

Palm Springs, California

Indicators Report

by
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

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

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Executive Summary

Assessing the City with Indicators

About this Report

This report provides background or summary information for the city of Palm Springs (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 Palm Springs. These indicators are compared to Riverside 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 Palm Springs 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 Palm Springs 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 Palm Springs, 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 Palm Springs, but do not necessarily live in Palm Springs.
- **Migration:** Population changes comes primarily through organic causes: births and deaths. Migration between regions also plays a significant role in population growth. A final section of the report provides evidence on migration into and out of the City.

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Demographics

Definition:

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

Why is it important?

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

A Demographic Snapshot

Statistic	2022	2019
POPULATION		
Population Estimate (#, 5yr)	44,935.0	47,897.0
Veterans (#, 5yr)	3,012.0	4,221.0
Foreign born persons (% , 5yr)	18.1	20.0
Population age 25+ (#, 5yr)	38,610.0	39,529.0
AGE AND SEX		
Persons under 5 years (% , 5yr)	1.9	3.3
Persons under 18 years (% , 5yr)	8.2	12.2
Persons 65 years and over (% , 5yr)	33.2	31.7
Female persons (% , 5yr)	39.6	41.1
INCOME AND POVERTY		
Median household income (\$, 5yr)	67,451.0	53,441.0
Per capita income in past 12 months (\$, 5yr)	62,030.0	45,641.0
Persons in poverty (% , 5yr)	13.9	17.3
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#, 5yr)	753.0	1,844.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (% , 5yr)	20.6	32.2
RACE AND ETHNICITY		
White alone (% , 5yr)	71.7	81.8
African American alone (% , 5yr)	5.7	4.5
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (% , 5yr)	1.0	0.8
Asian alone (% , 5yr)	5.2	4.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (% , 5yr)	0.2	0.3
Two or More Races (% , 5yr)	9.7	3.0
Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	23.3	26.8
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	62.0	61.1
HOUSING		
Housing units (#, 5yr)	36,702.0	38,421.0
Owner-occupied housing units (% , 5yr)	64.7	60.9
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$, 5yr)	504,700.0	389,800.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage (\$, 5yr)	2,414.0	2,094.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage (\$, 5yr)	916.0	742.0
Median gross rent (\$, 5yr)	1,397.0	1,114.0
FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS		
Households (#, 5yr)	23,889.0	24,136.0
Persons per household (#, 5yr)	1.9	2.0
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+ (5yr)	84.4	81.9
EDUCATION		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	92.7	90.8
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	44.0	39.9
HEALTH		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#, 5yr)	3,654.0	3,746.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (% , 5yr)	5.4	7.1
LABOR FORCE		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	50.0	50.6
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (% , 5yr)	47.4	47.7
Employed, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	44.1	44.6
Self employed (% , 5yr)	15.8	18.5
TRANSPORTATION		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins., 5yr)	18.1	18.3
Drive alone in private vehicle (% , 5yr)	64.0	72.1
Using public transportation (% , 5yr)	2.4	2.9
Worked from home (% , 5yr)	23.5	16.5

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				
Palm Springs	44,092	-0.17	-7.19	-8.88
County and Broader Regions				
Riverside County	2,439,234	0.34	-0.06	1.11
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
Riverside County	2,431.0	2,439.2	0.34	-0.41	-0.35
Riverside	314.8	313.7	-0.36		
Moreno Valley	208.3	208.3	-0.01		
Corona	157.1	157.0	-0.09		
Menifee	107.4	110.0	2.44		
Murrieta	110.6	110.0	-0.54		
Temecula	109.5	108.9	-0.52		
Jurupa Valley	105.2	105.0	-0.16		
Indio	89.8	90.8	1.17		
Hemet	89.2	89.9	0.84		
Perris	78.5	78.9	0.60		
Lake Elsinore	72.0	72.0	-0.02		
Eastvale	70.0	69.5	-0.66		
Beaumont	54.3	56.6	4.12		
San Jacinto	54.3	54.1	-0.37		
Cathedral City	51.6	51.4	-0.36		
Palm Desert	50.6	50.6	-0.02		
Palm Springs	44.2	44.1	-0.17		
Coachella	41.9	42.5	1.26		
La Quinta	37.6	38.0	1.11		
Wildomar	36.4	36.3	-0.28		
Desert Hot Springs	32.4	32.6	0.68		
Banning	30.9	31.2	1.28		
Norco	25.0	25.0	0.01		
Blythe	17.4	17.3	-0.87		
Rancho Mirage	16.9	17.0	0.94		
Calimesa	10.9	11.0	0.11		
Canyon Lake	11.0	10.9	-0.49		
Indian Wells	4.8	4.8	-0.23		

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 1: Population Growth (1)

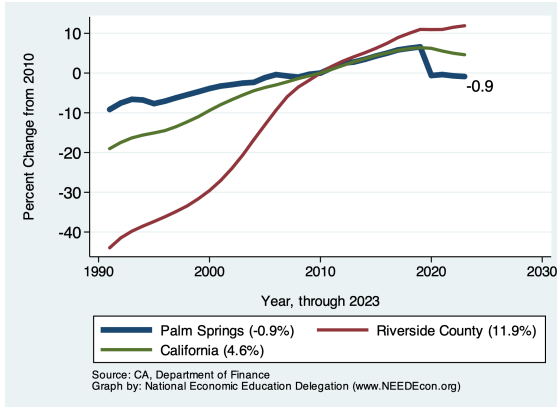


Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

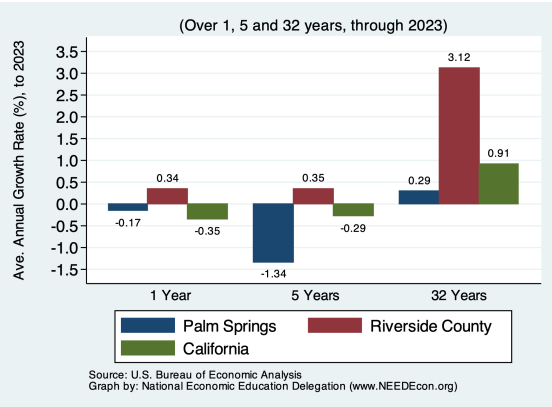


Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories

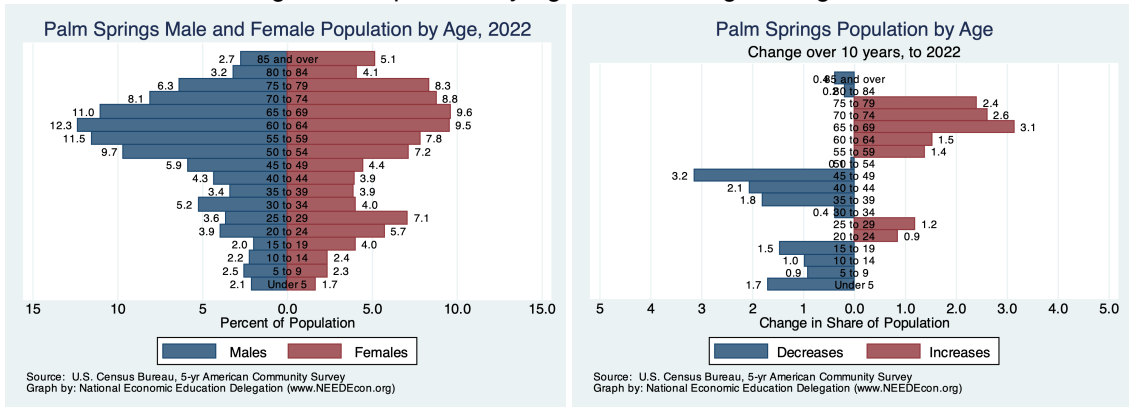


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories

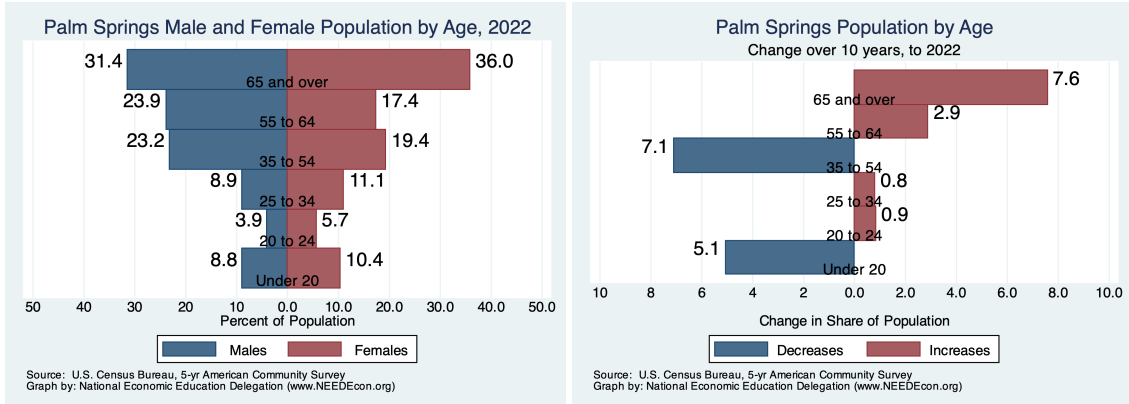


Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment

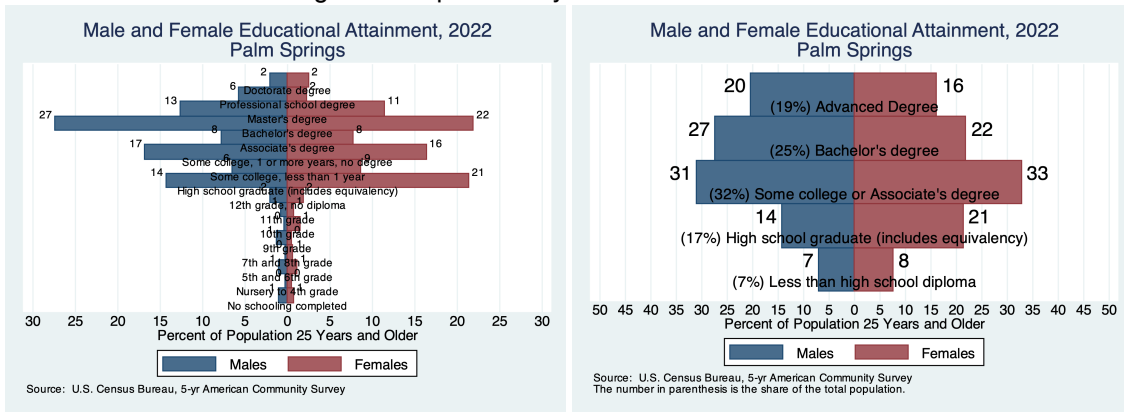


Figure 6: Population by Race/Ethnicity

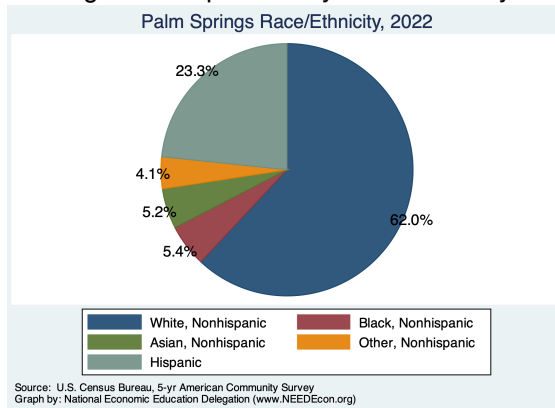
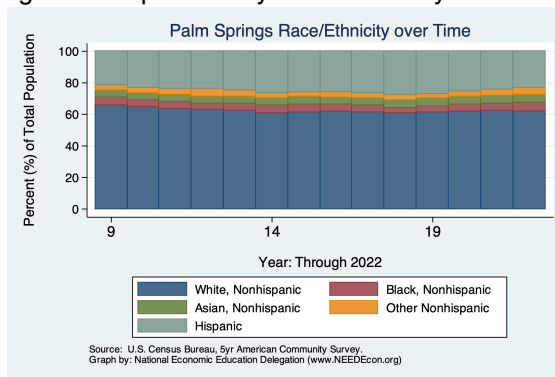


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time



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. Palm Springs 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

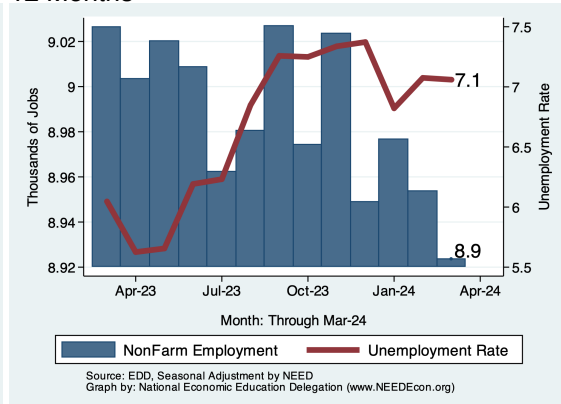
Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 8: Historical Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months



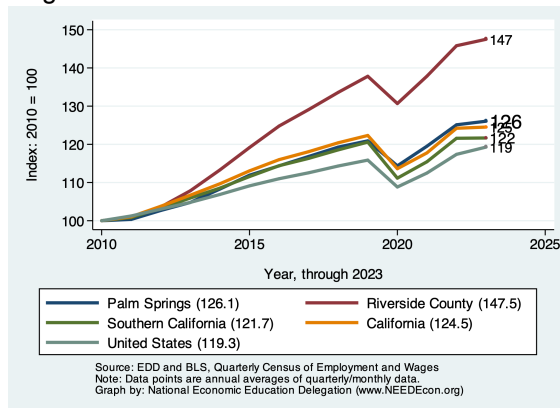
Source: EDD, Seasonal Adjustment by NEED
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

Figure 9: Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months



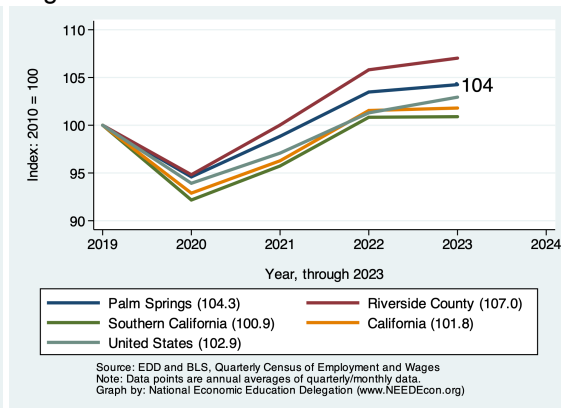
Source: EDD, Seasonal Adjustment by NEED
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

Figure 10: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2010



Source: EDD and BLS, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
Note: Data points are annual averages of quarterly/monthly data.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

Figure 11: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2019



Source: EDD and BLS, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
Note: Data points are annual averages of quarterly/monthly data.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

MSA 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 the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA. The following table provides the latest data for the MSA.

Table 4. Employment Growth by Industry in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA for March, 2024

Industry	Employment	Share	Empl Growth	% Growth - Annualized Rate					
				Month	Qtr	6mo	1yr	3yr	5yr
Total Nonfarm	1,694,223	100.0	5,971.1	4.3	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.3	2.1
Total Private	1,425,885	84.2	3,363.1	2.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	3.1	2.4
Goods Producing	216,611	12.8	948.2	5.4	-5.6	-0.1	1.2	1.6	0.9
Mining, Logging and Construction	120,753	7.1	1,778.6	19.5	-2.3	3.7	5.6	2.8	2.7
Mining and Logging	1,600	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	7.7	6.7
Construction	118,854	7.0	1,464.0	16.0	-3.4	3.5	5.7	2.9	2.6
Manufacturing	96,076	5.7	-620.1	-7.4	-9.0	-4.3	-3.8	0.2	-1.0
Durable Goods	58,679	3.5	-417.3	-8.2	-7.6	-4.2	-3.8	-0.8	-2.2
Non-Durable Goods	37,446	2.2	-154.4	-4.8	-9.8	-3.9	-3.9	1.9	1.4
Service Providing	1,477,534	87.2	5,264.7	4.4	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.6	2.3
Trade, Trans & Utilities	452,210	26.7	1,888.6	5.2	2.5	-1.1	-1.3	0.9	3.3
Wholesale Trade	67,659	4.0	-155.0	-2.7	-3.2	-2.3	-2.0	0.5	0.1
Retail Trade	180,685	10.7	416.7	2.8	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	0.9	-0.1
Trans & Warehousing	197,024	11.6	662.2	4.1	3.8	-0.7	-1.0	1.1	9.6
Utilities	5,718	0.3	-49.7	-9.9	6.1	3.0	3.6	4.7	4.3
Information	13,125	0.8	-47.7	-4.3	-3.7	-2.7	-1.5	2.5	-1.3
Financial Activities	44,464	2.6	-86.6	-2.3	-2.2	-1.3	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1
Finance & Insurance	21,985	1.3	-20.5	-1.1	-2.2	-2.7	-1.8	-3.5	-2.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	22,538	1.3	-36.2	-1.9	-0.4	0.6	-0.9	3.9	2.5
Professional & Business Svcs	166,274	9.8	1,764.0	13.7	0.5	3.2	-0.5	0.7	1.9
Prof, Sci, & Tech	46,211	2.7	201.6	5.4	1.8	0.5	-0.1	3.5	2.5
Admin & Support Svcs	106,331	6.3	1,990.8	25.5	-1.6	5.0	-1.0	-0.6	1.6
Employment Svcs	49,934	2.9	1,065.4	29.5	4.6	7.0	-3.0	-2.4	3.3
Educational & Health Svcs	301,992	17.8	2,216.0	9.2	7.6	6.3	8.0	6.5	4.4
Education Svcs	22,176	1.3	163.7	9.3	1.9	3.7	5.7	9.9	2.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	279,860	16.5	1,961.8	8.8	8.4	6.5	8.2	6.3	4.6
Leisure & Hospitality	182,103	10.7	-703.3	-4.5	-4.5	-4.9	-2.6	8.2	0.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	20,665	1.2	64.7	3.8	-1.9	-10.2	-3.2	14.6	-0.0
Accommodation & Food Svcs	161,299	9.5	-746.8	-5.4	-5.1	-4.5	-2.4	7.5	0.8
Other Svcs	49,608	2.9	174.0	4.3	-3.6	0.2	1.4	6.3	1.5
Government	270,223	15.9	911.3	4.1	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.7	0.7
Federal	21,813	1.3	94.6	5.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	1.0	0.8
State	28,999	1.7	-1.0	-0.0	2.5	1.2	1.9	-2.1	-1.2
Local	219,293	12.9	791.9	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.4	6.2	1.0
County	31,724	1.9	-72.5	-2.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	-3.0	-1.6
City	17,509	1.0	52.9	3.7	6.7	8.4	8.1	8.4	2.9
Local Government Education	134,406	7.9	641.5	5.9	5.6	6.9	7.0	8.4	1.2

