Shasta Lake, California

Indicators Report

by
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

April 21, 2024

Exploring the economics, demographics, and well-being of Shasta Lake 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 Shasta Lake (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 Shasta Lake. These indicators are compared to Shasta County (the County) as a whole, a broader region where one is well defined, California, and the United Sates.

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 snopshot of Shasta Lake 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 or employment and unemployment in Shasta Lake 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 Shasta Lake, 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 proprotion 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 Shasta Lake, but do not necessarily live in Shasta Lake.
- **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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Contents

Executive Summary **1**
Assessing the City with Indicators 1

Demographics **3**
A Demographic Snapshot 3
Current Population 5

Employment Report **8**
Citywide Employment and Unemployment 8
County Employment by Industry 9
Some Employee Detail 10

Income and Earnings **16**
Per Capita Personal Income Growth 16
Poverty and Inequality 19

Housing **21**
Housing Costs and Affordability 21
Housing Picture 25
Vintage of Residential Housing 27
Occupation of Residential Housing 29
Residential Permitting 31

Commute Patterns **34**
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

Migration **42**
Overall Migration Flows 42
Demographics of Migration Flows 44

References and Sources **46**

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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 compositon.

Why is it important?

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

A Demographic Snapshot

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Statistic	2022	2019
POPULATION		
Population Estimate (#, 5yr)	10,361.0	10,206.0
Veterans (#, 5yr)	527.0	873.0
Foreign born persons (%, 5yr)	2.3	2.2
Population age 25+ (#, 5yr)	6,979.0	7,016.0
AGE AND SEX		
Persons under 5 years (%, 5yr)	4.7	7.1
Persons under 18 years (%, 5yr)	23.5	24.2
Persons 65 years and over (%, 5yr)	18.4	17.0
Female persons (%, 5yr)	50.9	50.3
INCOME AND POVERTY		
Median household income ($, 5yr)	54,490.0	48,902.0
Per capita income in past 12 months ($, 5yr)	26,355.0	22,799.0
Persons in poverty (%, 5yr)	18.1	18.7
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#, 5yr)	479.0	559.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (%, 5yr)	19.7	23.3
RACE AND ETHNICITY		
White alone (%, 5yr)	83.9	86.4
African American alone (%, 5yr)	0.1	1.3
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (%, 5yr)	2.4	3.6
Asian alone (%, 5yr)	1.4	0.4
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (%, 5yr)	0.4	0.7
Two or More Races (%, 5yr)	10.5	6.4
Hispanic or Latino (%, 5yr)	11.7	10.0
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (%, 5yr)	77.2	79.5
HOUSING		
Housing units (#, 5yr)	4,225.0	4,187.0
Owner-occupied housing units (%, 5yr)	61.7	63.7
Median value of owner-occupied housing units ($, 5yr)	245,200.0	183,000.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage ($, 5yr)	1,703.0	1,375.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage ($, 5yr)	553.0	500.0
Median gross rent ($, 5yr)	1,247.0	1,118.0
FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS		
Households (#, 5yr)	3,908.0	3,909.0
Persons per household (#, 5yr)	2.6	2.6
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+ (5yr)	87.6	83.5
EDUCATION		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	91.1	89.7
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	13.6	14.9
HEALTH		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#, 5yr)	1,410.0	1,297.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (%, 5yr)	6.9	9.1
LABOR FORCE		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (%, 5yr)	54.3	55.1
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (%, 5yr)	50.2	48.1
Employed, persons age 16+ (%, 5yr)	48.6	49.7
Self employed (%, 5yr)	9.1	6.9
TRANSPORTATION		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins., 5yr)	19.5	20.6
Drive alone in private vehicle (%, 5yr)	82.2	77.2
Using public transportation (%, 5yr)	2.3	3.4
Worked from home (%, 5yr)	3.8	4.2

Source: American Community Survey, Summary Files
Note: Data are from the 1-year files unless indicated by the notation 5yr.

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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	% Change 3 Year	% Change 5 Year
City				
Shasta Lake	10,217	−0.83	−3.85	0.95
County and Broader Regions				
Shasta County	179,436	−0.67	1.07	0.29
North State	596,413	−0.78	−0.41	−3.98
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	% Change North State	% Change California
Shasta County	180.7	179.4	−0.67	−0.78	−0.35
Redding	93.1	92.5	−0.64		
Anderson	11.1	11.0	−0.95		
Shasta Lake	10.3	10.2	−0.83		

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 1: Population Growth (1)

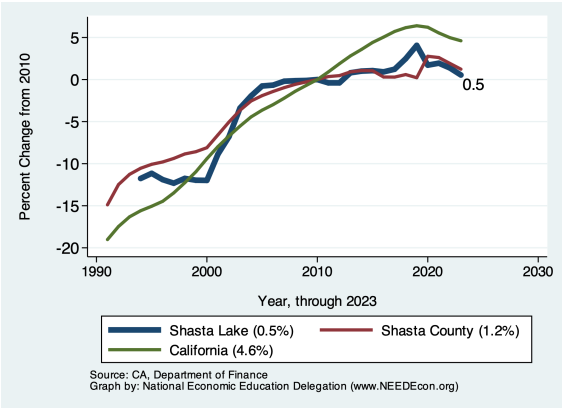

Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

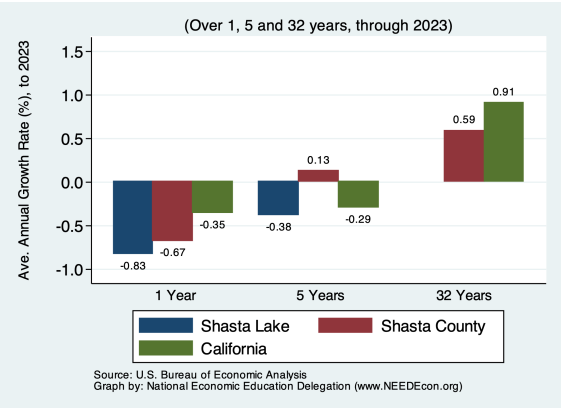

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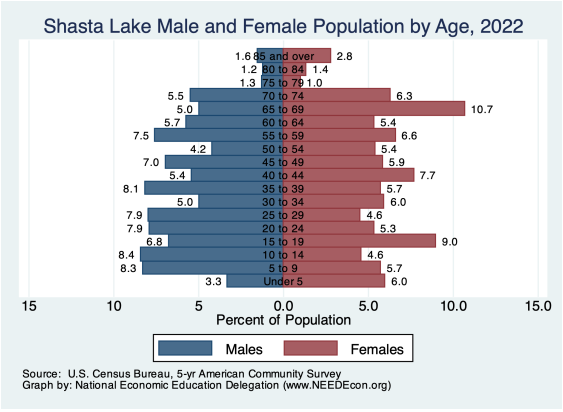
Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories



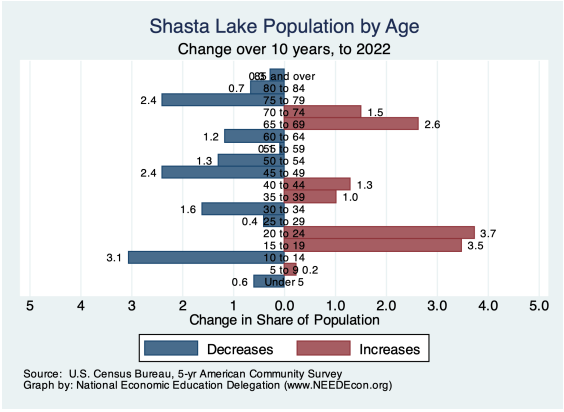
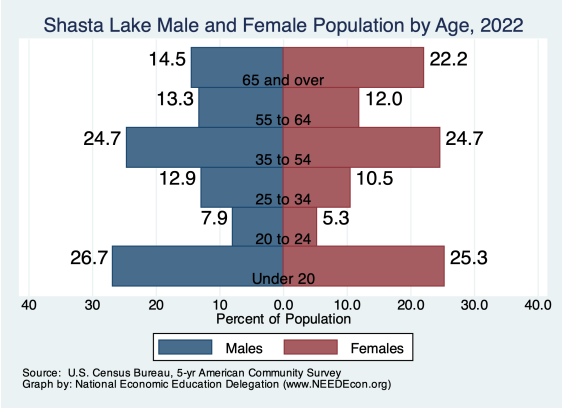


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories



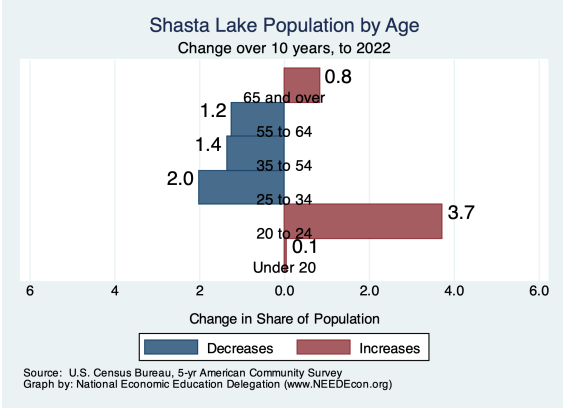
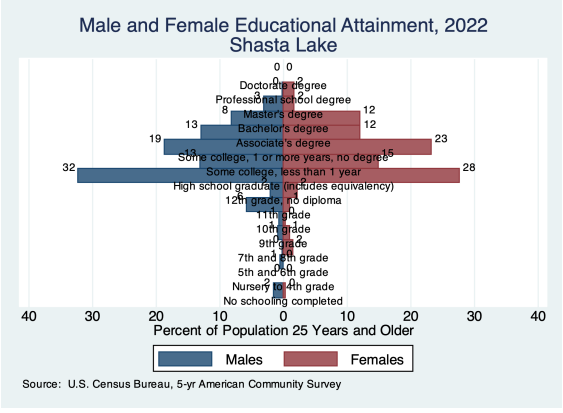


Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment



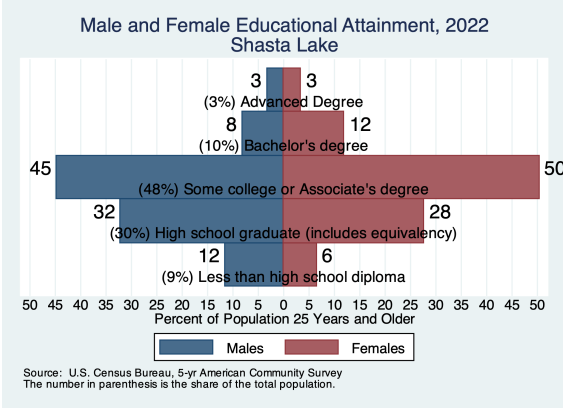


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Figure 6: Population by Race/Ethnicity

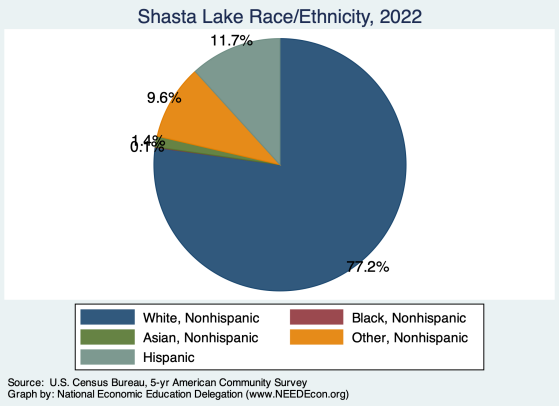
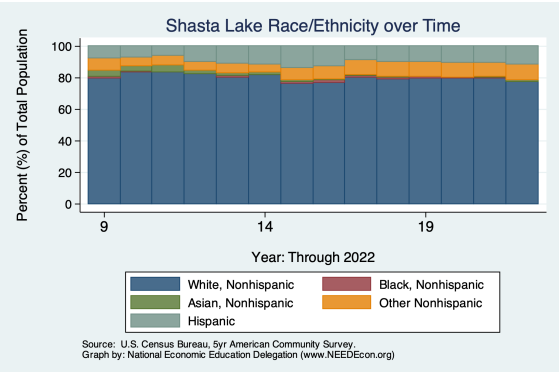


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time



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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 employment 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. Shasta Lake Summary for March, 2024

Category	Current Value	Change From: Last Month	Change From: 2 Months Ago	Change From: 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

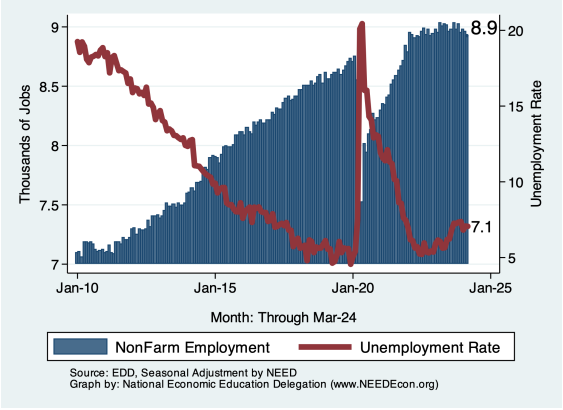


Figure 9: Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months

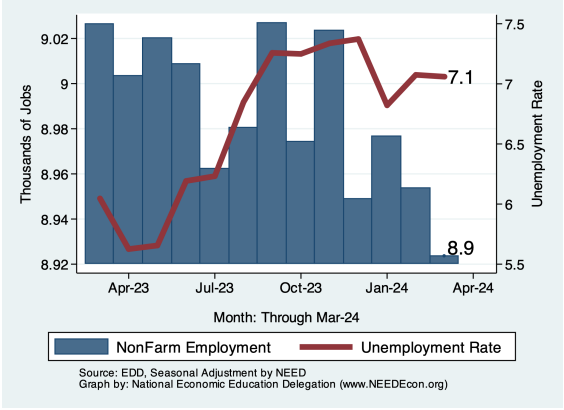


Figure 10: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2010

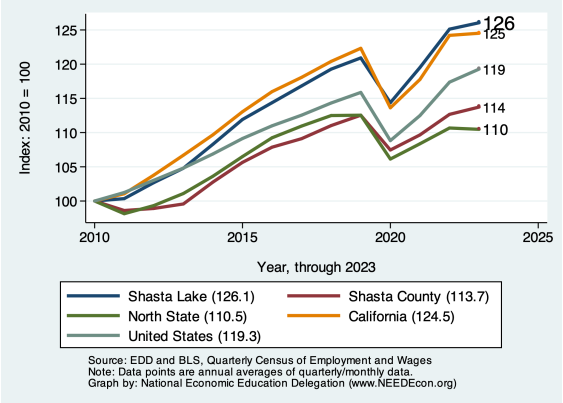
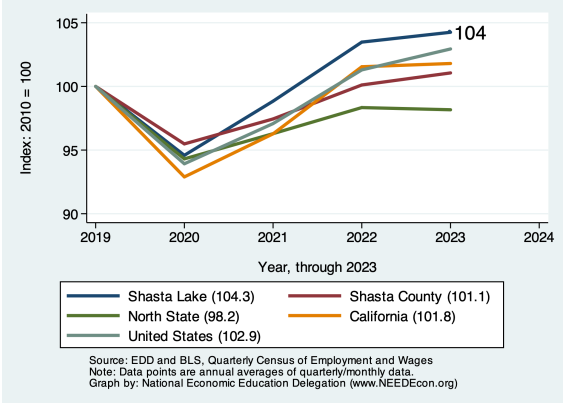


Figure 11: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2019



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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 indsutry-level employment data for Shasta County. The following table provides the latest data for the County.

