ARB) at 37.4 years old, and the city/CDP with the lowest median age is Perris (28.8 years old). The cities/CDPs where married-couple households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include March ARB and Highgrove. In addition, the cities/CDPs where single-parent

households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Perris, Riverside, and Mead Valley.

Less than half of District 1 residents identify as White (47.4%). An additional 7.1% identify as Asian or Native Hawaiian. Furthermore, the majority of District 1 residents identify as Hispanic (60.6%) and fewer identify as non-Hispanic (39.4%).

Access to Care

Across all age groups, approximately 10.4% of the population in District 1 has no healthcare coverage. The uninsured population is concentrated among adults who are between age 19 to 64 (14.6% are uninsured), as minors and seniors have universal access to public health insurance. Only 1.9% of residents ages 65 and older have no health insurance, and 4.2% of residents under the age of 19 have no health insurance.

Education

Over half of the students at CNUSD, MUSD, RUSD, and VVUSD meet or exceed grade-level standards for English/language arts. Less than half of the students at all other school districts meet or exceed these standards. Regardless of academic performance, schools are generally perceived as safe by 11th grade students. Available measures on bullying in local school districts are similar to county and statewide averages. Chronic absenteeism among school districts ranges from 6.8% to 20.2%; the Riverside County average is 12.9%.

The college-going rates range from 47.1% to 62.2% among the eight school districts with high school students. In addition, 23.2% of adults 25 years or older in District 1 have less than a high school education, and 11.8% have earned a bachelor's degree or higher.

Environment

According to air monitoring data from two locations (Perris and Rubidoux), District 1 has better air quality (based on ozone pollution) than Riverside County as a whole. However, communities in District 1, as throughout Riverside County, have low "walk scores," requiring the use of a vehicle for at least most daily activities. Park access in District 1 varies, with Riverside and Perris having the highest measures of park accessibility.

Economic Stability

The unemployment rate for District 1 is 9.3%; this rate is similar to the unemployment rate for Riverside County (9.9%) and California (10.1%). The city with the highest unemployment rate was Highgrove (13.9%). Districtwide, approximately 13.3% of people live in poverty. Communities range widely in median household income. The city/CDP with the lowest annual household median income is Good Hope ($43,722), and the city/CDP with the highest median income is Highgrove ($80,897). In District 1, the poverty rate among children (under 18 years old) is 17.4%, which is lower than the state and national rates (both about 17.0%). Like other measures, childhood poverty is concentrated in several cities/CDPs, including Good Hope (31.7%), Mead Valley (25.3%), and March ARB (25.1%).

In District 1, 46.4% of households are housing cost-burdened (with more than 30% of household income spent on rent or mortgage payments). This is slightly higher than the national rate and roughly equal to the rates for California and Riverside County.

Injury and Violence

The city/CDP with the highest total crime index is March ARB (256 crimes per 100,000 people), followed by Highgrove (187) and Mead Valley (142). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Meadowbrook (126), Perris (117), and Jurupa Valley (103). District 1 had an average of 4.3 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, higher than the state (3.3 per 100,000) and county average (2.6 per 100,000).

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

The average life expectancy for a child born in District 1 is 81.4 years, which is similar to Riverside County (79.0), California (81.3), as well as the national averages (78.7). However, life expectancy varies widely by location. Thus, on average, children born in certain areas of Riverside and Perris live about 10 years less than their counterparts in other neighborhoods of the same cities. Approximately 8.5% of all births in District 1 are preterm births (born at less than 37 weeks old). The city with the highest proportion of preterm births is Good Hope (15.9%) and the city with the highest number of preterm births is Riverside (326 births). Although there is no local data available on teen pregnancy rates, the birth rate among teenage mothers in Riverside County is 15.8 per 1,000, slightly higher than that of California (14.2) and slightly lower than the national average (18.8).

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness

In District 1, 11.1% of households receive CalFresh (also known as SNAP or food stamps), slightly higher than the county (9.2%) and state (9.0%). Over a quarter (26.1%) of ninth graders at JUSD were graded as "need improvement—health risk" in body composition, which is considerably higher than Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). In contrast, ninth graders at NUESD had the lowest percentage (7.2%) of "need improvement—health risk" in body composition. Regarding aerobic activity, over a quarter (28.4%) of ninth-graders at RUSD were graded as "need improvement—health risk," whereas 11.4% were graded this way at CNUSD. Mead Valley (39.5%), Riverside (38.2%), and Perris (37.7%) had the highest percentages of adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week. These rates are approximately similar to Riverside County and California. In contrast, Good Hope (35.2%), Meadowbrook (34.2%), and Highgrove (32.5%) have the lowest rates for adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week.

Sexual Health

Rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis C, syphilis, and HIV/AIDS are reported for Riverside County as a whole, with chlamydia being the most common (438.0 per 100,000 people). The cities/CDPs of Riverside and Perris have the ZIP codes with the highest rates of combined STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis).

Substance Use

Current usage of alcohol or other drugs increases with grade level; among 11th graders, the rates were highest at LEUSD (27.0%). Current marijuana use among adolescents is highest at LEUSD for both 9th graders (15.0%) and 11th graders (18.0%). Rates of e-cigarette smoking is also slightly higher at LEUSD (14.0% for 9th graders and 13.0% for 11th graders).

Conclusion

All of these metrics illustrate that District 1 is a region that compares somewhat favorably to the county as a whole. Still, there are certainly some areas worth noting including low bachelor's degree attainment, certain areas have high childhood poverty, and many households are housing-cost burden. Data throughout this report reveal opportunities to strengthen supports and services available to the community.

Introduction

In March of 2020, the Children and Families Commission approved the transition of the five county-operated Family Resource Centers (FRCs) from the Department of Social Services to First 5 Riverside County (F5RC). FRCs serve an important role in the community in that they connect resources to vulnerable families with the hope of preventing child abuse, child neglect, and other forms of community suffering. These FRCs directly connect families to a variety of services that include quality early childcare and education, parenting education and support, parent-child interaction modalities, home visits, basic needs and social support, health and wellness activities, mental health services, job readiness, adult education, and parent leadership development.

This report is one of a series of reports that explore the current family needs and desired supports in all five Supervisorial Districts in Riverside County. This report provides an overview of Riverside County's Supervisorial District 1, which is represented by Supervisor Kevin Jeffries and includes the cities of Riverside, Perris, and Jurupa Valley, along with surrounding CDPs. This report presents data on both the general population and families and children.

F5RC hired HARC, Inc. in April 2020 to conduct a review of available data from secondary sources and to write this report. This report identifies areas of need and helps locate gaps in the available data.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

It is important to note that the present report reflects some data points that illustrate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic should be kept in mind when reviewing certain data points between 2020 and 2022, and it is worth noting some key ways the community has been impacted. We know that COVID-19 has changed how we live, and our data certainly illustrate that in several areas.

As of September 22nd, 2022, there have been 136,893 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the First District of Riverside County; there have been 1,156 COVID-19 related deaths. Furthermore, current data demonstrate that approximately 57.2% of District 1 is fully vaccinated and an

additional 28.6% have had their booster shot. A total of 63.0% of the population is either partially or fully vaccinated. [1]

Due to the stay-at-home orders in Riverside County and across the country, there were many subsequent economic consequences. For example, unemployment rates for District 1 in 2018 and 2019 were 4.1% and 3.9%, respectively. However, in 2020, unemployment more than doubled to 9.3%.[2] It is expected that decreases in employment may have led to economic struggles by some in the community and subsequent increases in the use of social services.

The many ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted District 1 and the world is continuing to unfold. The primary data collection in the next phase of this project might be an ideal opportunity to explore these issues with the residents in District 1.

[1] Riverside University Health System Public Health. (2022). Riverside County COVID-19 Data and Reports (arcgis.com)

[2] California Employment Development Department. (2020, 2019, 2018 Annual Average).

Methods

HARC compiled secondary data from several sources, including the American Community Survey, California Healthy Kids Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, the Trust for Public Land, Uniform Crime Report, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Census Bureau, among others.

Coachella Valley Economic Partnership, F5RC, and the Riverside County Department of Public Health provided additional local data for this report.

Data were examined at the highest level of detail; whenever possible, the data are reported at the city or census-designated place (CDP) level. This examination of community data at a very granular level helps identify the areas of highest need.

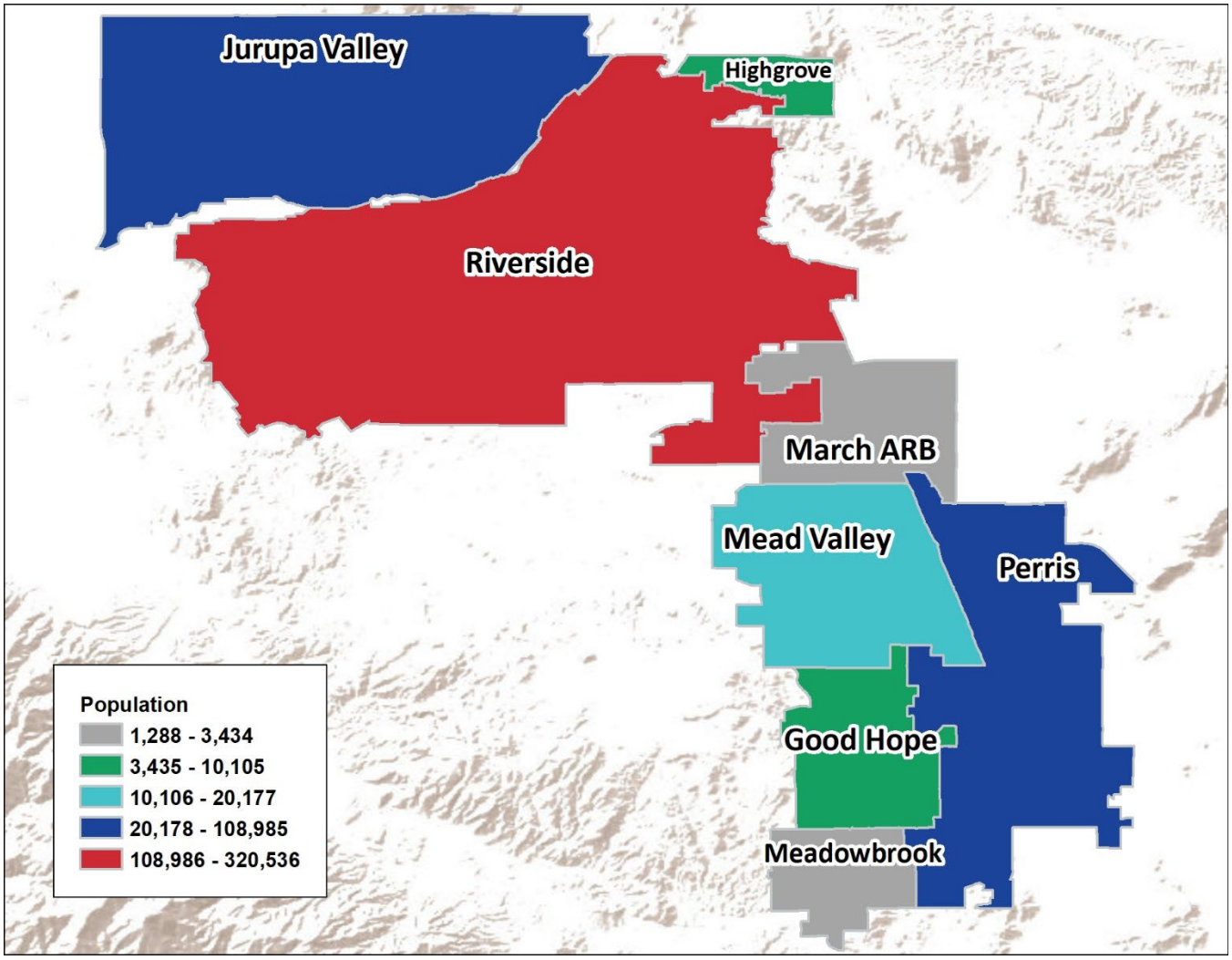
It is important to note that some cities/CDPs are split between two different districts. For example, the city of Jurupa Valley is split between District 1 and District 2. Consequently, you'll note that the District 1 totals throughout this report will include the entire city of Jurupa Valley, rather than just a smaller portion. Therefore district totals should be interpreted with while considering this caveat.

Additionally, in an effort to make the student data more comprehensible, data was not examined every single year, but rather on the more momentous years in academic development (i.e., 3rd grade, 6th grade, 8th grade, and 11th grade).

Map of District 1

The map below illustrates the cities and CDPs of District 1. The map illustrates the District's five CDPs (Good Hope, Highgrove, March ARB, Mead Valley, Meadowbrook) and three cities (Jurupa Valley, Riverside, Perris) by population size.

Figure 1. Map of District 1 by Population



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

Demographics

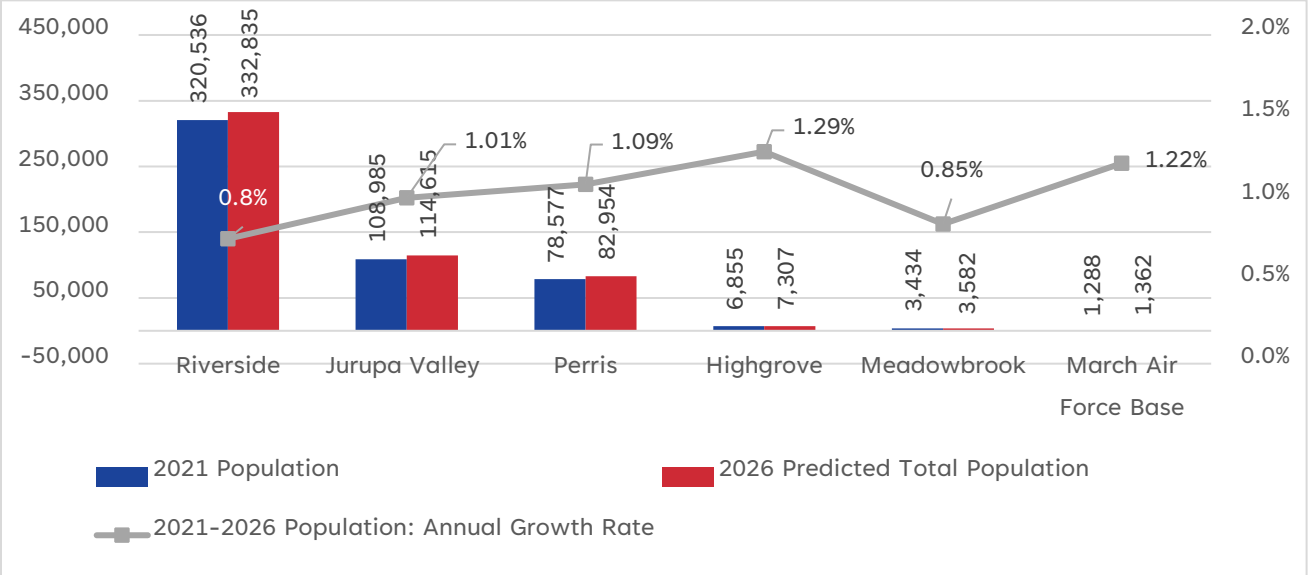
Population Size

Riverside County's District 1 has a population of 549,957 people and is expected to grow to 574,119 people by 2026 (excluding the two cities/CDPs with no available data). The figure below illustrates the most and least populated cities, along with the expected population growth over the next five years.

The city of Riverside is the most populated city in District 1, with 320,536 people, and its population is expected to grow by 0.8% over the next five years. The city/CDP with the highest projected growth rate is Highgrove (1.29%).

See Appendix 1 for population data on 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 2. Three Most-Populated vs. Three Least-Populated Cities/CDPs with Expected Growth



Source: Data were pulled from Esri Data Analyst, which utilizes data from the United States Census Bureau and the American Community Survey (2021).

Age

Median Age

Median age is the exact middle point age of a population. In other words, half of the population is younger than the median, and half of the population is older. The median age for the United States is 38.1 years old, and 36.5 years old for California.[3]

The table below illustrates the median age for the cities and CDPs in District 1. There is not a wide age range between the oldest city/CDP, March ARB (37.4 years old), and the youngest city/CDP, Perris (28.8 years old).

Table 1. Median Age by City/CDP

City/CDP	Median Age
Good Hope	30.2
Highgrove	30.5
Jurupa Valley	32.9
March ARB	37.4
Mead Valley	34.0
Meadowbrook	35.8
Perris	28.8
Riverside	31.8

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[3] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Age Groups

In District 1, approximately 26.0% of the population are under the age of 18, and 10.3% are 65 years or older.[4] The city/CDP with the highest proportion of children is March ARB, with 32.8% of the population under 18. Other cities/CDPs with high proportions of children are Perris (31.3%) and Highgrove (30.6%).

The cities/CDPs with the highest proportions of seniors are March ARB (31.4%) and Perris (27.6%).

Table 2. Age Groups by City/CDP

City/CDP	Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 39	40 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Good Hope	5.0%	24.1%	12.0%	23.7%	29.4%	4.5%	1.3%
Highgrove	11.4%	19.2%	13.1%	23.9%	26.3%	5.0%	1.2%
Jurupa Valley	6.9%	20.3%	11.1%	22.2%	29.0%	7.6%	2.7%
March ARB	8.6%	24.2%	2.0%	27.4%	7.6%	10.0%	21.4%
Meadowbrook	7.3%	20.7%	8.8%	18.0%	31.0%	9.9%	4.3%
Mead Valley	6.9%	21.3%	10.1%	20.7%	29.5%	9.2%	2.4%
Perris	8.7%	22.6%	12.0%	23.6%	26.6%	26.6%	1.0%
Riverside	6.1%	17.9%	14.2%	23.0%	27.8%	8.4%	2.7%
District 1	**6.7%**	**19.3%**	**13.0%**	**22.8%**	**27.9%**	**7.8%**	**2.5%**
Riverside County	6.4%	18.7%	9.7%	20.5%	30.3%	10.9%	3.5%
California	6.1%	16.7%	9.5%	22.1%	31.2%	10.7%	3.6%
United States	6.0%	16.4%	9.3%	20.4%	31.7%	12.2%	3.9%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[4] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Household Child Age Cohorts

The table below illustrates married-couple households by the age group of their own children present. Own children, defined by the U.S. Census, is "a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder."[5] Overall, among District 1 married-couple families who live with their own children, about 28.5% live with a child aged five and younger. The cities with the highest percentages of own children (ages five and younger) in married-couple households are March ARB (62.5%) and Highgrove (46.0%).

See the table below for married-couple families with their own children by age group, city, and other geographic comparisons.

Table 3. Married Couple Families

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
Good Hope	11.5%	8.2%	0.8%	40.7%	38.7%
Highgrove	15.2%	23.7%	7.1%	23.1%	30.9%
Jurupa Valley	13.9%	7.7%	5.7%	37.3%	35.3%
March ARB	28.5%	13.6%	20.4%	19.0%	18.6%
Meadowbrook	23.1%	1.3%	4.4%	29.9%	41.3%
Mead Valley	8.9%	12.6%	3.5%	33.3%	41.7%
Perris	13.1%	11.1%	4.9%	36.6%	34.3%
Riverside	12.8%	10.5%	5.5%	33.2%	38.0%
District 1 Total	**13.1%**	**10.1%**	**5.3%**	**34.5%**	**36.9%**
Riverside County	13.3%	10.7%	5.0%	34.6%	36.4%
California	15.4%	11.4%	5.2%	33.8%	34.2%
United States	15.7%	11.2%	5.3%	33.7%	34.1%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[5] American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2019 Subject Definitions https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/tech_docs/subject_definitions/2019_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf

The table below illustrates single-parent households by the age group of their own children present. Overall, among District 1 single-parent families, about 35.3% live with their own children (ages five and younger). The cities/CDPs with the highest percentages of own children (ages five and younger) in single-parent families are Perris (35.3%), Riverside (29.4%), and Mead Valley (25.9%).

See the table below for single-parent families with their own children by age group, city, and other geographic comparisons.

Table 4. Single-Parent Families

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
Good Hope	14.4%	0.0%	3.2%	57.7%	24.8%
Highgrove	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.6%	49.4%
Jurupa Valley	15.2%	9.8%	4.0%	32.4%	38.5%
March ARB	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%	67.6%
Meadowbrook	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mead Valley	17.4%	0.0%	8.5%	37.6%	36.6%
Perris	19.1%	11.5%	4.7%	32.2%	32.5%
Riverside	14.6%	9.6%	5.2%	33.2%	37.3%
District 1 Total	**18.9%**	**11.1%**	**5.3%**	**35.0%**	**29.8%**
Riverside County	13.2%	9.9%	5.0%	33.8%	38.2%
California	13.0%	10.3%	5.2%	34.5%	37.1%
United States	13.9%	10.4%	5.1%	34.3%	36.4%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Race and Ethnicity

Race

Approximately 47.4% of residents in District 1 identify as White, higher than Riverside County and California and slightly lower than the rate across the United States.[6] Approximately 7.1% of district residents identify as Asian or Native Hawaiian. The cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of Asians or Native Hawaiians is Highgrove (12.2%) and March ARB (12.1%).

An additional 5.5% of residents in District 1 identify as Black/African American. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Black/African American residents is Perris (8.3%).

Very few District 1 residents identify as Native American (0.8%).

Across District 1, approximately 32.0% of residents identify their race as "other," and 7.2% identify with two or more races. The cities/CDPs with the largest proportions of those who indicate "other" race include Good Hope (63.7%) and Mead Valley (54.8%).

Residents who indicate "other" are typically those who identify as Hispanic as their ethnicity but do not identify with a specific racial category. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of residents who identify with two or more races is March ARB (22.3%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table on the next page for comparison.

[6] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Table 5. Race by City/CDP

City/CDP	White	Black/ African American	Native American	Asian & Native Hawaiian	Other	2+ Races
Good Hope	32.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	63.7%	2.1%
Highgrove	52.1%	2.6%	0.9%	12.2%	29.6%	2.6%
Jurupa Valley	47.6%	3.1%	0.9%	4.4%	35.0%	8.9%
March ARB	53.8%	3.4%	0.0%	12.1%	8.3%	22.3%
Meadowbrook	45.5%	2.4%	0.4%	0.5%	50.5%	0.8%
Mead Valley	32.3%	5.1%	0.3%	3.6%	54.8%	3.9%
Perris	29.6%	8.3%	0.6%	3.9%	51.0%	6.7%
Riverside	52.8%	5.9%	0.8%	9.0%	24.1%	7.3%
District 1 Total	**47.4%**	**5.5%**	**0.8%**	**7.1%**	**32.0%**	**7.2%**
Riverside County	55.7%	6.5%	0.8%	6.7%	22.4%	7.8%
California	56.1%	5.7%	0.8%	14.8%	14.7%	7.9%
United States	70.4%	12.6%	0.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Ethnicity

In District 1, there is a higher percentage of people who identify as Hispanic (60.6%) than those who identify as non-Hispanic (39.4%).[7] Cities with the highest proportion of individuals who identify as non-Hispanic include Riverside (47.2%) and Meadowbrook (46.0%). Cities with the highest proportion of individuals who identify as Hispanic include Good Hope (84.8%) and Perris (75.1%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table for comparison.

Table 6. Ethnicity by City/CDP

City/CDP	Hispanic (of any race)	Not Hispanic (of any race)
Good Hope	84.8%	15.2%
Highgrove	65.5%	34.5%
Jurupa Valley	69.6%	30.4%
Meadowbrook	54.0%	46.0%
Mead Valley	72.9%	27.1%
Perris	75.1%	24.9%
Riverside	52.8%	47.2%
District 1 Total*	**60.6%**	**39.4%**
Riverside County	49.4%	50.6%
California	39.1%	60.9%
United States	18.2%	81.8%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). *Note: No data is available for March ARB, therefore the District 1 total excludes this region.

[7] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Language Spoken at Home

Approximately 47.3% of District 1 residents speak English at home, while 52.7% speak a language other than English.

Among those who speak a language other than English at home in District 1, Spanish is most commonly spoken (45.9%). In addition, 4.2% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, etc.), and 1.8% of non-English speakers speak another Indo-European language (e.g., French, German, Italian, etc.). Only 0.7% speak other languages (e.g., native languages of North America, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.).[8]

Most residents in March ARB speak only English at home (82.7%) and most residents in Good Hope speak a language other than English (74.9%).

Table 7. Language Spoken at Home by City/CDP

City/CDP	Only Speak English	Speak a Language Other than English
Good Hope	25.1%	74.9%
Highgrove	52.7%	47.3%
Jurupa Valley	42.0%	58.0%
March ARB	82.7%	17.3%
Meadowbrook	47.5%	52.5%
Mead Valley	28.2%	71.8%
Perris	32.7%	67.3%
Riverside	54.0%	46.0%
District 1 Total	**47.3%**	**52.7%**
Riverside County	58.9%	41.1%
California	56.1%	43.9%
United States	78.5%	21.5%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates Data Profiles (2016-2020).

