

2022
Community Profile
Third District of Riverside County



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

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Acronyms

CDP: Census Designated Place

CGR: College-Going Rate

FRC: Family Resource Center

HARC: Health Assessment and Research for Communities

HUSD: Hemet Unified School District

LEUSD: Lake Elsinore Unified School District

MUSD: Menifee Union School District

MVUSD: Murrieta Valley Unified School District

PUSSD: Perris Union Secondary School District

RESD: Romoland School District

STD: Sexually Transmitted Disease

SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

TVUSD: Temecula Valley Unified School District

Executive Summary

Introduction

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

This report provides an overview of Riverside County's Supervisorial District 3, with data on both the general population and families and children. District 3 is one of five supervisorial county districts. District 3, represented by County Supervisor Chuck Washington, includes the cities of Temecula, Menifee, Murrieta, and Wildomar along with surrounding CDPs. At the time of creating this report, Riverside County was in the process of redistricting the boundaries of each respective district. To make this report most useful for future efforts, it is important to note that District 3 refers to the 2021 redistricting boundaries.

In July 2020, F5RC hired HARC, Inc. (Health Assessment and Research for Communities), a nonprofit research organization, to write this report. This report contains secondary data drawn from a variety of reputable sources and will serve as a springboard to the collection of primary data to even better understand District 3.

Methods

F5RC identified the health and social indicators that are the focus of this report. HARC used publicly available secondary data, including state and federal resources such as the California Department of Education, the California Health Interview Survey, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Census (American Community Survey). HARC also utilized local data provided by the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership and F5RC. When possible, results are presented by city and census-designated place (CDP). In District 3, there are 15 cities/CDPs.

Demographics

The total population of District 3 is 454,392, which is projected to increase to 493,951 by 2026. The city/CDP with the highest median age is Sage (48.2 years old), and the city/CDP with the lowest median age is Green Acres (28.8 years old). In addition, the cities/CDPs where single-parent households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Sage, Green Acres, and Wildomar. The cities/CDPs where married-couple households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Sage, Green Acres, and Winchester.

The majority of District 3 residents identify as White (63.4%). An additional 7.4% identify as Asian and 5.2% identify as Black/African American. Furthermore, the majority of District 3 residents identify as non-Hispanic (64.5%) and fewer identify as Hispanic (35.5%).

Access to Care

Across all age groups, approximately 4.7% of the population in District 3 has no healthcare coverage. The uninsured population is concentrated among adults who are between age 19 to 64 (9.8% are uninsured), as minors and seniors have universal access to public health insurance. Only 0.5% of residents ages 65 and older have no health insurance, and 3.9% of residents under the age of 19 have no health insurance.

Education

There are a total of seven school districts in District 3; some of which are unified and some only serve certain grade levels. Over half of the students at TVUSD, MVUSD, and MUSD meet or exceed grade-level standards for English/language arts. Less than half of the students at all other school districts students meet or exceed these standards. Regardless of academic performance, these schools are generally perceived as safe by 11th grade students. Available measures on bullying in local school districts are essentially the same as county and statewide averages. Chronic absenteeism among the school districts ranges from 9.7% to 20.2%; most local chronic absenteeism rates are higher than Riverside County's average (12.9%).

The college-going rates range from 48.7% to 68.7% among the school districts with high school students. In addition, 10.6% of adults 25 years or older in District 3 have less than a high school education, and 25.9% have earned a bachelor's degree or higher.

Environment

According to air monitoring data from two locations (Pechanga and Temecula), District 3 has better air quality (based on ozone pollution) than Riverside County as a whole. However, communities in District 3 have low “walk scores,” requiring the use of a vehicle for at least most daily activities. Park access in District 3 varies, with Murrieta, French Valley, and Temecula having the highest measures of park accessibility.

Economic Stability

The unemployment rate for District 3 is 9.5%; this rate is similar to the unemployment rate for Riverside County (9.9%) and California (10.1%). The city with the highest unemployment rate was Winchester (14.4%).

Districtwide, approximately 8.7% of people live in poverty. Communities range widely in median household income. The city/CDP with the lowest annual household median income is Anza (\$47,237), and the city/CDP with the highest median income is French Valley (\$111,479). In District 3, the poverty rate among children (under 18 years old) is 10.4%, which is lower than the state and national averages (both about 17.0%). Like other measures, childhood poverty is concentrated in several cities/CDPs, including Lake Riverside (38.6%) and Aguanga (33.7%).

In District 3, 42.6% of households are housing cost-burdened (with more than 30% of household income spent on rent or mortgage payments). This is slightly lower than the county or state average.

Injury and Violence

The city/CDP with the highest total crime index is Romoland (129 crimes per 100,000 people), followed by Anza (111) and East Hemet (100). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Aguanga (60), Murrieta (55), and Lake Riverside (51). District 3 had an average of 0.7 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, lower than the state (3.3 per 100,000) and county average (2.6 per 100,000).

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

The average life expectancy for a child born in District 3 is 81.4 years, which is very similar to Riverside County (79.0), California (81.3), as well as the national averages (78.7). However, life expectancy varies widely by location. Children born in parts of Wildomar, on average, live roughly nine years less than their counterparts in Murrieta. Approximately 8.5% of all births in

District 3 are preterm births (born at less than 37 weeks old). The city with the highest proportion of preterm births is Homeland (13.4%) and the city with the highest number of preterm births is Menifee (1,227 births). Although there is no local data available on teen pregnancy rates, the birth rate among teenage mothers in Riverside County is 15.8 per 1,000, slightly higher than that of California (14.2) and slightly lower than the national average (18.8).

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness

In District 3, 6.8% of households receive CalFresh (also known as SNAP or food stamps), lower than the county (9.2%), state (9.0%), and national (11.4%) rates. Data on physical activity reveals that almost a quarter of HUSD ninth graders (24.4%) were graded as “need improvement—health risk” in body composition, which is considerably higher than Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). In contrast, TVUSD ninth graders had the lowest percentage (10.9%) of “need improvement—health risk” in body composition. Regarding aerobic activity, 13.1% of 9th graders at LEUSD were graded as “need improvement—health risk” whereas 6.8% were graded this way at TVUSD. Winchester (37.5%), Temecula (37.4%), and Murrieta (36.9%) had the highest percentages of adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week. These rates are approximately similar to Riverside County and California. In contrast, Wildomar (35.3%), Romoland (34.6%), and Homeland (33.9%) have the lowest rates for adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week.

Sexual Health

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

Substance Use

Current usage of alcohol or other drugs increases with grade level; among 11th graders, the rates were higher at TVUSD (30.0%) and LEUSD (27.0%). Current marijuana use among adolescents is highest at LEUSD for both 11th graders (18.0%) and 9th graders (15.0%). Rates of e-cigarette smoking in local school districts are largely similar to state averages.

First 5 Referrals and Services

Current data on referrals and services are presented for the Perris Family Resource Center, which is not located within the boundaries of District 3 but does serve as a resource for District 3 residents. Data was collected between March to June of 2021. The Perris FRC had a total of 288 visits (256 unduplicated participants) during this time period. The center's most prevalent referral categories were for housing and rental assistance (39.8%). Additionally, the Perris center primarily provided services for benefits and entitlement programs (38.2%).

Conclusion

All of these metrics illustrate that District 3 is a region that compares somewhat favorably to the county as a whole. Still, there are certainly some pockets of the region that reveal areas with high needs and present an opportunity to strengthen supports and services available to the community.

Introduction

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

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

This report is one of a series of reports that explore the current family needs and desired supports in all five Supervisorial Districts in Riverside County. This report provides an overview of Riverside County's Supervisorial District 3, which is represented by Supervisor Chuck Washington and includes the cities of Temecula, Menifee, Murrieta, and Wildomar, along with surrounding CDPs. This report presents 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, for this report to best inform future reports of F5RC, the 2021 county re-districting will be used as a guideline. In other words, while this report frequently refers to "District 3," it is important to note that District 3 refers to the 2021 redistricting boundaries.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

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

As of May 30th, 2022, there have been 102,033 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the Third District of Riverside County; there have been 1,272 COVID-19 related deaths. Furthermore, current data demonstrate that approximately 54.3% of District 3 is fully vaccinated and 64.0% is either partially or fully vaccinated.¹

Due to the stay-at-home orders in Riverside County and across the country, there were many subsequent economic consequences. For example, unemployment rates for District 3 in 2018 and 2019 were 3.9% and 3.6%, respectively. However, in 2020, unemployment more than doubled, reaching 9.5%. 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 3 and the world is continuing to unfold. The primary data collection in the next phase of this project might be an ideal opportunity to explore these issues with the residents in District 3.

¹ Riverside University Health System Public Health. (2022). District Three – Weekly COVID-19 Report. Available online here: [WEEKLY BOS REPORT WITH VAX3.pdf \(rivcoph.org\)](#)

Methods

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

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

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

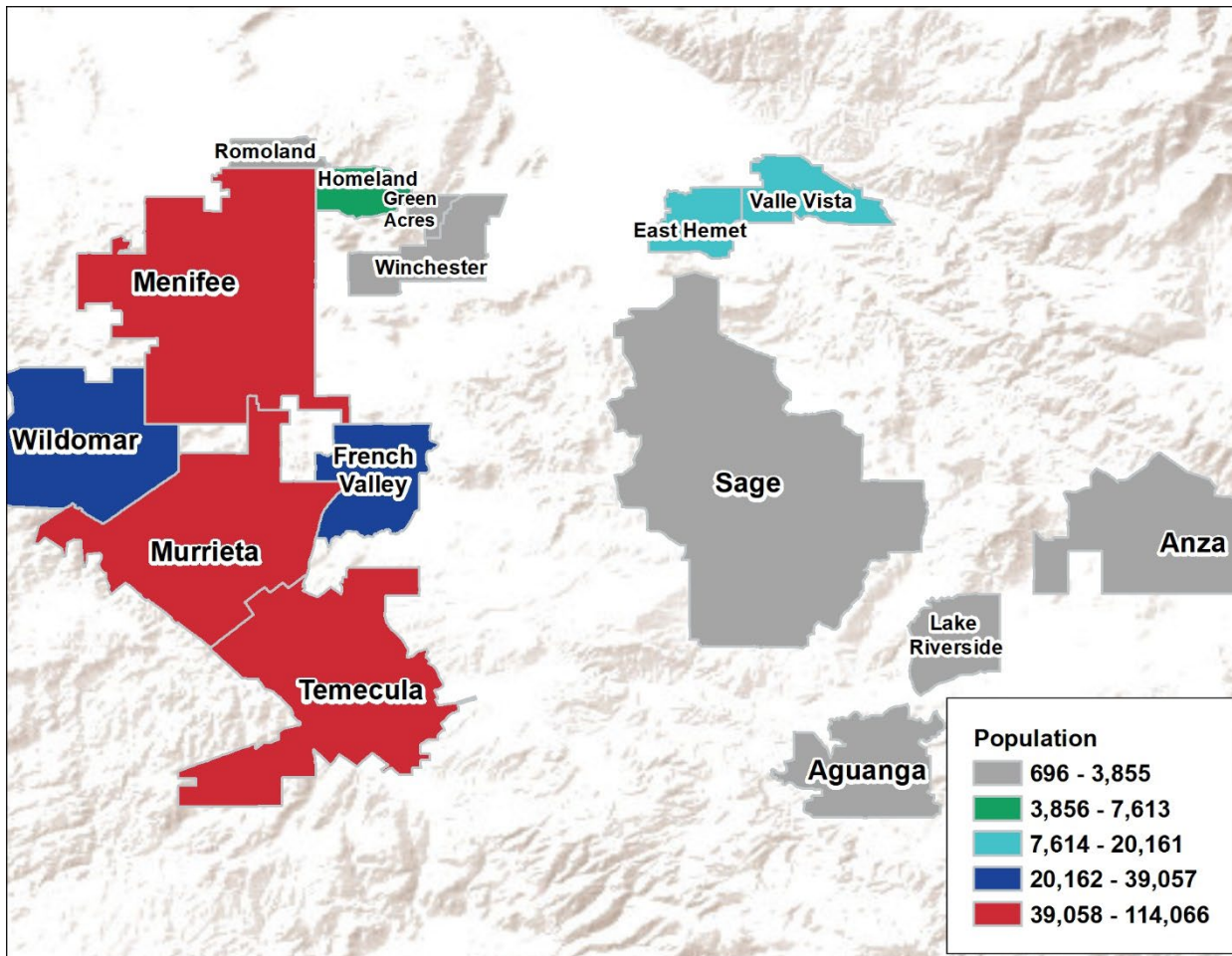
It is important to note that some cities/CDPs are split between two different districts. For example, the CDP of Valle Vista is split between District 3 and District 5. Consequently, you'll note that the District 3 totals throughout this report will include the entire CDP of Valle Vista, rather than 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 3

The map below illustrates the cities and CDPs of District 3. The map illustrates the District’s four cities (Menifee, Murrieta, Temecula, and Wildomar) and 11 CDPs (Aguanga, Anza, East Hemet, French Valley, Green Acres, Homeland, Lake Riverside, Romoland, Sage, Valle Vista, Winchester) by population size.

Figure 1. Map of District 3 by Population



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

Demographics

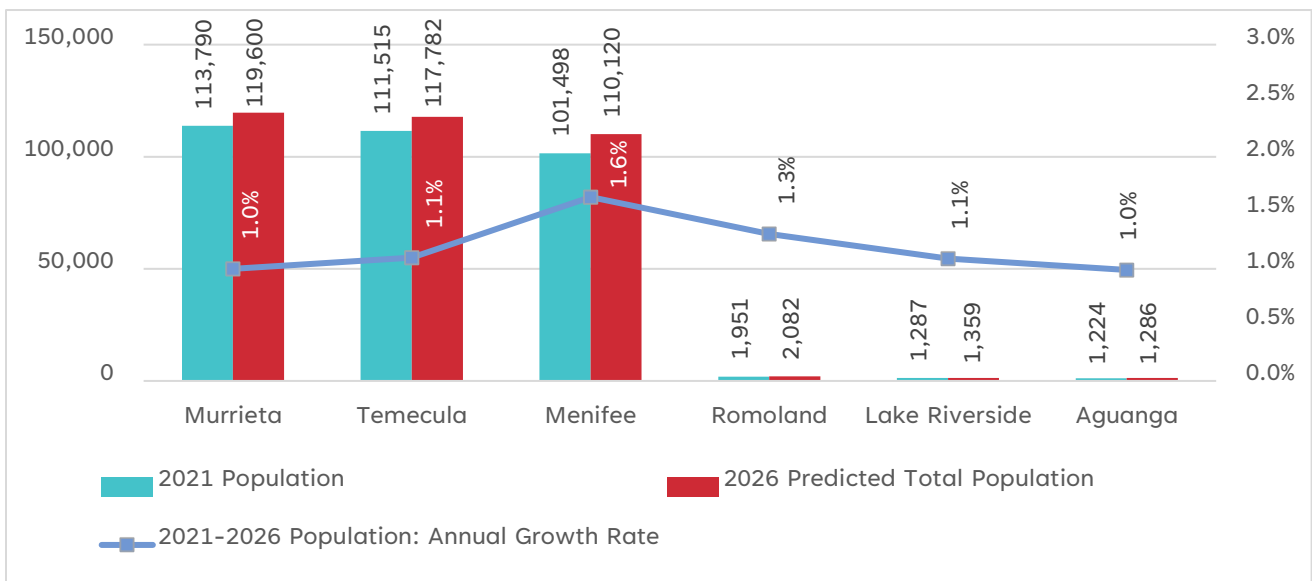
Population Size

Riverside County’s District 3 has a population of 439,294 people and is expected to grow to 467,975 people by 2026 (excluding the two cities/CDPs with no available data). The figure below illustrates the most and least populated cities, along with the expected population growth over the next five years.

Murrieta is the most populated city in District 3, with 113,790 people, and its population is expected to grow by 1.0% over the next five years. The city/CDP with the highest projected growth rate is Menifee (1.6%).

See Appendix 1 for population data on 13 cities/CDPs.

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



Source: Data were pulled from Esri Data Analyst, which utilizes data from the United States Census Bureau and the American Community Survey (2019). 2019 Population data from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates (2016-2020).

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 3. There is not a wide age range between the oldest city/CDP, Sage (48.2 years old), and the youngest city/CDP, Green Acres (28.8 years old).

Table 1. Median Age by City/CDP

City/CDP	Median Age
Aguanga	46.3
Anza	41.5
East Hemet	32.9
French Valley	33.0
Green Acres	28.8
Homeland	35.1
Lake Riverside	41.0
Menifee	37.7
Murrieta	34.2
Romoland	32.5
Sage	48.2
Temecula	34.8
Valle Vista	40.1
Wildomar	35.1
Winchester	36.5

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

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

Age Groups

In District 3, approximately 25.3% of the population are under the age of 18, and 12.9% are 65 years or older.³ The city/CDP with the highest proportion of children is French Valley, with 32.9% of the population under 18. Other cities/CDPs with high proportions of children are East Hemet (29.8%) and Green Acres (29.7%).

The cities/CDPs with the highest proportions of seniors are Lake Riverside (19.2%), Aguanga (18.9%), and Winchester (18.6%).

Table 2. Age Groups by City/CDP

City/CDP	Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 39	40 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Aguanga	1.7%	27.1%	2.2%	15.3%	35.5%	14.1%	4.8%
Anza	4.6%	20.6%	5.2%	18.5%	35.6%	13.2%	2.3%
East Hemet	6.4%	23.4%	9.3%	19.8%	29.8%	8.4%	2.9%
French Valley	9.1%	23.8%	5.8%	23.9%	29.0%	6.8%	1.5%
Green Acres	8.6%	21.1%	16.0%	15.6%	26.9%	8.6%	3.2%
Homeland	7.6%	20.5%	9.9%	17.4%	29.8%	11.4%	3.5%
Lake Riverside	5.1%	23.7%	1.3%	14.9%	35.7%	17.3%	1.9%
Menifee	6.9%	18.2%	7.9%	19.6%	29.4%	12.9%	5.1%
Murrieta	7.0%	21.6%	9.4%	19.1%	30.5%	9.0%	3.3%
Romoland	4.4%	16.6%	19.7%	18.9%	27.6%	7.6%	5.3%
Sage	14.3%	9.9%	4.1%	17.2%	39.4%	14.4%	0.6%
Temecula	6.8%	22.0%	8.4%	19.8%	32.7%	8.0%	2.1%
Valle Vista	6.3%	16.5%	9.6%	17.5%	32.2%	12.9%	4.9%
Wildomar	7.1%	19.8%	8.9%	20.9%	30.7%	9.1%	3.3%
Winchester	4.5%	20.8%	12.9%	15.6%	27.6%	10.7%	7.9%
District 3	7.1%	18.2%	8.5%	19.8%	30.8%	9.6%	3.3%
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, defined by the U.S. Census, is “a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder.”⁴

Overall, among District 3 married-couple families, about 30.0% live with their own children (ages five and younger). The cities with the highest percentages of own children (ages five and younger) in married-couple households are Sage (56.1%), Green Acres (53.4%), and Winchester (50.0%).

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

Table 3. Married Couple Families

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
Aguanga	22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	73.6%	3.8%
Anza	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	30.1%
East Hemet	13.4%	10.6%	2.3%	34.5%	39.2%
French Valley	12.0%	10.4%	4.9%	37.7%	35.0%
Green Acres	27.4%	26.0%	0.0%	30.4%	16.3%
Homeland	14.9%	5.5%	3.3%	24.5%	51.8%
Lake Riverside	0.0%	24.6%	0.0%	54.1%	21.3%
Menifee	16.5%	11.1%	6.8%	33.8%	31.8%
Murrieta	13.6%	10.1%	4.9%	35.8%	35.6%
Romoland	10.8%	27.4%	0.0%	18.6%	43.2%
Sage	28.9%	23.0%	4.2%	30.3%	13.7%
Temecula	11.3%	11.6%	6.2%	33.2%	37.6%
Valle Vista	9.3%	12.1%	5.5%	46.6%	26.6%
Wildomar	13.2%	13.4%	3.6%	33.4%	36.4%
Winchester	17.3%	26.1%	7.5%	39.3%	9.8%

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

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City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
District 3 Total	13.3%	11.3%	5.4%	35.0%	35.1%
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 3 single-parent families, about 25.8% 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 Sage (100.0%), Green Acres (36.9%), and Wildomar (35.1%).

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
Aguanga	0.0%	0.0%	23.7%	23.7%	52.7%
Anza	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
East Hemet	14.1%	7.7%	6.3%	40.5%	31.4%
French Valley	3.8%	9.4%	10.4%	44.9%	31.5%
Green Acres	14.7%	22.2%	0.0%	13.5%	49.5%
Homeland	7.5%	8.4%	7.1%	51.6%	25.3%
Lake Riverside	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Menifee	11.7%	8.2%	6.1%	35.0%	39.0%
Murrieta	10.1%	12.4%	3.7%	30.0%	43.8%
Romoland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.1%	81.9%
Sage	0.0%	51.0%	49.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Temecula	9.6%	7.9%	3.6%	37.7%	41.3%
Valle Vista	17.5%	5.4%	7.7%	31.7%	37.7%
Wildomar	21.1%	1.3%	12.7%	23.9%	41.0%
Winchester	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.5%	70.5%
District 3 Total	11.1%	8.9%	5.8%	34.9%	39.3%
Riverside County	13.2%	9.9%	5.0%	33.8%	38.2%
California	13.0%	10.3%	5.2%	34.5%	37.1%
United States	13.9%	10.4%	5.1%	34.3%	36.4%

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

Race and Ethnicity

Race

Approximately 63.4% of residents in District 3 identify as White, higher than Riverside County and California and slightly lower than the rate across the United States.⁵ Approximately 7.4% of district residents identify as Asian. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Asian residents is French Valley (11.0%).

Approximately 5.2% of residents in District 3 identify as Black/African American. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Black/African American residents is also French Valley (10.7%). Very few District 3 residents identify as Native American (0.8%). The city/CDP with the highest proportion of Native American residents is East Hemet (32.6%).

Across District 3, approximately 13.5% of residents identify their race as “other,” and 9.6% identify with two or more races. The cities/CDPs with the largest proportions of those who indicate “other” race include Green Acres (47.1%), Winchester (38.9%), and Romoland (38.6%). Residents who indicate “other” are typically those who identify as Hispanic as their ethnicity but do not identify with a specific racial category. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of residents who identify with two or more races is Aguanga (18.0%). 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	Other	2+ Races
Aguanga	72.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	18.0%
Anza	86.7%	0.0%	1.5%	7.9%	3.9%	0.0%
East Hemet	73.1%	5.5%	32.6%	2.6%	11.8%	7.1%
French Valley	60.1%	10.7%	0.8%	11.0%	8.7%	8.7%
Green Acres	40.1%	1.3%	7.5%	2.8%	47.1%	1.2%
Homeland	80.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	16.8%	2.4%
Lake Riverside	88.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	4.9%	4.6%
Menifee	59.6%	6.7%	0.9%	5.7%	18.5%	8.6%
Murrieta	63.0%	4.9%	0.5%	9.3%	10.1%	12.3%
Romoland	49.9%	0.3%	1.9%	0.0%	38.6%	9.3%
Sage	57.4%	1.2%	0.4%	3.3%	7.9%	6.5%
Temecula	65.2%	4.5%	0.3%	9.3%	10.1%	10.5%
Valle Vista	68.8%	4.4%	2.3%	1.7%	15.5%	7.4%
Wildomar	62.0%	3.0%	1.0%	5.5%	20.1%	8.3%
Winchester	55.7%	0.4%	0.0%	3.0%	38.9%	2.1%
District 3 Total	63.4%	5.2%	0.8%	7.4%	13.5%	9.6%
Riverside County	55.7%	6.5%	0.8%	6.7%	22.4%	7.8%
California	56.1%	5.7%	0.8%	14.8%	14.7%	7.9%
United States	70.4%	12.6%	0.8%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%

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

Ethnicity

In District 3, there is a higher percentage of people who identify as non-Hispanic (64.5%) than those who identify as Hispanic (35.5%).⁶ Cities with the highest proportion of individuals who identify as non-Hispanic include Anza (91.4%), Lake Riverside (87.0%), and Aguanga (81.3%). Cities with the highest proportion of individuals who identify as Hispanic include Romoland (80.7%), Green Acres (67.0%), and Homeland (61.3%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table for comparison.

