

# **Covina, California**

## *Indicators Report*

by  
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

April 20, 2024

Exploring the economics, demographics, and well-being of Covina and its residents through indicators.

This report was produced by the:

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# Executive Summary

## *Assessing the City with Indicators*

### **About this Report**

This report provides background or summary information for the city of Covina (the City) in the form of indicators.

### **Using this Report**

Indicators are measures of various aspects of a regional economy. They help to provide an indication of the quality of life in a region and progress toward improving conditions in the local economy. This report focuses on indicators

for changing demographics, incomes, housing markets, commute patterns, and employment in Covina. These indicators are compared to Los Angeles County (the County) as a whole, a broader region where one is well defined, California, and the United States.

This report is vital for understanding trends in the underlying economy. It does not provide forecasts, but Rob Eyler and Jon Haveman at Economic Forensics and Analytics are available to provide them if that is of interest.

### **Topics Covered:**

- **Demographics:** A detailed snapshot of Covina demographics is presented. This provides evidence on the size, age and sex, income and poverty status, race and ethnicity, housing status, living arrangements, education, health, and transportation choices of the population. Beyond the current population level, data on trends in local population growth, in comparison with other broader regions is presented, in both tabular and graphical form.
- **Employment Report:** Here, we provide a brief snapshot of employment and unemployment in Covina and how the City's experience differs from broader regions.
- **Income and Earnings:** Vital to understanding the prosperity of a city relative to its surrounding area is information on income and earnings. We provide a ranking of the City's income relative to all cities in California as well as growth relative to local regions. Inequality and poverty status are also important indicators for the level of equity in the community. We provide evidence of trends in both, not only for all residents, but also for children separately.
- **Housing:** This section provides evidence on the cost and availability of housing. Both median home values and rental costs are included, along with detailed information on home ownership, by age and income, in particular. Further, evidence is provided on the housing burden in the City, again, in comparison with other broader regions. We also provide evidence on the rate at which new buildings and units are permitted along with a broader housing picture. Finally, we provide evidence on the age of the housing stock in Covina, along with information on how long the City's residents have been in place.
- **Transportation:** Increasingly important, in the wake of the pandemic, is an understanding of the transportation patterns and choices of local residents. We provide detailed evidence on the proportion of residents who work from home and on the various transportation choices of those who head to the office. This information is also provided for those who work in Covina, but do not necessarily live in Covina.
- **Migration:** Population changes comes primarily through organic causes: births and deaths. Migration between regions also plays a significant role in population growth. A final section of the report provides evidence on migration into and out of the City.

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# Demographics

**Definition:**

Data on the demographics of a city indicate the nature of the population, with a focus on age, gender, race and ethnicity, as well as household composition.

**Why is it important?**

The characteristics and growth of Covina's population are fundamental indicators of the city's growth potential.

***A Demographic Snapshot***

Statistic	2022	2019
<b>POPULATION</b>		
Population Estimate (#, 5yr)	50,717.0	48,095.0
Veterans (#, 5yr)	1,868.0	1,526.0
Foreign born persons (% , 5yr)	24.6	25.4
Population age 25+ (#, 5yr)	35,384.0	32,718.0
<b>AGE AND SEX</b>		
Persons under 5 years (% , 5yr)	5.4	5.8
Persons under 18 years (% , 5yr)	21.0	22.6
Persons 65 years and over (% , 5yr)	13.3	13.6
Female persons (% , 5yr)	49.1	50.9
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>		
Median household income (\$ , 5yr)	89,650.0	70,780.0
Per capita income in past 12 months (\$ , 5yr)	37,234.0	29,654.0
Persons in poverty (% , 5yr)	7.7	9.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#, 5yr)	1,041.0	1,236.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (% , 5yr)	9.8	11.6
<b>RACE AND ETHNICITY</b>		
White alone (% , 5yr)	40.9	56.6
African American alone (% , 5yr)	3.5	3.8
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (% , 5yr)	1.4	2.2
Asian alone (% , 5yr)	13.7	13.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (% , 5yr)	0.3	0.1
Two or More Races (% , 5yr)	18.4	5.1
Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	61.8	58.8
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	18.1	22.5
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Housing units (#, 5yr)	17,023.0	16,000.0
Owner-occupied housing units (% , 5yr)	55.6	54.4
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$ , 5yr)	628,600.0	509,200.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	2,699.0	2,327.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	696.0	547.0
Median gross rent (\$ , 5yr)	1,777.0	1,484.0
<b>FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>		
Households (#, 5yr)	16,313.0	15,350.0
Persons per household (#, 5yr)	3.1	3.1
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+ (5yr)	90.5	88.2
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	87.1	85.8
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	26.2	25.9
<b>HEALTH</b>		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#, 5yr)	3,294.0	2,878.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (% , 5yr)	7.6	6.8
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	69.4	66.9
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (% , 5yr)	65.7	61.4
Employed, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	63.1	60.5
Self employed (% , 5yr)	8.0	7.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins., 5yr)	29.1	35.3
Drive alone in private vehicle (% , 5yr)	71.9	79.3
Using public transportation (% , 5yr)	4.8	7.9
Worked from home (% , 5yr)	11.5	2.7

Source: American Community Survey, Summary Files

Note: Data are from the 1-year files unless indicated by the notation 5yr.

## Current Population

The data in these two tables and the following two graphs are from the CA Department of Finance (DOF). The DOF produces population estimates for geographies around California twice a year: January and July. As estimates for cities are only available in January, these two tables are based on the January data. The remaining figures are from the American Community Survey (ACS), provided annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 1. Population Change by Region**  
(Thousands, January to January)

Region	2023 Population	% Change		
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
<b>City</b>				
Covina	50,350	-0.67	2.97	2.94
<b>County and Broader Regions</b>				
Los Angeles County	9,761,210	-0.75	-3.69	-4.81
Southern California	21,794,548	-0.41	-2.24	-2.84
California	38,940,231	-0.35	-1.79	-2.01

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 1: Population Growth (1)

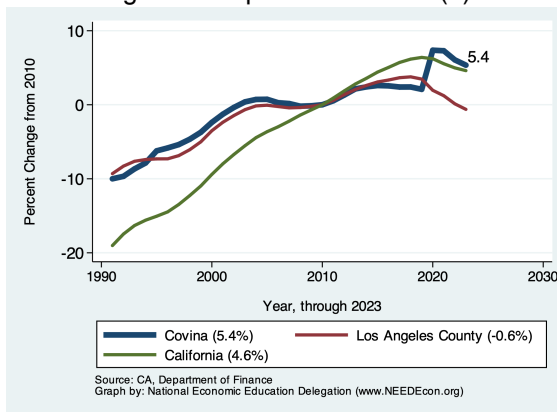


Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

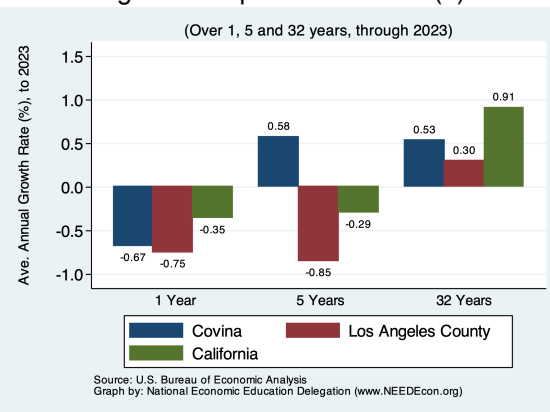


Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories

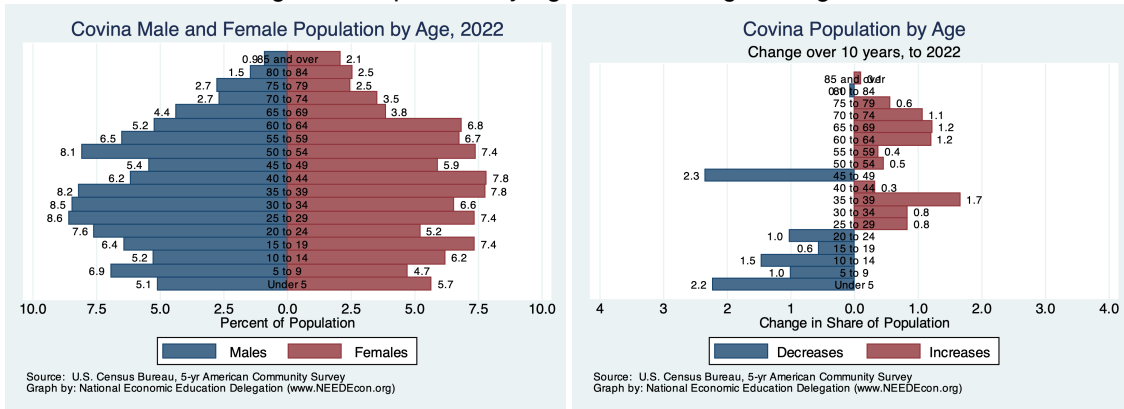


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories

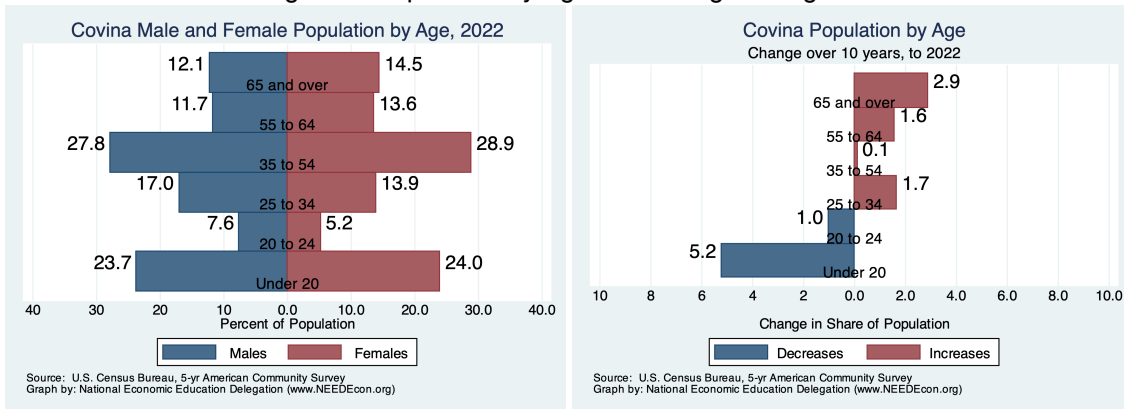
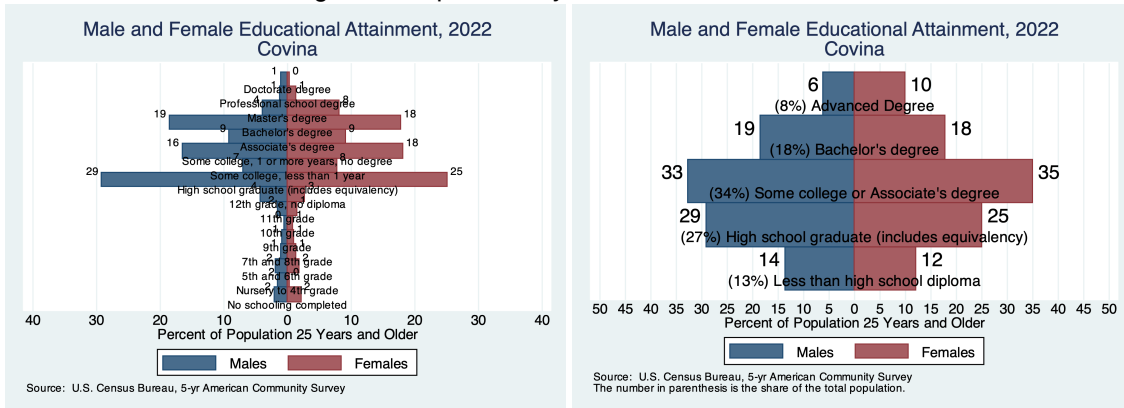


Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment



**Table 2. County Population Change by City**  
(Thousands, January to January)

City	2022	2023	% Change		
			Local	Southern California	California
Los Angeles County	9,834.5	9,761.2	-0.75	-0.41	-0.35
Los Angeles	3,802.7	3,766.1	-0.96		
Long Beach	460.2	458.2	-0.44		
Santa Clarita	229.0	230.7	0.71		
Glendale	192.9	191.3	-0.82		
Lancaster	174.6	173.4	-0.70		
Palmdale	167.0	165.9	-0.66		
Pomona	149.9	149.7	-0.12		
Torrance	144.3	143.1	-0.88		
Pasadena	137.8	137.0	-0.60		
Downey	112.1	111.3	-0.73		
West Covina	107.6	107.9	0.23		
El Monte	107.3	106.4	-0.84		
Inglewood	106.9	106.2	-0.64		
Burbank	105.0	104.5	-0.42		
Norwalk	101.8	101.2	-0.65		
Compton	94.3	93.7	-0.61		
South Gate	93.4	92.6	-0.78		
Carson	92.7	92.2	-0.60		
Santa Monica	91.7	91.7	-0.02		
Whittier	87.7	87.3	-0.47		
Hawthorne	86.5	85.7	-0.96		
Alhambra	81.6	81.3	-0.37		
Lakewood	80.9	80.2	-0.92		
Bellflower	77.6	76.9	-0.92		
Baldwin Park	70.8	70.4	-0.63		
Redondo Beach	69.1	68.4	-0.97		
Lynwood	66.6	66.2	-0.55		
Montebello	61.8	61.6	-0.26		
Pico Rivera	61.4	61.0	-0.77		
Gardena	60.1	59.8	-0.47		
Monterey Park	59.8	59.3	-0.90		
Arcadia	55.9	55.5	-0.74		
Diamond Bar	53.9	53.4	-1.03		
Huntington Park	53.8	53.3	-0.93		
Paramount	52.6	52.2	-0.72		
Glendora	51.6	51.2	-0.80		
Covina	50.7	50.4	-0.67		
Rosemead	50.1	50.0	-0.17		
Azusa	49.5	49.5	0.06		
La Mirada	48.4	47.9	-1.00		
Cerritos	48.4	47.9	-1.06		
Rancho Palos Verdes	41.5	41.0	-1.02		
Culver City	40.0	39.7	-0.73		
San Gabriel	38.7	38.5	-0.58		
Bell Gardens	38.8	38.4	-0.84		
Monrovia	37.8	37.5	-0.62		
La Puente	37.6	37.4	-0.63		
Claremont	37.0	36.8	-0.74		
Temple City	36.0	35.8	-0.55		
West Hollywood	34.9	34.8	-0.39		
Manhattan Beach	34.7	34.3	-1.24		
San Dimas	34.4	34.1	-0.95		
Bell	33.6	33.4	-0.72		
La Verne	32.3	32.1	-0.89		
Beverly Hills	31.9	31.7	-0.90		
Lawndale	31.2	30.9	-0.93		
Walnut	27.7	27.6	-0.61		
South Pasadena	26.4	26.3	-0.59		
Maywood	24.8	24.5	-0.94		
San Fernando	23.5	23.5	-0.20		
Calabasas	23.0	22.8	-0.99		
Duarte	21.4	22.8	6.60		
Cudahy	22.4	22.3	-0.52		
Lomita	20.3	20.1	-1.02		
La Canada Flintridge	20.1	19.9	-0.65		
Agoura Hills	19.8	19.8	-0.03		
South El Monte	19.6	19.5	-0.85		
Hermosa Beach	19.2	19.0	-0.98		
Santa Fe Springs	18.7	18.6	-0.88		
El Segundo	17.0	16.9	-0.67		
Artesia	16.2	16.1	-0.81		
Hawaiian Gardens	13.7	13.5	-0.94		
San Juan Capistrano	11.1	11.0	-0.90		
San Marino	12.3	12.2	-0.62		
Commerce	12.2	12.0	-1.64		
Signal Hill	11.5	11.4	-0.84		
Sierra Madre	10.9	10.8	-0.81		
Malibu	10.5	10.5	-0.21		
Rolling Hills Estates	8.5	8.4	-0.40		
Westlake Village	8.0	7.9	-1.25		



Figure 6: Population by Race/Ethnicity

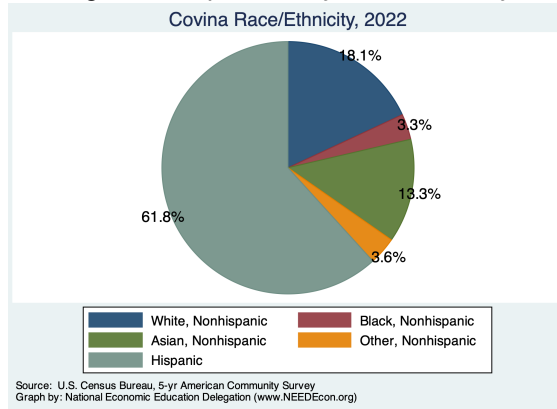
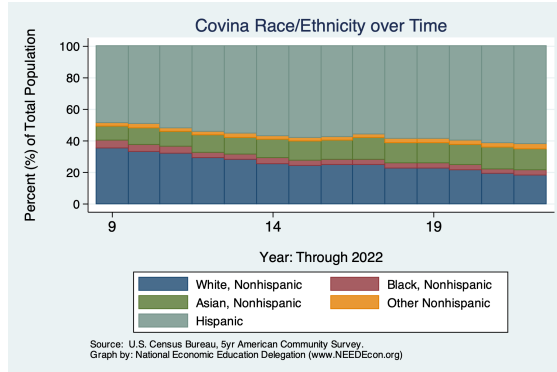


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time



# Employment Report

## Citywide Employment and Unemployment

### Definition:

Each month, California's Employment Development Division (EDD) publishes an update on employment in California and in MSAs, counties, and cities all across the state. The report focuses primarily on non-farm employment, providing estimates of changes in em-

ployment by industry as well as unemployment in each region. Data for cities is limited to aggregate employment, labor force, and unemployment data. Those are reported below.

### Why is it important?

Employment growth is a fundamental indicator of the health of an economy.