See Appendix 2 for details on the types of languages spoken at home by non-English speakers for all 15 cities/CDPs.

[8] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

See Appendix 3 for details on United States citizenship status for all 15 cities/CDPs.

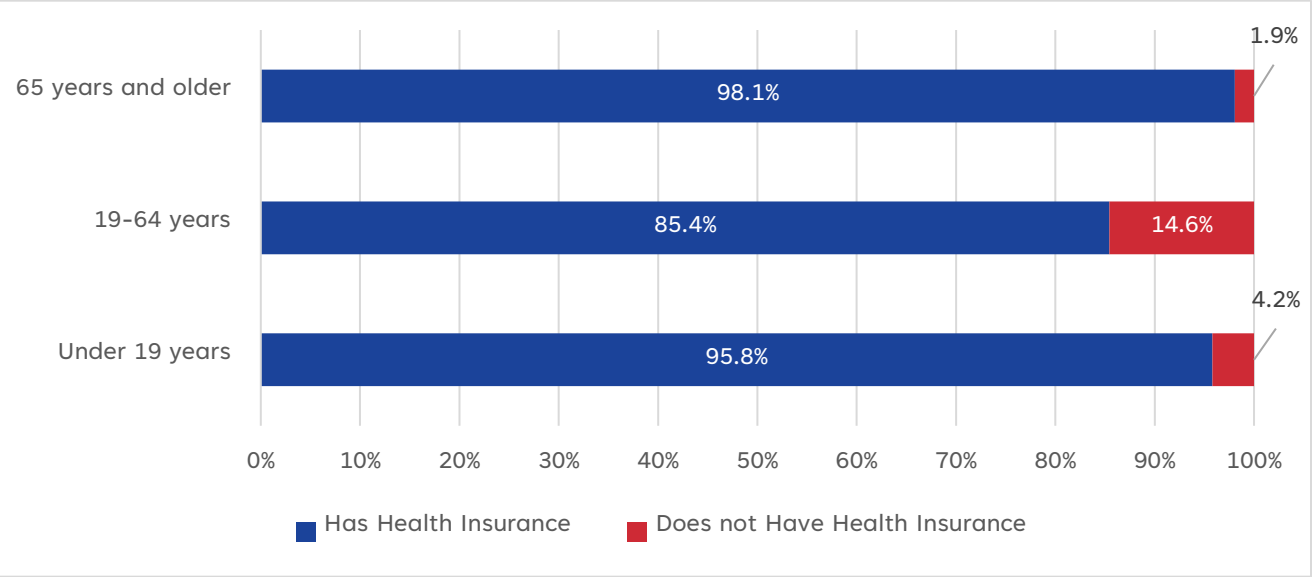
Access to Care

Healthcare Coverage

Age and Health Insurance

Approximately 10.4% of persons across all age groups in District 1 do not have health insurance.[9] Upon closer examination of health insurance distribution per age group, there are some differences. Almost all seniors aged 65 or older are insured in District 1 (98.1%). Similarly, only 4.2% of children under age 19 do not have insurance coverage. Of adults aged 19 to 64, 14.6% do not have health insurance. Although a small proportion of working-age adults do not have insurance, these results demonstrate that they are the age group with the greatest need.

Figure 3. Healthcare Insurance Coverage in District 1 by Age Group



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[9] Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

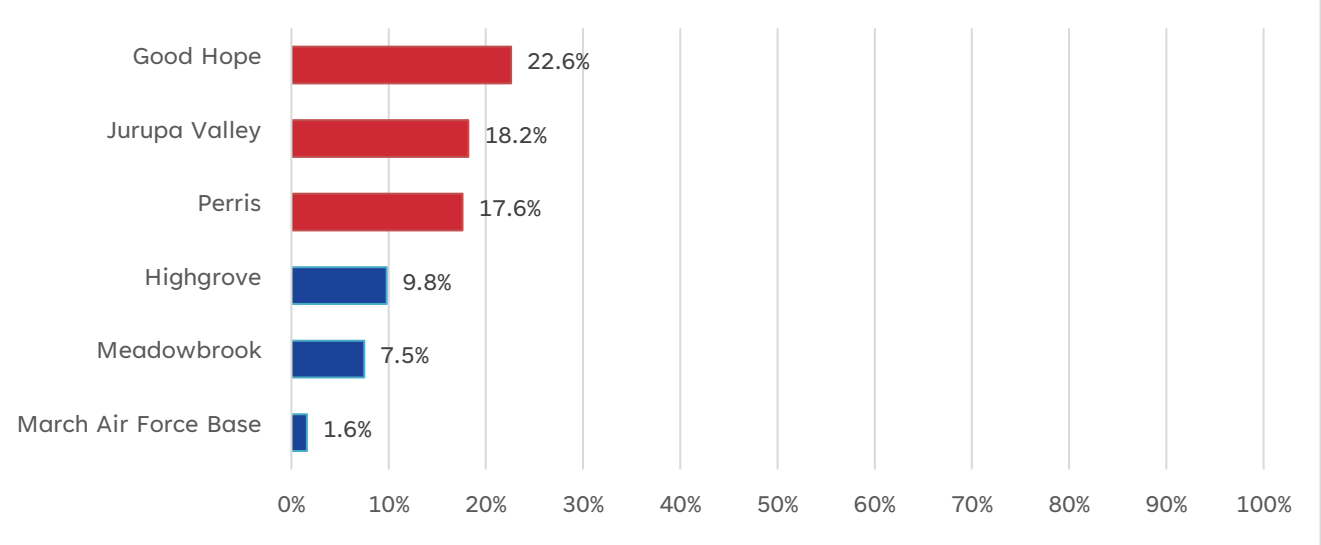
Adults Without Health Insurance

When compared to Riverside County (12.3%) and California (10.2%), adults aged 19 to 64 who do not have insurance coverage (10.4%) in District 1 rank below Riverside and almost equal to the state rate. The national rate of uninsured adults is 12.3%.

The most notable comparative difference is that uninsured rates vary widely among cities/CDPs in the district. As illustrated below, the three cities/CDPs with the highest rate of uninsured working-age adults include Good Hope (22.6%), Jurupa Valley (18.2%), and Perris (17.6%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest uninsured rates are High Grove (9.8%), Meadowbrook (7.5%), and March ARB (1.6%).

See Appendix 4 and 5 for uninsured adult data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

Figure 4. Adults without Health Insurance (ages 19 to 64) by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three

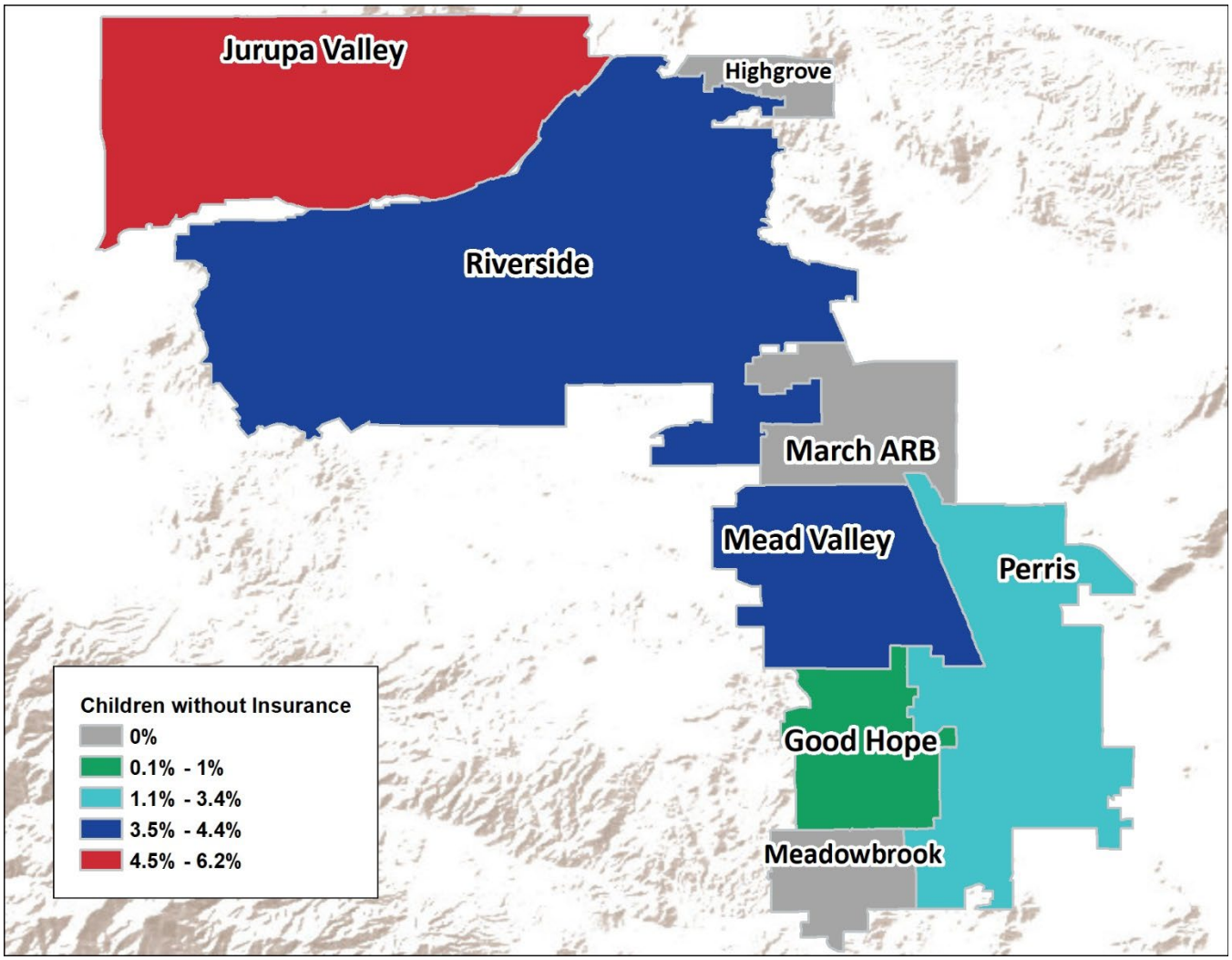


Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Children Without Health Insurance

District 1's childhood uninsured rate is slightly higher than both Riverside County's and California's rates. The childhood uninsurance rate is 4.2% in District 1 and is lower for Riverside County (4.1%) and California (3.3%).[10]

Figure 5. Map of District 1: Uninsured Children by City/CDP



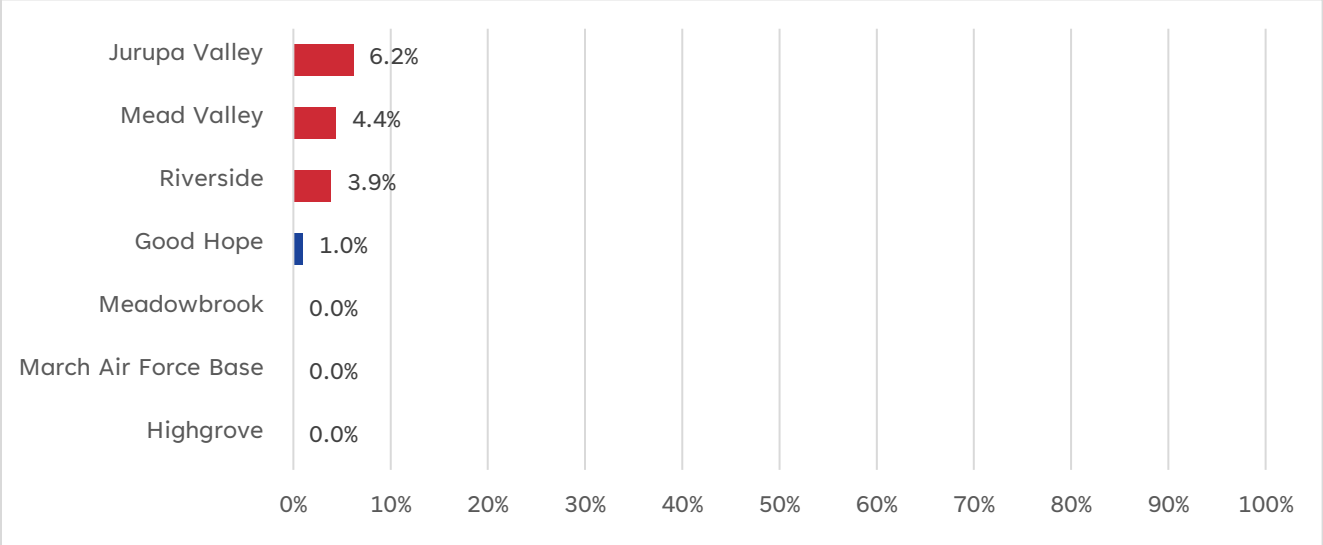
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

[10] Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

As with uninsured adult rates, the childhood health insurance distribution amongst cities/CDPs is notably different. The three cities/CDPs with the highest childhood uninsured rates are Jurupa Valley (6.2%), Mead Valley (4.4%), and Riverside (3.9%). In comparison, the four cities/CDPs with the lowest childhood uninsured rates are Good Hope (1.0%), Meadowbrook, March ARB, and Highgrove all of which have no children without health insurance (0.0%).

See Appendix 6 for uninsured child data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

Figure 6. Percentage of Children Without Health Insurance by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Six



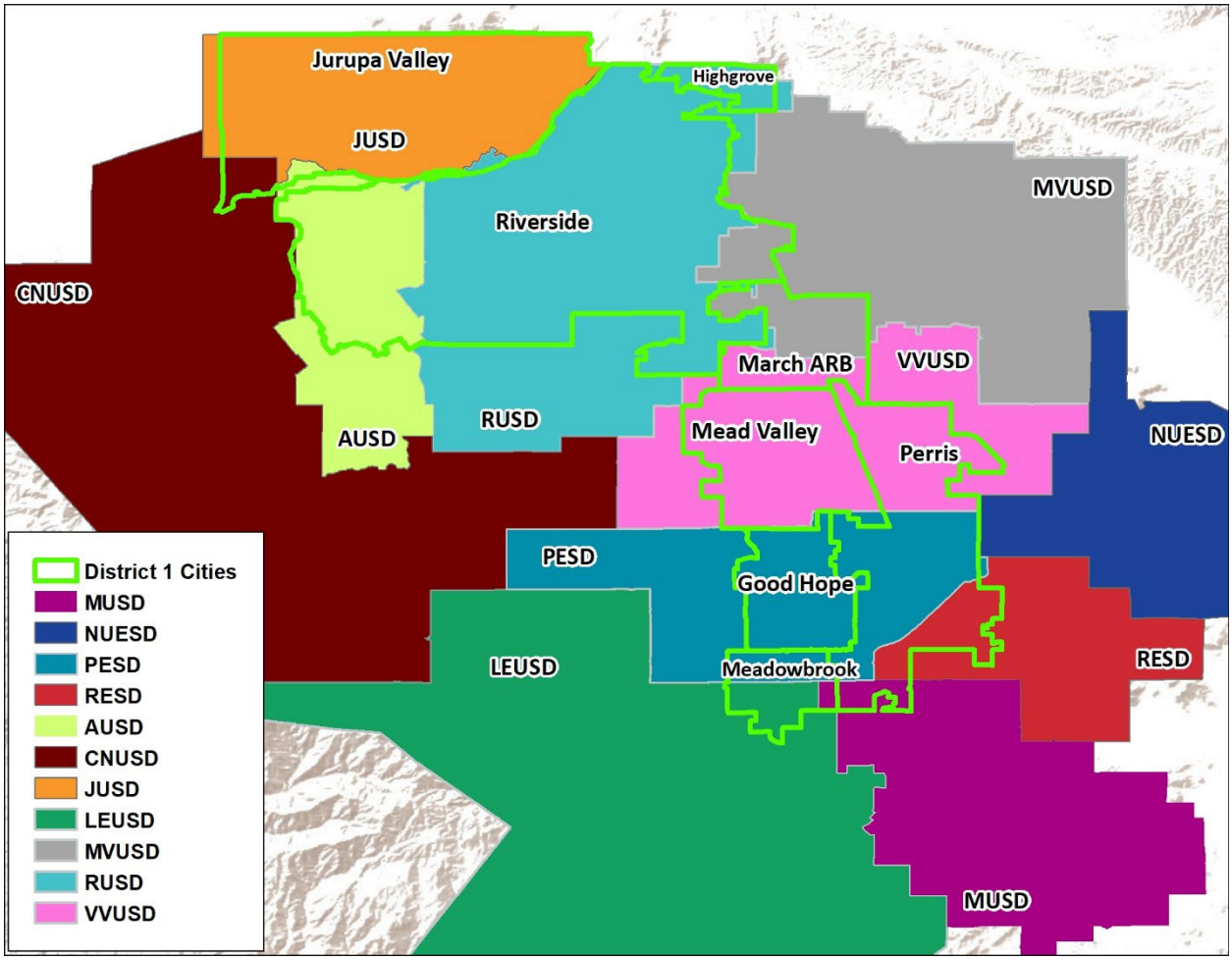
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Education

Reading Skills

There are 12 school districts that are either totally or partially within the boundaries of District 1. There are seven unified school districts: Alvord Unified School District (AUSD), Corona-Norco Unified School District (CNUSD), Jurupa Unified School District (JUSD), Lake Elsinore Unified School District (LEUSD), Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD), Riverside Unified School District (RUSD), and Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD). There is one secondary school district: Perris Union Secondary School District (PUSSD). In addition, there are four elementary school districts: Perris Elementary School District (PESD), Romoland Elementary School District (RESD), Nuview Union Elementary School District (NUESD), and Menifee Union School District (MUSD).

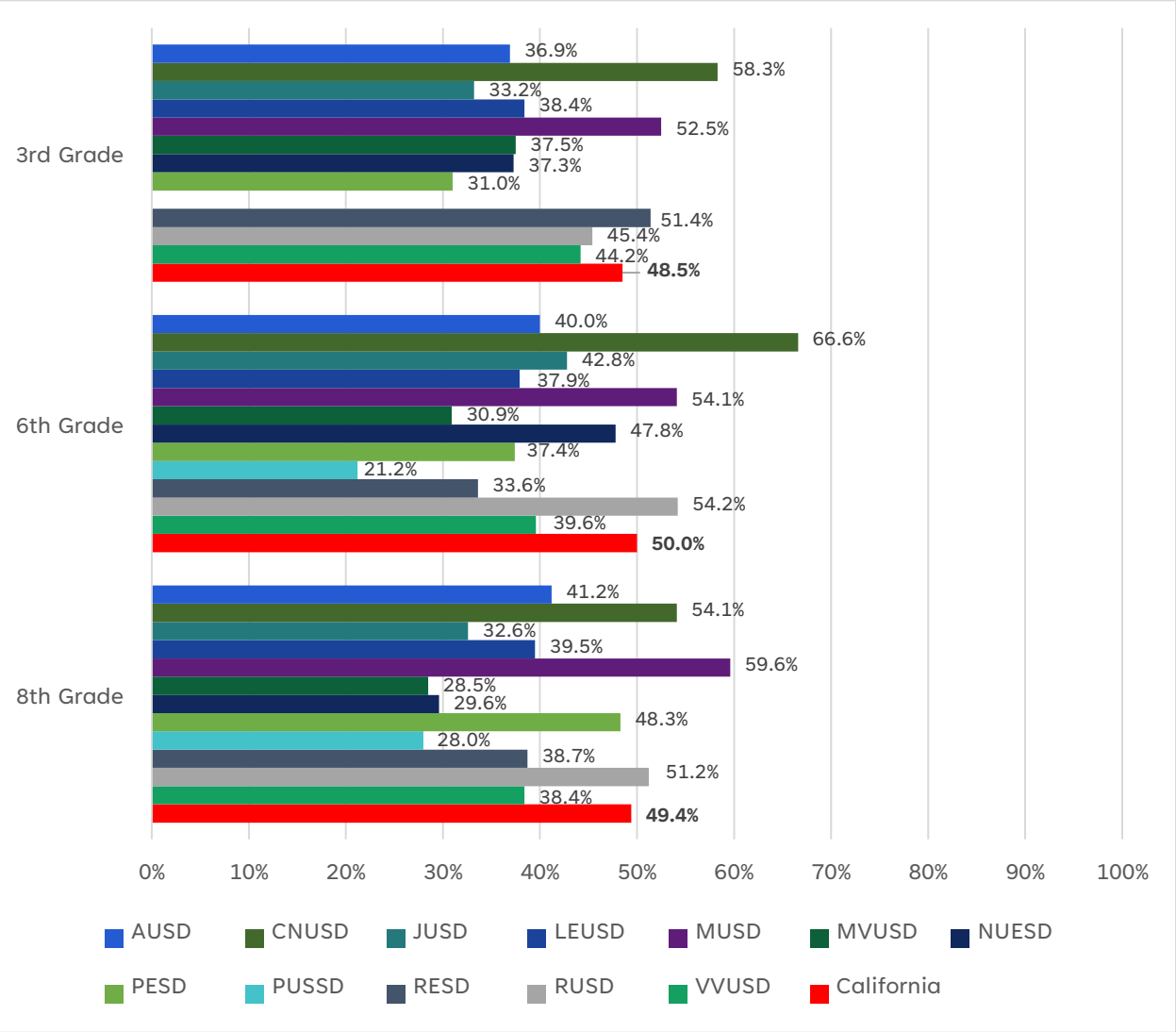
Figure 7. Map of Unified School Districts in the District 1 Region



Note: PUSSD covers the entire region of MUSD, NUESD, PESD, and RESD, and thus is not visible/shown on the map.

In first looking at younger students, all but four school districts (CNUSD, MUSD, RESD, and RUSD) had a smaller percentage of students who met or exceeded English/language arts standards than state averages. RESD had mixed results and sometimes performed better than California (3rd grade) and sometimes did not (6th grade and 8th grade). In contrast, RUSD performed worse than the state average for 3rd grade but better for 6th grade and 8th grade. CNUSD and MUSD consistently performed better than the state.

Figure 8. Meeting or Exceeding Standards in English/Language Arts for 3rd Grade, 6th Grade, and 8th Grade for 2018/2019

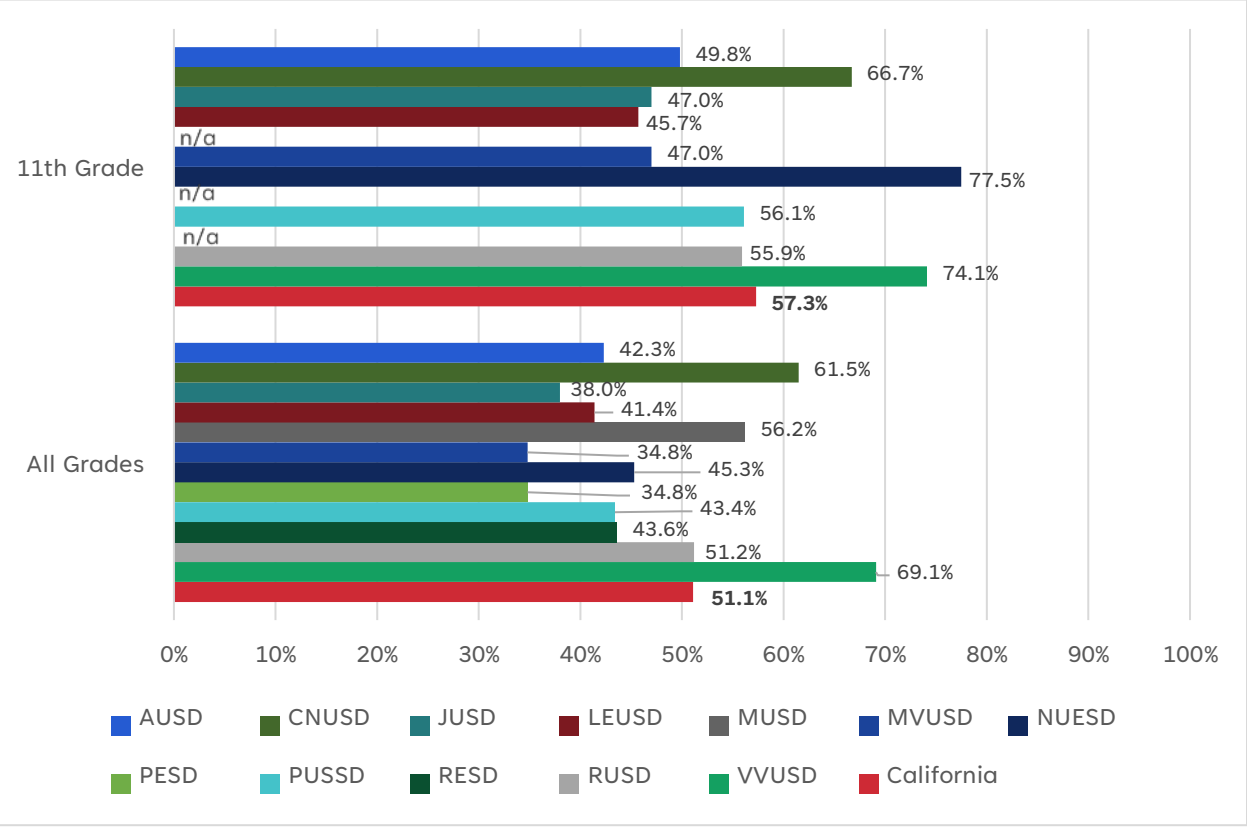


Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. Data for 2019-2020 are not available; data for 2020-2021 are available only for some districts. Data here are drawn from 2018-2019, the most recent year for which data are available for all districts. PUSSD does not have students in the 3rd grade.

