

Long Beach, California

Indicators Report

by
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

April 20, 2024

Exploring the economics, demographics, and well-being of Long Beach 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
Contact: Jon@NEEDEcon.org

Executive Summary

Assessing the City with Indicators

About this Report

This report provides background or summary information for the city of Long Beach (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 Long Beach. 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 Long Beach 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 Long Beach 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 Long Beach, 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 Long Beach, but do not necessarily live in Long Beach.
- **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

Executive Summary	1
Assessing the City with Indicators	1
Demographics	3
A Demographic Snapshot	3
Current Population	5
Employment Report	9
Citywide Employment and Unemployment	9
County Employment by Industry	10
Some Employee Detail	11
Income and Earnings	17
Per Capita Personal Income Growth	17
Poverty and Inequality	20
Housing	22
Housing Costs and Affordability	22
Housing Picture	26
Vintage of Residential Housing	28
Occupation of Residential Housing	30
Residential Permitting	32
Commute Patterns	35
Mode of Transportation	35
Commute Times for Employed Residents	37
Commute Times for Those Employed in the City	38
Place of Work	39
Commute Mode by Income	41
Commute Mode by Poverty Status	42
Migration	43
Overall Migration Flows	43
Demographics of Migration Flows	45
References and Sources	47

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 Long Beach's population are fundamental indicators of the city's growth potential.

A Demographic Snapshot

Statistic	2022	2019
POPULATION		
Population Estimate (#)	451,319.0	462,645.0
Veterans (#)	12,827.0	17,515.0
Foreign born persons (% , 5yr)	24.6	25.2
Population age 25+ (#)	315,316.0	317,851.0
AGE AND SEX		
Persons under 5 years (%)	5.0	5.6
Persons under 18 years (%)	20.0	21.5
Persons 65 years and over (%)	13.6	12.5
Female persons (%)	50.6	50.1
INCOME AND POVERTY		
Median household income (\$)	80,493.0	67,804.0
Per capita income in past 12 months (\$)	41,896.0	33,594.0
Persons in poverty (%)	13.8	14.7
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#)	15,875.0	19,071.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (%)	17.9	19.7
RACE AND ETHNICITY		
White alone (%)	34.6	52.3
African American alone (%)	11.8	11.3
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (% , 5yr)	1.3	1.1
Asian alone (%)	12.5	12.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (% , 5yr)	0.6	0.8
Two or More Races (%)	18.2	4.8
Hispanic or Latino (%)	44.0	44.8
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (%)	26.0	28.4
HOUSING		
Housing units (#)	181,251.0	176,189.0
Owner-occupied housing units (%)	42.1	39.2
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$)	772,500.0	614,400.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage (\$)	2,752.0	2,511.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage (\$)	669.0	553.0
Median gross rent (\$)	1,743.0	1,460.0
FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS		
Households (#)	170,965.0	165,689.0
Persons per household (#)	2.6	2.7
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+	88.0	86.8
EDUCATION		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+	83.3	80.4
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+	36.2	32.9
HEALTH		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#)	34,502.0	28,883.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (%)	7.9	10.0
LABOR FORCE		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (%)	66.3	67.1
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (%)	61.5	62.0
Employed, persons age 16+ (%)	60.8	61.9
Self employed (%)	10.0	10.5
TRANSPORTATION		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins.)	25.1	30.6
Drive alone in private vehicle (%)	66.9	79.1
Using public transportation (%)	5.5	6.3
Worked from home (%)	14.9	5.2

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
City				
Long Beach	458,222	-0.44	-2.93	-3.73
County and Broader Regions				
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)

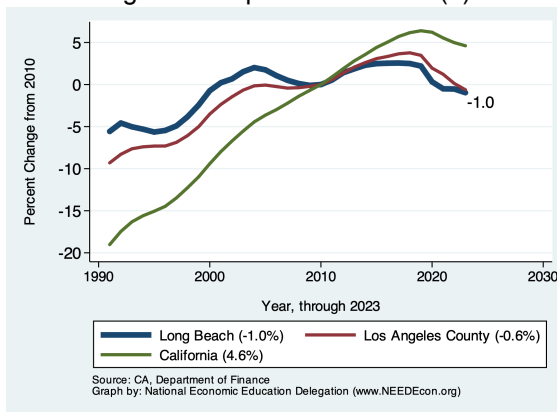


Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

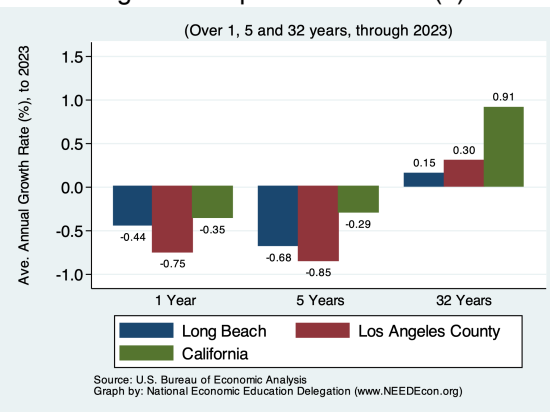


Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories

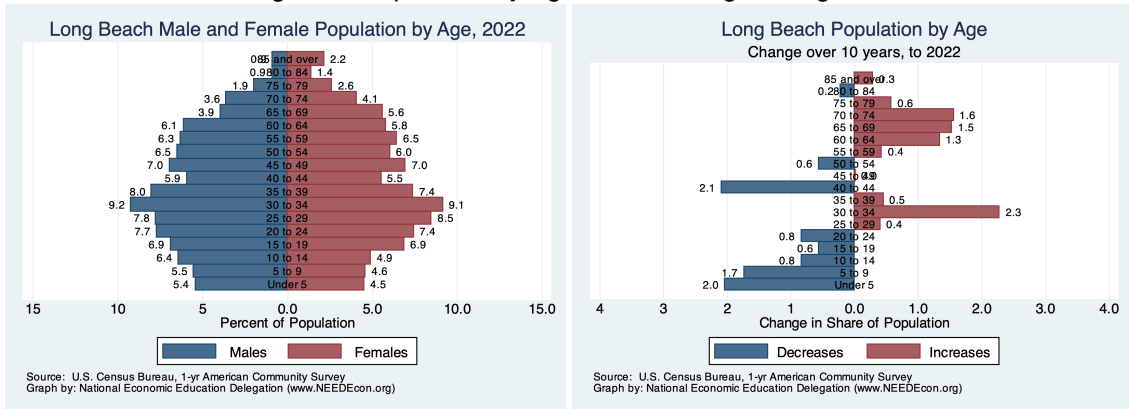


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories

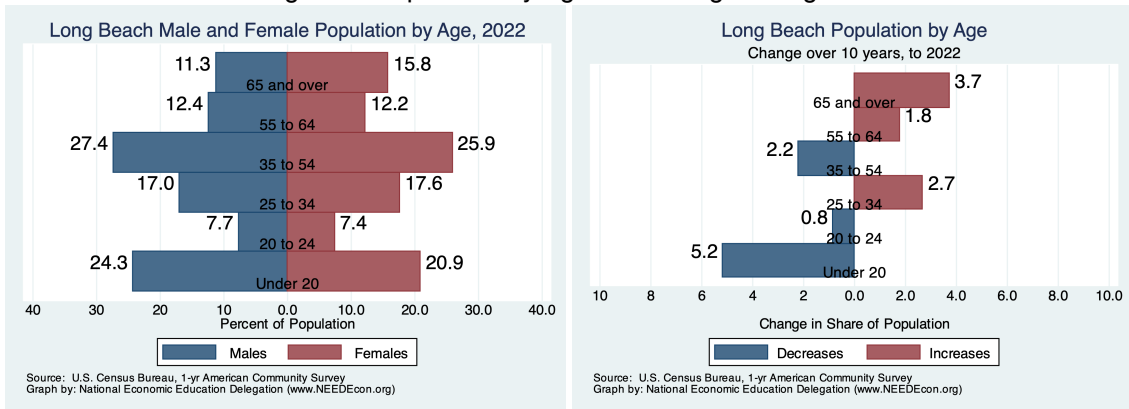


Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment

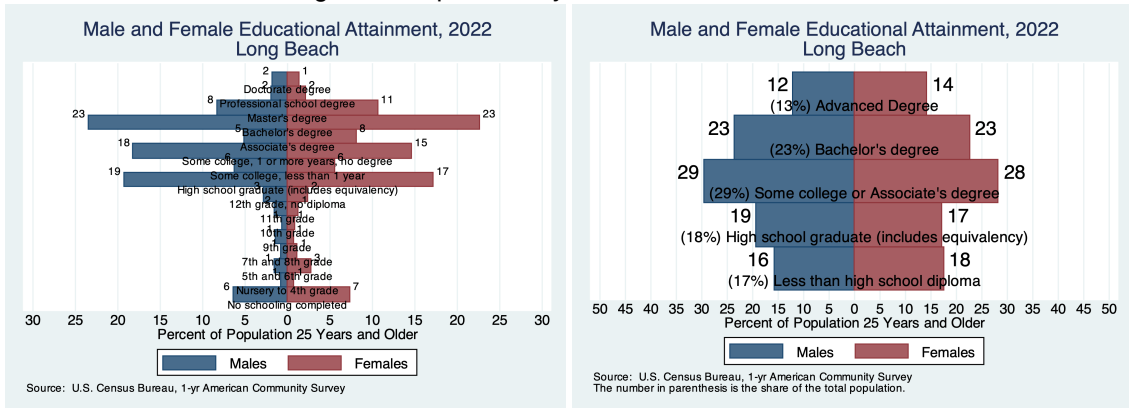


Table 2. County Population Change by City
(Thousands, January to January)

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

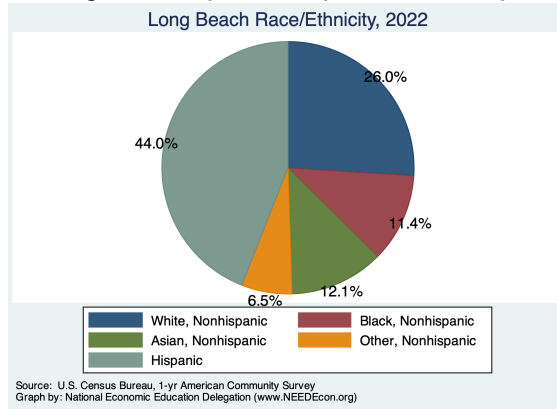
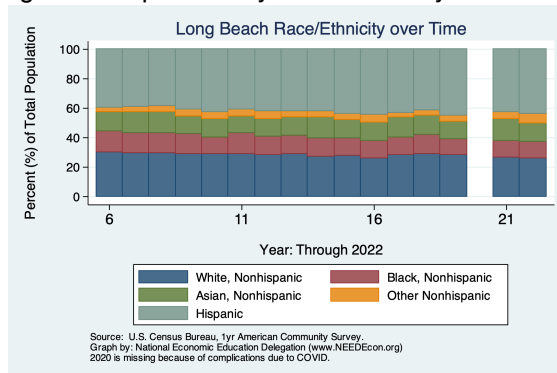


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time



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. Long Beach 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

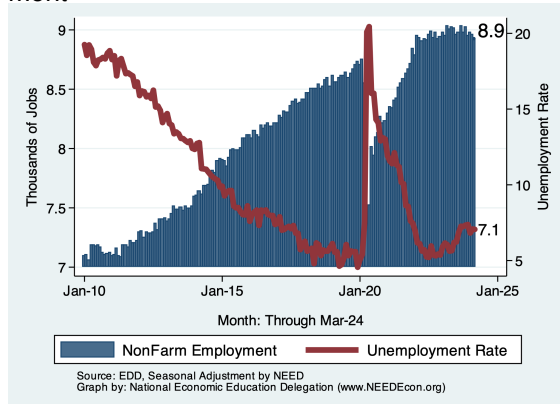


Figure 9: Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months

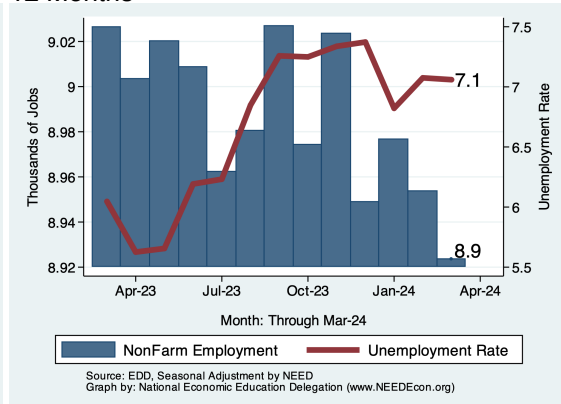


Figure 10: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2010

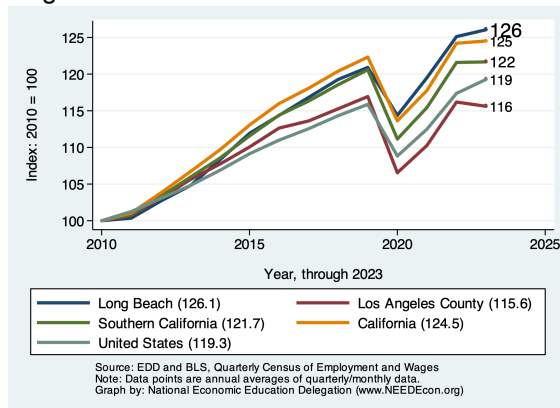
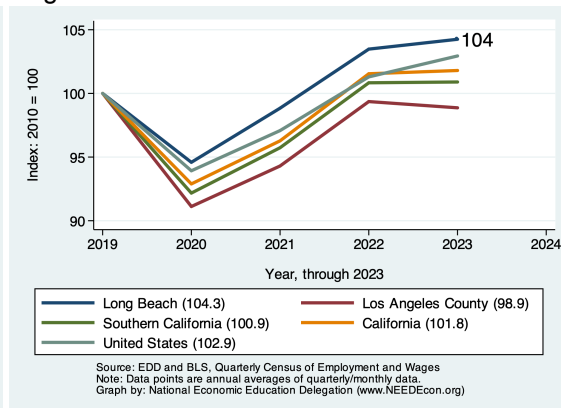


Figure 11: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2019



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
Total Nonfarm	4,571,176	100.0	10,019.7	2.7	1.9	1.8	0.4	3.0	0.0
Total Private	3,980,116	87.1	10,298.0	3.2	1.8	1.7	0.2	3.1	0.1
Goods Producing	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
Service Providing	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
Government	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 Long Beach

