

# **San Leandro, California**

## *Indicators Report*

by  
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

April 20, 2024

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

This report was produced by the:

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# Executive Summary

## *Assessing the City with Indicators*

### **About this Report**

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

# Contents

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

# Demographics

**Definition:**

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

**Why is it important?**

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

***A Demographic Snapshot***



Statistic	2022	2019
<b>POPULATION</b>		
Population Estimate (#, 5yr)	89,723.0	90,025.0
Veterans (#, 5yr)	2,964.0	3,466.0
Foreign born persons (% , 5yr)	37.3	36.7
Population age 25+ (#, 5yr)	66,500.0	66,082.0
<b>AGE AND SEX</b>		
Persons under 5 years (% , 5yr)	4.0	5.3
Persons under 18 years (% , 5yr)	17.1	19.0
Persons 65 years and over (% , 5yr)	17.6	15.1
Female persons (% , 5yr)	50.4	51.6
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>		
Median household income (\$ , 5yr)	97,141.0	78,003.0
Per capita income in past 12 months (\$ , 5yr)	45,010.0	36,755.0
Persons in poverty (% , 5yr)	8.4	9.6
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#, 5yr)	1,632.0	2,153.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (% , 5yr)	10.8	12.8
<b>RACE AND ETHNICITY</b>		
White alone (% , 5yr)	28.3	37.2
African American alone (% , 5yr)	10.4	10.3
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (% , 5yr)	1.2	0.7
Asian alone (% , 5yr)	34.9	34.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (% , 5yr)	1.3	1.1
Two or More Races (% , 5yr)	10.5	6.6
Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	28.3	27.1
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	20.7	23.2
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Housing units (#, 5yr)	31,910.0	32,844.0
Owner-occupied housing units (% , 5yr)	57.9	55.9
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$ , 5yr)	772,700.0	590,800.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	2,905.0	2,415.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	733.0	551.0
Median gross rent (\$ , 5yr)	1,997.0	1,652.0
<b>FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>		
Households (#, 5yr)	30,468.0	31,434.0
Persons per household (#, 5yr)	2.9	2.8
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+ (5yr)	90.9	89.7
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	84.3	83.1
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	32.9	31.7
<b>HEALTH</b>		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#, 5yr)	5,054.0	4,800.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (% , 5yr)	4.6	5.1
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	65.9	67.0
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (% , 5yr)	60.2	62.4
Employed, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	60.2	61.3
Self employed (% , 5yr)	8.7	9.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins., 5yr)	29.1	32.5
Drive alone in private vehicle (% , 5yr)	63.5	67.7
Using public transportation (% , 5yr)	16.5	20.0
Worked from home (% , 5yr)	11.2	4.1

Source: American Community Survey, Summary Files

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

## Current Population

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

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

Region	2023 Population	% Change		
		1 Year	3 Year	5 Year
<b>City</b>				
San Leandro	87,497	-0.66	-0.39	-2.29
<b>County and Broader Regions</b>				
Alameda County	1,636,194	-0.49	-1.62	-1.25
Bay Area	7,548,792	-0.45	-2.58	-2.62
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	Bay Area	California
Alameda County	1,644.2	1,636.2	-0.49	-0.45	-0.35
Oakland	421.8	419.6	-0.53		
Fremont	229.1	229.5	0.15		
Hayward	160.1	159.8	-0.18		
Berkeley	123.2	123.6	0.30		
San Leandro	88.1	87.5	-0.66		
Livermore	85.9	84.8	-1.25		
Alameda	77.4	77.3	-0.19		
Pleasanton	77.5	76.5	-1.37		
Dublin	72.4	71.8	-0.86		
Union City	67.7	66.8	-1.40		
Newark	47.1	47.5	0.66		
Albany	21.5	21.4	-0.57		
Emeryville	12.5	12.6	1.06		
Piedmont	10.9	10.8	-1.10		

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 1: Population Growth (1)

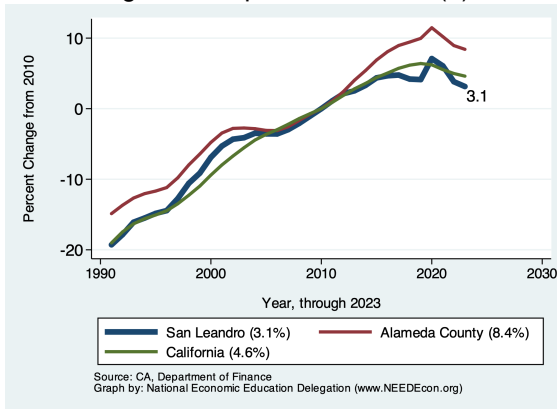


Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

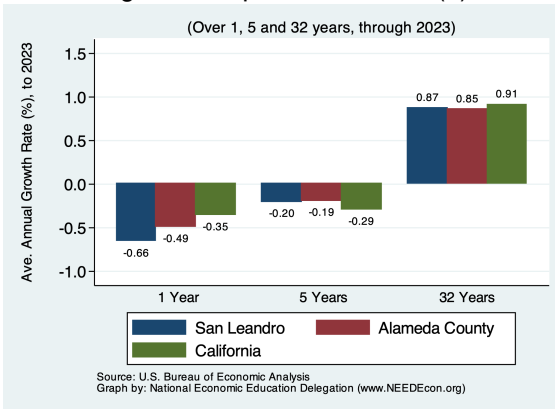


Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories

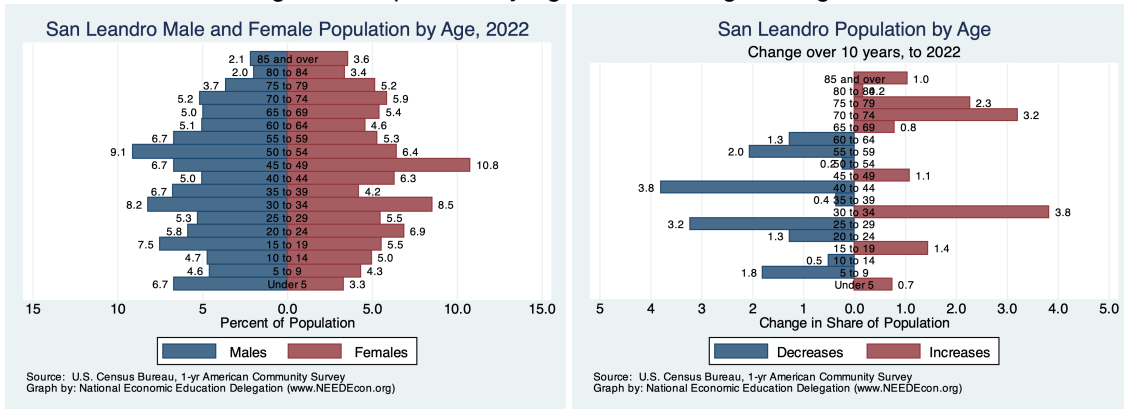


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories

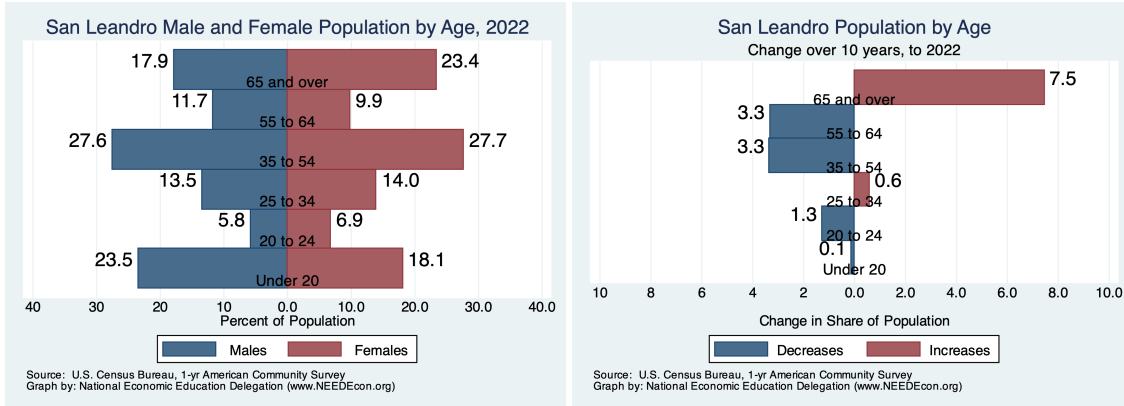


Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment

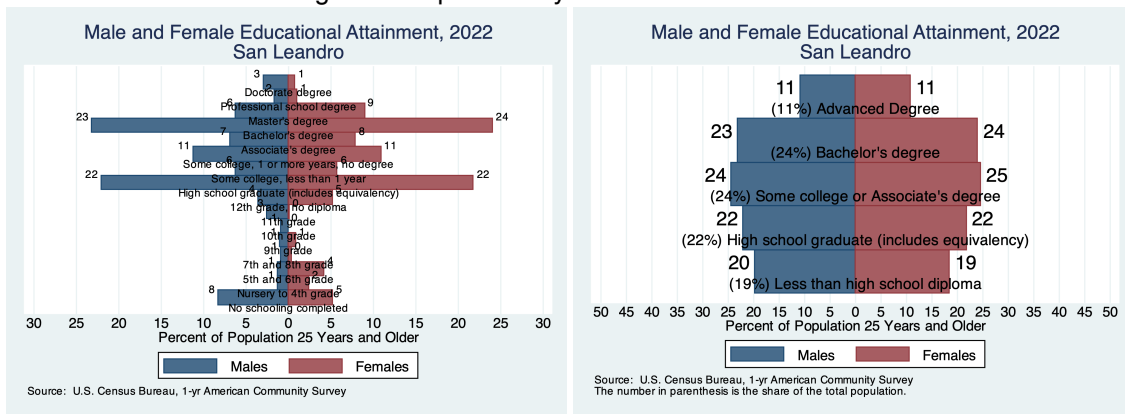


Figure 6: Population by Race/Ethnicity

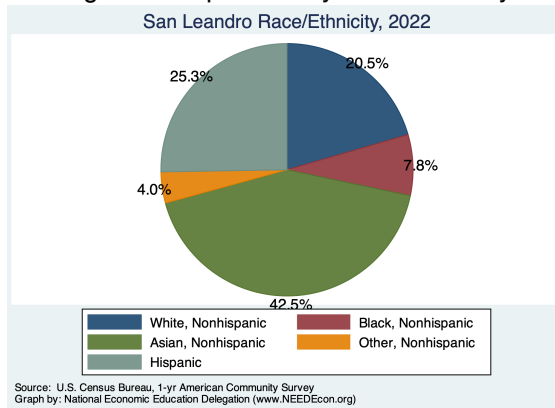
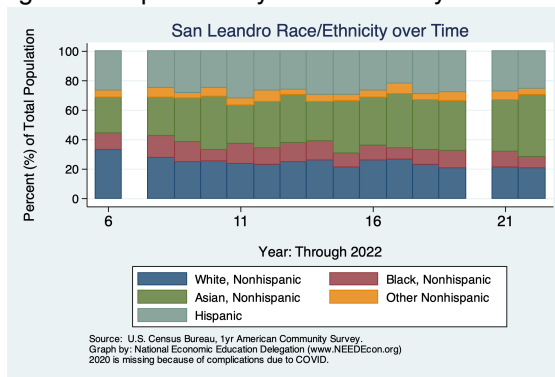


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time



# 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. San Leandro 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

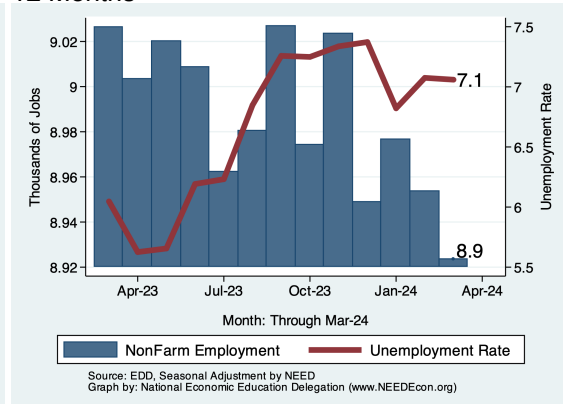
Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 8: Historical Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months



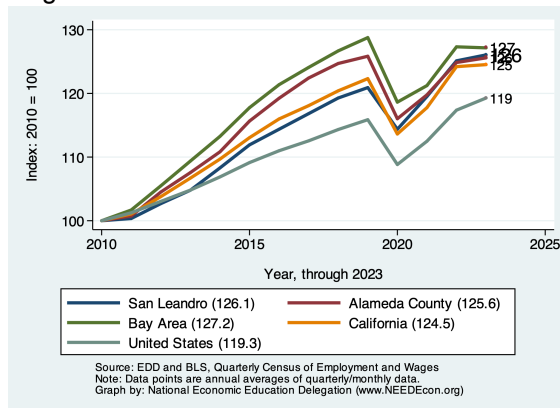
Source: EDD, Seasonal Adjustment by NEED  
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

Figure 9: Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months



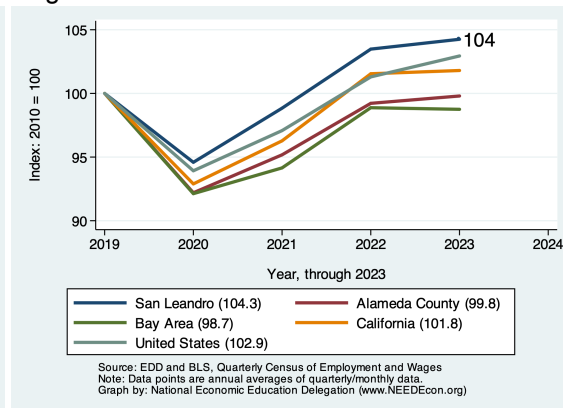
Source: EDD, Seasonal Adjustment by NEED  
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

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)

## 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 Alameda County. The following table provides the latest data for the County.

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

Industry	Employment	Share	Empl Growth	% Growth - Annualized Rate					
				Month	Qtr	6mo	1yr	3yr	5yr
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	823,371	100.0	1,966.6	2.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	2.7	0.3
<b>Goods Producing</b>	144,737	17.6	720.1	6.2	-6.0	-3.2	-1.6	1.3	1.6
Mining, Logging and Construction	48,272	5.9	799.6	22.2	-8.4	-3.0	0.4	-0.4	-0.5
Manufacturing	96,442	11.7	-26.5	-0.3	-3.8	-2.7	-3.0	2.0	2.7
Durable Goods	75,317	9.1	-21.0	-0.3	-4.6	-3.2	-3.7	2.6	4.5
Non-Durable Goods	20,938	2.5	-7.6	-0.4	-3.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.0	-2.3
<b>Service Providing</b>	677,573	82.3	1,085.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	3.0	-0.0
Trade, Trans & Utilities	137,119	16.7	-413.9	-3.6	-0.7	-1.6	-0.9	1.0	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	32,689	4.0	-243.2	-8.5	-1.0	-3.3	-3.1	-0.5	-2.1
Retail Trade	63,503	7.7	-63.7	-1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	-0.7	-2.0
Information	17,440	2.1	67.7	4.8	-4.5	-7.5	-6.9	-2.0	-2.8
Financial Activities	26,656	3.2	28.9	1.3	-4.7	-4.2	-2.5	-0.1	-1.2
Finance & Insurance	15,416	1.9	145.0	12.0	1.3	-1.2	-2.4	-3.1	-2.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	11,378	1.4	-105.1	-10.5	-12.3	-6.0	-2.8	5.6	0.7
Professional & Business Svcs	137,542	16.7	169.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.3
Prof, Sci, & Tech	82,593	10.0	222.4	3.3	2.9	3.3	1.8	3.1	1.8
Educational & Health Svcs	143,220	17.4	769.5	6.7	4.7	5.8	6.1	5.4	2.8
Education Svcs	16,300	2.0	132.5	10.3	-4.3	2.8	1.9	6.7	-0.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	126,957	15.4	626.8	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.6	5.3	3.3
Leisure & Hospitality	70,978	8.6	-133.1	-2.2	1.5	2.8	1.9	13.4	-1.7
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,293	1.5	194.9	21.1	13.1	12.9	7.0	32.6	-0.3
Accommodation & Food Svcs	59,226	7.2	-191.8	-3.8	1.8	2.0	0.8	11.3	-1.8
Other Svcs	28,484	3.5	402.7	18.6	-5.0	1.1	4.0	8.9	0.7
<b>Government</b>	115,339	14.0	242.6	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.1	-1.4
Federal	8,514	1.0	0.0	0.0	-3.0	0.0	0.8	-0.5	-0.5
State	27,661	3.4	-35.9	-1.5	-1.4	2.3	1.0	-7.4	-5.4
Local	77,889	9.5	257.5	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.5	0.2