Among 11th grade students, three school districts (CNUSD, NUESD, and VVUSD) had a higher percentage of students who met or exceeded English/language arts standards than the state average. Two districts (PUSSD and RUSD) came close to the state average, and four districts (AUSD, JUSD, LEUSD, and MVUSD) were far lower than the state average.

Across all grades, four school districts were above the state average (CNUSD, MUSD, RUSD, and VVUSD). Two-thirds of the students at VVUSD (69.1%) and CNUSD (61.5%) met or exceeded English/language arts standards, the highest rates. However, about two-fifths of students at MVUSD (34.8%) and PESD (34.8%) met or exceeded English/language arts standards.

Figure 9. Meeting or Exceeding Standards in English/Language Arts for Grade 11 and All Grades for 2018/2019

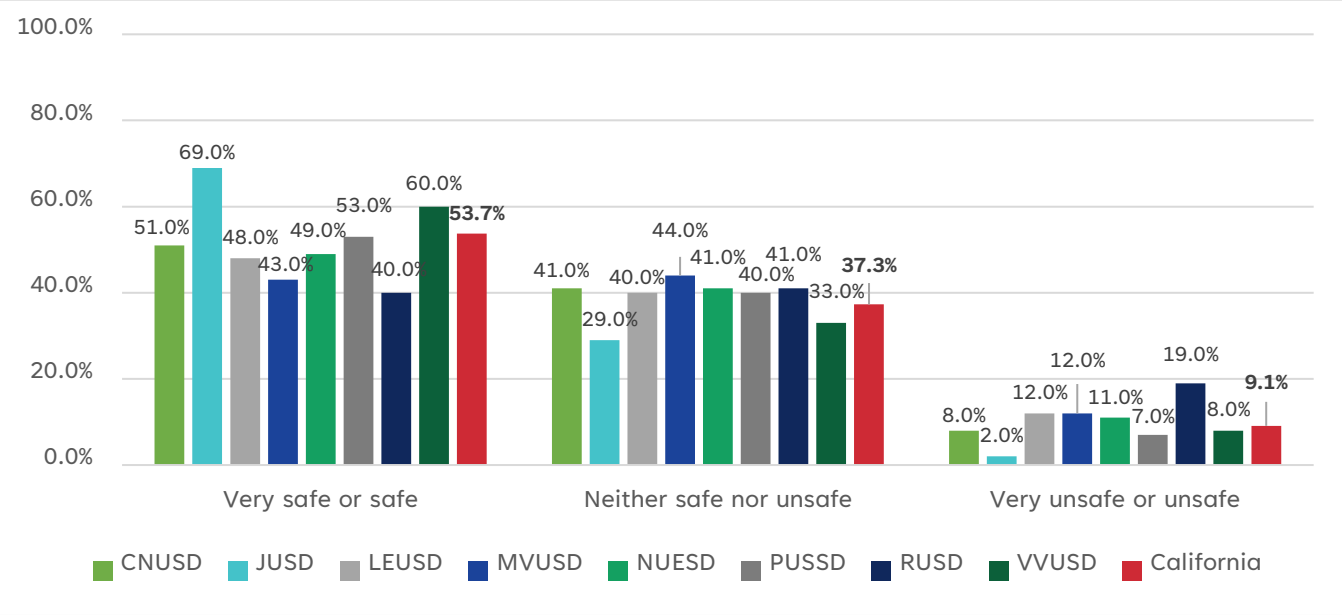


Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. Data for 2019-2020 are not available; data for 2020-2021 are available only for some districts. Data here are drawn from 2018-2019, the most recent year for which data are available for all districts. MUSD, PESD, and RESD do not have students in the 11th grade.

School Safety

On measures of school safety, local school districts do not vary widely from statewide averages. Survey responses from 11th grade students are used as a proxy for perceived school safety. In District 1, 11th grade students mostly perceived their schools as "safe" or "very safe." As illustrated below, JUSD (69.0%) has the highest percentage of 11th grade students who characterized their schools as "safe" or "very safe." On the other hand, RUSD (19.0%) has the highest percentage of students who characterized their schools as "unsafe" or "very unsafe."

Figure 10. Perceived School Safety – Grade 11



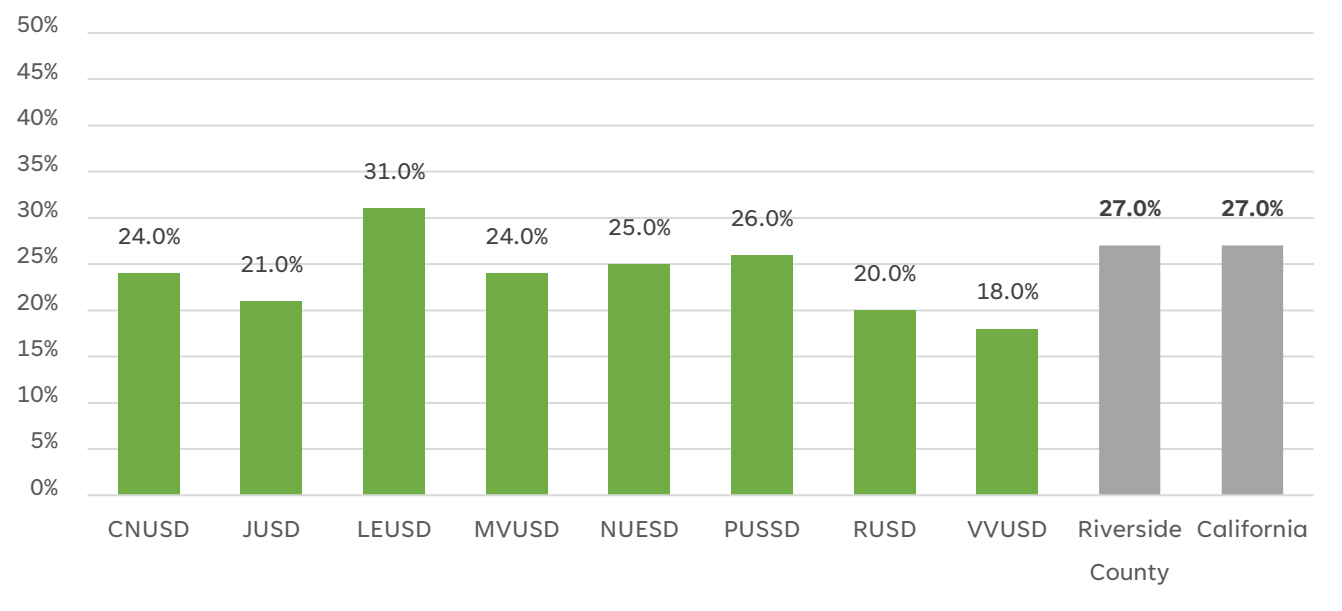
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Each district and California have different years of data available. Data from 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 are not used because these data might be unreliable measures (due to the pandemic). The otherwise most recently available year for each was utilized (excluding years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021): CNUSD (2018-2019), JUSD (2018-2019), LEUSD (2017-2018), MVUSD (2018-2019), NUESD (2017-2018), PUSSD (2018-2019), RUSD (2016-2017), VVUSD (2017-2018), and California (2017-2019). MUSD, PESD, and RESD do not have 11th grade students. Further, recent data for AUSD was not available.

Bullying

Available measures on bullying in local school districts are close to county and statewide averages. In District 1, two thirds or more of elementary school students agreed ("Yes, most of the time" or "Yes, all the time") that their school fosters an anti-bullying climate. The school districts with the highest measures were AUSD and VVUSD, where 82.0% and 80.0%, respectively, of elementary students agreed their schools have an anti-bullying climate. The school districts with the lowest rating were MVUSD (74.0%) and NUESD (74.0%). These measures do not vary greatly from averages for the county (77.0%) or state (76.0%).

In secondary schools in District 1, roughly one quarter of 11th graders reported having experienced any harassment or bullying. As illustrated below, these figures are similar to Riverside County and California (both 27.0%). The school district with the highest percentage of 11th graders who reported being bullied is LEUSD (31.0%). The school district with the lowest percentage is VVUSD (18.0%).

Figure 11. Students Reporting Being Bullied – Grade 11 by School District, County, and State



Source: California Department of Education CalSCHLS Data Dashboard. Each district, Riverside County, and California have different years of data available. The most recently available year for each was utilized: California (2017-2019), Riverside County (2017-2019), CNUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), MVUSD (2019-2020), NUESD (2017-2018), PUSSD (2018-2019), RUSD (2020-2021), and VVUSD (2017-2018). MUSD, PESD, and RESD do not have 11th grade students. Recent data for AUSD were not available.

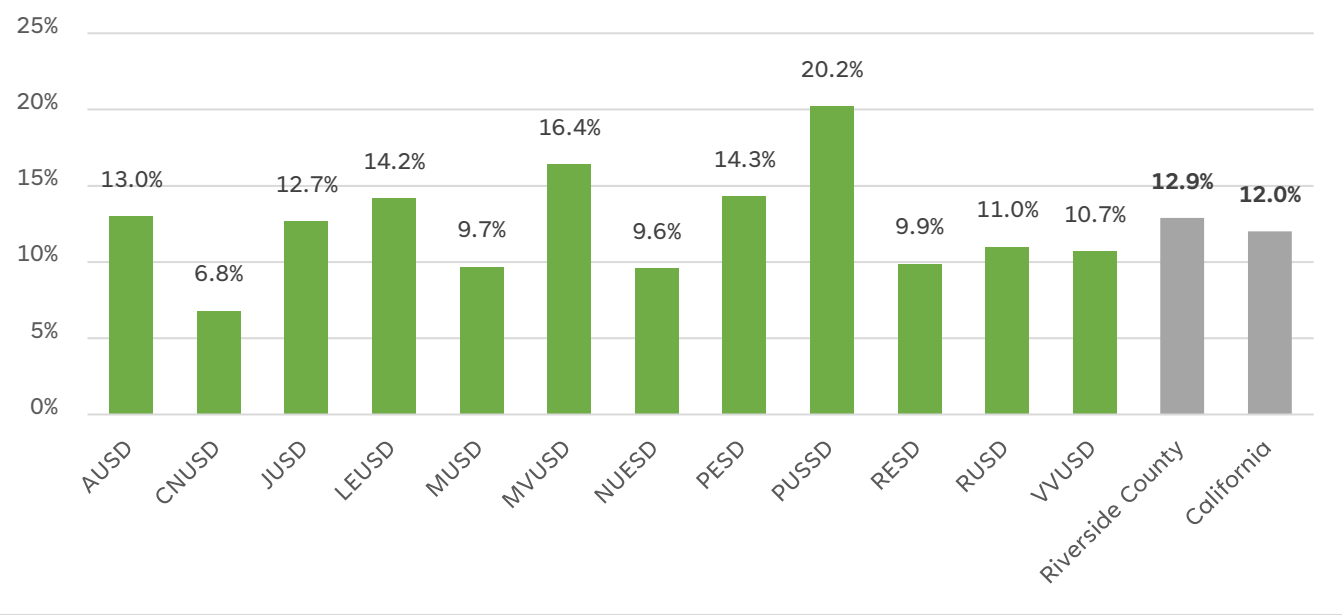
Student Behaviors of Concern

School Absenteeism

Chronic absenteeism makes it difficult for students to keep up with their peers and increases the chances of a student dropping out. Chronic absenteeism rates among most local school districts are close to county and state averages, as illustrated below. More recent data on school absenteeism are likely unreliable given the many school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic; data from 2018-2019 are used instead.

The districts with the highest absenteeism rates were PUSSD (20.2%) and MVUSD (16.4%), and the district with the lowest rate was CNUSD (6.8%).

Figure 12. Chronic Absenteeism by School District, County, and State

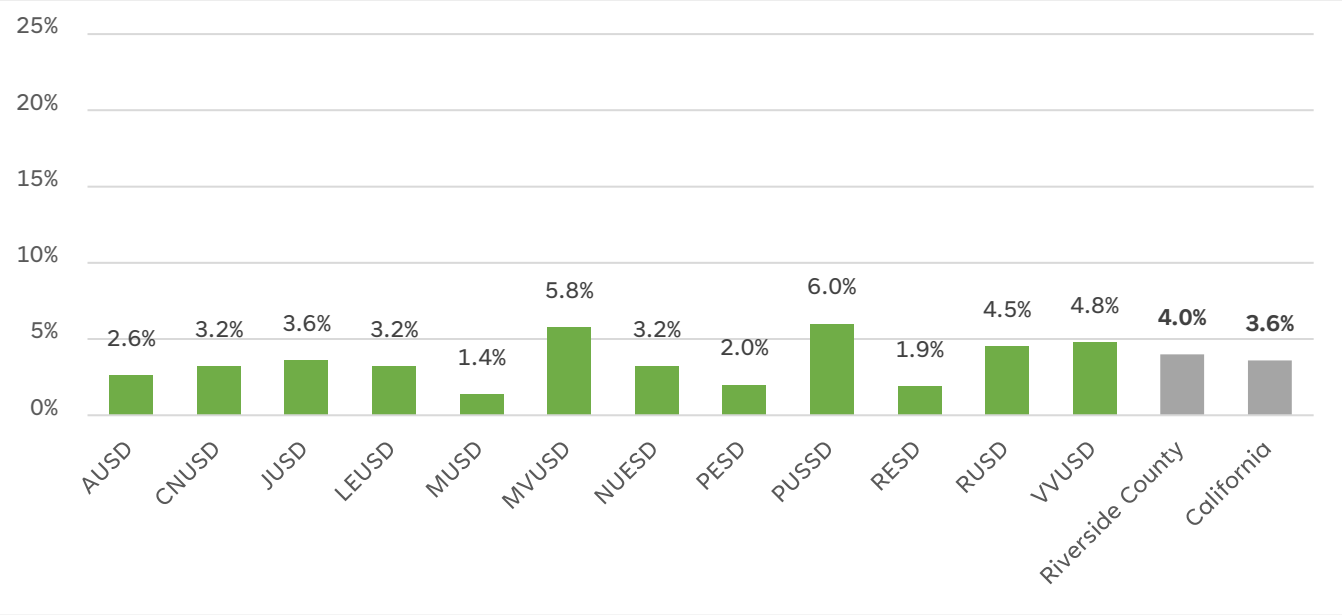


Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).

School Suspensions

For the 2018-2019 school year, school suspension rates range from 1.4% to 6.0%. PUSSD had the highest suspension rate in District 1, with 6.0% of students being suspended, as illustrated below. MVUSD and VVUSD also had high suspension rates of 5.8% and 4.8%, respectively. Suspension rates for all other school districts were lower than those for Riverside County (4.0%).

Figure 13. Unduplicated Student Suspensions by School District, County, and State



Source: DataQuest, California Department of Education (2018-2019). Although more recent data (2020-2021) are available, these data were collected during widespread distance learning during the 2020-2021 school year. Thus, these more recent data have anomalously low suspension rates (e.g., 0.2% for the state and 0.0% for some local districts).

As illustrated in the table below, the most common reasons for suspensions are violent incidents, including bullying, causing physical injury, committing an act of hate violence, hazing, and sexual harassment. For 2018-2019, the school districts with the highest percentages of suspensions due to violent incidents were PESD (87.1%), NUESD (83.1%), and AUSD (76.6%), which are higher than the violent incident rates for Riverside County (64.4%) and California (61.2%).

Table 8. Reasons for Suspension – Most Serious Offense Categories

Name	Number of Suspensions	Violent Incident	Weapon Possession	Illicit Drug Related	Defiance Only	Other Reasons
AUSD	646	76.6%	2.0%	16.6%	0.8%	4.0%
CNUSD	2,448	57.3%	2.2%	29.2%	7.9%	3.5%
JUSD	997	66.8%	4.2%	24.3%	2.7%	2.0%
LEUSD	1,021	57.3%	3.2%	24.7%	13.2%	1.6%
MUSD	221	68.3%	3.6%	10.9%	13.1%	4.0%
MVUSD	472	58.1%	3.3%	31.1%	4.9%	2.5%
NUESD	71	83.1%	4.2%	9.9%	0.0%	2.8%
PESD	178	87.1%	2.8%	2.3%	2.8%	5.1%
PUSSD	1,073	49.9%	3.5%	28.1%	15.9%	2.5%
RESD	100	62.0%	9.0%	23.0%	1.0%	5.0%
RUSD	3,130	53.8%	2.8%	17.1%	24.0%	2.4%
VVUSD	1,521	68.8%	3.5%	23.0%	2.4%	2.2%
District 1 Total	**14,814**	**63.6%**	**3.1%**	**19.4%**	**11.2%**	**2.7%**
Riverside County	26,115	64.4%	3.3%	19.6%	9.9%	2.8%
California	335,667	61.2%	2.9%	17.7%	14.6%	3.5%

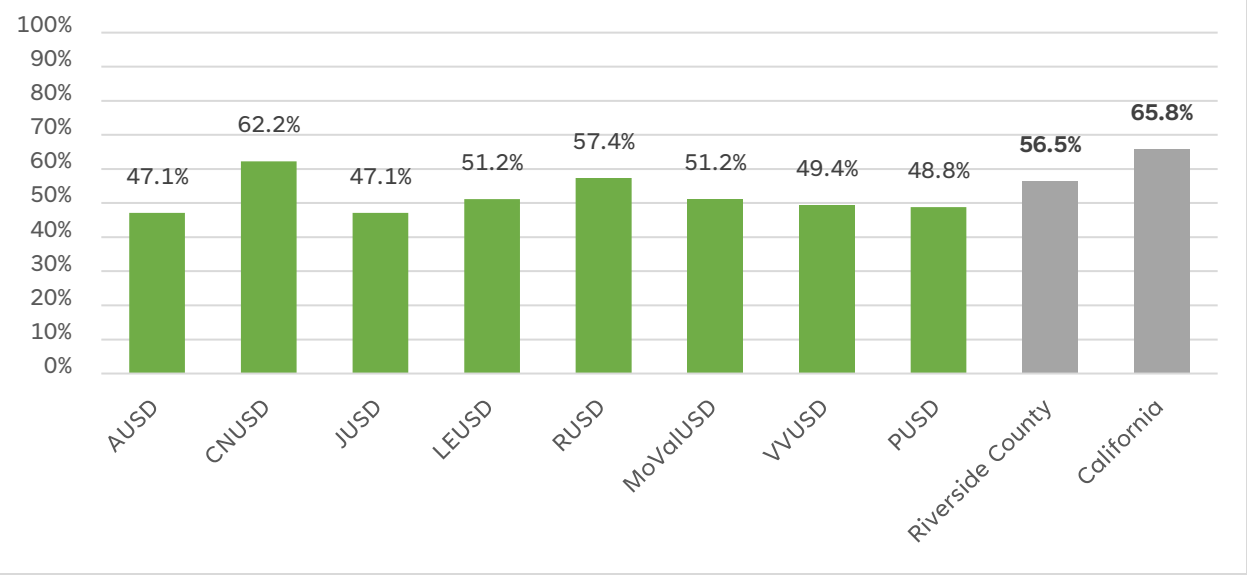
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).

Degree Attainment

College-Going Rates

The college-going rate (CGR) is the percentage of high school students who complete high school and then enroll, within 12 to 16 months, in a postsecondary institution in the United States. The school district with the highest CGR is CNUSD (62.2%), while the districts with the lowest CGR are AUSD and JUSD (47.1%). These local rates are below both county and state rates, as illustrated below.

Figure 14. College-Going Rate for High School Students



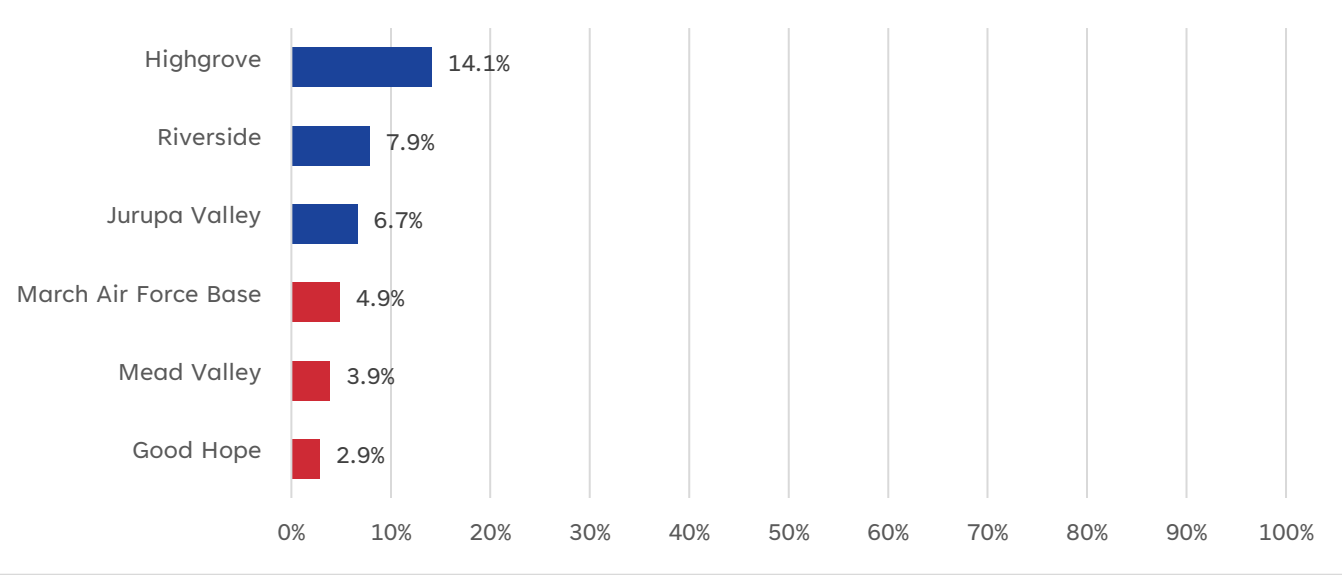
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2017-2018). Note: RESD, MUESD, PESD, and NUESD do not have any data for CGR since they do not have any high schools in their districts.

Associate Degree Attainment

In District 1, the top three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained an associate degree were Highgrove (14.1%), Riverside (7.9%), and Jurupa Valley (6.7%). Highgrove's rates of associate degree attainment are higher than for Riverside (8.3%), California (8.0%), and the United States (8.6%).[11] The bottom three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained an associate degree were Good Hope (2.9%), Mead Valley (3.9%), and March ARB (4.9%), which are significantly below the county, state, or national rates.

See Appendix 7 for associate degree attainment data for all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 15. Associate Degree (Ages 25+) by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[11] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

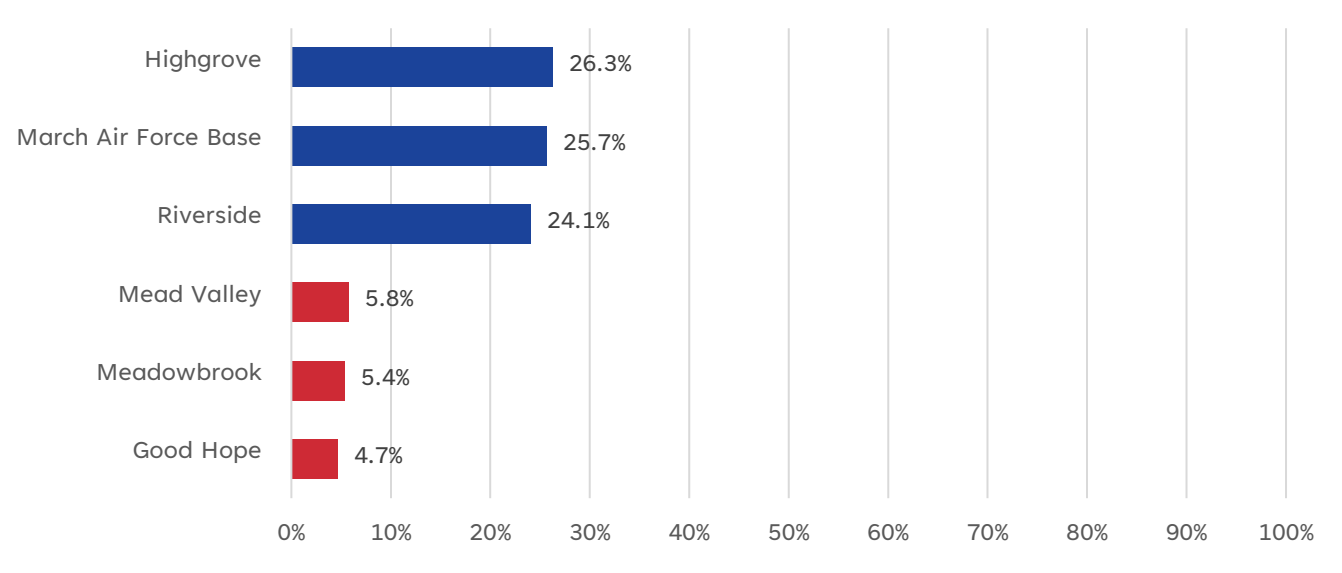
Bachelor's Degree or Higher Attainment

In District 1 of Riverside County, 11.8% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher – which is below the county (23.2%), state (34.7%) and national rates (32.9%).[12] As with other measures described, there are differences in the distribution of attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher among cities/CDPs.