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

Some Employee Detail

Employed in Palm Springs

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation

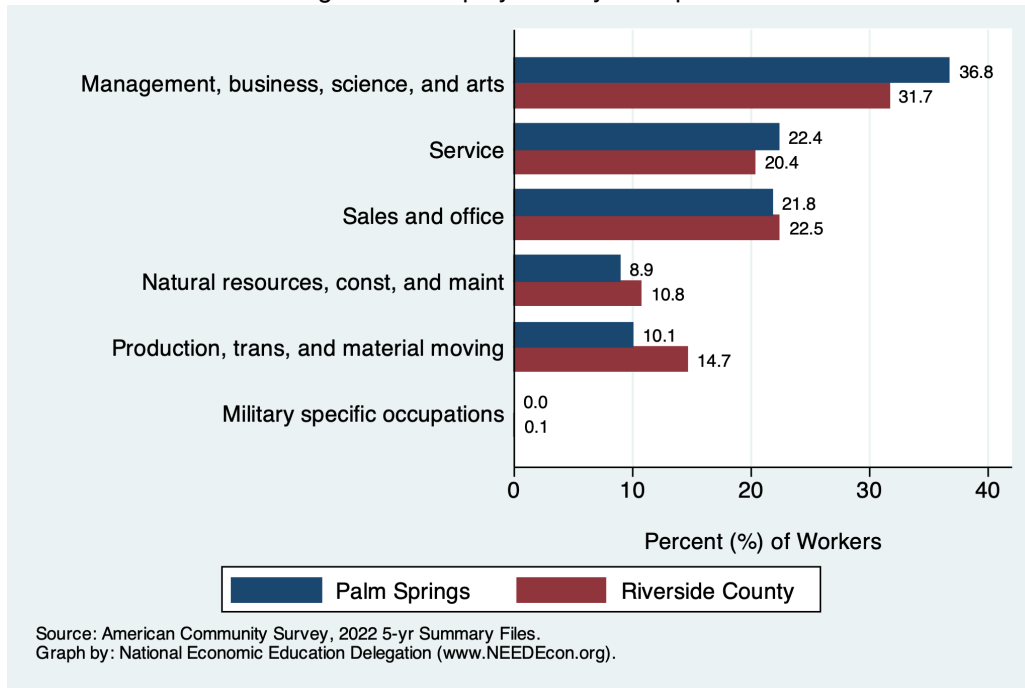


Figure 13: Employment by Industry

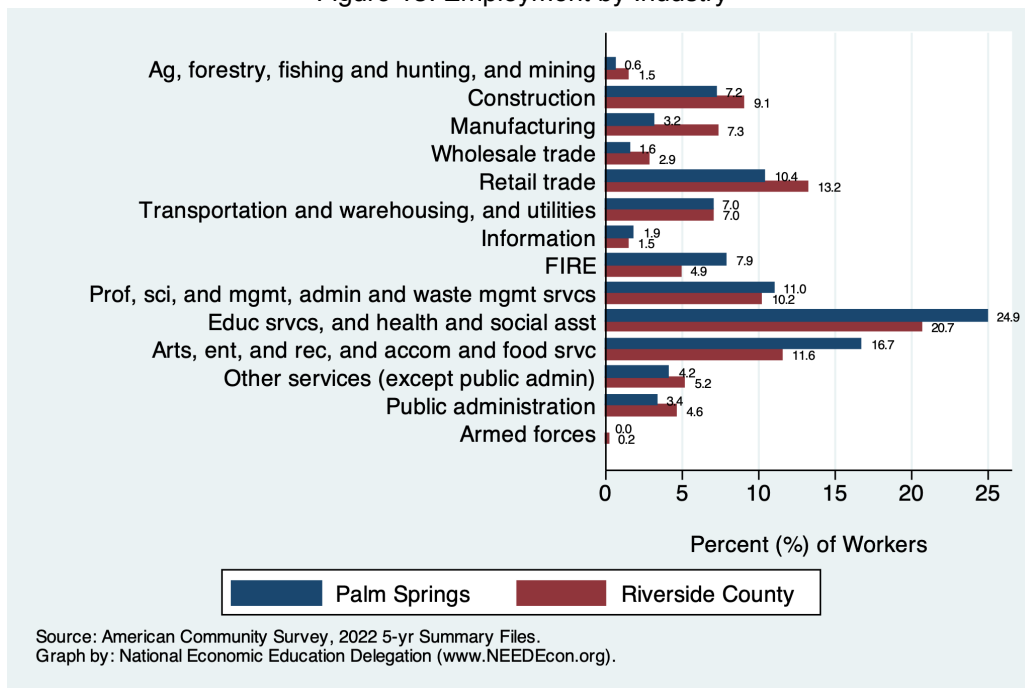


Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home

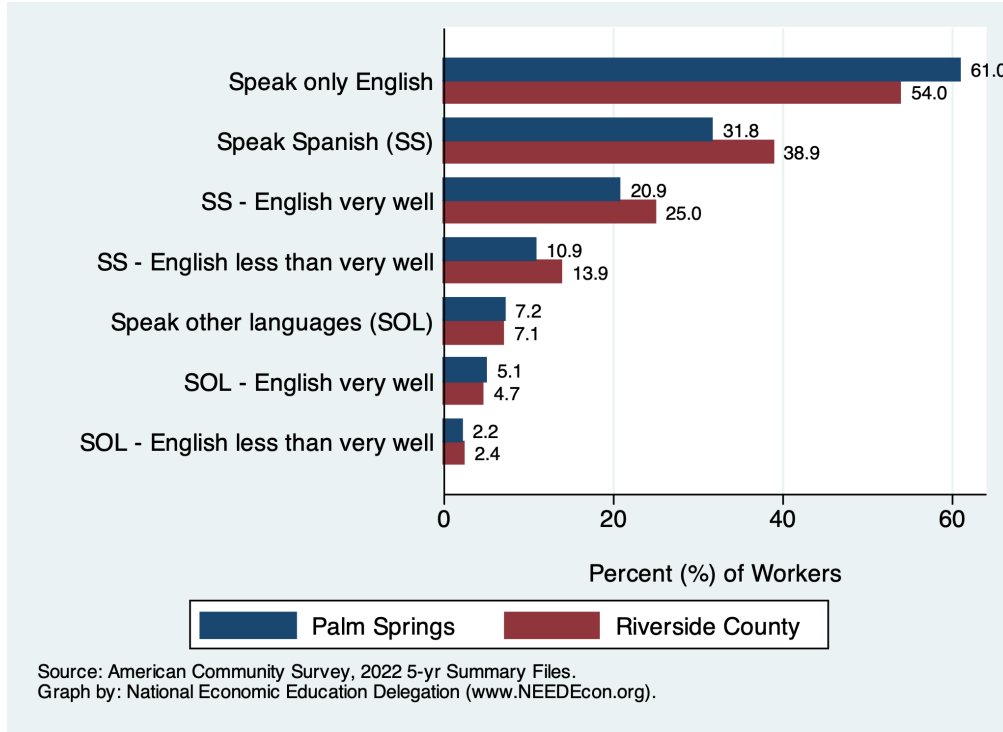
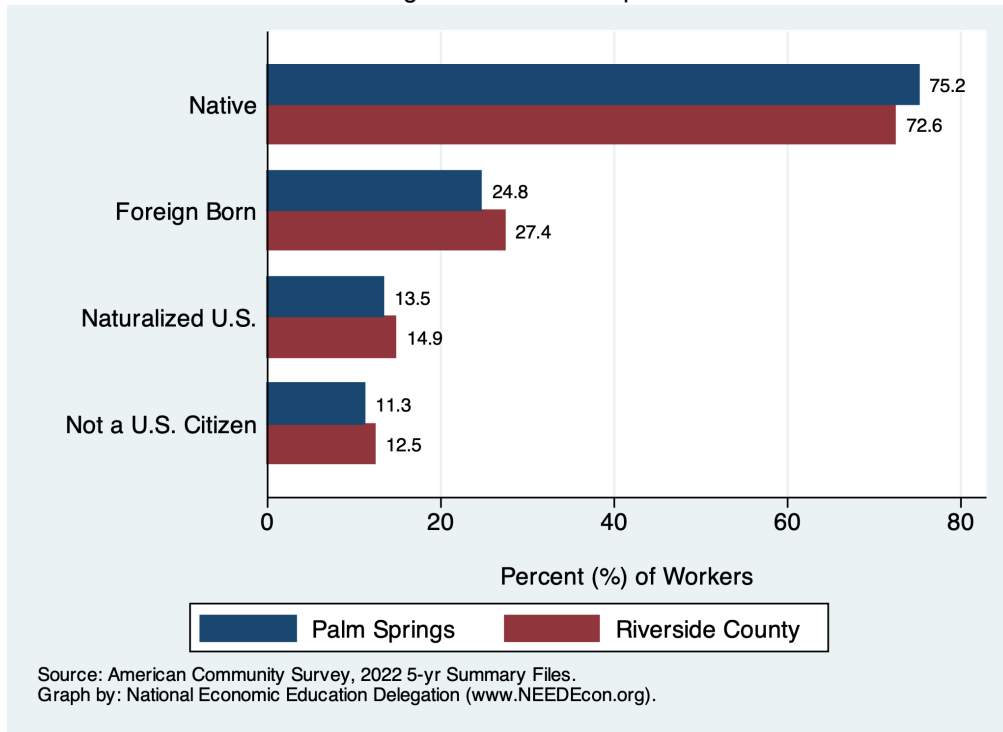