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

			Empl	% Growth - Annualized Rate					
Industry	**Employment**	**Share**	**Growth**	**Month**	**Qtr**	**6mo**	**1yr**	**3yr**	**5yr**
Total Nonfarm	71,742	100.0	155.3	2.6	1.6	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.4
Total Private	57,179	79.7	14.8	0.3	0.6	2.4	3.7	2.2	1.5
Goods Producing	7,833	10.9	64.1	10.4	6.5	9.9	12.0	2.8	4.8
Mining, Logging and Construction	4,906	6.8	96.6	27.0	17.0	17.1	22.6	3.8	6.3
Manufacturing	2,849	4.0	−78.9	−27.9	−12.9	−8.1	−3.4	1.3	2.4
Service Providing	63,856	89.0	115.8	2.2	0.4	1.8	2.9	2.4	1.1
Trade, Trans & Utilities	13,023	18.2	−45.4	−4.1	−4.0	−1.6	0.8	−1.0	0.3
Wholesale Trade	1,600	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	−3.7	−3.2
Retail Trade	9,072	12.6	−36.0	−4.6	−9.7	−3.7	−2.1	−1.4	0.4
Information	500	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2,823	3.9	−5.9	−2.5	0.2	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.8
Professional & Business Srvcs	6,476	9.0	−27.8	−5.0	1.1	4.2	4.9	4.0	1.3
Educational & Health Srvcs	16,937	23.6	64.1	4.7	2.7	2.9	4.3	4.0	2.1
Leisure & Hospitality	6,985	9.7	35.9	6.4	−2.8	0.7	−1.8	2.3	−0.1
Accommodation & Food Srvcs	5,725	8.0	−41.5	−8.3	−8.7	−7.9	−8.2	−0.1	−1.3
Other Srvcs	2,606	3.6	7.0	3.3	−5.3	0.0	3.8	4.1	1.4
Government	14,405	20.1	116.2	10.2	1.7	1.4	4.2	3.7	1.1
Federal	1,300	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	−13.8	0.0	2.8	1.7
State	2,100	2.9	100.0	79.6	21.6	−8.9	5.0	3.5	2.1
Local	10,930	15.2	100.4	11.7	1.8	3.1	4.7	4.1	1.0
Local Government Education	6,104	8.5	40.7	8.4	2.6	5.2	6.3	5.8	1.1

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

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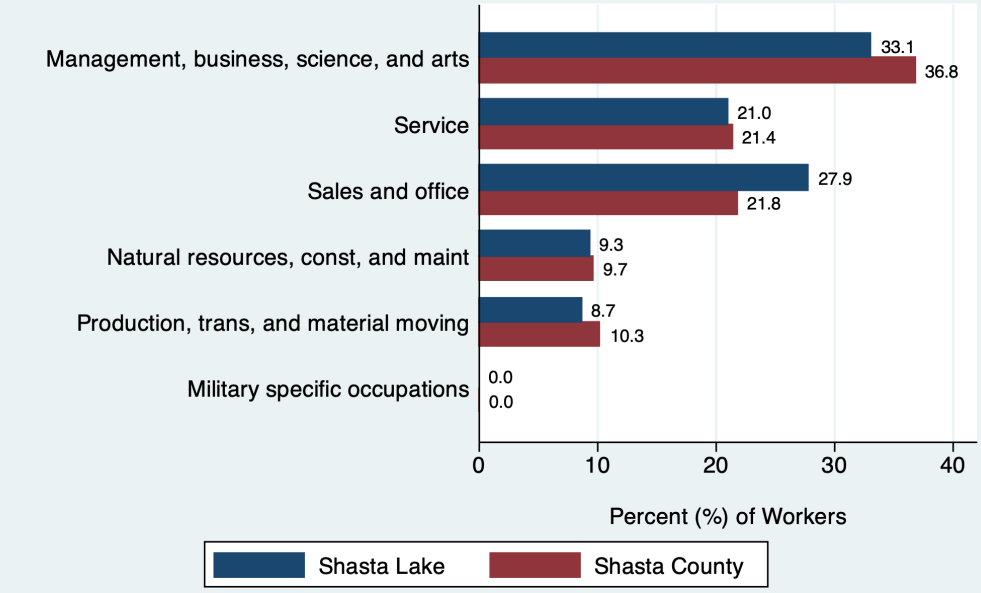
Some Employee Detail

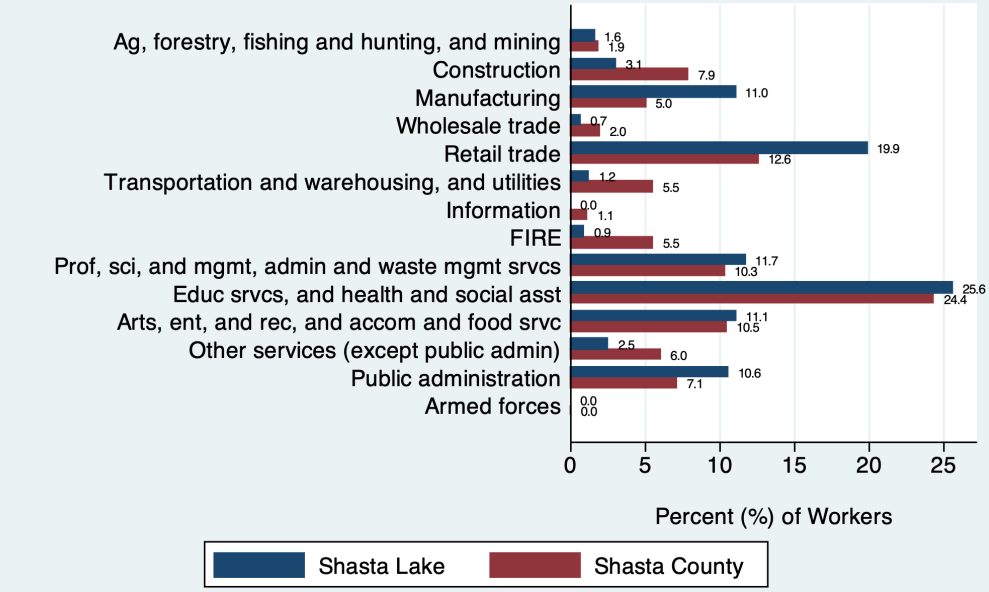
Employed in Shasta Lake

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation



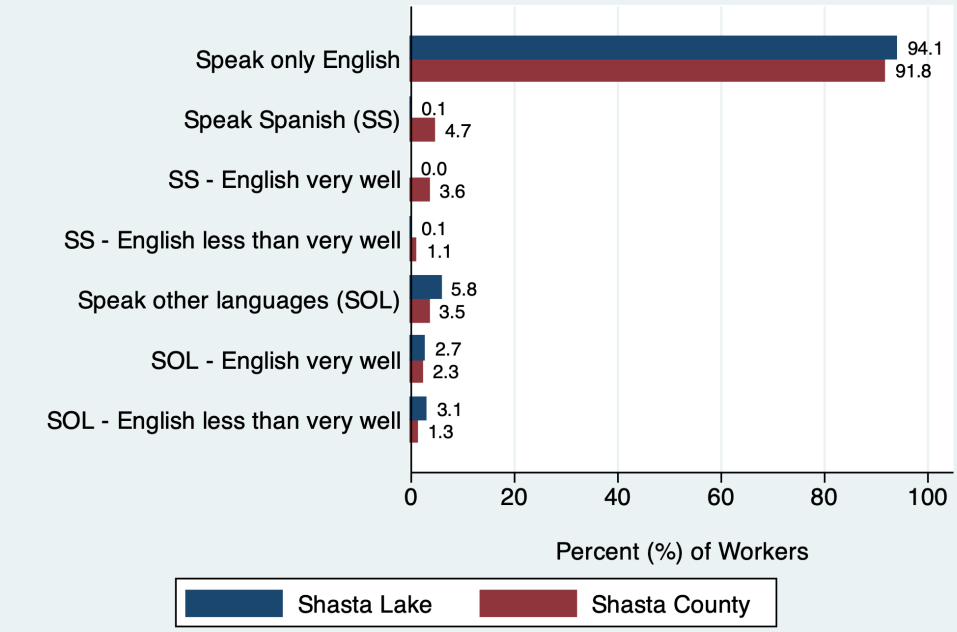
Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Figure 13: Employment by Industry



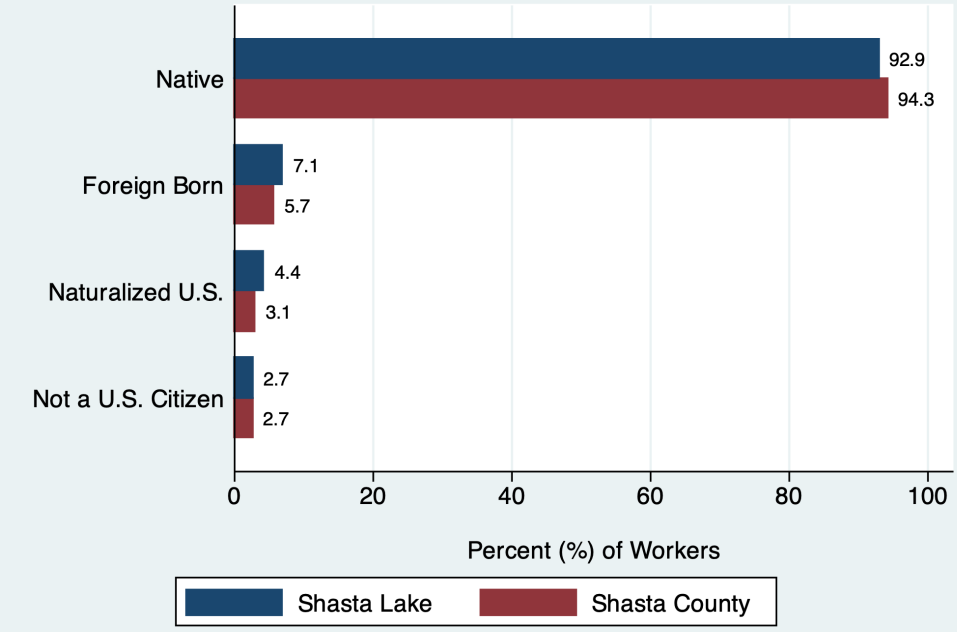
Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

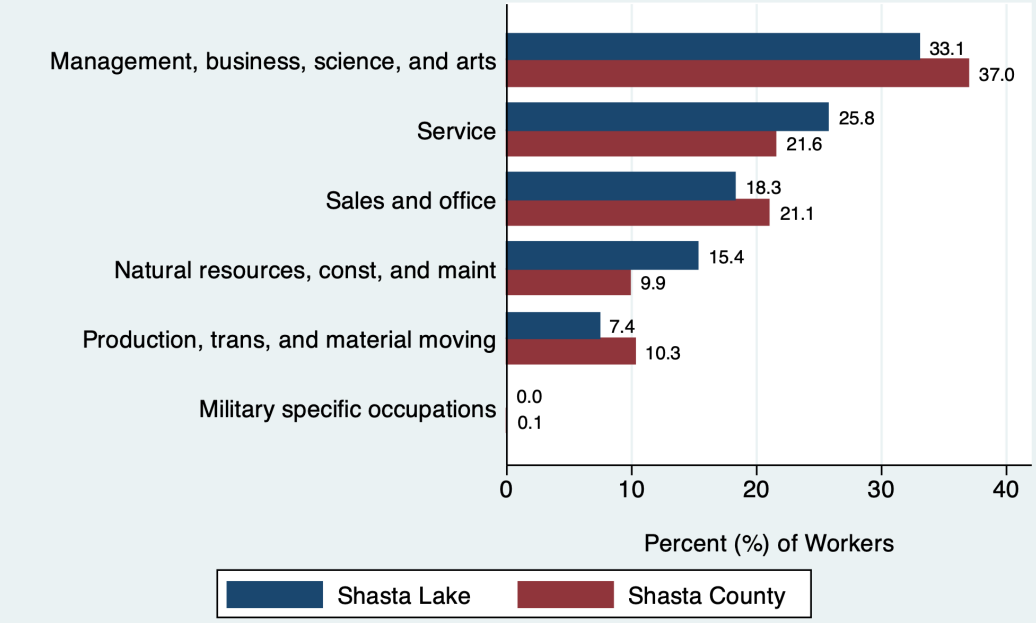
Figure 15: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

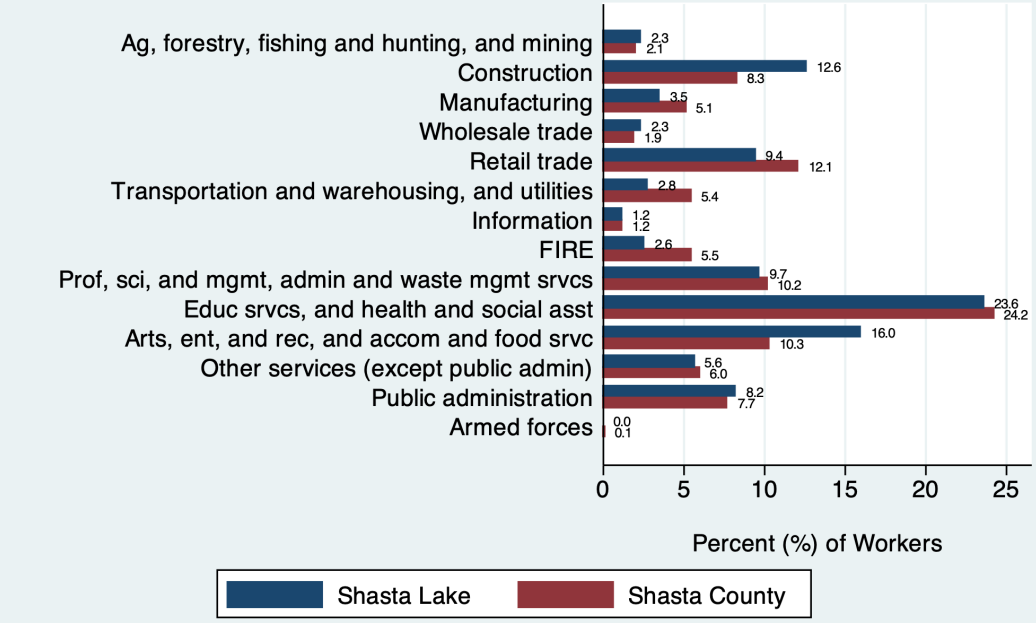
Employed Residents of Shasta Lake

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation



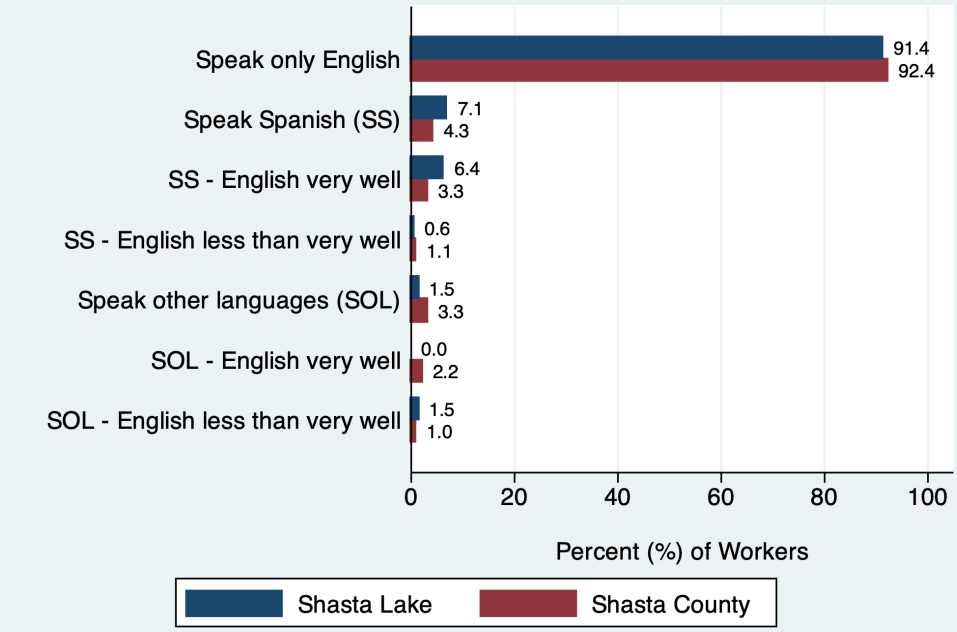
Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Figure 17: Employment by Industry



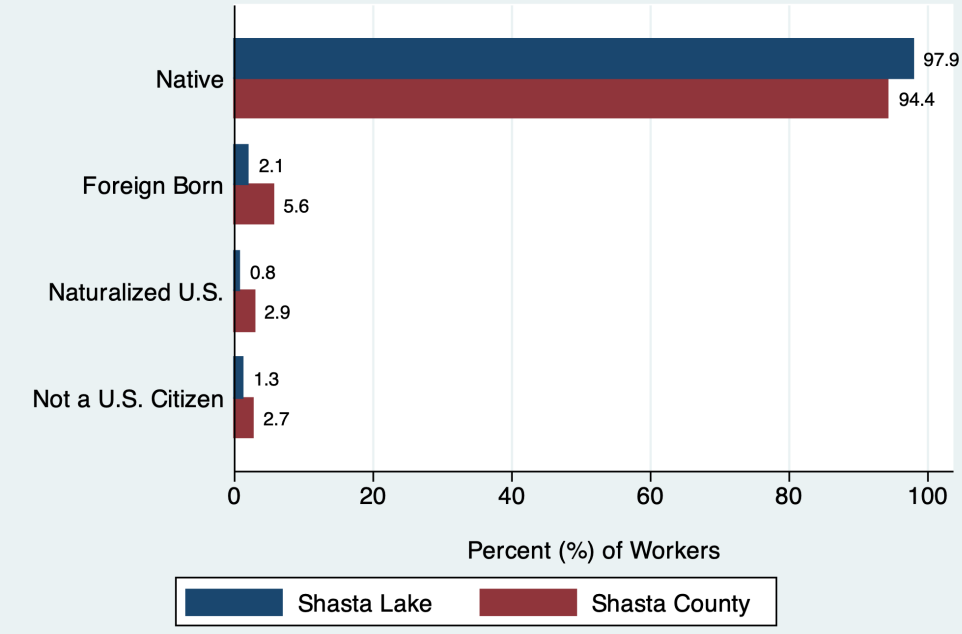
Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

