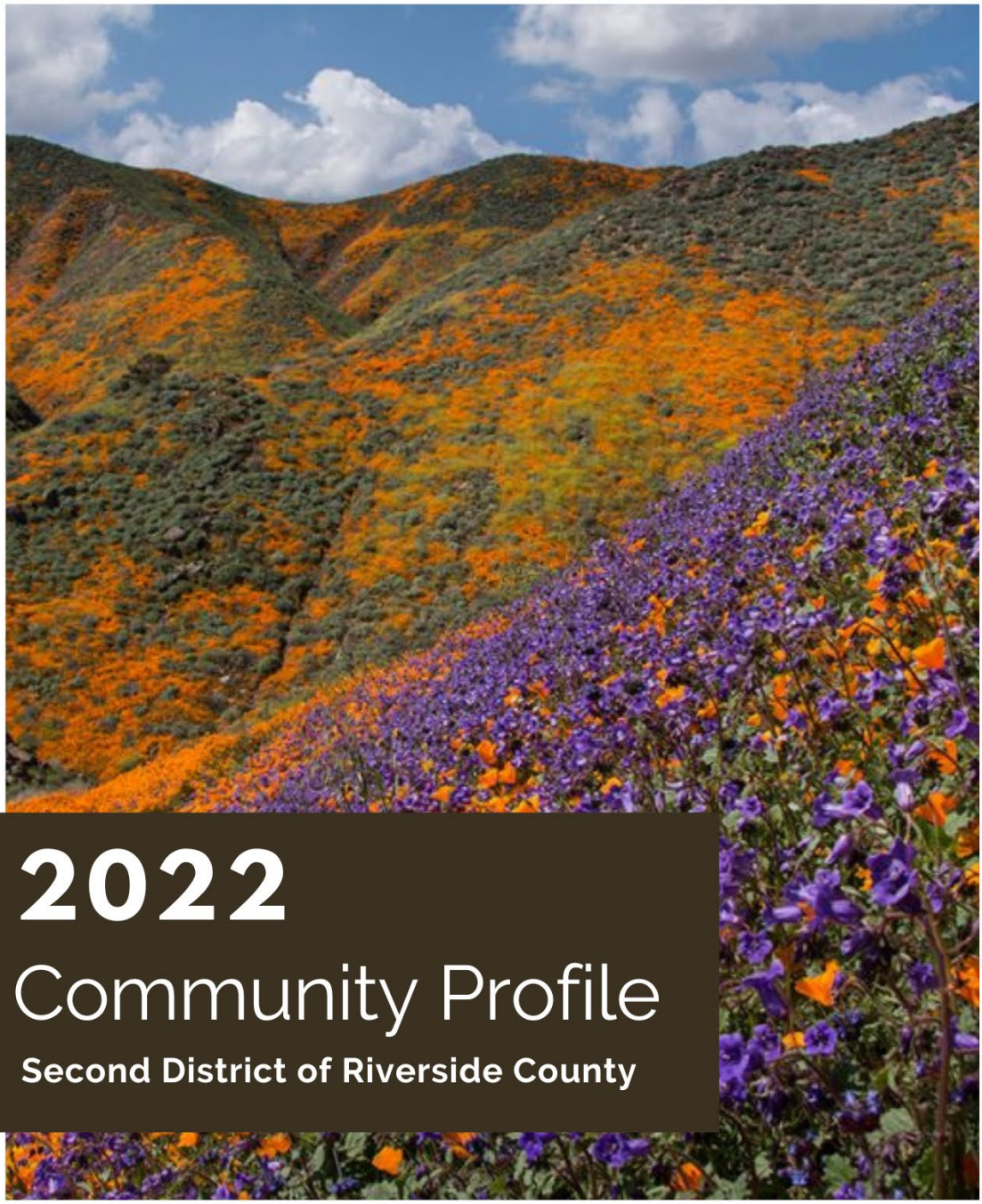


2022
Community Profile
Second District of Riverside County

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.

Contents

Acronyms

AUSD: Alvord Unified School District

CNUSD: Corona-Norco Unified School District

CDP: Census-Designated Place

CGR: College-Going Rate

FRC: Family Resource Center

HARC: Health Assessment and Research for Communities

JUSD: Jurupa Unified School District

LEUSD: Lake Elsinore Unified School District

MUESD: Menifee Union Elementary School District

PEUSD: Perris Elementary Unified School District

PUSSD: Perris Union Secondary School District

RUSD: Riverside Unified School District

SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

STD: Sexually Transmitted Disease

VVUSD: Val Verde Unified School District

Executive Summary

Introduction

First 5 Riverside County 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. First 5 Riverside County 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 future Supervisorial District 2, with data on both the general population and families and children. At the time of creating this report, Riverside County was in the process of redistricting – meaning that the boundaries of our districts will be shifting slightly. As such, the new district boundaries were used in creating this report in an effort to best inform future community efforts.

District 2 is one of five supervisorial county districts. District 2, represented by County Board of Supervisor Karen Spiegel, is in western Riverside County and includes six cities and nine unincorporated communities.

First 5 Riverside County hired HARC, Inc. (Health Assessment and Research for Communities), a nonprofit research organization, to write this report along with a report for each of the other districts. 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 understand District 2 even better.

Methods

First 5 Riverside County 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, Riverside County University Health System – Public Health, and First 5 Riverside County.

When possible, results are presented by city and census-designated place (CDP). In District 2, there are 15 cities/CDPs.

Demographics

Riverside County's District 2 has a population of 544,944 people and is expected to grow to 576,633 people by 2026. The age range is fairly narrow throughout cities/CDPs in District 2. The city/CDP with the highest median age is Canyon Lake (42.6 years old) and the city/CDP with the lowest median age is Coronita (27.9 years old). In addition, the cities/CDPs where single-parent households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Home Gardens, Lake Elsinore, and Norco. In contrast, the cities/CDPs where married-couple households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Eastvale, Lake Elsinore, and Lakeland Village.

Roughly half of District 2 residents identify as Hispanic (49.9%), and half identify as White (50.1%). Notably, there is a high proportion of Black/African Americans who live in Woodcrest (11.3%) and a high proportion of Asians or Native Hawaiians who live in the city of Eastvale (28.8%).

Access to Care

Across all age groups, approximately 9.0% of the population in District 2 has no healthcare coverage. The uninsured population is concentrated among adults below the age of 65, as minors and seniors have universal access to public health insurance. Only 1.8% of residents ages 65 and older have no health insurance, and 3.9% of residents under the age of 19 have no health insurance. In contrast, 11.8% of those aged 19 to 64 have no health insurance.

Education

There are nine school districts that are either totally or partially within the boundaries of District 2: Alvord Unified School District (AUSD), Corona-Norco Unified School District (CNUSD), Jurupa Unified School District (JUSD), Lake Elsinore Unified School District (LEUSD), Riverside Unified School District (RUSD), Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD), Menifee Union Elementary School District (MUESD), Perris Elementary School District (PESD), and Perris Union Secondary School District (PUSSD). All but three school districts (CNUSD, MUESD, and RUSD) are underperforming at all grade levels in standards for English/language arts compared to the state average. The schools in District 2 are generally perceived as either

"safe" or "very safe." Available measures on bullying among 11th graders at local school districts are largely the same as county and statewide averages (between 18.0% and 31.0% reporting having been bullied). Chronic absenteeism among the nine school districts ranges widely from 9.7% (MUESD) to 20.2% (PUSSD); the latter rate is higher than that of Riverside County (12.9%).

The college-going rate measures how many high school students, within 16 months after graduation, enroll in higher education. This rate ranges from 47.1% (Alvord Unified and Jurupa Unified) to 62.2% (Corona-Norco Unified) among District 2 school districts. Corona-Norco Unified rates are above the county rates but both school districts are below the state rates. In addition, 16.1% of adults 25 years or older in District 2 have less than a high school education, and 25.9% have earned a bachelor's degree or higher.

Environment

According to the air monitoring data from Lake Elsinore and Mira Loma, District 2 has better air quality (based on ozone pollution) than Riverside County as a whole. The monitoring stations in both Lake Elsinore and Mira Loma recorded over half of the days in 2021 as "good" air quality days and over one quarter as "moderate" days (compared to Riverside County's 9.6% "good" days and 53.2% "moderate" days). In addition, all communities in District 2 have relatively low "walk scores," requiring the use of a vehicle for at least most daily activities. Park access among communities varies, with Eastvale, Corona, and Lake Elsinore having the highest measures of park accessibility.

Economic Stability

Based on the annual average, roughly 8.4% of adults in District 2 were unemployed in 2020. The 2020 unemployment rate in District 2 is much higher than it was in previous years (3.5% for 2018 and 3.4% for 2019). The city with the highest unemployment rate was Lakeland Village (10.8%).

Districtwide, approximately 9.5% of people live in poverty. Most communities lack household income diversity: Some cities are very poor, others very rich. The city/CDP with the lowest annual household median income is Warm Springs ($51,972) and the city/CDP with the highest is El Sobrante ($130,147) more than double that of Warm Springs. In District 2, the poverty rate among children (under 18 years old) is 12.1%. This poverty rate is lower than the rate

nationally (17.5%), for the state (16.8%), and for the county (16.2%). Like other measures, childhood poverty is concentrated in several cities/CDPs. More than half of children in Warm Springs (58.1%) are living in poverty. Rates of child poverty for Home Gardens (27.9%) and Lake Elsinore (19.4%) are also noticeably high.

In District 2, 43.8% of households are housing cost-burdened (with more than 30% of household income spent on rent or mortgage payments). This is higher than both the national and state average.

Injury and Violence

The city/CDP with the highest total crime index is Warm Springs, followed by San Jacinto, El Cerrito and Home gardens. Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Eastvale, El Sobrante, and Canyon Lake.

District 2 has an average of 0.9 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, which is below the county (2.6) and state average (3.3).

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

In District 2, the average life expectancy at birth is 79.2 years, similar to Riverside County's average (79.0), California's average (81.3), and the U.S. average (78.7). The lowest life expectancy at birth is found in a neighborhood of Corona (census tract 414.1), and some areas in Lake Elsinore (census tract 464.02, 430.01) which have average life expectancies of 74.4, 74.4, and 74.1, respectively. Thus, children born in these areas, on average, live about 10+ years less than their counterparts in some areas of Corona. The city with the highest proportion of preterm births is Temescal Valley (11.9%). 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 2, roughly 7.4% of households receive CalFresh benefits, which is lower than the county (9.2%), state (9.0%), and national rates (11.4%). Regular and consistent exercise is a fundamental component of good health. About 20.0% of ninth-grade students at RUHSD were categorized as "needs improvement – health risk" in body composition, which is similar to the

rates for Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). In contrast, CNUSD (16.4%) had the lowest percentage of "need improvement—health risk" in body composition. For aerobic activity, about 28.4% of ninth graders were categorized as "need improvement—health risk" at RUHSD whereas only 11.4% were categorized this way at CNUSD.

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 city of Eastvale is the ZIP code with the region's highest rates of combined STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis).

Substance Use

At all school districts except VVUSD, alcohol or other drug usage increases with grade level. School districts with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is LEUSD, at 27.0%. LEUSD also has the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users at 21.0%. Rates of e-cigarette smoking at local school districts are all below California rates, with the exception of all LESD with seventh-graders graders at 5%, ninth graders at 14%, and eleventh-graders at 13%.

Conclusion

All of these findings illustrate that District 2 is a region that compares similarly to the county as a whole. However, certain city/CDPs experience greater hardships and disparities than others and thus are in greater need for supports and services.

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. 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 address community needs. 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 and adult education, and parent leadership development.

This report provides an overview of Riverside County's future Supervisorial District 2, with data on both the general population and families and children. At the time of creating this report, Riverside County was in the process of redistricting the boundaries of each respective district. Thus, to inform this report and future reports, the 2021 county re-districting will be used as a guideline. In other words, while this report frequently refers to "District 2," it is important to note that District 2 includes the 2021 redistricting boundaries.

First 5 Riverside County hired HARC, Inc. (Health Assessment and Research for Communities), a nonprofit research organization, to write this report along with a report for each of the other districts. 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 understand District 2 even better.

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. As such, the COVID-19 pandemic should be kept in mind when reviewing certain data points for the years 2020 and 2021.

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 2 in 2018

and 2019 were 3.2% and 3.1%, respectively. However, in 2020, unemployment more than doubled to 8.2%.[1] 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 2 and the entire world are still unfolding. The primary data collection in the next phase of this project will provide an opportunity to explore these and other issues in greater depth with residents in Riverside County.

[1] 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.

Additional local data for this report was provided by Coachella Valley Economic Partnership, First 5 Riverside County, and Riverside County Department of Public Health.

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 is helpful in identifying the areas of highest need.

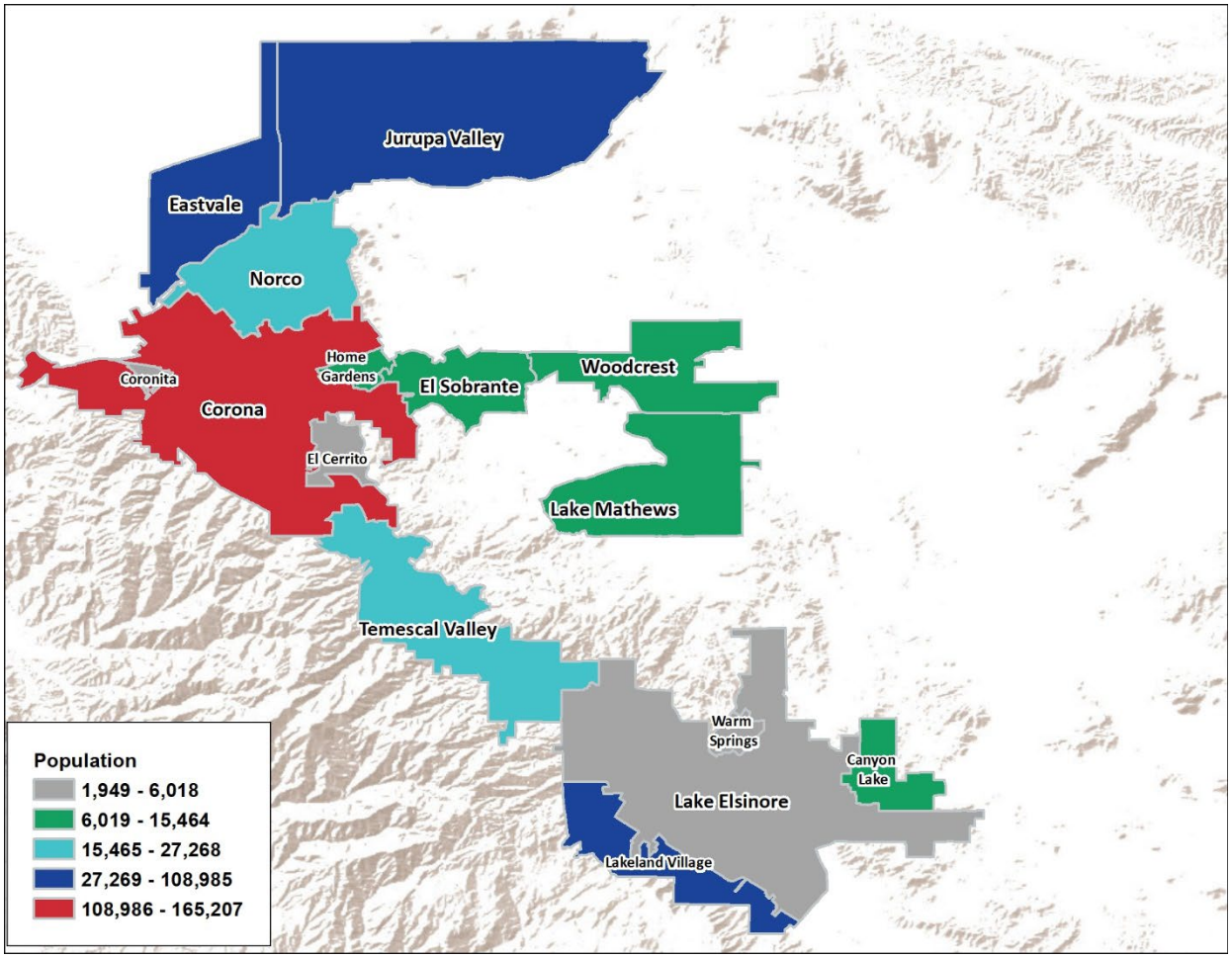
It is important to note that some cities/CDPs are split between two different districts. For example, the city of Jurupa Valley is split between District 1 and District 2. Consequently, you'll note that the District 2 totals throughout this report will include the entire city of Jurupa Valley, rather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

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 2

The map below illustrates the cities and CDPs of District 2. The map illustrates the six cities (Canyon Lake, Corona, Eastvale, Jurupa Valley, Lake Elsinore, and Norco) as well as the nine CDPs (Coronita, El Cerrito, El Sobrante, Home Gardens, Lakeland Village, Lake Mathews, Temescal Valley, Warm Springs, and Woodcrest) of District 2 by population size.

Figure 1. Map of District 2 by Population



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

Demographics

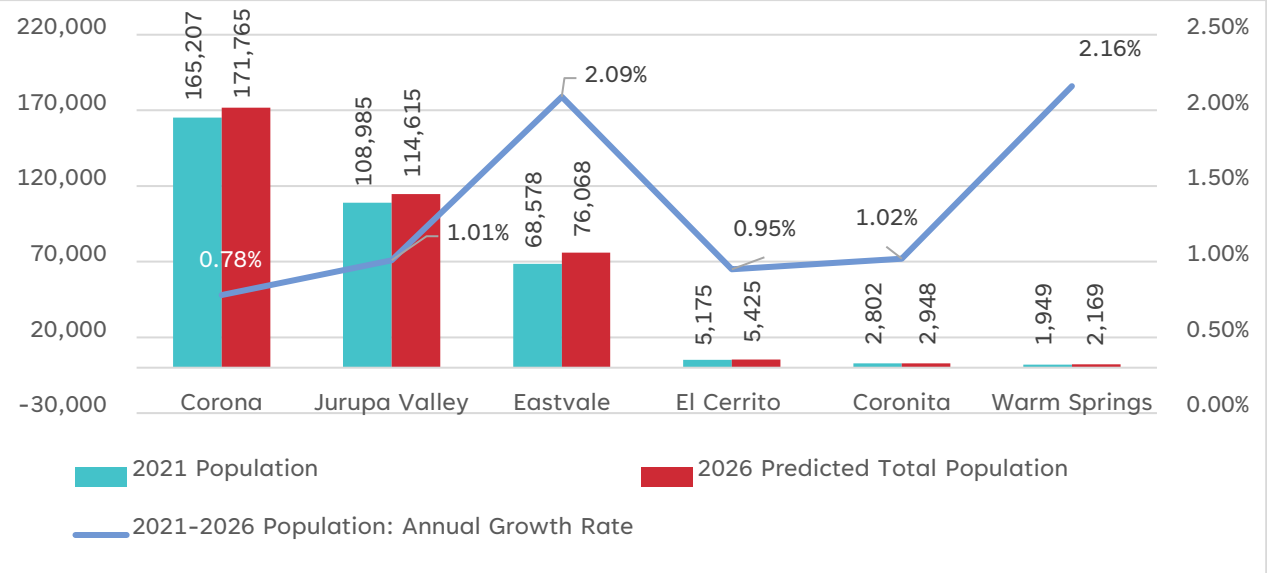
Population Size

Riverside County's District 2 has a population of 544,944 people and is expected to grow to 576,633 people by 2026. The figure below illustrates the most populated and least populated cities, along with the expected population growth over the next five years.

Corona is the most populated city in District 2, with 165,207 people, and its population is expected to grow by 0.78% over the next five years. The city/CDP with the highest projected growth rate is Warm Springs (2.16%), though it is also the city/CDP with the lowest total population.

See Appendix 1 for population data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

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



Source: Esri Data Analyst which uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau and 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.[2]

The table below illustrates the median age for the cities and CDPs in District 2. The city with the highest median age is Canyon Lake (42.6 years old), and the city/CDP with the lowest median age is Coronita (27.9 years old).

Table 1. Median Age by City/CDP

City/CDP	Median Age
Canyon Lake	42.6
Corona	34.8
Coronita	27.9
Eastvale	33.0
El Cerrito	38.7
El Sobrante	37.4
Home Gardens	34.1
Jurupa Valley	32.9
Lake Elsinore	31.4
Lake Mathews	40.3
Lakeland Village	30.5
Norco	41.8
Temescal Valley	38.8
Warm Springs	40.4
Woodcrest	37.8

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

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

Age Groups

In District 2, approximately 26.6% of the population is under 18 years old.[3] Age groups for each city/CDP in District 2 are displayed below. The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of children under 18 are Lakeland Village (31.9%) and Eastvale (30.9%). The cities/CDPs with the highest proportions of seniors (65+) are Canyon Lake (18.5%) and Woodcrest (17.5%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table below for comparison.

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+
Canyon Lake	4.4%	17.7%	5.5%	19.2%	34.8%	14.0%	4.5%
Corona	6.3%	19.0%	10.1%	21.5%	33.0%	7.9%	2.1%
Coronita	6.2%	20.4%	16.7%	20.2%	29.1%	4.6%	2.9%
Eastvale	9.2%	21.7%	9.0%	21.1%	31.1%	6.0%	1.8%
El Cerrito	5.7%	16.9%	7.3%	21.8%	35.4%	9.5%	3.4%
El Sobrante	6.3%	21.6%	6.3%	21.5%	34.8%	7.8%	1.8%
Home Gardens	6.3%	18.8%	11.0%	23.1%	28.1%	8.9%	3.5%
Jurupa Valley	6.9%	20.3%	11.1%	22.2%	29.0%	7.6%	2.7%
Lake Elsinore	9.3%	20.6%	9.1%	24.9%	29.1%	6.8%	2.1%
Lake Mathews	6.3%	21.0%	6.1%	16.4%	36.8%	9.2%	4.4%
Lakeland Village	9.6%	22.3%	9.9%	21.5%	27.3%	6.8%	0.9%
Norco	3.7%	14.1%	8.4%	20.8%	38.0%	11.0%	4.0%
Temescal Valley	6.7%	19.5%	8.4%	17.3%	33.6%	11.4%	3.0%
Warm Springs	0.0%	16.7%	10.9%	21.0%	40.8%	8.6%	2.0%
Woodcrest	5.0%	17.4%	9.2%	20.3%	30.6%	13.3%	4.2%
District 2	**7.0%**	**19.6%**	**9.6%**	**21.6%**	**31.5%**	**8.2%**	**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).

[3] 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 are "a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder."[4] Overall, among District 2 married-couple families with children, about 30.2% live with their own children that are aged five and younger. The cities with the highest percentages of own children (ages five and younger) in married-couple households are Eastvale (35.2%), Lake Elsinore (34.9%), and Lakeland Village (34.3%).

Table 3. Married-Couple Families

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
Canyon Lake	11.3%	8.2%	8.5%	40.9%	31.1%
Corona	12.9%	11.8%	4.7%	31.4%	39.2%
Coronita	8.2%	1.6%	0.0%	18.6%	71.6%
Eastvale	14.4%	15.6%	5.2%	32.3%	32.5%
El Cerrito	20.3%	10.0%	0.0%	25.8%	44.0%
El Sobrante	12.1%	10.8%	4.1%	37.7%	35.3%
Home Gardens	14.3%	13.6%	4.6%	30.9%	36.7%
Jurupa Valley	13.9%	7.7%	5.7%	37.3%	35.3%
Lake Elsinore	19.7%	9.8%	5.4%	34.8%	30.3%
Lake Mathews	7.0%	15.7%	7.8%	33.6%	35.9%
Lakeland Village	23.2%	6.1%	5.0%	34.4%	31.2%
Norco	8.7%	6.1%	5.9%	38.7%	40.5%
Temescal Valley	14.2%	11.0%	4.6%	40.1%	30.1%
Warm Springs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.1%	61.9%
Woodcrest	9.7%	11.2%	4.9%	33.2%	41.0%
District 2 Total	**14.2%**	**10.9%**	**5.1%**	**34.3%**	**35.5%**

[4] 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

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
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).

