



COUNTY OF SAN MATEO 2013 - 2015 PROFILE





Fast Facts

FOUNDED: April 19, 1856

SIZE: 455 square miles of land; 292 square miles of water

INCORPORATED CITIES: 20

COASTLINE: 57.7 miles

ELEVATION: Sea level to 2,629 feet (near Long Ridge Road, La Honda)

POPULATION: 739,311¹

NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS: 271,333²

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.1 percent (October 2013)³

PER CAPITA INCOME: \$45,346⁴

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$87,633⁵

ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY: \$156 billion in 2013⁶

TAXABLE SALES: \$13.02 billion in 2011⁷

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: \$140 million in 2012⁸

San Mateo County Overview

SAN MATEO COUNTY IS LOCATED IN THE BAY AREA and is bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west and San Francisco Bay to the east. The County was formed in April 1856 out of the southern portion of then-San Francisco County.

Within its 455 square miles San Mateo County is home to some of the most spectacular and varied geography in the United States. It includes redwood forests, rolling hills, farmland, tidal marshes, creeks and beaches.

The County is known for its mild climate and scenic vistas. No matter the starting point, a 20-minute drive can take a visitor to a vista point with a commanding view of the Bay or Pacific, a mossy forest or a shady park or preserve.

San Mateo County has long been a center for innovation. It is home to numerous colleges and research parks and is within the "golden triangle" of three of the top research institutions in the world: Stanford University, the University of California at San Francisco and the University of California at Berkeley. Today, San Mateo County's bioscience, computer software, green technology, hospitality, financial management, health care and transportation companies are industry leaders. Over the past decade companies that are transforming how we communicate and share information through social media have moved in, stretching the boundary of Silicon Valley ever northward.

As in all counties in California, San Mateo County government plays a dual role that differs from cities.

Cities generally provide basic services such as police and fire protection, sanitation, recreation programs, planning, street repair and building inspection. There are 20 cities within San Mateo County, each governed by its own city council.

As subdivisions of the state, counties provide a vast array of services for all residents. These include social services, public health protection, housing programs, property tax assessments, tax collection, elections and public safety. Counties also provide basic city-style services for residents who live in an unincorporated area, not a city.

San Mateo County voters elect five supervisors to oversee County government operations.

History

MEMBERS OF A SPANISH EXPLORATION TEAM IN 1769 WERE the first Europeans to set foot on what is now San Mateo County. Led by Gaspar de Portola, the team was also the first to discover San Francisco Bay, spotting it from a hill now called Sweeney Ridge between San Bruno and Pacifica.

The Spanish found the Peninsula inhabited by up to 2,400 Native Americans called the Ohlone. The Spanish developed a pathway

County Profile

Our Mission

SAN MATEO COUNTY GOVERNMENT protects and enhances the health, safety, welfare and natural resources of the community, and provides quality services that benefit and enrich the lives of the people of this community.

We are committed to:

- The highest standards of public service;
- A common vision of responsiveness;
- The highest standards of ethical conduct;
- Treating people with respect and dignity.





linking missions along the California coast. This pathway grew into El Camino Real, or The King's Highway, and played a central role in shaping the development of the region.

Spain ruled California until Mexico assumed control in 1821. The Mexican government granted large tracts of land to private owners to encourage settlement. The names of some of the ranchos from this period can still be seen in modern San Mateo County, including Buri Buri, Pulgas, San Gregorio, San Pedro and Pescadero.

California came under the control of the United States following hostilities with Mexico. The discovery of gold in the Sierra foothills brought a wave of settlers and statehood to California in 1849. The Peninsula's redwoods helped to build booming San Francisco while the region's fishing and cattle industries helped to feed the growing population.

The Birth of San Mateo County

When California achieved statehood, most of modern San Mateo County was within San Francisco County. But in 1856 the southern portion of San Francisco County was separated to form San Mateo County as part of the effort to reform San Francisco's corrupt government. More territory was added in 1868 from Santa Cruz County.

By 1864 daily trains were running along the Peninsula from San Francisco to San Jose. During this period wealthy businessmen from throughout the West started to buy large tracts of land upon which to build estates.

These include William Ralston, Alvinza Hayward, Harriet Pullman Carolan, James Flood and William Bourn. While most are now gone — Hayward's burned and Flood's was torn down — a few still survive. Ralston Hall stands at Notre Dame de Namur University in Belmont, the Carolands Mansion in Hillsborough remains one of the largest residences in the United States and Bourn's mansion near Woodside, Filoli, is open to the public for tours.

Cities began to take shape along the railroad line and across the Peninsula. Redwood City, the county seat, incorporated in 1867. The next to incorporate was San Mateo in 1894. The new century brought a wave of efforts to create new cities such as South San Francisco, San Bruno and Daly City.

Logging, farming, meat packing, ship building, salt production and cement works fueled the local economy. Meanwhile, the Spring Valley Water Company was busy acquiring what became the Crystal Springs watershed to supply fresh water to San Francisco and the Peninsula.