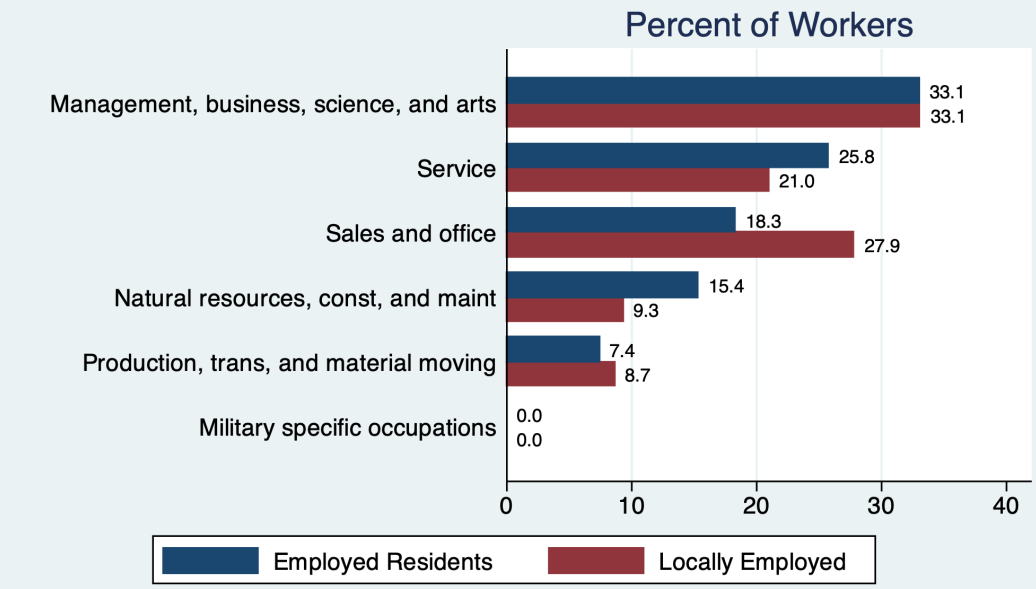
Figure 19: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

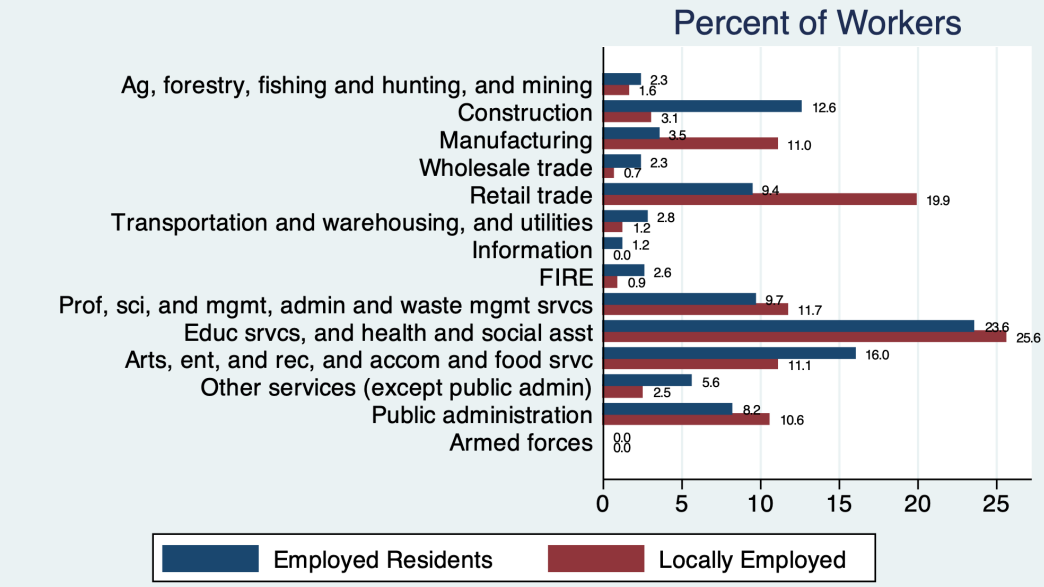
Employed Residents vs Workers in Shasta Lake

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation



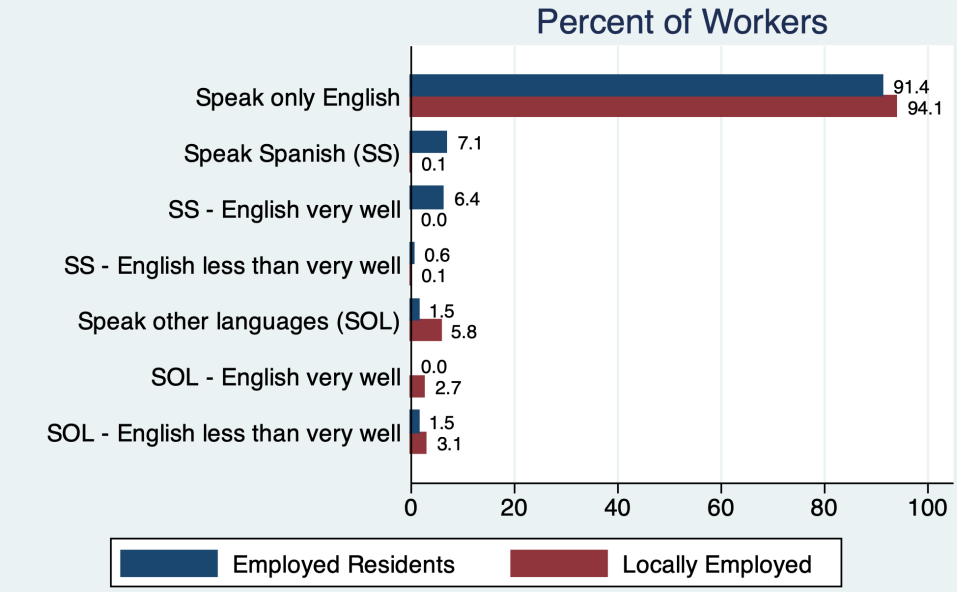
Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Figure 21: Employment by Industry



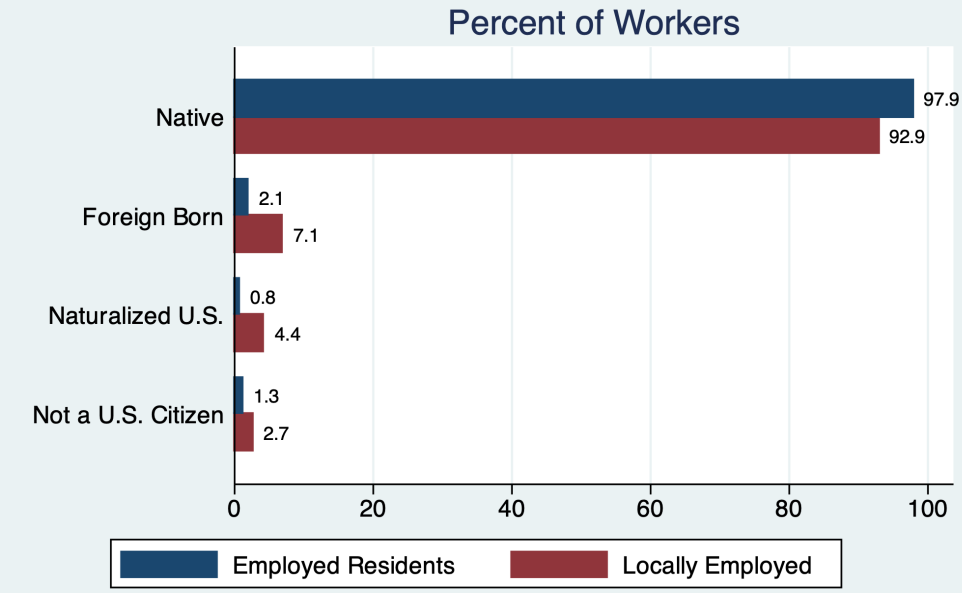
Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Figure 23: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org).

Income and Earnings

Per Capita Income Growth

Definition:

Per capita income is the average income per person in Shasta Lake. 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

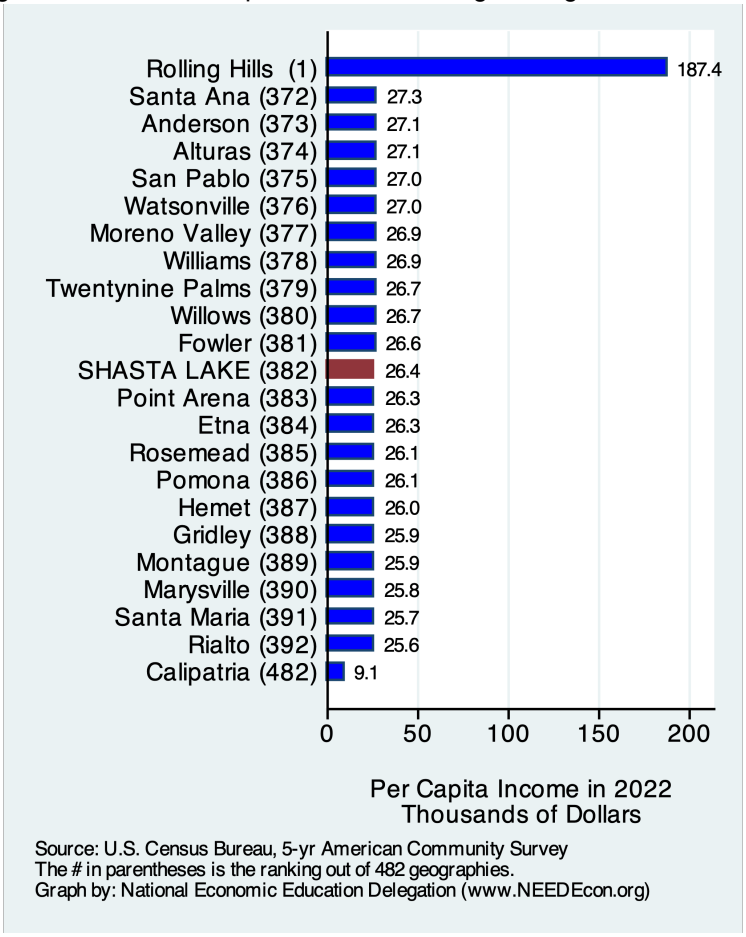
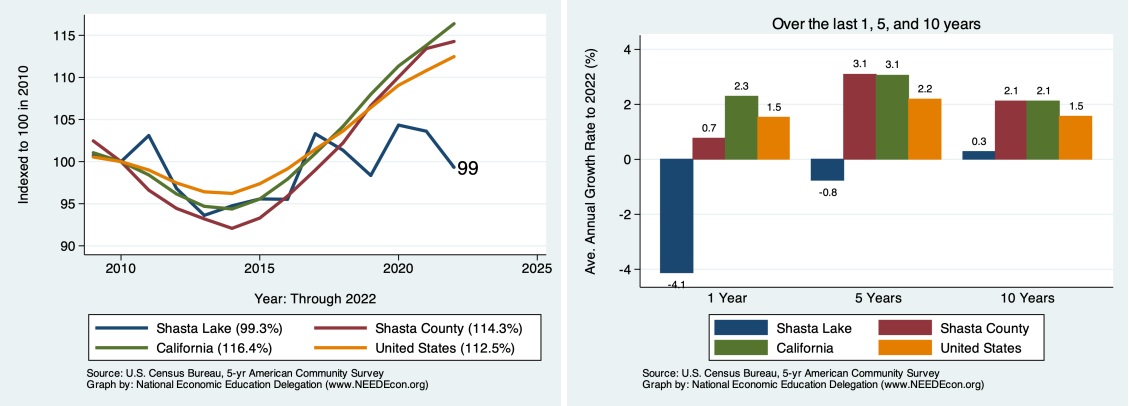


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth over Time



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

Figure 26: Income Levels

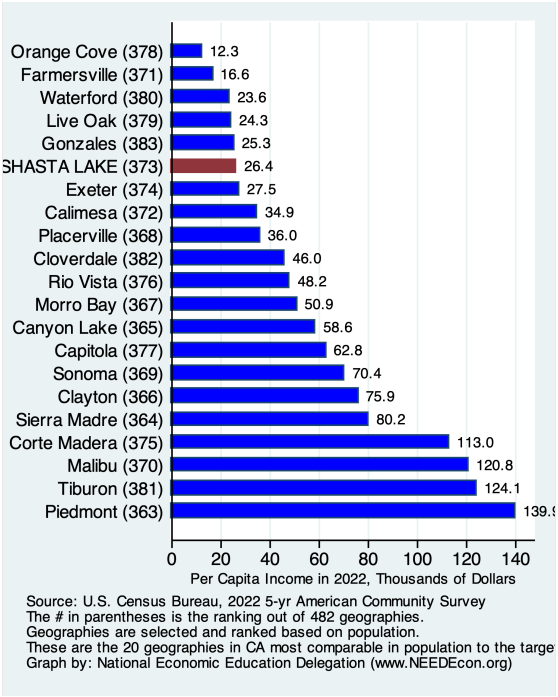
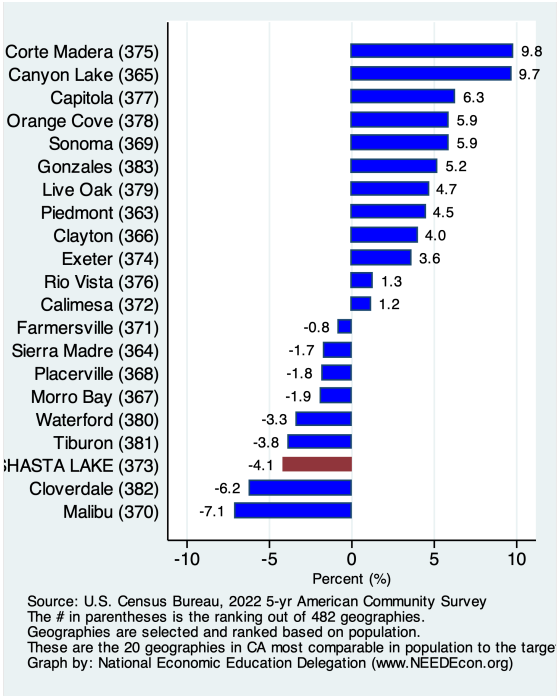


Figure 27: Growth over Time



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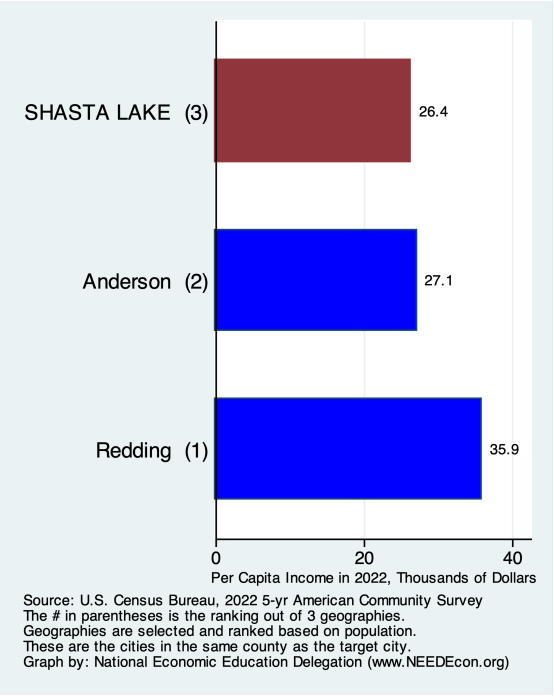
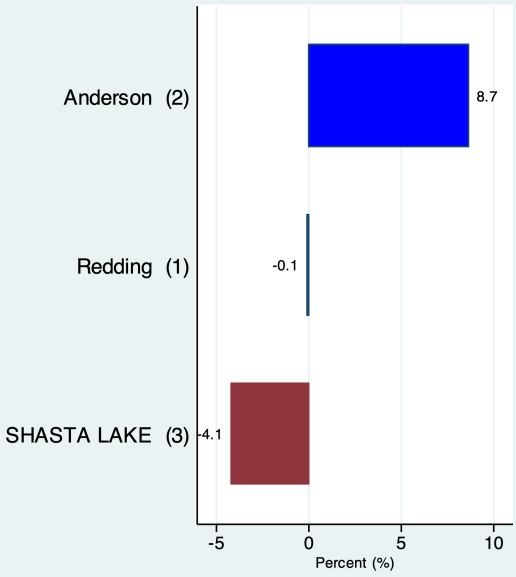
Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among Cities in Shasta County