The table below illustrates single-parent households by the age group of their own children present. Overall, among District 2 single-parent families, about 27.1% 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 Home Gardens (36.0%), Lake Elsinore (34.5%), and Norco (32.5%).

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
Canyon Lake	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	30.1%	55.4%
Corona	14.0%	8.3%	5.1%	33.7%	38.9%
Coronita	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.8%	44.2%
Eastvale	3.5%	10.7%	3.9%	36.7%	45.3%
El Cerrito	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	96.6%
El Sobrante	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Home Gardens	18.4%	6.8%	10.8%	38.6%	25.3%
Jurupa Valley	15.2%	9.8%	4.0%	32.4%	38.5%
Lake Elsinore	18.8%	10.4%	5.3%	33.9%	31.5%
Lake Mathews	18.7%	8.8%	0.9%	16.7%	54.9%
Lakeland Village	17.7%	9.2%	3.1%	32.9%	37.2%
Norco	13.3%	11.2%	8.0%	25.4%	42.0%
Temescal Valley	15.2%	5.4%	0.0%	13.3%	66.1%
Warm Springs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.2%	29.8%
Woodcrest	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.1%	73.9%
District 2 Total	**13.7%**	**8.9%**	**4.5%**	**32.5%**	**40.4%**
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

Slightly more than half (53.7%) of residents in District 2 identify as White, which is lower than Riverside County, California, and the United States.[5] Approximately 10.3% of residents in District 2 identify as Asian or Native Hawaiian. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Asian or Native Hawaiian residents is Eastvale (28.8%).

Approximately 5.7% of district residents identify as Black/African American. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Black/African American residents is Woodcrest (11.3%). Fewer District 2 residents identify as Native American (0.9%). The city/CDP with the highest proportion of Native American residents is Coronita (1.4%).

Across District 2, approximately 21.7% of residents identify their race as "other," and 8.1% identify with two or more races. The cities/CDPs with the largest proportions of those who indicate some "other" race include Warm Springs (43.9%) and Jurupa Valley (35.0%). Residents who indicate "other" are typically those who identify as Hispanic as their ethnicity but do not identify with a racial category. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of people who identify with two or more races is Eastvale (10.7%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table on the next page for comparison.

[5] 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
Canyon Lake	83.1%	0.8%	0.1%	4.4%	4.7%	6.9%
Corona	54.9%	6.5%	0.6%	11.1%	19.3%	7.7%
Coronita	57.5%	0.9%	1.4%	3.3%	33.3%	3.7%
Eastvale	39.2%	7.7%	0.2%	28.8%	13.5%	10.7%
El Cerrito	67.5%	0.5%	0.2%	4.8%	20.4%	6.6%
El Sobrante	64.6%	6.3%	0.7%	11.1%	13.0%	4.3%
Home Gardens	54.7%	3.2%	1.1%	8.9%	25.5%	6.6%
Jurupa Valley	47.6%	3.1%	0.9%	4.4%	35.0%	8.9%
Lake Elsinore	49.6%	7.0%	0.5%	7.3%	27.9%	7.7%
Lake Mathews	64.2%	3.4%	0.6%	8.2%	19.8%	3.7%
Lakeland Village	52.4%	2.3%	0.2%	3.2%	31.6%	10.3%
Norco	75.2%	4.2%	0.4%	3.5%	10.5%	6.1%
Temescal Valley	64.2%	7.4%	0.2%	9.3%	10.5%	8.3%
Warm Springs	46.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	43.9%	6.2%
Woodcrest	60.6%	11.3%	0.4%	6.0%	13.7%	8.0%
District 2 Total	**53.7%**	**5.7%**	**0.5%**	**10.3%**	**21.7%**	**8.1%**
Riverside County	55.7%	6.5%	0.8%	7.0%	22.1%	7.8%
California	56.1%	5.7%	0.8%	15.2%	14.3%	7.9%
United States	70.4%	12.6%	0.8%	5.8%	5.1%	5.2%

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

Ethnicity

In District 2, roughly an equal percentage of people identify as non-Hispanic (50.1%) compared to those who identify as Hispanic (49.9%).[6] The city/CDP with the highest proportion of people who identify as non-Hispanic is Canyon Lake (87.7%). In contrast, the city/CDP with the highest proportion of people who identify as Hispanic is Home Gardens (72.9%).

Table 6. Ethnicity by City/CDP

City/CDP	Hispanic (of any race)	Not Hispanic (of any race)
Canyon Lake	12.3%	87.7%
Corona	47.9%	52.1%
Coronita	57.9%	42.1%
Eastvale	40.1%	59.9%
El Cerrito	49.6%	50.4%
El Sobrante	27.3%	72.7%
Home Gardens	72.9%	27.1%
Jurupa Valley	71.4%	28.6%
Lake Elsinore	51.0%	49.0%
Lake Mathews	66.1%	33.9%
Lakeland Village	61.8%	38.2%
Norco	33.6%	66.4%
Temescal Valley	35.2%	64.8%
Warm Springs	56.5%	43.5%
Woodcrest	41.4%	58.6%
District 2 Total	**49.9%**	**50.1%**
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).

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

Language Spoken at Home

Approximately 56.3% of District 2 residents speak English at home, while 43.7% speak a language other than English. These rates for the language spoken at home in District 2 is very similar to Riverside County. In the United States, roughly 78.5% speak only English at home, and 21.5% speak a language other than English.

Among those who speak a language other than English at home in District 2, Spanish is the most commonly spoken language (34.0%). In addition, 5.8% of non-English speakers speak languages of Asian and Pacific Island origins (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, etc.) and speak another Indo-European language (e.g., French, German, Italian, etc.). Only 1.2% speak other languages (e.g., native languages of North America, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.).[7]

Cities/CDPs with a high percentage of English-only speakers include Canyon Lake (91.9%) and Norco (75.8%). Conversely, a high proportion of non-English speakers live in Home Gardens (66.4%).

Table 7. Language Spoken at Home by City/CDP

City/CDP	Only Speak English	Speak a Language Other than English
Canyon Lake	91.9%	8.1%
Corona	57.2%	42.8%
Coronita	54.2%	45.8%
Eastvale	53.4%	46.6%
El Cerrito	55.7%	44.3%
El Sobrante	64.7%	35.3%
Home Gardens	33.6%	66.4%
Jurupa Valley	42.0%	58.0%
Lake Elsinore	57.5%	42.5%
Lake Mathews	69.6%	30.4%
Lakeland Village	51.6%	48.4%

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

City/CDP	Only Speak English	Speak a Language Other than English
Norco	75.8%	24.2%
Temescal Valley	72.4%	27.6%
Warm Springs	56.4%	43.6%
Woodcrest	68.8%	31.2%
District 2 Total	**56.3%**	**43.7%**
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 languages spoken at home for all 15 cities/CDPs.

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

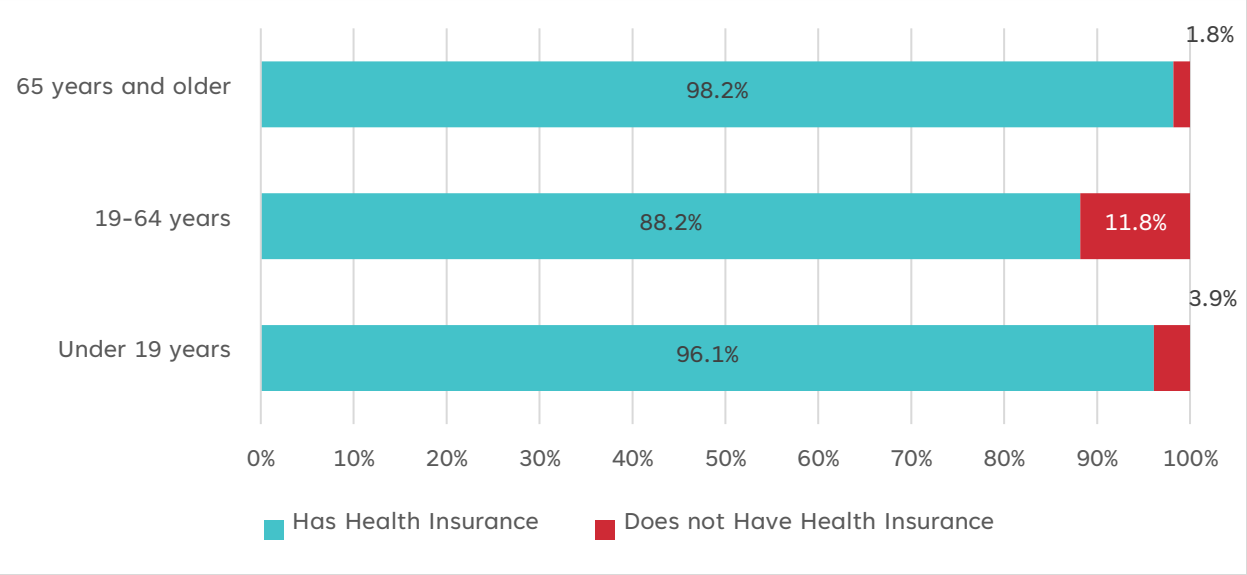
Access to Care

Healthcare Coverage

Age and Health Insurance

Approximately 9.0% of persons across all age groups in District 2 do not have health insurance.[8] Upon closer examination of health insurance distribution per age group, some differences exist. Almost all seniors aged 65 or older in District 2 are insured (98.2%). Similarly, only 3.9% of children 19 years old or younger in District 2 do not have insurance coverage. However, 11.8% of adults aged 19 to 64 years old are not insured in District 2. These results demonstrate that the age group with the greatest need for health insurance coverage are those between the ages of 19 to 64 years old.

Figure 3. Healthcare Insurance Coverage in District 2 by Age Group



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

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

Adults Without Health Insurance

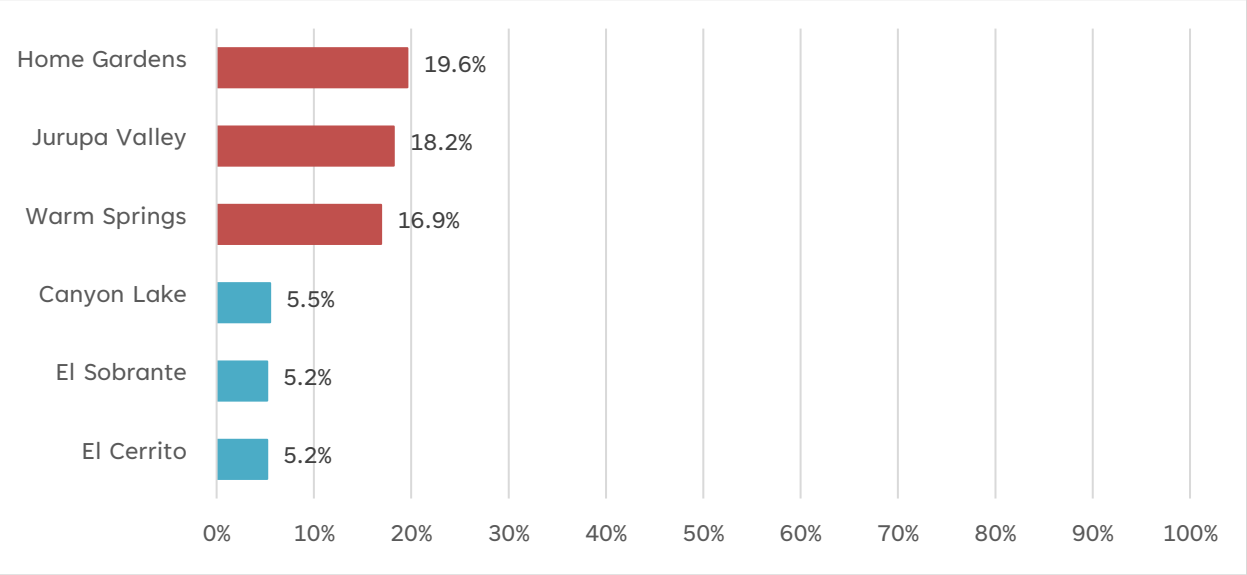
With 11.8% of adults aged 19 to 64 in District 2 not having insurance coverage, as noted previously,[9] which is slightly lower than the rate for Riverside County (14.0%) but slightly higher than for California (10.8%). The national rate of uninsured adults is 14.0%.

The most notable comparative difference is within the district, as uninsured rates vary widely among cities/CDPs. As illustrated below, cities/CDPs with the highest rate of uninsured working-age adults include Home Gardens (19.6%), Jurupa Valley (18.2%), and Warm Springs (16.9%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest uninsured rates are Canyon Lake (5.5%), El Sobrante (5.2%), and El Cerrito (5.2%). These three cities/CDPs are well under the national rates at almost half the rates.

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

See Appendix 5 for uninsured senior 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).

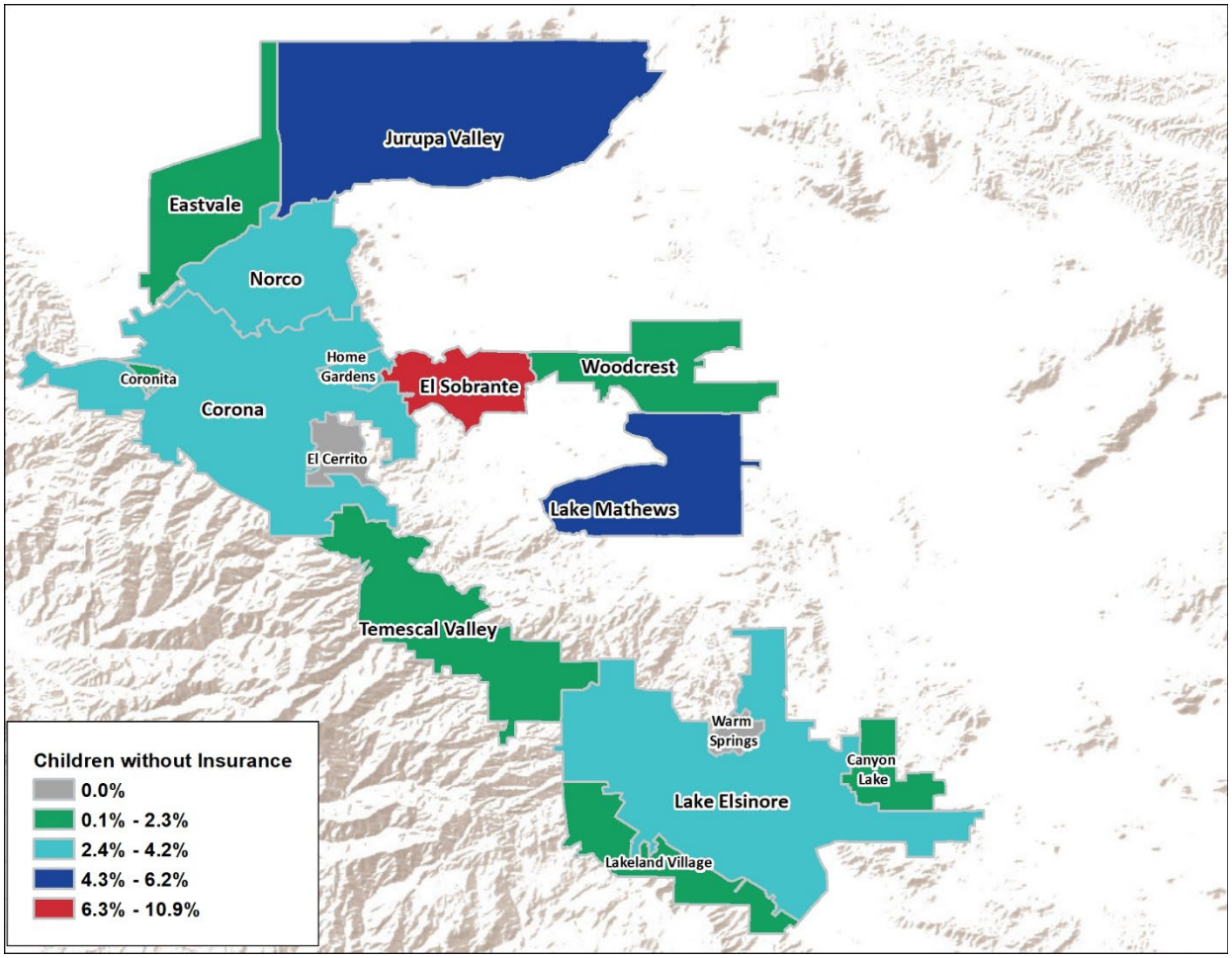
[9] American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Children Without Health Insurance

District 2's childhood uninsured rate is slightly lower than the rates of Riverside County and higher than California's rates. In District 2, the rate of child uninsurance is 3.9%, while Riverside County's rate is 4.0%, and California's rate is 3.3%.[10]

See Appendix 6 for uninsured child data on all cities/CDPs in District 2.

Figure 5. Map of District 2: Uninsured Children by City/CDP



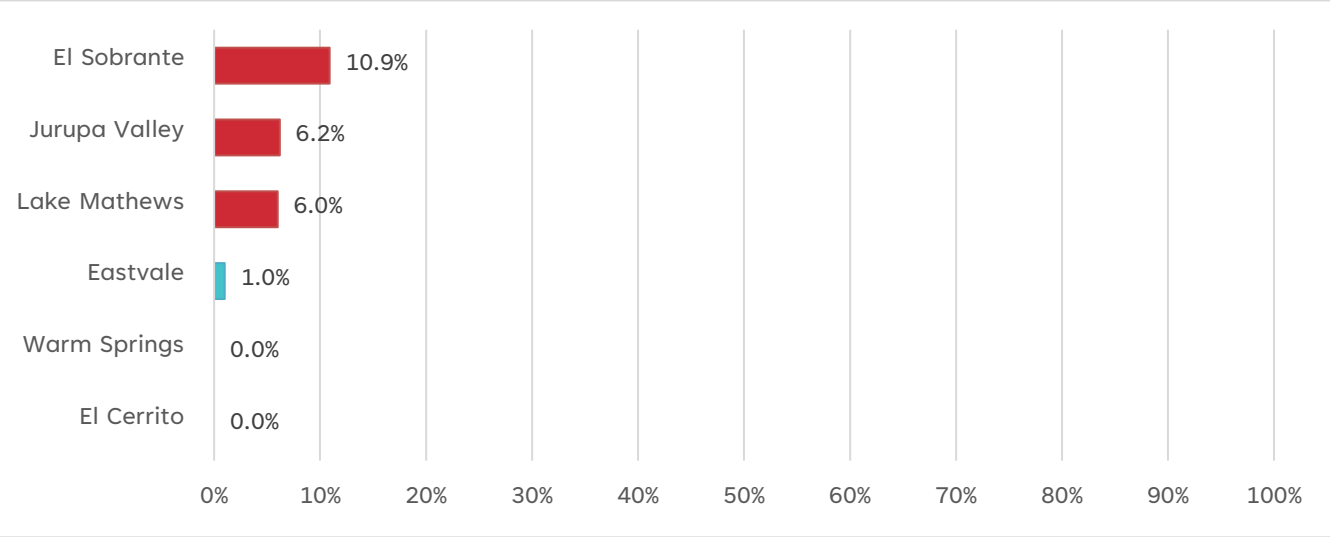
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

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

The cities/CDPs with high rates of child uninsurance include notably different regions. The three cities/CDPs with the highest childhood uninsured rates are El Sobrante (10.9%), Jurupa Valley (6.2%), and Lake Mathews (6.0%). In comparison, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest childhood uninsured rates are Eastvale (1.0%), Warm Springs (0.0%), and El Cerrito (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 Three

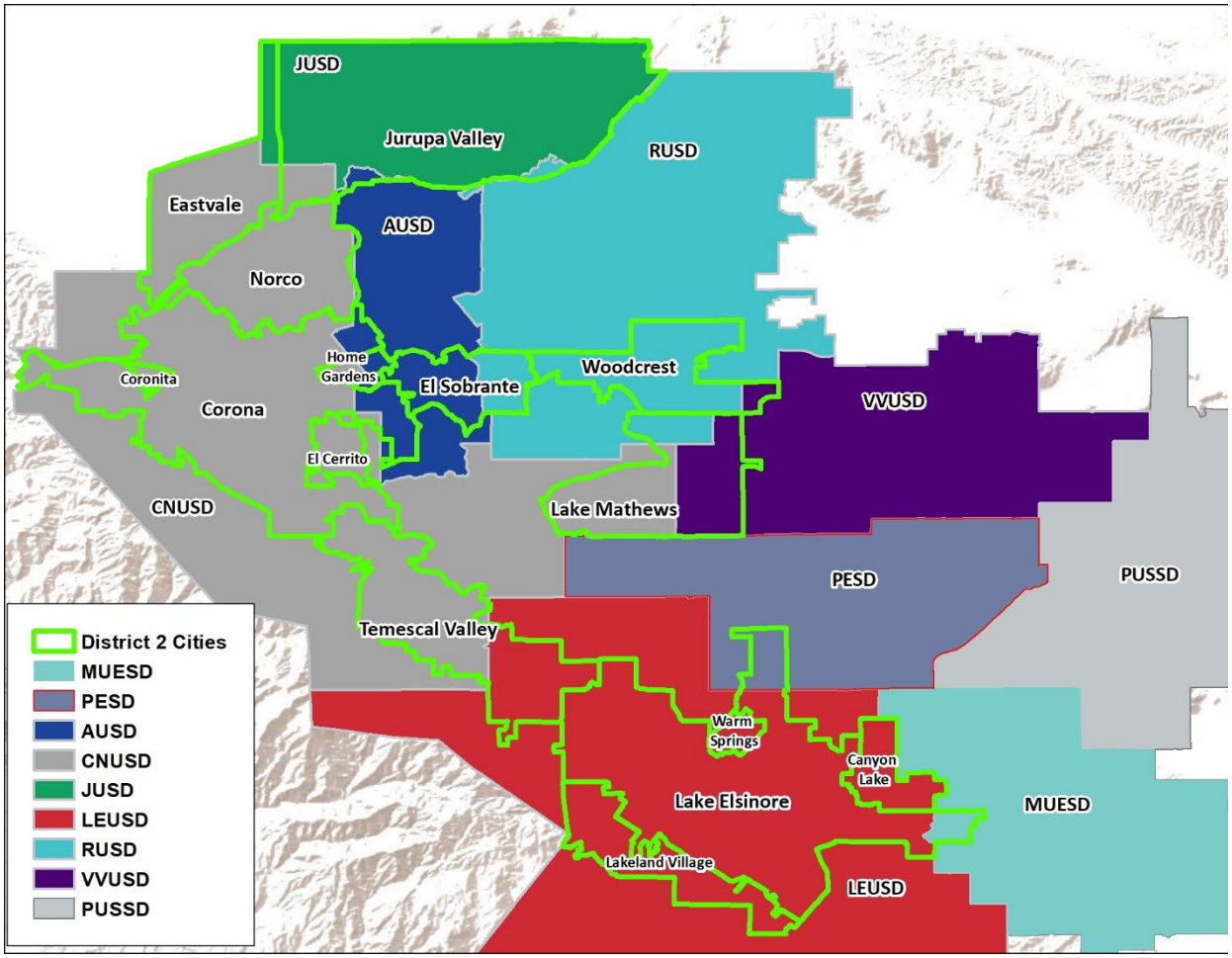


Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Education

There are nine school districts that are either totally or partially within the boundaries of District 2. There are six 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), Riverside Unified School District (RUSD), and Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD). There are two elementary school districts: Menifee Union Elementary School District (MUESD) and Perris Elementary School District (PESD). In addition, there is one secondary school district: Perris Union Secondary School District (PUSSD).