Rapid Growth

The transportation system improved as more people moved to the Peninsula. An electric streetcar line linked San Mateo to San Francisco in 1903. The Dumbarton Railway Bridge crossed the bay in 1910. Automobiles could cross the bay on the Dumbarton Bridge in 1925 and the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge in 1929. Mills Field, which later became San Francisco International Airport, opened next to the bay during this period.

On the coast, a different kind of business was taking off. Rum-runners and bootleggers were busy during Prohibition. The coast's isolation and often foggy shoreline made it an ideal location for smugglers whisking cargo to San Francisco or Peninsula road houses.

The outbreak of World War II fueled a new wave of growth along the Peninsula. After the war, thousands of new homes were built as the county's population swelled from 115,000 in 1940 to 235,000 in 1950. New cities continued to form to provide municipal services.

Post-War Boom

The influx of workers and rise of technology changed the area's economy. Electronics emerged as the leading post-war industry. Stockyards, steel mills and tanneries quickly gave way to industrial parks, warehouses and light manufacturing. San Francisco International Airport helped to fuel growth as air travel changed the way people traveled and the way goods were shipped.

Public schools and colleges, libraries, recreation centers and parks were built to keep pace with the soaring population. The

fast pace of development had other consequences. A strong conservation movement sprang up to preserve the coast and open spaces from sprawl. Residents worked to limit air and water pollution, to halt filling the Bay for more homes and office parks and to fight freeway expansions.

The county's population grew to 556,000 by 1970, a gain of 112,000 during the 1960s. The rapid pace of growth began to slow but significant events continued to shape the Peninsula. The Junipero Serra Freeway, Interstate 280, was completed in 1976. Two years later the San Mateo County Transit District (SamTrans) consolidated several city bus lines into one system.

Innovation

Long a home to innovators, the Peninsula continues to evolve. During the 1980s and 1990s biotechnology companies moved into South San Francisco while computer software, Internet and gaming companies shifted the boundary of Silicon Valley to the north. San Francisco International Airport opened a \$1 billion international terminal in 2000 as the region's gateway to the Pacific Rim.

Today, San Mateo County is home to more than 739,000 people who live in 20 cities and numerous unincorporated areas, from leafy suburbs to isolated coastal hamlets.

The vibrant economy, mild climate and quality of life attract people from all over the world. More than a third of the population was born in another country. The area is also gaining popularity as a tourist destination.^{9,10,11}

SAN MATEO COUNTY IS GOVERNED by a five-member Board of Supervisors. Each supervisor must live in and represent one of five



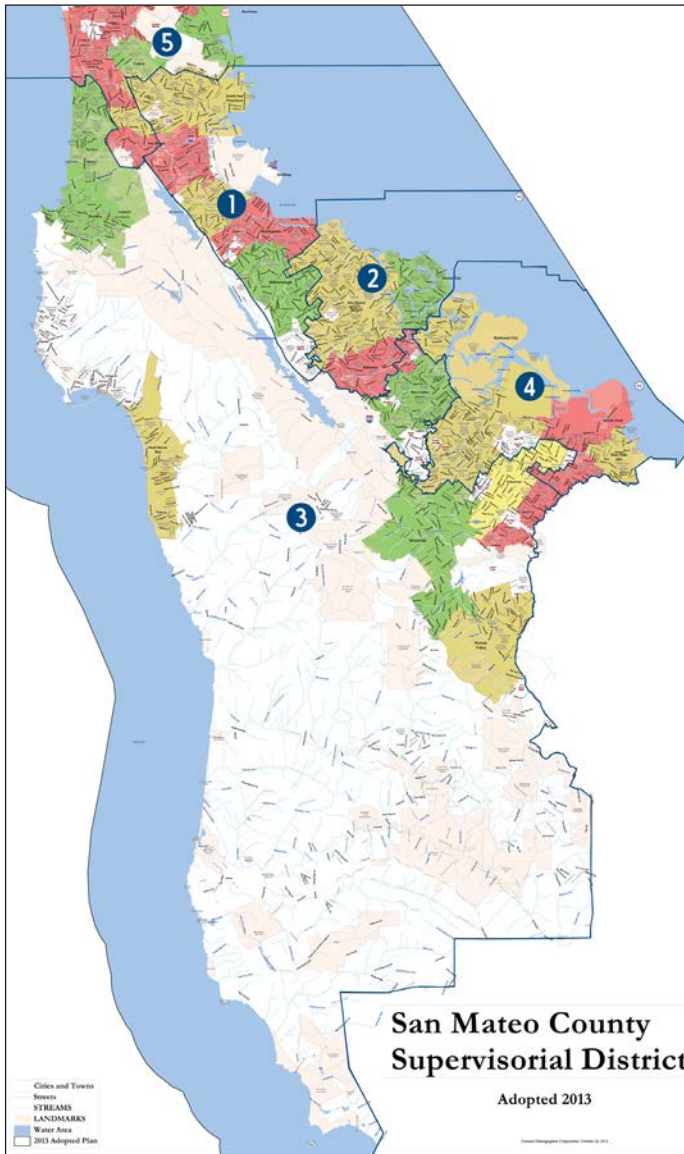
San Mateo County Government

districts, which are roughly equal in population (approximately 147,000 residents in each) but vary greatly in size.