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

## Some Employee Detail

### Employed in San Leandro

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation

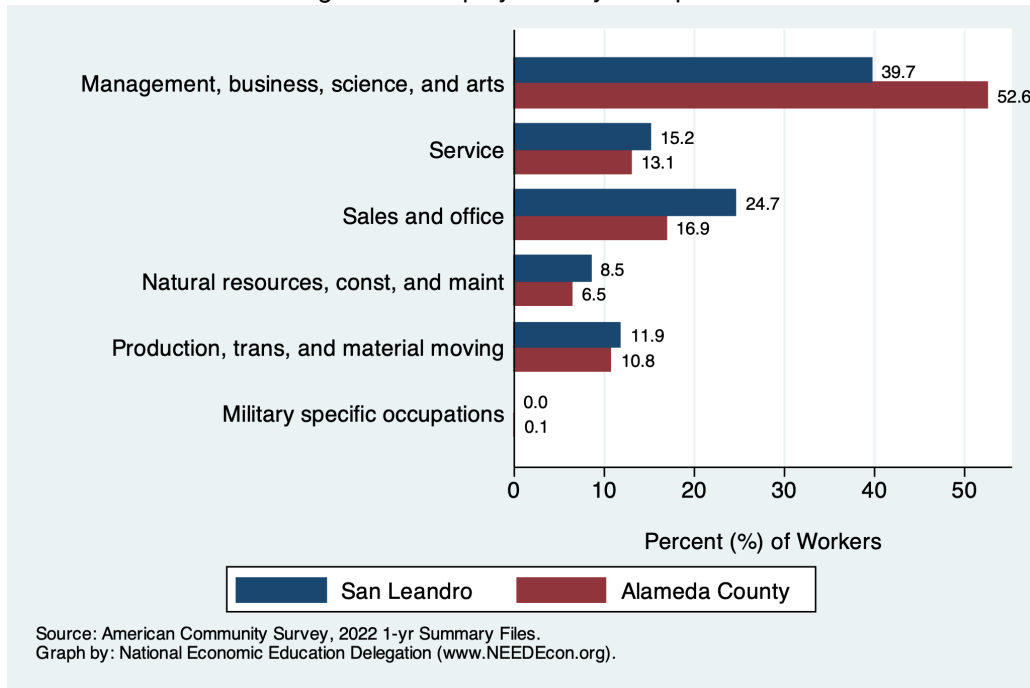


Figure 13: Employment by Industry

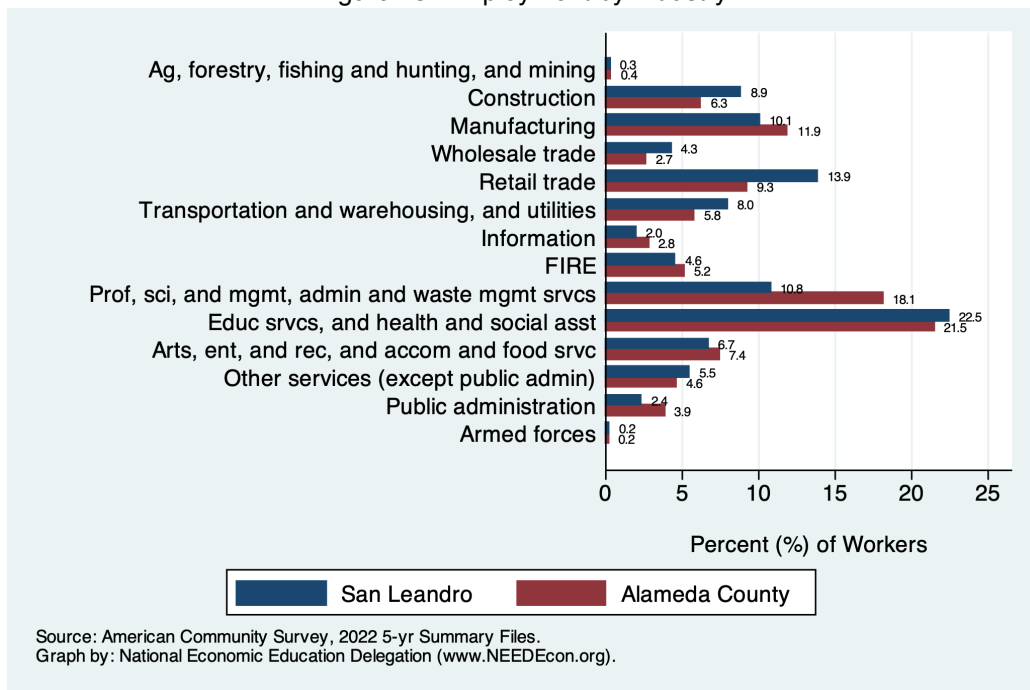
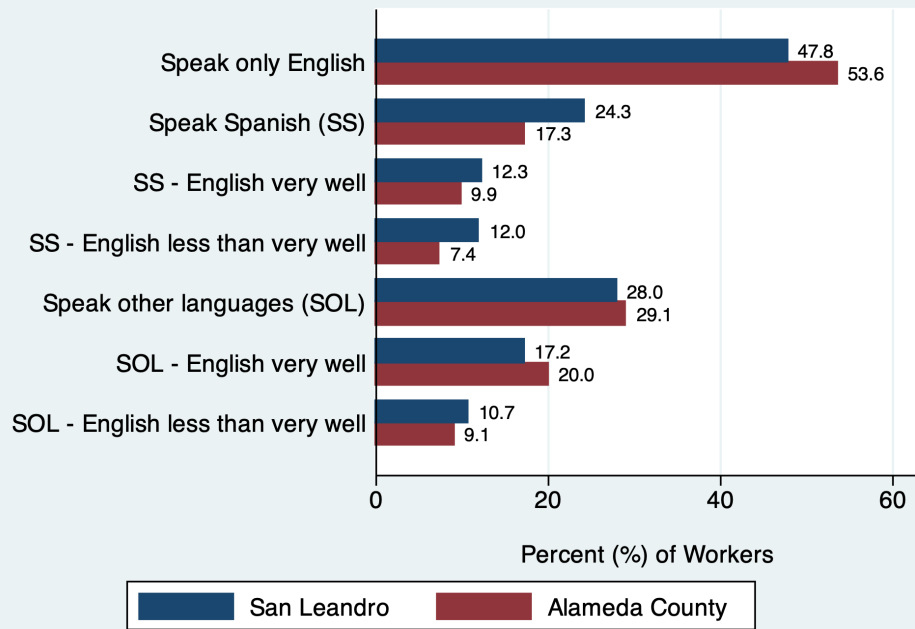
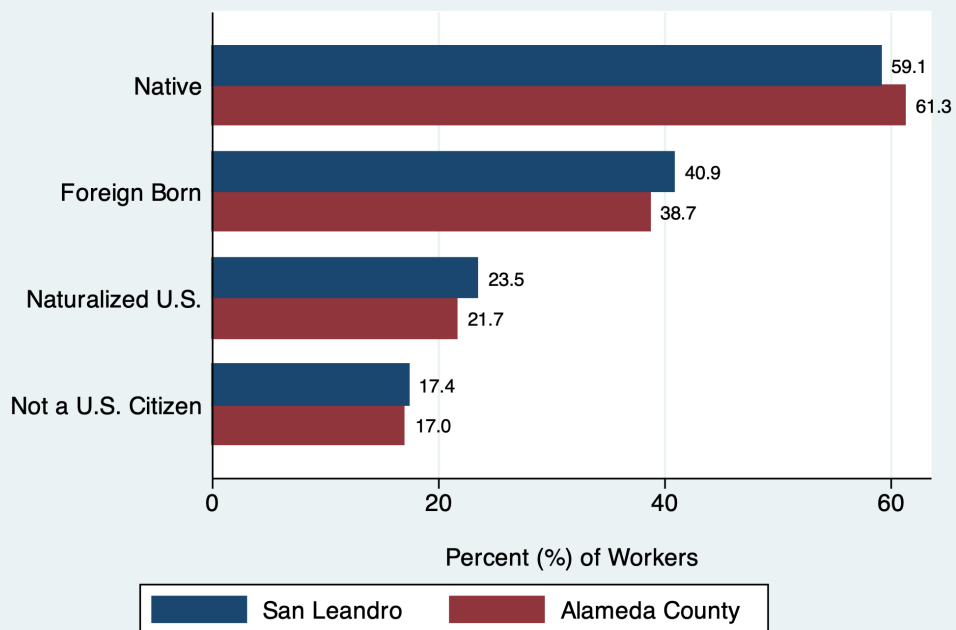


Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home



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

Figure 15: Citizenship



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



## Employed Residents of San Leandro

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation

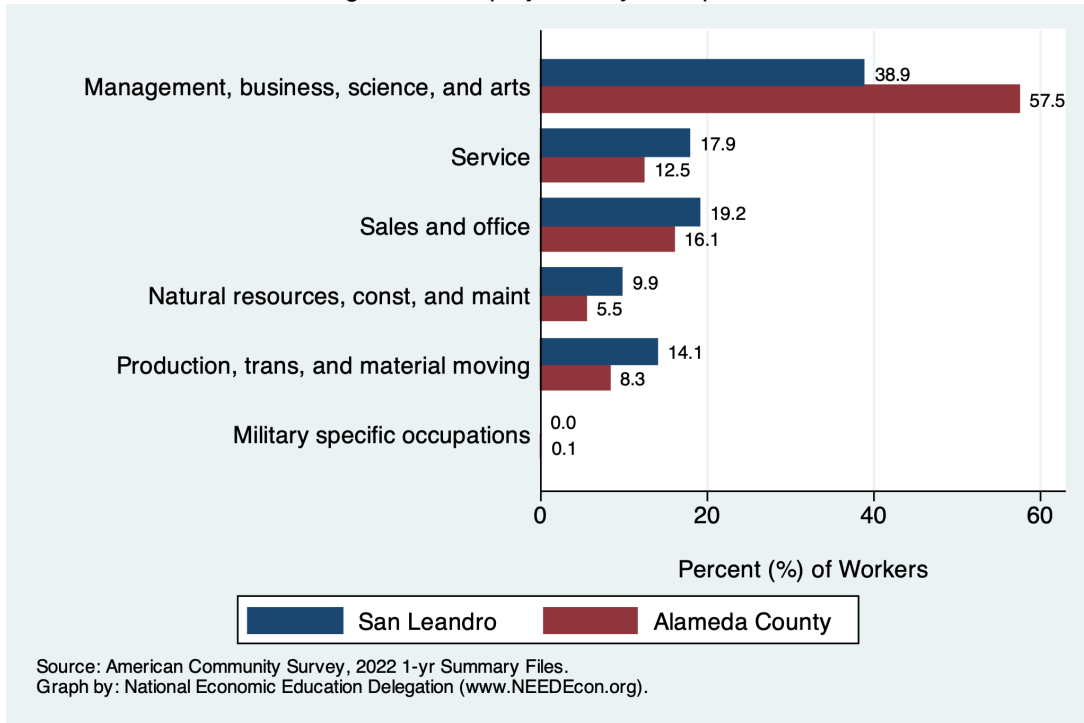


Figure 17: Employment by Industry

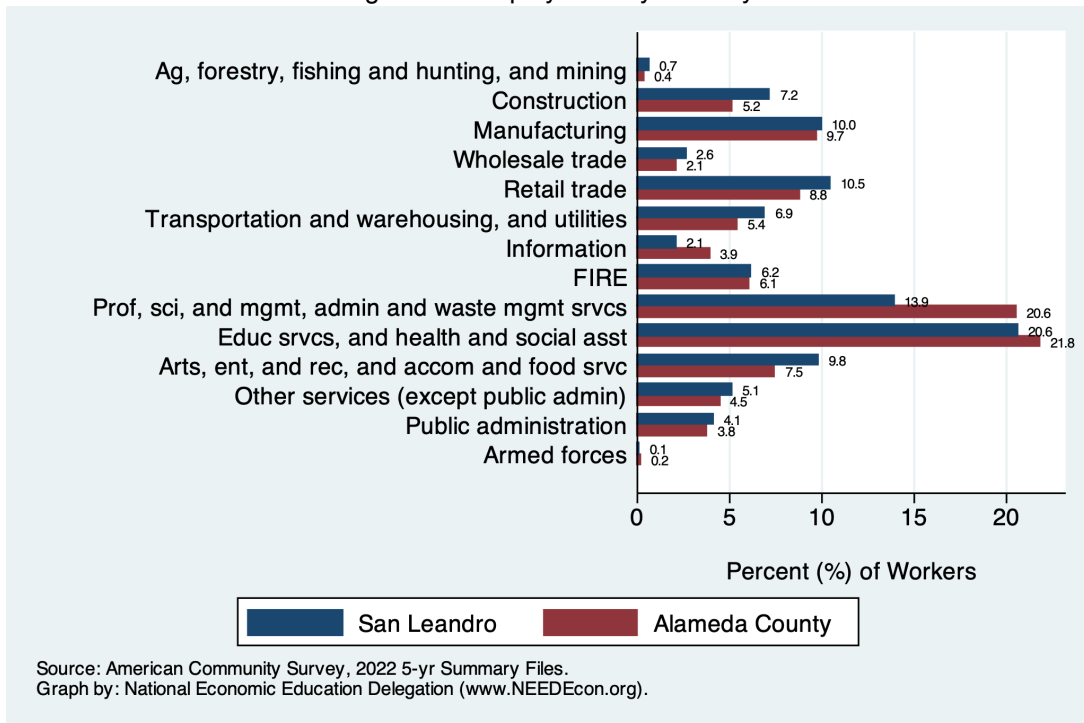


Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home

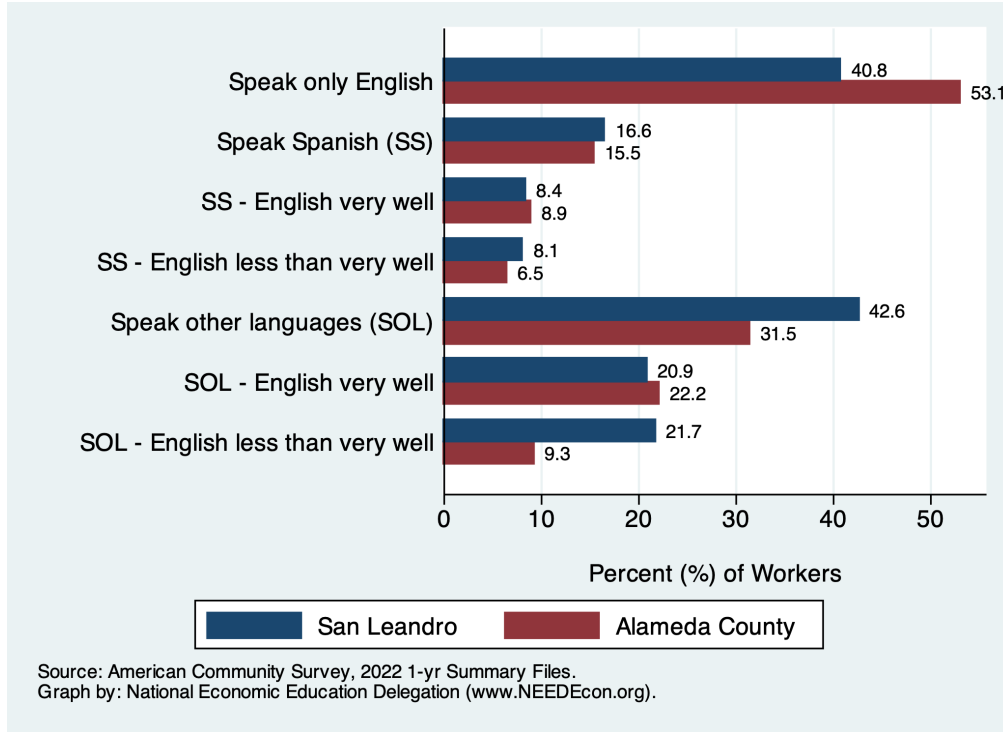
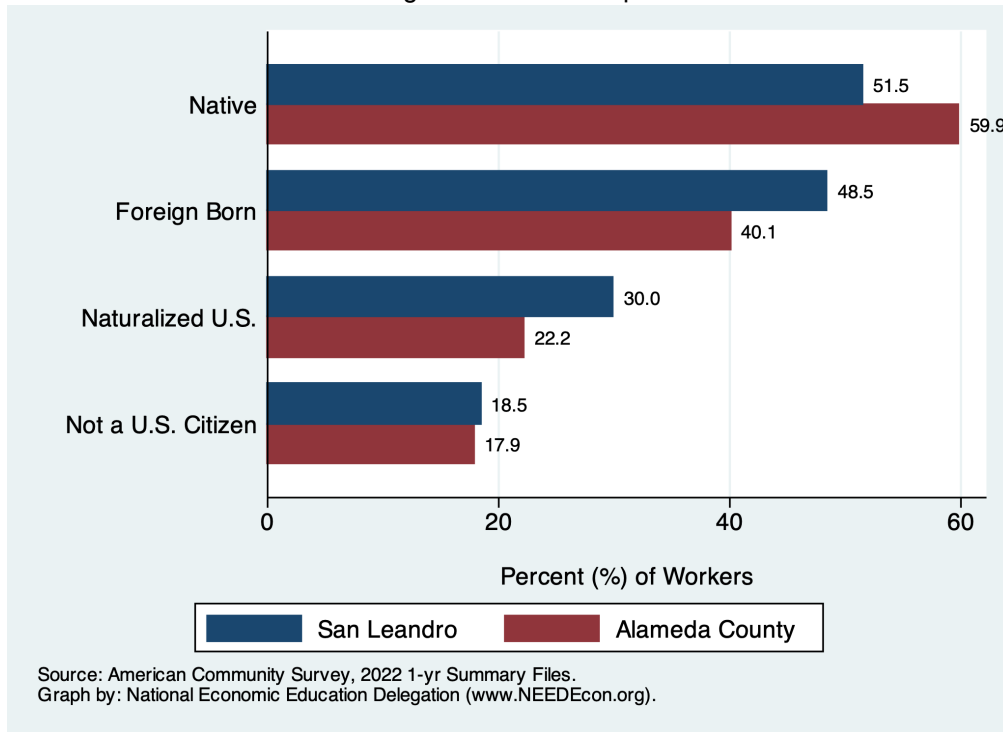


