



2022

Community Profile

Fifth 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

Banning USD: Banning Unified School District

Beaumont USD: Beaumont Unified School District

CDP: Census-Designated Place

CGR: College-Going Rate

FRC: Family Resource Center

HARC: Health Assessment and Research for Communities

HUSD: Hemet Unified School District

MVUSD: Moreno Valley Unified School District

NUSD: Nuview Union School District

PUSSD: Perris Union Secondary School District

RESD: Romoland Elementary School District

SJUSD: San Jacinto Unified School District

SNAP: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

STD: Sexually Transmitted Disease

VVUSD: Val Verde Unified School District

Executive Summary

Introduction

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

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

District 5 is one of five supervisorial county districts. District 5, represented by County Supervisor Jeff Hewitt and Chuck Washington (Valle Vista only), is in northern Riverside County and includes six cities and five unincorporated communities.

First 5 Riverside County hired HARC, Inc. (Health Assessment and Research for Communities), a nonprofit research organization, to write this report along with a report for each of the other Districts. This report contains secondary data drawn from a variety of reputable sources and will serve as a springboard to the collection of primary data to understand District 5 even better.

Methods

First 5 Riverside County identified the health and social indicators that are the focus of this report. HARC used publicly available secondary data, including state and federal resources such as the California Department of Education, the California Health Interview Survey, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Census (American Community Survey). HARC also utilized local data provided by the Coachella Valley Economic Partnership, Riverside County University Health System – Public Health, and First 5 Riverside County.

When possible, results are presented by city and census-designated place (CDP). In District 5, there are 12 cities/CDPs.

Demographics

The total population of District 5 is 469,913, which is projected to increase to 496,245 people by 2026. The age range is fairly wide throughout cities/CDPs in District 5. The city/CDP with the highest median age is Cherry Valley (49.8 years old) and the city/CDP with the lowest median age is Lakeview (29.0 years old). In addition, the cities/CDPs where single-parent households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Cabazon, Valle Vista, and Cherry Valley. In contrast, the cities/CDPs where married-couple households are most likely to have young children (ages five and under) include Beaumont, Banning, and Lakeview.

Approximately half of District 5 residents identify as Hispanic (53.2%), and more than half identify as White (50.7%). Notably, there is a high proportion of Black/African Americans who live in Moreno Valley (17.8%) and a high proportion of Native Americans in the city of Cabazon (10.7%).

Access to Care

Across all age groups, approximately 8.9% of the population in District 5 has no healthcare coverage. The uninsured population is concentrated among adults below the age of 65, as minors and seniors have universal access to public health insurance. Only 1.2% of residents ages 65 and older have no health insurance, and 5.0% of residents under the age of 19 have no health insurance. In contrast, 12.8% of those aged 19 to 64 have no health insurance.

Education

There are nine school Districts that are either totally or partially within the boundaries of District 5: Banning Unified School District (Banning Unified), Beaumont Unified School District (Beaumont Unified), part of Hemet Unified School District (HUSD), Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD), Nuvview Union School District (NUSD), Perris Union Secondary School District (PUSSD), Romoland Elementary School District (RESD), San Jacinto Unified School District (SJUSD), and Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD). Across school districts, nearly half or less than half of students meet or exceed grade-level standards for English/language arts, and all but one school district (Beaumont Unified) are underperforming at all grade levels compared to the state average. These schools are generally perceived as either “safe” or “neither safe nor unsafe.” Available measures on bullying among 11th graders at local school

districts are largely the same as county and statewide averages (between 22.0% to 28.0% reporting having been bullied). Chronic absenteeism among the seven school districts ranges widely from 9.7% (Beaumont Unified) to 29.0% (Banning Unified); the latter rate is higher than that of Riverside County (18.0%).

The college-going rate measures how many high school students, within 16 months after graduation, enroll in higher education. This rate ranges from 41.8% (Banning Unified) to 55.4% (Beaumont Unified) among District 5 school districts. Local rates are below both county and state rates. In addition, 19.7% of adults 25 years or older in District 5 have less than a high school education, and 16.9% have earned a bachelor's degree or higher.

Environment

According to the air monitoring data from Banning, District 5 has better air quality (based on ozone pollution) than Riverside County as a whole. The monitoring station in Banning recorded over half of the days in 2021 as “good” air quality days and one quarter as “moderate” days (compared to Riverside County’s 9.6% “good” days and 53.2% “moderate” days). In addition, all communities in District 5 have relatively low “walk scores,” requiring the use of a vehicle for at least most daily activities. Park access among communities varies, with San Jacinto, Beaumont, and Moreno Valley having the highest measures of park accessibility.

Economic Stability

As of 2020, roughly 10.7% of adults in District 5 were unemployed; this rate is much higher than or 2018 (4.8%) or 2019 (4.5%). The city with the highest unemployment rate was Hemet (13.0%).

Districtwide, approximately 15.0% of people live in poverty. Most communities lack household income diversity: Some cities are very poor, others very rich. The city/CDP with the lowest annual household median income is Hemet (\$43,152), and the city/CDP with the highest is Beaumont (\$88,932), more than double that of Hemet. In District 5, the poverty rate among children (under 18 years old) is 20.6%. This poverty rate is higher than the rate nationally (17.5%), for the state (16.8%), and for the county (16.2%). Like other measures, childhood poverty is concentrated in several cities/CDPs, including Banning (33.1%), Cherry Valley (32.9%), and Lakeview (32.8%).

In District 5, 47.9% of households are housing cost-burdened (with more than 30% of household income spent on rent or mortgage payments). This is higher than both the national and state average.

Injury and Violence

The city/CDP with the highest total crime index is Banning (176), followed by San Jacinto (106), Calimesa (99), and Lakeview (99). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Nuevo (47), Beaumont (46), and Whitewater (36).

District 5 has an average of 0.5 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, which is below the county and state average.

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

The average life expectancy for a child born in District 5 is 77.4 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 Hemet on average, live about 10+ years less than their counterparts in Moreno Valley. The city with the highest proportion of preterm births is Calimesa (15.4%). 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 5, 13.7% of households receive CalFresh (also known as SNAP or food stamps), higher than the county (9.2%), state (9.0%), and national rates (11.4%). Regular and consistent exercise is a fundamental component of good health. Data from the California Physical Fitness Test show that around a quarter of 9th grade students at Banning Unified (26.9%), HUSD (24.4%), SJUSD (24.2%), and MVUSD (24.0%) were graded as “needs improvement – health risk” in body composition, which is considerably higher than Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). The percentage of adults who walk 150 minutes per week is high among the top three cities [Banning (36.9%), Calimesa (36.8%), and Beaumont (36.5%)] and bottom three cities [Hemet (35.1%), Moreno Valley (34.8%), and Nuevo (34.1%)].

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 Moreno Valley and Banning have the ZIP codes with the highest rates of combined STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis).

Substance Use

At all school districts except SJUSD, alcohol or other drug usage increases with grade level. School districts with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is MVUSD and NUSD, both at 17.0%. The school district with the highest proportion of ninth graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is SJUSD (12.0%). Rates of e-cigarette smoking at local school districts are all below California rates, with the exception of seventh graders at SJUSD (7.0%).

First 5 Referrals and Services

Current data on referrals and services are presented for the Perris Family Resource Center, the First 5 location that serves as a resource for District 5 residents. These data were collected from March to June of 2021. The Perris FRC had a total of 288 visits (256 unduplicated participants) during this period. The Perris center's most prevalent referral categories were for housing and rental assistance (39.8%). The Perris center primarily provided services for benefits and entitlement programs (38.2%).

Conclusion

Overall, District 5 compares to be level with the county and state (if not slightly below) on most measures. However, there are areas of need within the district. The areas of Moreno Valley, Banning, and a few others struggle with issues of underinsurance, unemployment, and lower educational attainment, among other measures.

Introduction

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

This report provides an overview of Riverside County's future Supervisorial District 5, with data on both the general population and families and children. At the time of creating this report, Riverside County was in the process of redistricting the boundaries of each respective district. Thus, to inform this report and future reports, the 2021 county re-districting will be used as a guideline. In other words, while this report frequently refers to "District 5," it is important to note that District 5 includes the 2021 redistricting boundaries.

First 5 Riverside County hired HARC, Inc. (Health Assessment and Research for Communities), a nonprofit research organization, to write this report along with a report for each of the other Districts. This report contains secondary data drawn from a variety of reputable sources and will serve as a springboard to the collection of primary data to understand District 5 even better.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

It is important to note that the present report reflects some data points that illustrate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic should be kept in mind when reviewing certain data points for the years 2020 and 2021, and it is worth noting some key ways that the community has been impacted. We know that COVID-19 has changed the way we live, and our data certainly illustrate that in a number of areas.

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 5 in 2018 and 2019 were 4.8% and 4.5%, respectively. However, in 2020, unemployment more than doubled to 10.7%.¹ It is expected that decreases in employment may have led to economic struggles by some in the community and subsequent increases in the use of social services.

The many ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted District 5 and the entire world are still unfolding. The primary data collection in the next phase of this project will provide an opportunity to explore these and other issues in greater depth with the residents in District 5.

¹ California Employment Development Department. (2020, 2019, 2018 Annual Average).

Methods

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

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

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

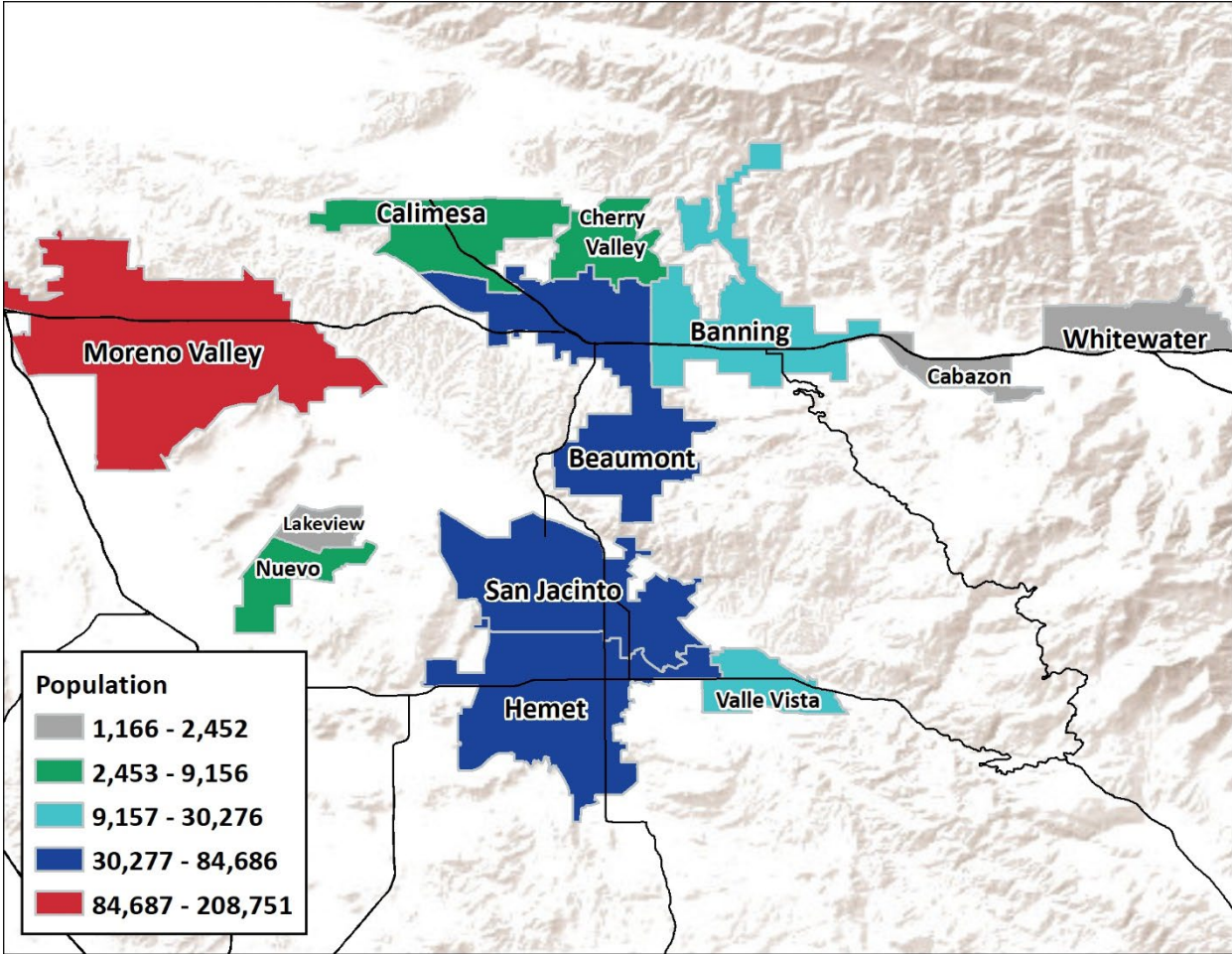
It is important to note that some cities/CDPs are split between two different districts. For example, the CDP of Valle Vista is split between District 3 and District 5 and the CDP of Whitewater is split between District 4 and District 5. Consequently, you'll note that the District 5 totals throughout this report include the entire CDP of Valle Vista and the entire CDP of Whitewater, 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 5

The map below illustrates the cities and CDPs of District 5. The map illustrates the six cities (Banning, Beaumont, Calimesa, Hemet, Moreno Valley, and San Jacinto) as well as the six CDPs (Cabazon, Cherry Valley, Lakeview, Nuevo, Valle Vista, and Whitewater) of District 5 by population size.

Figure 1. Map of District 5 by Population



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

Demographics

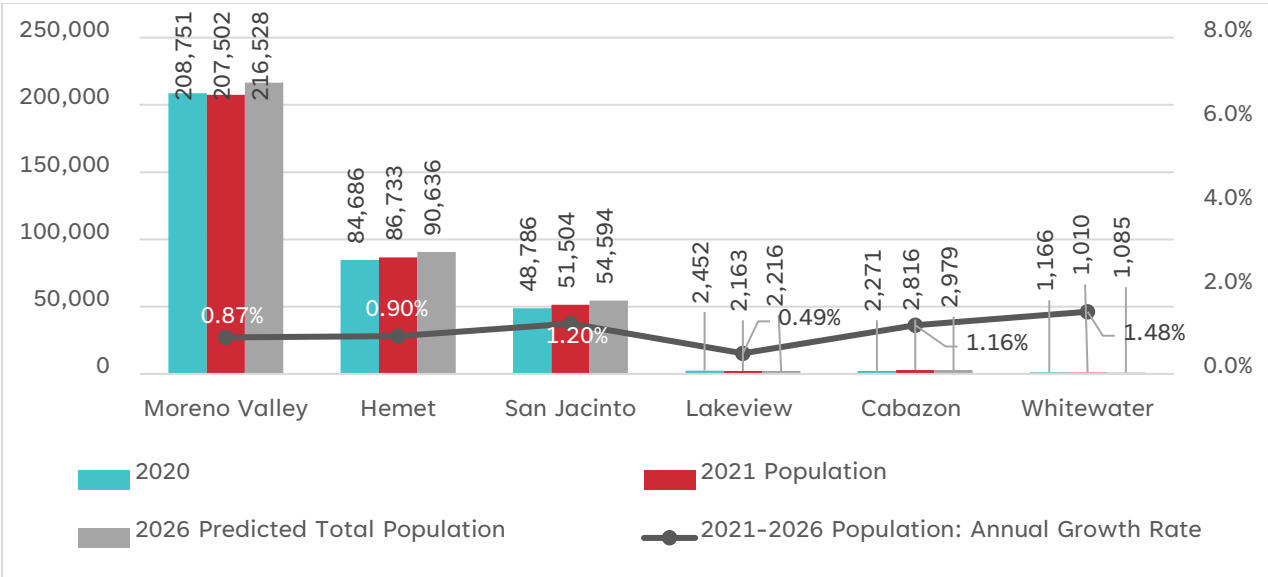
Population Size

Riverside County’s District 5 has a population of 469,913 people and is expected to grow to 496,245 people by 2026. The figure below illustrates the most populated and least populated cities, along with the expected population growth over the next five years.

Moreno Valley is the most populated city in District 5, with 208,751 people, and its population is expected to grow by 0.87% over the next five years. Cities/CDPs with the highest projected growth rates are Cherry Valley and Calimesa, both at 1.59%.

See Appendix 1 for population data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



Source: Esri Data Analyst which uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey (2021). The 2019 total population data is from the 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 5. There is a reasonably wide median age range between the oldest city/CDP, Cherry Valley (49.8 years old), and the youngest city/CDP, Lakeview (29.0 years old).

Table 1. Median Age by City/CDP

City/CDP	Median Age
Banning	41.5
Beaumont	34.5
Cabazon	37.2
Calimesa	48.0
Cherry Valley	49.8
Hemet	38.9
Lakeview	29.0
Moreno Valley	30.9
Nuevo	32.5
San Jacinto	31.8
Valle Vista	40.1
Whitewater	37.6

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

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

Age Groups

In District 5, approximately 27.3% of the population are under 18 years old.³ Age groups for each city/CDP in District 5 are displayed below. The cities/CDPs with the greatest proportion of children under 18 are Beaumont and Lakeview (29.5%). Other cities/CDPs with high proportions of children are San Jacinto (29.3%) and Nuevo (29.0%). The cities/CDPs with the greatest proportions of seniors (65+) are Banning (27.4%), Calimesa (27.2%), and Cherry Valley (27.1%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table below for comparison.

Table 2. Age Groups by City/CDP

City/CDP	Under 5	5 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 39	40 to 64	65 to 79	80+
Banning	6.3%	16.4%	8.5%	16.7%	24.4%	18.0%	9.4%
Beaumont	7.8%	21.7%	7.9%	20.6%	28.6%	11.2%	2.3%
Cabazon	6.9%	15.6%	10.7%	22.5%	34.1%	8.3%	1.7%
Calimesa	3.1%	16.4%	6.8%	14.0%	32.6%	20.4%	6.8%
Cherry Valley	4.2%	12.8%	7.4%	16.3%	32.0%	17.2%	9.9%
Hemet	6.7%	19.4%	8.6%	16.6%	26.5%	15.5%	6.5%
Lakeview	4.7%	24.8%	12.0%	27.7%	20.7%	6.6%	3.3%
Moreno Valley	7.2%	21.0%	12.1%	22.9%	28.4%	7.1%	1.5%
Nuevo	7.8%	21.2%	9.7%	32.7%	29.5%	9.2%	2.5%
San Jacinto	7.5%	21.8%	10.7%	20.7%	29.4%	8.9%	2.2%
Valle Vista	6.3%	16.5%	9.6%	19.1%	30.1%	11.2%	3.9%
Whitewater	5.7%	20.8%	6.9%	17.8%	39.3%	9.4%	0.1%
District 5	6.9%	20.4%	10.0%	20.7%	27.9%	10.7%	3.5%
Riverside County	6.4%	18.7%	9.7%	20.5%	30.3%	10.9%	3.5%
California	6.1%	16.7%	9.5%	22.1%	31.2%	10.7%	3.6%
United States	6.0%	16.4%	9.3%	20.4%	31.7%	12.2%	3.9%

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

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

Household Child Age Cohorts

The table below illustrates married-couple households by the age group of their own children present. Own children 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 5 married-couple families with children, about 27.2% live with their own children that are ages 5 and younger. The cities with the highest percentages of own children (ages 5 and younger) in married-couple households are Beaumont (33.8%), Banning (29.5%), and Lakeview (28.7%).

Table 3. Married-Couple Families

City/CDP	Under 3 years	3 and 4 years	5 years	6 to 11 years	12 to 17 years
Banning	12.4%	15.2%	1.9%	29.2%	41.2%
Beaumont	15.4%	11.9%	6.5%	34.9%	31.3%
Cabazon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.4%	77.6%
Calimesa	21.7%	5.6%	0.3%	37.3%	35.1%
Cherry Valley	6.9%	8.8%	10.7%	28.3%	45.3%
Hemet	11.0%	9.9%	2.8%	38.4%	37.9%
Lakeview	13.9%	7.4%	7.4%	31.9%	39.5%
Moreno Valley	13.2%	8.8%	5.2%	32.2%	40.5%
Nuevo	12.2%	8.8%	1.1%	24.2%	53.7%
San Jacinto	13.0%	7.8%	4.2%	32.9%	42.1%
Valle Vista	9.3%	12.1%	5.5%	46.6%	26.6%
Whitewater	8.9%	17.1%	0.0%	61.4%	12.7%
District 5 Total	12.9%	9.7%	4.6%	34.2%	38.6%
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).

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

The table below illustrates single-parent households by the age group of their own children present. Overall, among District 5 single-parent families, about 27.4% 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 Cabazon (31.9%), Valle Vista (30.6%), and Cherry Valley (30.2%).

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
Banning	10.4%	11.8%	5.3%	34.6%	37.9%
Beaumont	10.8%	11.4%	7.1%	34.1%	36.7%
Cabazon	0.0%	31.9%	0.0%	43.3%	24.8%
Calimesa	0.0%	4.5%	2.1%	47.6%	45.7%
Cherry Valley	0.0%	20.1%	10.1%	29.6%	40.3%
Hemet	14.8%	10.9%	3.5%	38.1%	32.7%
Lakeview	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Moreno Valley	12.0%	10.2%	5.4%	32.1%	40.3%
Nuevo	11.0%	6.3%	0.0%	46.0%	36.8%
San Jacinto	10.0%	11.2%	2.7%	29.2%	46.9%
Valle Vista	17.5%	5.4%	7.7%	31.7%	37.7%
Whitewater	16.8%	0.0%	0.0%	36.1%	47.1%
District 5 Total	11.8%	10.6%	5.0%	33.5%	39.1%
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 half (50.7%) of residents in District 5 identify as White, which is lower than Riverside County, California, and the United States.⁵ Approximately 12.2% of residents in District 5 identify as Black/African American. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Black/African American residents is Moreno Valley (17.8%), followed by Beaumont (9.6%) and Hemet (9.3%).

Approximately 4.8% of district residents identify as Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander residents is Beaumont (8.0%). Fewer District 5 residents identify as Native American (0.9%). The city/CDP with the highest proportion of Native American residents is Cabazon (10.7%).

Across District 5, approximately 24.1% of residents identify their race as “other,” and 7.2% identify with two or more races. The cities/CDPs with the largest proportions of those who indicate “other” race include Lakeview (61.1%), Moreno Valley (37.9%), and Nuevo (23.8%). Residents who indicate “other” are typically those who identify as Hispanic as their ethnicity but do not have a racial category they identify with. The city/CDP with the largest proportion of people who identify with two or more races is Calimesa (10.8%). Data for Riverside County, California, and the United States are provided in the table on the next page for comparison.

⁵ American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Table 5. Race by City/CDP

City/CDP	White	Black/ African American	Native American	Asian/ Native Hawaiian	Other	2+ Races
Banning	63.8%	7.5%	1.4%	4.0%	13.1%	10.2%
Beaumont	60.8%	9.6%	1.1%	8.0%	11.9%	8.7%
Cabazon	55.6%	3.4%	10.7%	2.6%	19.6%	8.2%
Calimesa	70.4%	2.0%	1.4%	6.5%	8.9%	10.8%
Cherry Valley	79.3%	4.5%	3.1%	3.0%	5.4%	4.6%
Hemet	68.8%	9.3%	0.9%	2.8%	10.5%	7.6%
Lakeview	37.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.1%	1.6%
Moreno Valley	32.1%	17.8%	0.4%	5.9%	37.9%	5.8%
Nuevo	68.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	23.8%	6.6%
San Jacinto	62.7%	7.7%	1.5%	3.7%	14.9%	9.5%
Valle Vista	68.8%	4.4%	2.3%	1.7%	15.5%	7.4%
Whitewater	58.6%	6.5%	2.1%	3.3%	5.7%	23.8%
District 5 Total	50.7%	12.2%	0.9%	4.8%	24.1%	7.2%
Riverside County	55.7%	6.5%	0.8%	7.0%	22.1%	7.8%
California	56.1%	5.7%	0.8%	15.2%	14.3%	7.9%
United States	70.4%	12.6%	0.8%	5.8%	5.1%	5.2%

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

Ethnicity

In District 5, there are just slightly more people who identify as Hispanic (53.2%) compared to those who identify as non-Hispanic (46.8%).⁶ The city/CDP with the highest proportion of people who identify as Hispanic is Lakeview (89.3%). In contrast, the city/CDP with the highest proportion of people who identify as non-Hispanic is Cherry Valley (77.4%). 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)
Banning	47.0%	53.0%
Beaumont	46.3%	53.7%
Cabazon	45.0%	55.0%
Calimesa	30.8%	69.2%
Cherry Valley	22.6%	77.4%
Hemet	47.3%	52.7%
Lakeview	89.4%	10.6%
Moreno Valley	59.8%	40.2%
Nuevo	62.4%	37.6%
San Jacinto	56.7%	43.3%
Valle Vista	43.2%	56.8%
Whitewater	49.7%	50.3%
District 5 Total	53.2%	46.8%
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 58.9% of District 5 residents speak English at home, while 44.1% speak a language other than English. The language spoken at home in District 5 is identical to Riverside County. In the United States, roughly 78.5% speak only English at home, and 21.5% speak a language other than English.