Table 3. Covina Summary for March, 2024

Category	Current Value	Change From:		
		Last Month	2 Months Ago	Last Year
Employment	8,924	-30	-53	-103
Labor Force	9,644	9	15	96
Number Unemployed	678	-4	21	97
Unemployment Rate	7.0	-0.0	0.2	0.9

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 8: Historical Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months

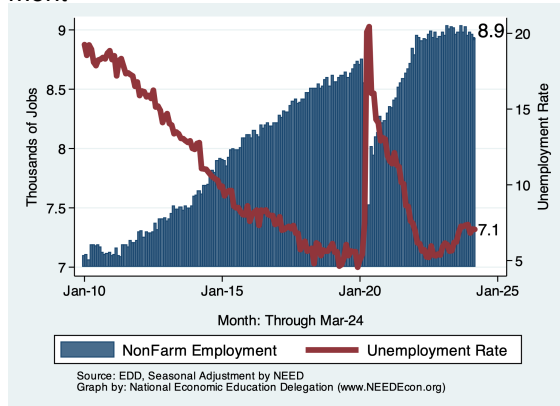


Figure 9: Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months

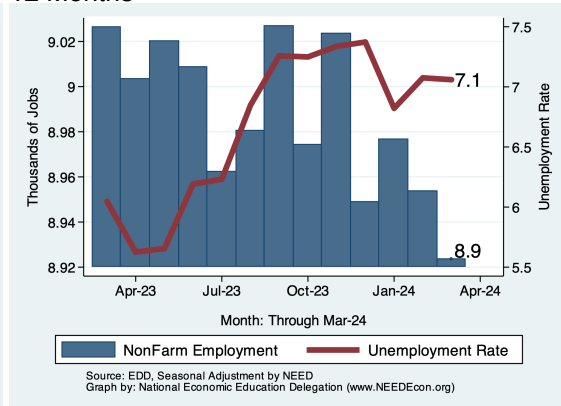


Figure 10: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2010

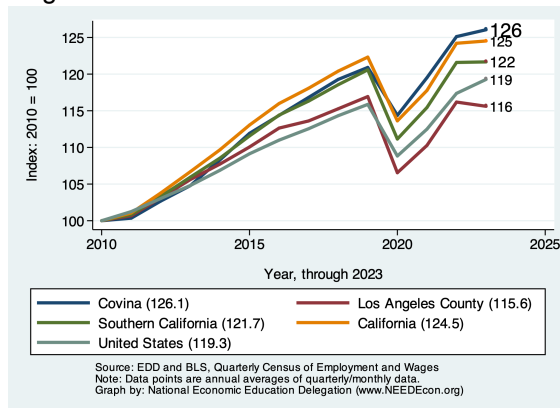
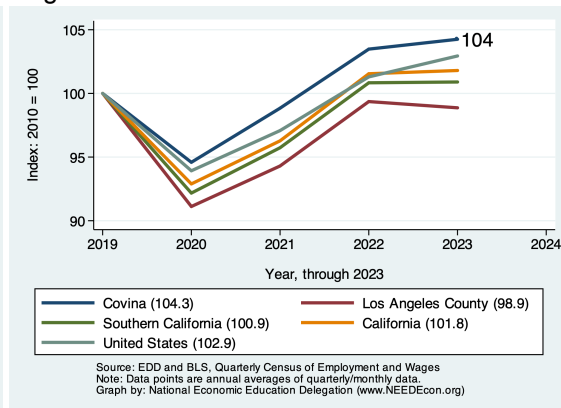


Figure 11: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2019



## County Employment by Industry

California's Employment Development Division (EDD) does not regularly produce data on employment by industry for cities. However, we are able to report industry-level employment data for Los Angeles County. The following table provides the latest data for the County.

Table 4. Employment Growth by Industry in Los Angeles County for March, 2024

Industry	Employment	Share	Empl Growth	% Growth - Annualized Rate					
				Month	Qtr	6mo	1yr	3yr	5yr
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	4,571,176	100.0	10,019.7	2.7	1.9	1.8	0.4	3.0	0.0
<b>Total Private</b>	3,980,116	87.1	10,298.0	3.2	1.8	1.7	0.2	3.1	0.1
<b>Goods Producing</b>	467,870	10.2	18.0	0.0	-2.8	-1.2	-0.8	0.4	-1.0
Mining, Logging and Construction	151,916	3.3	532.2	4.3	-5.0	-0.7	0.2	-0.0	0.2
Mining and Logging	1,600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.9	0.0	-3.2
Construction	149,974	3.3	383.7	3.1	-5.7	-1.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Manufacturing	316,063	6.9	-223.5	-0.8	-2.1	-1.5	-1.4	0.5	-1.5
Durable Goods	190,266	4.2	126.6	0.8	-1.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.7	-1.1
Non-Durable Goods	125,955	2.8	-296.8	-2.8	-3.0	-2.5	-2.4	0.3	-2.2
<b>Service Providing</b>	4,101,400	89.7	9,377.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	0.6	3.4	0.2
Trade, Trans & Utilities	824,556	18.0	-680.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	198,134	4.3	-19.8	-0.1	-2.1	-1.6	-1.5	-0.4	-2.2
Retail Trade	406,837	8.9	88.1	0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	1.3	-0.4
Trans & Warehousing	207,446	4.5	-739.7	-4.2	-0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.9
Utilities	12,541	0.3	-4.9	-0.5	0.8	2.7	3.3	2.6	1.0
Information	178,723	3.9	2,431.1	17.9	3.5	0.4	-14.8	-2.7	-3.6
Financial Activities	210,643	4.6	-319.1	-1.8	4.2	0.5	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2
Finance & Insurance	122,234	2.7	82.9	0.8	1.2	-0.6	-1.2	-1.9	-2.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	88,325	1.9	-180.4	-2.4	3.9	1.9	-0.8	2.5	-0.1
Professional & Business Svcs	646,393	14.1	1,136.2	2.1	2.2	-0.4	-1.9	1.5	-0.1
Prof, Sci, & Tech	312,951	6.8	-1,162.7	-4.4	-0.3	-1.1	-1.1	2.1	0.9
Admin & Support Svcs	258,283	5.7	2,442.0	12.1	8.3	0.7	-3.2	1.2	-1.0
Employment Svcs	96,576	2.1	1,117.0	15.0	12.8	-0.7	-8.1	-0.7	-2.2
Educational & Health Svcs	948,482	20.7	6,221.2	8.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.6	2.8
Education Svcs	147,023	3.2	1,208.1	10.4	9.5	8.0	7.8	7.3	2.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	801,869	17.5	5,246.7	8.2	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.1	2.9
Leisure & Hospitality	539,744	11.8	-335.7	-0.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	13.8	-0.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	93,094	2.0	-469.8	-5.9	-6.6	-7.9	-3.9	19.4	-0.5
Accommodation & Food Svcs	444,463	9.7	-845.1	-2.3	-0.3	2.1	2.4	13.0	-0.1
Other Svcs	160,653	3.5	-27.8	-0.2	0.8	3.0	2.9	9.1	0.4
<b>Government</b>	590,364	12.9	72.7	0.1	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	-0.1
Federal	48,700	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.9	2.3	0.7	0.8
State	97,915	2.1	-158.6	-1.9	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.5	1.1
Local	443,641	9.7	146.6	0.4	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	-0.4
County	103,766	2.3	109.3	1.3	1.0	-0.5	0.0	-1.0	-0.7
City	92,291	2.0	55.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.4	1.9	-0.4
Local Government Education	225,880	4.9	-153.1	-0.8	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.2	-0.4

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

## Some Employee Detail

### Employed in Covina

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation

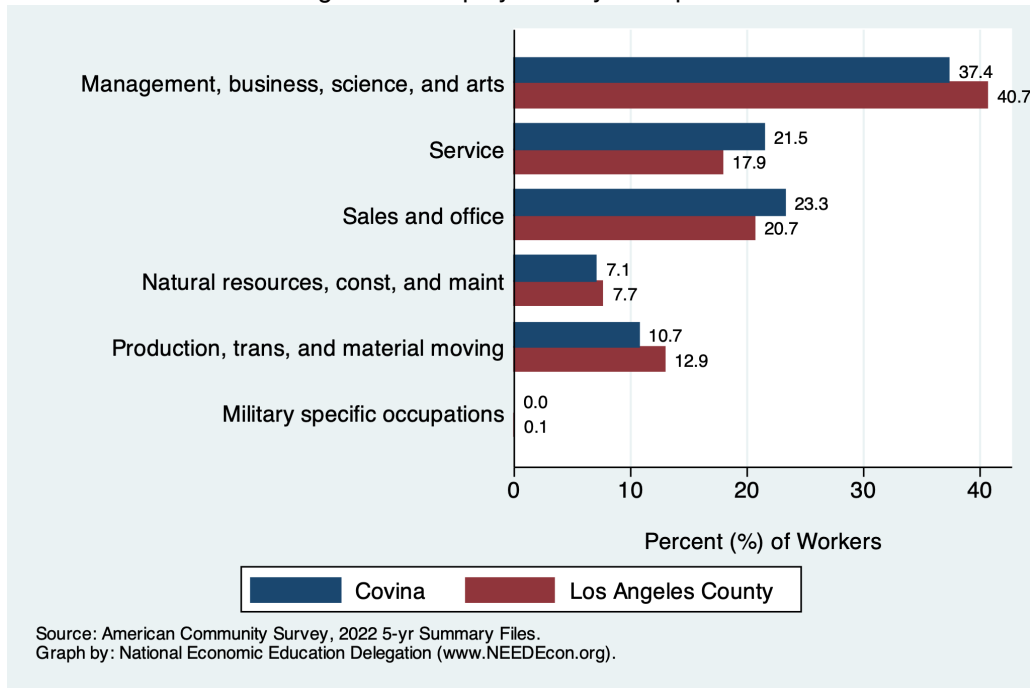


Figure 13: Employment by Industry

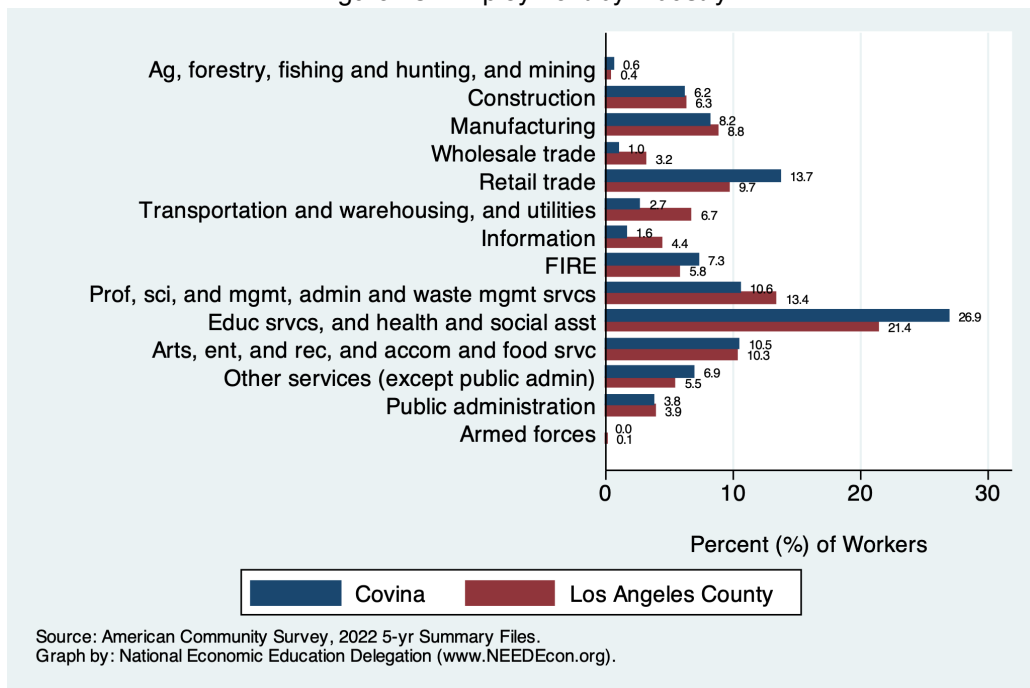
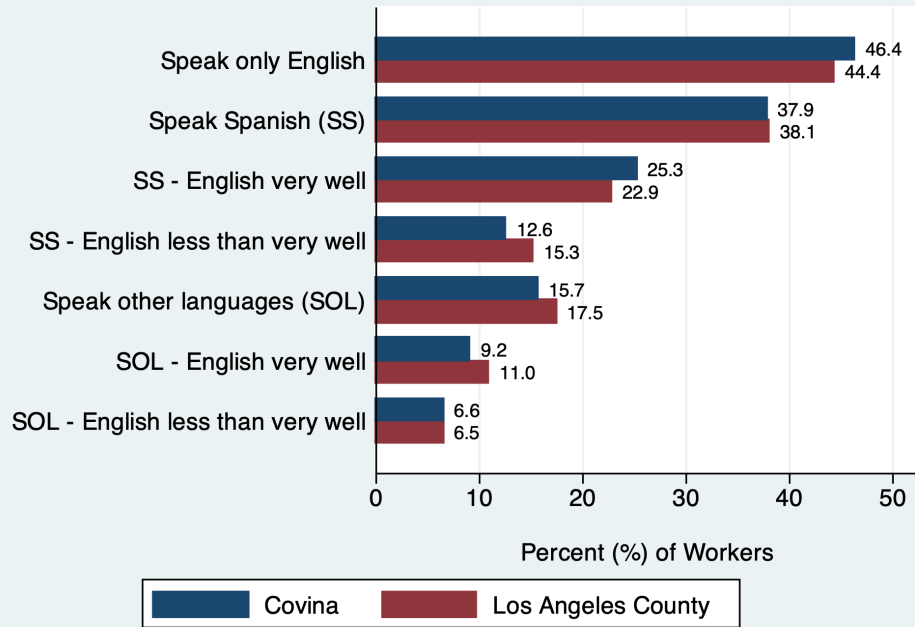
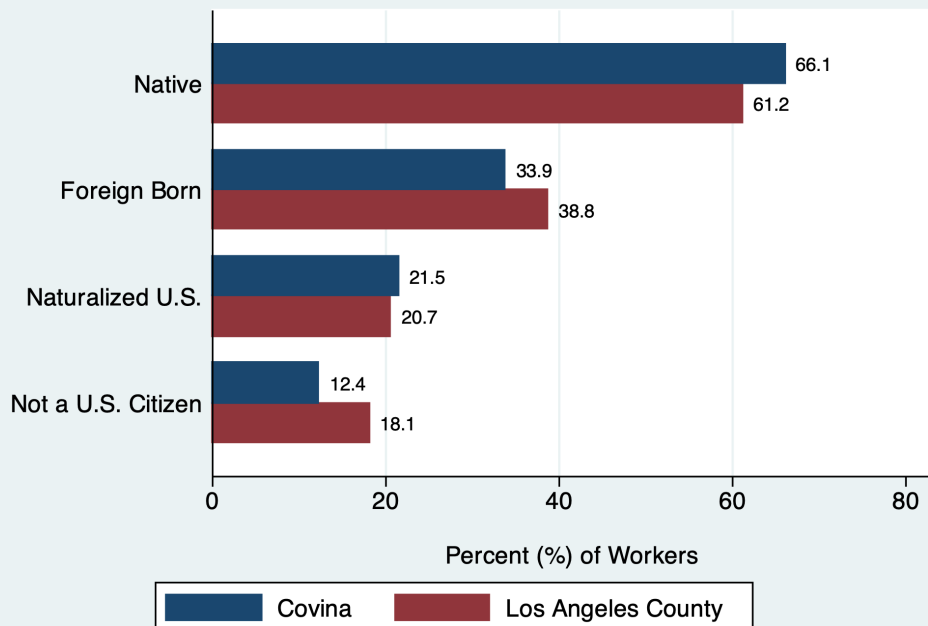


Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

Figure 15: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

## Employed Residents of Covina

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation

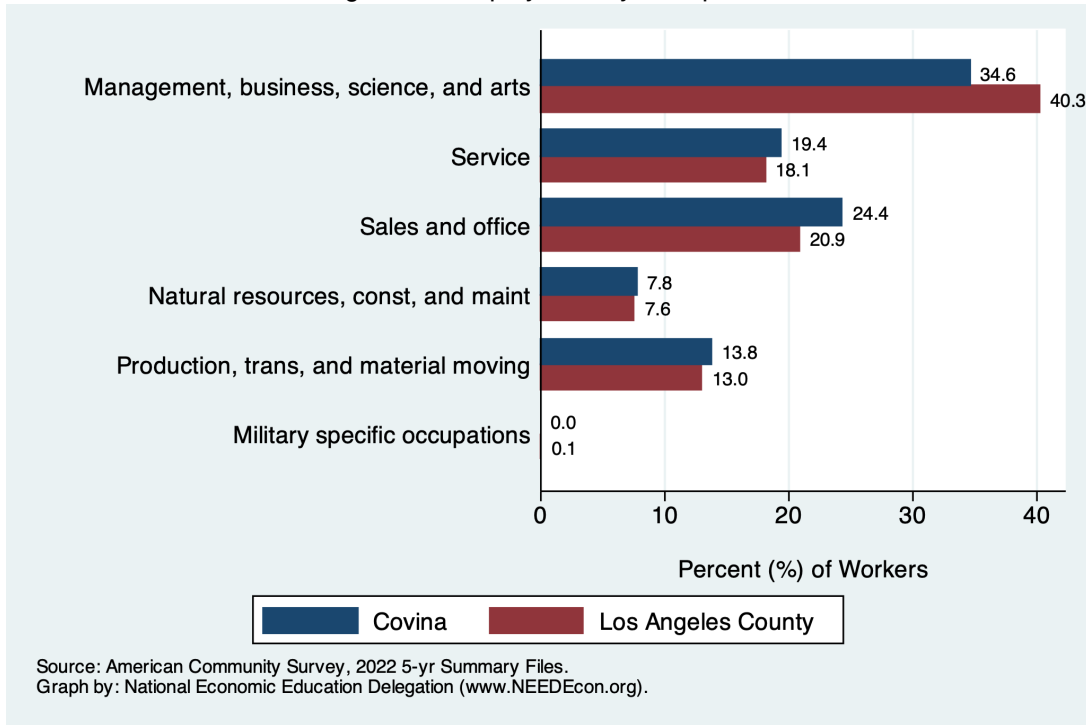


Figure 17: Employment by Industry

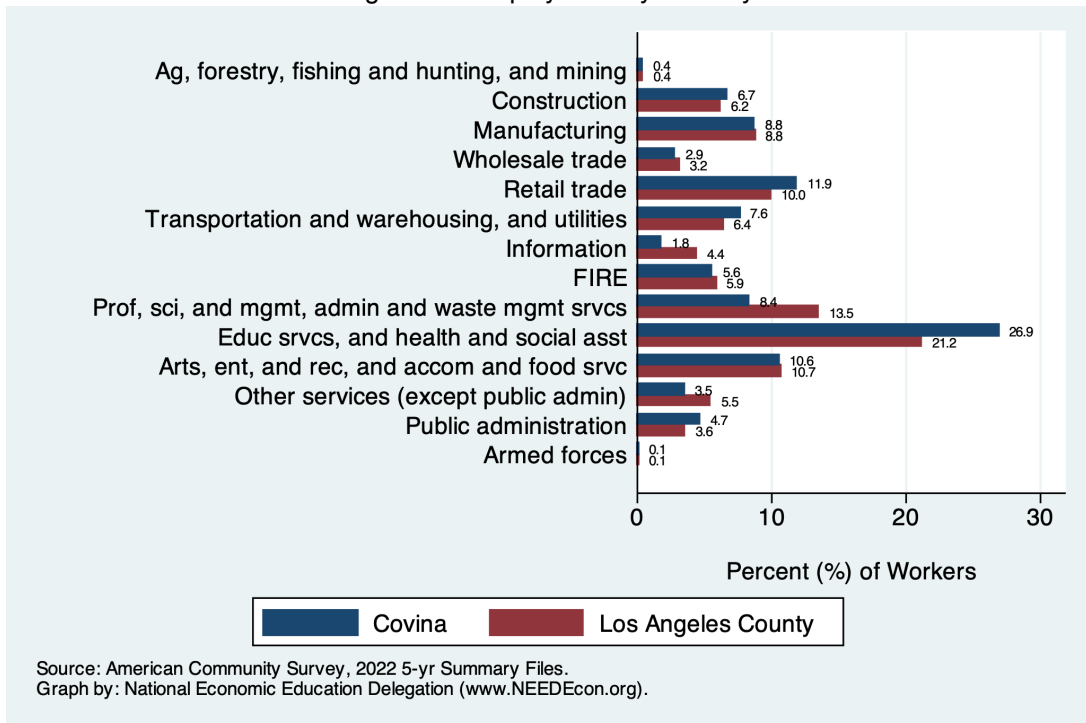
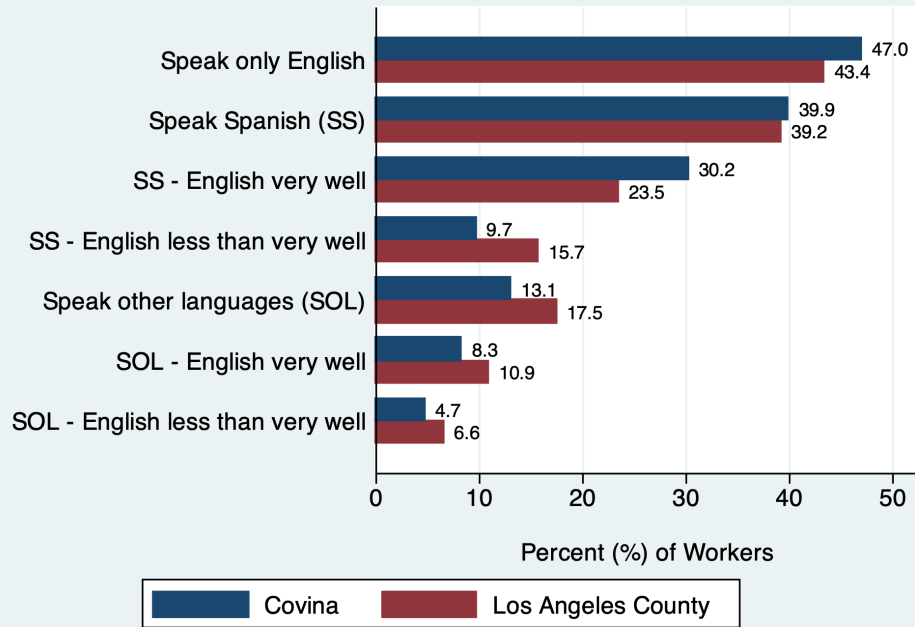
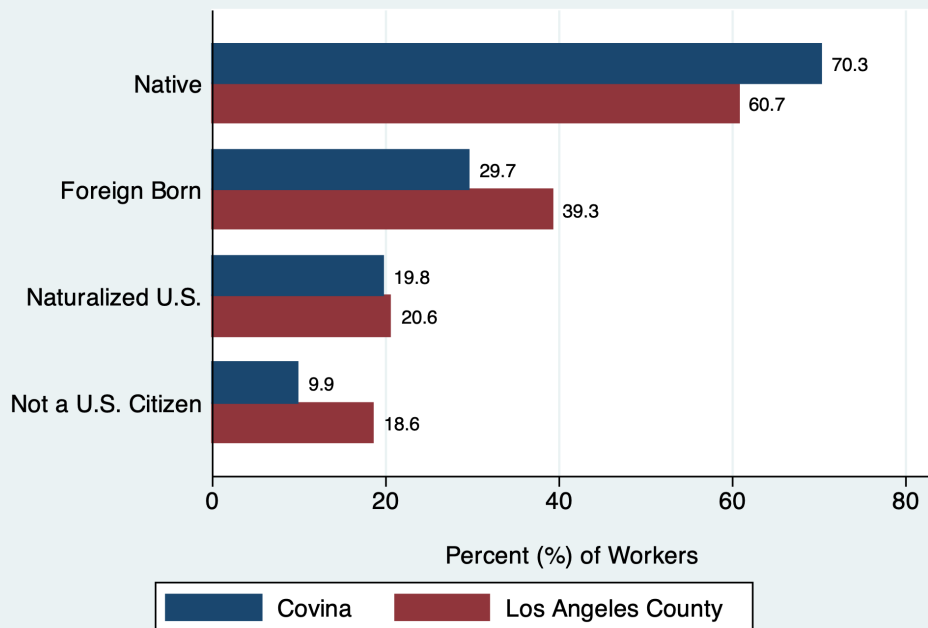


Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

Figure 19: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

## Employed Residents vs Workers in Covina

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation

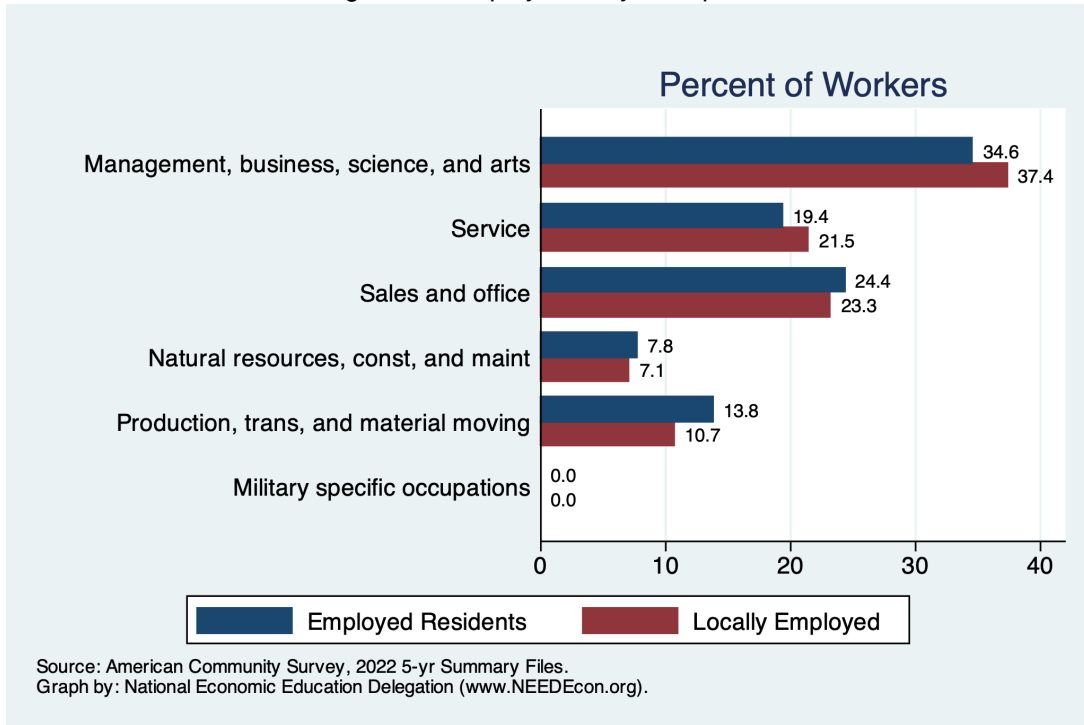


Figure 21: Employment by Industry

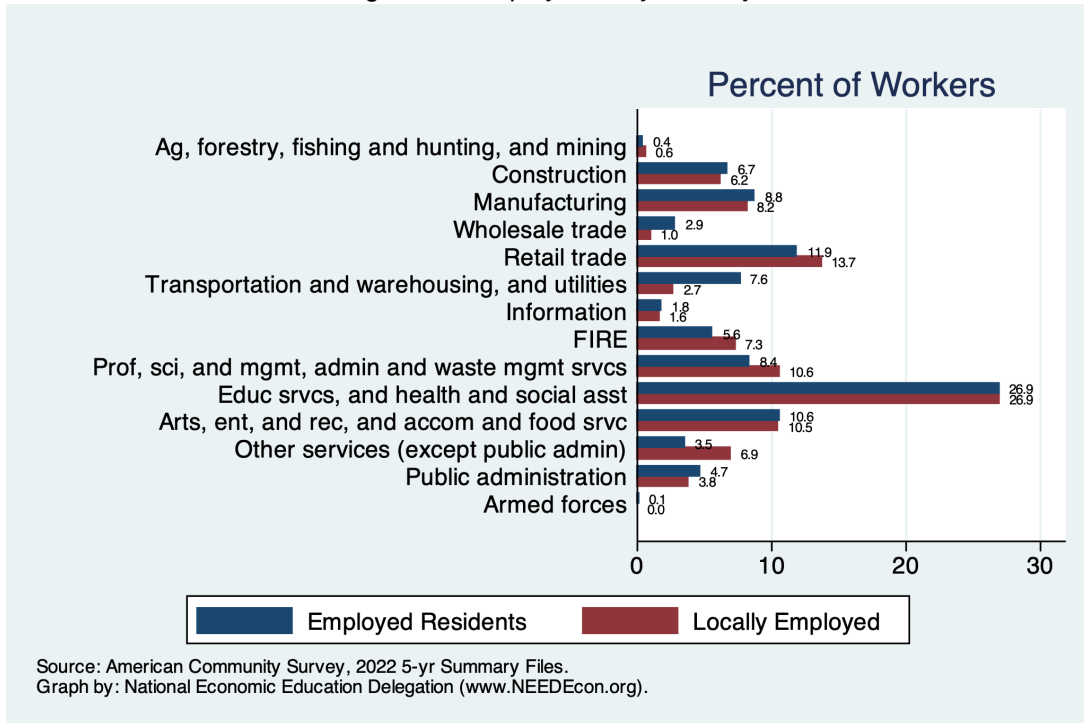




Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home

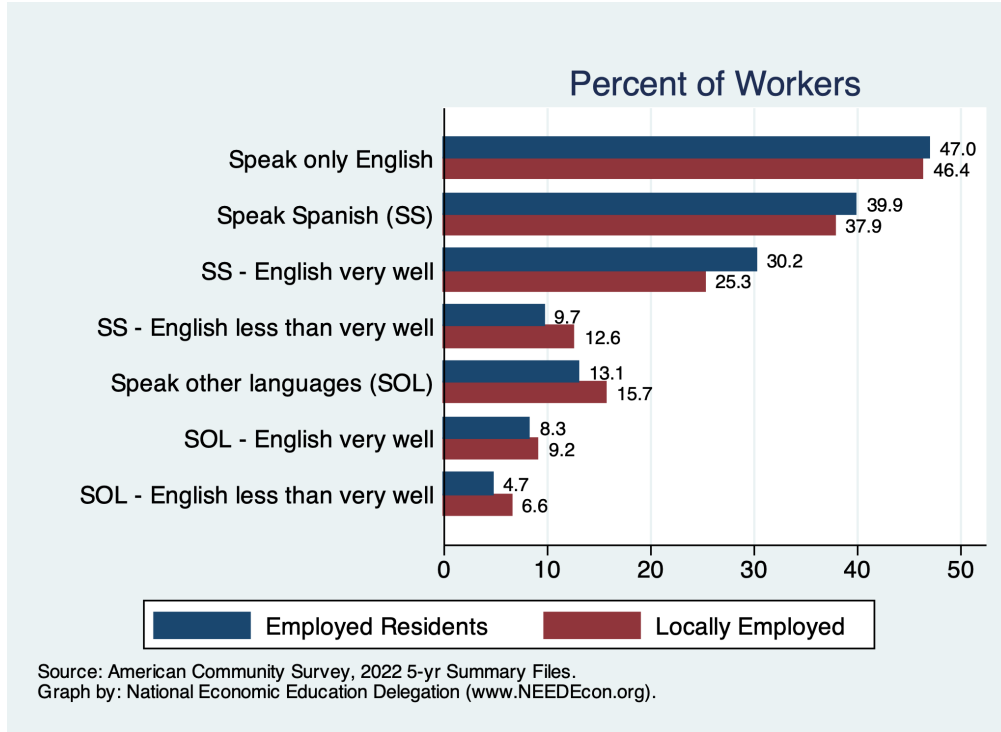
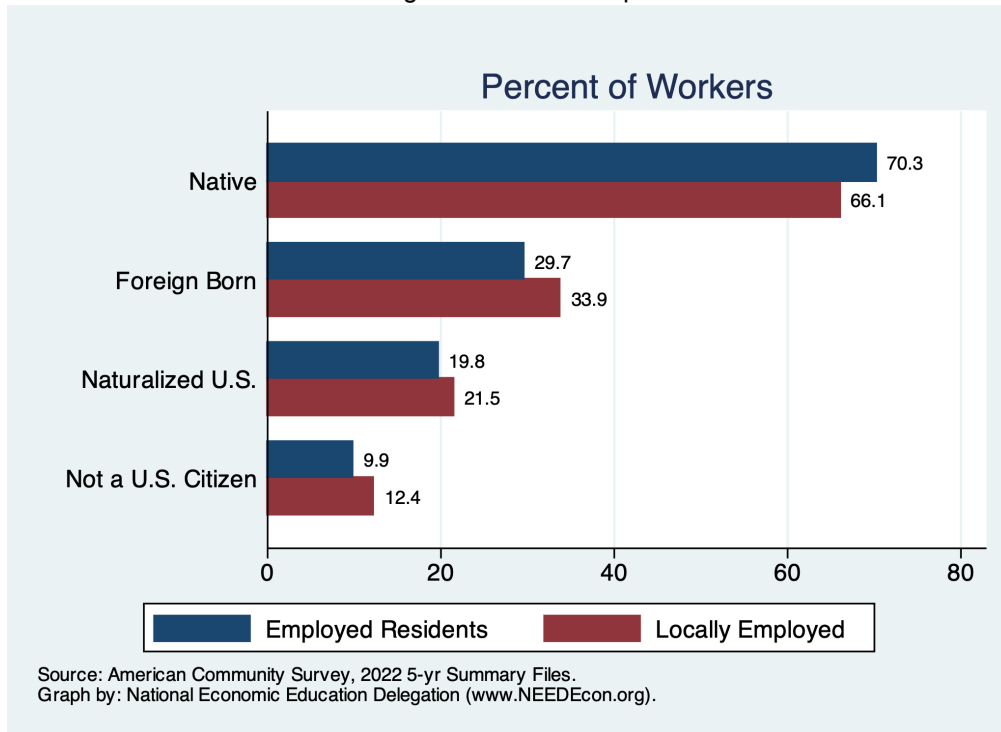


Figure 23: Citizenship



# Income and Earnings

## Per Capita Income Growth

### Definition:

Per capita income is the average income per person in Covina. Personal income is the income received by, or on behalf of, all persons from all sources: from participation as laborers in production, from owning a home or unincorporated business, from the ownership of financial assets, and from government and business

in the form of transfer receipts. Noncash government benefits are not included.

### Why is it important?

Income is the money that is available to persons for consumption expenditures, taxes, interest payments, transfer payments to governments and the rest of the world, or for saving. As such, it is an important indicator of economic well-being in a community.

Figure 24: Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among California Cities

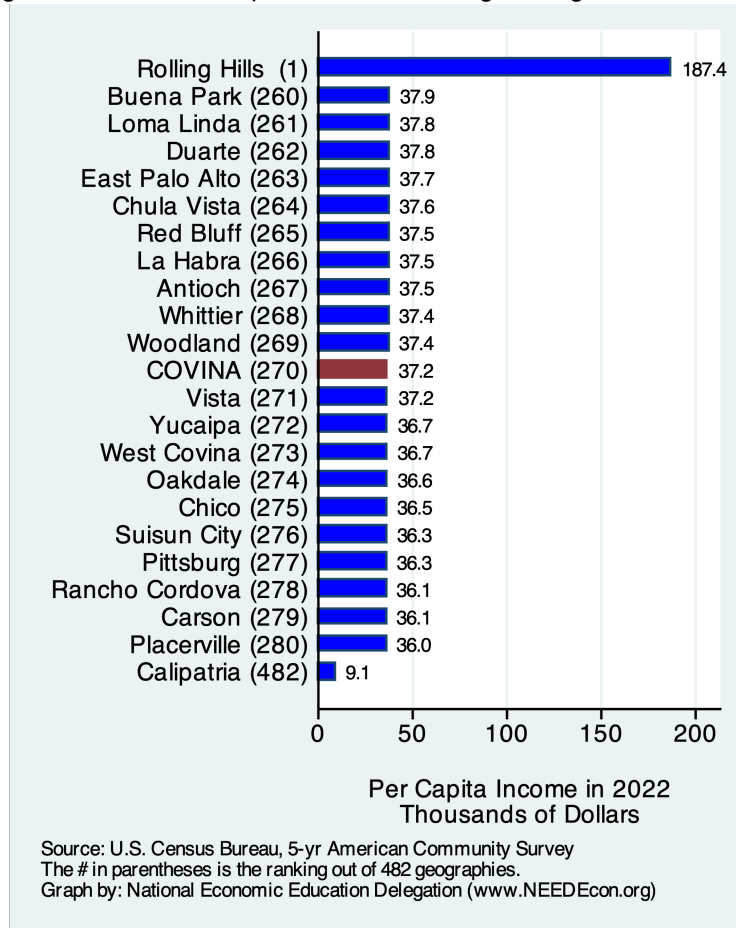
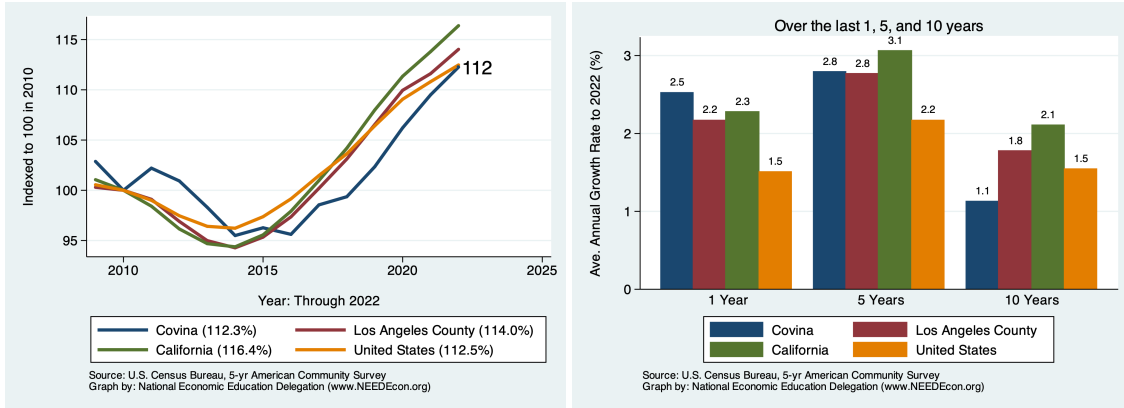


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth over Time



Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among California Cities - w/Comparable Populations