Figure 15: Citizenship



Employed Residents of Palm Springs

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation

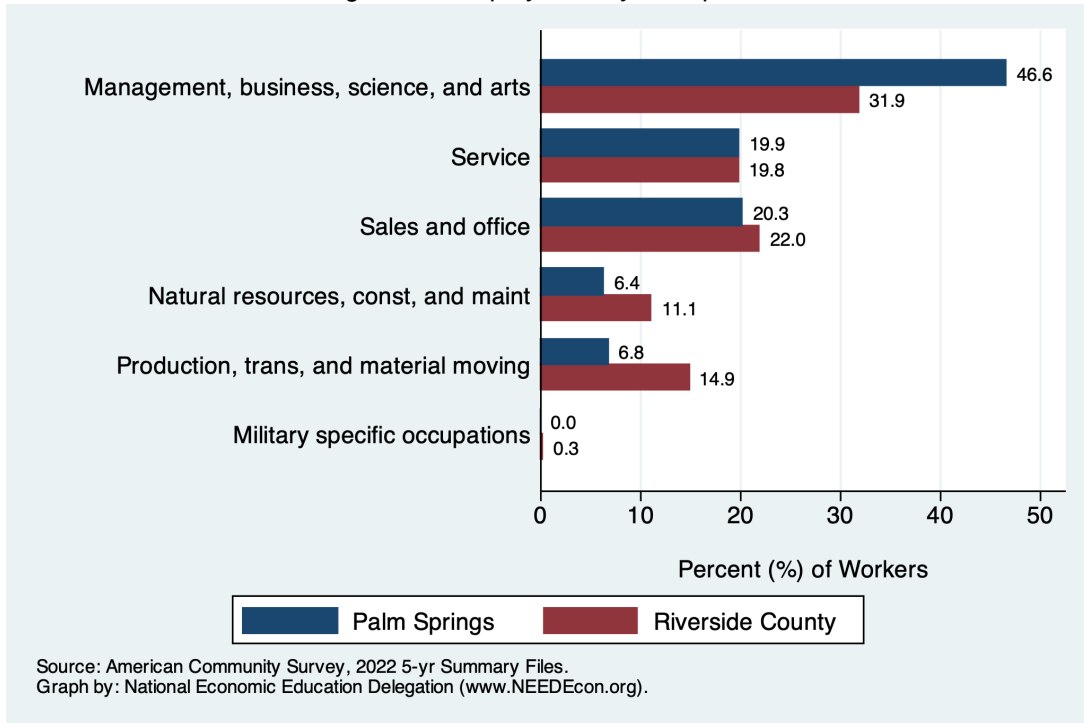


Figure 17: Employment by Industry

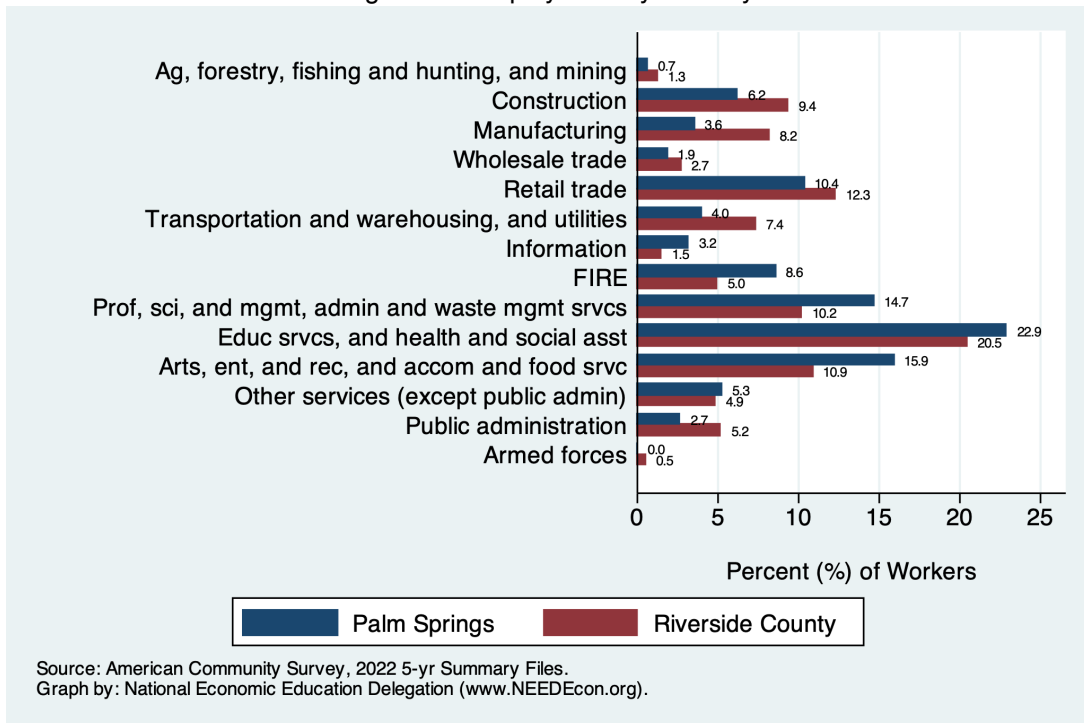


Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home

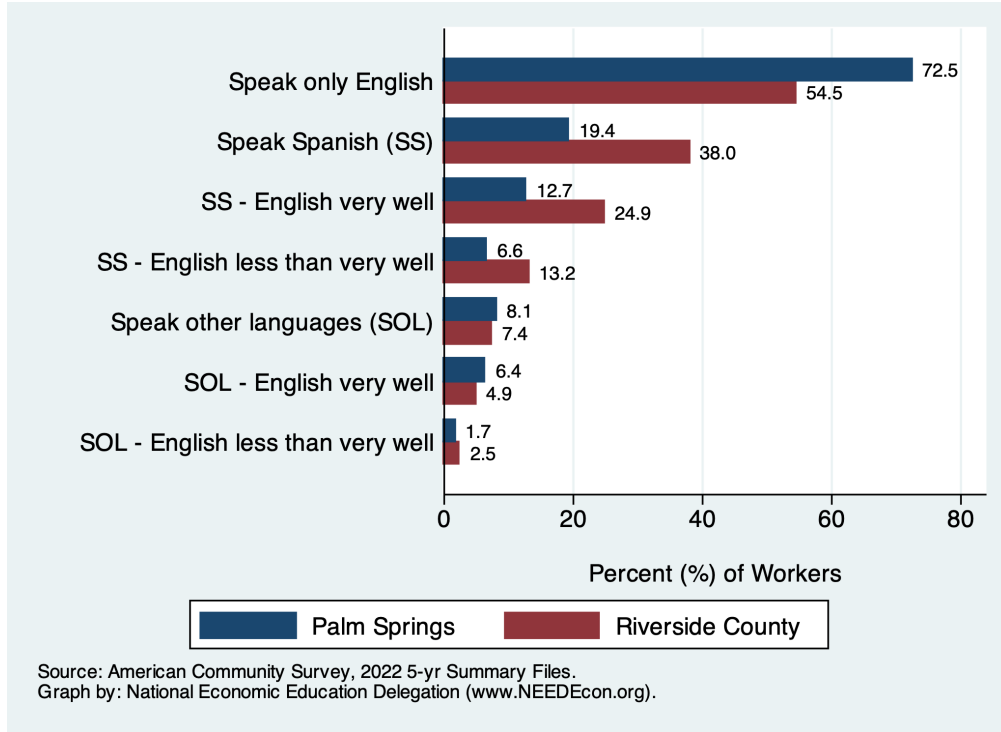
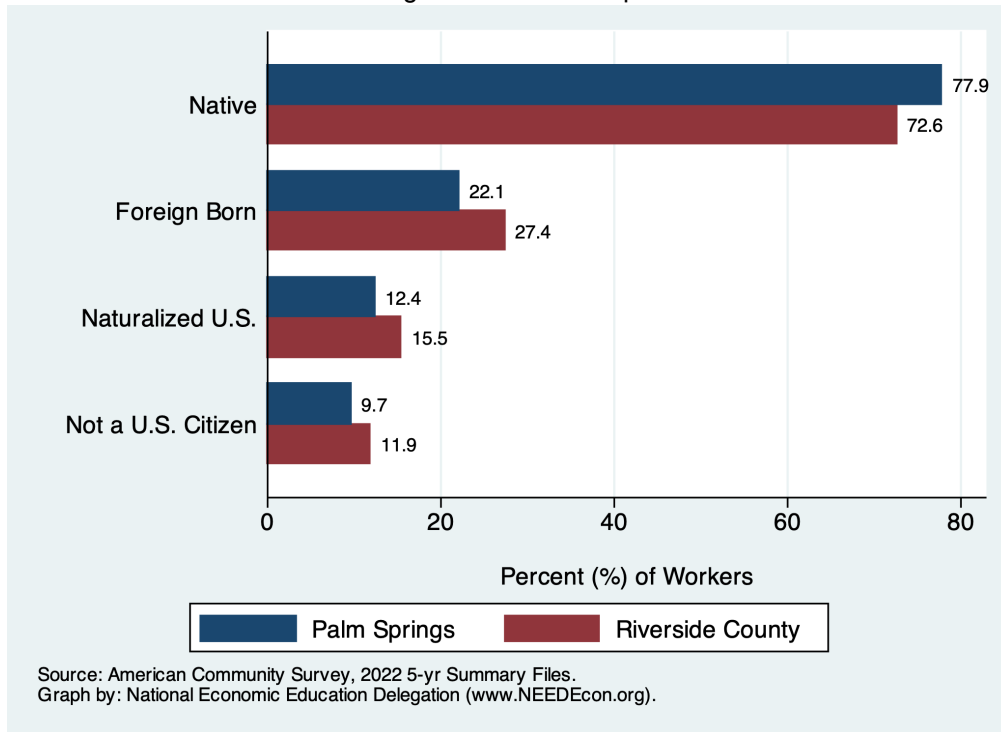


Figure 19: Citizenship



Employed Residents vs Workers in Palm Springs

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation

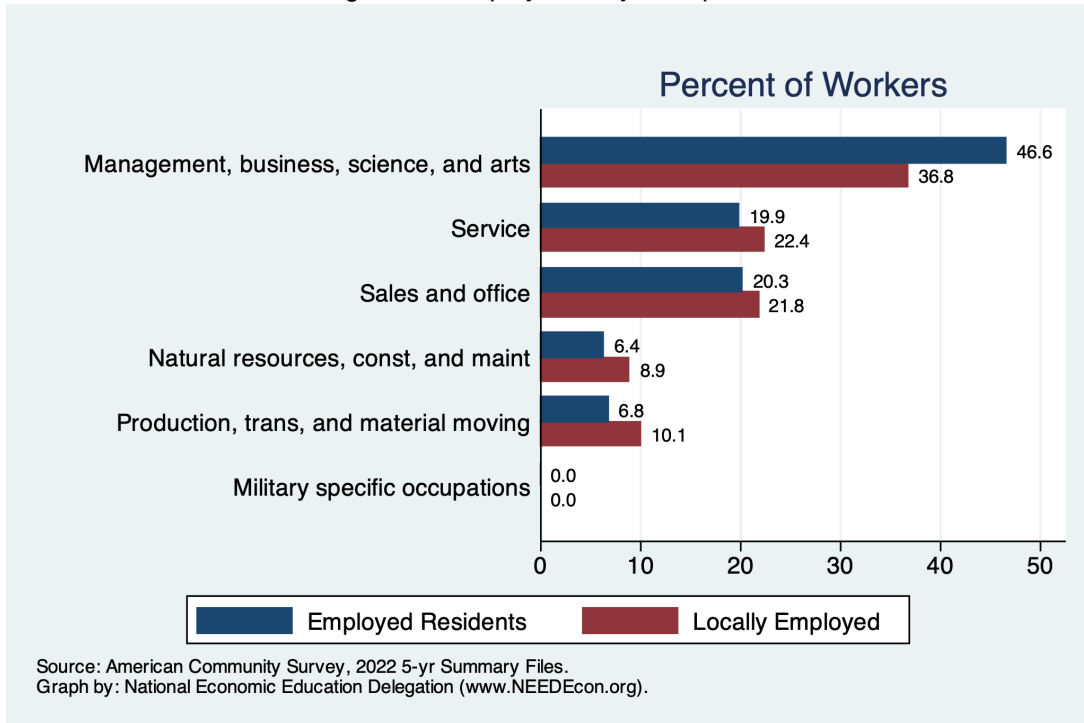


Figure 21: Employment by Industry

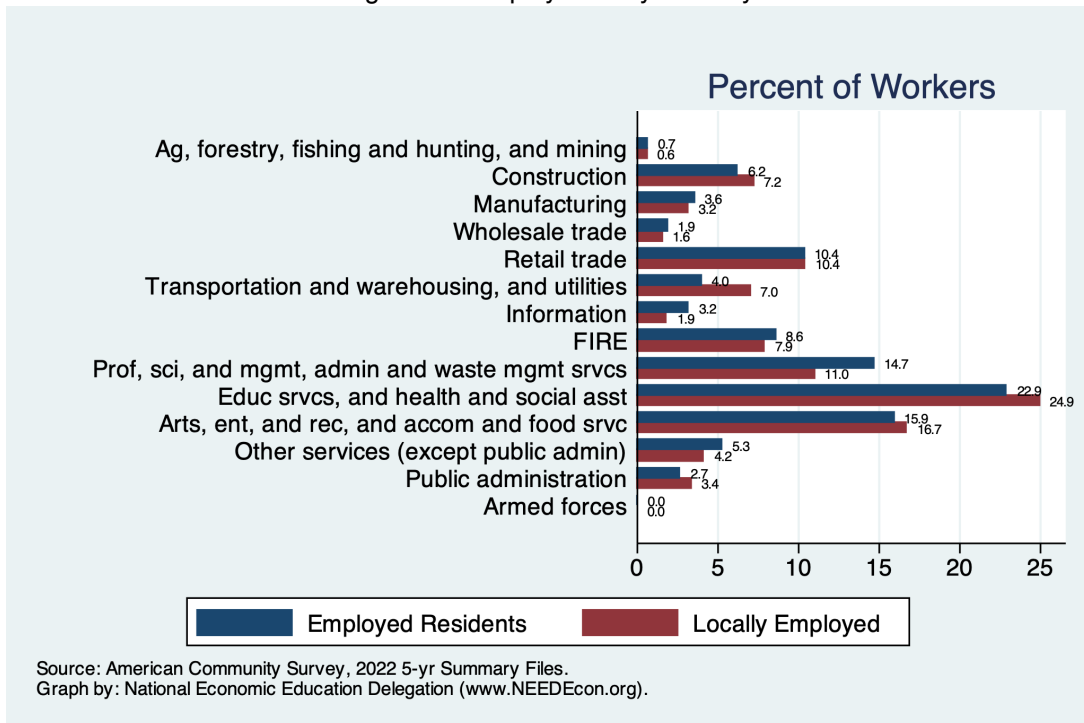


Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home

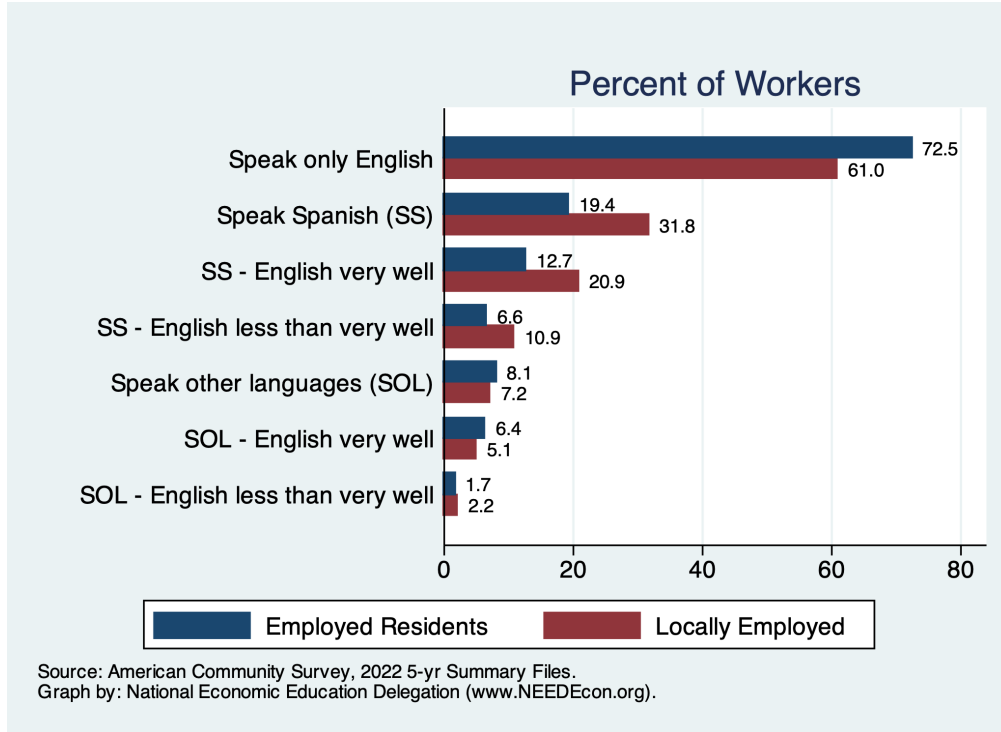
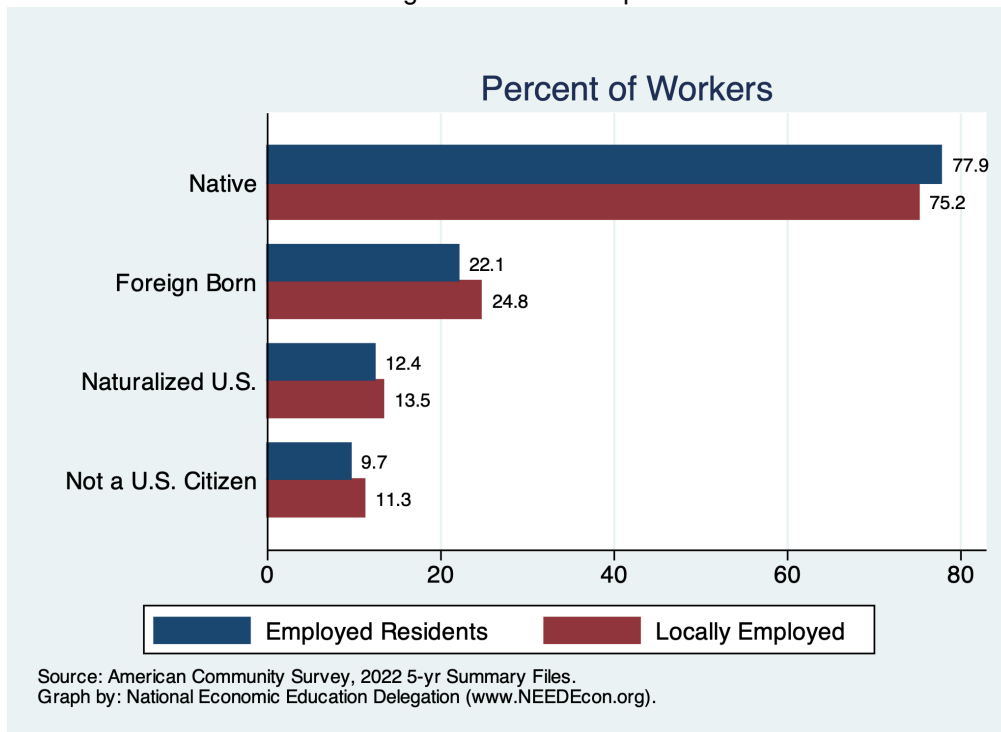


Figure 23: Citizenship



Income and Earnings

Per Capita Income Growth

Definition:

Per capita income is the average income per person in Palm Springs. 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

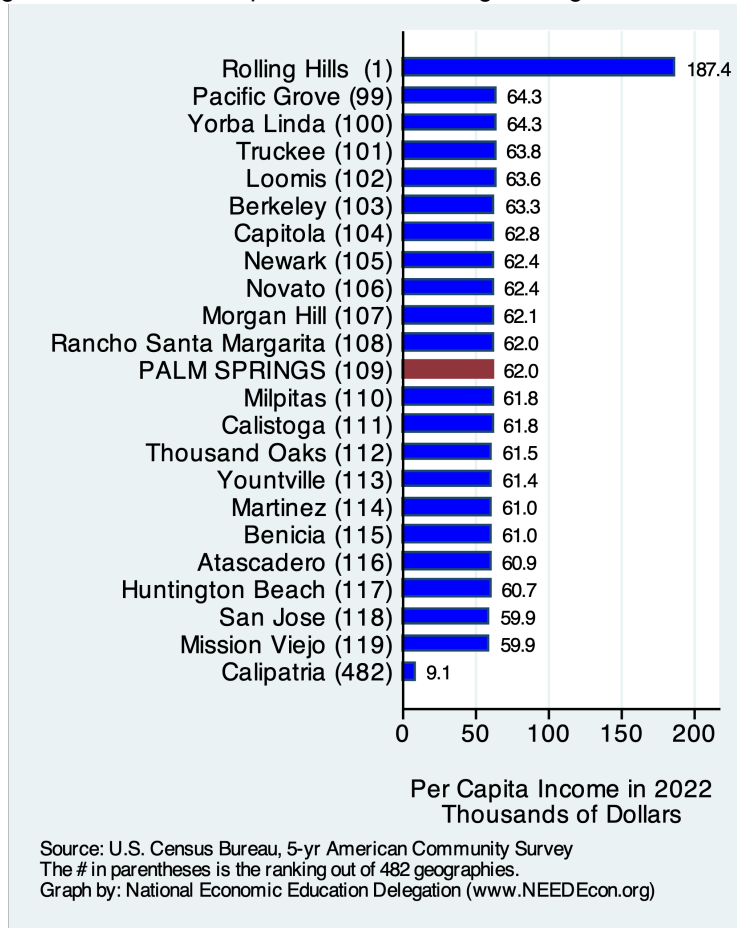
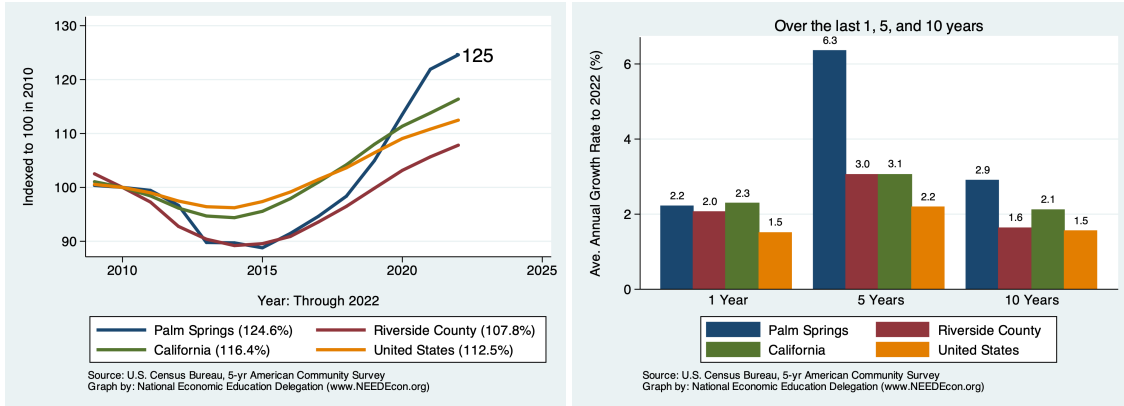


