

# **Grand Terrace, California**

## *Indicators Report*

by  
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

April 20, 2024

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

This report was produced by the:

National Economic Education Delegation  
271 Arias St.  
San Rafael, CA 94903  
415-336-5705  
[www.NEEDEcon.org](http://www.NEEDEcon.org)  
Contact: [Jon@NEEDEcon.org](mailto:Jon@NEEDEcon.org)

# Executive Summary

## *Assessing the City with Indicators*

### **About this Report**

This report provides background or summary information for the city of Grand Terrace (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 Grand Terrace. These indicators are compared to San Bernardino 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 Grand Terrace 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 Grand Terrace 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 Grand Terrace, 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 Grand Terrace, but do not necessarily live in Grand Terrace.
- **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.

# Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
Assessing the City with Indicators . . . . .	1
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>3</b>
A Demographic Snapshot . . . . .	3
Current Population . . . . .	5
<b>Employment Report</b>	<b>8</b>
Citywide Employment and Unemployment . . . . .	8
County Employment by Industry . . . . .	9
Some Employee Detail . . . . .	10
<b>Income and Earnings</b>	<b>16</b>
Per Capita Personal Income Growth . . . . .	16
Poverty and Inequality . . . . .	19
<b>Housing</b>	<b>21</b>
Housing Costs and Affordability . . . . .	21
Housing Picture . . . . .	25
Vintage of Residential Housing . . . . .	27
Occupation of Residential Housing . . . . .	29
Residential Permitting . . . . .	31
<b>Commute Patterns</b>	<b>34</b>
Mode of Transportation . . . . .	34
Commute Times for Employed Residents . . . . .	36
Commute Times for Those Employed in the City . . . . .	37
Place of Work . . . . .	38
Commute Mode by Income . . . . .	40
Commute Mode by Poverty Status . . . . .	41
<b>Migration</b>	<b>42</b>
Overall Migration Flows . . . . .	42
Demographics of Migration Flows . . . . .	44
<b>References and Sources</b>	<b>46</b>

# 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 Grand Terrace's population are fundamental indicators of the city's growth potential.

***A Demographic Snapshot***

Statistic	2022	2019
<b>POPULATION</b>		
Population Estimate (#, 5yr)	13,104.0	12,510.0
Veterans (#, 5yr)	780.0	636.0
Foreign born persons (% , 5yr)	11.6	11.8
Population age 25+ (#, 5yr)	9,279.0	8,959.0
<b>AGE AND SEX</b>		
Persons under 5 years (% , 5yr)	6.1	5.6
Persons under 18 years (% , 5yr)	21.4	19.6
Persons 65 years and over (% , 5yr)	15.4	15.2
Female persons (% , 5yr)	49.4	52.5
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>		
Median household income (\$ , 5yr)	89,781.0	71,788.0
Per capita income in past 12 months (\$ , 5yr)	38,286.0	31,132.0
Persons in poverty (% , 5yr)	7.4	8.7
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#, 5yr)	178.0	322.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (% , 5yr)	6.5	13.3
<b>RACE AND ETHNICITY</b>		
White alone (% , 5yr)	55.7	66.5
African American alone (% , 5yr)	4.5	4.0
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (% , 5yr)	0.9	0.2
Asian alone (% , 5yr)	4.3	6.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (% , 5yr)	2.0	0.5
Two or More Races (% , 5yr)	10.9	5.3
Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	51.2	49.1
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	36.9	37.3
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Housing units (#, 5yr)	4,973.0	4,719.0
Owner-occupied housing units (% , 5yr)	63.7	61.1
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$ , 5yr)	447,900.0	324,400.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	2,241.0	1,759.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	656.0	536.0
Median gross rent (\$ , 5yr)	1,701.0	1,405.0
<b>FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>		
Households (#, 5yr)	4,652.0	4,358.0
Persons per household (#, 5yr)	2.8	2.8
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+ (5yr)	87.6	84.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	86.6	90.9
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	28.8	26.8
<b>HEALTH</b>		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#, 5yr)	772.0	901.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (% , 5yr)	7.1	4.4
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	67.3	65.0
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (% , 5yr)	62.0	58.7
Employed, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	59.5	58.9
Self employed (% , 5yr)	6.5	5.4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins., 5yr)	25.4	26.2
Drive alone in private vehicle (% , 5yr)	79.1	82.6
Using public transportation (% , 5yr)	0.8	2.4
Worked from home (% , 5yr)	7.0	3.6

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>				
Grand Terrace	12,814	-0.73	3.27	1.94
<b>County and Broader Regions</b>				
San Bernardino County	2,182,056	0.06	0.30	0.49
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

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

City	2022	2023	% Change		
			Local	Southern California	California
San Bernardino County	2,180.8	2,182.1	0.06	-0.41	-0.35
San Bernardino	220.5	223.2	1.23		
Fontana	212.6	213.9	0.58		
Ontario	178.7	180.7	1.14		
Rancho Cucamonga	174.1	173.5	-0.31		
Victorville	136.2	137.2	0.76		
Rialto	103.4	103.0	-0.41		
Hesperia	99.9	100.0	0.19		
Chino	92.3	93.1	0.87		
Upland	78.8	78.4	-0.50		
Chino Hills	77.6	77.1	-0.70		
Apple Valley	75.3	75.0	-0.37		
Redlands	72.3	72.0	-0.40		
Highland	56.3	56.0	-0.53		
Yucaipa	54.2	54.0	-0.46		
Colton	53.5	53.2	-0.67		
Montclair	37.7	37.5	-0.51		
Adelanto	36.4	36.7	0.65		
Twentynine Palms	27.6	25.9	-6.05		
Loma Linda	25.2	25.2	-0.02		
Barstow	25.1	24.9	-0.78		
Yucca Valley	21.7	21.6	-0.35		
Grand Terrace	12.9	12.8	-0.73		
Big Bear Lake	4.9	4.9	-0.43		
Needles	4.8	4.8	-0.77		

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 1: Population Growth (1)

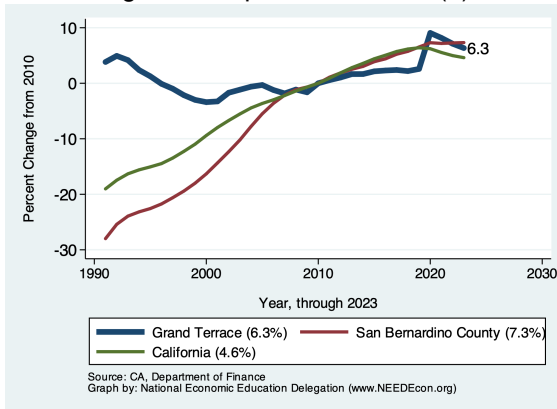


Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

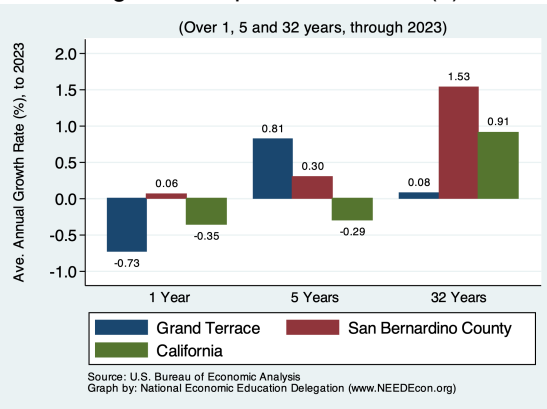


Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories

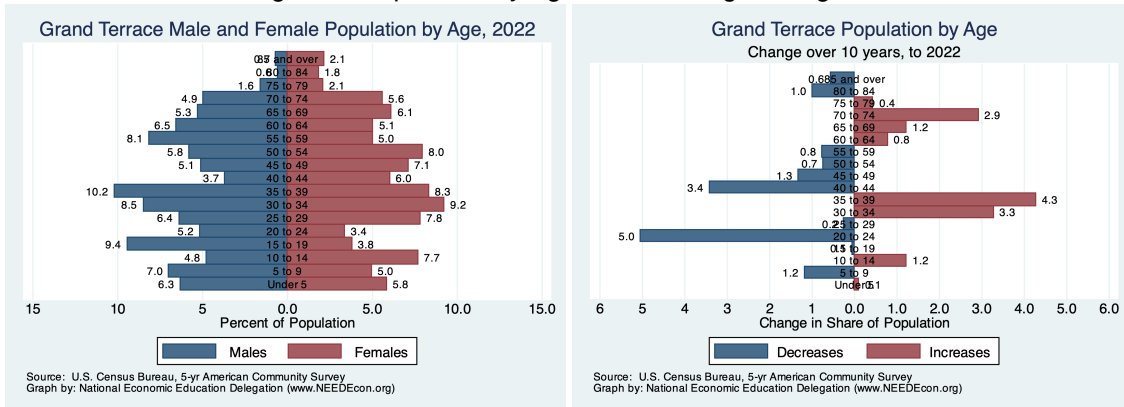


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories

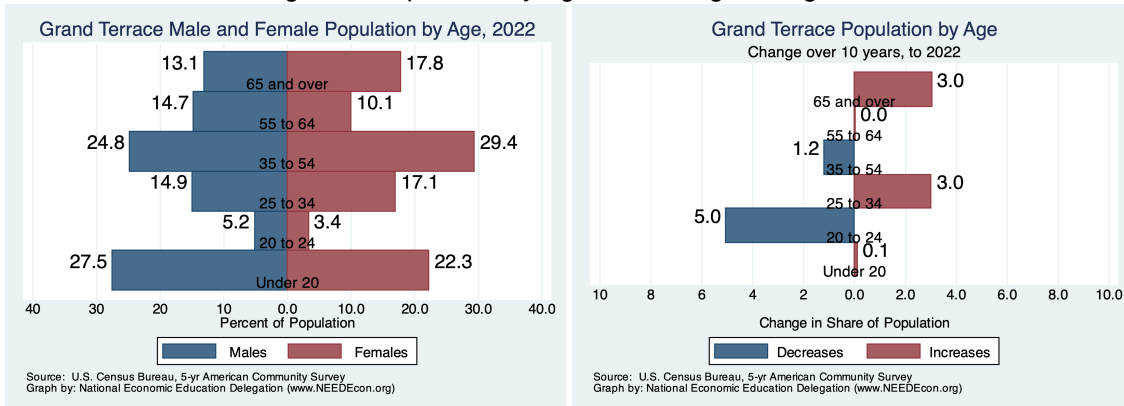


Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment

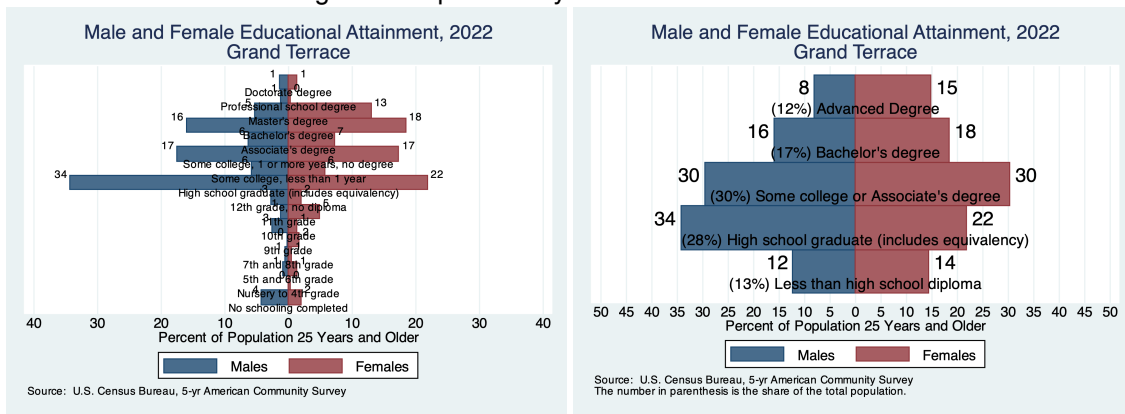


Figure 6: Population by Race/Ethnicity

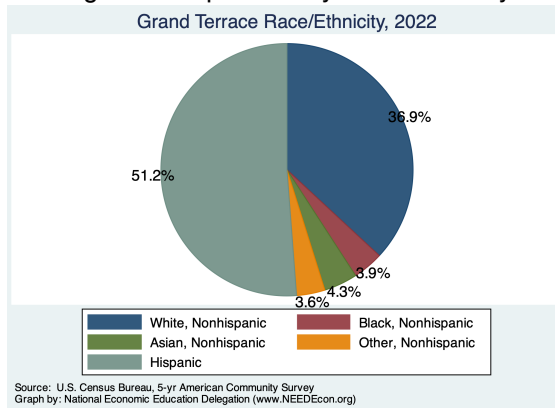
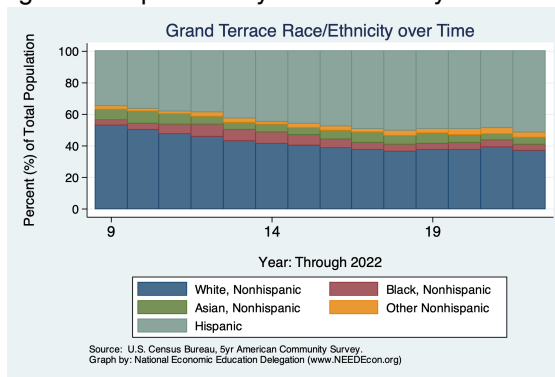


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time





# 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. Grand Terrace 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

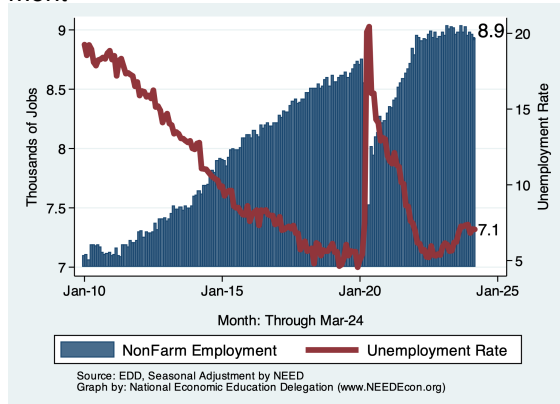


Figure 9: Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months

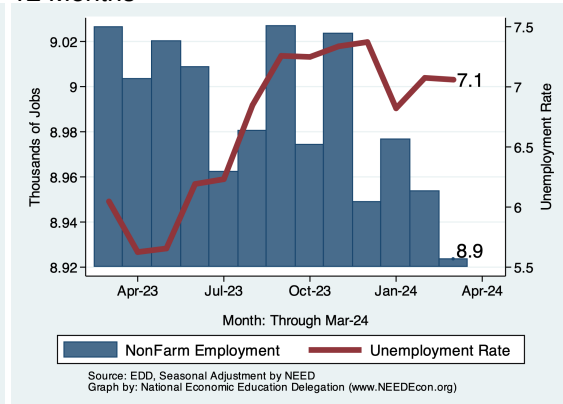


Figure 10: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2010

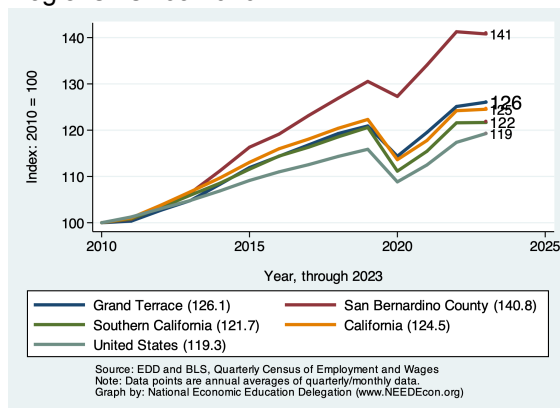
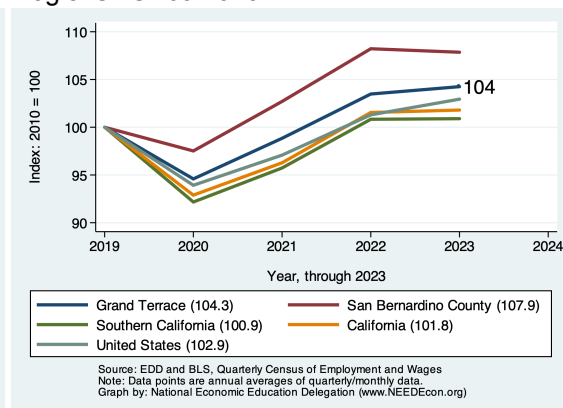


Figure 11: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2019



## 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 San Bernardino County. The following table provides the latest data for the County.