Supervisors are elected to staggered four-year terms with a maximum of three terms in office. They appoint the County Manager to carry out the Board’s policies and goals and oversee the efficient running of County government.

Voters also elect six additional San Mateo County officials. They are the Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder, District Attorney, Controller, Coroner, Sheriff and Treasurer-Tax Collector.

The Superior Court appoints the Chief Probation Officer and the Superior Court Executive Officer.



San Mateo County Board of Supervisors

DAVE PINE, 1ST DISTRICT

Cities of Burlingame, Hillsborough, Millbrae, San Bruno (everything east of Interstate 280 and areas west of 280 and south of Sneath Lane) and South San Francisco (east of Junipero Serra Boulevard and south of Hickey and Hillside Boulevards). Unincorporated Burlingame Hills, San Mateo Highlands and San Francisco International Airport

CAROLE GROOM, 2ND DISTRICT

Cities of San Mateo, Foster City and most of Belmont (excluding southeast portion).

DON HORSLEY, 3RD DISTRICT

Cities of Atherton, southeast Belmont, Half Moon Bay, part of Menlo Park (west of El Camino Real), Pacifica, Portola Valley, San Carlos and Woodside. Unincorporated Devonshire Canyon, El Granada, Emerald Lake Hills, Harbor Industrial Park, La Honda, Ladera, Loma Mar, Los Trancos Woods, Menlo Oaks, Miramar, Montara, Moss Beach, Palomar Park, Pescadero, Princeton By-The-Sea, San Gregorio, Skyline, Sequoia Tract, Skylonda, Stanford Lands, Vista Verde and West Menlo Park.

WARREN SLOCUM, 4TH DISTRICT

Cities of East Palo Alto, part of Menlo Park (east of El Camino Real) and Redwood City. Unincorporated North Fair Oaks.

ADRIENNE J. TISSIER, 5TH DISTRICT

Brisbane, Colma, Daly City, San Bruno (north of Sneath lane and west of Interstate 280) and South San Francisco (east of Junipero Serra Boulevard and north of Hickey and Hillside Boulevards). Unincorporated Broadmoor Village.

County Statistical Profile

Population

THE 2010 CENSUS TALLIED 718,451 PEOPLE living in San Mateo County, a modest 1.6 percent increase from the 2000 Census. The most recent figures from the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the population at 739,311 in 2012, an increase of 2.9 percent over 2010.

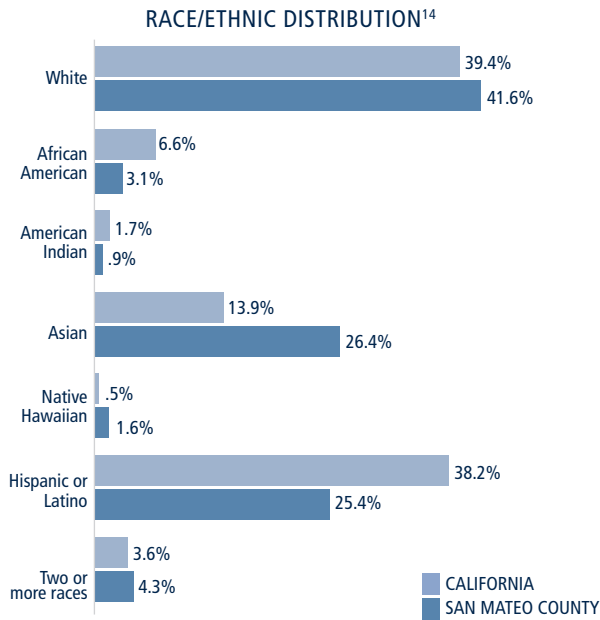
San Mateo County is the 14th-most populous among California's 58 counties, sandwiched between the City and County of San Francisco at 13 and San Joaquin County at 15.

SAN MATEO COUNTY POPULATION¹²

Census Population	2000	2010	Change
San Mateo County	707,163	718,451	11,288
Atherton	7,194	6,914	-280
Belmont	25,123	25,835	712
Brisbane	3,597	4,282	685
Burlingame	28,158	28,806	648
Colma	1,187	1,792	605
Daly City	103,625	101,123	-2,502
East Palo Alto	29,506	28,155	-1,351
Foster City	28,803	30,567	1,764
Half Moon Bay	11,842	11,324	-518
Hillsborough	10,825	10,825	0
Menlo Park	30,785	32,026	1,241
Millbrae	20,718	21,532	814
Pacifica	38,390	37,234	-1,156
Portola Valley	4,462	4,353	-109
Redwood City	75,402	76,815	1,413
San Bruno	40,165	41,114	949
San Carlos	27,718	28,406	688
San Mateo	92,482	97,207	4,725
South San Francisco	60,552	63,632	3,080
Woodside	5,352	5,287	-65
Total Cities	645,886	657,229	11,343
Unincorporated	61,277	61,222	-55

Race Distribution

San Mateo County's racial and ethnic composition is as varied as its geography. The county continues to see growth in the Hispanic and Asian populations.