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth over Time



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

Figure 26: Income Levels

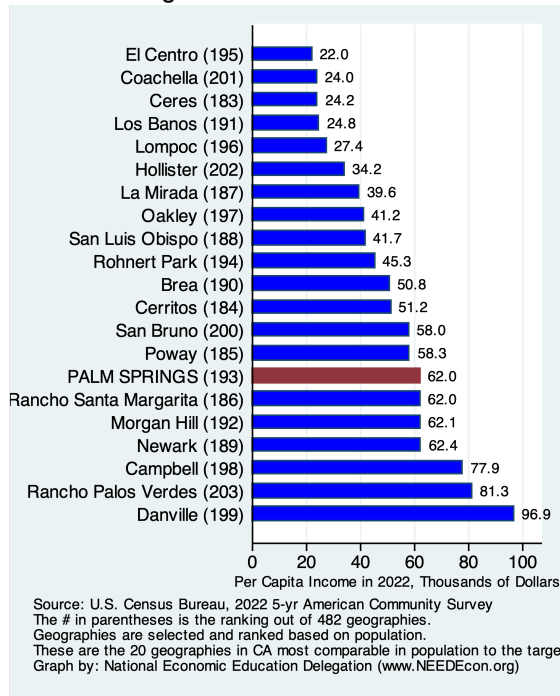
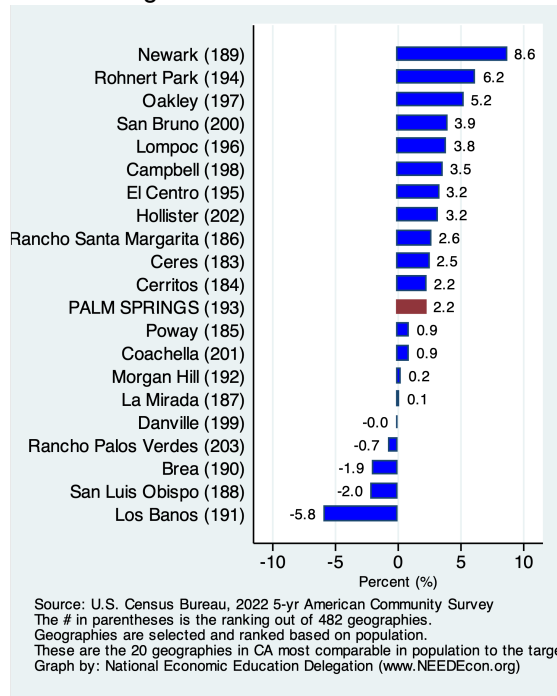


Figure 27: Growth over Time



Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among Cities in Riverside County

Figure 28: Income Levels

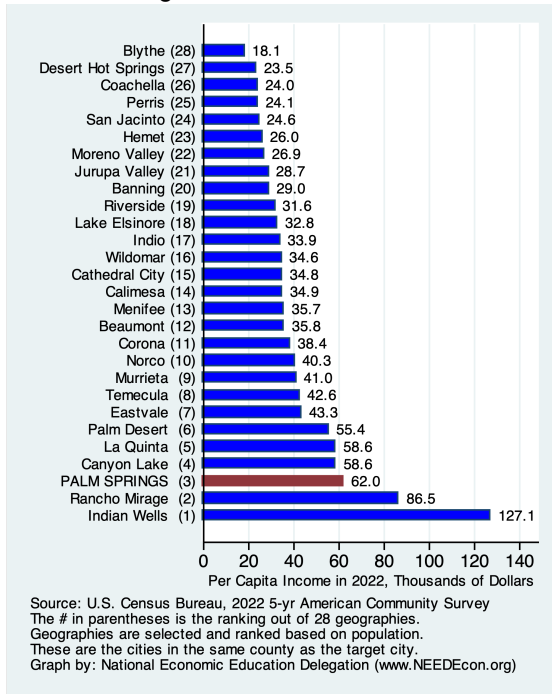


Figure 29: Growth over Time

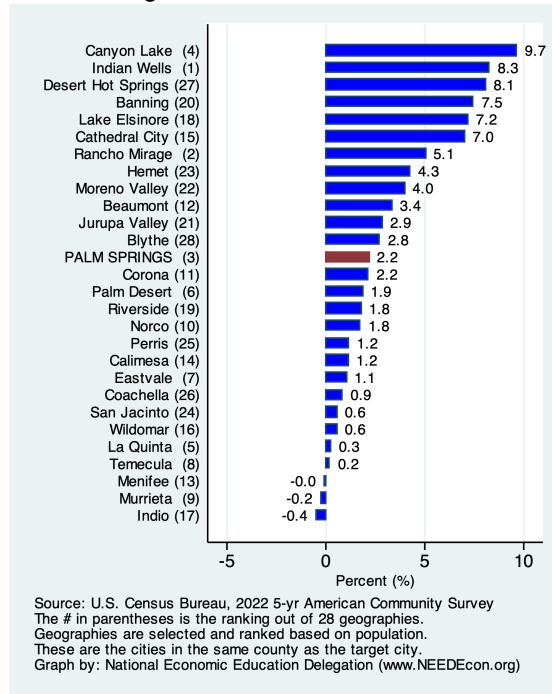
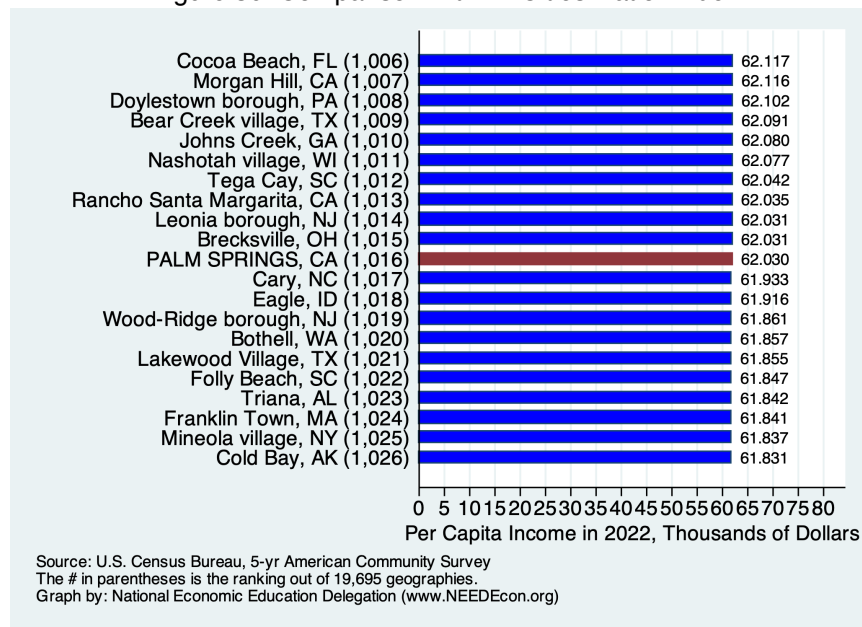


Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



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.

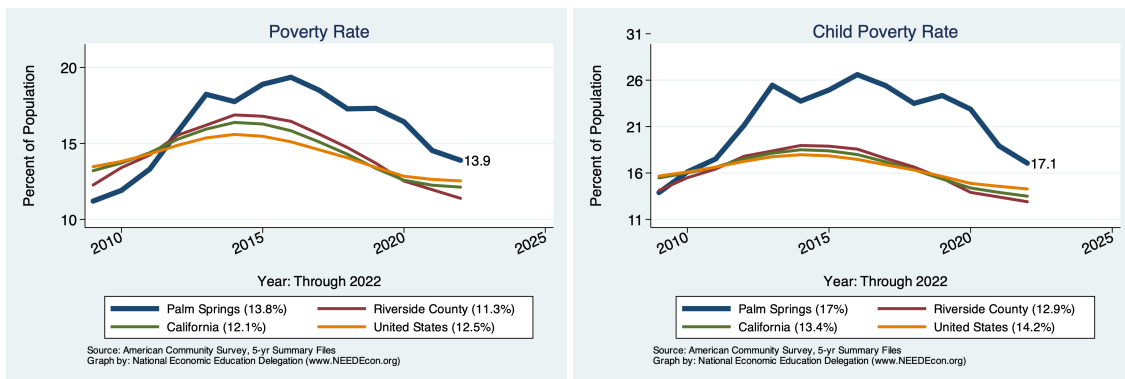


Figure 31: Inequality

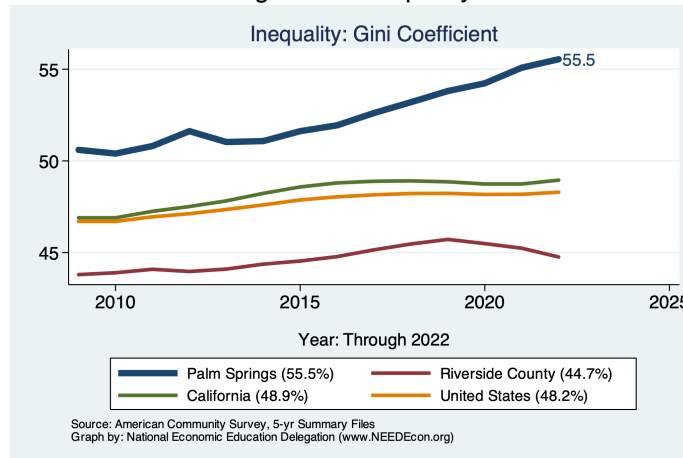


Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution

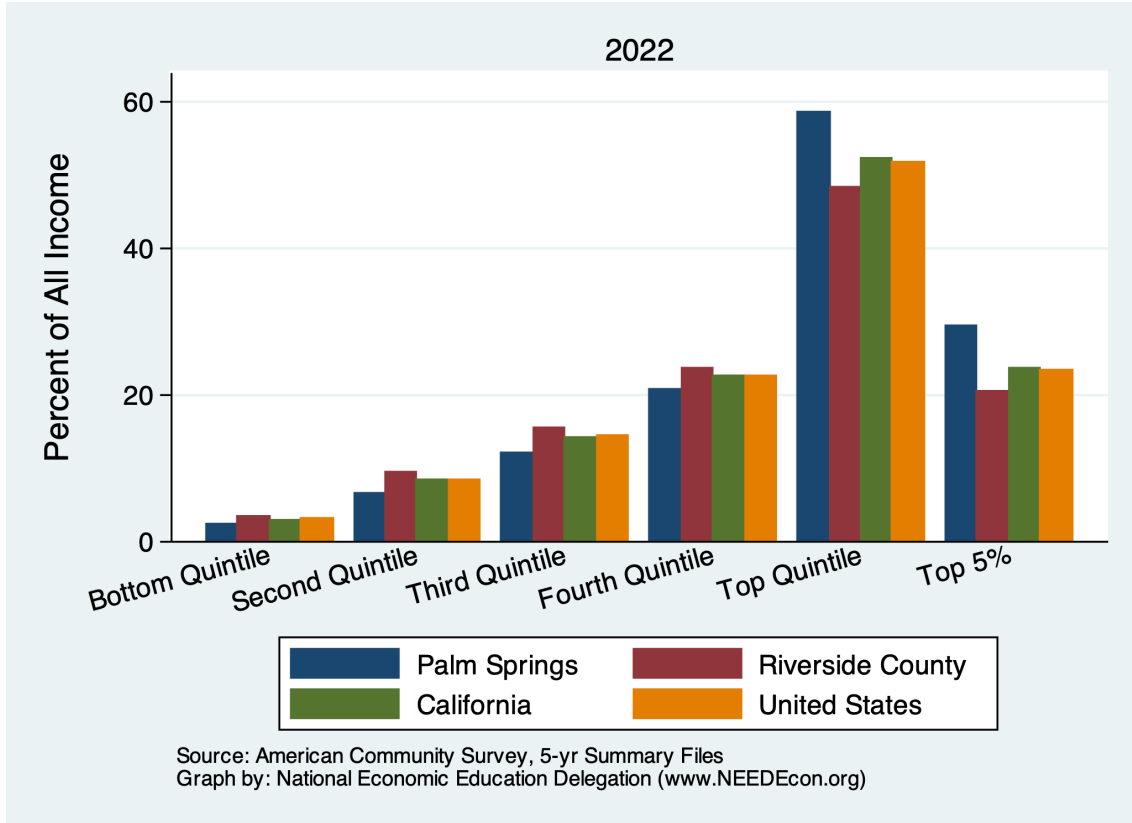
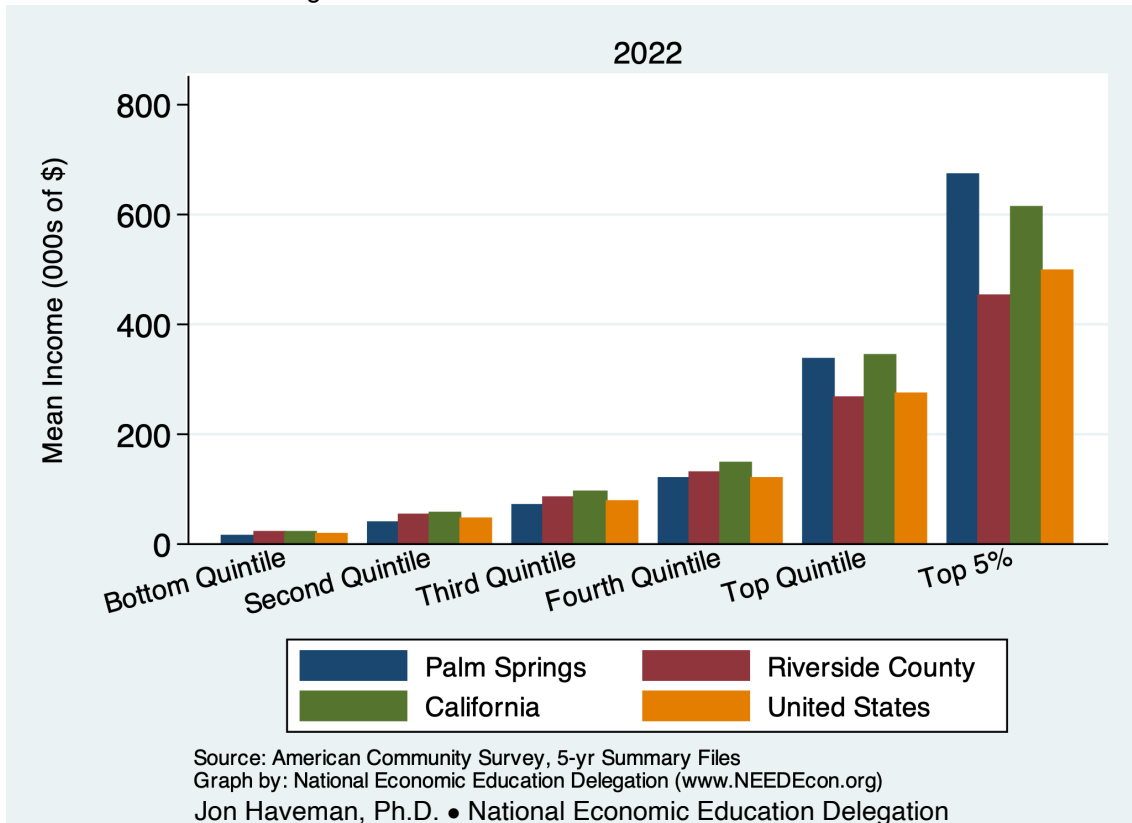


Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



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 Palm Springs and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

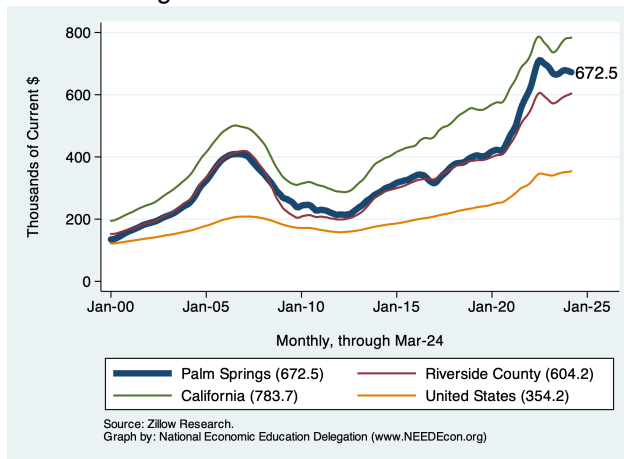
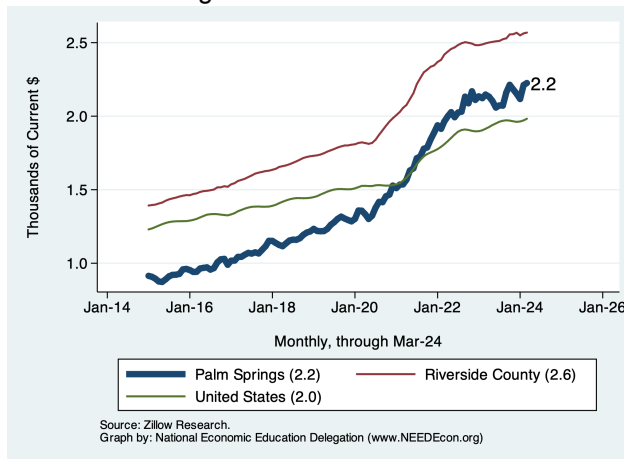


Figure 35: Median Rents



Housing Ownership in Palm Springs and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