Among those who speak a language other than English at home in District 5, the language with the highest percentage of speakers is Spanish (36.1%). In addition, 1.0% of non-English speakers speak another Indo-European language (e.g., French, German, Italian, etc.), and 2.9% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (e.g., Chinese, Japanese, Tagalog, etc.). Only 0.8% speak other languages (e.g., native languages of North America, Arabic, Hebrew, etc.).⁷

Cities/CDPs with a high percentage of English-only speakers include Calimesa (86.8%) and Cherry Valley (82.4%). Conversely, there is a high proportion of non-English speakers living in Lakeview (77.2%).

Table 7. Language Spoken at Home by City/CDP

City/CDP	Only Speak English	Speak a Language Other than English
Banning	60.6%	39.4%
Beaumont	67.6%	32.4%
Cabazon	66.2%	33.8%
Calimesa	86.8%	13.2%
Cherry Valley	82.4%	17.6%
Hemet	67.5%	32.5%
Lakeview	22.8%	77.2%
Moreno Valley	50.4%	49.6%
Nuevo	55.0%	45.0%
San Jacinto	56.9%	43.1%
Valle Vista	75.6%	24.4%

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

District 5 Community Profile

City/CDP	Only Speak English	Speak a Language Other than English
Whitewater	75.1%	24.9%
District 5 Total	58.9%	41.1%
Riverside County	58.9%	41.1%
California	56.1%	43.9%
United States	78.5%	21.5%

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

See Appendix 2 for details on the languages spoken at home for all 11 cities/CDPs.

See Appendix 3 for details on United States citizenship status for all 11 cities/CDPs.

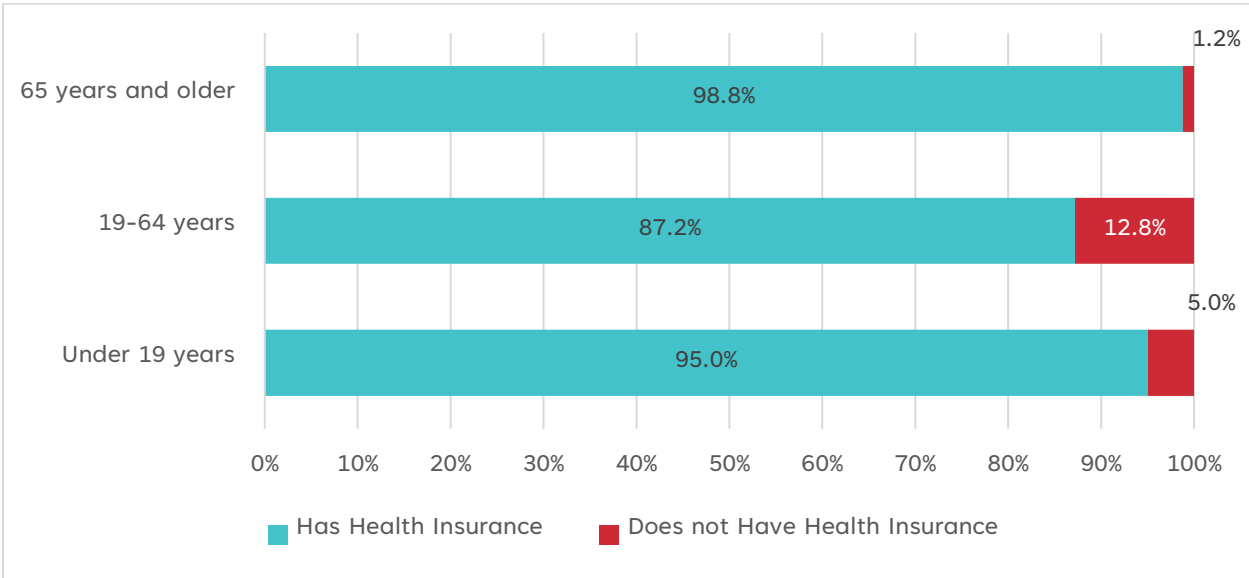
Access to Care

Healthcare Coverage

Age and Health Insurance

Approximately 8.9% of persons across all age groups in District 5 do not have health insurance.⁸ Upon closer examination of health insurance distribution per age group, there are some differences. Almost all seniors ages 65 or older are insured at 98.8% of District 5 residents. Similarly, only 5.0% of children 19 years old or younger in District 5 do not have insurance coverage. However, 12.8% of adults aged 19 to 64 years old are not insured in District 5. These results demonstrate that the age group with the greatest need for health insurance coverage are those between the ages of 19 to 64 years old.

Figure 3. Healthcare Insurance Coverage in District 5 by Age Group



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

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

Adults Without Health Insurance

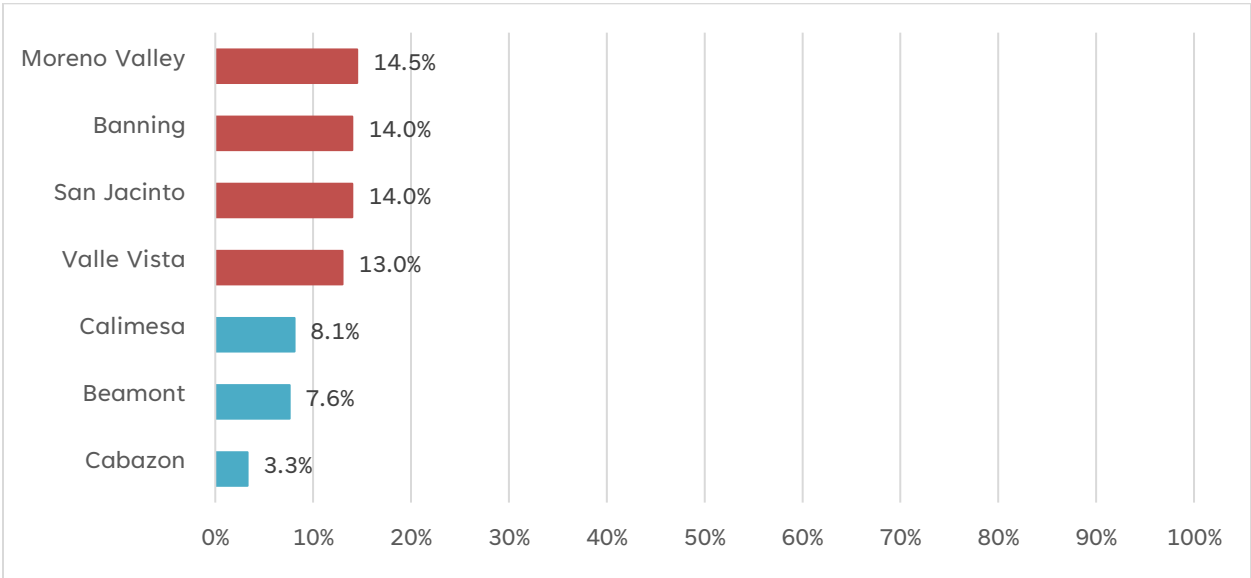
With 12.8% of adults aged 19 to 64 in District 5 not having insurance coverage, as noted previously,⁹ this statistic marks District 5 at slightly lower rates than Riverside County (14.0%) but slightly higher than that of California (11.4%). The national rate of uninsured adults is 14.0%.

The most notable comparative difference is within the district, as uninsured rates vary widely among cities/CDPs. As illustrated below, cities/CDPs with the highest rate of uninsured working-age adults include Moreno Valley (14.5%), Banning (14.0%), San Jacinto (14.0%), and Valle Vista (13.0%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest uninsured rates are Cabazon (3.3%), Beaumont (7.6%), and Calimesa (8.1%). These three cities/CDPs are well under the national rates at almost half the rates.

See Appendix 4 for uninsured adult data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

See Appendix 5 for uninsured senior data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

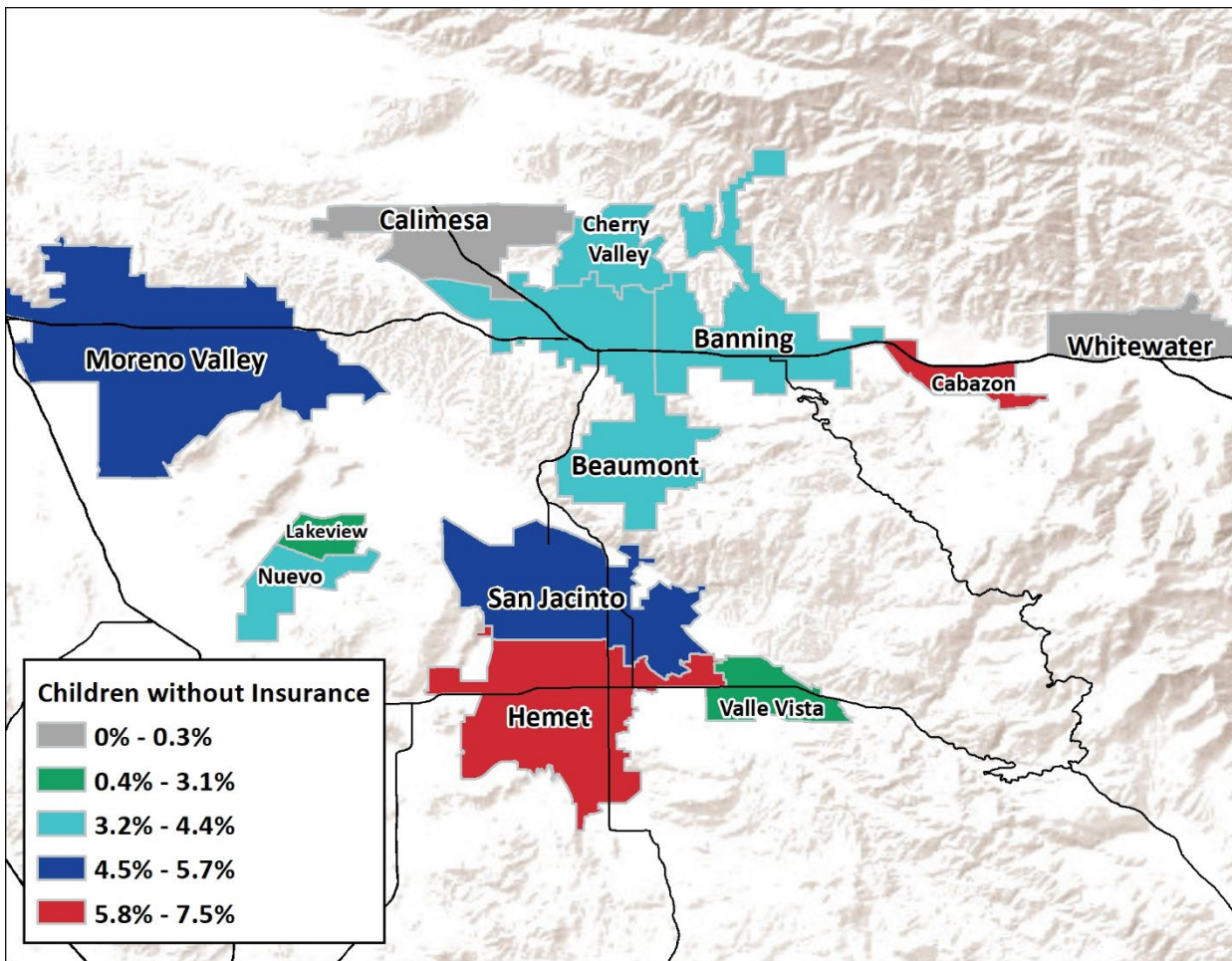
⁹ American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Children Without Health Insurance

District 5’s childhood uninsured rate is slightly higher than the rates both Riverside County and California’s rates. In District 5, the rate of child uninsured is 5.0%, while Riverside County’s rate is 4.3% and California’s rate is 3.4%.¹⁰

See Appendix 6 for uninsured child data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



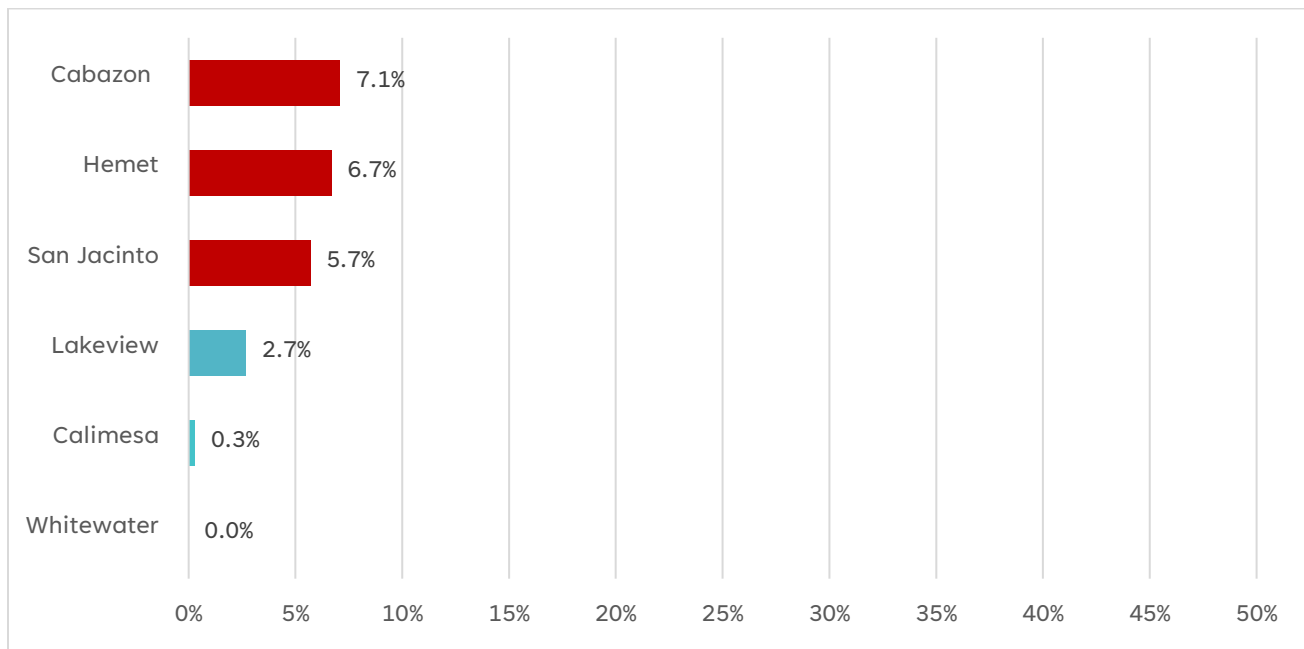
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

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

As with adult uninsured rates, the childhood health insurance distribution amongst cities/CDPs are notably different. The three cities/CDPs with the highest childhood uninsured rates are Cabazon (7.1%), Hemet (6.7%), and San Jacinto (5.7%). In comparison, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest childhood uninsured rates are Lakeview (2.7%), Calimesa (0.3%), and Whitewater (0%).

See Appendix 6 for uninsured child data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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

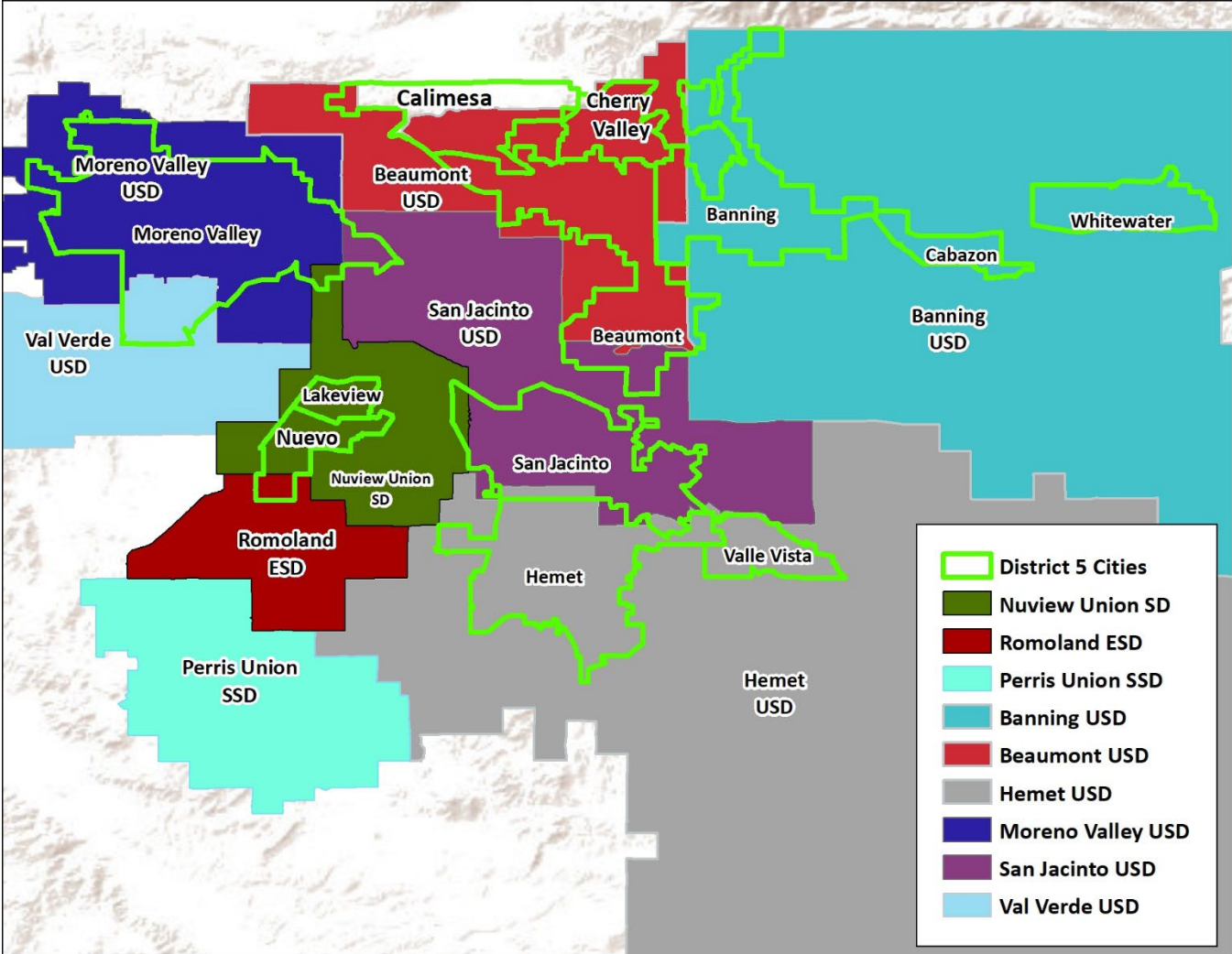


Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Education

There are nine school districts that are either totally or partially within the boundaries of District 5: Banning Unified School District (Banning Unified), Beaumont Unified School District (Beaumont Unified), part of Hemet Unified School District (HUSD), Moreno Valley Unified School District (MVUSD), Nuview Union School District (NUSD), Perris Union Secondary School District (PUSSD), Romoland Elementary School District (RESD), San Jacinto Unified School District (SJUSD), and Val Verde Unified School District (VVUSD). Some of these school districts lie partly within the boundaries of other county supervisorial districts.

Figure 7. Map of Unified School Districts in the District 5 Region

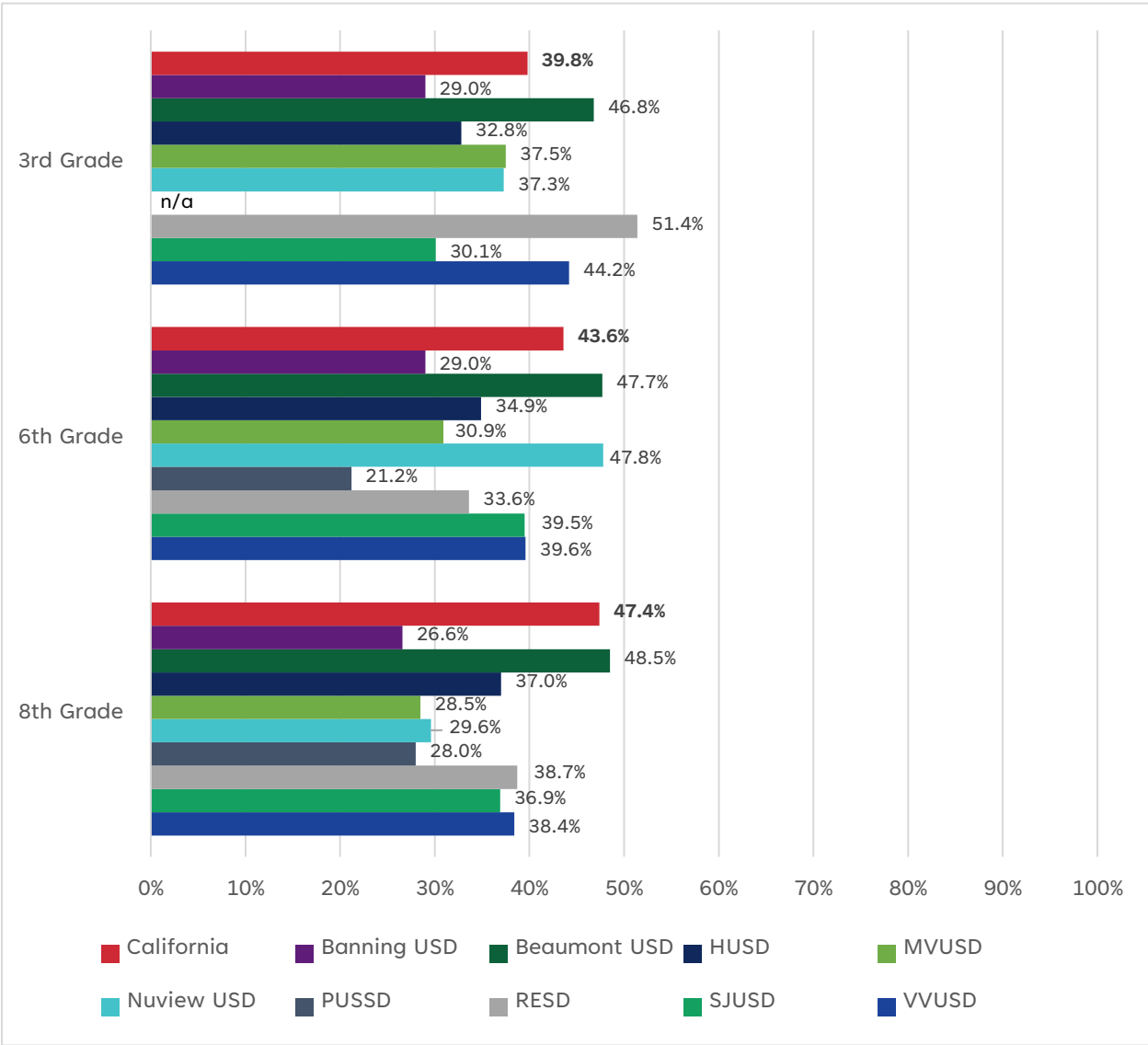


Note: Perris Union SSD covers the same geographic area as Romoland ESD and Nuview Union ESD. For visual purposes, Romoland ESD and Nuview Union SD overlay Perris Union SSD.

Reading Skills

The highest performing district for 3rd graders is RESD (51.4%) and the lowest performing district is Banning Unified (29.0%). For 6th grade students, the highest performing districts are NUSD (47.8%) and Beaumont USD (47.7%) and the lowest performing school district is PUSSD (21.2%). For 8th grade students, the highest performing district is Beaumont USD (48.5%), and the lowest performing school district is Banning USD (26.6%).