Table 6. Ethnicity by City/CDP

City/CDP	Hispanic (of any race)	Not Hispanic (of any race)
Aguanga	18.7%	81.3%
Anza	8.6%	91.4%
East Hemet	52.8%	47.2%
French Valley	27.5%	72.5%
Green Acres	67.0%	33.0%
Homeland	61.3%	38.7%
Lake Riverside	13.0%	87.0%
Menifee	37.5%	62.5%
Murrieta	32.5%	67.5%
Romoland	80.7%	19.3%
Sage	35.0%	65.0%
Temecula	30.1%	69.9%
Valle Vista	43.2%	56.8%
Wildomar	40.0%	60.0%
Winchester	53.2%	46.8%
District 3 Total	35.5%	64.5%
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 73.7% of District 3 residents speak English at home, while 26.3% speak a language other than English. These rates are higher than for Riverside County as a whole (58.9% speak only English at home, while 41.1% speak a language other than English).

Among those who speak a language other than English at home in District 3, Spanish is most commonly spoken (18.7%). In addition, 5.3% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, etc.), and 1.7% of non-English speakers speak another Indo-European language (e.g., French, German, Italian, etc.). Only 0.6% speak other languages (e.g., native languages of North America, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.).⁷

Most residents in Lake Riverside speak only English at home (97.3%). Listed below and on the subsequent page are languages spoken at home by city/CDP.

Table 7. Language Spoken at Home by City/CDP

City/CDP	Only Speak English	Speak a Language Other than English
Aguanga	80.6%	19.4%
Anza	83.5%	16.5%
East Hemet	64.1%	35.9%
French Valley	76.6%	23.4%
Green Acres	50.3%	49.7%
Homeland	51.6%	48.4%
Lake Riverside	97.3%	2.7%
Menifee	73.4%	26.6%
Murrieta	76.4%	23.6%
Romoland	71.8%	28.2%
Sage	84.2%	15.8%
Temecula	76.2%	23.8%
Valle Vista	75.6%	24.4%

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

District 3 Community Profile

City/CDP	Only Speak English	Speak a Language Other than English
Wildomar	69.8%	30.2%
Winchester	52.6%	47.4%
District 3 Total	73.7%	26.3%
Riverside County	58.9%	41.1%
California	56.1%	43.9%
United States	78.5%	21.5%

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

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

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

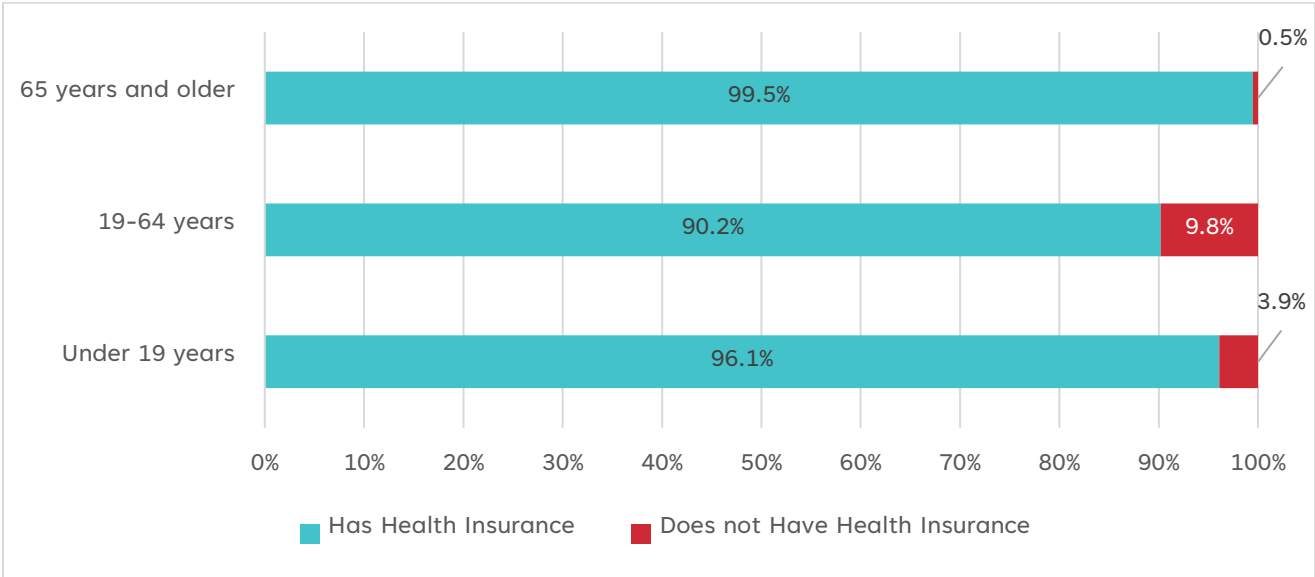
Access to Care

Healthcare Coverage

Age and Health Insurance

Approximately 4.7% of persons across all age groups in District 3 do not have health insurance.⁸ Upon closer examination of health insurance distribution per age group, there are some differences. Almost all seniors aged 65 or older are insured in District 3 (99.5%). Similarly, only 3.9% of children under age 19 do not have insurance coverage. Of adults aged 19 to 64, 9.8% do not have health insurance. Although a relatively small proportion of working-age adults do not have insurance, these results demonstrate that they are the age group with the greatest need.

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



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

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

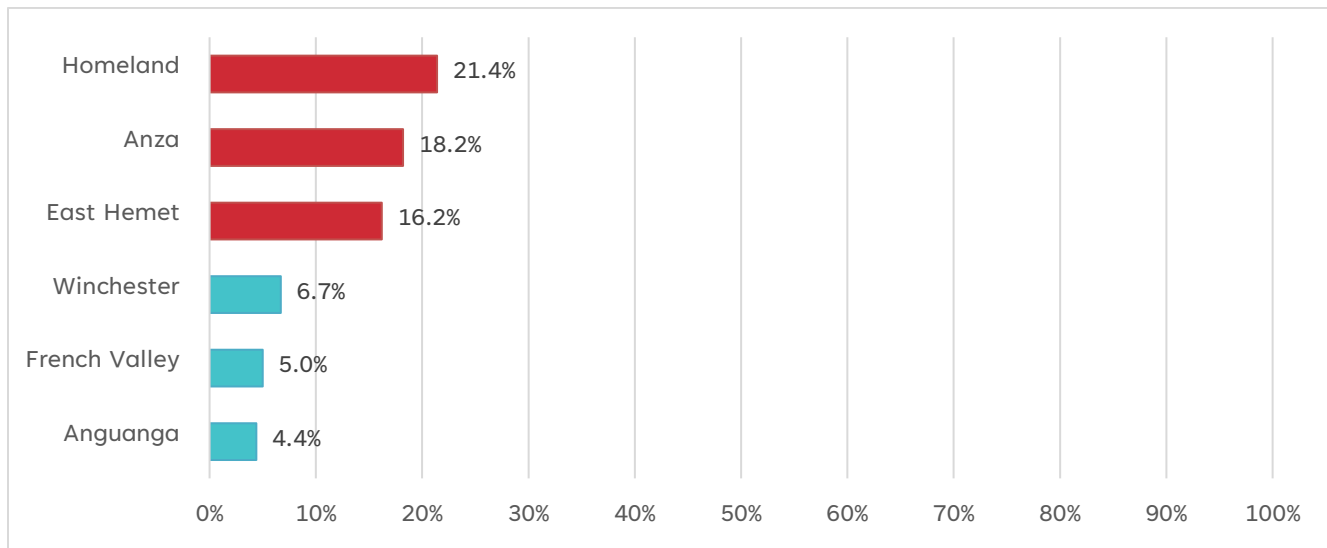
Adults Without Health Insurance

When compared to Riverside County (14.0%) and California (11.4%), adults aged 19 to 64 who do not have insurance coverage (9.8%) in District 3 rank below both Riverside and state rates. The national rate of uninsured adults is 14.0%.

The most notable comparative difference is that uninsured rates vary widely among cities/CDPs in the district. As illustrated below, the three cities/CDPs with the highest rate of uninsured working-age adults include Homeland (21.4%), Anza (18.2%), and East Hemet (16.2%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest uninsured rates are Winchester (6.7%), French Valley (5.0%), and Anguanga (4.4%).

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

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

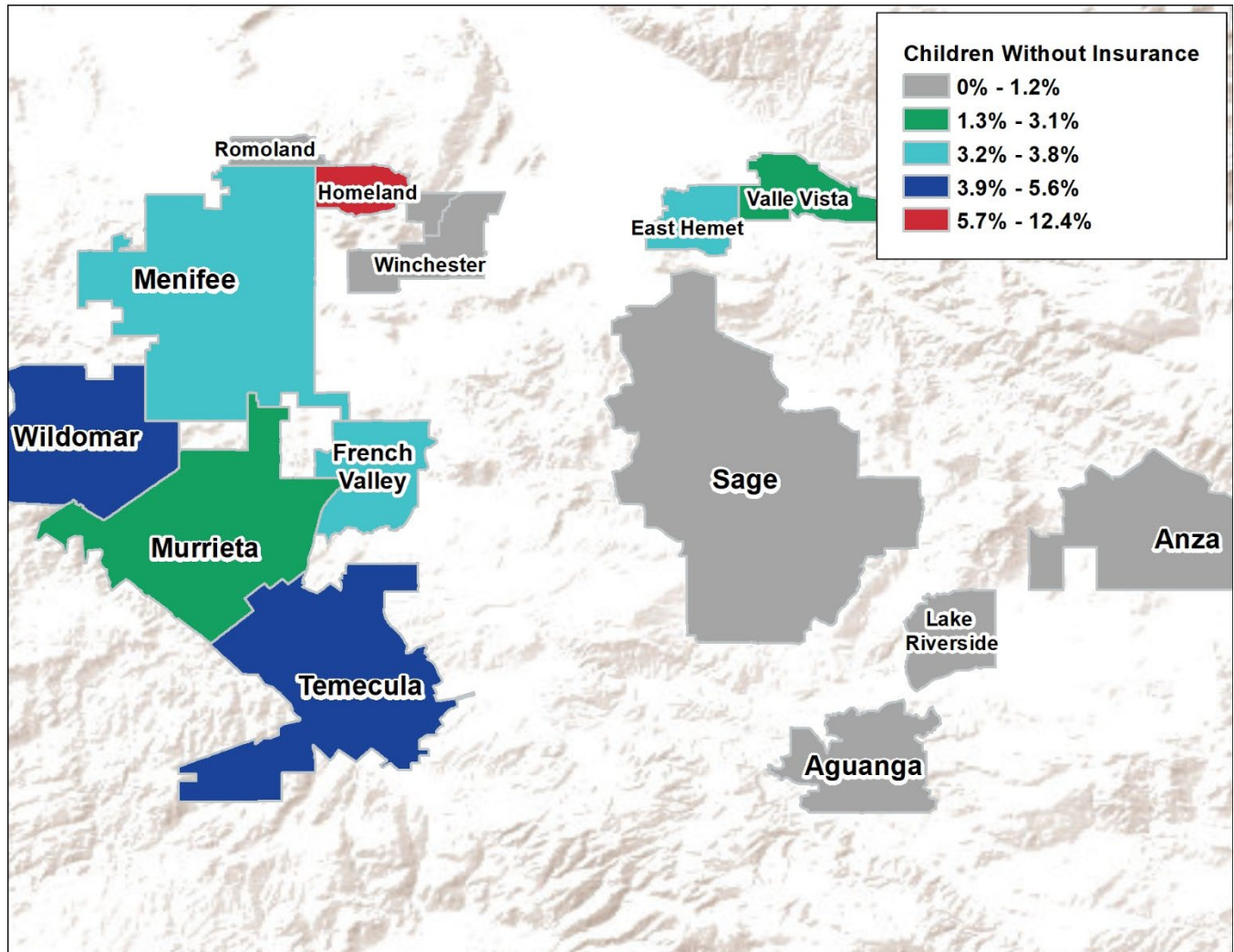


Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Children Without Health Insurance

District 3’s childhood uninsured rate is slightly higher than both Riverside County’s and California’s rates. The childhood uninsured rate is 5.0% in District 3 and is lower for Riverside County (4.3%) and California (3.4%).⁹

Figure 5. Map of District 3: Uninsured Children by City/CDP



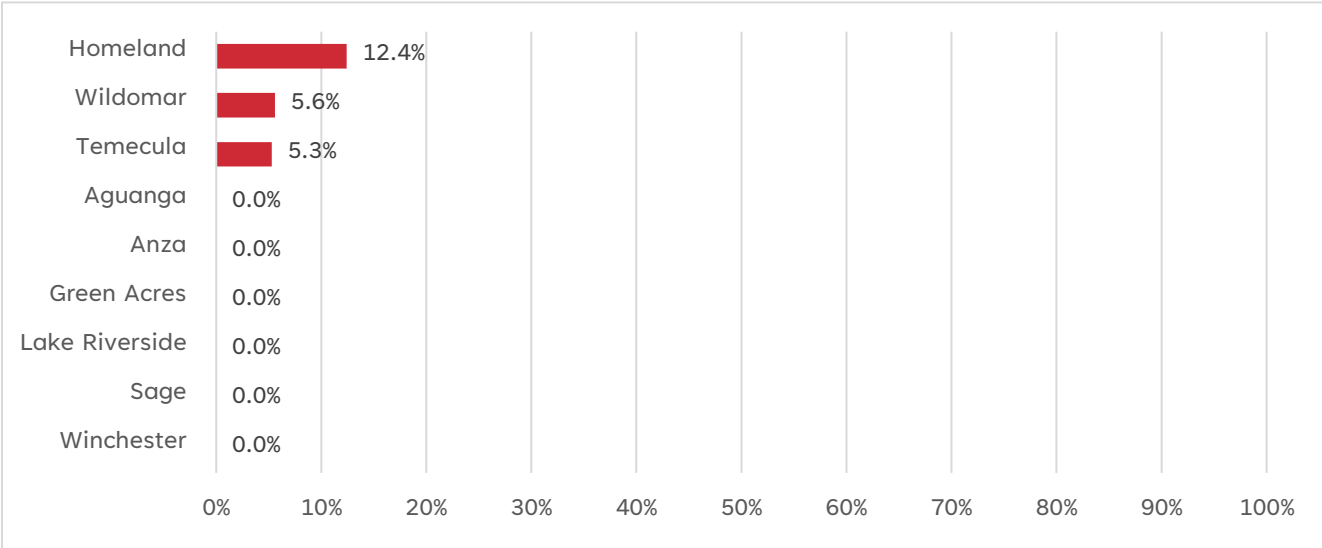
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

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

As with uninsured adult rates, the childhood health insurance distribution amongst cities/CDPs is notably different. The three cities/CDPs with the highest childhood uninsured rates are Homeland (12.4%), Wildomar (5.6%), and Temecula (5.3%). In comparison, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest childhood uninsured rates are Aguanga, Anza, Green Acres, Lake Riverside, Sage, and Winchester, all of which have no children without health insurance (0.0%).

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

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



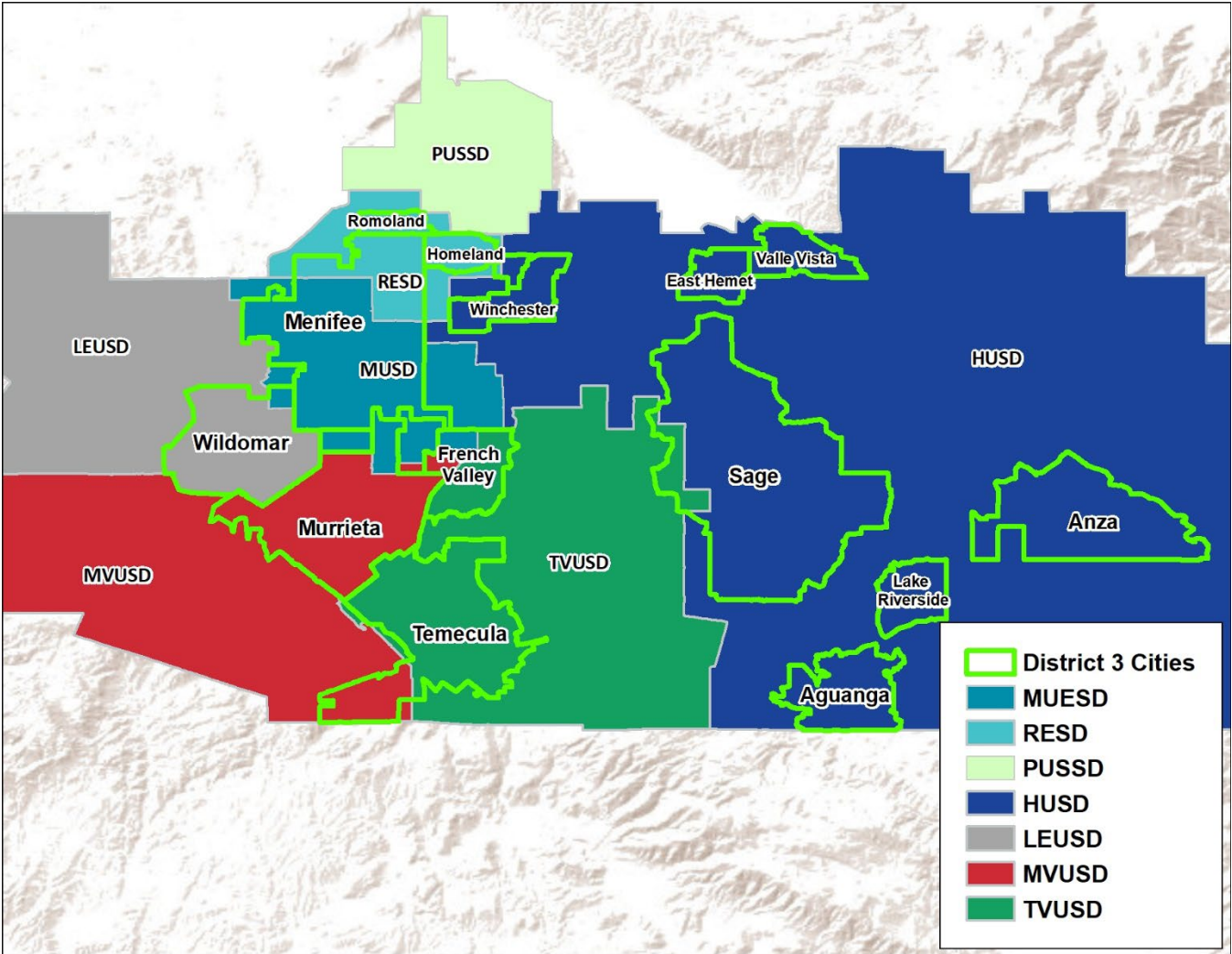
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Education

Reading Skills

There are seven unified school districts that are either totally or partially within the boundaries of District 3. There are four unified school districts: Hemet Unified School District (HUSD), Lake Elsinore Unified School District (LEUSD), Murrieta Valley Unified School District (Murrieta Valley USD), and Temecula Valley Unified School District (TVUSD). There are an additional three school districts that are not unified - Romoland Elementary School District (RESD) serves grades TK through 8th grade, Menifee Union School District (MUSD) serves grades K through 8th grade, and Perris Union Secondary School District (PUSSD) only serves high school students.

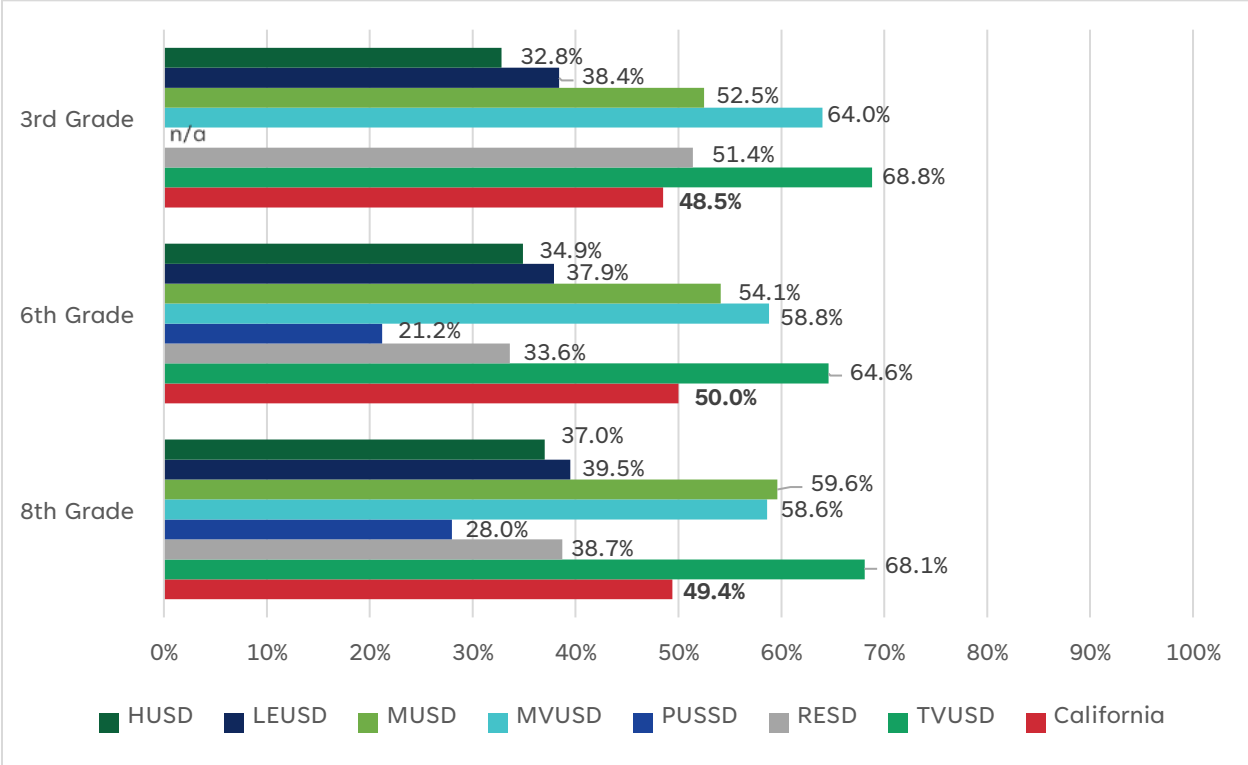
Figure 7. Map of Unified School Districts in the District 3 Region



Note: PUSSD covers the same geography as RESD and MUSD. For visual purposes, MUSD and RESD are overlaid PUSSD.

In first looking at younger students, three school districts (HUSD, LEUSD, and PUSSD) had a smaller percentage of students who met or exceeded English/language arts standards. That said, three school districts (MUSD, MVUSD, and TVUSD) consistently had a higher percentage of students who met or exceeded English/language arts standards. RESD had mixed results and sometimes performed better than California (3rd grade) and sometimes did not (6th grade and 8th grade).

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

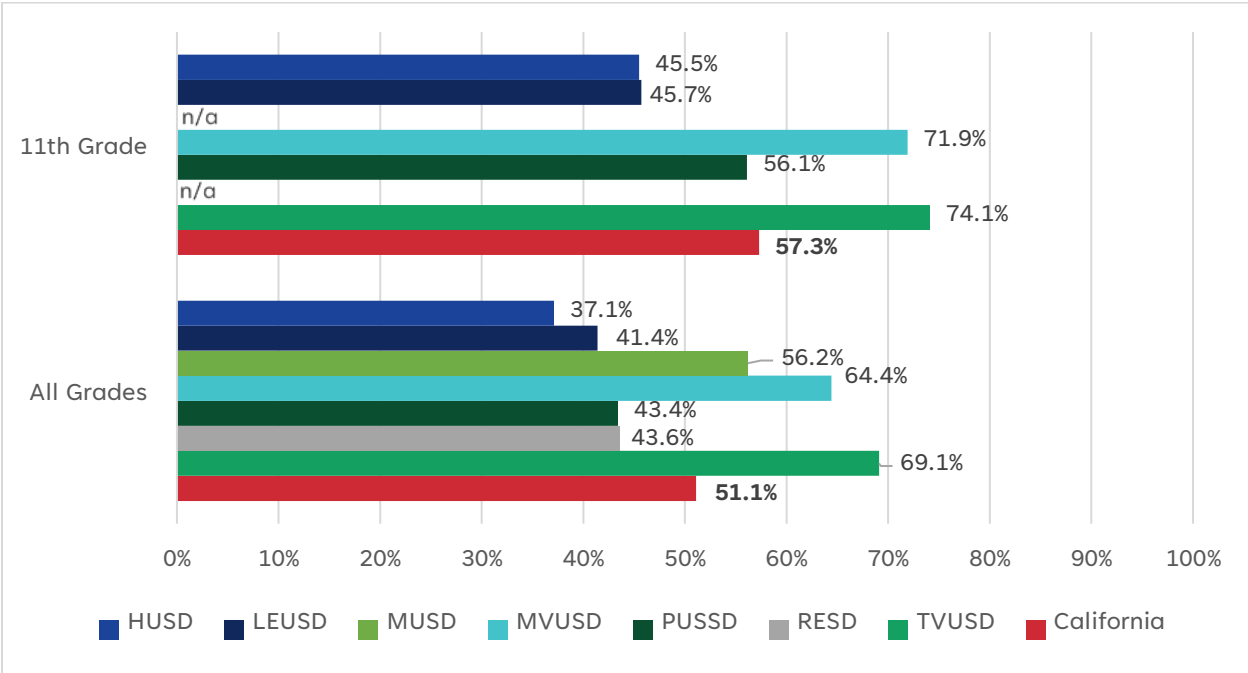


Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. Data for 2019-2020 are not available; data for 2020-2021 are available only for some districts. Data here are drawn from 2018-2019, the most recent year for which data are available for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

Among 11th grade students, three school districts (HUSD, LEUSD, and PUSSD) had a smaller percentage of students who met or exceeded English/language arts standards. Two school districts (MVUSD and TVUSD) had a higher percentage of students who met or exceeded English/language arts standards.