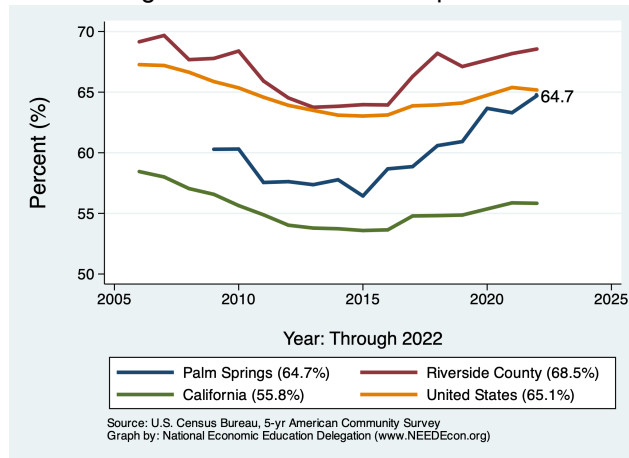


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

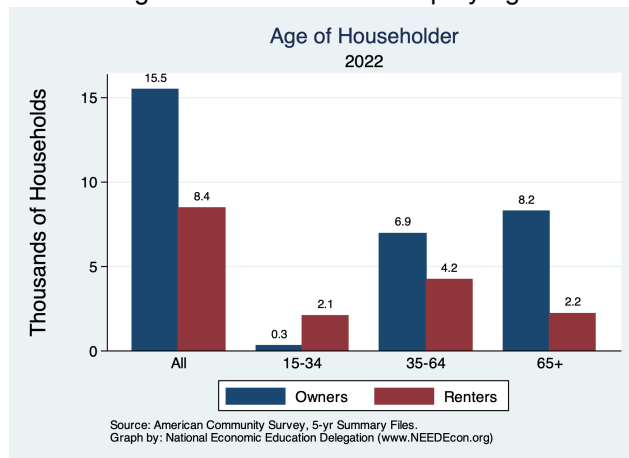


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

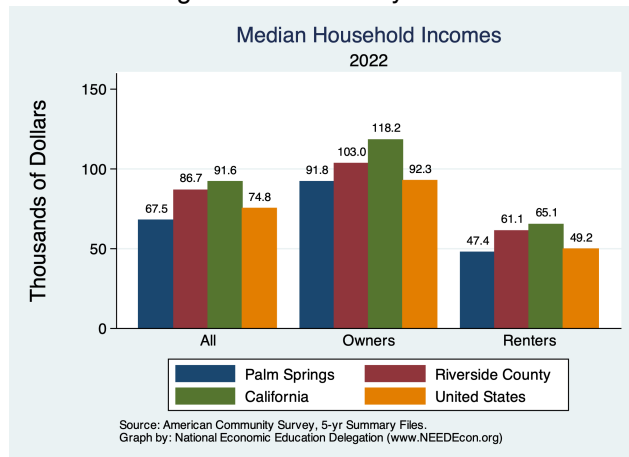


Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

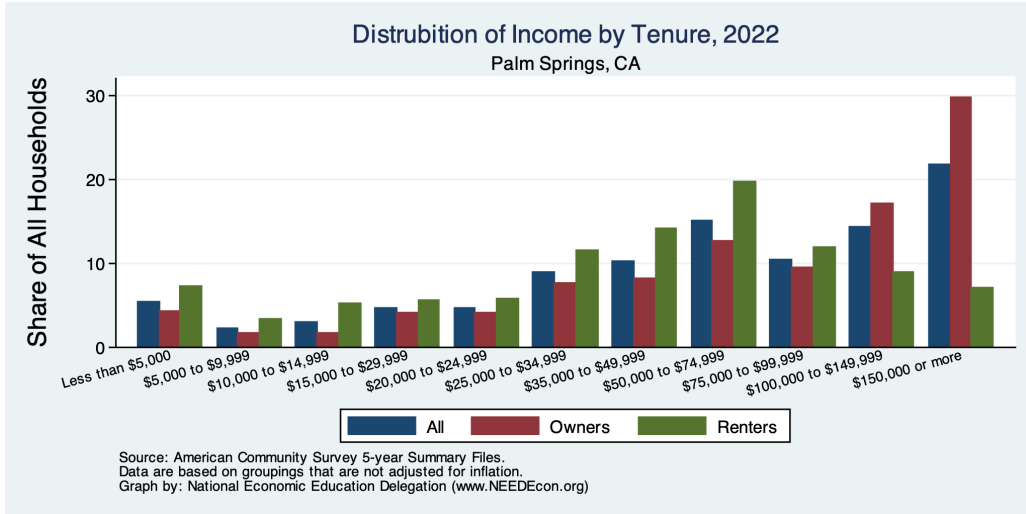


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

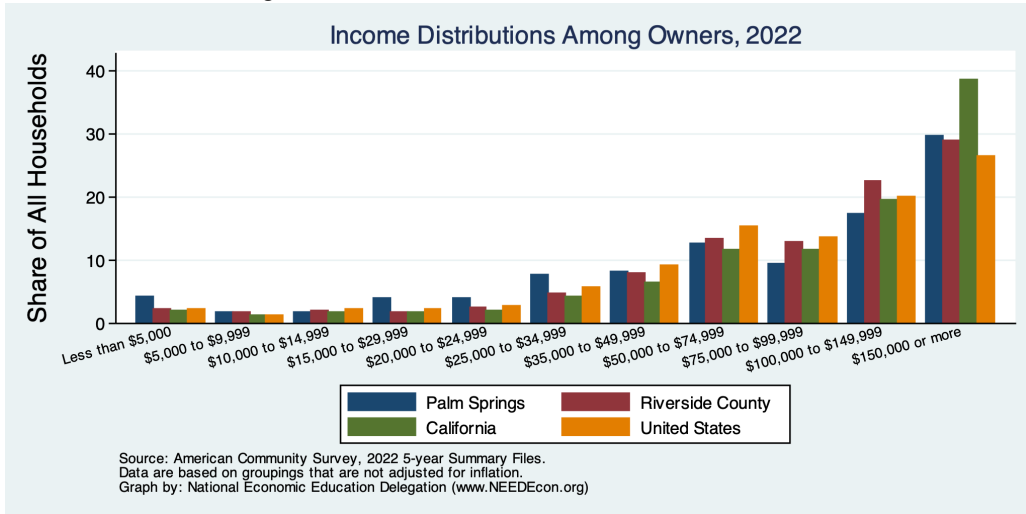
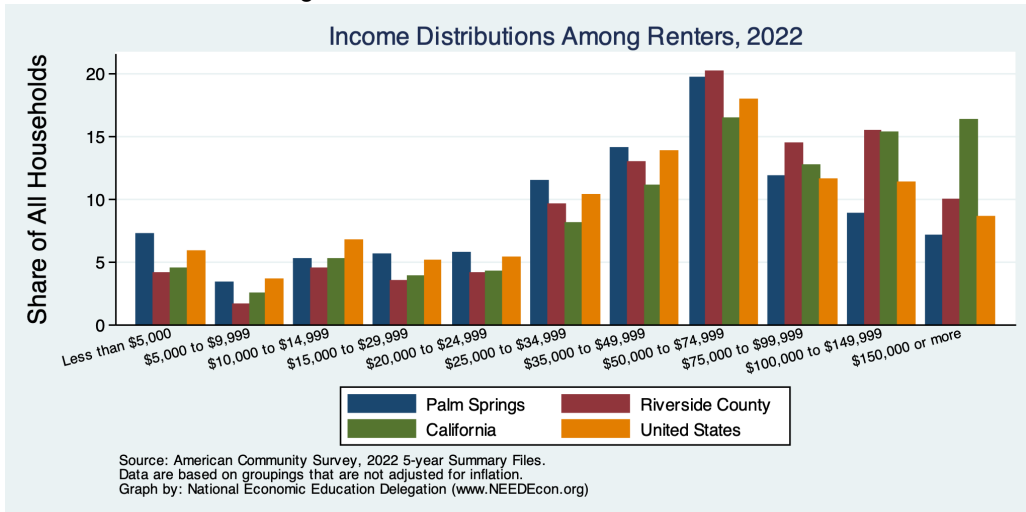


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters



Housing Burden in Palm Springs and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

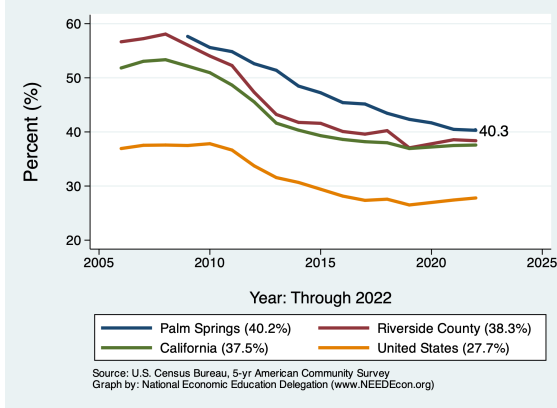


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

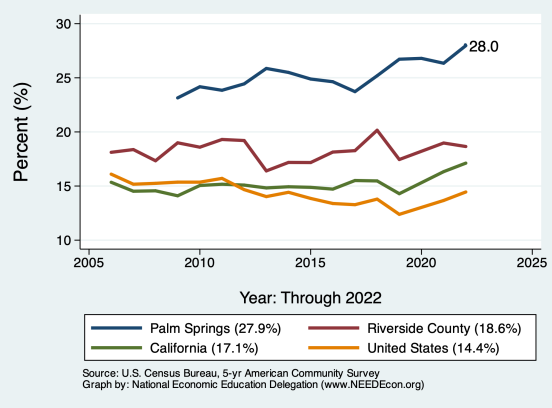


Figure 44: Renters

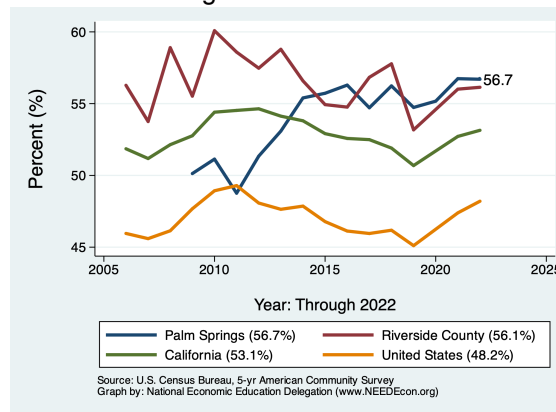
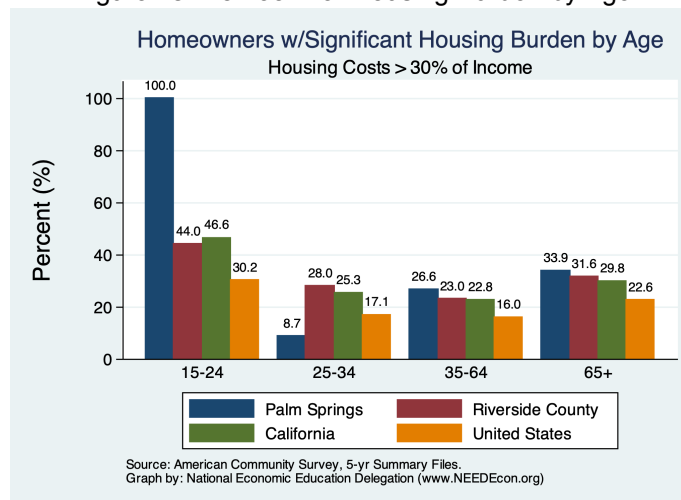


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



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	44,092.0	47,296.0	44,552.0	-6.8	-1.0
Total # of Homes	35,697.0	35,873.0	34,794.0	-0.5	2.6
# Occupied Units	24,533.0	23,428.0	22,746.0	4.7	7.9
Persons per Household	1.8	2.0	1.9	-11.1	-8.4
Vacancy Rate (%)	31.3	34.7	34.6	-9.9	-9.7

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

Figure 46: Housing Growth

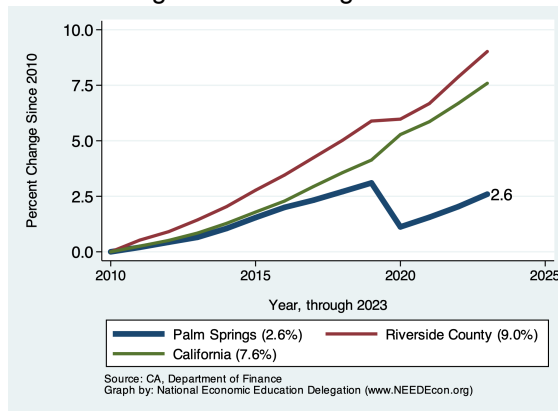


Figure 47: Persons per Household

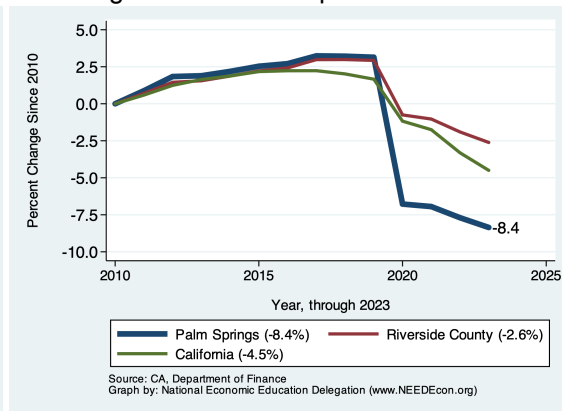


Figure 48: Vacancy Rates

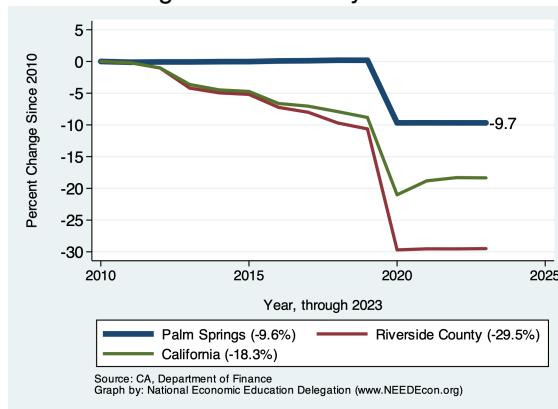
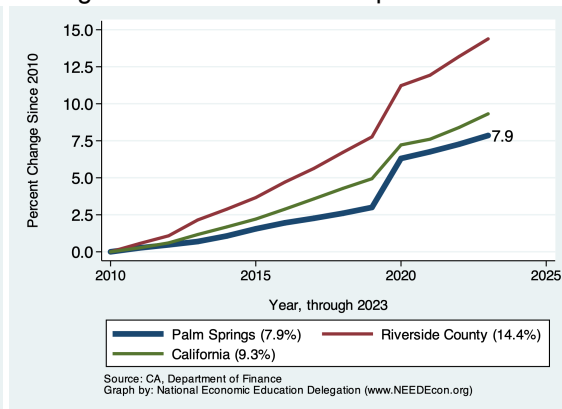


Figure 49: Number of Occupanied Units



Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

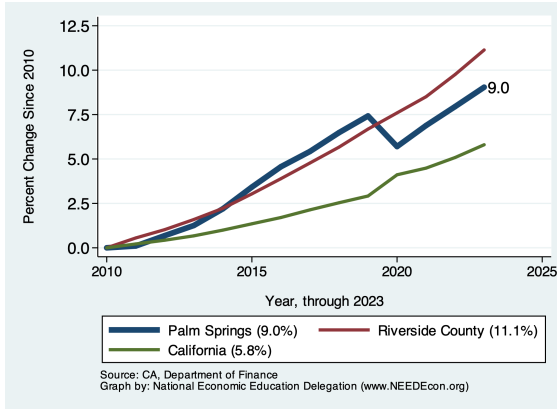


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

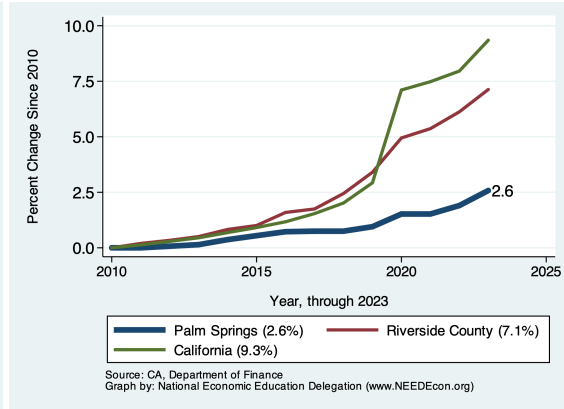


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

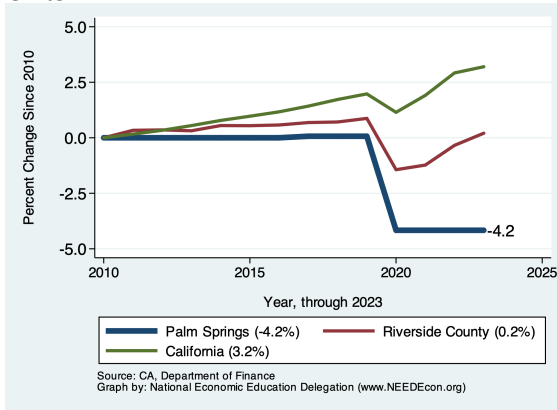
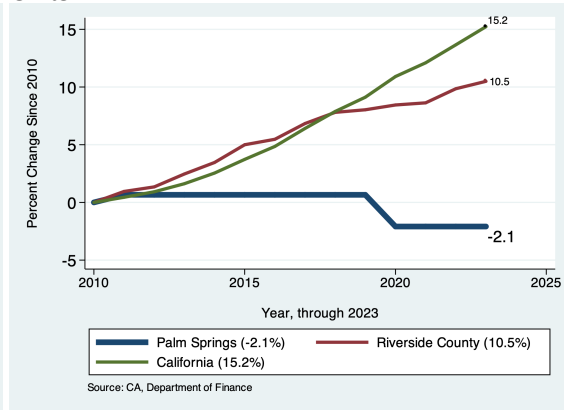


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



Vintage of Residential Housing

Why is it important?