Table 4. Employment Growth by Industry in San Bernardino County for March, 2024

Industry	Employment	Share	Empl Growth	% Growth - Annualized Rate					
				Month	Qtr	6mo	1yr	3yr	5yr
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	869,335	100.0	3,063.8	4.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.3	2.2
<b>Goods Producing</b>	96,898	11.1	424.2	5.4	-5.6	-0.1	1.2	1.7	0.6
Mining and Logging	1,257	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	13.2	11.4
Construction	43,008	4.9	529.8	16.0	-3.4	3.5	5.7	3.4	2.6
<b>Manufacturing</b>	51,884	6.0	-334.9	-7.4	-9.0	-4.3	-3.8	-0.2	-1.2
Durable Goods	29,974	3.4	-213.1	-8.2	-7.6	-4.2	-3.8	-1.5	-2.7
Non-Durable Goods	22,002	2.5	-90.7	-4.8	-9.8	-3.9	-3.9	2.0	1.6
<b>Service Providing</b>	771,773	88.8	2,749.9	4.4	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.4	2.4
Trade, Trans & Utilities	258,666	29.8	1,080.3	5.2	2.5	-1.1	-1.3	0.8	3.5
Wholesale Trade	40,792	4.7	-93.4	-2.7	-3.2	-2.3	-2.0	-0.5	-0.3
Retail Trade	88,058	10.1	203.1	2.8	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	1.0	0.1
Information	5,150	0.6	-18.7	-4.3	-3.7	-2.7	-1.5	5.5	0.8
Financial Activities	24,262	2.8	-47.3	-2.3	-2.2	-1.3	-1.4	0.9	0.9
Finance & Insurance	12,325	1.4	-11.5	-1.1	-2.2	-2.7	-1.8	-3.0	-1.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	11,947	1.4	-19.2	-1.9	-0.4	0.6	-0.9	6.2	4.7
Professional & Business Svcs	100,448	11.6	1,065.6	13.7	0.5	3.2	-0.5	3.8	4.3
Prof, Sci, & Tech	28,728	3.3	125.3	5.4	1.8	0.5	-0.1	7.0	5.4
Educational & Health Svcs	151,871	17.5	1,114.4	9.2	7.6	6.3	8.0	5.7	3.7
Education Svcs	11,925	1.4	88.0	9.3	1.9	3.7	5.7	9.4	0.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	140,954	16.2	988.1	8.8	8.4	6.5	8.2	5.6	4.1
Leisure & Hospitality	77,016	8.9	-297.4	-4.5	-4.5	-4.9	-2.6	5.4	-0.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	6,737	0.8	21.1	3.8	-1.9	-10.2	-3.2	11.6	-3.4
Accommodation & Food Svcs	70,880	8.2	-328.2	-5.4	-5.1	-4.5	-2.4	5.2	0.2
Other Svcs	26,169	3.0	91.8	4.3	-3.6	0.2	1.4	8.4	3.1
<b>Government</b>	128,718	14.8	434.1	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.1	-0.1
Federal	6,500	0.7	28.2	5.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	0.4	-10.6
State	12,843	1.5	-0.5	-0.0	2.5	1.2	1.9	-1.1	-0.9
Local	109,562	12.6	395.6	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.4	6.4	1.5

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

## Some Employee Detail

### Employed in Grand Terrace

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation

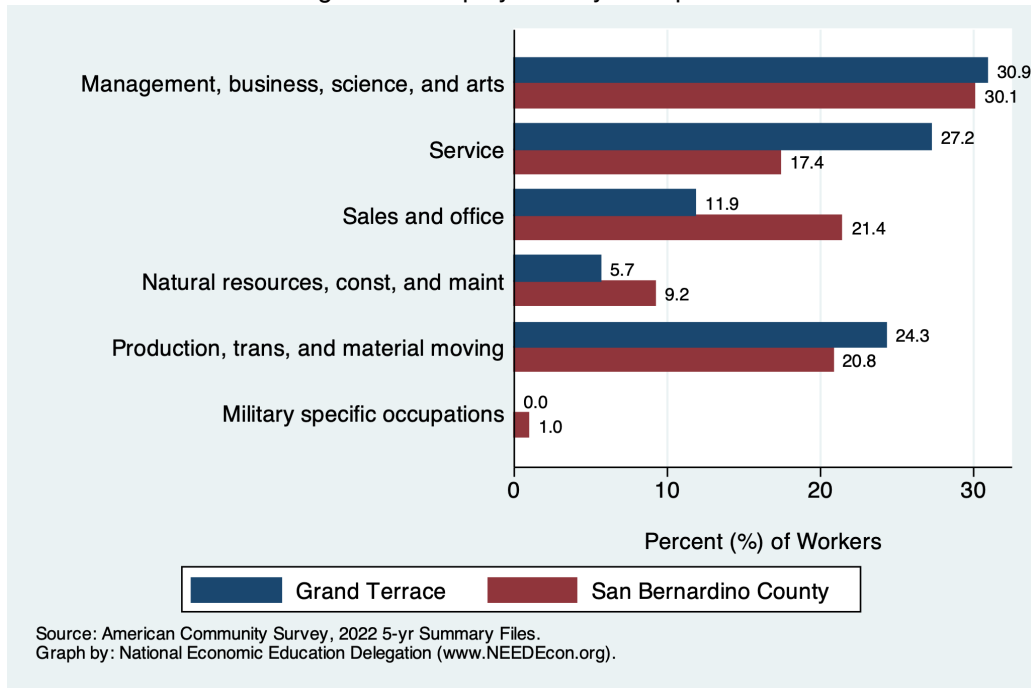


Figure 13: Employment by Industry

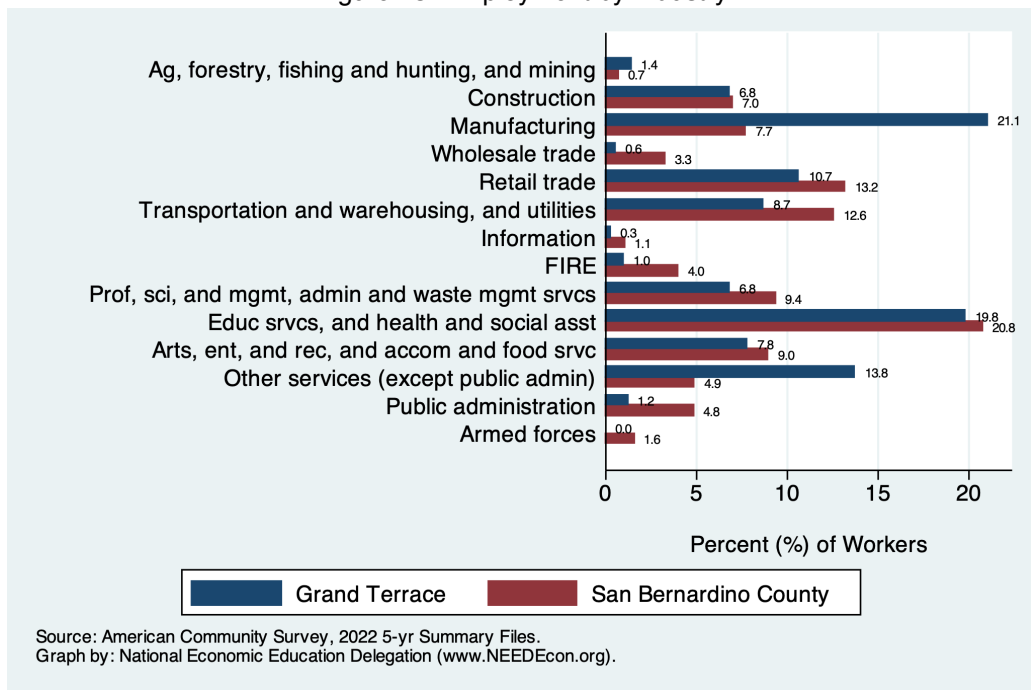


Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home

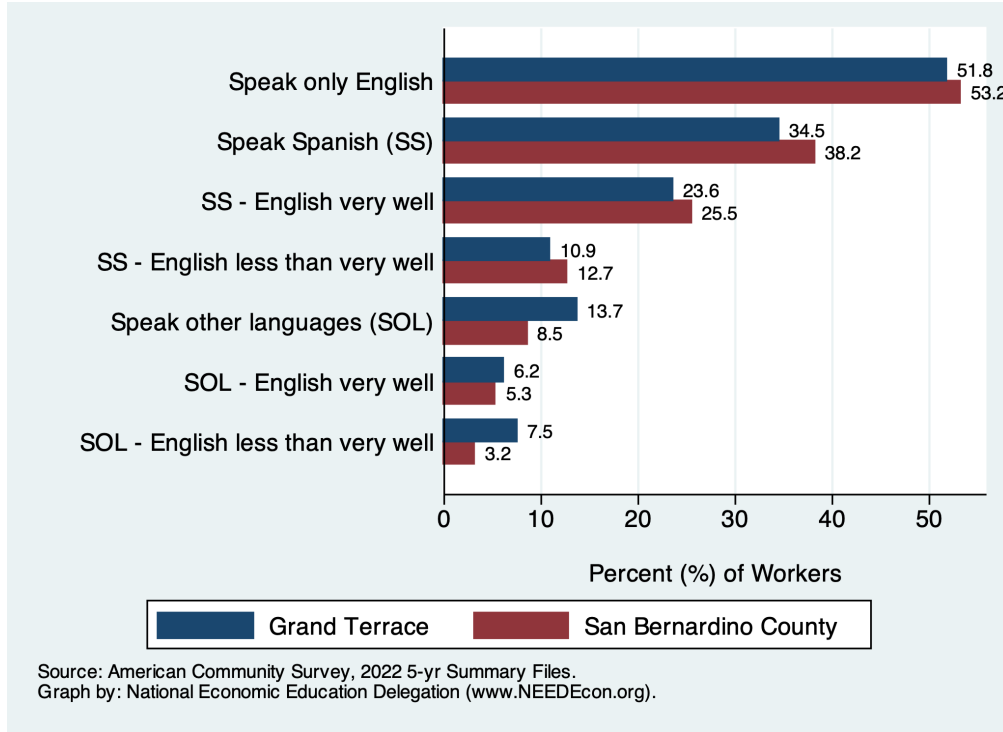
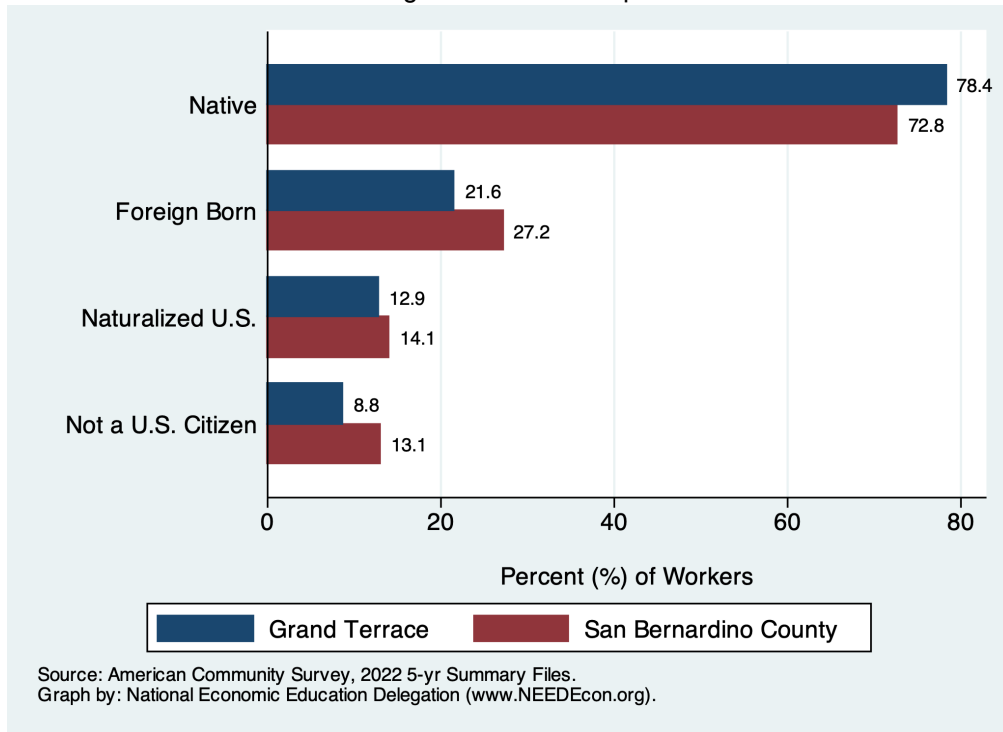


Figure 15: Citizenship



## Employed Residents of Grand Terrace

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation

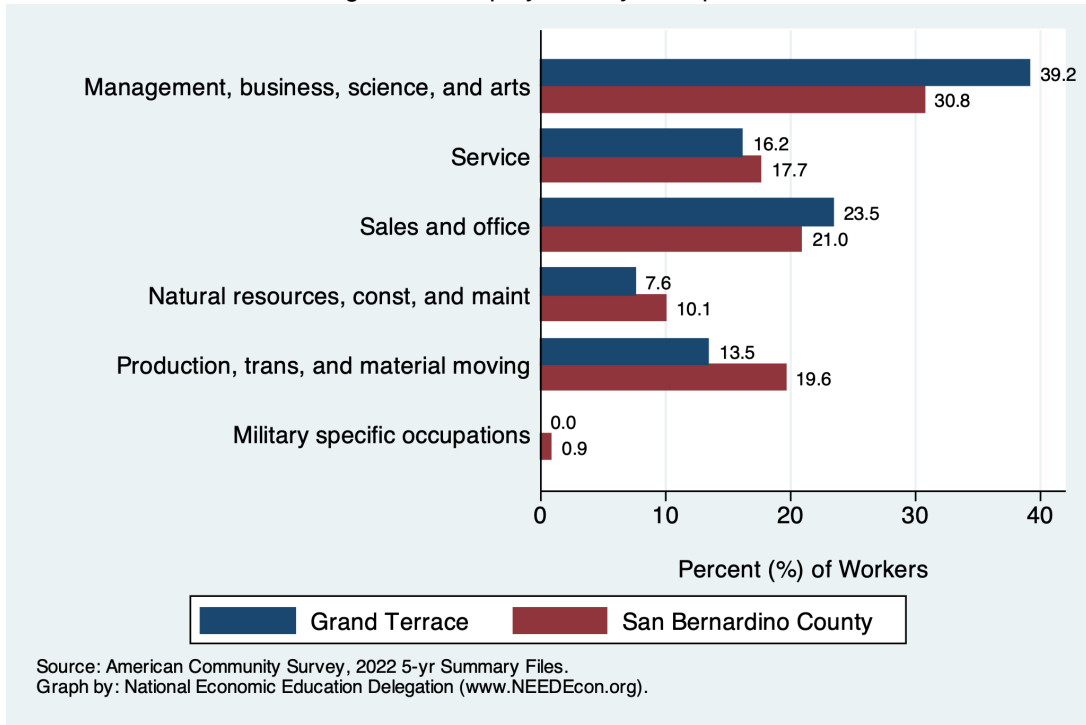


Figure 17: Employment by Industry

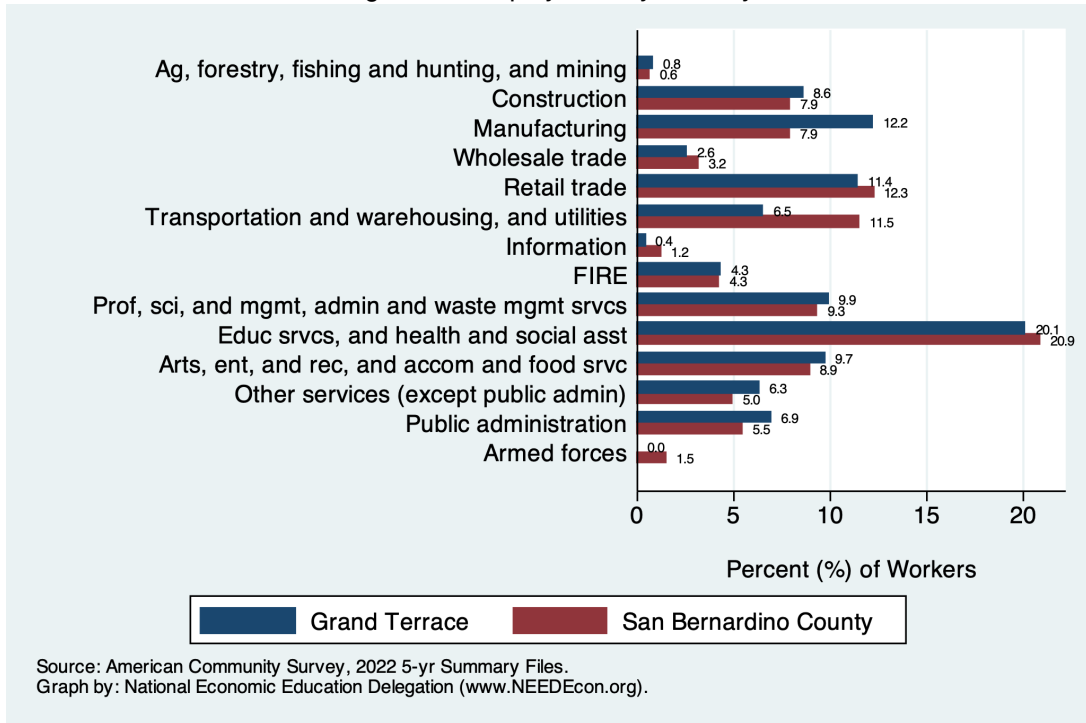
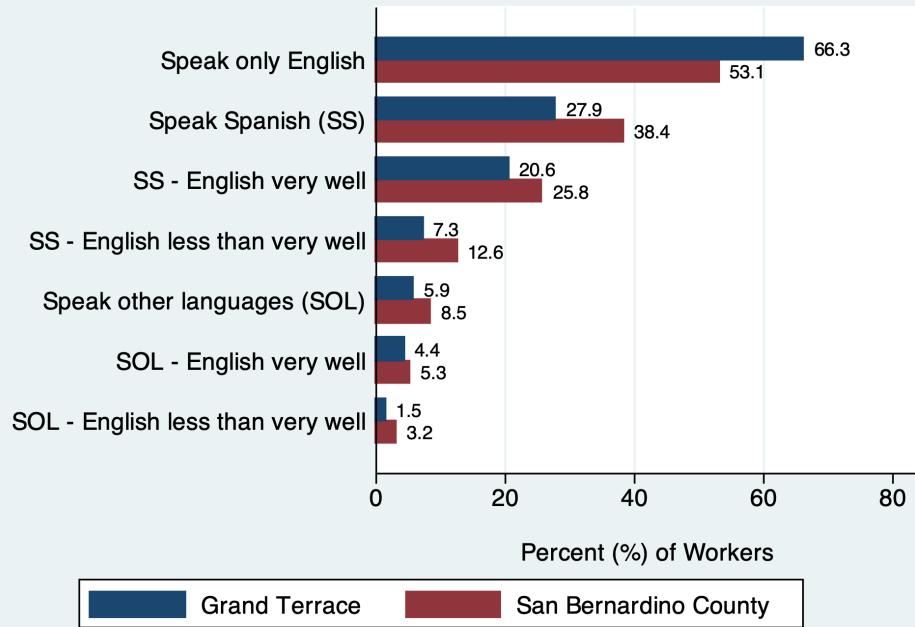
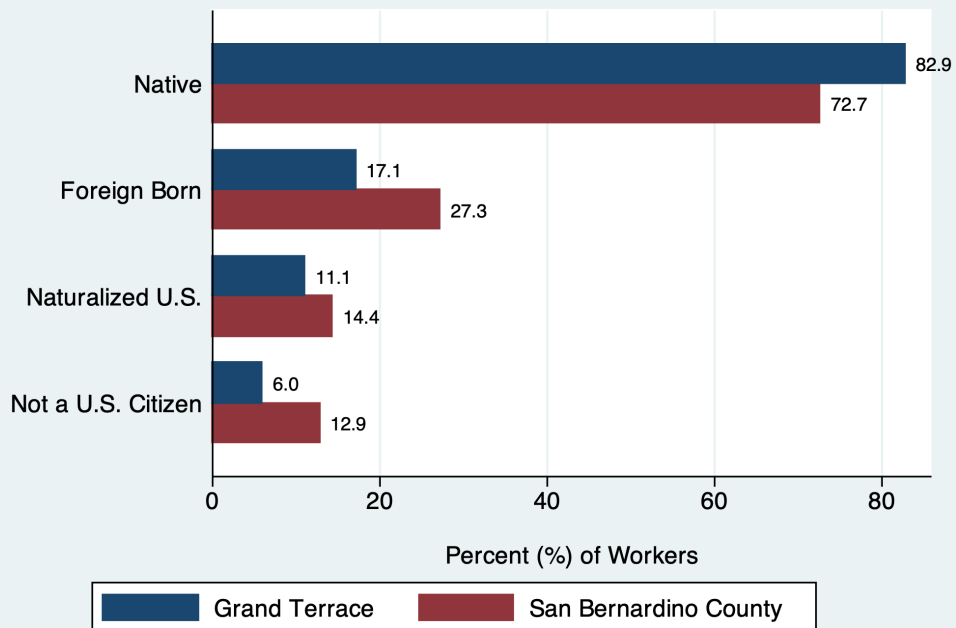


Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home



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 Grand Terrace

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation

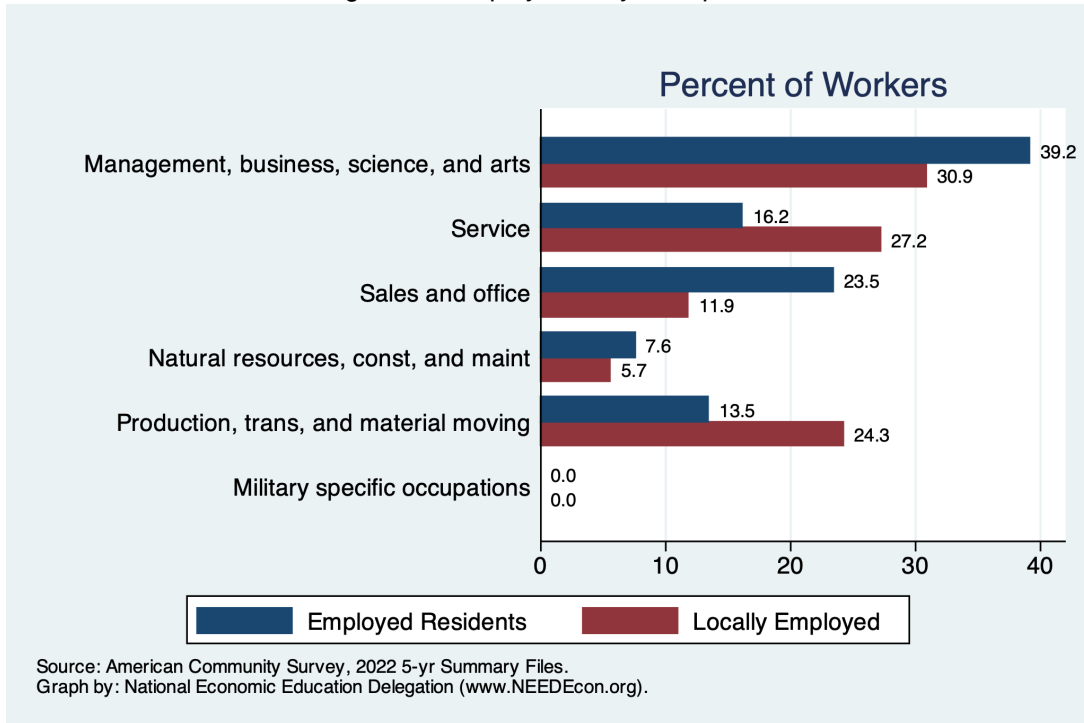


Figure 21: Employment by Industry

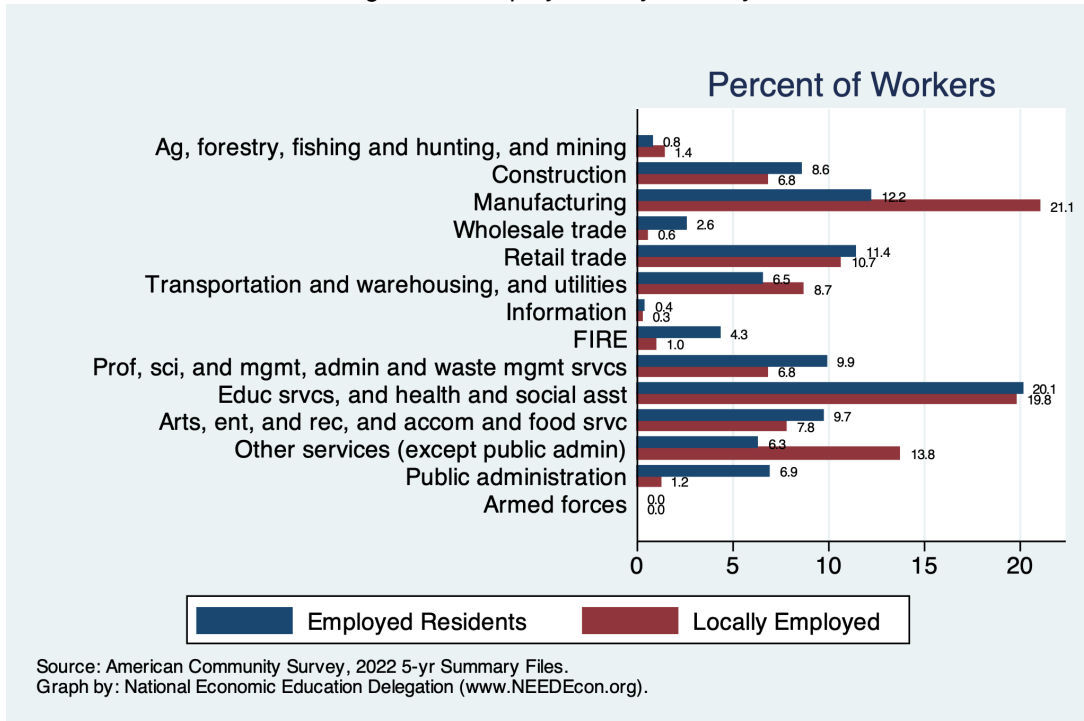


Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home

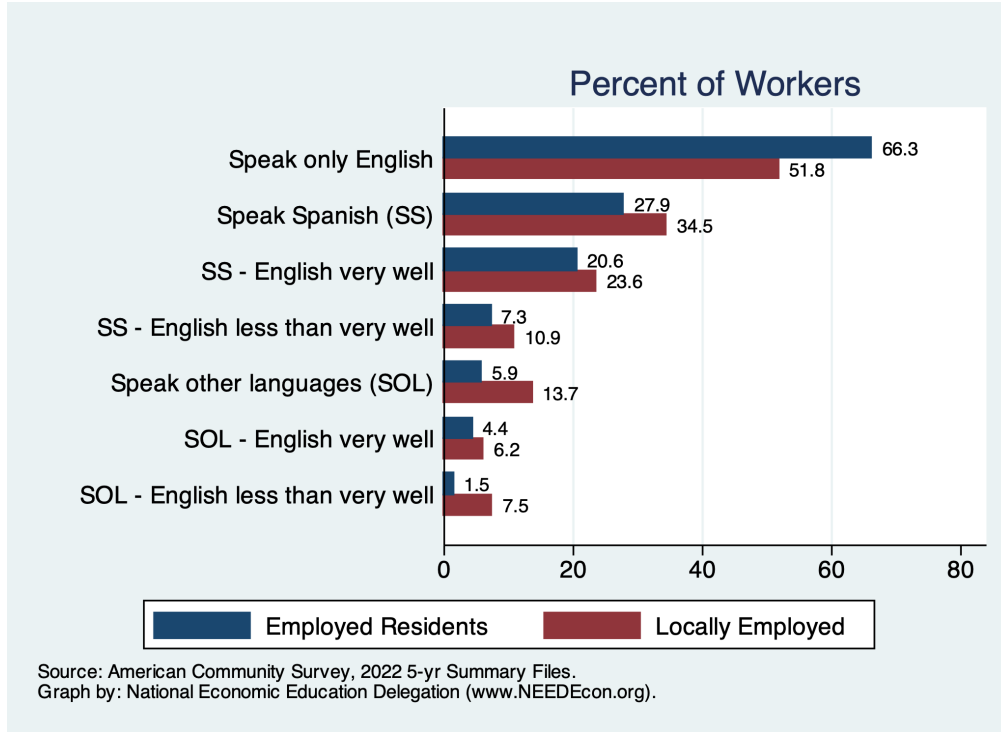
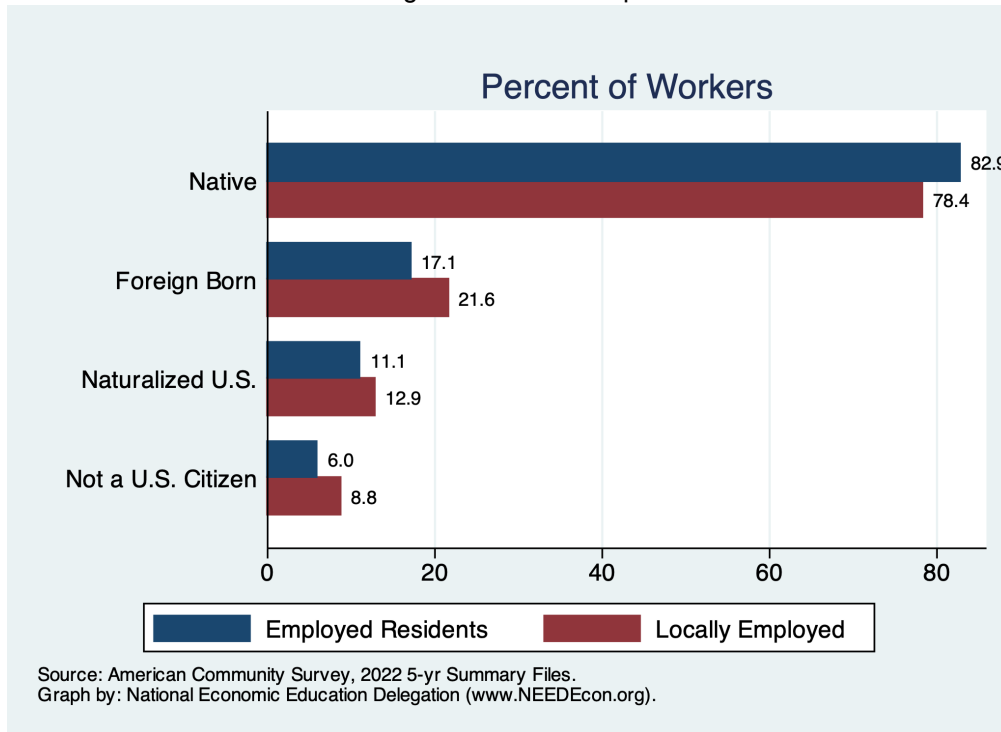


Figure 23: Citizenship





# Income and Earnings

## Per Capita Income Growth

### Definition:

Per capita income is the average income per person in Grand Terrace. 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. Non-cash 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

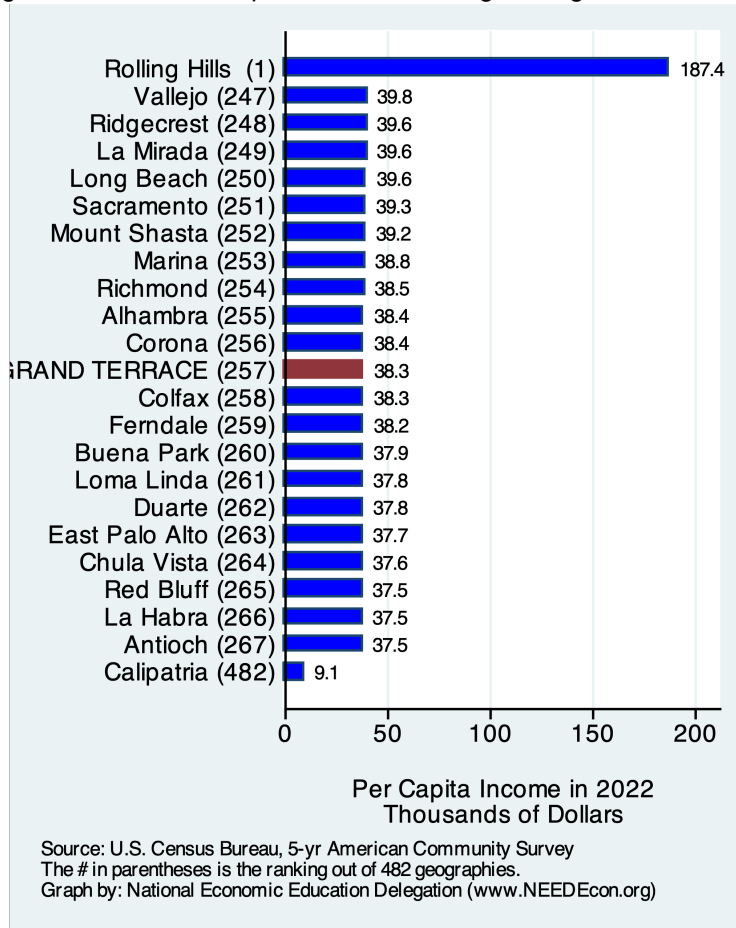
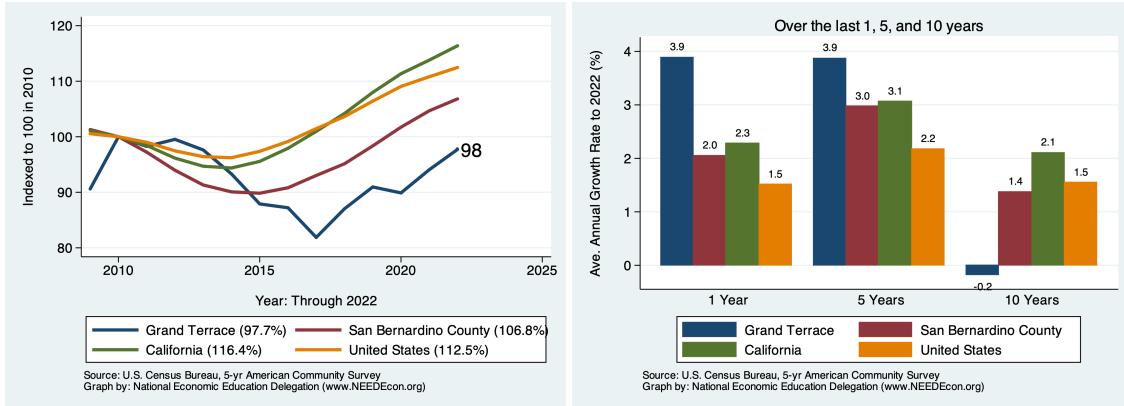