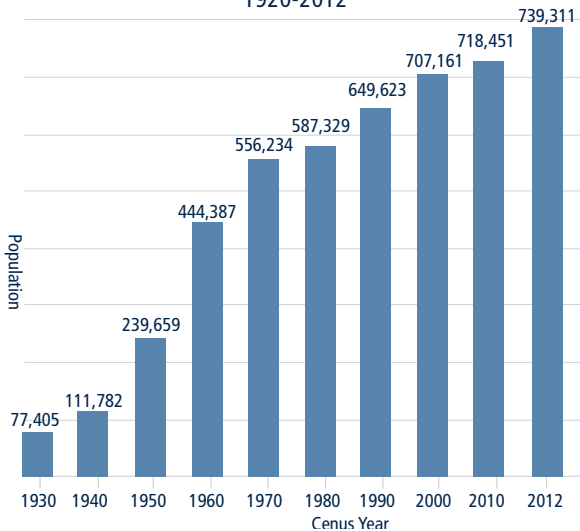


Population Projections

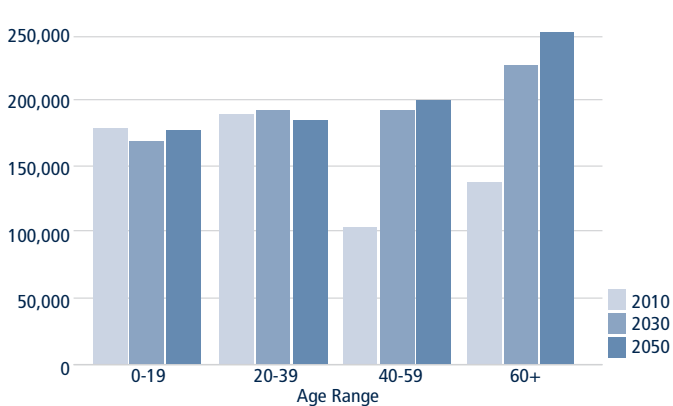
The county is also undergoing a dramatic shift in the age structure. The 2010 Census found that the median age of San Mateo County residents was 39.3 years, well above the state's median age of 35.2 years. Portola Valley (51.3 years) had the highest median age while East Palo Alto (28.1 years) had the lowest.

As depicted by the chart below, the population of the county 65 and over is expected to increase dramatically in the coming decades. This will put pressure on local governments to provide services to an aging population.

SAN MATEO COUNTY POPULATION¹³ 1920-2012



SAN MATEO COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS¹⁵



Employment and Industry

SAN MATEO COUNTY IS HOME TO DIVERSE BUSINESSES, from international corporations to small shops and manufacturers. The county's largest employers include Facebook, Salesforce, Genentech, Inc., Oracle Corp., San Mateo County, Kaiser Permanente, Mills-Peninsula Health Services, Electronic Arts, Inc., United Airlines and the San Mateo County Community College District.

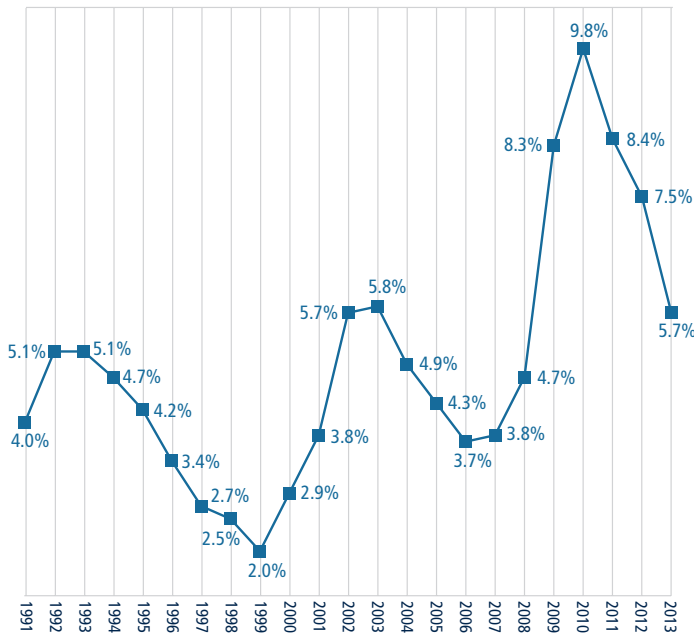
Fast-growing sectors of the local economy include professional and business services, adding 7,000 jobs in 2012 mostly in the professional, scientific, and technical services.

Information technology gained 1,600 jobs between 2011 and 2012, while leisure and hospitality grew by 1,500 jobs.