Figure 19: Citizenship



## Employed Residents vs Workers in San Leandro

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation

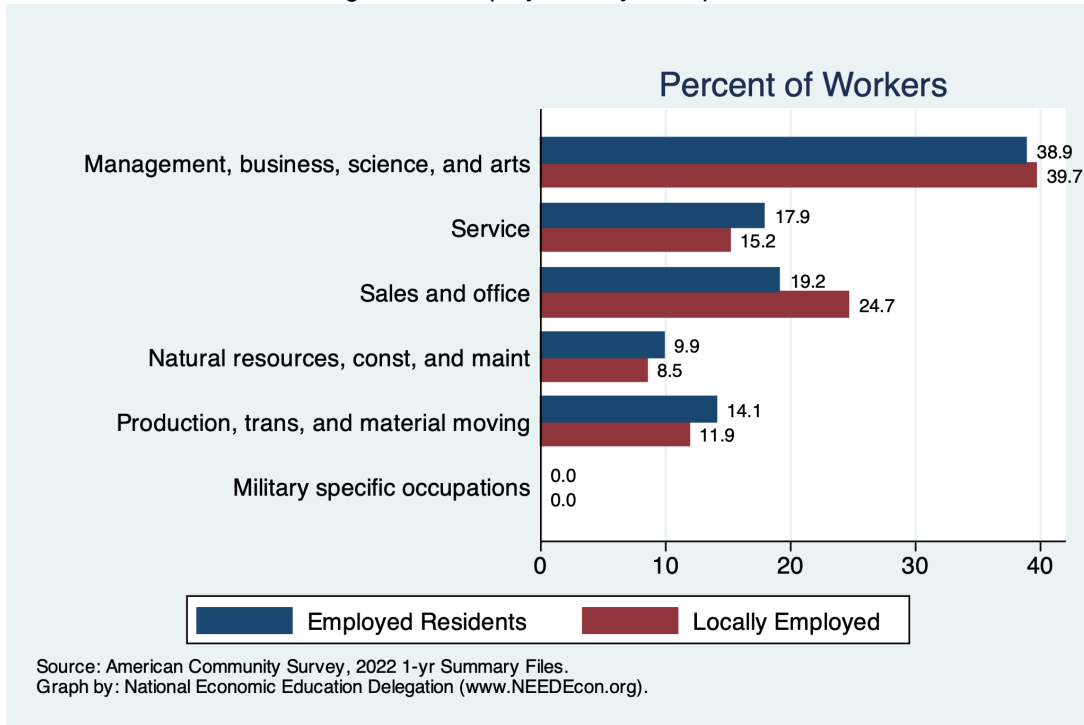


Figure 21: Employment by Industry

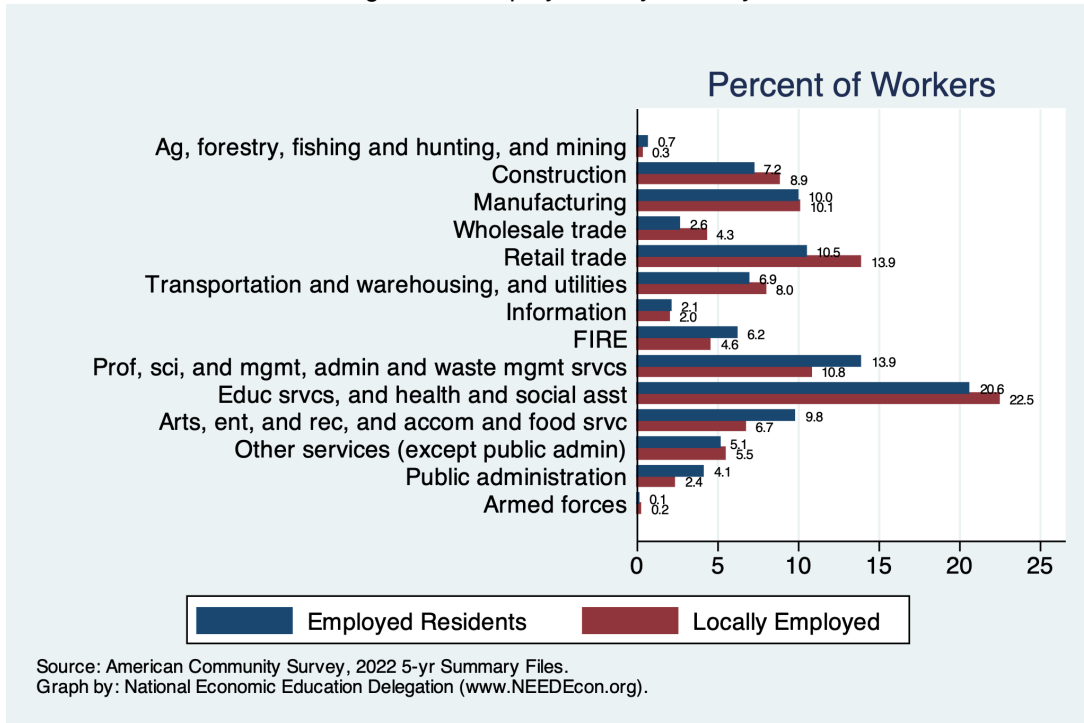


Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home

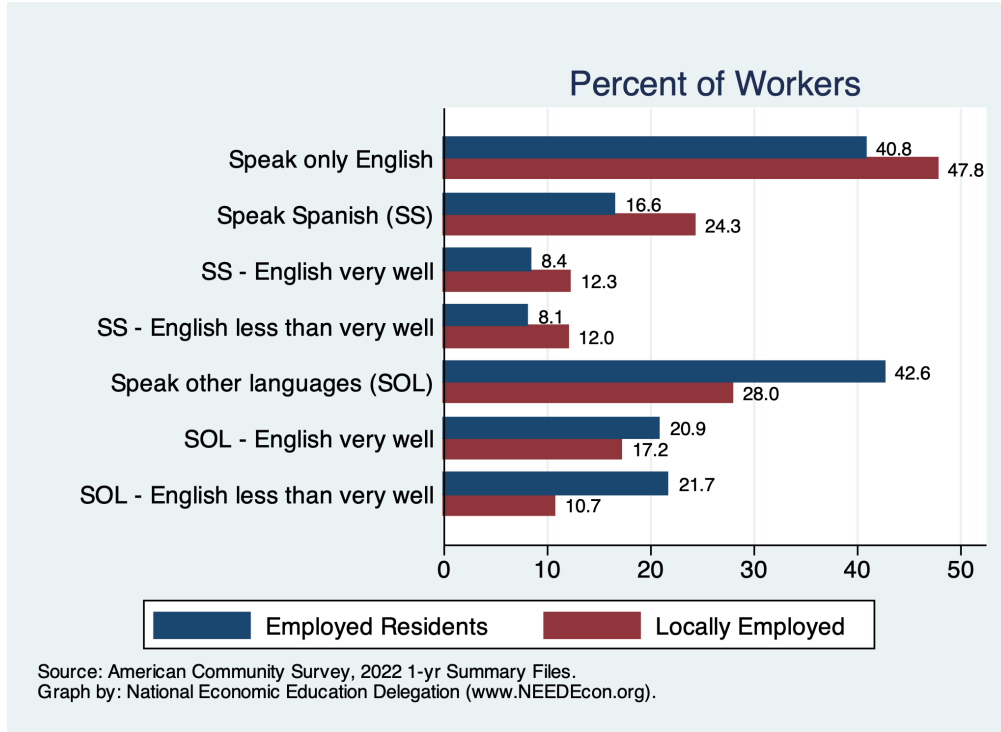
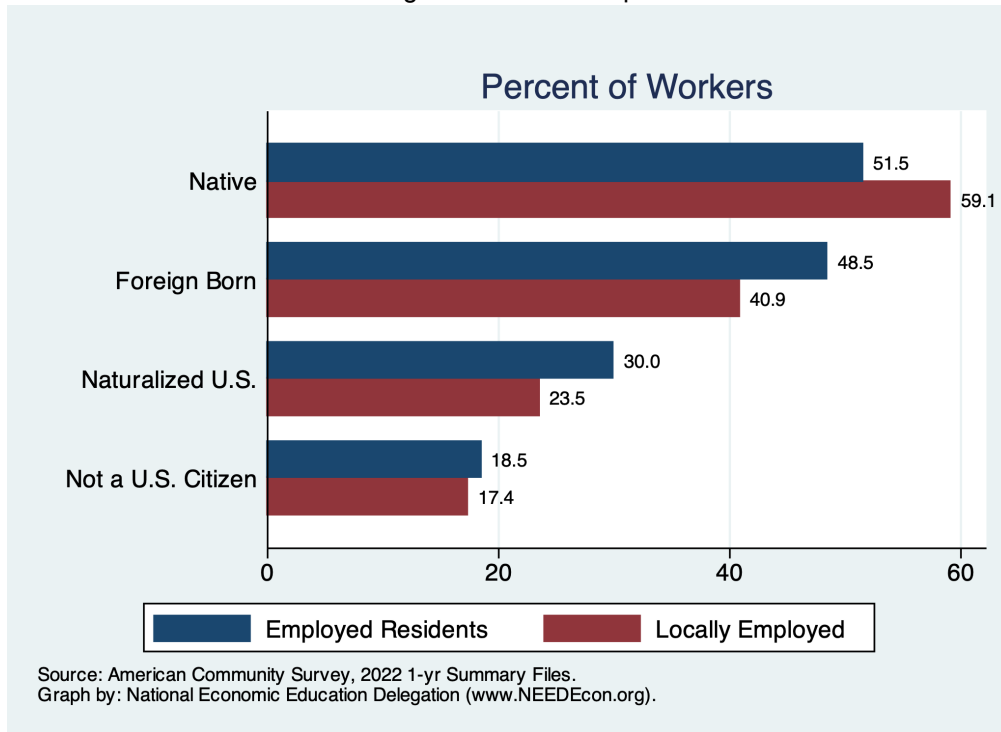


Figure 23: Citizenship



# Income and Earnings

## Per Capita Income Growth

### Definition:

Per capita income is the average income per person in San Leandro. 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

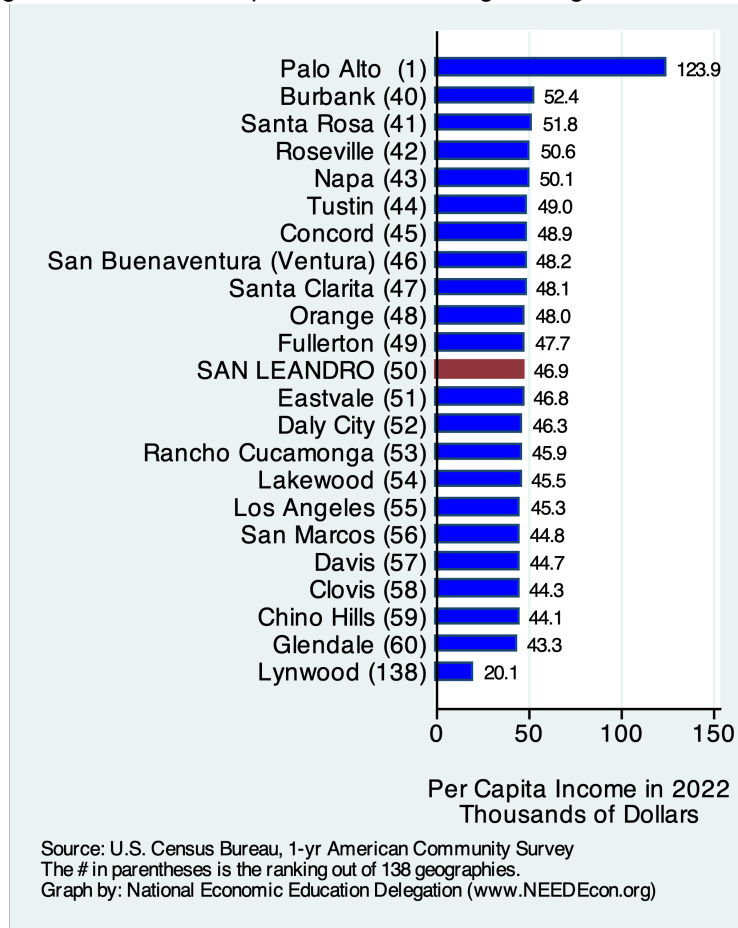
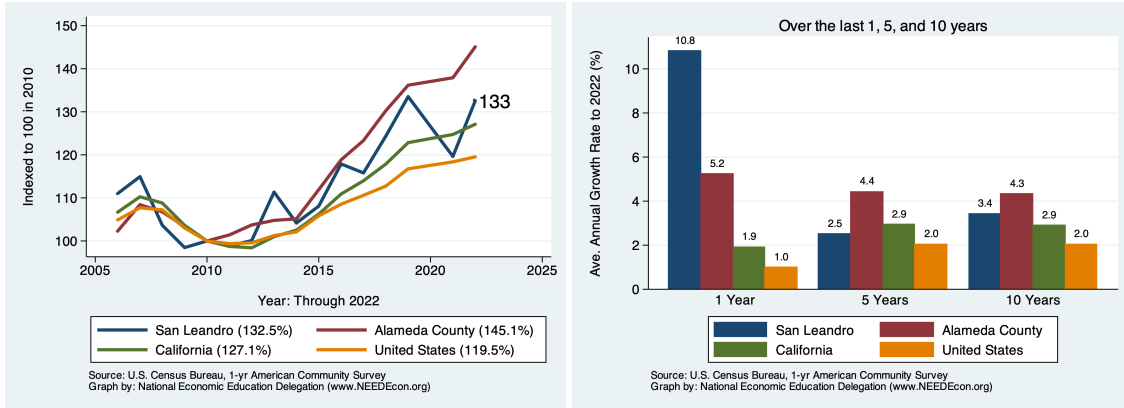


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth over Time



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

Figure 26: Income Levels

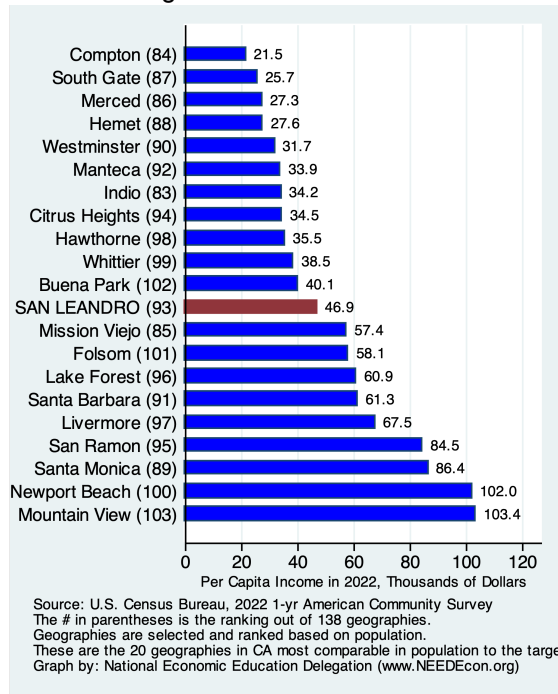
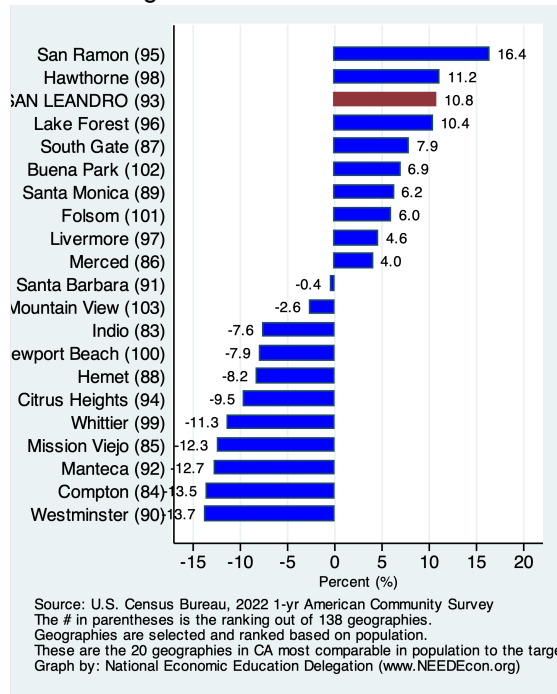
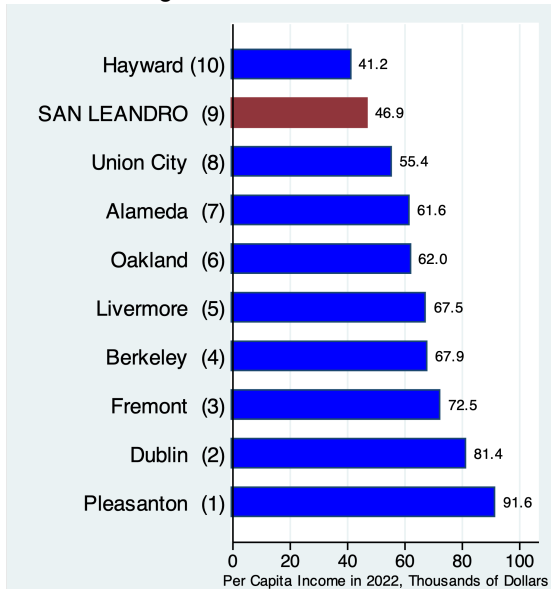