Figure 28: Income Levels



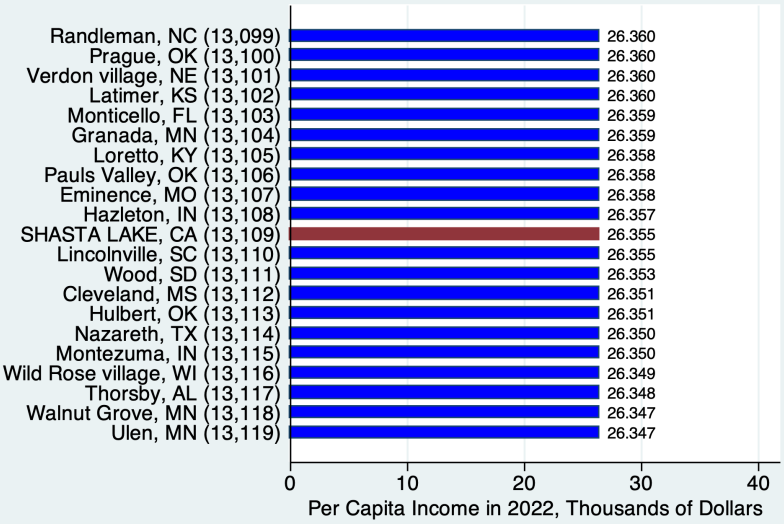
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 5-yr American Community Survey
The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 3 geographies.
Geographies are selected and ranked based on population.
These are the cities in the same county as the target city.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

Figure 29: Growth over Time



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2022 5-yr American Community Survey
The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 3 geographies.
Geographies are selected and ranked based on population.
These are the cities in the same county as the target city.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



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

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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.

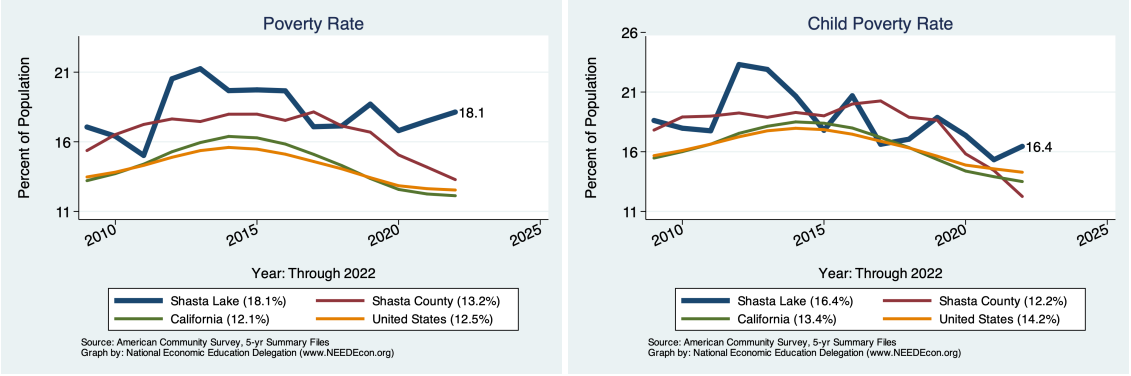

Figure 31: Inequality

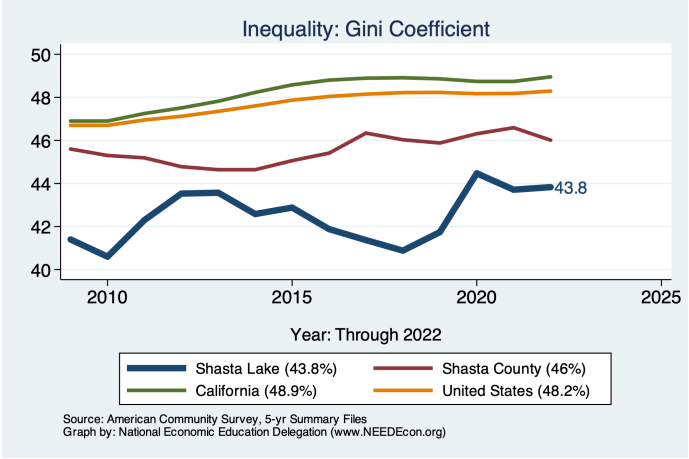

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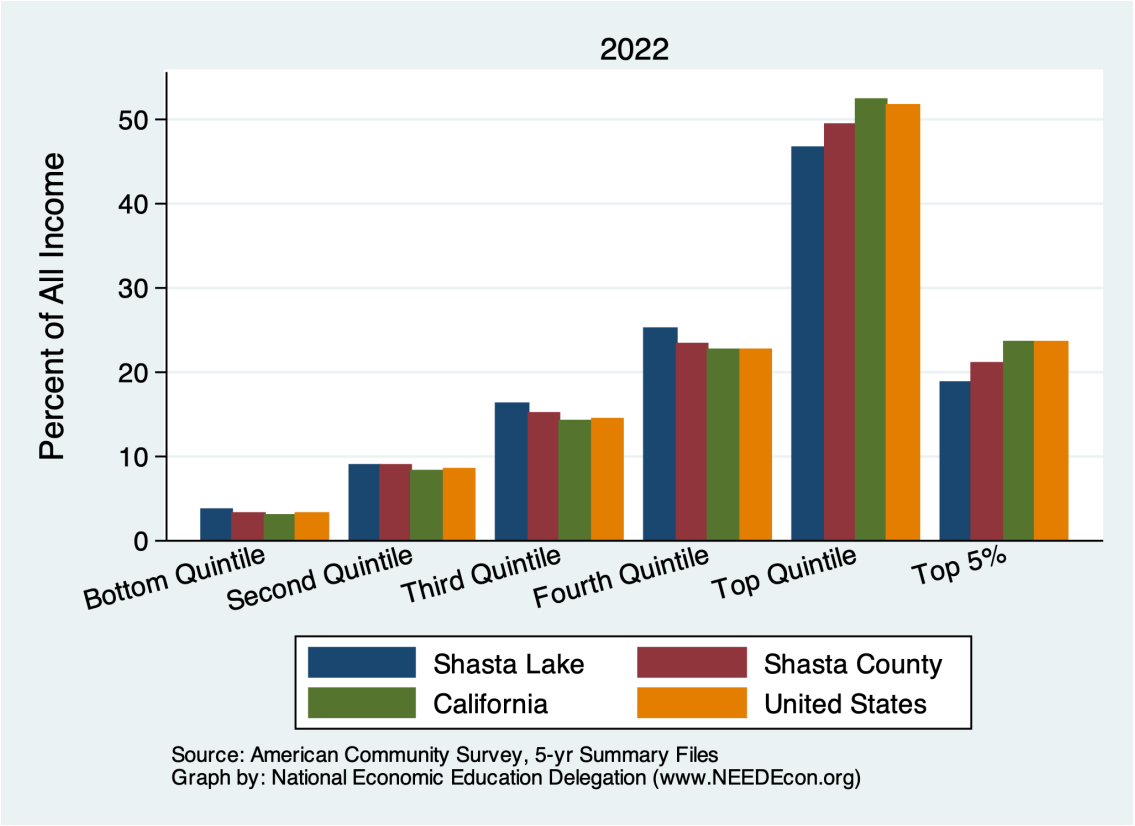
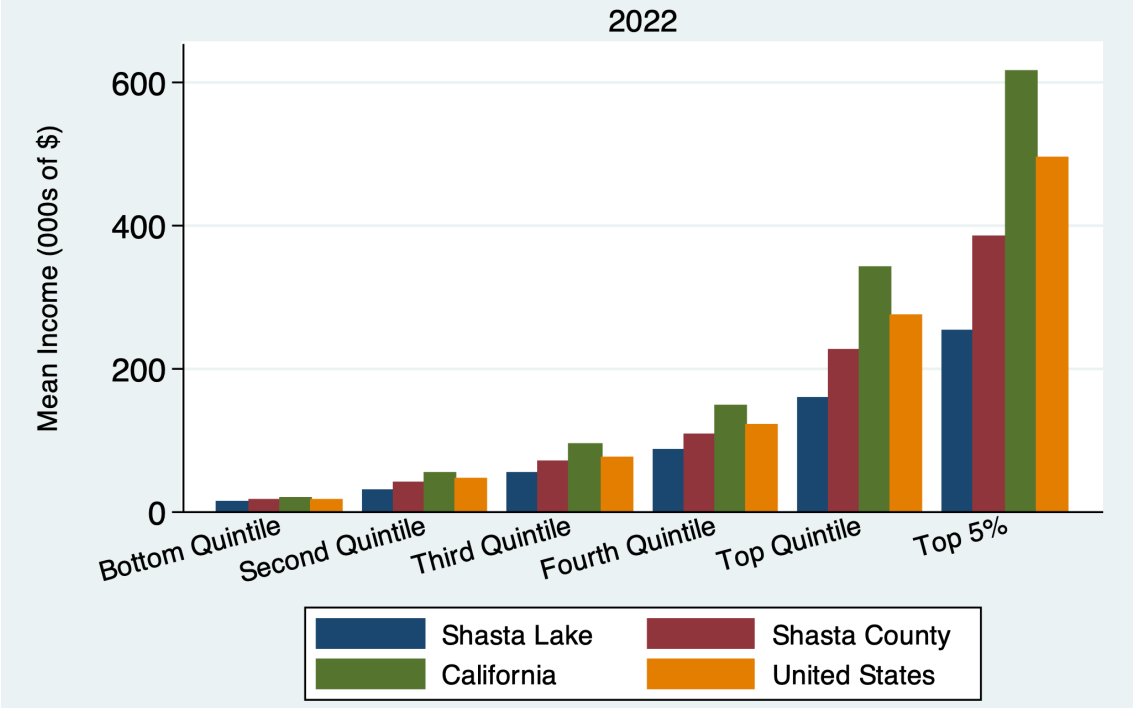
Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution



Source: American Community Survey, 5-yr Summary Files
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



Source: American Community Survey, 5-yr Summary Files
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

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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 Shasta Lake and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

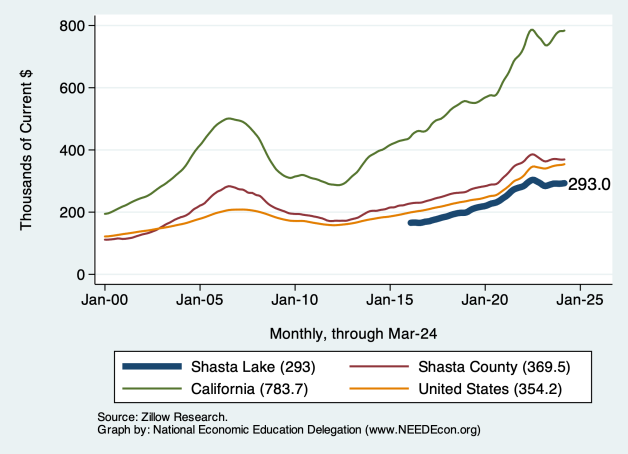
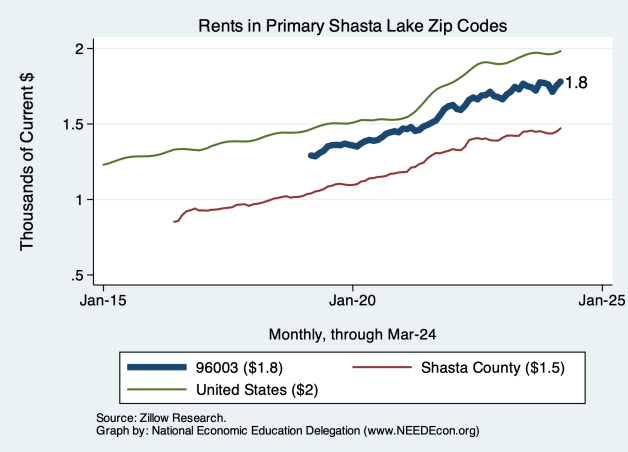


Figure 35: Median Rents



Housing Ownership in Shasta Lake and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

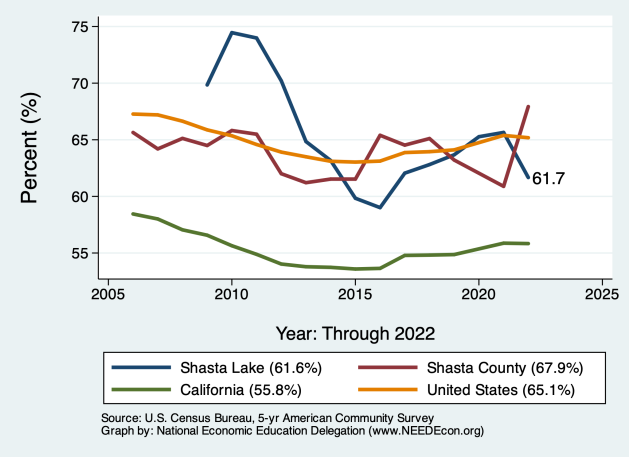


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

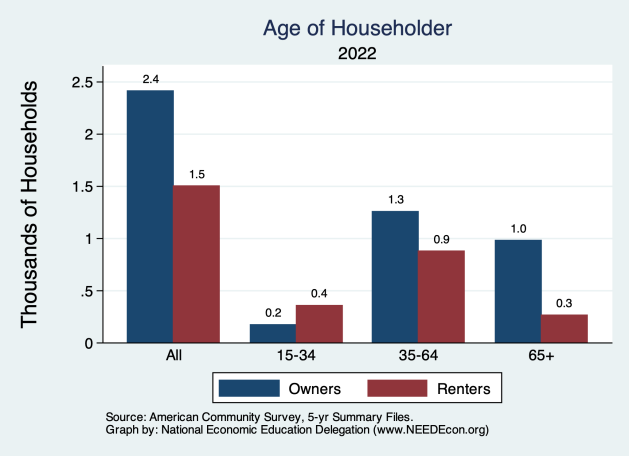


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

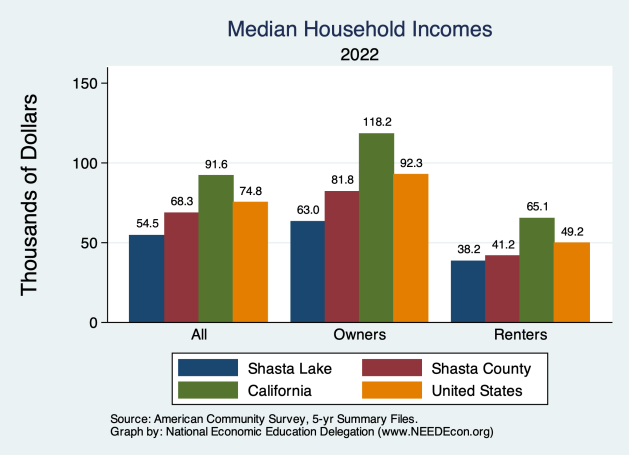


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Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