Across all grades, four school districts fall below the state average (HUSD, LEUSD, PUSSD, and RESD), and three districts exceed the state average (MUSD, MVUSD, and TVUSD), as illustrated below. Two-thirds of the students at TVUSD (69.1%) and MVUSD (64.4%) met or exceeded English/language arts standards. However, about two-fifths of students at HUSD (37.1%) and LEUSD (41.4%) met or exceeded English/language arts standards.

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

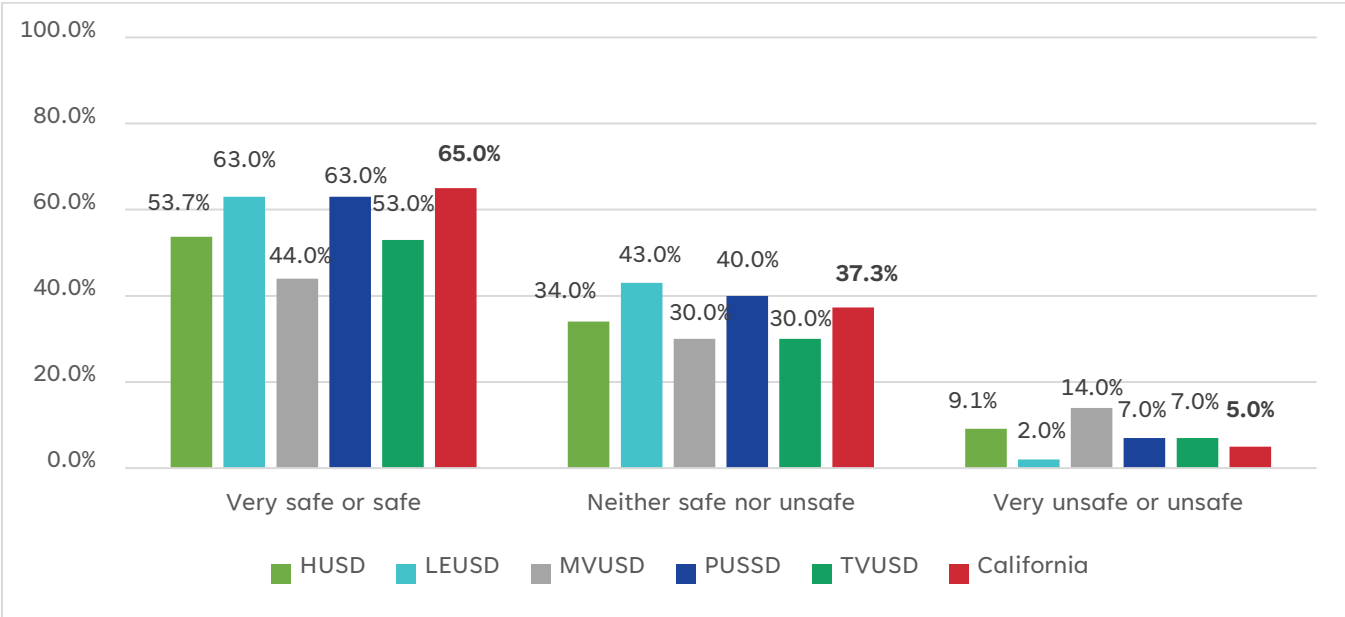


Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. Data for 2019-2020 are not available; data for 2020-2021 are available only for some districts. Data here are drawn from 2018-2019, the most recent year for which data are available for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

School Safety

On measures of school safety, local school districts do not vary widely from statewide averages. Survey responses from 11th grade students are used as a proxy for perceived school safety. In District 3, 11th grade students mostly perceived their schools as “safe” or “very safe.” As illustrated below, 65.0% of 11th grade students at TVUSD characterized their schools as “safe” or “very safe.” The districts with the highest percentage of students who felt “neither safe nor unsafe” are LEUSD (43.0%) and PUSSD (40.0%). Among all local school districts, LEUSD has the highest percentage of students who characterized their schools as “unsafe” or “very unsafe.”

Figure 10. Perceived School Safety – Grade 11



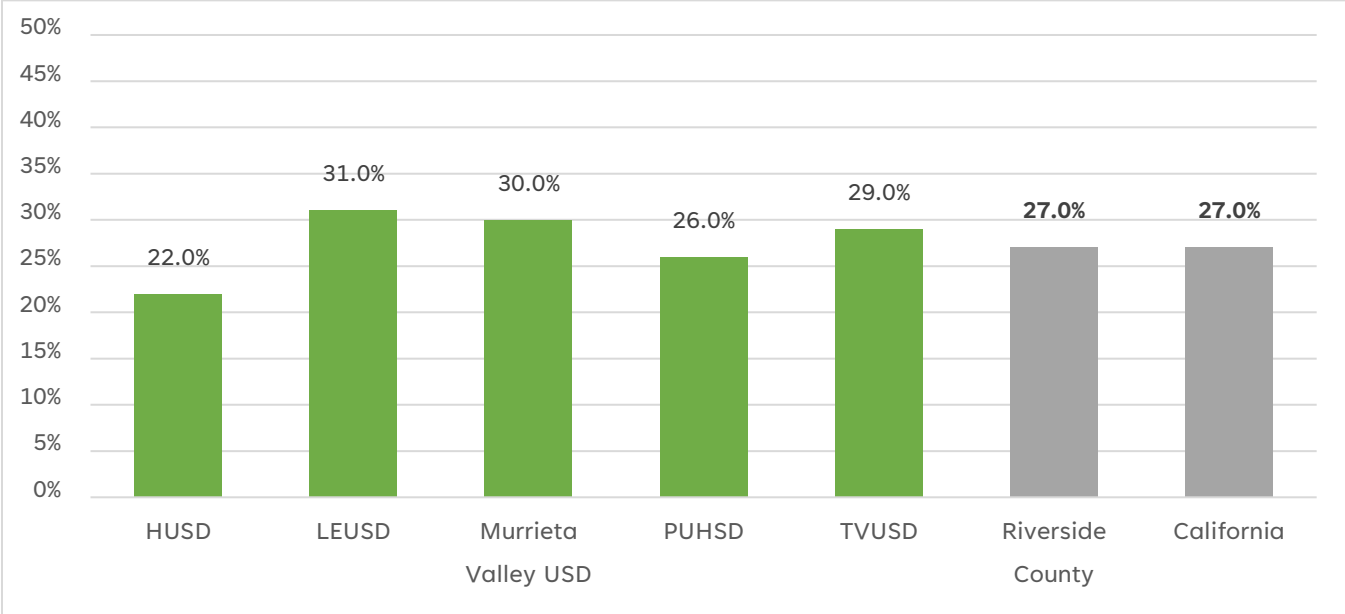
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Each district and California have different years of data available. The most recently available year for each was utilized: HUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), MVUSD (2018-2019), PUSSD (2018-2019), TVUSD (2016-2017), and California (2017-2019). MUSD and RESD do not have 11th grade students so they are excluded from this figure.

Bullying

Available measures on bullying in local school districts are close to county and statewide averages. In District 3, two-thirds or more of elementary school students agreed (“Yes, most of the time” or “Yes, all the time”) that their school fosters an anti-bullying climate. The school district with the highest measure was TVUSD, where 79.0% of elementary students agreed their school has an anti-bullying climate. The school district with the lowest rating was LEUSD, where 76.0% agreed. At HUSD, 77.0% agreed; at MUSD, 78.0% agreed; at MVUSD, 78.0% agreed; and at RESD, 77.0% agreed. These measures do not vary greatly from averages for the county (77.0%) or state (76.0%).

In secondary schools in District 3, roughly one-quarter of 11th graders reported having experienced any harassment or bullying. As illustrated below, these figures are similar to Riverside County and California (both 27.0%). The school district with the highest percentage of 11th graders who reported being bullied is LEUSD (31.0%). The school district with the lowest percentage is HUSD (22.0%).

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



Source: California Department of Education CalSCHLS Data Dashboard. Each district and California have different years of data available. The most recently available year for each was utilized: California (2017-2019), Riverside County (2017-2019), HUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), MVUSD (2018-2019), PUSSD (2018-2019), and TVUSD (2016-2017). MUSD and RESD do not have 11th grade students so they are excluded from this figure.

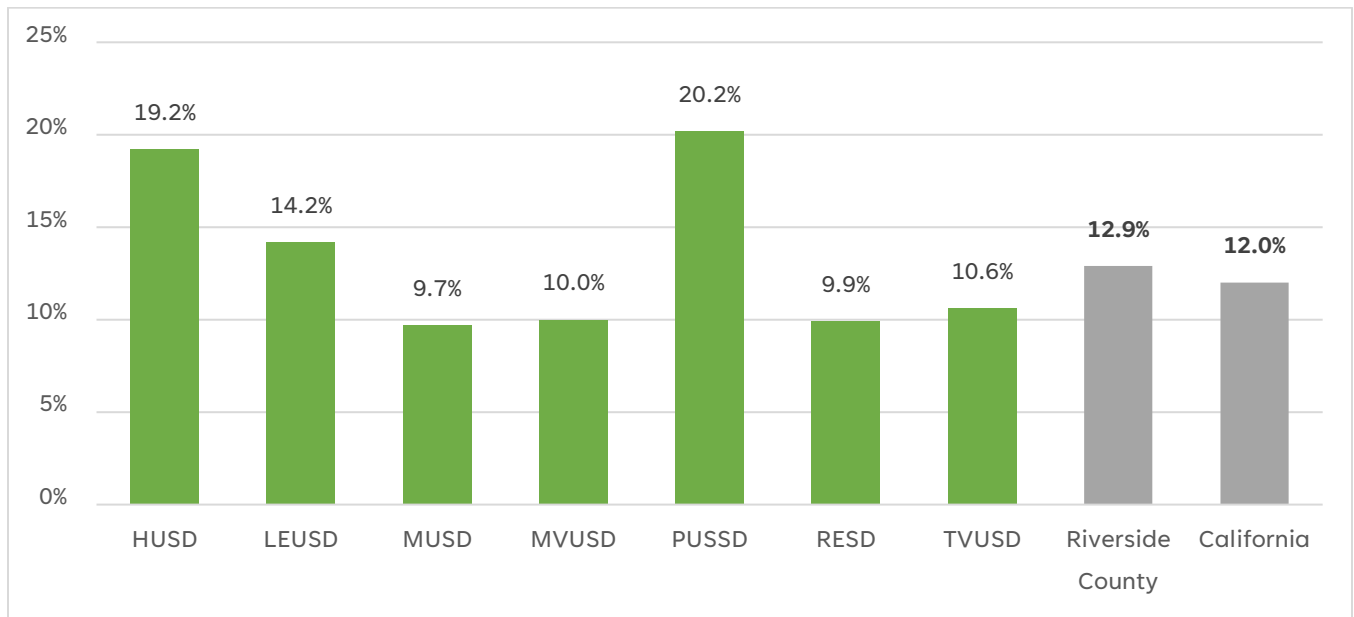
Student Behaviors of Concern

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 relatively close to county and state averages, as illustrated below. More recent data on school absenteeism are likely unreliable given the many school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic; data from 2018-2019 are used instead.

The districts with the highest absenteeism rates consistently were PUSSD (20.2%) and HUSD (19.2%).

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

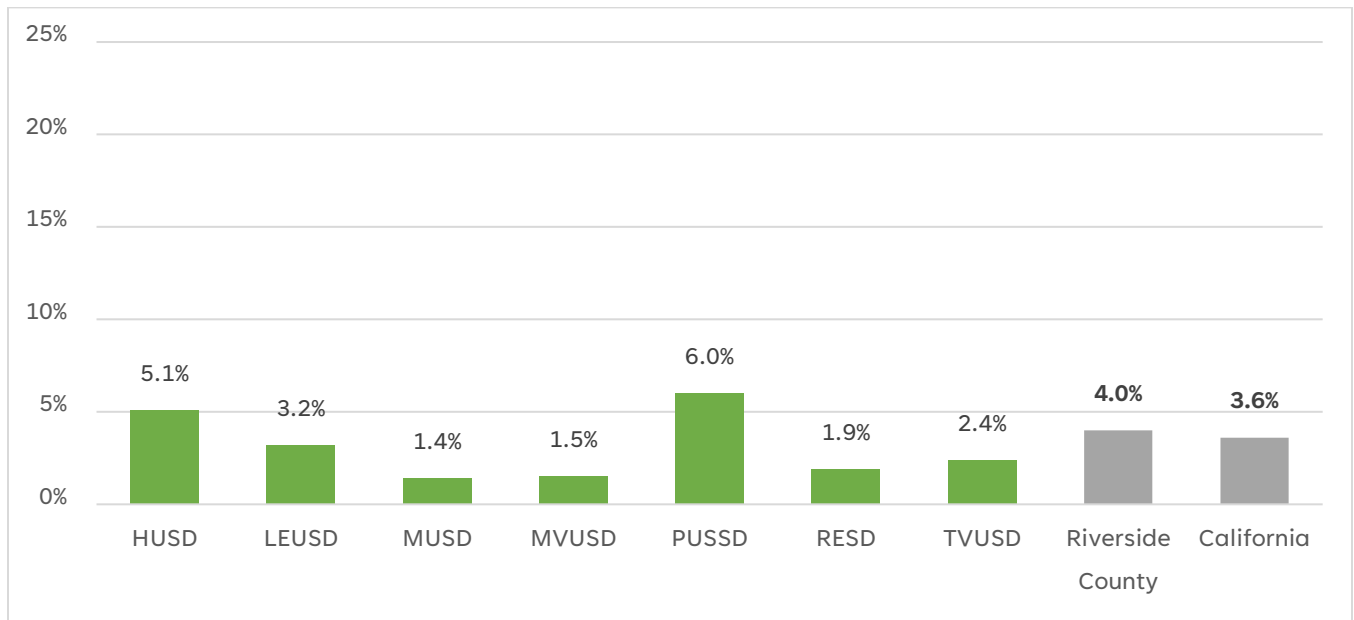


Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).

School Suspensions

For the 2018-2019 school year, school suspension rates range from 1.4% to 6.0%. PUSSD had the highest suspension rate in District 3, with 6.0% of students being suspended, as illustrated below. HUSD also had a high suspension rate of 5.1%. Suspension rates for all other school districts are lower than those for Riverside County (4.0%) and California (3.6%).

Figure 13. Unduplicated Student Suspensions by School District



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

As illustrated in the table below, the most common reasons for suspensions are violent incidents, including bullying, causing physical injury, committing an act of hate violence, hazing, and sexual harassment. For 2018-2019, HUSD had the highest percentage of suspensions due to violent incidents (77.6%), which is higher than the violent incident rate for Riverside County (64.4%) and California (61.2%).

Table 8. Reasons for Suspension – Most Serious Offense Categories

Name	Number of Suspensions	Violent Incident	Weapon Possession	Illicit Drug Related	Defiance Only	Other Reasons
HUSD	2,027	77.6%	2.8%	8.6%	8.2%	2.7%
LEUSD	1,021	57.3%	3.2%	24.7%	13.2%	1.6%
MUSD	221	68.3%	3.6%	10.9%	13.1%	4.0%
MVUSD	472	58.1%	3.3%	31.1%	4.9%	2.5%
PUSSD	1073	49.9%	3.5%	28.1%	15.9%	2.5%
RESD	100	62.0%	9.0%	23.0%	1.0%	5.0%
TVUSD	1014	59.8%	4.2%	26.7%	5.5%	3.7%
District 3 Total	5,928	63.9%	3.4%	20.1%	9.8%	2.7%
Riverside County	26,115	64.4%	3.3%	19.6%	9.9%	2.8%
California	335,667	61.2%	2.9%	17.7%	14.6%	3.5%

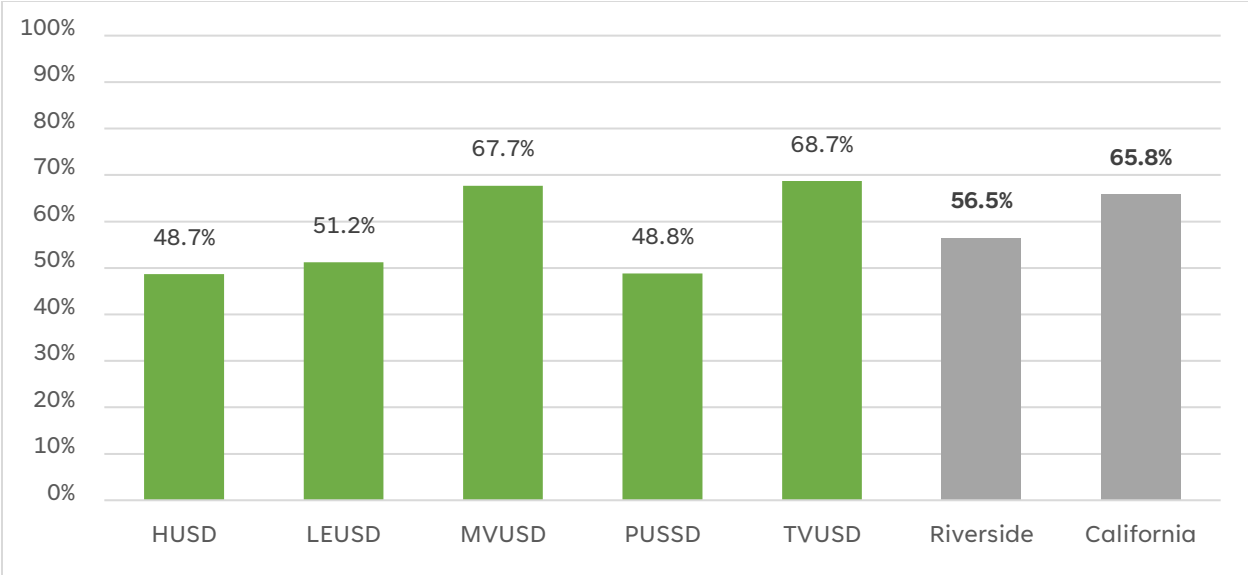
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019).

Degree Attainment

College-Going Rates

The college-going rate (CGR) is the percentage of high school students who complete high school and then enroll, within 12 to 16 months, in a postsecondary institution in the United States. The school district with the highest CGR is TVUSD (68.7%), while the districts with the lowest CGR are HUSD (48.7%) and PUSSD (48.8%). These local rates are below both county and state rates, as illustrated below.

Figure 14. College-Going Rate for High School Students



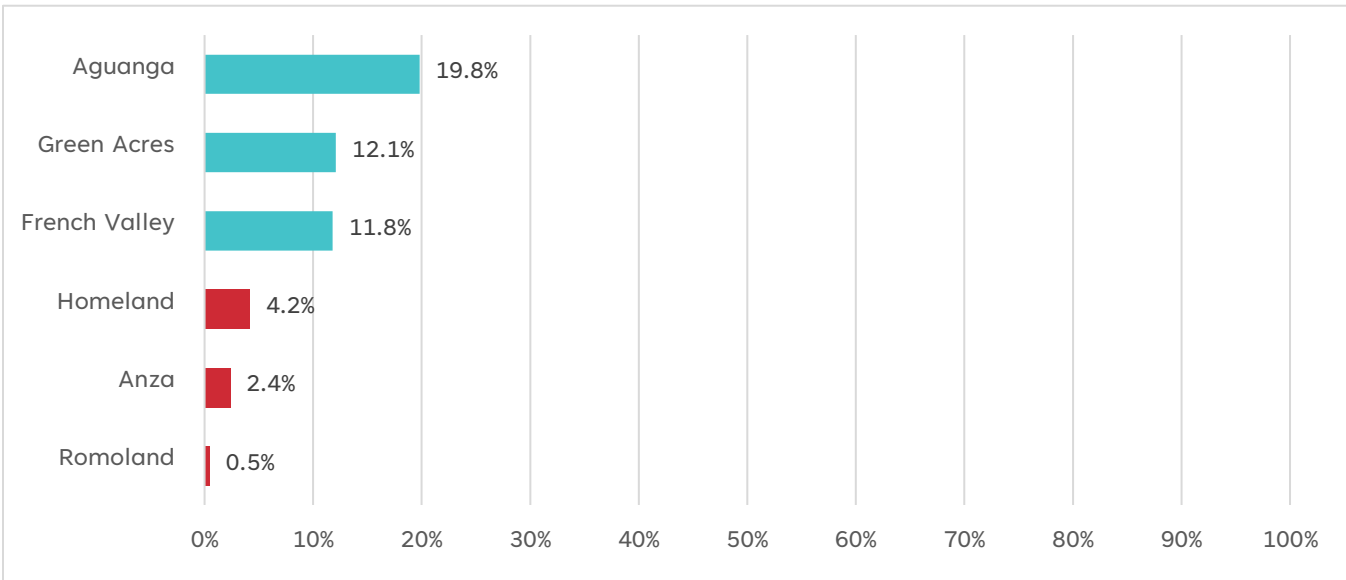
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2017-2018). Note: MUSD and RESD do not have 11th grade students so they are excluded from this figure.

Associate Degree Attainment

In District 3, the top three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained an associate degree were Aguanga (19.8%), Green Acres (12.1%), and French Valley (11.8%). These rates of associate degree attainment are higher than for Riverside (8.3%), California (8.0%), and the United States (8.6%).¹⁰ The bottom three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained an associate degree were Romoland (0.5%), Anza (2.4%), and Homeland (4.2%), which are significantly below the county, state, or national rates.

See Appendix 7 for associate degree attainment data for 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).

¹⁰ American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

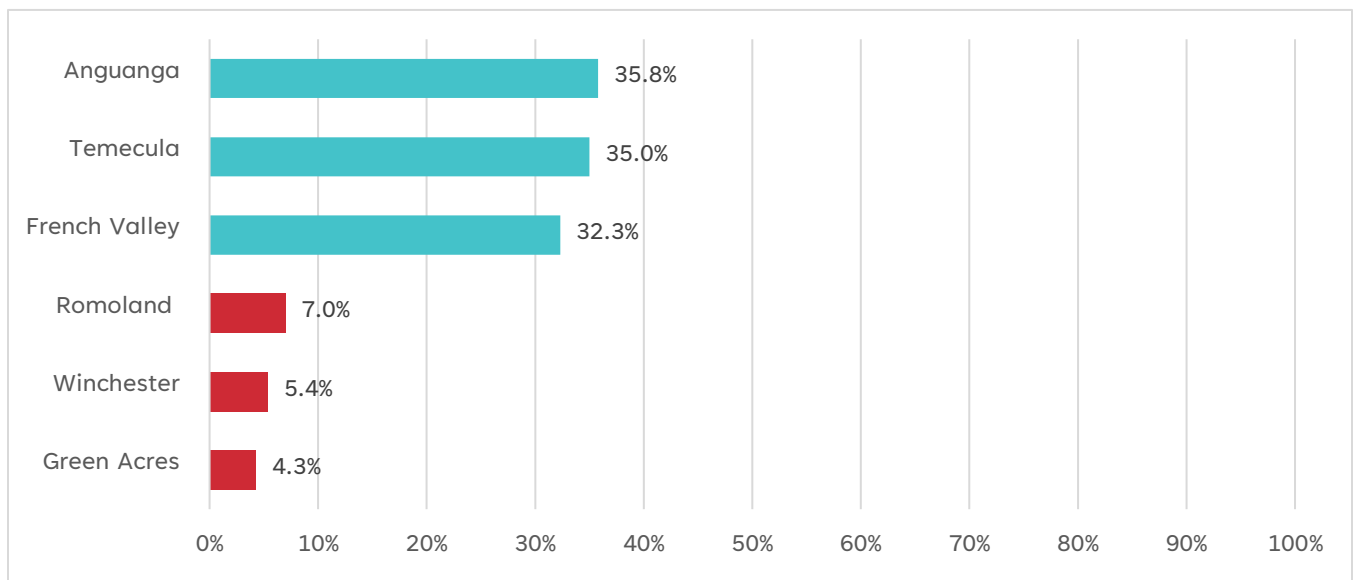
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher Attainment

In District 3 of Riverside County, 25.9% of adults have a bachelor’s degree or higher – which is above county (23.2%) rates but below state (34.7%) and national rates (32.9%).¹¹ As with other measures described, there are differences in the distribution of attainment of a bachelor’s degree or higher among cities/CDPs.

