

Winter 2016 Key Indicator Food Systems

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2016 Key Indicator: Food Systems



California Food Policy Highlights

AB 551: Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act

In 2014, California passed AB 551 enabling land-owners in metropolitan areas to use underutilized land for agricultural use for a minimum of five years in return for tax incentives. Before the law may be implemented, cities and counties must create urban agriculture incentive zones. This bill is intended to promote urban farms, which increase access to fresh produce and reduce urban blight.

AB 226: Retail Food Safety: Fisherman's Market

Current food safety laws restrict the ability of fishermen to sell directly to consumers. AB 226 sets guidelines for the establishment of nonpermanent fisherman's markets where fresh fish can be cleaned and sold by fishermen. These markets will follow established food and safety requirements and require permit holders to be California licensed commercial fisherman or California-registered aquaculturists.

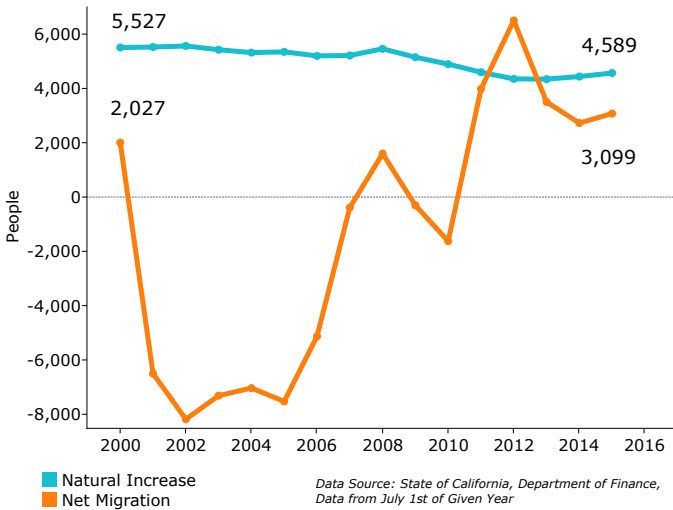
AB 1045: Organic Waste Composting

AB 1045 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to collaborate with the State Resources Control Board, State Air Resources Board and Department of Food and Agriculture to implement policies to divert organic waste from landfills. The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least five metric tons per year by processing and distributing compost. The environmental benefits of organic compost used as a soil amendment and fertilizer include soil-carbon sequestration, enhanced water quality, erosion control, energy and water conservation in the irrigation process, and decreased reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.

Learn more about food policy on sustainableanmateo.org

Population

Drivers of Population Change, San Mateo County, 2000-2015



San Mateo County's population was 753,123 in 2015, an increase of 7,488 over the prior year. The population is projected to increase to 874,626 by 2040.

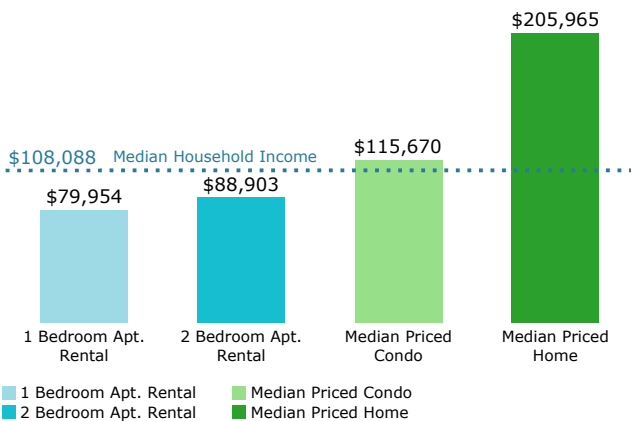
Median age in 2014 was 39.4, compared to the state median age of 36.