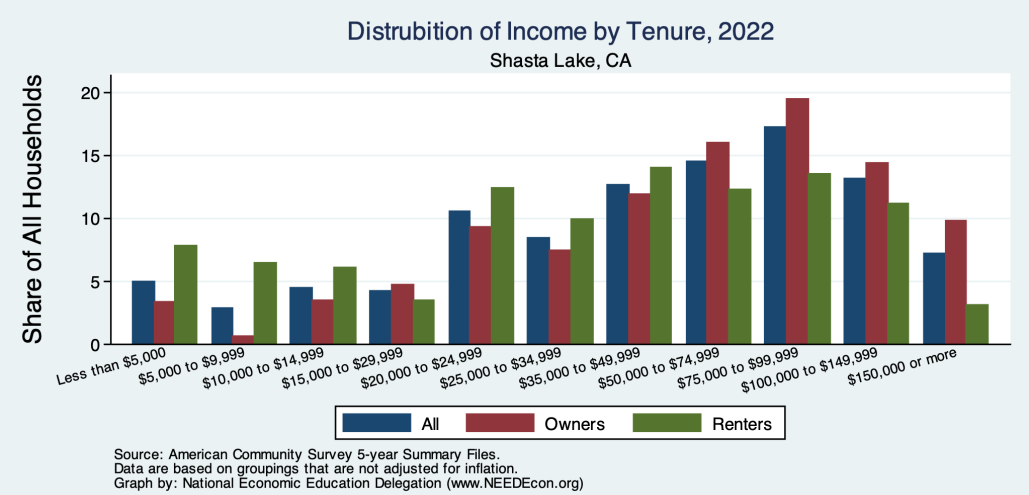


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

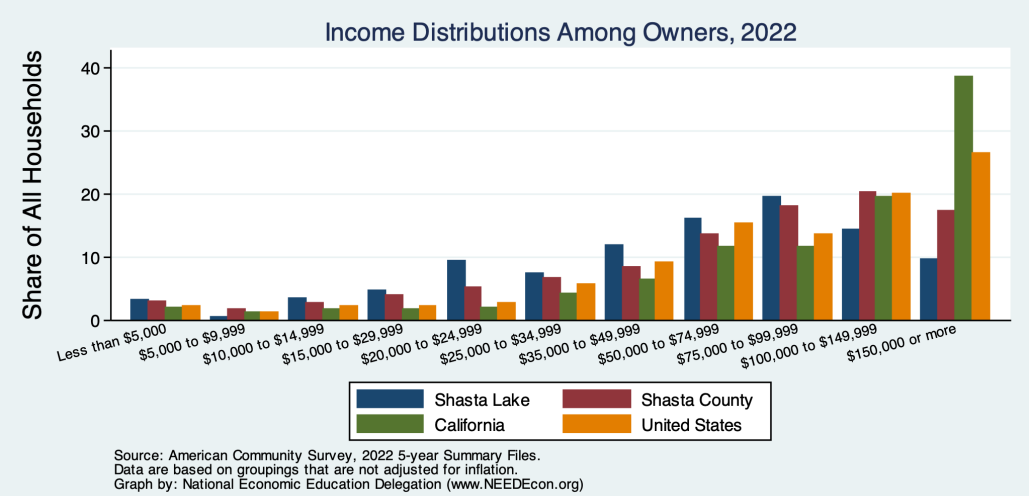
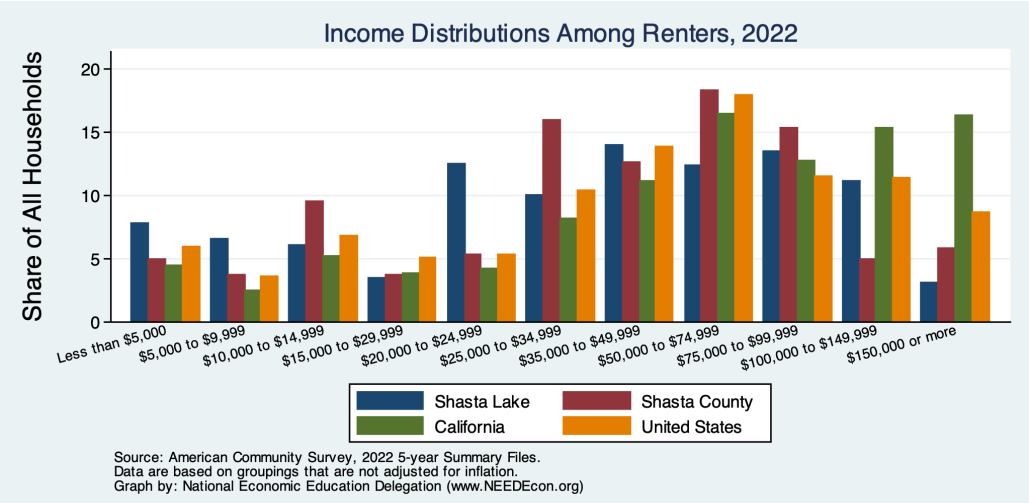


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters



Housing Burden in Shasta Lake and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

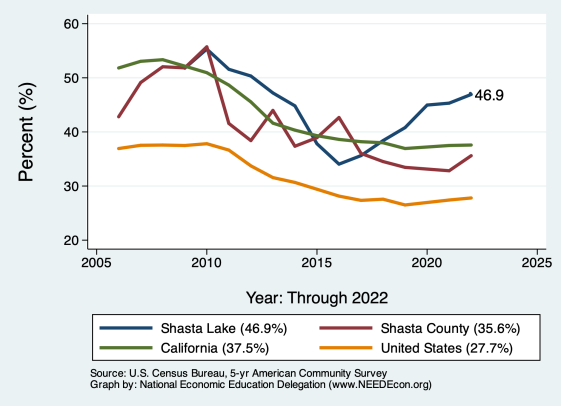


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

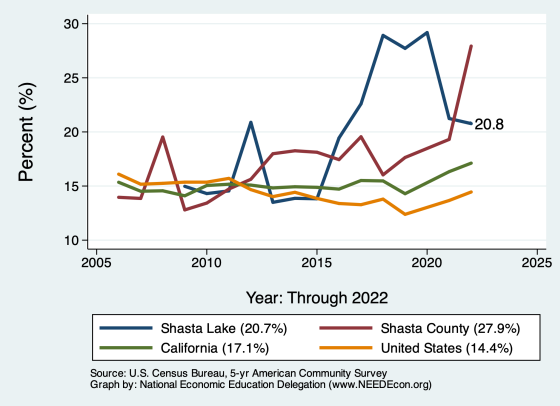


Figure 44: Renters

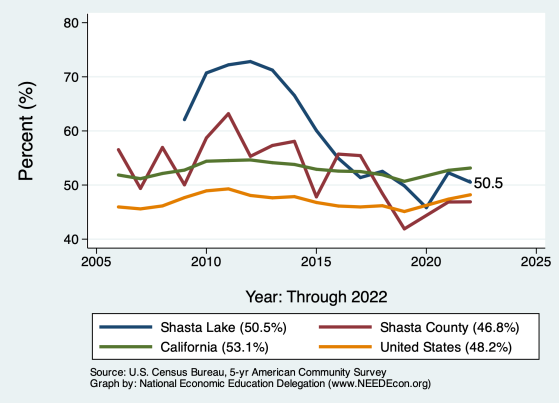
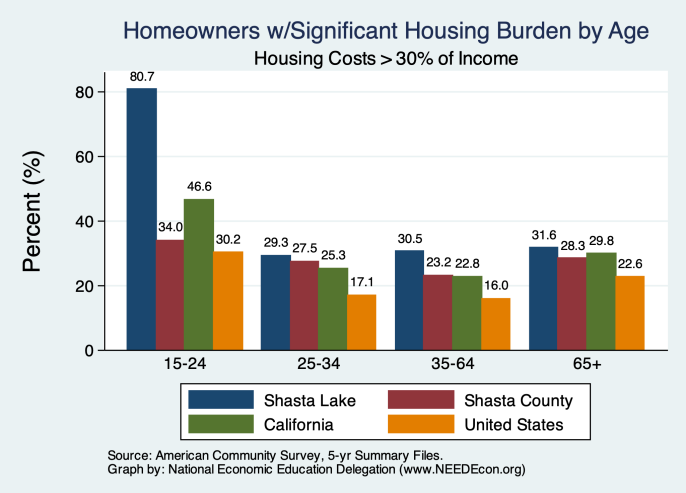


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



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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	% Change from 2010
Total Population	10,217.0	10,593.0	10,164.0	-3.5	0.5
Total # of Homes	4,413.0	4,272.0	4,209.0	3.3	4.8
# Occupied Units	4,128.0	4,120.0	3,943.0	0.2	4.7
Persons per Household	2.5	2.6	2.6	-3.8	-4.0
Vacancy Rate (%)	6.5	3.6	6.3	81.5	2.2

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

Figure 46: Housing Growth

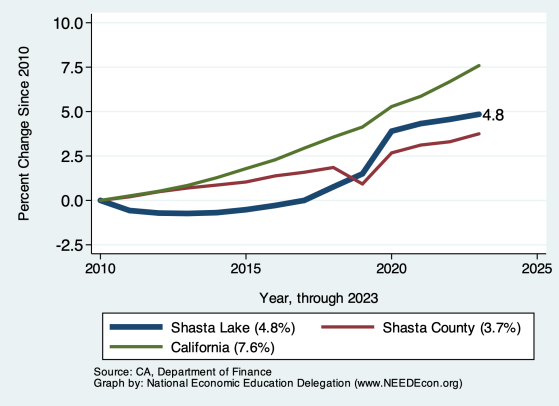


Figure 47: Persons per Household

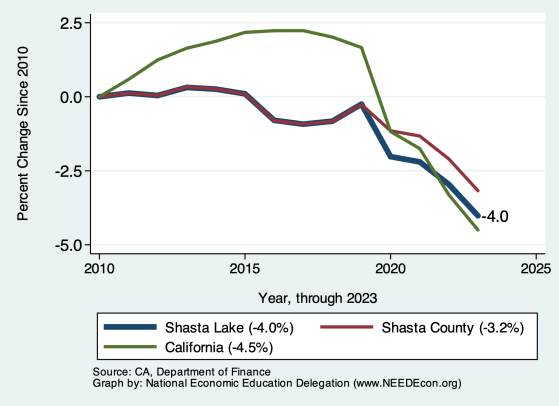


Figure 48: Vacancy Rates

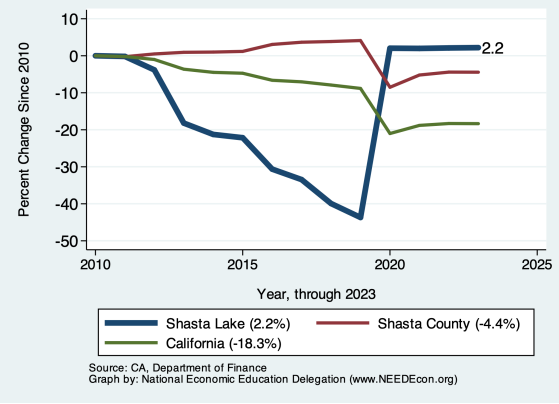
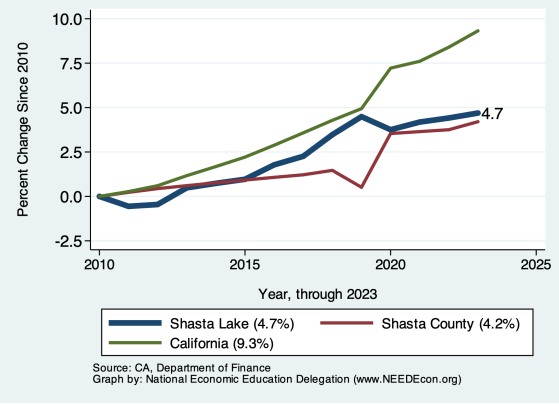


Figure 49: Number of Occupanied Units



Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

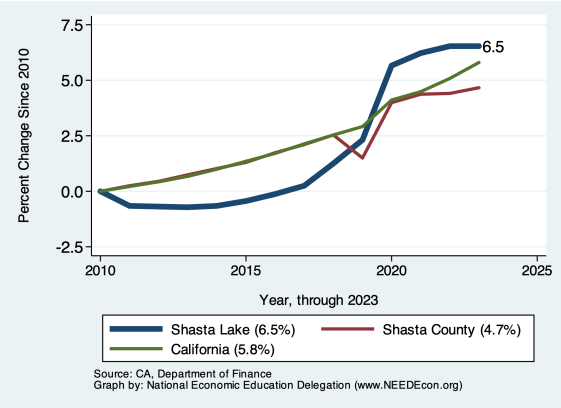


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

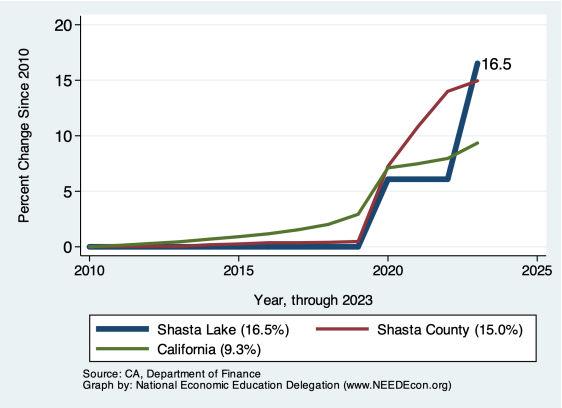


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

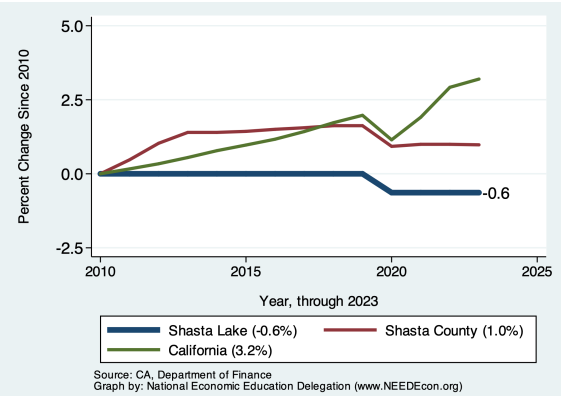
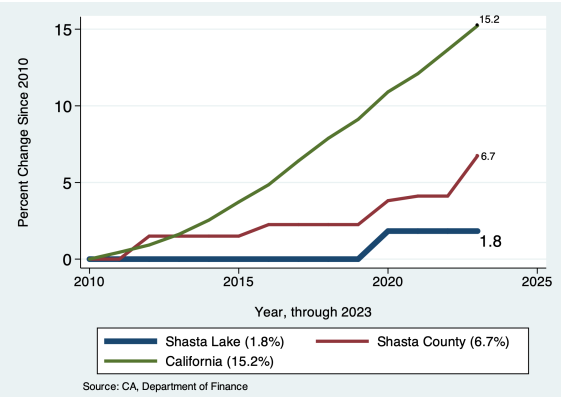


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



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Vintage of Residential Housing

Why is it important?

This section provides evidence on the year in which residential housing in Shasta Lake was built. We break it down into owned versus rented residences and provide a comparison across Shasta County and broader regions. A sense of the age of housing in a region provides an indication of the urgency with which a region might pursue additional housing. As the housing stock ages, an urgency with which renovations and rebuilds are permitted might result. All things equal, more recently constructed housing will be more likely to meet current codes and standards. Remodeling of existing units will be more desirable when existing units are, on average, older.