Figure 7. Map of School Districts in the District 2 Region

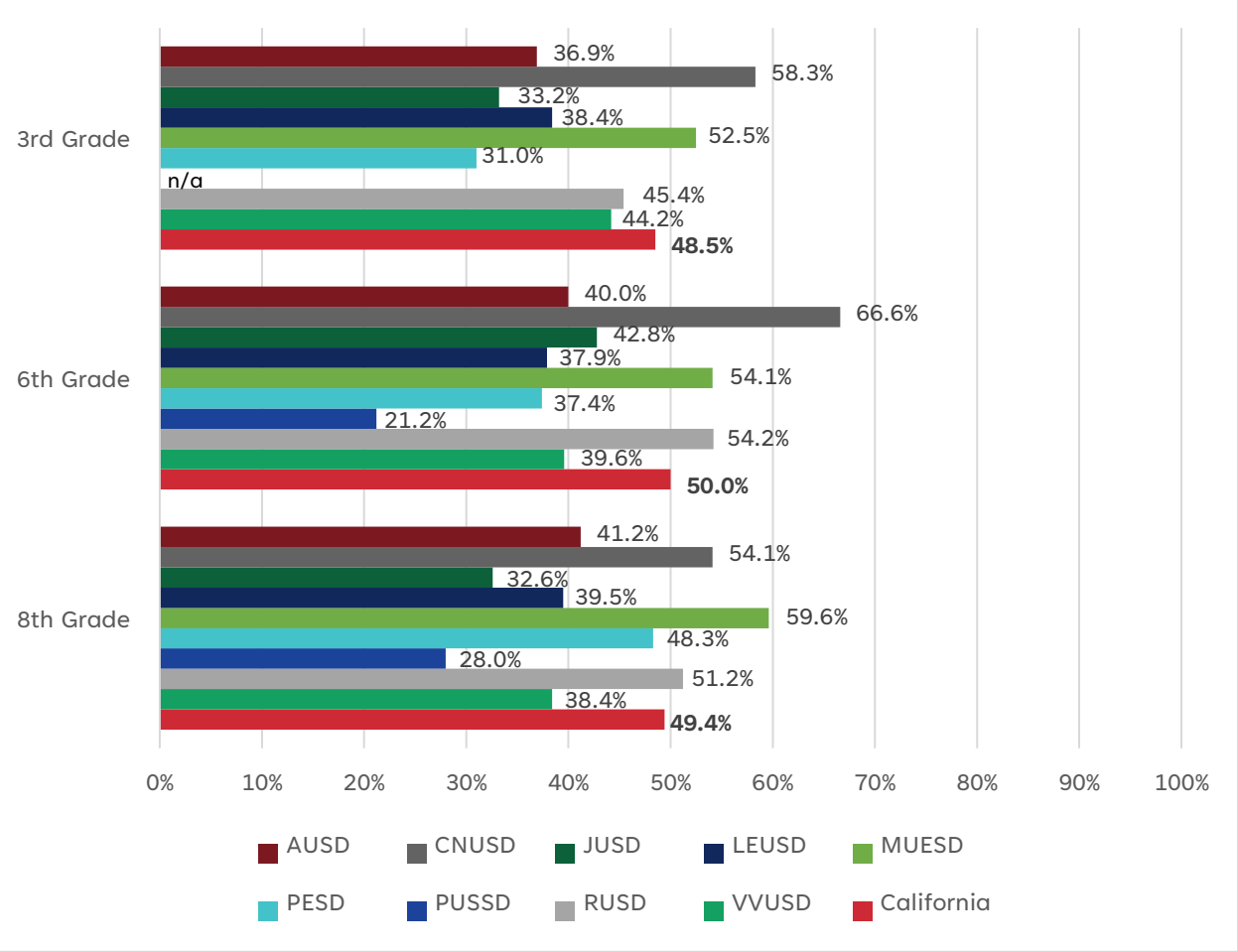


Note: PUSSD covers the same geographic area as MUSED and PESD. For visual purposes, MUSED and PESD overlay PUSSD.

Reading Skills

For 3rd grade students, the district with the highest rate of meeting or exceeding standards in English/Language Arts is CNUSD (58.3%), and the district with the lowest rate is PESD (31.0%). For 6th grade students, the school district with the highest rate of meeting or exceeding standards in English/Language Arts is CNUSD (66.6%), and the district with the lowest rate is PUSSD (21.2%). For 8th grade students, the district with the highest rate of meeting or exceeding standards in English/Language Arts is MUESD (59.6%), and the district with the lowest rate is PUSSD (28.0%).

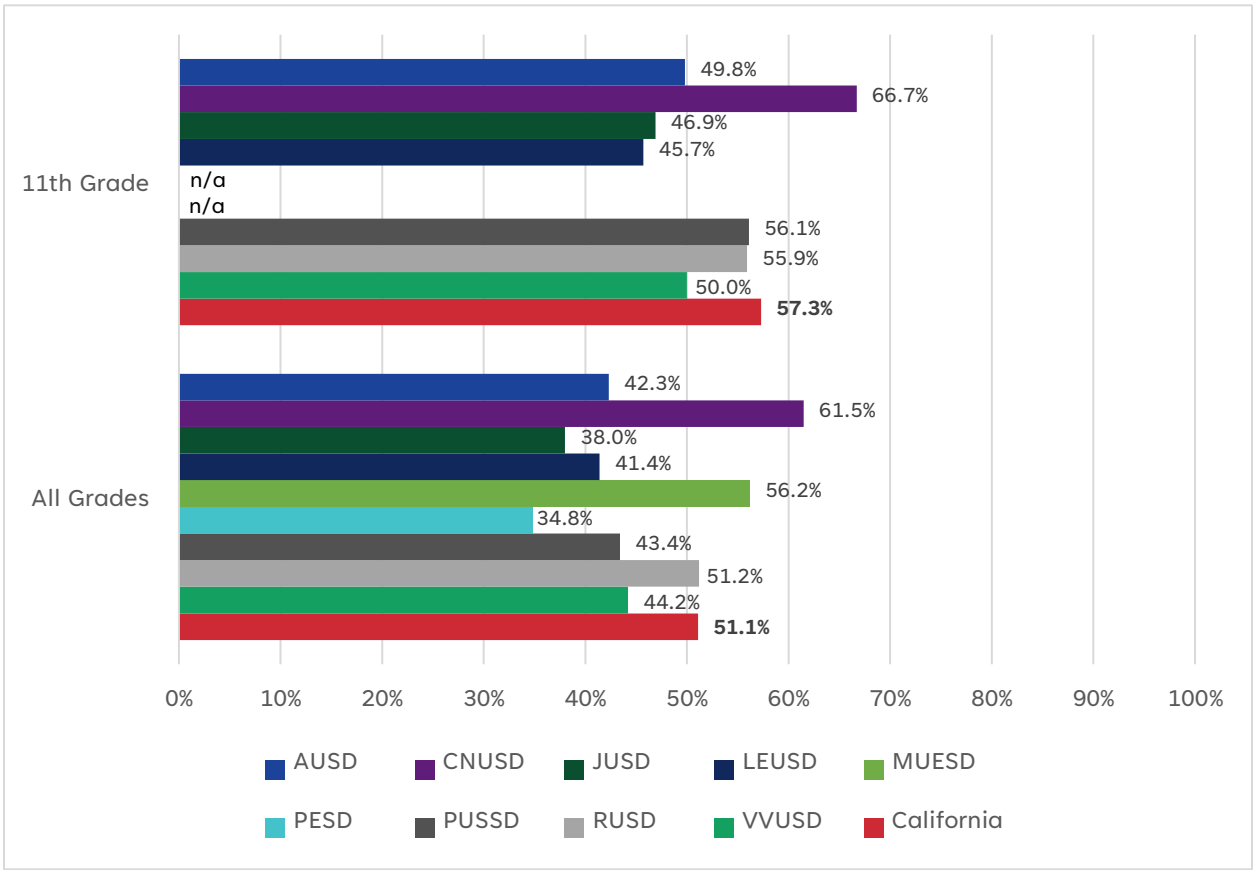
Figure 8. Meeting or Exceeding Standards in English/Language Arts for 3rd, 6th, and 8th Grade



Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. Note that PUSSD does not have elementary school students so there is no data for 3rd grade.

For 11th grade students, the school district with the highest rate of meeting or exceeding standards in English/Language Arts is CNUSD (66.7%), and the school district with the lowest rate is LEUSD (45.7%). For all grades combined, the school district with the highest rate of meeting or exceeding standards in English/Language Arts is CNUSD (61.5%), and the school district with the lowest rate is PESD (34.8%) – less than the California rate of 51.1%.

Figure 9. Meeting or Exceeding Standards in English/Language Arts for 11th Grade and all Grades Combined

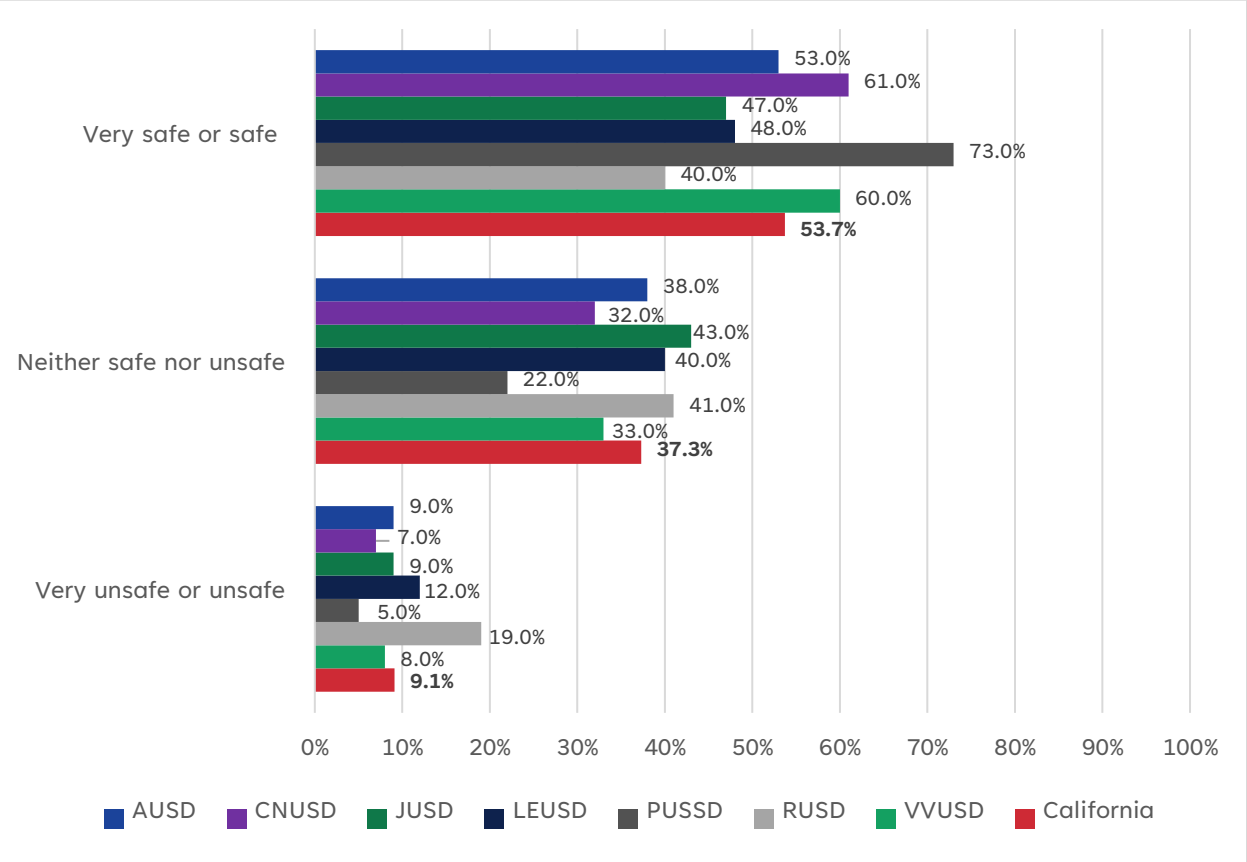


Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. MUESD and PESD do not have 11th grade students so they are excluded from the 11th grade data.

School Safety

On measures of school safety, most school districts do not vary widely from statewide averages. Survey responses from 11th graders are used as a proxy for perceived school safety. In District 2, 11th graders mostly perceived their schools as either "very safe" or "safe." As illustrated below, 73.0% of 11th graders at PUSSD characterized their schools as "very safe" or "safe," above the statewide average (53.7%). On the other hand, 19.0% of 11th graders at PUSD characterized their schools as "very unsafe" or "unsafe," double the statewide average (9.1%).

Figure 10. Perceived School Safety – Grade 11



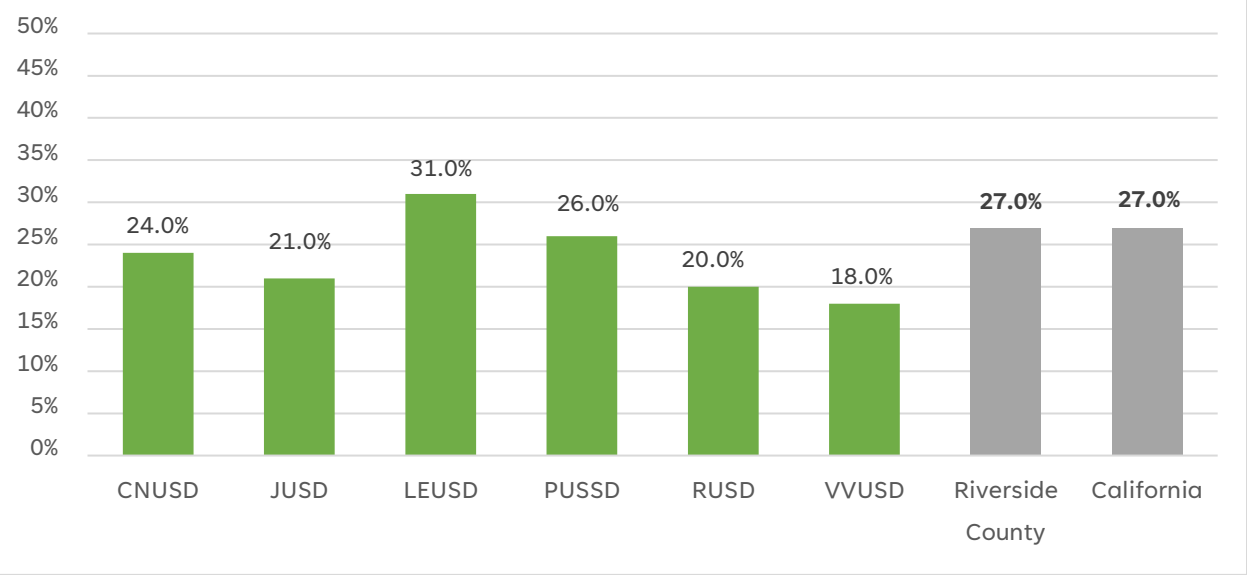
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (California School Climate, Health, and Learning Surveys). Note that each district and California have different years of data available. Data from 2019-2020 are not used because these data might be unreliable measures (due to the pandemic). The otherwise most recently available year for each district was utilized: California (2017-2019), AUSD (2009-2010), CNUSD (2018-2019), JUSD (2018-2019), LEUSD (2017-2018), PUSSD (2018-2019), RUSD (2016-2017), and VVUSD (2017-2018). MUESD and PESD do not have 11thgrade students and thus are not included.

Bullying

Available measures on bullying at local school districts are largely the same as county and statewide averages. In District 2, at least two-thirds of elementary school students in each district agree ("Yes, most of the time" or "Yes, all the time") that their school fosters an anti-bullying climate. The districts with the highest percentage of students that agree their school fosters an anti-bullying climate is AUSD (82.0%), followed by VVUSD (80.0%), CNUSD (78.0%), JUSD (78.0%), RUSD (78.0%), LEUSD (76.0%), and PESD (69.0%). These measures are similar to the county (77.0%) and statewide averages (76.0%).

In District 2, roughly one-fifth of 11th graders reported having experienced 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 rate of 11th graders who reported being bullied is VVUSD (18.0%).

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



Source: CalSCHLS Data Dashboard, California Department of Education. Note that each district, the 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), JUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), PUSSD (2018-2019), RUSD (2020-2021), and VVUSD (2017-2018). MUESD and PESD do not have 11th grade students and thus are not included. Data for AUSD are not available.

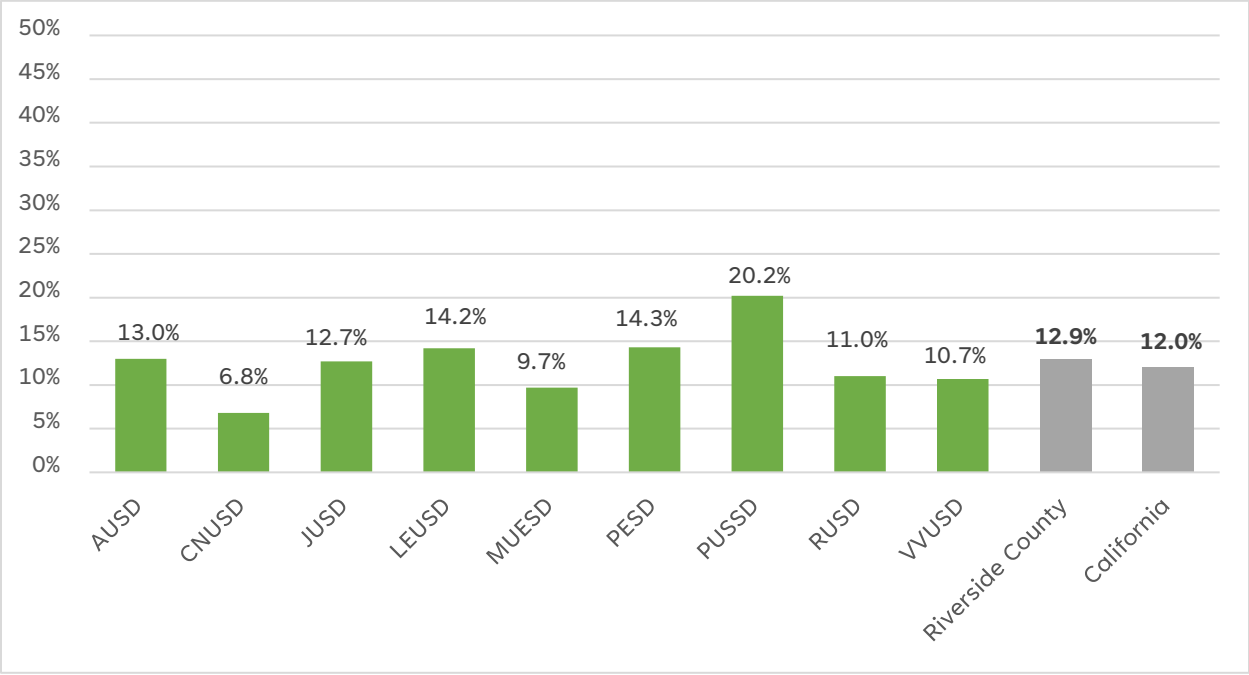
Student Behaviors of Concern

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 local school districts are close to county and state averages, as illustrated below. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, data for 2019 to 2020 and 2020 to 2021 were affected by the school closures, making the data unreliable. Data from 2018 to 2019 are used instead.

The districts with the highest absenteeism rates are PUSSD (20.2%), PESD (14.3%), and LEUD (14.2%), which are higher than the Riverside County average (12.9%). The districts with the lowest absenteeism rates are CNUSD (6.8%) and MUESD (9.7%).

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

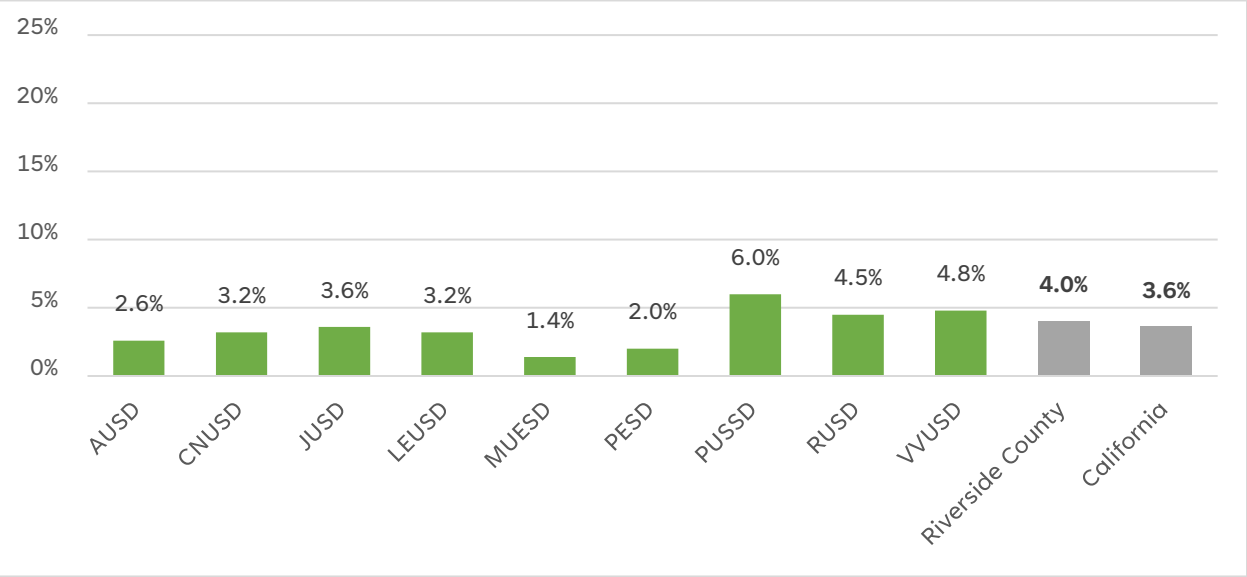


Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018 – 2019).

School Suspensions

As illustrated below, school suspension rates range from 1.4% to 6.0%. PUSSD had the highest suspension rate in District 2, with 6.0% of students suspended in the 2018 to 2019 school year. MUESD had the lowest suspension rate, with 1.4% of students suspended. The Riverside County suspension rate was 4.0%, and the California suspension rate was 3.6%.

Figure 13. Unduplicated Student Suspensions by School District



Source: DataQuest, California Department of Education (2018-2019). Although more recent data (2020-2021) are available, these data were collected during the pandemic. 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 reason for suspensions in District 2 was violent incidents, which include bullying, causing physical injury, committing an act of hate violence, hazing, and sexual harassment. PESD had the highest percentage of suspensions due to violent incidents (87.1%), followed by VVUSD (68.8%), both of these districts have higher rates than for Riverside County (64.4%) and California (61.2%).

As discussed on the previous page, PUSSD had the highest suspension rate (6.0%). In looking at the reasons for suspension at PUSSD, the rate of illicit drug-related suspensions (28.1%) was higher than in District 2 as a whole (22.5%).