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation

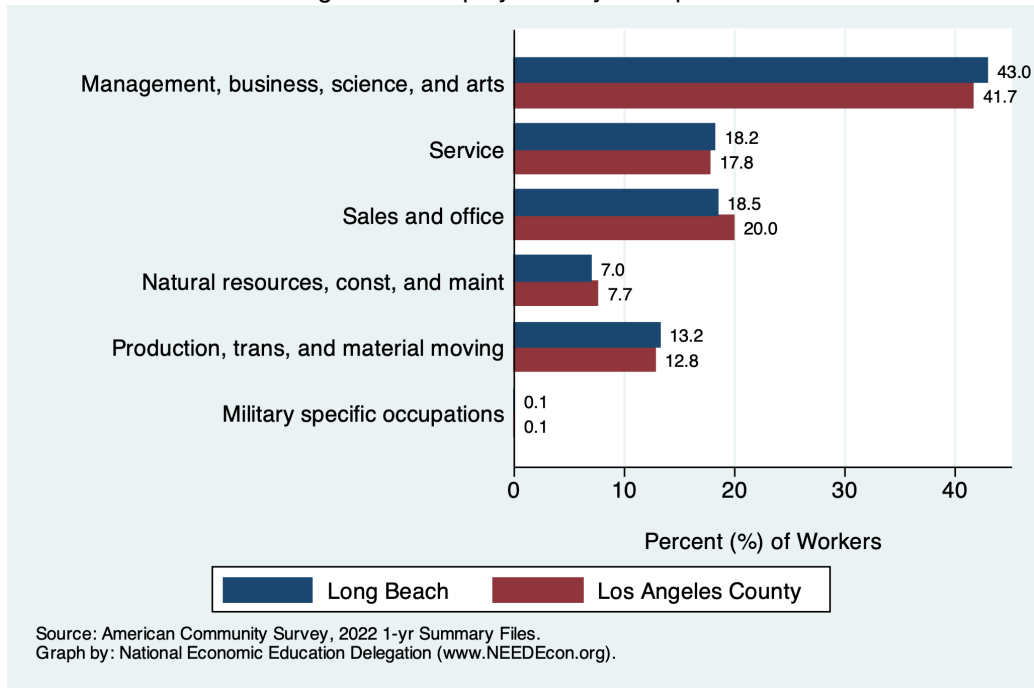


Figure 13: Employment by Industry

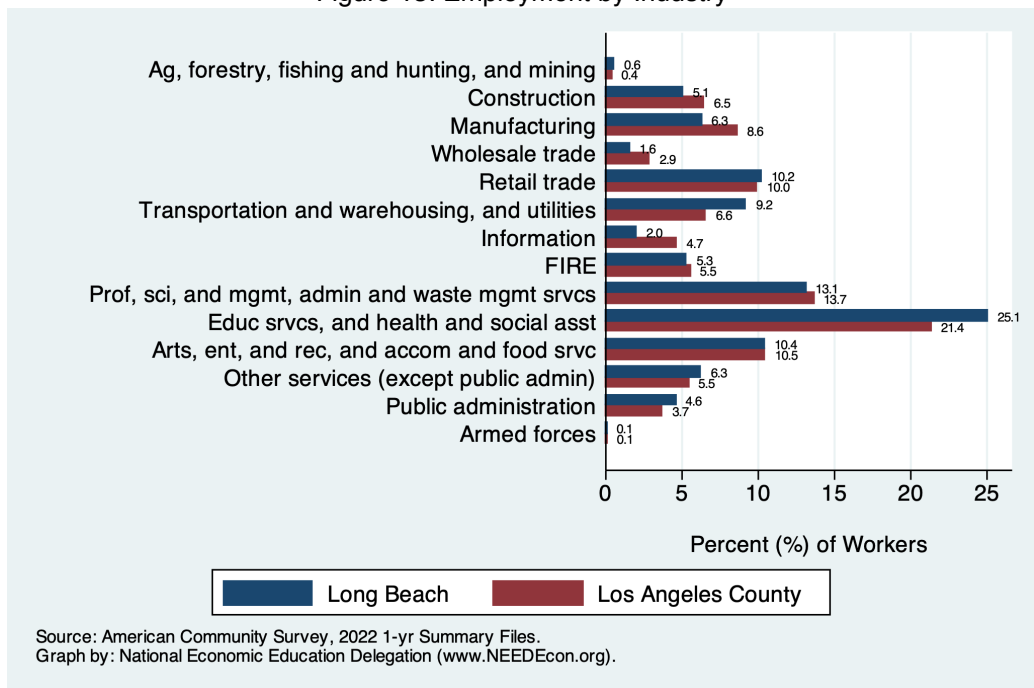


Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home

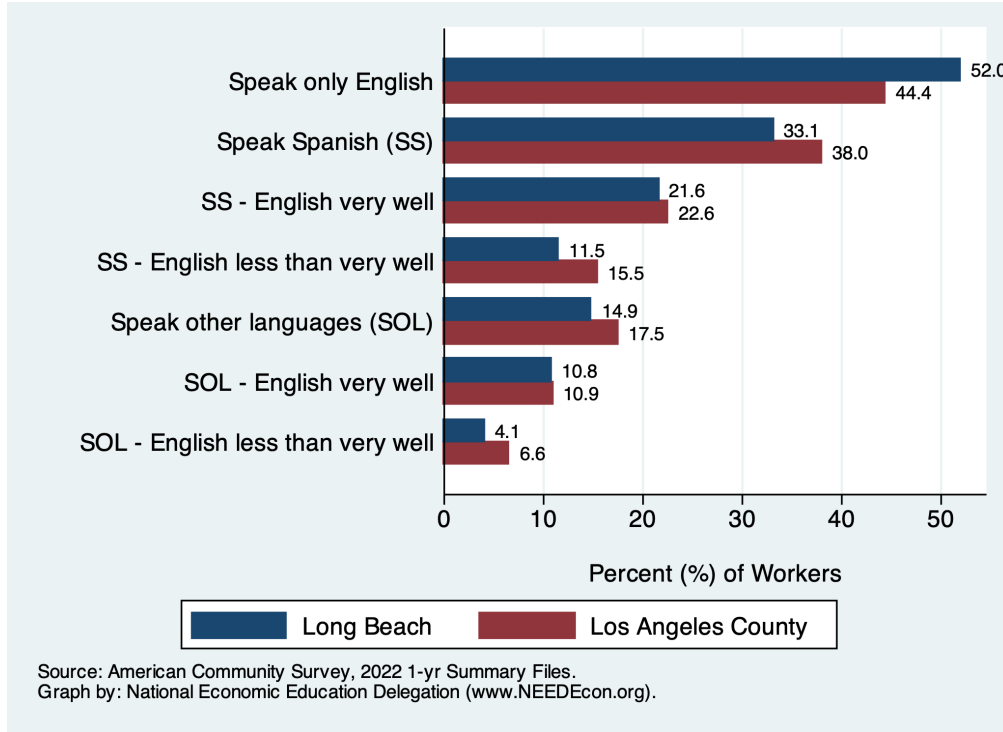
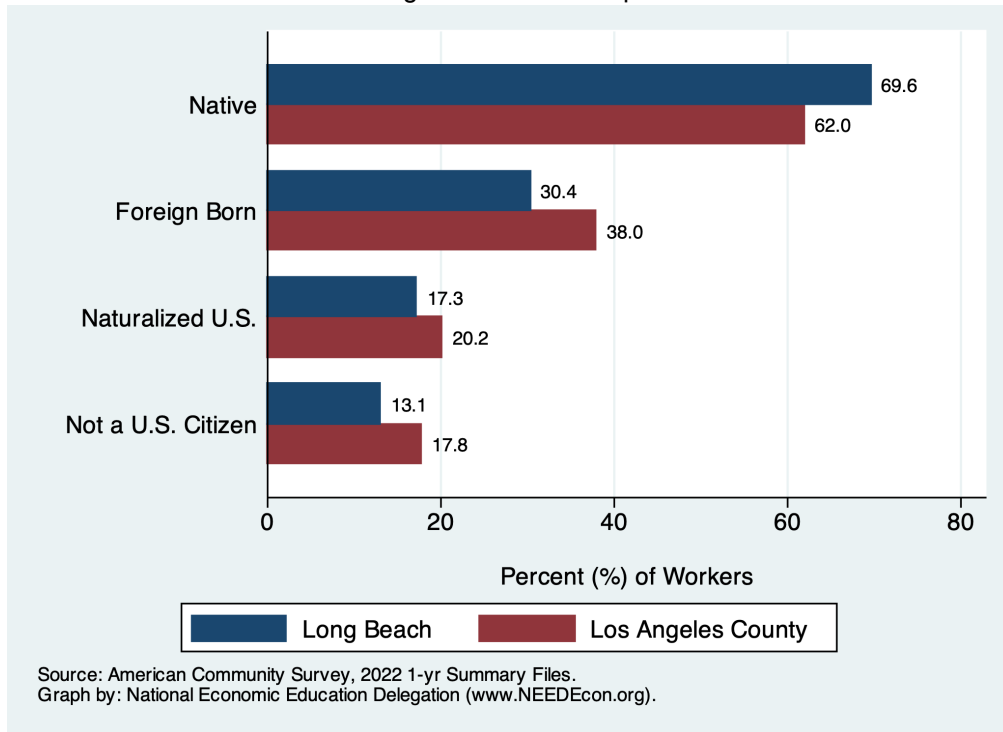


Figure 15: Citizenship



Employed Residents of Long Beach

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation

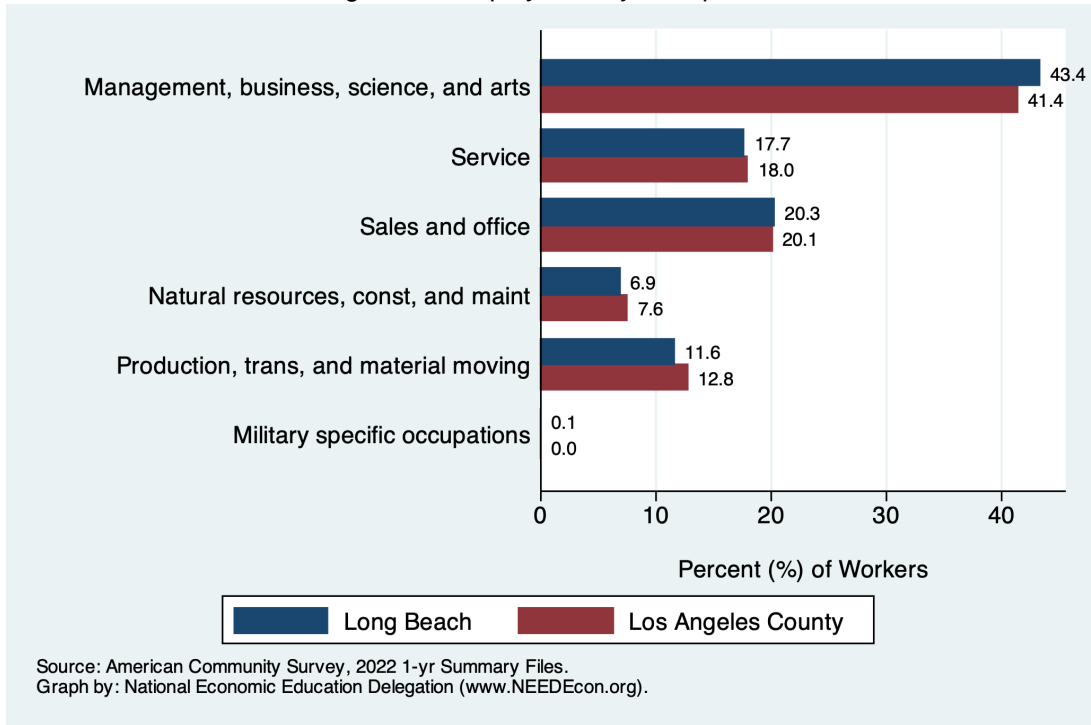


Figure 17: Employment by Industry

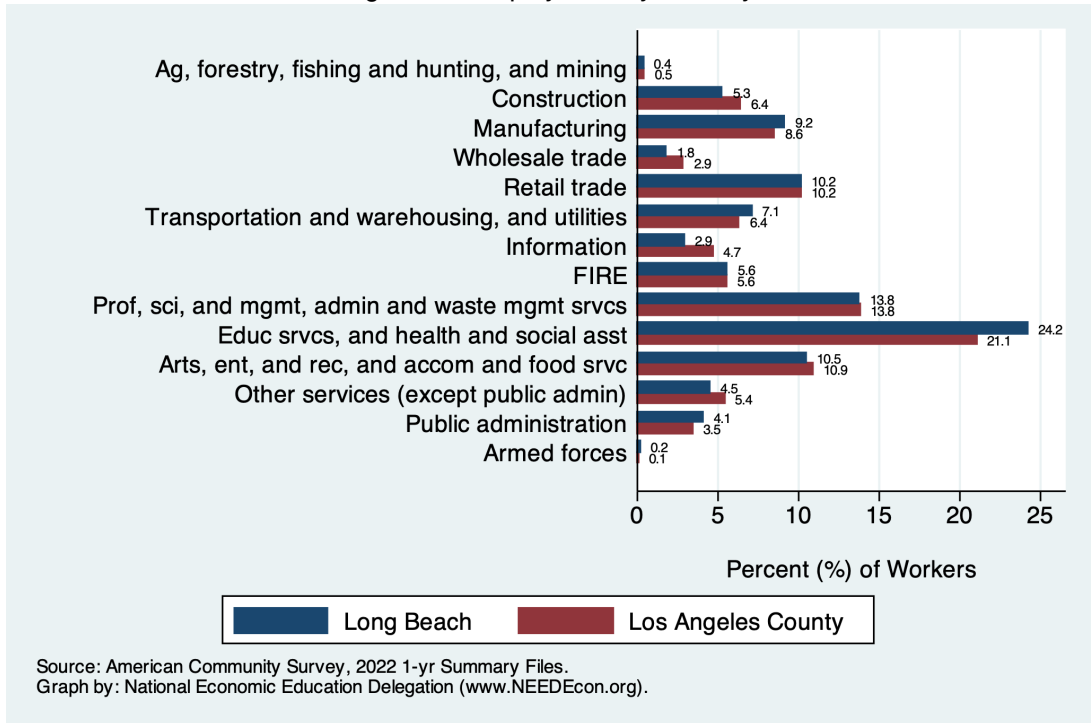
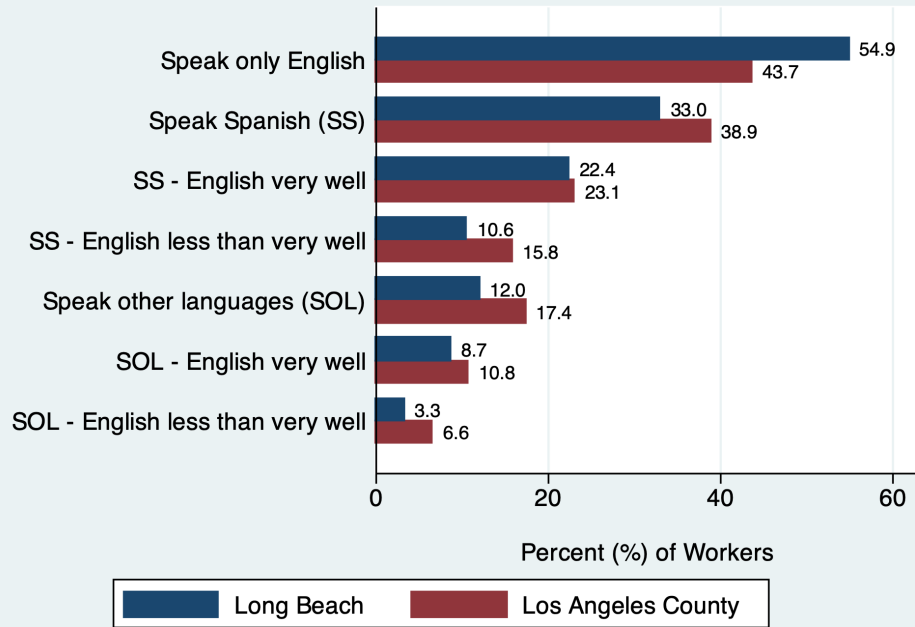
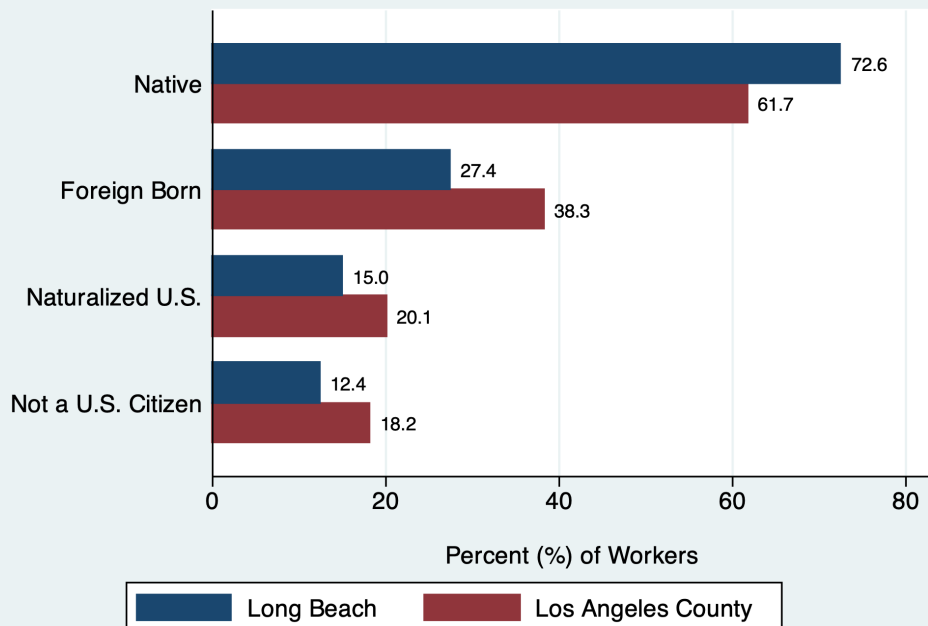


Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 1-yr Summary Files.
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org).

Figure 19: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 1-yr Summary Files.
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org).