The top three cities/CDPs with the highest rates of bachelor's degree or higher attainment are Highgrove (26.3%), March ARB (25.7%), and Riverside (24.1%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentages of bachelor's degree attainment are Good Hope (4.7%), Meadowbrook (5.4%), and Mead Valley (5.8%).

See Appendix 7 for bachelor's degree or higher attainment data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 16. Bachelor's Degree or Higher (Ages 25+) by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[12] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

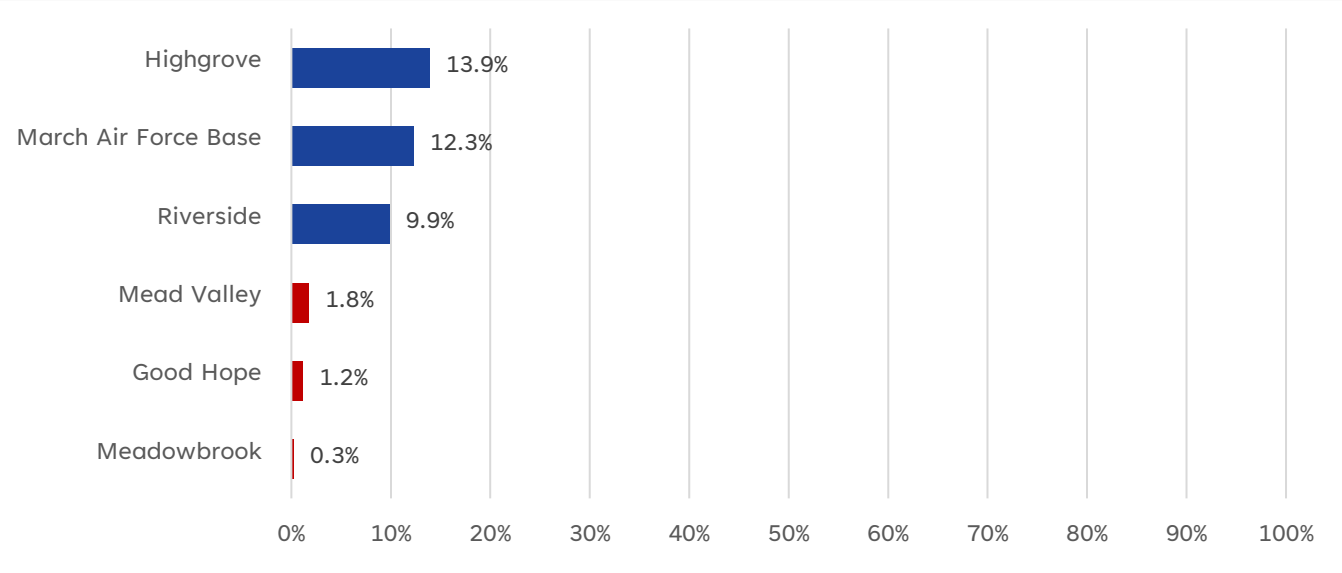
Graduate Degree Attainment

In District 1, 7.5% of adults aged 25 and over have a graduate degree, which is below the rates for Riverside County (8.3%), California (13.1%) and national (12.7%) rates. The top three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained a graduate degree are Highgrove (13.9%), March ARB (12.3%), and Riverside (9.9%), ranking higher than county rates but below state-with the exception of Highgrove and national rates.[13]

The bottom three cities/CDPs with the lower percentage of adults 25 years or older who obtained a graduate degree are Mead Valley (1.8%), Good Hope (1.2%), and Meadowbrook (0.3%) -- ranking well below county, state, and national averages.

See Appendix 7 for graduate degree attainment data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 17. Graduate Degree (Ages 25+) by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[13] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

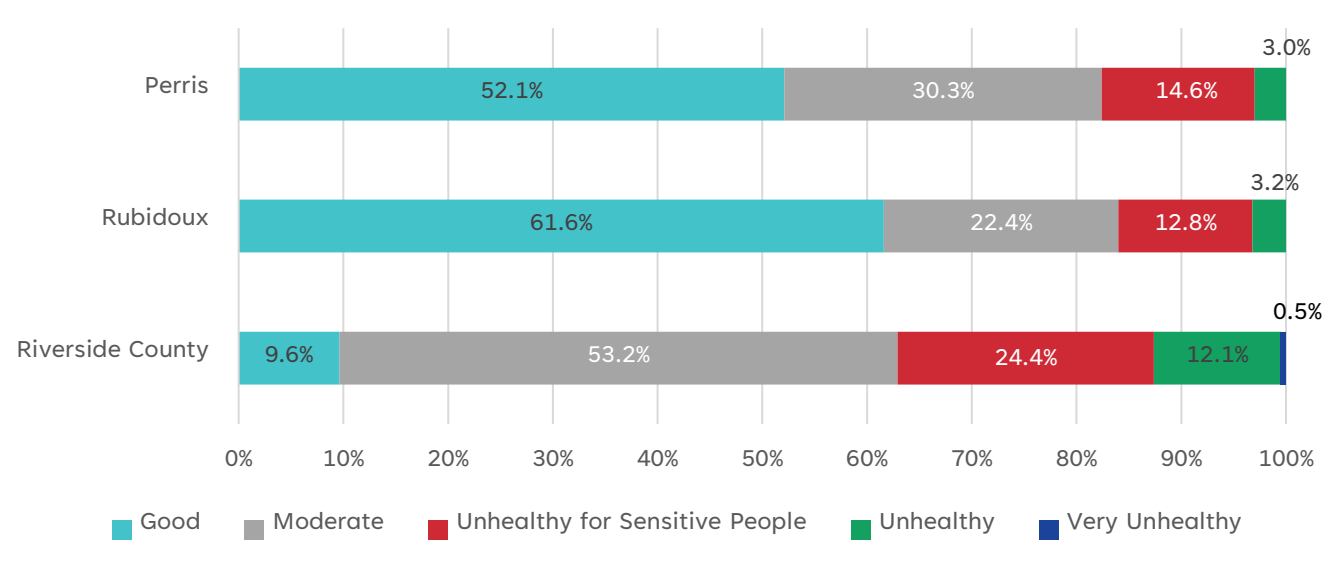
Environment

Air Quality

Data are presented below for two ozone pollution air quality monitoring stations in District 1 (in Perris and Rubidoux). As illustrated below, in 2021, 52.1% of the days in Perris and 61.6% of the days in Rubidoux had "good" air quality. Further, 30.3% of the days in Perris and 22.4% of the days in Rubidoux had "moderate" air quality. These ozone levels are better than the county average, which had only 9.6% of days with "good" air quality, 53.2% of days with "moderate" air quality, and 24.4% of days with air that was "unhealthy for sensitive people."

Note that there are only two monitoring stations in District 1, so there are limited conclusions that can be drawn from these data.

Figure 18. Air Quality Based on Ozone Pollution



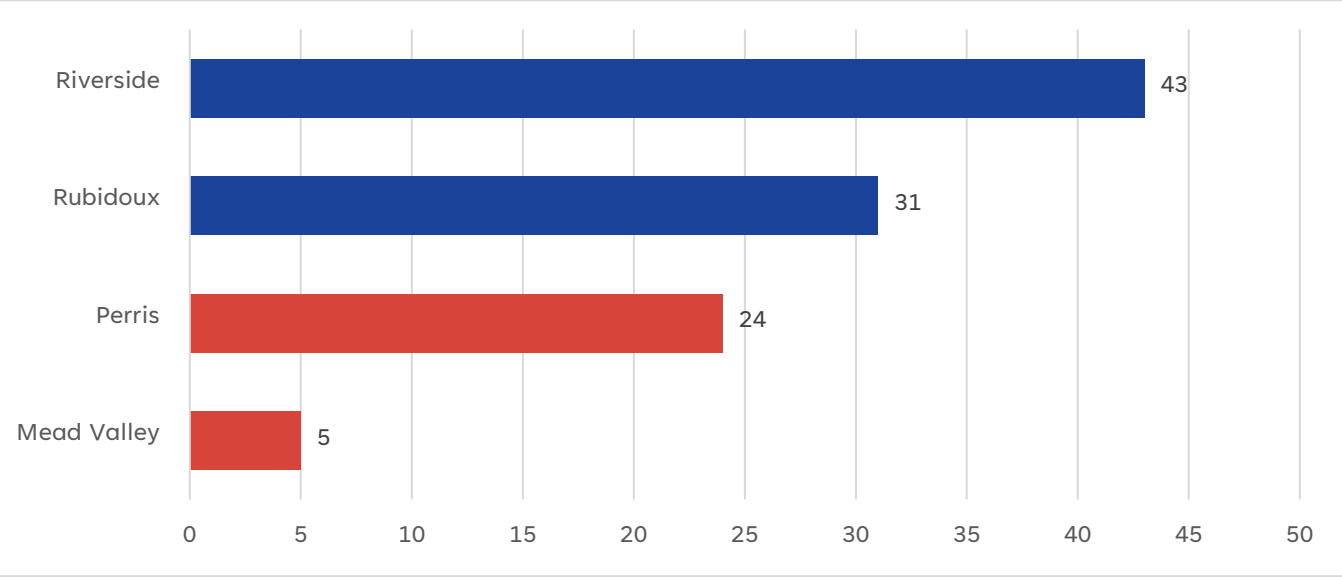
Source: US Environmental Protection Agency AQS (2021).

Walkability

A walk score measures the number of amenities in a community within a five-minute (or quarter-mile) walk. The higher the walk score, the more nearby amenities that community has, the more the community is considered pedestrian friendly. Amenities include grocery stores, retail stores, restaurants, schools, and parks. Amenities within a five-minute walk are given maximum points, and fewer points are given for amenities that are farther (no points given after a 30-minute walk). The walkability score is based on a scale that ranges from zero to 100 points.[14] A low score means a community requires a car for *almost all* errands. A high score means *most* or *all* errands can be done on foot.

The cities/CDPs with the highest (best) walk scores are Riverside (43) and Rubidoux (31). The cities/CDPs with the lowest (worst) walk scores are Perris (24) and Mead Valley (5). For comparison, California cities with the highest walk scores include Oakland (75) and San Francisco (89). Cities/CDPs with the best walk scores in District 1 are still relatively low. The highest-scoring city/CDP (Riverside; 43) still requires a car for *most* errands (whereas the lowest-scoring cities/CDPs require a car for *almost all* errands).

Figure 19. Walk Score in District 1 by City/CDP – Top Two vs. Bottom Two



Source: Walkscore.com (2022).

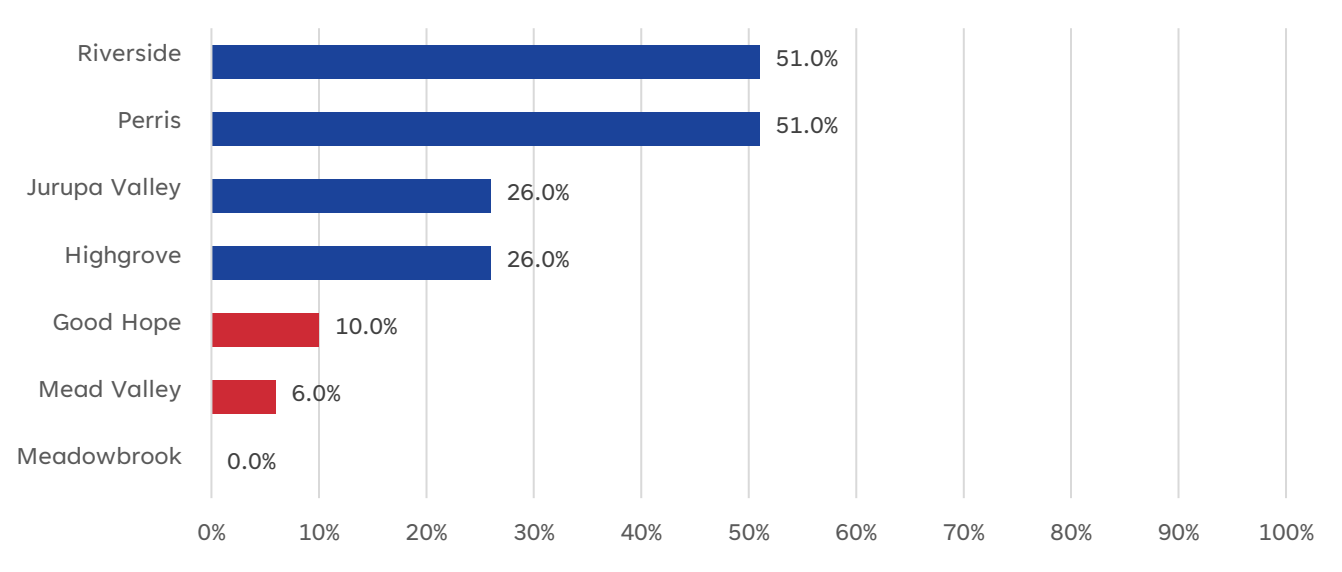
[14] https://www.walkscore.com/

Park Access

Having access to a nearby park benefits a community in many aspects. For example, regular physical activity can improve health and reduce the risks of disease. According to the Trust for Public Land, about two thirds of residents nationally live within a 10-minute walk of a park.[15] In District 1, the cities/CDPs with the highest percentages of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park are Riverside (51%), Perris (51%), Jurupa Valley (26%), and Highgrove (26%). In contrast, there are three cities/CDPs where 10% or less of residents have access to a park within a 10-minute walk, as illustrated below.

See Appendix 8 for park access data on 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 20. Percent of Residents Within a 10-minute Walk of a Park by City/CDP – Top Four vs. Bottom Three



Source: The Trust for Public Land (2022).

[15] The Trust for Public Land (2022). https://www.tpl.org/parkscore.

Economic Stability

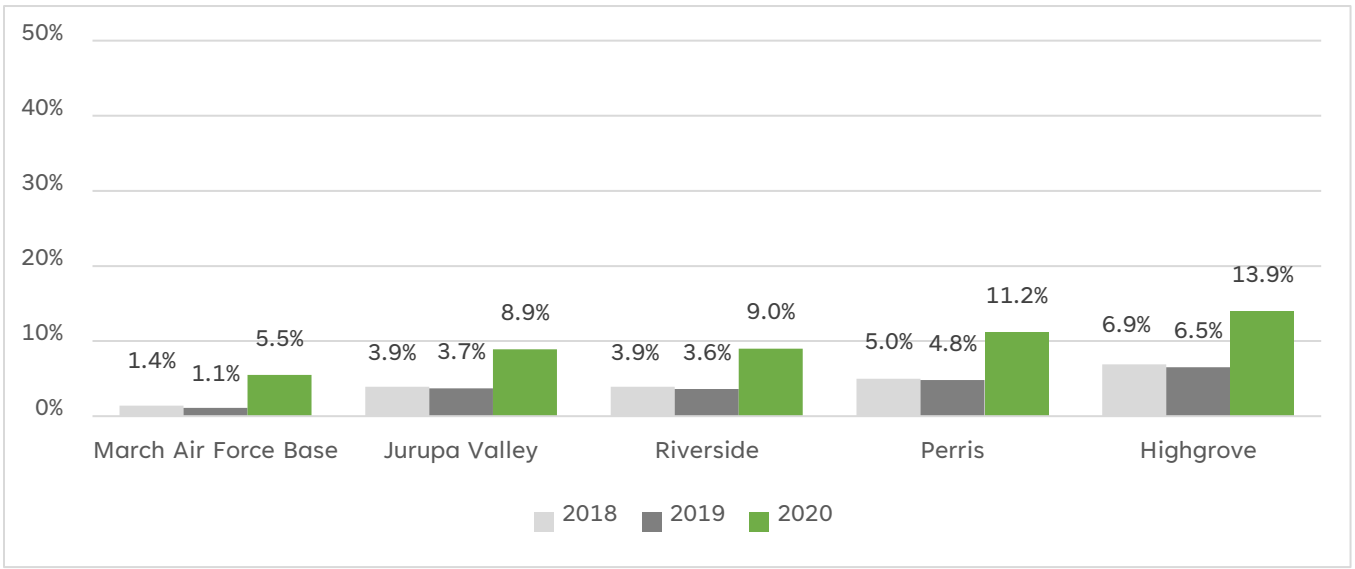
Unemployment

Unemployment data were available for five of the eight cities/CDPs of District 1. Collectively among these areas, the 2020 unemployment rate was 9.3%. This rate was similar to that of Riverside County (9.9%) and California (10.1%).

As illustrated below, unemployment rates were noticeably higher in 2020 compared to previous years (2019 and 2018). For the year 2020, Highgrove (13.9%) and Perris (11.2%) had the highest unemployment rates. Conversely, the cities/CDPs with the lowest unemployment rates, but not substantially lower than the aforementioned cities, were March ARB (5.5%), Jurupa valley (8.9%), and Riverside (9.0%).

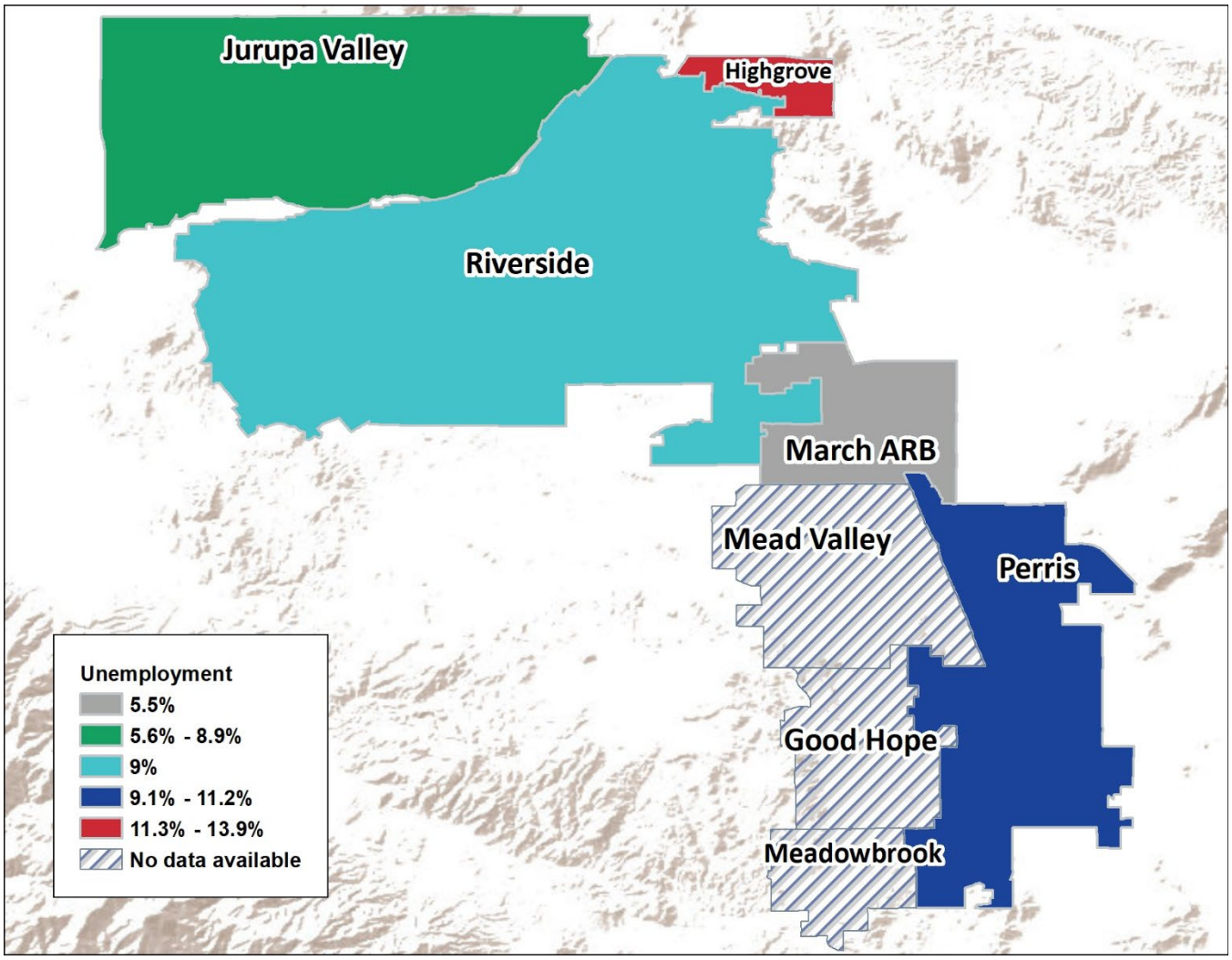
See Appendix 9 for unemployment rates of five cities/CDPs.

Figure 21. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020, 2019, 2018 Annual Average).