This section provides evidence on the year in which residential housing in Palm Springs was built. We break it down into owned versus rented residences and provide a comparison across Riverside 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

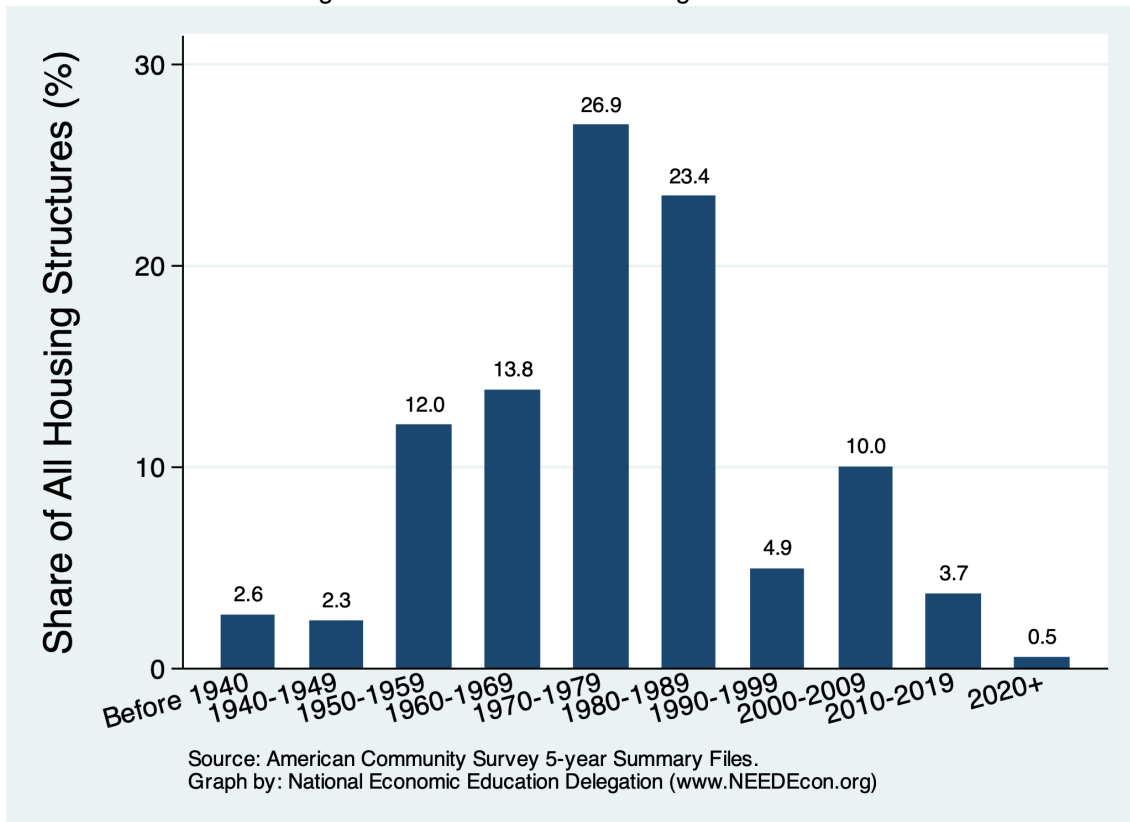


Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

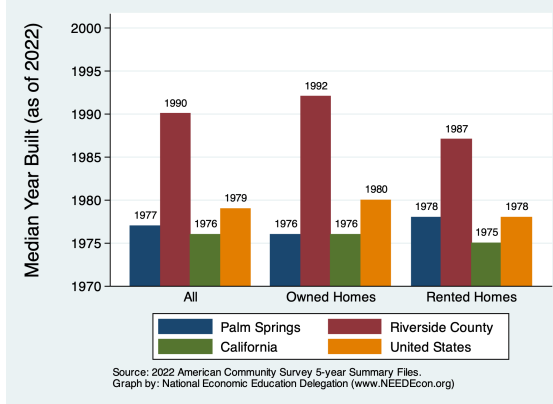


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

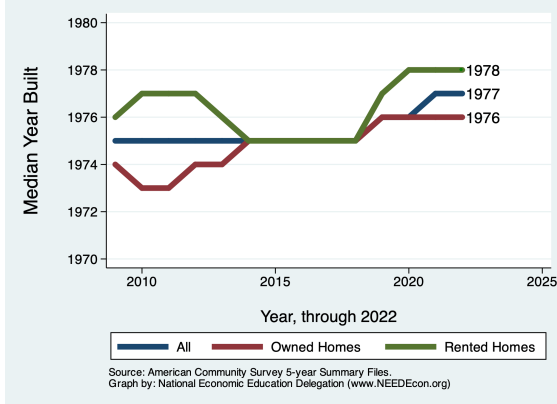


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

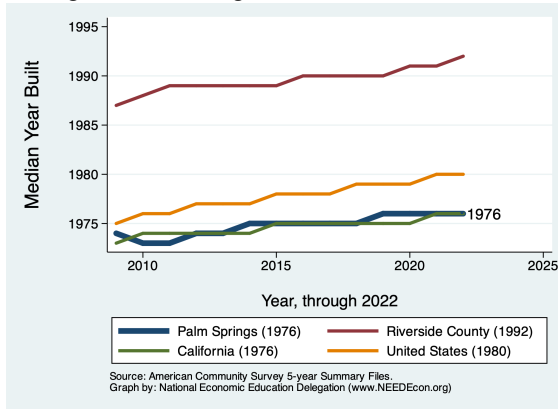


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

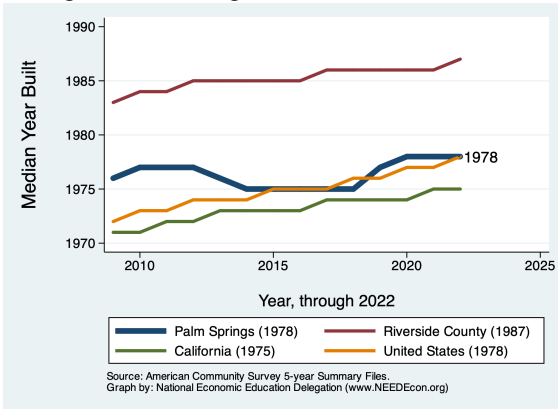
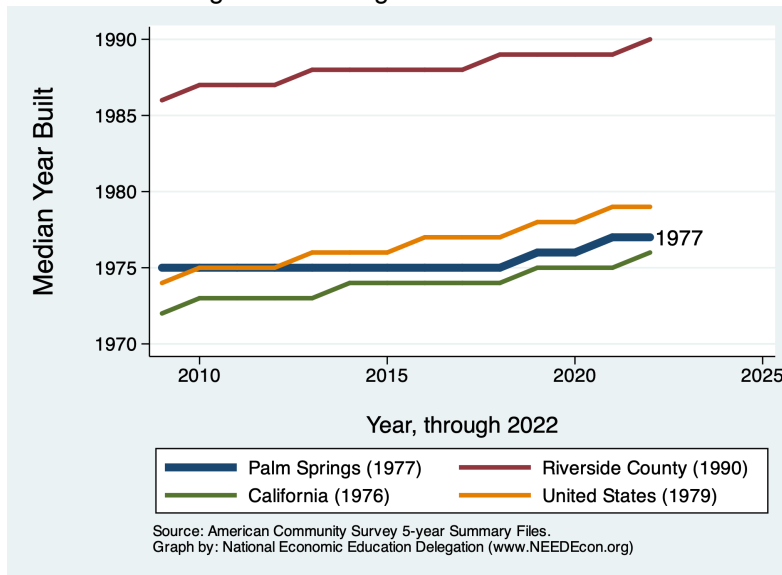


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



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

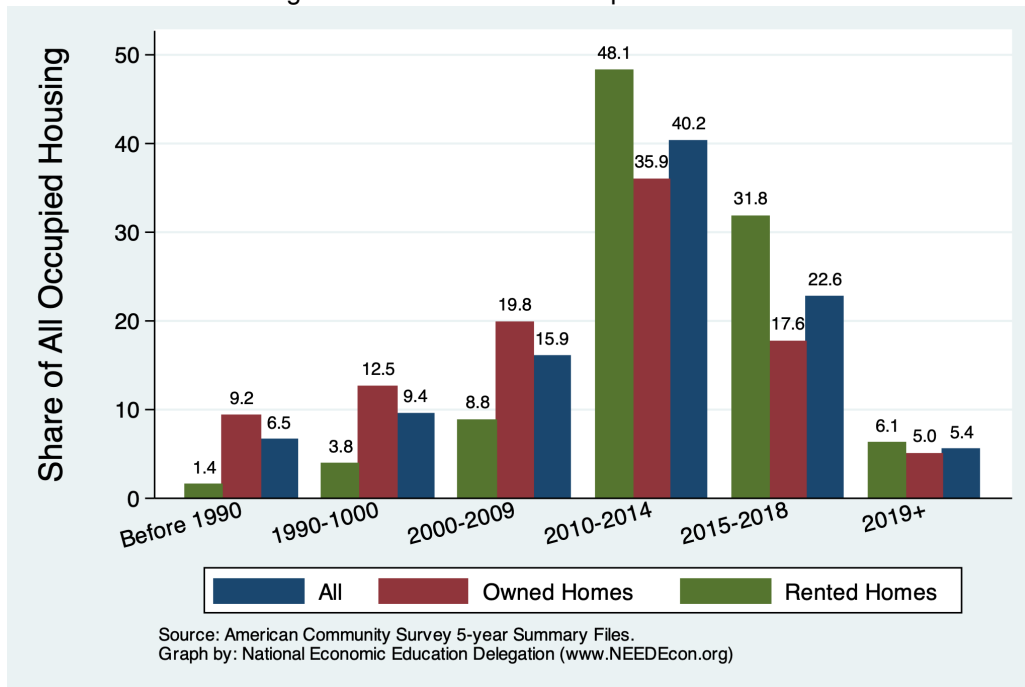


Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

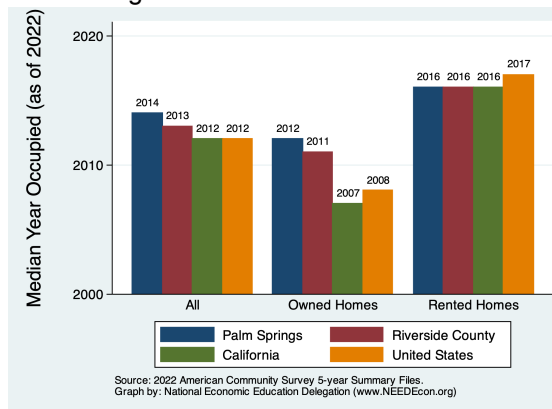


Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

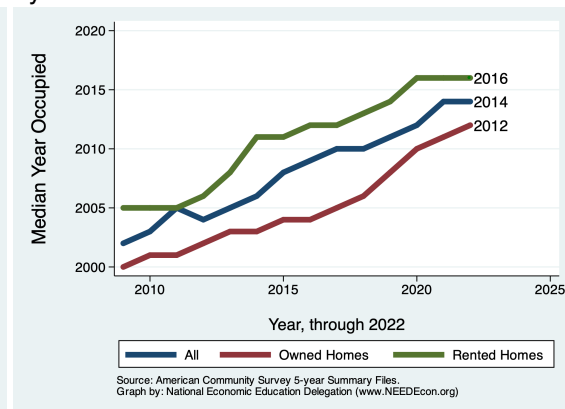


Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing

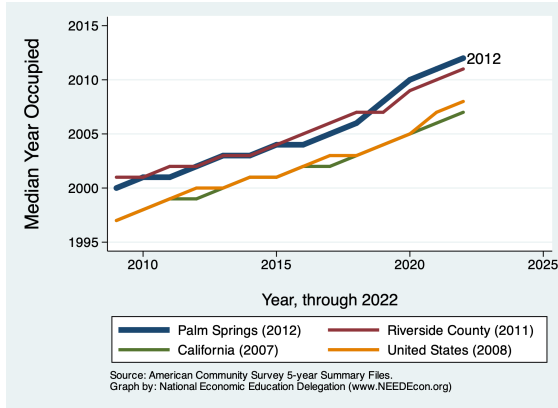


Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

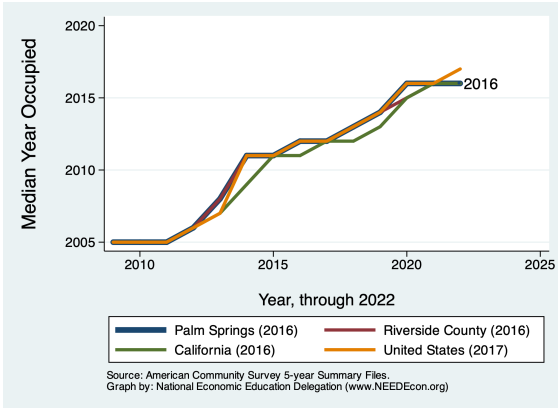
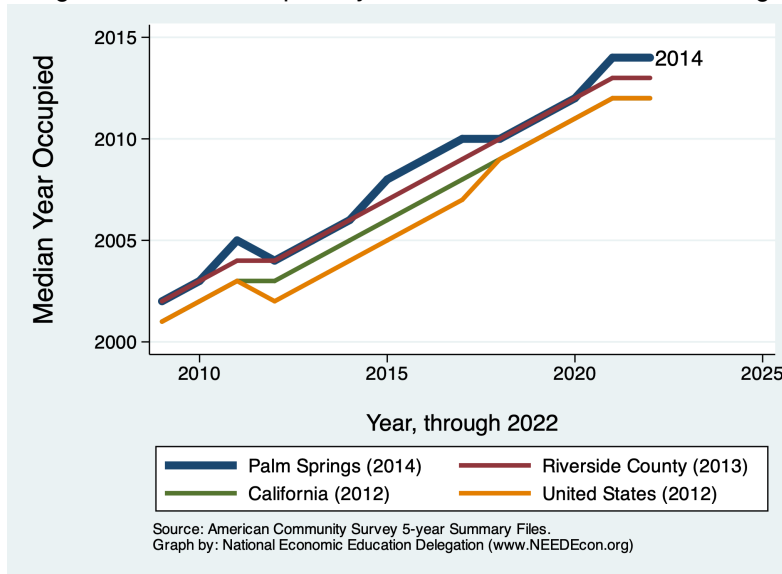


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing



Residential Permitting

Definition:

This indicator provides evidence on the number of residential buildings that are permitted for construction each year. Permit data for Palm Springs is compared with data from Riverside 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.

Palm Springs - Ranking Among Comparables

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

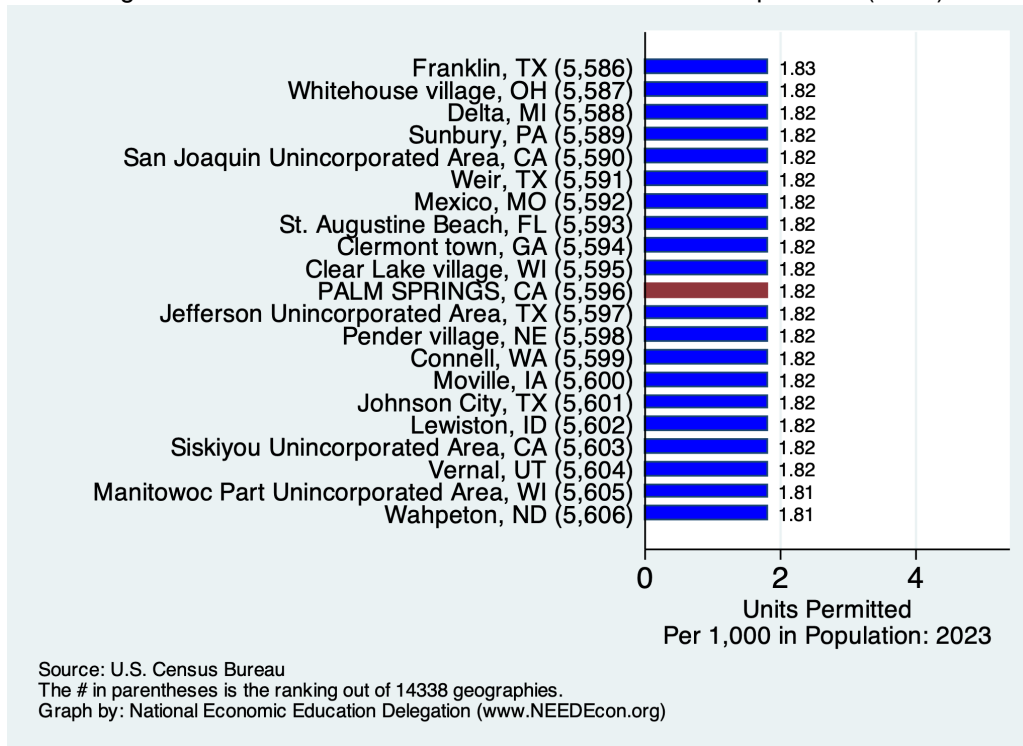
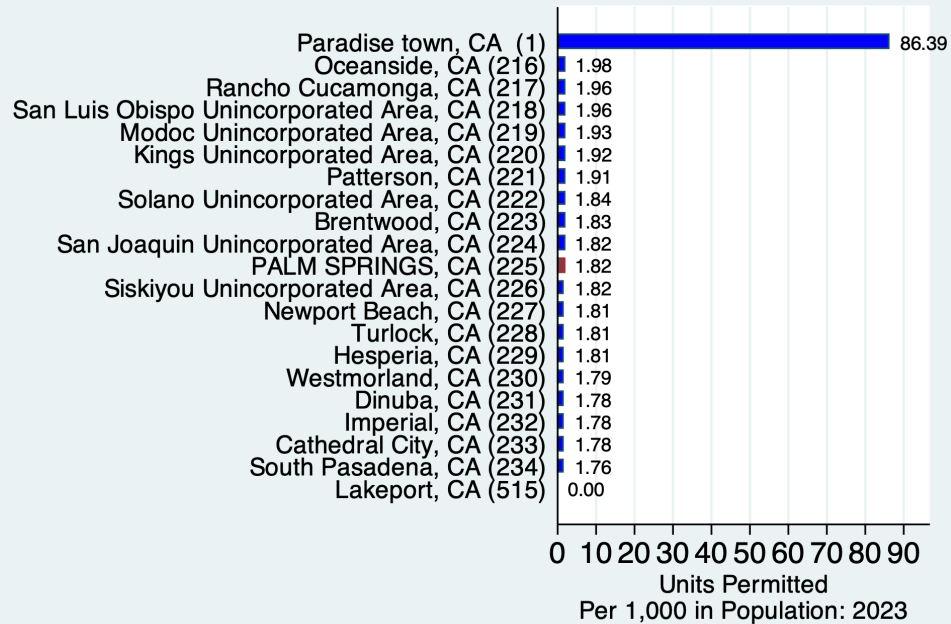
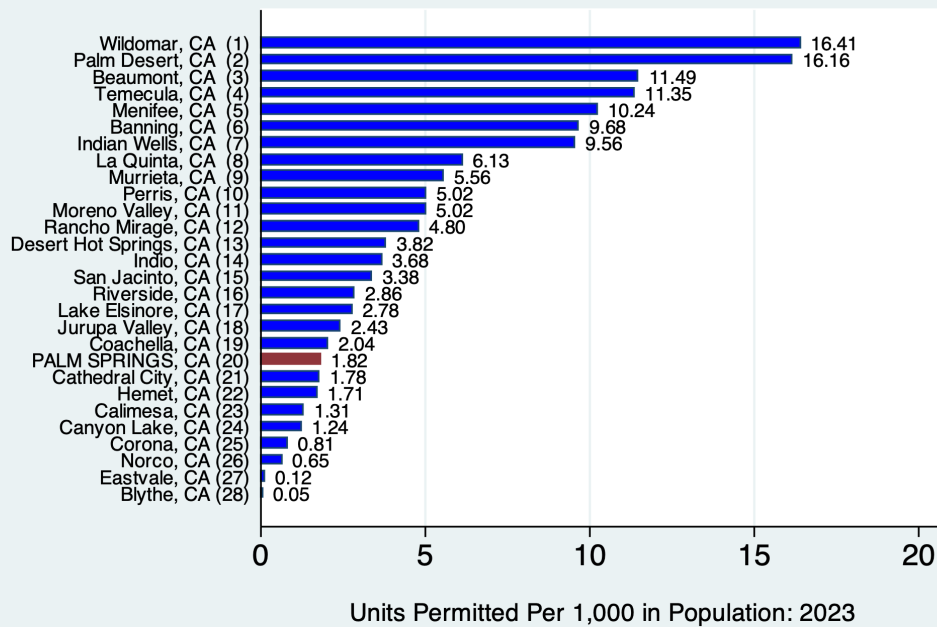