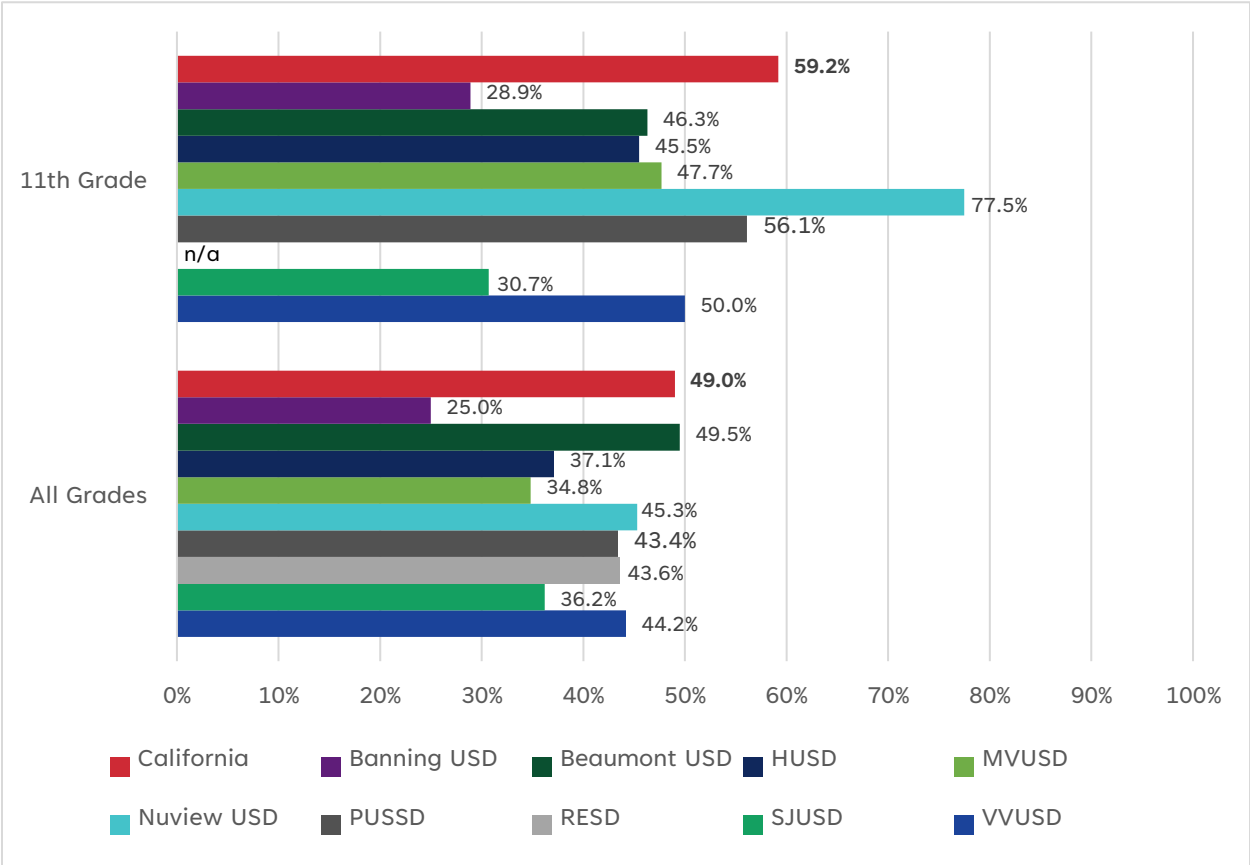
Figure 8. Meeting or Exceeding Standards in English/Language Arts for 3rd, 6th, and 8th Grade



Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. PUSSD does not have elementary school students.

For 11th graders, the highest performing district is NUSD (77.5%) and the lowest performing district is Banning USD (28.9%). For all grades combined, the highest performing district is Beaumont USD (49.5%). The lowest performing district in English/Language Arts for all grades combined is Banning USD (25.0%), which is well below the California rate of (49.0%).

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

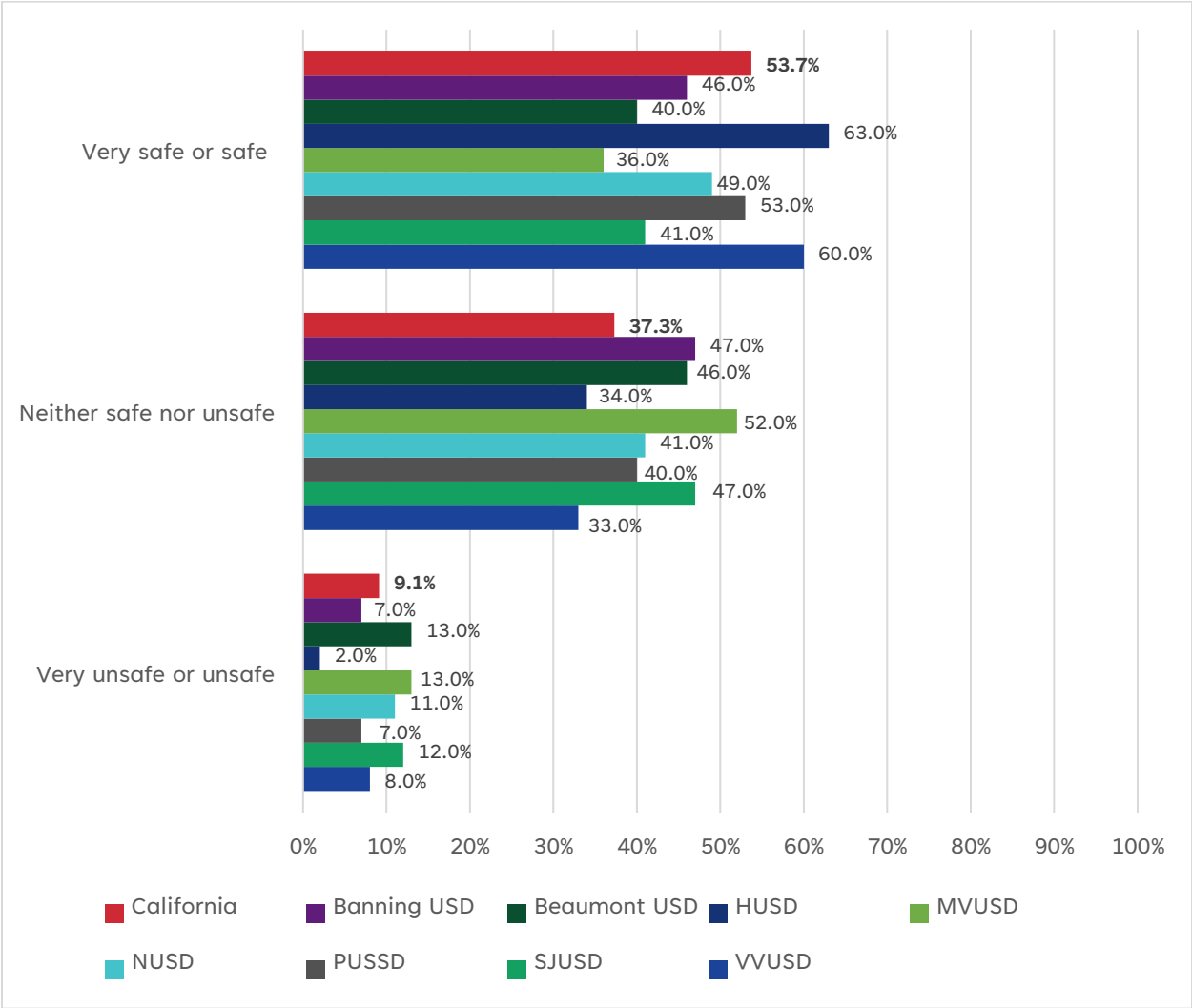


Source: California Department of Education (2018-2019). California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress. RESD does not have 11th grade students.

School Safety

On measures of school safety, local school districts do not vary widely from statewide averages. Survey responses from 11th graders are used as a proxy for perceived school safety. In District 5, 11th graders mostly perceived their schools as either “very safe” or “safe.” As illustrated below, over half (52.0%) of 11th graders at MVUSD characterized their schools as “neither safe nor unsafe.”

Figure 10. Perceived School Safety – Grade 11



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note that each district and California have different years of data available. The most recently available year for each was utilized: California (2017-2019), Banning USD (2018-2019), Beaumont USD (2019-2020), HUSD (2020-2021), MVUSD (2019-2020), NUSD (2017-2018), PUSSD (2018-2019), SJUSD (2018-2019), and VVUSD (2017-2018). RESD does not have 11th-grade students and thus is not included.

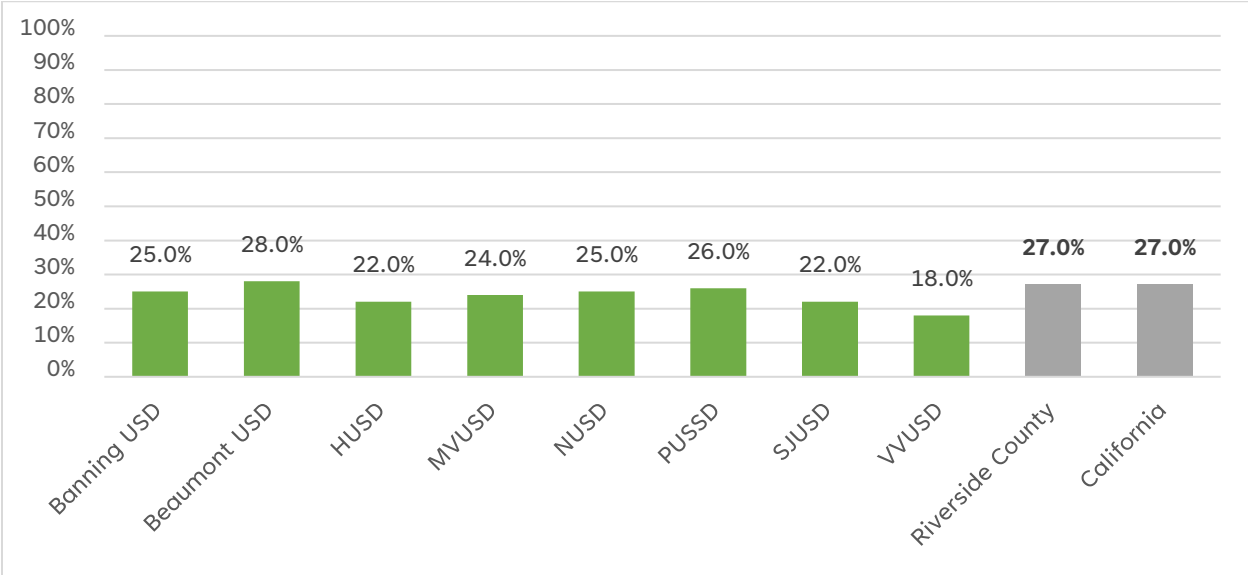
Among all local school districts, Beaumont USD, MVUSD, and SJUSD have the lowest percentages of students who feel “very safe” or “safe.” These three school districts also have the highest percentage of students who characterize their schools as either “unsafe” or “very unsafe.” These findings suggest that students within the same school can have very different school experiences.

Bullying

Available measures on bullying at local school districts are largely the same as county and statewide averages. In District 5, 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.

In District 5, 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 Beaumont USD (28.0%). The school district with the lowest percentage of 11th graders who report being bullied is VVUSD (18.0%).

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



Source: CalSCHLS Data Dashboard, California Department of Education. Note that each district, the county, and California have different years of data available. The most recently available year for each was utilized: California (2017-2019), Riverside County (2017-2019), Banning USD (2018-2019), Beaumont Unified (2019-2020), HUSD (2020-2021), MVUSD (2019-2020), NUSD (2017-2018), PUSSD (2018-2019), SJUSD (2018-2019), and VVUSD (2017-2018). RESD does not have 11th-grade students and thus is not included.

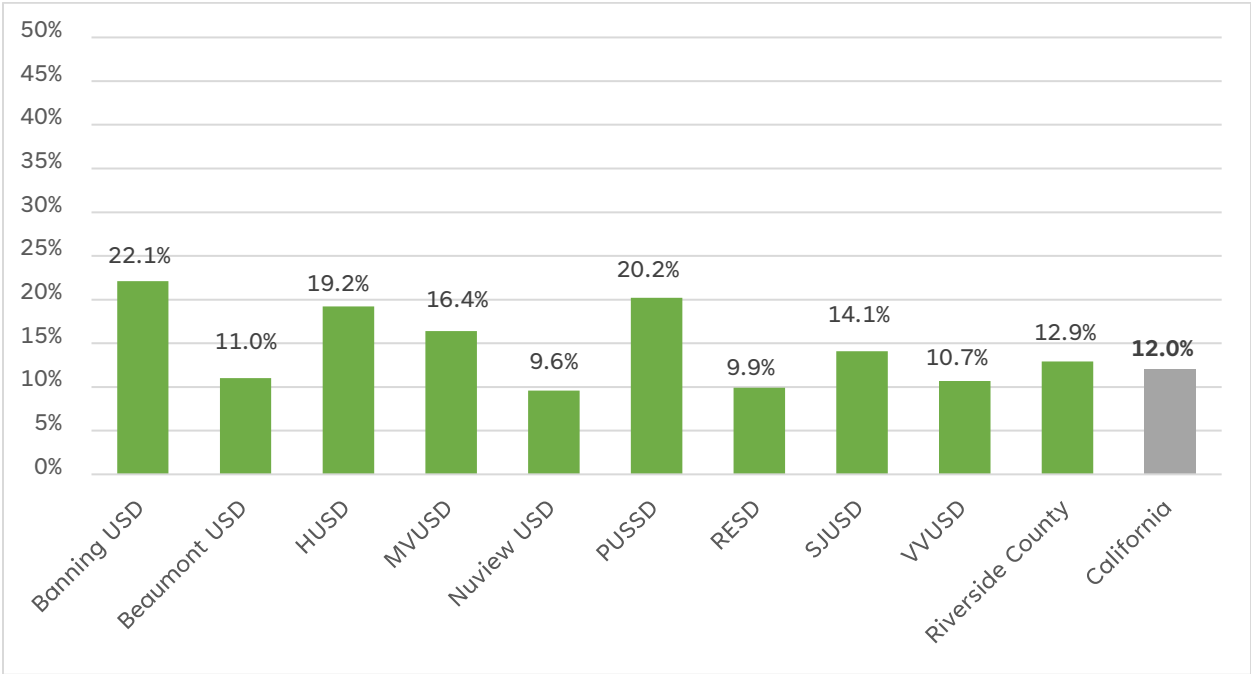
Student Behaviors of Concern

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. Data for 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 were affected by the school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, making the data unreliable. Data from 2018-2019 are used instead.

The districts that consistently had the highest absenteeism rates are Banning USD (22.1%), PUSSD (20.2%), and HUSD (19.2%), which are higher than the average for Riverside County (12.9%).

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

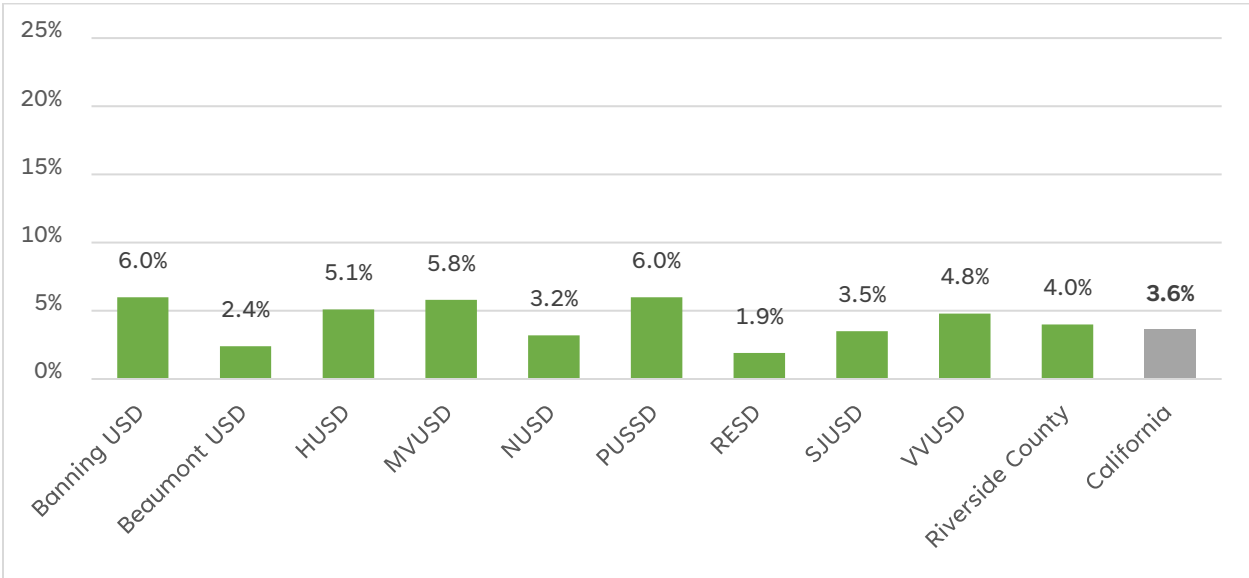


Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018 – 2019).

School Suspensions

School suspension rates range from 1.9% to 6.0%, as illustrated below. Banning Unified and PUSSD had the highest suspension rates in District 5, each with 6.0% of students being suspended in the 2018-2019 school year. The suspension rate for Riverside County was 4.0%, which is close to the California rate of 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 were violent incidents, which include bullying, causing physical injury, committing an act of hate violence, hazing, and sexual harassment. Nuview Union had the highest percentage of suspensions due to violent incidents (83.1%), higher than for Riverside County (64.4%) and California (61.2%).

As described on the previous page, PUSSD had a rather high suspension rate (6.0%). In looking at the reasons for suspension at PUSSD, the rate of illicit drug related suspensions was much higher (28.1%) than District 5 as a whole (12.2%).

Table 8. Reasons for Suspension – Most Serious Offense Categories

Name	Number of Suspensions	Violent Incident	Weapon Possession	Illicit Drug Related	Defiance Only	Other Reasons
Banning USD	458	77.9%	3.3%	10.5%	5.5%	2.8%
Beaumont USD	430	75.3%	1.4%	17.4%	3.5%	2.3%
HUSD	2,027	76.3%	2.8%	8.6%	8.2%	2.7%
MVUSD	3,408	75.6%	3.6%	9.1%	9.1%	2.6%
NUSD	71	83.1%	4.2%	9.9%	0.0%	2.8%
PUSSD	1,073	49.9%	3.5%	28.1%	15.9%	2.5%
RESD	100	62.0%	9.0%	23.0%	1.0%	5.0%
SJUSD	544	68.9%	4.2%	10.5%	10.8%	5.5%
VVUSD	1,521	68.8%	3.5%	23.0%	2.4%	2.2%
District 5 Total	9,632	71.0%	3.0%	14.0%	8.0%	3.0%
Riverside County	26,115	64.4%	3.3%	19.6%	9.9%	2.8%
California	335,677	61.2%	2.9%	17.7%	14.6%	3.5%

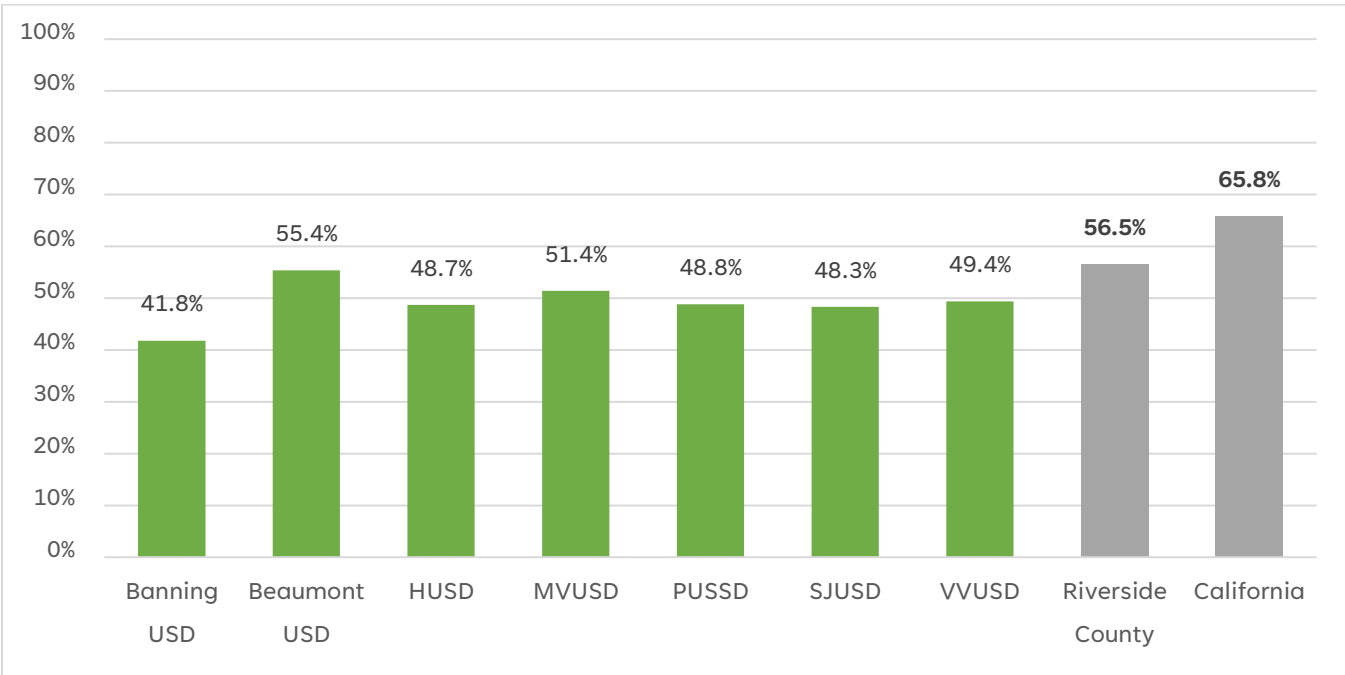
Source: DataQuest, California Department of Education (2018-2019).

Degree Attainment

College-Going Rates

The college-going rate (CGR) is the percentage of high school students who complete high school and then, within 12 to 16 months, enroll in a postsecondary institution in the United States. The school district with the highest CGR is Beaumont USD (55.4%) while the district with the lowest CGR is Banning USD (41.8%). Local rates are below both county and state rates, as illustrated below.

Figure 14. College-Going Rate for High School Students



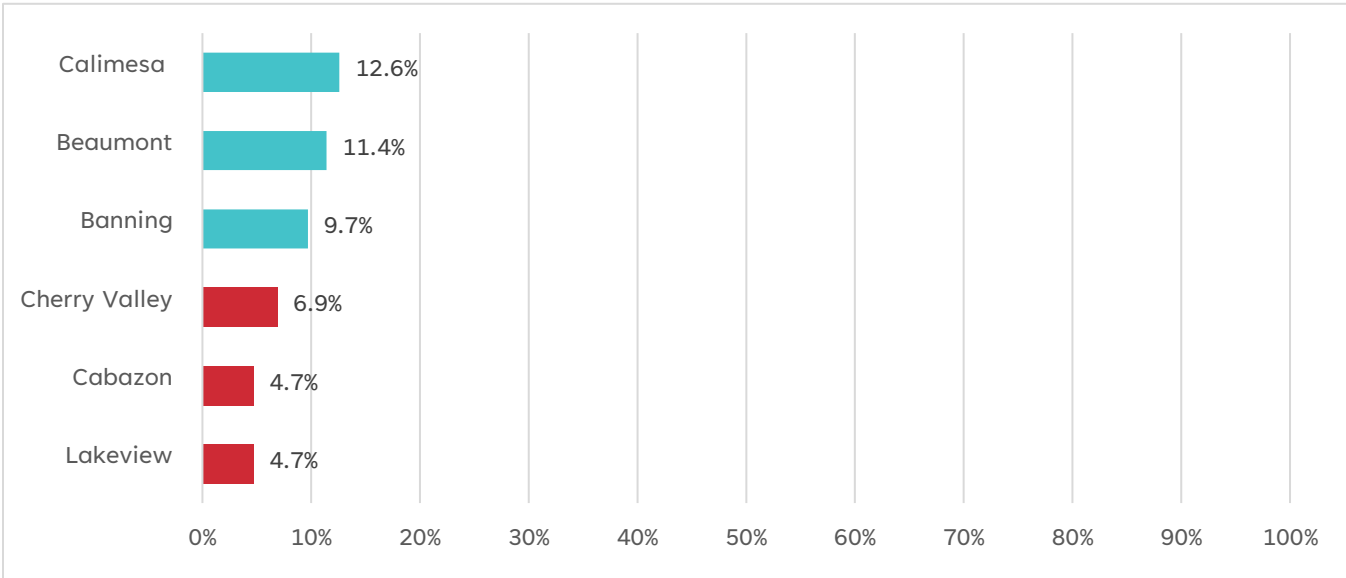
Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2017-2018). No data are available for NUSD and RESD.