Figure 26: Income Levels

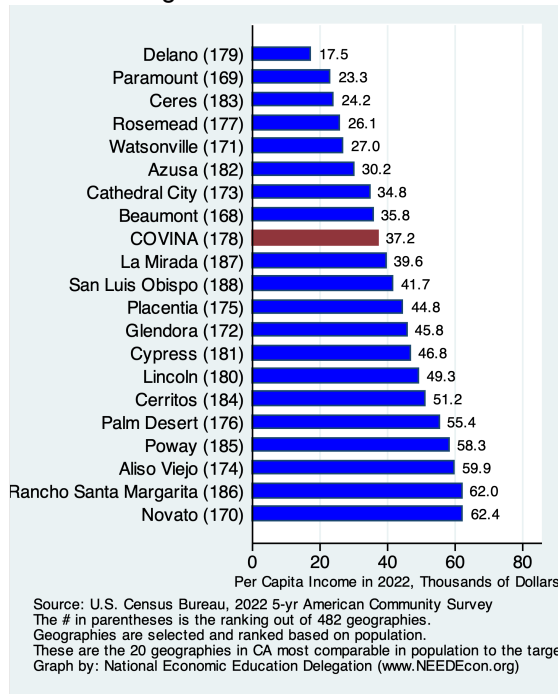
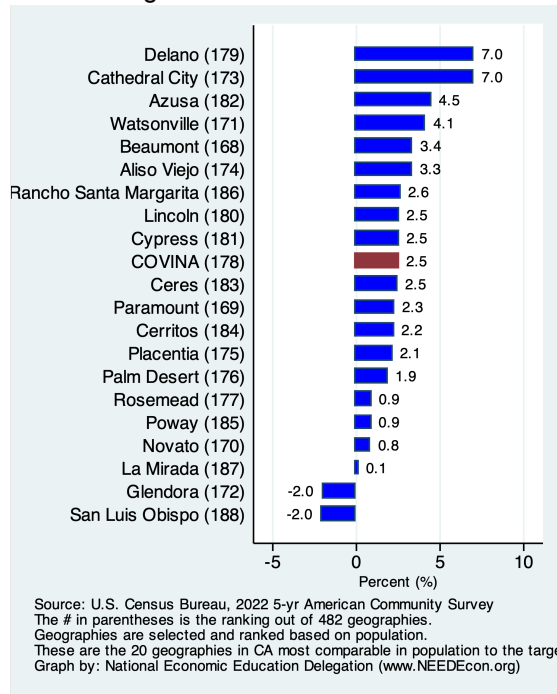
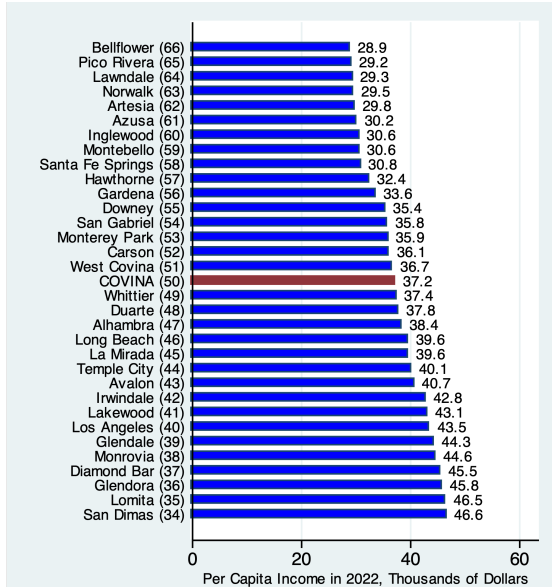


Figure 27: Growth over Time



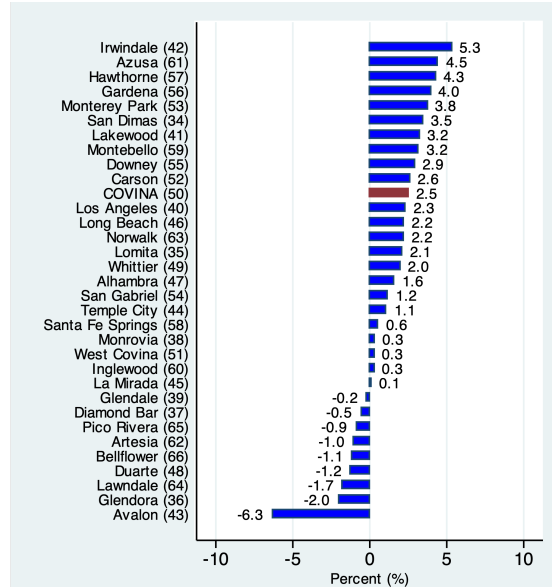
# Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among Cities in Los Angeles County

Figure 28: Income Levels



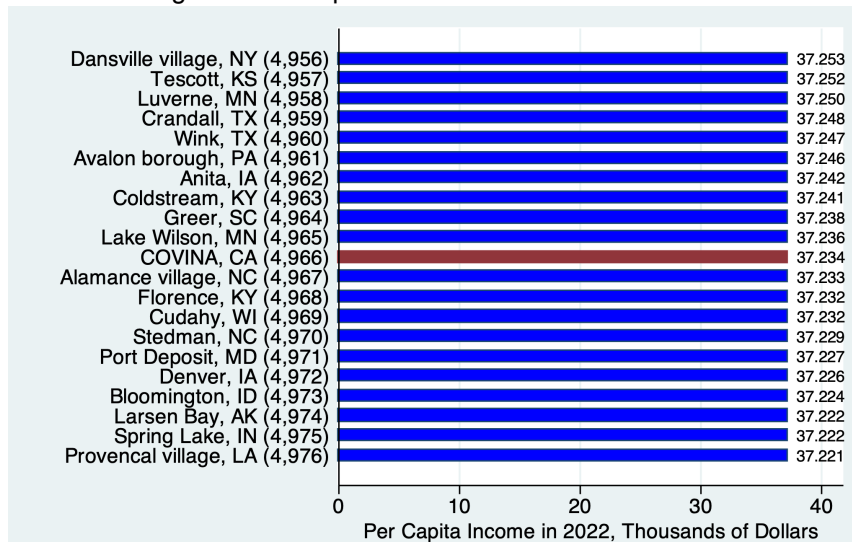
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 5-yr American Community Survey  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 88 geographies.  
 Geographies are selected and ranked based on population.  
 These are the cities in the same county as the target city.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

Figure 29: Growth over Time



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 5-yr American Community Survey  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 88 geographies.  
 Geographies are selected and ranked based on population.  
 These are the cities in the same county as the target city.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 5-yr American Community Survey  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 19,695 geographies.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

## Poverty and Inequality

### Definition:

The local poverty rate provides an indication of the well-being of those at the bottom of the income distribution. The federal poverty rate measures the proportion of households in the region that are classified as living in poverty. Also included are measures of the extent to which the City's children are impoverished. Measures of the income distribution provide

further evidence on disparities in income in the region and how those disparities have changed over time.

### Why is it important?

It is important to track measures of poverty and inequality to assess the extent of income disparities in the region, with an eye toward understanding how well the local economy is performing for all of its citizens.

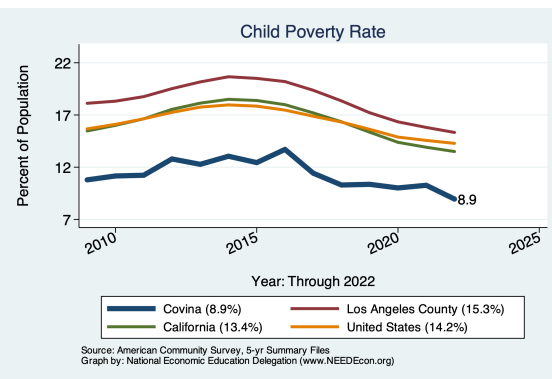
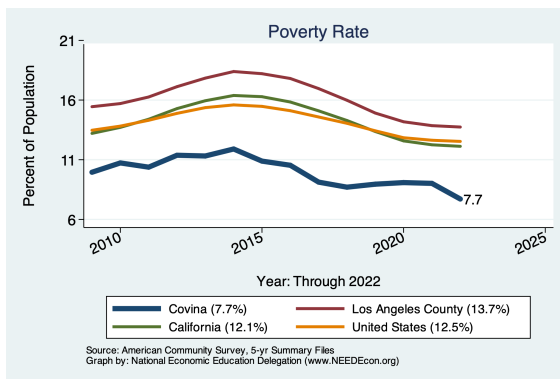


Figure 31: Inequality

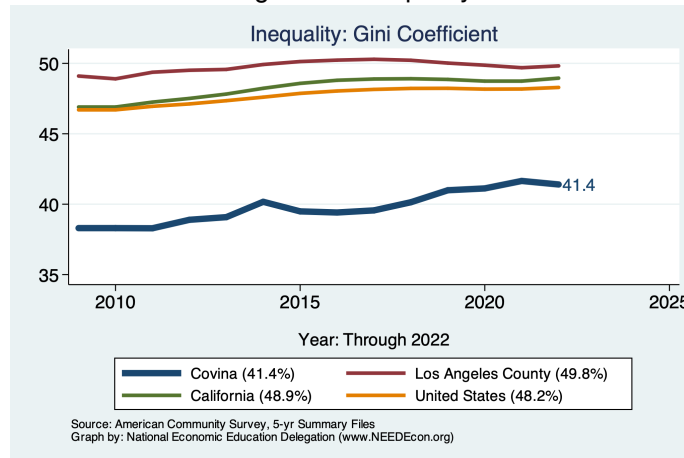


Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution

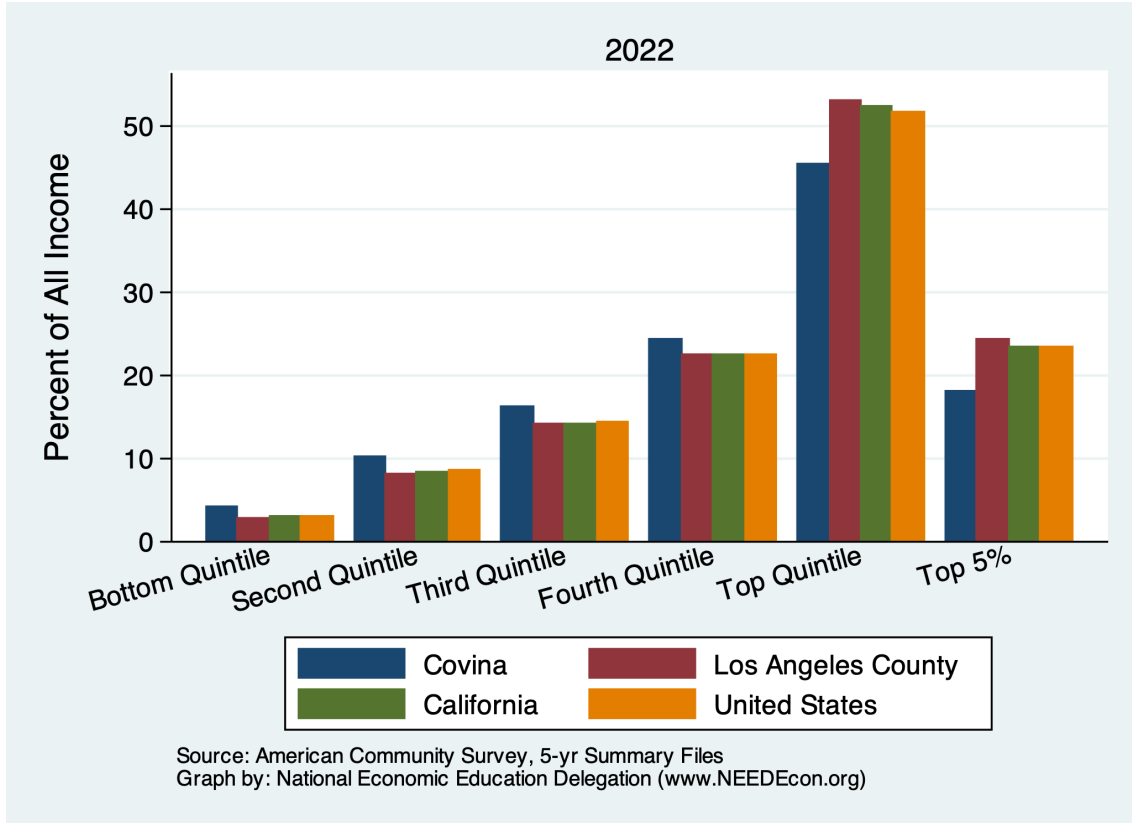
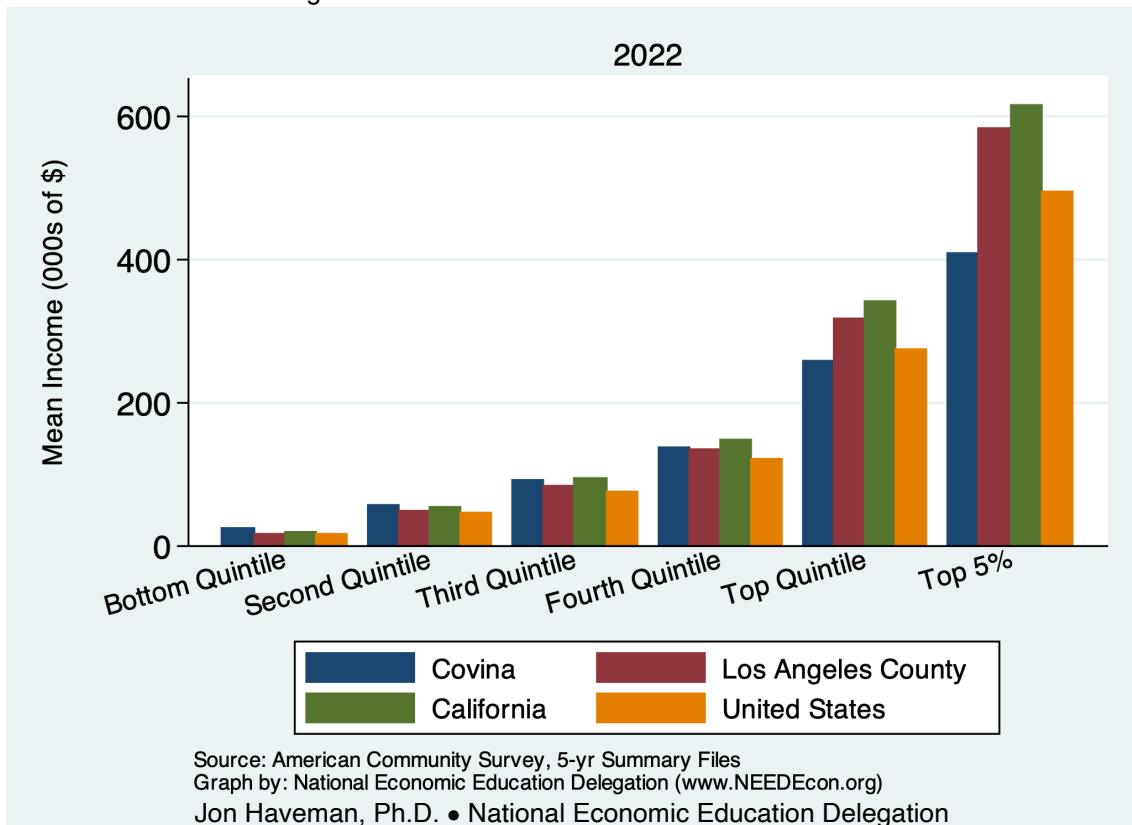


Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



# Housing

## Housing Costs and Affordability

### Definition:

Housing costs are measured in several different ways. First, we provide evidence on the evolution of median home prices, median rental price, and finally through evidence on the housing burden in the city and comparison regions. Housing burden is defined as a household needing to commit more than 30% of their household income toward housing costs. The median value is the amount in the middle. Fifty

percent of units are above the median and 50 percent are below.

### Why is it important?

Housing is one of three fundamental necessities, along with food and clothing. A measure of the cost of housing is an integral part of the measurement of the cost of living in a specific community. This is particularly true in cities and regions throughout the Bay Area, where housing costs are high relative to income.

### Cost of Housing in Covina and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

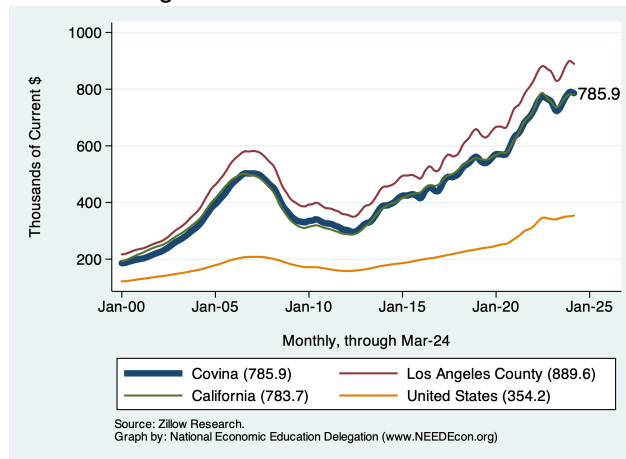
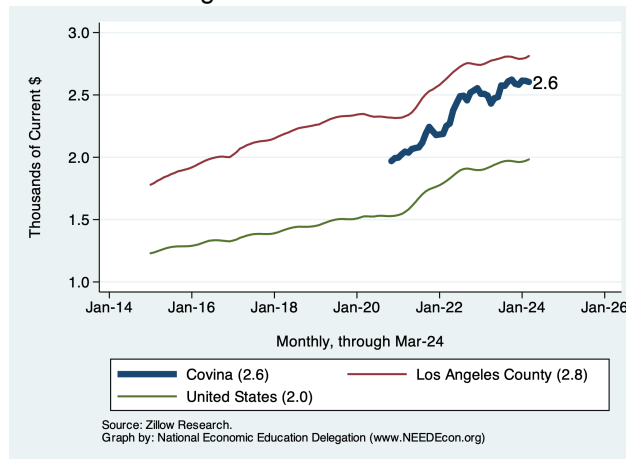


