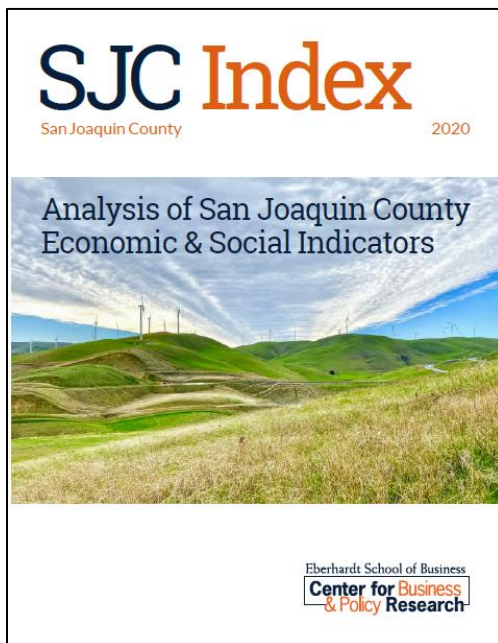


STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: San Joaquin County Index

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Information

SUMMARY:



The San Joaquin Index presents social, demographic and economic indicators as they were in late 2019 and thus provides a snapshot of the state and progress of San Joaquin County prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the indicators affected by the pandemic will return to pre-pandemic levels while others will reflect permanent changes. The Center for Business and Policy Research (CBPR) will give a webinar on conditions existing in 2019, the subsequent impacts of COVID-19 and recovery prospects.

The Index covers estimates and data at the county and sub-regional level and compares these estimates and data with those of other counties, regions, and the entire state and nation. CBPR has divided their research into three major categories: The Economy, People and Society, and As a Place.

The webinar conducted by CBPR staff will be on December 9, 2020, at noon. The following is a sample of findings that CBPR staff will cover during their webinar.

Economy

- San Joaquin county's employment rate dropped from 17 percent in 2010 to 6 percent in 2019.
- The transportation and warehousing sectors have dominated employment growth.
- Real net income from agriculture declined from \$1.1 billion in 2014 to \$263 million in 2018.

People and Society

- Population growth in the County continues to exceed that of the entire state with the southwestern portion of the County experience the highest growth rates. However, San Joaquin county's growth rate during 2010-2019 period was among the lowest ever.
- The County's birthrate has declined 27 percent during the 2007 -2018 period.

- High school graduation rates in the County has risen from 71 percent in 2010 to nearly 84 percent in 2019.
- The per capita felony arrest rates have declined from over 1,600 per 100,000 residents to less than 1,000 per 100,000 residents in 2019.

As a Place

- Housing prices have increased since 2012 but remain below pre-recession levels.
- Annual ridership of the Altamont Corridor Express (ACE) has increased from 677,000 in 2010 to 1,506,000 in 2019.
- In 2018, nearly 60,000 county residents commute to the Bay Area.
- County residents have higher mortality rates in nearly all categories compared to the rest of the state.

RECOMMENDATION:

Information

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ATTACHMENTS

- A. San Joaquin Index

Prepared by: Tim Kohaya, Senior Regional Planner