Associate Degree Attainment

In District 5, the top two cities/CDPs with the highest percent of adults 25 years or older who had obtained an associate degree were Calimesa City and Beaumont City at 12.6% and 11.4% respectively. These rates of associate degree attainment are above the average when compared to Riverside (8.3%), California (8.0%), and United States (8.6%).¹¹ Despite being in the bottom three cities/CDPs, Cherry Valley (6.9%) is not significantly below the county, state, or nationwide rates. Cabazon (4.7%) and Lakeview (4.7%) rank at the bottom of all cities/CDPs in District 5.

See Appendix 7 for associate’s degree or higher attainment data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

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

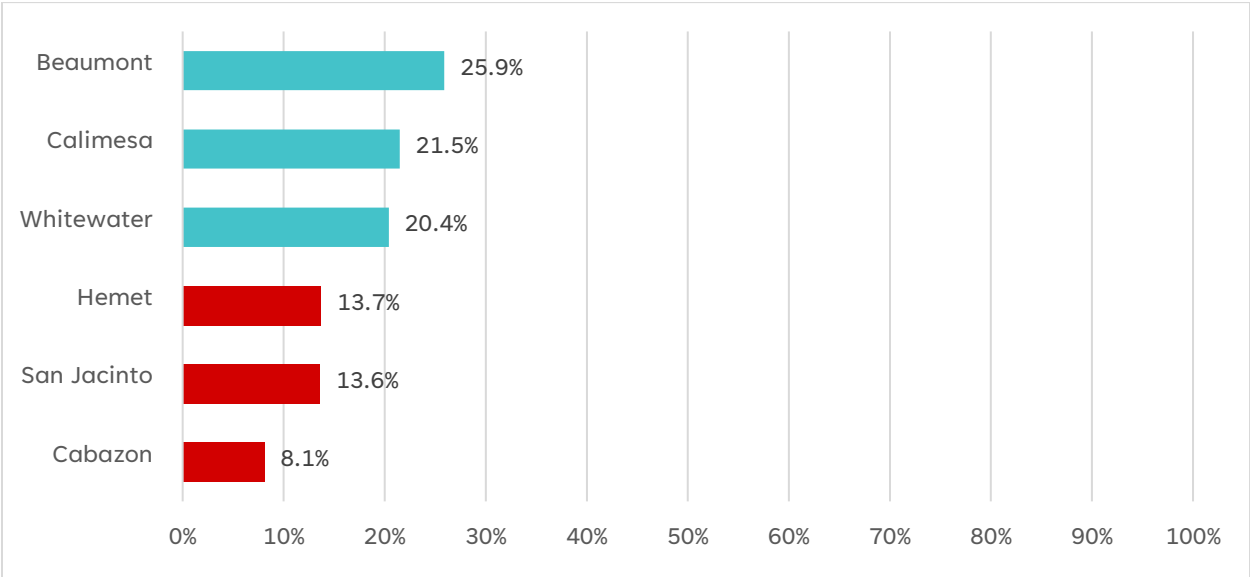
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher Attainment

Nationally, 32.9% of adults aged 25 or older have a bachelor’s degree or higher, and statewide 34.7% of adults have a bachelor’s degree or higher. In Riverside County, 23.2% of its adults aged 25 or older have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Specific to District 5 of Riverside County, 16.9% of adults have a bachelor’s degree or higher – which is less than the county, state, and national rates.¹²

As with other measures described, there are differences in the distribution of attainment of a bachelor’s degree or higher among cities/CDPs. The three cities/CDPs with the highest rates are Beaumont (25.9%), Calimesa (21.5%), and Whitewater (20.4%). In contrast, the three cities/CDPs with the lowest percentages of bachelor’s degree attainment are Hemet (13.7%), San Jacinto (13.6%), and Cabazon (8.1%).

See Appendix 7 for bachelor’s degree or higher attainment data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

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

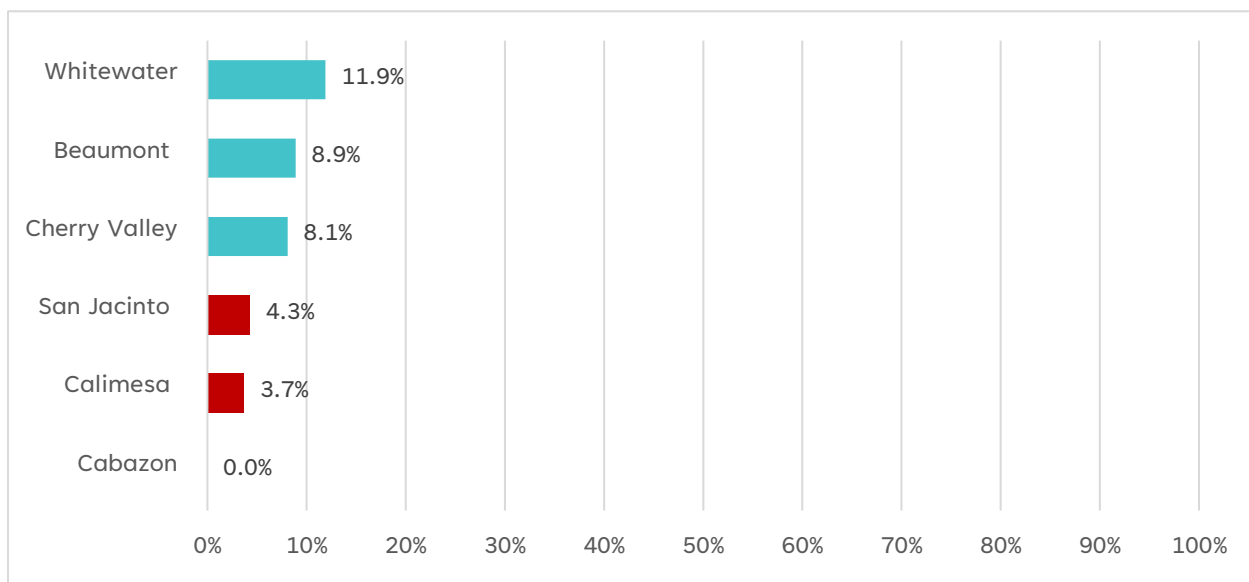
Graduate Degree Attainment

In District 5, 5.8% of adults over 25 have a graduate degree, which is below the rates for Riverside County (5.8%), California (13.1%), and the nation (12.7%). The top three cities/CDPs with the highest percent of adults 25 years or older who had obtained a graduate degree were Whitewater (11.9%), Beaumont (8.9%), and Cherry Valley (8.1%), ranking higher than county rates but below state and national rates.¹³

The bottom three cities/CDPs with the lower percent of adults 25 years or older who obtained a graduate degree were San Jacinto (4.3%), Calimesa (3.7%), and Cabazon (0.0%); these cities/CDPs are well below county averages.

See Appendix 7 for graduate’s degree or higher attainment data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

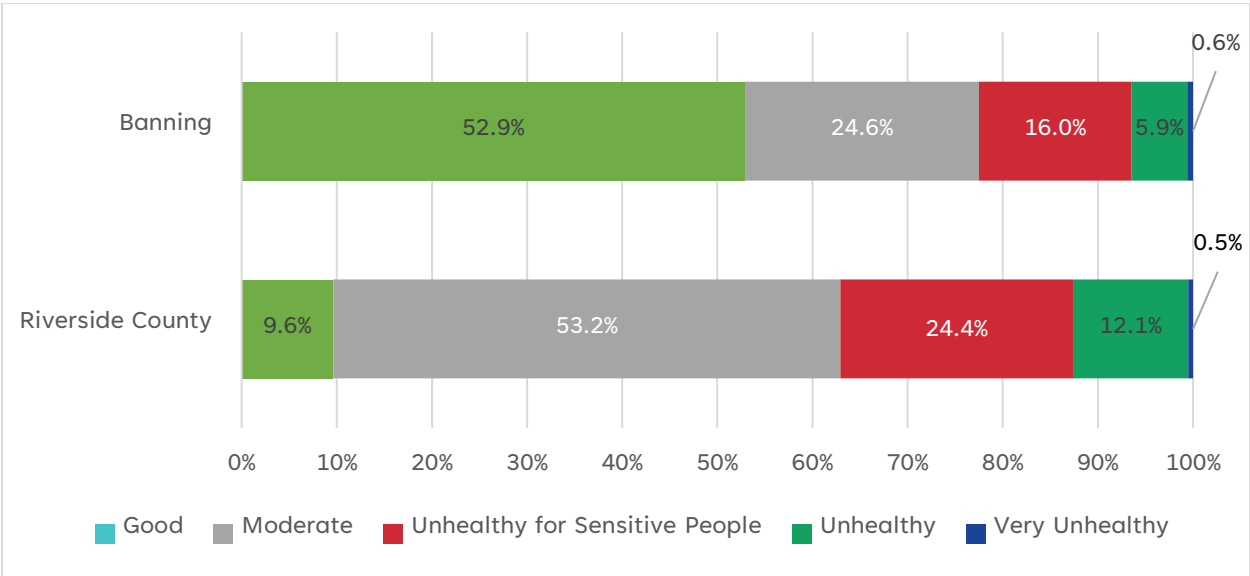
¹³ American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Environment

Air Quality

Data are presented below for one ozone pollution air quality monitoring station in District 5 (located in Banning). Much of District 5 lies within the San Geronio Pass region, which funnels air from the Los Angeles Basin eastward into the inland deserts. As illustrated below, the Banning monitoring station recorded 52.9% of days in 2021 as having “good” and 24.6% “moderate” air quality. This is higher than for Riverside County as a whole, which had only 9.6% “good” days and 53.2% “moderate” days. About one quarter of days at Banning had worse air quality (mostly “unhealthy for sensitive people” or “unhealthy”), compared to over one third for Riverside County.

Figure 18. Air Quality Based on Ozone Pollution



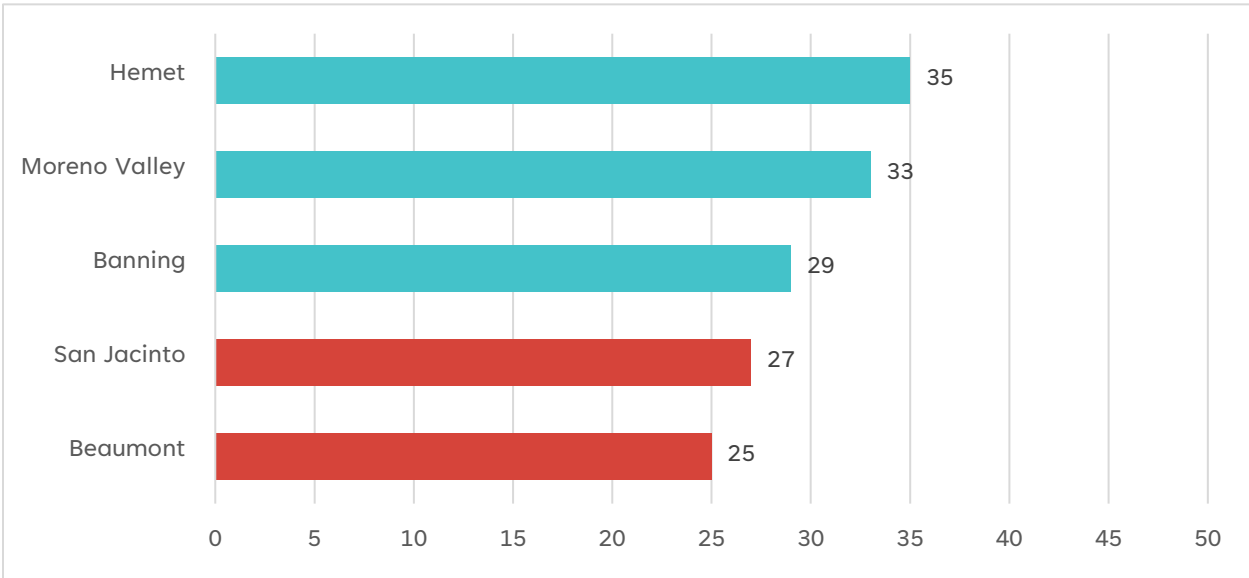
Source: US Environmental Protection Agency AQS (2021).

Walkability

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

Data were only available for five cities/CDPs in District 5. As illustrated below, the cities with the highest (best) walk scores are Hemet (35), Moreno Valley (33), and Banning (29). The cities with the lowest (worst) walk scores are San Jacinto (27) and Beaumont (25). For comparison, the city of Riverside has a walk score of 43; California cities with the highest scores include Oakland (75) and San Francisco (89). Cities with the best walk scores in District 5 are still relatively low. The highest-scoring city (Hemet; 35) still requires a car for *most* errands.

Figure 19. Walk Score in District 5 by City – Top Three vs. Bottom Two



¹⁴ <https://www.walkscore.com/>

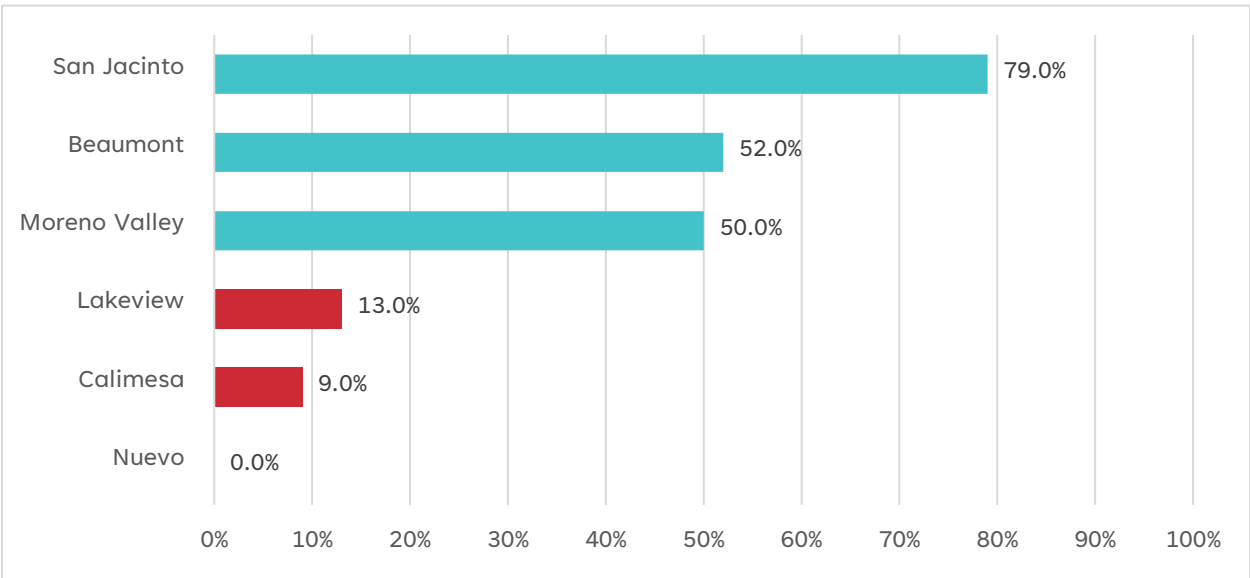
Source: Walkscore.com (2022).

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, approximately 60.0% of residents nationally live within a 10-minute walk of a park.¹⁵ The cities/CDPs with the highest percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park are San Jacinto (79.0%), Beaumont (52.0%), and Moreno Valley (50.0%). In contrast, cities with the lowest percentage of residents within a 10-minute walk of a park are Lakeview (13.0%), Calimesa (9.0%), and Nuevo (0.0%), as illustrated below.

See Appendix 8 for park access data on of the 10 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 (2021).

¹⁵ The Trust for Public Land (2022). Available here: <https://www.tpl.org/parkscore>

Economic Stability

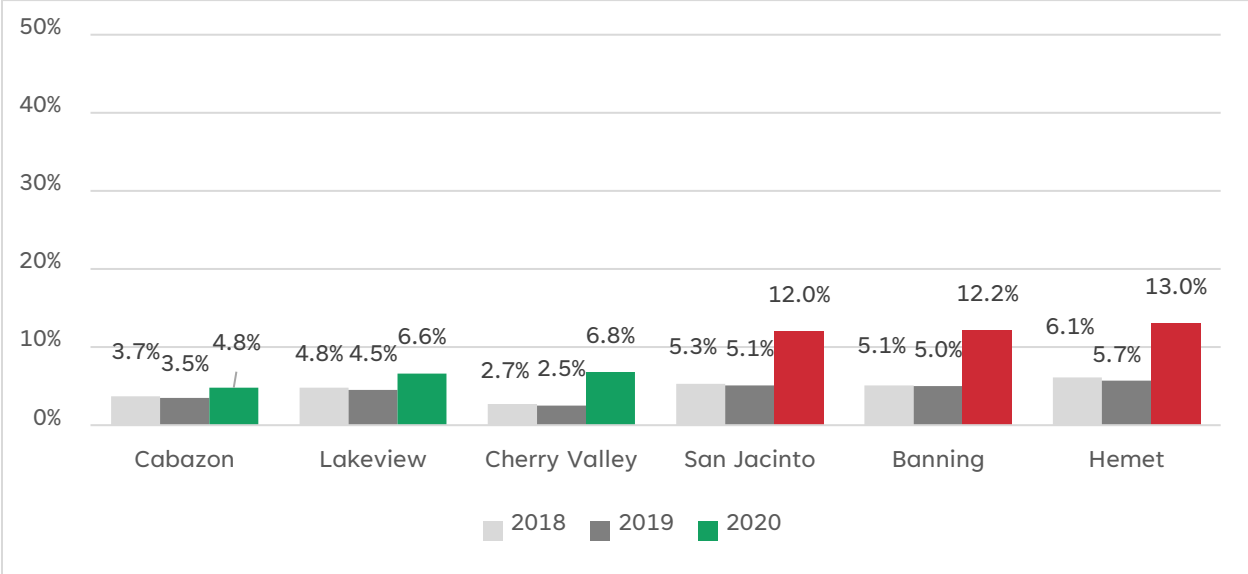
Unemployment

Based on the annual average, roughly 10.7% of adults in District 5 were unemployed in 2020. The 2020 unemployment rate in District 5 is much higher than it was in previous years (4.8% for 2018 and 4.5% for 2019). Unemployment data for 2020 is similar to Riverside County (9.9%) and California (10.1%).

For the year 2020, the city of Hemet (13.0%) had the highest unemployment rate, followed by Banning (12.2%), and San Jacinto (12.0%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest unemployment rates were Cherry Valley (6.8%), Lakeview (6.6%), and Cabazon (4.8%), as illustrated below.

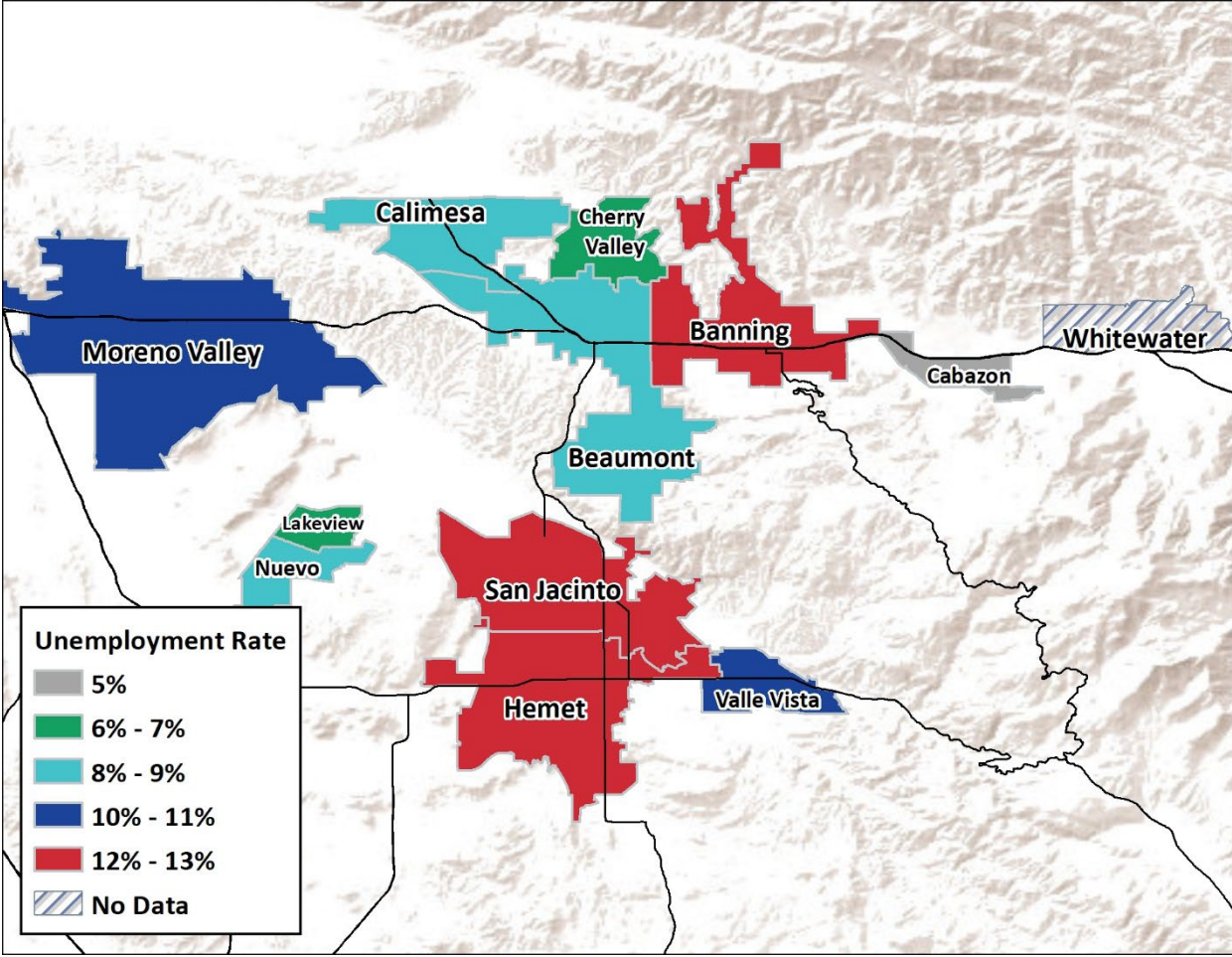
See Appendix 9 for unemployment rates for various cities/CDPs in District 5.