Figure 67: Number of Units Permitted - California Comparables (Rank)



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 Riverside County (Rank)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 28 geographies.
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

Palm Springs - Permitting Activity

Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in Palm Springs

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

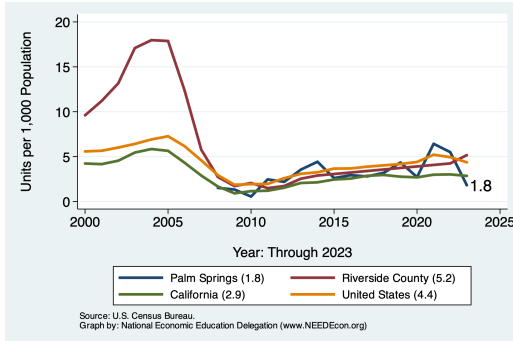
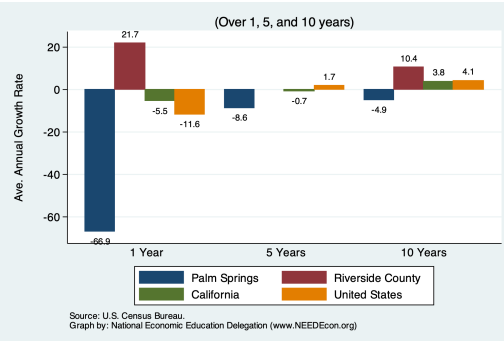


Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted



Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in Palm Springs

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

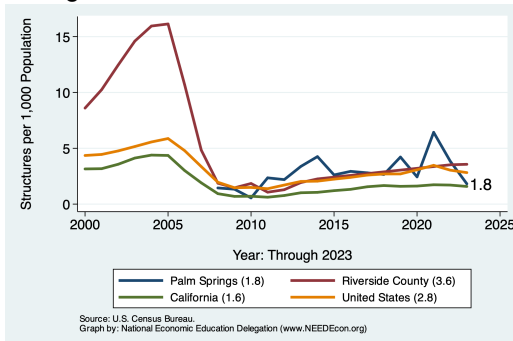
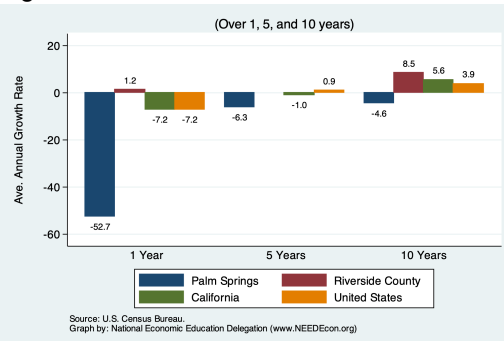


Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted



Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in Palm Springs

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

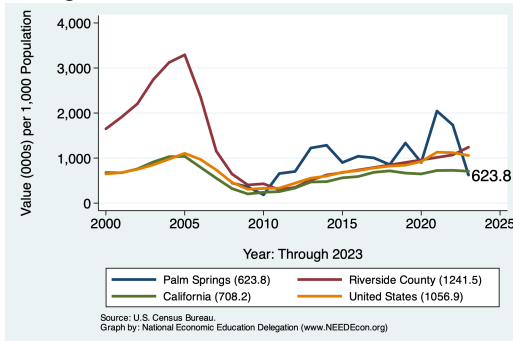
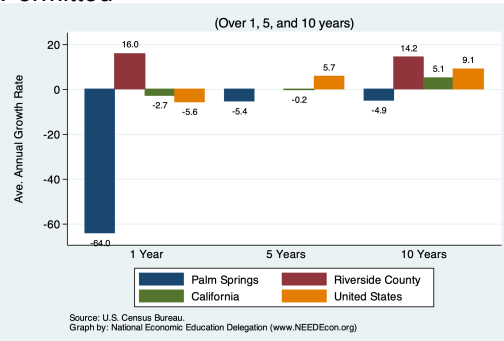


Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted



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

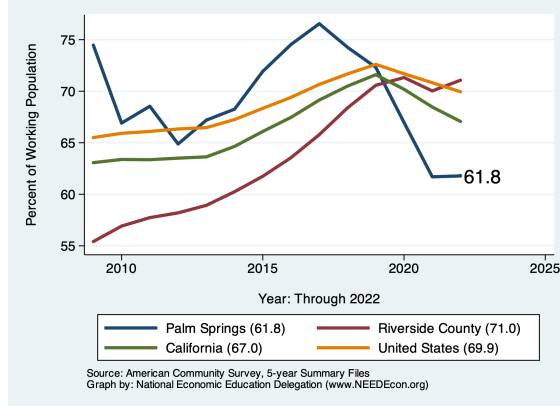


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

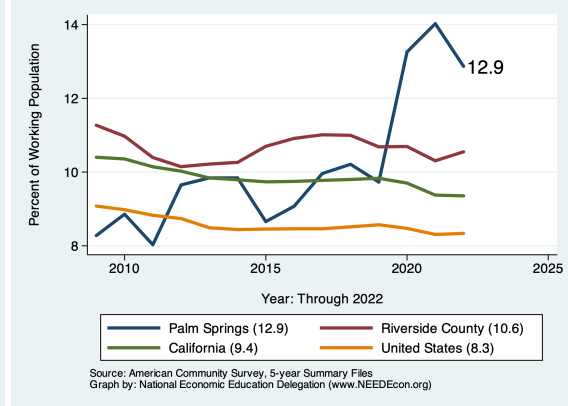


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

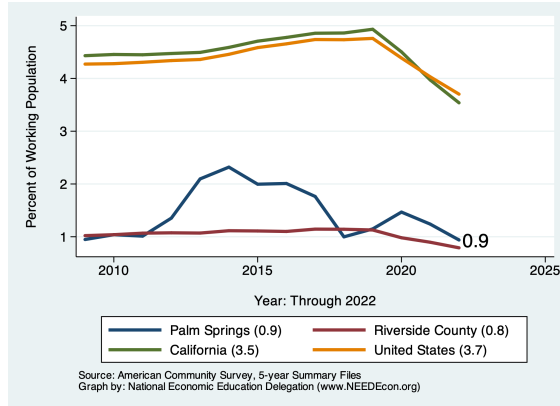
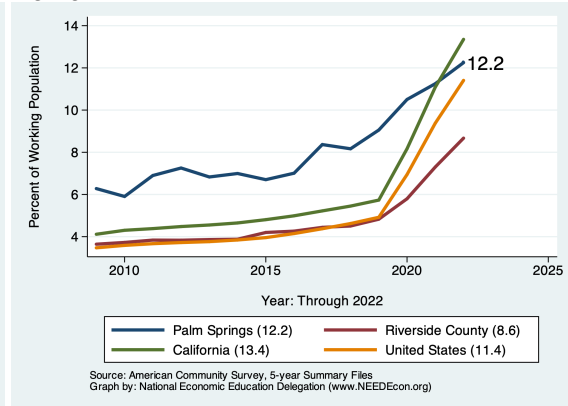


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in Palm Springs. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in Palm Springs. 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:	8,709	77.7	7,674	71.5	16,383	74.7	78.0
Drove Alone	7,401	66.0	6,158	57.4	13,559	61.8	68.4
Carpooled:	1,308	11.7	1,516	14.1	2,824	12.9	9.5
In 2-person carpool	630	5.6	987	9.2	1,617	7.4	6.9
In 3-person carpool	57	0.5	162	1.5	219	1.0	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	621	5.5	367	3.4	988	4.5	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	138	1.2	68	0.6	206	0.9	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	104	0.9	68	0.6	172	0.8	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	34	0.3	0	0.0	34	0.2	0.1
Bicycle	83	0.7	8	0.1	91	0.4	0.7
Walked	125	1.1	112	1.0	237	1.1	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	204	1.8	213	2.0	417	1.9	1.7
Worked at Home	1,413	12.6	1,275	11.9	2,688	12.2	13.6
Total:	10,672	95.2	9,350	87.1	20,022	91.2	

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:	17,471	84.7	14,796	78.1	32,267	82.2	78.0
Drove Alone	15,339	74.4	13,159	69.5	28,498	72.6	68.5
Carpooled:	2,132	10.3	1,637	8.6	3,769	9.6	9.5
In 2-person carpool	1,344	6.5	1,236	6.5	2,580	6.6	6.9
In 3-person carpool	392	1.9	316	1.7	708	1.8	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	396	1.9	85	0.4	481	1.2	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	147	0.7	235	1.2	382	1.0	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	110	0.5	173	0.9	283	0.7	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	8	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	0.8
Subway or Elevated	20	0.1	62	0.3	82	0.2	0.3
Railroad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2
Ferryboat	9	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	72	0.3	2	0.0	74	0.2	0.7
Walked	224	1.1	72	0.4	296	0.8	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	148	0.7	129	0.7	277	0.7	1.7
Worked at Home	1,413	6.9	1,275	6.7	2,688	6.8	13.6
Total:	19,475	94.5	16,509	87.2	35,984	91.6	

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	266	2.6	223	2.3	489	2.4	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	885	8.6	975	9.9	1,860	9.2	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	1,682	16.4	1,776	18.0	3,458	17.2	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	1,871	18.2	2,055	20.9	3,926	19.5	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	1,957	19.1	1,395	14.2	3,352	16.7	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	493	4.8	243	2.5	736	3.7	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	1,204	11.7	459	4.7	1,663	8.3	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	207	2.0	164	1.7	371	1.8	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	95	0.9	3	0.0	98	0.5	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	161	1.6	268	2.7	429	2.1	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	143	1.4	212	2.2	355	1.8	7.9
90 or more minutes	295	2.9	302	3.1	597	3.0	4.0
Total:	9,259	90.2	8,075	82.0	17,334	86.2	

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

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

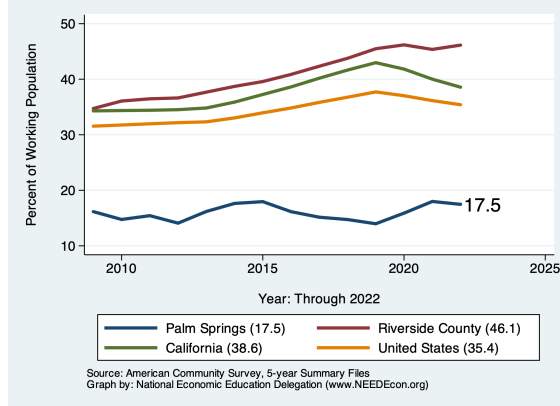


Figure 80: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

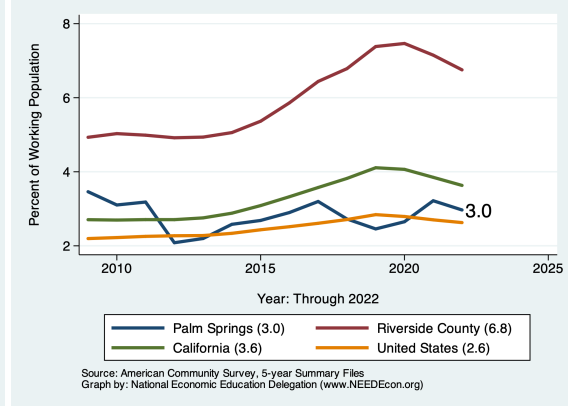
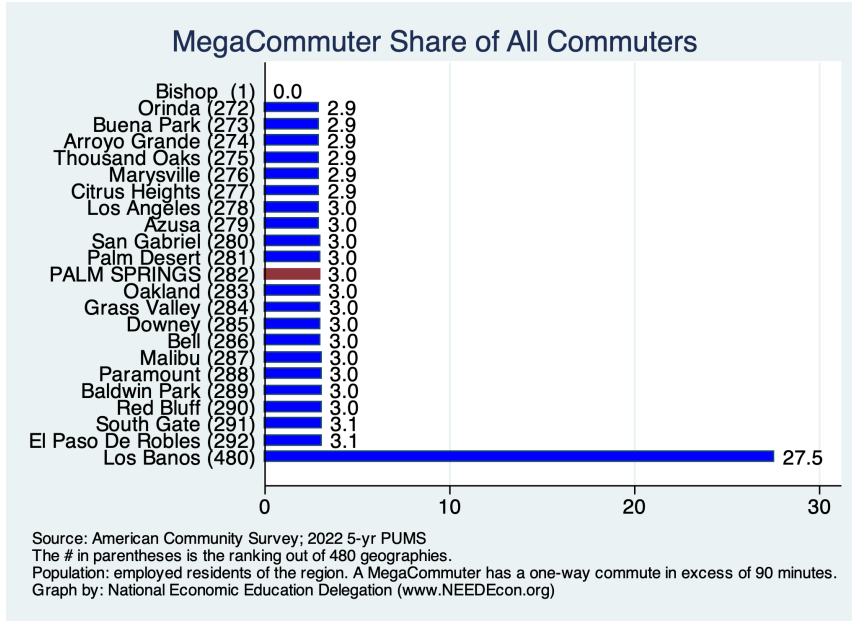


Figure 81: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



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

Commute Times for Those Employed in the City

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

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Less than 5 minutes	259	1.3	329	1.8	588	1.6	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	1,033	5.3	813	4.5	1,846	4.9	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	2,027	10.3	1,976	11.0	4,003	10.7	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	2,948	15.0	2,388	13.3	5,336	14.3	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	3,822	19.4	3,409	19.0	7,231	19.3	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	1,530	7.8	1,424	7.9	2,954	7.9	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	2,762	14.0	2,340	13.0	5,102	13.6	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	369	1.9	369	2.1	738	2.0	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	386	2.0	332	1.8	718	1.9	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	809	4.1	669	3.7	1,478	3.9	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	1,163	5.9	808	4.5	1,971	5.3	7.9
90 or more minutes	954	4.9	377	2.1	1,331	3.6	4.0
Total:	18,062	91.8	15,234	84.8	33,296	88.9	

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.