Figure 54: Distribution of Housing Construction

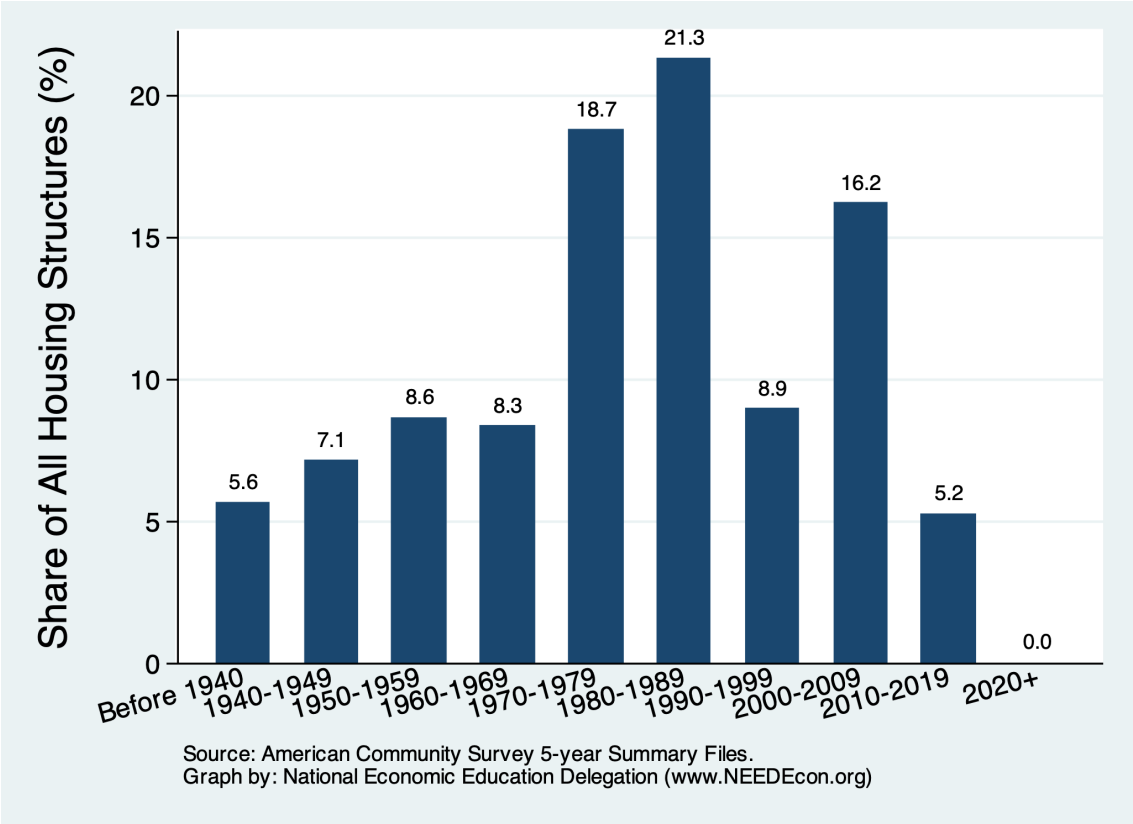


Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

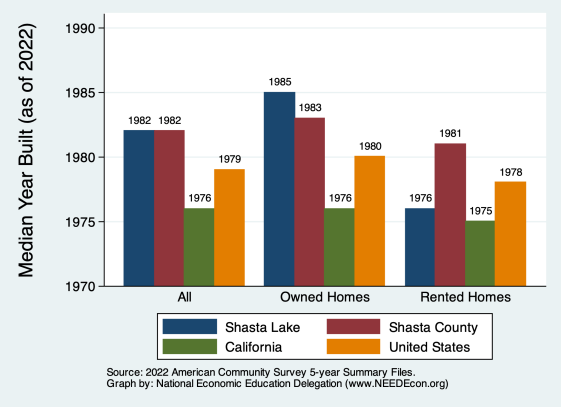


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

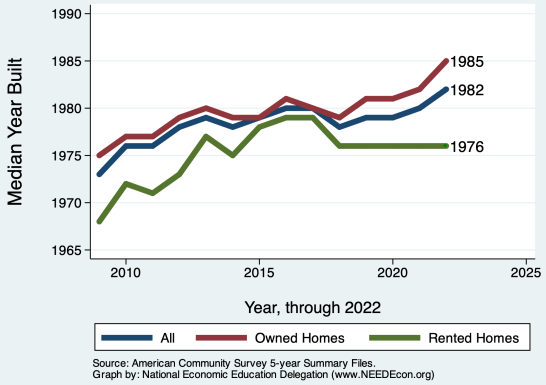


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

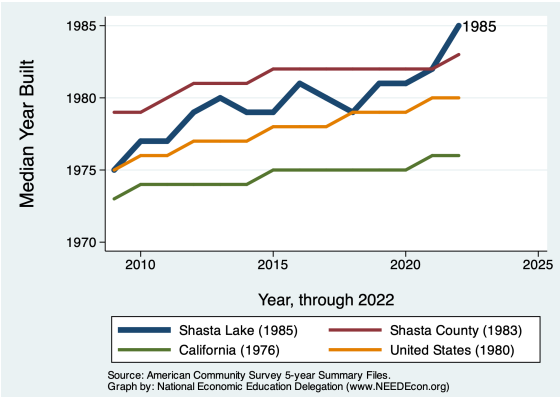


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

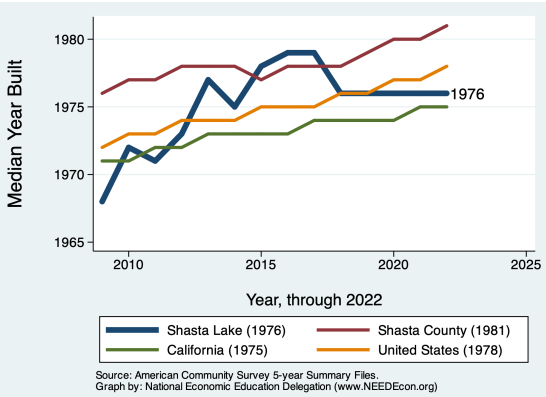
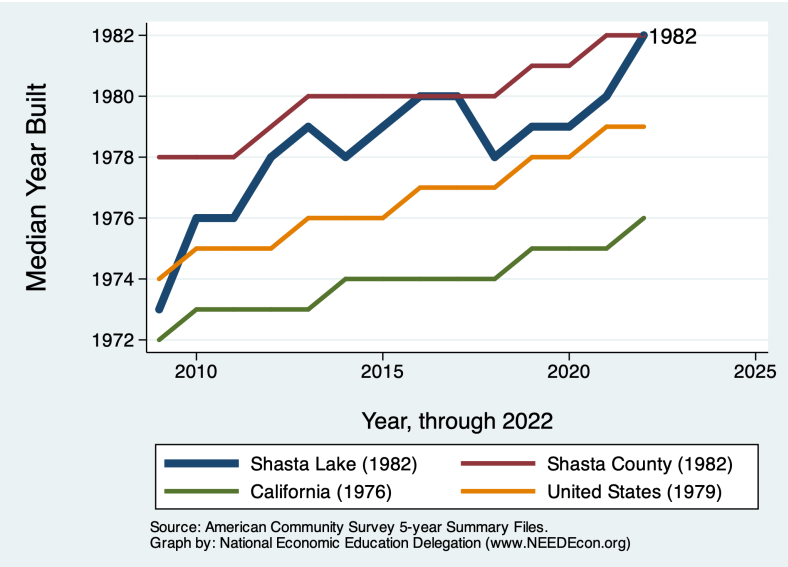


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



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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

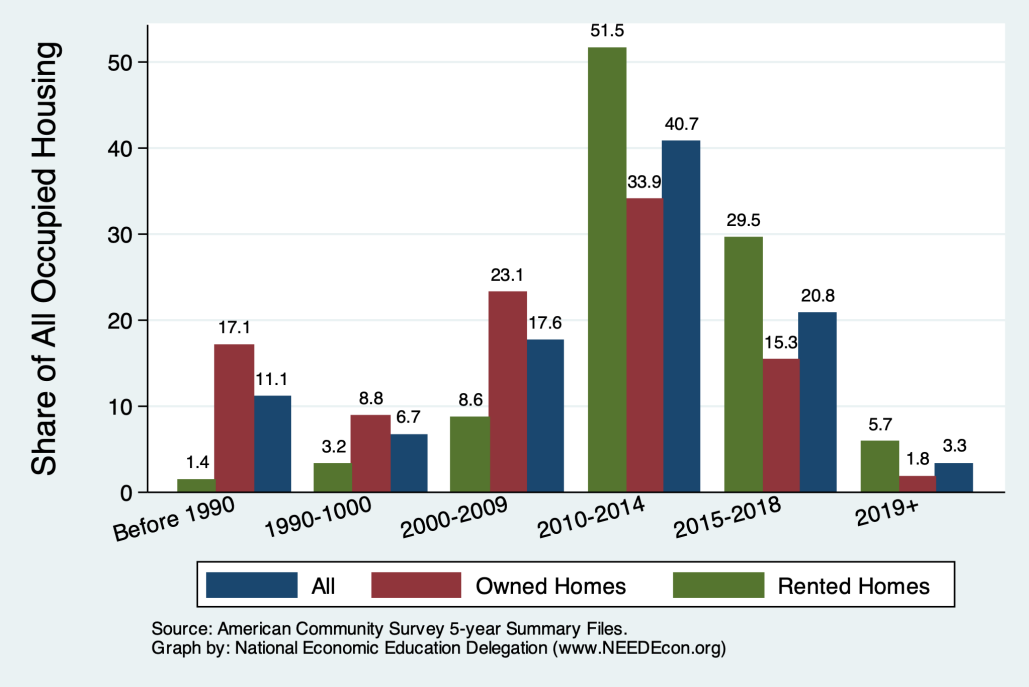

Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

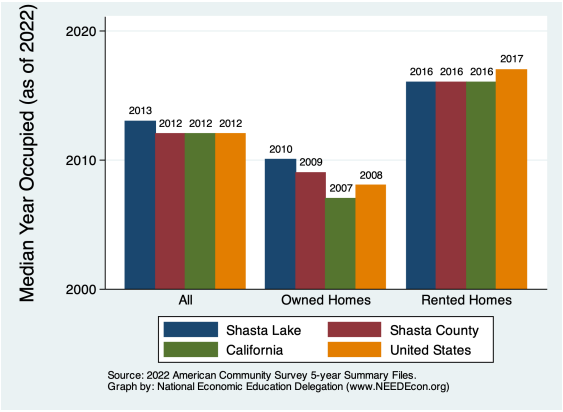

Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

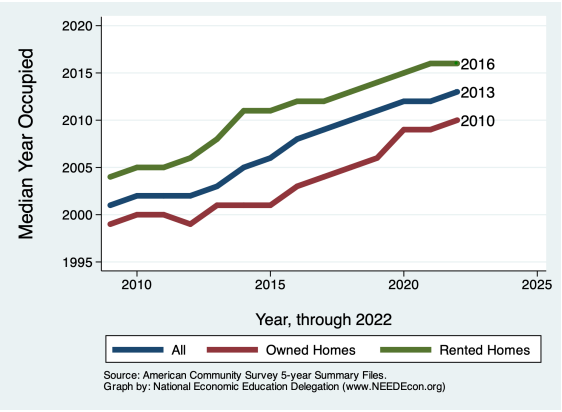

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Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing

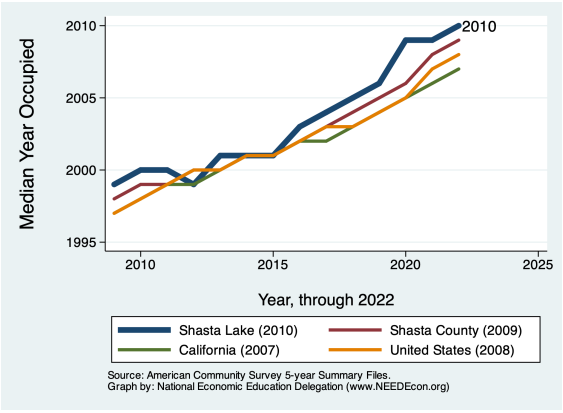


Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

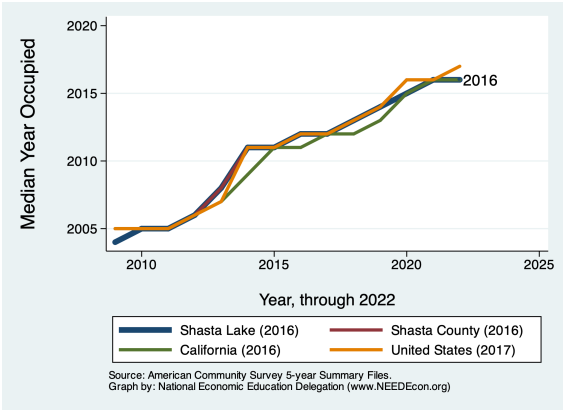
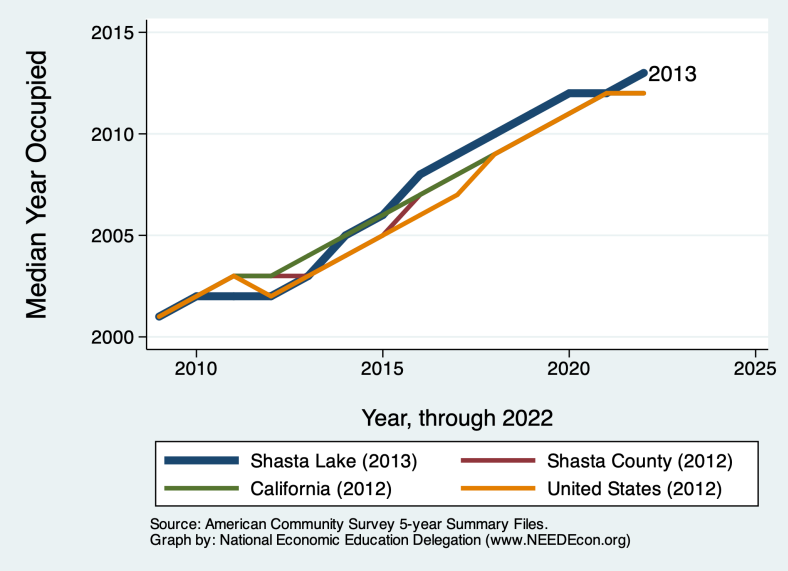


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing



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Residential Permitting

Definition:

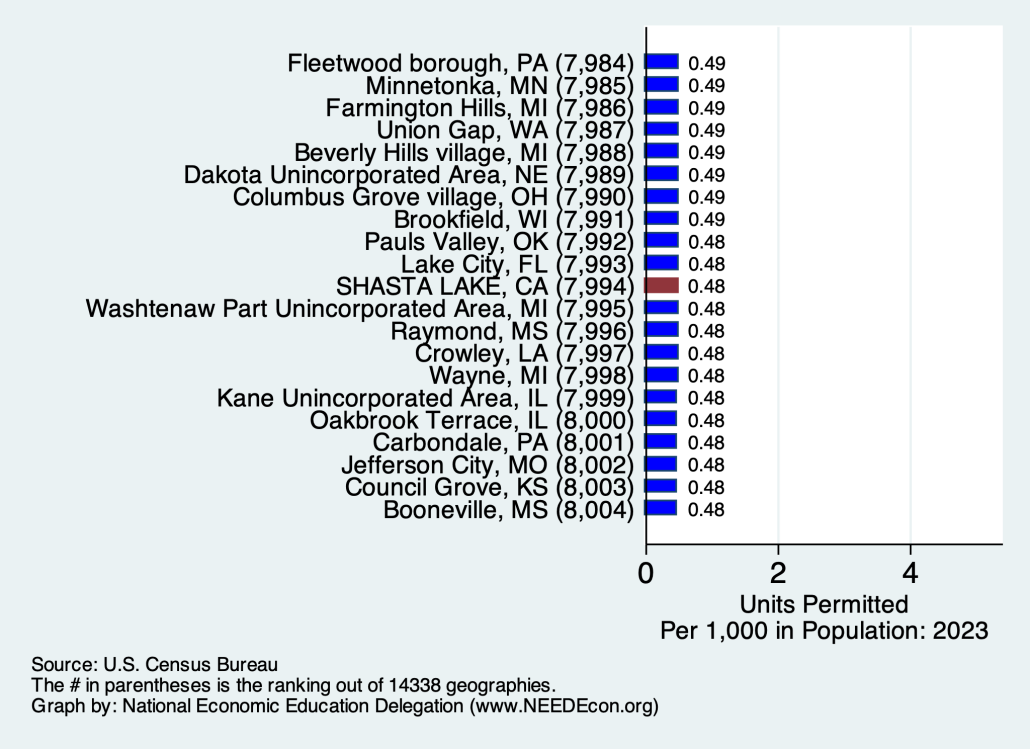
This indicator provides evidence on the number of residential buildings that are permitted for construction each year. Permit data for Shasta Lake is compared with data from Shasta County as a whole and broader regions. The statistic provided scales the number of permits by population. This is done to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