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 5: 2020 Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

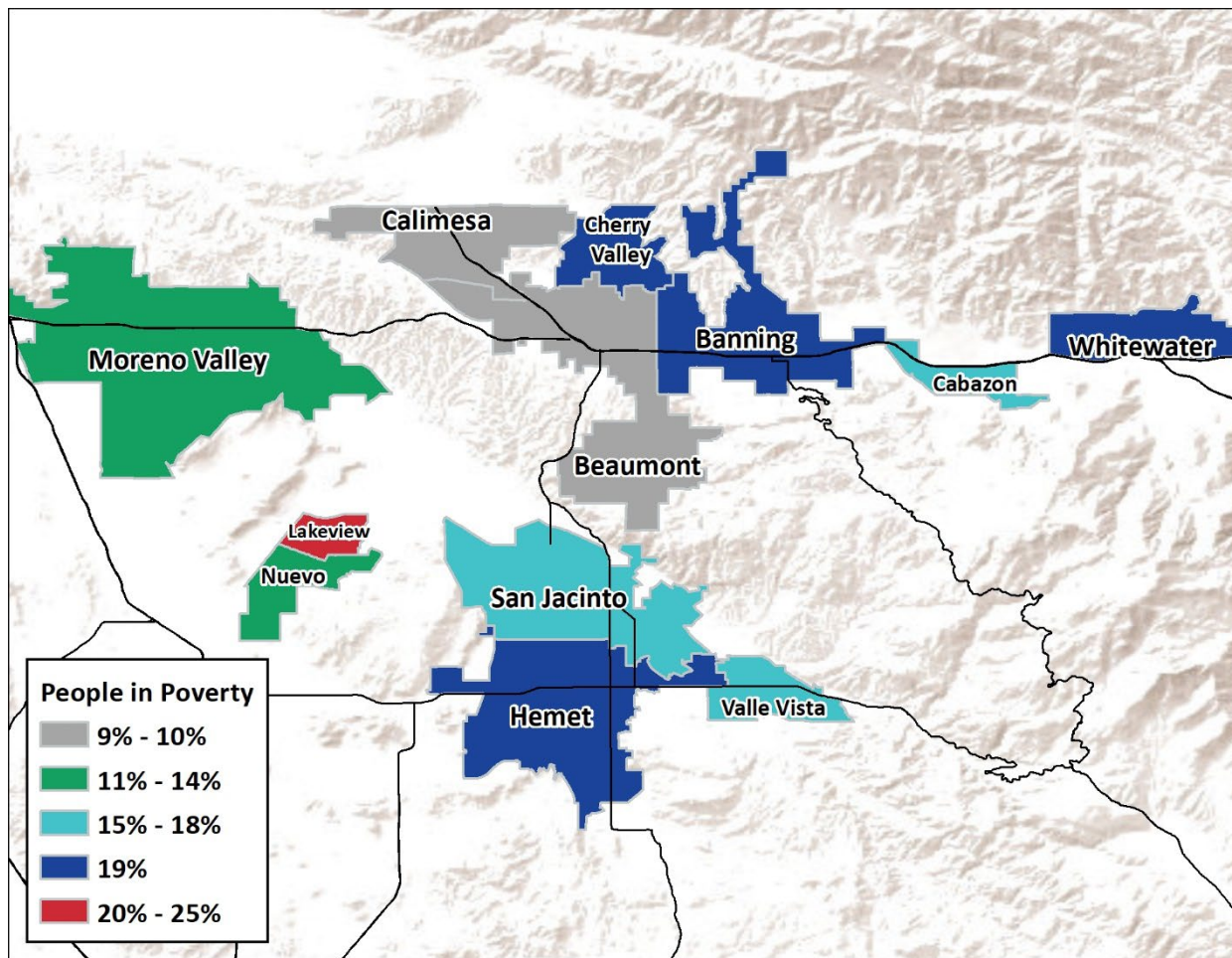


Source: California Employment Development Department. (2020 Annual Average).

People Living in Poverty

Federal poverty level is a threshold that depends on both a household’s size and income. In 2020, a single individual under 65 years of age was living in poverty if their income was below \$13,465. For a family of two, the poverty line was \$17,331; for a family of three, the poverty line was \$20,244.¹⁶

Figure 23. Map of District 5: People in Poverty by City/CDP



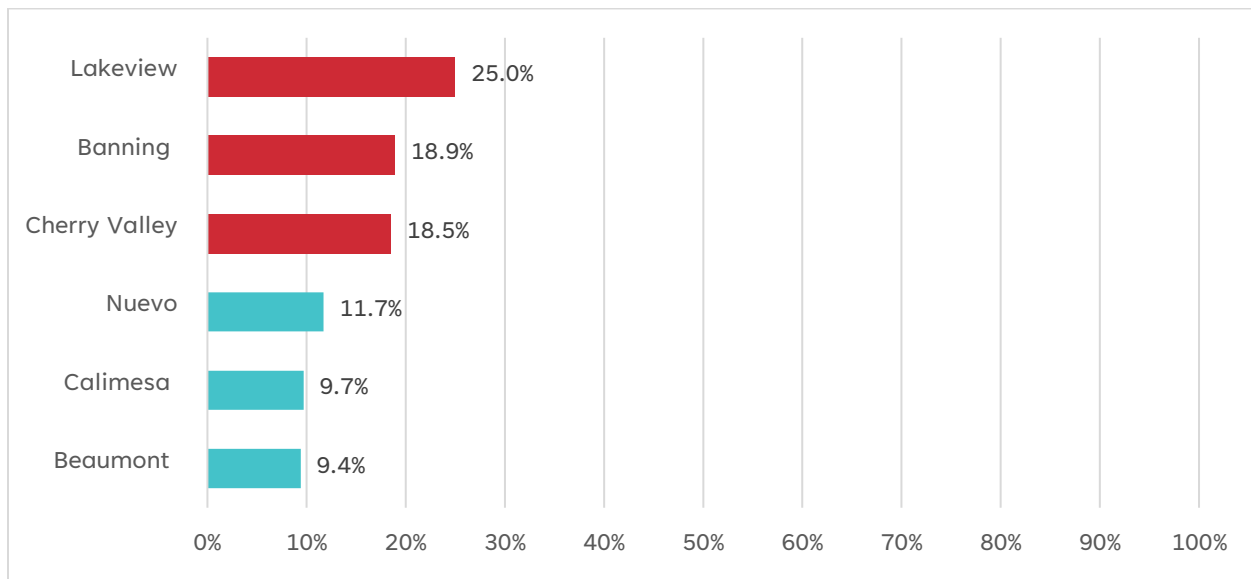
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020). Map created by HARC.

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

In District 5, approximately 15.0% of households are below the federal poverty line. This is slightly higher than that of Riverside County (12.5%), the state (12.6%), and the United States (12.8%). Some cities/CDPs lie either far above or below District 5's average poverty rate. As illustrated below, the cities/CDPs with the highest poverty rates are Lakeview (25.0%), Banning (18.9%), and Cherry Valley (18.5%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest poverty rates are Nuevo (11.7%), Calimesa (9.7%), and Beaumont (9.4%).

See Appendix 10 for poverty data, as well as median income, on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

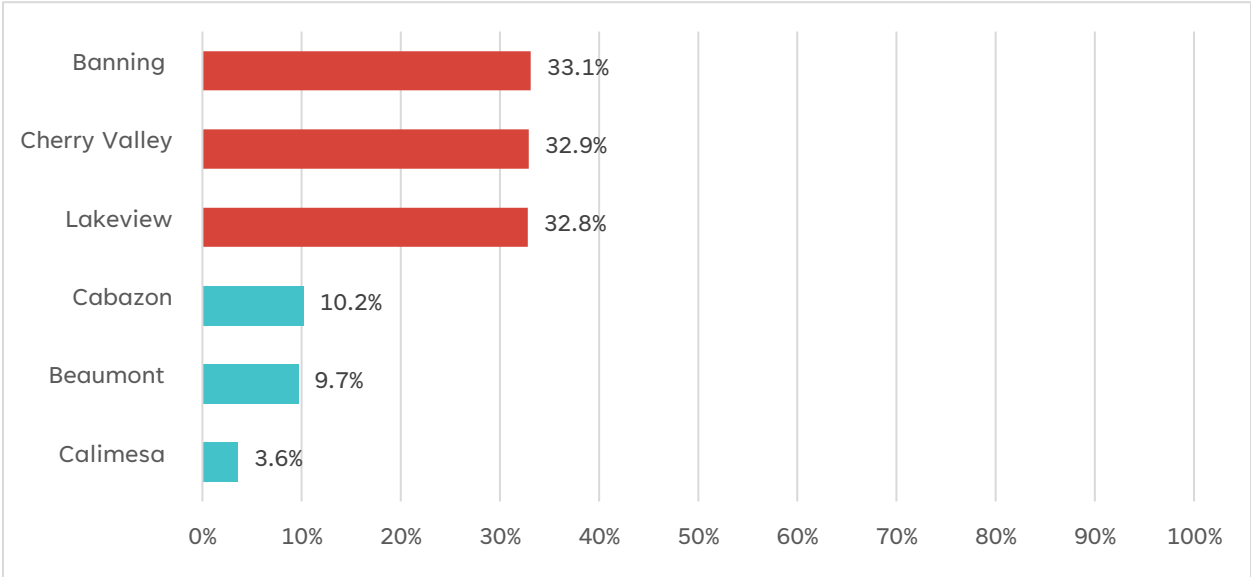
Children in Poverty (Ages 0 to 17)

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

For District 5, the child poverty rate is 20.6% -- fairly higher than the aforementioned regional rates. As with other economic and social measures, child poverty varies sharply by location. The cities/CDPs with the highest rates of child poverty are Banning (33.1%), Cherry Valley (32.9%), and Lakeview (32.8%). In these cities/CDPs, about a third of children live in poverty. The cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of child poverty are Cabazon (10.2%), Beaumont (9.7%), and Calimesa (3.6%).

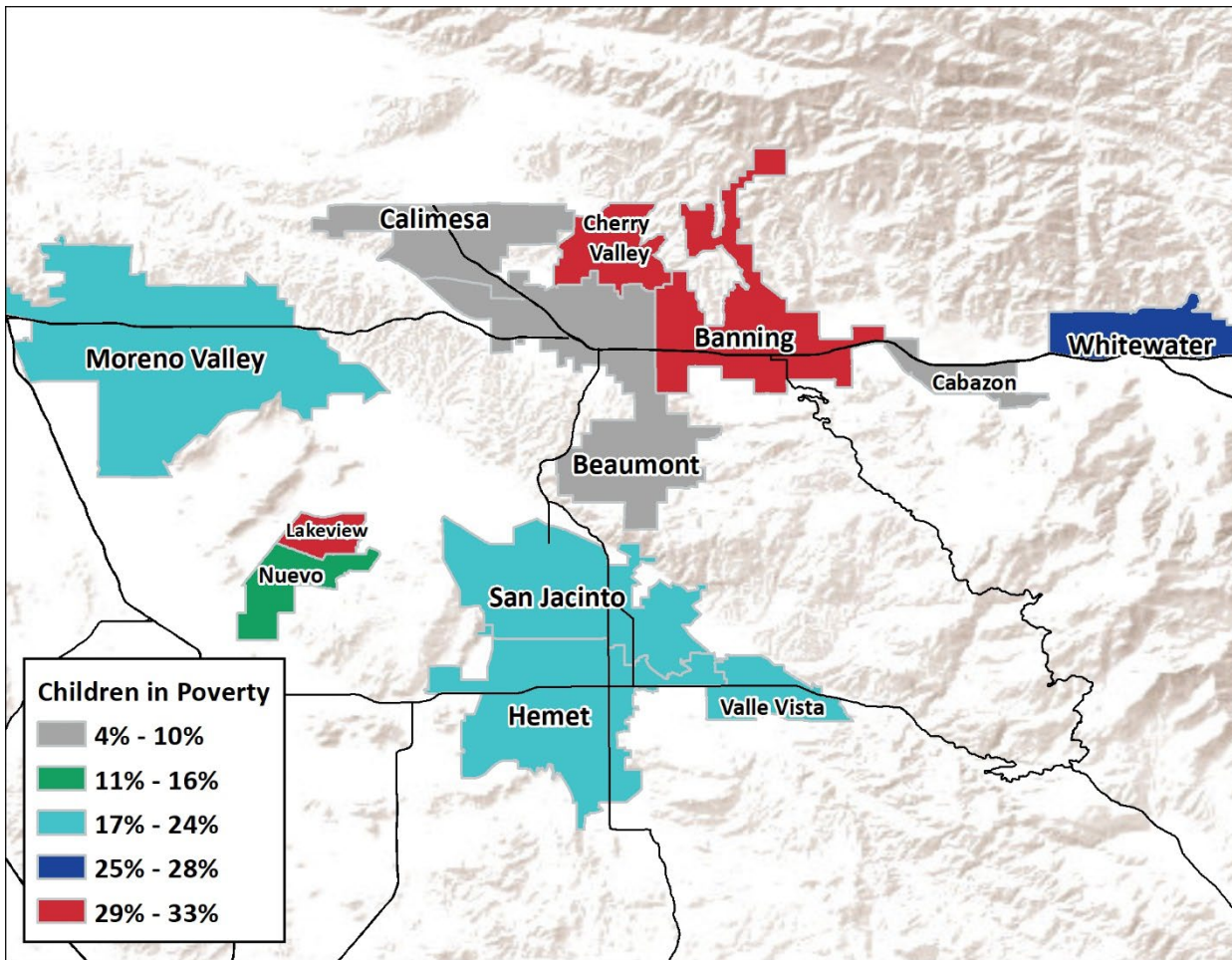
See Appendix 11 for child poverty data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

Figure 26. Map of District 5: 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 12 cities/CDPs.

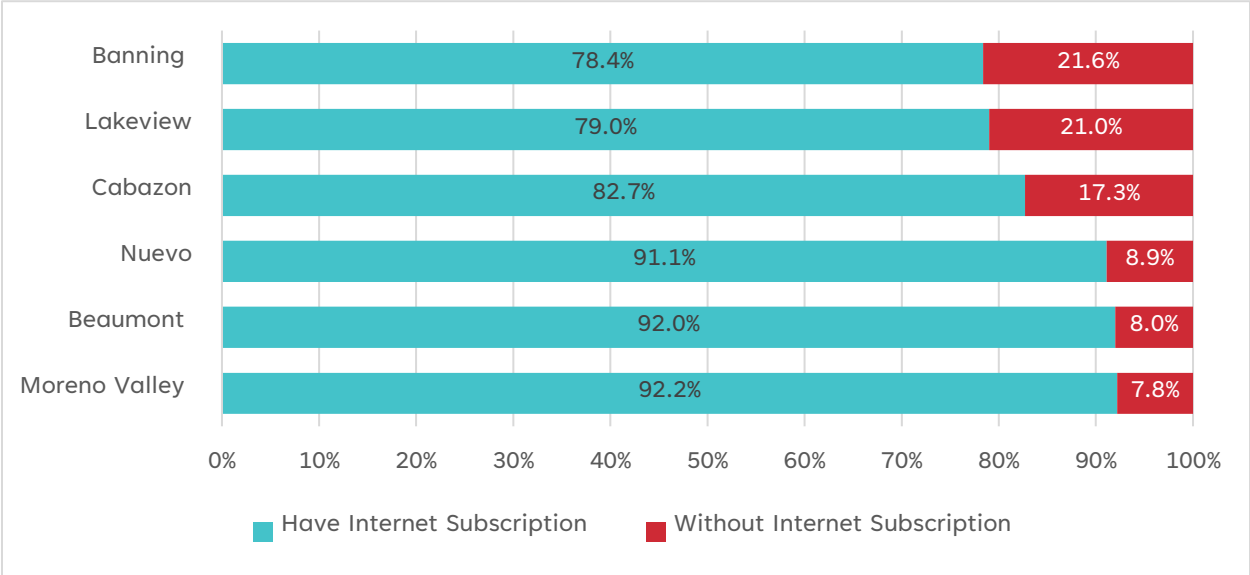
Internet Access

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

In District 5, about 87.9% of households have Internet access. This is slightly lower than Riverside County (89.5%) and California (89.1%), but slightly higher than the nation (85.5%). The cities/CDPs with the highest rates of home Internet access are Moreno Valley (92.2%), Beaumont (92.0%), and Nuevo (91.1%). The three cities/CDPs with the lowest rates of home Internet access are Cabazon (82.7%), Lakeview (79.0%), and Banning (78.4%). Lack of Internet access corresponds to other measures, such as higher poverty rates, reflecting the overlapping social and economic challenges faced by these communities.

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

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



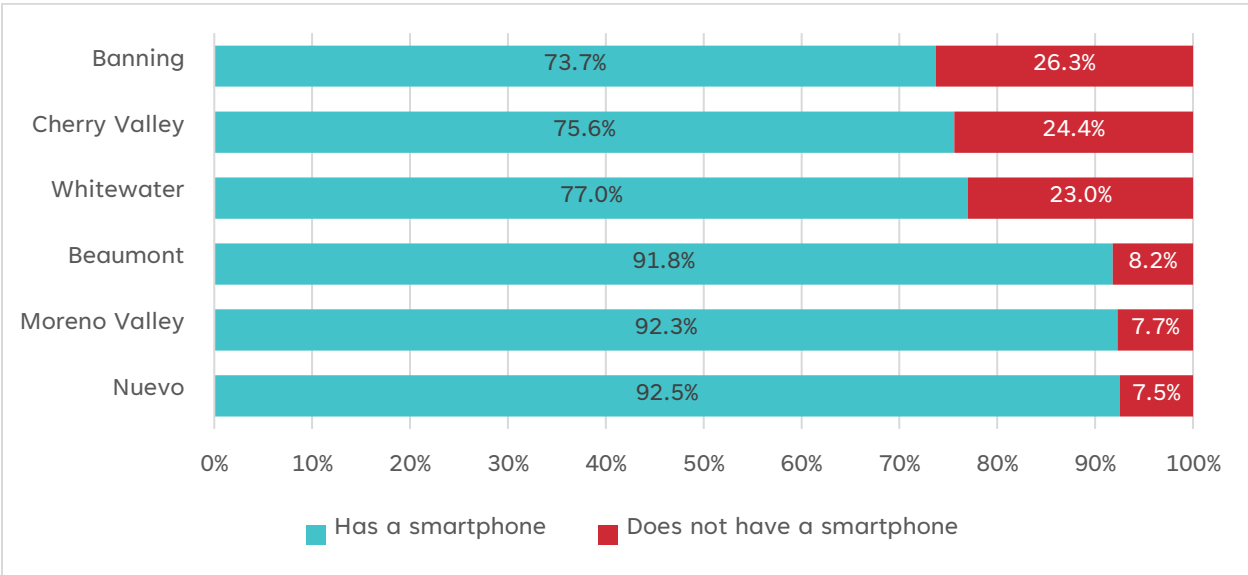
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

Smartphone Access

In District 5, 85.9% of residents have a smartphone, which is approximately similar to the proportion of residents in Riverside County (87.2%) and the state (87.9%) with a smartphone. 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 Banning (73.7%), Cherry Valley (75.6%), and Whitewater (77.0%). In contrast, most residents in Beaumont (91.8%), Moreno Valley (92.3%), and Nuevo (92.5%) have smartphones.

See Appendix 13 for smartphone data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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

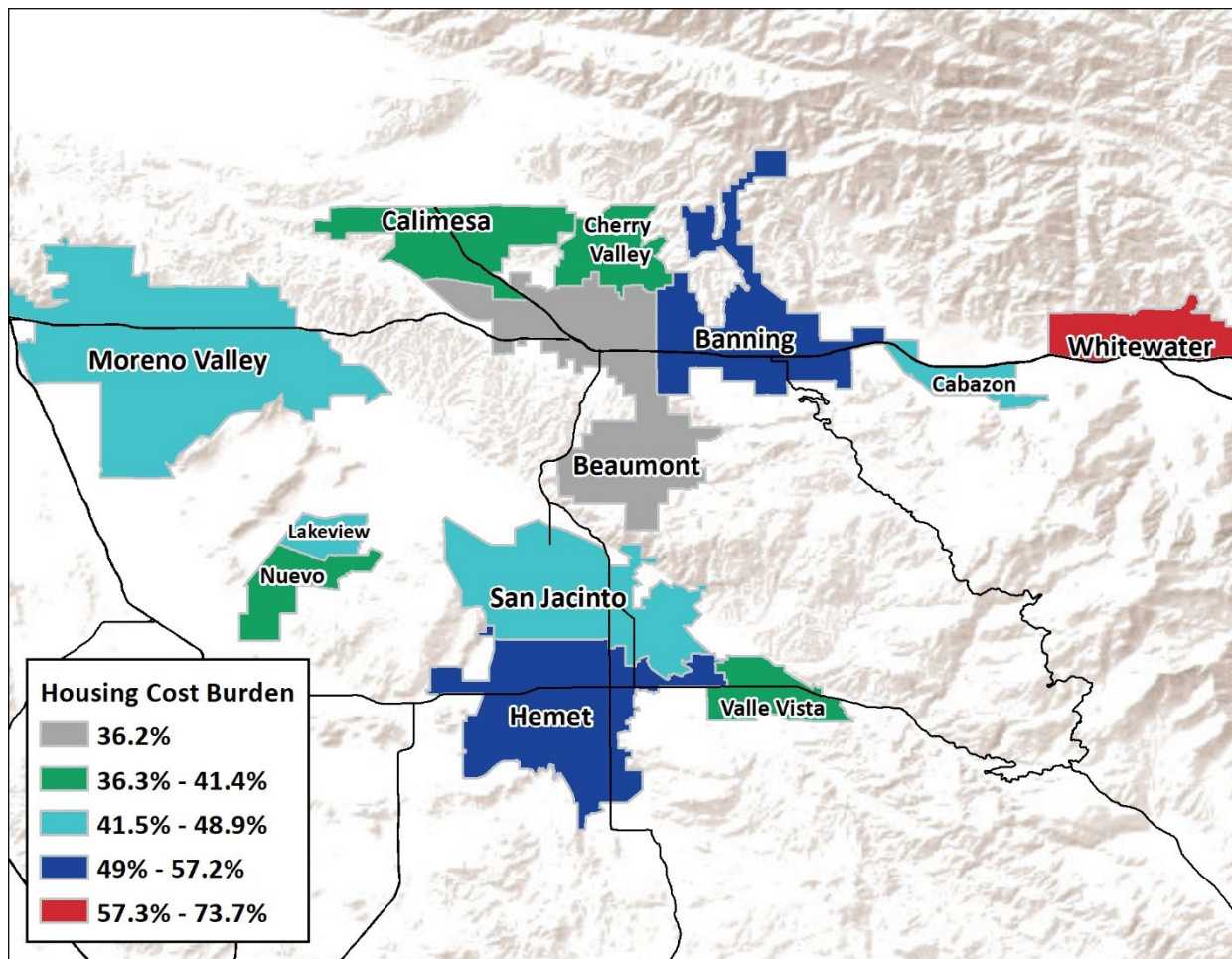


Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020)

Housing Cost Burden

Housing cost-burdened households are those with rent or mortgage payments that are more than 30% of total household income.¹⁷ Households that spend less than 30% of income on rent or mortgage payments can more readily afford other necessities and absorb emergency costs than those who spend more on housing. Note that 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 5: Housing Cost Burden by City/CDP



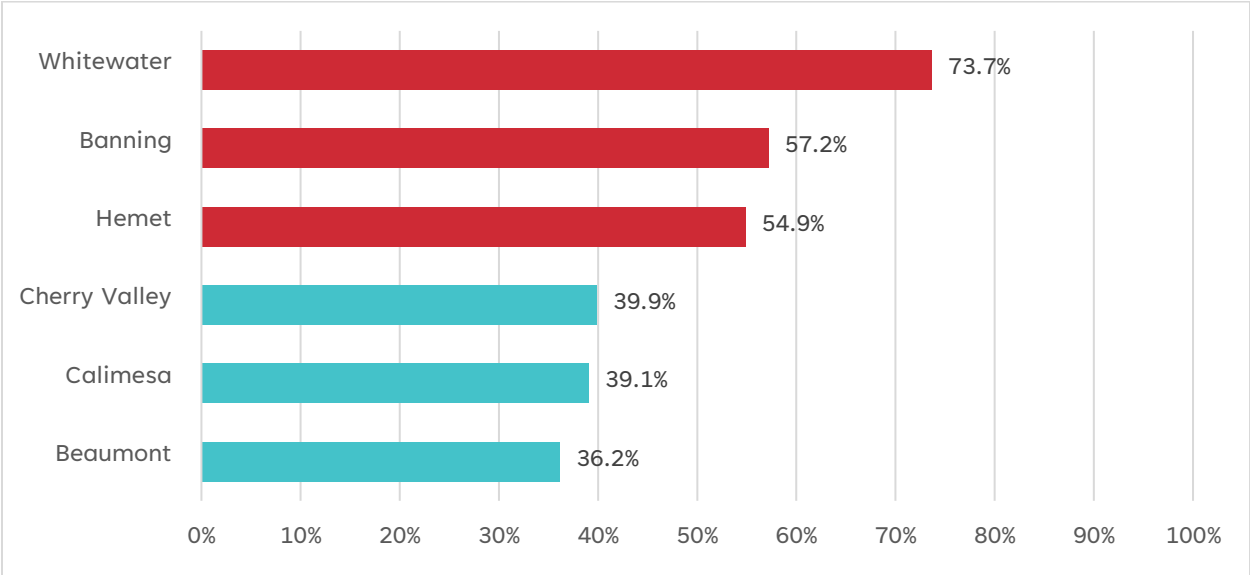
Source: American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016–2020). Map created by HARC.