Figure 27: Growth over Time



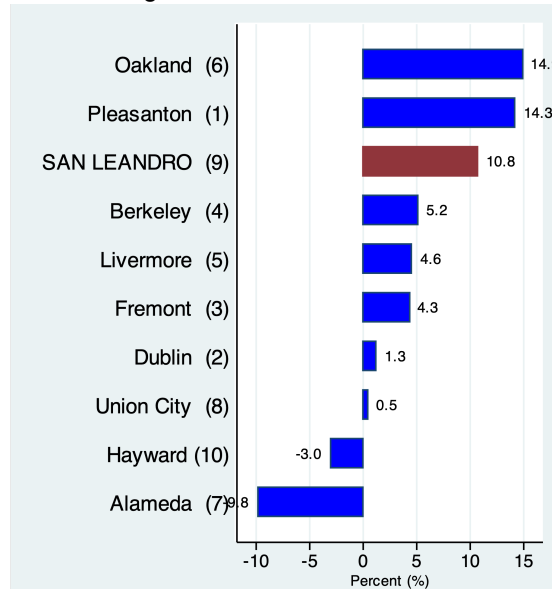
## Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among Cities in Alameda County

Figure 28: Income Levels



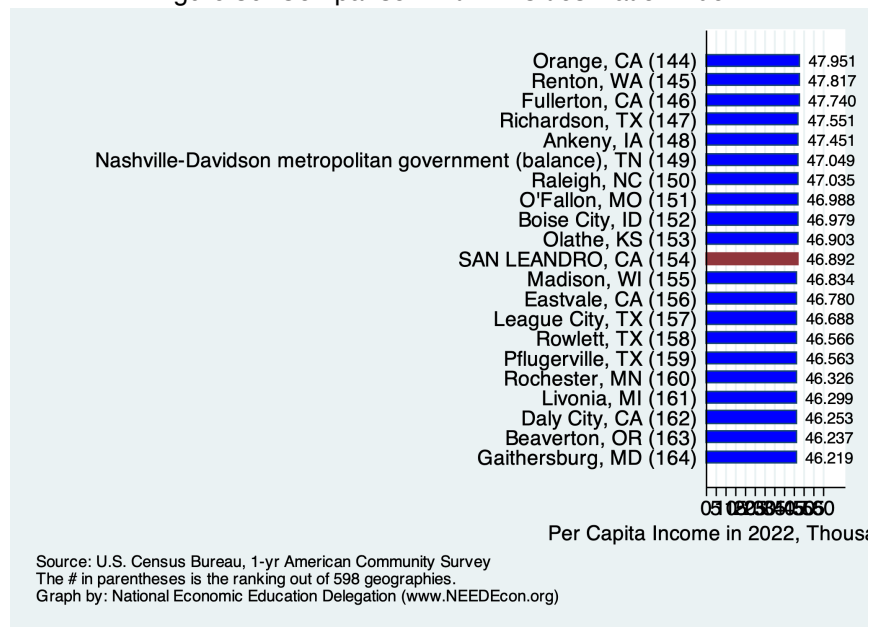
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 1-yr American Community Survey  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 10 geographies.  
 Geographies are selected and ranked based on population.  
 These are the cities in the same county as the target city.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

Figure 29: Growth over Time



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 1-yr American Community Survey  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 10 geographies.  
 Geographies are selected and ranked based on population.  
 These are the cities in the same county as the target city.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1-yr American Community Survey  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 598 geographies.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDecon.org)

## Poverty and Inequality

### Definition:

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

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

### Why is it important?

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

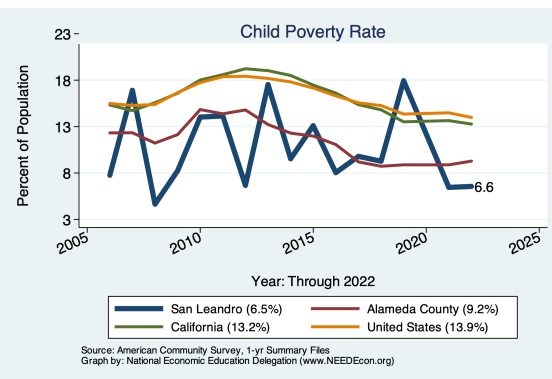
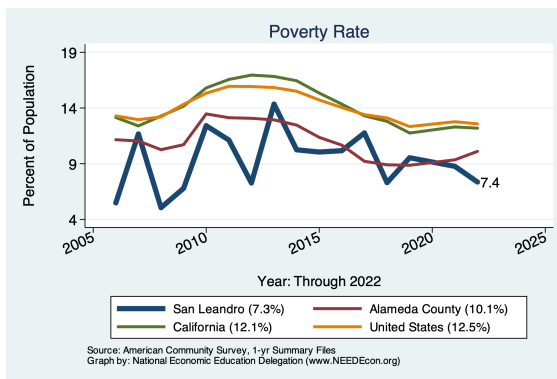


Figure 31: Inequality

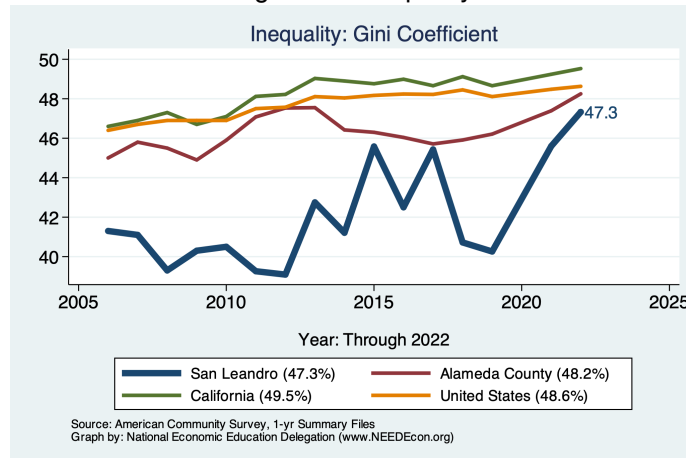




Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution

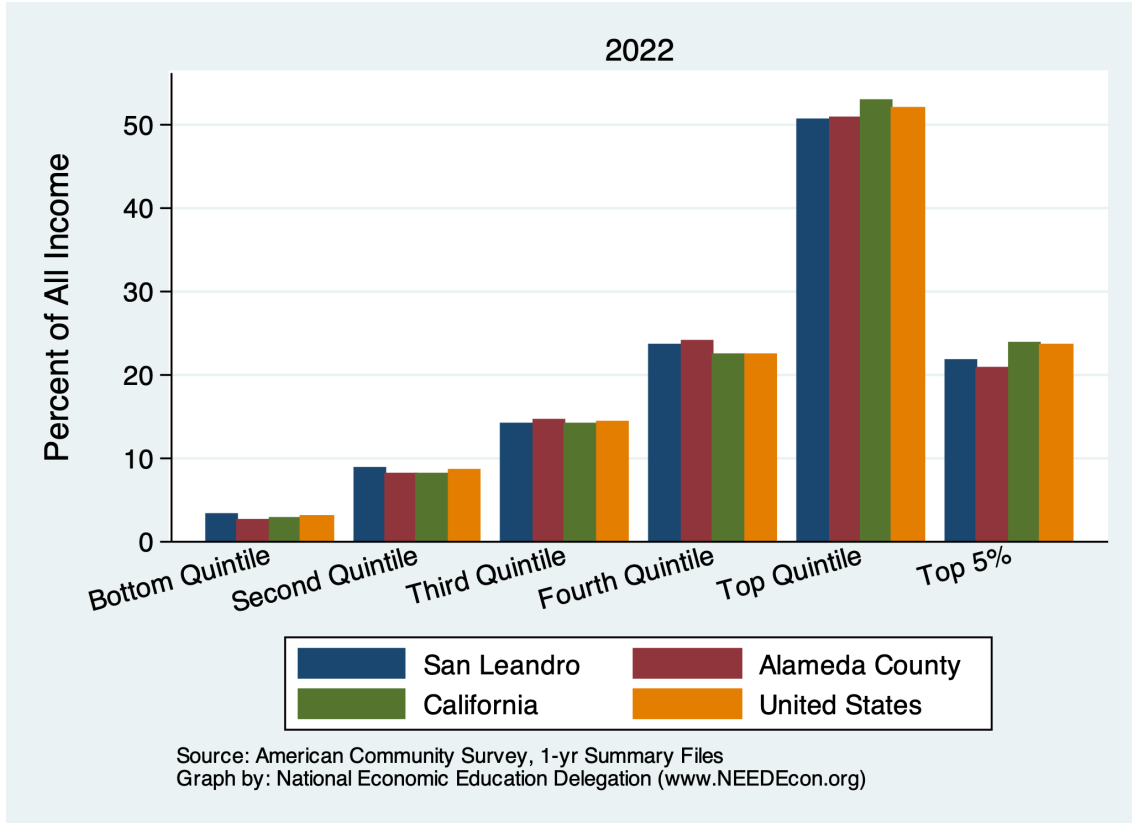
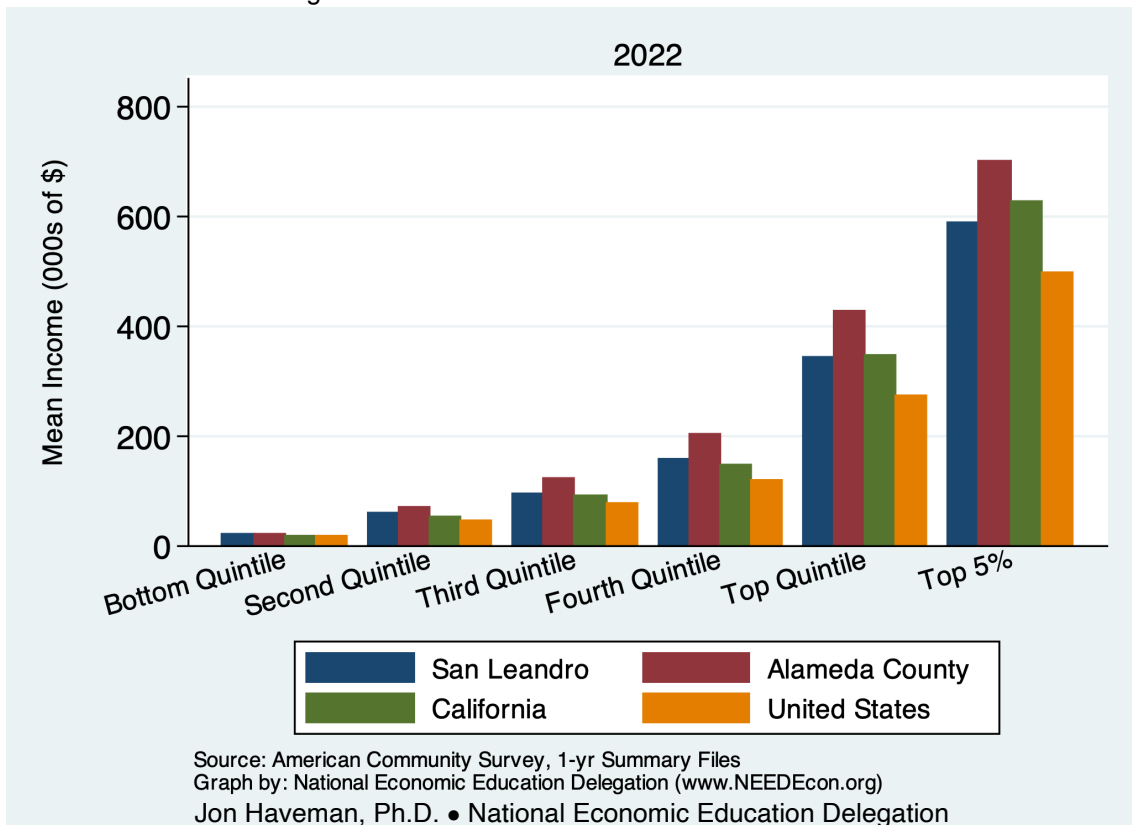


Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



# Housing

## Housing Costs and Affordability

### Definition:

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

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

### Why is it important?

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

## Cost of Housing in San Leandro and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

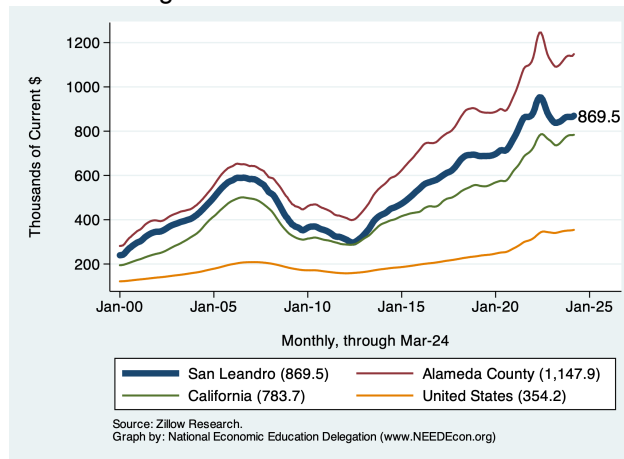
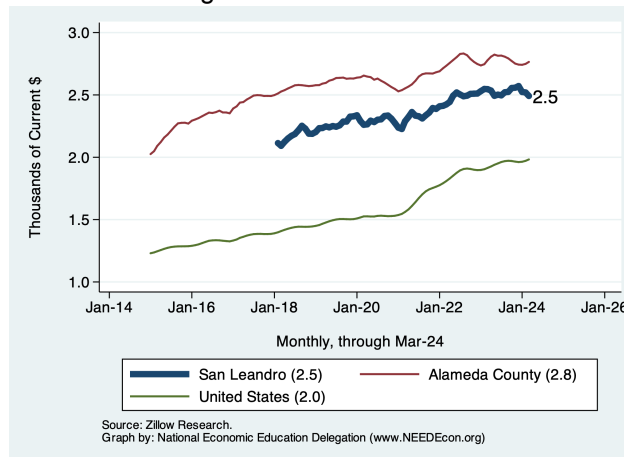