Figure 22. Map of District 1: 2020 Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

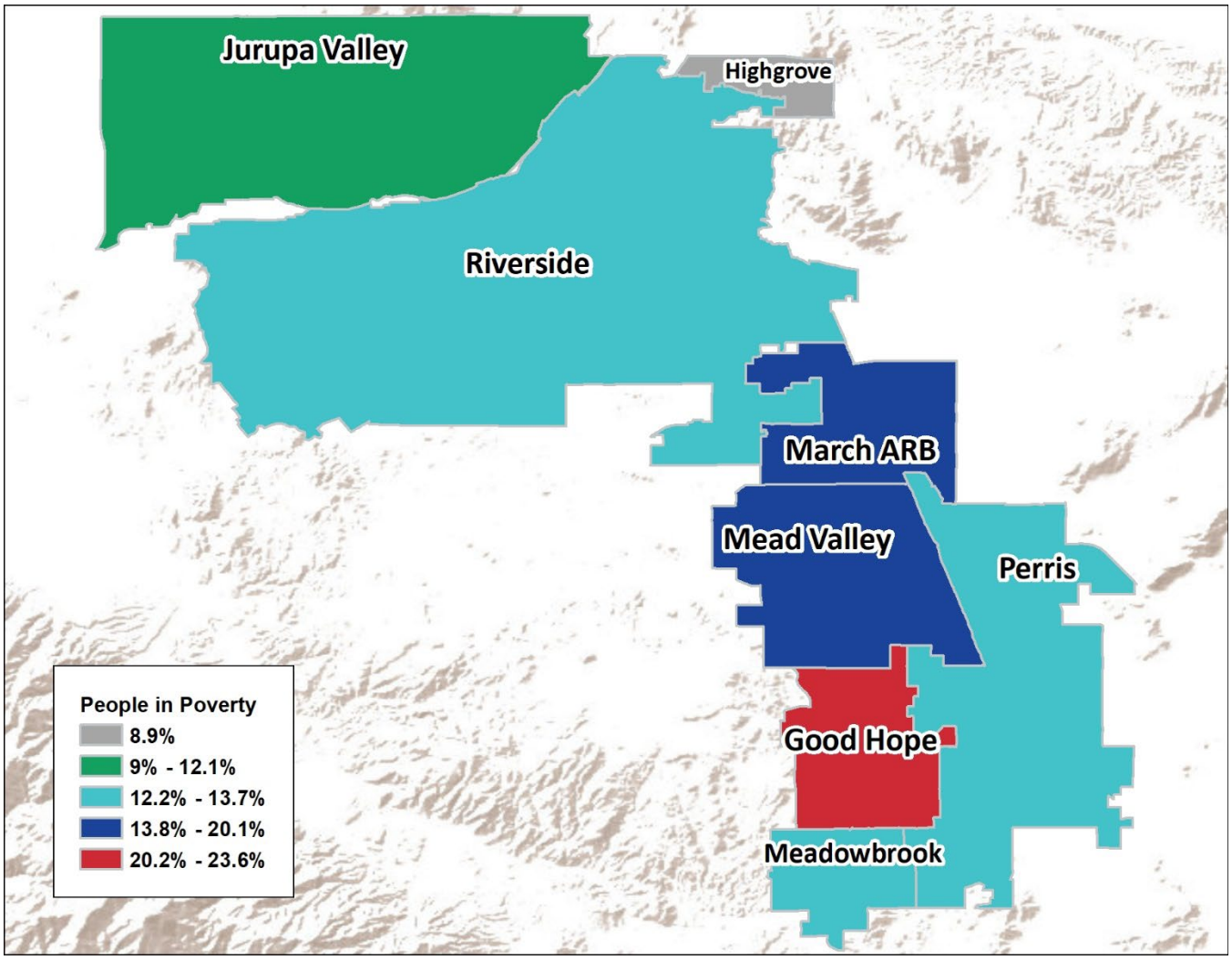


Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020 Annual Average) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

People Living in Poverty

The federal poverty level is a threshold that depends on both a household's size and income. In 2020, a single individual under age 65 would be considered living in poverty if their income was below $13,465. For a family of two, the poverty line was $17,331; for a family of three, the poverty line was $20,244.[16]

Figure 23. Map of District 1: People in Poverty by City/CDP



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

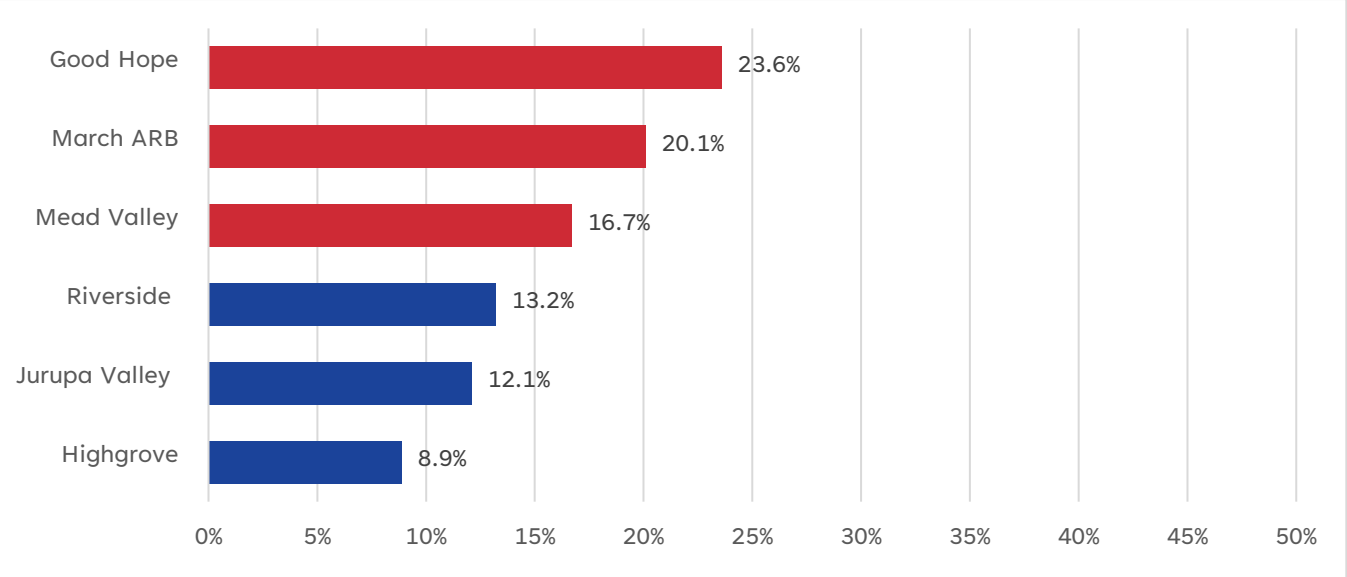
[16] United States Census Bureau. (2022). Poverty Thresholds. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/income-poverty/historical-poverty-thresholds.html

In District 1, approximately 13.3% of the population (all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old) are below the federal poverty line. This rate is approximately similar to that of Riverside County (12.5%) as well as the state (12.6%) and national poverty rates (12.8%).

Some cities/CDPs differ from District 1's poverty rate. As illustrated below, the cities/CDPs with the highest poverty rates are Good Hope (23.6%), March ARB (20.1%), and Mead Valley (16.7%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest poverty rates are Riverside (13.2%), Jurupa Valley (12.1%), and Highgrove (8.9%).

See Appendix 10 for poverty data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 24. Poverty by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

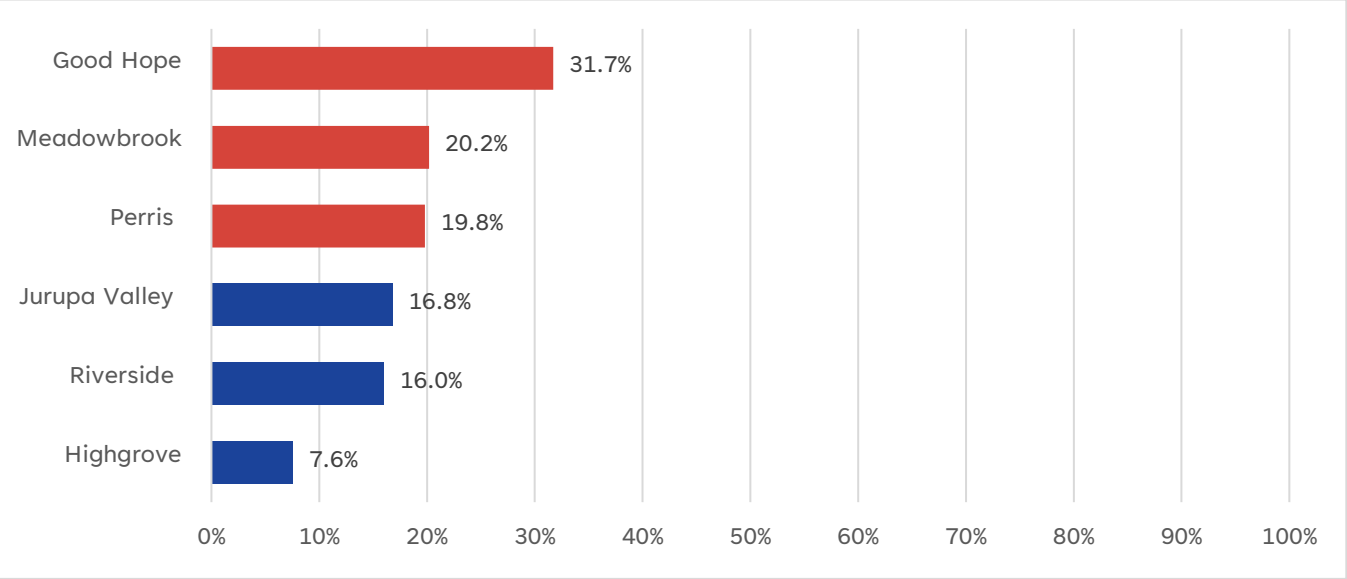
Children in Poverty (Ages 0 to 17)

Child poverty rates at all levels are higher than the general poverty rate. The rate for child poverty in District 1 was 17.4% which is comparable to that of Riverside County (16.2%), California (16.8%), and the nation (17.5%).

Child poverty varies sharply by location, similar to other economic and social measures. That said, some of the cities/CDPs in District 1 have substantially higher child poverty rates than the County overall. The cities/CDPs with the highest rates of child poverty are Good Hope (31.7%), Meadowbrook (20.2%), and Perris (19.8%). Conversely, the cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of child poverty include Jurupa Valley (16.8%), Riverside (16.0%), and Highgrove (7.6%).

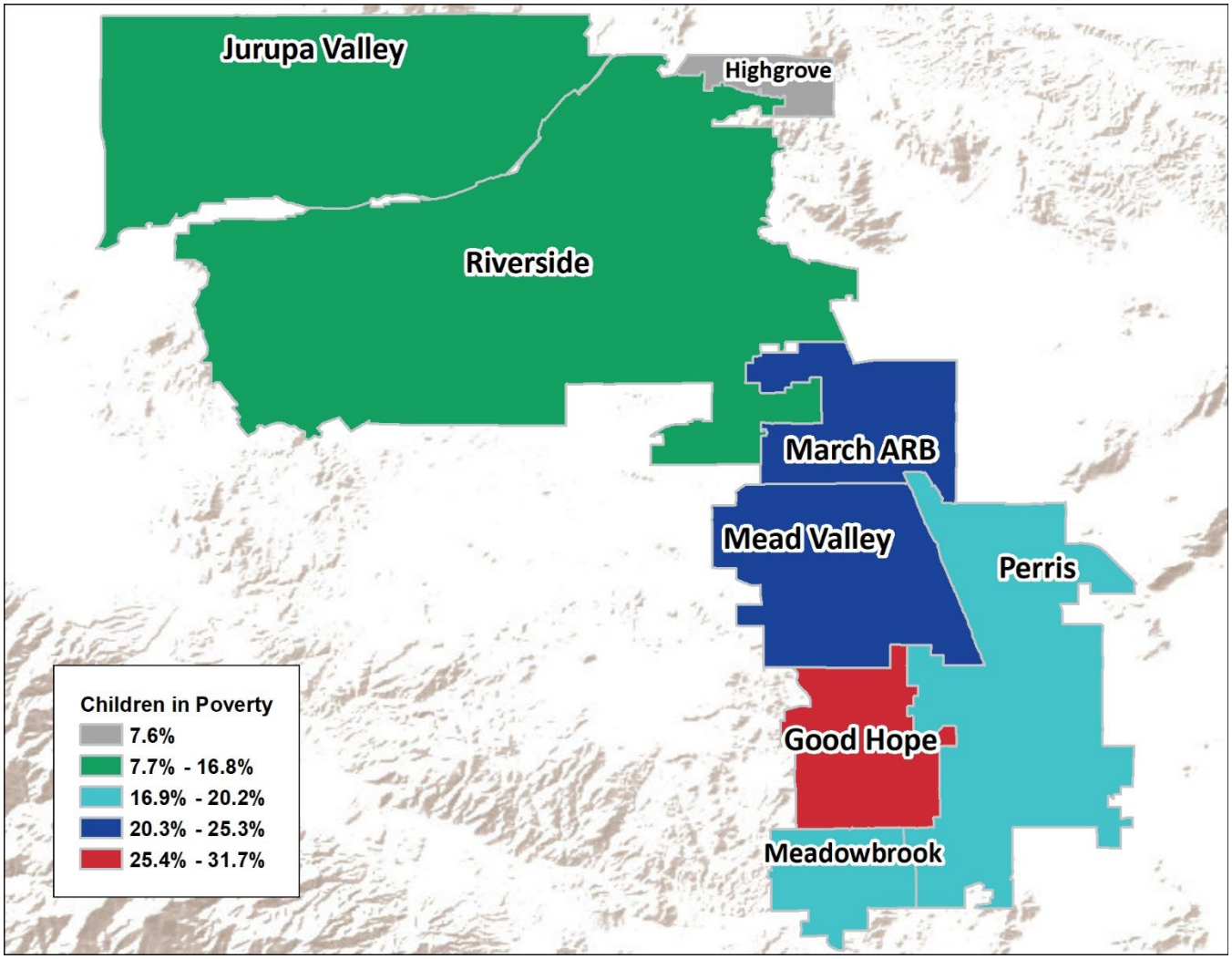
See Appendix 11 for child poverty data on all 8 cities/CDPs in District 1.

Figure 25. Children Living in Poverty by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Figure 26. Map of District 1: Children in Poverty by City/CDP



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

See Appendix 11 for child poverty data on all eight cities/CDPs.

Internet Access

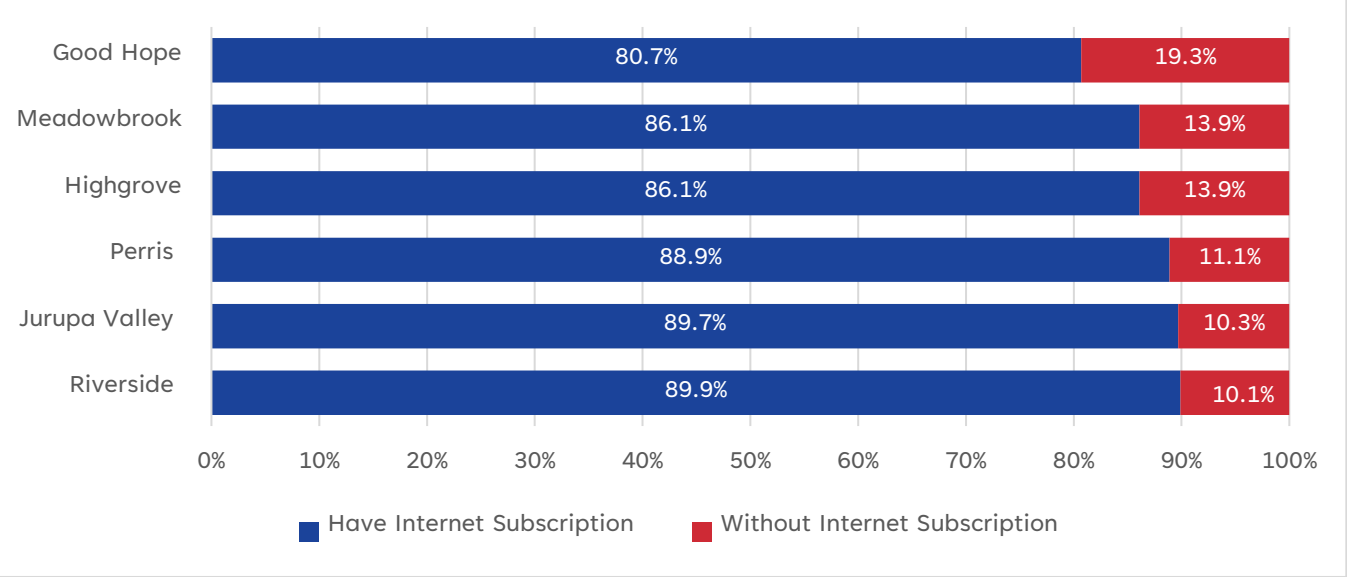
Those with an Internet subscription may have broadband services such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL. Those without an Internet subscription include people who access the Internet without a subscription or do not have any Internet access. This measure is increasingly important as the Internet is necessary for accessing economic, educational, and other resources.

In District 1, about 89.3% of households have Internet access. The rate of Internet access in District 1 is similar to Riverside County (89.5%), California (89.1%), and, to a lesser extent, the nation (85.5%).

The three cities/CDPs with the highest proportions of a lack of internet access include Aguanga Good Hope (19.3%), Meadowbrook (13.9%), and Highgrove (13.9%). In contrast, the cities with the highest proportions of internet access include Perris (11.1%), Jurupa Valley (10.3%), and Riverside (10.1%).

See Appendix 12 for Internet access data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 27. Home Internet Access by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



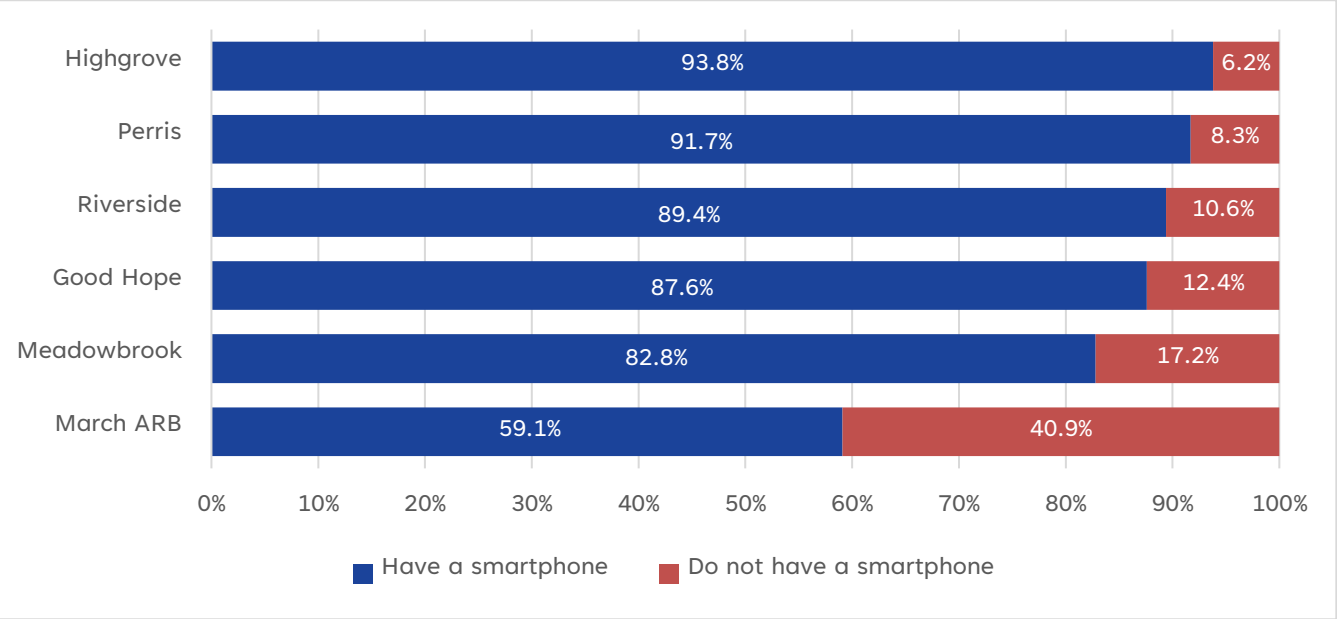
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Smartphone Access

In District 1 approximately 89.5% of residents have a smartphone, which is just slightly more than the proportion of residents in Riverside County (87.2%) and the state (87.9%). For individuals who do not have a computer or home Internet, a smartphone is often the only connection to the Internet. The three cities/CDPs with the lowest smartphone access rates are March ARB (59.1%), Meadowbrook (82.8%), and Good Hope (87.6%). In contrast, the cities/CDPs with the highest smartphone access rates are Highgrove (93.8%), Perris (91.7%), and Riverside (89.4%) have smartphones.

See Appendix 13 for smartphone data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 28. Have a Smartphone by City/CDPs – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



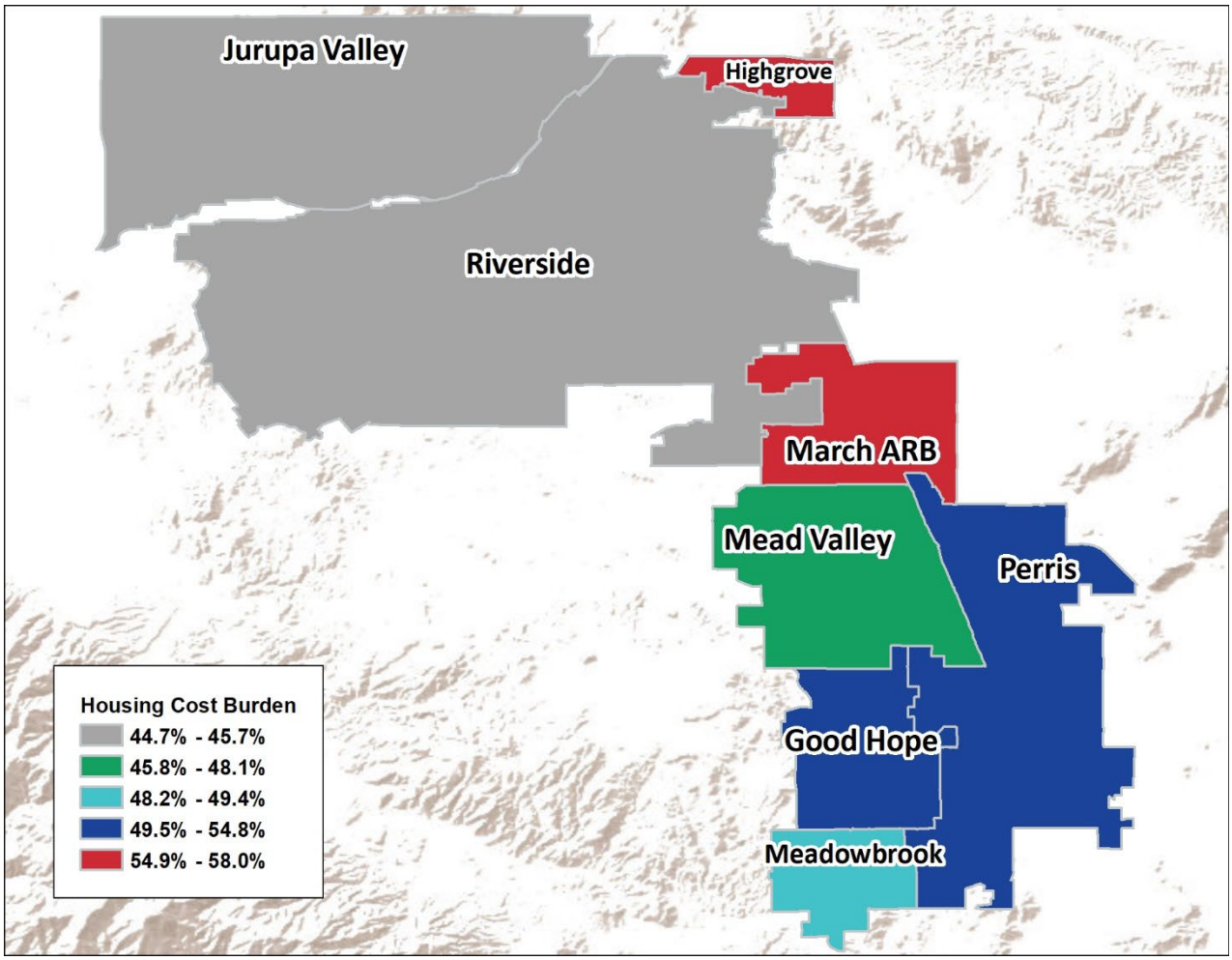
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Housing

Housing Cost Burden

Housing cost-burdened households are those with rent or mortgage payments that are more than 30% of total household income.[17] Households that spend less than 30% of income on rent or mortgage payments can more readily afford other necessities and absorb emergency costs than those who spend more on housing. Note that the housing cost burden is affected by both housing costs and income. That is, some communities with a high housing cost burden may have relatively inexpensive housing, but incomes may be very low.

Figure 29. Map of District 1: Housing Cost Burden by City/CDP



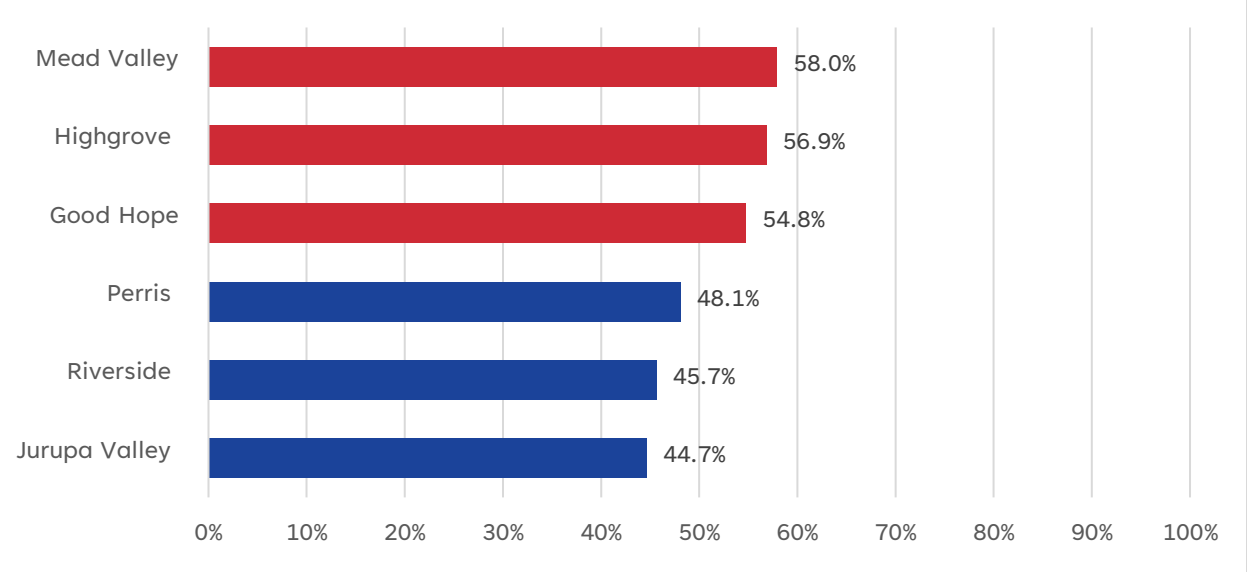
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

[17] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Affordable Housing. Available online here: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/

In District 1, 46.4% of households are housing cost-burdened – this rate is higher than the national rate (37.2%), but close to the California rate (46.5%) and Riverside County rate (46.9%).[18] The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of households that experience housing cost burden are Mead Valley (58.0%), Highgrove (56.9%), and Good Hope (54.8%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest proportion are Perris (48.1%), Riverside (45.7%), and Jurupa Valley (44.7%).