The top three cities/CDPs with the highest rates of bachelor’s degree or higher attainment are Anguanga (35.8%), Temecula (35.0%), and French Valley (32.3%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentages of bachelor’s degree attainment are Green Acres (4.3%), Winchester (5.4%), and Romoland (7.0%).

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).

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

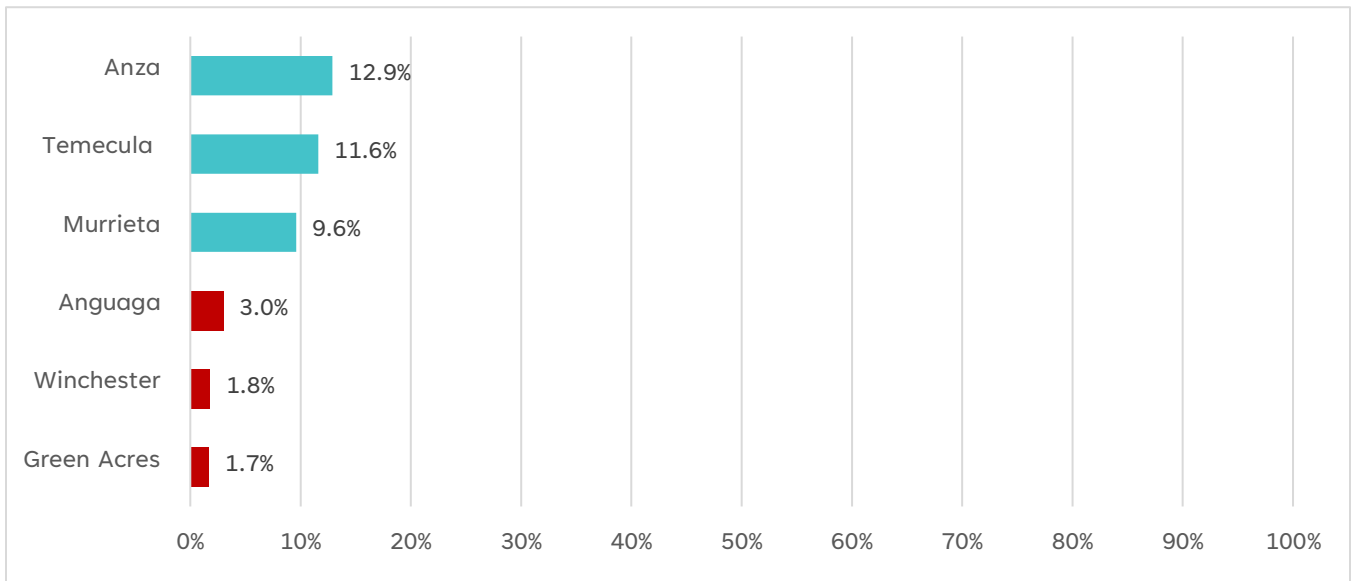
Graduate Degree Attainment

In District 3, 8.5% of adults aged 25 and over have a graduate degree, which is above the rates for Riverside County (8.3%), but below California (13.1%) and national (12.7%) rates. The top three cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of adults 25 years or older who had obtained a graduate degree are Anza (12.9%), Temecula (11.6%), and Murrieta (9.6%), ranking higher than county rates but below state and national rates.¹²

The bottom three cities/CDPs with the lower percentage of adults 25 years or older who obtained a graduate degree are Aguanga (3.0%), Winchester (1.8%), and Green Acres (1.7%) -- ranking well below county, state, and national averages.

See Appendix 7 for graduate degree 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).

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

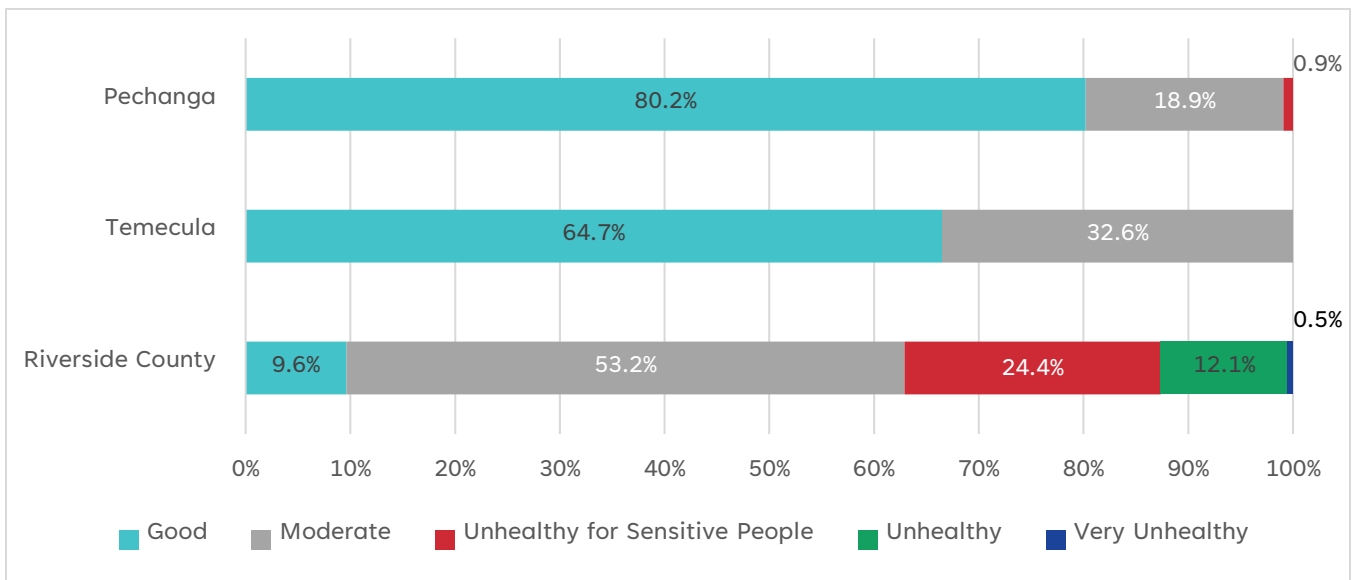
Environment

Air Quality

Data are presented below for two ozone pollution air quality monitoring stations in District 3 (in Temecula and Pechanga). As illustrated below, in 2021, 80.2% of the days at Pechanga and 64.7% of the days at Temecula had “good” air quality. Further, 18.9% of the days at Pechanga and 32.6% of the days at Temecula had “moderate” air quality. These ozone levels are better than the county average, which had only 9.6% of days with “good” air quality, 53.2% of days with “moderate” air quality, and 24.4% of days with air that was “unhealthy for sensitive people.”

Note that there are only two monitoring stations in District 3, so there are limited conclusions we can draw from this data.

Figure 18. Air Quality Based on Ozone Pollution



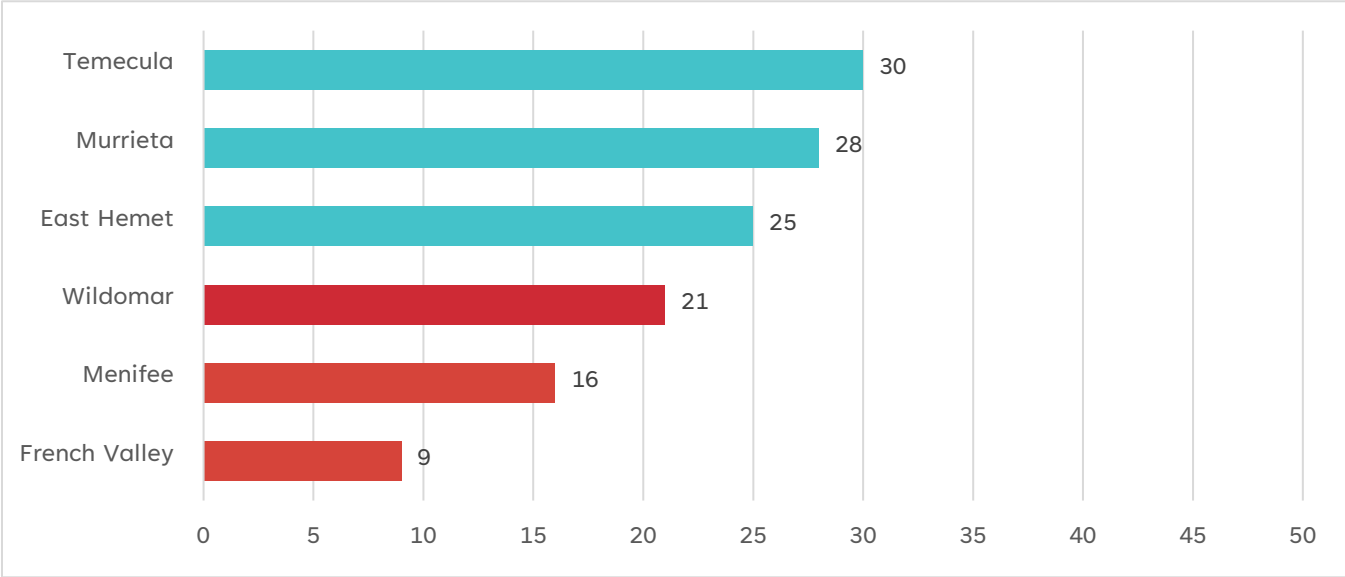
Source: US Environmental Protection Agency AQS (2021).

Walkability

A walk score measures the number of amenities in a city within a five-minute (or quarter-mile) walk. The higher the walk score, the more nearby amenities that city has, the more the city is considered pedestrian-friendly. Amenities include grocery stores, retail stores, restaurants, schools, and parks. Amenities within a five-minute walk are given maximum points, and fewer points are given for amenities that are farther (no points given after a 30-minute walk). The walkability score is based on a scale that ranges from zero to 100 points.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.

The cities with the highest (best) walk scores are Temecula (30), Murrieta (28), and East Hemet (25). The cities with the lowest (worst) walk scores are Wildomar (21), Menifee (16), and French Valley (9). For comparison, the city of Riverside has a walk score of 43; California cities with the highest walk scores include Oakland (75) and San Francisco (89). Cities with the best walk scores in District 3 are still relatively low. The highest-scoring city (Temecula; 30) still requires a car for *most* errands (whereas the lowest-scoring cities require a car for *almost all* errands).

Figure 19. Walk Score in District 3 by City – Top Three vs. Bottom Three



Source: Walkscore.com (2022).

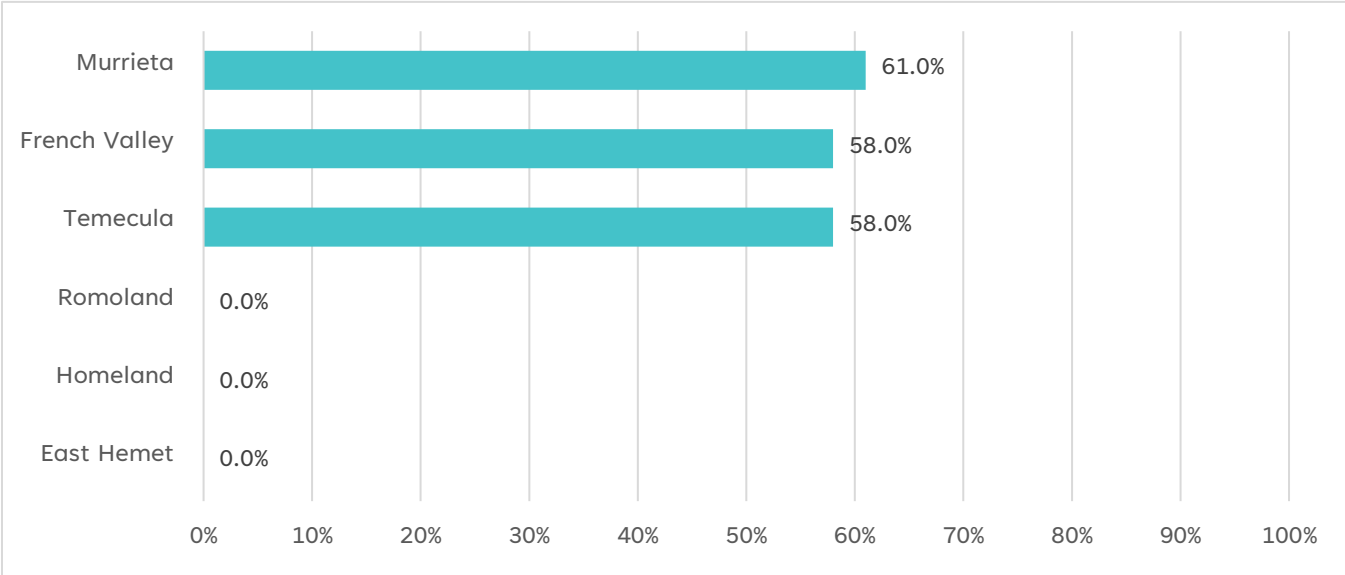
¹³ <https://www.walkscore.com/>

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 risks of disease. According to the Trust for Public Land, about two-thirds of residents nationally live within a 10-minute walk of a park.¹⁴ In District 3, the cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park include Murrieta (61.0%), French Valley (58.0%), and Temecula (58.0%). In contrast, there are three cities/CDPs where no residents (0.0%) have access to a park within a 10-minute walk, as illustrated below.

See Appendix 8 for park access data on 11 cities/CDPs.

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



Source: The Trust for Public Land (2022).

¹⁴ The Trust for Public Land (2022). <https://www.tpl.org/parkscore>.

Economic Stability

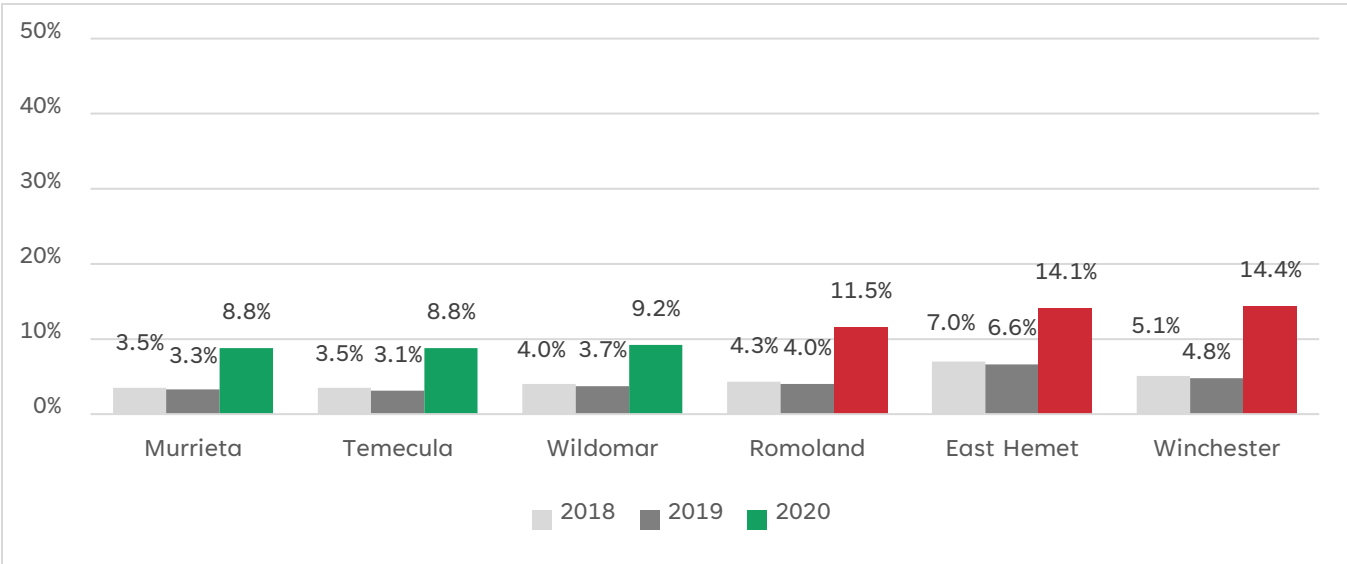
Unemployment

Unemployment data were available for nine of the 15 cities/CDPs of District 3. Collectively among these areas, the 2020 unemployment rate was 9.5%. This rate was similar to that of Riverside County (9.9%) and California (10.1%).

As illustrated below, unemployment rates were noticeably higher in 2020 compared to previous years (2019 and 2018). For the year 2020, Winchester (14.4%), East Hemet (14.1%), and Romoland (11.5%) had the highest unemployment rates. Conversely, the cities/CDPs with the lowest unemployment rates were Wildomar (9.2%), Temecula (8.8%), and Murrieta (8.8%).

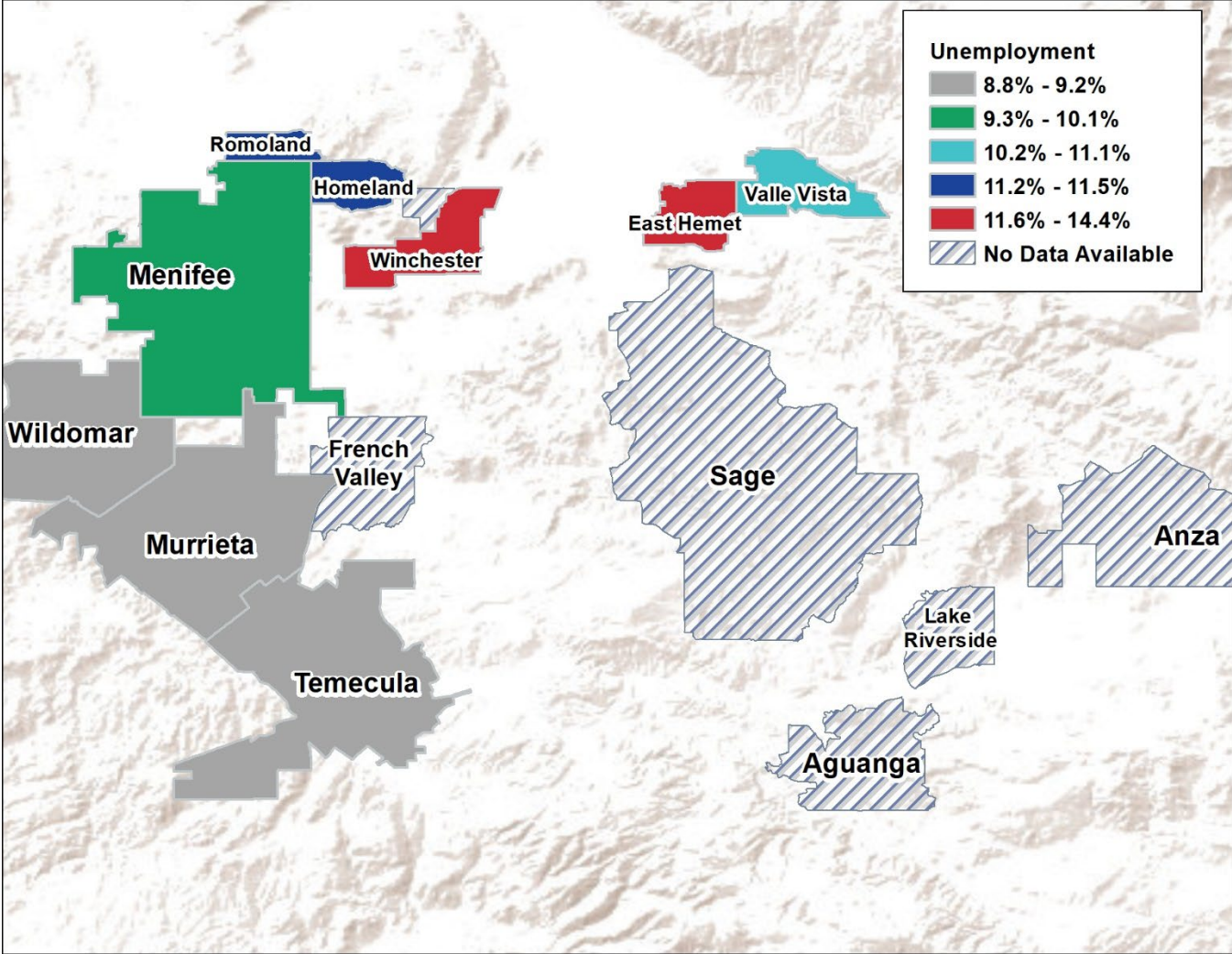
See Appendix 9 for unemployment rates of the 15 cities/CDPs.

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



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

Figure 22. Map of District 3: 2020 Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

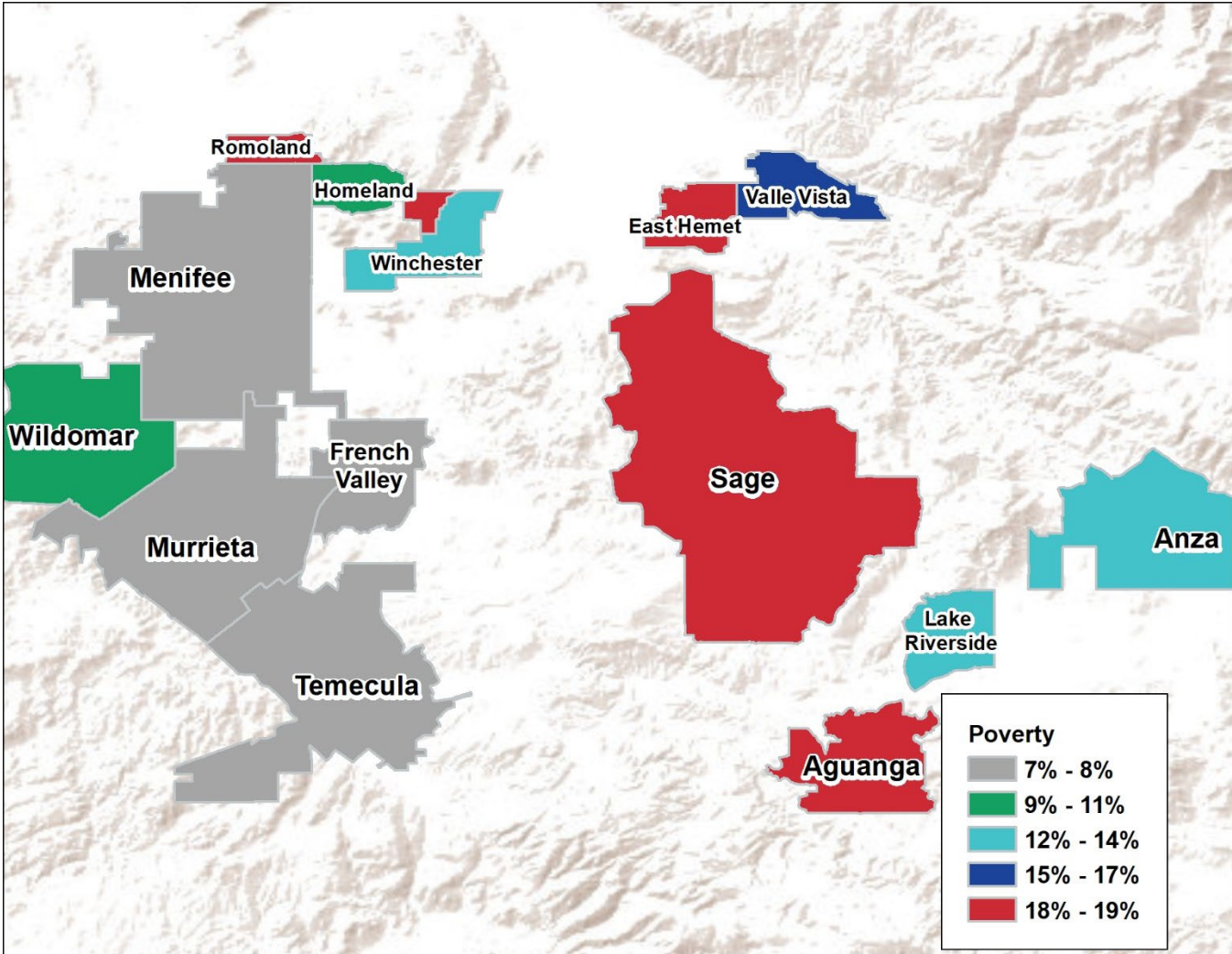


Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020 Annual Average) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).