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth over Time



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

Figure 26: Income Levels

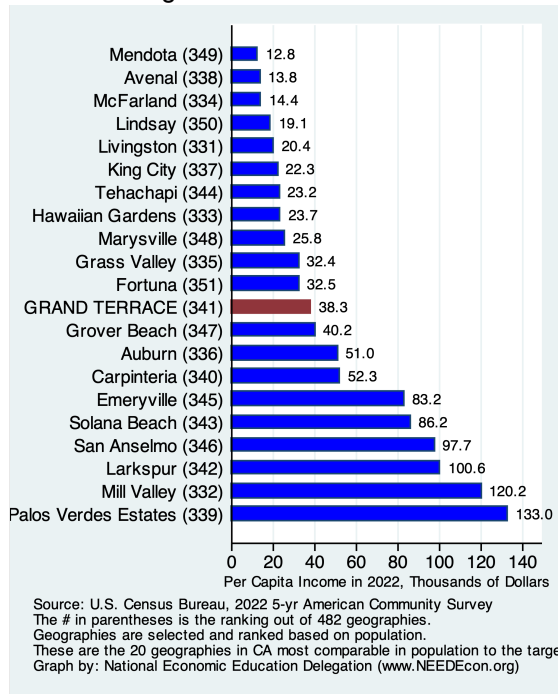
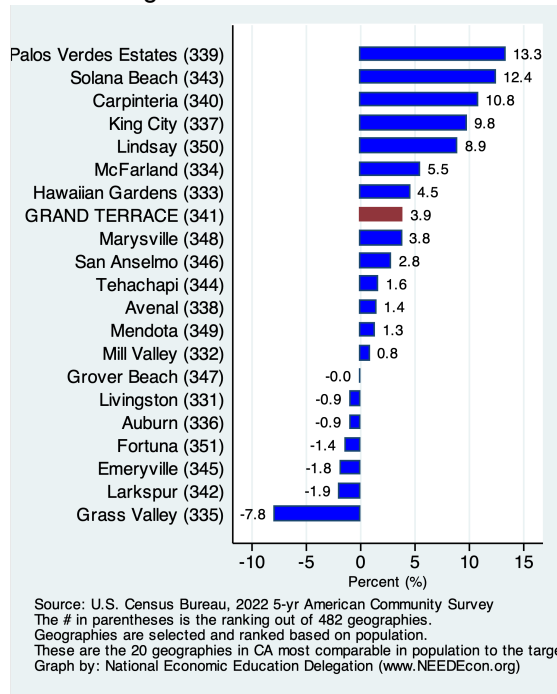


Figure 27: Growth over Time



# Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among Cities in San Bernardino County

Figure 28: Income Levels

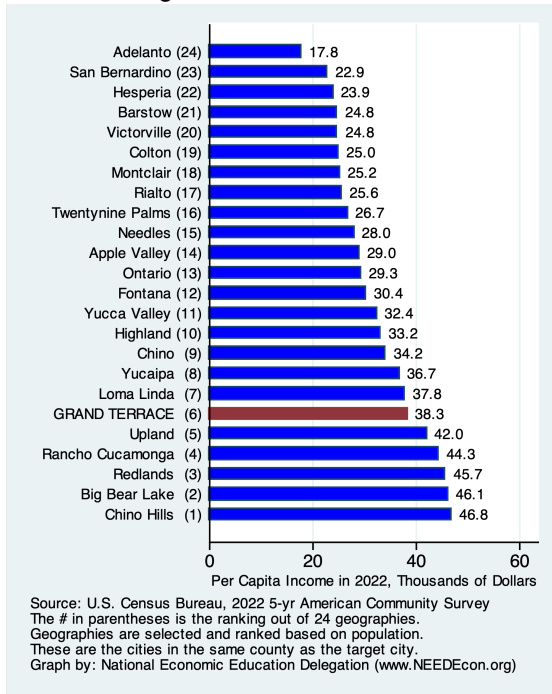


Figure 29: Growth over Time

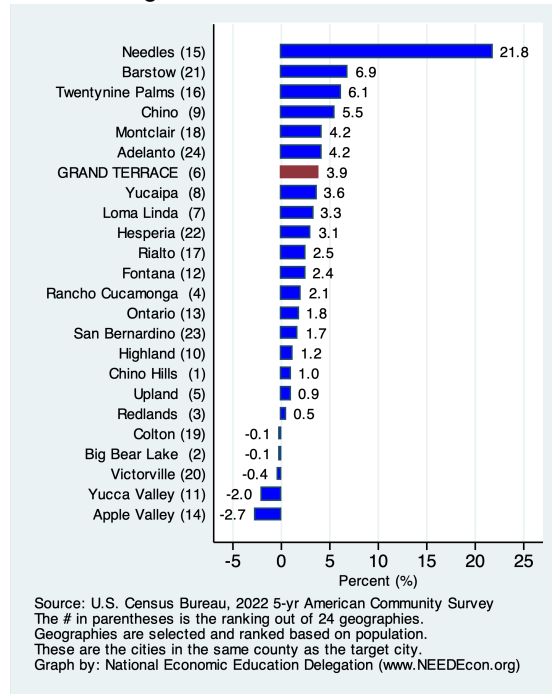
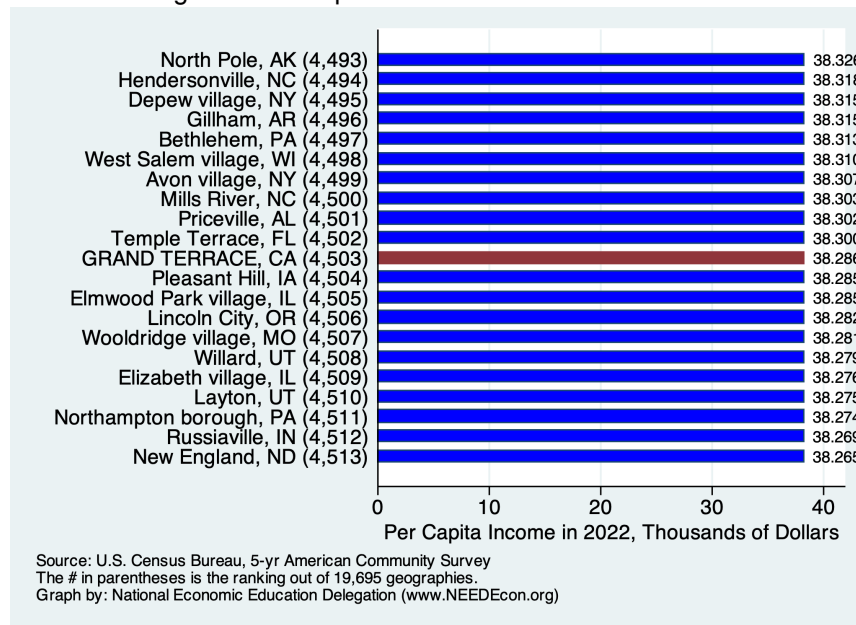


Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



## 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.

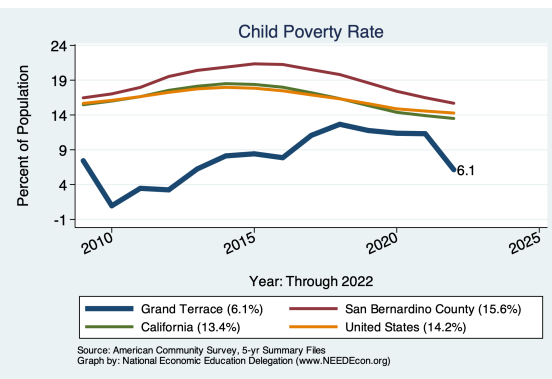
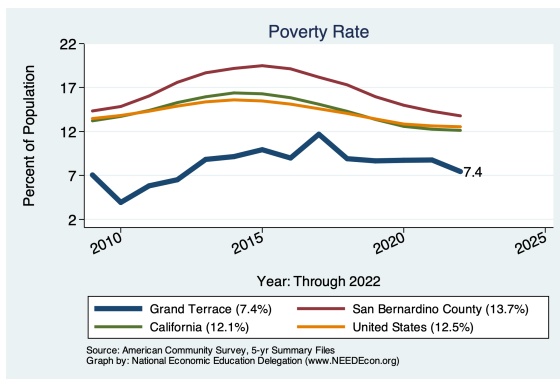


Figure 31: Inequality

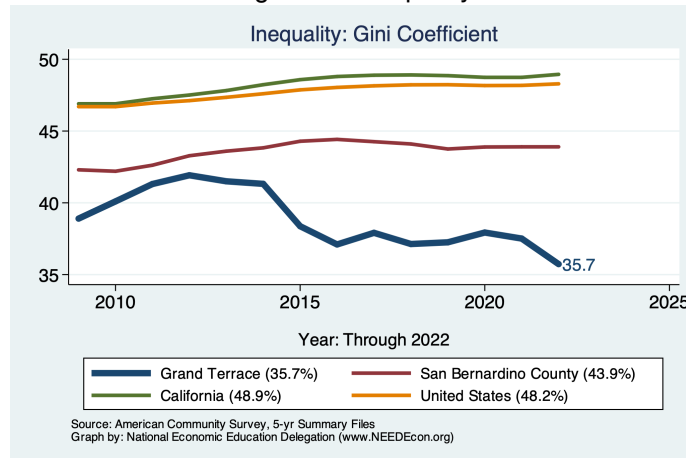


Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution

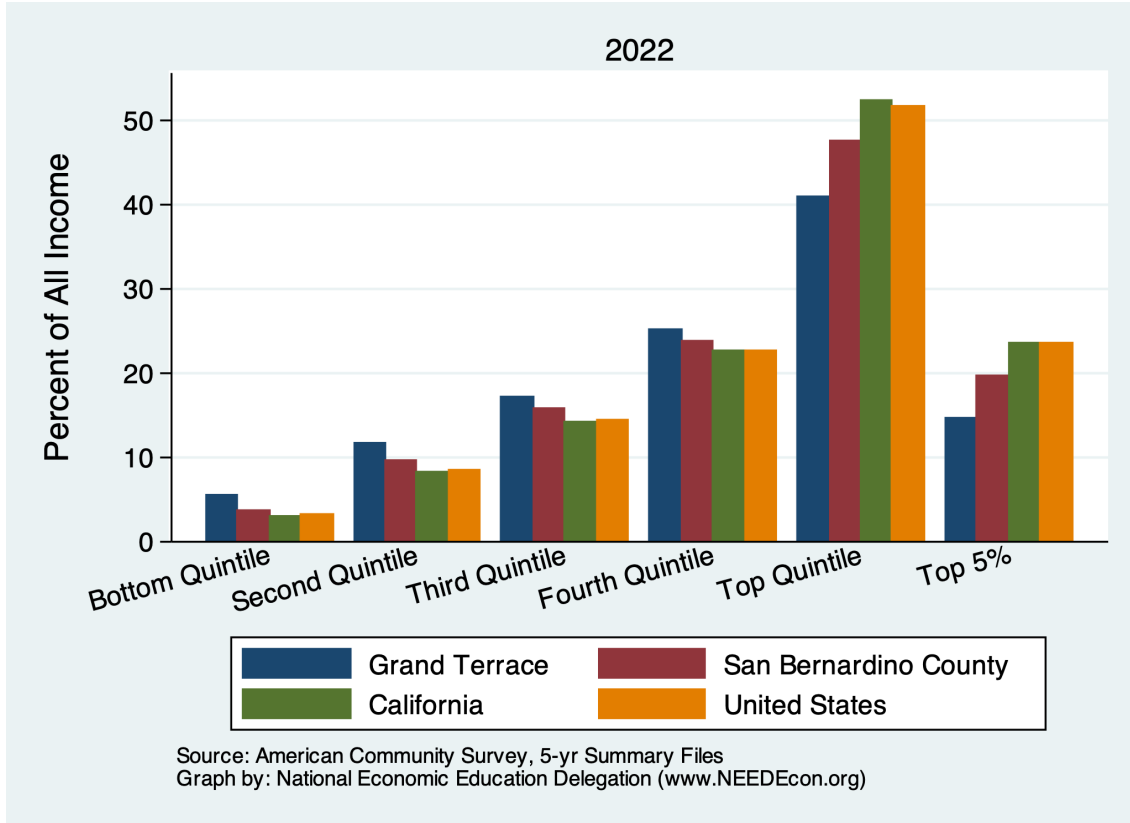
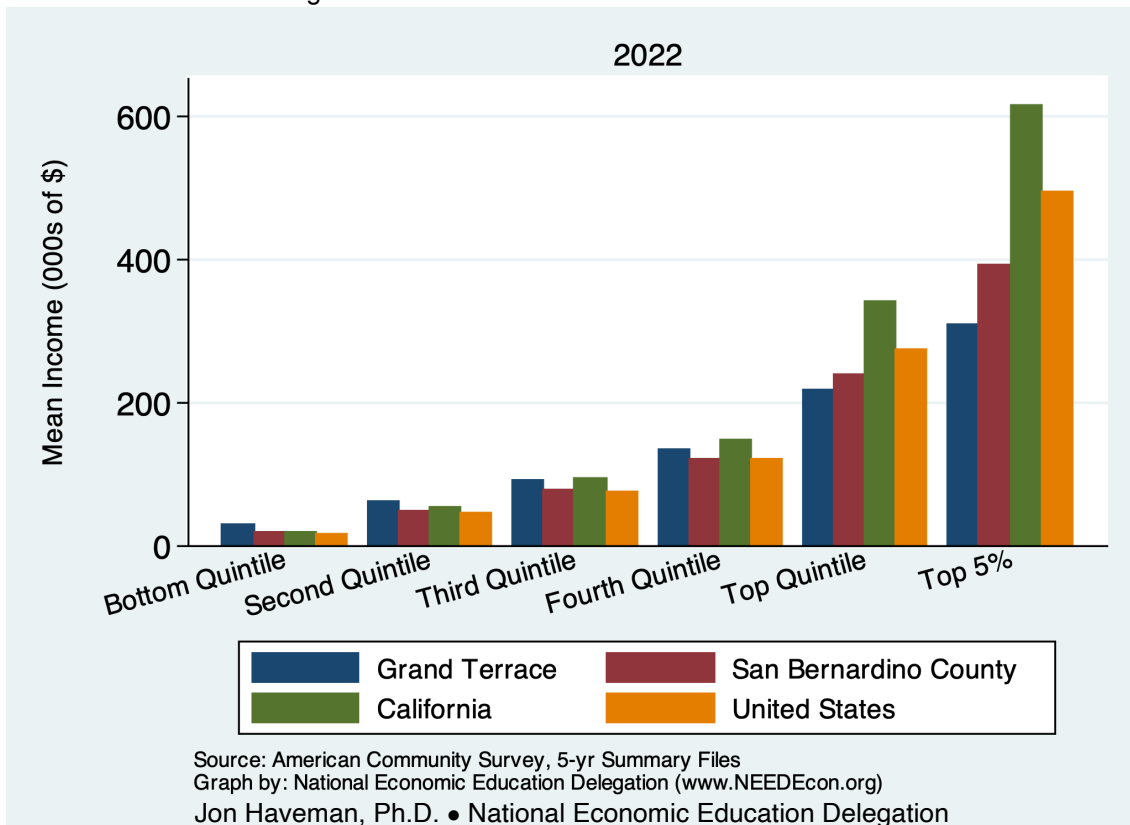


Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



# 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 Grand Terrace and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

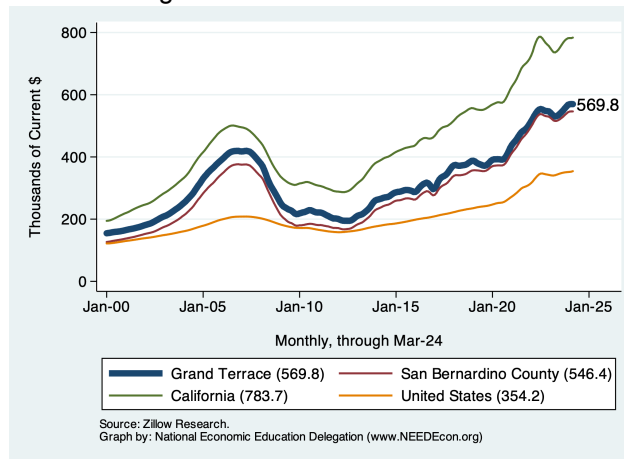
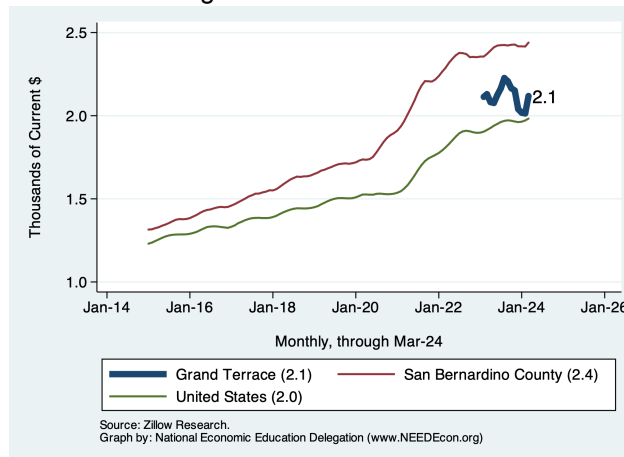