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%
MUESD	221	68.3%	3.6%	10.9%	13.1%	4.1%
PESD	178	87.1%	2.8%	2.2%	2.8%	5.1%
PUSSD	1,073	49.9%	3.5%	28.1%	15.9%	2.5%
RUSD	3,130	53.8%	2.8%	17.1%	24.0%	2.5%
VVUSD	1,521	68.8%	3.5%	23.0%	2.4%	2.2%
District 2 Total	**11,235**	**59.8%**	**3.0%**	**22.5%**	**12.0%**	**2.7%**
Riverside County	26,115	64.4%	3.3%	19.6%	9.9%	2.8%
California	335,677	61.2%	2.9%	17.7%	14.6%	3.5%

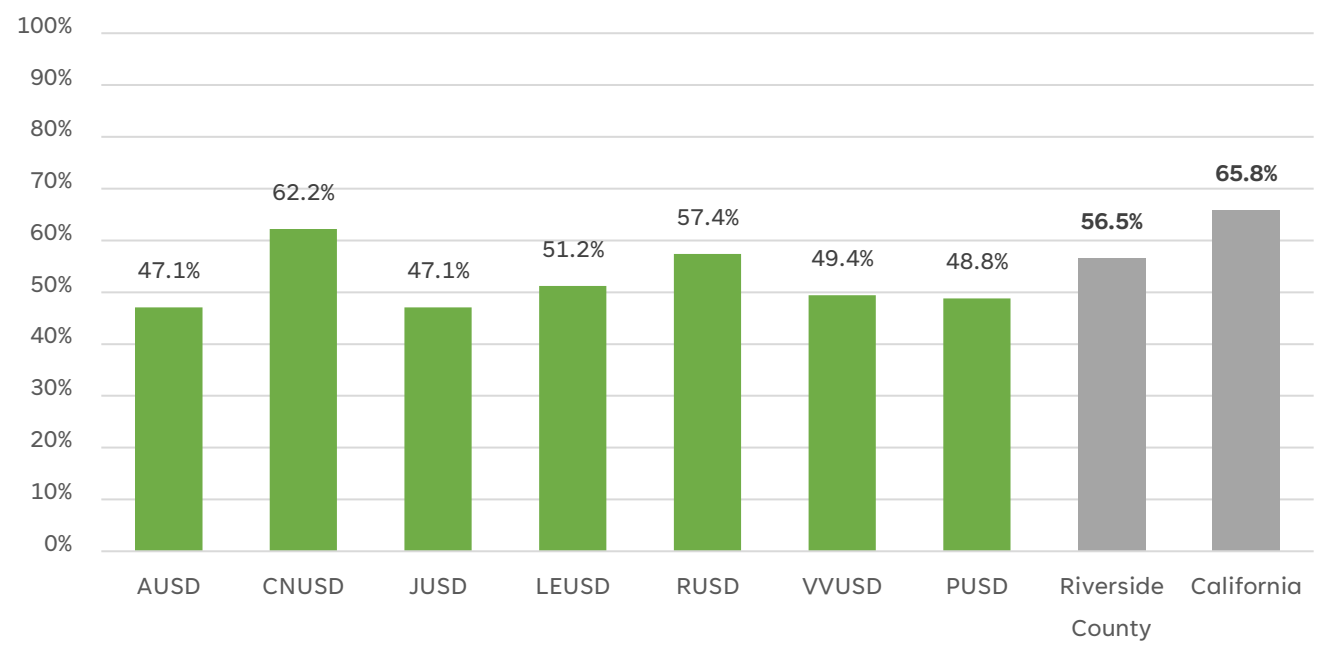
Source: DataQuest, California Department of Education (2018-2019).

Degree Attainment

College-Going Rates

The college-going rate (CGR) is the percentage of high school students who complete high school and then, within 12 to 16 months, enroll in a postsecondary institution in the United States. The school district with the highest CGR is Corona-Norco Unified (62.2%), while the districts with the lowest CGR are Alvord Unified and Jurupa Unified (both at 47.1%). Corona-Norco Unified has a rate above the county rate, but both rates are lower than the state rates, as illustrated below.

Figure 14. College-Going Rate for High School Students



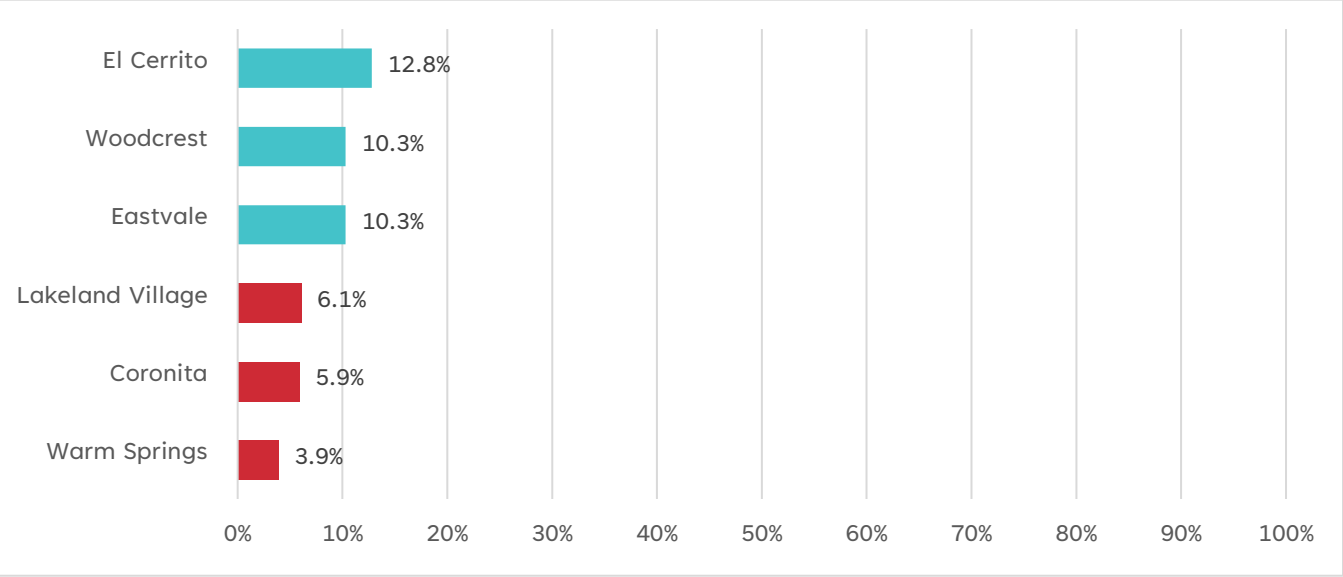
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2017-2018). MUESD and PESD do not have high school students and thus are not included.

Associate Degree Attainment

In District 2, the top three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained an associate degree were El Cerrito (12.8%), Woodcrest (10.3%), and Eastvale (10.3%). These rates of associate degree attainment are above the average when compared to Riverside (8.3%), California (8.0%), and the United States (8.6%).[11] The cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of adults with an associate degree include Lakeland Village (6.1%), Coronita (5.9%), and Warm Springs (3.9%).

See Appendix 7 for associate's degree or higher attainment data on all 15 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).

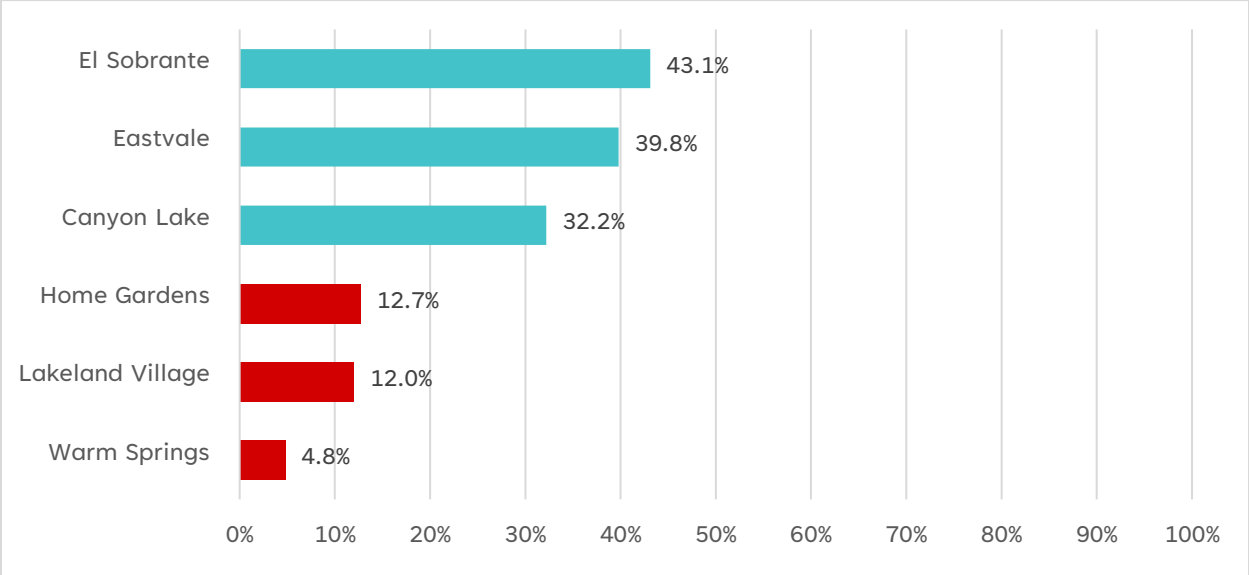
Bachelor's Degree or Higher Attainment

Nationally, 32.9% of adults aged 25 or older have a bachelor's degree or higher, and 34.7% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher statewide. In Riverside County, 23.2% of its adults aged 25 or older have a bachelor's degree or higher. Specific to District 2 of Riverside County, 25.9% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher – which is higher than the county rate but lower than the state and national rates.[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 three cities/CDPs with the highest rates are El Sobrante (43.1%), Eastvale (39.8%), and Canyon Lake (32.2%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentages of bachelor's degree attainment are Home Gardens (12.7%), Lakeland Village (12.0%), and Warm Springs (4.8%).

See Appendix 7 for bachelor's degree or higher attainment data on all 15 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).

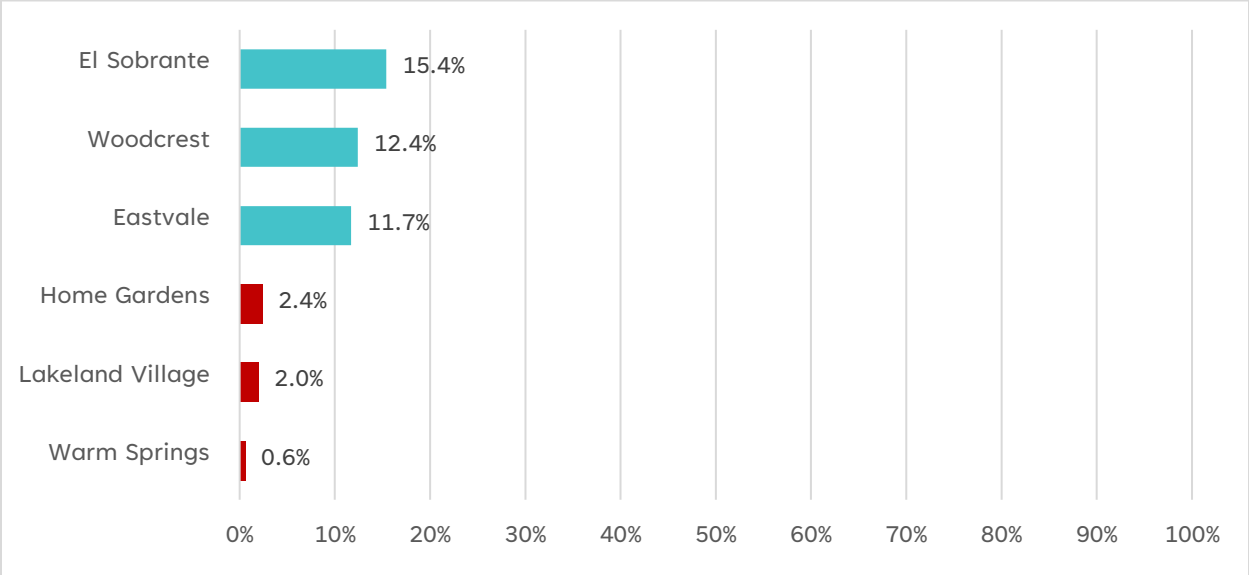
Graduate Degree Attainment

In District 2, 8.7% of adults aged 25 and over have a graduate degree, which is slightly higher than the graduate degree attainment rate for Riverside County (8.3%) but lower than the rates for California (13.1%) and the United States (12.7%). The top three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained a graduate degree are El Sobrante (15.4%), Woodcrest (12.4%), and Eastvale (11.7%). The three cities with the highest rates of graduate degree attainment rank higher than the county rate. El Sobrante has a higher rate of graduate degree attainment than the county, state, and nation; Woodcrest and Eastvale have graduate degree attainment rates slightly below the state and national rates.

The three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentage of adults 25 years or older who obtained a graduate degree are Home Gardens (2.4%), Lakeland Village (2.0%), and Warm Springs (0.6%); these cities/CDPs are well below county averages.

See Appendix 7 for graduate's degree or higher attainment data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

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



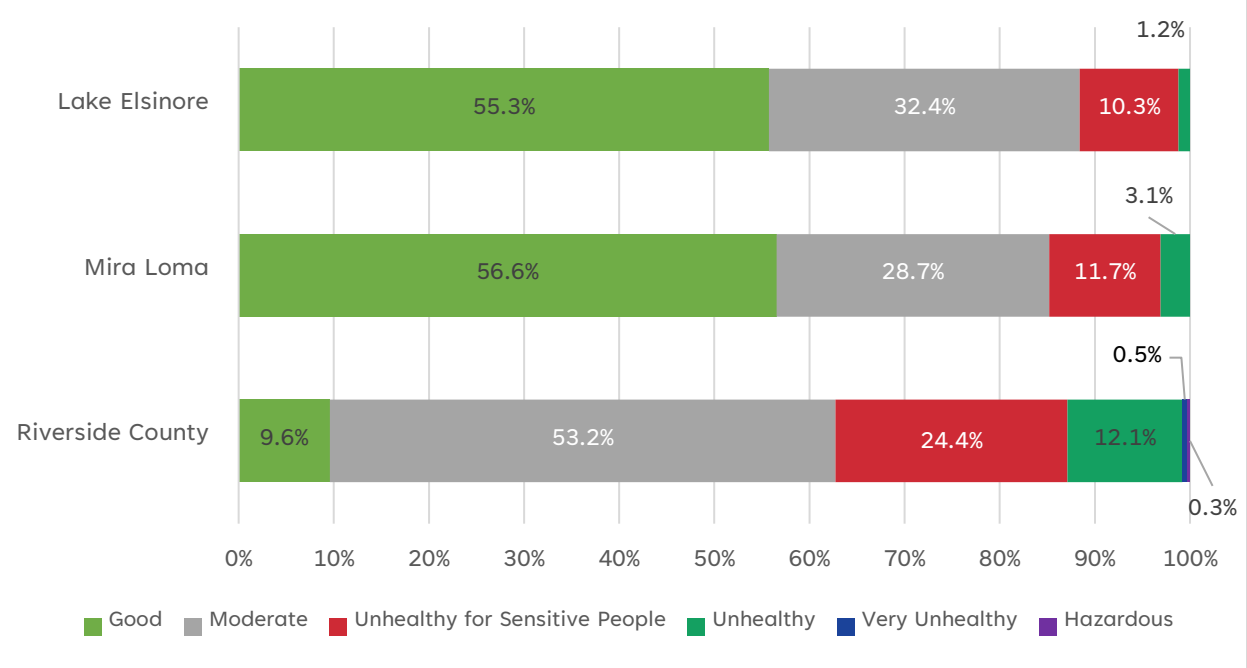
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Environment

Air Quality

Data are presented below for two ozone pollution air quality monitoring stations in District 2 (located in Lake Elsinore and Mira Loma). As illustrated below, in 2021, the Lake Elsinore station recorded 55.3% of days with "good" and 32.4% of days with "moderate" air quality. The Mira Loma station recorded similar measures: 56.6% of days with "good" and 28.7% of days with "moderate" air quality. These measures from both locations are higher than for Riverside County as a whole, which had only 9.6% "good" days and 53.2% "moderate" days. Less than 15.0% of days at Lake Elsinore and Mira Loma had poor air quality ("unhealthy for sensitive people" or "unhealthy"), compared to over one-third of days for Riverside County.

Figure 18. Air Quality Based on Ozone Pollution



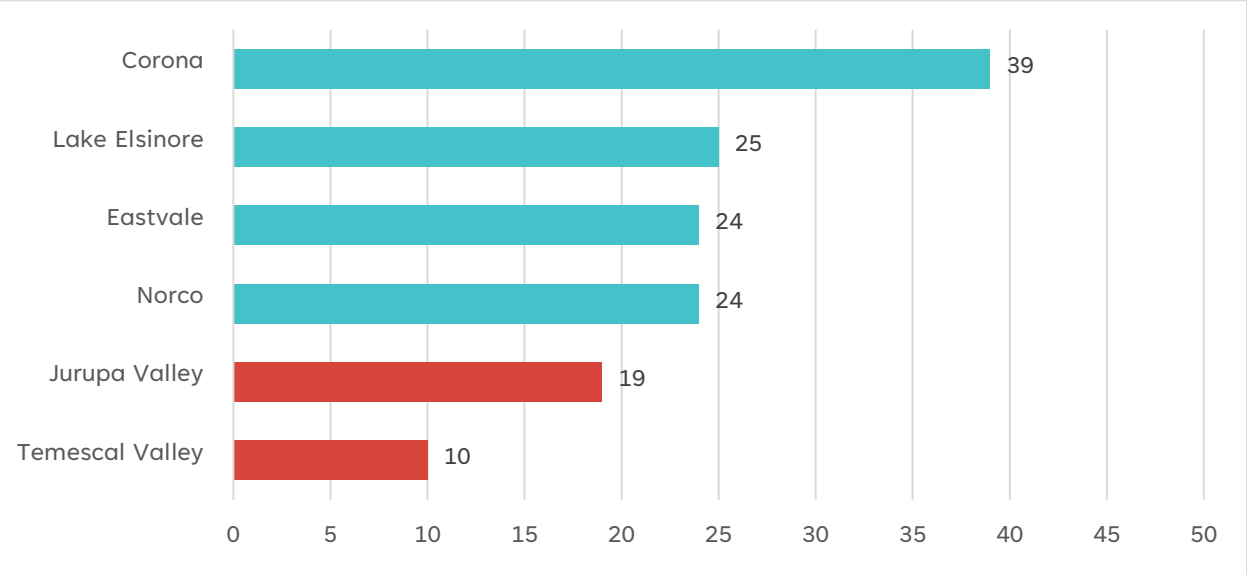
Source: US Environmental Protection Agency AQS (2021).

Walkability

A walk score measures the number of amenities in a city within a five-minute (or quarter-mile) walk. The higher the walk score, the more amenities are nearby, and the city/CDP is considered more walkable. 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 (with no points given after a 30-minute walk). The walkability score is based on a scale that ranges from zero to 100 points.[13] A low score means a city requires a car for *almost all* errands. A high score means *most* or *all* errands can be done on foot.

Data were available for six cities/CDPs in District 2. The cities with the highest (best) walk scores are Corona (39), Lake Elsinore (25), Eastvale (24), and Norco (24). The cities with the lowest (worst) walk scores are Jurupa Valley (19) and Temescal Valley (10). For comparison, the city of Riverside has a walk score of 43, and the city of San Francisco has the highest score in California with 89. Cities with the best walk scores in District 2 are still relatively low. The highest-scoring city (Corona; 39) still requires a car for *most* errands.

Figure 19. Walk Score in District 2 by City – Top Four vs. Bottom Two



Source: Walkscore.com (2022).

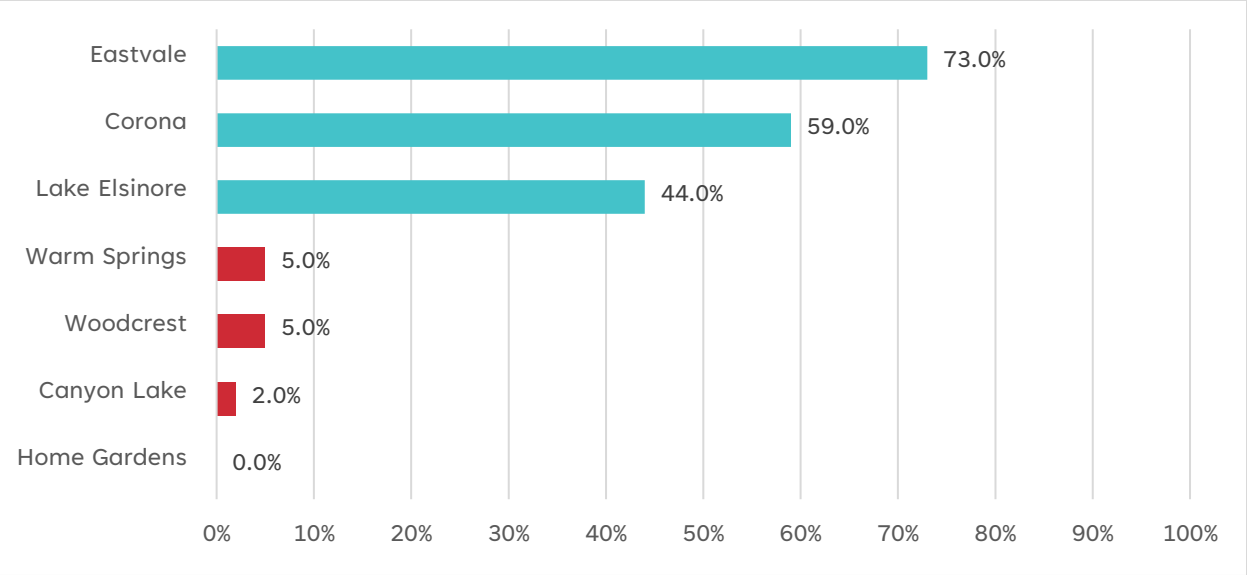
[13] https://www.walkscore.com/

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 risk of disease. According to the Trust for Public Land, approximately 60.0% of residents nationally live within a 10-minute walk of a park.[14] The cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park are Eastvale (73.0%), Corona (59.0%), and Lake Elsinore (44.0%). In contrast, cities with the lowest percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park are Warm Springs (5.0%), Woodcrest (5.0%), Canyon Lake (2.0%), and Home Gardens (0.0%), as illustrated below.

See Appendix 8 for park access data on 13 cities/CDPs.

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



Source: The Trust for Public Land (2022).

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

Economic Stability

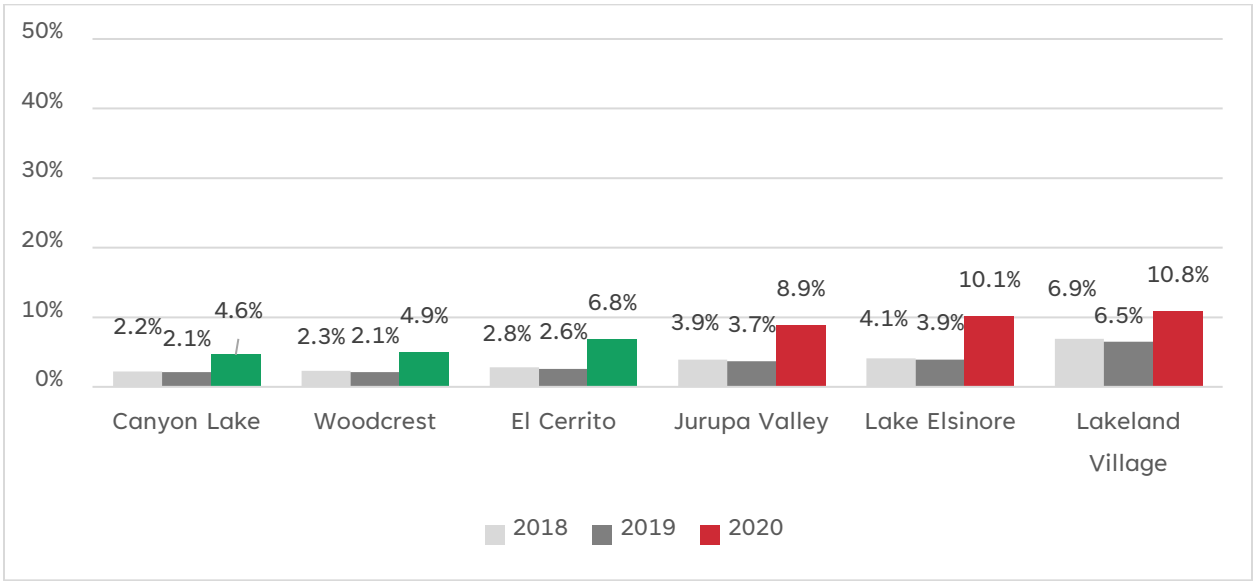
Unemployment

Based on the annual average, roughly 8.4% of adults in District 2 were unemployed in 2020. The 2020 unemployment rate in District 2 is much higher than it was in previous years (3.5% for 2018 and 3.4% for 2019). Unemployment data for 2020 is similar to Riverside County (9.9%) and California (10.1%).