Employed Residents vs Workers in Long Beach

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation

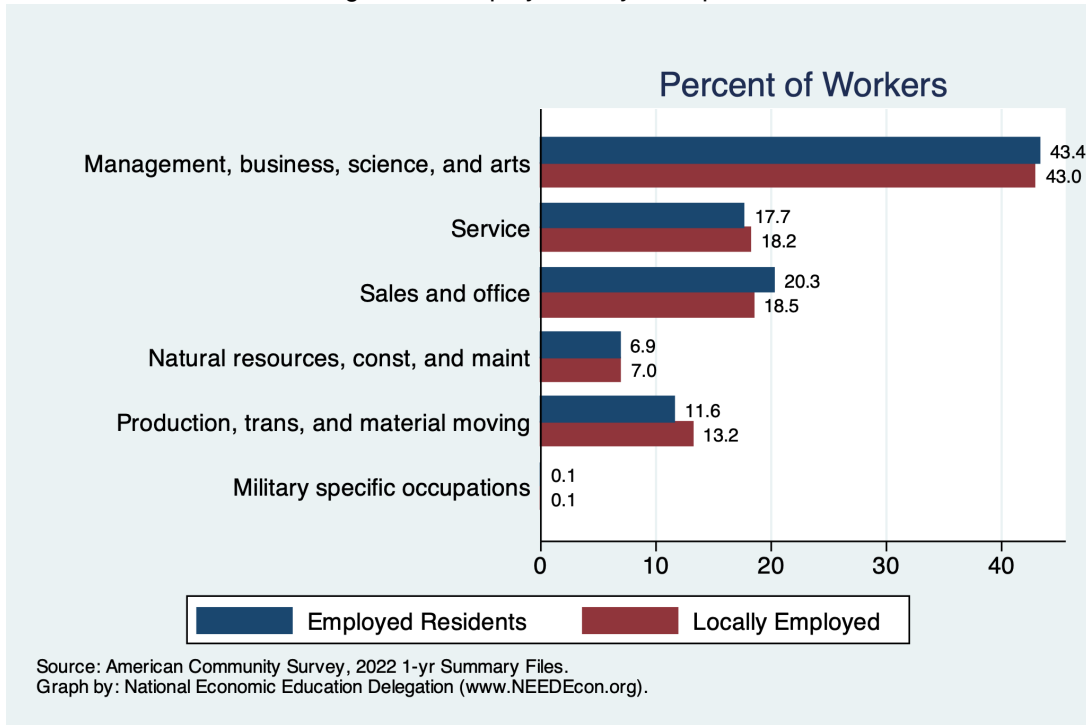


Figure 21: Employment by Industry

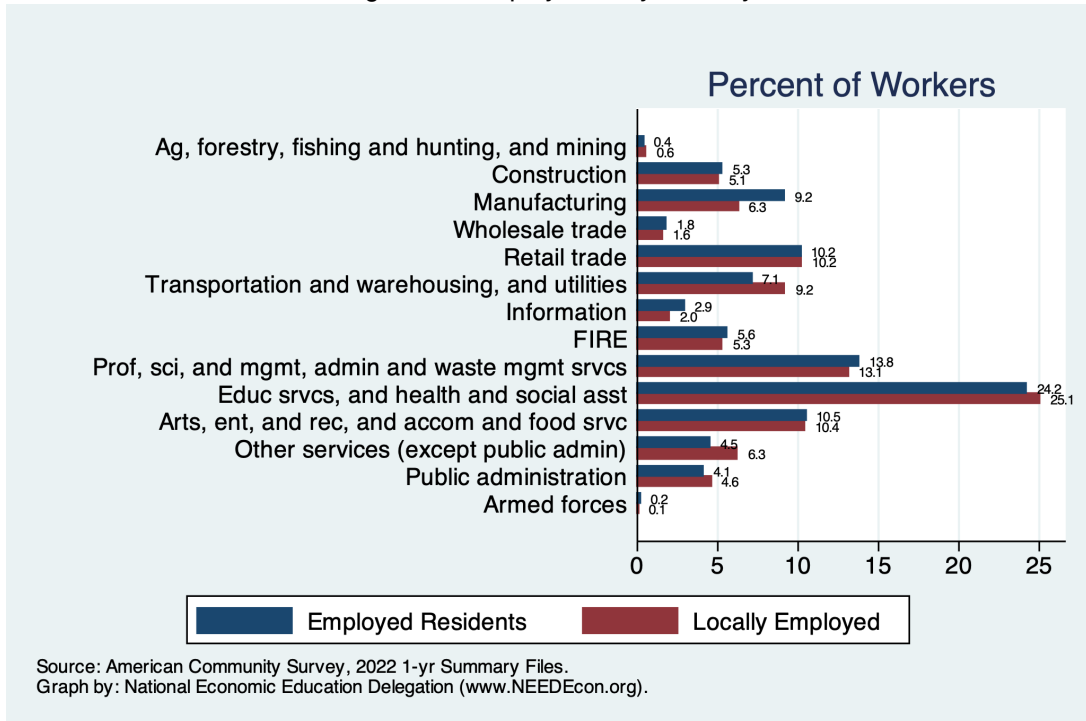


Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home

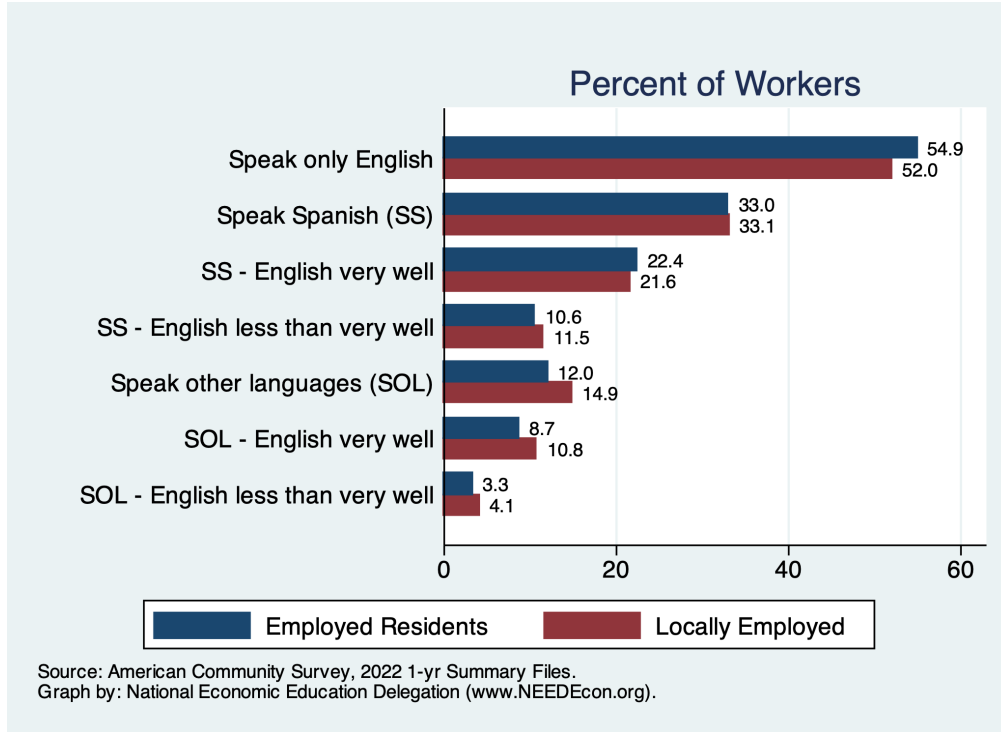
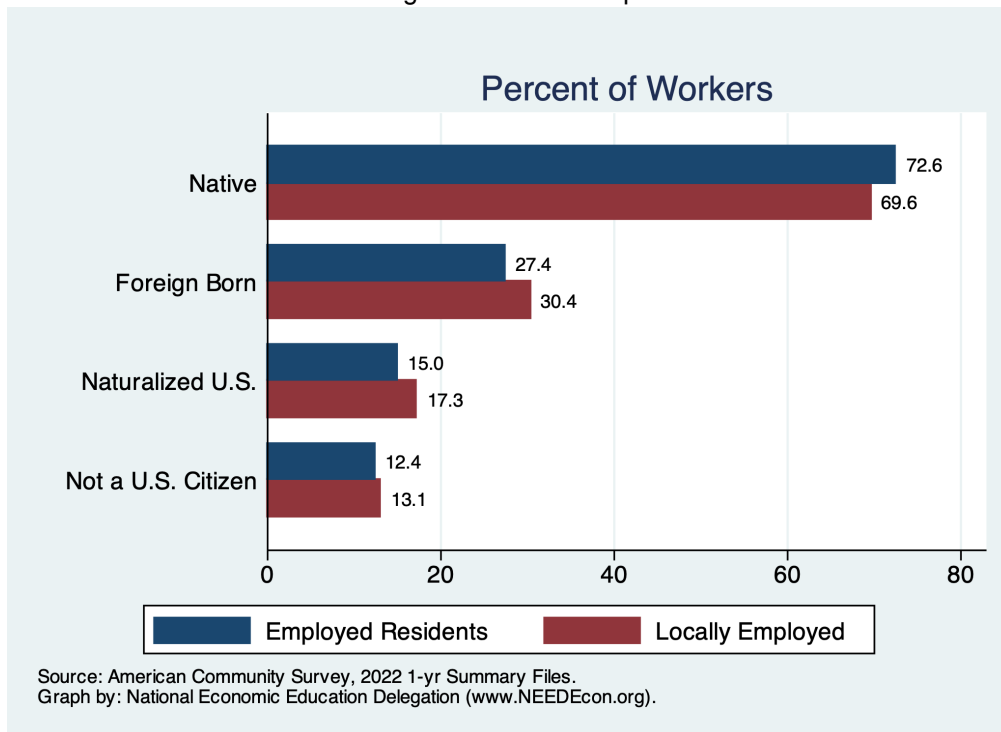


Figure 23: Citizenship



Income and Earnings

Per Capita Income Growth

Definition:

Per capita income is the average income per person in Long Beach. 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

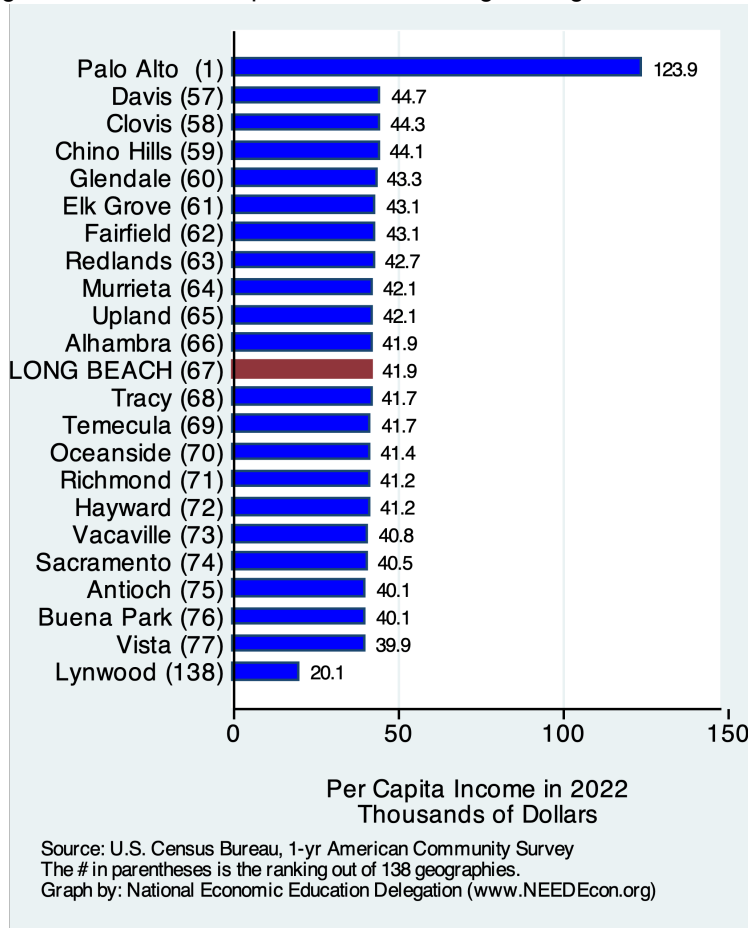
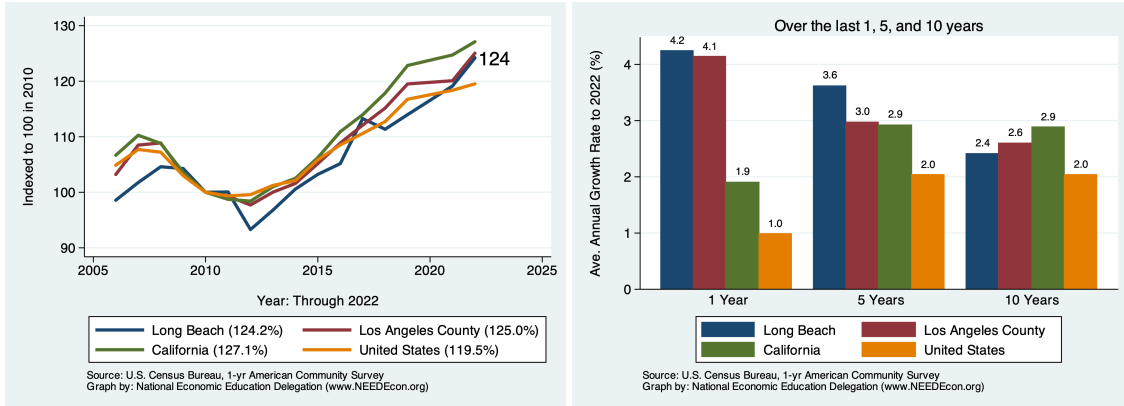


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth over Time



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

Figure 26: Income Levels

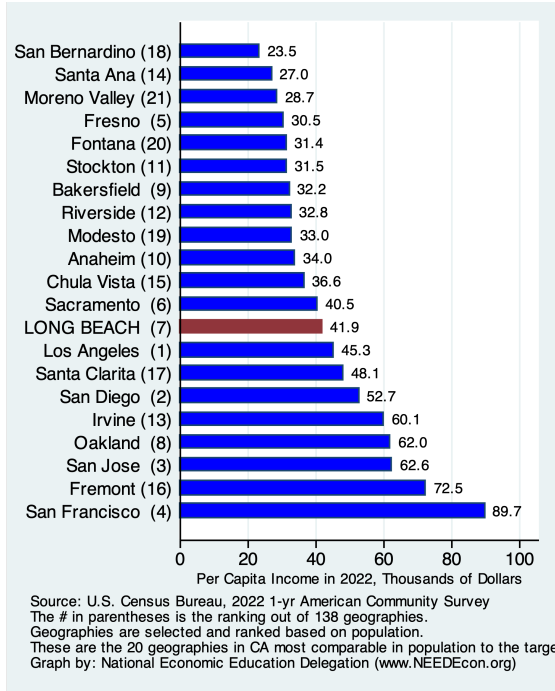
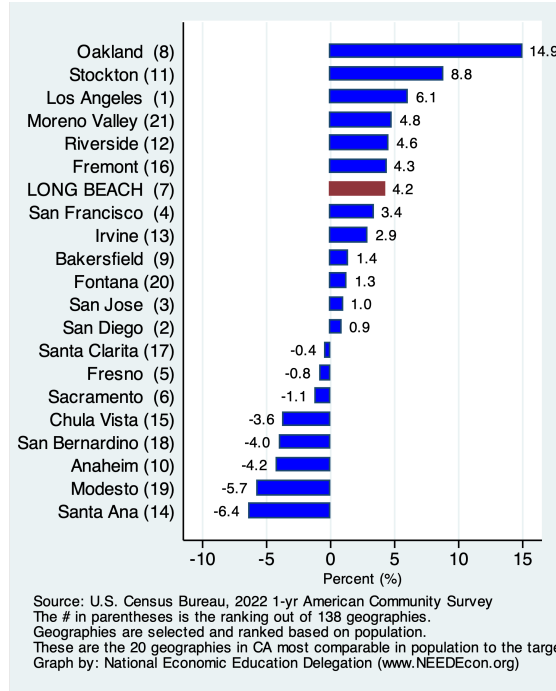


Figure 27: Growth over Time



Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among Cities in Los Angeles County

Figure 28: Income Levels

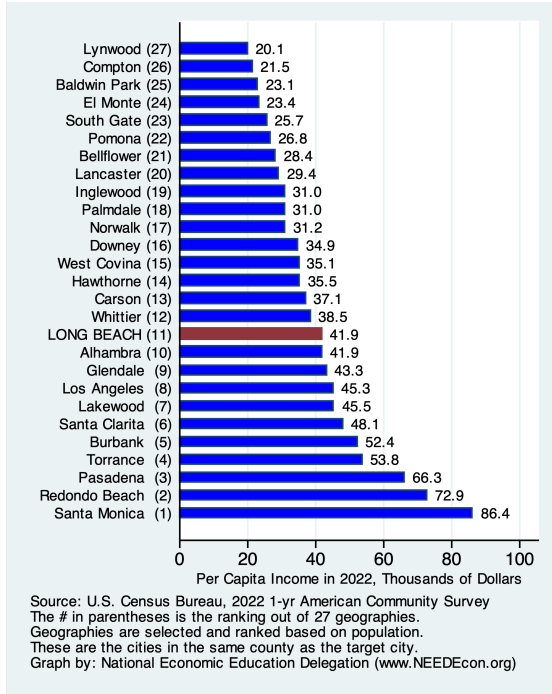


Figure 29: Growth over Time

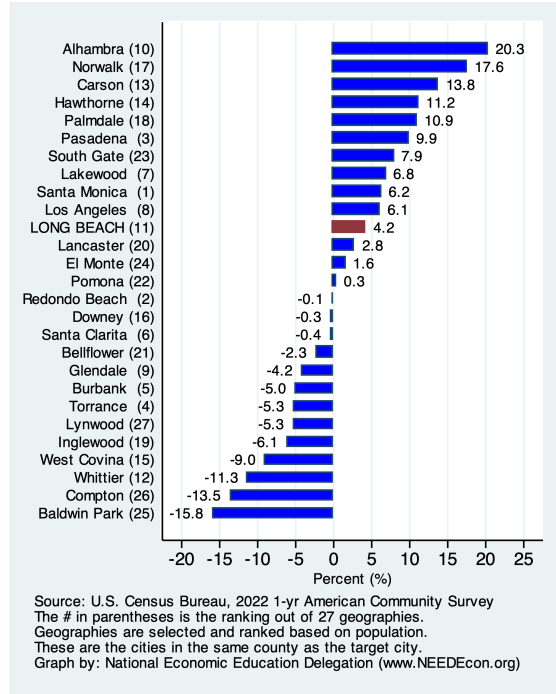
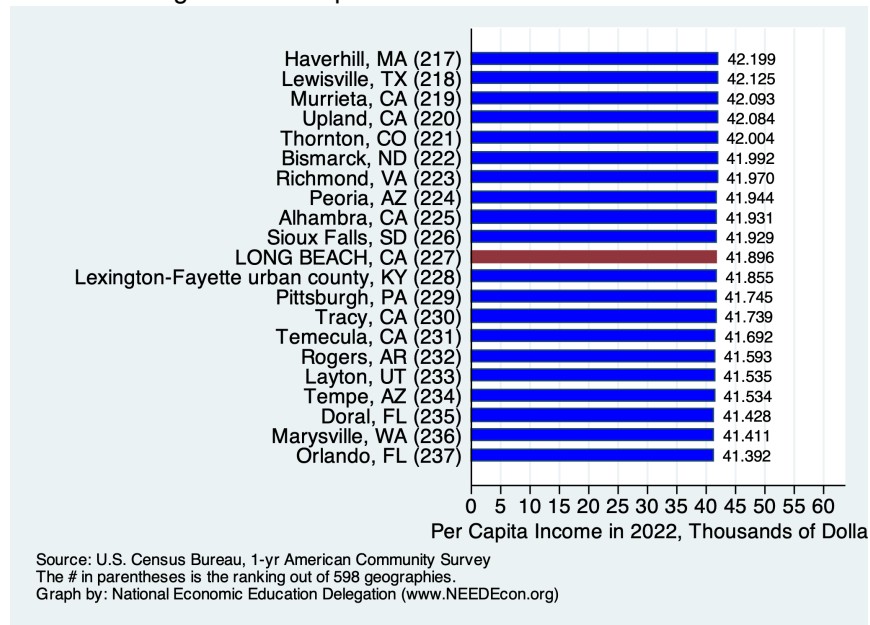


Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



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.