Figure 35: Median Rents



## Housing Ownership in San Leandro and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

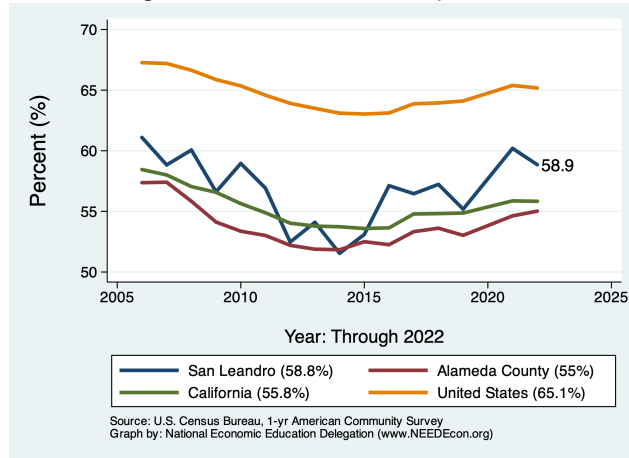


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

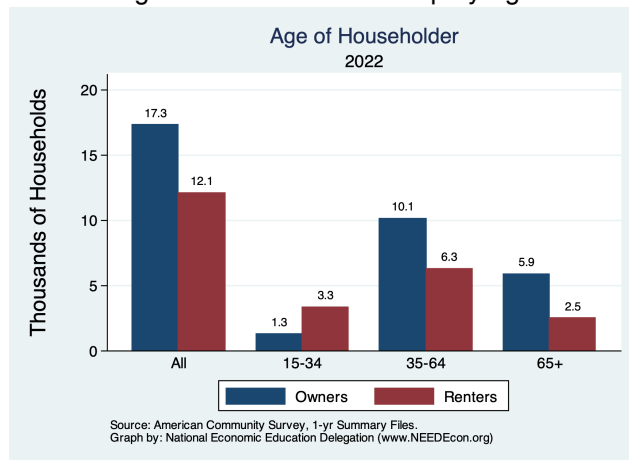


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

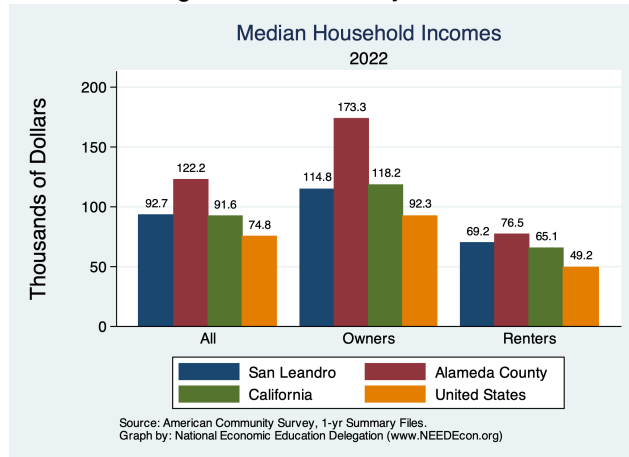


Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

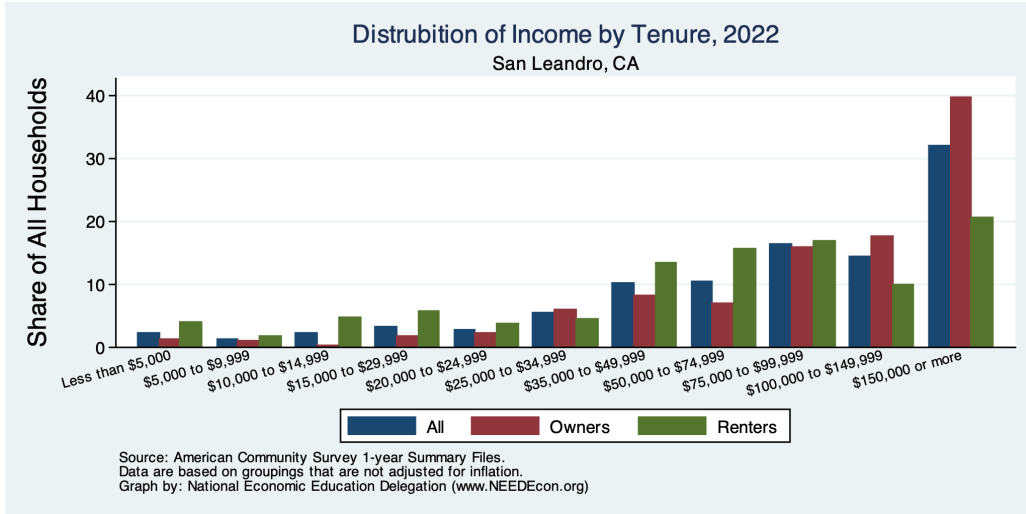


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

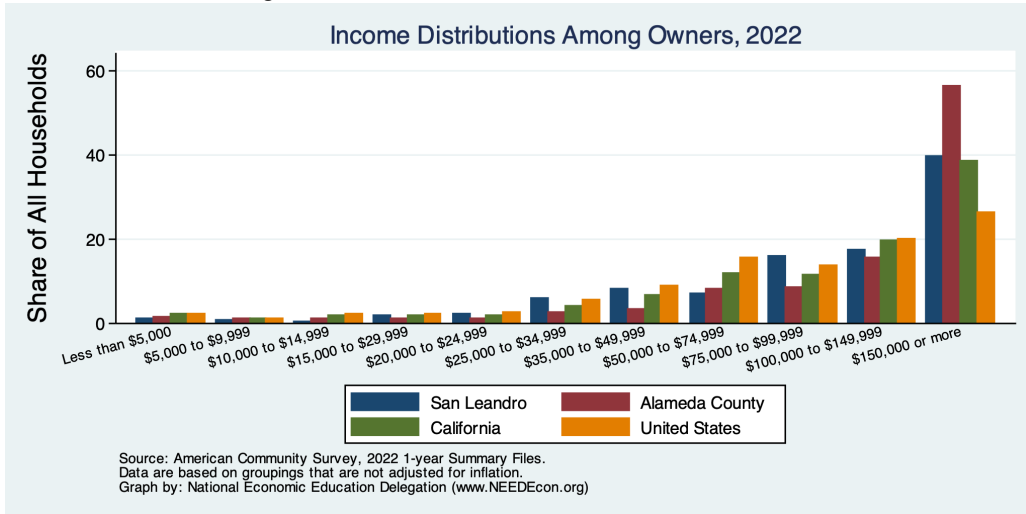
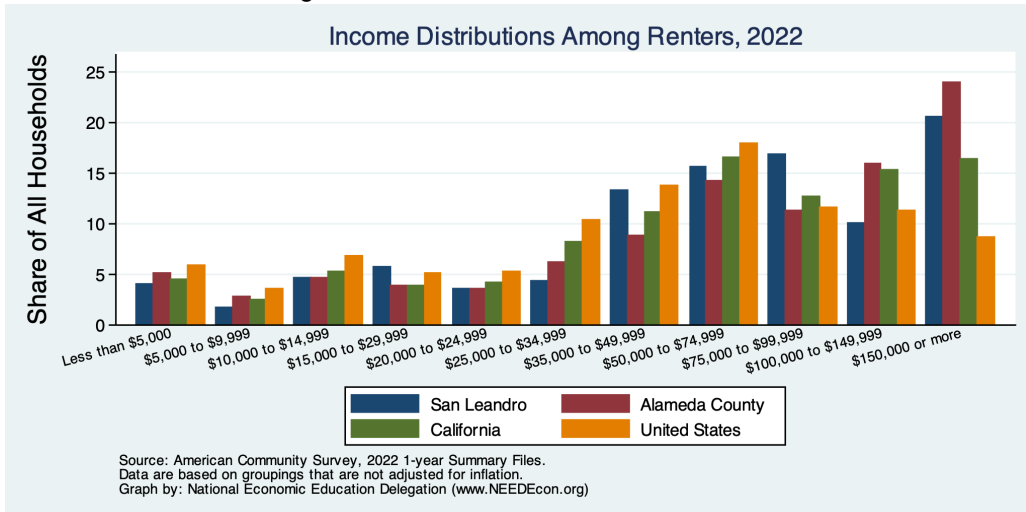


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters



## Housing Burden in San Leandro and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

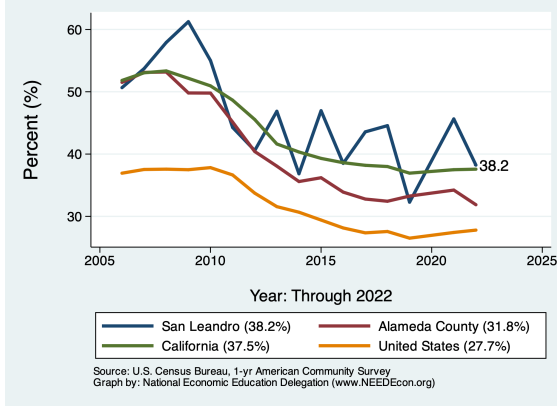


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

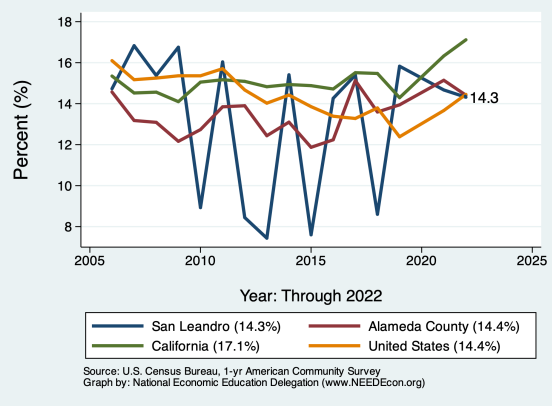


Figure 44: Renters

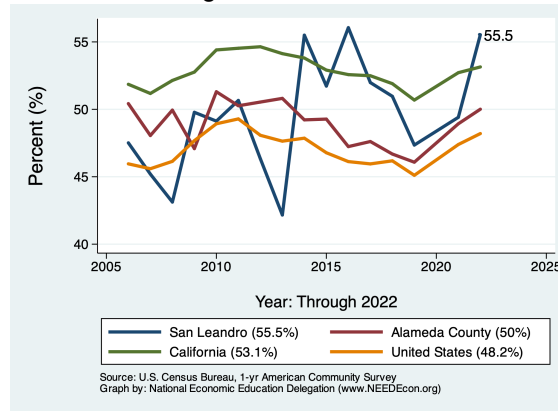
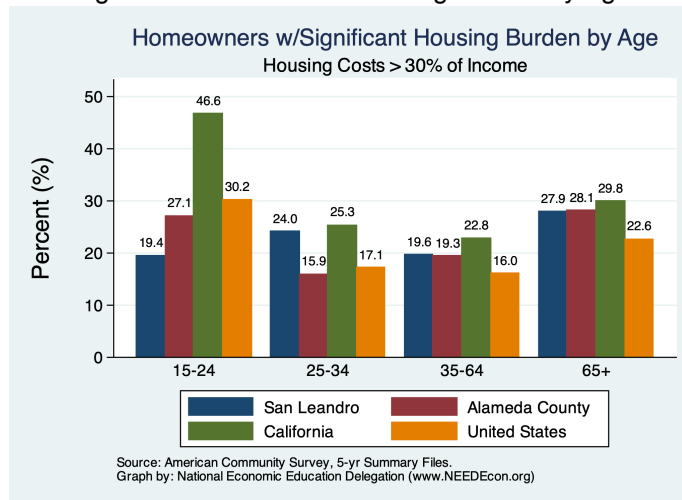


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



# 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?

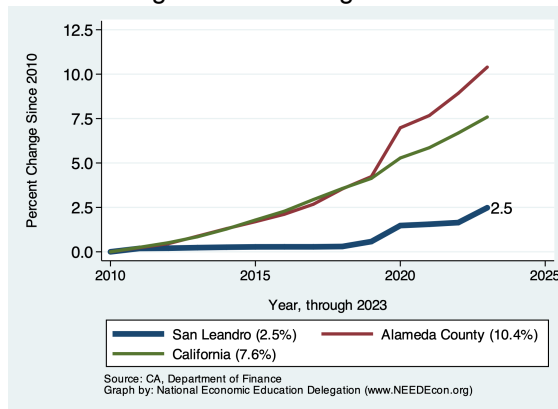
In areas where the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of housing growth, this is likely to reflect a tightening housing market. A tightening housing market will also likely be reflected in lower vacancy rates and higher occupancy rates. It may also be reflected in higher numbers of people per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

**Table 5. Housing Market Indicators**

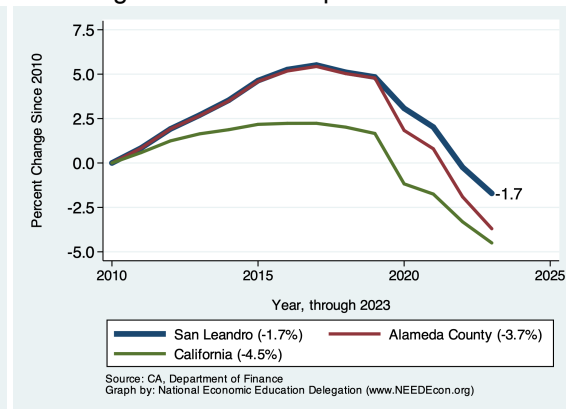
Indicator	2023	2019	2010	% Change from	
				2019	2010
Total Population	87,497.0	88,296.0	84,950.0	-0.9	3.0
Total # of Homes	33,223.0	32,606.0	32,419.0	1.9	2.5
# Occupied Units	32,104.0	30,462.0	30,717.0	5.4	4.5
Persons per Household	2.7	2.9	2.7	-6.2	-1.7
Vacancy Rate (%)	3.4	6.6	5.3	-48.8	-35.8

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

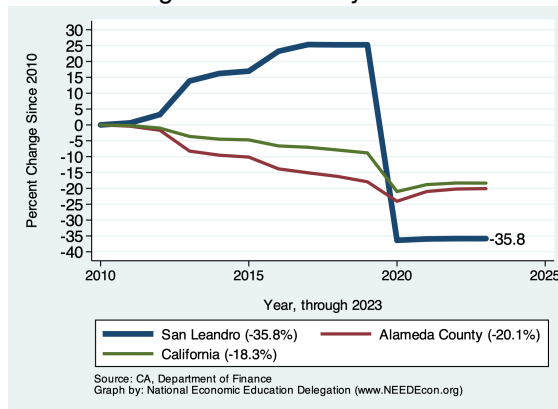
**Figure 46: Housing Growth**



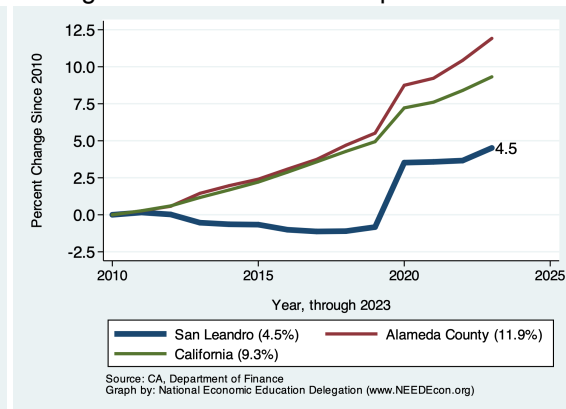
**Figure 47: Persons per Household**



**Figure 48: Vacancy Rates**



**Figure 49: Number of Occupanied Units**



## Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

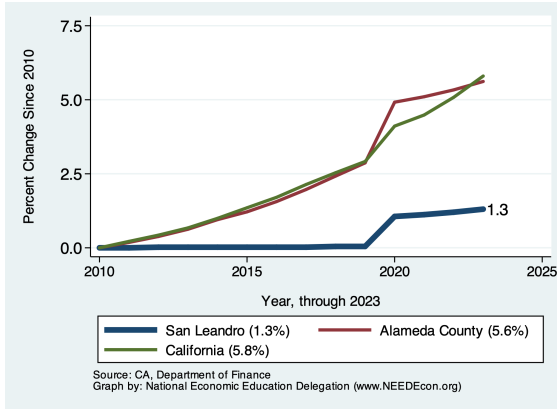


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

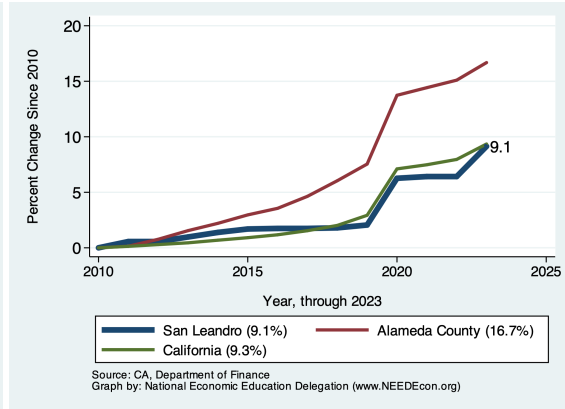


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

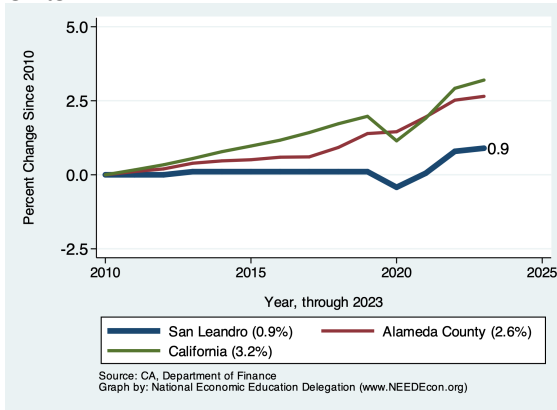
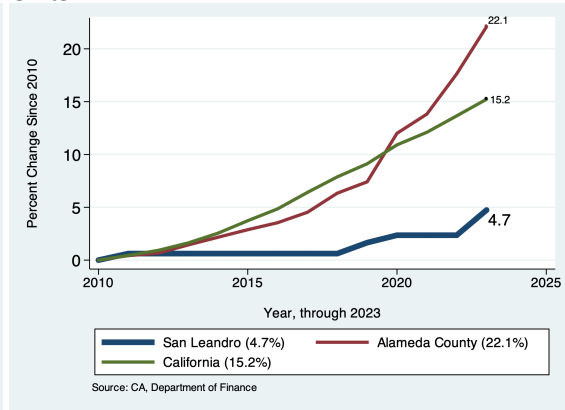