People Living in Poverty

The federal poverty level is a threshold that depends on both a household’s size and income. In 2020, a single individual under age 65 would be considered living in poverty if their income was below \$13,465. For a family of two, the poverty line was \$17,331; for a family of three, the poverty line was \$20,244.¹⁵

Figure 23. Map of District 3: 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>

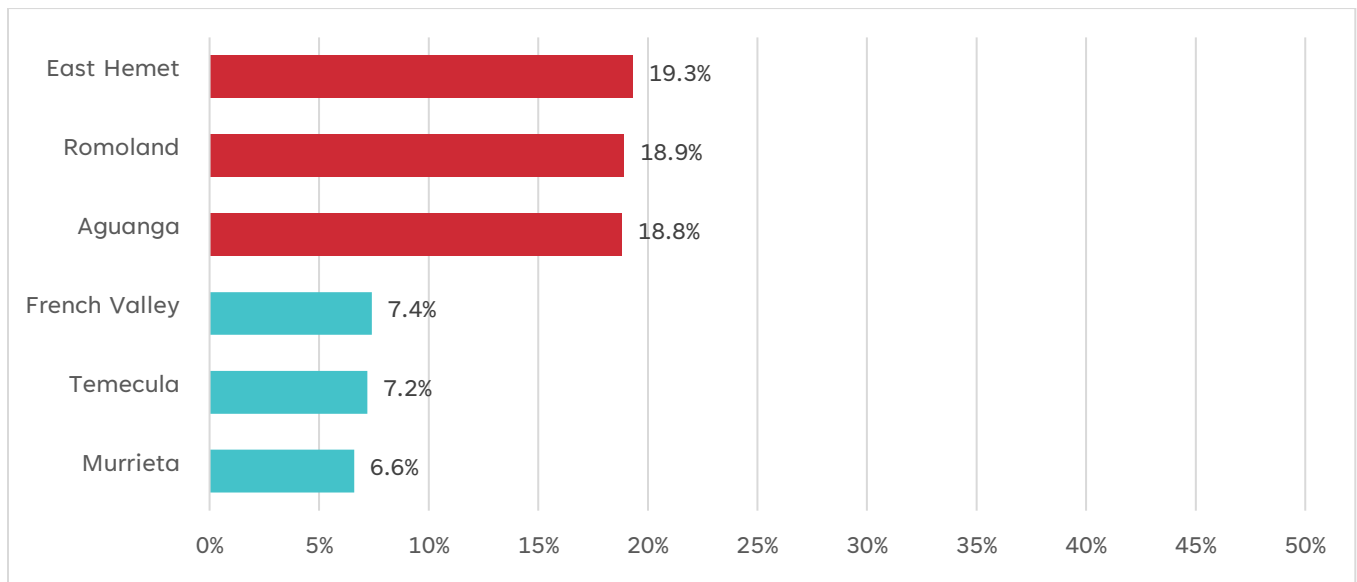
District 3 Community Profile

In District 3, approximately 8.7% of the population (all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old) are below the federal poverty line. This rate is approximately similar to that of Riverside County (12.5%) as well as the state (12.6%) and national poverty rates (12.8%).

Some cities/CDPs differ from District 3's poverty rate. As illustrated below, the cities/CDPs with the highest poverty rates are East Hemet (19.3%), Romoland (18.9%), and Aguanga (18.8%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest poverty rates are French Valley (7.4%), Temecula (7.2%), and Murrieta (6.6%).

See Appendix 10 for poverty data on all 15 cities/CDPs.

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



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

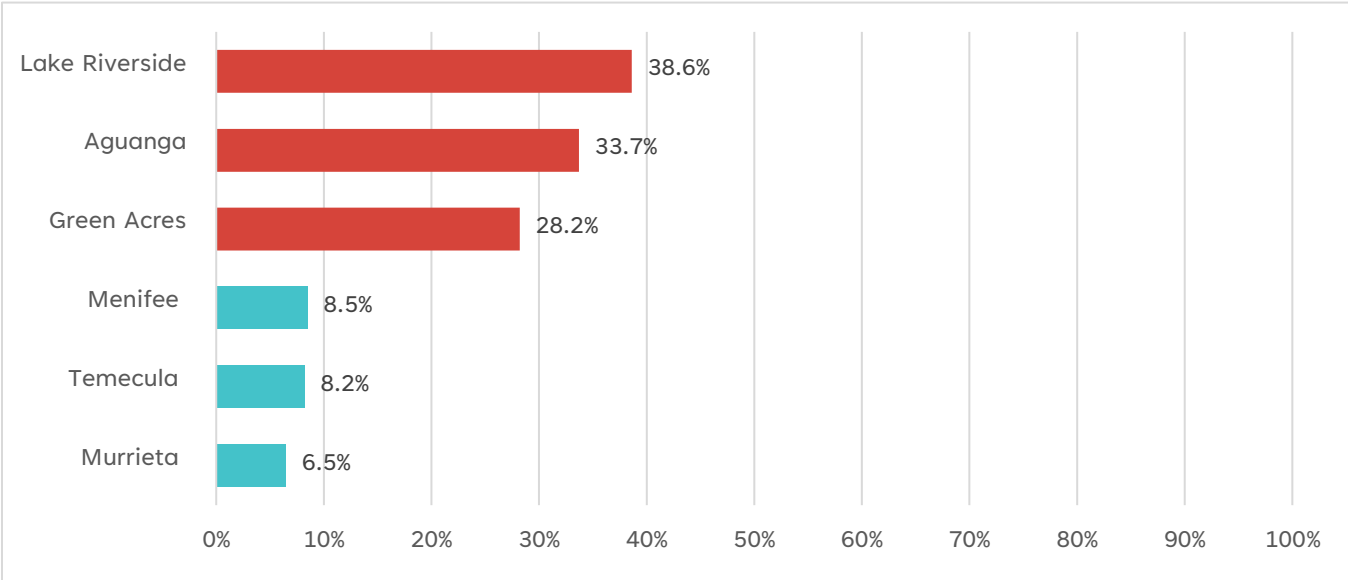
Children in Poverty (Ages 0 to 17)

Child poverty rates at all levels are higher than the general poverty rate. The rate for child poverty in District 3 was 10.4% which is comparable to that of Riverside County (16.2%), California (16.8%), and the nation (17.5%).

Child poverty varies sharply by location, similar to other economic and social measures. That said, many of the cities/CDPs in District 3 have substantially higher child poverty rates than the County overall. The cities/CDPs with the highest rates of child poverty are Lake Riverside (38.6%), Aguanga (33.7%), and Green Acres (28.2%). Conversely, the cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of child poverty include Menifee (8.5%), Temecula (8.2%), and Murrieta (6.5%).

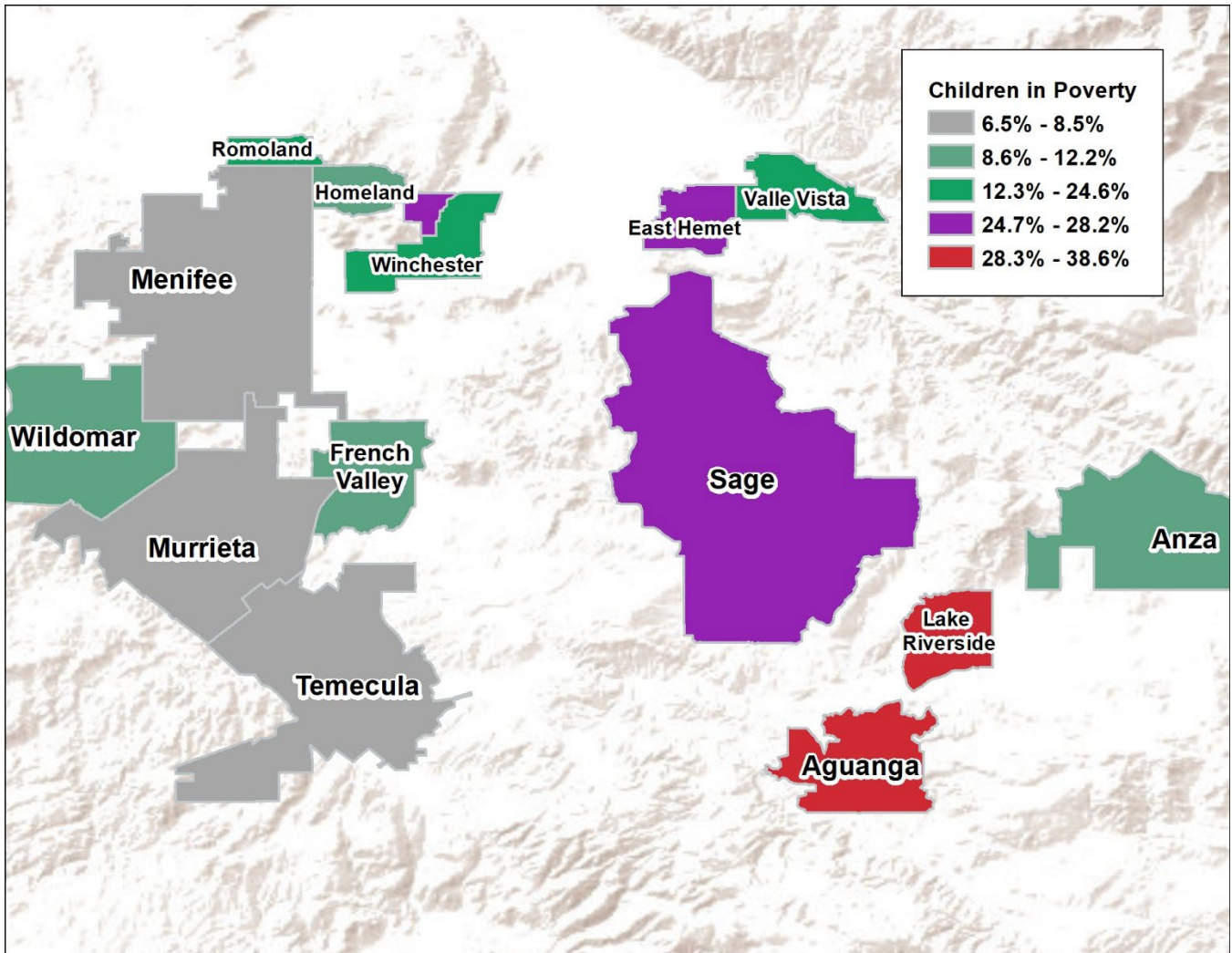
See Appendix 11 for child poverty data on all cities/CDPs in District 3.

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 3: 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 15 cities/CDPs.

Internet Access

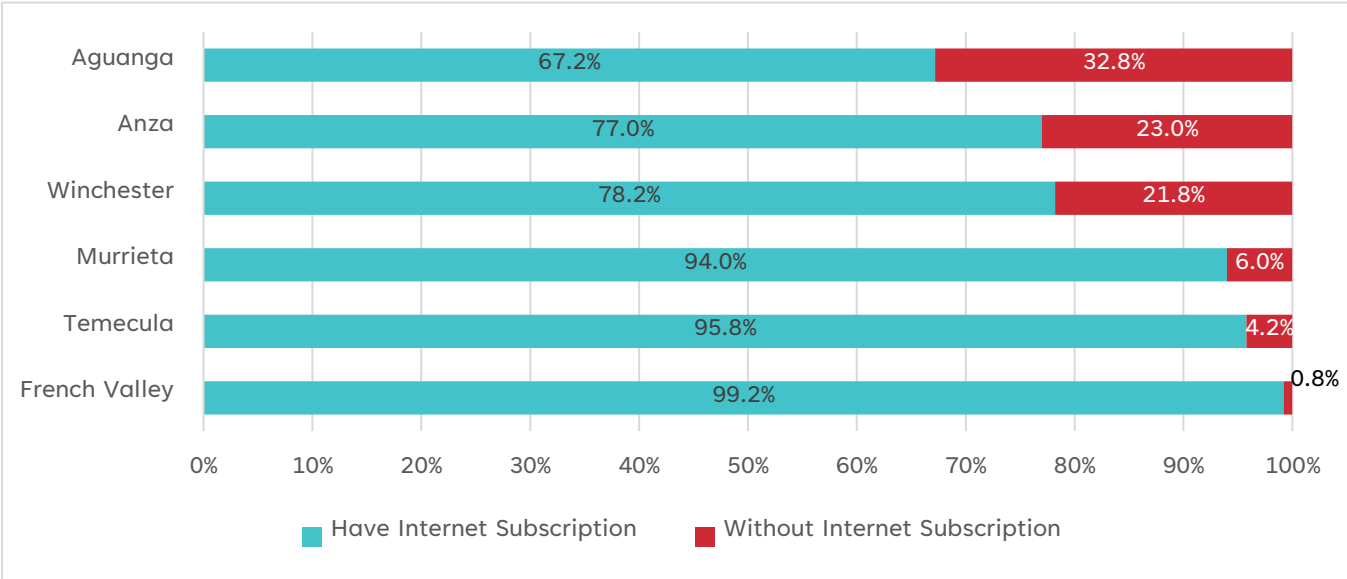
Those with an Internet subscription may have broadband services such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL. Those without an Internet subscription include people who access the Internet without a subscription or do not have any Internet access. This measure is increasingly important as the Internet is necessary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

In District 3, about 92.8% of households have Internet access. The rate of Internet access in District 3 is higher than in Riverside County (89.5%), California (89.1%), and, to a lesser extent, the nation (85.5%).

The three cities/CDPs with the highest proportions of a lack of internet access include Aguanga (32.8%), Anza (23.0%), and Winchester (21.8%). In contrast, the cities with the highest proportions of internet access include French Valley (99.2%), Temecula (95.8%), and Murrieta (94.0%).

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



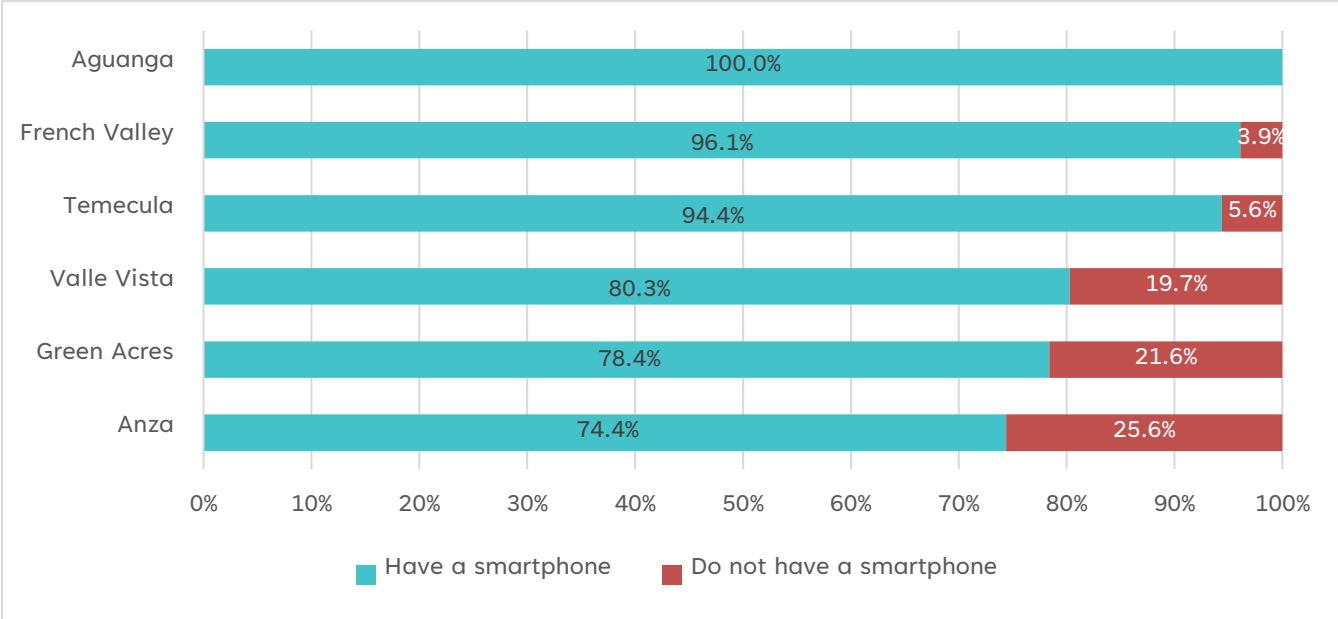
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Smartphone Access

In District 3, 90.1% of residents have a smartphone, more than the proportion of residents in Riverside County (87.2%) and the state (87.9%). For individuals who do not have a computer or home Internet, a smartphone is often the only connection to the Internet. The three cities/CDPs with the lowest smartphone access rates are Anza (74.4%), Green Acres (78.4%), and Valle Vista (80.3%). In contrast, most residents in Temecula (94.4%), French Valley (96.1%), and Aguanga (100.0%) have smartphones.

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

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



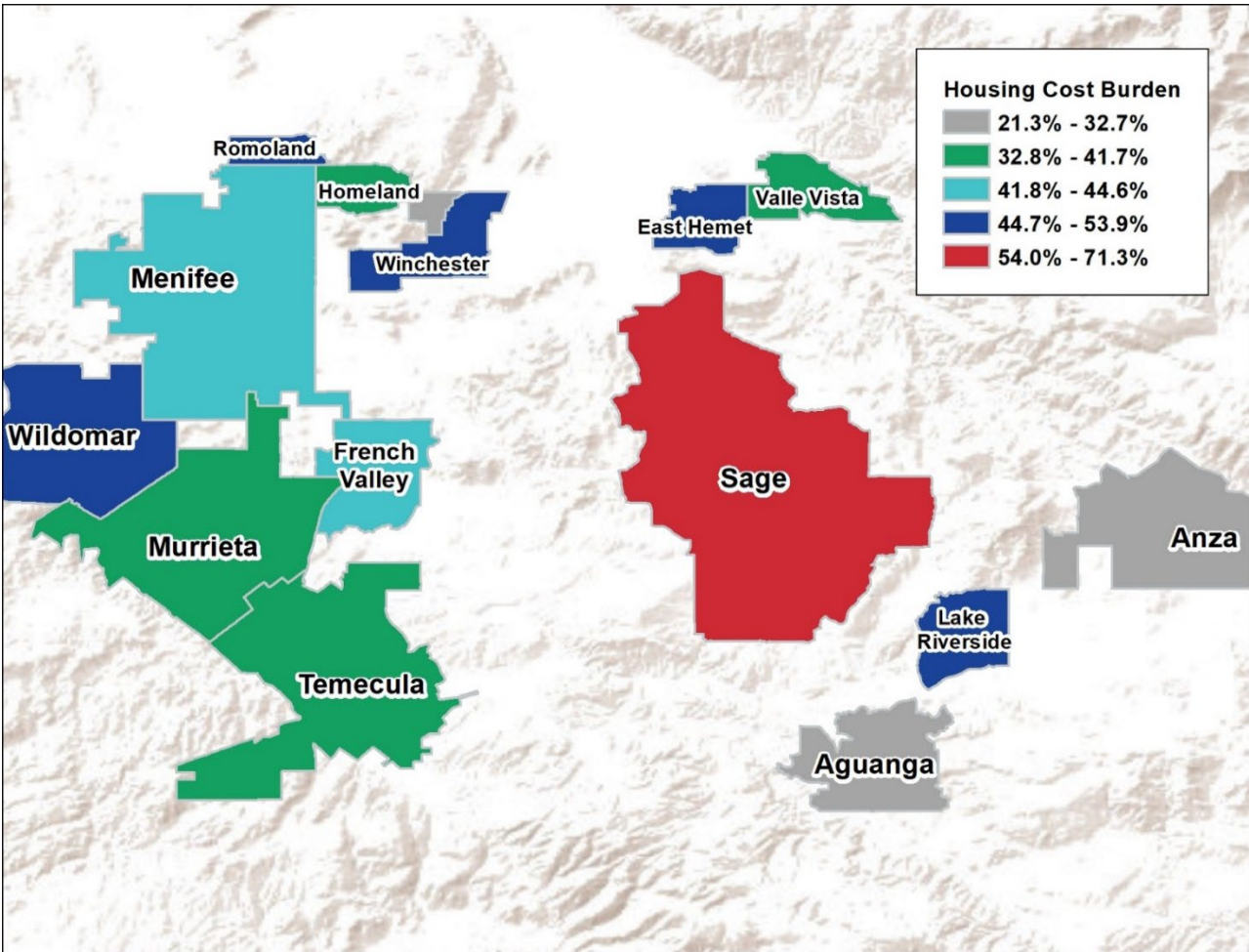
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Housing

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. That is, some communities with a high housing cost burden may have relatively inexpensive housing, but incomes may be very low.

Figure 29. Map of District 3: Housing Cost Burden by City/CDP



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

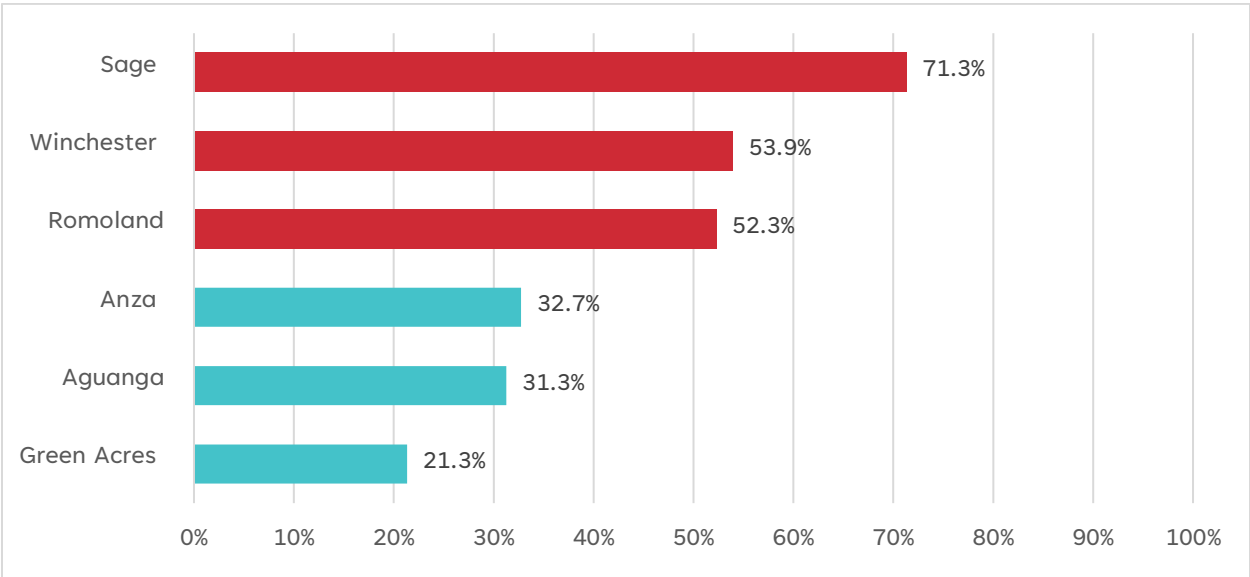
¹⁶ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Affordable Housing. Available online here: https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing/

District 3 Community Profile

In District 3, 42.6% of households are housing cost-burdened – this rate is higher than the national rate (37.2%) but lower than the California rate (46.5%) and Riverside County rate (46.9%).¹⁷ The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of households that experience housing cost burden are Sage (71.3%), Winchester (53.9%), and Romoland (52.3%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest proportion are Anza (32.7%), Aguanga (31.3%), and Green Acres (21.3%).

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

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



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

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 The table below shows the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in District 3. Temecula has the highest total number of unsheltered homeless (59 people). In total, there are approximately 102 unsheltered homeless people in District 3.

Table 9. Number of Unsheltered Homeless People

City/CDP	2022
Menifee	28
Murrieta	12
Temecula	28
Wildomar	7
District 3 Total	75

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

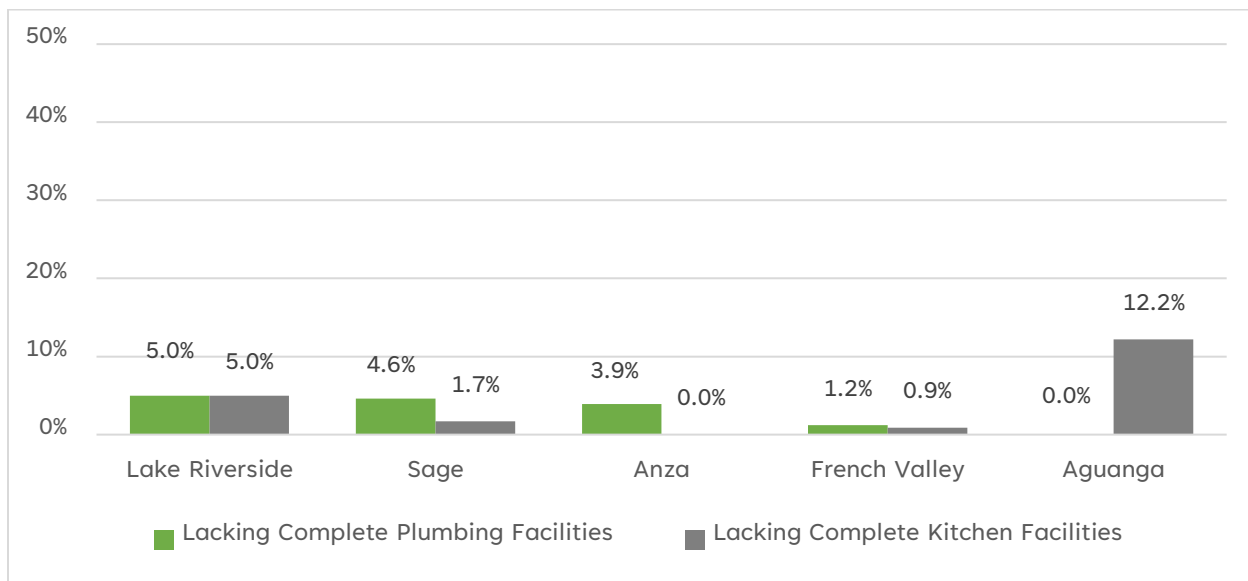
¹⁸ Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (2022). County of Riverside 2022 Point-In-Time Count. Available online at <https://rivcopitc2022-countyofriverside.hub.arcgis.com>.