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

In District 5, 47.9% of households are housing cost burdened – this rate is far higher than the national rate (37.2%) and California rate (46.5%).¹⁸ The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of households that experience housing cost burden are Whitewater (73.7%), Banning (57.2%), and Hemet (54.9%). The cities/CDPs with the lowest proportion are Beaumont (36.2%), Calimesa (39.1%), and Cherry Valley(39.9%).

See Appendix 14 for housing cost burden on all 12 cities/CDPs. The appendix includes separated data for renters and homeowners in addition to the combined data.

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



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

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

Chronic Homelessness Point-In-Time Count

Data on homelessness are drawn from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which annually conducts a national homeless point-in-time count throughout all counties. Data on those experiencing unsheltered homelessness are collected via a street-based, in-person count.¹⁹ Approximately 216 people are experiencing unsheltered homelessness in District 5. The table below shows the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in District 5. The city/CDP with the highest number of unsheltered homeless is Hemet (93 people).

Table 9. Number of Unsheltered Homeless People

City/CDP	Total Number
Hemet	93
Banning	43
San Jacinto	31
Calimesa	17
Beaumont	16
Moreno Valley	16
District 5 Total	216

Source: Riverside County Point-in-Time Count (2020).

¹⁹ Riverside County Department of Public Social Services (2019). County of Riverside 2019 Point-In-Time Count. Available here: <http://dpss.co.riverside.ca.us/files/pit/pit-count-report-final.pdf>

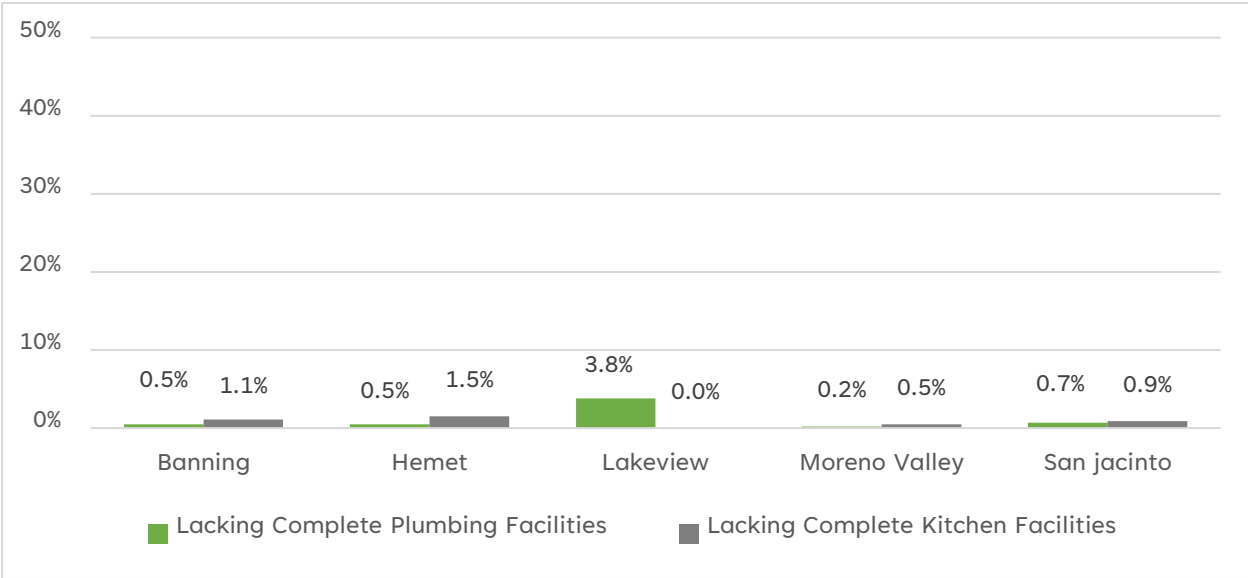
Substandard Housing

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

In District 5, 0.3% of homes lack complete plumbing and 0.7% lack complete kitchen facilities. These figures are comparable to statewide and national averages. However, several District 5 communities have higher percentages of substandard housing. Lakeview has the highest percentage of homes lacking complete plumbing facilities (3.8%) and Hemet has the highest percentage lacking kitchen facilities (1.5%). Other cities/CDPs with substandard facilities include Banning, Moreno Valley, and San Jacinto.

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

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



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

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

²¹ American Community Survey. “We asked... you told us.” Complete plumbing and kitchen facilities. Available here: <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1990/cqc/cqc-25.pdf>

Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

The California Department of Education defines homeless children and youths as those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.²² This 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 are found in Banning Unified School District (11.4%) and Nuview Union School District (7.0%). Three of the school districts (Beaumont Unified, Hemet Unified, and San Jacinto Unified) have rates that are lower than that for the county (2.4%).

Figure 32. Homelessness Among School-Aged Children

School District	Percent
Banning Unified School District	11.4%
Beaumont Unified	0.7%
Hemet Unified	1.5%
Moreno Valley Unified	3.0%
Nuview Union	7.0%
San Jacinto Unified	1.3%
Riverside County	2.4%
California	2.9%

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

²² California Department of Education (2022). Definition of Homelessness. Available here:

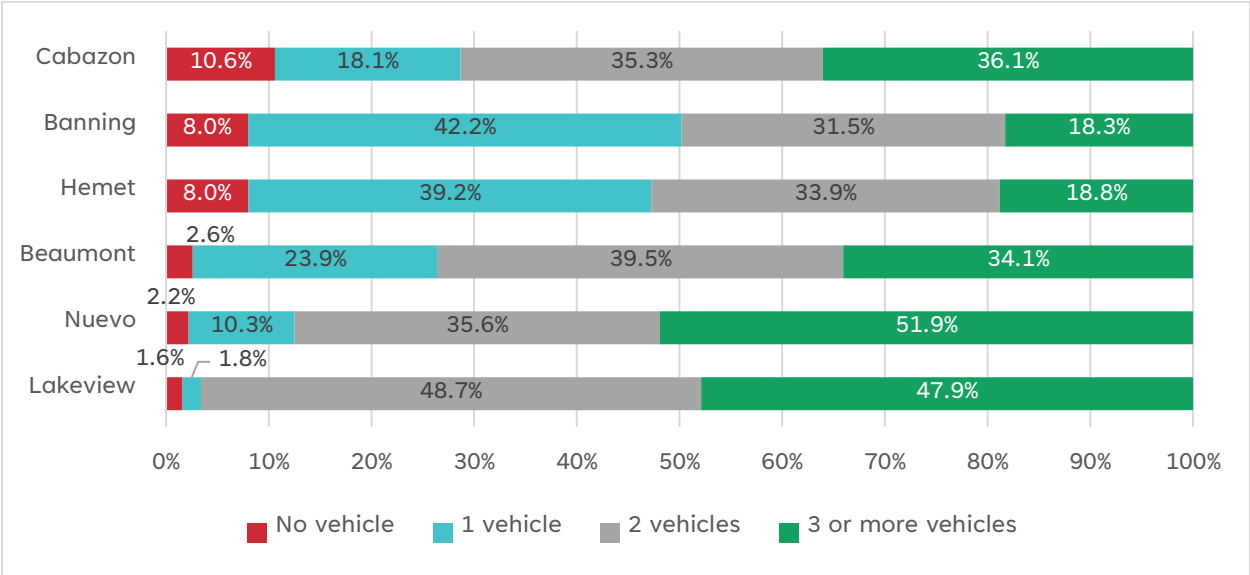
<https://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/hs/homelessdef.asp>

Transportation Access

With limited bus routes or other public transportation, District 5 residents are heavily reliant on personal automobiles. In District 5, 4.1% of households have no available vehicle. As illustrated below, 10.6% of households in Cabazon have no access to a vehicle. This is followed by Banning (8.0%) and Hemet (8.0%). In contrast, very few households in Lakeview, Nuevo, and Beaumont lack access to a vehicle.

See Appendix 16 for vehicle access data on all 25 cities/CDPs.

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



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

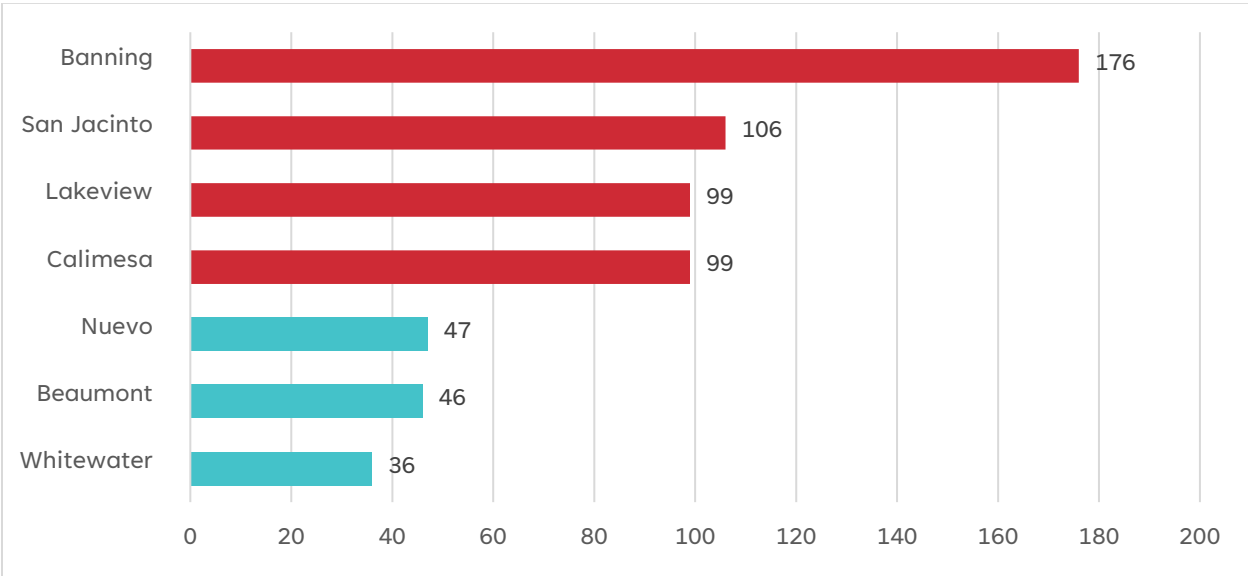
Injury and Violence

Total Crime Index

The total crime index is an aggregate of all 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 Banning (176) followed by San Jacinto (106), Calimesa (99), and Lakeview (99). Cities/CDPs with the lowest crime indices are Nuevo (47), Beaumont (46), and Whitewater (36).

See Appendix 17 for crime data on all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

Homicides

Data on homicide and non-negligent manslaughter can be obtained from the FBI, which draws its data from municipal police departments. In District 5, there are six police departments, of which four have available data. For the latest data (2019), District 5 had an average of 0.5 homicide or non-negligent manslaughter arrests per 100,000 residents, below the county average (2.6 per 100,000), state average (4.1), and national average (2.9). Banning had the highest rate (3.3 per 100,000). Moreno Valley had far fewer (0.5), and both Beaumont and San Jacinto had no such arrests reported (0.0).

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

Reporting Agency	Number of Arrests	Population	Rate per 100,000
Banning Police Department	1	30,276	3.3
Beaumont Police Department	0	51,994	0.0
Calimesa Police Department	-	9,987	-
Hemet Police Department	-	86,733	-
Moreno Valley Police Department	1	207,502	0.5
San Jacinto Police Department	0	51,504	0.0
District 5 Total	2	429,927	0.5
Comparison: Riverside County	63	2,411,439	2.6
Comparison: California	1,594	39,283,497	4.1
Comparison: United States	9,605	328,239,523	2.9

Source: 2019 Crime data are from Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer. Population data are from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates (2015-2019) and were used to calculate the rate per 100,000. California data are from 673 law enforcement agencies that submitted 12 months of arrest data out of 740 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.

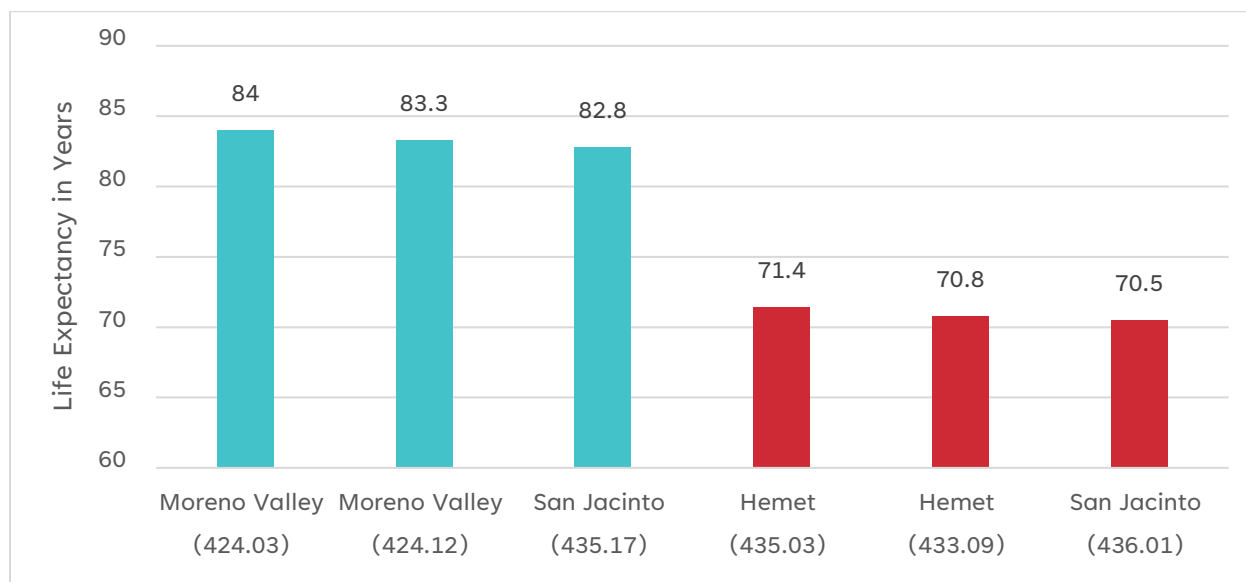
Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy can be influenced by lifestyle behaviors as well as environmental conditions. In District 5, the average life expectancy at birth is 77.4 years, similar to Riverside County’s average (79.0), California’s average (81.3), and the U.S. average (78.7).

Differences in life expectancy can be found according to census tract, as illustrated below. Those born in certain neighborhoods of Moreno Valley (census tracts 424.03 and 424.12) and San Jacinto (census tract 435.17) have the highest life expectancy at birth of 84, 83.3, and 82.8, respectively. These rates are fairly higher than the county, state, and national rates. In contrast, the lowest life expectancy at birth is found in Hemet (census tracts 435.03 and 433.09) and San Jacinto (census tract 436.01), which have average life expectancies of 71.4, 70.8, and 70.5, respectively. Thus, children born in parts of Hemet on average, live about 10+ years less than their counterparts in Moreno Valley. See Appendix 18 for a list of census tracts, nearest city, and life expectancy at birth for District 5.

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



Source: Tejada-Vera B, Bastian B, Arias E, Escobedo LA., Salant B, Life Expectancy Estimates by U.S. Census Tract, 2010-2015. National Center for Health Statistics. (2020). Available here: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/>. HARC averaged the census tract data to create averages for District 3, Riverside County, and national geographies. California is the only geography beyond Census Tracts with an estimate for life expectancy.

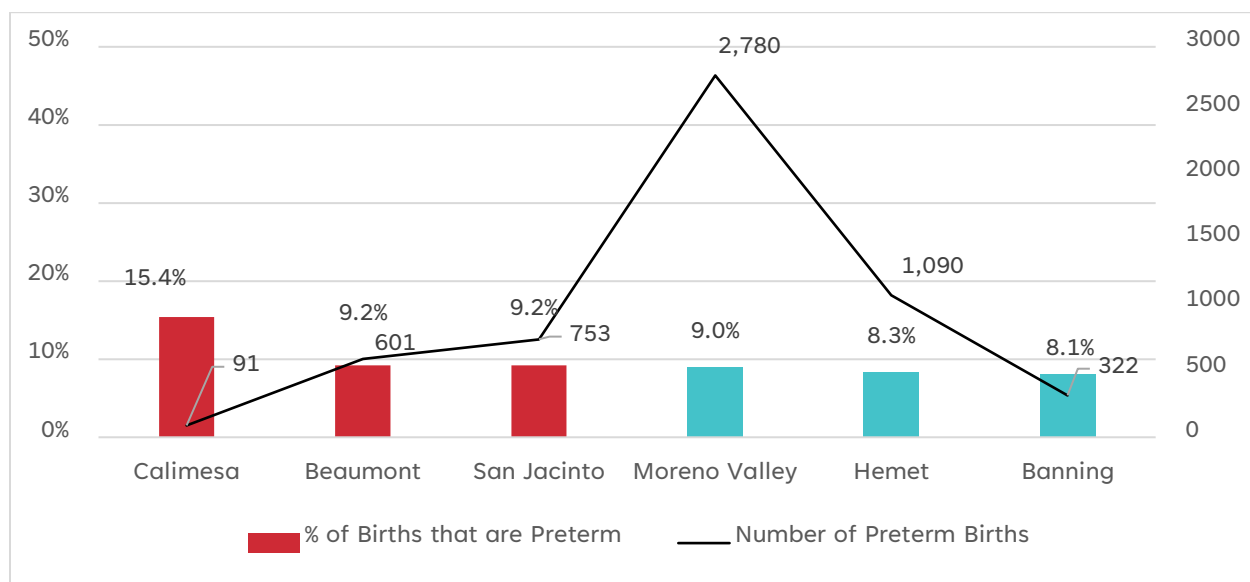
Total Preterm Live Births

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

The cities/CDPs with the highest proportion of preterm births include Calimesa (15.4%), Beaumont (9.2%), and San Jacinto (9.2%). It should be noted that while Moreno Valley is in the bottom three for proportion of preterm births (9.0%), this city/CDP has the highest number of preterm births with 2,780.

See Appendix 19 for preterm birth data on 6 cities/CDPs.

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



Source: Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2019).

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

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

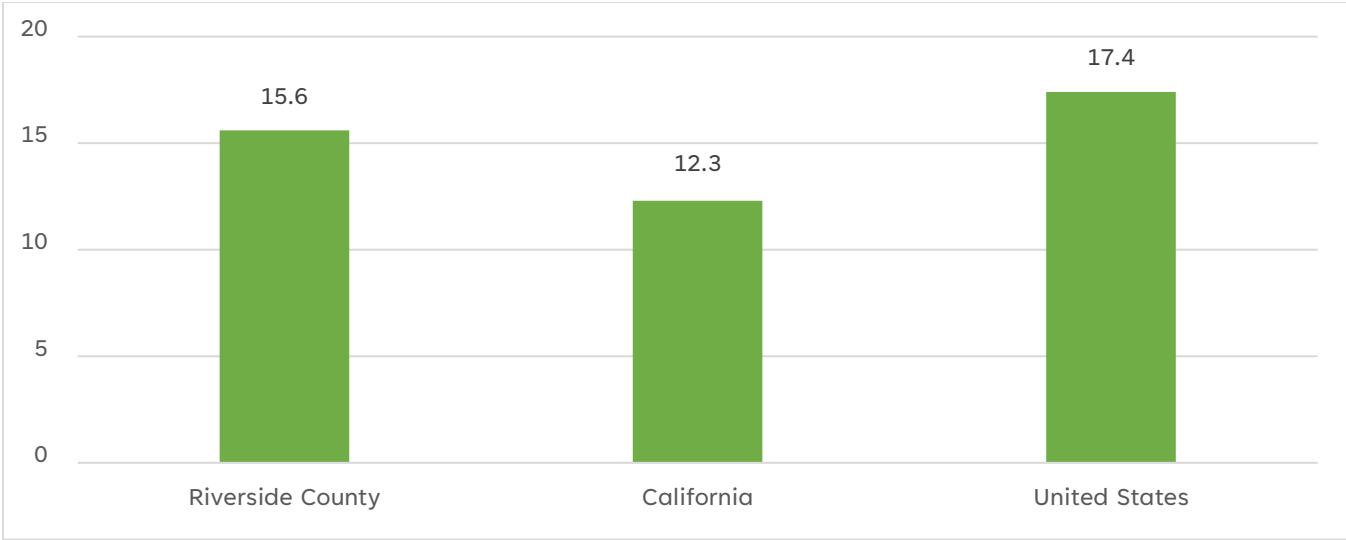
²⁵ California Department of Public Health (2019). Birth Statistical Master Files; CDC WONDER, Natality Public-Use Data.

Teen Pregnancy Rates

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

Although there is no local data available for teen pregnancy rates, there are data on teen mothers at the county, state, and national levels. As illustrated below, the birth rate among teenage mothers per 1,000 for 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



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

²⁶ <https://youth.gov/youth-topics/pregnancy-prevention/adverse-effects-teen-pregnancy>

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

Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Fitness

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

Nutrition

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

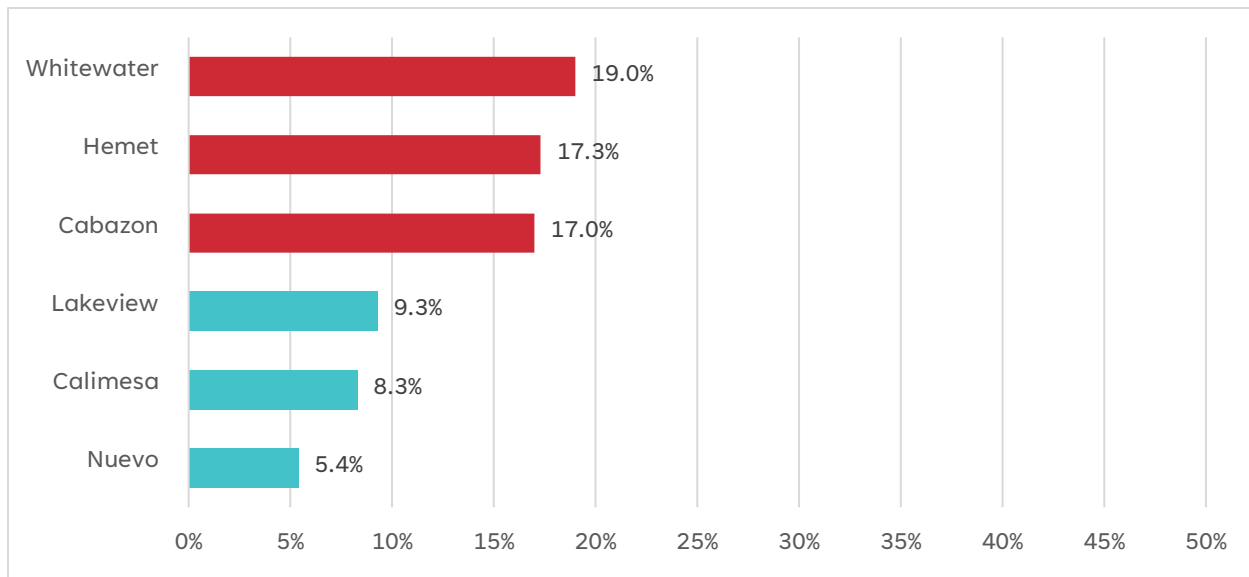
Households Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

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

In District 5, roughly 13.7% of households receive CalFresh benefits, which is higher than the county (9.2%), state (9.0%), and national rates (11.4%). As illustrated below, Whitewater (19.0%), Hemet (17.3%), and Cabazon (17.0%) have the highest proportions of households receiving CalFresh. In contrast, Lakeview (9.3%), Calimesa (8.3%), and Nuevo (5.4%) have the lowest CalFresh rates.

See Appendix 20 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data in all 12 cities/CDPs.