Figure 35: Median Rents



## Housing Ownership in Grand Terrace and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

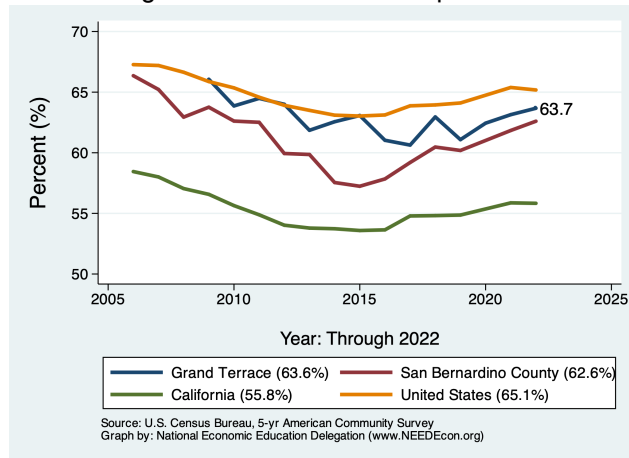


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

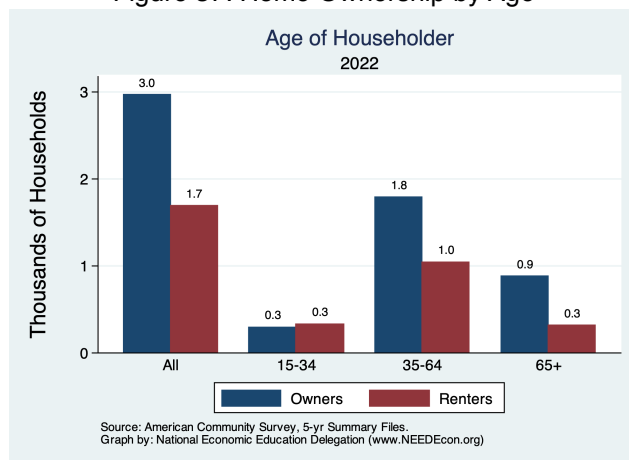


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

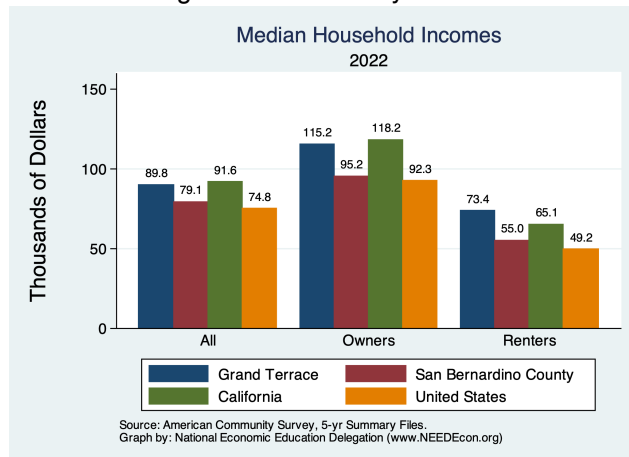


Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

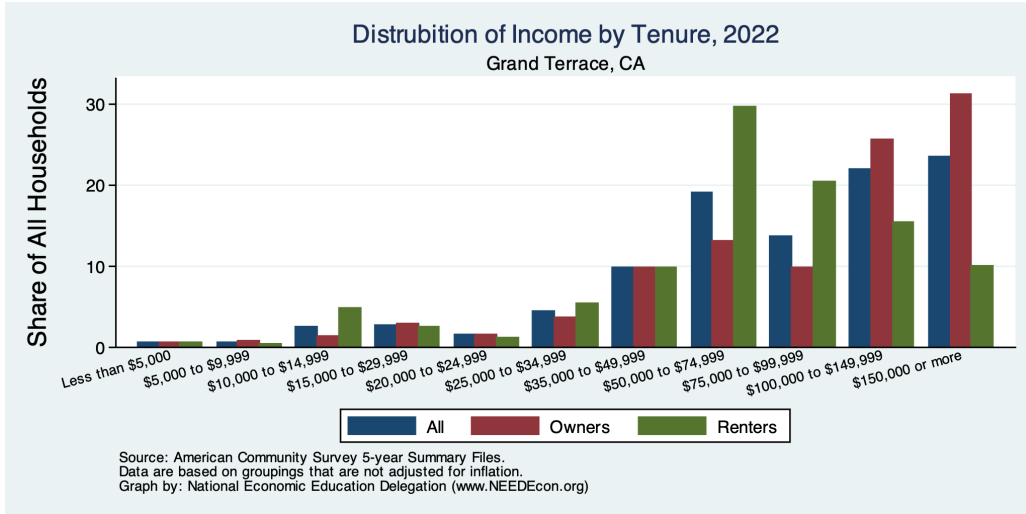


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

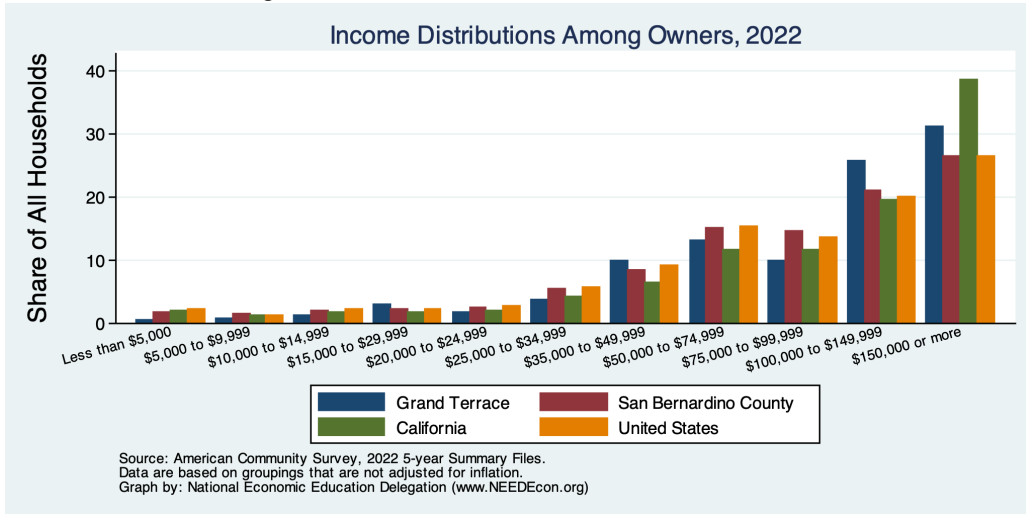
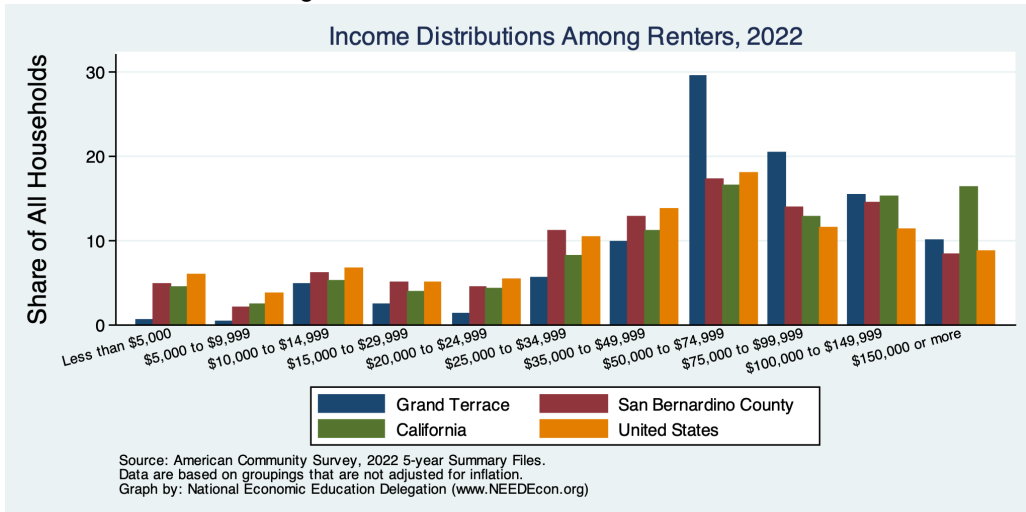


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters





## Housing Burden in Grand Terrace and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

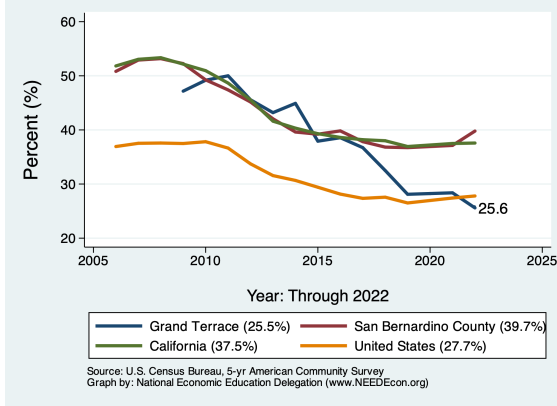


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

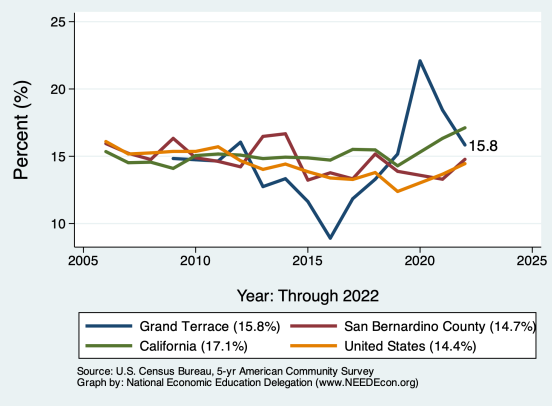


Figure 44: Renters

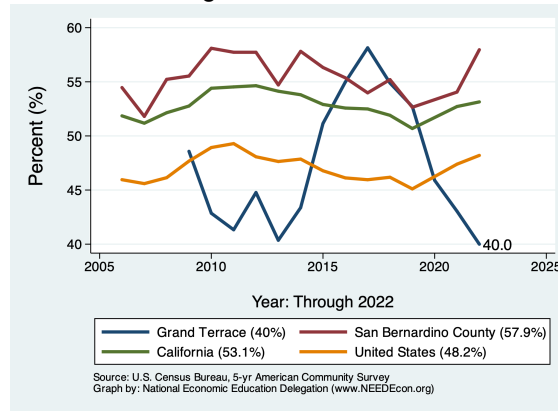
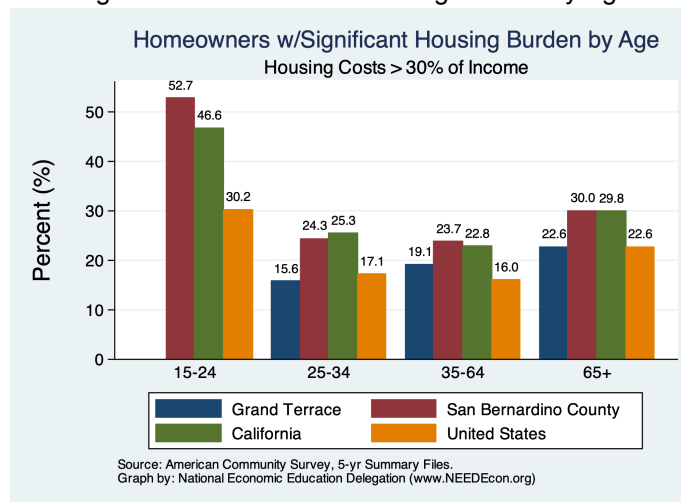


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



# 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?

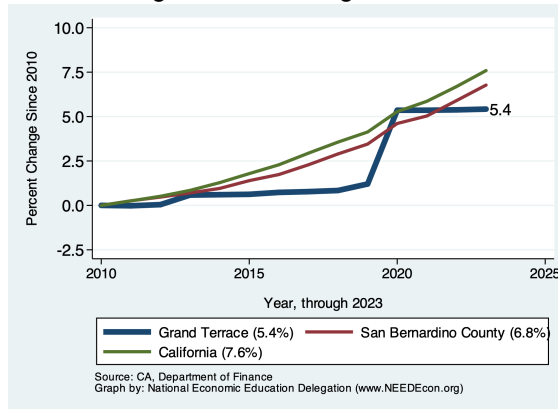
In areas where the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of housing growth, this is likely to reflect a tightening housing market. A tightening housing market will also likely be reflected in lower vacancy rates and higher occupancy rates. It may also be reflected in higher numbers of people per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

**Table 5. Housing Market Indicators**

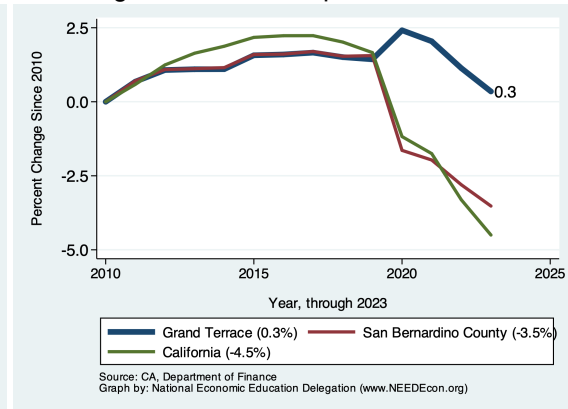
Indicator	2023	2019	2010	% Change from	
				2019	2010
Total Population	12,814.0	12,362.0	12,040.0	3.7	6.4
Total # of Homes	4,901.0	4,705.0	4,649.0	4.2	5.4
# Occupied Units	4,671.0	4,458.0	4,403.0	4.8	6.1
Persons per Household	2.7	2.7	2.7	-1.1	0.3
Vacancy Rate (%)	4.7	5.2	5.3	-10.6	-11.3

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

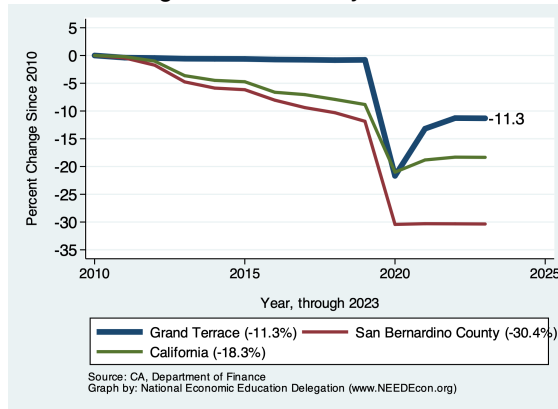
**Figure 46: Housing Growth**



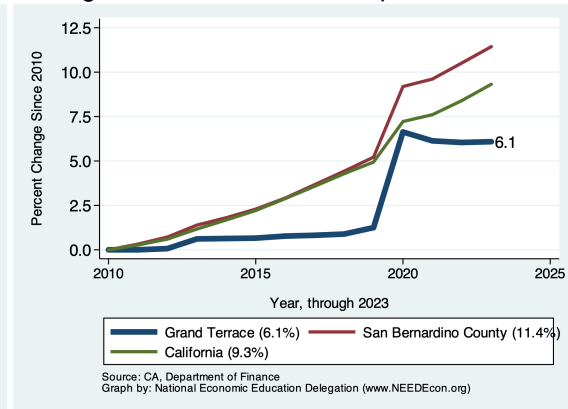
**Figure 47: Persons per Household**



**Figure 48: Vacancy Rates**



**Figure 49: Number of Occupanied Units**



## Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

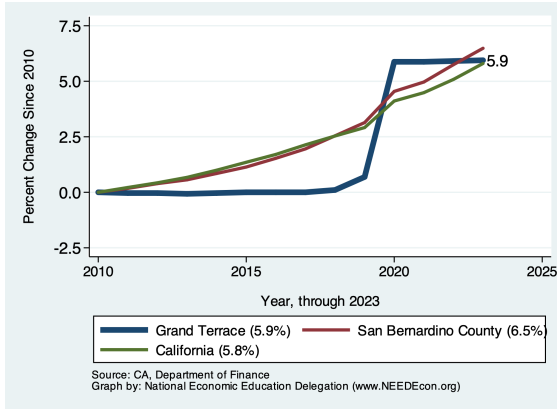


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

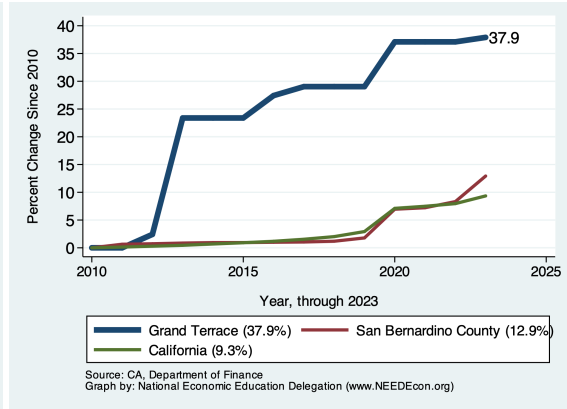


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

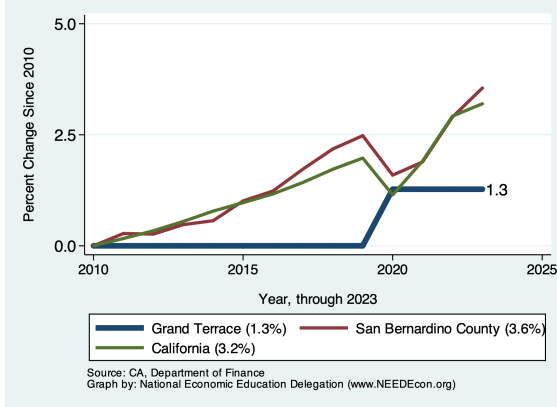
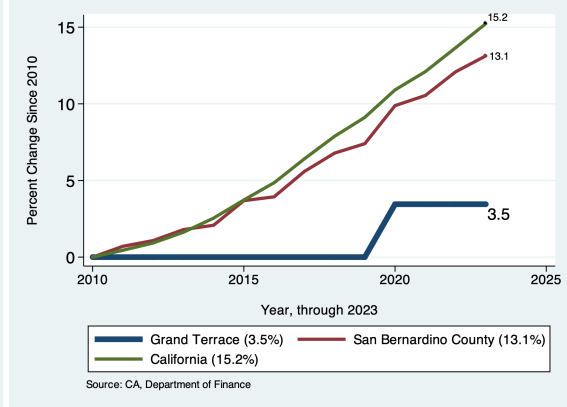