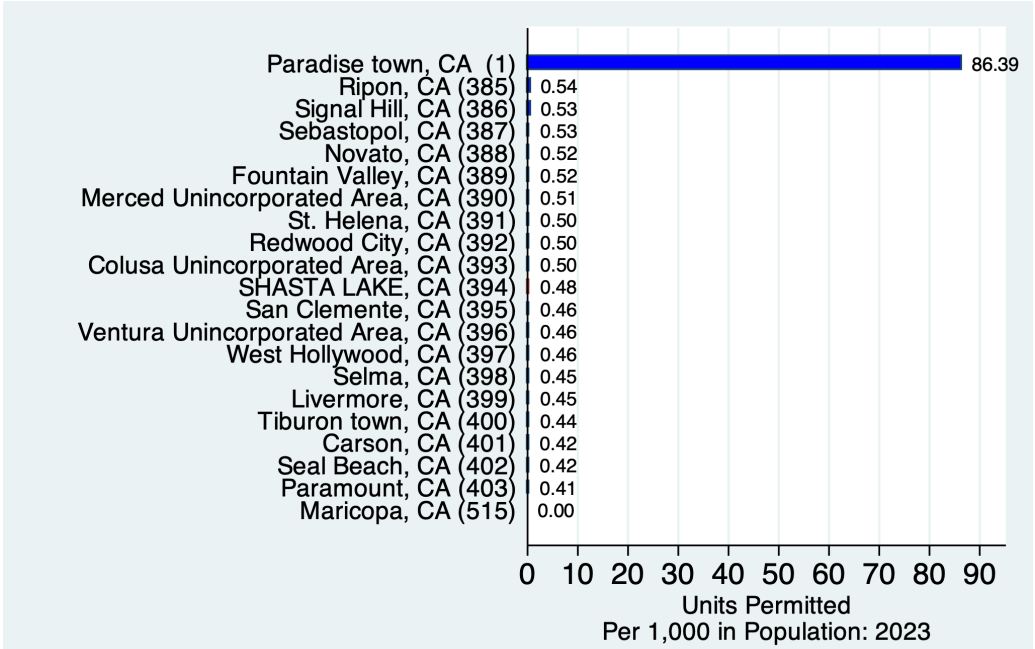
Shasta Lake - Ranking Among Comparables

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



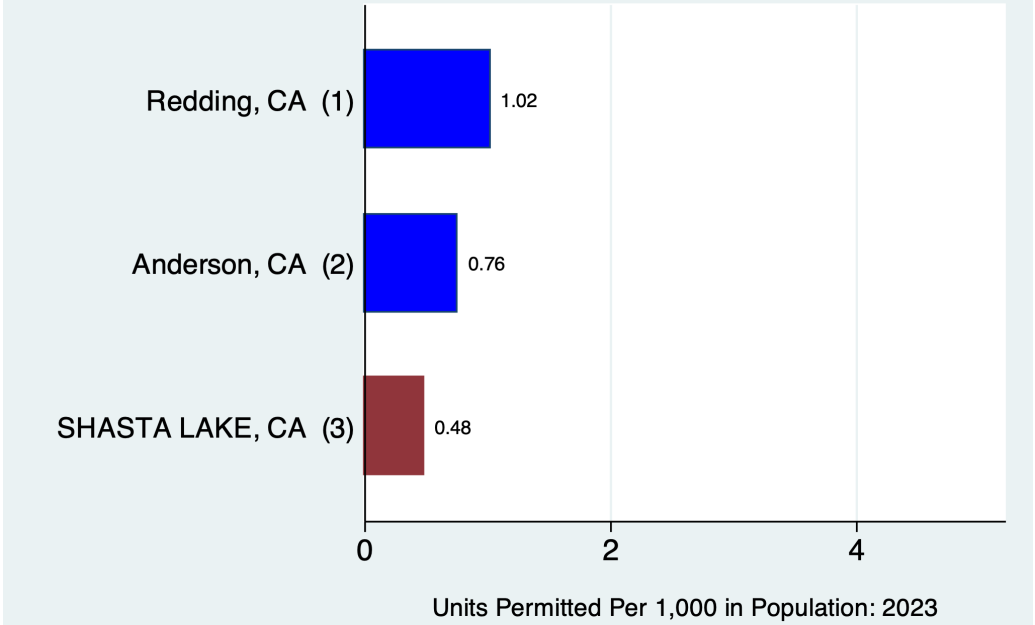
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 14338 geographies.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

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 Shasta County (Rank)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 3 geographies.
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDEcon.org)

Shasta Lake - Permitting Activity

Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in Shasta Lake

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

N/A

Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted

N/A

Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in Shasta Lake

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

N/A

Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted

N/A

Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in Shasta Lake

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

N/A

Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted

N/A

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 housing 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

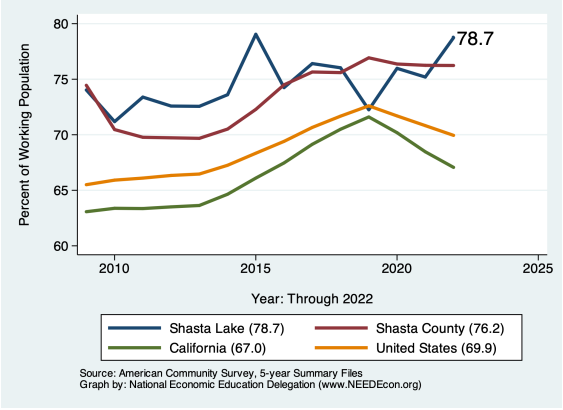


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

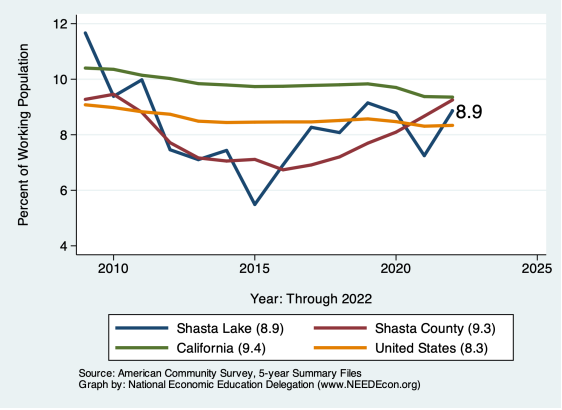


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

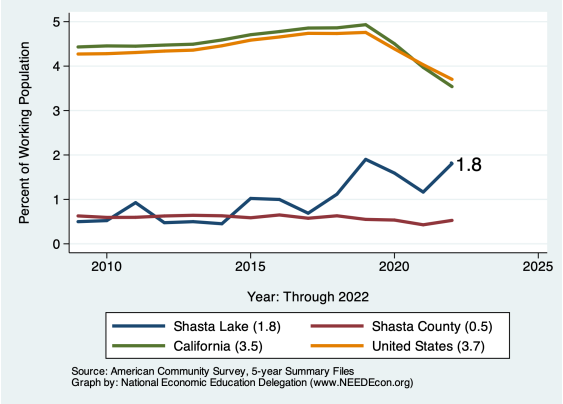
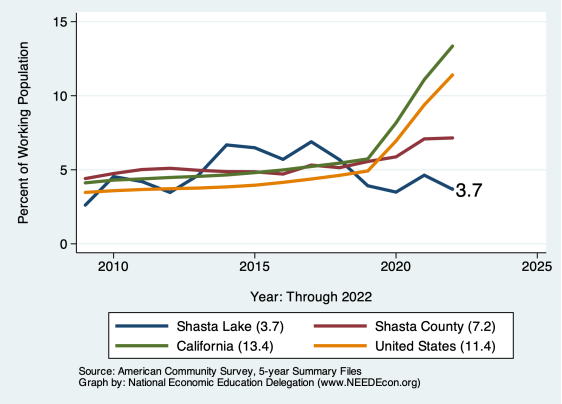


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in Shasta Lake. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in Shasta Lake. 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

	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van:	1,848	77.0	1,839	90.6	3,687	87.6	78.0
Drove Alone	1,660	69.2	1,654	81.5	3,314	78.7	68.4
Carpooled:	188	7.8	185	9.1	373	8.9	9.5
In 2-person carpool	139	5.8	178	8.8	317	7.5	6.9
In 3-person carpool	45	1.9	7	0.3	52	1.2	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	4	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.1	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	18	0.8	58	2.9	76	1.8	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	0	0.0	46	2.3	46	1.1	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	18	0.8	12	0.6	30	0.7	0.1
Bicycle	0	0.0	7	0.3	7	0.2	0.7
Walked	43	1.8	38	1.9	81	1.9	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	83	3.5	0	0.0	83	2.0	1.7
Worked at Home	67	2.8	88	4.3	155	3.7	13.6
Total:	2,059	85.8	2,030	100.0	4,089	97.1	

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

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

	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van:	1,033	67.4	669	77.3	1,702	75.0	78.0
Drove Alone	952	62.1	623	72.0	1,575	69.4	68.5
Carpooled:	81	5.3	46	5.3	127	5.6	9.5
In 2-person carpool	73	4.8	33	3.8	106	4.7	6.9
In 3-person carpool	8	0.5	3	0.3	11	0.5	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	0	0.0	10	1.2	10	0.4	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	0	0.0	7	0.8	7	0.3	0.7
Walked	26	1.7	38	4.4	64	2.8	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.7
Worked at Home	67	4.4	88	10.2	155	6.8	13.6
Total:	1,126	73.5	802	92.7	1,928	85.0	

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File
The results in this table are for those who work in the region, regardless of the location of their residence.

Commute Times for Employed Residents

Table 8. SEX OF WORKERS BY TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Less than 5 minutes	33	1.5	166	8.5	199	5.1	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	221	9.9	147	7.6	368	9.4	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	574	25.6	291	15.0	865	22.0	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	399	17.8	831	42.8	1,230	31.3	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	283	12.6	306	15.8	589	15.0	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	38	1.7	88	4.5	126	3.2	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	109	4.9	85	4.4	194	4.9	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	11	0.5	0	0.0	11	0.3	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	12	0.5	0	0.0	12	0.3	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	96	4.3	7	0.4	103	2.6	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	148	6.6	21	1.1	169	4.3	7.9
90 or more minutes	68	3.0	0	0.0	68	1.7	4.0
Total:	1,992	88.8	1,942	100.0	3,934	100.0	

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

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

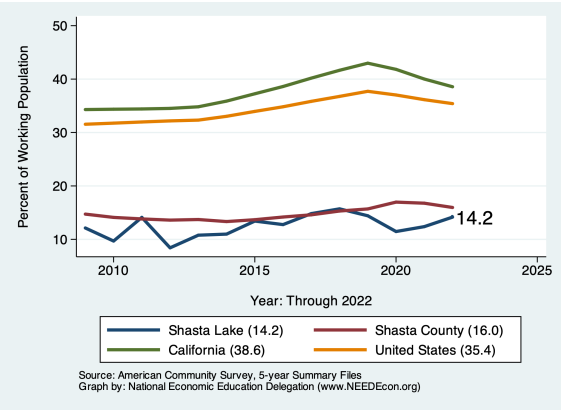


Figure 80: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

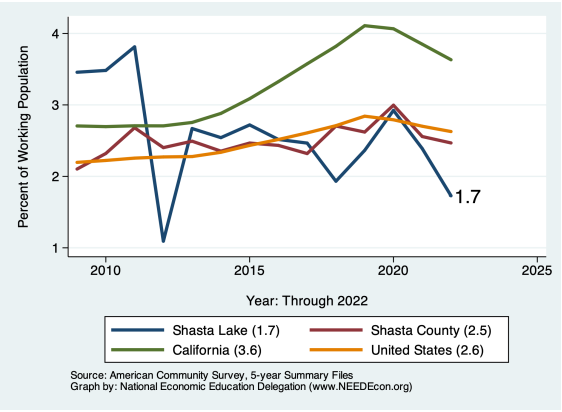
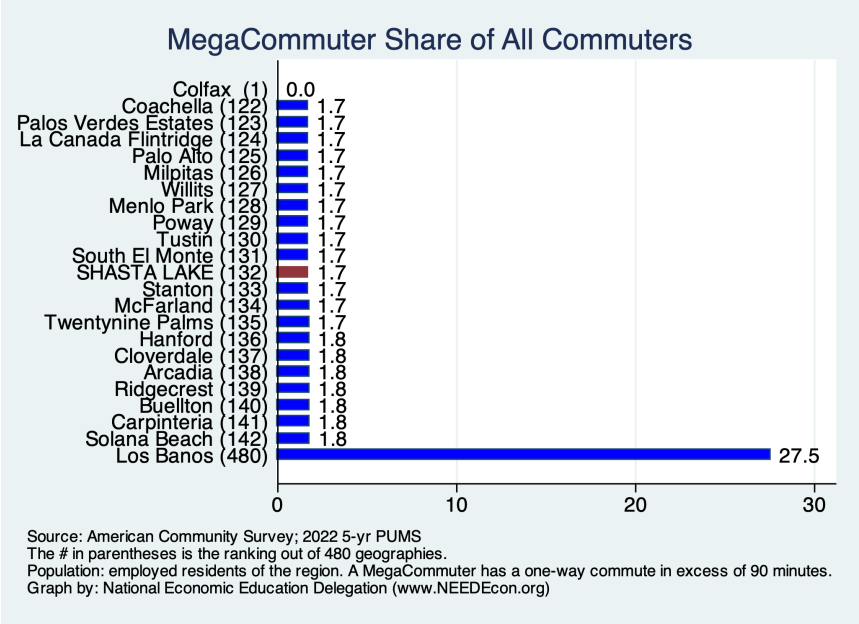


Figure 81: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



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Commute Times for Those Employed in the City

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

	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Less than 5 minutes	19	1.3	91	11.8	110	5.3	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	196	13.7	126	16.4	322	15.6	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	136	9.5	120	15.6	256	12.4	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	399	27.8	155	20.1	554	26.9	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	81	5.6	84	10.9	165	8.0	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	45	3.1	17	2.2	62	3.0	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	92	6.4	56	7.3	148	7.2	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	24	1.7	19	2.5	43	2.1	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	27	1.9	9	1.2	36	1.7	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	0	0.0	9	1.2	9	0.4	7.9
90 or more minutes	40	2.8	28	3.6	68	3.3	4.0
Total:	1,059	73.8	714	92.7	1,773	86.2	

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.

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

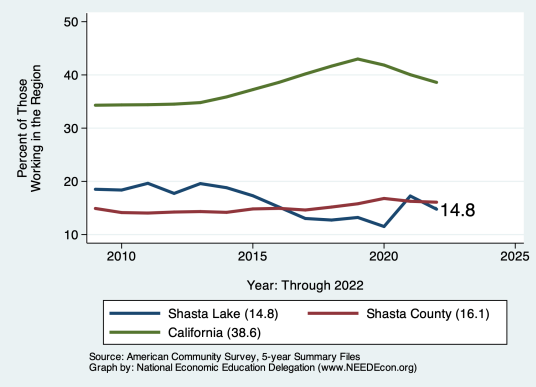


Figure 83: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

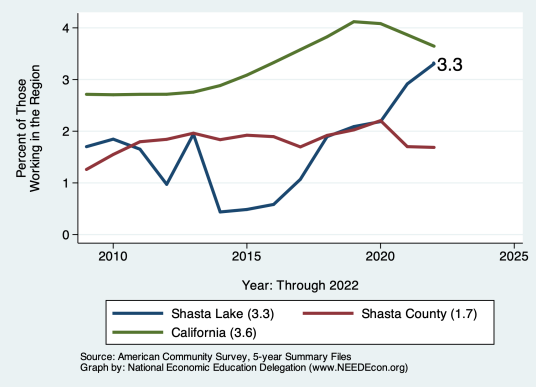
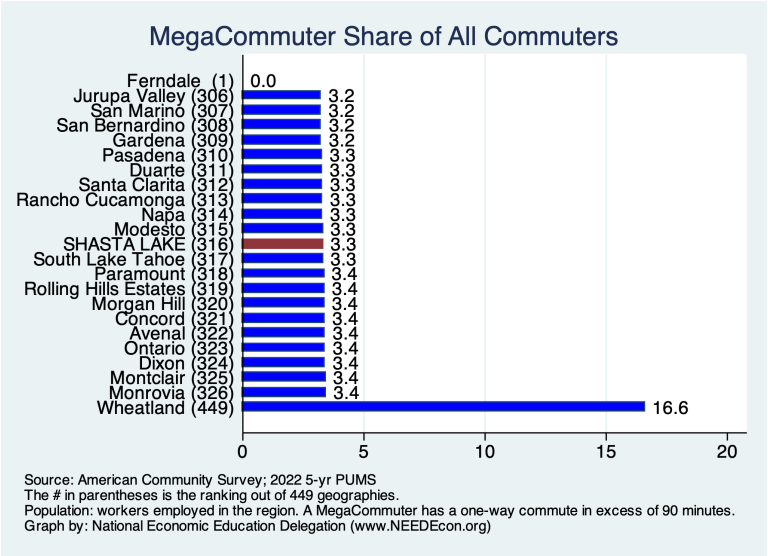


Figure 84: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



Place of Work

This section provides evidence on where workers living in Shasta Lake work. As evidenced in the first table, some of Shasta Lake'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 Shasta Lake city boundary.