See Appendix 14 for the housing cost burden on all 8 cities/CDPs. The appendix includes separated data for renters, homeowners, and both combined.

Figure 30. Households Spending 30%+ of Income on Housing by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[18] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Chronic Homelessness Point-In-Time Count

Data on homelessness are drawn from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which annually conducts a national homeless point-in-time count throughout all counties. Data on those experiencing unsheltered homelessness are collected via a street-based, in-person count.[19] The table below shows the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in District 1. Riverside has the highest total number of unsheltered homeless (514 people), followed by Jurupa Valley (96 people) and Perris (59 people). In total, there are approximately 669 unsheltered homeless people in District 1.

Table 9. Number of Unsheltered Homeless People

City/CDP	2022
Jurupa Valley	96
Perris	59
Riverside	514
District 1 Total	**669**

Source: Riverside County Point-in-Time Count (2022).

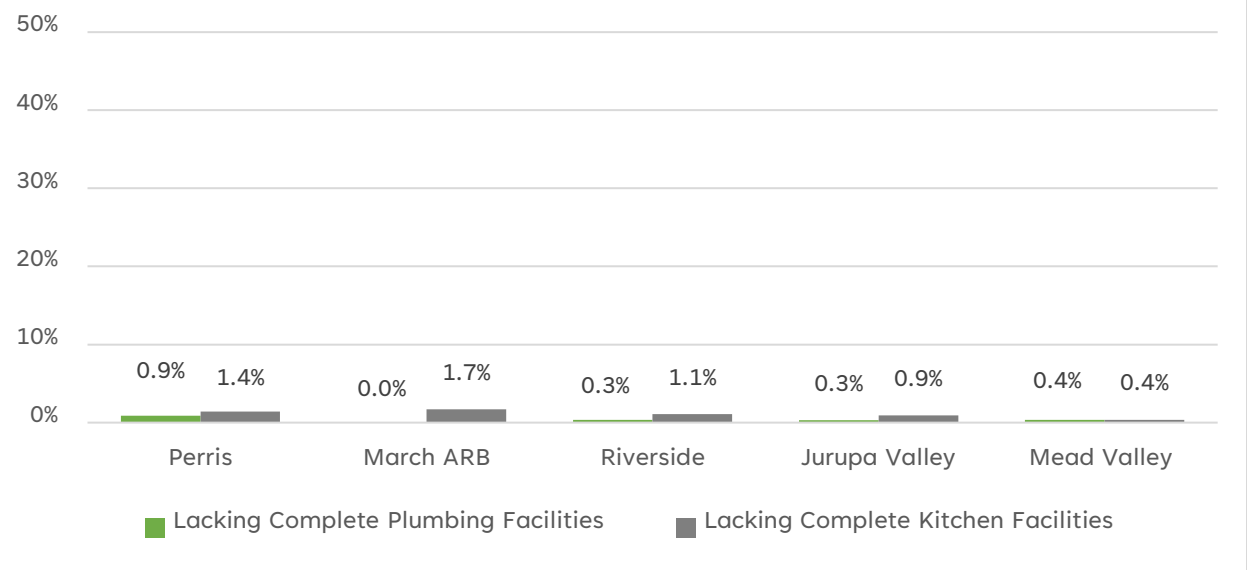
[19] Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (2022). County of Riverside 2022 Point-In-Time Count. Available online at https://rivcopitc2022-countyofriverside.hub.arcgis.com.

Substandard Housing

Substandard housing is defined by state and local governments as housing that has incomplete bathroom and/or kitchen facilities.[20] The U.S. Census (American Community Survey) tracks data on the number of households with complete plumbing facilities (i.e., hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower). The U.S. Census also tracks data on the number of households with complete kitchen facilities (i.e., a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator).[21]

In District 1, 0.4% of homes lack complete plumbing, and 1.0% lack complete kitchen facilities. In Riverside County, the figures are 0.4% for plumbing and 0.8% for kitchen facilities. These figures are comparable to statewide and national averages. In District 1, Perris has the highest percentage of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities (0.9%), and March ARB has the highest percentage lacking kitchen facilities (1.7%). Other cities/CDPs with substandard facilities include Riverside, Jurupa Valley, and Mead Valley. See Appendix 15 for substandard housing data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 31. Top Five Cities/CDPs Lacking Complete Kitchen and/or Plumbing Facilities



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

[20] American Community Survey. Why We Ask: Acreage, Agricultural Sales, and Business on Property. Available online here: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about/qbyqfact/Housing.pdf

[21] American Community Survey. "We asked... you told us." Complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. Available online here: https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1990/cqc/cqc-25.pdf

Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

The California Department of Education defines homeless children and youths as those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.[22] This homeless data would include, for example, children and youths living in motels, shelters, or substandard housing and those who are sharing a home with other persons due to economic or other hardship.

As illustrated below, the highest proportion of homeless students is found in Lake Elsinore Unified (7.1%), followed by Nuview Union (7.0%). There are fewer homeless youth in Corona-Norco Unified (0.2%), Jurupa Unified (0.5%), and Menifee Union (0.7%).

Figure 32. Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

School District	Percent
Alvord Unified School District	4.8%
Corona-Norco Unified School District	0.2%
Jurupa Unified School District	0.5%
Lake Elsinore Unified School District	7.1%
Menifee Union School District	0.7%
Moreno Valley Unified School District	3.0%
Nuview Union School District	7.0%
Perris Elementary School District	2.0%
Perris Union High School District	5.1%
Riverside Unified School Distict	2.8%
Romoland Elementary School District	2.1%
Val Verde Unified School District	3.2%
Riverside County	2.4%
California	2.9%

Source: California Department of Education (2021-2022). California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System (CALPADS) UPC Source File for grades K–12.

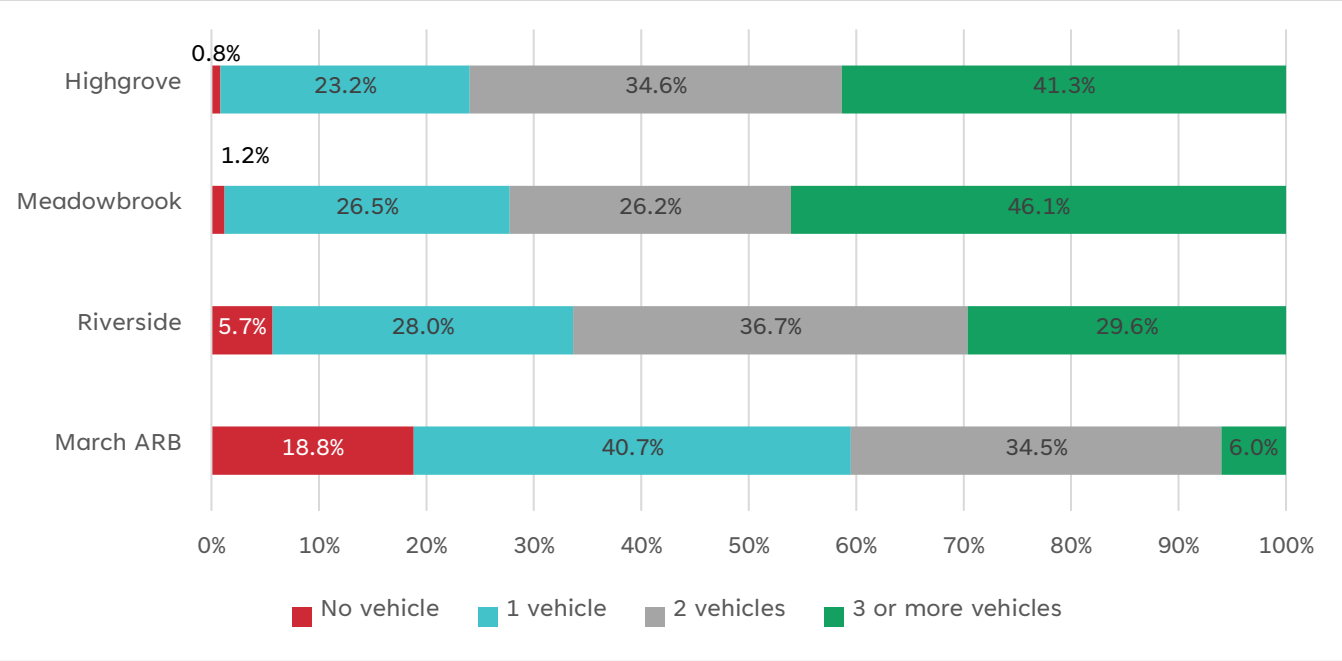
[22] California Department of Education (2021). Definition of Homelessness. Available online here: https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/homelessdef.asp

Transportation Access

In District 1, 5.0% of households have no available vehicle. As illustrated below, 18.8% of households in March ARB and 5.7% in Riverside have no access to a vehicle. In contrast, 1.2% of households in Highgrove and 0.8% households in Meadowbrook no households have no access to a vehicle.

See Appendix 16 for vehicle access data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 33. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP – Top Two vs. Bottom Two



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

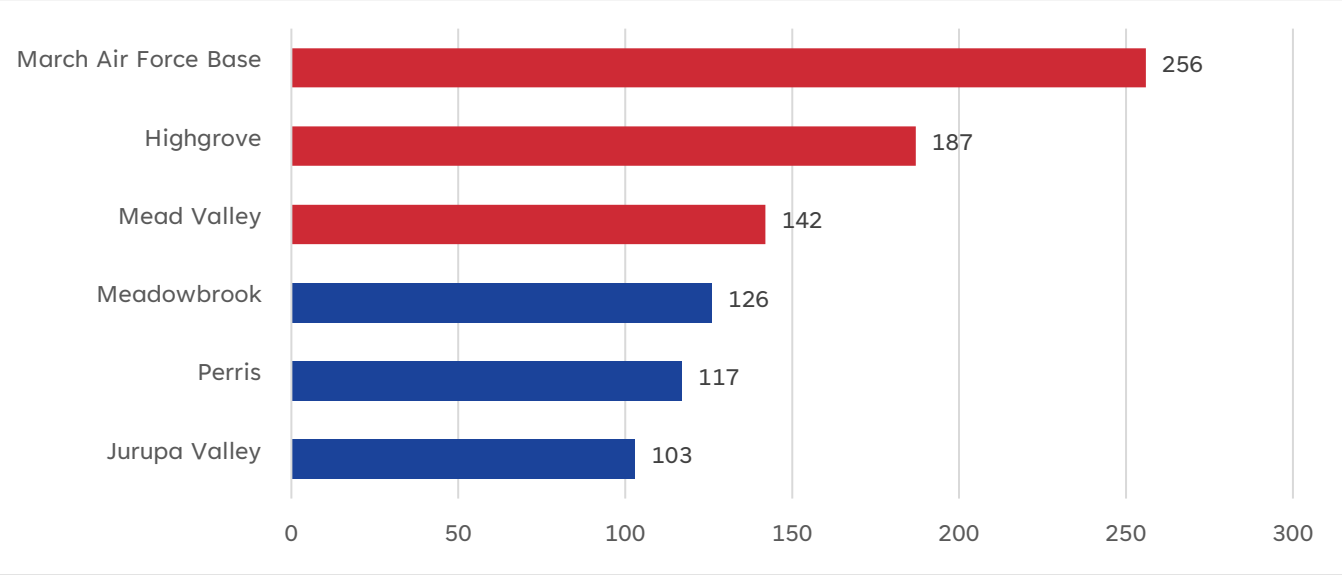
Injury and Violence

Total Crime Index

The total crime index is an aggregate of all crimes, both personal and property crimes, per 100,000 people in a year. Specifically, the total crime index includes murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. As illustrated below, the city/CDP with the highest total crime index is March ARB (256), followed by Highgrove (187) and Mead Valley (142). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Meadowbrook (126), Perris (117), and Jurupa Valley (103).

See Appendix 17 for crime data on all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 34. Total Crimes per 100,000 Population Per Year by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: Data from Applied Geographic Solutions, which utilizes data from Uniform Crime Report. (2021).

Homicides

Data on homicide and non-negligent manslaughter can be obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which draws its data from municipal police departments. In District 1, three police departments have available data. For 2020, District 1 had an average of 4.3 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, higher than the state (3.3 per 100,000) and county averages (2.6 per 100,000). Riverside had the highest rate (4.9 per 100,000), followed by Perris (3.9 per 100,000) and Jurupa Valley (2.8 per 100,000).

Table 10. Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Arrest Rate per 100,000

Reporting Agency	Number of Arrests	Population	Rate per 100,000
Jurupa Valley Police Department	3	106,646	2.8
Riverside Police Department	16	327,569	4.9
Perris Police Department	3	77,708	3.9
District 1 Total	**22**	**511,923**	**4.3**
Riverside County	63	2,418,185	2.6
California	1,320	39,538,223	3.3
United States	9,938	331,449,281	3.0

Source: 2020 crime data are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Data Explorer. Population data are from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates (2016-2020) and were used to calculate the rate per 100,000. California data are from 730 law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data out of 743 total law enforcement agencies in California. United States data are from 11,788 law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data out of 18,671 total law enforcement agencies in the country.

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

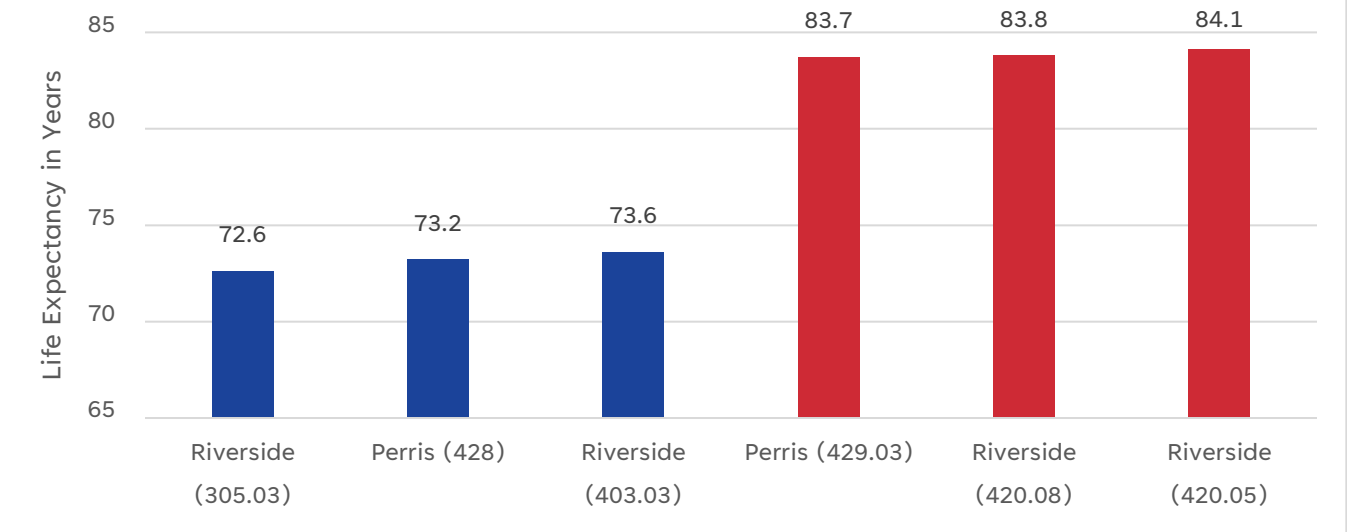
Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy can be influenced by lifestyle behaviors as well as environmental conditions. In District 1, the average life expectancy at birth is 81.4 years, similar to Riverside County's average (79.0), California's average (81.3), and, to a lesser extent, the U.S. average (78.7).

Differences in life expectancy can be found according to the census tract, as illustrated below. Some areas of Riverside and Perris have substantially higher years of life expectancy. For instance, the areas with the highest life expectancies include Riverside (census tract 420.05), another area of Riverside (census tract 420.08), and Perris (census tract 429.03), with life expectancies of 84.1, 83.8, and 83.7, respectively.

In contrast, those born in Riverside (census tract 403.03), Perris (census tract 428), and another part of Riverside (census tract 305.03), have lower life expectancies of 73.6, 73.2, and 72.6, respectively. These rates are substantially lower than the county (79.0), state (81.3), and national rates (78.7). Thus, on average, children born in certain areas of Riverside and Perris live about 10 years less than their counterparts in other neighborhoods of the same cities. See Appendix 18 for life expectancy by census tracts for District 1.

Figure 35. Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: Tejada-Vera B, Bastian B, Arias E, Escobedo LA., Salant B, Life Expectancy Estimates by U.S. Census Tract, 2010-2015. National Center for Health Statistics. (2020). Available online here: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/.

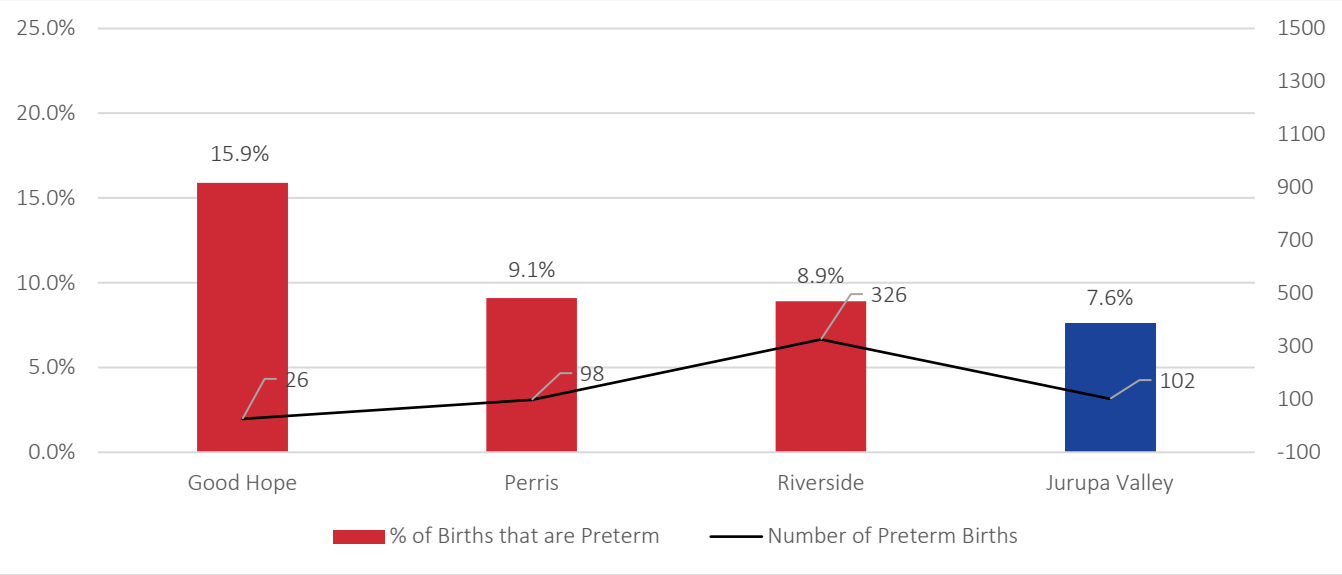
Total Preterm Live Births

A preterm birth takes place before 37 weeks of pregnancy—typically, full-term pregnancy lasts 40 weeks. Pre-term babies face obstacles as their bodies are less prepared for the outside world.[23] Nationally, 10.0% of births are preterm[24], as are 8.7% in California.[25]

The figure below highlights the total number of preterm births and the percentage of preterm births (out of all births) by city/CDP. The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of preterm births (which all exceed the rates for the state and the nation) include Good Hope (15.9%), Perris (9.1%), and Riverside (8.9%). The city/CDP with the lowest proportion of preterm births is Jurupa Valley (7.6%).

See Appendix 19 for preterm birth data on 8 cities/CDPs; note that not all cities have comprehensive preterm data available.

Figure 36. Number & Percent of Preterm Births by City/CDP – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

[23] World Health Organization. What Health Challenges do Pre-Term Babies Face? November (2013). Available online at: https://www.who.int/news-room/q-a-detail/what-health-challenges-do-preterm-babies-face

[24] Centers for Disease Control. National Vital Statistics Report. (2018). Available online here: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr68/nvsr68_13-508.pdf

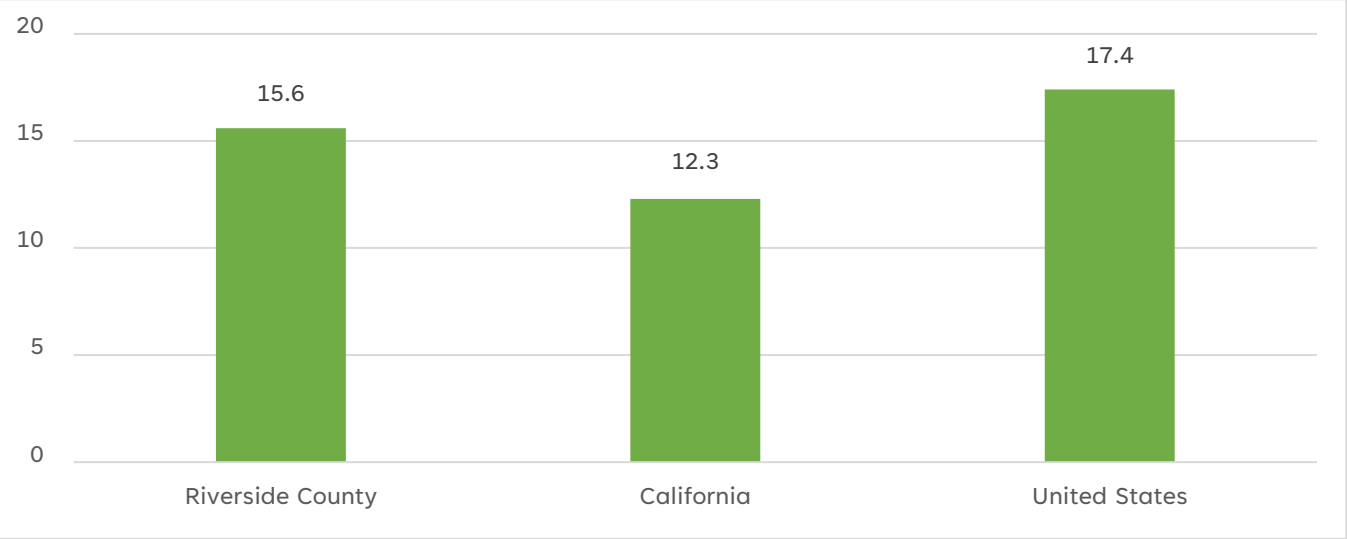
[25] California Department of Public Health (2019). Birth Statistical Master Files; CDC WONDER, Natality Public-Use Data.

Teen Pregnancy Rates

Teen pregnancy rates are important due to differences in health outcomes for the mother and child. For example, teen mothers are more likely than mothers in their 20s and early 30s to have premature births, infants with low birthweight, and higher rates of infancy deaths.[26] The children of teen mothers are also at increased risk for physical, behavioral, cognitive, and academic challenges later in life.[27]

Although there is no local data available for teen pregnancy rates, there are data on teen mothers at the county, state, and national levels. As illustrated below, the birth rate among teenage mothers per 1,000 in Riverside County (15.6) is slightly higher than that of California (12.3) and slightly lower than that of the United States (17.4).

Figure 37. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 people



Source: California Department of Public Health (2016-2018).

[26] https://youth.gov/youth-topics/pregnancy-prevention/adverse-effects-teen-pregnancy

[27] https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/family-planning?topicid=13

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness

This section explores physical activity by age group and food insecurity. Regular exercise is fundamental to reducing health risks. Additionally, food insecurity is an indicator not only of physical health but also of broader household challenges of securing sufficient resources.

Nutrition

Food insecurity is defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a lack of consistent access to enough food to be active and healthy. Food insecurity is an important marker because it is not an isolated health issue, as it often overlaps with poverty and the lack of other basic needs.

Households Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

The federal food stamp program is known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); in California, SNAP is known as CalFresh.[28] Individuals are eligible for CalFresh if they have a maximum gross household income of up to 200% of the federal poverty level.[29] Eligible households can receive up to $194 per month in food.[30] The American Community Survey provides data on the percentage of households enrolled in CalFresh/SNAP/food stamps.