Substandard Housing

Substandard housing is defined by state and local governments as housing that has incomplete bathroom and/or kitchen facilities.¹⁹ The U.S. Census (American Community Survey) tracks data on the number of households with complete plumbing facilities (i.e., hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower). The U.S. Census also tracks data on the number of households with complete kitchen facilities (i.e., a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator).²⁰

In District 3, 0.4% of homes lack complete plumbing, and 0.9% lack complete kitchen facilities. In Riverside County, the figures are 0.4% for plumbing and 0.8% for kitchen facilities. These figures are comparable to statewide and national averages. In District 3, Lake Elsinore has the highest percentage of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities (5.0%), and Aguanga has the highest percentage lacking kitchen facilities (12.2%). Other cities/CDPs with substandard facilities include Sage, Anza, and French Valley. See Appendix 15 for substandard housing data on all 15 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 online 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 online here: <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1990/cqc/cqc-25.pdf>

Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

The California Department of Education defines homeless children and youths as those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.²¹ This homeless data would include, for example, children and youths living in motels, shelters, or substandard housing and those who are sharing a home with other persons due to economic or other hardship.

As illustrated below, the highest proportion of homeless students is found in Lake Elsinore Unified (7.1%), followed by Perris Union (5.1%). There are fewer homeless youth in Temecula Valley Unified (0.1%), Menifee Union Elementary (0.7%), Murrieta Valley Unified (1.3%), Hemet Unified (1.5%), and Romoland Elementary (2.1%) school districts. The total numbers of homeless youth in each school district are as follows: 333 at Hemet Unified, 1,511 at Lake Elsinore Unified, 86 at Menifee Union Elementary, 302 at Murrieta Valley Unified, 38 at Temecula Unified School District, 89 at Romoland Elementary, and 578 at Perris Union.

Figure 32. Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

School District	Percent
Hemet Unified School District	1.5%
Lake Elsinore Unified School District	7.1%
Menifee Union School District	0.7%
Murrieta Valley Unified School District	1.3%
Temecula Unified School District	0.1%
Romoland Elementary School District	2.1%
Perris Union High School District	5.1%
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.

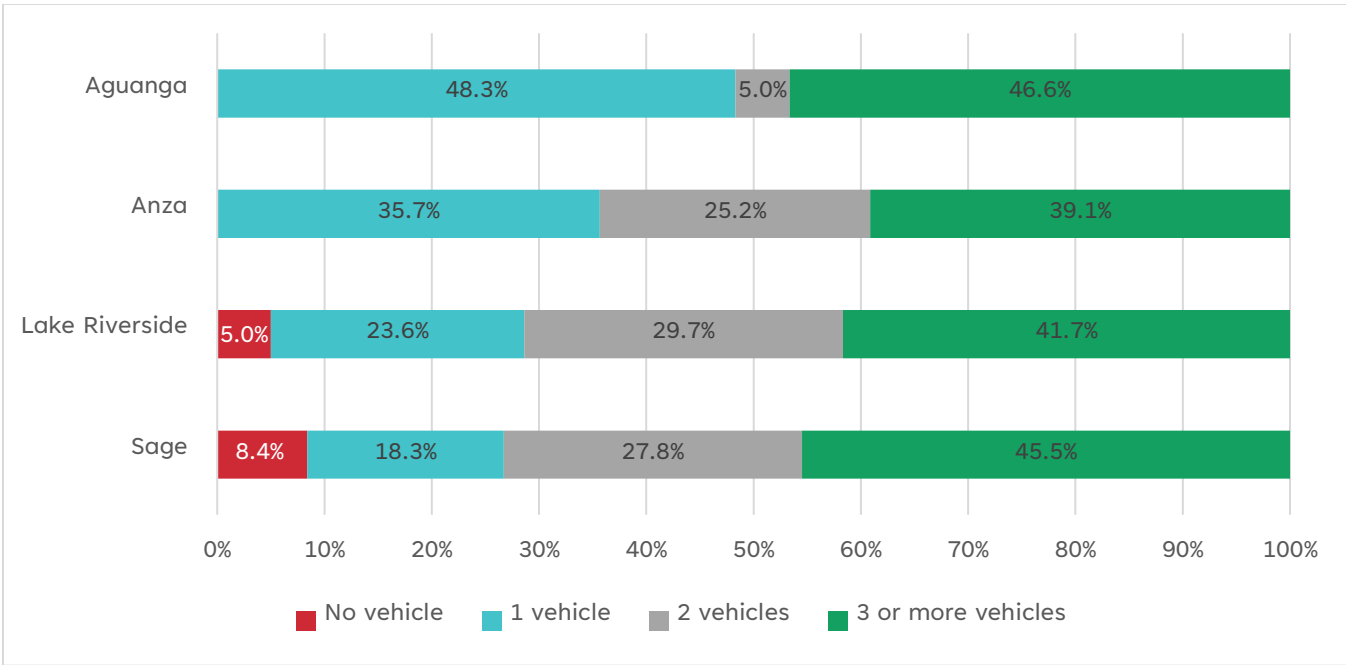
²¹ California Department of Education (2021). Definition of Homelessness. Available online here: <https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/homelessdef.asp>

Transportation Access

In District 3, 2.9% of households have no available vehicle. As illustrated below, 8.4% of households in Sage and 5.0% in Lake Riverside have no access to a vehicle. In contrast, virtually no households in Anza or Aguanga lack access to a vehicle.

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

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



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

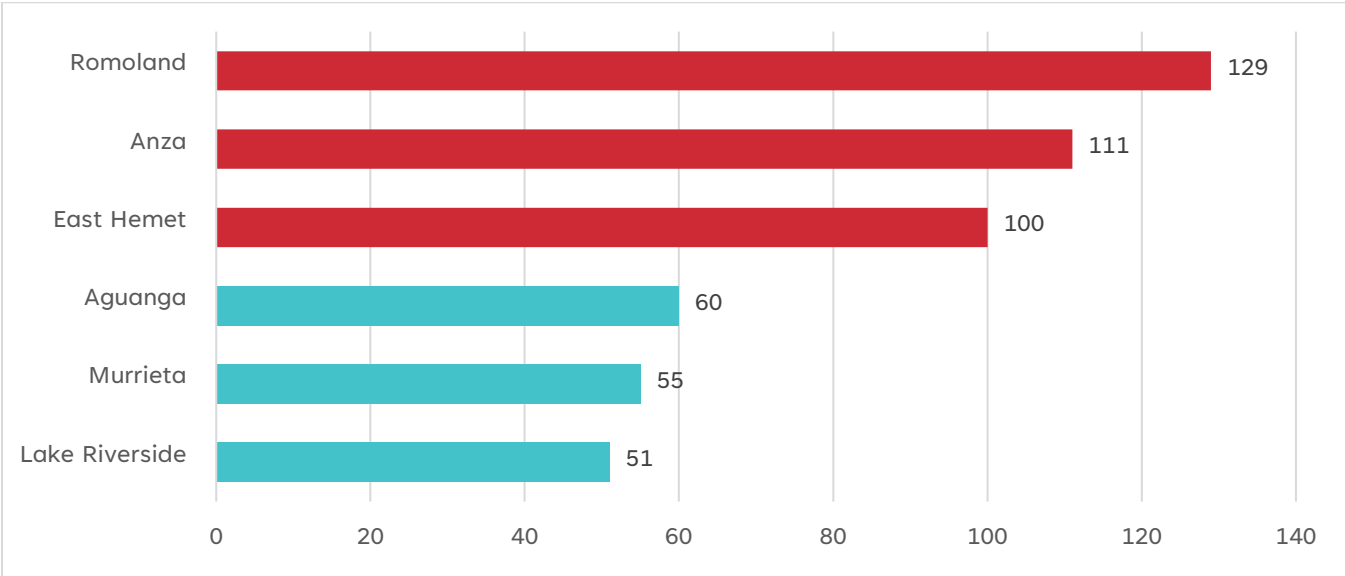
Injury and Violence

Total Crime Index

The total crime index is an aggregate of all crimes, both personal and property crimes, per 100,000 people in a year. Specifically, the total crime index includes murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. As illustrated below, the city/CDP with the highest total crime index is Romoland (129), followed by Anza (111) and East Hemet (100). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Aguanga (60), Murrieta (55), and Lake Riverside (51).

See Appendix 17 for crime data on 14 cities/CDPs.

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



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

Homicides

Data on homicide and non-negligent manslaughter can be obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which draws its data from municipal police departments. In District 3, four police departments have data available. For 2020, District 3 had an average of 0.7 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, lower than the state (3.3 per 100,000) and county average (2.6 per 100,000). Menifee had the highest rate (2.0 per 100,000), and Temecula and Wildomar had the lowest rates (0 per 100,000).

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

Reporting Agency	Number of Arrests	Population	Rate per 100,000
Menifee Police Department	2	102,527	2.0
Murrieta Police Department	1	110,949	1.1
Temecula Police Department	0	110,003	0
Wildomar Police Department	0	36,875	0
District 3 Total	3	439,294	0.7
Riverside County	63	2,418,185	2.6
California	1,320	39,538,223	3.3
United States	9,938	331,449,281	3.0

Source: 2020 Crime data are from Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer. Population data are from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates (2016-2020) and were used to calculate the rate per 100,000. California data are from 730 law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data 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

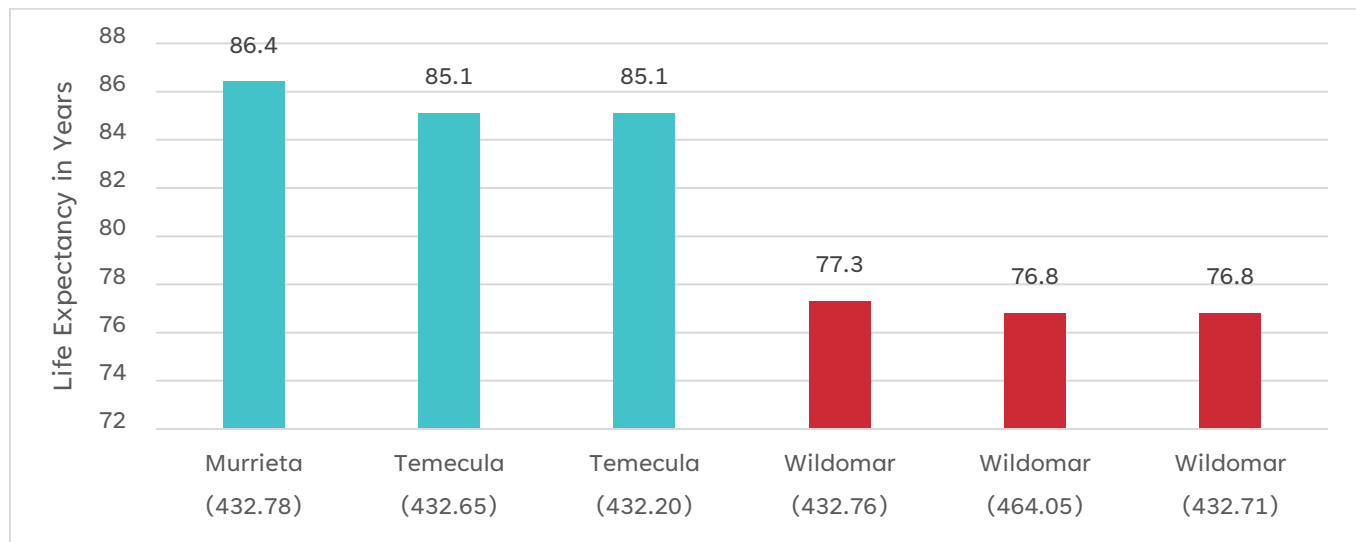
Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy can be influenced by lifestyle behaviors as well as environmental conditions. In District 3, the average life expectancy at birth is 81.4 years, similar to Riverside County’s average (79.0), California’s average (81.3), and, to a lesser extent, the U.S. average (78.7).

Differences in life expectancy can be found according to the census tract, as illustrated below. Those born in certain neighborhoods of Murrieta (census tract 432.78) and Temecula (census tracts 432.65 and 432.20) have life expectancies of 86.4, 85.1, and 85.1, respectively. These rates are substantially higher than the county (79.0), state (81.3), and national rates (78.7). In contrast, areas of Hemet have substantially lower years of life expectancy. For instance, the lowest life expectancy at birth is found in Wildomar (census tracts 432.76, 464.05, and 432.71), with life expectancy at 77.3, 76.8, and 76.8, respectively. Thus, on average, children born in parts of Wildomar live about 10 years less than their counterparts in Murrieta and Temecula.

See Appendix 18 for a list of census tracts, the nearest city, and life expectancy at birth for District 3.

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



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

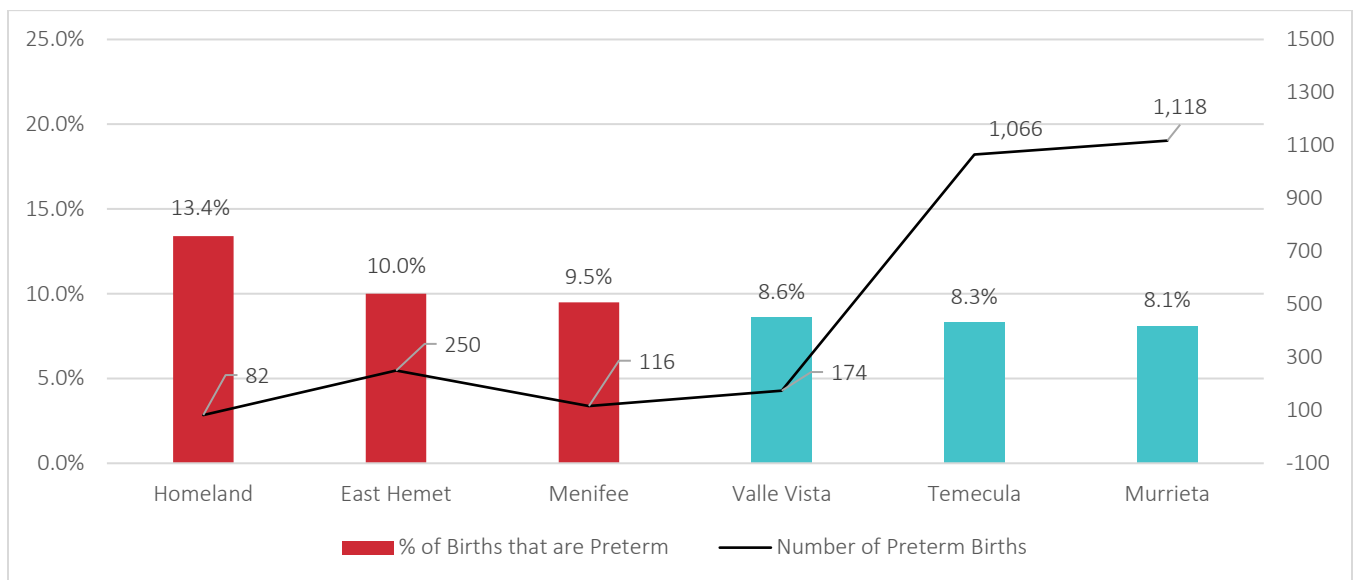
Total Preterm Live Births

A preterm birth takes place before 37 weeks of pregnancy—typically, full-term pregnancy lasts 40 weeks. Pre-term babies face obstacles as their bodies are less prepared for the outside world.²² Nationally, 10.0% of births are preterm²³, as are 8.7% in California.²⁴

The figure below highlights the total number of preterm births and the percentage of preterm births (out of all births) by city/CDP. The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of preterm births include Homeland (13.4%), East Hemet (10.0%), and Menifee (9.5%). The cities with the lowest proportion of preterm births include Valle Vista (8.6%), Temecula (8.3%), and Murrieta (8.1%).

See Appendix 19 for preterm birth data on 15 cities/CDPs; note that not all cities have comprehensive preterm data available.

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



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

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

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

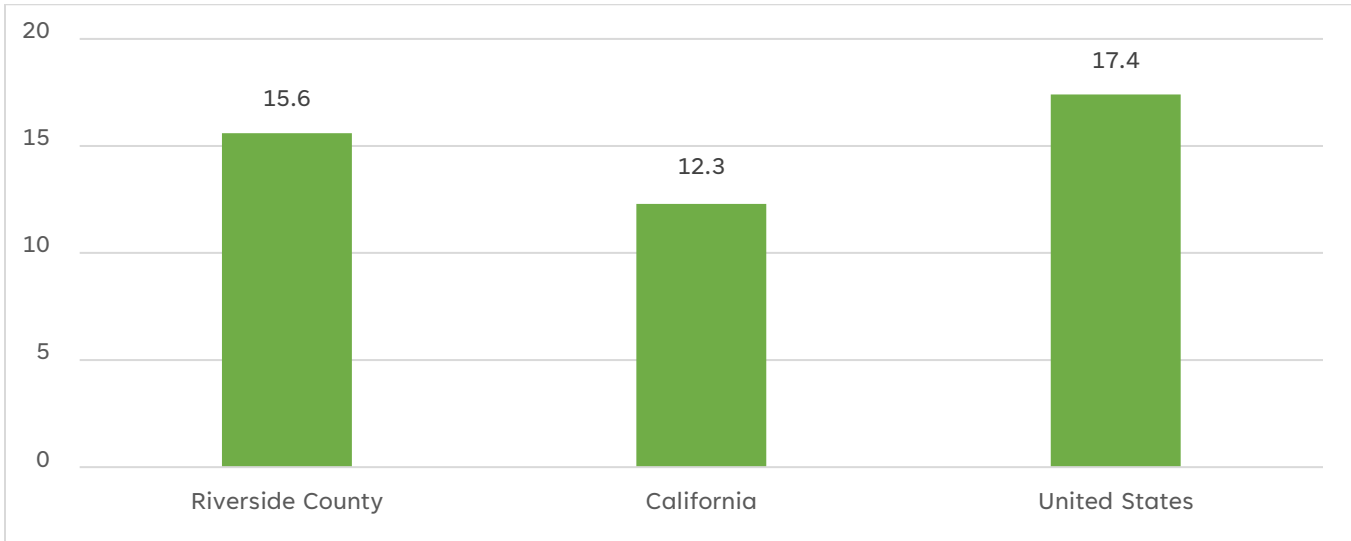
²⁴ California Department of Public Health (2019). Birth Statistical Master Files; CDC WONDER, Natality Public-Use Data.

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 slightly lower than that of the United States (17.4).

Figure 37. Teen Birth Rates per 1,000 people



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

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 not only of physical health but also of broader household challenges of securing sufficient resources.

Nutrition

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

Households Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

The federal food stamp program is known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); in California, SNAP is known as CalFresh.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 The American Community Survey provides data on the percentage of households enrolled in CalFresh/SNAP/food stamps.

²⁷ CalFresh. California Department of Social Services. Available online at: <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/calfresh>

²⁸ Eligibility and Issuance Requirements. California Department of Social Services. Available online at: <https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/calfresh/eligibility-and-issuance-requirements>

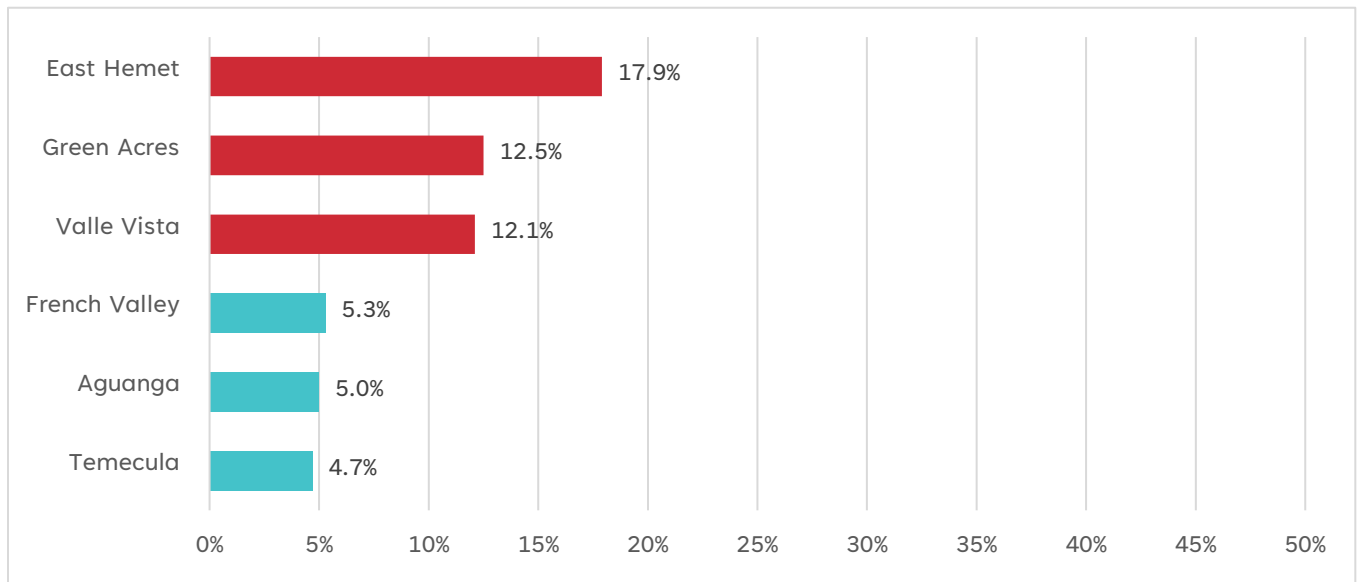
²⁹ Food Stamps EBT Card Guidelines. Available online at: <https://foodstampsebt.com/food-stamps-eligibility/>

District 3 Community Profile

In District 3, roughly 6.8% of households receive food stamp/SNAP benefits, which is lower than the county (9.2%), state (9.0%), and national (11.4%) rates. As illustrated below, East Hemet (17.9%), Green Acres (12.5%), and Valle Vista (12.1%) have the highest proportions of households receiving food stamp/SNAP benefits. In contrast, French Valley (5.3%), Aguanga (5.0%), and Temecula (4.7%) have the lowest food stamp/SNAP benefits rates.