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

	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
Place of Work	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Worked in state of residence:	2,028	84.5	2,030	100.0	4,058	96.4	99.6
Worked in county of residence	1,776	74.0	1,963	96.7	3,739	88.8	84.1
worked outside of county of residence	252	10.5	67	3.3	319	7.6	15.4
Worked outside state of residence	31	1.3	0	0.0	31	0.7	0.4
Total:	2,059	85.8	2,030	100.0	4,089	97.1	

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

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

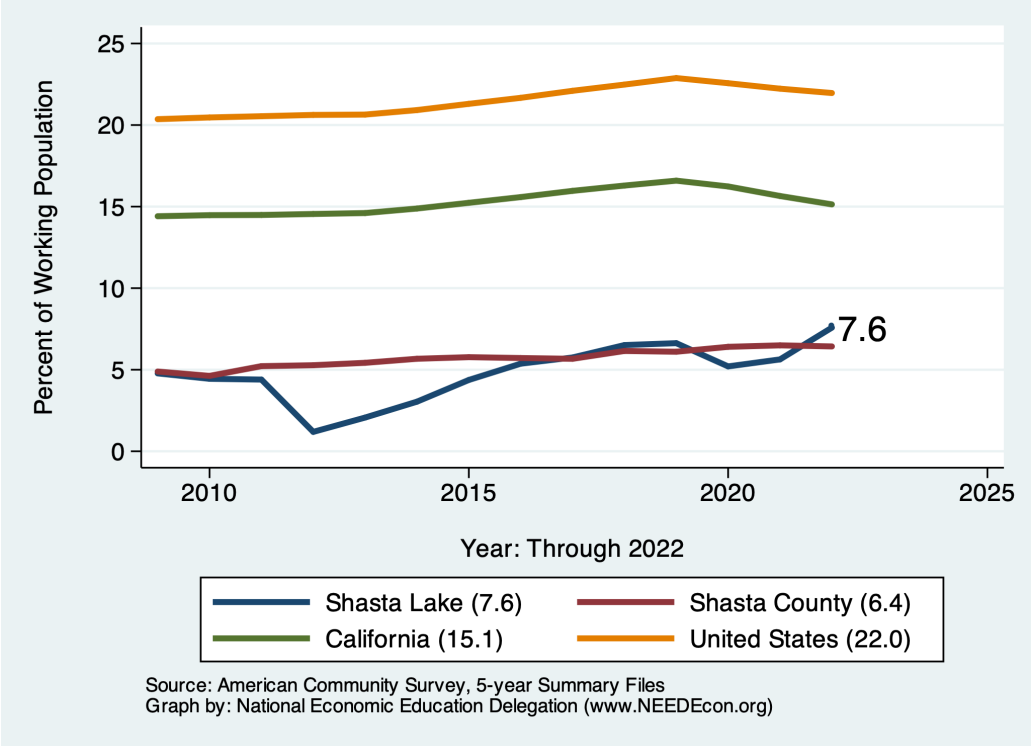
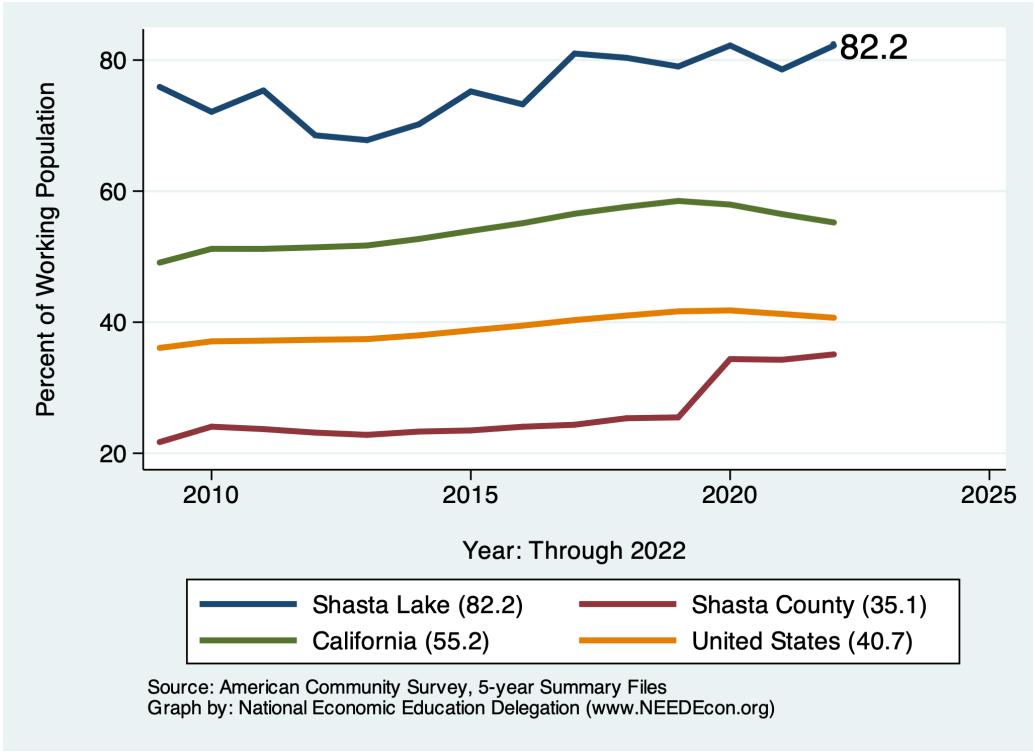


Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK–PLACE LEVEL

	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
Place of Work	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Living in a place:	2,059	85.8	2,030	100.0	4,089	97.1	95.9
Worked in place of residence	276	11.5	353	17.4	629	14.9	39.5
Worked outside place of residence	1,783	74.3	1,677	82.6	3,460	82.2	56.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.1
Total:	2,059	85.8	2,030	100.0	4,089	97.1	

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		United States	
	Median	*Median*	*Ratio*	*Median*	*Ratio*
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	33,540	48,566	101.3	46,171	100.8
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	33,818	36,463	136.1	34,487	136.1
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)		40,179		45,100	
Walked	11,397	29,366	56.9	27,142	58.3
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	33,750	40,433	122.5	36,140	129.6
Worked from home	42,284	75,153	82.5	67,180	87.3
Total:	33,225	48,747	68.2	46,099	72.1

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

Notes: 1) Ratio = the ratio of the regional median to either the CA or US median, relative to the Total ratio.
Values above 100 imply a high local median. Values below 100 imply a low local median.
For example, a value of 200 means that the local mean is 2x higher than would be expected.
For "Total:", ratio is simply the ratio of the medians.
2) For regions with more than one geography, the medians are averages weighted by working population.

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

	< $25,000		$25,000-$74,999		$75,000+		All		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	1,168	60.8	956	66.9	600	90.9	3,314	78.7	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	95	4.9	157	11.0	12	1.8	373	8.9	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	46	2.4	18	1.3	0	0.0	76	1.8	3.6
Walked	81	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	1.9	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	30	1.6	31	2.2	6	0.9	90	2.1	2.4
Worked at Home	50	2.6	62	4.3	42	6.4	155	3.7	13.6
Total:	1,470	76.5	1,224	85.7	660		4,089	97.1	100.0

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

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

	< $25,000		$25,000-$74,999		$75,000+		All		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	335	29.7	696	88.0	320	64.3	1,575	69.4	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	79	7.0	33	4.2	3	0.6	127	5.6	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.6
Walked	64	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	2.8	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.3	2.4
Worked at Home	50	4.4	62	7.8	42	8.4	155	6.8	13.6
Total:	528	46.8	791		365	73.3	1,928	85.0	

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

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

Commute Mode by Poverty Status

Table 15. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY POVERTY STATUS

	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	349	81.7	410	75.1	2,555	73.4	3,314	78.7	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	17	4.0	22	4.0	334	9.6	373	8.9	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	12	2.8	0	0.0	64	1.8	76	1.8	3.6
Walked	31	7.3	0	0.0	50	1.4	81	1.9	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	12	2.2	78	2.2	90	2.1	2.4
Worked at Home	0	0.0	0	0.0	155	4.5	155	3.7	13.6
Total:	409	95.8	444	81.3	3,236	92.9	4,089	97.1	

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

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

	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA
Mode of Transit	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	67	21.2	76	23.5	1,432	77.2	1,575	69.4	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	0	0.0	72	22.3	55	3.0	127	5.6	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.6
Walked	31	9.8	0	0.0	33	1.8	64	2.8	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.4	7	0.3	2.4
Worked at Home	0	0.0	0	0.0	155	8.4	155	6.8	13.6
Total:	98	31.0	148	45.8	1,682	90.6	1,928	85.0	

Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File
The results in this table are for those who work in the region, regardless of the location of their residence.

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 Shasta Lake 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

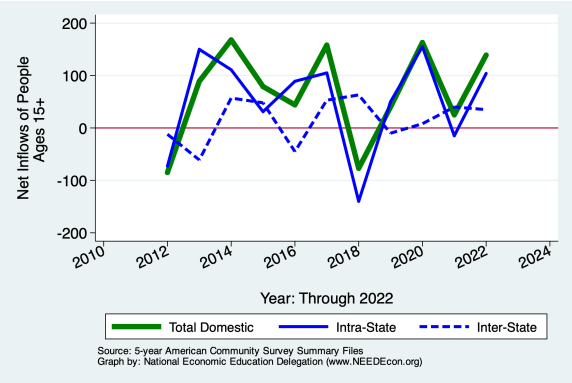


Table 17: Migration by Income

		Net Inflows				
			Same State			
Category	Population	All Migration	W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	From Abroad
No income	1,319	45	21	24	0	0
With income	7,163	94	199	−140	35	0
$1 to $9,999 or loss	1,289	−114	−59	−53	−2	0
$10,000 to $14,999	870	45	97	−69	17	0
$15,000 to $24,999	1,246	73	69	−2	6	0
$25,000 to $34,999	1,183	28	37	−15	6	0
$35,000 to $49,999	828	45	48	−3	0	0
$50,000 to $64,999	616	5	11	10	−16	0
$65,000 to $74,999	212	14	0	3	11	0
$75,000 or more	919	−2	−4	−11	13	0
All:	8,482	139	220	−116	35	0

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

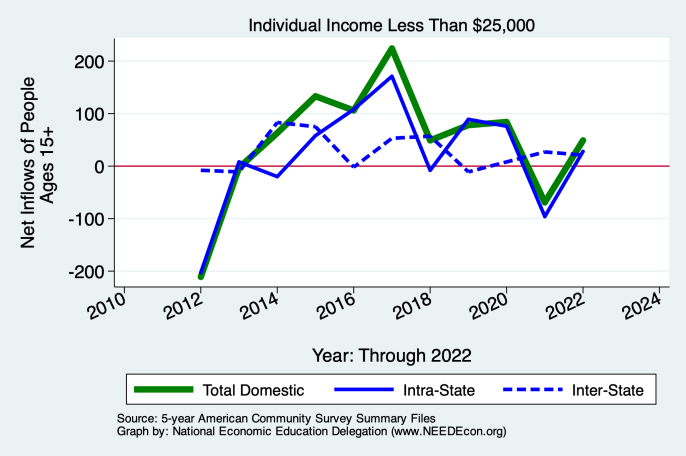


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

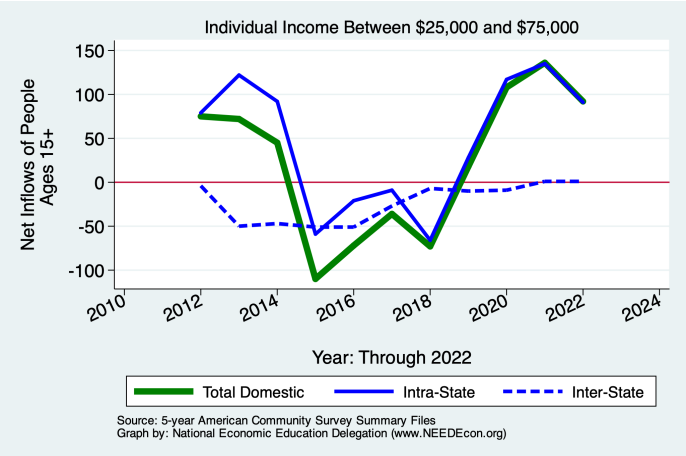
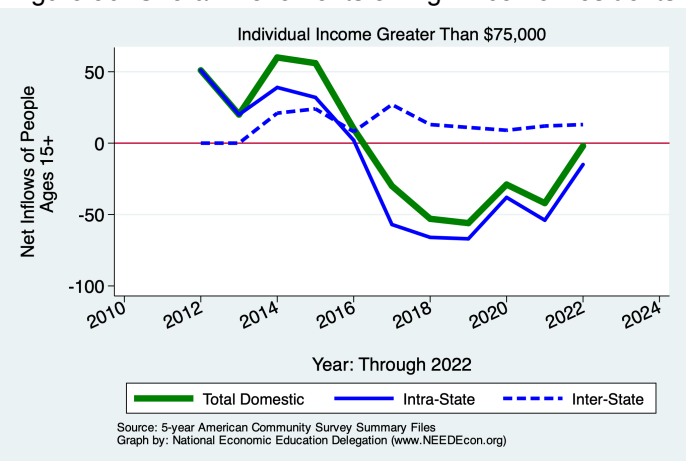


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents



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Demographics of Migration Flows

Table 18: Migration by Marital Status

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
			Same State			
		All Migration	W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	From Abroad
Never married	2,619	−62	−60	4	−6	0
Now married, except separated	3,666	146	192	−87	41	0
Divorced	1,554	36	99	−63	0	0
Separated	159	−24	−24	0	0	0
Widowed	484	43	13	30	0	0
Total:	8,482	139	220	−116	35	0

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

Table 19: Migration by Tenure

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
			Same State			
		All Migration	W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	From Abroad
Householder lived in owner-occupied housing units	6,332	401	405	−13	9	0
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	3,952	−96	−55	−61	20	0
Total:	10,284	305	350	−74	29	0

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

Figure 91: Domestic Movements of Residents by Tenure

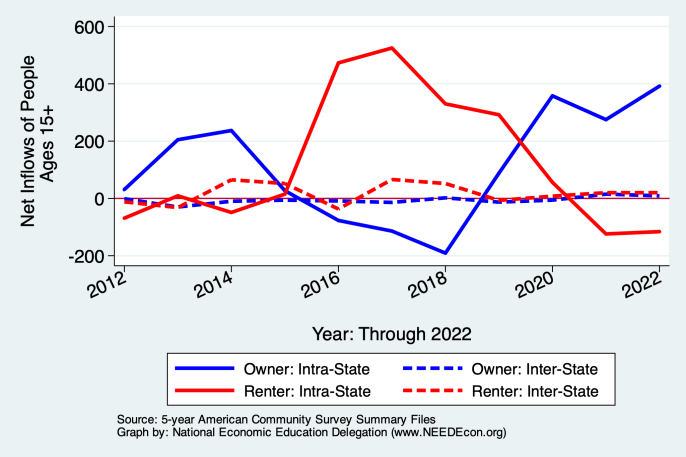

Table 20: Migration by Age

		Net Inflows				
			Same State			
Category	Population	All Migration	W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	From Abroad
1 to 4 years	456	22	19	3	0	0
5 to 17 years	1,949	105	91	20	−6	0
18 and 19 years	264	−47	−52	5	0	0
20 to 24 years	685	−2	−30	19	9	0
25 to 29 years	644	−90	−5	−102	17	0
30 to 34 years	566	−99	−28	−88	17	0
35 to 39 years	716	33	22	11	0	0
40 to 44 years	680	8	−2	10	0	0
45 to 49 years	663	107	107	0	0	0
50 to 54 years	498	15	27	0	−12	0
55 to 59 years	732	49	27	17	5	0
60 to 64 years	574	45	31	14	0	0
65 to 69 years	816	64	65	−1	0	0
70 to 74 years	613	33	38	−4	−1	0
75 years and over	477	9	6	3	0	0
Total Population:	10,333	252	316	−93	29	0

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

Table 21: Migration by Educational Attainment

		Net Inflows				
			Same State			
Category	Population	All Migration	W/in County	Between Counties	Across States	From Abroad
Less than high school graduate	622	−3	13	0	−16	0
High school graduate (includes equiv)	2,083	−49	−14	−36	1	0
Some college or assoc. degree	3,328	169	210	−82	41	0
Bachelor's degree	710	26	58	−32	0	0
Graduate or professional degree	236	31	21	10	0	0
Total:	6,979	174	288	−140	26	0

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	26,738	26,738
Moved Within Same County	24,077	19,688
Total Population:	26,401	26,116

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	40.0	40.0
Moved Within Same County	36.5	23.5
Moved to Different County, Same State	26.3	29.5
Moved Between States	26.6	33.2
Total Population:	38.9	37.9

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 relased in January.

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

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