Figure 38. Households Receiving Food Stamp/SNAP Benefits



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

²⁸ CalFresh. California Department of Social Services. Available here:

<https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/calfresh>

²⁹ Eligibility and Issuance Requirements. California Department of Social Services. Available here:

<https://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/cdss-programs/calfresh/eligibility-and-issuance-requirements>

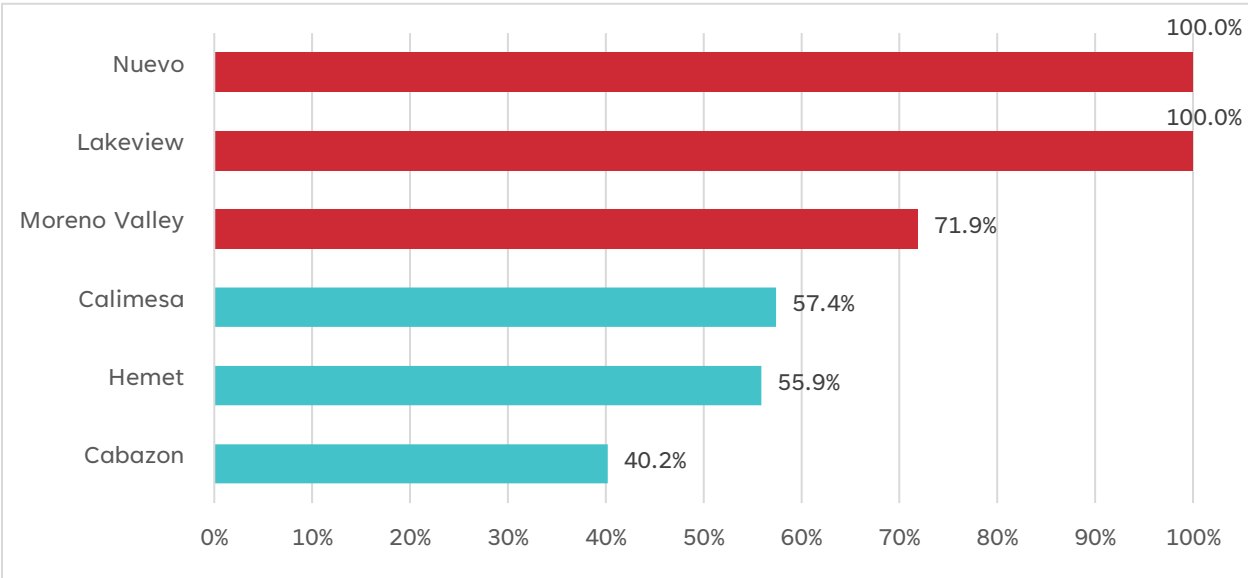
³⁰ Food Stamps EBT Card Guidelines. Available here: <https://foodstampsebt.com/food-stamps-eligibility/>

Households with Children Receiving CalFresh/SNAP/Food Stamps

CalFresh participation rates are substantially higher among households with children than among all households. In District 5, 64.6% of households with children receive CalFresh. In the county, 63.0% of households with children receive CalFresh, slightly higher than in California (60.4%) and the United States (49.2%). As illustrated below, Nuevo (100.0%), Lakeview (100.0%), and Moreno Valley (71.9%) have the highest rates of households with children receiving CalFresh. In contrast, Calimesa (57.4%), Hemet (55.9%), and Cabazon (40.2%) have the lowest rates.

See Appendix 21 for CalFresh/SNAP/food stamp data for children in all 12 cities/CDPs.

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



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

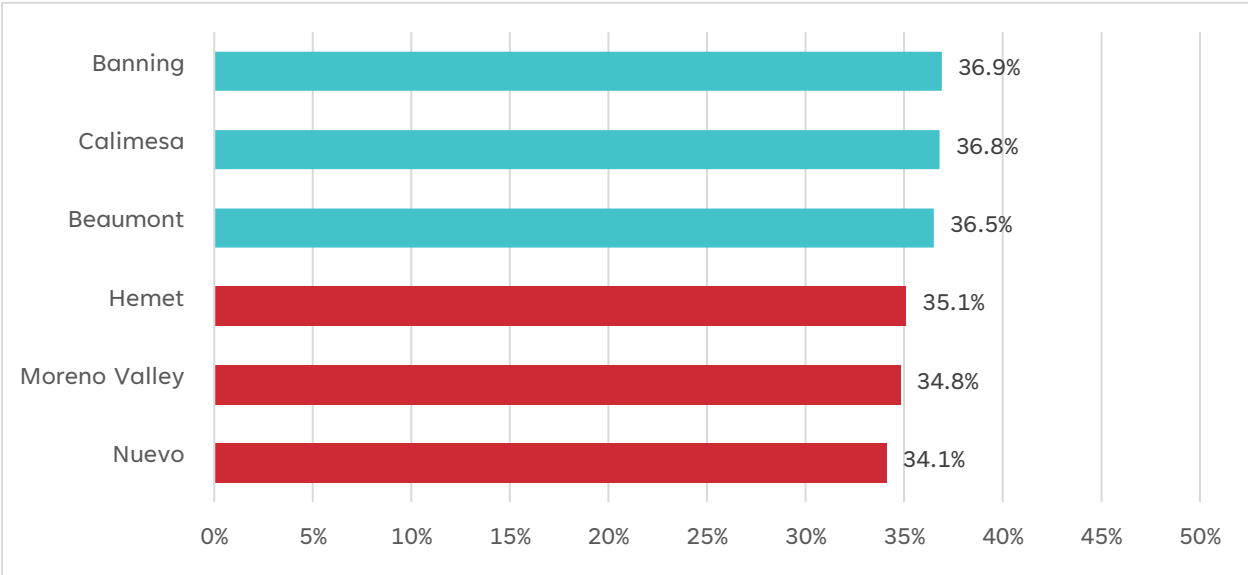
Physical Activity

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, a measure that is tracked by the California Health Interview Survey. In California, 38.9% of adults walk at least 150 minutes per week, and in Riverside County, the rate is 36.9%.³¹ As illustrated below, Banning (36.9%), Calimesa (36.8%), and Beaumont (36.5%) had the highest percentages of adults who walked 150 minutes or more per week, all of which are approximately similar to county and state figures. In contrast, Hemet (35.1%), Moreno Valley (34.8%), and Nuevo (34.1%) had the lowest rates of regular walking.

See Appendix 22 for walking data for adults in various cities/CDPs of District 5.

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.

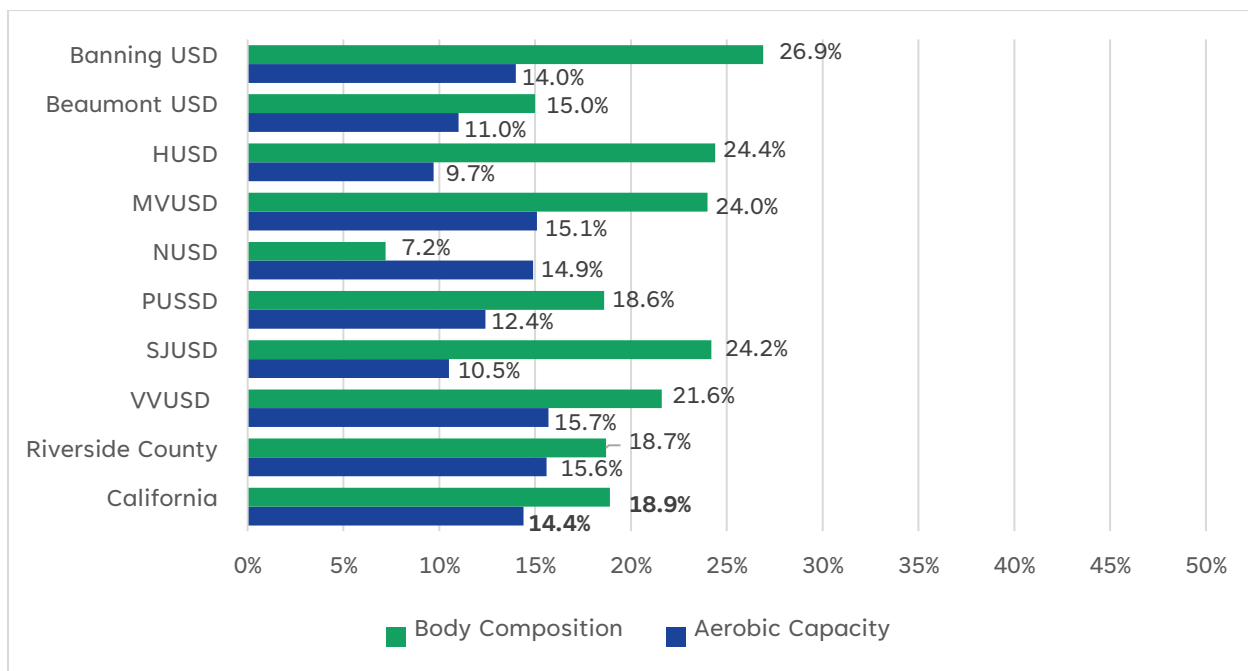
³¹ California Health Interview Survey (CHIS) Neighborhood Edition (2016).

Fitness Among Children

Data on regular exercise among children are gathered and provided by the California Physical Fitness Test, which is administered annually for public school students in fifth, seventh, and ninth grades.³² The Physical Fitness Test includes a range of comprehensive assessments, including aerobic capacity and body composition.³³ If a student’s fitness falls far enough to indicate a possible health risk, this is marked as “needs improvement—health risk.”

Around a quarter of ninth grade students at Banning Unified (26.9%), HUSD (24.4%), SJUSD (24.2%), and MVUSD (24.0%) were categorized as “needs improvement – health risk” in body composition, which is considerably higher than the rates for Riverside County (18.7%) and California (18.9%). In contrast, NUSD ninth graders (7.2%) and Beaumont USD ninth graders (15.0%) had the lowest percentage of “need improvement—health risk” in body composition. For aerobic activity, about 15.7% of ninth graders were categorized as “need improvement—health risk” at VVUSD whereas only 9.7% were categorized this way at Hemet Unified.

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



Source: California Department of Education DataQuest (2018-2019). No data are available for RESD.

³² Physical Fitness Test. (2018). Available here: <https://pftdata.org/files/pft-factsheet.pdf>

³³ Physical Fitness Test Reference Guide. (2020). Available here: https://pftdata.org/files/Reference_Guide.pdf

Sexual Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Data on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are provided by Riverside County Behavioral Health. STDs are among the most common infections. Furthermore, nearly half of STD infections worldwide affect people under the age of 25. STDs are those infections that are spread primarily by sexual conduct, but they can also be spread during child delivery and breastfeeding. Pregnant women with STDs may have an increased risk of low birth weight, miscarriage, and premature delivery.³⁴

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most reported STD in Riverside County. In 2020, the rate of reported cases of chlamydia was approximately 438.0 per 100,000 in Riverside County, which represents a decrease in cases from the previous year (503.5 per 100,000 people in 2019).³⁵ 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.³⁶

Hepatitis C

In 2018, the rate of reported cases for chronic Hepatitis C was approximately 111.6 per 100,000 in Riverside County. Hepatitis C rates countywide have increased 84.0% since 2014.³⁷

³⁴ Riverside County Behavioral Health. (2020). "Sexually Transmitted Infections."

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

³⁵ Riverside University Health System—Public Health (2020).

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation. Communicable Disease Report 2018.

https://www.rivcohealthdata.org/Portals/14/Documents/2018_CD_Rpt_Final_for_Printing.pdf

Syphilis

Syphilis rates have been steadily increasing in Riverside County since 2017. In 2020, the rate of reported cases of syphilis in Riverside County was approximately 18.9 per 100,000 people.³⁸

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 5 that ranks the highest in STD cases is Moreno Valley (97.2 people per 100,000).

Table 11. STD Rates by City & ZIP Code

	ZIP Code	STD Cases	Pop. Estimate	STD Rate per 10k people	Rank
Moreno Valley	92553	747	76,827	97.2	8
Banning	92220	274	32,642	83.9	15
Moreno Valley	92557	432	54,094	79.9	16
Moreno Valley	92551	272	34,524	78.8	17
Moreno Valley	92555	320	42,735	74.9	20
San Jacinto	92583	207	32,295	64.1	24
San Jacinto	92582	122	21,015	58.1	28
Hemet	92544	269	47,799	56.3	30

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

³⁸ 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. According to data from Riverside University Health System, there are approximately 10,337 people in Riverside County living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 242 per 100,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS in Banning, Beaumont, Cabazon, and Calimesa. In Moreno Valley, the rate is 229 per 100,000 people and 207 per 100,000 people in Hemet, San Jacinto, Homeland, And Winchester. None of these rates are higher than the California rate (422 cases per 100,000).³⁹

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



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

³⁹ Riverside University Health System—Public Health, Epidemiology and Program Evaluation (August 2021). *Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in Riverside County, 2020*.

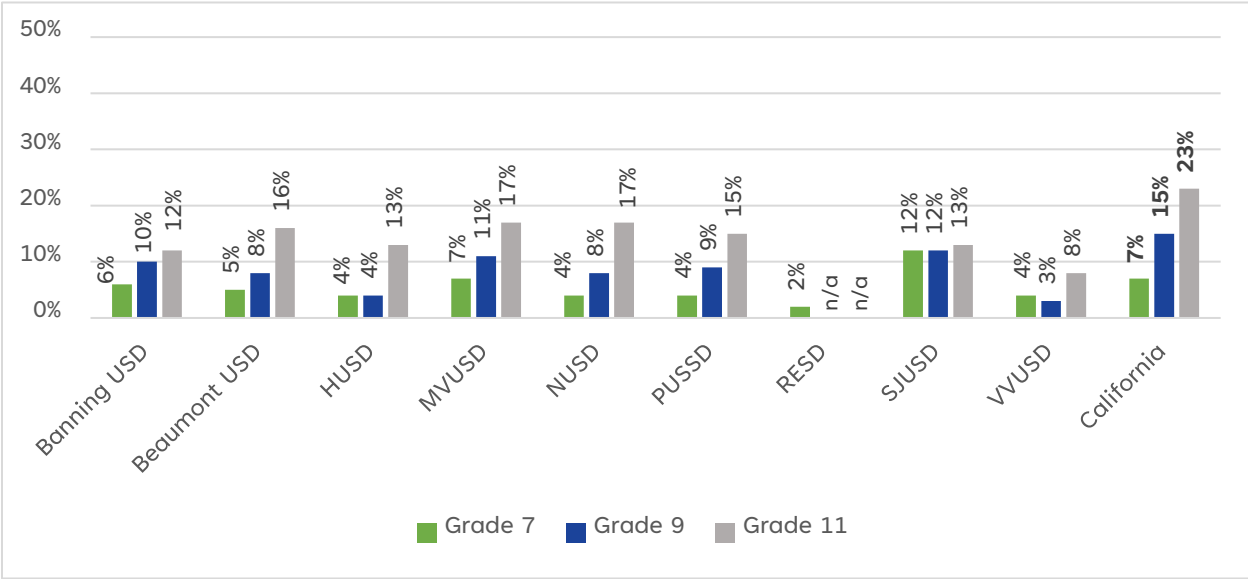
Substance Use

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

Substance Use Among Adolescents

Data on current (in the past 30 days) drug use are provided by the California Healthy Kids Survey. At all school districts except SJUSD alcohol or other drug usage tends to increase with grade level. School districts with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is MVUSD and NUSD, both at 17.0%. The school district with the highest proportion of ninth graders who are current alcohol or other drug users is SJUSD (12.0%). See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

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



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; Banning USD (2020-2021), Beaumont USD (2020-2021), HUSD (2020-2021), MVUSD (2019-2020), NUSD (2020-2021), PUSSD (2020-2021), RESD (2020-2021), SJUSD (2017-2018), Val Verde Unified (2020-2021), California (2017-2019). Grades 9 and 11 are not applicable to RESD.

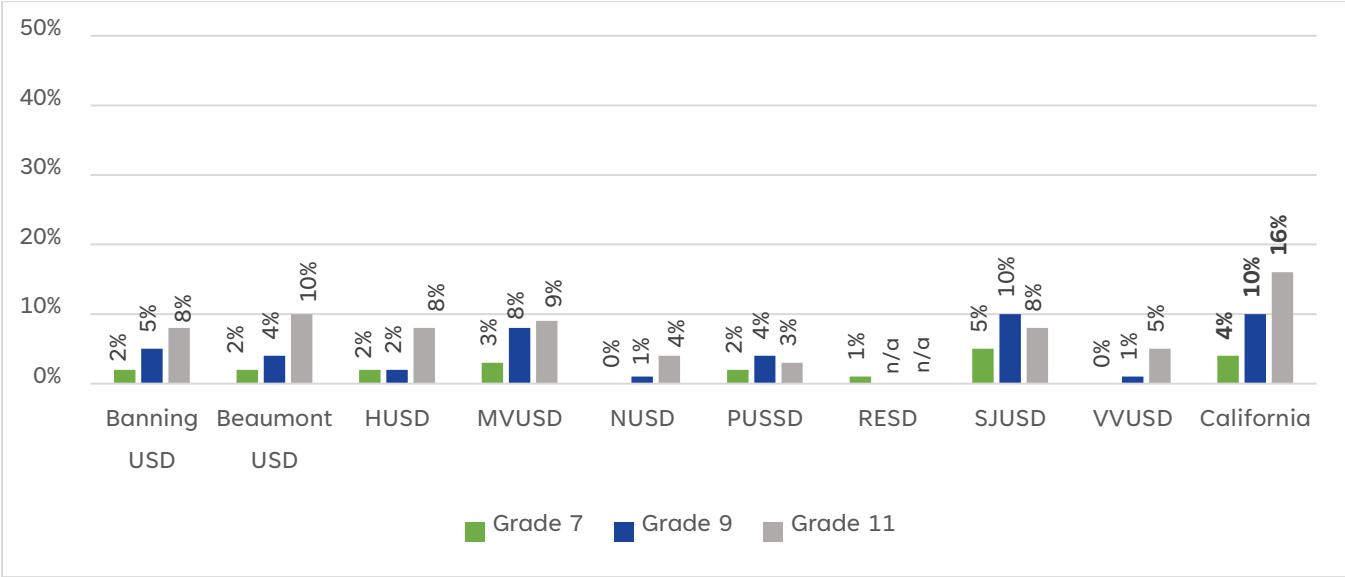
Marijuana Use Among Adolescents

Similar to substance use, all school districts' marijuana usage increases with grade level with the exception of SJUSD. Rates of marijuana use are higher for 9th graders (10.0%) than 11th graders (8.0%) in SJUSD.

The school districts with the highest proportion of 11th graders who are current marijuana users are Beaumont USD (10.0%), MVUSD (9.0%), Banning USD (8.0%), and SJUSD (8.0%). However, when compared to the rate of California (16.0%), all districts rank below the state rate. The school districts with the lowest proportion of 11th graders who are current marijuana users are NUSD (4.0%), PUSSD (3.0%), and VVUSD (5.0%).

The school districts with the highest proportion of 9th graders who are current marijuana users are SJUSD (10.0%) and MVUSD (8.0%) ranking at or below the California rate (10.0%). See the figure below for full details, including comparable California rates.

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

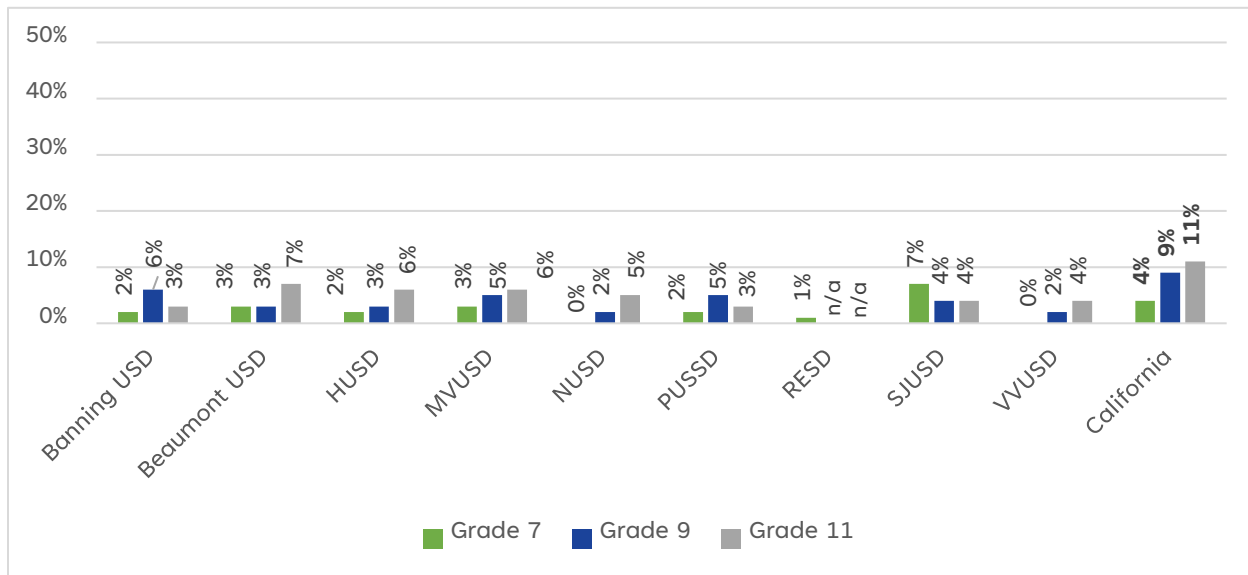


Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; Banning USD (2020-2021), Beaumont USD (2020-2021), HUSD (2020-2021), MVUSD (2019-2020), NUSD (2020-2021), PUSSD (2020-2021), RESD (2020-2021), SJUSD (2017-2018), VVUSD (2020-2021), California (2017-2019). Grades 9 and 11 are not applicable to RESD.

Electronic Cigarette Use Among Adolescents

The California Healthy Kids Survey also offers data on adolescents’ use of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), also known as vapes. 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. The CDC informs that e-cigarettes can contain heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, or cancer-causing agents.⁴⁰ Rates of e-cigarette smoking at local school districts are all below California rates, with the exception of seventh graders at SJUSD (7.0%), compared to the California rate of 4.0%.

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



Source: California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Each district has a different year of data available the most recently available year for each district was utilized; Banning USD (2020-2021), Beaumont USD (2020-2021), HUSD (2020-2021), MVUSD (2019-2020), NUSD (2020-2021), PUSSD (2020-2021), RESD (2020-2021), SJUSD (2017-2018), VVUSD (2020-2021), California (2017-2019). Grades 9 and 11 are not applicable to RESD.

⁴⁰ 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

First 5 Riverside County 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 5. However, there is an FRC located in the nearby city of Perris that supports residents from multiple districts, including District 5. As such, the data presented in this section is for the Perris FRC.

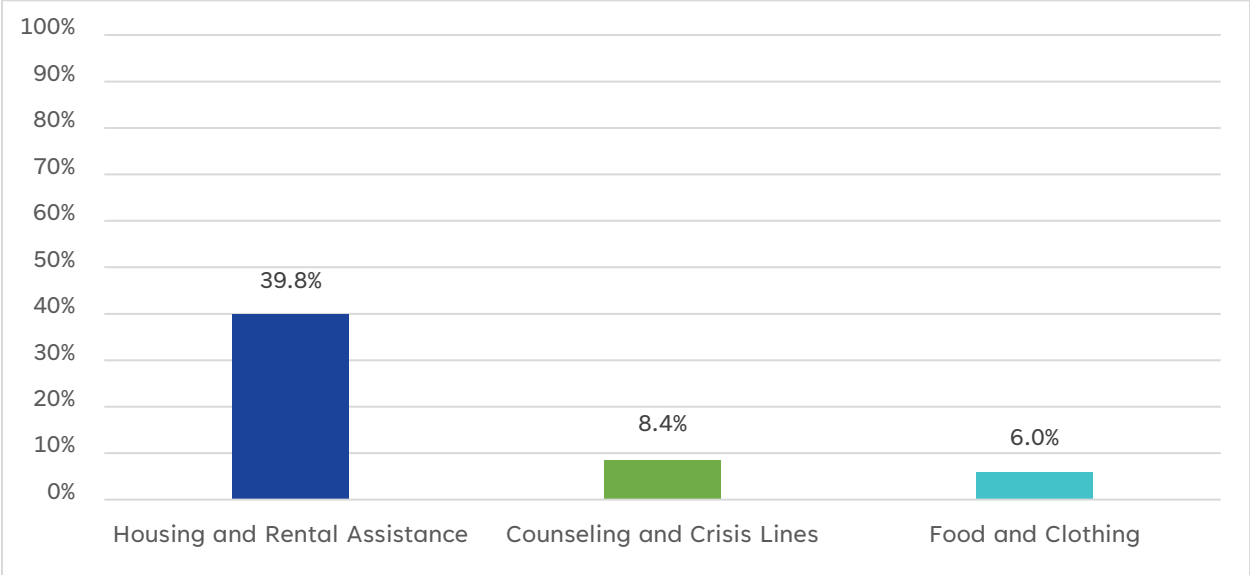
The data presented here represents approximately 3 ½ months of data. Specifically, the data collection time frame runs from March 9, 2021 (when the Perris FRC started logging client data into the Apricot updated database) to June 20, 2021 (the end of the fiscal year).