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



## Vintage of Residential Housing

### Why is it important?

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

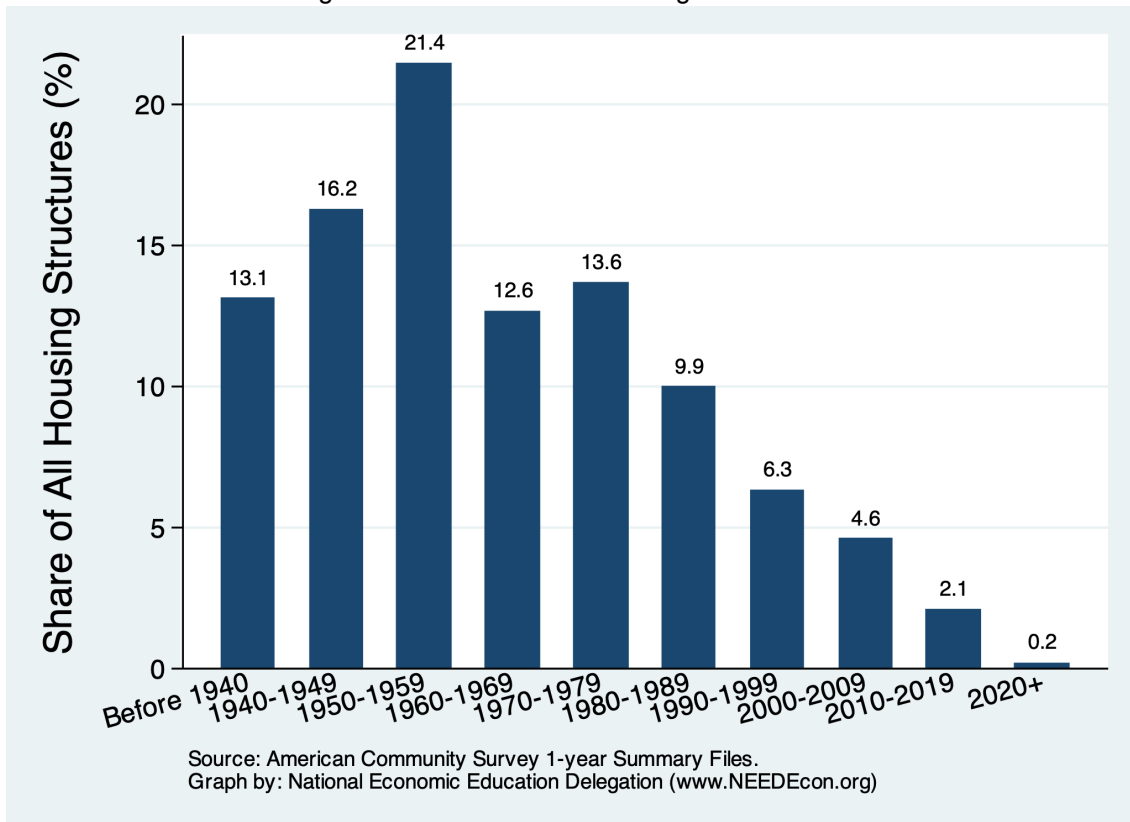




Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

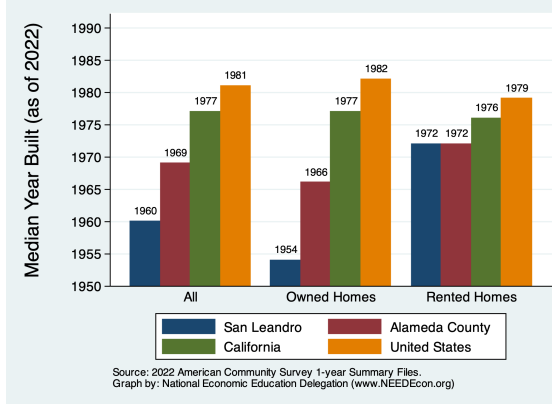


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

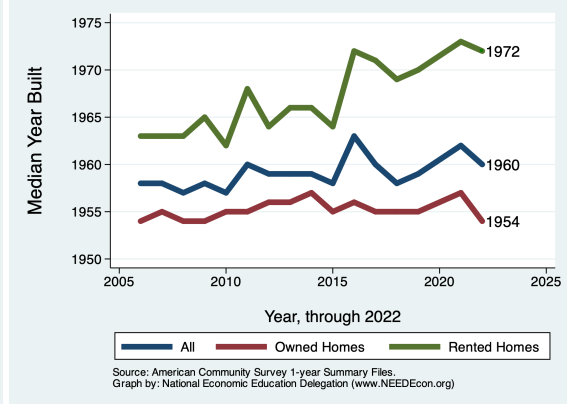


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

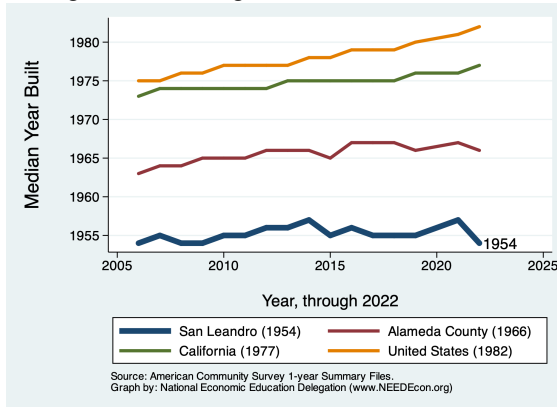


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

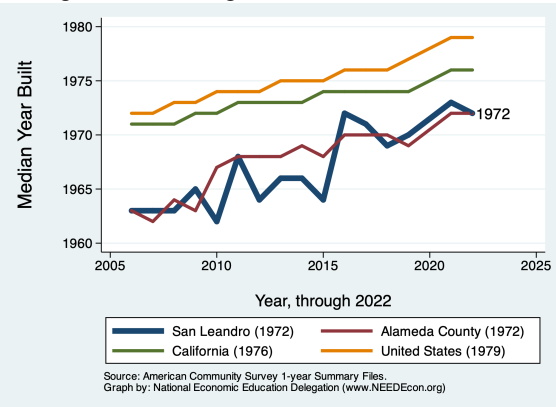
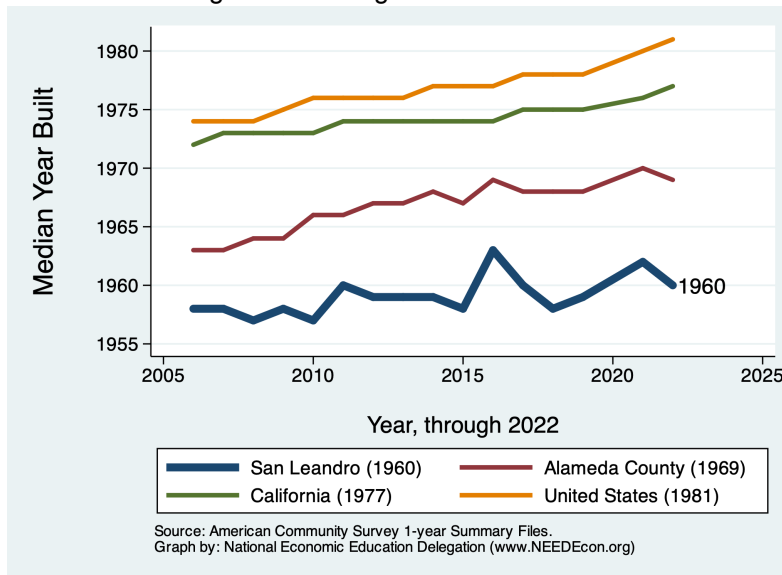


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



## 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

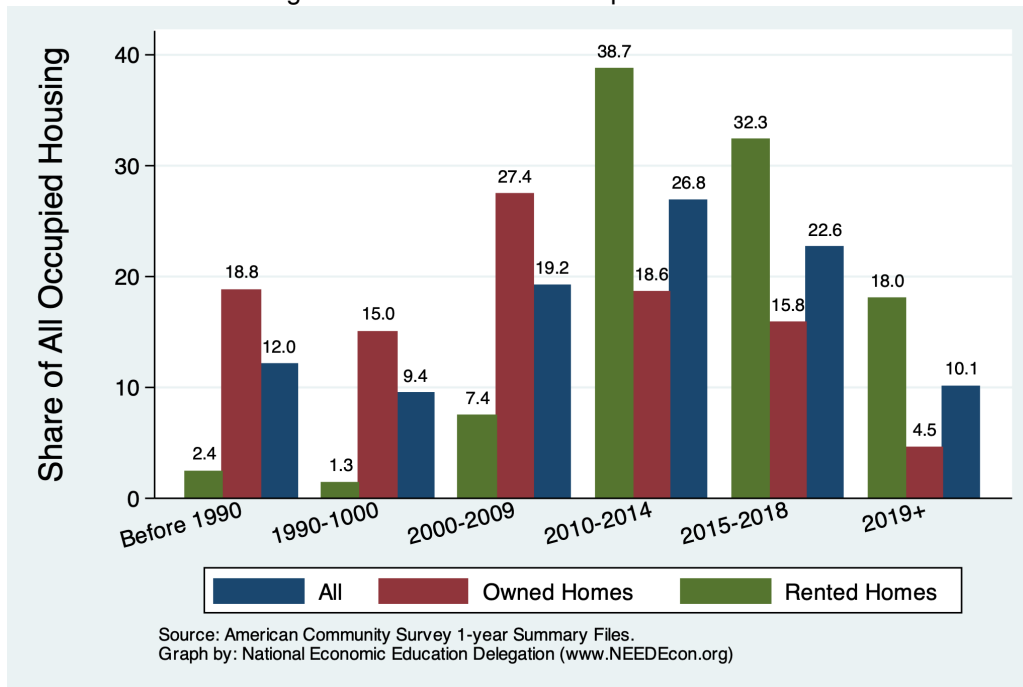


Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

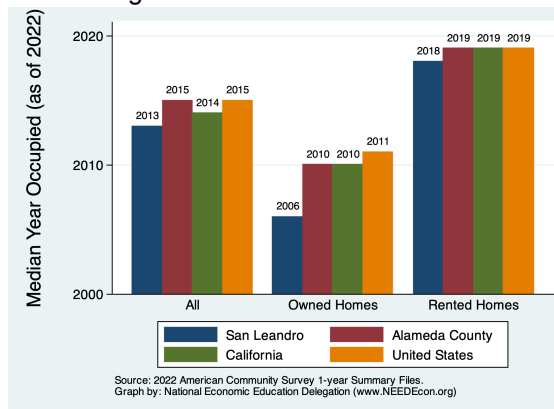


Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

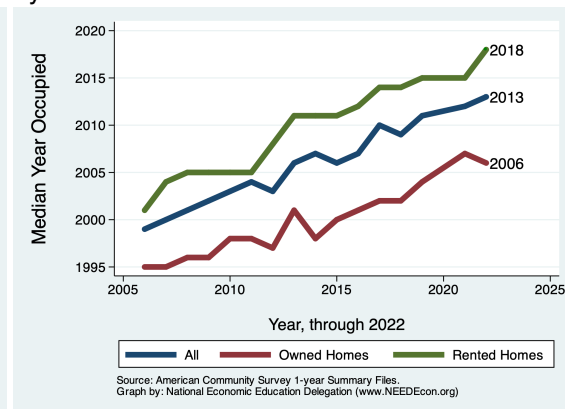


Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing

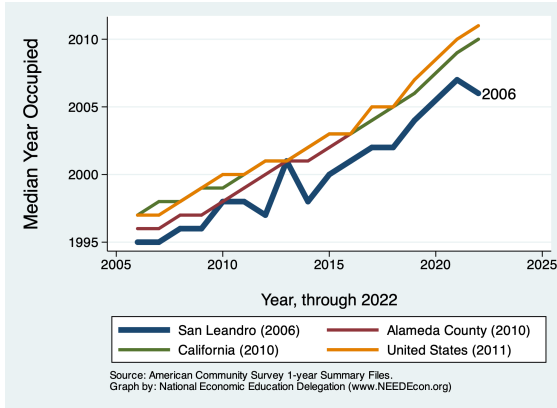


Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

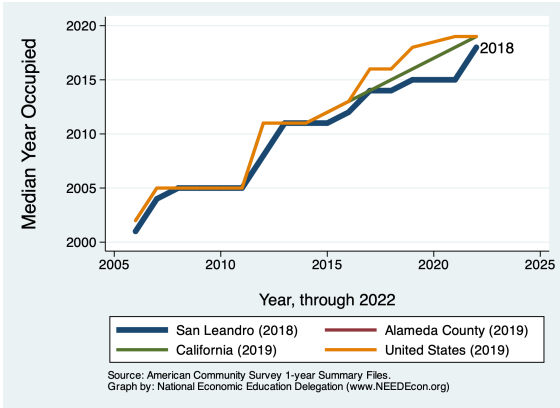
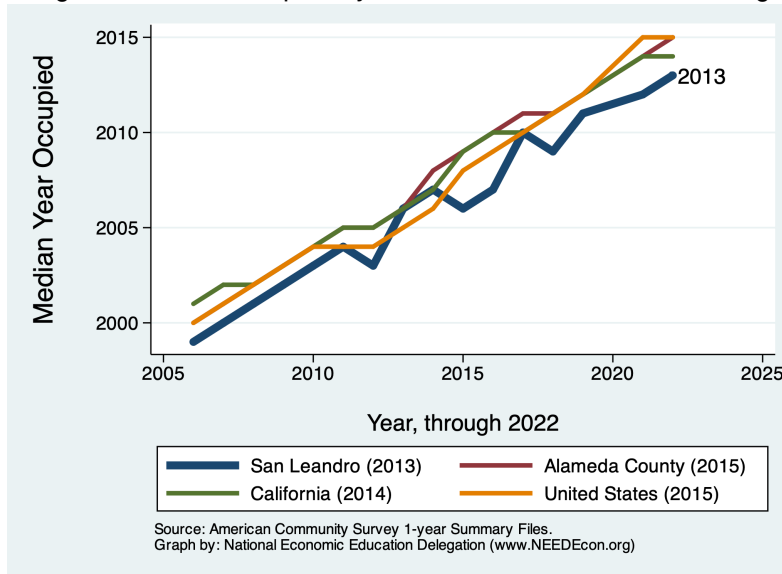


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing



## Residential Permitting

### Definition:

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

### San Leandro - Ranking Among Comparables

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

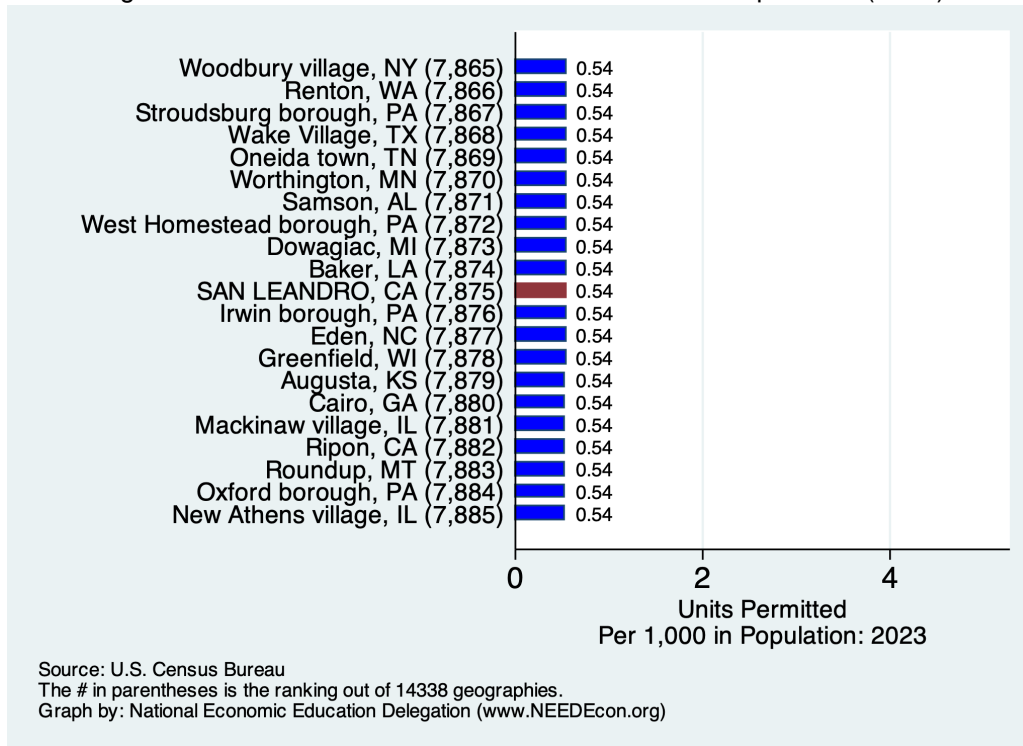
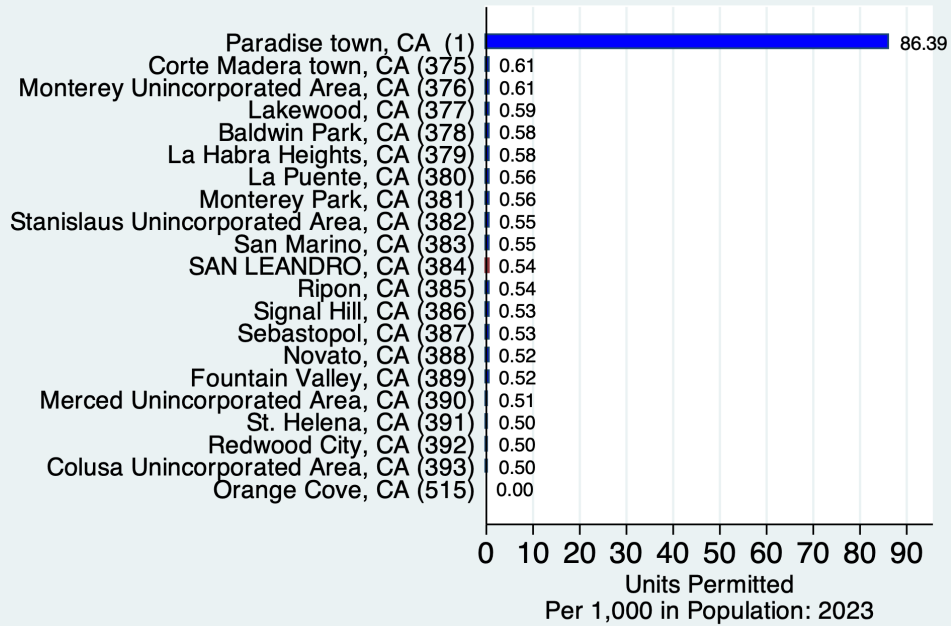
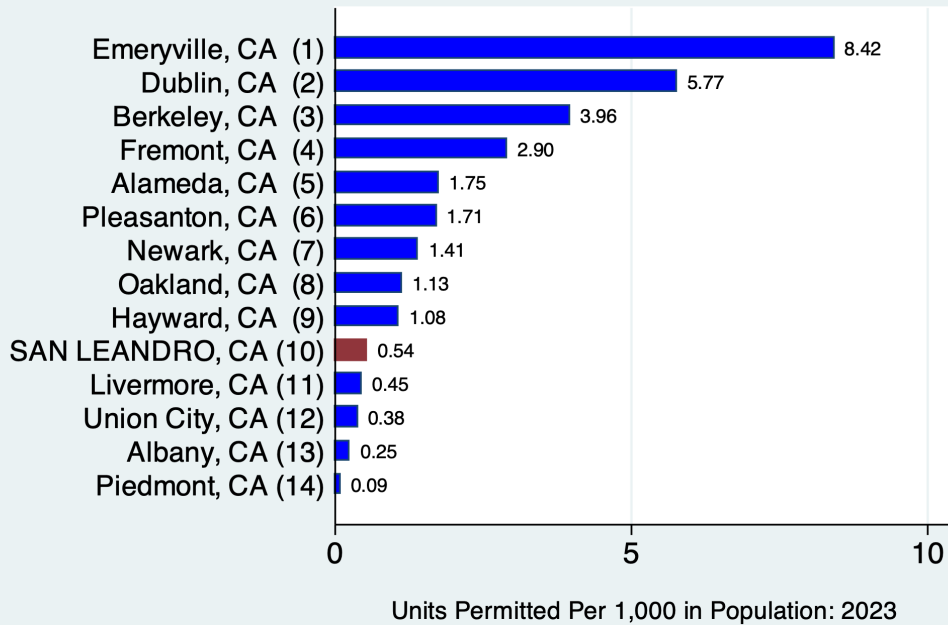