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

Figure 38. Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits



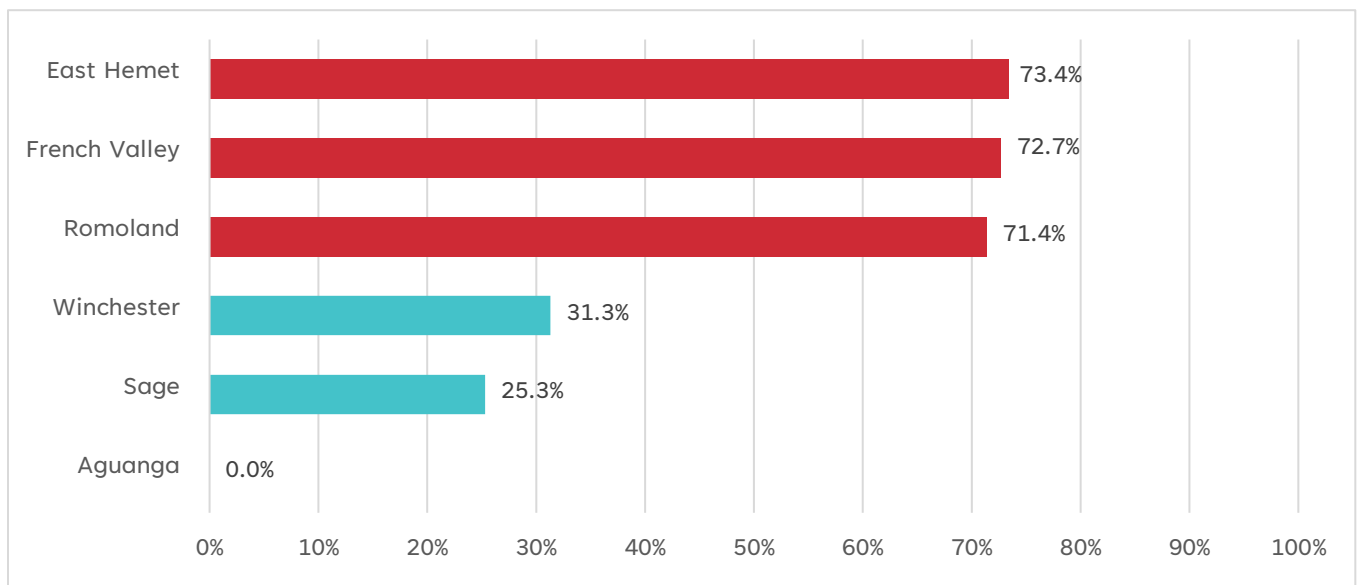
Note: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Food Stamps/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Households with Children Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

CalFresh participation rates are significantly higher among households with children than for all households combined. In District 3, 64.1% of households with children receive food stamp/SNAP benefits. This rate is slightly greater than Riverside County (63.0%) and California (60.4%) but substantially greater than the nation (49.2%). As illustrated below, East Hemet (73.4%), French Valley (72.7%) and Romoland (71.4%) have the highest rates of households with children receiving food stamps/SNAP. In contrast, Winchester (31.3%), Sage (25.3%), and Aguanga (0.0%) have the lowest rates of households with children receiving food stamps/SNAP.

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

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



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

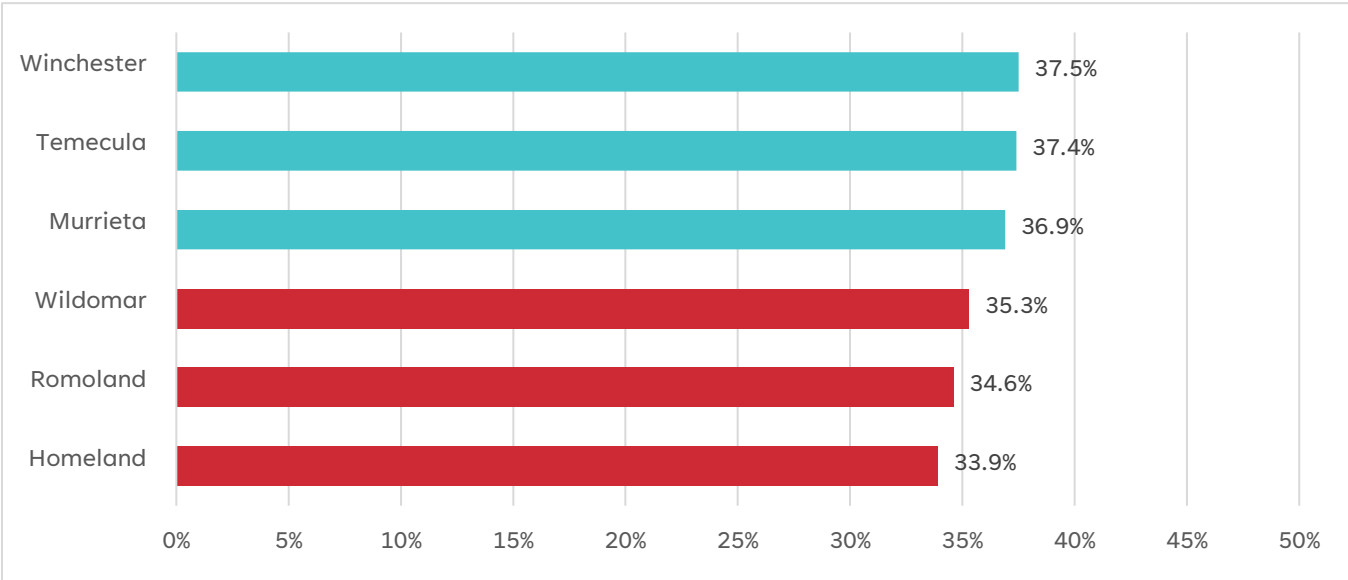
Physical Activity

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%. As illustrated below, Winchester (37.5%), Temecula (37.4%), and Murrieta (36.9%) had the highest percentages of adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week. These rates are approximately similar to Riverside County and California. In contrast, Wildomar (35.3%), Romoland (34.6%), and Homeland (33.9%) have the lowest rates for adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week.

See Appendix 22 for walking data for adults for 10 cities/CDPs in District 3.

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



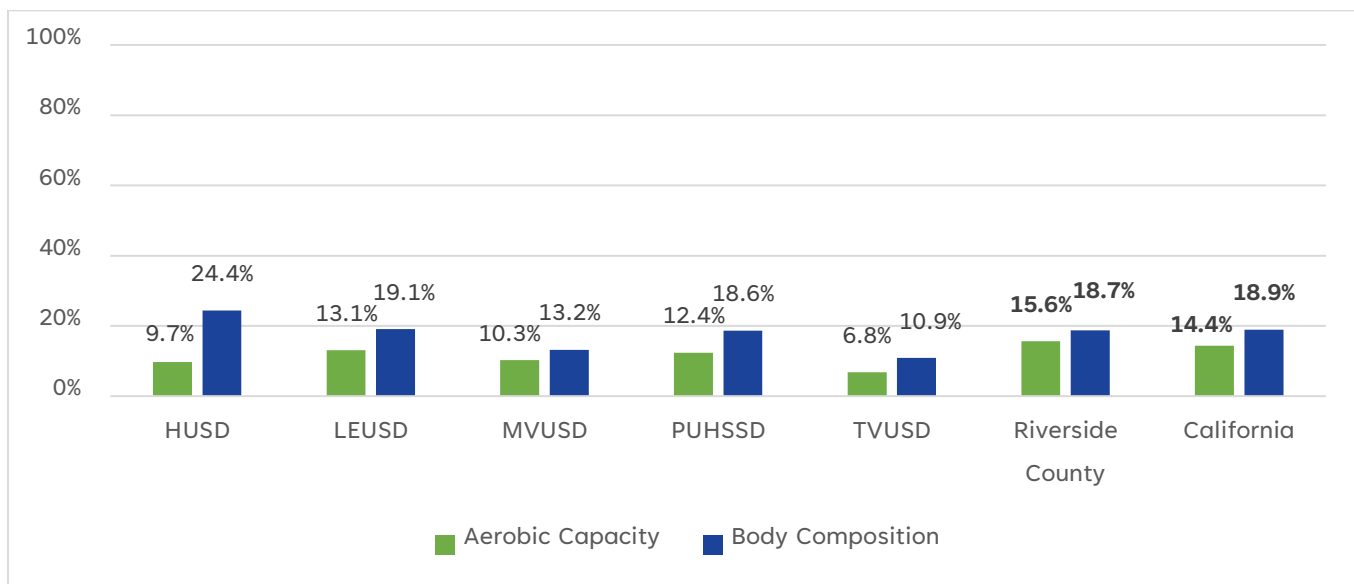
Source: California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Neighborhood Edition (2016). Adults ages 18+ who walked for transportation or leisure for at least 150 minutes in the past week.

Fitness Among Children

Data on regular exercise among children are gathered and provided by the California Physical Fitness Test, which is administered annually for public school students in the fifth, seventh, and ninth grades.³⁰ The Physical Fitness Test includes a range of comprehensive assessments, including aerobic capacity and body composition.³¹ If a student’s fitness falls far enough to indicate a possible health risk, this is marked as “needs improvement—health risk.”

Almost a quarter of HUSD ninth graders (24.4%) were graded as “need improvement—health risk” in body composition, which is considerably higher than Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). In contrast, TVUSD ninth graders had the lowest percentage (10.9%) of “need improvement—health risk” in body composition. Regarding aerobic activity, 13.1% of ninth-graders at LEUSD were graded as “need improvement—health risk,” whereas 6.8% were graded this way at TVUSD. See the figure below for additional details.

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



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

³⁰ Physical Fitness Test. (2018). Available online here: <https://pftdata.org/files/pft-factsheet.pdf>

³¹ Physical Fitness Test Reference Guide. (2020). Available online here: https://pftdata.org/files/Reference_Guide.pdf

Sexual Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are among the most common traceable infections. Furthermore, nearly half of STD infections worldwide affect people under age 25. STDs are those infections that are spread primarily by sexual conduct but can also spread during child delivery and breastfeeding. Pregnant women with STDs may have an increased risk of low birth weight, miscarriage, and premature delivery.³²

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most reported STD in Riverside County. In 2020, the rate of reported chlamydia cases was 438.0 per 100,000 in Riverside County, representing a decrease in cases from the previous year (503.5 per 100,000 people in 2019).³³ 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.³⁴

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 2014.³⁵

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.³⁶

³² Riverside County Behavioral Health. (2020). "Sexually Transmitted Infections."

<https://riverside.networkofcare.org/mh/library/article.aspx?hwid=stdis>

³³ Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ 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

³⁶ Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

Rates of Sexually Transmitted Diseases by ZIP Code

Riverside County Public Health recently reported the ZIP codes in Riverside County with the highest rates of combined STDs, which includes chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Notably, the city/CDP in District 3 that ranks the highest in STD cases is Winchester (322.7 people per 100,000); this rate is the second-highest in the entire county of Riverside.

Table 11. STD Rates by City & ZIP Code

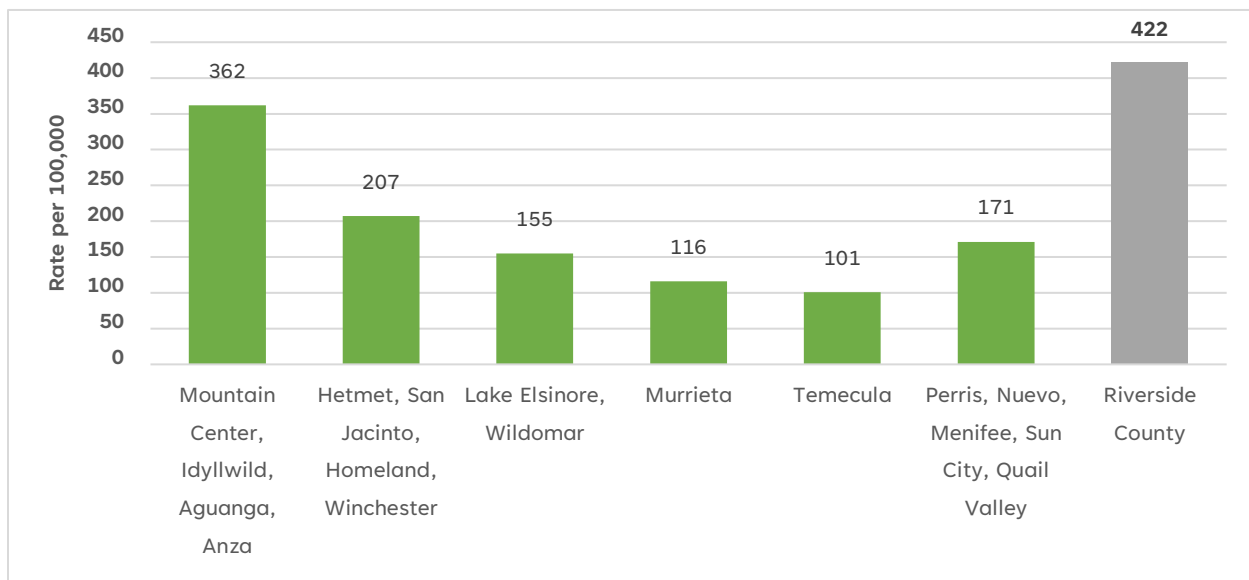
	ZIP Code	STD Cases	Pop. Estimate	STD Rate per 10k people	Rank
Winchester	92596	2	4,002	322.7	2
Homeland	92548	39	6,760	57.7	29
Menifee	92585	109	25,417	42.9	41
Murrieta	92563	323	75,375	42.9	42
Menifee	92584	207	55,859	37.1	47
Menifee	92586	70	20,790	33.7	50
Wildomar	92595	122	36,610	33.3	52
Anza	92539	16	4,881	32.8	53

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

HIV/AIDS

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), which causes AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), is an STD of concern due to its relatively high prevalence in Riverside County. Riverside County is home to approximately 10,337 people living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 362 per 100,000 people live with HIV/AIDS in Mountain Center, Idyllwild, Aguanga, and Anza. In Hemet, San Jacinto, Homeland, and Winchester, the rate is 207 per 100,000 people and 171 per 100,000 people in Perris, Nuevo, Menifee, Sun City, and Quail Valley. There are lower rates in Lake Elsinore and Wildomar (155 per 100,000), Murrieta (116 per 100,000), and Temecula (101 per 100,000). None of these local rates of HIV/AIDS are higher than California's average (422 cases per 100,000).³⁷

Figure 42. Prevalence of People Living with HIV/AIDS



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

³⁷ Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation (August 2021). *Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County, 2020*.

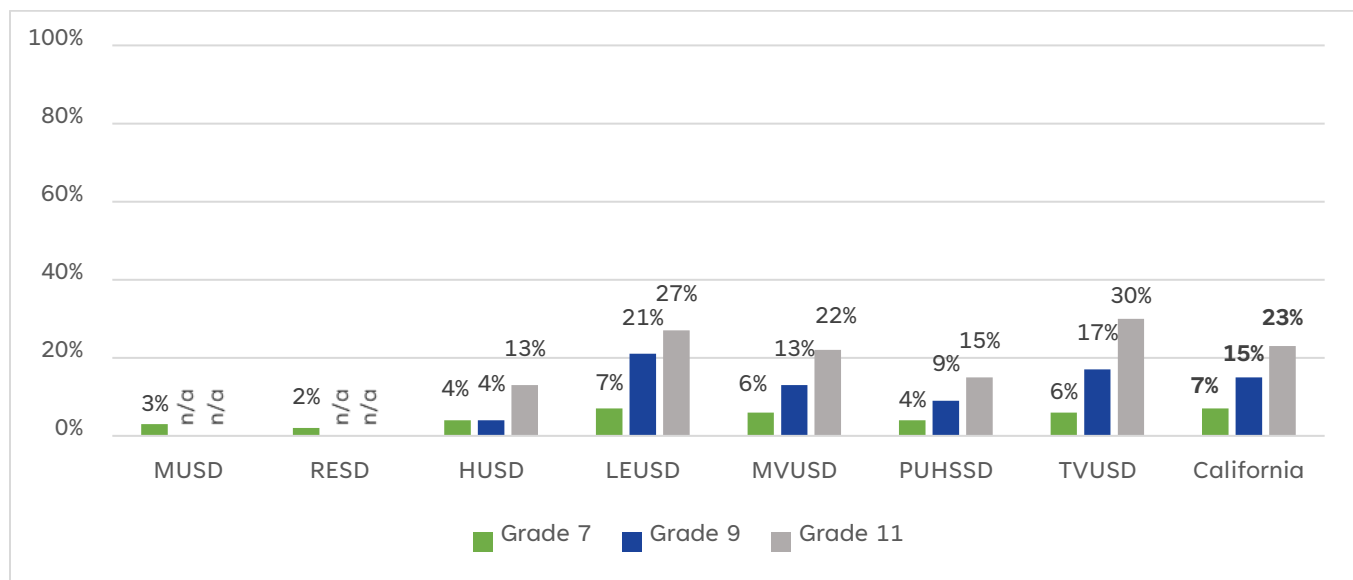
Substance Use

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

Substance Use Among Adolescents

All school districts demonstrate that alcohol or other drug usage increases with grade level, with the exception of MUSD and RESD (who do not have students above 7th grade). The school district with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is TVUSD (30.0%), followed by LEUSD (27.0%) and MVUSD (22.0%). The school district with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is LEUSD (21.0%), followed by TVUSD (17.0%) and MVUSD (13.0%). See the figure below for full details.

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



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; MUSD (2020-2021), RESD (2020-2021), HUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), MVUSD (2018-2019), PUHSSD (2020-2021), TVUSD (2016-2017), California (2017-2019). Note: MUSD and RESD do not have students above 7th grade.

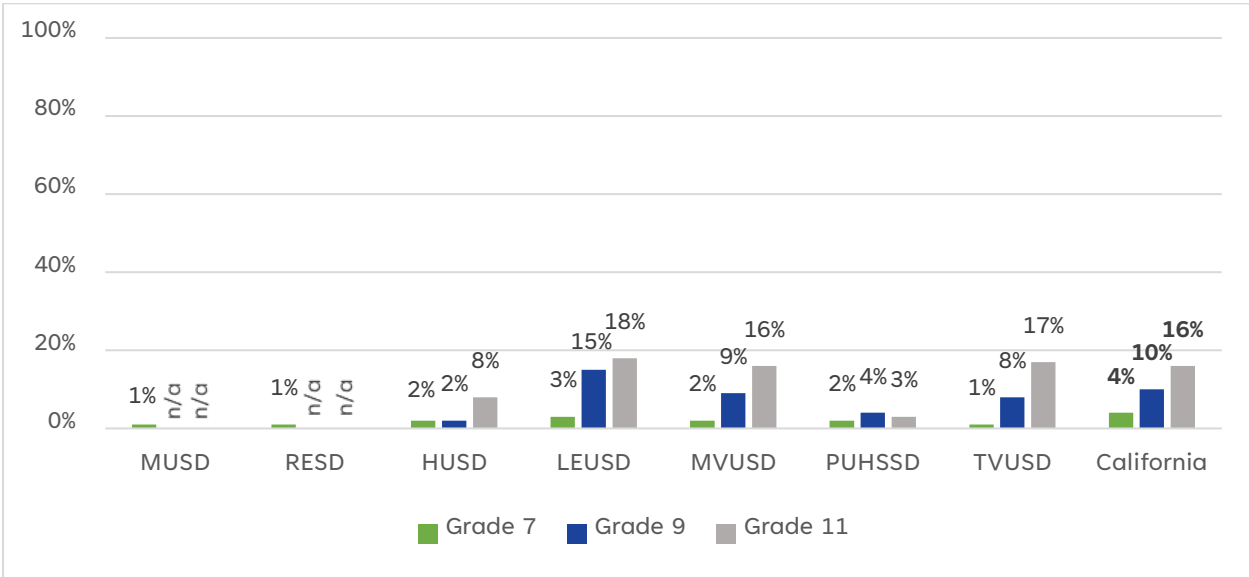
Marijuana Use Among Adolescents

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

The school district with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current marijuana users is LEUSD (18.0%), followed by TVUSD (17.0%) and MVUSD (16.0%). These three school districts are at or above California rates (16.0%).

The school districts with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current marijuana users are LEUSD (15.0%), followed by MVUSD (9.0%) and TVUSD (7.0%). See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

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



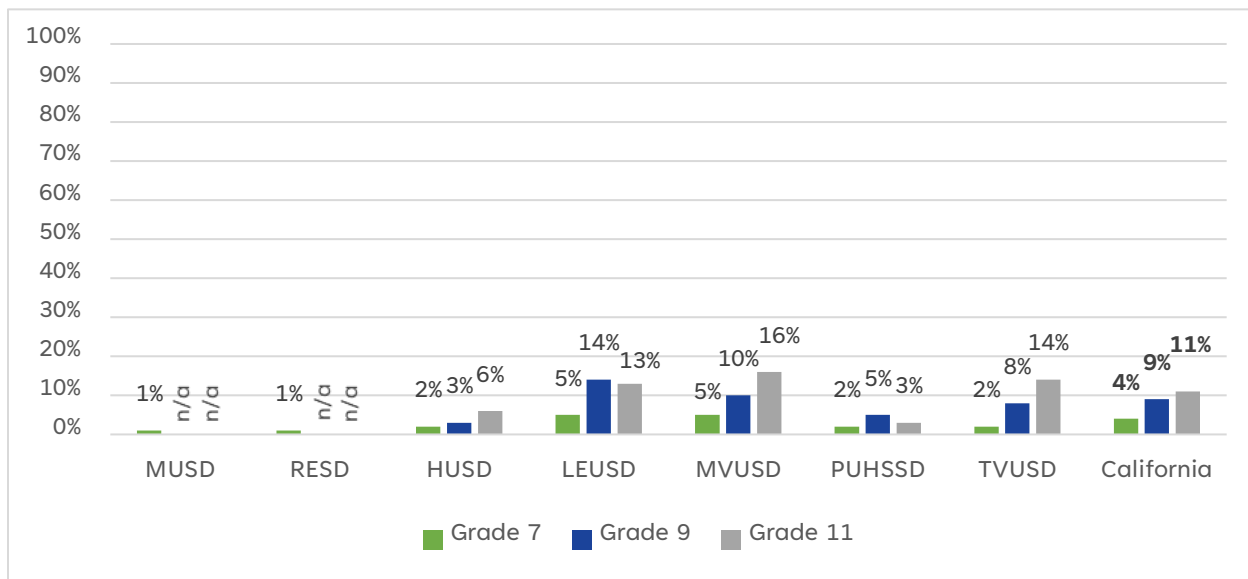
Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; MUSD (2020-2021), RESD (2020-2021), HUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), MVUSD (2018-2019), PUHSSD (2020-2021), TVUSD (2016-2017), California (2017-2019). Note: MUSD and RESD do not have students above 7th grade.

Electronic Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

E-cigarette or vaping products may or may not contain nicotine and, therefore, should be treated with the same severity as regular cigarette smoking. However, youth tend to view vaping as less harmful than traditional smoking due to the misconception that there are no toxins in vape products. According to the CDC, e-cigarettes can contain heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, or cancer-causing agents.³⁸

The school district with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current e-cigarette users is MVUSD (16.0%), TVUSD (14.0%), and LEUSD (13.0%). These three school districts are above California rates (11.0%). The school districts with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current e-cigarette users are the same school districts of LEUSD (14.0%), MVUSD (10.0%), and TVUSD (8.0%). See the figure below for full details, including California data.

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



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; MUSD (2020-2021), RESD (2020-2021), HUSD (2020-2021), LEUSD (2019-2020), MVUSD (2018-2019), PUHSSD (2020-2021), TVUSD (2016-2017), California (2017-2019). Note: MUSD and RESD do not have students above 7th grade.

³⁸ 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.

Family Resource Centers - Referrals and Services

F5RC operates five FRCs, which provide referrals and social services, such as parenting classes, crisis intervention, childcare, case management, and care coordination. There is currently no First 5 FRC located in District 3. However, there is an FRC located in the nearby city of Perris that supports residents from multiple districts, including District 3. As such, the data presented in this section is for the Perris FRC.

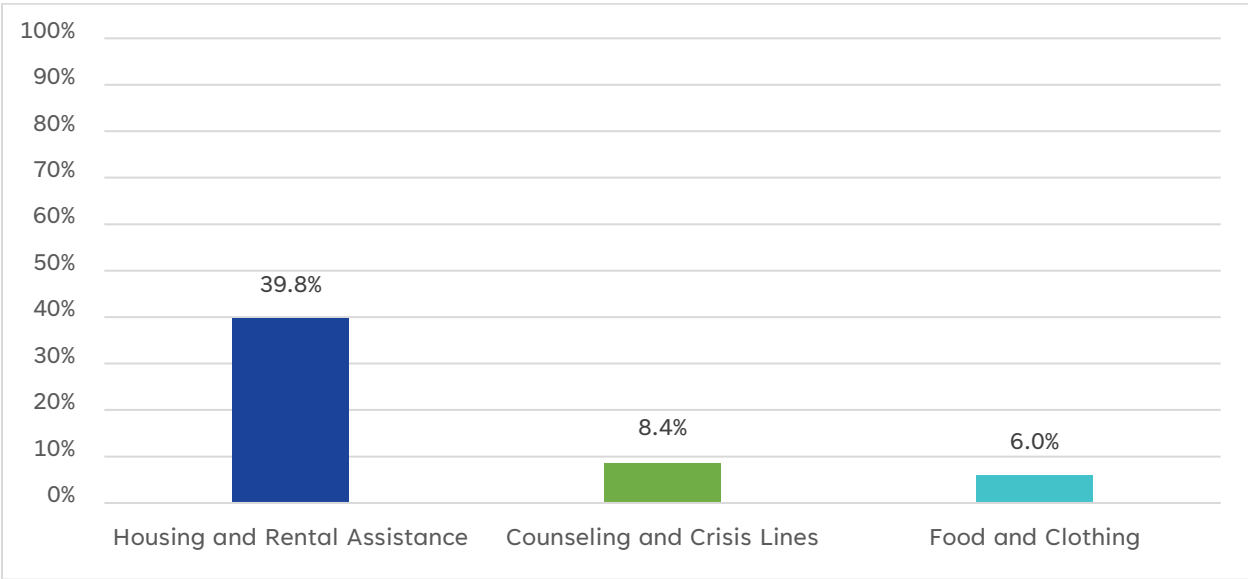
The data presented here represents approximately 3 ½ months of data. Specifically, the data collection time frame runs from March 9, 2021 (when the Perris FRC started logging client data into the Apricot updated database) to June 30, 2021 (the end of the fiscal year).