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.

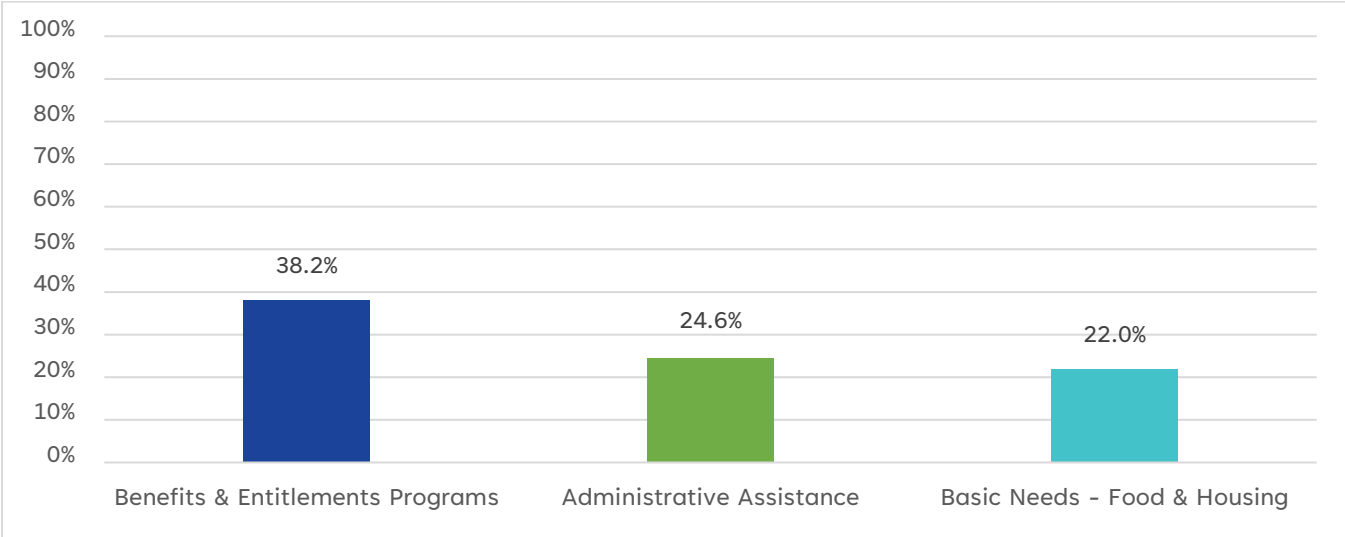
Referrals were made to various local organizations. For the Perris FRC, the top referred organizations were Community Action Partnership (20.0% of all referrals), City of Perris Housing Authority (4.1%), United Way — United Lift Program (3.8%), Project T.O.U.C.H. (3.1%), The Wylie Center (3.1%), and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

Family Resource Center Services

First 5 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 5, located in northern Riverside County, includes six cities and five unincorporated communities. Nearly a half of a million people call this area home, with a large portion of people living in Moreno Valley or Hemet. When examined more closely, District 5 reveals a diverse population: roughly half are Hispanic, with a fairly high portion of Black/African Americans (particularly in Moreno Valley).

Approximately 12.8% of adults in District 3 do not have health insurance, however the rate is higher for Moreno Valley (14.8%) and Banning (14.0%). Furthermore, Hemet has a high proportion of their child population without health insurance.

The school districts in the region are generally perceived as safe. That said, there is a high rate of school suspensions at PUSSD. In looking at reasons for suspensions at PUSSD, there is a high rate of illicit drug-related suspensions (28.9% at PUSSD compared to 15.6% at District 5).

The college-going rates throughout District 5 are all below the averages for the county and for the state. Cabazon has the lowest percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher (8.1%), which is also the region with the highest proportion of Native Americans. The educational attainment of Cabazon residents is certainly an area worth exploring more closely, include the causes, impact, and implications.

District 5's unemployment rate is roughly the same as the county, but is particularly high in the regions of Hemet, Banning, and San Jacinto; thus, some areas need more employment support than others.

The city of Banning experiences not only high rates of unemployment but also high rates of housing cost burden, high crime rates, high STD rates, and a high rate of residents without internet access.

All of these metrics illustrate that District 5 is a region that compares similarly to the county as a whole, but there are certain pockets of the region that fall far below average and reveal areas with high needs and present an opportunity to strengthen supports and services.

For questions or concerns please contact First 5 or HARC:

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Appendix 1. Population Size and Expected by City/CDP

City/CDP	2020 Total Population	2021 total Population	2026 Predicted Population	2021-2026 Annual Growth Rate
Banning	30,276	30,352	31,718	0.90%
Beaumont	48,272	51,994	55,972	1.53%
Cabazon	2,271	2,816	2,979	1.16%
Calimesa	9,156	9,987	10,781	1.59%
Cherry Valley	8,026	6,105	6,590	1.59%
Hemet	84,686	86,733	90,636	0.90%
Lakeview	2,452	2,163	2,216	0.49%
Moreno Valley	208,751	207,502	216,528	0.87%
Nuevo	6,999	6,963	7,200	0.68%
San Jacinto	48,786	51,504	54,594	1.20%
Valle Vista	19,072	15,444	15,946	0.65%
Whitewater	1,166	1,010	1,085	1.48%
District 5 Total	469,913	472,573	496,245	0.98%

Source: Esri Data Analyst which uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey (2021). 2019 total population data from American Community Survey – Five Year Estimates. (2016-2020).

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

City/CDP	Spanish	Other Indo-European Languages	Asian and Pacific Island Languages	Other Languages
Banning	33.5%	2.5%	2.9%	0.5%
Beaumont	23.9%	1.8%	5.7%	1.1%
Cabazon	31.5%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Calimesa	9.3%	1.3%	2.5%	0.1%
Cherry Valley	12.4%	3.0%	2.1%	0.1%
Hemet	29.0%	0.8%	1.8%	0.9%
Lakeview	77.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Moreno Valley	44.0%	1.0%	3.7%	0.9%
Nuevo	44.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
San Jacinto	39.8%	0.9%	2.2%	0.3%
Valle Vista	21.4%	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%
Whitewater	21.5%	0.4%	3.0%	0.0%
District 5 Total	36.0%	1.0%	2.9%	0.8%
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
Banning	90.1%	9.9%
Beaumont	93.6%	6.4%
Cabazon	90.0%	10.0%
Calimesa	97.3%	2.7%
Cherry Valley	96.5%	3.5%
Hemet	92.1%	7.9%
Lakeview	76.5%	23.5%
Moreno Valley	87.4%	12.6%
Nuevo	85.8%	14.2%
San Jacinto	90.7%	9.3%
Valle Vista	95.8%	4.2%
Whitewater	89.6%	10.4%
District 5 Total	90.0%	10.0%
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
Banning	14.0%	86.0%
Beaumont	7.6%	92.4%
Cabazon	3.3%	96.7%
Calimesa	8.1%	91.9%
Cherry Valley	8.8%	91.2%
Hemet	11.1%	88.9%
Lakeview	9.3%	90.7%
Moreno Valley	14.5%	85.5%
Nuevo	10.4%	89.6%
San Jacinto	14.0%	86.0%
Valle Vista	13.0%	87.0%
Whitewater	8.2%	91.8%
District 5 Total	12.8%	87.2%
Comparison: Riverside County	14.0%	87.7%
Comparison: California	11.4%	89.8%
Comparison: United States	14.0%	87.7%

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

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

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Banning	0.2%	99.8%
Beaumont	1.6%	98.4%
Cabazon	0%	100%
Calimesa	0%	100%
Cherry Valley	0.9%	99.1%
Hemet	0.9%	99.1%
Lakeview	0%	100%
Moreno Valley	2.2%	97.8%
Nuevo	0%	100%
San Jacinto	1.6%	98.4%
Valle Vista	0%	100%
Whitewater	0%	100%
District 5 Total	1.2%	98.8%
Comparison: Riverside County	1.2%	98.8%
Comparison: California	1.1%	98.9%
Comparison: United States	0.8%	99.2%

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

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

City/CDP	Uninsured	Insured
Banning	3.5%	96.5%
Beaumont	3.6%	96.4%
Cabazon	7.5%	92.5%
Calimesa	0.3%	99.7%
Cherry Valley	4.4%	95.6%
Hemet	6.7%	93.3%
Lakeview	2.7%	97.3%
Moreno Valley	5.1%	94.9%
Nuevo	4.0%	96.0%
San Jacinto	5.7%	94.3%
Valle Vista	3.1%	96.9%
Whitewater	0%	100%
District 5 Total	5.0%	95.0%
Comparison: Riverside County	4.3%	95.9%
Comparison: California	3.4%	96.7%
Comparison: 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's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Banning	19.3%	29.4%	25.2%	9.7%	9.8%	6.6%
Beaumont	11.3%	25.4%	26.0%	11.4%	17.0%	8.9%
Cabazon	29.4%	38.2%	19.6%	4.7%	8.1%	0%
Calimesa	10.6%	30.4%	24.9%	12.6%	17.8%	3.7%
Cherry Valley	10.1%	33.2%	30.6%	6.9%	11.1%	8.1%
Hemet	19.6%	30.2%	27.7%	8.8%	8.8%	4.9%
Lakeview	38.3%	30.1%	12.7%	4.7%	8.2%	6.0%
Moreno Valley	22.0%	29.0%	24.0%	8.0%	11.4%	5.7%
Nuevo	22.8%	31.4%	20.5%	9.2%	10.6%	5.5%
San Jacinto	21.1%	30.5%	27.0%	7.8%	9.2%	4.3%
Valle Vista	18.1%	30.8%	27.9%	7.8%	8.7%	6.8%
Whitewater	28.0%	25.8%	17.1%	8.8%	8.5%	11.9%
District 5 Total	19.7%	29.3%	25.4%	8.6%	11.1%	5.8%
Comparison: Riverside County	17.3%	26.7%	24.6%	8.3%	14.9%	8.3%
Comparison: California	16.1%	20.4%	20.9%	8.0%	21.6%	13.1%
Comparison: United States	11.5%	26.7%	20.3%	8.6%	20.2%	12.7%

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

Appendix 8. Park Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Percentage of Residents Within a 10-minute Walk of a Park
Banning	45.0%
Beaumont	52.0%
Calimesa	9.0%
Cherry Valley	35.0%
Hemet	34.0%
Lakeview	13.0%
Moreno Valley	50.0%
Nuevo	0.0%
San Jacinto	79.0%
Valle Vista	30.0%

Source: The Trust for Public Land (2022).

Appendix 9. Unemployment Rate by City/CDP

City/CDP	Unemployment Rate		
	2018	2019	2020
Banning	5.1%	5.0%	12.2%
Beaumont	3.3%	3.3%	8.6%
Cabazon	3.7%	3.5%	4.8%
Calimesa	4.4%	4.2%	8.1%
Cherry Valley	2.7%	2.5%	6.8%
Hemet	6.1%	5.7%	13.0%
Lakeview	4.8%	4.5%	6.6%
Moreno Valley	4.6%	4.3%	10.4%
Nuevo	4.2%	4.0%	9.0%
San Jacinto	5.3%	5.1%	12.0%
Valle Vista	4.8%	4.5%	11.1%
District 5 Total (for cities/CDPs listed above)	4.8%	4.5%	10.7%
Comparison: Riverside County	4.5%	4.2%	9.9%
Comparison: California	4.3%	4.2%	10.1%

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

Appendix 10. People in Poverty by City/CDP

City/CDP	People in Poverty	Median Household Income
Banning	18.9%	\$43,442
Beaumont	9.4%	\$88,932
Cabazon	17.5%	\$44,615
Calimesa	9.7%	\$61,671
Cherry Valley	18.5%	\$70,471
Hemet	17.8%	\$43,152
Lakeview	25.0%	\$72,679
Moreno Valley	14.0%	\$70,385
Nuevo	11.7%	\$81,379
San Jacinto	16.6%	\$56,933
Valle Vista	16.8%	\$55,625
Whitewater	18.1%	\$46,875
District 5 Total	15.0%	-
Comparison: Riverside County	12.5%	\$67,005
Comparison: California	12.6%	\$75,235
Comparison United States	12.8%	\$62,843

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

Appendix 11. Children in Poverty by City/CDP

City/CDP	Children in Poverty (under 18 years old)
Banning	33.1%
Beaumont	9.7%
Cabazon	10.2%
Calimesa	3.6%
Cherry Valley	32.9%
Hemet	23.9%
Lakeview	32.8%
Moreno Valley	20.5%
Nuevo	15.8%
San Jacinto	21.6%
Valle Vista	22.7%
Whitewater	27.5%
District 5 Total	20.6%
Comparison: Riverside County	16.2%
Comparison: California	16.8%
Comparison United States	17.5%

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

Appendix 12. Internet Access by City/CDP

City/CDP	Have Internet Subscription	Without Internet Subscription
Banning	78.4%	21.6%
Beaumont	92.0%	8.0%
Cabazon	82.7%	17.3%
Calimesa	88.3%	11.7%
Cherry Valley	83.7%	16.3%
Hemet	82.8%	17.2%
Lakeview	79.0%	21.0%
Moreno Valley	92.2%	7.8%
Nuevo	91.1%	8.9%
San Jacinto	87.1%	12.9%
Valle Vista	86.7%	13.3%
Whitewater	88.5%	11.5%
District 5 Total	87.9%	12.1%
Comparison: Riverside County	89.5%	10.5%
Comparison: California	89.1%	10.9%
Comparison: United States	85.5%	14.5%

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

Appendix 13. Smartphone Ownership by City/CDP

City/CDP	Has a Smartphone	Does Not Have a Smartphone
Banning	73.7%	26.3%
Beaumont	91.8%	8.2%
Cabazon	88.3%	11.7%
Calimesa	80.7%	19.3%
Cherry Valley	75.6%	24.4%
Hemet	78.6%	21.4%
Lakeview	91.7%	8.3%
Moreno Valley	92.3%	7.7%
Nuevo	92.5%	7.5%
San Jacinto	85.1%	14.9%
Valle Vista	80.3%	19.7%
Whitewater	77.0%	23.0%
District 5 Total	85.9%	14.1%
Comparison: Riverside County	87.2%	12.8%
Comparison: California	87.9%	12.1%
Comparison: United States	83.7%	16.3%

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

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

City/CDP	Renters	Homeowners	Combined
Banning	65.8%	49.1%	57.2%
Beaumont	48.3%	32.4%	36.2%
Cabazon CDP	53.2%	42.7%	48.7%
Calimesa	50.9%	35.2%	39.1%
Cherry Valley CDP	57.9%	32.8%	39.9%
Hemet	61.1%	47.5%	54.9%
Lakeview CDP	83.8%	21.8%	46.7%
Moreno Valley	61.3%	37.2%	47.4%
Nuevo CDP	40.9%	39.3%	39.8%
San Jacinto	61.0%	40.8%	48.9%
Valle Vista CDP	47.8%	38.1%	41.4%
Whitewater CDP	85.9%	68.2%	73.7%
District 5 Total	60.1%	39.1%	47.9%
Comparison: Riverside County	58.4%	39.4%	46.9%
Comparison: California	54.2%	38.1%	46.5%
Comparison: United States	49.1%	27.4%	37.2%

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

Appendix 15. Substandard Housing by City/CDP

City/CDP	Lacking Plumbing Facilities	Lacking Kitchen Facilities
Banning	0.5%	1.1%
Beaumont	0.1%	0.2%
Cabazon CDP	0.0%	0.0%
Calimesa	0.0%	0.0%
Cherry Valley CDP	0.0%	0.4%
Hemet	0.5%	1.5%
Lakeview CDP	3.8%	0.0%
Moreno Valley	0.2%	0.5%
Nuevo CDP	0.0%	0.0%
San Jacinto	0.7%	0.9%
Valle Vista CDP	0.0%	0.2%
Whitewater CDP	0.0%	0.0%
District 5 Total	0.3%	0.7%
Comparison: Riverside County	0.3%	0.8%
Comparison: California	0.4%	1.2%
Comparison United States	0.4%	0.8%

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

Appendix 16. Number of Vehicles by City/CDP

City/CDP	No Vehicle	1 Vehicle	2 Vehicles	3 or More Vehicles
Banning	8.0%	42.2%	31.5%	18.3%
Beaumont	2.6%	23.9%	39.5%	34.1%
Cabazon	10.6%	18.1%	35.3%	36.1%
Calimesa	3.3%	28.1%	42.9%	25.7%
Cherry Valley	5.9%	34.0%	23.7%	36.5%
Hemet	8.0%	39.2%	33.9%	18.8%
Lakeview	1.6%	1.8%	48.7%	47.9%
Moreno Valley	3.1%	20.5%	35.5%	40.9%
Nuevo	2.2%	10.3%	35.6%	51.9%
San Jacinto	6.4%	27.5%	30.4%	35.7%
Valle Vista	3.4%	29.8%	40.6%	26.2%
Whitewater	2.7%	34.1%	32.3%	30.8%
District 5 Total	4.1%	27.2%	36.8%	31.9%
Comparison: Riverside County	4.0%	27.0%	37.1%	31.9%
Comparison: 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
Banning	176
Beaumont	46
Cabazon	56
Calimesa	99
Cherry Valley	70
Hemet	49
Lakeview	99
Moreno Valley	69
Nuevo	47
San Jacinto	106
Valle Vista	90
Whitewater	36

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)
Banning	438.13	78.6
Banning	441.01	77.9
Banning	441.02	77.6
Banning	441.03	76.6
Banning	441.04	78.5
Banning	442.00	73
Banning	443.00	78.6
Beaumont	438.07	78.6
Beaumont	438.09	80
Beaumont	438.10	81.4
Beaumont	438.12	-
Beaumont	438.18	78.1
Beaumont	438.20	82.5
Beaumont	438.21	79
Beaumont	439.00	76.1
Beaumont	440.00	75.9
Calimesa	438.02	74.1
Calimesa	438.11	80.4
Calimesa	438.14	-
Calimesa	438.23	79.8
Hemet	427.23	75.3
Hemet	433.04	81.1
Hemet	433.06	78.9
Hemet	433.07	74.7
Hemet	433.08	75.9
Hemet	433.09	70.8
Hemet	433.10	71.7
Hemet	433.11	74.3
Hemet	433.12	74.7
Hemet	433.13	72.6
Hemet	433.14	75
Hemet	433.15	79.5

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Hemet	433.16	78.9
Hemet	433.17	79.2
Hemet	434.01	73.2
Hemet	434.03	74.2
Hemet	434.04	74.9
Hemet	434.05	75.9
Hemet	435.03	71.4
Hemet	435.04	81.1
Hemet	435.05	73.5
Hemet	435.07	73.2
Hemet	437.01	72.9
Hemet	437.02	75.9
Hemet	437.03	74.4
Moreno Valley	422.12	77.7
Moreno Valley	422.14	78.9
Moreno Valley	424.01	78.6
Moreno Valley	424.02	79.2
Moreno Valley	424.03	84
Moreno Valley	424.04	75
Moreno Valley	424.05	79.6
Moreno Valley	424.06	77.5
Moreno Valley	424.07	76.6
Moreno Valley	424.08	81.3
Moreno Valley	424.09	79.1
Moreno Valley	424.10	80.7
Moreno Valley	424.11	80.5
Moreno Valley	424.12	83.3
Moreno Valley	425.05	76.3
Moreno Valley	425.06	77.9
Moreno Valley	425.07	78.3
Moreno Valley	425.08	-
Moreno Valley	425.09	81.3
Moreno Valley	425.10	75.3

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Moreno Valley	425.11	75.1
Moreno Valley	425.12	75.6
Moreno Valley	425.13	80.8
Moreno Valley	425.14	75.4
Moreno Valley	425.15	79.8
Moreno Valley	425.16	73.6
Moreno Valley	425.17	74.2
Moreno Valley	425.18	76.8
Moreno Valley	425.19	74.4
Moreno Valley	425.20	75
Moreno Valley	425.21	75.3
Moreno Valley	426.21	79.5
Moreno Valley	426.22	-
Moreno Valley	426.24	77.4
Moreno Valley	438.22	82
Moreno Valley	468.00	82
Moreno Valley	483.00	-
Moreno Valley	487.00	79.8
Moreno Valley	488.00	77
Moreno Valley	489.01	77.4
Moreno Valley	489.02	76
Moreno Valley	490.00	82.5
Moreno Valley	511.00	79.2
Nuevo	427.19	82.5
Nuevo	427.44	78.6
Nuevo	427.45	79.6
San Jacinto	415.00	76.1
San Jacinto	435.06	76.9
San Jacinto	435.08	74.2
San Jacinto	435.09	75.7
San Jacinto	435.12	77.8
San Jacinto	435.13	76.5
San Jacinto	435.17	82.8

Nearest City	Census Tract	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
San Jacinto	436.01	70.5
San Jacinto	436.02	75.9
San Jacinto	513.00	81
Whitewater	445.21	75.6
District 5 Average	-	77.4
Comparison: Riverside County average	-	79.0
Comparison: California estimate	-	81.3
Comparison: United States average	-	78.7

Source: Tejada-Vera B, Bastian B, Arias E, Escobedo LA., Salant B, Life Expectancy Estimates by U.S. Census Tract, 2010-2015. National Center for Health Statistics. (2020). Available here: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/life-expectancy/>. HARC averaged the census tract data to create averages for District 3, Riverside County, and national geographies. California is the only geography beyond Census Tracts with an estimate for life expectancy.

Appendix 19. Preterm Births by City/CDP

City/CDP	Number of Preterm Births	Number of Total Births	Percent of Births that are Preterm
Banning	26	322	8.1%
Beaumont	55	601	9.2%
Calimesa	14	91	15.4%
Hemet	90	1,090	8.3%
Moreno Valley	250	2,780	9.0%
San Jacinto	69	753	9.2%
District 5 Total	504	5,637	8.9%

Source. Riverside County Public Health (2019). Note that for District 5, not all cities have preterm birth data available due to low sample sizes.

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

City/CDP	Number of Households Receiving SNAP	Percent of Households Receiving SNAP
Banning	1,519	13.6%
Beaumont	1,418	9.9%
Cabazon	127	17.0%
Calimesa	272	8.3%
Hemet	4,945	17.3%
Lakeview	46	9.3%
Moreno Valley	6,570	12.7%
Nuevo	96	5.4%
San Jacinto	2,188	16.8%
Valle Vista	742	12.1%
Whitewater	63	19.0%
District 5 Total	17,986	13.7%
Comparison: Riverside County	68,058	9.2%
Comparison: California	1,183,873	9.0%
Comparison: United States	13,892,407	11.4%

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

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

City/CDP	Number of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent of Households with Children Under 18 Receiving SNAP Benefits
Banning	1,009	66.4%
Beaumont	970	68.4%
Cabazon	51	40.2%
Calimesa	156	57.4%
Hemet	2,762	55.9%
Lakeview	46	100.0%
Moreno Valley	4,721	71.9%
Nuevo	96	100.0%
San Jacinto	1,331	60.8%
Valle Vista	429	57.8%
Whitewater	44	69.8%
District 5 Total	11,615	64.6%
Comparison: Riverside County	42,847	63.0%
Comparison: California	714,636	60.4%
Comparison: United States	6,836,559	49.2%

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

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

City/CDP	Percent of Adults Who Walked at Least 150 Minutes in Past Week
Banning	36.9%
Beaumont	36.5%
Calimesa	36.8%
Cherry Valley	36.0%
Hemet	35.1%
Moreno Valley	34.8%
Nuevo	34.1%
San Jacinto	35.3%
Valle Vista	36.2%
District 5 Total	-
Comparison: Riverside County	36.9%
Comparison: California	38.9%

Source: CHIS Neighborhood Edition (2016).