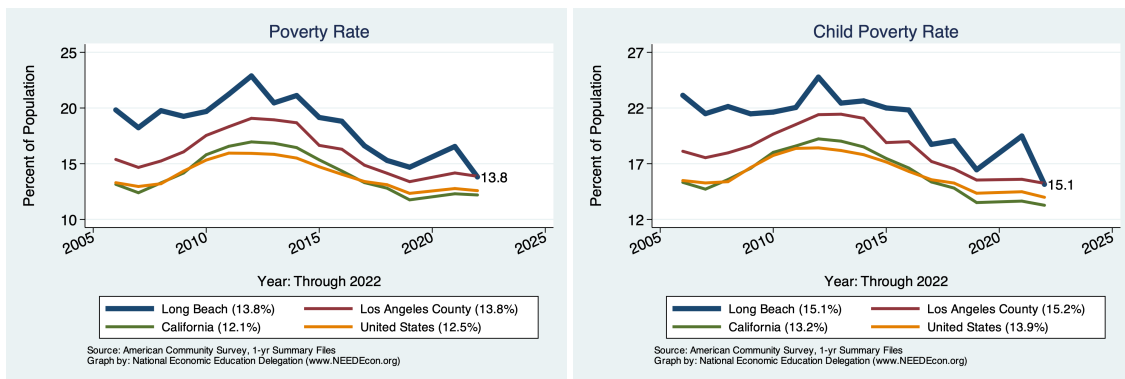


Figure 31: Inequality

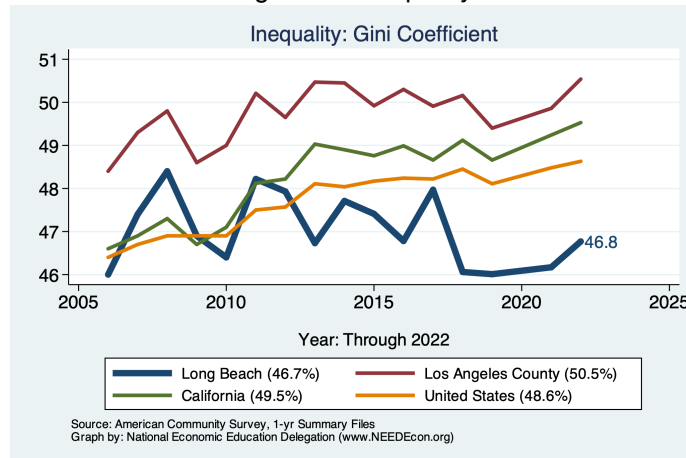


Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution

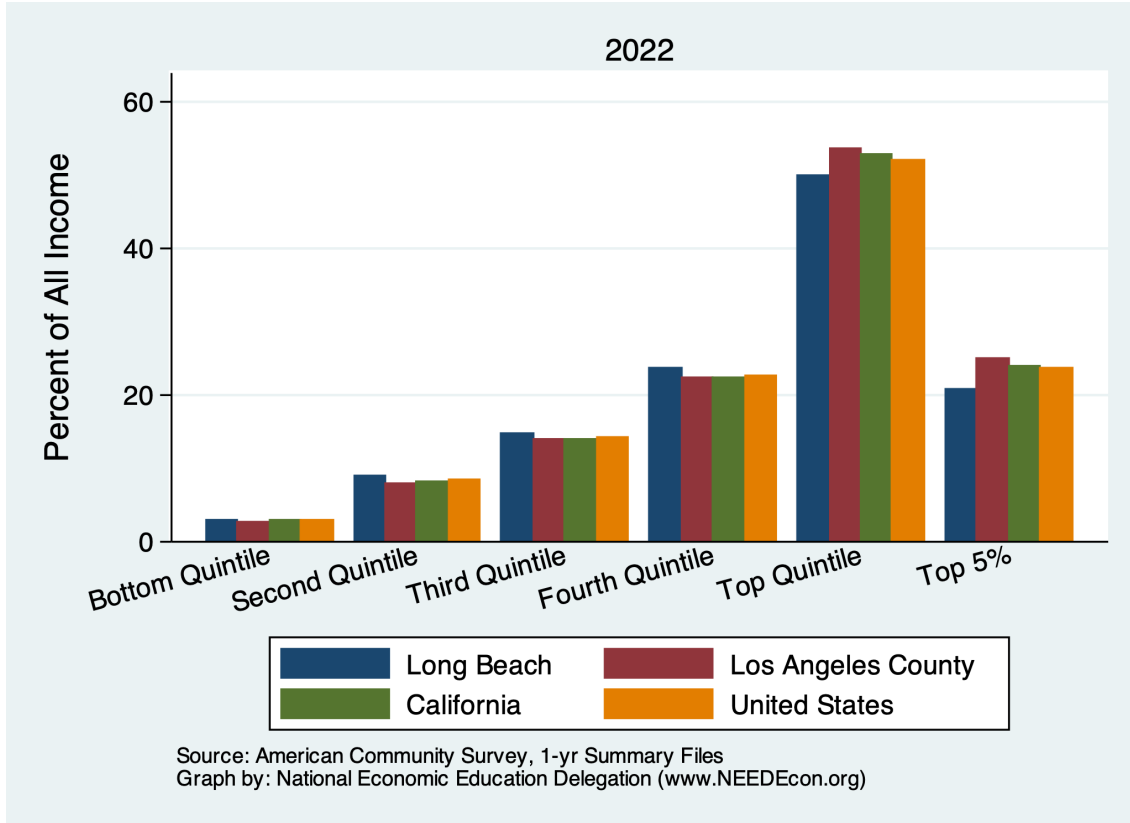
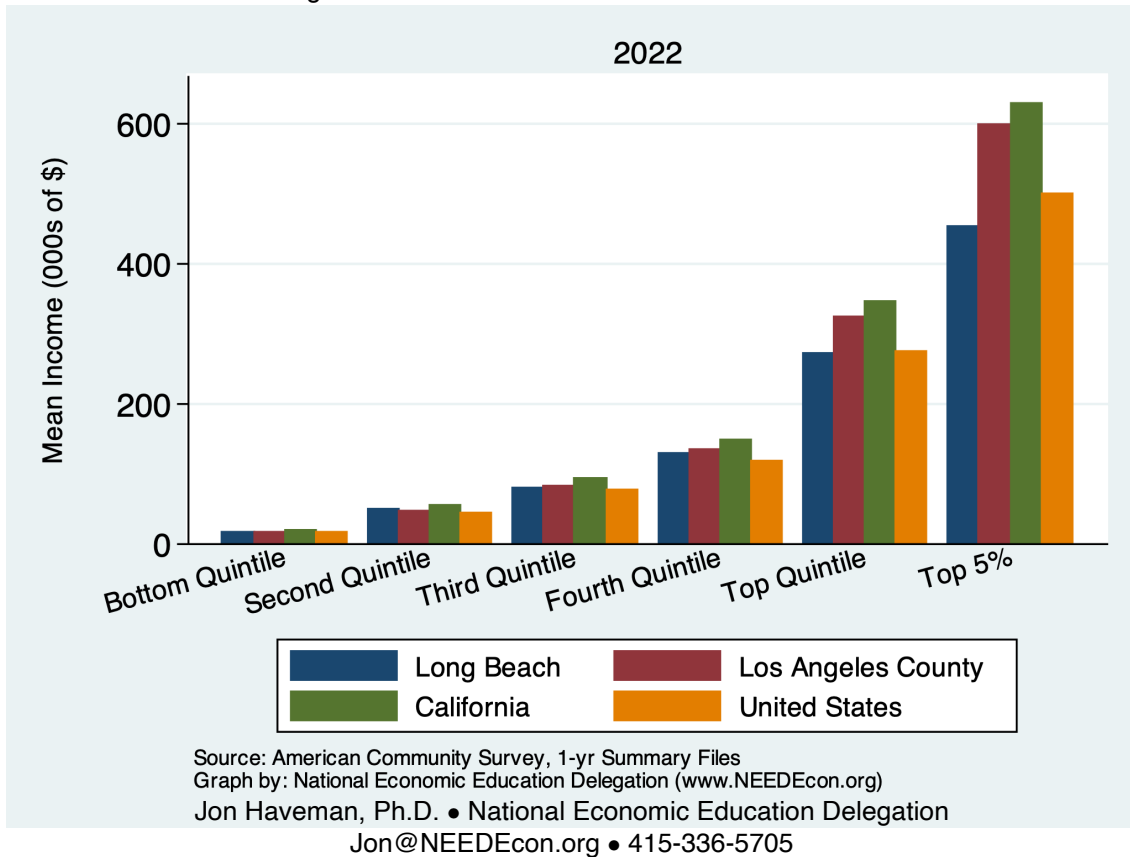


Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



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 Long Beach and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

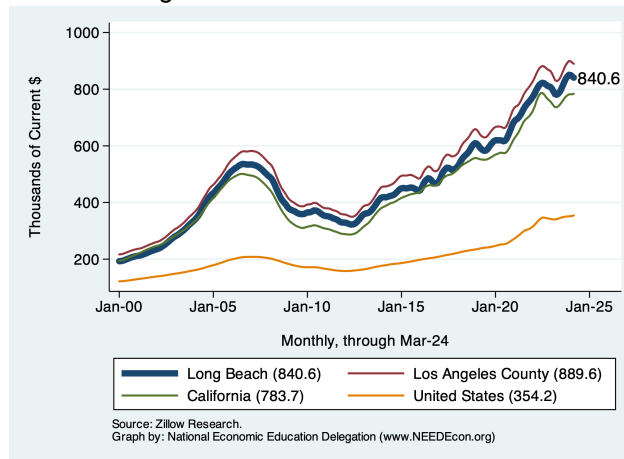
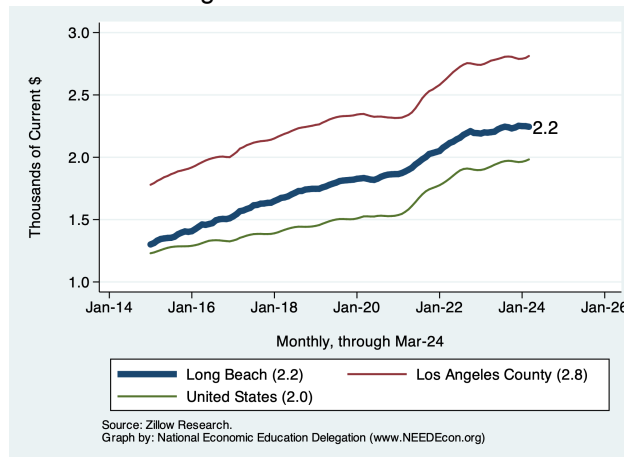


Figure 35: Median Rents



Housing Ownership in Long Beach and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