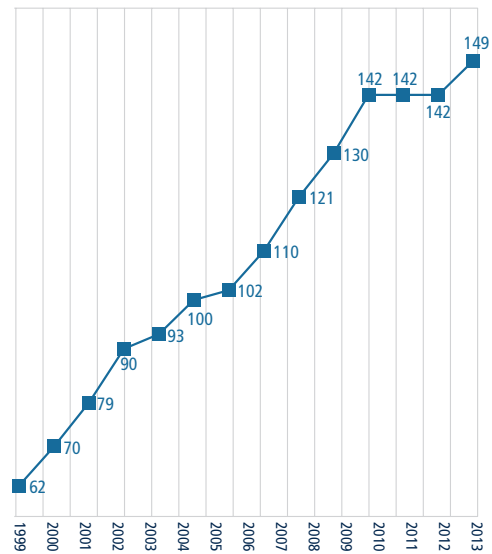
At the same time, areas of San Mateo County are undergoing a building boom. Major hospital construction or reconstruction projects were under way in 2013 in Redwood City and San Carlos. With demand rising for more housing near jobs and transit, the Peninsula is seeing a construction boom for apartments and condominiums in many areas.

The unemployment rate in San Mateo County in October 2013 stood at 5.1 percent, the second lowest rate in the state behind only Marin County. San Francisco was third, Santa Clara County ninth, Contra Costa County 10th and Alameda County 11th.

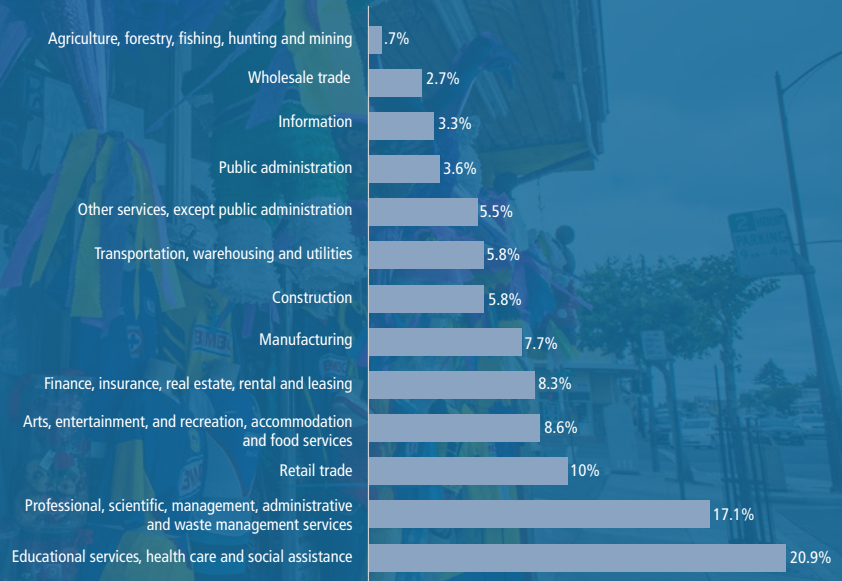
SAN MATEO COUNTY'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE¹⁶



TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUE¹⁷
(IN THOUSANDS)



CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY 16 AND OVER 2011¹⁸



Income and Housing

INCOME IS RELATIVELY HIGHER IN SAN MATEO COUNTY than the rest of the state. But so is the cost of housing.

In 2011 median household income stood at \$87,633 in San Mateo County compared with \$61,632 statewide. Per capita income was \$45,346 in the county compared with \$29,634 statewide.¹⁸

Median housing prices (new and resale houses and condominiums) for July 2013 were \$745,000 in San Mateo County, \$562,000 in the Bay Area, and \$363,000 in California overall.¹⁹

Rents continue to increase. Average rent for a two-bedroom apartment in San Mateo County was \$2,337 in the second quarter of 2013, up 9.7 percent from the previous year.²⁰

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS¹⁹

	Sales Volume			Median Price		
	July 12	July 13	%Chng	July 12	July 13	%Chng
All homes						
Alameda	1,717	1,872	9%	\$385,000	\$520,000	35.1%
Contra Costa	1,718	1,799	4.7%	\$308,000	\$440,000	42.9%
Marin	338	420	24.3%	\$660,000	\$818,000	23.9%
Napa	135	166	23%	\$372,500	\$425,000	14.1%
Santa Clara	1,779	2,244	26.1%	\$565,000	\$650,000	15%
San Francisco	547	718	31.3%	\$714,000	\$840,000	17.6%
San Mateo	732	812	10.9%	\$618,000	\$745,000	20.6%
Solano	610	605	-0.8%	\$188,000	\$255,750	36.0%
Sonoma	665	703	5.7%	\$320,000	\$422,599	32%
Bay Area	8,241	9,339	13.3%	\$421,000	\$562,000	33.5%



Transportation

THE COUNTY IS HOME TO THE SECOND-LARGEST AIRPORT in California and the only deepwater port in the southern part of San Francisco Bay. Thousands of people a day board three major mass transit systems that serve the county: BART, Caltrain and SamTrans. The network of roads include busy freeways linking the county to San Francisco and Silicon Valley, two bridges to the East Bay and rural roads that wind through farmland and redwoods.

Since the days the Spanish built El Camino Real, efficient transportation has played a critical role in the economy and culture of the Peninsula.