Figure 67: Number of Units Permitted - California Comparables (Rank)



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

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 14 geographies.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org))

## San Leandro - Permitting Activity

### Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in San Leandro

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

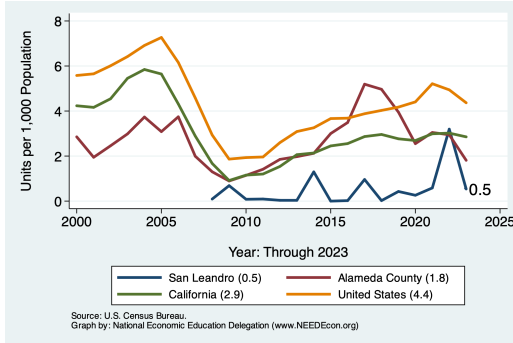
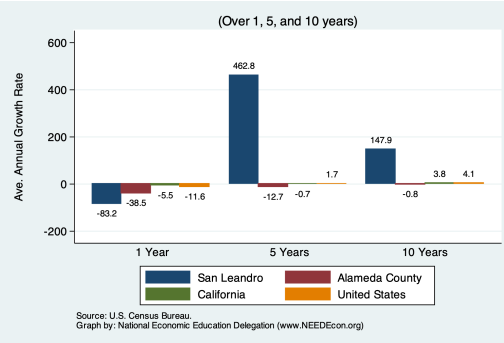


Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted



### Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in San Leandro

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

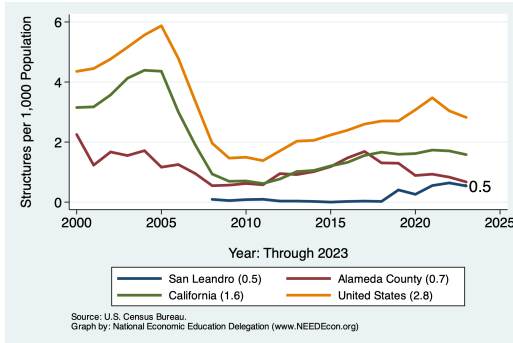
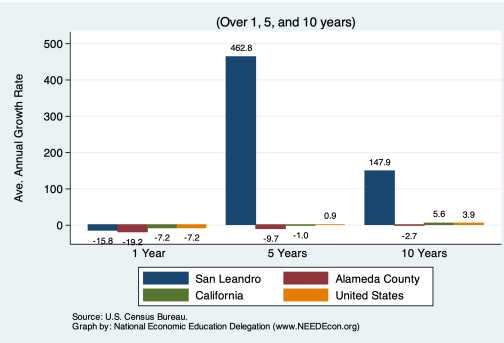


Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted



### Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in San Leandro

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

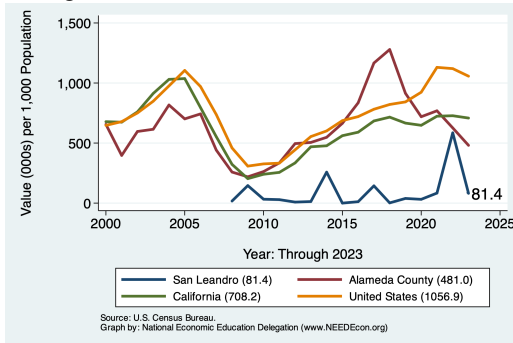
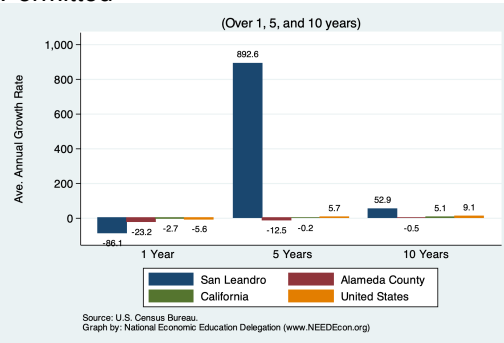


Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted



## 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

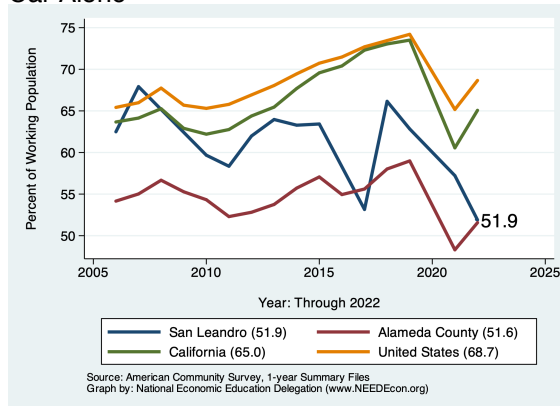


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

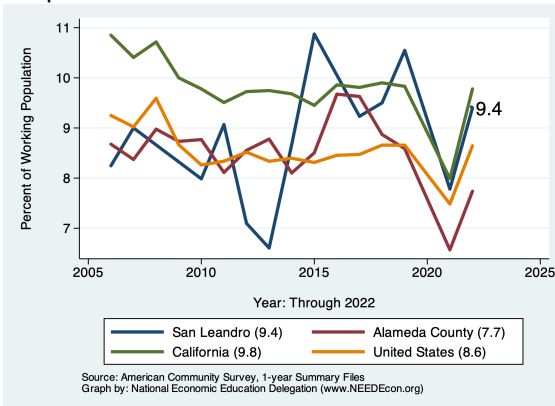


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

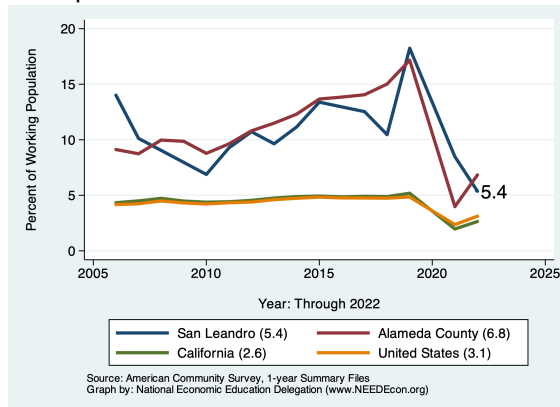
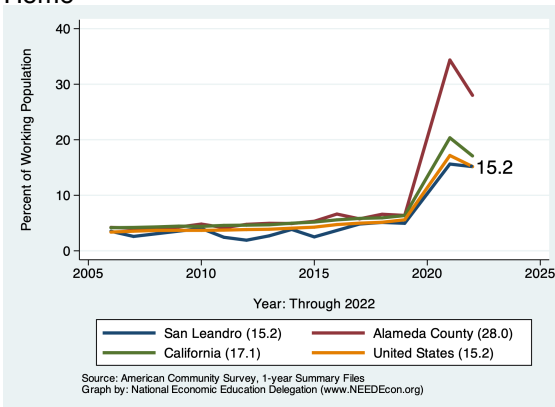


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in San Leandro. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in San Leandro. 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:	16,150	59.8	13,941	59.7	30,091	61.3	75.3
Drove Alone	14,530	53.8	10,946	46.9	25,476	51.9	65.5
Carpooled:	1,620	6.0	2,995	12.8	4,615	9.4	9.8
In 2-person carpool	1,513	5.6	2,718	11.6	4,231	8.6	7.0
In 3-person carpool	51	0.2	188	0.8	239	0.5	1.7
In 4-or-more-person carpool	56	0.2	89	0.4	145	0.3	1.2
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	1,287	4.8	1,346	5.8	2,633	5.4	2.7
Bus or Trolley Bus	45	0.2	447	1.9	492	1.0	1.8
Streetcar or Trolley Car	583	2.2	830	3.6	1,413	2.9	0.5
Subway or Elevated	296	1.1	69	0.3	365	0.7	0.2
Railroad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
Ferryboat	363	1.3	0	0.0	363	0.7	0.1
Bicycle	594	2.2	0	0.0	594	1.2	0.7
Walked	227	0.8	343	1.5	570	1.2	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	312	1.2	373	1.6	685	1.4	1.7
Worked at Home	3,918	14.5	3,523	15.1	7,441	15.2	17.2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>22,488</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>19,526</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>42,014</b>	<b>85.6</b>	

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:	19,063	80.8	13,551	70.2	32,614	77.1	78.0
Drove Alone	17,119	72.6	11,760	60.9	28,879	68.3	68.5
Carpooled:	1,944	8.2	1,791	9.3	3,735	8.8	9.5
In 2-person carpool	1,519	6.4	1,382	7.2	2,901	6.9	6.9
In 3-person carpool	203	0.9	277	1.4	480	1.1	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	222	0.9	132	0.7	354	0.8	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	1,119	4.7	674	3.5	1,793	4.2	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	657	2.8	415	2.2	1,072	2.5	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	386	1.6	230	1.2	616	1.5	0.8
Subway or Elevated	19	0.1	29	0.2	48	0.1	0.3
Railroad	57	0.2	0	0.0	57	0.1	0.2
Ferryboat	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	215	0.9	100	0.5	315	0.7	0.7
Walked	326	1.4	387	2.0	713	1.7	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	365	1.5	273	1.4	638	1.5	1.7
Worked at Home	2,504	10.6	2,652	13.7	5,156	12.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23,592</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,637</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>41,229</b>	<b>97.4</b>	

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

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



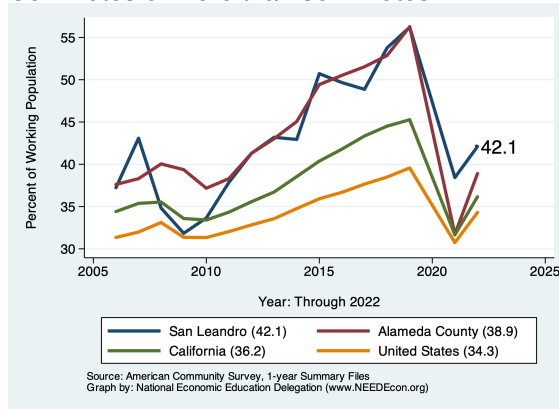
# Commute Times for Employed Residents

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

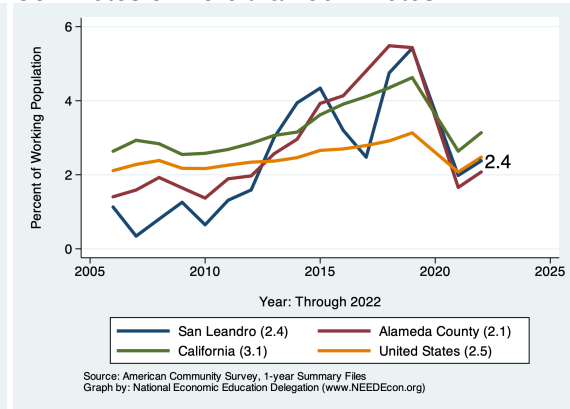
Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Less than 5 minutes	166	0.6	44	0.2	210	0.5	2.1
5 to 9 minutes	428	1.6	1,097	4.8	1,525	3.3	7.8
10 to 14 minutes	1,866	7.1	3,776	16.7	5,642	12.1	12.4
15 to 19 minutes	1,051	4.0	1,542	6.8	2,593	5.6	15.4
20 to 24 minutes	1,786	6.8	1,424	6.3	3,210	6.9	14.8
25 to 29 minutes	1,184	4.5	569	2.5	1,753	3.8	6.4
30 to 34 minutes	5,205	19.9	3,311	14.6	8,516	18.3	15.2
35 to 39 minutes	324	1.2	304	1.3	628	1.3	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	1,361	5.2	614	2.7	1,975	4.2	4.1
45 to 59 minutes	1,994	7.6	1,502	6.6	3,496	7.5	8.2
60 to 89 minutes	2,410	9.2	1,506	6.6	3,916	8.4	7.2
90 or more minutes	795	3.0	314	1.4	1,109	2.4	3.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18,570</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>16,003</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>34,573</b>	<b>74.1</b>	

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

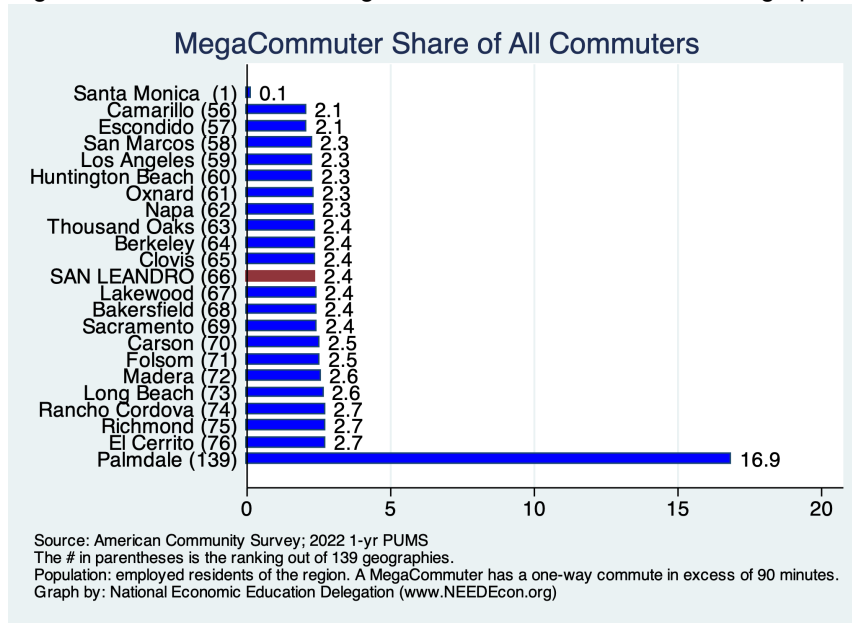
**Figure 79: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 30 Minutes**



**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

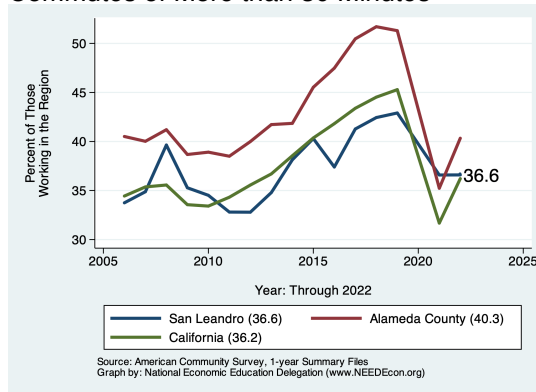
**Table 9. SEX OF WORKERS BY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK FOR WORKPLACE GEOGRAPHY**

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Less than 5 minutes	331	1.4	226	1.2	557	1.4	2.1
5 to 9 minutes	633	2.6	988	5.4	1,621	4.0	7.8
10 to 14 minutes	2,099	8.8	3,184	17.3	5,283	13.0	12.4
15 to 19 minutes	2,989	12.5	2,695	14.6	5,684	14.0	15.3
20 to 24 minutes	2,503	10.4	2,734	14.8	5,237	12.9	14.8
25 to 29 minutes	1,483	6.2	249	1.4	1,732	4.3	6.4
30 to 34 minutes	3,229	13.5	2,002	10.9	5,231	12.9	15.2
35 to 39 minutes	715	3.0	184	1.0	899	2.2	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	1,598	6.7	240	1.3	1,838	4.5	4.1
45 to 59 minutes	1,634	6.8	1,317	7.1	2,951	7.3	8.2
60 to 89 minutes	1,340	5.6	905	4.9	2,245	5.5	7.2
90 or more minutes	1,226	5.1	471	2.6	1,697	4.2	3.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>19,780</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>15,195</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>34,975</b>	<b>86.1</b>	

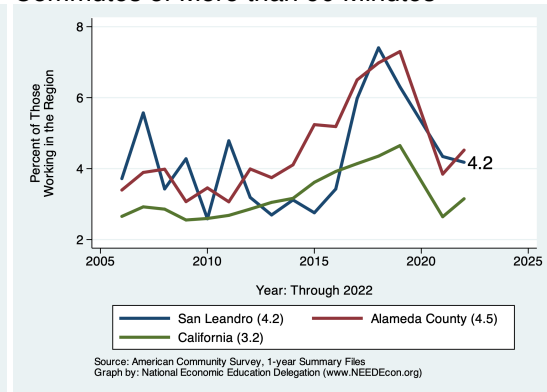
Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

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

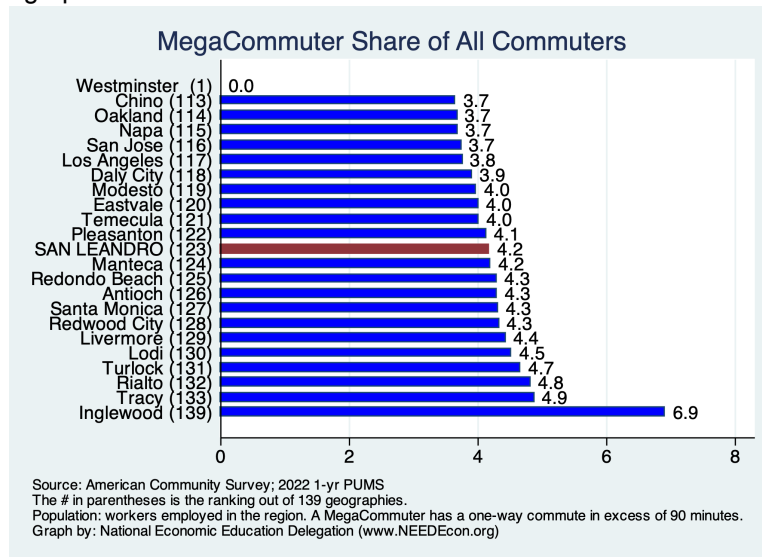
**Figure 82: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 30 Minutes**