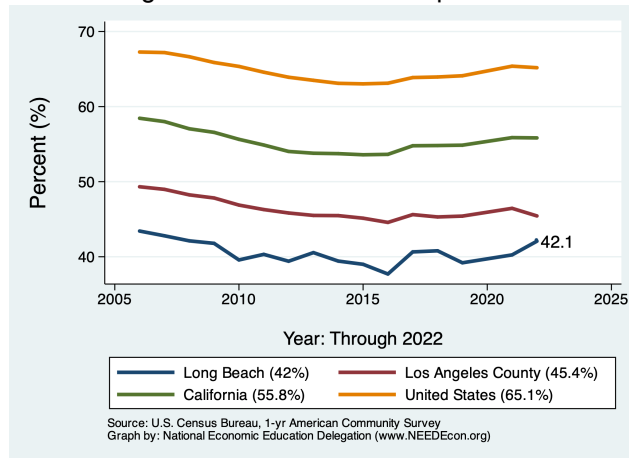


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

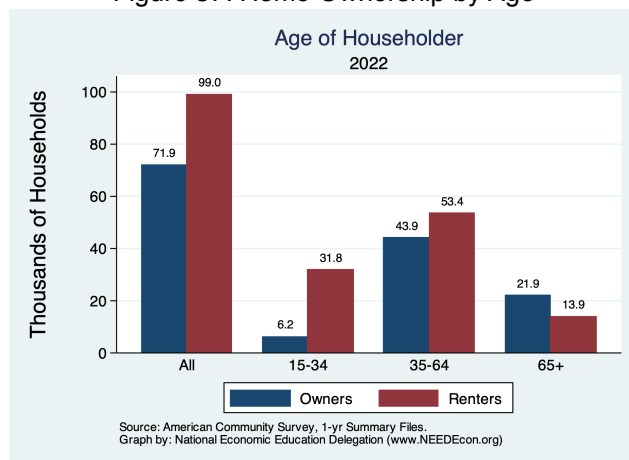


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

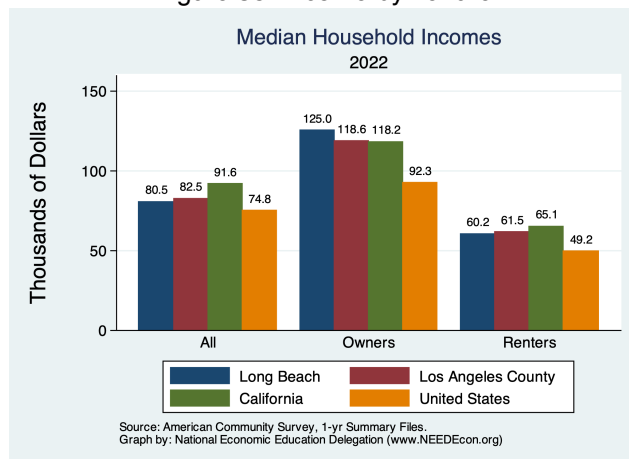


Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

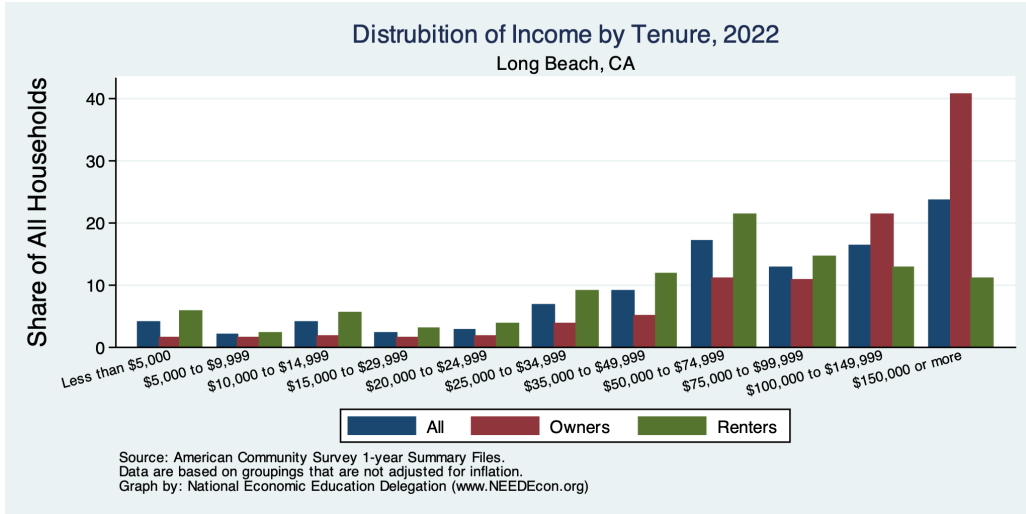


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

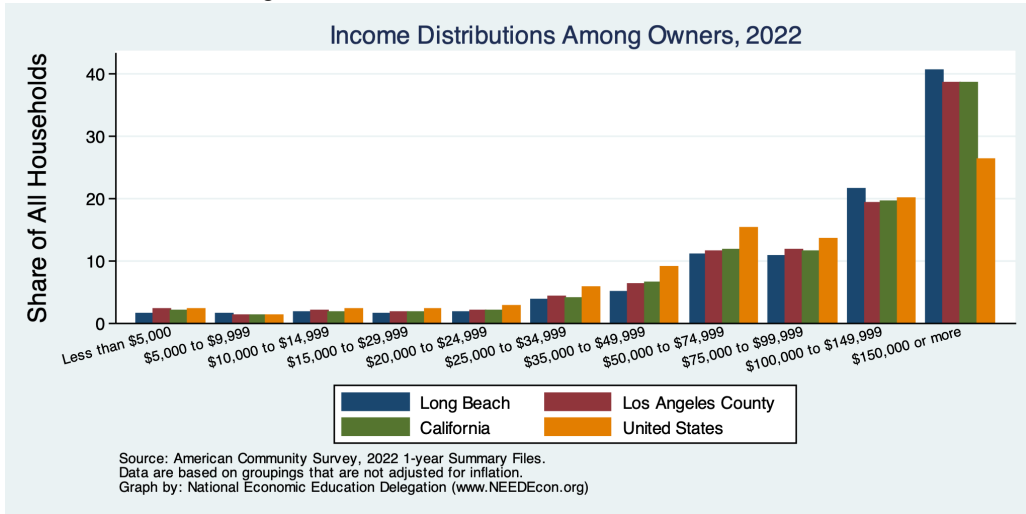
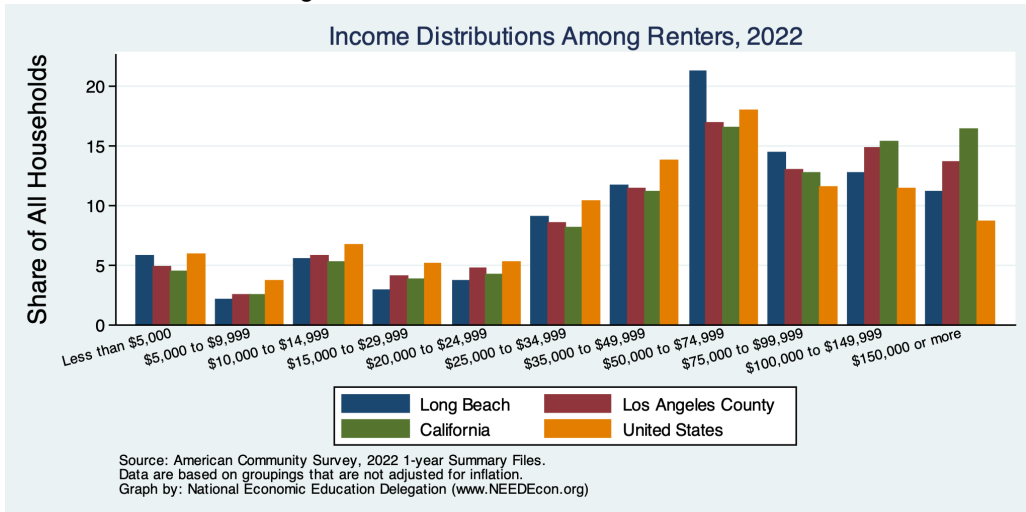


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters



Housing Burden in Long Beach and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

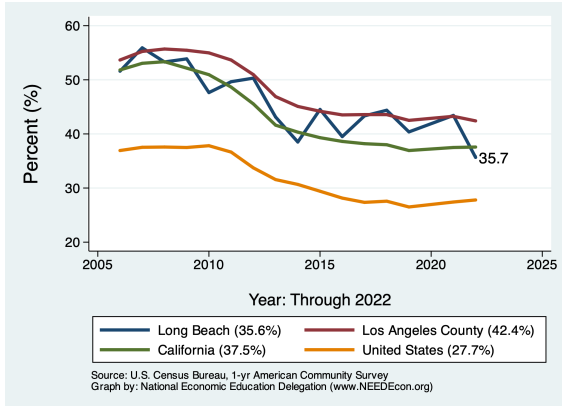


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

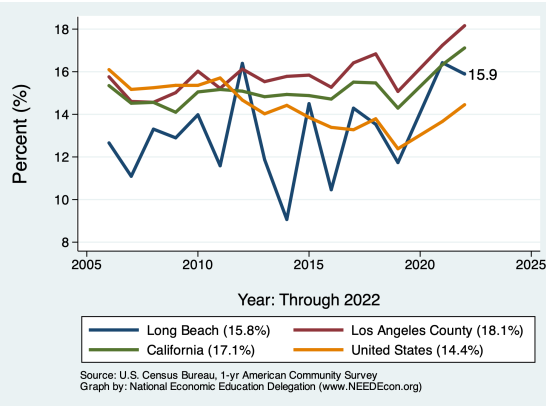


Figure 44: Renters

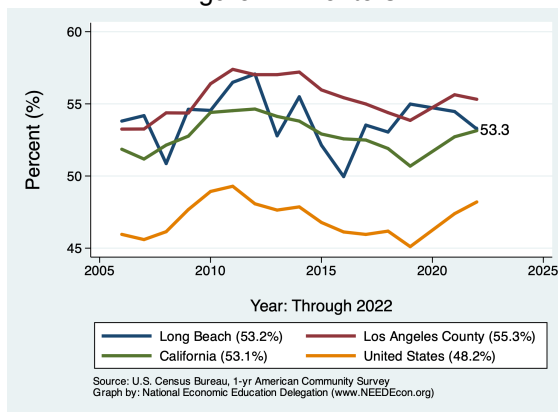
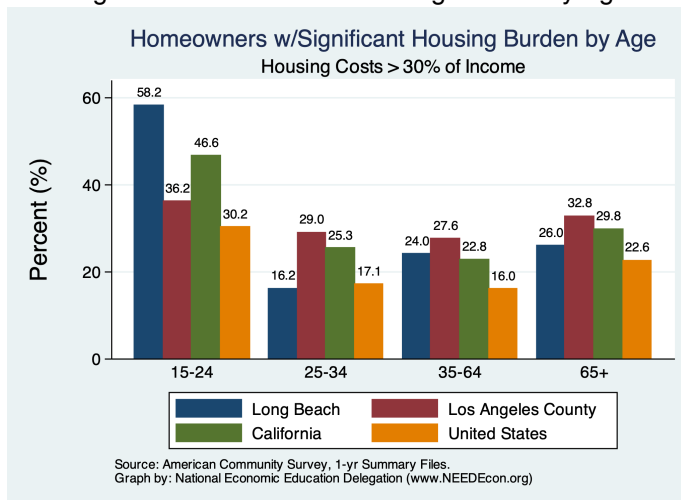


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



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	458,222.0	472,802.0	462,257.0	-3.1	-0.9
Total # of Homes	182,441.0	177,378.0	176,032.0	2.9	3.6
# Occupied Units	173,226.0	165,970.0	163,531.0	4.4	5.9
Persons per Household	2.6	2.8	2.8	-7.6	-7.0
Vacancy Rate (%)	5.1	6.4	7.1	-21.5	-28.9

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

Figure 46: Housing Growth

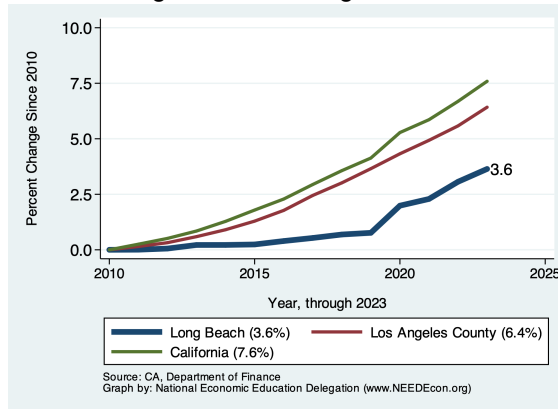


Figure 47: Persons per Household

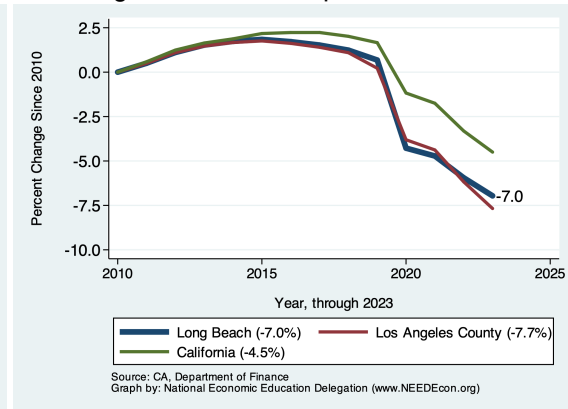


Figure 48: Vacancy Rates

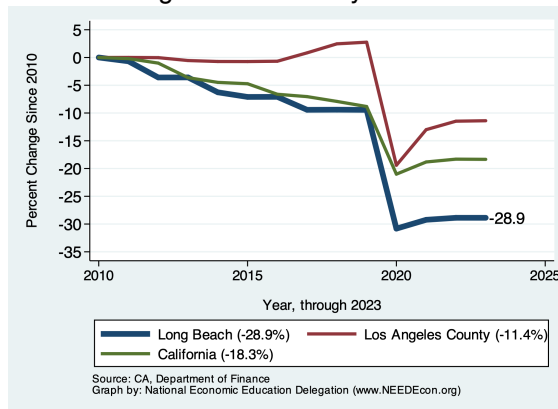
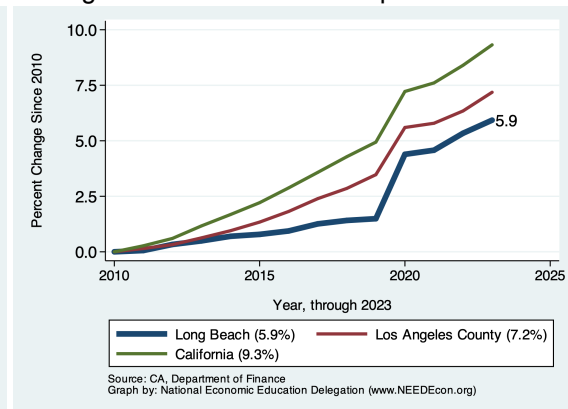


Figure 49: Number of Occupanied Units



Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

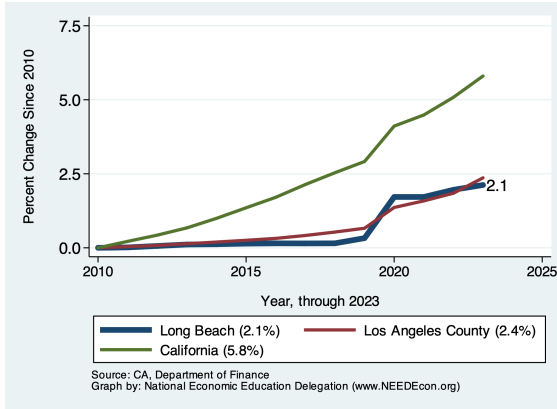


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

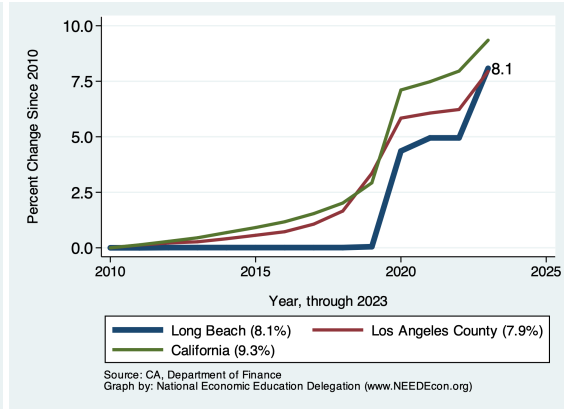


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

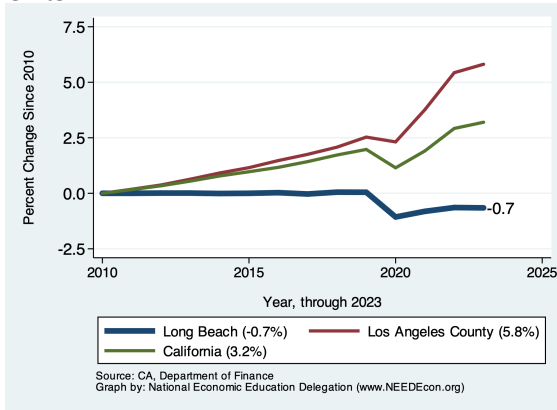
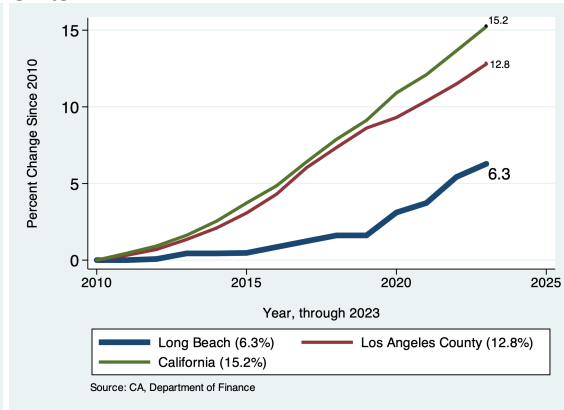


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



Vintage of Residential Housing

Why is it important?

This section provides evidence on the year in which residential housing in Long Beach 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 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