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



## Vintage of Residential Housing

### Why is it important?

This section provides evidence on the year in which residential housing in Grand Terrace was built. We break it down into owned versus rented residences and provide a comparison across San Bernardino 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 hous-

ing. 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

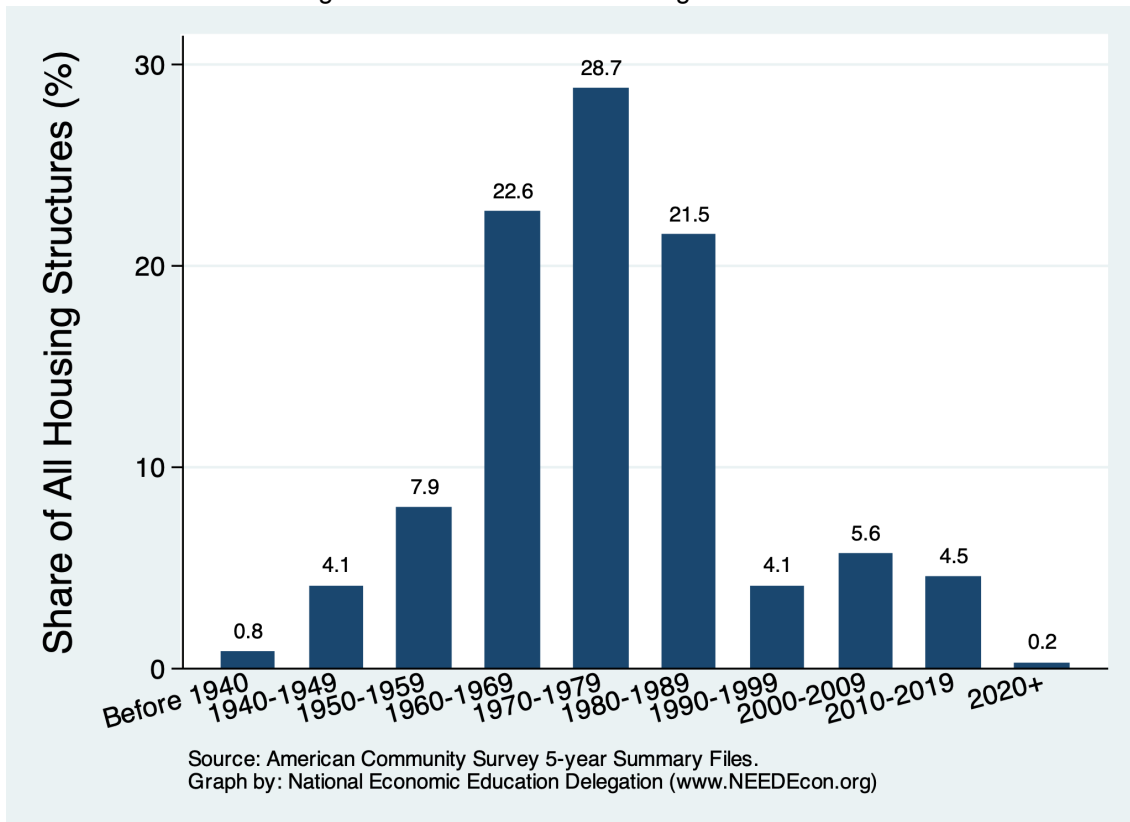


Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

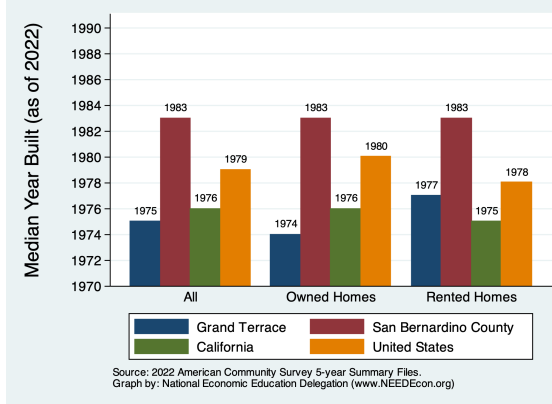


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

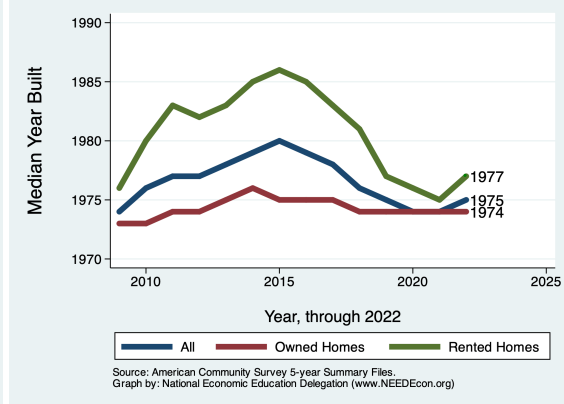


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

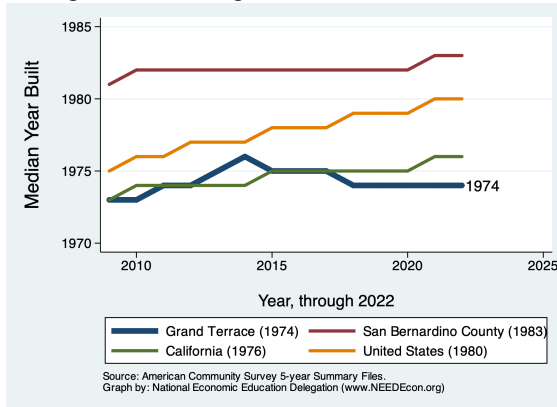


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

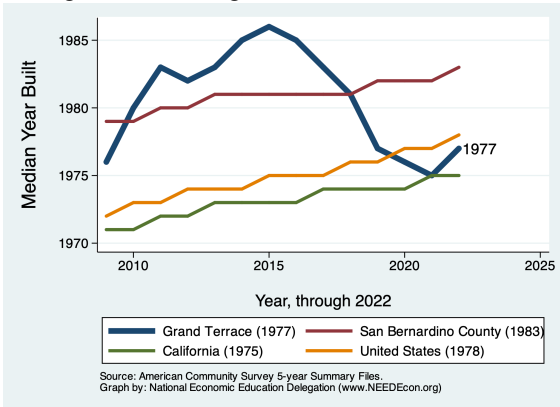
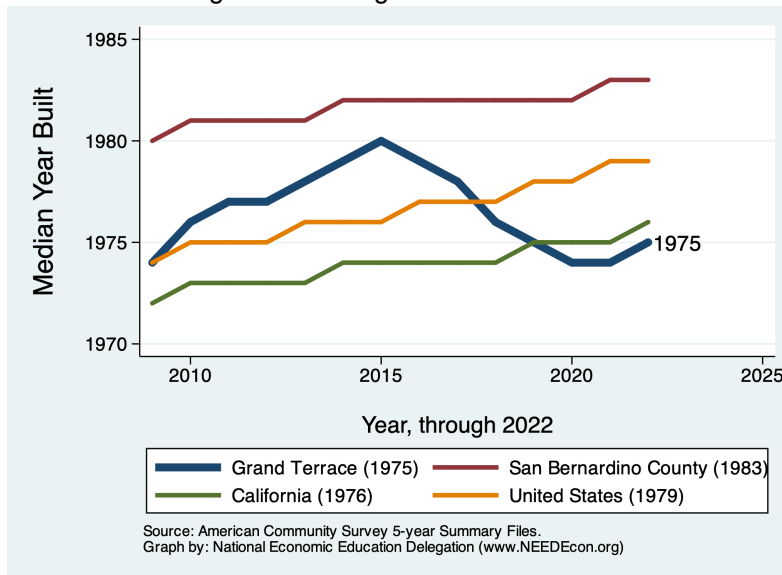


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



## 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

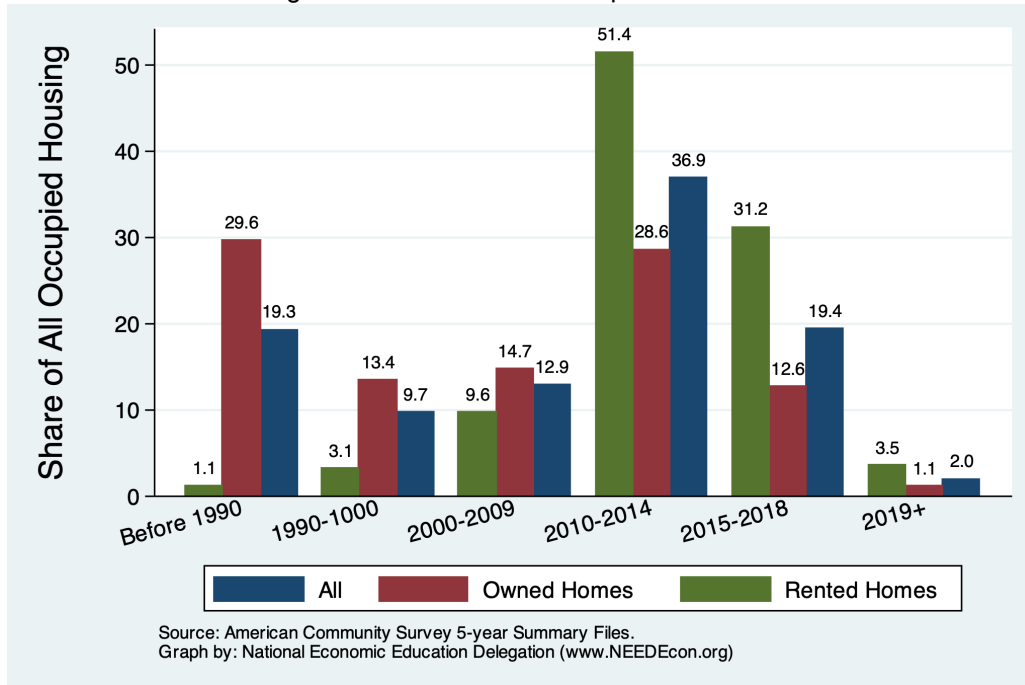


Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

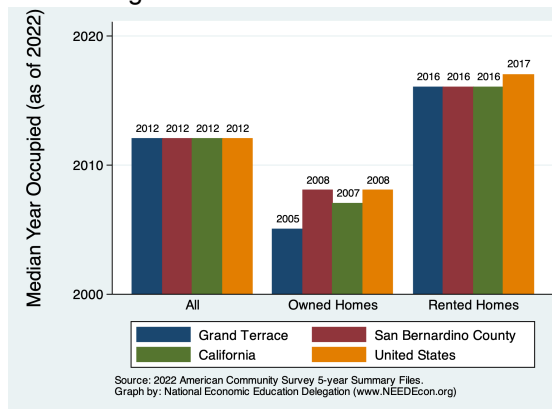


Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

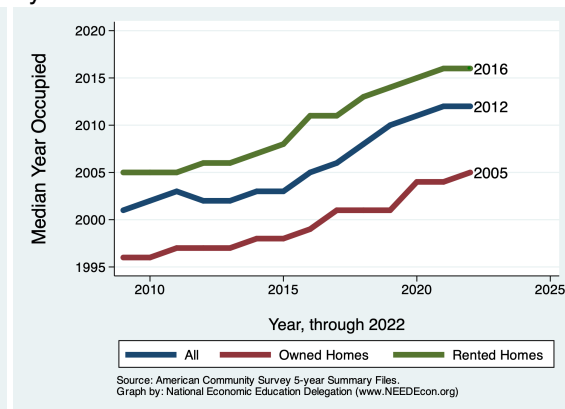


Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing

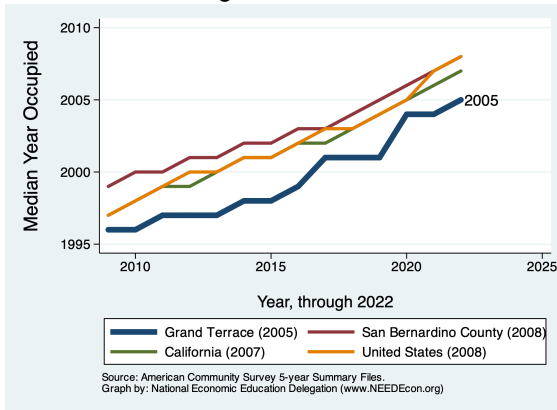


Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

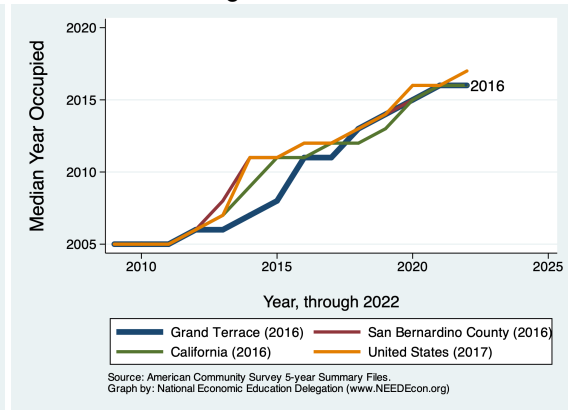
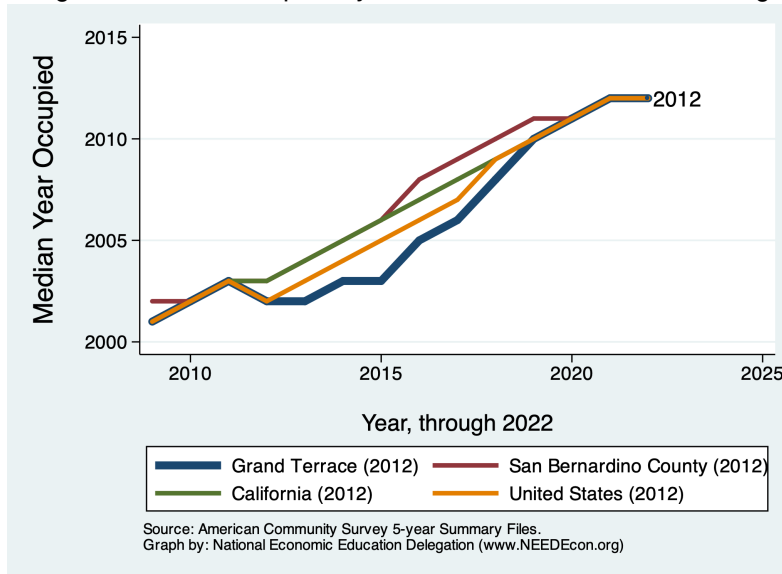


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing



## Residential Permitting

### Definition:

This indicator provides evidence on the number of residential buildings that are permitted for construction each year. Permit data for Grand Terrace is compared with data from San Bernardino 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.

### Grand Terrace - Ranking Among Comparables

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

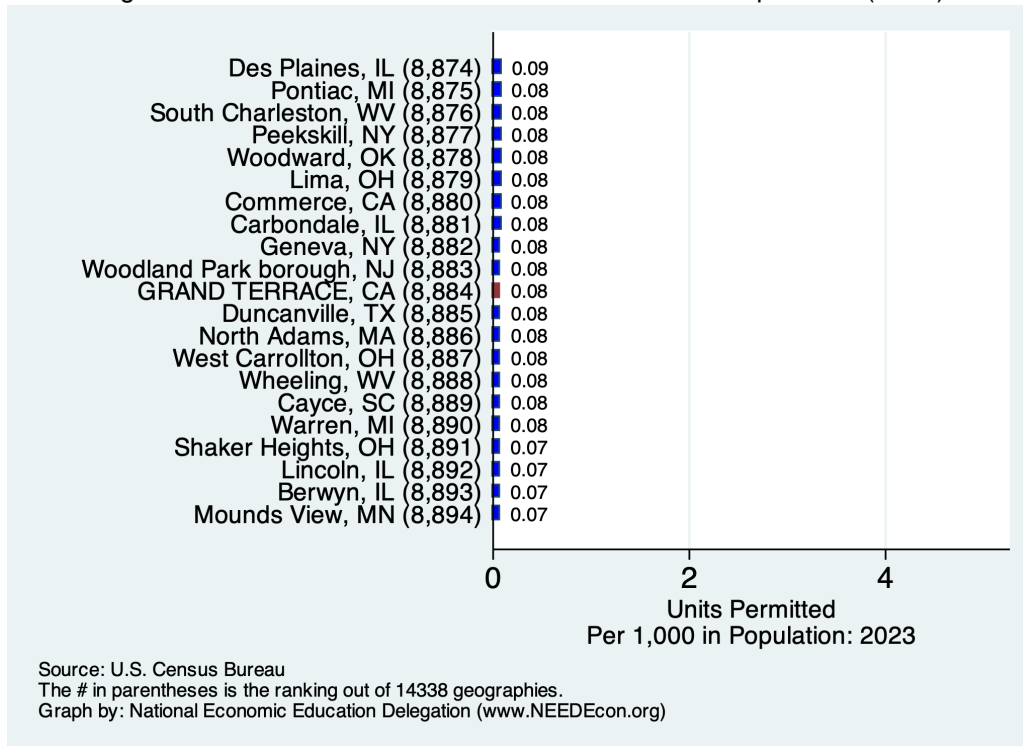




Figure 67: Number of Units Permitted - California Comparables (Rank)