Port of Redwood City

Located 18 nautical miles south of San Francisco, the Port of Redwood City specializes in liquid and bulk cargo for the construction industry.

Reflecting the strengthening of the construction industry, total tonnage from the 2012 fiscal year to the 2013 fiscal year grew by 13 percent, to nearly 1.5 million metric tons. Seventy vessels made port calls during the 2013 fiscal year.²²

In addition to its role in the economy, the port operates a public boat launch with access to San Francisco Bay and hosts numerous recreational opportunities. The port is a department of the City of Redwood City.



Port of Redwood City



San Francisco International Airport

Located along San Francisco Bay east of San Bruno, San Francisco International is one of the busiest airports in the world. More than three dozen airlines serve destinations around the globe.

Although located within the boundaries of San Mateo County, the airport is owned and operated by the City and County of San Francisco. Commonly known by its international code of SFO, the airport is a significant economic engine for the entire region and provides job opportunities for tens of thousands of people either at the airport or at importers, exporters, warehouses, food-service companies, tourist attractions and other industries.

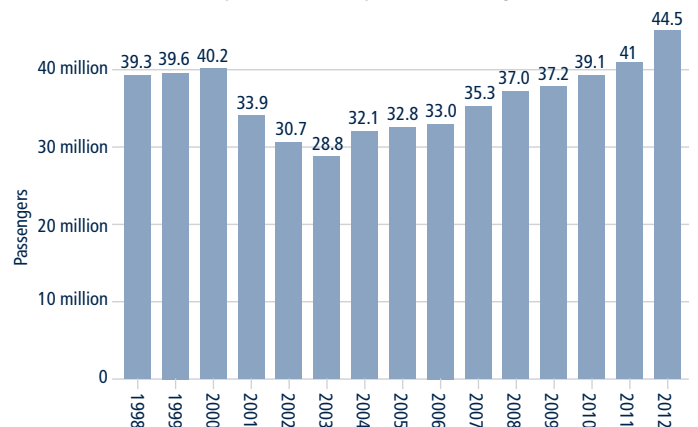
SFO set a record for passenger traffic in 2012, with 44.5 million passengers, an increase of 8.5 percent over the previous year.

In 2012 international travel accounted for more than a fifth of the overall passenger traffic, or 9.5 million passengers.

SFO ranked as the seventh busiest airport in North America and the 22nd busiest in the world in terms of passengers in 2012.²³

SAN FRANCISCO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
COMPARATIVE TRAFFIC REPORTS²⁴

Total Enplaned and Deplaned Passengers



Public Transit Options

San Mateo County residents and visitors have numerous public transportation options.

BART

Six San Mateo County stations link commuters to a rail system with stops in San Francisco, Contra Costa and Alameda counties. In 2003, a major project was completed to link BART from its then-terminus in Colma to San Francisco International Airport.

BART is operated by the Bay Area Rapid Transit District. Since the extension's opening, ridership has grown by 49.5 percent based on a 2012 count of average weekday station exits at Daly City, Colma, South San Francisco, San Bruno, Millbrae and SFO.

Caltrain

Rail passenger service on the Peninsula began in 1864. Today, Caltrain operates along 77 miles of track from San Francisco to Gilroy.

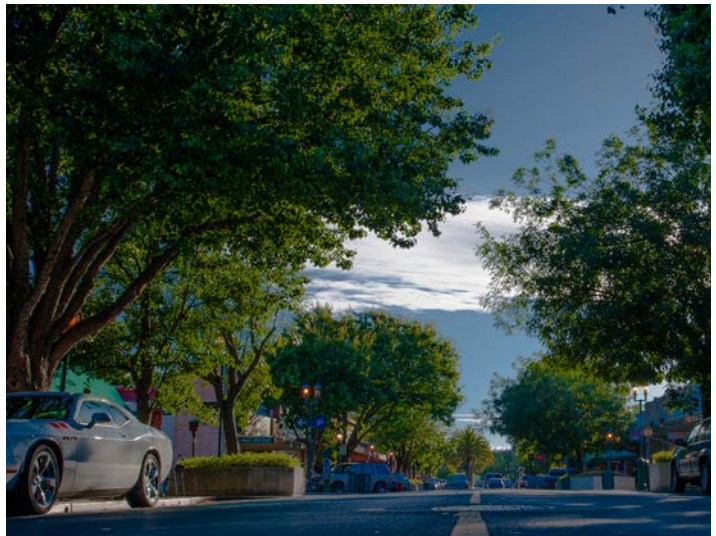
With the influx of tech workers, Caltrain's average weekday ridership count increased 11.1 percent from 2012 to 2013, with a total of 47,060 boardings. Since 1997, the average weekday ridership has increased by more than 90 percent.

Caltrain is operated by the Peninsula Corridor Joint Powers Board, a tri-county partnership of the City and County of San Francisco, San Mateo County Transit District and Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority.

SamTrans

In 1976, a total of 11 separate municipal bus systems were consolidated into the San Mateo County Transit District, commonly known as SamTrans. Today, SamTrans operates bus service throughout San Mateo County.