Figure 35: Median Rents



## Housing Ownership in Covina and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

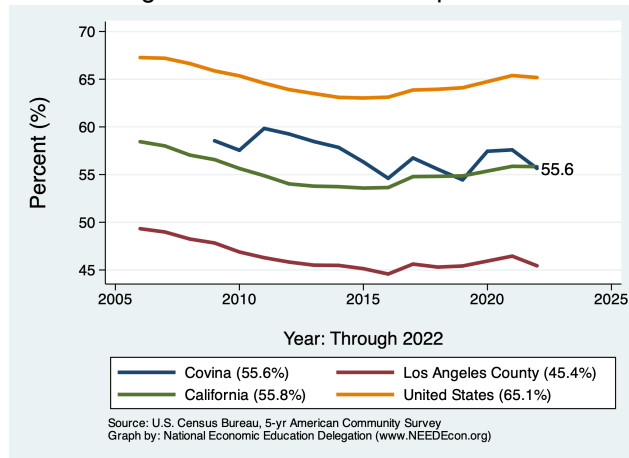


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

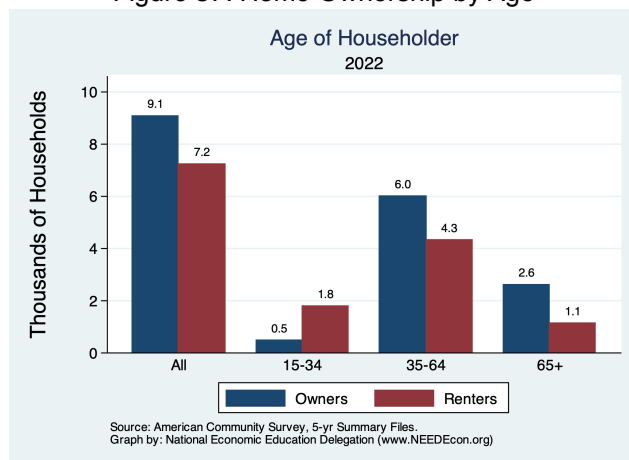


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

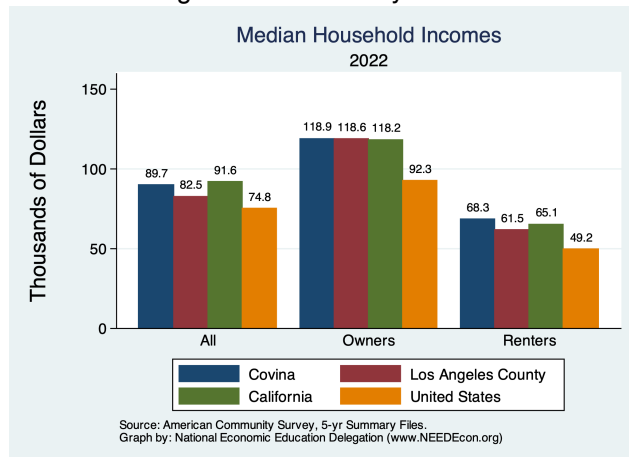




Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

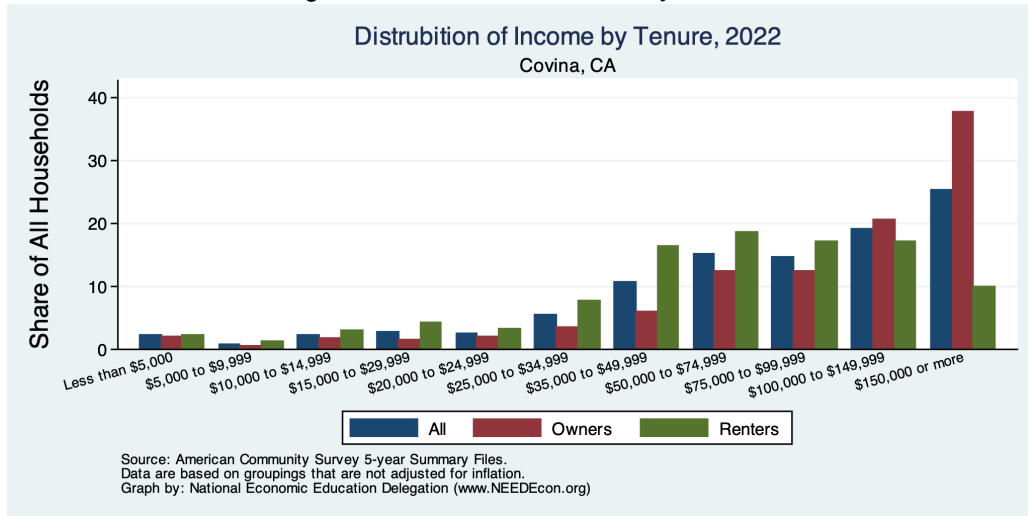


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

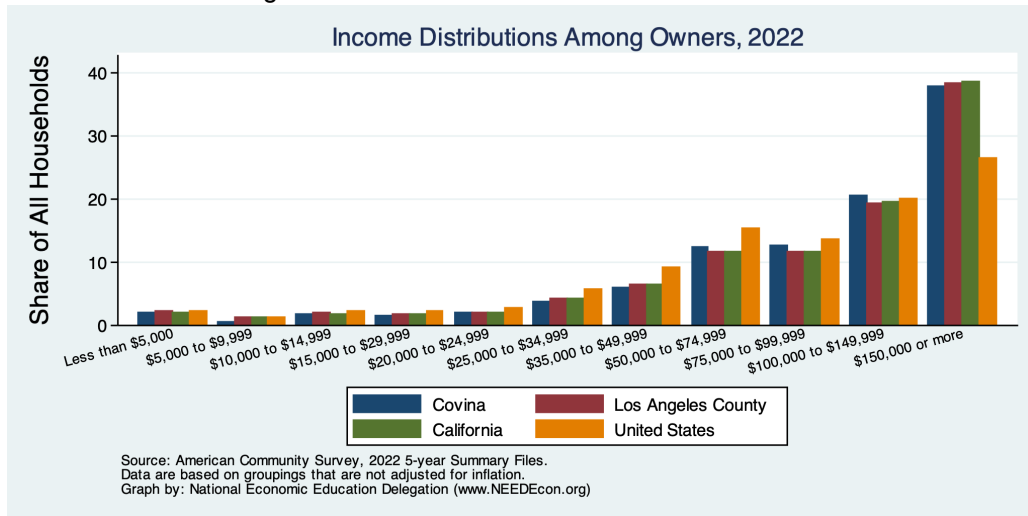
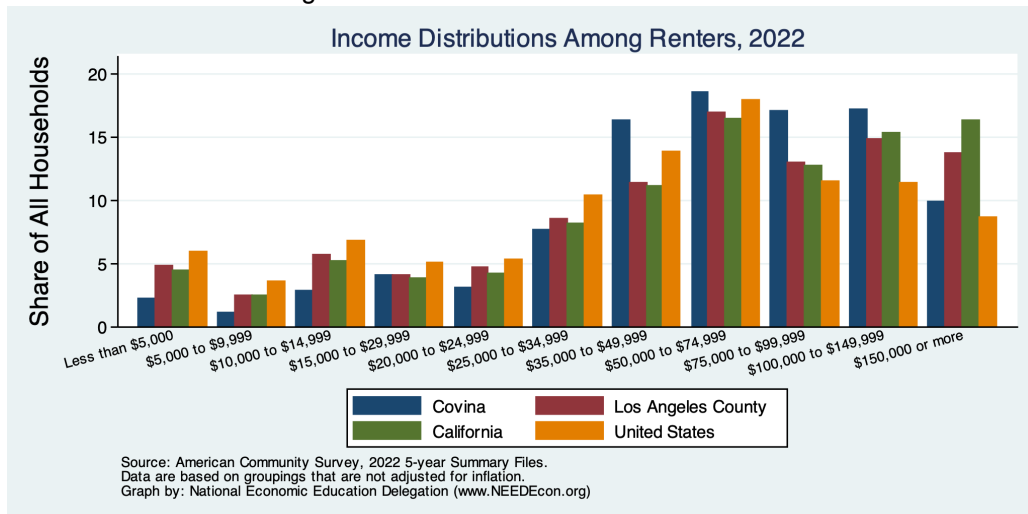


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters



## Housing Burden in Covina and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

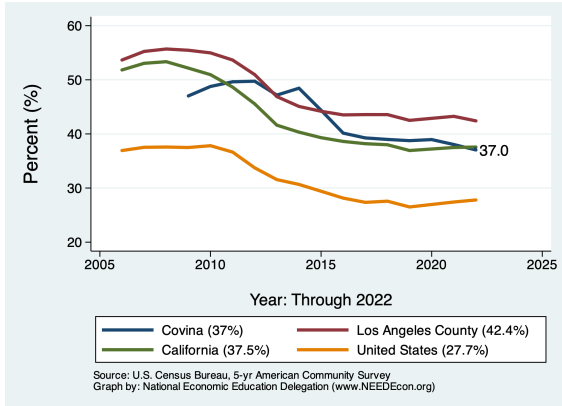


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

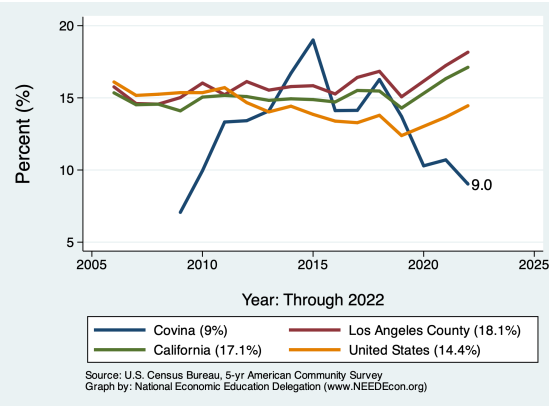


Figure 44: Renters

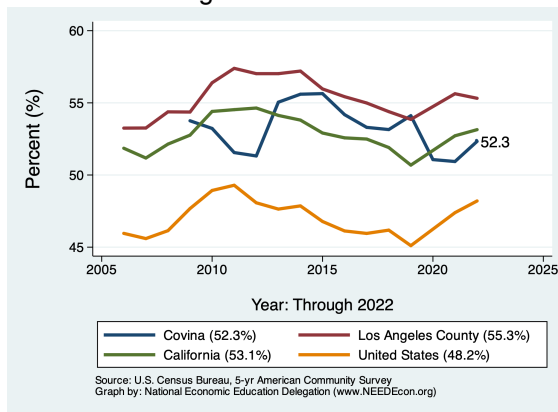
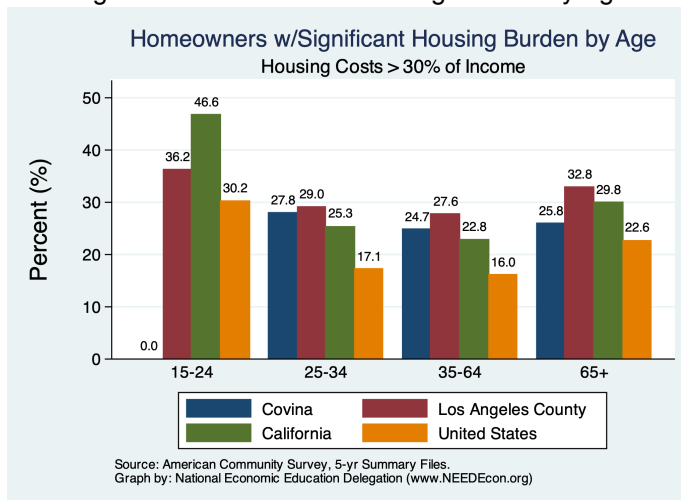


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



# Housing Picture

## Definition:

Housing costs are measured in several different ways. First, we provide evidence on the evolution of median home prices, median rental price, and finally through evidence on the housing burden in the city and comparison regions. The median value is the amount in the middle. Fifty percent of units are above the median and 50 percent are below.

## Why is it important?

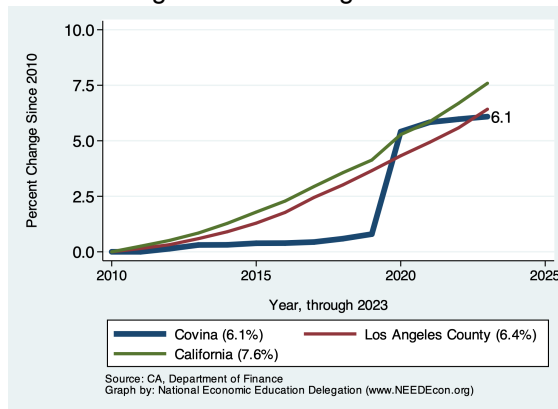
In areas where the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of housing growth, this is likely to reflect a tightening housing market. A tightening housing market will also likely be reflected in lower vacancy rates and higher occupancy rates. It may also be reflected in higher numbers of people per household.

**Table 5. Housing Market Indicators**

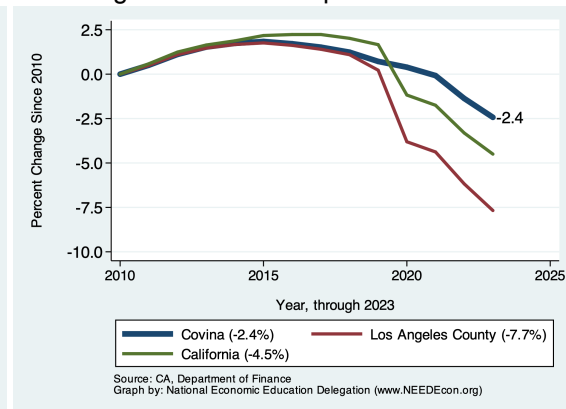
Indicator	2023	2019	2010	% Change from	
				2019	2010
Total Population	50,350.0	48,683.0	47,796.0	3.4	5.3
Total # of Homes	17,585.0	16,708.0	16,576.0	5.2	6.1
# Occupied Units	17,049.0	16,037.0	15,855.0	6.3	7.5
Persons per Household	2.9	3.0	3.0	-3.1	-2.4
Vacancy Rate (%)	3.0	4.0	4.3	-24.1	-29.9

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by the National Economic Education Delegation

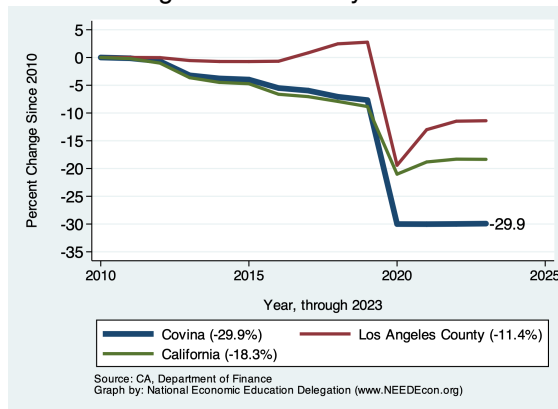
**Figure 46: Housing Growth**



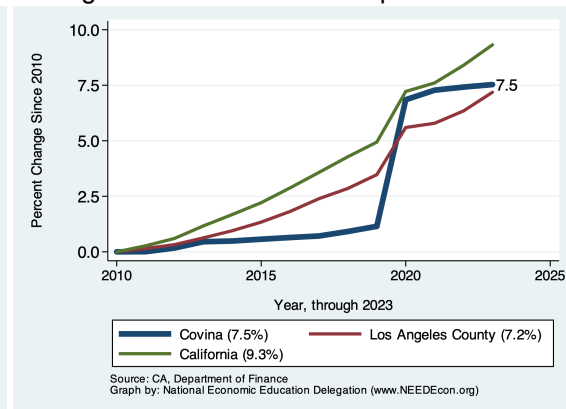
**Figure 47: Persons per Household**



**Figure 48: Vacancy Rates**



**Figure 49: Number of Occupanied Units**



## Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

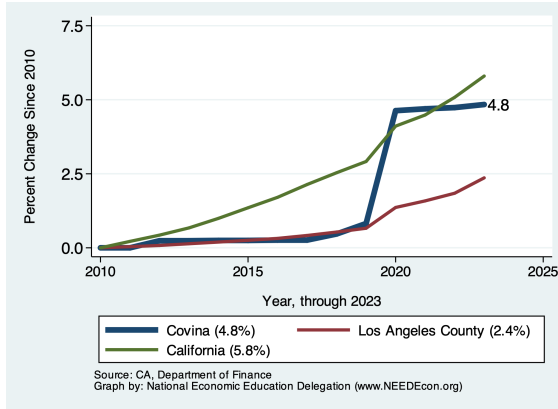


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

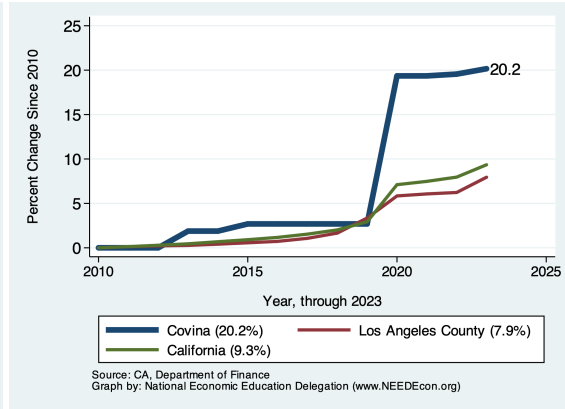


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

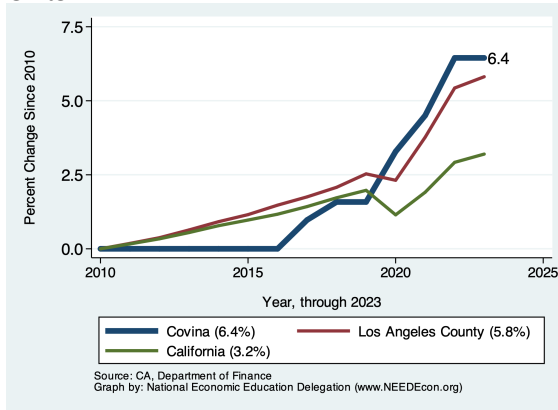
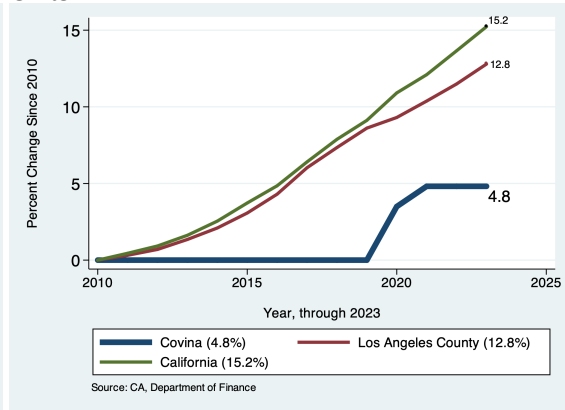


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



## Vintage of Residential Housing

### Why is it important?

This section provides evidence on the year in which residential housing in Covina was built. We break it down into owned versus rented residences and provide a comparison across Los Angeles County and broader regions. A sense of the age of housing in a region provides an indication of the urgency with which a region might pursue additional housing. As the

housing stock ages, an urgency with which renovations and rebuilds are permitted might result. All things equal, more recently constructed housing will be more likely to meet current codes and standards. Remodeling of existing units will be more desirable when existing units are, on average, older.