For the year 2020, the city of Lakeland Village (10.8%) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by Lake Elsinore (10.1%) and Jurupa Valley (8.9%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest unemployment rates were El Cerrito (6.8%), Woodcrest (4.9%), and Canyon Lake (4.6%), as illustrated below.

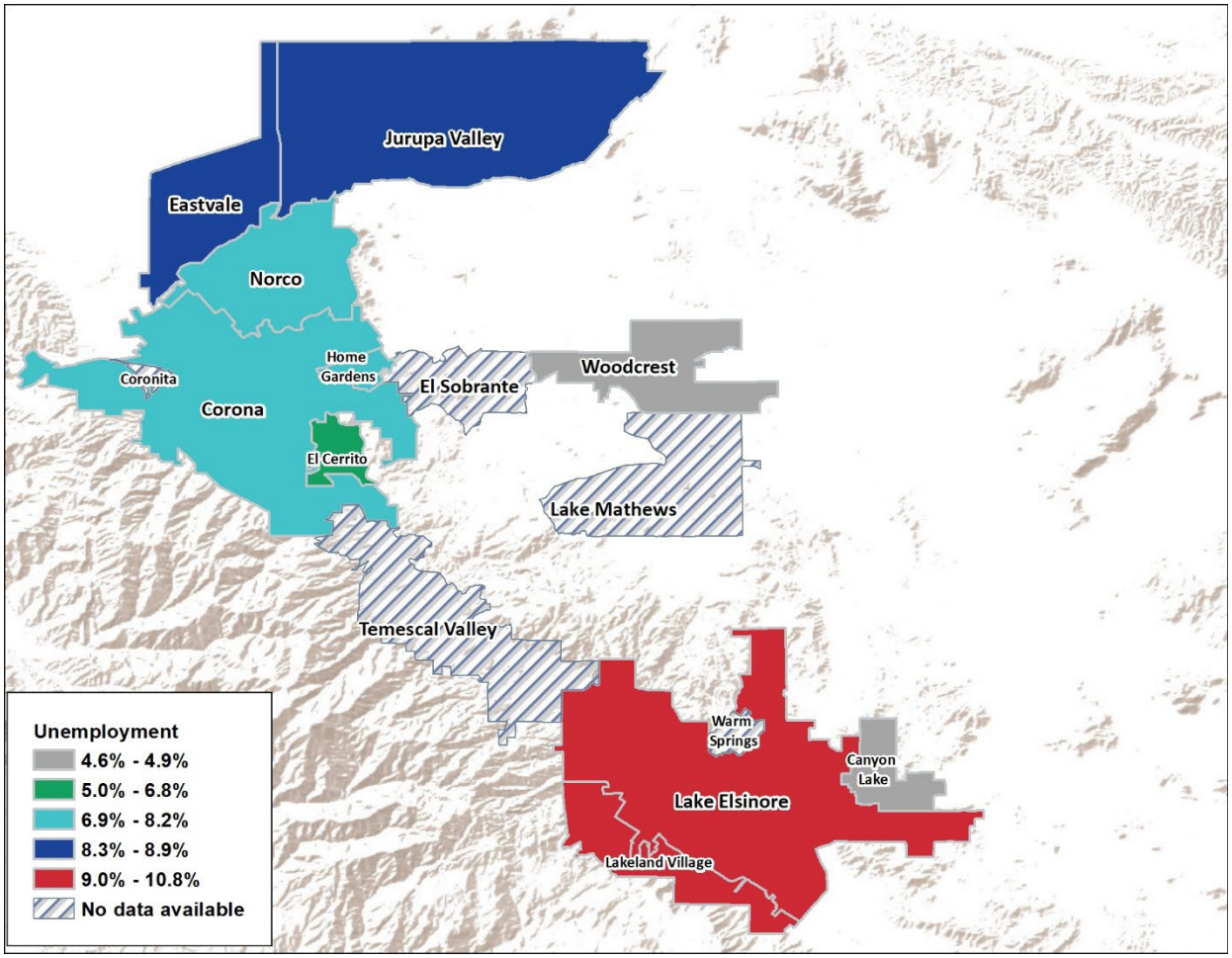
See Appendix 9 for unemployment rates for 10 cities/CDPs in District 2.

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 2: 2020 Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

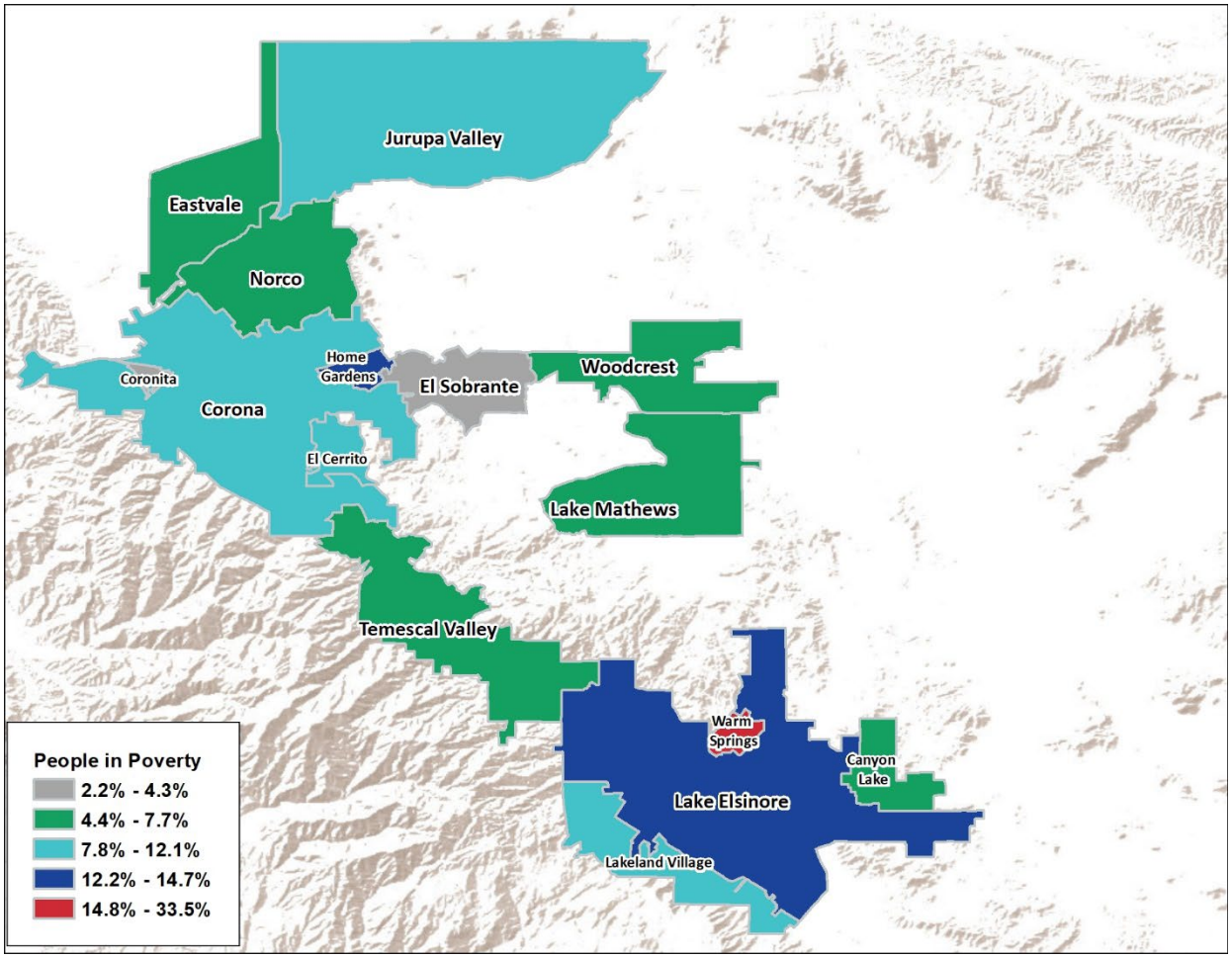


Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020 Annual Average).

People Living in Poverty

Federal poverty level is a threshold that depends on 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.[15]

Figure 23. Map of District 2: People in Poverty by City/CDP



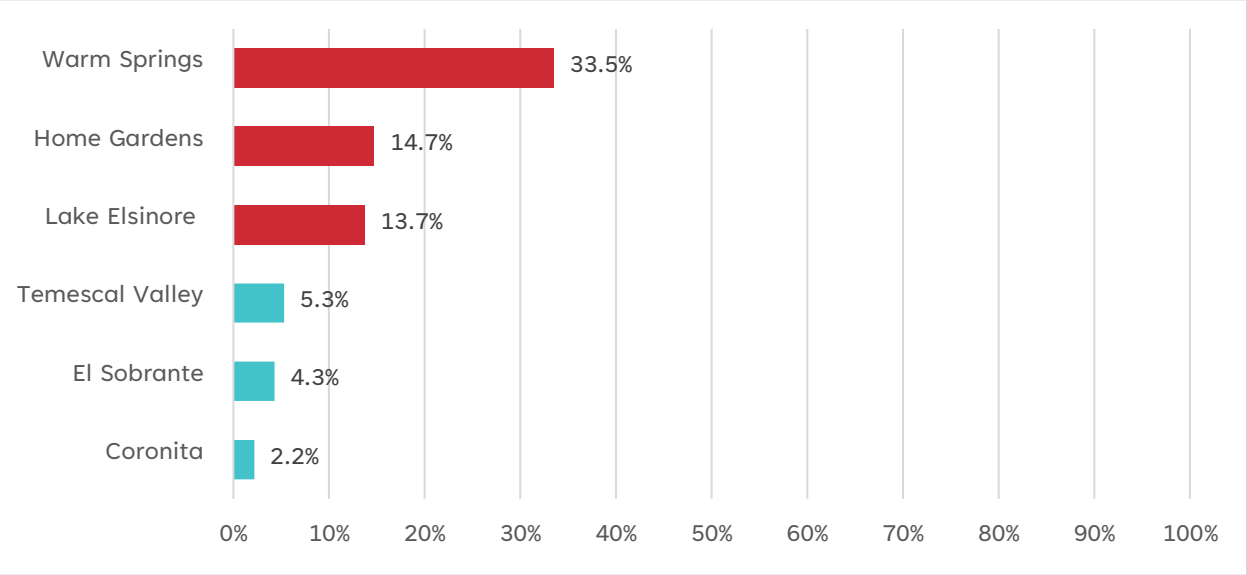
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

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

In District 2, approximately 9.5% of households are below the federal poverty line. The poverty rate in District 2 is slightly lower than that of Riverside County (12.5%), the state (12.6%), and the United States (12.8%). Some cities/CDPs lie far above or below District 2's average poverty rate. As illustrated below, Warm Springs has a substantially higher poverty rate than other cities in District 2. The cities/CDPs with the highest poverty rates are Warm Springs (33.5%), Home Gardens (14.7%), and Lake Elsinore (13.7%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest poverty rates are Temescal Valley (5.3%), El Sobrante (4.3%), and Coronita (2.2%).

See Appendix 10 for poverty data, as well as median income, on all cities/CDPs.

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



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

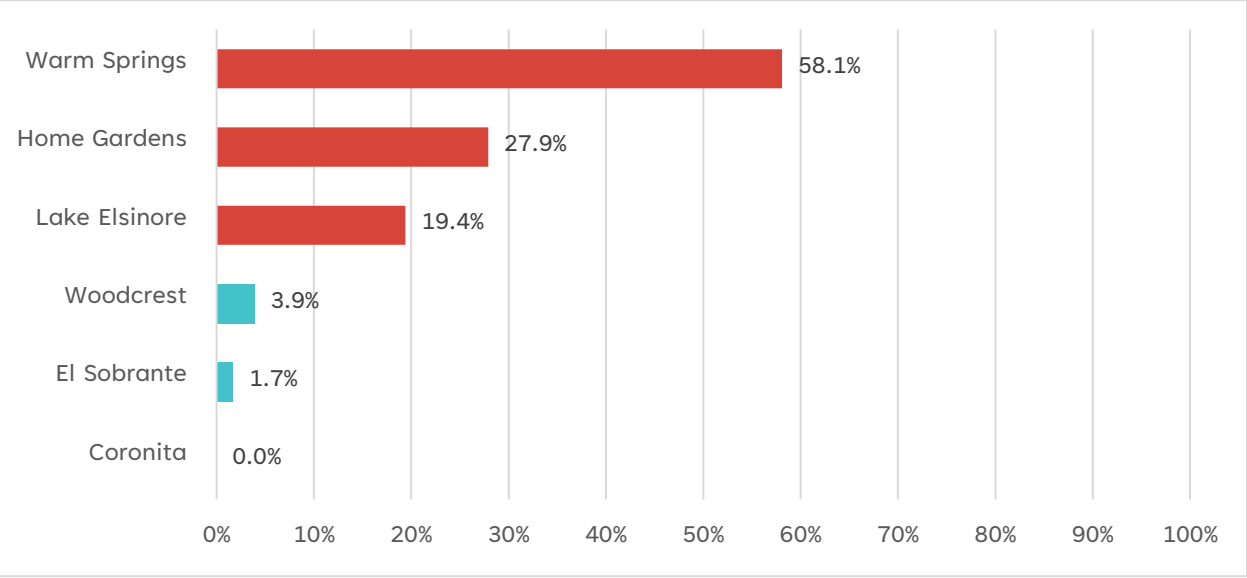
Children in Poverty (Ages 0 to 17)

Child poverty rates at all levels are higher than the general poverty rate. The child poverty rate is 17.5% in the United States, 16.8% in California, and 16.2% in Riverside County.

District 2's child poverty rate is 12.1% -- slightly higher than the aforementioned regional rates. Child poverty varies sharply by location, as with other economic and social measures. More than half of the children in Warm Springs (58.1%) live in poverty. Rates of child poverty for Home Gardens (27.9%) and Lake Elsinore (19.4%) are also relatively high. The cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of child poverty are Woodcrest (3.9%), El Sobrante (1.7%), and Coronita (0.0%).

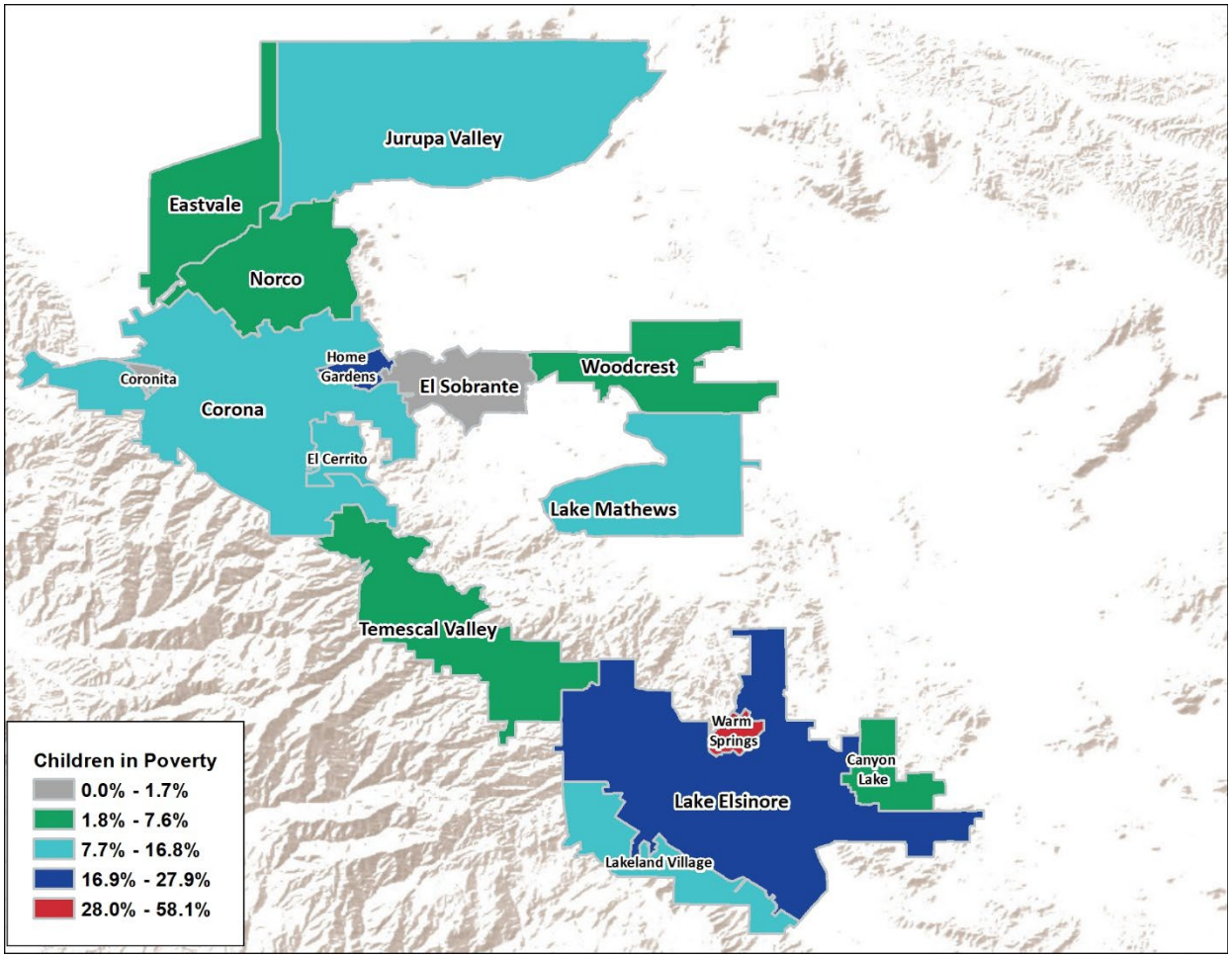
See Appendix 11 for child poverty data on all cities/CDPs.

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 2: 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 cities/CDPs in District 2.

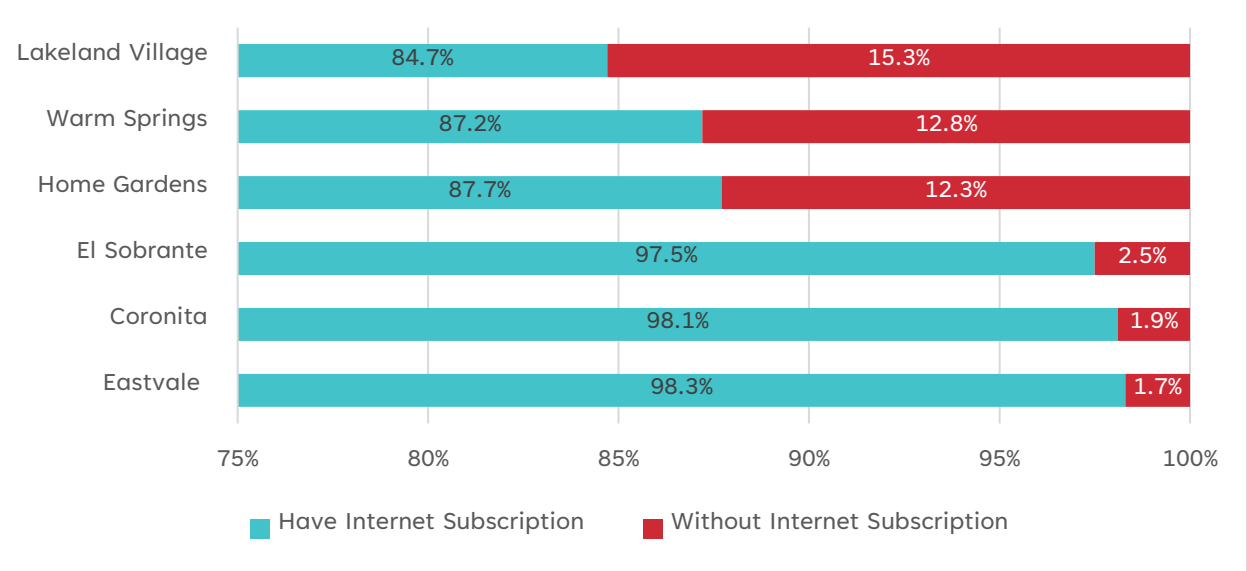
Internet Access

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 reliable Internet is a necessity for accessing economic, educational, and other resources.

In District 2, about 91.9% of households have Internet access. The rate of Internet access in District 2 is slightly higher than Riverside County (89.5%) and California (89.1%) but noticeably higher than the nation (85.5%). The cities/CDPs with the highest rates of home Internet access are Eastvale (98.3%), Coronita (98.1%), and El Sobrante (97.5%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of home Internet access are Home Gardens (87.7%), Warm Springs (87.2%), and Lakeland Village (84.7%). Lack of Internet access corresponds to other measures, such as higher poverty rates, reflecting the overlapping social and economic challenges these communities face.

See Appendix 12 for Internet access data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

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



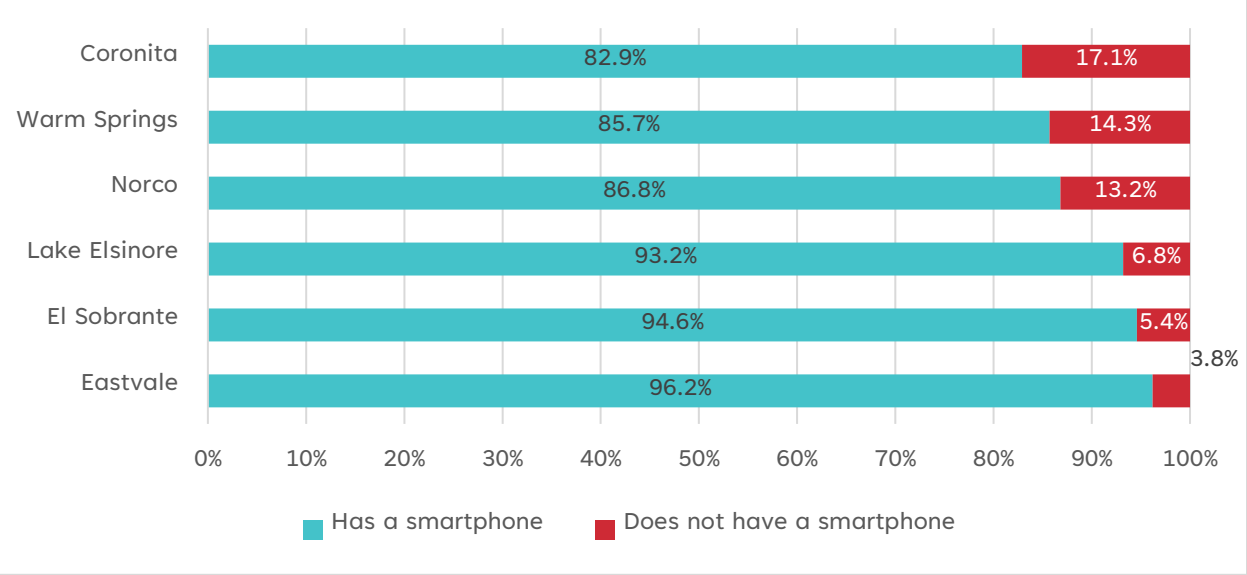
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Smartphone Access

In District 2, 90.6% of residents have a smartphone, slightly higher than the rate for 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 Coronita (82.9%), Warm Springs (85.7%), and Norco (86.8%). The cities/CDPs with the highest smartphone access rates are Lake Elsinore (93.2%), El Sobrante (94.6%), and Eastvale (96.2%).