[28] CalFresh. California Department of Social Services. Available online at: https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/calfresh

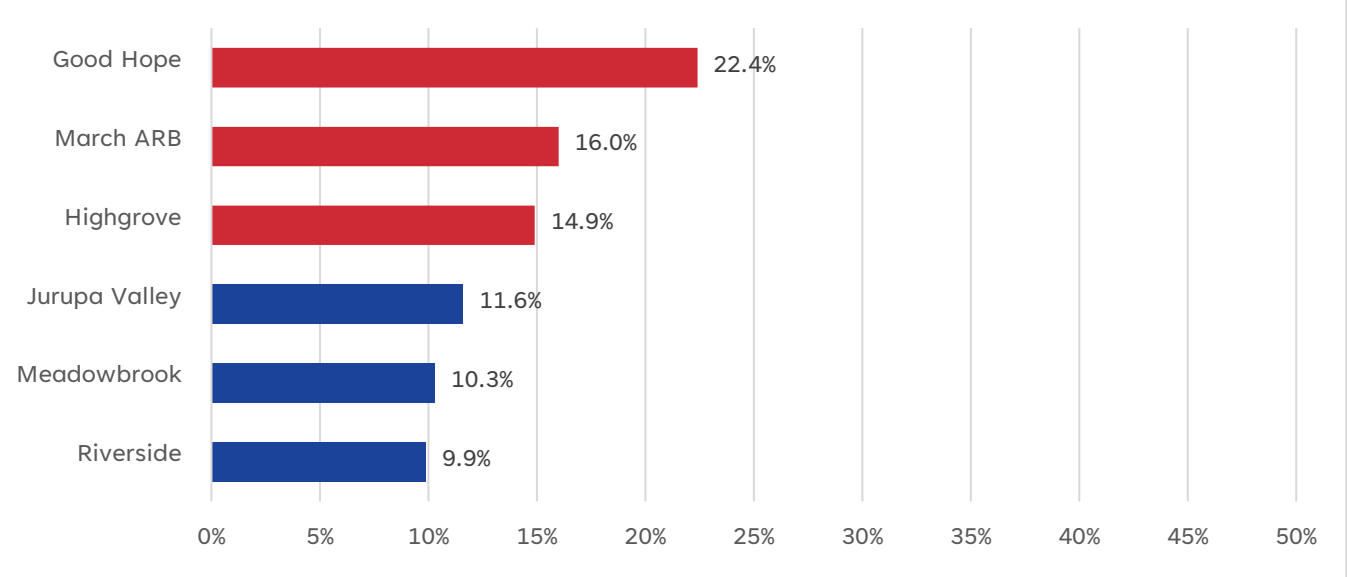
[29] Eligibility and Issuance Requirements. California Department of Social Services. Available online at: https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/calfresh/eligibility-and-issuance-requirements

[30] Food Stamps EBT Card Guidelines. Available online at: https://foodstampsebt.com/food-stamps-eligibility/

In District 1, roughly 11.1% of households receive food stamp/SNAP benefits, which is slightly higher than the county (9.2%) and state (9.0%) rates. However, the percentage of households receiving food stamp/SNAP benefits is slightly below the rate for the nation (11.4%). As illustrated below, Good Hope (22.4%), March ARB (16.0%), and Highgrove (14.9%) have the highest proportions of households receiving food stamp/SNAP benefits. In contrast, Jurupa Valley (11.6%), Meadowbrook (10.3%), and Riverside (9.9%) have the lowest food stamp/SNAP benefits rates.

See Appendix 20 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data for all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 38. Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits



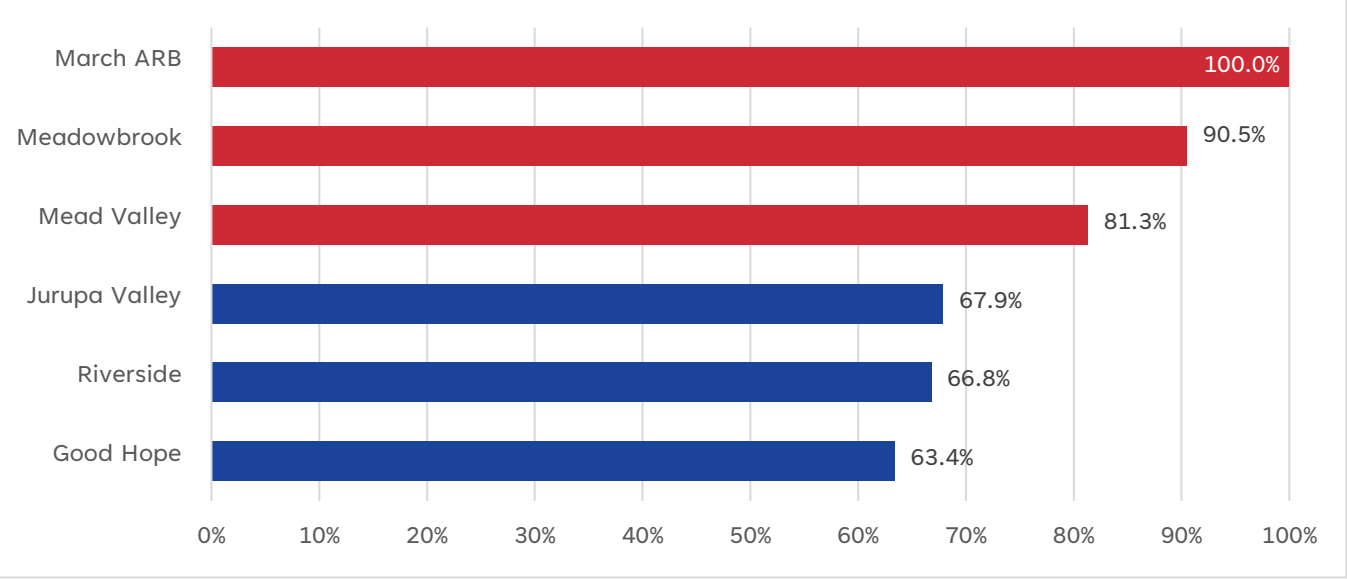
Note: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Households with Children Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

CalFresh participation rates are significantly higher among households with children than for all households combined. In District 1, 70.2% of households with children receive food stamp/SNAP benefits. This rate is notably greater than Riverside County (63.0%) and California (60.4%) but substantially greater than the nation (49.2%). As illustrated below, March ARB (100.0%), Meadowbrook (90.5%), and Mead Valley (81.3%) have the highest rates of households with children receiving food stamps/SNAP. In contrast, Jurupa Valley (67.9%), Riverside (66.8%), and Good Hope (63.4%) have the lowest rates of households with children receiving food stamps/SNAP.

See Appendix 21 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data for children in all 8 cities/CDPs.

Figure 39. Households with Children Under 18 Receiving Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits



Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

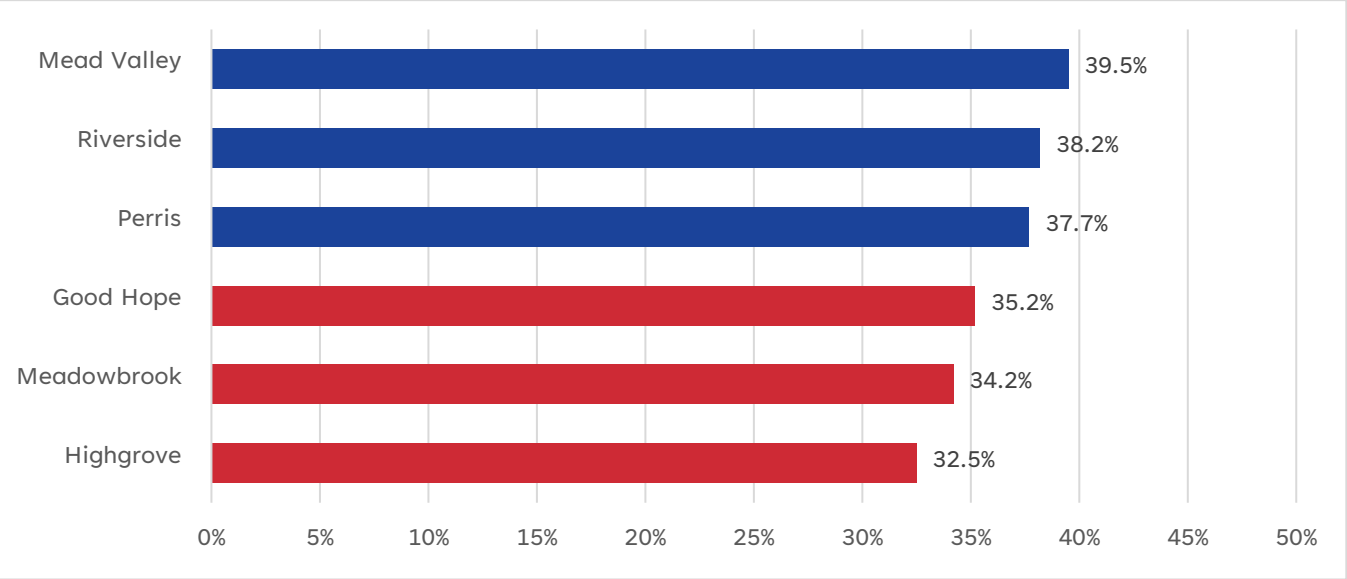
Physical Activity

Regular Exercise Among Adults

One measure of regular exercise is the percentage of adults who walked at least 150 minutes (2.5 hours) in the prior week. In California, 38.9% of adults walk at least 150 minutes per week, and in Riverside County, the rate is 36.9%. As illustrated below, Mead Valley (39.5%), Riverside (38.2%), and Perris (37.7%) had the highest percentages of adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week. These rates are approximately similar to Riverside County and California. In contrast, Good Hope (35.2%), Meadowbrook (34.2%), and Highgrove (32.5%) have the lowest rates for adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week.

See Appendix 22 for walking data for adults for 8 cities/CDPs in District 1.

Figure 40. Walking (Adults) – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Neighborhood Edition (2016). Adults ages 18+ who walked for transportation or leisure for at least 150 minutes in the past week.

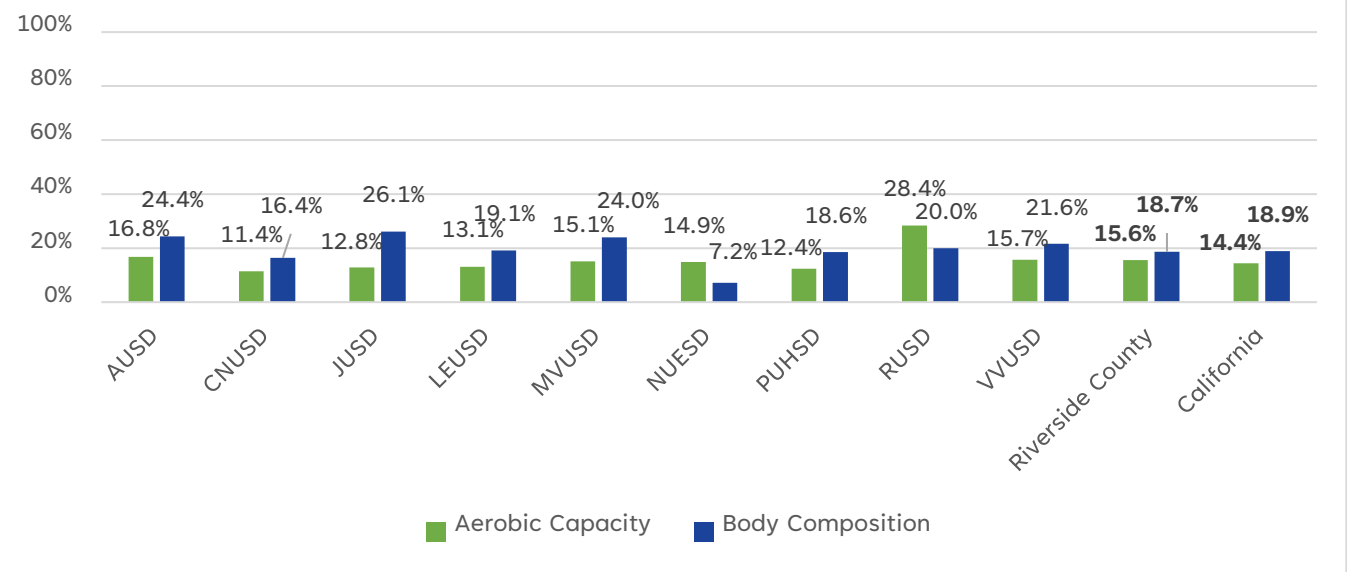
Fitness Among Children

Data on regular exercise among children are gathered and provided by the California Physical Fitness Test, which is administered annually for public school students in the fifth, seventh, and ninth grades.[31] The Physical Fitness Test includes a range of comprehensive assessments, including aerobic capacity and body composition.[32] If a student's fitness falls far enough to indicate a possible health risk, this is marked as "needs improvement—health risk."

Over a quarter (26.1%) of ninth graders at JUSD were graded as "need improvement—health risk" in body composition, which is considerably higher than Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). In contrast, ninth graders at NUESD had the lowest percentage (7.2%) of "need improvement—health risk" in body composition.

Regarding aerobic activity, over a quarter (28.4%) of ninth-graders at RUSD were graded as "need improvement—health risk," whereas 11.4% were graded this way at CNUSD. See the figure below for additional details.

Figure 41. Percent of Ninth Graders: "Needs Improvement - Health Risk"



Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019). Menifee Union Elementary District, Perris Elementary, and Romoland Elementary are not included in the figure above.

[31] Physical Fitness Test. (2018). Available online here: https://pftdata.org/files/pft-factsheet.pdf

[32] Physical Fitness Test Reference Guide. (2020). Available online here: https://pftdata.org/files/Reference_Guide.pdf

Sexual Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are among the most common traceable infections. Furthermore, nearly half of STD infections worldwide affect people under age 25. STDs are those infections that are spread primarily by sexual conduct but can also spread during child delivery and breastfeeding. Pregnant women with STDs may have an increased risk of low birth weight, miscarriage, and premature delivery.[33]

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most reported STD in Riverside County. In 2020, the rate of reported chlamydia cases was 438.0 per 100,000 in Riverside County, representing a decrease in cases from the previous year (503.5 per 100,000 people in 2019).[34] Given that chlamydia is often asymptomatic, the number of actual cases is likely much higher than those reported.

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is the second most reported STD in Riverside County. In 2020, the rate of reported cases was approximately 157.7 per 100,000 people in Riverside County.[35]

Hepatitis C

In 2018, the rate of reported cases of chronic Hepatitis C was approximately 111.6 per 100,000 in Riverside County. Hepatitis C rates countywide have increased 84.0% since 2014.[36]

Syphilis

Syphilis rates have been steadily increasing in Riverside County since 2017. In 2020, the rate of reported cases of syphilis in Riverside County was approximately 18.9 per 100,000 people.[37]

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[33] Riverside County Behavioral Health. (2020). "Sexually Transmitted Infections." https://riverside.networkofcare.org/mh/library/article.aspx?hwid=stdis

[34] Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

[35] Ibid.

[36] Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation. Communicable Disease Report 2018. https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018_CD_Rpt_Final_for_Printing.pdf

[37] Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

Rates of Sexually Transmitted Diseases by ZIP Code

Riverside County Public Health recently reported the ZIP codes in Riverside County with the highest rates of combined STDs, which includes chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. The city/CDP in District 1 that ranks the highest in STD cases is Riverside (110.6 people per 100,000); this rate is ranked number 5 in the entire county of Riverside.

Table 11. STD Rates by City & ZIP Code

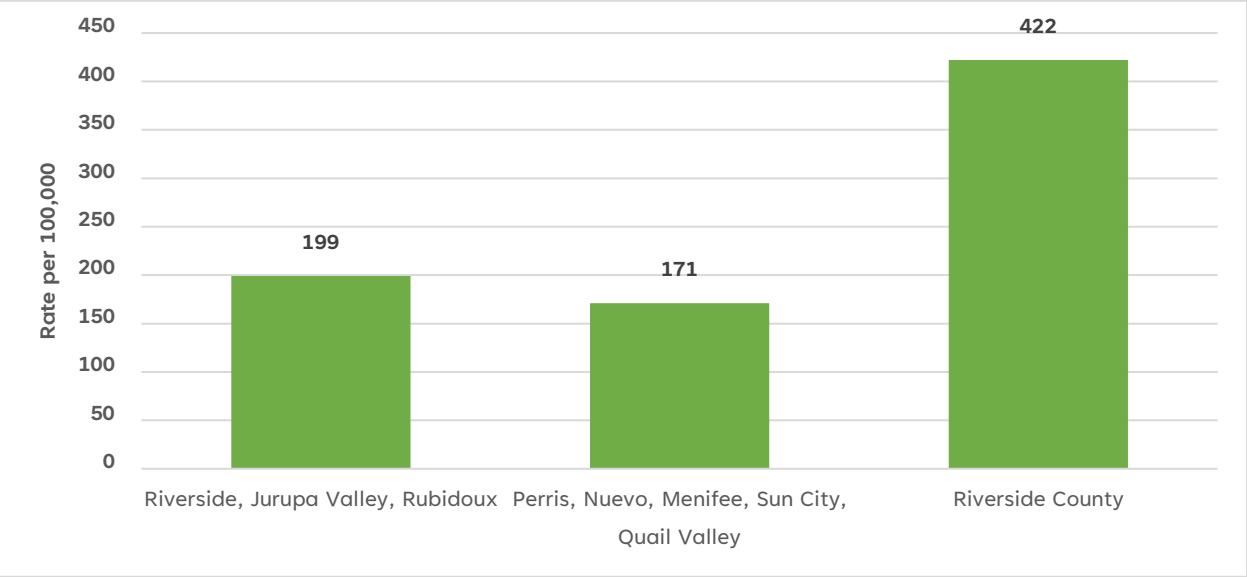
	ZIP Code	STD Cases	Pop. Estimate	STD Rate per 10k people	Rank
Riverside	92501	246	22,243	110.6	5
Riverside	92507	564	62,569	90.1	10
Perris	92571	501	59,459	84.3	14
Riverside	92503	725	92,975	78.0	19
Perris	92570	375	60,469	62.0	26
Riverside	92505	315	51,003	61.8	27
Riverside	92504	314	56,434	55.6	31
Riverside	92509	445	81,395	54.7	32
Riverside	92506	203	44,941	45.2	38
Riverside	92508	144	36,709	39.2	44
March ARB	92518	3	1,288	23.3	63
Jurupa Valley	91752	156	108,985	14.3	69

Source: Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

HIV/AIDS

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), which causes AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), is an STD of concern due to its relatively high prevalence in Riverside County. Riverside County is home to approximately 10,337 people living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 199 per 100,000 people live with HIV/AIDS in Riverside, Jurupa Valley, and Rubidoux. In Perris, Nuevo, Menifee, Sun City, and Quail Valley the rate is 171 per 100,000 people. None of these local rates of HIV/AIDS are higher than Riverside County's average (422 cases per 100,000).[38]

Figure 42. Prevalence of People Living with HIV/AIDS



Source: Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation (August 2021). *Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County, 2020*.

[38] Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation (August 2021). *Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County, 2020*.

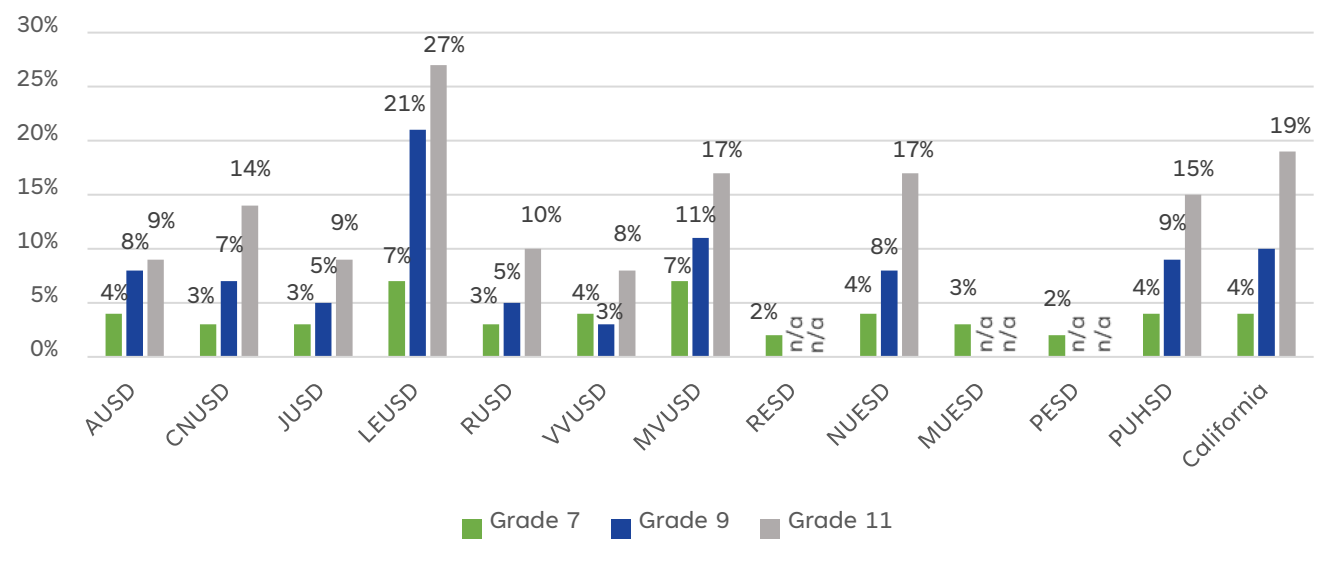
Substance Use

Substance use refers to the use of alcohol or drugs, which include substances such as marijuana, heroin, amphetamines, ecstasy, inhalants, solvents, or misuse of prescription drugs. Substance use without intervention can lead to debilitating addiction that affects performance in school, home life, and mental health. Therefore, preventing drug use in youth can help ensure a healthy quality of life.

Substance Use Among Adolescents

All school districts demonstrate that alcohol or other drug usage increases with grade level, except for MUSD, RESD, and PESD (who do not have students above 7th grade). The school district with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is LEUSD (27.0%). The school district with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is LEUSD (21.0%), followed by MVUSD and NUESD (17.0%) and PUHSD (15.0%). See the figure below for full details.

Figure 43. Adolescent Use of Alcohol or Drugs in Past 30 Days by School District



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; AUSD (2020-2021), CNUSD (2020-2021), JUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), RUSD (2020-2021), PUHSD (2020-2021), VVUSD (2020-2021), MUESD (2020-2021), PESD (2020-2021) MVUSD (2019-2020), RESD (2020-2021, NUESD (2020-2021), and California (2017-2019. Note: MUSD, RESD, and PESD do not have students above 7th grade. NUESD has data for 9th and 11th grade.

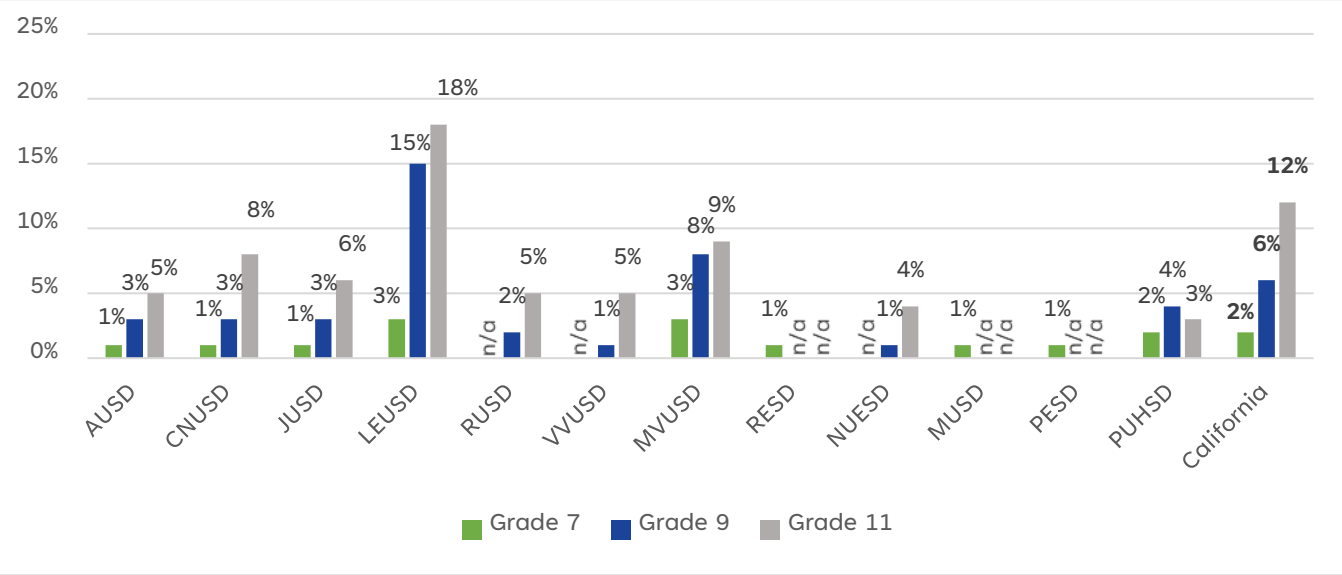
Marijuana Use Among Adolescents

Similar to substance use, all school districts' marijuana usage increases with grade level, with the exception of the elementary school districts that do not have students above 7th grade level.