Figure 54: Distribution of Housing Construction

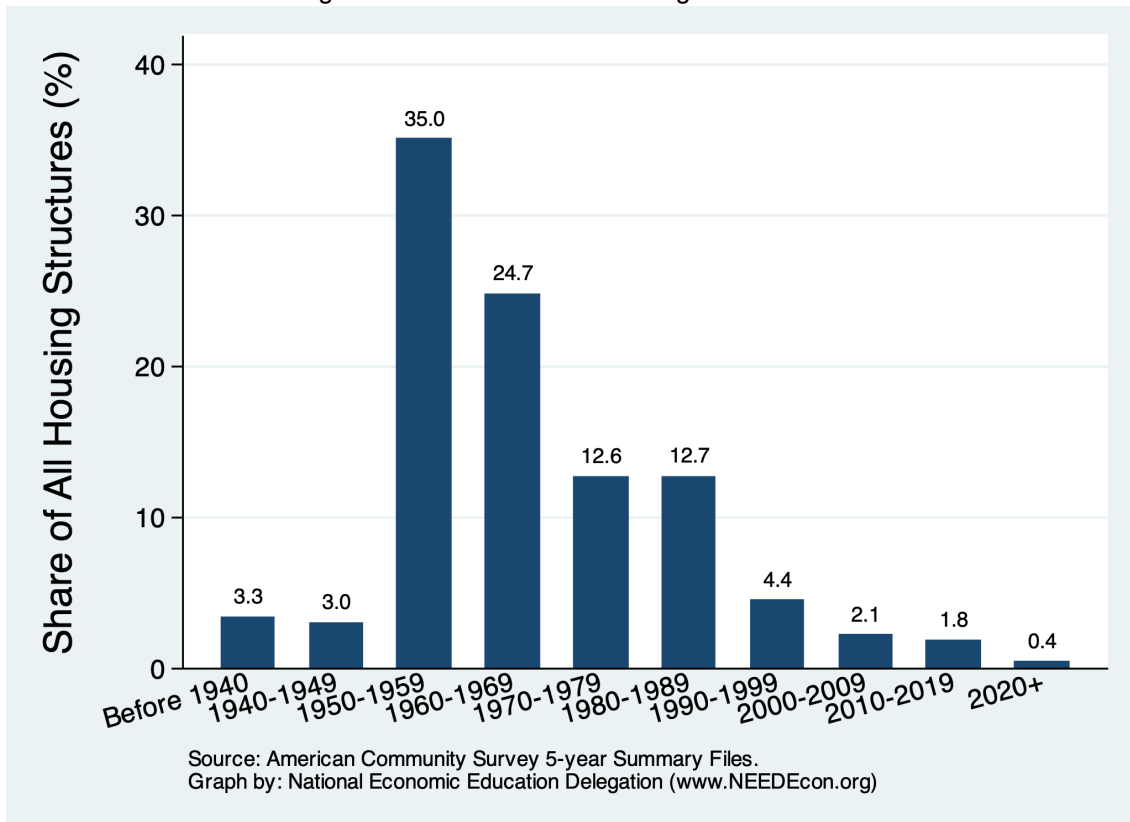


Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

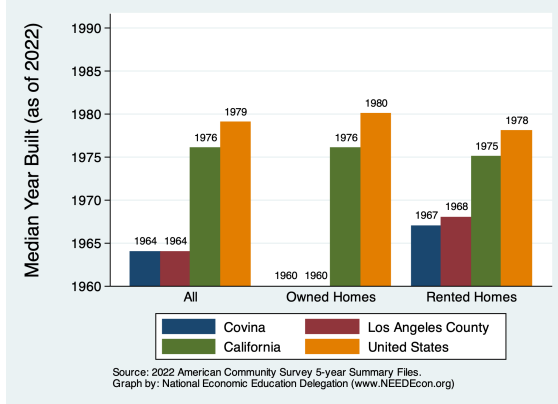


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

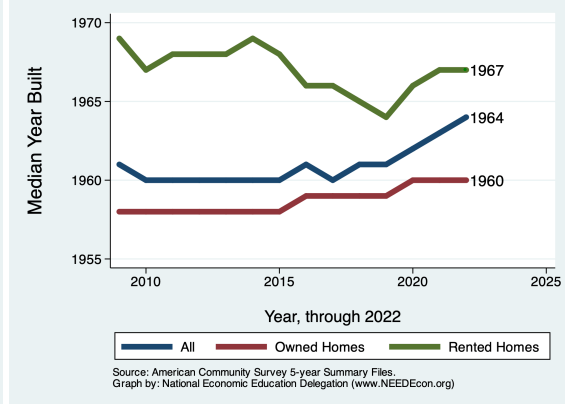


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

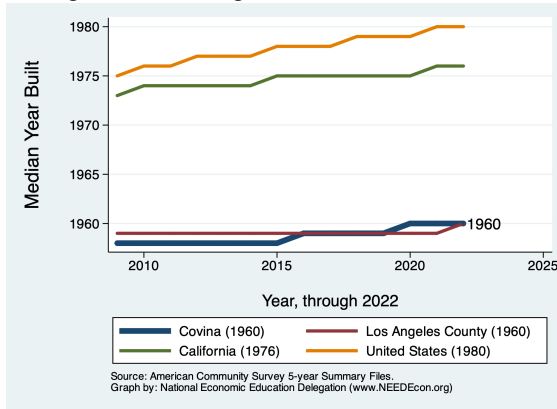


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

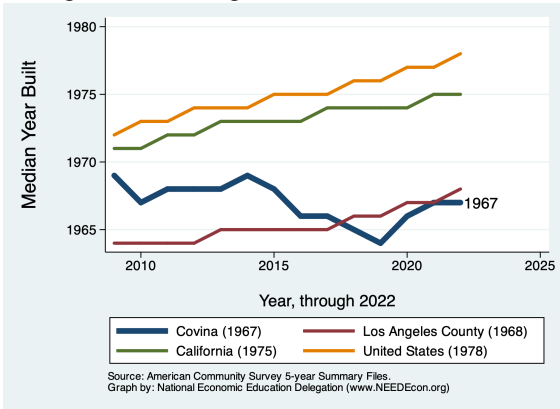
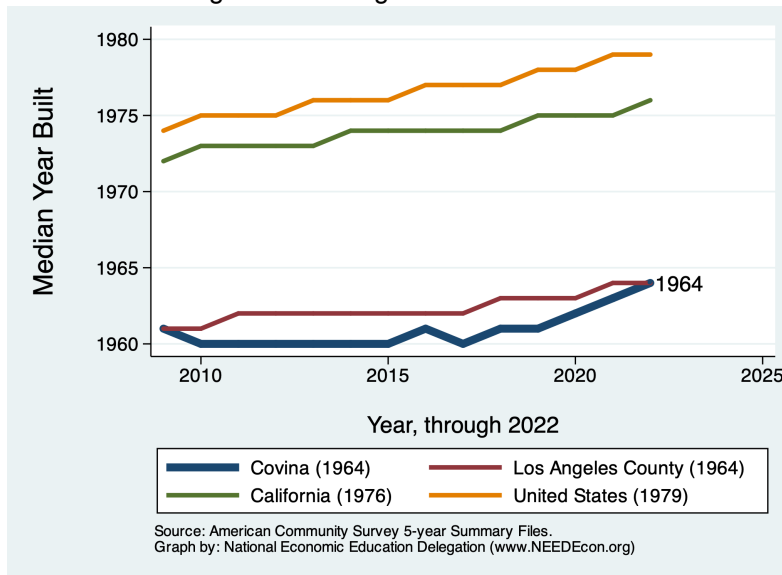


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



## Occupation of Residential Housing

### Why is it important?

The duration of residence in a city is important for developing future policies regarding growing the local population. If a region is highly mobile, evidenced by most residences having

been recently occupied, a city might propose policies to reduce that mobility, or ask why the mobility happens. Policies could be put in place to either reduce or increase migration.

Figure 60: Year Current Occupant Moved In

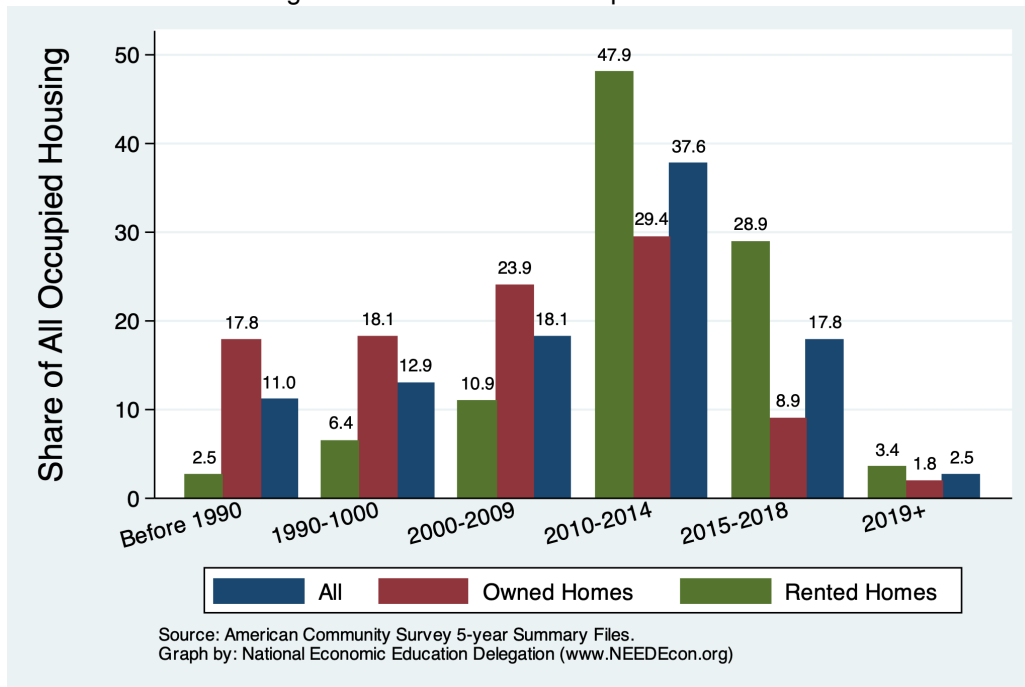


Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

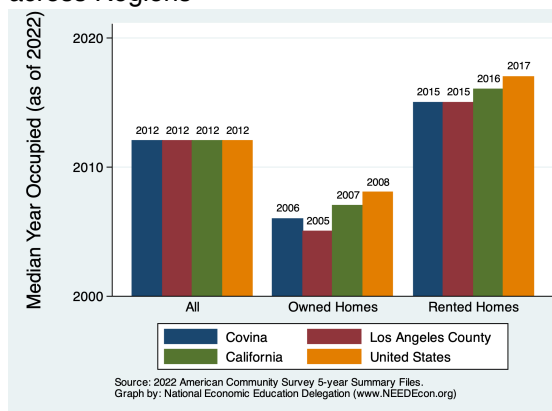


Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

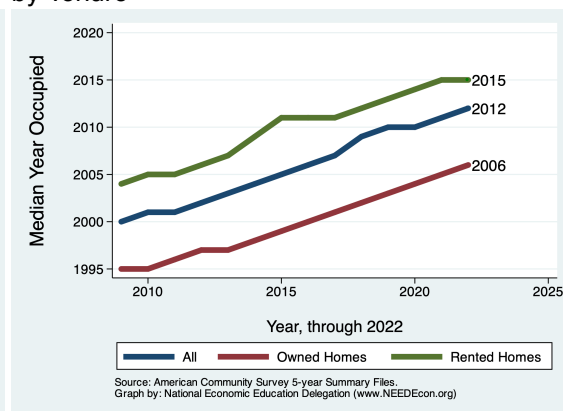


Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing

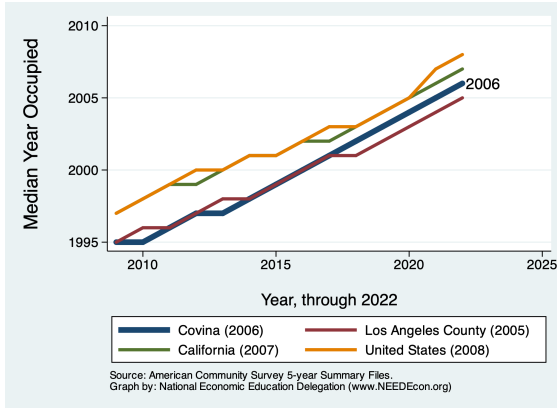


Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

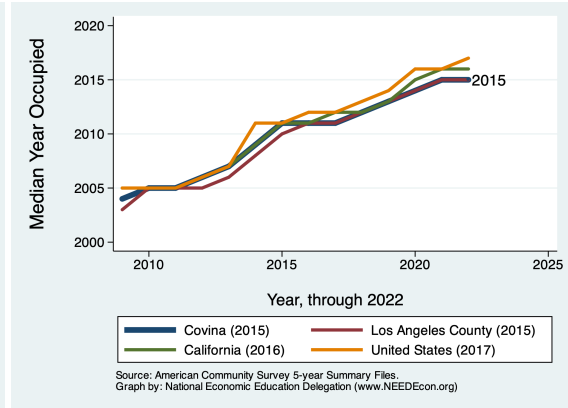
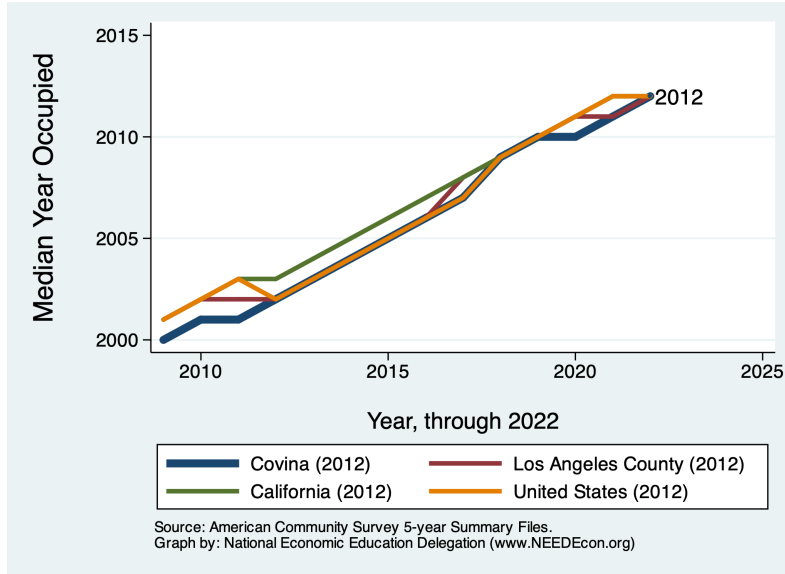


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing





## Residential Permitting

### Definition:

This indicator provides evidence on the number of residential buildings that are permitted for construction each year. Permit data for Covina is compared with data from Los Angeles County as a whole and broader regions. The statistic provided scales the number of permits by population. This is done to facilitate comparisons across regions.

### Why is it important?

Building permits are the best indicator available of new units coming on the market. In order for a region's population to grow and flourish, new residential properties must be added to the existing stock. Building, both in the City and in the County more generally, is an indication of the extent to which new residences accommodate new residents or are affecting prices through increased supply.

### Covina - Ranking Among Comparables

Figure 66: Number of Units Permitted - Nationwide Comparables (Rank)

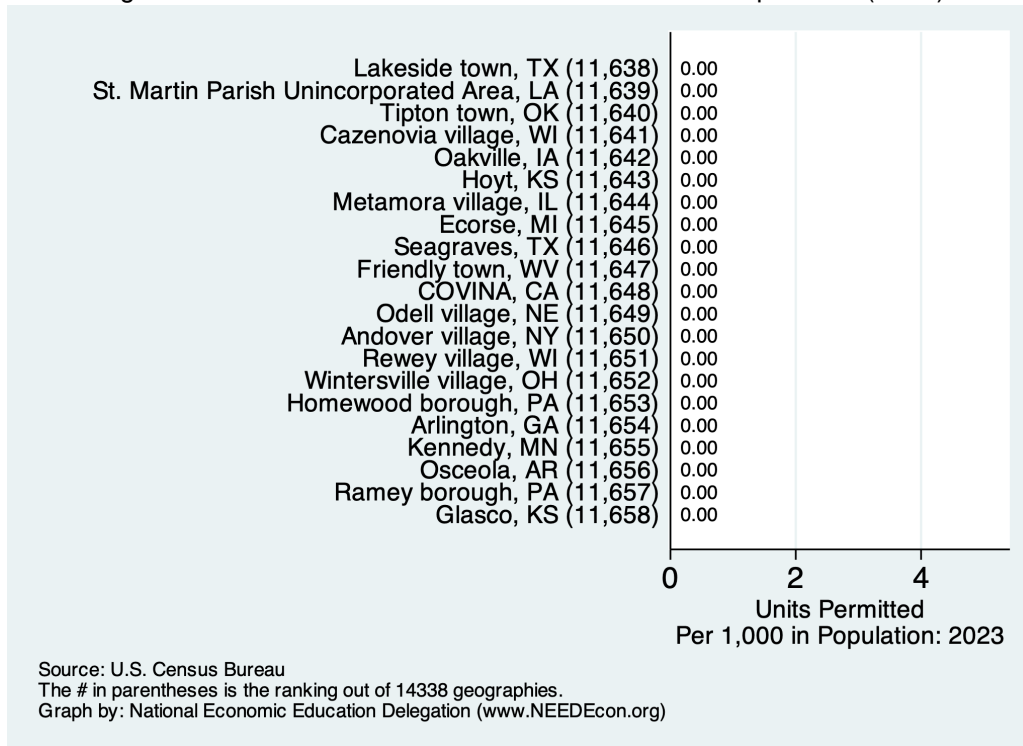
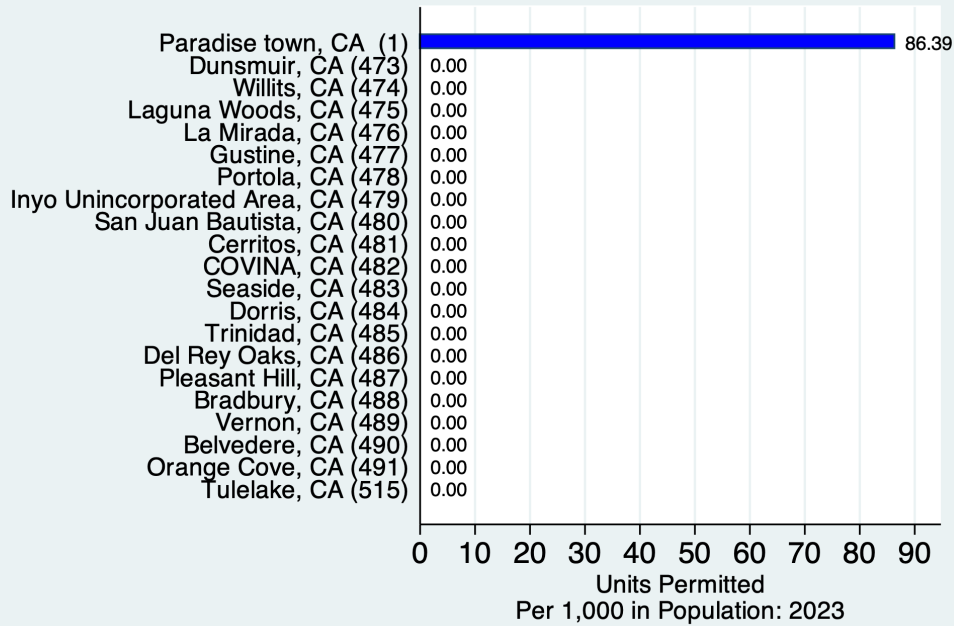
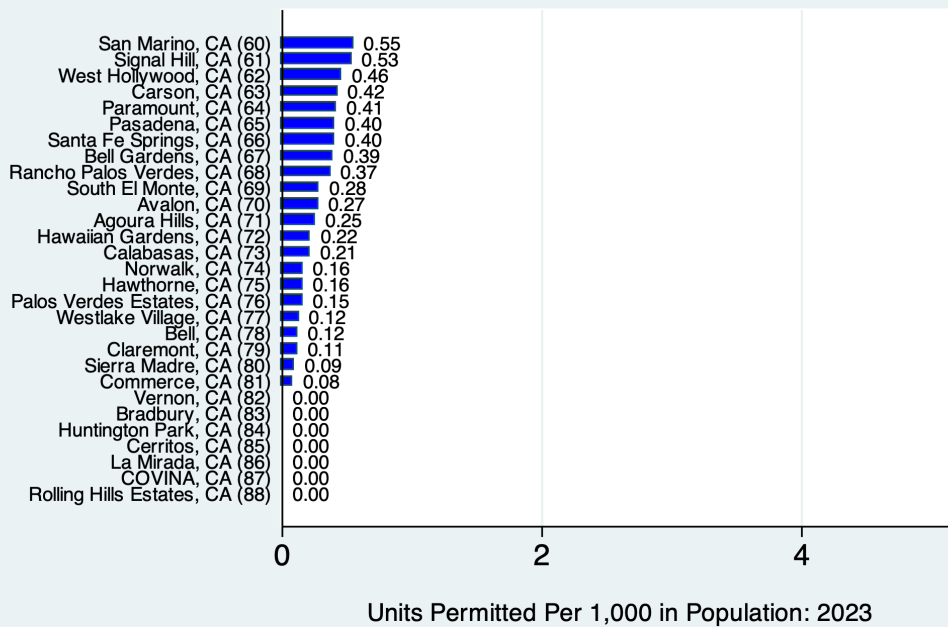