In the 2012 fiscal year SamTrans carried more than 12.6 million passengers on its fixed-route lines and more than 304,000 passengers on its paratransit service.



Safety

PUBLIC SAFETY IS A TOP PRIORITY. San Mateo County's violent crime was among the lowest in the state at 237.2 violent crimes per 100,000 residents. The violent crime rate in 2010 (the latest

year comparisons are available) for the state of California by comparison was 422.3 per 100,000 residents.

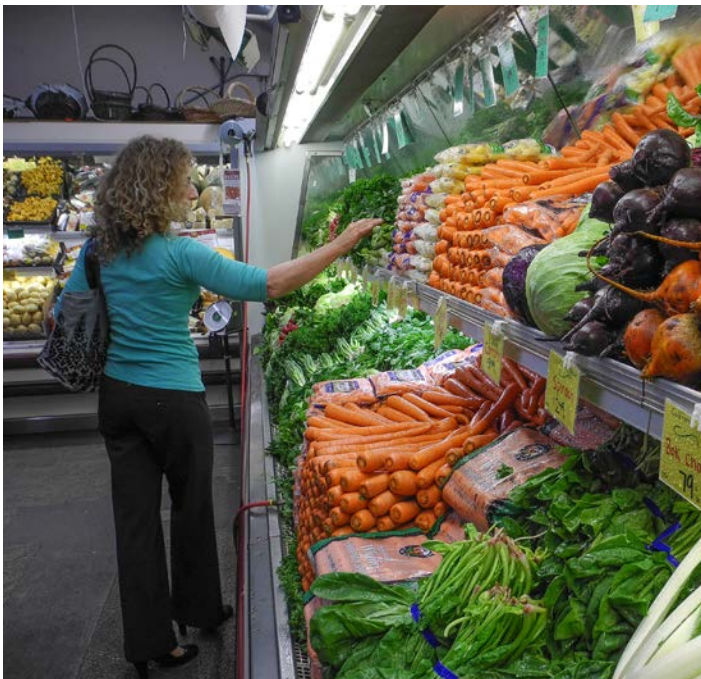


Category/crime	SAN MATEO COUNTY CRIMES ²⁵							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Violent crimes	2,447	2,195	2,129	2,167	2,072	1,795	1,576	1,764
Homicide	30	22	13	18	16	20	16	10
Forcible rape	155	155	144	142	128	128	135	106
Robbery	715	716	700	731	734	594	492	508
Agg. Assault	1,547	1,302	1,272	1,276	1,194	1,053	933	1,140
Property crimes	18,628	17,792	15,540	16,967	15,772	15,184	14,015	14,433
Burglary	3,335	2,969	2,547	2,854	3,072	3,092	3,196	3,273
Vehicle Theft	2,732	2,749	2,219	2,415	1,988	1,888	1,488	1,566
Total larceny-theft	12,561	12,074	10,774	11,698	10,712	10,204	9,331	9,594
Over \$400	3,677	3,786	3,656	4,194	3,617	3,640	3,568	3,823
\$400 And under	8,884	8,288	7,118	7,504	7,095	6,564	5,763	5,771
Arson	151	149	149	118	125	96	88	84

Health

SAN MATEO COUNTY IS COMMITTED TO BUILDING A HEALTHY COMMUNITY. The County collaborates with community-based partners to provide access to health care services, especially for those who need them the most. With the rising rates of chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes and heart disease,

the County also works with communities to promote the health and well being of all residents by creating safe and convenient opportunities for everyday physical activities and healthy food choices.



Education

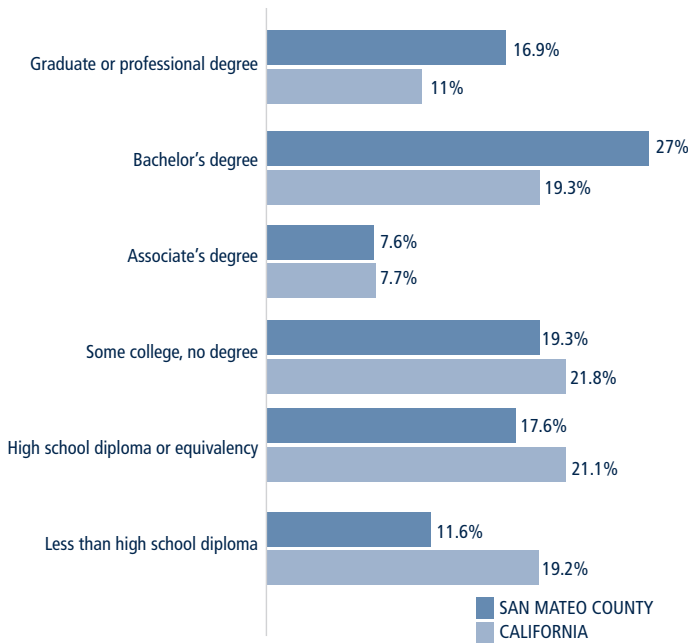
SAN MATEO COUNTY IS HOME TO 183 PUBLIC SCHOOLS and many private schools. Public school enrollment rose to 93,674 in the 2011-12 school year, from 92,124 in 2010-11 and 91,373 in 2009-10. College or graduate school enrollment was 54,870.²⁶

In 2011, 88 percent of people 25 years and older had at least graduated from high school, 44 percent had bachelor's degree or higher and 11.6 percent were dropouts.