During this time period, there were 288 client visits (256 unduplicated participants). Among these 288 visits, 54.9% (158 visits) were by phone, and 45.1% (130 visits) were walk-in visits. It should be noted that, because of the pandemic, it is possible that the proportion of visits by phone is higher than would be otherwise.

Family Resource Center Referrals

There were a total of 415 referrals made by the FRC located in Perris. The most prevalent referral categories at the Perris FRC were for housing and rental assistance (39.8%). Less common referrals were for counseling and crisis lines (8.4%) and food and clothing (6.0%), as illustrated below.

Figure 46. Perris Family Resource Center: Referrals by Category (Most Prevalent)



Source: First 5 Riverside County. Note: *n* = 415.

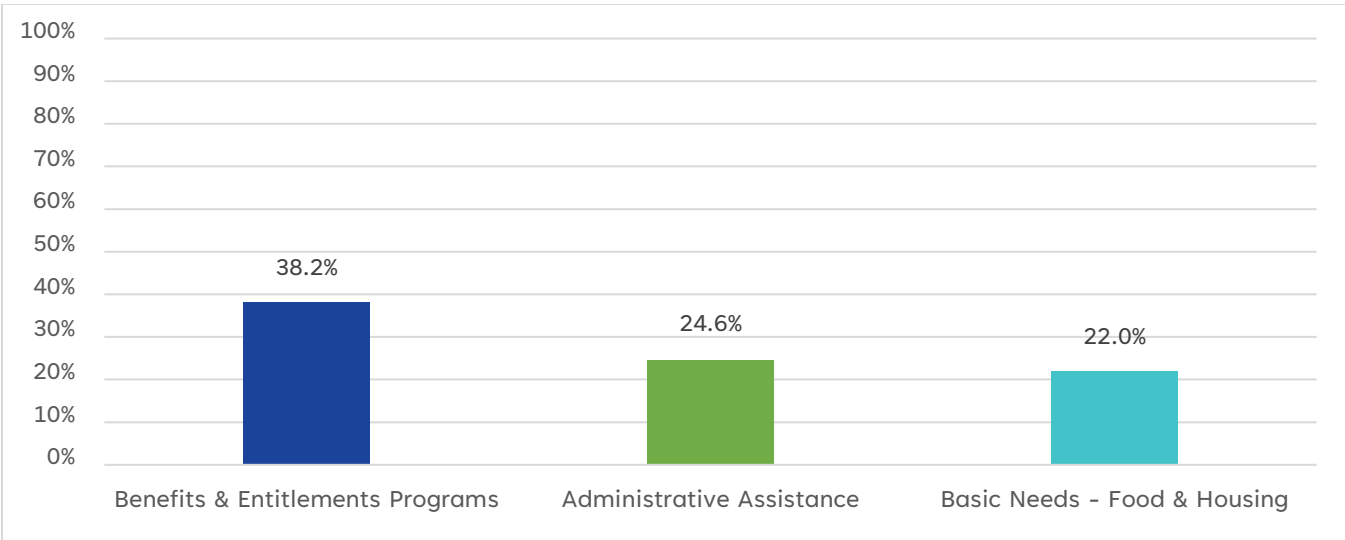
Referrals were made to various local organizations. For the Perris FRC, the top referred organizations were Community Action Partnership (20.0% of all referrals), City of Perris Housing Authority (4.1%), United Way — United Lift Program (3.8%), Project T.O.U.C.H. (3.1%), The Wylie Center (3.1%), and The Parentz@Work (2.9%).

Family Resource Center Services

F5RC tracks the services they provide by the service type.

For the Perris FRC, among services by type, the majority (38.2%) were benefits and entitlement programs, followed by administrative assistance (24.6%) and basic needs—food and housing (22.0%).

Figure 47. Perris Family Resource Center: Services by Type



Note: *n* = 288; Source: First 5 Riverside County.

Conclusion

District 3, located in the southern portion of Riverside County, includes four cities (Menifee, Murrieta, Temecula, and Wildomar) and 11 CDPs (Aguanga, Anza, East Hemet, French Valley, Green Acres, Homeland, Lake Riverside, Romoland, Sage, Valle Vista, Winchester).

Approximately 439,294 people call District 3 their home.

District 3 has a higher percentage of individuals who identify as White, non-Hispanic, and English-speaking, although some cities/CDPs have greater racial diversity.

About 9.8% of adults aged 19 to 64 do not have health insurance in District 3. This rate is lower than the uninsured rate for Riverside County (14.0%) and California (11.4%). The rate of uninsured children in the region is 5.0%, which is higher than Riverside County (4.3%) and California (3.4%).

There are seven school districts in the District 3 territory. Most 11th graders perceive their school to be safe, although MVUSD had relatively lower ratings of school safety. Among the school districts with high school students, three out of the five districts have college-going rates that are notably lower than Riverside County and California. About 25.9% of adults have a bachelor's degree or higher – this rate is better than the county (23.2%) but lags behind the state (34.7%) and the nation (32.9%).

Certainly, the infrastructure of District 3 highlights a few obstacles for residents in the region. Cities with the best walk scores in District 3 are still relatively low. The highest-scoring city (Temecula; 30) still requires a car for most errands (whereas the lowest-scoring cities require a car for almost all errands). Additionally, there are three cities/CDPs in District 3 where no residents (0.0%) have access to a park within a 10-minute walk.

The unemployment rate, poverty level, child poverty level, and rate of Internet access were all similar or less than rates for Riverside County, the state, and the nation. In District 3, 42.6% of households are housing cost-burdened – this rate is higher than the national rate (37.2%) but slightly below the California rate (46.5%) and Riverside County rate (46.9%).

Crime data suggests that homicide and non-negligent manslaughter are relatively low in District 3. The total crime index suggests that certain cities/CDPs have higher incidents of

crime (Romoland, Anza, and East Hemet) compared to others, which is a similar trend for other Districts.

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

Notably, the city/CDP in District 3 that ranks the highest in combined STD cases is Winchester (322.7 people per 100,000); this rate is the second-highest in the entire county of Riverside. Rates of HIV/AIDS throughout a number of regions in the District are below the rate for California.

The findings described throughout this report illustrate that District 3 is a region that compares somewhat favorably to the county as a whole. Still, there are certainly some pockets of the region that reveal areas with high needs and present an opportunity to strengthen supports and services.

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

City/CDP	2021 Total Population	2026 predicted population	2021-2026 annual growth rate
Aguanga	1,224	1,286	0.99%
Anza	3,066	3,131	0.42%
East Hemet	18,270	18,827	0.60%
French Valley	37,096	41,175	2.11%
Green Acres	2,226	2,487	2.24%
Homeland	6,760	7,213	1.31%
Lake Riverside	1,287	1,359	1.09%
Menifee	101,498	110,120	1.64%
Murrieta	113,790	119,600	1.00%
Romoland	1,951	2,082	1.31%
Temecula	111,515	117,782	1.10%
Wildomar	36,609	38,595	1.06%
Winchester	4,002	4,318	1.53%
District 3 Total	439,294	467,975	1.27%

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

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

City/CDP	Spanish	Other Indo-European languages	Asian and Pacific Island languages	Other languages
Aguanga	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
Anza	8.7%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%
East Hemet	31.8%	1.3%	2.1%	0.8%
French Valley	12.4%	1.7%	7.9%	1.3%
Green Acres	47.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
Homeland	45.3%	0.1%	2.4%	0.6%
Lake Riverside	0.0%	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%
Menifee	21.1%	1.6%	3.6%	0.3%
Murrieta	14.4%	2.1%	6.5%	0.5%
Romoland	71.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sage	12.6%	1.5%	1.8%	0.0%
Temecula	14.7%	2.2%	6.4%	0.5%
Valle Vista	21.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%
Wildomar	24.4%	1.3%	15.2%	0.3%
Winchester	44.5%	0.4%	2.5%	0.0%
District 3 Total	18.7%	1.7%	5.3%	0.6%
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
Aguanga	100.0%	0.0%
Anza	90.6%	9.4%
East Hemet	90.7%	9.3%
French Valley	95.7%	4.3%
Green Acres	88.8%	11.2%
Homeland	86.4%	13.6%
Lake Riverside	99.1%	0.9%
Menifee	95.0%	5.0%
Murrieta	95.6%	4.4%
Romoland	84.0%	16.0%
Sage	96.6%	3.4%
Temecula	94.3%	5.7%
Valle Vista	94.8%	5.2%
Wildomar	93.0%	7.0%
Winchester	89.4%	10.6%
District 3 Total	94.4%	5.6%
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
Aguanga	4.4%	95.6%
Anza	18.2%	81.8%
East Hemet	16.2%	83.3%
French Valley	5.0%	95.0%
Green Acres	11.9%	88.1%
Homeland	21.4%	78.6%
Lake Riverside	7.6%	92.4%
Menifee	8.3%	91.7%
Murrieta	9.4%	90.6%
Romoland	11.0%	89.0%
Sage	14.3%	85.7%
Temecula	9.1%	13.0%
Valle Vista	13.0%	87.0%
Wildomar	14.2%	85.8%
Winchester	6.7%	93.3%
District 3 Total	9.8%	90.2%
Riverside County	14.0%	87.7%
California	11.4%	89.8%
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
Aguanga	0.0%	100.0%
Anza	0.0%	100.0%
East Hemet	1.2%	98.8%
French Valley	0.0%	100.0%
Green Acres	0.0%	100.0%
Homeland	0.0%	100.0%
Lake Riverside	0.0%	100.0%
Menifee	0.0%	100.0%
Murrieta	1.1%	98.9%
Romoland	0.0%	100.0%
Sage	0.0%	100.0%
Temecula	0.9%	99.1%
Valle Vista	0.0%	100.0%
Wildomar	0.0%	100.0%
Winchester	5.6%	94.4%
District 3 Total	0.5%	99.5%
Riverside County	1.2%	98.8%
California	1.1%	98.9%
United States	0.8%	99.2%

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

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

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Aguanga	0.0%	100.0%
Anza	0.0%	100.0%
East Hemet	3.6%	96.4%
French Valley	3.3%	96.7%
Green Acres	0.0%	100.0%
Homeland	12.4%	87.6%
Lake Riverside	0.0%	100.0%
Menifee	3.8%	96.2%
Murrieta	2.7%	97.3%
Romoland	1.2%	98.8%
Sage	0.0%	100.0%
Temecula	5.3%	94.7%
Valle Vista	3.1%	96.9%
Wildomar	5.6%	94.4%
Winchester	0.0%	100.0%
District 3 Total	3.9%	96.1%
Riverside County	4.3%	95.9%
California	3.4%	96.7%
United States	5.5%	94.8%

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

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

City/CDP	Less than high school	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree
Aguanga	5.2%	26.2%	13.0%	19.8%	32.8%	3.0%
Anza	8.5%	22.5%	35.0%	2.4%	18.8%	12.9%
East Hemet	22.4%	26.4%	31.8%	8.1%	7.1%	4.1%
French Valley	7.1%	22.4%	26.3%	11.8%	24.0%	8.3%
Green Acres	29.1%	31.4%	23.0%	12.1%	2.6%	1.7%
Homeland	26.0%	39.8%	20.4%	4.2%	6.5%	3.1%
Lake Riverside	3.7%	32.5%	31.5%	10.8%	13.5%	8.1%
Menifee	11.9%	27.1%	30.4%	10.3%	13.1%	7.2%
Murrieta	7.8%	23.1%	29.2%	10.0%	20.2%	9.6%
Romoland	43.2%	20.1%	29.3%	0.5%	1.8%	5.1%
Sage	5.9%	31.8%	36.3%	7.3%	13.9%	4.8%
Temecula	5.9%	19.6%	28.6%	10.9%	23.4%	11.6%
Valle Vista	18.1%	30.8%	27.9%	7.8%	8.7%	6.8%
Wildomar	15.7%	30.9%	28.6%	8.7%	10.6%	5.5%
Winchester	36.7%	28.6%	21.9%	7.3%	3.6%	1.8%
District 3 Total	10.6%	24.6%	28.9%	10.0%	17.4%	8.5%
Riverside County	17.3%	26.7%	24.6%	8.3%	14.9%	8.3%
California	16.1%	20.4%	20.9%	8.0%	21.6%	13.1%
United States	11.5%	26.7%	20.3%	8.6%	20.2%	12.7%

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

Appendix 8. Park Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park
Murrieta	61%
Temecula	58%
French Valley	58%
Valle Vista	30%
Menifee	29%
Green Acres	26%
Winchester	12%
Wildomar	11%
East Hemet	0%
Homeland	0%
Romoland	0%

Source: The Trust for Public Land (2022.)

Appendix 9. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

City/CDP	Unemployment rate		
	2018	2019	2020
East Hemet	7.0%	6.6%	14.1%
Homeland	4.8%	4.5%	11.3%
Menifee	4.3%	4.0%	10.1%
Murrieta	3.5%	3.3%	8.8%
Romoland	4.3%	4.0%	11.5%
Temecula	3.5%	3.1%	8.8%
Valle Vista	4.8%	4.5%	11.1%
Wildomar	4.0%	3.7%	9.2%
Winchester	5.1%	4.8%	14.4%
District 3 Total (for cities/CDPs listed above)	3.9%	3.6%	9.5%
Riverside County	4.5%	4.2%	9.9%
California	4.3%	4.2%	10.1%

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

Appendix 10. People in Poverty by City/CDP

City/CDP	People in Poverty	Median Household Income
Aguanga	18.8%	-
Anza	13.5%	\$47,237
East Hemet	19.3%	\$56,029
French Valley	7.4%	\$111,479
Green Acres	18.6%	\$67,795
Homeland	10.9%	\$53,008
Lake Riverside	14.2%	\$66,731
Menifee	7.5%	\$76,824
Murrieta	6.6%	\$91,654
Romoland	18.9%	\$66,576
Sage	18.2%	\$54,497
Temecula	7.2%	\$98,631
Valle Vista	16.8%	\$55,625
Wildomar	9.9%	\$76,791
Winchester	13.0%	\$49,783
District 3 Total	8.7%	-
Riverside County	12.5%	\$70,732
California	12.6%	\$78,672
United States	12.8%	\$64,994

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

Appendix 11. Children in Poverty by City/CDP

City/CDP	Children in poverty (under 18 years old)
Aguanga	33.7%
Anza	9.6%
East Hemet	28.0%
French Valley	9.8%
Green Acres	28.2%
Homeland	10.5%
Lake Riverside	38.6%
Menifee	8.5%
Murrieta	6.5%
Romoland	24.6%
Sage	26.2%
Temecula	8.2%
Valle Vista	22.7%
Wildomar	12.2%
Winchester	24.4%
District 3 Total	10.4%
Riverside County	16.2%
California	16.8%
United States	17.5%

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

Appendix 12. Internet Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Have Internet subscription	Without Internet subscription
Aguanga	67.2%	32.8%
Anza	77.0%	23.0%
East Hemet	87.8%	12.2%
French Valley	99.2%	0.8%
Green Acres	87.7%	12.3%
Homeland	87.5%	12.5%
Lake Riverside	91.4%	8.6%
Menifee	90.6%	9.4%
Murrieta	94.0%	6.0%
Romoland	82.4%	17.6%
Sage	92.5%	7.5%
Temecula	95.8%	4.2%
Valle Vista	86.7%	13.3%
Wildomar	90.0%	10.0%
Winchester	78.2%	21.8%
District 3 Total	92.8%	7.2%
Riverside County	89.5%	10.5%
California	89.1%	10.9%
United States	85.5%	14.5%

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

Appendix 13. Smartphone Ownership by City/CDP

City/CDP	Have a smartphone	Do not have a smartphone
Aguanga	100.0%	0.0%
Anza	74.4%	25.6%
East Hemet	85.6%	14.4%
French Valley	96.1%	3.9%
Green Acres	78.4%	21.6%
Homeland	82.7%	17.3%
Lake Riverside	83.6%	16.4%
Menifee	86.7%	13.3%
Murrieta	91.5%	8.5%
Romoland	82.2%	17.8%
Sage	81.4%	18.6%
Temecula	94.4%	5.6%
Valle Vista	80.3%	19.7%
Wildomar	89.2%	10.8%
Winchester	81.2%	18.8%
District 3 Total	90.1%	9.9%
Riverside County	87.2%	12.8%
California	87.9%	12.1%
United States	83.7%	16.3%

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

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

City/CDP	Renters	Homeowners	Combined
Aguanga	0.0%	45.5%	31.3%
Anza	9.2%	42.2%	32.7%
East Hemet	51.8%	43.7%	47.6%
French Valley	55.7%	41.3%	44.6%
Green Acres	23.1%	20.5%	21.3%
Homeland	43.5%	36.3%	39.7%
Lake Riverside	0.0%	48.5%	48.5%
Menifee	59.1%	37.6%	42.9%
Murrieta	55.5%	32.3%	41.0%
Romoland	65.4%	49.1%	52.3%
Sage	100.0%	67.6%	71.3%
Temecula	53.9%	34.3%	41.7%
Valle Vista	47.8%	38.1%	41.4%
Wildomar	56.5%	43.4%	47.4%
Winchester	22.6%	61.6%	53.9%
District 3 Total	54.4%	36.8%	42.6%
Riverside County	58.4%	39.4%	46.9%
California	54.2%	38.1%	46.5%
United States	49.1%	27.4%	37.2%

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

Appendix 15. Substandard Housing by City/CDP

City/CDP	Lacking plumbing facilities	Lacking kitchen facilities
Aguanga	0.0%	12.2%
Anza	3.9%	0.0%
East Hemet	0.5%	1.3%
French Valley	1.2%	0.9%
Greenacres	0.0%	0.0%
Homeland	0.5%	0.0%
Lake Riverside	5.0%	5.0%
Menifee	0.1%	0.9%
Murrieta	0.4%	1.3%
Romoland	0.0%	0.0%
Sage	4.6%	1.7%
Temecula	0.1%	0.5%
Valle Vista	0.0%	0.2%
Wildomar	0.2%	1.2%
Winchester	0.0%	0.0%
District 3 Total	0.4%	0.9%
Riverside County	0.3%	0.8%
California	0.4%	1.2%
United States	0.4%	0.8%

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

Appendix 16. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP

City/CDP	No vehicle	1 vehicle	2 vehicles	3 or more vehicles
Aguanga	0.0%	48.3%	5.0%	46.6%
Anza	0.0%	35.7%	25.2%	39.1%
East Hemet	2.5%	25.4%	37.4%	34.7%
French Valley	2.7%	10.2%	46.9%	40.2%
Greenacres	3.4%	23.4%	36.0%	37.2%
Homeland	2.2%	26.3%	35.4%	36.1%
Lake Riverside	5.0%	23.6%	29.7%	41.7%
Menifee	3.0%	25.4%	39.7%	31.9%
Murrieta	2.9%	24.0%	35.8%	37.3%
Romoland	2.7%	13.7%	28.5%	55.1%
Sage	8.4%	18.3%	27.8%	45.5%
Temecula	2.4%	20.7%	42.5%	34.4%
Valle Vista	3.4%	29.8%	40.6%	26.2%
Wildomar	3.7%	18.5%	36.6%	41.2%
Winchester	2.2%	17.1%	33.7%	47.0%
District 3 Total	2.9%	22.3%	39.4%	35.5%
Riverside County	4.0%	27.0%	37.1%	31.9%
California	7.0%	30.0%	37.0%	26.0%

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

Appendix 17. Total Crime Index by City/CDP

City/CDP	2021 crimes per 100,000
Aguanga	60
Anza	111
East Hemet	100
French Valley	93
Greenacres	93
Homeland	84
Lake Riverside	51
Menifee	82
Murrieta	55
Romoland	129
Temecula	84
Valle Vista	90
Wildomar	75
Winchester	85

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)
Anza	444.02	78.6
Homeland	427.20	77.6
Menifee	432.79	77.7
Menifee	427.43	78.3
Menifee	427.42	82
Menifee	427.39	80.1
Menifee	427.38	81.7
Menifee	427.33	79.6
Menifee	427.29	83.6
Menifee	427.24	79.9
Murrieta	507.00	82.5
Murrieta	506.00	80.4
Murrieta	505.00	78.9
Murrieta	504.00	83.9
Murrieta	503.00	83.4
Murrieta	498.00	77.8
Murrieta	497.00	82.1
Murrieta	432.91	83.5
Murrieta	432.78	86.4
Murrieta	432.72	84.4
Murrieta	432.44	82.5
Murrieta	432.29	-
Murrieta	432.28	77.7
Murrieta	432.11	80.2
Murrieta	432.06	83.2
Temecula	512.00	80.1
Temecula	496.00	83.2
Temecula	432.67	82.6
Temecula	432.66	79.1
Temecula	432.65	85.1
Temecula	432.64	81.9
Temecula	432.62	83.9
Temecula	432.57	80.3

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Temecula	432.56	-
Temecula	432.54	83.8
Temecula	432.52	82.5
Temecula	432.50	81.6
Temecula	432.48	82
Temecula	432.46	81.6
Temecula	432.39	83.4
Temecula	432.22	79
Temecula	432.20	85.1
Temecula	432.18	80.6
Temecula	432.17	81.6
Temecula	432.16	85.1
Wildomar	432.71	76.8
Wildomar	464.05	76.8
Wildomar	432.76	77.3
Wildomar	464.04	78.9
Wildomar	432.27	80.7
Wildomar	432.74	81.8
Wildomar	432.70	82.4
Winchester	432.47	84.8
Winchester	432.42	85
Winchester	432.40	81.8
Winchester	432.35	81.1
Winchester	427.37	81.4
District 3 Average	-	81.4
Riverside County Average	-	79.0
California Average	-	81.3
United States Average	-	78.7

Source: Tejada-Vera B, Bastian B, Arias E, Escobedo LA., Salant B, Life Expectancy Estimates by U.S. Census Tract, 2010-2015. National Center for Health Statistics. (2020). Available online here: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/>. HARC averaged the census tract data to create averages for District 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
Aguanga	0	*	n/a
Anza	*	35	n/a
East Hemet	25	250	10.0%
French Valley	35	386	9.1%
Greenacres	*	41	n/a
Homeland	11	82	13.4%
Lake Riverside	*	16	n/a
Menifee	116	1,227	9.5%
Murrieta	89	1,118	8.1%
Romoland	*	33	n/a
Sage	*	29	n/a
Temecula	88	1,066	8.3%
Valle Vista	15	174	8.6%
Wildomar	40	429	9.3%
Winchester	*	59	n/a
District 3 Total	419	4,945	8.5%

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

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

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

City/CDP	Number of Households Receiving SNAP	Percent of Households Receiving SNAP
Aguanga	12	5.0%
Anza	80	11.0%
East Hemet	973	17.9%
French Valley	523	5.3%
Green Acres	110	12.5%
Homeland	265	11.9%
Lake Riverside	27	7.5%
Menifee	1,717	5.9%
Murrieta	1,917	5.8%
Romoland	28	5.7%
Sage	83	8.2%
Temecula	1,624	4.7%
Valle Vista	742	12.1%
Wildomar	966	9.4%
Winchester	67	9.0%
District 3 Total	9,134	6.8%
Riverside County	68,058	9.2%
California	1,183,873	9.0%
United States	13,892,407	11.4%

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

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

City/CDP	Number of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits
Aguanga	-	0.0%
Anza	48	60.0%
East Hemet	714	73.4%
French Valley	380	72.7%
Green Acres	76	69.1%
Homeland	132	49.8%
Lake Riverside	14	51.9%
Menifee	1,116	65.0%
Murrieta	1,292	67.4%
Romoland	20	71.4%
Sage	21	25.3%
Temecula	1,023	63.0%
Valle Vista	429	57.8%
Wildomar	568	58.8%
Winchester	21	31.3%
District 3 Total	5,854	64.1%
Riverside County	42,847	63.0%
California	714,636	60.4%
United States	6,836,559	49.2%

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

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

City/CDP	Percent of adults who walked at least 150 minutes in past week
East Hemet	35.6%
French Valley	35.8%
Homeland	33.9%
Menifee	36.0%
Murrieta	36.9%
Romoland	34.6%
Temecula	37.4%
Valle Vista	36.2%
Wildomar	35.3%
Winchester	37.5%
District 3 Total	-
Riverside County	36.9%
California	38.9%

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