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

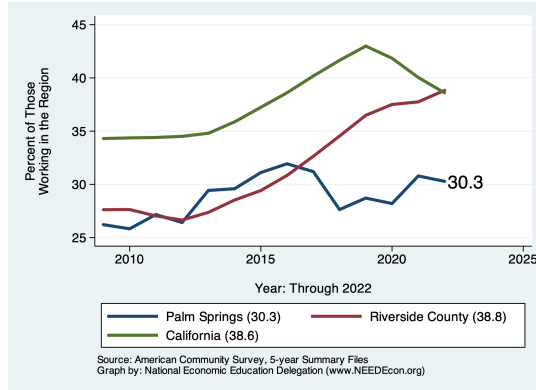


Figure 83: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

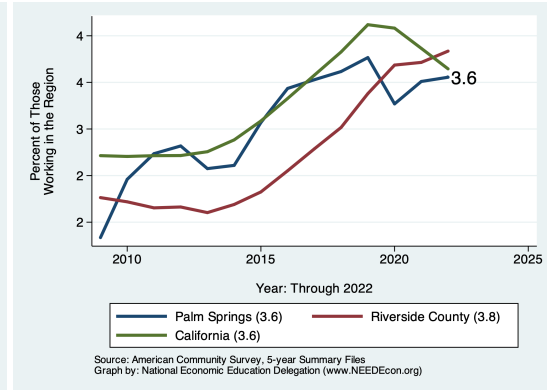
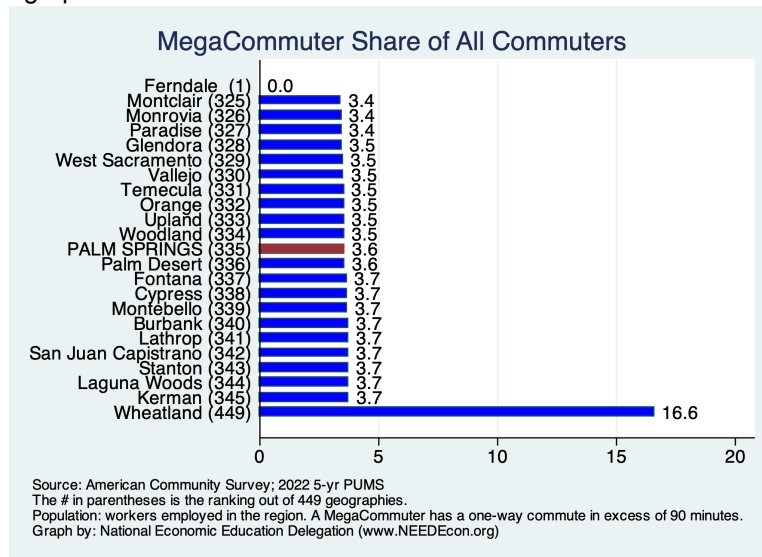


Figure 84: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



Place of Work

This section provides evidence on where workers living in Palm Springs work. As evidenced in the first table, some of Palm Springs’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 Palm Springs 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:	10,566	94.2	9,309	86.7	19,875	90.6	99.6
Worked in county of residence	9,984	89.1	8,647	80.5	18,631	84.9	84.1
worked outside of county of residence	582	5.2	662	6.2	1,244	5.7	15.4
Worked outside state of residence	106	0.9	41	0.4	147	0.7	0.4
Total:	10,672	95.2	9,350	87.1	20,022	91.2	

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

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

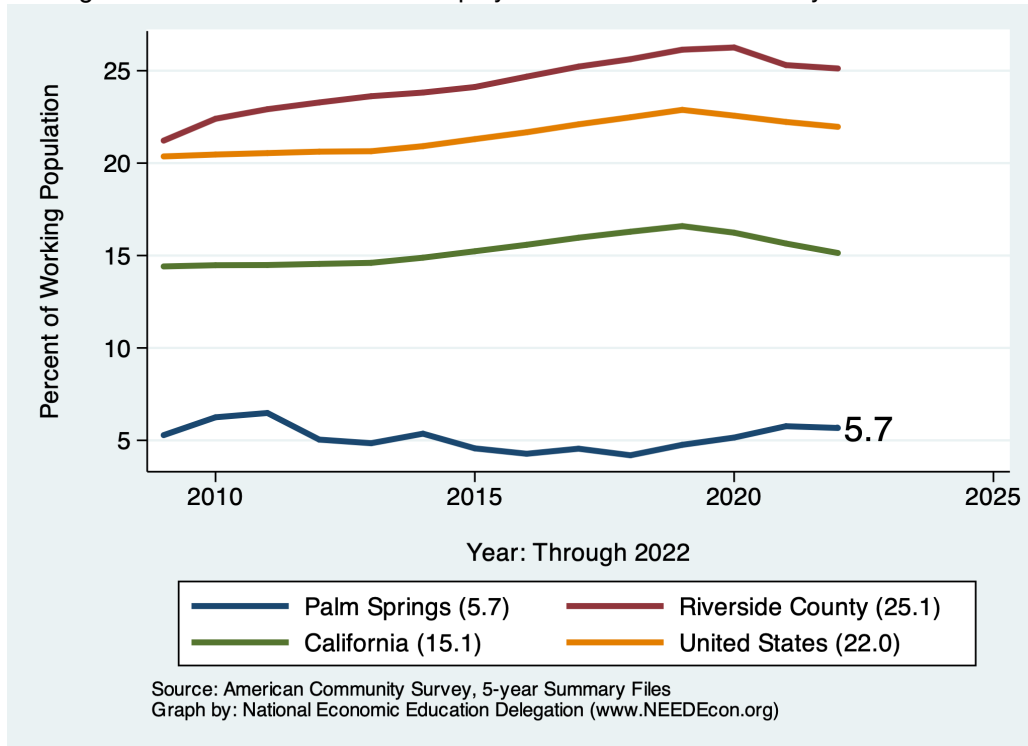
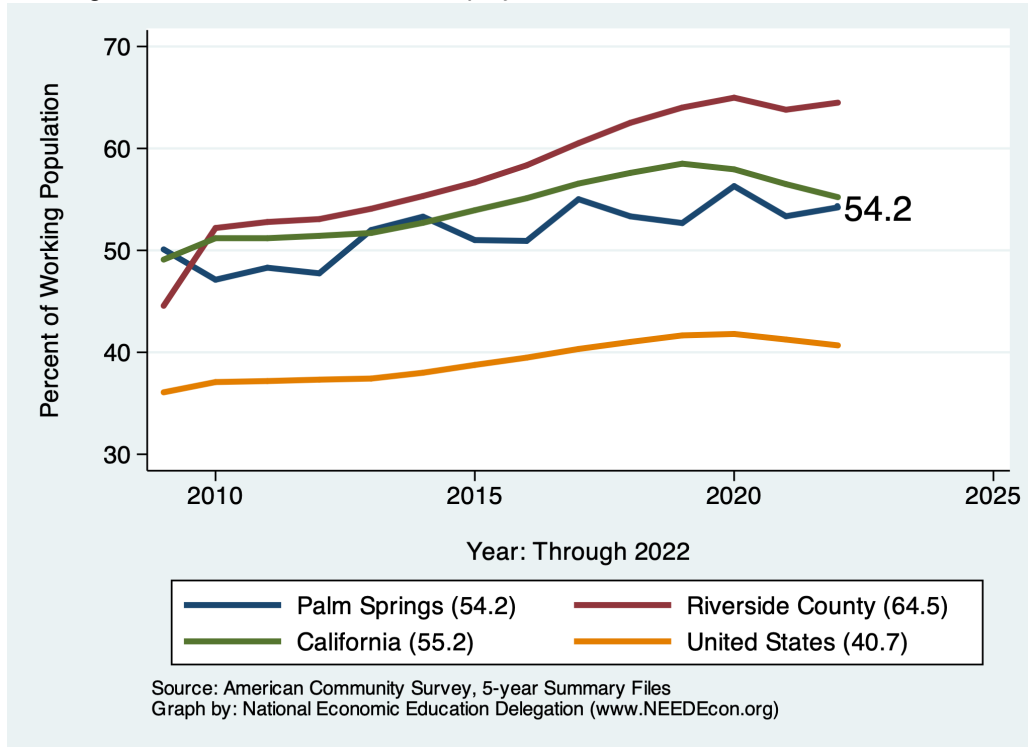


Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK-PLACE LEVEL

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Living in a place:	10,672	95.2	9,350	87.1	20,022	91.2	95.9
Worked in place of residence	4,358	38.9	3,766	35.1	8,124	37.0	39.5
Worked outside place of residence	6,314	56.3	5,584	52.0	11,898	54.2	56.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.1
Total:	10,672	95.2	9,350	87.1	20,022	91.2	

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	49,115	48,566	104.6	46,171	104.0
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	29,573	36,463	83.9	34,487	83.9
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	28,750	40,179	74.0	45,100	62.3
Walked		29,366		27,142	
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	37,167	40,433	95.1	36,140	100.6
Worked from home	70,263	75,153	96.7	67,180	102.3
Total:	47,142	48,747	96.7	46,099	102.3

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	2,787	34.0	4,646	71.2	4,358	69.4	13,559	61.8	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,294	15.8	887	13.6	455	7.2	2,824	12.9	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	60	0.7	71	1.1	0	0.0	206	0.9	3.6
Walked	114	1.4	62	0.9	48	0.8	237	1.1	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	188	2.3	191	2.9	102	1.6	508	2.3	2.4
Worked at Home	563	6.9	641	9.8	1,319	21.0	2,688	12.2	13.6
Total:	5,006	61.1	6,498	99.5	6,282		20,022	91.2	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	7,846	42.4	9,824	82.9	6,048	74.9	28,480	72.5	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,566	8.5	1,095	9.2	617	7.6	3,769	9.6	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	168	0.9	154	1.3	36	0.4	382	1.0	3.6
Walked	232	1.3	25	0.2	26	0.3	296	0.8	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	199	1.1	116	1.0	28	0.3	351	0.9	2.4
Worked at Home	563	3.0	641	5.4	1,319	16.3	2,688	6.8	13.6
Total:	10,574	57.1	11,855		8,074		35,966	91.6	

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	751	46.3	369	16.6	12,439	65.5	13,559	61.8	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	155	9.6	75	3.4	2,594	13.7	2,824	12.9	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	25	1.5	0	0.0	181	1.0	206	0.9	3.6
Walked	30	1.8	70	3.1	137	0.7	237	1.1	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	7	0.4	96	4.3	405	2.1	508	2.3	2.4
Worked at Home	44	2.7	98	4.4	2,546	13.4	2,688	12.2	13.6
Total:	1,012	62.4	708	31.8	18,302	96.4	20,022	91.2	

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

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

Mode of Transit	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	1,451	43.9	2,024	44.5	24,974	76.2	28,449	72.4	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	239	7.2	612	13.5	2,918	8.9	3,769	9.6	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	13	0.4	21	0.5	348	1.1	382	1.0	3.6
Walked	30	0.9	79	1.7	187	0.6	296	0.8	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	109	2.4	242	0.7	351	0.9	2.4
Worked at Home	44	1.3	98	2.2	2,546	7.8	2,688	6.8	13.6
Total:	1,777	53.8	2,943	64.7	31,215	95.2	35,935	91.5	

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 Palm Springs 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

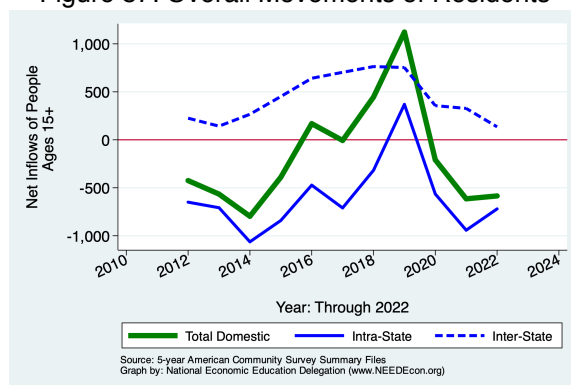


Table 17: Migration by Income

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
No income	4,395	-187	-33	-266	26	86
With income	37,544	-83	-548	127	109	229
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	3,895	-289	-133	-198	-14	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,788	-242	-66	-20	-160	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5,479	-297	-190	-159	29	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5,168	171	114	-12	29	40
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,628	-176	35	-43	-185	17
\$50,000 to \$64,999	3,288	51	-37	7	61	20
\$65,000 to \$74,999	1,545	-132	-167	-28	34	29
\$75,000 or more	10,753	831	-104	580	315	40
All:	41,939	-270	-581	-139	135	315

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

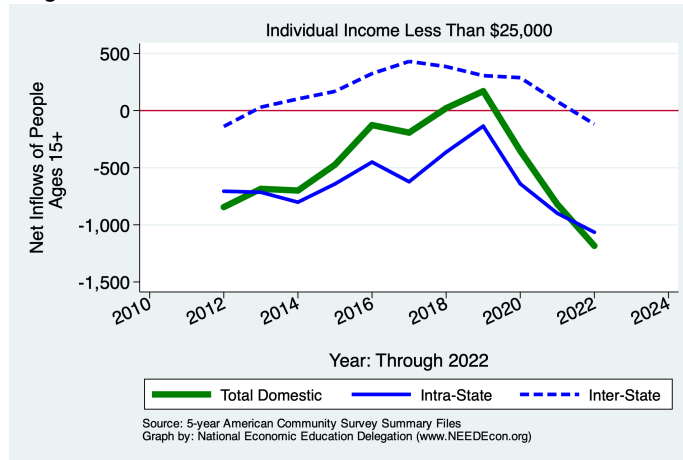


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

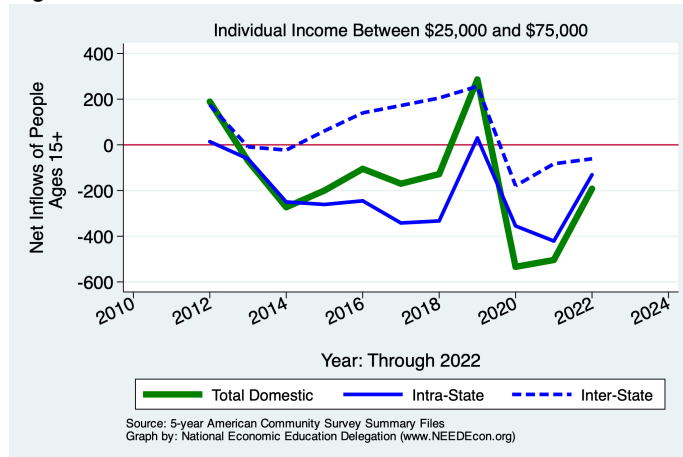
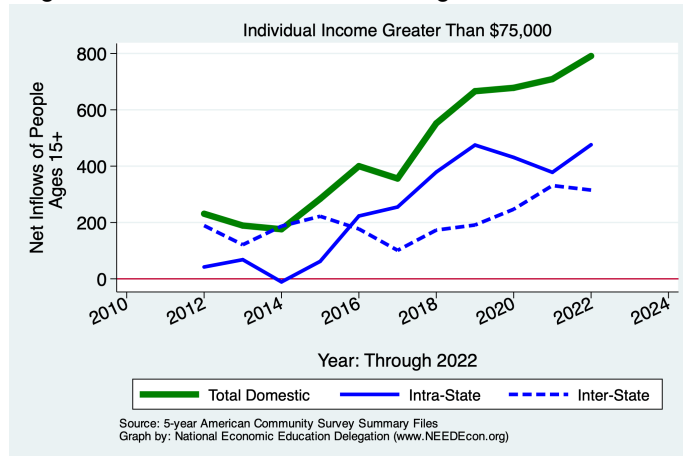


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents



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	15,704	-853	-92	-623	-225	87
Now married, except separated	17,017	784	-145	404	389	136
Divorced	5,356	-2	-200	144	-23	77
Separated	654	-104	-61	8	-55	4
Widowed	3,208	-95	-83	-72	49	11
Total:	41,939	-270	-581	-139	135	315

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	27,578	944	-451	838	311	246
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	16,504	-1,563	-86	-1,275	-254	52
Total:	44,082	-619	-537	-437	57	298

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

Figure 91: Domestic Movements of Residents by Tenure

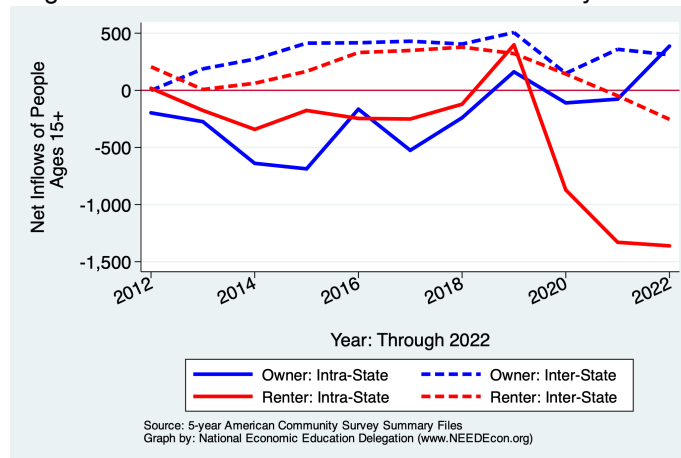


Table 20: Migration by Age

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State			From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	
1 to 4 years	715	-19	-25	28	-22	0
5 to 17 years	2,838	-722	-44	-586	-96	4
18 and 19 years	540	-41	48	-94	3	2
20 to 24 years	2,080	-312	45	-376	-20	39
25 to 29 years	2,252	-56	-77	-13	25	9
30 to 34 years	2,140	-278	-112	-133	-47	14
35 to 39 years	1,606	72	-33	88	4	13
40 to 44 years	1,864	-212	-179	37	-70	0
45 to 49 years	2,379	-89	-63	-83	55	2
50 to 54 years	3,892	333	-43	197	162	17
55 to 59 years	4,523	143	-87	98	103	29
60 to 64 years	5,041	276	30	160	27	59
65 to 69 years	4,699	26	-24	64	-52	38
70 to 74 years	3,753	82	14	50	-23	41
75 years and over	6,461	-10	-64	34	-32	52
Total Population:	44,783	-807	-614	-529	17	319

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	2,805	-203	-109	-50	-52	8
High school graduate (includes equiv)	6,568	-153	-116	14	-83	32
Some college or assoc. degree	12,243	-81	-161	205	-208	83
Bachelor's degree	9,753	347	-187	152	311	71
Graduate or professional degree	7,241	377	-65	178	184	80
Total:	38,610	287	-638	499	152	274

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

Table 22: Median Income of Migration Flows

Flow	In-Migration	Out-Migration
Same House 1 Year Ago	38,271	38,271
Moved Within Same County	31,238	30,573
Moved to Different County, Same State	89,559	33,792
Moved Between States	58,828	37,810
Moved from Abroad	27,188	
Total Population:	39,427	37,581

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	58.6	58.6
Moved Within Same County	47.0	44.9
Moved to Different County, Same State	51.3	26.6
Moved Between States	55.0	54.4
Moved from Abroad	60.8	
Total Population:	57.4	56.3

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>

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