See Appendix 13 for smartphone data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

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

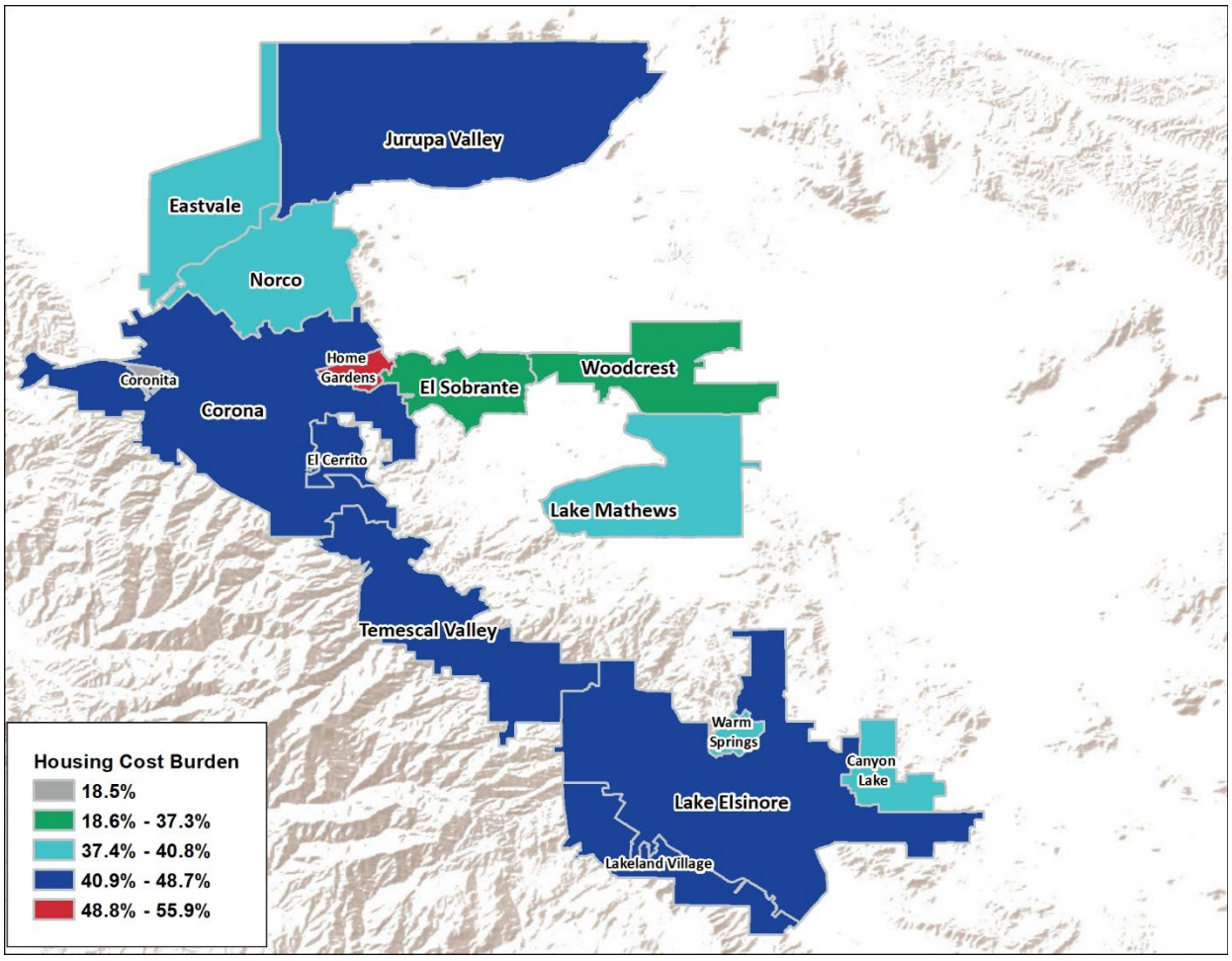


Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020)

Housing Cost Burden

Housing cost-burdened households are those with rent or mortgage payments that are more than 30% of total household income.[16] 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. Some communities with a high housing cost burden may have relatively inexpensive housing, but incomes may be very low.

Figure 29. Map of District 2: Housing Cost Burden by City/CDP



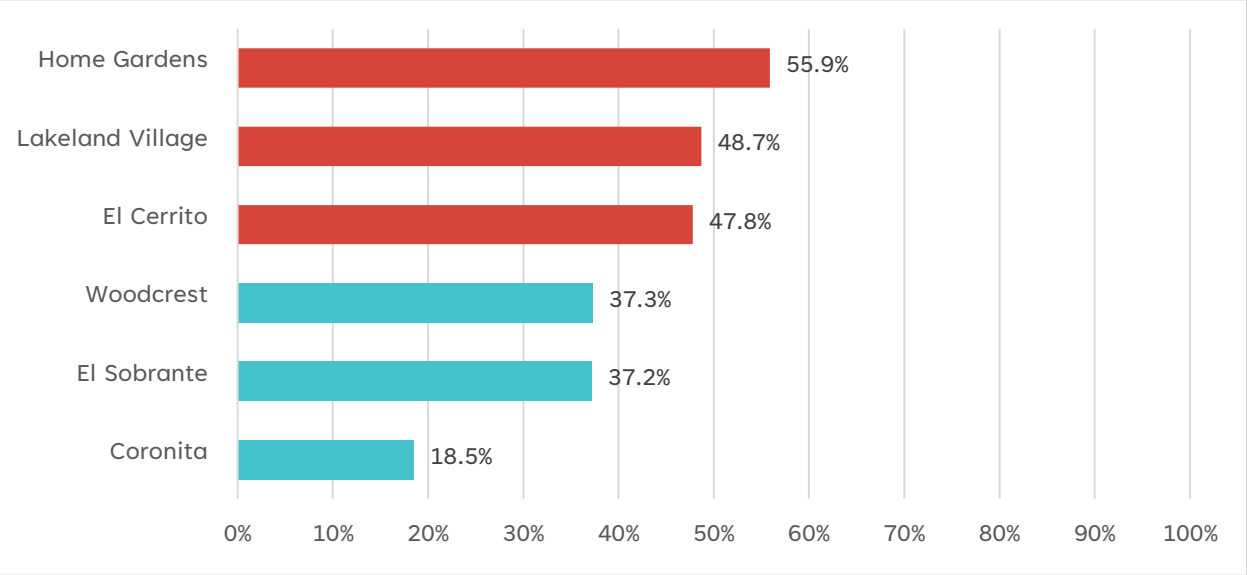
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

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

In District 2, 43.8% of households are housing cost burdened – this rate is far higher than the national rate (37.2%) and lower than the California rate (46.5%).[17] The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of households that experience housing cost burden are Home Gardens (55.9%), Lakeland Village (48.7%), and El Cerrito (47.8%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest proportion are Woodcrest (37.3%), El Sobrante (37.2%), and Coronita (18.5%).

See Appendix 14 for the housing cost burden on all 15 cities/CDPs. The appendix includes separated data for renters and homeowners in addition to the combined data.

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).

[17] 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.[18] Approximately 261 people are experiencing unsheltered homelessness in District 2. The city/CDP with the highest number of unsheltered homeless is Corona (110 people). The table below shows the numbers of unsheltered homeless by city.

Table 9. Number of Unsheltered Homeless People

City/CDP	Total Number
Corona	110
Eastvale	6
Jurupa Village	96
Lake Elsinore	35
Norco	14
District 2 Total	**261**

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

[18] Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (2019). County of Riverside 2022 Point-In-Time Count. Available here: http://dpss.co.riverside.ca.us/files/pit/pit-count-report-final.pdf

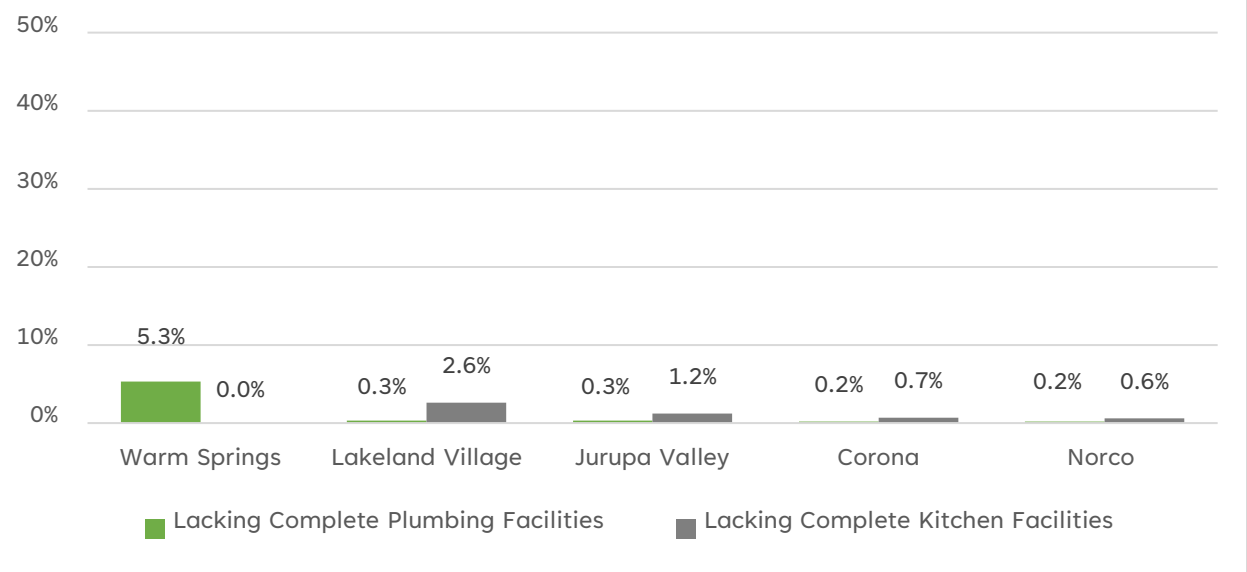
Substandard Housing

State and local governments define substandard housing as housing that has an incomplete bathroom and/or kitchen facilities.[19] The U.S. Census 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) and on the number of households with complete kitchen facilities (i.e., a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator).[20]

In District 2, 0.2% of homes lack complete plumbing, and 0.6% lack complete kitchen facilities. These figures are lower than the statewide and national averages. However, several District 2 communities have higher percentages of substandard housing. Warm Springs has the highest rate of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities (5.3%), and Lakeland Village has the highest percentage lacking kitchen facilities (2.6%). Other cities/CDPs with substandard facilities include Jurupa Valley, Corona, and Norco.

See Appendix 15 for substandard housing data on 11 cities/CDPs.

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



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

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

[20] American Community Survey. "We asked... you told us." Complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. Available 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 lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.[21] This definition of homeless children would include, for example, children and youths living in motels, shelters, or substandard housing and those sharing a home with other persons due to economic or other hardship.

In District 2, the highest proportion of homeless students are in Lake Elsinore Unified School District (7.1%), followed by Alvord Unified School District (4.8%). Four of the school districts (Corona-Norco Unified, Jurupa Unified, Menifee Union Elementary, and Perris Elementary) have lower rates than the county (2.4%).

Figure 32. Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

School District	Percent
Alvord Unified	4.8%
Corona-Norco Unified	0.2%
Jurupa Unified	0.5%
Menifee Union Elementary	0.7%
Perris Elementary	2.0%
Perris Union High	5.1%
Riverside Unified	2.8%
Lake Elsinore Unified	7.1%
Val Verde Unified	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.

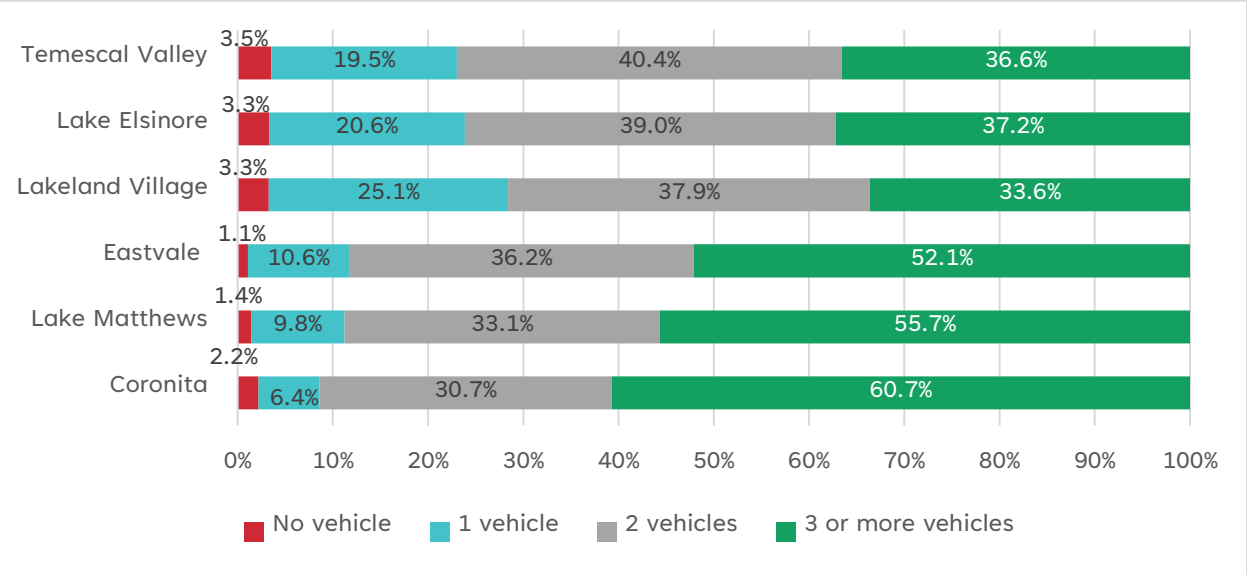
[21] California Department of Education (2022). Definition of Homelessness. Available here: https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/homelessdef.asp

Transportation Access

In District 2, 2.7% of households have no available vehicle. The cities with the highest proportion of no vehicles available are Temescal Valley (3.5%), Lake Elsinore (3.3%), and Lakeland Village (3.3%). In contrast, the cities with the most access to three or more vehicles are Coronita (60.7%), Lake Matthews (55.7%), and Eastvale (52.1%).

See Appendix 16 for vehicle access data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

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



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

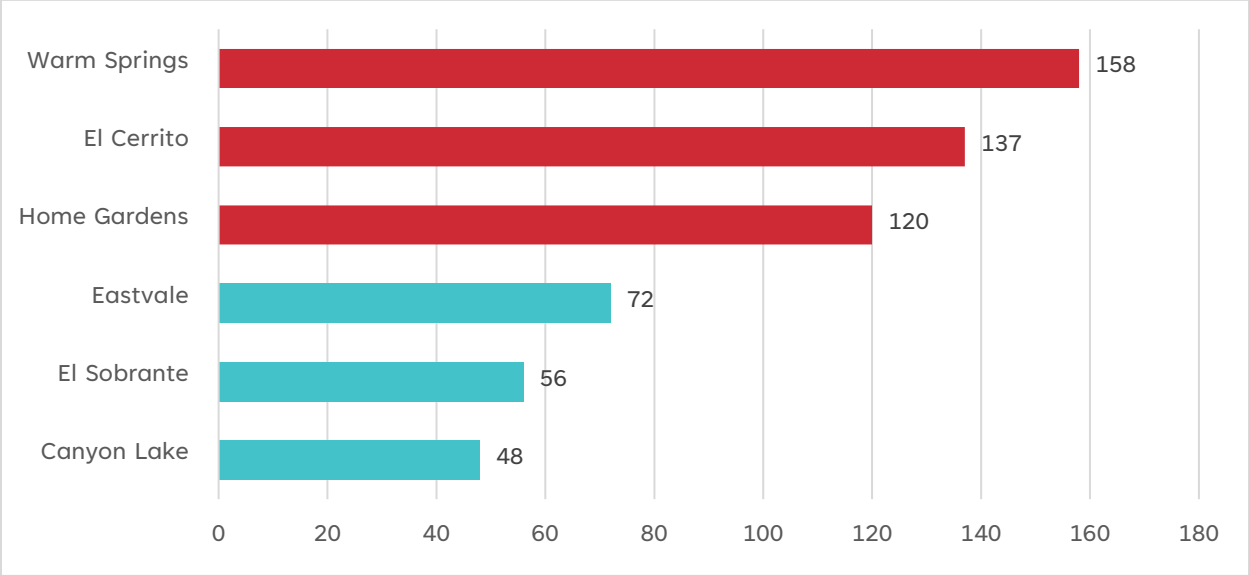
Injury and Violence

Total Crime Index

The total crime index is an aggregate of all 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 Warm Springs (158) followed by El Cerrito (137), and Home Gardens (120). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Eastvale (72), El Sobrante (56), and Canyon Lake (48).

See Appendix 17 for crime data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

Figure 34. Total Crimes per 100,000 Population Per Year by City/CDP



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 FBI, which draws its data from municipal police departments. In District 2, there are five police departments. For the latest data (2020), District 2 had an average of 0.9 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, below the county average (2.6 per 100,000), the state average (3.3 per 100,000), and the national average (3.0 per 100,000). Jurupa Valley and Lake Elsinore had the highest arrest rates (each with 2.8 per 100,000). Corona, Eastvale, and Norco had no such arrests reported.

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

Reporting Agency	Number of Arrests	Population	Rate per 100,000
Corona Police Department	0	165,207	0.0
Eastvale Police Department	0	68,578	0.0
Jurupa Valley Police Department	3	108,985	2.8
Lake Elsinore Police Department	2	70,265	2.8
Norco Police Department	0	27,268	0.0
District 2 Total	**5**	**544,944**	**0.9**
Comparison: Riverside County	63	2,418,185	2.6
Comparison: California	1,320	39,538,223	3.3
Comparison: United States	9,938	331,449,281	3.0

Source: 2020 Crime data are from 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 732 law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data of 743 total number of 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 number of law enforcement agencies in the country.

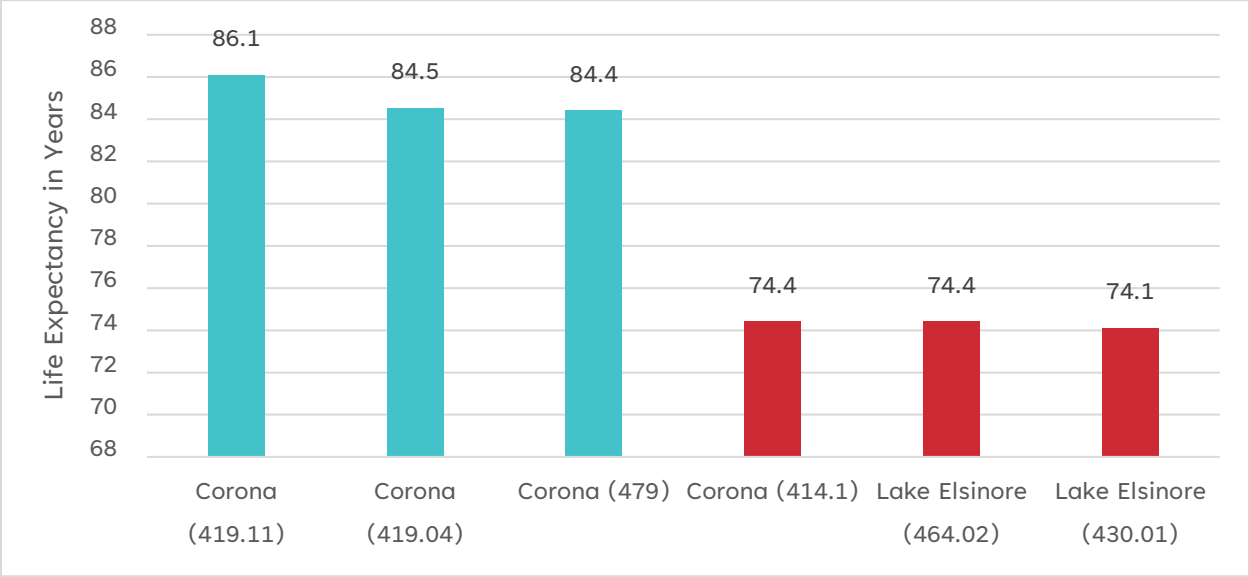
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy can be influenced by lifestyle behaviors as well as environmental conditions. In District 2, the average life expectancy at birth is 79.2 years, similar to Riverside County's average (79.0), California's average (81.3), and the U.S. average (78.7).

Differences in life expectancy can be found according to the census tract, as illustrated below. Those born in specific neighborhoods of Corona (census tract 419.11, 419.04, 479) have the highest life expectancy at birth of 86.1, 84.5, and 84.4, respectively. These rates are higher than the county, state, and national rates. In contrast, the lowest life expectancy at birth is found in the neighborhood of Corona (census tract 414.1) and some areas in Lake Elsinore (census tract 464.02, 430.01), which have average life expectancies of 74.4, 74.4, and 74.1, respectively. Thus, on average, children born in these areas live about 10+ years less than their counterparts in some areas of Corona. See Appendix 18 for a list of census tracts, the nearest city, and life expectancy at birth for District 2.

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 here: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/. HARC averaged the census tract data to create averages for District 3, Riverside County, and national geographies. California is the only geography beyond Census Tracts with an estimate for life expectancy.

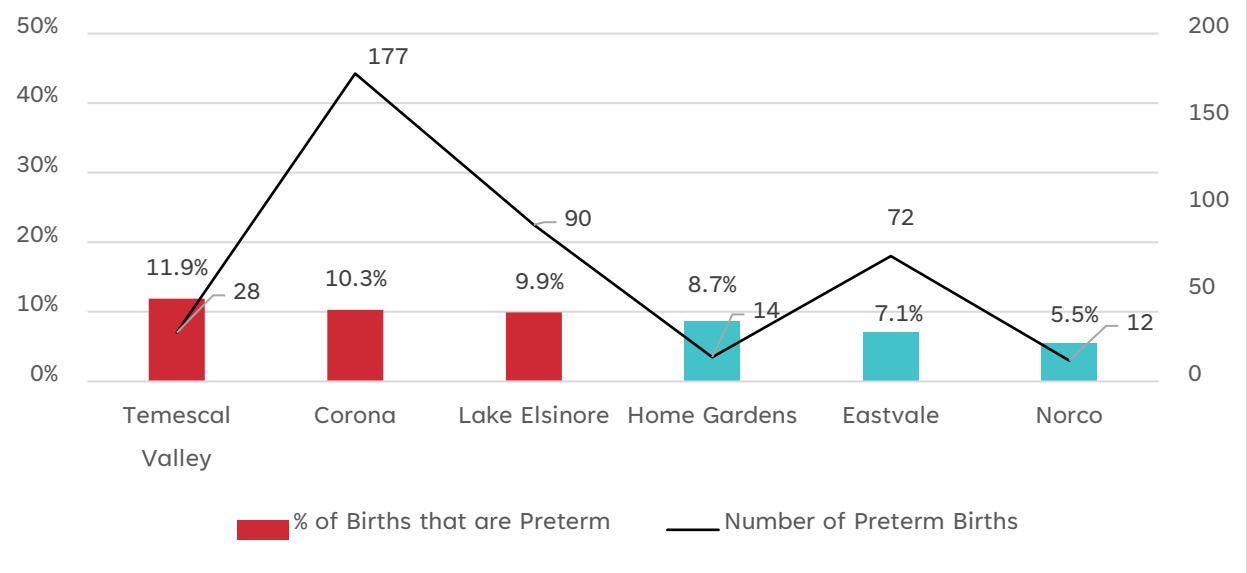
Total Preterm Live Births

A preterm birth takes place before 37 weeks of pregnancy—typically, full-term pregnancy lasts 40 weeks. Preterm babies face obstacles as their bodies are less prepared for the outside world.[22] Nationally, 10.0% of births are preterm,[23] as are 8.7% in California.[24]

The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of preterm births include Temescal Valley (11.9%), Corona (10.3%), and Lake Elsinore (9.9%). Corona had the highest number of preterm births, with 177.