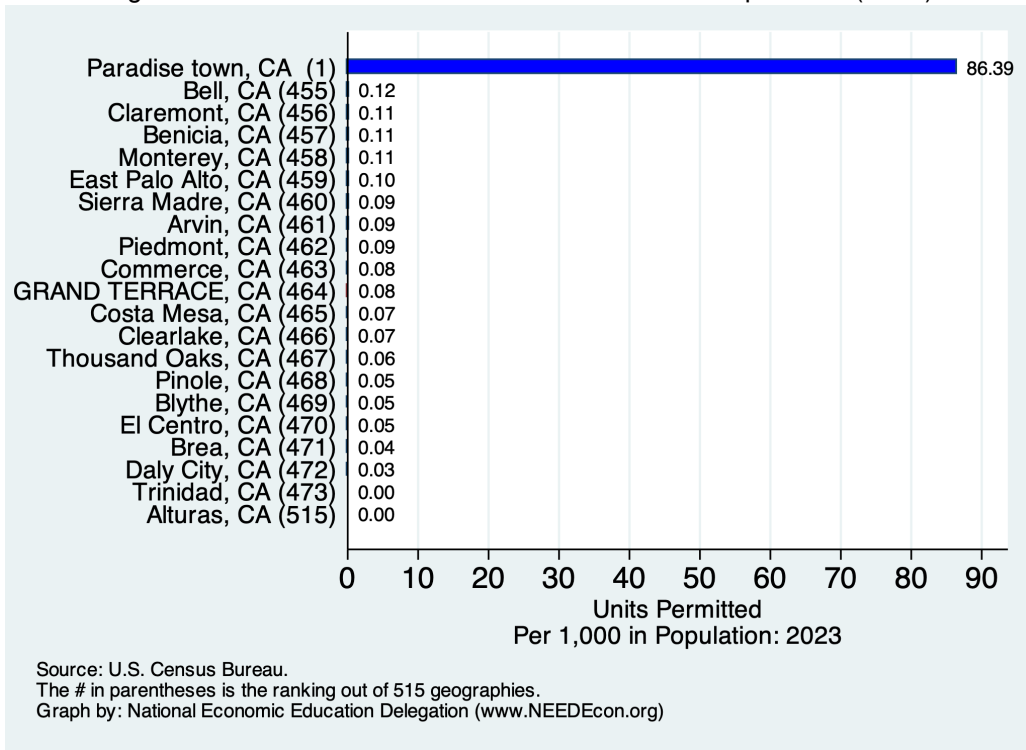
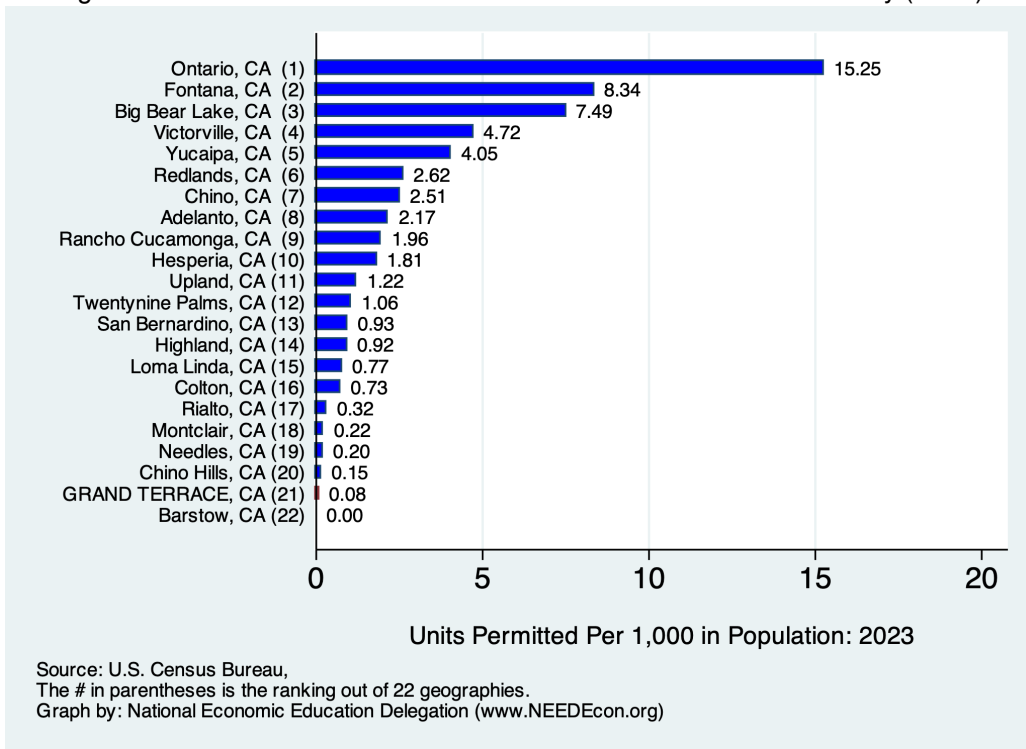


Figure 68: Number of Units Permitted - Cities in San Bernardino County (Rank)



## Grand Terrace - Permitting Activity

### Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in Grand Terrace

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

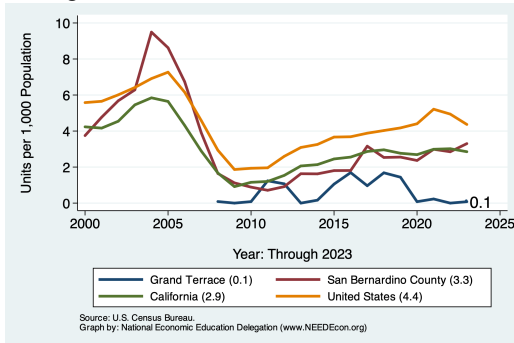
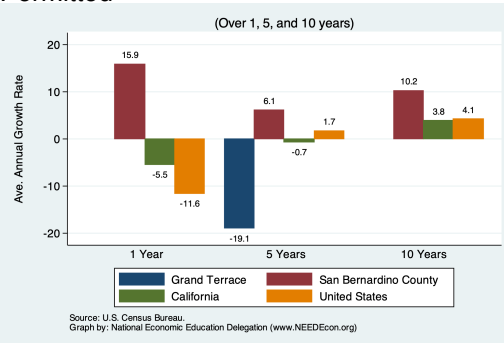


Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted



### Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in Grand Terrace

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

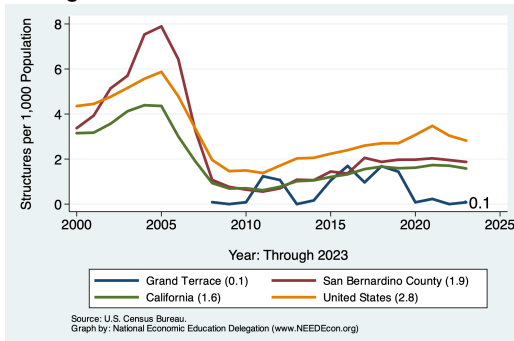
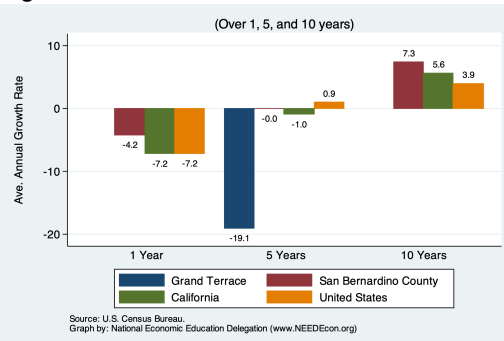


Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted



### Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in Grand Terrace

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

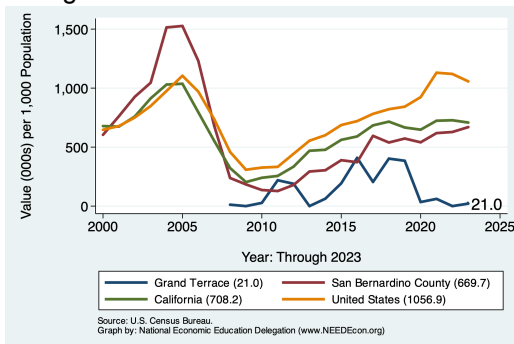
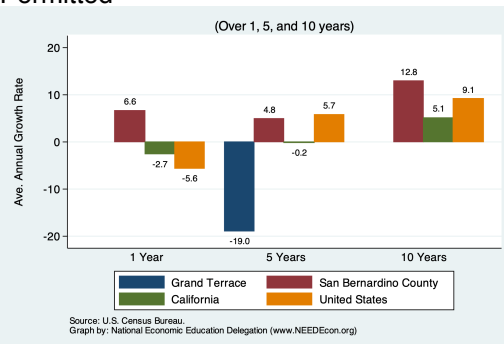


Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted



## 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

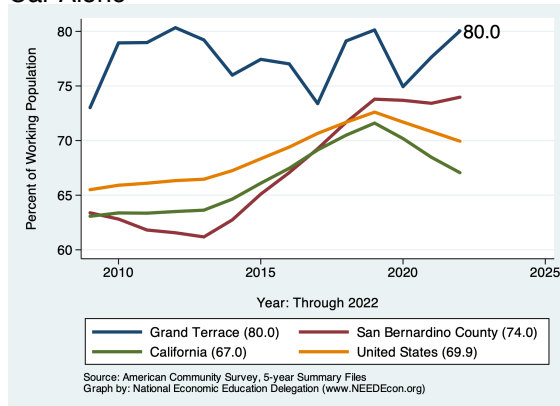


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

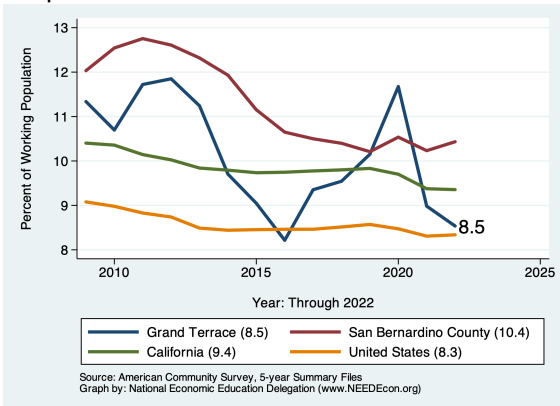


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

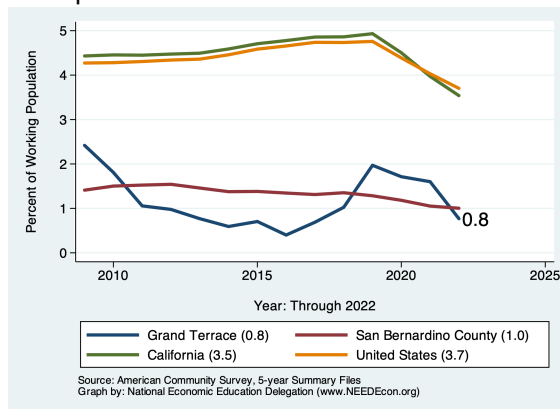
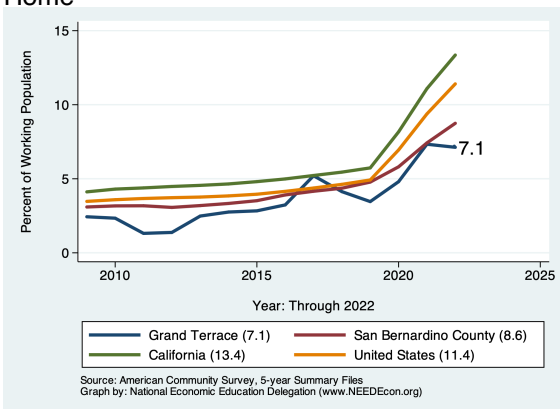


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in Grand Terrace. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in Grand Terrace. 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:	2,923	87.0	2,608	84.1	5,531	88.6	78.0
Drove Alone	2,662	79.2	2,336	75.3	4,998	80.0	68.4
Carpooled:	261	7.8	272	8.8	533	8.5	9.5
In 2-person carpool	132	3.9	152	4.9	284	4.5	6.9
In 3-person carpool	71	2.1	24	0.8	95	1.5	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	58	1.7	96	3.1	154	2.5	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	0	0.0	48	1.5	48	0.8	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	0	0.0	46	1.5	46	0.7	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.0	0.8
Subway or Elevated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7
Walked	81	2.4	30	1.0	111	1.8	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	92	2.7	18	0.6	110	1.8	1.7
Worked at Home	263	7.8	182	5.9	445	7.1	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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:	1,871	85.4	1,176	68.3	3,047	84.9	78.0
Drove Alone	1,408	64.3	944	54.9	2,352	65.5	68.5
Carpooled:	463	21.1	232	13.5	695	19.4	9.5
In 2-person carpool	360	16.4	180	10.5	540	15.0	6.9
In 3-person carpool	88	4.0	40	2.3	128	3.6	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	15	0.7	12	0.7	27	0.8	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	0.8
Subway or Elevated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7
Walked	56	2.6	22	1.3	78	2.2	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	18	1.0	18	0.5	1.7
Worked at Home	263	12.0	182	10.6	445	12.4	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>100.0</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.

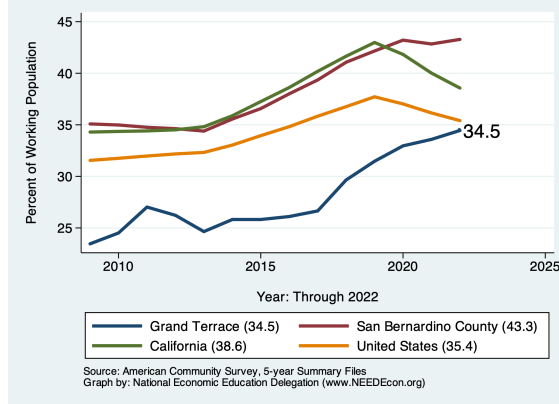
# Commute Times for Employed Residents

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

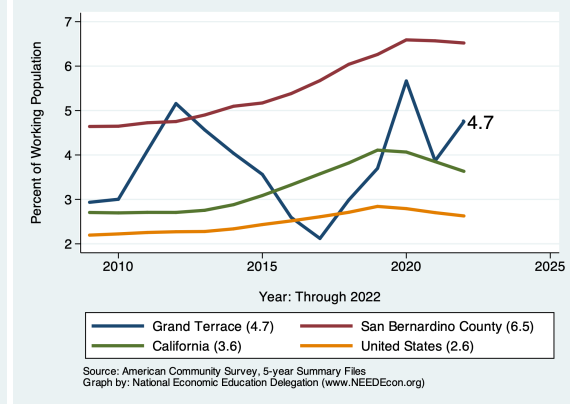
Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Less than 5 minutes	97	3.1	102	3.5	199	3.4	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	259	8.3	92	3.1	351	6.0	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	389	12.5	407	13.8	796	13.5	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	319	10.2	673	22.8	992	16.8	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	701	22.5	438	14.8	1,139	19.3	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	131	4.2	161	5.4	292	5.0	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	282	9.1	275	9.3	557	9.4	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	47	1.5	69	2.3	116	2.0	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	335	10.8	126	4.3	461	7.8	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	224	7.2	237	8.0	461	7.8	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	104	3.3	52	1.8	156	2.6	7.9
90 or more minutes	208	6.7	72	2.4	280	4.7	4.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>98.4</b>	

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

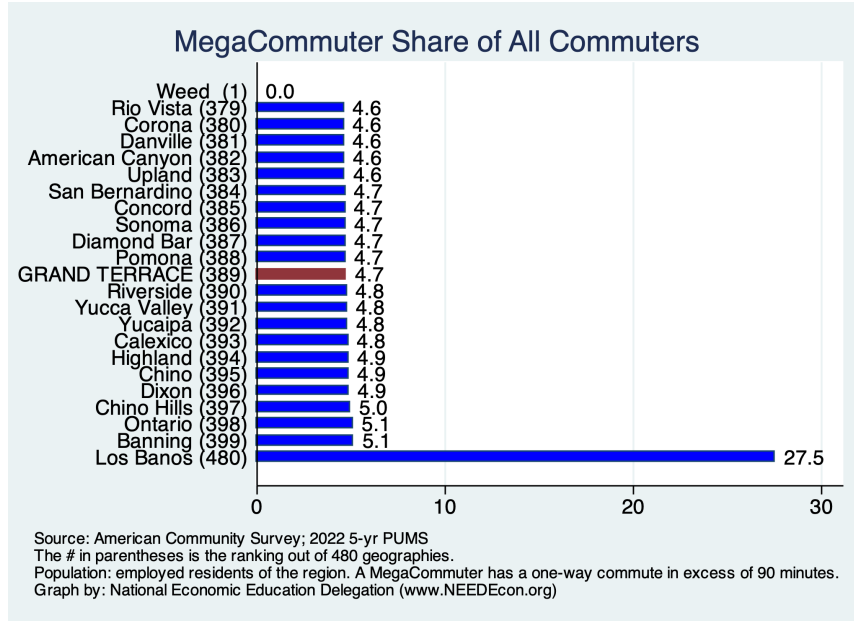
**Figure 79: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 30 Minutes**



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



**Figure 81: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies**



## 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	69	3.6	34	2.2	103	3.3	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	132	6.9	84	5.5	216	6.9	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	244	12.7	323	21.2	567	18.0	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	279	14.5	281	18.4	560	17.8	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	315	16.3	137	9.0	452	14.4	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	164	8.5	64	4.2	228	7.2	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	268	13.9	130	8.5	398	12.6	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	44	2.3	51	3.3	95	3.0	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	53	2.8	0	0.0	53	1.7	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	196	10.2	76	5.0	272	8.6	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	74	3.8	32	2.1	106	3.4	7.9
90 or more minutes	89	4.6	6	0.4	95	3.0	4.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>99.9</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