Figure 67: Number of Units Permitted - California Comparables (Rank)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 515 geographies.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

Figure 68: Number of Units Permitted - Cities in Los Angeles County (Rank)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 88 geographies.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

## Covina - Permitting Activity

### Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in Covina

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

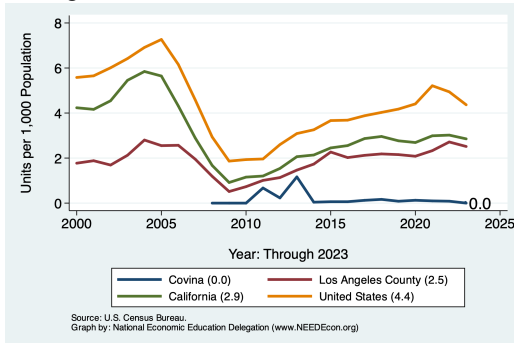
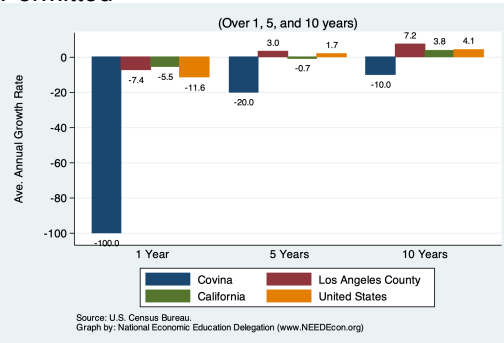


Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted



### Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in Covina

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

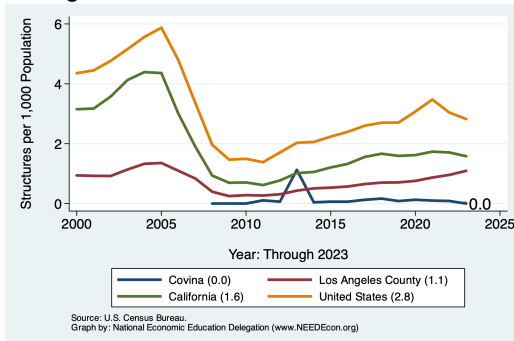
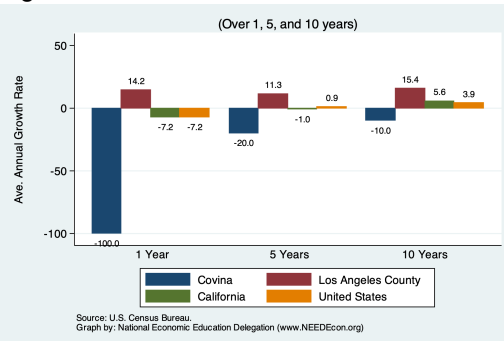


Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted



### Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in Covina

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

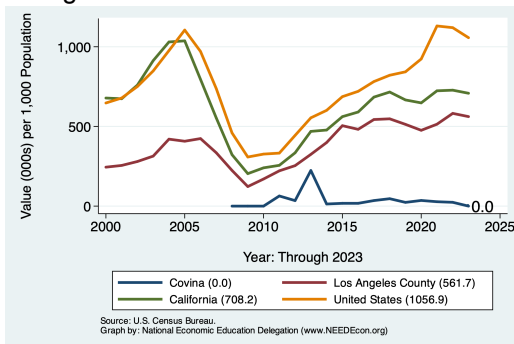
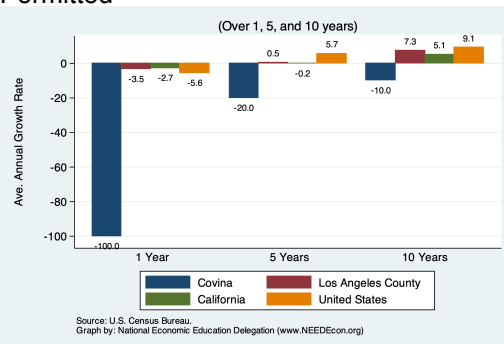


Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted



# Commute Patterns

During the recovery from the Great Recession, the period from 2010 to 2019, the Bay Area economy, and Silicon Valley in particular, has been growing at a pace roughly double that of the state as a whole and triple that of the nation. This growth has precipitated a tight hous-

ing market and also brought about some significant changes in commute patterns, many of which have been reversed by the pandemic. Recent years have seen significant changes in both the mode of transportation and commute times.

## Mode of Transportation

Figure 75: Percent of Workers Commuting by Car Alone

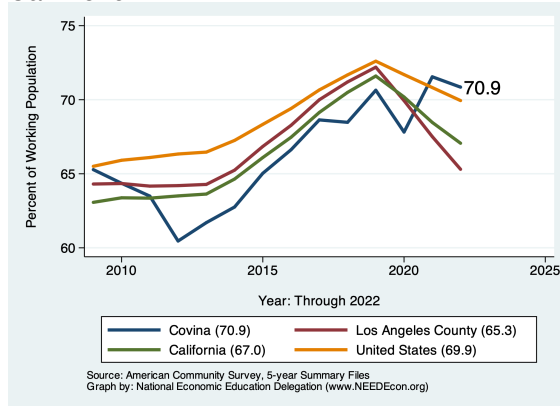


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

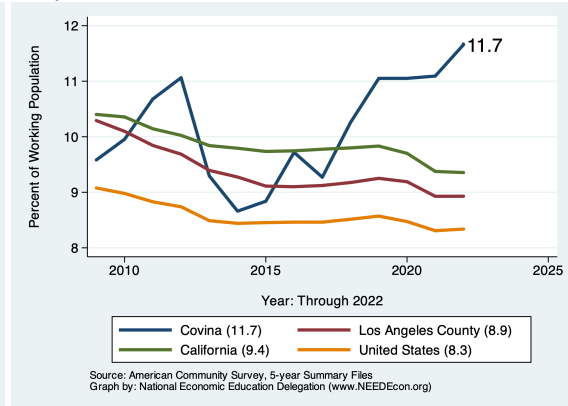


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

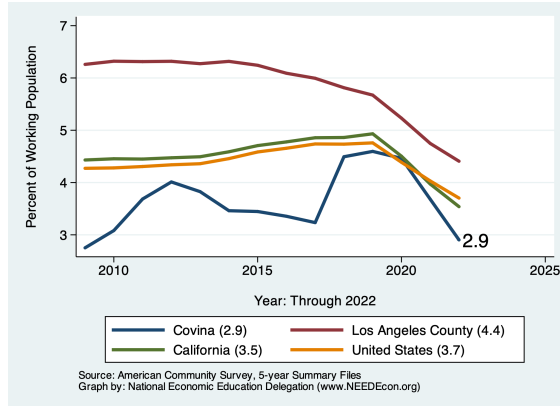
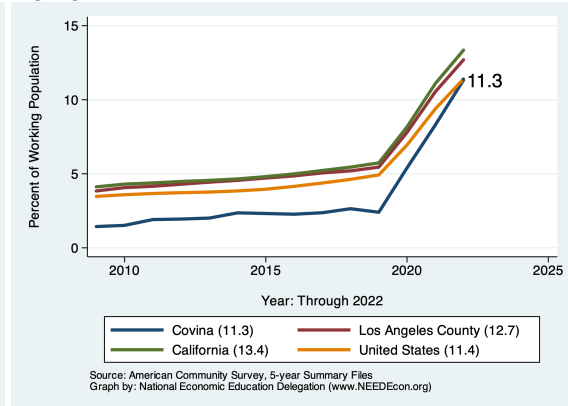


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in Covina. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in Covina. The final two columns provide for a comparison of commute mode choices of people locally with those in California more broadly.

**Table 6. SEX OF WORKERS BY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK**

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van:	12,141	85.3	9,600	77.4	21,741	82.5	78.0
Drove Alone	10,232	71.9	8,437	68.1	18,669	70.9	68.4
Carpooled:	1,909	13.4	1,163	9.4	3,072	11.7	9.5
In 2-person carpool	1,312	9.2	840	6.8	2,152	8.2	6.9
In 3-person carpool	375	2.6	207	1.7	582	2.2	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	222	1.6	116	0.9	338	1.3	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	473	3.3	292	2.4	765	2.9	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	235	1.7	99	0.8	334	1.3	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	19	0.1	33	0.3	52	0.2	0.8
Subway or Elevated	198	1.4	139	1.1	337	1.3	0.3
Railroad	21	0.1	21	0.2	42	0.2	0.2
Ferryboat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	93	0.7	75	0.6	168	0.6	0.7
Walked	276	1.9	147	1.2	423	1.6	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	132	0.9	135	1.1	267	1.0	1.7
Worked at Home	1,121	7.9	1,865	15.0	2,986	11.3	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	14,236	100.0	12,114	97.7	26,350	100.0	

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 7. SEX OF WORKERS BY MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK FOR WORKPLACE GEOGRAPHY**

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van:	9,961	85.5	10,155	82.4	20,116	83.9	78.0
Drove Alone	8,389	72.0	8,591	69.7	16,980	70.8	68.5
Carpooled:	1,572	13.5	1,564	12.7	3,136	13.1	9.5
In 2-person carpool	1,067	9.2	1,323	10.7	2,390	10.0	6.9
In 3-person carpool	309	2.7	121	1.0	430	1.8	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	196	1.7	120	1.0	316	1.3	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	106	0.9	21	0.2	127	0.5	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	97	0.8	21	0.2	118	0.5	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.8
Subway or Elevated	9	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0	0.3
Railroad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2
Ferryboat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	75	0.6	4	0.0	79	0.3	0.7
Walked	231	2.0	172	1.4	403	1.7	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	154	1.3	114	0.9	268	1.1	1.7
Worked at Home	1,121	9.6	1,865	15.1	2,986	12.5	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	11,648	100.0	12,331	100.0	23,979	100.0	

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

The results in this table are for those who work in the region, regardless of the location of their residence.

# Commute Times for Employed Residents

**Table 8. SEX OF WORKERS BY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK**

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Less than 5 minutes	274	2.1	75	0.7	349	1.5	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	718	5.5	843	7.6	1,561	6.7	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	990	7.5	1,537	13.9	2,527	10.8	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	1,134	8.6	1,464	13.3	2,598	11.1	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	2,015	15.4	1,310	11.9	3,325	14.2	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	626	4.8	551	5.0	1,177	5.0	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	2,245	17.1	1,330	12.1	3,575	15.3	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	233	1.8	233	2.1	466	2.0	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	1,199	9.1	460	4.2	1,659	7.1	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	1,526	11.6	873	7.9	2,399	10.2	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	1,607	12.3	1,196	10.8	2,803	12.0	7.9
90 or more minutes	548	4.2	377	3.4	925	3.9	4.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>13,115</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,249</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>23,364</b>	<b>99.7</b>	

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Figure 79: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 30 Minutes

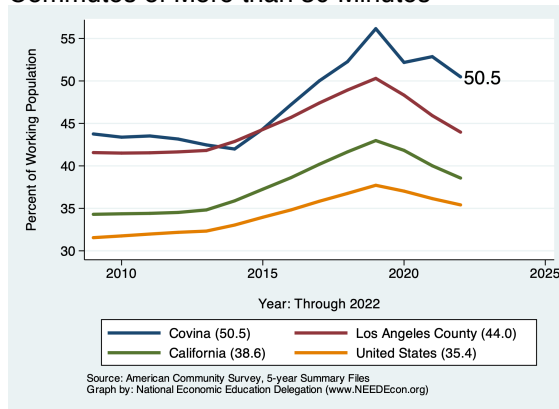


Figure 80: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

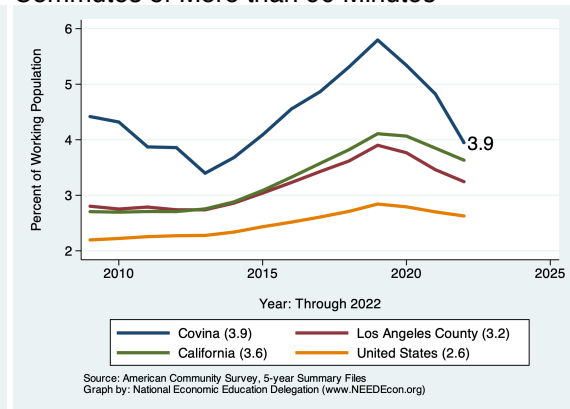
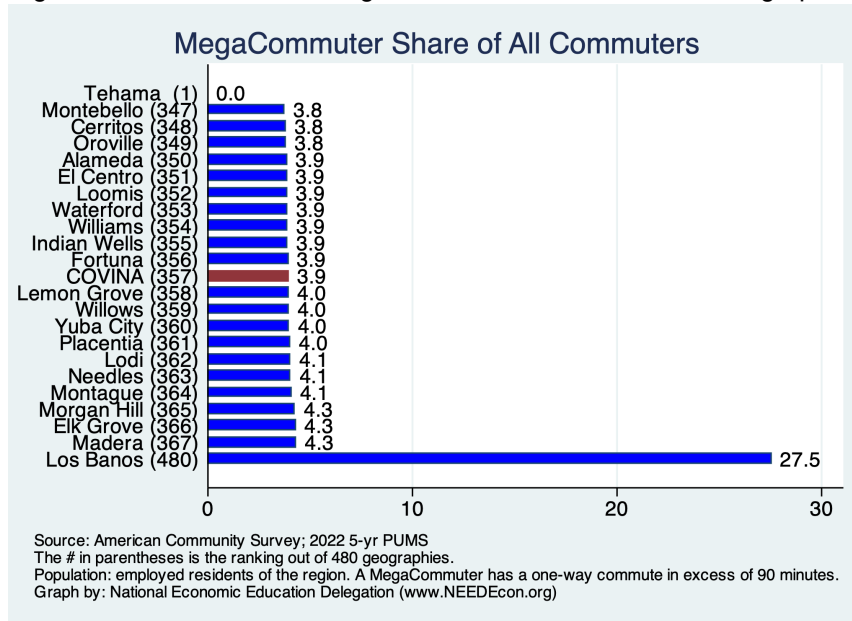


Figure 81: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



Source: American Community Survey; 2022 5-yr PUMS  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 480 geographies.  
 Population: employed residents of the region. A MegaCommuter has a one-way commute in excess of 90 minutes.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

## Commute Times for Those Employed in the City

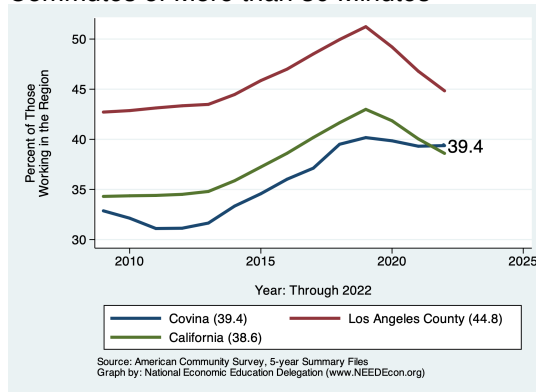
**Table 9. SEX OF WORKERS BY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK FOR WORKPLACE GEOGRAPHY**

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Less than 5 minutes	225	2.1	120	1.1	345	1.6	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	902	8.5	1,037	9.2	1,939	9.2	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	1,805	17.0	1,727	15.4	3,532	16.7	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	1,423	13.4	1,827	16.3	3,250	15.4	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	1,057	9.9	1,284	11.4	2,341	11.1	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	660	6.2	600	5.3	1,260	6.0	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	1,788	16.8	1,391	12.4	3,179	15.0	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	204	1.9	359	3.2	563	2.7	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	453	4.3	437	3.9	890	4.2	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	950	8.9	935	8.3	1,885	8.9	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	906	8.5	631	5.6	1,537	7.3	7.9
90 or more minutes	154	1.4	118	1.1	272	1.3	4.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>10,527</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>10,466</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>20,993</b>	<b>99.3</b>	

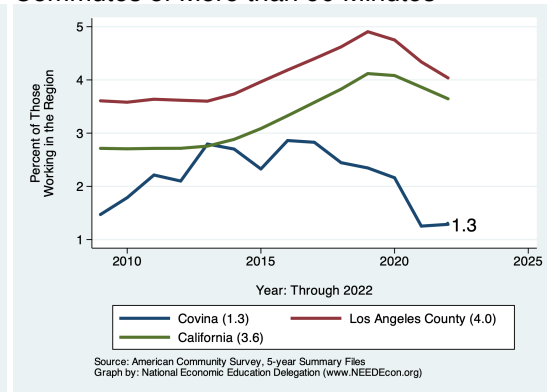
Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

The results in this table are for those who work in the region, regardless of the location of their residence.