Natural increase = births minus deaths

Net migration = residents moving in minus residents moving out

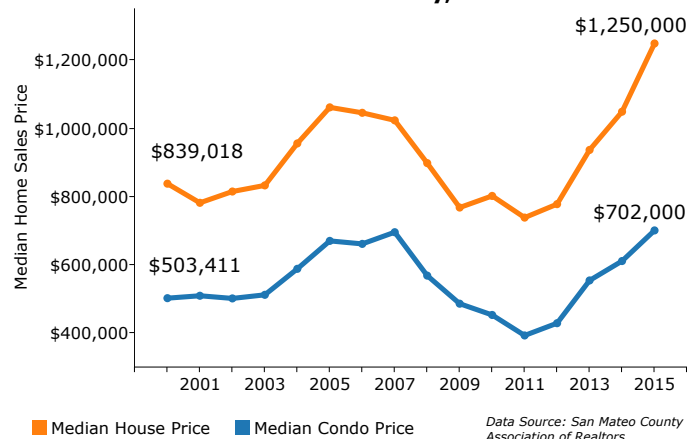
Housing

Household Income Needed for Annual Housing Costs, San Mateo County, 2014



The household income needed for a median-priced home rose from \$153,559 in 2013 to \$205,965 in 2014, a 34% increase.

Median Home Sales Price, San Mateo County, 2000-2015

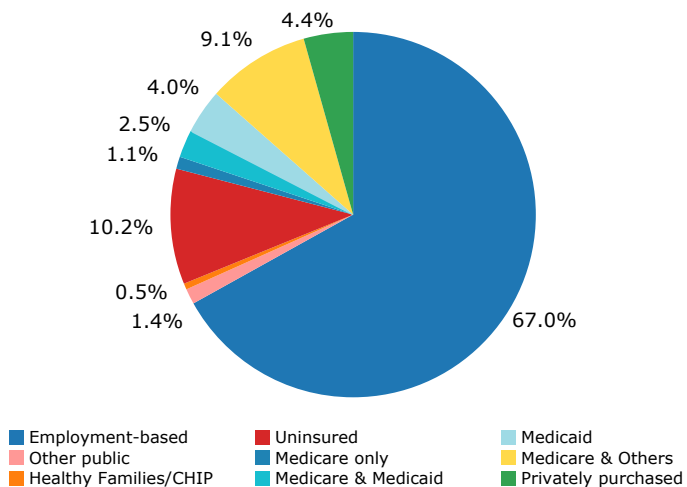


San Mateo County's **median house price** increased by 19% in 2015.

Median sales prices have increased by 82% and 92% for homes and condominiums, respectively, since a 15-year low in 2011.

Community Health

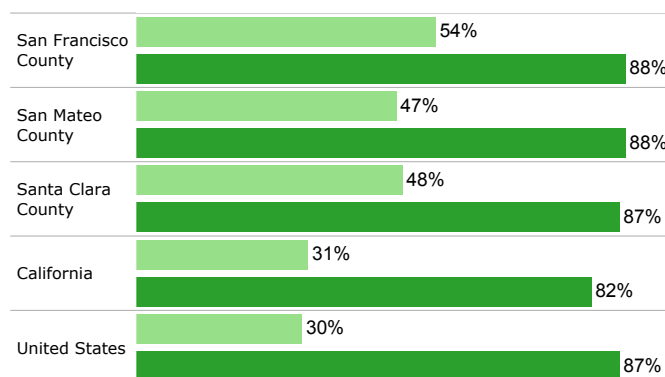
Health Insurance Status, San Mateo County, 2014



Data Source: California Health Interview Survey 2014

Economy

Workforce Educational Attainment, 2014



Legend:
■ Percent of Adults 25+ with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
■ Percent of Adults 25+ with High School Diploma or Higher

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

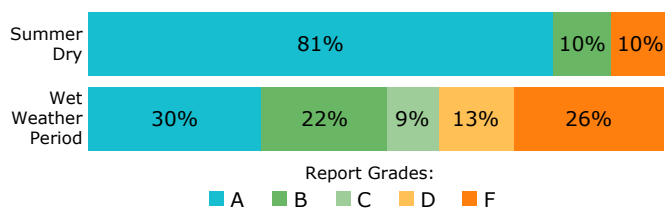
Environment

Percent of Monitored Days with Good Air Quality, 2006-2015



Data Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Beach Report Card, San Mateo County, 2014-2015



Data Source: Heal the Bay's 2014-2015 Annual Beach Report Card
 *State AB411 monitoring April thru October. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Six air quality pollutants are measured: ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead (Pb).

The annual beach report card assigns letter grades based upon water quality, which represent health conditions for beachgoers.

- The better the grade a beach receives, the lower the risk of contracting an illness from water recreation at that location.
- Stormwater runoff, carrying untreated contaminants like motor oil, animal waste, pesticides, and sometimes sewage directly from our streets to our beaches, is the largest source of pollution in our waterways.