See Appendix 19 for preterm birth data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

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



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

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

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

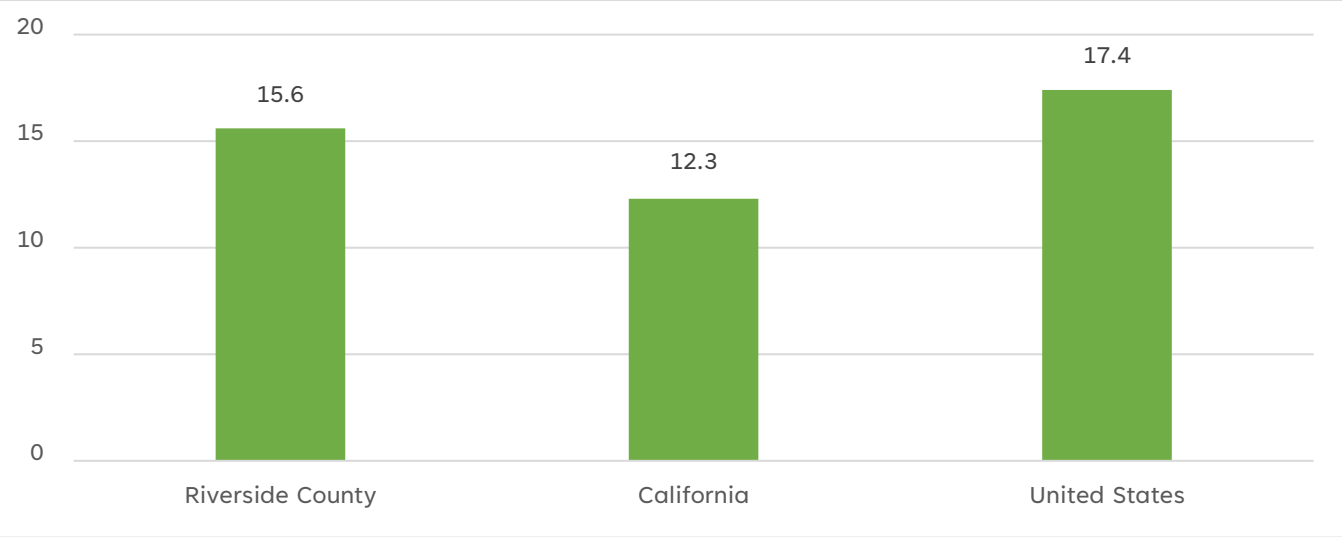
[24] California Department of Public Health (2019). Birth Statistical Master Files; CDC WONDER, Natality Public-Use Data.

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.[25] The children of teen mothers are also at increased risk for physical, behavioral, cognitive, and academic challenges later in life.[26]

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 lower than that of the United States (17.4).

Figure 37. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000



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

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

[26] 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 of physical health and broader household challenges of securing sufficient resources.

Nutrition

Food insecurity is defined by 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.[27] Individuals are eligible for CalFresh if they have a maximum gross household income of up to 200% of the federal poverty level.[28] Eligible households can receive up to $194 per month in food.[29]

In District 2, roughly 7.4% of households receive CalFresh benefits, which is lower than the county (9.2%), state (9.0%), and national rates (11.4%). As illustrated below, Warm Springs (29.6%), Lakeland Village (18.6%), and Jurupa Valley (11.6%) have the highest proportions of households receiving CalFresh. In contrast, Temescal Valley (1.7%), Coronita (1.1%), and El Sobrante (0.7%) have the lowest proportions of households receiving CalFresh.

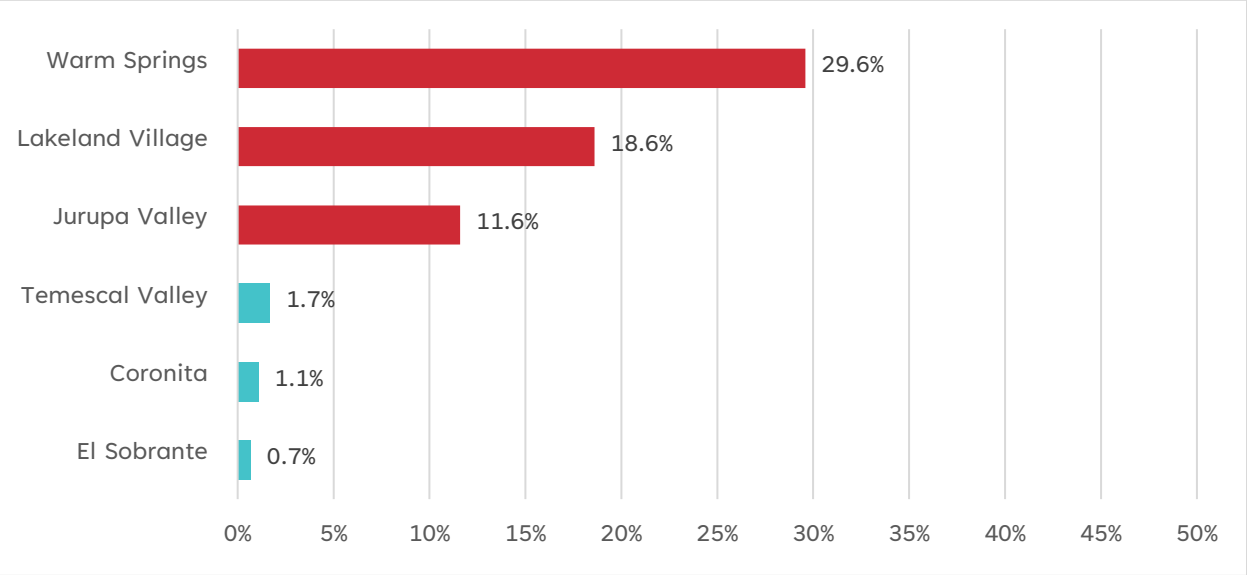
See Appendix 20 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data in all 15 cities/CDPs.

[27] CalFresh. California Department of Social Services. Available here: https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/calfresh

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

[29] Food Stamps EBT Card Guidelines. Available here: https://foodstampsebt.com/food-stamps-eligibility/

Figure 38. Households Receiving Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits



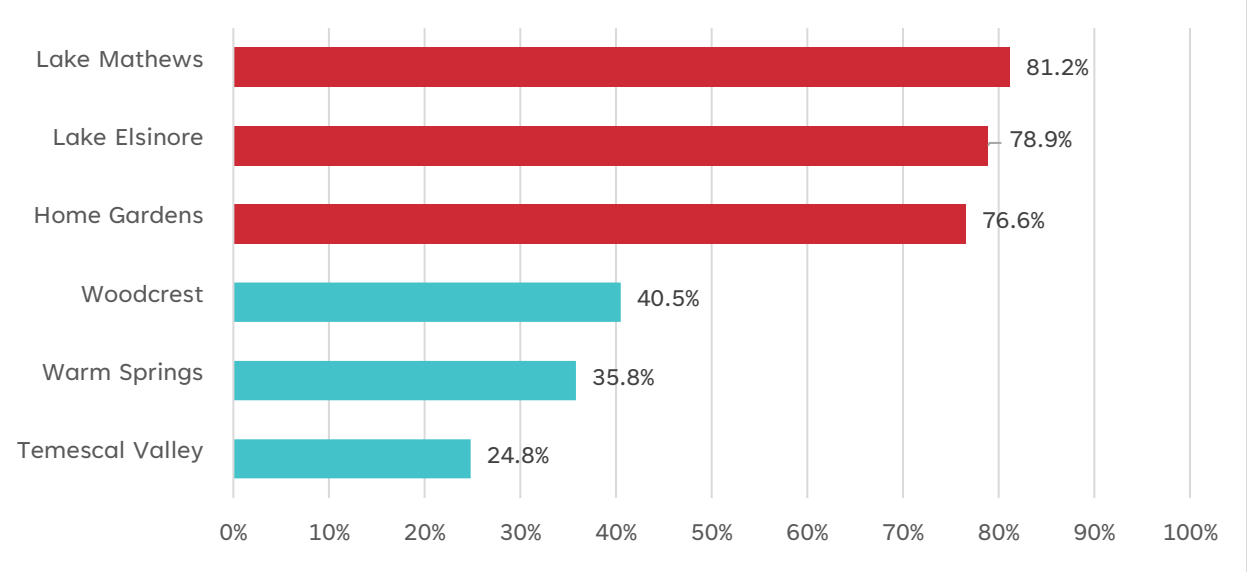
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Households with Children Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

CalFresh participation rates are substantially higher among households with children than among all households. In District 2, 65.1% of households with children receive CalFresh. In the county, 63.0% of households with children receive CalFresh, slightly higher than in California (60.4%) and the United States (49.2%). As illustrated below, Lake Mathews (81.2%), Lake Elsinore (78.9%), and Home Gardens (76.6%) have the highest rates of households with children receiving CalFresh. In contrast, Woodcrest (40.5%), Warm Springs (35.8%), and Temescal Valley (24.8%) have the lowest rates of households with children receiving CalFresh.

See Appendix 21 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data for children in all 15 cities/CDPs.

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



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

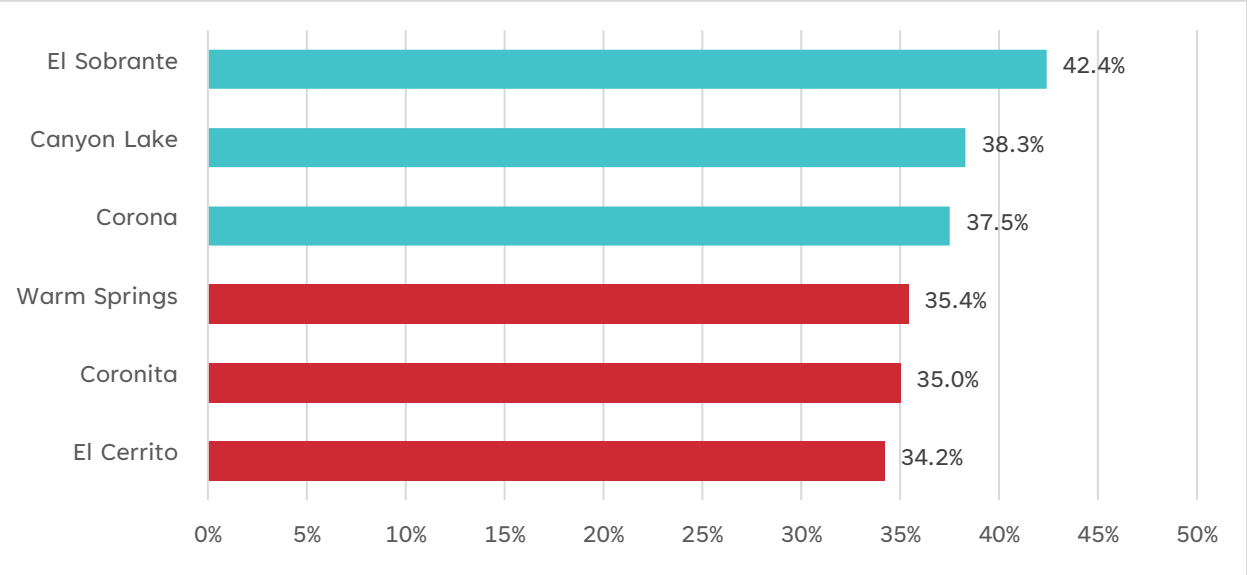
Physical Activity

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%.[30] As illustrated below, El Sobrante (42.4%), Canyon Lake (38.3%), and Corona (37.5%) had the highest percentages of adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week, all of which are approximately similar to county and state figures. In contrast, Warm Springs (35.4%), Coronita (35.0%), and El Cerrito (34.2%) had the lowest rates of regular walking.

See Appendix 22 for walking data for adults in 12 cities/CDPs of District 2.

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.

[30] California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Neighborhood Edition (2016).

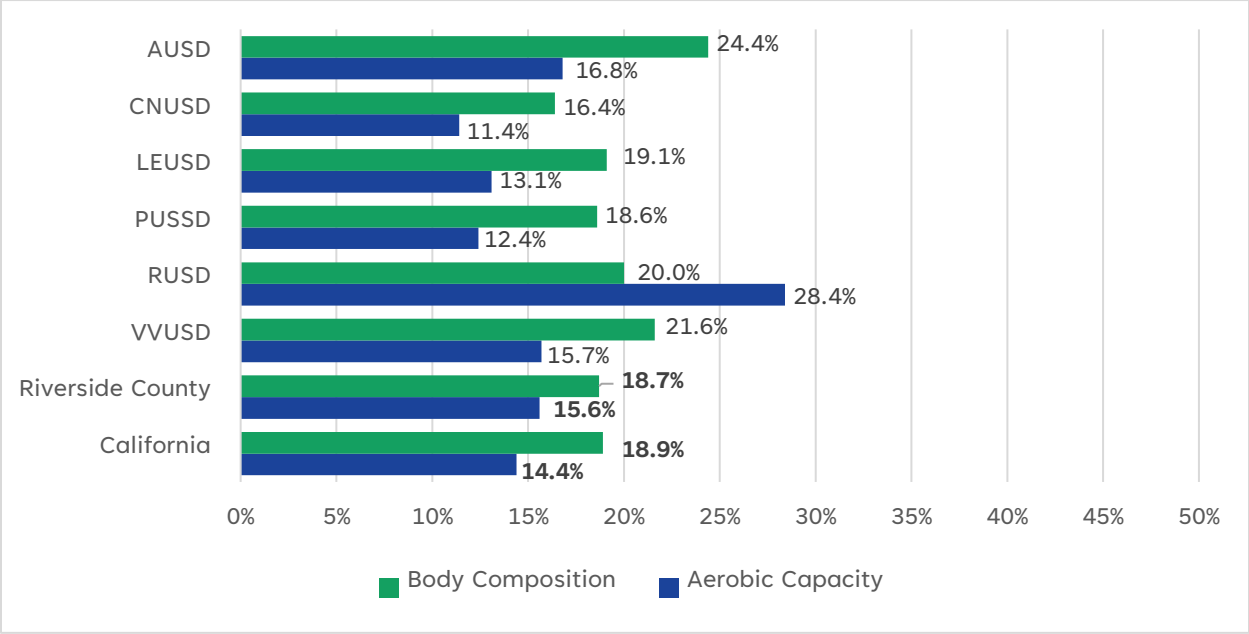
Fitness Among Children

Data on regular exercise among children are gathered and provided by the California Physical Fitness Test, 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."

About 20.0% of ninth-grade students at RUSD were categorized as "needs improvement – health risk" in body composition, which is similar to the rates for Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). In contrast, CNUSD (16.4%) had the lowest percentage of ninth-grade students categorized as "need improvement—health risk" in body composition.

About 28.4% of ninth graders for aerobic activity were categorized as "need improvement—health risk" at RUHSD, whereas only 11.4% were categorized this way at CNUSD.

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



Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019). MUESD and PESD are not included in the chart above as they have no ninth graders.

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

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

Sexual Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

STDs are among the most common 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 chlamydia rate was approximately 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]

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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

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]

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 2 that ranks the highest in STD cases is Eastvale (71.0 people per 100,000).

Table 11. STD Rates by City & ZIP Code

	ZIP Code	STD Cases	Pop. Estimate	STD Rate per 10k people	Rank
Eastvale	92880	211	29,738	71.0	23
Corona	92879	250	48,463	51.6	35
Lake Elsinore	92530	286	57,619	49.6	37
Corona	92882	311	71,272	43.6	40
Lake Elsinore	92532	101	26,132	38.6	45
Corona	92881	118	32,651	36.1	49
Corona	92883	122	36,428	33.5	51
Norco	92860	68	27,018	25.2	60
Canyon Lake	92587	31	17,647	17.6	65
Eastvale	91752	60	38,841	15.4	67
Jurupa Valley	91752	156	108,985	14.3	69
Corona	92880	89	76,893	11.6	70

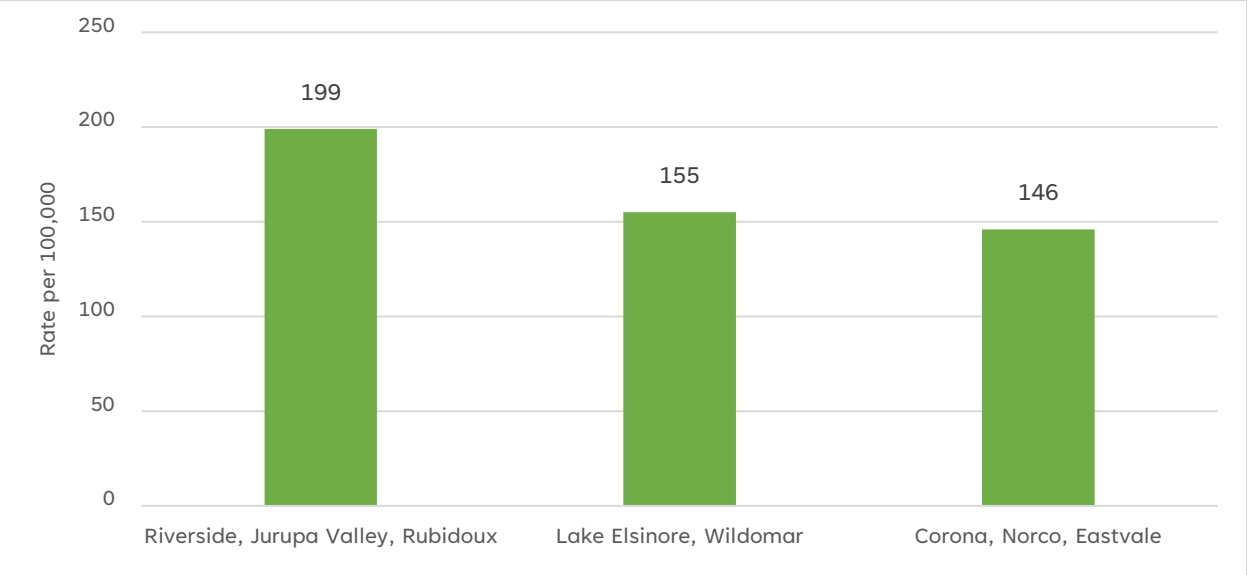
Source: Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

[37] 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. Approximately 10,337 people are living with HIV/AIDS in Riverside County. The region with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence in District 2 is Riverside, Jurupa Valley, and Rubidoux, with a rate of 199 cases per 100,000 people. In Lake Elsinore and Wildomar, the rate of HIV/AIDS is 155 cases per 100,000 people. The region with the lowest HIV/AIDS prevalence in District 2 is Corona, Norco, and Eastvale, with a rate of 146 per 100,000 people. None of these rates are higher than California's HIV/AIDS rate (422 cases per 100,000).[38]

Figure 42. Prevalence of People Living with HIV/AIDS (Rate per 100,000 people)



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.*

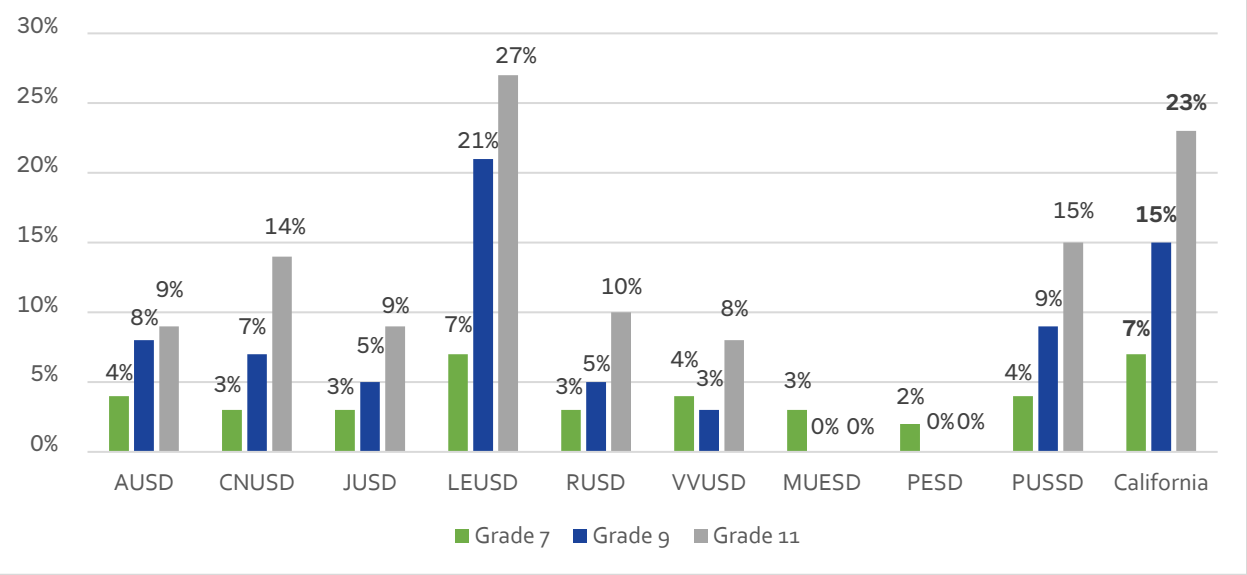
Substance Use

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 and home life and mental health. Therefore, preventing drug use in youth can help ensure a healthy quality of life.

Substance Use Among Adolescents

In all school districts except VVUSD, alcohol or other drug usage tends to increase with grade level. The school district with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is LEUSD (27.0%), which also has the highest proportion of ninth graders who are current alcohol or other drug users (21.0%). See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

Figure 43. Adolescent Use of Alcohol or Drugs in the 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), PUSSD (2020-2021), VVUSD (2020-2021), MUESD (2020-2021), PESD (2020-2021), and California (2017-2019). Grades 9 and 11 are not applicable to MUESD and PESD.

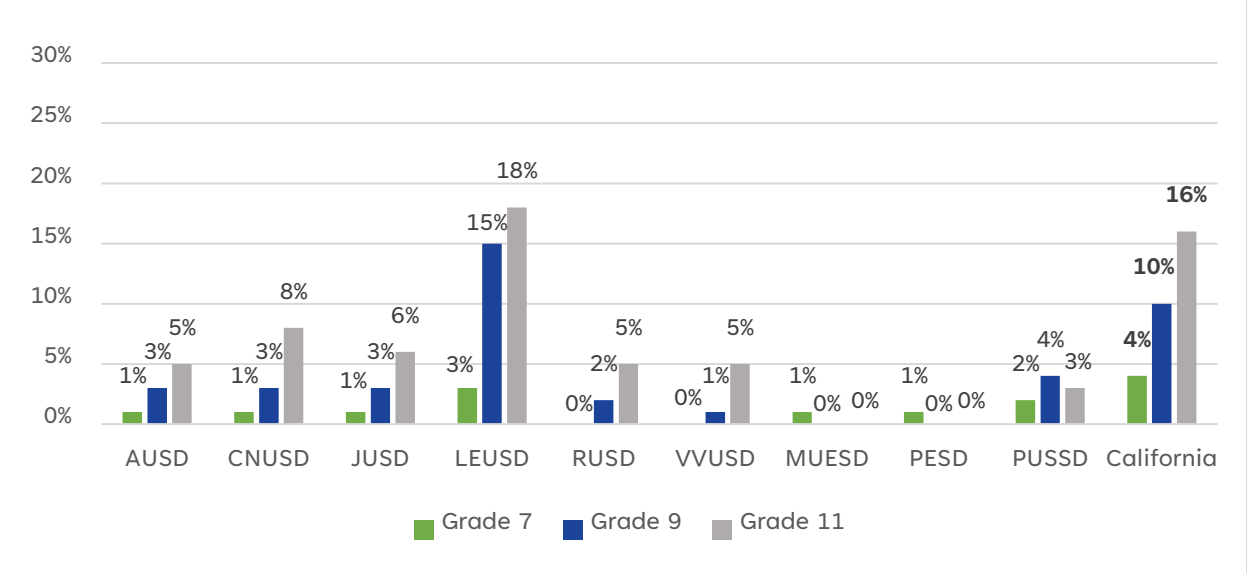
Marijuana Use Among Adolescents

Similar to substance use, marijuana usage increases with grade level at all school districts except for PUSSD. Rates of marijuana use are higher for 9th graders (4.0%) than 11th graders (3.0%) in PUSSD.

The school districts with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current marijuana users are LEUSD (18.0%), CNUSD (8.0%), JUSD (6.0%). The school district with the lowest proportion of 11th graders who are current marijuana users is PUSSD (3.0%).