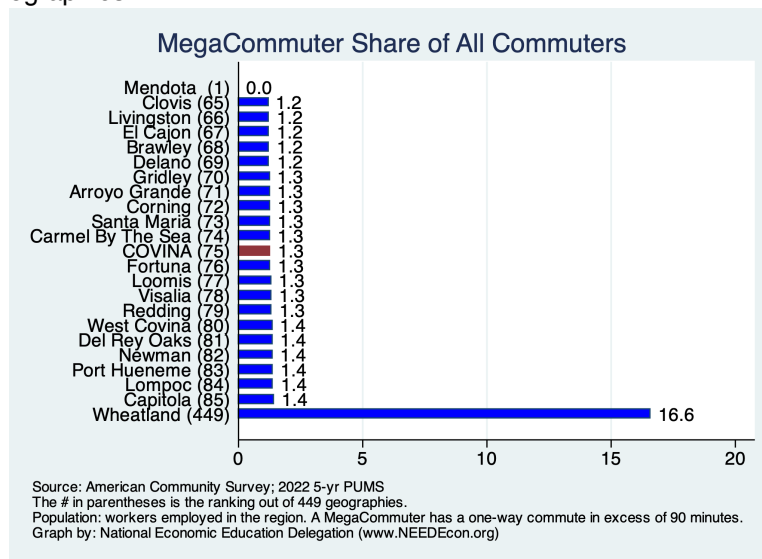
**Figure 82: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 30 Minutes**



**Figure 83: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes**



**Figure 84: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies**



## Place of Work

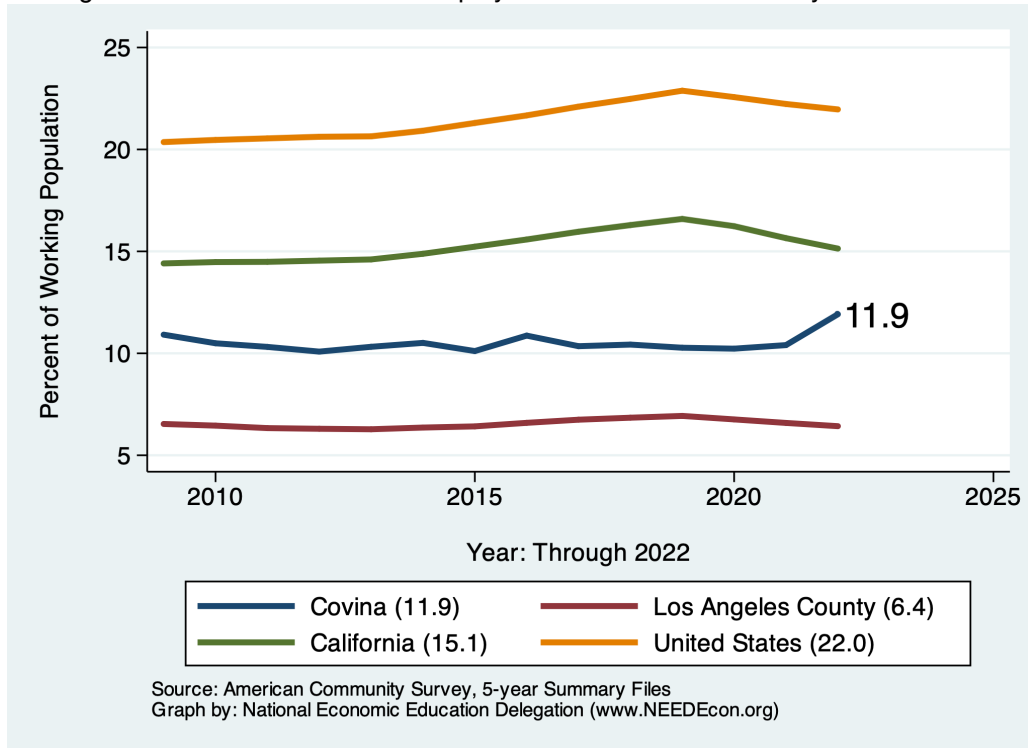
This section provides evidence on where workers living in Covina work. As evidenced in the first table, some of Covina’s employed workers work in the City, but many do not. The first table and graph pair provide evidence at the county level while the second provide evidence with regard to working outside of the Covina city boundary.

**Table 10. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK—STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL**

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Worked in state of residence:	14,186	99.6	12,086	97.5	26,272	99.7	99.6
Worked in county of residence	12,244	86.0	10,888	87.8	23,132	87.8	84.1
worked outside of county of residence	1,942	13.6	1,198	9.7	3,140	11.9	15.4
Worked outside state of residence	50	0.4	28	0.2	78	0.3	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	14,236	100.0	12,114	97.7	26,350	100.0	

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Figure 85: Percent of Workers Employed Outside of Their County of Residence**



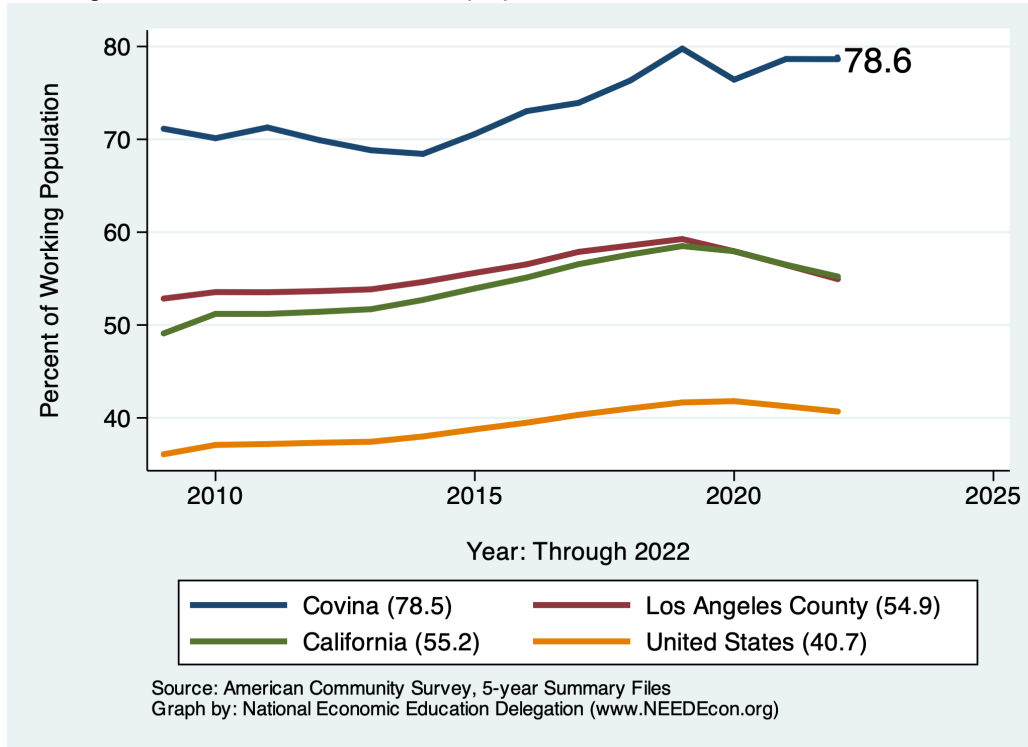


**Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK-PLACE LEVEL**

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers #	All Workers (%)	All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)			
Living in a place:	14,236	100.0	12,114	97.7	26,350	100.0	95.9
Worked in place of residence	2,348	16.5	3,282	26.5	5,630	21.4	39.5
Worked outside place of residence	11,888	83.5	8,832	71.2	20,720	78.6	56.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.1
<b>Total:</b>	14,236	100.0	12,114	97.7	26,350	100.0	

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Figure 86: Percent of Workers Employed Outside of Their Place of Residence**



## Commute Mode by Income

**Table 12. MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS  
BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK**

	City	California	Ratio	United States	
	Median	Median		Median	Ratio
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	44,749	48,566	101.4	46,171	100.9
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	31,792	36,463	96.0	34,487	96.0
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	51,860	40,179	142.1	45,100	119.7
Walked	30,066	29,366	112.7	27,142	115.3
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	18,398	40,433	50.1	36,140	53.0
Worked from home	61,136	75,153	89.6	67,180	94.7
<b>Total:</b>	44,279	48,747	90.8	46,099	96.1

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Notes: 1) Ratio = the ratio of the regional median to either the CA or US median, relative to the Total ratio.

Values above 100 imply a high local median. Values below 100 imply a low local median.

For example, a value of 200 means that the local mean is 2x higher than would be expected.

For "Total:", ratio is simply the ratio of the medians.

2) For regions with more than one geography, the medians are averages weighted by working population.

**Table 13. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY WORKERS' EARNINGS**

Mode of Transit	< \$25,000		\$25,000-\$74,999		\$75,000+		All		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	4,985	61.4	6,694	73.4	4,605	70.6	18,669	70.9	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,050	12.9	897	9.8	525	8.0	3,072	11.7	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	202	2.5	271	3.0	197	3.0	765	2.9	3.6
Walked	198	2.4	100	1.1	57	0.9	423	1.6	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	245	3.0	88	1.0	72	1.1	435	1.7	2.4
Worked at Home	516	6.4	1,073	11.8	1,066	16.3	2,986	11.3	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	7,196	88.6	9,123		6,522		26,350		100.0

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 14. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY WORKERS' EARNINGS FOR  
WORKPLACE GEOGRAPHY**

Mode of Transit	< \$25,000		\$25,000-\$74,999		\$75,000+		All		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	5,034	52.8	5,262	72.2	4,226	72.2	16,980	70.8	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,373	14.4	795	10.9	472	8.1	3,136	13.1	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	64	0.7	21	0.3	7	0.1	127	0.5	3.6
Walked	198	2.1	85	1.2	57	1.0	403	1.7	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	165	1.7	56	0.8	25	0.4	347	1.4	2.4
Worked at Home	516	5.4	1,073	14.7	1,066	18.2	2,986	12.5	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	7,350	77.1	7,292		5,853		23,979		

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

The results in this table are for those who work in the region, regardless of the location of their residence.

## Commute Mode by Poverty Status

**Table 15. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY POVERTY STATUS**

Mode of Transit	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	654	52.6	1,037	59.5	16,978	71.8	18,669	70.9	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	150	12.1	314	18.0	2,608	11.0	3,072	11.7	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	35	2.8	31	1.8	699	3.0	765	2.9	3.6
Walked	6	0.5	134	7.7	283	1.2	423	1.6	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	22	1.8	67	3.8	346	1.5	435	1.7	2.4
Worked at Home	86	6.9	160	9.2	2,740	11.6	2,986	11.3	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	953	76.7	1,743		23,654		26,350		

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 16. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY POVERTY STATUS FOR WORKPLACE GEOGRAPHY**

Mode of Transit	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	792	53.9	710	45.9	15,437	72.2	16,939	70.8	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	173	11.8	458	29.6	2,505	11.7	3,136	13.1	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	23	1.6	0	0.0	104	0.5	127	0.5	3.6
Walked	62	4.2	70	4.5	271	1.3	403	1.7	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	36	2.3	311	1.5	347	1.4	2.4
Worked at Home	86	5.9	160	10.3	2,740	12.8	2,986	12.5	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	1,136	77.3	1,434	92.8	21,368		23,938		

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

The results in this table are for those who work in the region, regardless of the location of their residence.

# Migration

## Overall Migration Flows

### Definition:

The United States is a country with an increasingly mobile population. People move, migrate, from one place to another with increasing frequency.

### Why is it important?

Having a handle on whether or not Covina is a net recipient (migration inflows) or donor (mi-

gration outflows) of population is very important for understanding trends in the City's development. This section outlines migration patterns by age, education, income, marital status, and housing tenure. Understanding recent trends is very important for making policy, investment, and other decisions about the future. Also, understanding the extent to which the population is stable, or experiences significant turnover each year is helpful for planning purposes.

Figure 87: Overall Movements of Residents

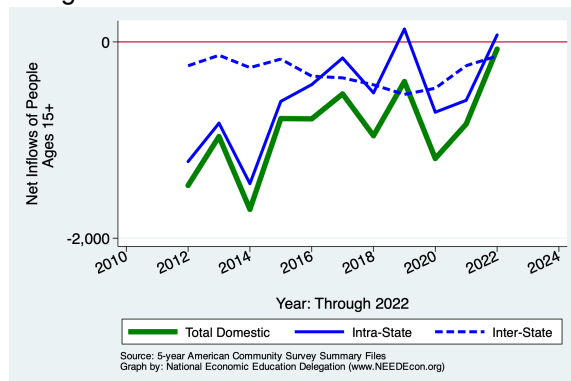


Table 17: Migration by Income

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
No income	5,937	303	138	33	20	112
With income	36,191	-187	136	-236	-164	77
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	4,032	-286	-146	-100	-68	28
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,028	-103	-82	-18	-15	12
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4,965	-100	-69	-18	-26	13
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4,720	56	120	-5	-59	0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5,772	259	224	-23	34	24
\$50,000 to \$64,999	3,842	47	49	8	-10	0
\$65,000 to \$74,999	2,068	71	126	-49	-6	0
\$75,000 or more	7,764	-131	-86	-31	-14	0
<b>All:</b>	42,128	116	274	-203	-144	189

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Note: The data in this and other tables in this section are limited in that there is no information on the City's population that has moved abroad.

The "From Abroad" column is gross movements into the City from abroad.

Figure 88: Overall Movements of Low Income Residents

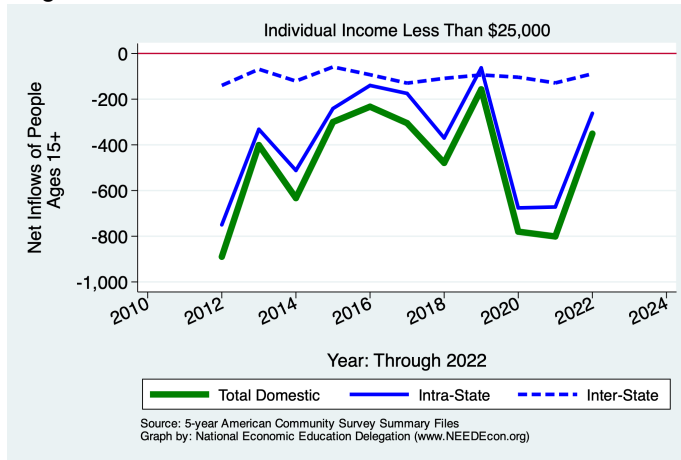


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

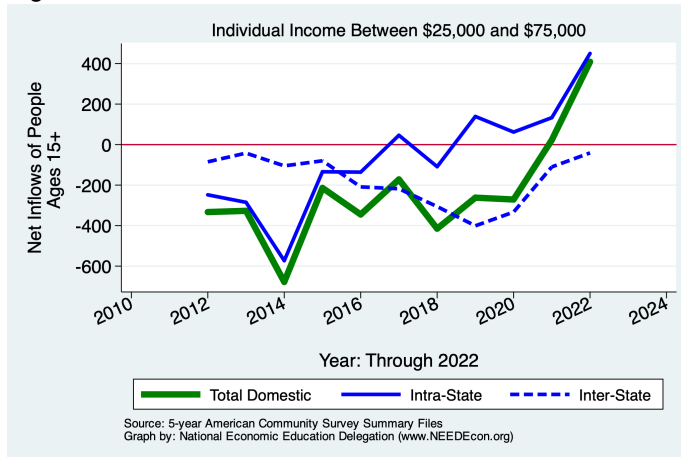
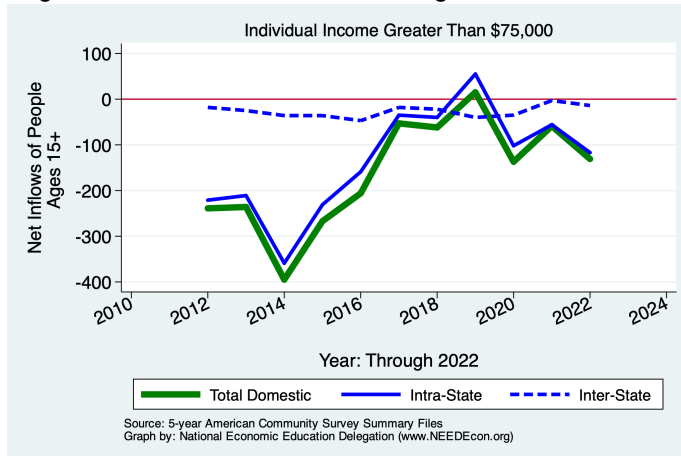


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents



## Demographics of Migration Flows

**Table 18: Migration by Marital Status**

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
Never married	16,438	-239	-153	-208	-31	153
Now married, except separated	18,608	539	651	4	-140	24
Divorced	4,217	-38	-73	8	27	0
Separated	947	-36	-41	5	0	0
Widowed	1,918	-110	-110	-12	0	12
<b>Total:</b>	42,128	116	274	-203	-144	189

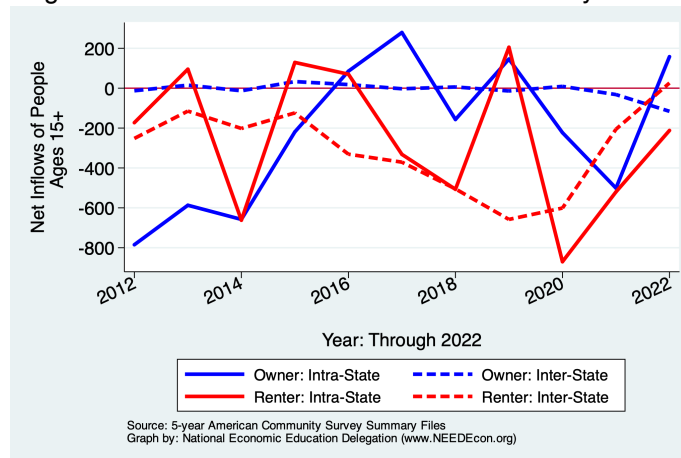
Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 19: Migration by Tenure**

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
Householder lived in owner-occupied housing units	29,050	145	345	-187	-116	103
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	20,698	-81	-232	20	26	105
<b>Total:</b>	49,748	64	113	-167	-90	208

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Figure 91: Domestic Movements of Residents by Tenure**



**Table 20: Migration by Age**

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State			From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	
1 to 4 years	2,247	-105	-85	-7	-13	0
5 to 17 years	7,934	71	-66	66	34	37
18 and 19 years	1,421	-51	11	-53	-9	0
20 to 24 years	3,254	-223	-70	-127	-94	68
25 to 29 years	4,047	5	46	-87	22	24
30 to 34 years	3,817	164	177	-6	-27	20
35 to 39 years	4,046	-5	60	-64	-20	19
40 to 44 years	3,540	11	-60	56	15	0
45 to 49 years	2,875	3	-36	39	0	0
50 to 54 years	3,921	43	8	11	0	24
55 to 59 years	3,353	17	40	-30	7	0
60 to 64 years	3,051	16	16	12	-12	0
65 to 69 years	2,086	29	40	-5	-10	4
70 to 74 years	1,568	74	79	-3	-14	12
75 years and over	3,080	-49	-63	14	0	0
<b>Total Population:</b>	50,240	0	97	-184	-121	208

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 21: Migration by Educational Attainment**

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State			From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	
Less than high school graduate	4,552	84	71	27	-38	24
High school graduate (includes equiv)	9,603	24	58	-74	-16	56
Some college or assoc. degree	11,975	-70	48	-142	24	0
Bachelor's degree	6,427	92	-38	102	12	16
Graduate or professional degree	2,827	178	168	24	-21	7
<b>Total:</b>	35,384	308	307	-63	-39	103

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 22: Median Income of Migration Flows**

Flow	In-Migration	Out-Migration
Same House 1 Year Ago	38,762	38,762
Moved Within Same County	36,750	29,162
Moved to Different County, Same State	47,500	37,061
Moved Between States	43,472	25,757
<b>Total Population:</b>	38,698	37,971

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 23: Median Age of Migration Flows**

Flow	In-Migration	Out-Migration
Same House 1 Year Ago	39.0	39.0
Moved Within Same County	29.8	28.1
Moved to Different County, Same State	37.7	30.0
Moved Between States	30.4	31.2
Moved from Abroad	21.0	
<b>Total Population:</b>	38.0	37.5

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

## References and Sources

The majority of the data presented in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS). For larger geographies, the 1-year Summary Files provide the data. For smaller communities, roughly those with less than 65,000 in population in 2021, the 5-year Summary Files provide the data.

The ACS data are supplemented by building permit data from the U.S. Census Bureau, population and housing data from the California Department of Finance, and home price and rental rates from Zillow.

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 1-year and 5-year Summary Files. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/data-via-ftp.html>. The 1-year data are released in September each year and the 5-year data are released in January.

Zillow Research Data <https://www.zillow.com/research/data/>

U.S. Census Bureau. Building Permits Data, updated annually in February. <https://www.census.gov/construction/bps/current.html>

State of California, Department of Finance, E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State — January 1. Sacramento, California, May. <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates/>

State of California, Department of Finance, E-2. California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year, July 1, 2010-2021. Sacramento, California, December. <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/>

State of California, Department of Finance, E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change — January 1. Sacramento, California, May. <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/>