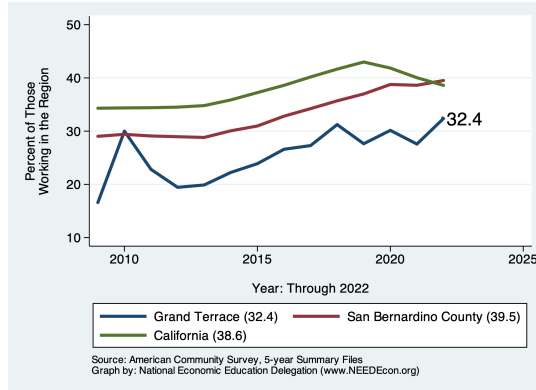


Figure 83: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

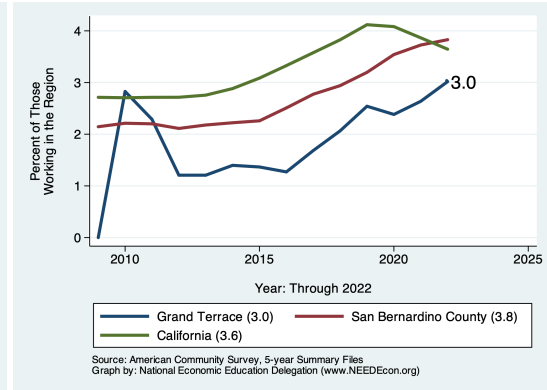
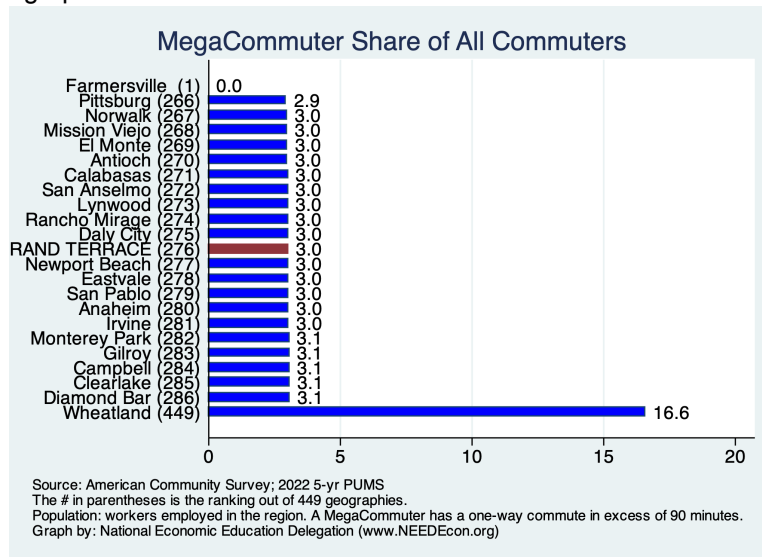


Figure 84: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



Source: American Community Survey; 2022 5-yr PUMS  
The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 449 geographies.  
Population: workers employed in the region. A MegaCommuter has a one-way commute in excess of 90 minutes.  
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

## Place of Work

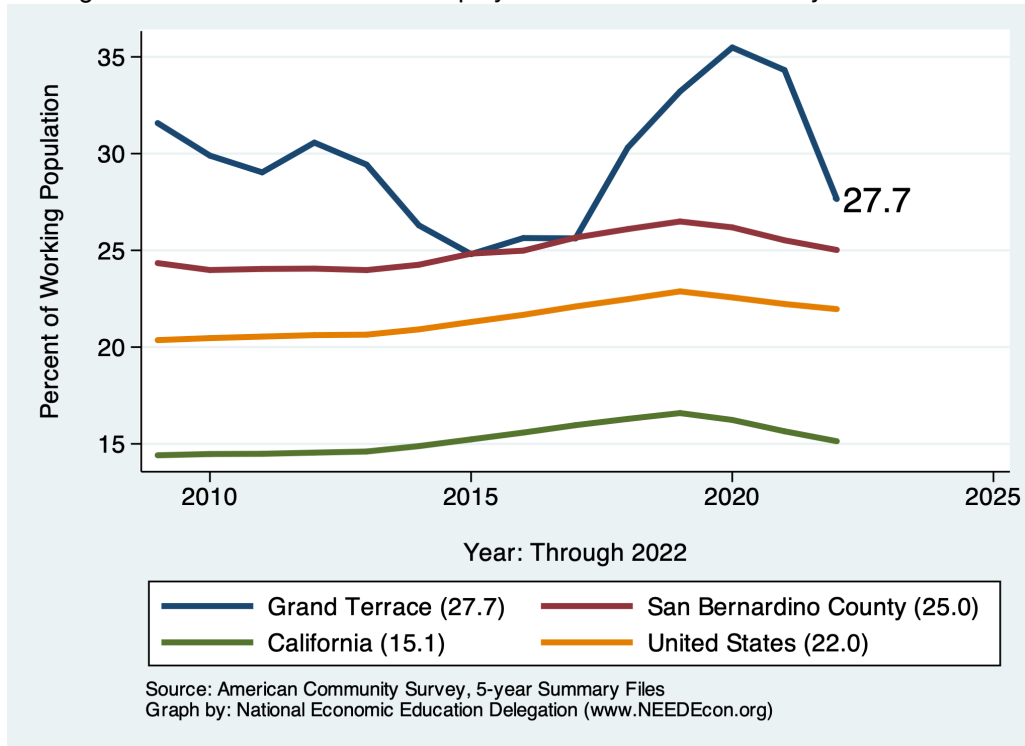
This section provides evidence on where workers living in Grand Terrace work. As evidenced in the first table, some of Grand Terrace’s employed workers work in the City, but many do not. The first table and graph pair provide evidence at the county level while the second provide evidence with regard to working outside of the Grand Terrace 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:	3,348	99.7	2,886	93.1	6,234	99.8	99.6
Worked in county of residence	2,300	68.5	2,207	71.2	4,507	72.2	84.1
worked outside of county of residence	1,048	31.2	679	21.9	1,727	27.7	15.4
Worked outside state of residence	11	0.3	0	0.0	11	0.2	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	3,359	100.0	2,886	93.1	6,245	100.0	

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

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

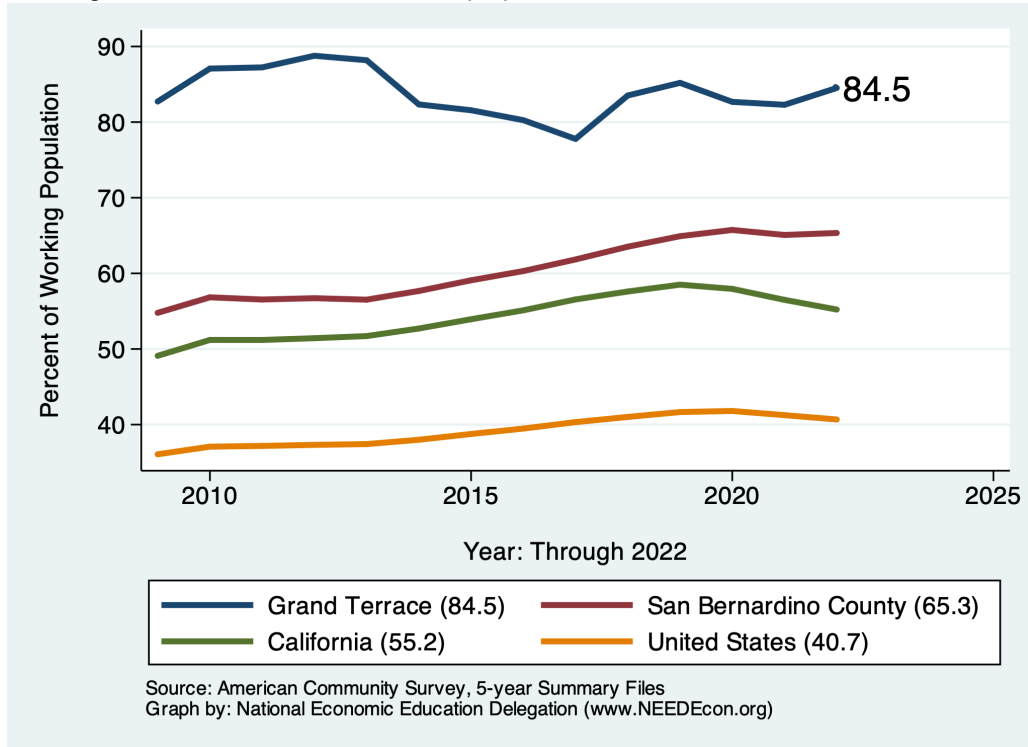


**Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK-PLACE LEVEL**

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Living in a place:	3,359	100.0	2,886	93.1	6,245	100.0	95.9
Worked in place of residence	590	17.6	377	12.2	967	15.5	39.5
Worked outside place of residence	2,769	82.4	2,509	80.9	5,278	84.5	56.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.1
<b>Total:</b>	3,359	100.0	2,886	93.1	6,245	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	55,118	48,566	107.4	46,171	106.8
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	31,909	36,463	82.8	34,487	82.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	20,929	40,179	49.3	45,100	41.5
Walked	13,911	29,366	44.8	27,142	45.8
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	34,718	40,433	81.2	36,140	85.9
Worked from home	43,352	75,153	54.6	67,180	57.7
<b>Total:</b>	51,532	48,747	105.7	46,099	111.8

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	674	38.2	1,931	75.8	1,656	87.9	4,998	80.0	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	176	10.0	98	3.8	90	4.8	533	8.5	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	46	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	48	0.8	3.6
Walked	77	4.4	25	1.0	9	0.5	111	1.8	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	25	1.0	23	1.2	110	1.8	2.4
Worked at Home	153	8.7	135	5.3	106	5.6	445	7.1	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	1,126	63.8	2,214	87.0	1,884		6,245		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	595	50.8	542	47.9	765	72.6	2,352	65.5	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	125	10.7	199	17.6	156	14.8	695	19.4	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	3.6
Walked	69	5.9	0	0.0	9	0.9	78	2.2	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	1.7	18	0.5	2.4
Worked at Home	153	13.1	135	11.9	106	10.1	445	12.4	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	942	80.4	876	77.4	1,054		3,590		

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 (%)	All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)			
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	49	20.0	161	38.5	4,788	80.6	4,998	80.0	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	33	13.5	6	1.4	494	8.3	533	8.5	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	11	4.5	35	8.4	2	0.0	48	0.8	3.6
Walked	0	0.0	0	0.0	111	1.9	111	1.8	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	0	0.0	110	1.9	110	1.8	2.4
Worked at Home	11	4.5	0	0.0	434	7.3	445	7.1	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	104	42.4	202	48.3	5,939		6,245		

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 (%)	All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)			
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	67	32.8	42	10.9	2,243	65.9	2,352	65.5	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	57	27.9	11	2.8	627	18.4	695	19.4	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1	3.6
Walked	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	2.3	78	2.2	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.5	18	0.5	2.4
Worked at Home	11	5.4	0	0.0	434	12.8	445	12.4	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	135	66.2	53	13.7	3,402		3,590		

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 Grand Terrace is a net recipient (migration inflows) or donor (migration 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

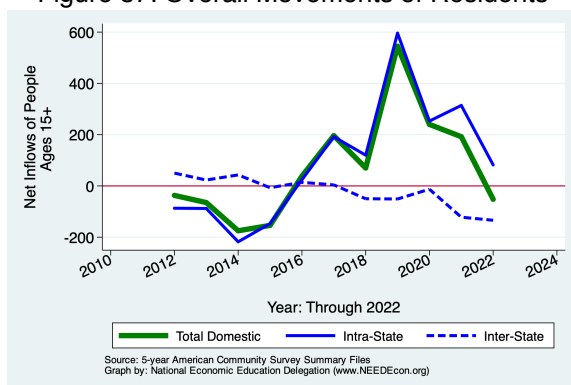


Table 17: Migration by Income

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
No income	1,465	145	110	30	-12	17
With income	9,246	-104	-128	70	-122	76
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	930	4	-18	4	-32	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999	632	15	12	22	-19	0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,142	70	34	64	-28	0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,413	-41	-158	93	14	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,093	9	71	-39	-23	0
\$50,000 to \$64,999	1,044	33	7	36	-10	0
\$65,000 to \$74,999	517	-60	-32	-8	-20	0
\$75,000 or more	2,475	-134	-44	-102	-4	16
<b>All:</b>	10,711	41	-18	100	-134	93

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

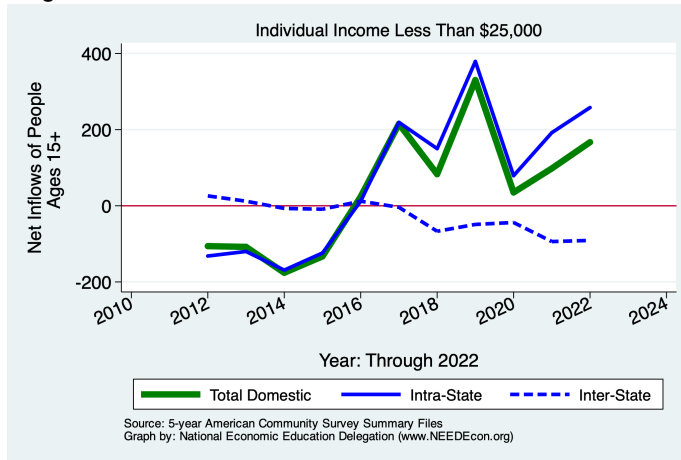


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

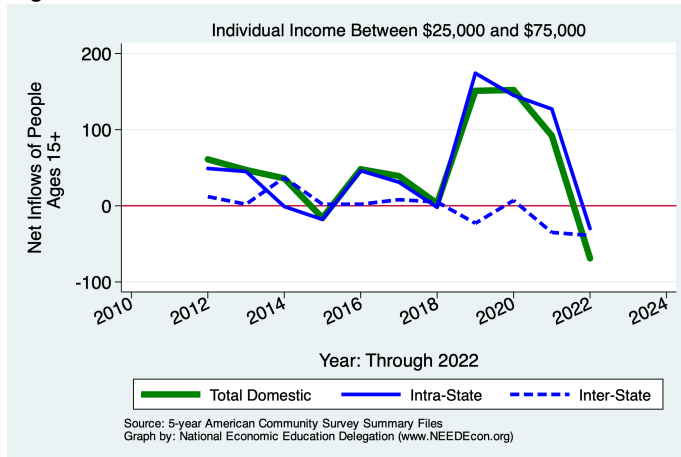
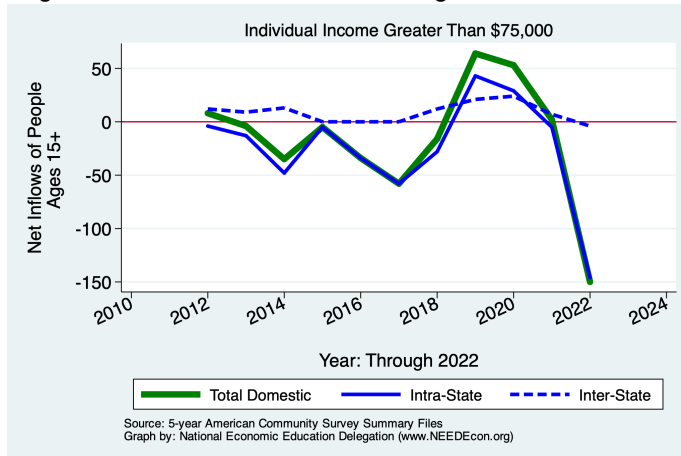


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents



## 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	3,860	-81	-108	-14	14	27
Now married, except separated	4,438	27	68	66	-165	58
Divorced	1,569	60	-3	38	17	8
Separated	185	25	21	4	0	0
Widowed	659	10	4	6	0	0
<b>Total:</b>	10,711	41	-18	100	-134	93

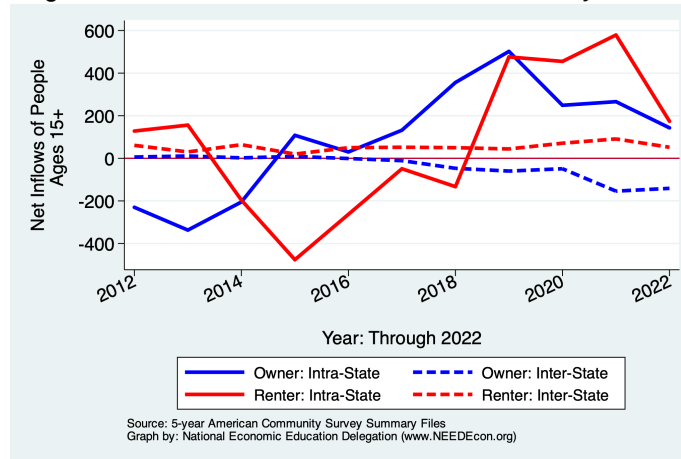
Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**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	8,817	87	-94	237	-141	85
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	4,064	234	184	-10	52	8
<b>Total:</b>	12,881	321	90	227	-89	93

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	768	170	57	55	58	0
5 to 17 years	2,007	97	41	69	-13	0
18 and 19 years	461	34	47	6	-19	0
20 to 24 years	561	-80	-126	49	-3	0
25 to 29 years	930	107	63	-3	37	10
30 to 34 years	1,161	31	35	-4	0	0
35 to 39 years	1,215	26	0	-14	-10	50
40 to 44 years	633	-41	-11	-31	-16	17
45 to 49 years	800	43	41	36	-34	0
50 to 54 years	898	31	-6	33	-4	8
55 to 59 years	864	87	7	28	52	0
60 to 64 years	760	-64	0	-7	-57	0
65 to 69 years	748	-35	0	0	-43	8
70 to 74 years	689	-40	-44	4	0	0
75 years and over	581	-46	-12	3	-37	0
<b>Total Population:</b>	13,076	320	92	224	-89	93

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	1,241	187	50	100	-13	50
High school graduate (includes equiv)	2,582	-56	-21	-64	-6	35
Some college or assoc. degree	2,782	-7	45	-12	-48	8
Bachelor's degree	1,603	57	35	32	-10	0
Graduate or professional degree	1,071	-82	-36	-11	-35	0
<b>Total:</b>	9,279	99	73	45	-112	93

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	46,519	46,519
Moved Within Same County	47,928	47,546
Moved to Different County, Same State	32,188	65,859
<b>Total Population:</b>	45,597	46,502

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	38.5	38.5
Moved Within Same County	32.7	39.1
Moved to Different County, Same State	23.5	26.6
Moved Between States	29.5	62.3
Moved from Abroad	38.7	
<b>Total Population:</b>	37.7	38.3

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/>