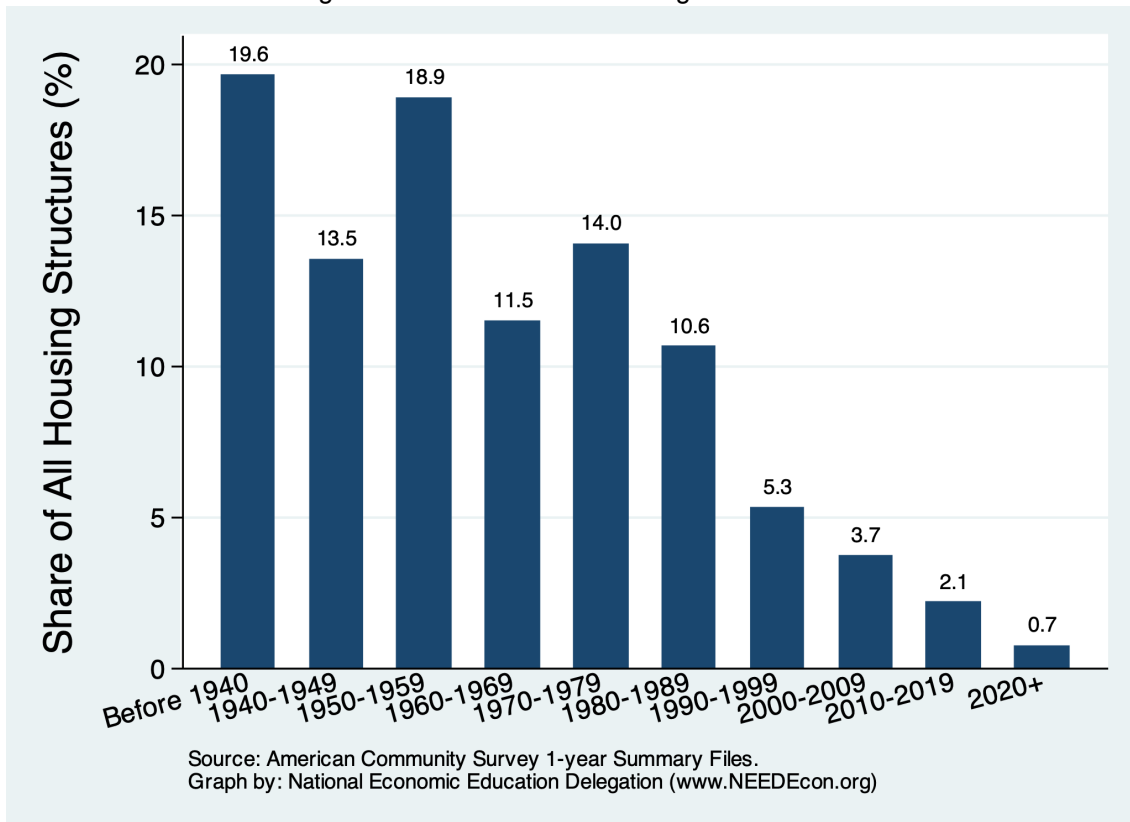


Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

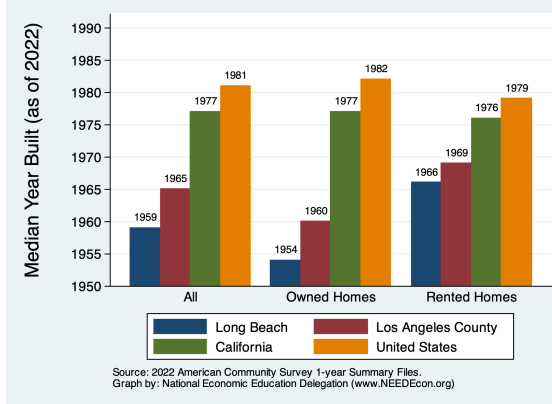


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

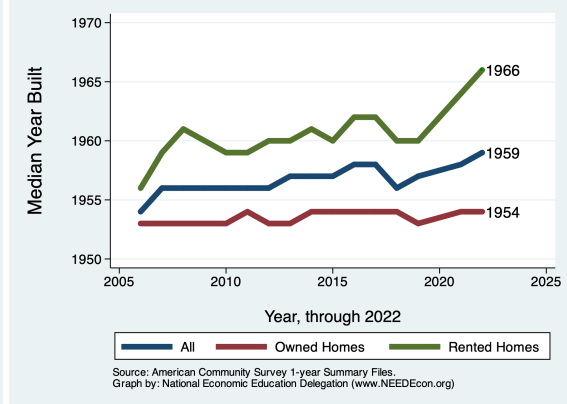


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

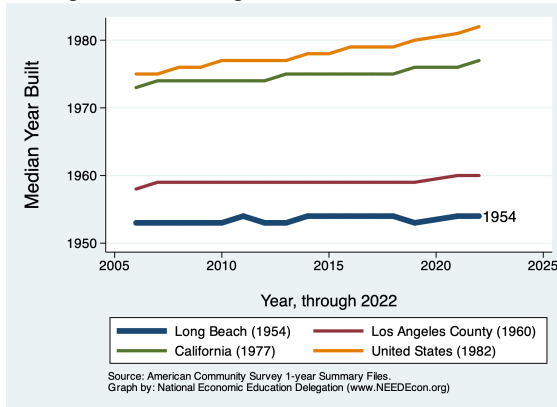


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

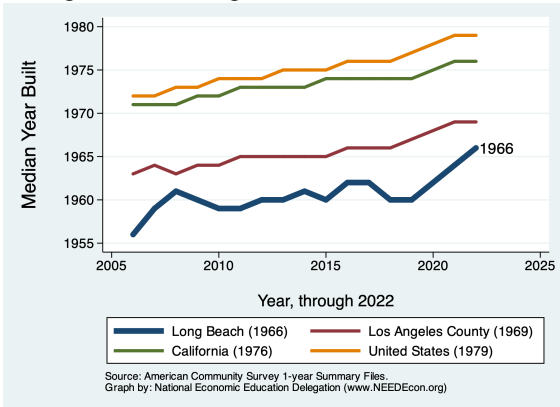
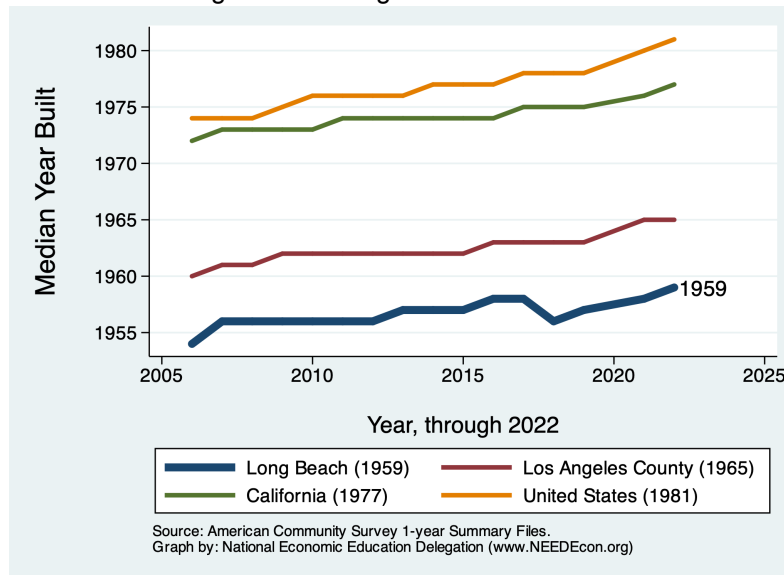


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



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

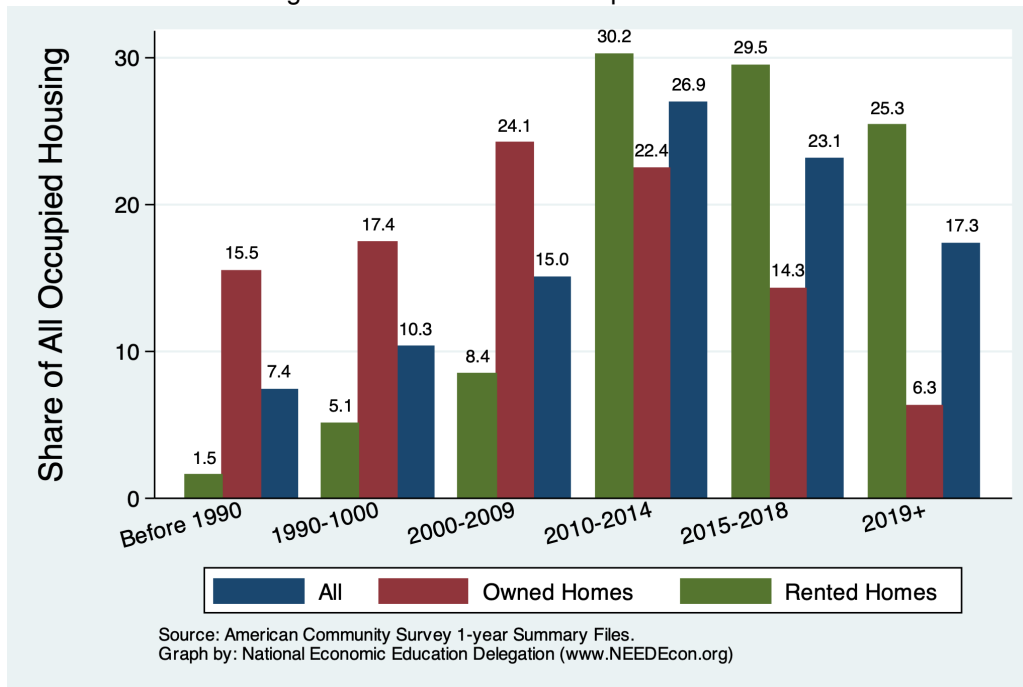


Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

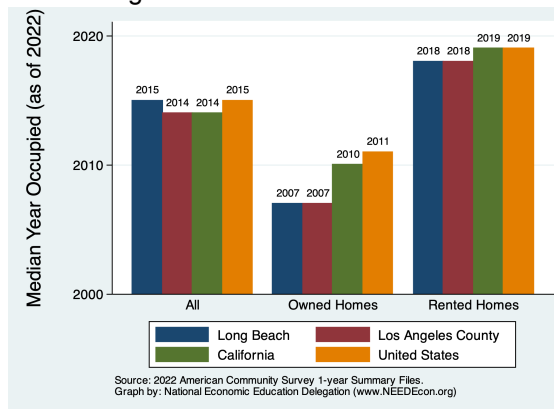


Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

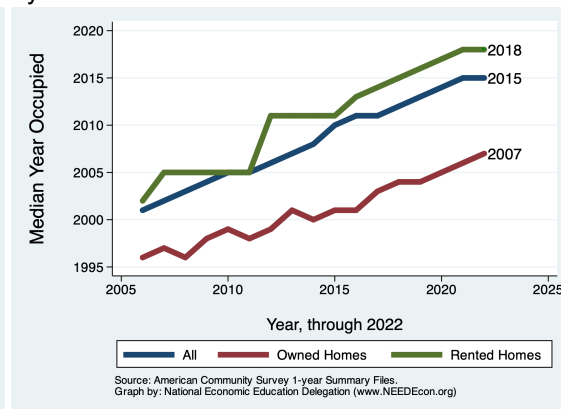


Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing

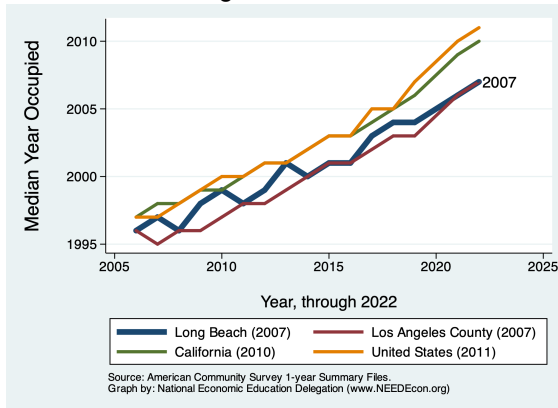


Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

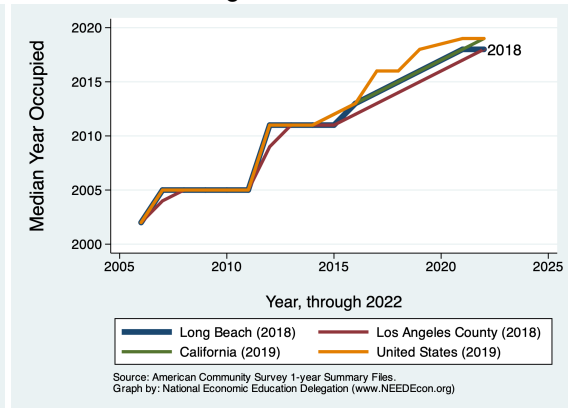
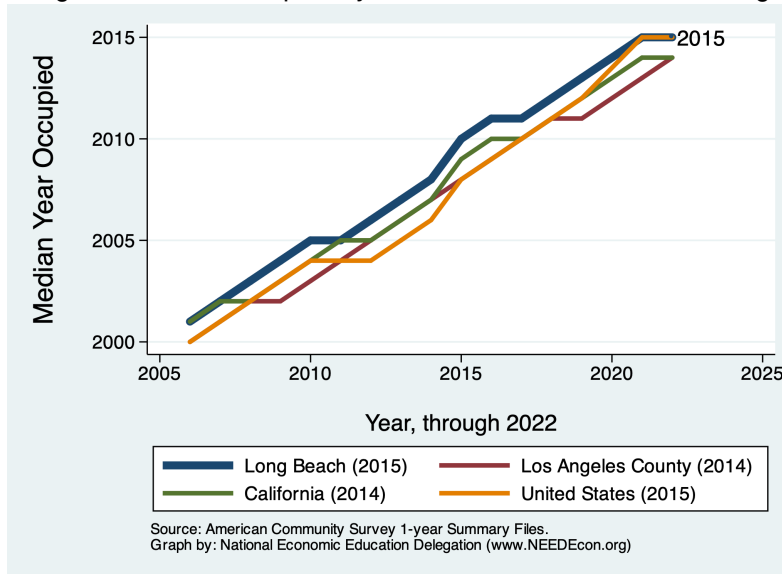


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing



Residential Permitting

Definition:

This indicator provides evidence on the number of residential buildings that are permitted for construction each year. Permit data for Long Beach 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.

Long Beach - Ranking Among Comparables

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

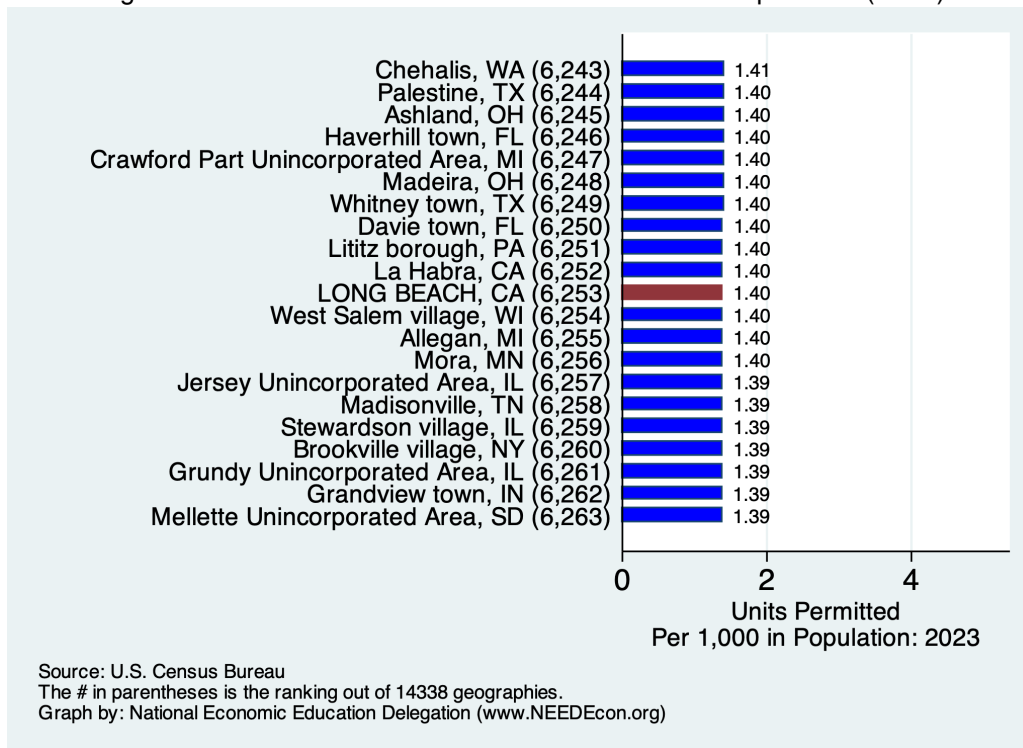
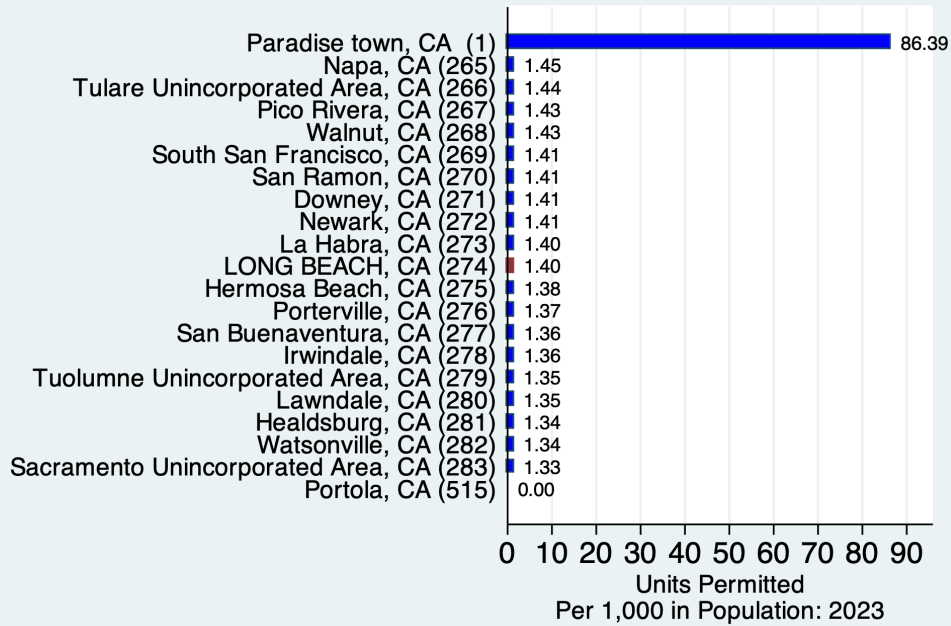
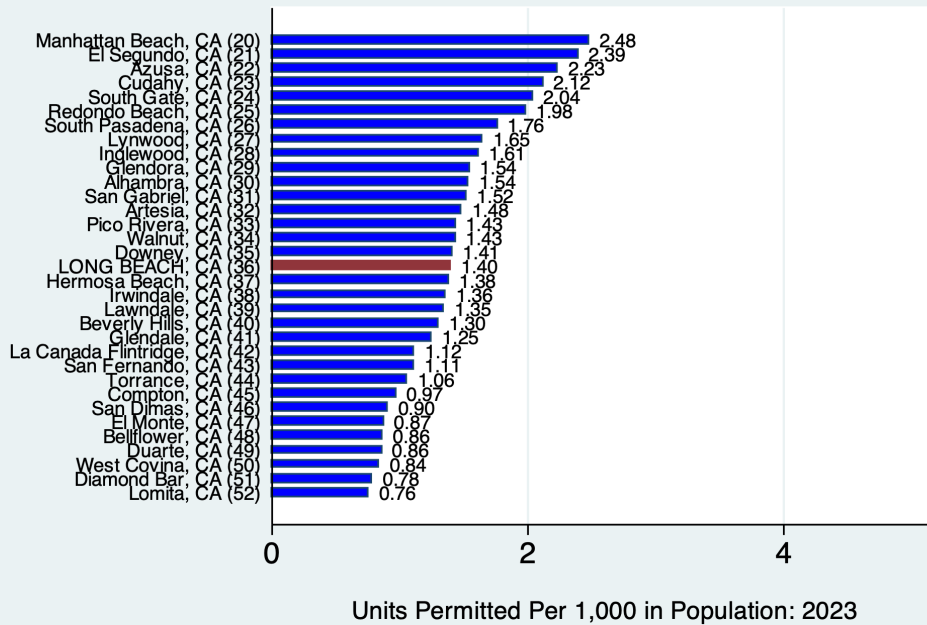


Figure 67: Number of Units Permitted - California Comparables (Rank)



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)

Long Beach - Permitting Activity

Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in Long Beach

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

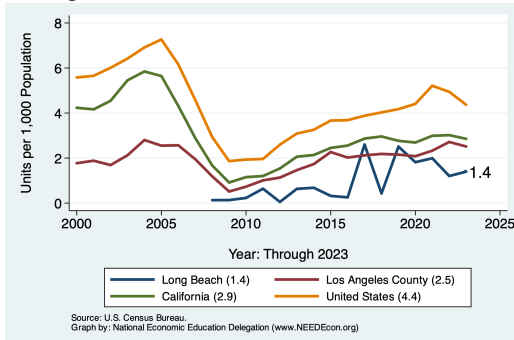
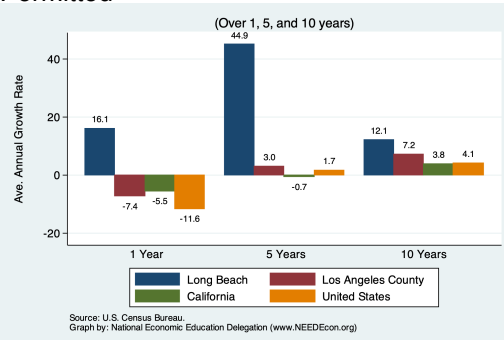


Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted



Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in Long Beach

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

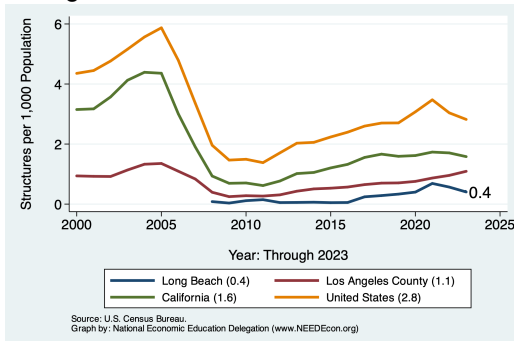
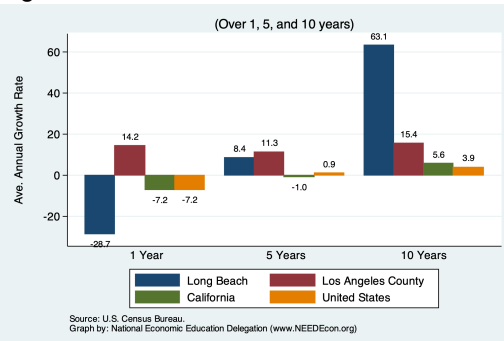


Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted



Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in Long Beach

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

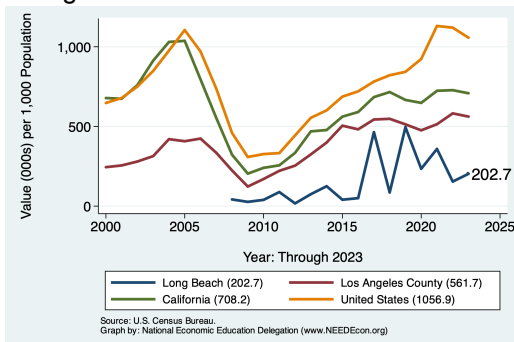
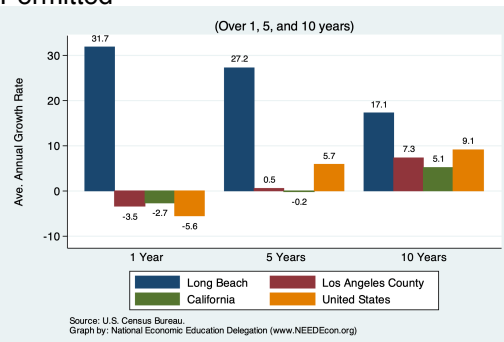


Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted



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

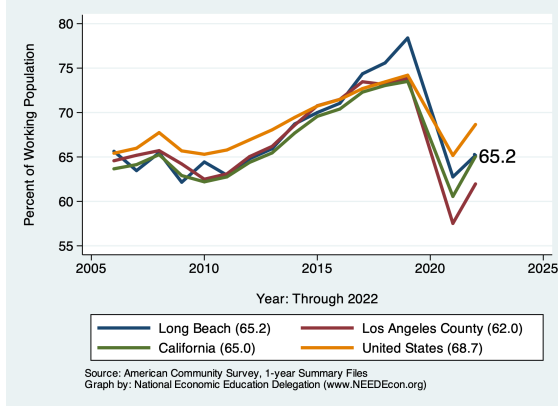


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

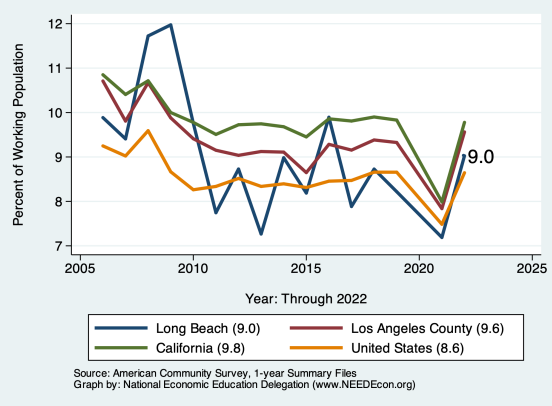


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

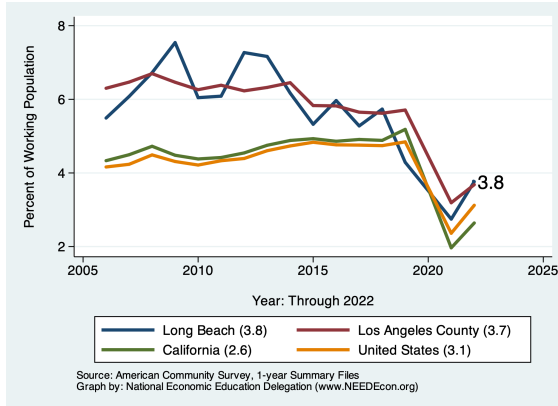
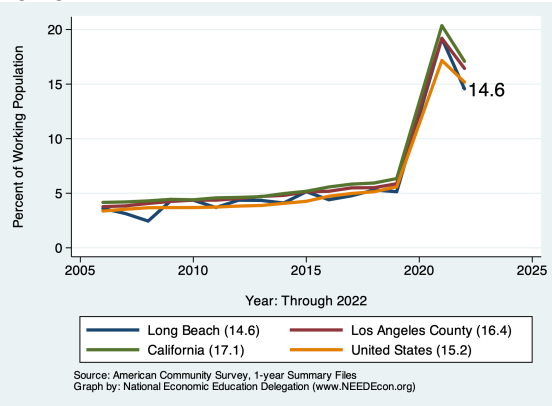


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in Long Beach. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in Long Beach. 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:	93,109	74.1	80,203	72.3	173,312	74.2	75.3
Drove Alone	83,485	66.4	68,747	62.0	152,232	65.2	65.5
Carpooled:	9,624	7.7	11,456	10.3	21,080	9.0	9.8
In 2-person carpool	7,673	6.1	9,362	8.4	17,035	7.3	7.0
In 3-person carpool	1,180	0.9	1,189	1.1	2,369	1.0	1.7
In 4-or-more-person carpool	771	0.6	905	0.8	1,676	0.7	1.2
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	3,634	2.9	5,157	4.7	8,791	3.8	2.7
Bus or Trolley Bus	2,892	2.3	3,740	3.4	6,632	2.8	1.8
Streetcar or Trolley Car	376	0.3	835	0.8	1,211	0.5	0.5
Subway or Elevated	269	0.2	388	0.3	657	0.3	0.2
Railroad	97	0.1	194	0.2	291	0.1	0.1
Ferryboat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	1,060	0.8	663	0.6	1,723	0.7	0.7
Walked	2,554	2.0	3,381	3.0	5,935	2.5	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	2,643	2.1	1,779	1.6	4,422	1.9	1.7
Worked at Home	16,839	13.4	17,176	15.5	34,015	14.6	17.2
Total:	119,839	95.4	108,359	97.7	228,198	97.7	

Source: 2022 1-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:	79,199	72.8	63,712	66.0	142,911	70.9	75.3
Drove Alone	72,567	66.7	55,865	57.8	128,432	63.7	65.5
Carpooled:	6,632	6.1	7,847	8.1	14,479	7.2	9.8
In 2-person carpool	5,169	4.8	5,596	5.8	10,765	5.3	7.0
In 3-person carpool	796	0.7	1,589	1.6	2,385	1.2	1.7
In 4-or-more-person carpool	667	0.6	662	0.7	1,329	0.7	1.2
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	2,560	2.4	3,235	3.3	5,795	2.9	2.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	2,387	2.2	3,052	3.2	5,439	2.7	1.8
Streetcar or Trolley Car	0	0.0	103	0.1	103	0.1	0.5
Subway or Elevated	136	0.1	80	0.1	216	0.1	0.2
Railroad	37	0.0	0	0.0	37	0.0	0.1
Ferryboat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	1,404	1.3	374	0.4	1,778	0.9	0.7
Walked	2,655	2.4	3,507	3.6	6,162	3.1	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	2,182	2.0	1,000	1.0	3,182	1.6	1.7
Worked at Home	16,839	15.5	17,176	17.8	34,015	16.9	17.2
Total:	104,839	96.4	89,004	92.2	193,843	96.2	

Source: 2022 1-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	794	0.7	821	0.8	1,615	0.7	2.1
5 to 9 minutes	5,940	4.9	6,615	6.5	12,555	5.7	7.8
10 to 14 minutes	11,732	9.8	11,150	10.9	22,882	10.3	12.4
15 to 19 minutes	14,351	12.0	11,796	11.5	26,147	11.8	15.4
20 to 24 minutes	15,231	12.7	14,318	14.0	29,549	13.3	14.8
25 to 29 minutes	4,676	3.9	4,007	3.9	8,683	3.9	6.4
30 to 34 minutes	19,324	16.1	14,374	14.0	33,698	15.2	15.2
35 to 39 minutes	3,239	2.7	3,711	3.6	6,950	3.1	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	6,144	5.1	4,249	4.1	10,393	4.7	4.1
45 to 59 minutes	10,374	8.6	9,485	9.3	19,859	9.0	8.2
60 to 89 minutes	8,702	7.3	7,279	7.1	15,981	7.2	7.2
90 or more minutes	2,493	2.1	3,378	3.3	5,871	2.6	3.6
Total:	103,000	85.8	91,183	89.0	194,183	87.6	

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

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

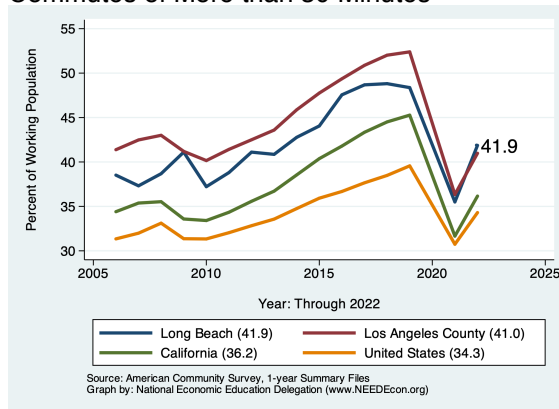


Figure 80: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

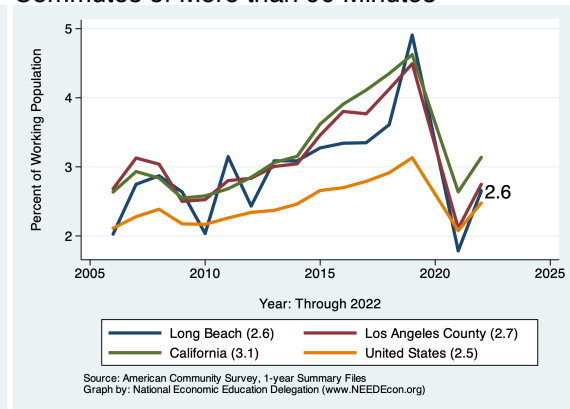
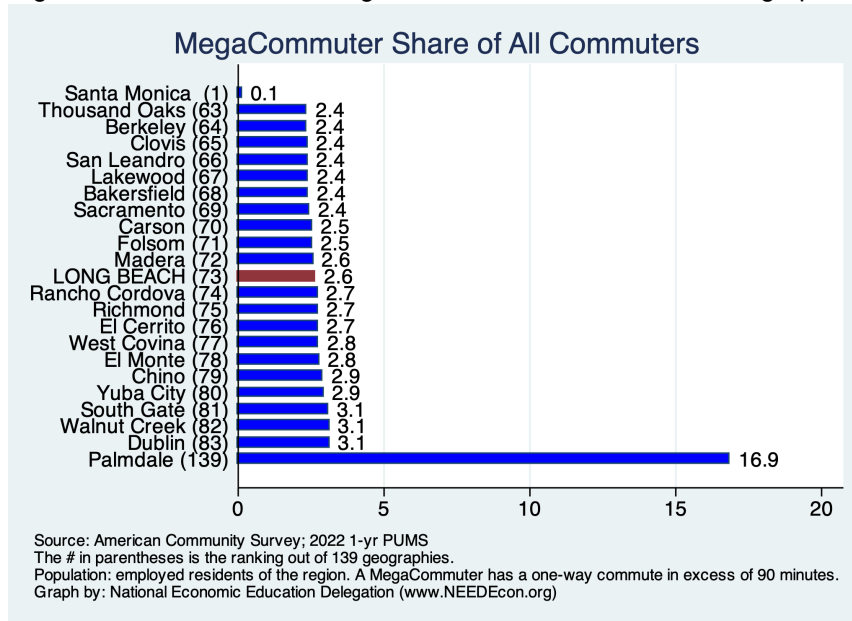


Figure 81: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



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	895	0.8	862	1.0	1,757	0.9	2.1
5 to 9 minutes	5,303	5.0	6,684	7.5	11,987	6.1	7.8
10 to 14 minutes	9,233	8.7	9,781	10.9	19,014	9.7	12.4
15 to 19 minutes	12,001	11.3	12,786	14.3	24,787	12.7	15.3
20 to 24 minutes	14,582	13.7	13,348	14.9	27,930	14.3	14.8
25 to 29 minutes	6,422	6.0	4,234	4.7	10,656	5.4	6.4
30 to 34 minutes	14,303	13.4	10,063	11.2	24,366	12.4	15.2
35 to 39 minutes	2,624	2.5	2,255	2.5	4,879	2.5	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	2,967	2.8	1,649	1.8	4,616	2.4	4.1
45 to 59 minutes	9,727	9.1	5,639	6.3	15,366	7.8	8.2
60 to 89 minutes	7,230	6.8	3,430	3.8	10,660	5.4	7.2
90 or more minutes	2,713	2.6	1,097	1.2	3,810	1.9	3.6
Total:	88,000	82.7	71,828	80.3	159,828	81.6	

Source: 2022 1-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

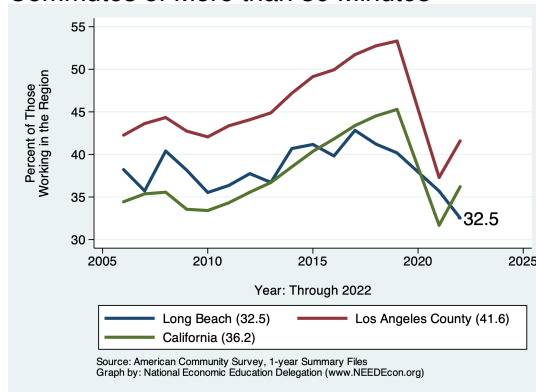


Figure 83: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

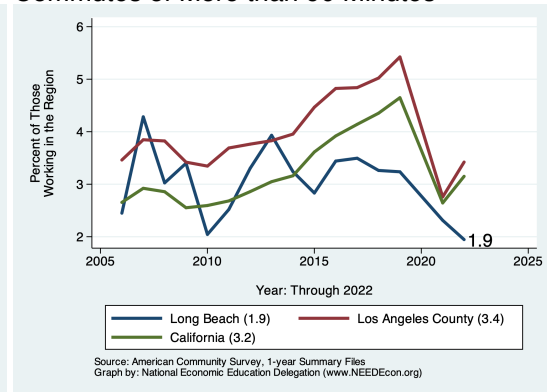
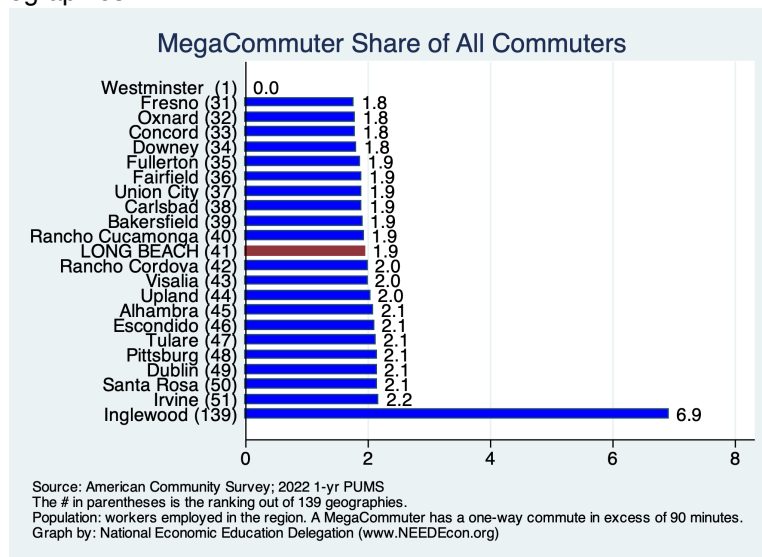


Figure 84: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



Place of Work

This section provides evidence on where workers living in Long Beach work. As evidenced in the first table, some of Long Beach’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 Long Beach 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:	119,765	95.3	108,227	97.6	227,992	97.6	99.6
Worked in county of residence	101,663	80.9	91,778	82.8	193,441	82.8	85.3
worked outside of county of residence	18,102	14.4	16,449	14.8	34,551	14.8	14.3
Worked outside state of residence	74	0.1	132	0.1	206	0.1	0.4
Total:	119,839	95.4	108,359	97.7	228,198	97.7	