The school district with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current marijuana users is LEUSD (15.0%), ranking above the California rate (10.0%). See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

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

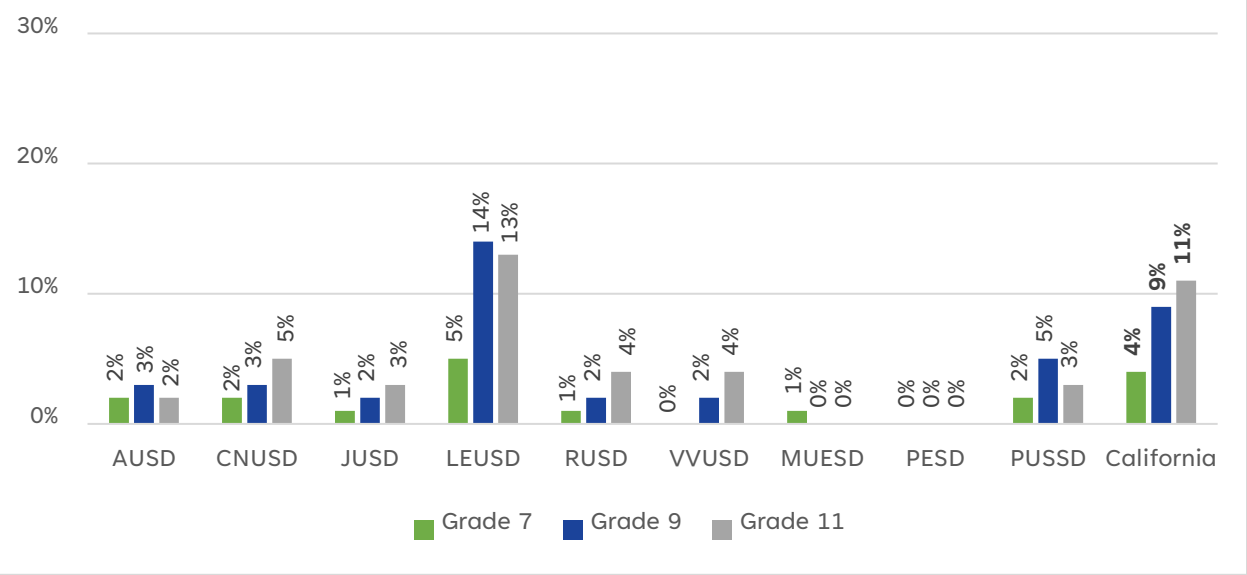


Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; AUSD (2020-2021), CNUSD (2020-2021), JUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), RUSD (2020-2021), PUSSD (2020-2021), MUESD (2020-2021), PESD (2020-2021), VVUSD (2020-2021), California (2017-2019). Grades 9 and 11 are not applicable to MUESD and PESD.

Electronic Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

Electronic cigarettes (i.e., e-cigarettes) or vaping products may or may not contain nicotine and 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. The CDC informs that e-cigarettes can contain heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, or cancer-causing agents.[39] Rates of e-cigarette smoking at local school districts are all below California rates, except for LESUD seventh graders (5.0%), ninth graders (14.0%), and eleventh graders (13.0%) having higher rates compared to the California rate of 4.0%, 9.0%, and 11.0%.

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), PUSSD (2020-2021), MUESD (2020-2021), PESD (2020-2021), VVUSD (2020-2021), California (2017-2019). Grades 9 and 11 are not applicable to PESD and MUESD.

[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 2, located in western Riverside County, includes six cities and nine unincorporated communities. More than half of a million people call District 2 home, with a large portion of people living in Corona or Jurupa Valley. When examined more closely, District 2 reveals a diverse population: roughly half are Hispanic, with a fairly high portion of individuals identifying as Asian or Native Hawaiian (10.3%) and 21.7% identifying as some other race.

Approximately 11.8% of adults in District 2 do not have health insurance; however, the uninsurance rate is higher than this for several cities/CDPs, including Home Gardens and Jurupa Valley. Furthermore, 10.9% of children in El Sobrante do not have health insurance.

The school districts in the region are generally perceived as safe. That said, 19.0% of students at RUSD perceive school safety as "very unsafe" or "unsafe." Additionally, the suspension rate at PUSSD (6.0%) is higher than the rate for the county and the state. In looking at reasons for suspensions at PUSSD, there is a slightly high rate of illicit drug-related suspensions (28.1% at PUSSD compared to 22.5% in District 2).

The college-going rates throughout District 2 are below the state averages, and the majority of school districts are below the rate for Riverside County. Warm Springs has the lowest percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher (4.8%) and also the lowest percentage of residents with a graduate degree.

A high proportion of households are housing cost-burdened, a rate higher than the county or the state. District 2's unemployment and poverty rates are below Riverside County and California. However, Warm Springs has a high rate of adult (33.5%) and child poverty (58.1%) which is logical given the low educational attainment in the region. Warm Springs is also the city/CDP with the highest total crime index (158).

All of these findings illustrate that District 2 is a region that compares similarly to the county as a whole. However, certain city/CDPs experience greater hardships and disparities than others and thus are in greater need for supports and services.

For questions or concerns please contact First 5 or HARC:

First 5 Riverside County
Erica Williams
Administrative Services Manager
Riverside County Children & Families Commission
First 5 Riverside
Email: Erwilliams@rivco.org

HARC, Inc.
www.HARCdata.org
Cassaundra Leier, PhD
Director of Research and Evaluation
Email: CLeier@HARCdata.org
Phone: 760-404-1945

Appendices

Appendix 1. Population Size and Expected by City/CDP

City/CDP	2021 total Population	2026 Predicted Population	2021-2026 Annual Growth Rate
Canyon Lake	11,236	11,757	0.91%
Corona	165,207	171,765	0.78%
Coronita	2,802	2,948	1.02%
Eastvale	68,578	76,068	2.09%
El Cerrito	5,175	5,425	0.95%
El Sobrante	14,010	14,587	0.81%
Home Gardens	12,116	12,577	0.75%
Jurupa Valley	108,985	114,615	1.01%
Lake Elsinore	67,582	73,336	2.09%
Lake Mathews	11,921	12,324	0.67%
Lakeland Village	67,582	73,366	1.66%
Norco	27,268	27,800	0.39%
Temescal Valley	26,633	28,653	1.47%
Warm Springs	1,949	2,169	2.16%
Woodcrest	15,464	16,352	1.12%
District 2 Total	**544,944**	**576,633**	**1.13%**

Source: Esri Data Analyst which uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey (2021).

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

City/CDP	Spanish	Other Indo-European Languages	Asian and Pacific Island Languages	Other Languages
Canyon Lake	4.9%	0.9%	2.3%	0.0%
Corona	31.5%	3.7%	5.7%	2.0%
Coronita	41.5%	2.2%	2.1%	0.0%
Eastvale	23.6%	3.4%	18.3%	1.4%
El Cerrito	36.6%	4.3%	3.3%	0.2%
El Sobrante	14.3%	3.7%	7.0%	10.3%
Home Gardens	58.5%	5.7%	1.7%	0.6%
Jurupa Valley	54.3%	1.4%	2.2%	0.1%
Lake Elsinore	34.9%	1.9%	5.2%	0.5%
Lake Mathews	24.8%	1.4%	4.2%	0.0%
Lakeland Village	46.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.1%
Norco	21.0%	1.1%	1.8%	0.2%
Temescal Valley	18.9%	2.4%	5.4%	0.8%
Warm Springs	40.1%	0.5%	3.0%	0.0%
Woodcrest	24.5%	2.1%	3.9%	0.7%
District 2 Total	**34.0%**	**2.6%**	**5.8%**	**1.2%**
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
Canyon Lake	97.5%	2.5%
Corona	89.4%	10.6%
Coronita	93.7%	6.3%
Eastvale	89.6%	10.4%
El Cerrito	91.6%	8.4%
El Sobrante	95.7%	4.3%
Home Gardens	83.4%	16.6%
Jurupa Valley	84.0%	16.0%
Lake Elsinore	89.3%	10.7%
Lake Mathews	89.6%	10.4%
Lakeland Village	86.7%	13.3%
Norco	96.0%	4.0%
Temescal Valley	95.2%	4.8%
Warm Springs	88.4%	11.6%
Woodcrest	96.4%	3.6%
District 2 Total	**89.4%**	**10.6%**
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
Canyon Lake	5.5%	94.5%
Corona	12.2%	87.8%
Coronita	9.4%	90.6%
Eastvale	7.2%	92.8%
El Cerrito	5.2%	94.8%
El Sobrante	5.2%	94.8%
Home Gardens	19.6%	80.4%
Jurupa Valley	18.2%	81.8%
Lake Elsinore	11.3%	88.7%
Lake Mathews	16.9%	83.1%
Lakeland Village	11.8%	88.2%
Norco	9.2%	90.8%
Temescal Valley	5.9%	94.1%
Warm Springs	16.9%	83.1%
Woodcrest	5.9%	94.1%
District 2 Total	**11.8%**	**88.2%**
Comparison: Riverside County	14.0%	87.7%
Comparison: California	10.2%	89.8%
Comparison: United States	14.0%	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
Canyon Lake	0.3%	99.7%
Corona	1.5%	98.5%
Coronita	0.3%	99.7%
Eastvale	2.1%	97.9%
El Cerrito	0.0%	100%
El Sobrante	0.0%	100%
Home Gardens	1.1%	98.9%
Jurupa Valley	2.5%	97.5%
Lake Elsinore	3.6%	96.4%
Lake Mathews	0%	100%
Lakeland Village	1.1%	98.9%
Norco	0.9%	99.1%
Temescal Valley	2.5%	97.5%
Warm Springs	0%	100%
Woodcrest	0.6%	99.4%
District 2 Total	**1.8%**	**98.2%**
Comparison: Riverside County	1.3%	98.7%
Comparison: California	1.1%	98.9%
Comparison: 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
Canyon Lake	2.2%	97.8%
Corona	4%	96%
Coronita	2%	98%
Eastvale	1%	99%
El Cerrito	0%	100%
El Sobrante	10.9%	89.1%
Home Gardens	3%	97%
Jurupa Valley	6.2%	93.8%
Lake Elsinore	4.2%	95.8%
Lake Mathews	6%	94%
Lakeland Village	1.7%	98.3%
Norco	3.8%	96.2%
Temescal Valley	2.3%	97.7%
Warm Springs	0%	100%
Woodcrest	1.3%	98.7%
District 2 Total	**3.9%**	**96.1%**
Comparison: Riverside County	4%	96%
Comparison: California	3.3%	96.7%
Comparison: United States	5.1%	94.9%

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's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Canyon Lake	5.5%	22.2%	30.4%	9.5%	20.7%	11.6%
Corona	14.1%	24.2%	24.6%	9.2%	19.0%	8.9%
Coronita	18.3%	27.5%	28.1%	5.9%	14.1%	6.0%
Eastvale	10.2%	17.8%	21.9%	10.3%	28.1%	11.7%
El Cerrito	20.0%	23.5%	21.3%	12.8%	16.7%	5.6%
El Sobrante	5.3%	14.7%	28.5%	8.4%	27.7%	15.4%
Home Gardens	28.4%	33.8%	18.3%	6.8%	10.3%	2.4%
Jurupa Valley	28.3%	29.8%	20.8%	6.7%	9.7%	4.7%
Lake Elsinore	15.6%	27.2%	26.0%	9.4%	16.1%	5.8%
Lake Mathews	11.3%	31.6%	25.2%	8.3%	14.9%	8.6%
Lakeland Village	19.4%	40.3%	22.1%	6.1%	10.0%	2.0%
Norco	13.9%	31.2%	26.0%	9.8%	12.0%	7.2%
Temescal Valley	7.2%	21.5%	33.3%	8.6%	19.0%	10.5%
Warm Springs	26.4%	45.0%	20.0%	3.9%	4.2%	0.6%
Woodcrest	9.5%	23.0%	28.1%	10.30%	16.7%	12.4%
District 2 Total	**16.1%**	**25.5%**	**24.4%**	**8.8%**	**17.2%**	**8.7%**
Comparison: Riverside County	17.3%	26.7%	24.6%	8.3%	14.9%	8.3%
Comparison: California	16.1%	20.4%	20.9%	8.0%	21.6%	13.1%
Comparison: 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
Canyon Lake	2.0%
Corona	59.0%
Coronita	12.0%
Eastvale	73.0%
Home Gardens	0.0%
Jurupa Valley	26.0%
Lake Elsinore	44.0%
Lake Mathews	10.0%
Lakeland Village	38.0%
Norco	43.0%
Temescal Valley	26.0%
Warm Springs	5.0%
Woodcrest	5.0%

Source: The Trust for Public Land (2022).

Appendix 9. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

City/CDP	Unemployment Rate		
	2018	2019	2020
Canyon Lake	2.2%	2.1%	4.6%
Corona	3.4%	3.1%	8.2%
Eastvale	3.2%	2.9%	8.6%
El Cerrito	2.8%	2.6%	6.8%
Home Gardens	3.8%	3.6%	7.7%
Jurupa Valley	3.9%	3.7%	8.9%
Lake Elsinore	4.1%	3.9%	10.1%
Lakeland Village	6.9%	6.5%	10.8%
Norco	3.7%	3.5%	8.2%
Woodcrest	2.3%	2.1%	4.9%
District 2 Total (for cities/CDPs listed above)	**3.5%**	**3.4%**	**8.4%**
Comparison: Riverside County	4.5%	4.2%	9.9%
Comparison: 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
Canyon Lake	6.9%	$107,868
Corona	9.5%	$88,434
Coronita	2.2%	$104,007
Eastvale	5.7%	$127,881
El Cerrito	10.1%	$100,708
El Sobrante	4.3%	$130,147
Home Gardens	14.7%	$67,716
Jurupa Valley	12.1%	$77,787
Lake Elsinore	13.7%	$74,490
Lake Mathews	7.7%	$103,167
Lakeland Village	11.1%	$59,440
Norco	6.5%	$106,370
Temescal Valley	5.3%	$102,179
Warm Springs	33.5%	$51,972
Woodcrest	5.4%	$111,571
District 2 Total	**9.5%**	**-**
Comparison: Riverside County	12.5%	$67,005
Comparison: California	12.6%	$75,235
Comparison United States	12.8%	$62,843

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)
Canyon Lake	7.6%
Corona	11.5%
Coronita	0.0%
Eastvale	5.5%
El Cerrito	10.5%
El Sobrante	1.7%
Home Gardens	27.9%
Jurupa Valley	16.8%
Lake Elsinore	19.4%
Lake Mathews	10.0%
Lakeland Village	14.8%
Norco	5.5%
Temescal Valley	5.6%
Warm Springs	58.1%
Woodcrest	3.9%
District 2 Total	**12.1%**
Comparison: Riverside County	16.2%
Comparison: California	16.8%
Comparison 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
Canyon Lake	94.7%	5.3%
Corona	90.5%	9.5%
Coronita	98.1%	1.9%
Eastvale	98.3%	1.7%
El Cerrito	88.4%	11.6%
El Sobrante	97.5%	2.5%
Home Gardens	87.7%	12.3%
Jurupa Valley	89.7%	10.3%
Lake Elsinore	91.6%	8.4%
Lake Mathews	91.8%	8.2%
Lakeland Village	84.7%	15.3%
Norco	91.3%	8.7%
Temescal Valley	95.1%	4.9%
Warm Springs	87.2%	12.8%
Woodcrest	94.2%	5.8%
District 2 Total	**91.9%**	**8.1%**
Comparison: Riverside County	89.5%	10.5%
Comparison: California	89.1%	10.9%
Comparison: United States	85.5%	14.5%

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

Appendix 13. Smartphone Ownership by City/CDP

City/CDP	Has a Smartphone	Does Not Have a Smartphone
Canyon Lake	87.6%	12.4%
Corona	89.9%	10.1%
Coronita	82.9%	17.1%
Eastvale	96.2%	3.8%
El Cerrito	88.1%	11.9%
El Sobrante	94.6%	5.4%
Home Gardens	86.0%	14.0%
Jurupa Valley	89.2%	10.8%
Lake Elsinore	93.2%	6.8%
Lake Mathews	90.3%	9.7%
Lakeland Village	88.8%	11.2%
Norco	86.8%	13.2%
Temescal Valley	89.4%	10.6%
Warm Springs	85.7%	14.3%
Woodcrest	90.8%	19.2%
District 2 Total	**90.6%**	**9.4%**
Comparison: Riverside County	87.2%	12.8%
Comparison: California	87.9%	12.1%
Comparison: 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
Canyon Lake	45.3%	36.5%	39.0%
Corona	58.1%	35.8%	45.1%
Coronita	46.0%	14.1%	18.5%
Eastvale	47.3%	38.9%	40.8%
El Cerrito	63.9%	43.3%	47.8%
El Sobrante	48.6%	36.2%	37.2%
Home Gardens	56.9%	55.5%	55.9%
Jurupa Valley	58.1%	35.5%	44.0%
Lake Elsinore	62.5%	36.5%	48.7%
Lake Matthews	38.0%	40.7%	40.3%
Lakeland Village	61.2%	37.8%	46.0%
Norco	56.8%	35.4%	39.6%
Temescal Valley	60.2%	42.7%	46.1%
Warm Springs	58.3%	15.9%	39.3%
Woodcrest	62.7%	34.4%	37.3%
District 2 Total	57.4%	37.3%	43.8%
Comparison: Riverside County	58.4%	39.4%	46.9%
Comparison: California	54.2%	38.1%	46.5%
Comparison: 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
Canyon Lake	0.2%	0.2%
Corona	0.2%	0.7%
Coronita	0.0%	0.0%
Eastvale	0.1%	0.5%
El Cerrito	0.0%	0.0%
El Sobrante	0.0%	0.0%
Home Gardens	0.0%	0.2%
Jurupa Valley	0.3%	1.2%
Lake Elsinore	0.3%	2.6%
Lake Matthews	0.0%	0.0%
Lakeland Village	0.1%	0.4%
Norco	0.2%	0.6%
Temescal Valley	0.2%	0.2%
Warm Springs	5.3%	0.0%
Woodcrest	0.0%	0.0%
District 2 Total	0.2%	0.6%
Comparison: Riverside County	0.3%	0.8%
Comparison: California	0.4%	1.2%
Comparison 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
Canyon Lake	0.2%	21.8%	38.6%	39.4%
Corona	3.2%	20.4%	40.2%	36.2%
Coronita	2.2%	6.4%	30.7%	60.7%
Eastvale	1.1%	10.6%	36.2%	52.1%
El Cerrito	0.0%	19.4%	37.1%	43.5%
El Sobrante	1.7%	14.1%	46.0%	38.2%
Home Gardens	2.8%	18.8%	36.3%	42.1%
Jurupa Valley	3.0%	17.4%	33.2%	46.4%
Lake Elsinore	3.3%	25.1%	37.9%	33.6%
Lake Matthews	1.4%	9.8%	33.1%	55.7%
Lakeland Village	3.3%	20.6%	39.0%	37.2%
Norco	2.9%	14.8%	33.2%	49.1%
Temescal Valley	3.5%	19.5%	40.4%	36.6%
Warm Springs	0.0%	22.5%	46.4%	31.1%
Woodcrest	1.2%	15.8%	30.2%	52.7%
District 2 Total	2.7%	18.1%	37.5%	41.7%
Comparison: Riverside County	4.0%	27.0%	37.1%	31.9%
Comparison: California	7.0%	30.0%	37.0%	26.0%
Comparison: United States	8.5%	32.5%	37.1%	22.0%

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

Appendix 17. Total Crime Index by City/CDP

City/CDP	2021 Crimes Per 100,000
Canyon Lake	48
Corona	89
Coronita	103
Eastvale	72
El Cerrito	137
El Sobrante	56
Home Gardens	120
Jurupa Valley	103
Lake Elsinore	108
Lake Matthews	101
Lakeland Village	78
Norco	93
Temescal Valley	112
Warm Springs	158
Woodcrest	100

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)
Corona	414.10	74.4
Corona	415.00	76.1
Corona	418.05	76.7
Corona	418.12	77.4
Corona	418.13	77.7
Corona	414.11	77.9
Corona	406.09	78.2
Corona	418.10	79
Corona	419.05	79.2
Corona	419.12	79.3
Corona	417.03	79.4
Corona	417.02	79.8
Corona	408.09	79.9
Corona	419.10	80
Corona	408.14	80.1
Corona	418.04	80.2
Corona	408.21	80.3
Corona	416.00	80.3
Corona	417.04	80.4
Corona	419.06	80.5
Corona	418.07	80.6
Corona	418.09	80.8
Corona	418.08	81
Corona	406.11	81.1
Corona	408.15	81.1
Corona	408.16	81.1
Corona	418.06	81.1
Corona	482.00	81.1
Corona	406.16	81.2
Corona	406.13	82
Corona	418.03	82.3
Corona	430.07	82.7

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Corona	481.00	82.7
Corona	419.09	83.1
Corona	408.08	83.9
Corona	419.13	84
Corona	408.07	84.3
Corona	479.00	84.4
Corona	419.04	84.5
Corona	419.11	86.1
Lake Elsinore	430.01	74.1
Lake Elsinore	464.02	74.4
Lake Elsinore	430.03	76.3
Lake Elsinore	430.10	76.8
Lake Elsinore	430.08	77.3
Lake Elsinore	430.05	77.5
Lake Elsinore	430.06	79
Lake Elsinore	464.01	79.9
Lake Elsinore	464.03	80.1
Lake Elsinore	427.15	81.1
Norco	407.03	75.6
Norco	407.01	76.1
Norco	407.02	78.2
Norco	466.01	78.6
Norco	408.12	79.4
Norco	408.06	82.6
Norco	408.13	83.4
Norco	466.02	84.4
District 2 Average	**-**	**79.2**
Comparison: Riverside County average	-	79.0
Comparison: California estimate	-	81.3
Comparison: 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 here: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/. HARC averaged the census tract data

to create averages for District 3, 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
Canyon Lake	*	95	n/a
Corona	177	1,721	10.3%
Coronita	*	37	n/a
Eastvale	72	1,013	7.1%
El Cerrito	*	75	n/a
El Sobrante	*	117	n/a
Home Gardens	14	161	8.7%
Jurupa Valley	145	1,494	9.7%
Lake Elsinore	90	906	9.9%
Lake Mathews	*	58	n/a
Lakeland Village	15	157	9.6%
Norco	12	217	5.5%
Temescal Valley	28	235	11.9%
Warm Springs	*	26	n/a
Woodcrest	14	156	9.0%
District 2 Total	**567**	**6,468**	**8.8%**

Source. Riverside County Public Health (2020). 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
Canyon Lake	205	4.9%
Corona	3,148	6.6%
Coronita	10	1.1%
Eastvale	931	5.9%
El Cerrito	110	7.7%
El Sobrante	26	0.7%
Home Gardens	290	9.4%
Jurupa Valley	2,875	11.6%
Lake Elsinore	1,751	10.0%
Lake Mathews	85	4.4%
Lakeland Village	598	18.6%
Norco	400	5.4%
Temescal Valley	149	1.7%
Warm Springs	134	29.6%
Woodcrest	111	2.3%
District 2 Total	**10,823**	**7.4%**
Comparison: Riverside County	68,058	9.2%
Comparison: California	1,183,873	9.0%
Comparison: 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
Canyon Lake	144	70.2%
Corona	2,006	63.7%
Coronita	5	50.0%
Eastvale	595	63.9%
El Cerrito	49	44.5%
El Sobrante	19	73.1%
Home Gardens	222	76.6%
Jurupa Valley	1,951	67.9%
Lake Elsinore	1,381	78.9%
Lake Mathews	69	81.2%
Lakeland Village	281	47.0%
Norco	197	49.3%
Temescal Valley	37	24.8%
Warm Springs	48	35.8%
Woodcrest	45	40.5%
District 2 Total	**7,049**	**65.1%**
Comparison: Riverside County	42,847	63.0%
Comparison: California	714,636	60.4%
Comparison: 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
Canyon Lake	38.3%
Corona	37.5%
Coronita	35.0%
Eastvale	37.3%
El Cerrito	34.2%
El Sobrante	42.4%
Lake Elsinore	36.8%
Lake Mathews	35.6%
El Cerrito	34.2%
El Sobrante	42.4%
Lake Elsinore	36.8%
Lake Mathews	35.6%
District 2 Total	-
Comparison: Riverside County	36.9%
Comparison: California	38.9%

Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Neighborhood Edition (2016).