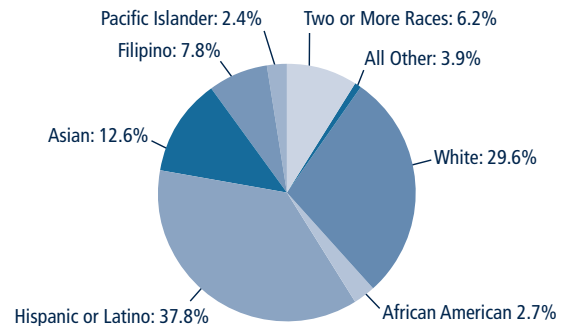
Compared to their peers across the nation, a relatively high number of San Mateo County students take the Scholastic Aptitude Test. San Mateo County students consistently score higher than their peers in the state and across the nation on this test.



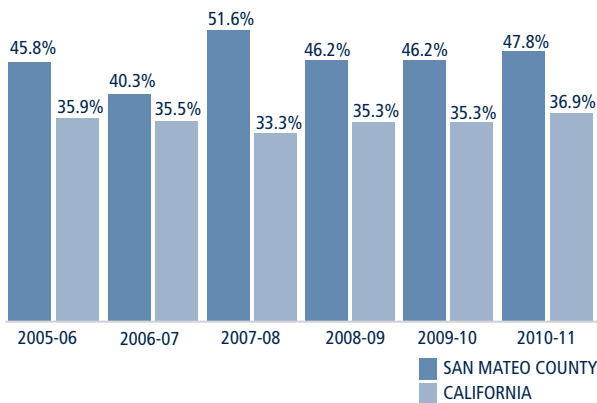
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PEOPLE IN SAN MATEO COUNTY VS. STATE²⁷



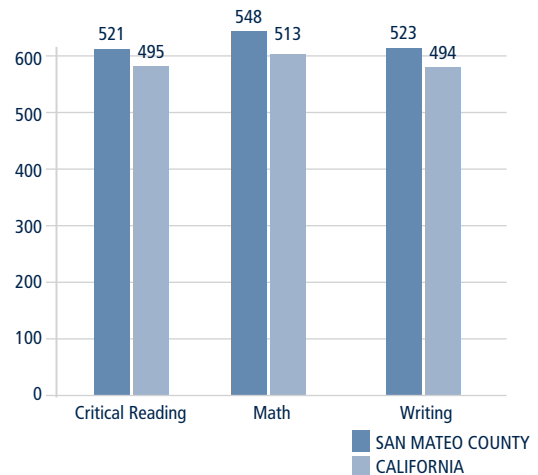
ETHNIC, LANGUAGE AND SOCIOECONOMIC DIVERSITY IN SAN MATEO COUNTY 2011-12²⁹
PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT ETHNICITY



PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WITH UC/CSU REQUIRED COURSES²⁸



AVERAGE SAT SCORES 2010-2011³⁰



Sources

1. Census Quickfacts, 2012 estimate
2. Census Quickfacts
3. California Employment Development Department, July 2013
4. Census Quickfacts
5. Census Quickfacts
6. San Mateo County Assessor's Office
7. California Board of Equalization
8. San Mateo County 2010 Agricultural Crop Report
9. "San Mateo County ... Its History and Heritage," San Mateo County Historic Resources Advisory Board, San Mateo, Calif., 1983
10. "San Mateo County: A Sesquicentennial History," Mitchell P. Postel, Star Publishing Co., Belmont, Calif., 2007
11. "From Frontier to Suburb: The Story of the San Mateo Peninsula," Alan Hynding, Star Publishing Co., Belmont, Calif., 1982
12. U.S.Census Bureau, 2010 Census
13. U.S.Census Bureau, 2010 Census
14. 2012 Census Quick Facts
15. State of California, Department of Finance, *Population Projections for California and Its Counties 2000-2050, by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity*, Sacramento, California, July 2007
16. California Employment Development Department, Monthly Labor Force Data for Counties, July 2013
17. San Mateo County Assessor's Office
18. American Community Survey
19. www.DQNews.com
20. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011
21. San Mateo County Human Services Agency
22. Port of Redwood City News Release
23. Airports Council International
24. San Francisco International Airport Comparative Traffic Reports
25. California Department of Justice, 2012 California Criminal Justice Profiles
26. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011
27. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007-2011
28. San Mateo County Office of Education and Ed-Data
29. Ed-Data
30. Ed-Data

Photo credits:

Photos by Jack Yaco, Gina Wilson, Marshall Wilson, Caltrain, SamTrans and Scott Buschman Photography