Winter 2016 Key Indicator
Food Systems

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**AB 551: Urban Agriculture Incentive Zones Act**
In 2014, California passed AB 551 enabling landowners 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 sustainablesanmateo.org
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

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

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.

See more population projections on sustainablesanmateo.org
Indicators Updates

Community Health

Health Insurance Status, San Mateo County, 2014

- Employment-based
- Uninsured
- Other public
- Medicare only
- Healthy Families/CHIP
- Medicare & Others
- Medicare & Medicaid
- Privately purchased

Data Source: California Health Interview Survey 2014

Environment

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

- San Francisco
- San Mateo
- Santa Clara

Data Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Economy

Workforce Educational Attainment, 2014

- San Francisco County
- San Mateo County
- Santa Clara County
- California
- United States

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

Environment


- Summer Dry
- Wet Weather Period

Report Grades:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- F

Data Source: Heal the Bay’s 2014-2015 Annual Beach Report Card
*State AB911 monitoring April thru October. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

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.

Six air quality pollutants are measured: ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM₂.₅), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead (Pb).

See more on sustainablesanmateo.org