The school district with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current marijuana users is LEUSD (18.0%). This school district is at or above California rates (12.0%).

The school districts with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current marijuana users are LEUSD (15.0%), followed by MVUSD, and CNUSD (both at 8.0%). See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

Figure 44. Adolescent Use of Marijuana in Past 30 Days by School District



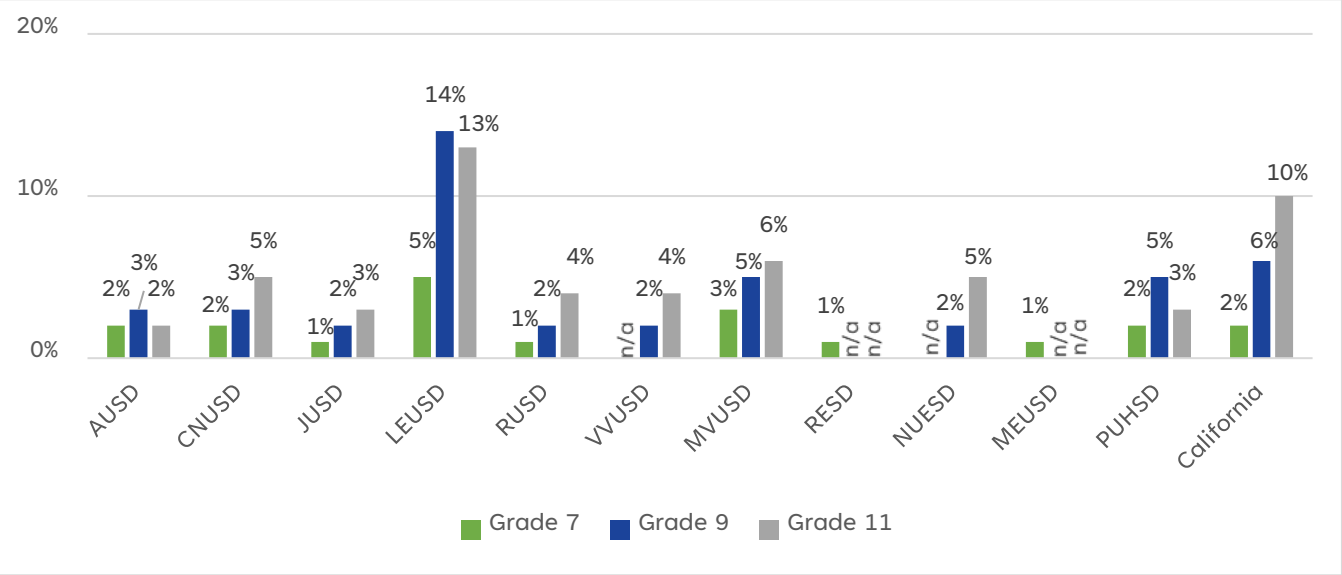
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; AUSD (2020-2021), CNUSD (2020-2021), JUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), RUSD (2020-2021), PUHSD (2020-2021), VVUSD (2020-2021), MUESD (2020-2021), PESD (2020-2021) MVUSD (2019-2020), RESD (2020-2021, NUESD (2020-2021), and California (2017-2019. Note: MUSD, RESD, and PESD do not have students above 7th grade. NUESD has data for 9th and 11th grade.

Electronic Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

E-cigarette or vaping products may or may not contain nicotine and, therefore, should be treated with the same severity as regular cigarette smoking. However, youth tend to view vaping as less harmful than traditional smoking due to the misconception that there are no toxins in vape products. According to the CDC, e-cigarettes can contain heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, or cancer-causing agents.[39]

The school district with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current e-cigarette users is LEUSD (13.0%), which is a rate higher than the state (10.0%). The school districts with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current e-cigarette users are the same school districts of LEUSD (14.0%). See the figure below for full details, including California data.

Figure 45. Adolescent Electronic Cigarette Smoking in Past 30 Days by School District



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized: AUSD (2020-2021), CNUSD (2020-2021), JUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), RUSD (2020-2021), PUHSD (2020-2021), VVUSD (2020-2021), MUESD (2020-2021), PESD (2020-2021) MVUSD (2019-2020), RESD (2020-2021, NUESD (2020-2021), and California (2017-2019. Note: MUSD, RESD, and PESD do not have students above 6th grade. NUESD has data for 9th and 11th grade.

[39] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021) https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/about-e-cigarettes.html#:~:text=What's%20the%20bottom%20line%3F,and%20other%20smoked%20tobacco%20products.

Conclusion

District 1, located in the southern portion of Riverside County, includes three cities (Jurupa Valley, Riverside, Perris and five CDPs (Good Hope, Highgrove, March ARB, Mead Valley, Meadowbrook). Approximately 549,957 people call District 1 their home.

District 1 has a higher percentage of individuals who identify as Hispanic than non-Hispanic, and over half of the region speaks a language other than English at home (most commonly Spanish).

About 14.6% of adults aged 19 to 64 do not have health insurance in District 1. This rate is higher than the uninsured rate for both Riverside County (14.0%) and California (11.4%). The cities/CDPs of Good Hope, Jurupa Valley, and Perris far exceed both the county and state uninsurance rate. The rate of uninsured children in the region is 4.2%, which is lower than Riverside County (4.3%) and higher than California (3.4%).

There are 12 school districts in the District 1 territory. Most 11th graders perceive their school to be safe, although RUSD had a relatively high percentage of students who perceive their school to be very unsafe or unsafe (19.0%). Among the school districts with high school students, six out of the eight districts have college-going rates that are lower than Riverside County and California. About 11.8% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher – this rate is far lower than the county (23.2%), the state (34.7%) and the nation (32.9%).

Certainly, the infrastructure of District 1 highlights a few obstacles for residents in the region. Cities with the best walk scores in District 1 are still relatively low. The highest-scoring city (Riverside; 43) still requires a car for most errands, whereas the lowest-scoring cities require a car for almost all errands. Additionally, no residents (0.0%) in the CDP of Meadowbrook have access to a park within a 10-minute walk.

The unemployment rate, poverty level, child poverty level, and rate of Internet access were all similar to the rates for Riverside County, the state, and the nation. In District 1, 46.4% of households are housing cost-burdened – this rate is higher than the national rate (37.2%) but just slightly below the California rate (46.5%) and Riverside County rate (46.9%).

Crime data suggests that homicide and non-negligent manslaughter is slightly higher in District 1 compared to the county, state, and nation. The total crime index suggests that certain cities/CDPs have higher incidents of crime (March ARB, Highgrove, and Mead Valley) compared to others, which is a similar trend for other Districts.

The percentage of households who receive food stamp/SNAP benefits is higher than the county and state, but is lower than the nation. The percentage of households with children receiving benefits is higher than the county, the state and the nation.

Notably, the city/CDP in District 1 that ranks the highest in combined STD cases is Riverside (110.6 people per 100,000); this rate is the fifth-highest in the entire county of Riverside. Rates of HIV/AIDS throughout a number of regions in the District are below the rate for Riverside County.

The findings described throughout this report illustrate that District 1 is a region that compares somewhat favorably to the county as a whole. That said, there are certainly some cities/CDPs with need and presents us with an opportunity to strengthen supports and services.

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Appendices

Appendix 1. Population Size and Expected Growth by City/CDP 68
Appendix 2. Language Spoken at Home by Non-English Speakers 69
Appendix 3. United States Citizenship by City/CDP 70
Appendix 4. Adults (19 to 64) Health Insurance by City/CDP 71
Appendix 5. Seniors (65 Years or Older) Health Insurance by City/CDP 72
Appendix 6. Child (Under 19 Years of Age) Health Insurance by City/CDP 73
Appendix 7. Educational Attainment (Ages 25+) by City/CDP 74
Appendix 8. Park Access by City/CDP 75
Appendix 9. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP 76
Appendix 10. People in Poverty by City/CDP 77
Appendix 11. Children in Poverty by City/CDP 78
Appendix 12. Internet Access by City/CDP 79
Appendix 13. Smartphone Ownership by City/CDP 80
Appendix 14. Percent of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Housing by City/CDP 81
Appendix 15. Substandard Housing by City/CDP 82
Appendix 16. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP 83
Appendix 17. Total Crime Index by City/CDP 84
Appendix 18. Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract 85
Appendix 19. Preterm Births by City/CDP 89
Appendix 20. CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps by City/CDP 90
Appendix 21. Of Households Receiving Food stamps - CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps for Children by City/CDP 91
Appendix 22. Walking (18+) by City/CDP 92

Appendix 1. Population Size and Expected Growth by City/CDP

City/CDP	2021 Total Population	2026 predicted population	2021-2026 annual growth rate
Good Hope	10,105	10,515	0.80%
Highgrove	6,855	7,307	1.29%
Jurupa Valley	108,985	114,615	1.01%
March ARB	1,288	1,362	1.22%
Mead Valley	20,177	20,949	0.75%
Meadowbrook	3,434	3,582	0.85%
Perris	78,577	82,954	1.09%
Riverside	320,536	332,835	0.76%
District 1 Total	**549,957**	**574,119**	**0.86%**

Source: Esri Data Analyst which uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey (2021). 2021 total population data from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2021-2026).

Appendix 2. Language Spoken at Home by Non-English Speakers

City/CDP	Spanish	Other Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Island languages	Other languages
Good Hope	74.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Highgrove	41.4%	0.5%	5.4%	0.0%
Jurupa Valley	54.3%	1.4%	2.2%	0.1%
March ARB	13.4%	2.3%	1.7%	0.0%
Meadowbrook	50.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Mead Valley	69.4%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%
Perris	64.2%	0.4%	2.5%	0.1%
Riverside	36.9%	2.5%	5.6%	1.1%
District 1 Total	**45.9%**	**1.8%**	**4.2%**	**0.7%**
Riverside County	34.2%	1.9%	4.3%	0.7%
California	28.3%	4.5%	10.0%	1.1%
United States	13.2%	3.7%	3.5%	1.1%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 3. United States Citizenship by City/CDP

City/CDP	U.S. Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen
Good Hope	77.4%	22.6%
Highgrove	88.6%	11.4%
Jurupa Valley	84.0%	16.0%
March ARB	96.9%	3.1%
Meadowbrook	87.3%	12.7%
Mead Valley	79.7%	20.3%
Perris	85.5%	14.5%
Riverside	89.1%	10.9%
District 1 Total	87.1%	12.9%
Riverside County	89.4%	10.6%
California	87.0%	13.0%
United States	93.2%	6.8%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 4. Adults (19 to 64) Health Insurance by City/CDP

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Good Hope	22.6%	77.4%
Highgrove	9.8%	90.2%
Jurupa Valley	18.2%	81.8%
Perris	17.6%	82.4%
March ARB	1.6%	98.4%
Meadowbrook	7.5%	92.5%
Mead Valley	17.1%	82.9%
Riverside	12.5%	87.5%
District 1 Total	**10.4%**	**89.6%**
Riverside County	12.3%	87.7%
California	10.2%	89.8%
United States	12.3%	87.7%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 5. Seniors (65 Years or Older) Health Insurance by City/CDP

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Good Hope	2.0%	98.0%
Highgrove	0.0%	100.0%
Jurupa Valley	2.5%	97.5%
March ARB	0.0%	100.0%
Mead Valley	5.3%	94.7%
Meadowbrook	0.0%	100.0%
Perris	3.6%	96.4%
Riverside	1.4%	98.6%
District 1 Total	**1.9%**	**98.1%**
Riverside County	1.2%	98.8%
California	1.1%	98.9%
United States	0.8%	99.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 6. Child (Under 19 Years of Age) Health Insurance by City/CDP

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Good Hope	1.0%	99.0%
Highgrove	0.0%	100.0%
Jurupa Valley	6.2%	93.8%
March ARB	0.0%	100.0%
Mead Valley	4.4%	95.6%
Meadowbrook	0.0%	100.0%
Perris	3.4%	96.6%
Riverside	3.9%	96.1%
District 1 Total	**4.2%**	**95.8%**
Riverside County	4.1%	95.9%
California	3.3%	96.7%
United States	5.2%	94.8%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 7. Educational Attainment (Ages 25+) by City/CDP

City/CDP	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
Good Hope	49.6%	29.8%	12.9%	2.9%	3.5%	1.2%
Highgrove	19.6%	20.1%	19.9%	14.1%	12.4%	13.9%
Jurupa Valley	28.3%	29.8%	20.8%	6.7%	9.7%	4.7%
Perris	31.7%	32.5%	20.3%	5.4%	7.3%	2.9%
March ARB	6.7%	21.1%	41.5%	4.9%	13.4%	12.3%
Meadowbrook	28.6%	39.1%	20.5%	6.4%	5.1%	0.3%
Mead Valley	34.6%	34.5%	21.3%	3.9%	4.0%	1.8%
Riverside	18.5%	26.5%	23.0%	7.9%	14.2%	9.9%
District 1 Total	**23.2%**	**28.3%**	**22.0%**	**7.2%**	**11.8%**	**7.5%**
Riverside County	17.3%	26.7%	24.6%	8.3%	14.9%	8.3%
California	16.1%	20.4%	20.9%	8.0%	21.6%	13.1%
United States	11.5%	26.7%	20.3%	8.6%	20.2%	12.7%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 8. Park Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park
Good Hope	10%
Highgrove	26%
Jurupa Valley	26%
March ARB	24%
Mead Valley	6%
Meadowbrook	0%
Perris	51%
Riverside	51%
Val Verde	26%

Source: The Trust for Public Land (2022.)

Appendix 9. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

City/CDP	Unemployment rate		
	2018	2019	2020
Highgrove	6.9%	6.5%	13.9%
Jurupa Valley	3.9%	3.7%	8.9%
March ARB	1.4%	1.1%	5.5%
Perris	5.0%	4.8%	11.2%
Riverside	3.9%	3.6%	9.0%
District 1 Total (for cities/CDPs listed above)	**4.1%**	**3.8%**	**9.3%**
Riverside County	4.5%	4.2%	9.9%
California	4.3%	4.2%	10.1%

Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020, 2019, 2018 Annual Average).

Appendix 10. People in Poverty by City/CDP

City/CDP	People in Poverty	Median Household Income
Good Hope	23.6%	$43,722
Highgrove	8.9%	$80,897
Jurupa Valley	12.1%	$77,787
March ARB	20.1%	$76,065
Mead Valley	16.7%	$66,708
Meadowbrook	13.7%	$49,375
Perris	13.4%	$66,926
Riverside	13.2%	$72,738
District 1 Total	**13.3%**	**-**
Riverside County	12.5%	$70,732
California	12.6%	$78,672
United States	12.8%	$64,994

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). "Poverty Rate" is the percent of people with an income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL).

Appendix 11. Children in Poverty by City/CDP

City/CDP	Children in poverty (under 18 years old)
Good Hope	31.7%
Highgrove	7.6%
Jurupa Valley	16.8%
March ARB	25.1%
Mead Valley	25.3%
Meadowbrook	20.2%
Perris	19.8%
Riverside	16.0%
District 1 Total	**17.4%**
Riverside County	16.2%
California	16.8%
United States	17.5%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). "Poverty Rate" is the percent of children in a family with an income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Line (FPL).

Appendix 12. Internet Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Have Internet subscription	Without Internet subscription
Good Hope	80.7%	19.3%
Highgrove	86.1%	13.9%
Jurupa Valley	89.7%	10.3%
March ARB	83.2%	16.8%
Mead Valley	83.2%	16.8%
Meadowbrook	86.1%	13.9%
Perris	88.9%	11.1%
Riverside	89.9%	10.1%
District 1 Total	**89.3%**	**10.7%**
Riverside County	89.5%	10.5%
California	89.1%	10.9%
United States	85.5%	14.5%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 13. Smartphone Ownership by City/CDP

City/CDP	Have a smartphone	Do not have a smartphone
Good Hope	87.6%	12.4%
Highgrove	93.8%	6.2%
Jurupa Valley	89.2%	10.8%
Perris	91.7%	8.3%
March ARB	59.1%	40.9%
Meadowbrook	82.8%	17.2%
Mead Valley	88.9%	11.1%
Riverside	89.4%	10.6%
District 1 Total	**89.5%**	**10.5%**
Riverside County	87.2%	12.8%
California	87.9%	12.1%
United States	83.7%	16.3%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 14. Percent of Households Spending More than 30% of Income on Housing by City/CDP

City/CDP	Renters	Homeowners	Combined
Good Hope	64.0%	33.5%	54.8%
Highgrove	70.5%	49.0%	56.9%
Jurupa Valley	58.2%	36.1%	44.7%
March ARB	73.4%	50.9%	58.0%
Mead Valley	59.9%	39.8%	48.1%
Meadowbrook	45.9%	51.9%	49.4%
Perris	52.4%	0.0%	52.4%
Riverside	56.9%	33.1%	45.7%
District 1 Total	**57.9%**	**35.6%**	**46.4%**
Riverside County	58.4%	39.4%	46.9%
California	54.2%	38.1%	46.5%
United States	49.1%	27.4%	37.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 15. Substandard Housing by City/CDP

City/CDP	Lacking plumbing facilities	Lacking kitchen facilities
Good Hope	0.0%	0.0%
Highgrove	0.0%	0.0%
Jurupa Valley	0.3%	0.9%
Perris	0.0%	1.7%
March ARB	0.4%	0.4%
Meadowbrook	0.0%	0.0%
Mead Valley	0.9%	1.4%
Riverside	0.3%	1.1%
District 1 Total	**0.4%**	**1.0%**
Riverside County	0.3%	0.8%
California	0.4%	1.2%
United States	0.4%	0.8%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 16. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP

City/CDP	No vehicle	1 vehicle	2 vehicles	3 or more vehicles
Good Hope	1.8%	23.3%	31.2%	43.8%
Highgrove	0.8%	23.2%	34.6%	41.3%
Jurupa Valley	3.9%	19.1%	35.0%	42.0%
March ARB	18.8%	40.7%	34.5%	6.0%
Mead Valley	3.6%	19.2%	36.4%	40.9%
Meadowbrook	1.2%	26.5%	26.2%	46.1%
Perris	4.1%	18.0%	39.3%	38.6%
Riverside	5.7%	28.0%	36.7%	29.6%
District 1 Total	5.0%	24.9%	36.5%	33.6%
Riverside County	4.0%	27.0%	37.1%	31.9%
California	7.0%	30.0%	37.0%	26.0%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 17. Total Crime Index by City/CDP

City/CDP	2021 crimes per 100,000
Good Hope	135
Highgrove	187
Jurupa Valley	103
March ARB	256
Meadowbrook	126
Mead Valley	142
Perris	117
Riverside	136

Source: Data pulled from Applied Geographic Solutions which utilizes data from Uniform Crime Report (2021).

Appendix 18. Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Tract

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at birth (years)
Riverside	305.03	72.6
Perris	428.00	73.2
Riverside	403.03	73.6
Riverside	303.00	74
Riverside	414.08	74.1
Riverside	405.01	75
Perris	427.06	75.1
Riverside	311.00	75.2
Riverside	316.01	75.2
Riverside	401.02	75.2
Riverside	402.03	75.2
Riverside	305.01	75.3
March ARB	467.00	75.4
Riverside	412.01	75.5
Perris	420.07	75.6
Riverside	422.09	75.8
Riverside	315.02	75.9
Riverside	411.01	76.3
Riverside	305.02	76.6
Riverside	401.01	76.8
Riverside	317.02	76.9
Riverside	404.02	76.9
Perris	429.04	76.9
Riverside	313.00	77
Riverside	315.01	77.1
Riverside	412.03	77.2
Riverside	317.03	77.3
Riverside	310.02	77.4
Riverside	402.02	77.4
Riverside	403.01	77.4
Riverside	414.05	77.4
Perris	426.18	77.4
Riverside	404.04	77.5

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at birth (years)
Perris	426.19	77.6
Riverside	301.03	77.8
Riverside	317.01	77.8
Riverside	307.00	77.9
Riverside	402.01	78.1
Perris	429.01	78.1
Riverside	301.01	78.2
Riverside	312.00	78.2
Riverside	414.03	78.2
Riverside	302.00	78.3
Riverside	304.00	78.3
Riverside	410.03	78.3
Riverside	411.02	78.3
Perris	426.17	78.3
Riverside	310.01	78.4
Riverside	301.04	78.5
Riverside	412.02	78.5
Riverside	413.01	78.5
Perris	429.02	78.5
Riverside	420.13	78.7
Riverside	314.01	78.9
Riverside	414.07	78.9
Riverside	308.00	79
Riverside	317.04	79
Riverside	309.00	79.1
Riverside	404.05	79.2
Riverside	314.02	79.3
Riverside	414.12	79.3
Riverside	316.02	79.8
Riverside	404.03	79.8
Riverside	409.04	79.8
Perris	420.10	79.8
Riverside	403.02	80
Riverside	509.00	80

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at birth (years)
Riverside	306.03	80.1
Riverside	409.01	80.1
Riverside	410.02	80.1
Riverside	414.04	80.1
Riverside	420.04	80.1
Perris	426.23	80.3
Riverside	409.03	80.6
Riverside	422.08	80.6
Riverside	422.17	80.6
Riverside	405.02	80.7
Riverside	420.03	80.7
Riverside	422.06	80.7
Riverside	410.04	80.8
Riverside	414.09	80.8
Riverside	422.07	80.8
Riverside	409.02	81.1
Riverside	420.14	81.1
Riverside	413.02	81.2
Riverside	420.09	81.2
Riverside	423.00	81.2
Riverside	306.01	81.3
Perris	426.20	81.3
Riverside	402.04	81.9
Riverside	414.06	81.9
Riverside	306.02	82.2
Riverside	422.13	82.9
Riverside	420.12	83.4
Perris	429.03	83.7
Riverside	420.08	83.8
Riverside	420.05	84.1
District 1 Average	**-**	**81.4**
Riverside County Average	-	79.0
California Average	-	81.3
United States Average	-	78.7

Source: Tejada-Vera B, Bastian B, Arias E, Escobedo LA., Salant B, Life Expectancy Estimates by U.S. Census Tract, 2010-2015. National Center for Health Statistics. (2020). Available online here: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/. HARC averaged the census tract data to create averages for District 1, Riverside County, and national geographies. California is the only geography beyond Census Tracts with an estimate for life expectancy.

Appendix 19. Preterm Births by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of Preterm Births	Number of Total Births	Percent of Births that are Preterm
Good Hope	26	164	15.9%
Highgrove	*	93	n/a
Jurupa Valley	102	1,350	7.6%
Perris	98	1,079	9.1%
March ARB	0	*	n/a
Meadowbrook	*	45	n/a
Mead Valley	32	325	n/a
Riverside	326	3,674	8.9%
District 1 Total	**558**	**6,566**	**8.5%**

Source. Riverside County Public Health (2020). "Preterm births" is defined as those less than 37 weeks.

Note: Data marked with an asterisk (*) has been suppressed due to small numbers

Appendix 20. CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of Households Receiving SNAP	Percent of Households Receiving SNAP
Good Hope	413	22.4%
Highgrove	259	14.9%
Jurupa Valley	2,875	11.6%
March ARB	85	16.0%
Mead Valley	664	14.4%
Meadowbrook	116	10.3%
Perris	2,476	14.2%
Riverside	8,967	9.9%
District 1 Total	**15,855**	**11.1%**
Riverside County	68,058	9.2%
California	1,183,873	9.0%
United States	13,892,407	11.4%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 21. Of Households Receiving Food stamps - CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps for Children by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits
Good Hope	262	63.4%
Highgrove	196	75.7%
Jurupa Valley	1,951	67.9%
March ARB	85	100.0%
Mead Valley	540	81.3%
Meadowbrook	105	90.5%
Perris	2,002	80.9%
Riverside	5,992	66.8%
District 1 Total	**11,133**	**70.2%**
Riverside County	42,847	63.0%
California	714,636	60.4%
United States	6,836,559	49.2%

Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Appendix 22. Walking (18+) by City/CDP

City/CDP	Percent of adults who walked at least 150 minutes in past week
Good Hope	35.2%
Highgrove	32.5%
Mead Valley	39.5%
Meadowbrook	34.2%
Perris	37.7%
Riverside	38.2%
District 1 Total	-
Riverside County	36.9%
California	38.9%

Source: CHIS Neighborhood Edition (2016). Adults ages 18+ who walked for transportation or leisure for at least 150 minutes in the past week. March ARB and Jurupa Valley have no data on this topic.