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

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

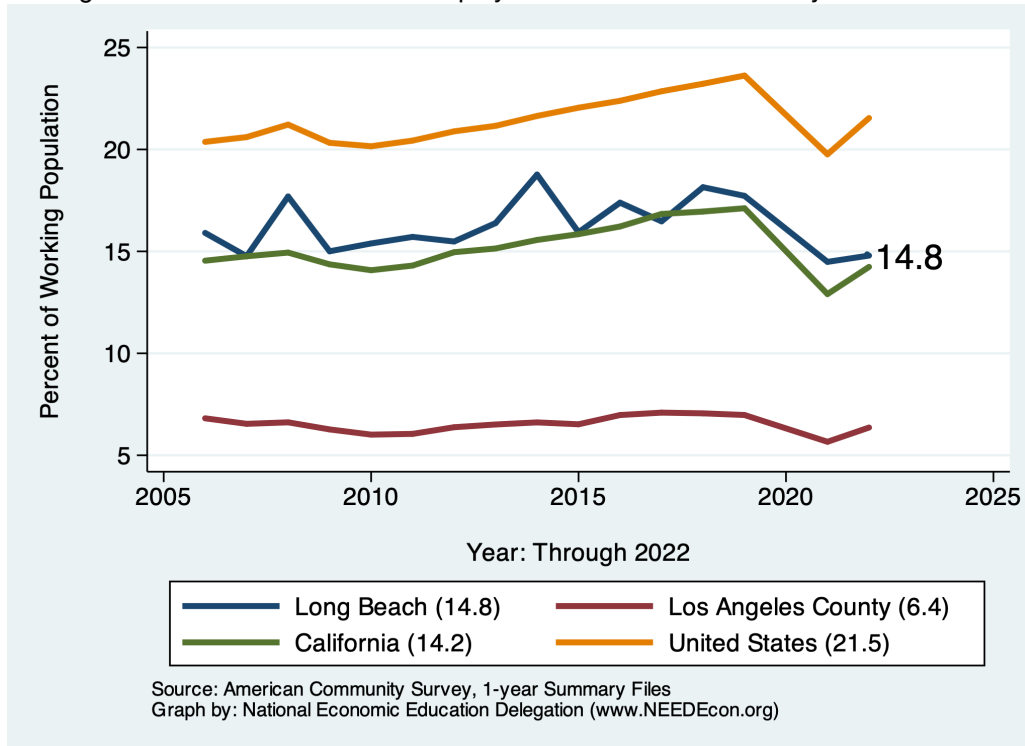
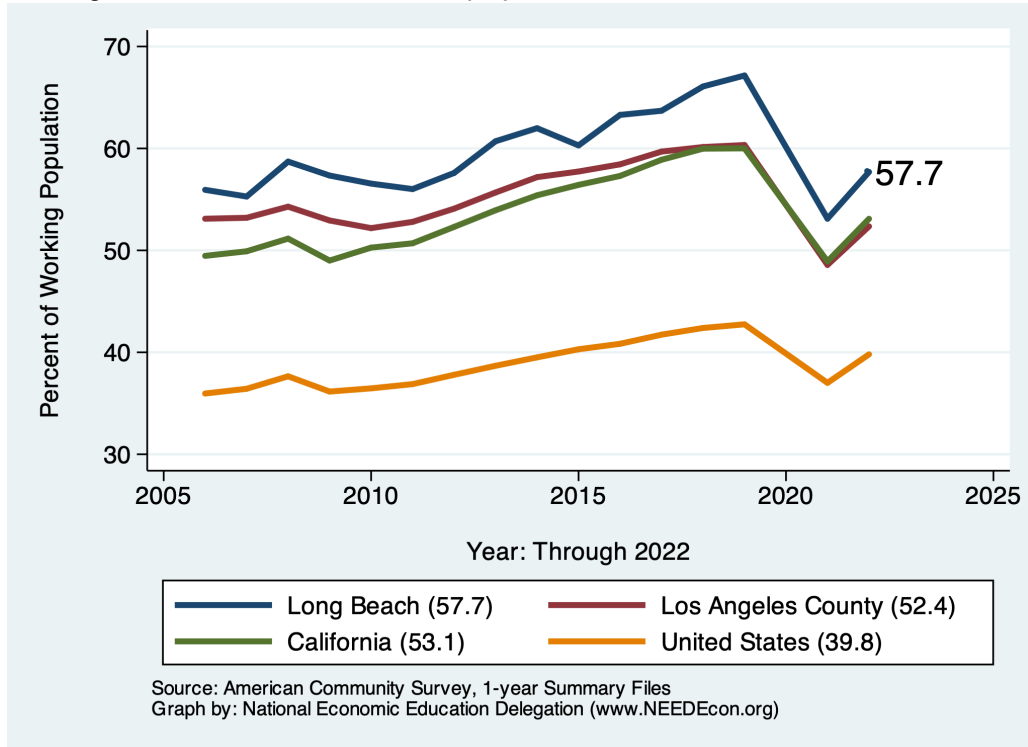


Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK-PLACE LEVEL

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Living in a place:	119,839	95.4	108,359	97.7	228,198	97.7	95.8
Worked in place of residence	46,979	37.4	46,478	41.9	93,457	40.0	42.3
Worked outside place of residence	72,860	58.0	61,881	55.8	134,741	57.7	53.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.2
Total:	119,839	95.4	108,359	97.7	228,198	97.7	

Source: 2022 1-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	United States	
	Median	Ratio	Median	Median	Ratio
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	49,222	105.1	48,335	45,677	103.5
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	36,092	103.6	35,926	34,518	100.4
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	26,156	77.9	34,625	41,443	60.6
Walked	26,792	90.5	30,552	27,247	94.4
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	32,026	81.3	40,631	36,218	84.9
Worked from home	70,160	90.8	79,738	69,180	97.4
Total:	48,292	96.9	49,818	46,365	104.2

Source: 2022 1-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	37,860	42.3	54,244	71.0	45,831	66.0	159,133	68.1	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	7,364	8.2	5,618	7.4	3,413	4.9	19,876	8.5	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	4,642	5.2	2,407	3.2	1,012	1.5	9,762	4.2	3.6
Walked	2,597	2.9	1,060	1.4	884	1.3	5,792	2.5	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	1,844	2.1	1,351	1.8	989	1.4	5,139	2.2	2.4
Worked at Home	5,566	6.2	8,162	10.7	12,678	18.3	28,513	12.2	13.6
Total:	59,873	66.9	72,842	95.3	64,807	93.3	228,215	97.7	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	31,038	39.6	42,931	68.3	41,879	66.9	132,765	65.9	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	5,204	6.6	4,464	7.1	3,226	5.2	15,088	7.5	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	3,477	4.4	1,351	2.1	291	0.5	6,315	3.1	3.6
Walked	2,810	3.6	1,079	1.7	895	1.4	5,956	3.0	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	1,677	2.1	1,103	1.8	770	1.2	4,563	2.3	2.4
Worked at Home	5,566	7.1	8,162	13.0	12,678	20.3	28,513	14.1	13.6
Total:	49,772	63.4	59,090	94.0	59,739	95.4	193,200	95.9	

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	7,267	33.9	6,906	32.7	137,859	67.2	152,032	65.2	65.8
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,115	5.2	1,562	7.4	18,403	9.0	21,080	9.0	9.8
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	1,254	5.8	879	4.2	6,658	3.2	8,791	3.8	2.6
Walked	500	2.3	277	1.3	4,807	2.3	5,584	2.4	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	538	2.5	811	3.8	4,761	2.3	6,110	2.6	2.4
Worked at Home	776	3.6	577	2.7	32,576	15.9	33,929	14.6	17.2
Total:	11,450	53.4	11,012	52.1	205,064		227,526	97.6	

Source: 2022 1-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	7,531	46.0	5,976	38.0	114,925	65.3	128,432	63.9	65.8
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,170	7.1	1,231	7.8	12,078	6.9	14,479	7.2	9.8
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	824	5.0	511	3.3	4,460	2.5	5,795	2.9	2.6
Walked	129	0.8	327	2.1	5,447	3.1	5,903	2.9	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	460	2.8	316	2.0	4,149	2.4	4,925	2.5	2.4
Worked at Home	776	4.7	577	3.7	32,576	18.5	33,929	16.9	17.2
Total:	10,890	66.5	8,938	56.9	173,635	98.7	193,463	96.3	100.0

Source: 2022 1-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 Long Beach is a net recipient (migration inflows) or donor (migration outflows) of population is very im-

portant 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

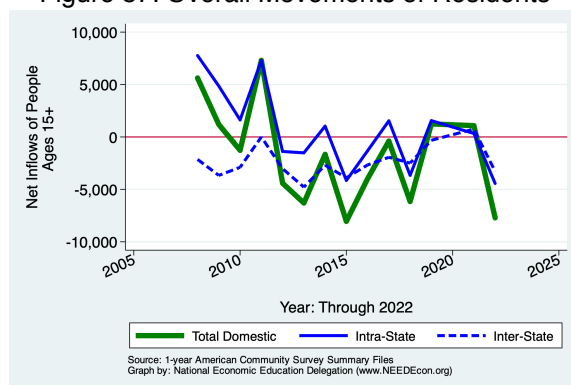


Table 17: Migration by Income

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
No income	61,549	711	31	103	-169	746
With income	318,989	-5,274	-2,077	-2,490	-3,109	2,402
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	39,935	-595	-329	-460	-110	304
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28,890	-961	-311	-49	-819	218
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33,788	-767	195	-660	-387	85
\$25,000 to \$34,999	39,653	-264	73	111	-772	324
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43,400	-354	-86	64	-478	146
\$50,000 to \$64,999	33,800	-853	-1,037	-489	124	549
\$65,000 to \$74,999	16,180	-694	-641	-123	70	0
\$75,000 or more	83,343	-786	59	-884	-737	776
All:	380,538	-4,563	-2,046	-2,387	-3,278	3,148

Source: 2022 1-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

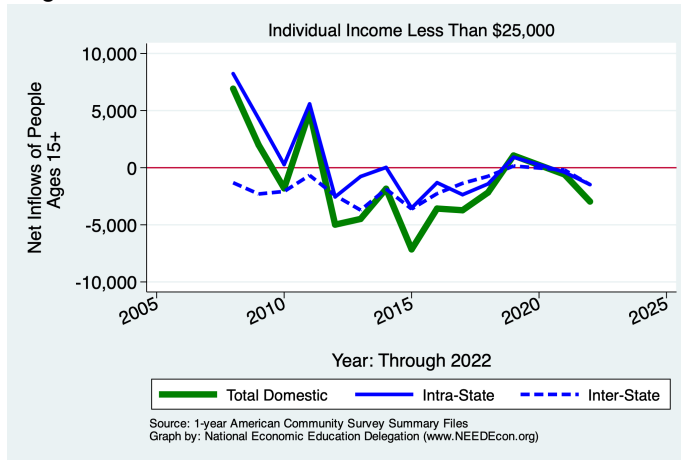


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

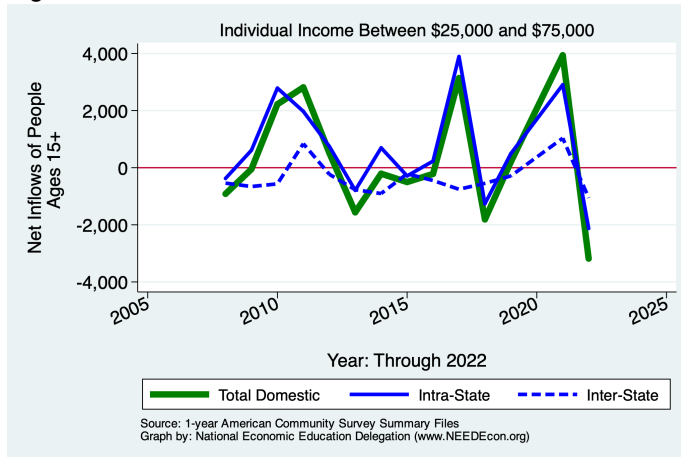
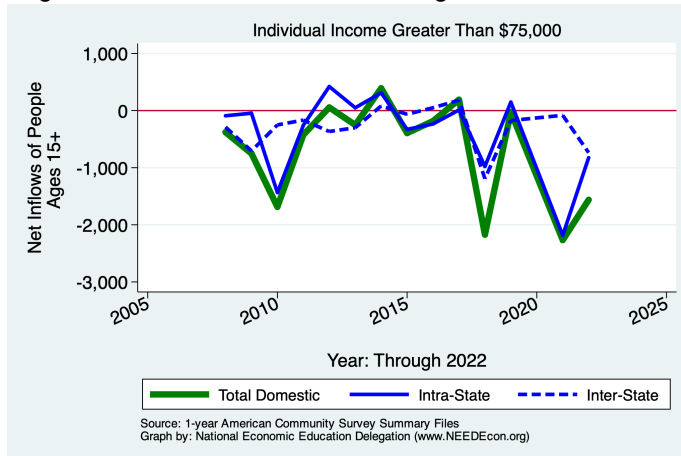


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents



Demographics of Migration Flows

Table 18: Migration by Marital Status

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State			From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	
Never married	184,564	-1,014	-1,048	585	-1,316	765
Now married, except separated	140,302	-1,942	-934	-1,323	-1,865	2,180
Divorced	31,382	-1,036	-254	-748	-184	150
Separated	7,461	-40	50	-118	28	0
Widowed	16,829	-531	140	-783	59	53
Total:	380,538	-4,563	-2,046	-2,387	-3,278	3,148

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Table 19: Migration by Tenure

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State			From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	
Householder lived in owner-occupied housing units	191,588	-5,220	15	-4,348	-2,405	1,518
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	243,877	-1,055	-3,626	723	-1,533	3,381
Total:	435,465	-6,275	-3,611	-3,625	-3,938	4,899

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Figure 91: Domestic Movements of Residents by Tenure

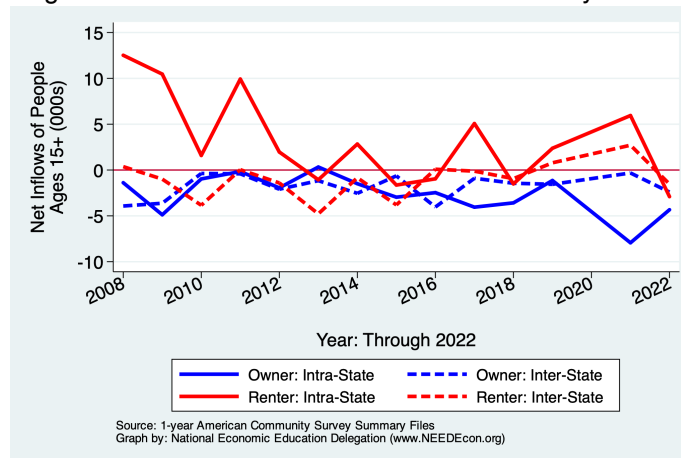


Table 20: Migration by Age

Category	Population	Net Inflows					From Abroad
		All Migration	Same State			Across States	
			W/in County	Between Counties	Between Counties		
1 to 4 years	17,991	-222	-333	-347	7	451	
5 to 17 years	67,675	-1,297	-894	-775	-1,034	1,406	
18 and 19 years	11,723	169	-382	492	8	51	
20 to 24 years	34,159	1,130	1,062	507	-601	162	
25 to 29 years	36,673	-1,248	-1,820	55	140	377	
30 to 34 years	41,438	2,602	777	115	677	1,033	
35 to 39 years	34,717	-1,666	-1,168	-512	-848	862	
40 to 44 years	25,813	-3,412	-1,354	-1,091	-1,021	54	
45 to 49 years	31,427	-25	35	-126	-118	184	
50 to 54 years	28,268	-333	-40	-540	20	227	
55 to 59 years	28,830	-177	3	-123	-57	0	
60 to 64 years	26,863	-901	-94	-388	-465	46	
65 to 69 years	21,574	-342	25	-82	-382	97	
70 to 74 years	17,309	-186	-16	14	-184	0	
75 years and over	22,404	-386	571	-649	-308	0	
Total Population:	446,864	-6,294	-3,628	-3,450	-4,166	4,950	

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Table 21: Migration by Educational Attainment

Category	Population	Net Inflows					From Abroad
		All Migration	Same State			Across States	
			W/in County	Between Counties	Between Counties		
Less than high school graduate	52,707	-501	-733	-185	-53	470	
High school graduate (includes equiv)	57,344	-1,543	-1,053	-546	-219	275	
Some college or assoc. degree	91,125	-2,433	-1,120	-391	-1,660	738	
Bachelor's degree	72,666	-703	-36	-951	-766	1,050	
Graduate or professional degree	41,474	-894	-139	-1,254	152	347	
Total:	315,316	-6,074	-3,081	-3,327	-2,546	2,880	

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Table 22: Median Income of Migration Flows

Flow	In-Migration	Out-Migration
Same House 1 Year Ago	40,876	40,876
Moved Within Same County	39,536	41,807
Moved to Different County, Same State	32,354	38,529
Moved Between States	33,481	29,380
Moved from Abroad	53,580	
Total Population:	40,623	40,472

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

Table 23: Median Age of Migration Flows

Flow	In-Migration	Out-Migration
Same House 1 Year Ago	38.2	38.2
Moved Within Same County	29.7	29.5
Moved to Different County, Same State	27.9	34.7
Moved Between States	31.3	35.7
Moved from Abroad	30.1	
Total Population:	37.0	37.4

Source: 2022 1-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/>