**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

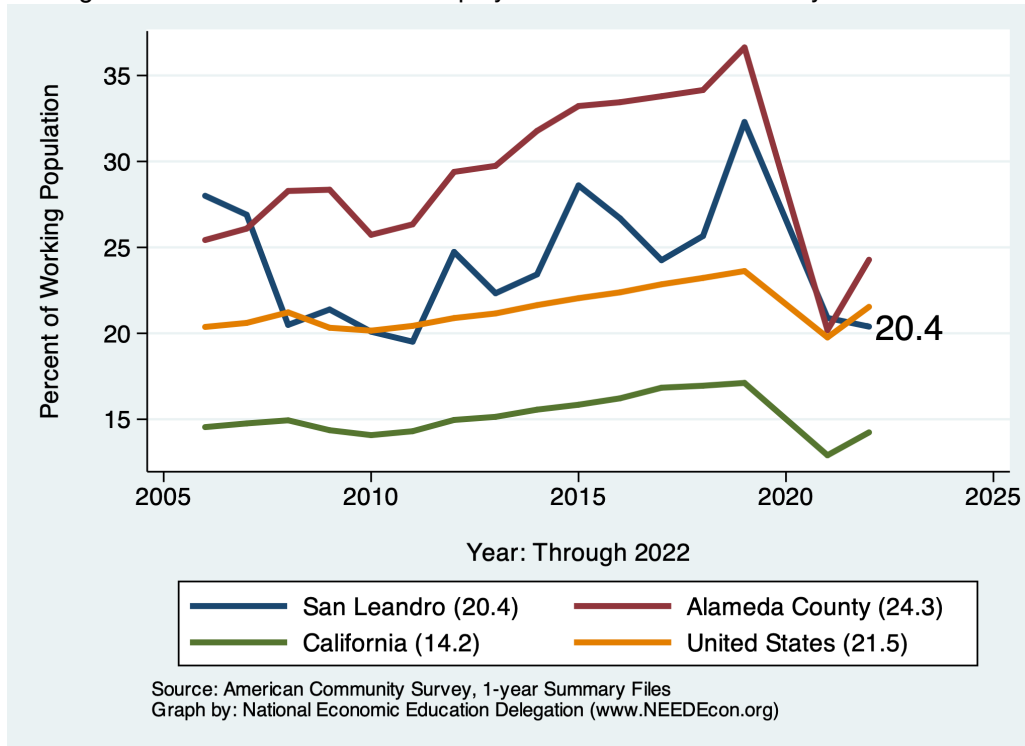
This section provides evidence on where workers living in San Leandro work. As evidenced in the first table, some of San Leandro’s employed workers work in the City, but many do not. The first table and graph pair provide evidence at the county level while the second provide evidence with regard to working outside of the San Leandro 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:	22,291	82.5	19,526	83.6	41,817	85.2	99.6
Worked in county of residence	16,237	60.1	15,571	66.6	31,808	64.8	85.3
worked outside of county of residence	6,054	22.4	3,955	16.9	10,009	20.4	14.3
Worked outside state of residence	197	0.7	0	0.0	197	0.4	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	22,488	83.2	19,526	83.6	42,014	85.6	

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

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

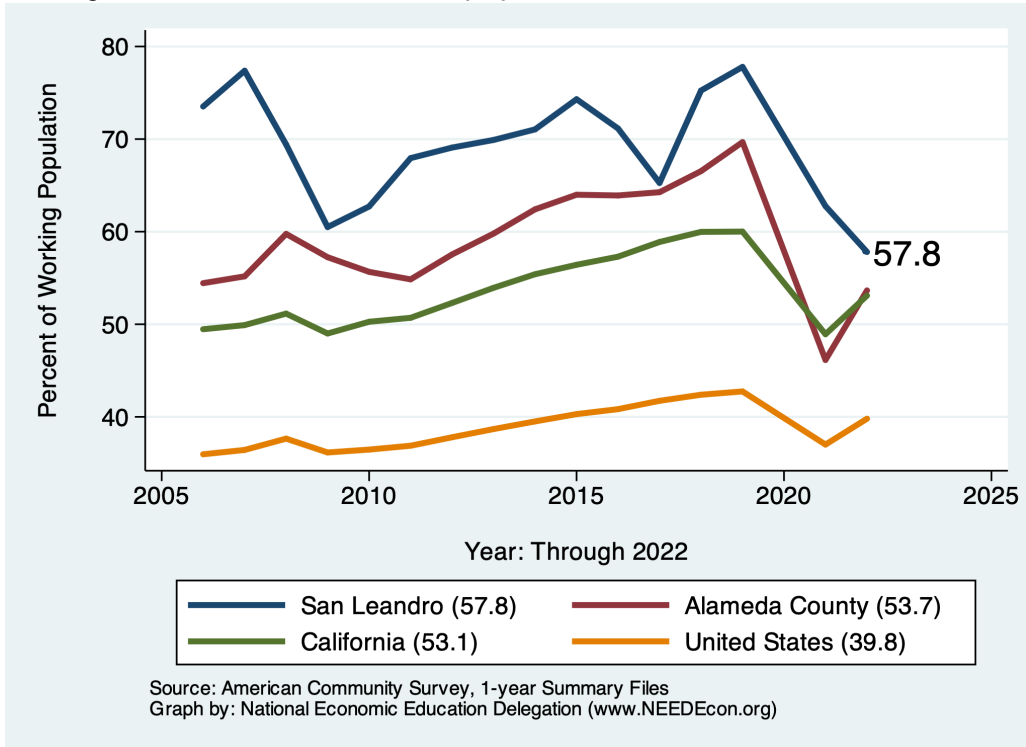


**Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK-PLACE LEVEL**

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Living in a place:	22,488	83.2	19,526	83.6	42,014	85.6	95.8
Worked in place of residence	6,460	23.9	7,178	30.7	13,638	27.8	42.3
Worked outside place of residence	16,028	59.3	12,348	52.9	28,376	57.8	53.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.2
<b>Total:</b>	22,488	83.2	19,526	83.6	42,014	85.6	

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	Ratio	United States	
	Median	Median		Median	Ratio
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	51,618	48,335	103.5	45,677	101.9
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	39,852	35,926	107.5	34,518	104.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	61,147	34,625	171.2	41,443	133.1
Walked	40,986	30,552	130.0	27,247	135.7
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	64,532	40,631	153.9	36,218	160.7
Worked from home	59,761	79,738	72.6	69,180	77.9
<b>Total:</b>	51,397	49,818	103.2	46,365	110.9

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	6,481	40.9	10,803	60.4	8,874	57.9	29,262	59.6	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,391	8.8	1,830	10.2	1,030	6.7	5,262	10.7	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	885	5.6	1,315	7.4	2,170	14.2	4,873	9.9	3.6
Walked	273	1.7	260	1.5	85	0.6	700	1.4	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	291	1.8	430	2.4	197	1.3	940	1.9	2.4
Worked at Home	853	5.4	1,253	7.0	2,817	18.4	5,156	10.5	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	10,174	64.2	15,891	88.9	15,173	99.1	46,193	94.1	100.0

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

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

Mode of Transit	< \$25,000		\$25,000-\$74,999		\$75,000+		All		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	5,637	39.8	9,938	58.1	10,416	71.3	28,879	68.1	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,051	7.4	1,106	6.5	840	5.7	3,735	8.8	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	977	6.9	465	2.7	234	1.6	1,793	4.2	3.6
Walked	347	2.5	221	1.3	48	0.3	713	1.7	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	286	2.0	301	1.8	262	1.8	953	2.2	2.4
Worked at Home	853	6.0	1,253	7.3	2,817	19.3	5,156	12.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	9,151	64.7	13,284	77.6	14,617		41,229	97.2	

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	670	30.9	603	18.0	24,203	54.5	25,476	54.7	65.8
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	141	6.5	238	7.1	4,236	9.5	4,615	9.9	9.8
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	59	2.7	37	1.1	2,537	5.7	2,633	5.7	2.6
Walked	29	1.3	0	0.0	541	1.2	570	1.2	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	160	4.8	1,119	2.5	1,279	2.7	2.4
Worked at Home	168	7.7	187	5.6	7,086	16.0	7,441	16.0	17.2
<b>Total:</b>	1,067	49.2	1,225	36.5	39,722	89.4	42,014	90.3	

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	883	33.9	1,501	40.1	25,166	64.4	27,550	64.8	65.8
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	249	9.6	235	6.3	3,553	9.1	4,037	9.5	9.8
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	384	14.8	516	13.8	290	0.7	1,190	2.8	2.6
Walked	29	1.1	0	0.0	464	1.2	493	1.2	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	72	2.8	53	1.4	1,580	4.0	1,705	4.0	2.4
Worked at Home	168	6.5	187	5.0	7,086	18.1	7,441	17.5	17.2
<b>Total:</b>	1,785	68.6	2,492	66.6	38,139	97.5	42,416	99.8	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 San Leandro 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

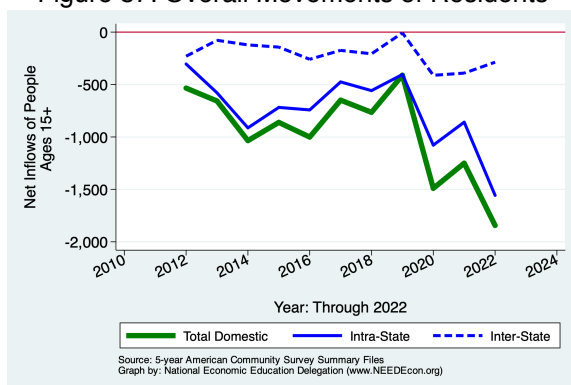


Table 17: Migration by Income

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
No income	10,264	-152	153	-326	-47	68
With income	67,555	-1,480	-139	-1,245	-240	144
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	7,853	158	-37	169	-16	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6,427	-173	38	-227	-1	17
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7,885	-368	-132	-145	-102	11
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7,303	222	237	-11	-47	43
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8,718	-535	-54	-345	-136	0
\$50,000 to \$64,999	6,975	-234	-68	-304	107	31
\$65,000 to \$74,999	4,039	-33	63	-40	-56	0
\$75,000 or more	18,355	-517	-186	-342	11	0
<b>All:</b>	<b>77,819</b>	<b>-1,632</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-1,571</b>	<b>-287</b>	<b>212</b>

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

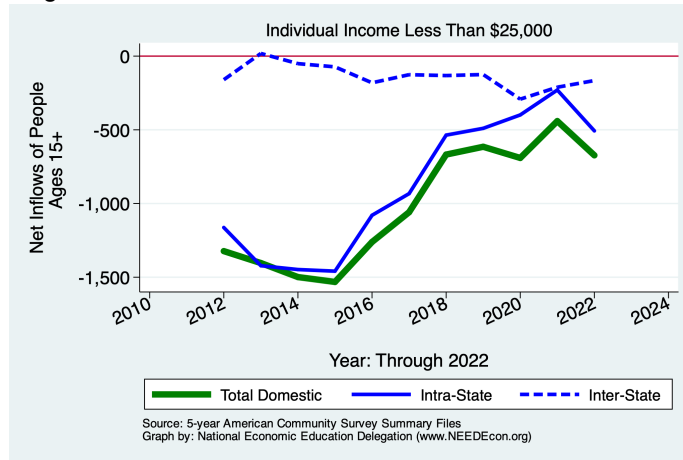


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

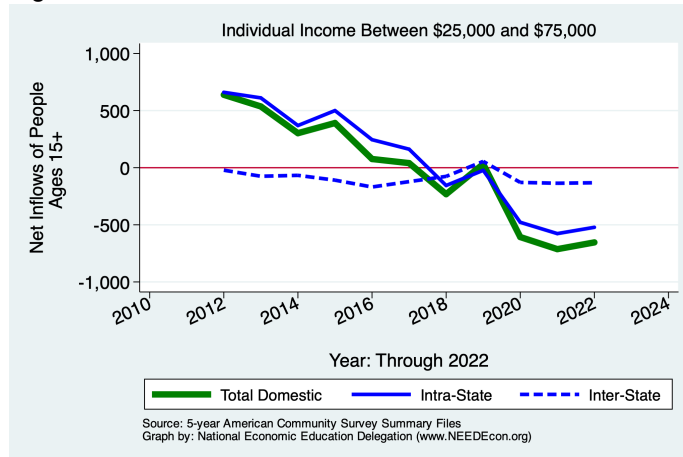
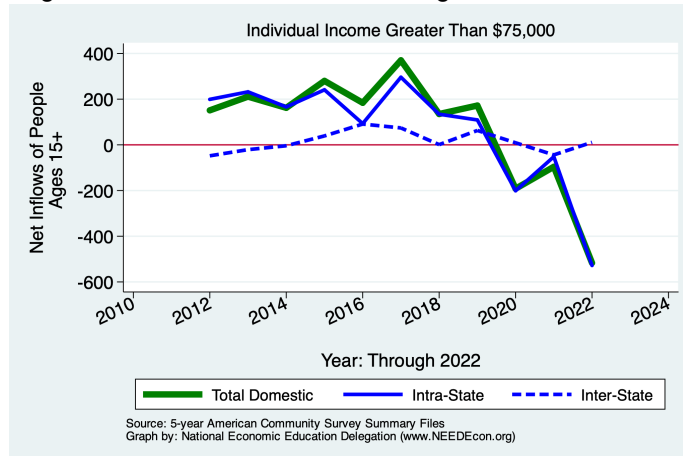


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents





## 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	29,511	-722	-51	-850	96	83
Now married, except separated	35,016	-650	8	-467	-280	89
Divorced	7,361	-171	84	-202	-63	10
Separated	1,293	-28	59	-89	2	0
Widowed	4,638	-61	-86	37	-42	30
<b>Total:</b>	<b>77,819</b>	<b>-1,632</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-1,571</b>	<b>-287</b>	<b>212</b>

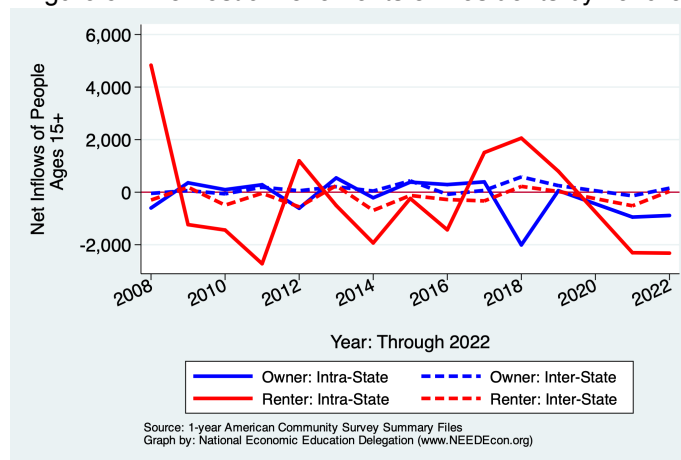
Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**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	53,277	-605	538	-1,425	152	130
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	31,438	-2,185	-2,230	-90	33	102
<b>Total:</b>	<b>84,715</b>	<b>-2,790</b>	<b>-1,692</b>	<b>-1,515</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>232</b>

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	2,913	-301	-176	-45	-121	41	
5 to 17 years	11,770	-461	-254	-264	15	42	
18 and 19 years	2,157	-162	38	-175	-25	0	
20 to 24 years	5,721	-108	-35	-52	-52	31	
25 to 29 years	6,032	-482	-122	-438	52	26	
30 to 34 years	7,007	-41	-4	-21	-16	0	
35 to 39 years	6,159	-73	43	-107	-39	30	
40 to 44 years	5,876	-39	-42	-89	92	0	
45 to 49 years	6,123	-239	-58	-291	50	60	
50 to 54 years	6,771	-44	126	-153	-29	12	
55 to 59 years	6,605	149	202	-37	-16	0	
60 to 64 years	6,156	89	103	-53	39	0	
65 to 69 years	4,393	-121	-27	-55	-39	0	
70 to 74 years	4,250	-186	-121	-51	-44	30	
75 years and over	7,128	-350	-124	-7	-242	23	
<b>Total Population:</b>	89,061	-2,369	-451	-1,838	-375	295	

Source: 2022 5-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	10,413	-61	43	-137	11	22	
High school graduate (includes equiv)	15,567	107	414	-244	-93	30	
Some college or assoc. degree	18,617	-865	-16	-701	-179	31	
Bachelor's degree	15,214	-596	-503	-206	27	86	
Graduate or professional degree	6,689	78	38	-14	42	12	
<b>Total:</b>	66,500	-1,337	-24	-1,302	-192	181	

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	43,675	43,675
Moved Within Same County	40,667	39,748
Moved to Different County, Same State	63,696	53,617
Moved Between States	41,264	40,318
Moved from Abroad	23,228	
<b>Total Population:</b>	43,650	43,274

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	45.3	45.3
Moved Within Same County	29.8	31.2
Moved to Different County, Same State	30.4	24.6
Moved Between States	29.3	35.3
Moved from Abroad	71.3	
<b>Total Population:</b>	43.6	42.5

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>

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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/>