

# **Twentynine Palms, California**

## *Indicators Report*

by  
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

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Exploring the economics, demographics, and well-being of Twentynine Palms 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 Twentynine Palms (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, hous-

ing markets, commute patterns, and employment in Twentynine Palms. These indicators are compared to San Bernardino County (the County) as a whole, a broader region where one is well defined, California, and the United States.

This report is vital for understanding trends in the underlying economy. It does not provide forecasts, but Rob Eyler and Jon Haveman at Economic Forensics and Analytics are available to provide them if that is of interest.

### **Topics Covered:**

- **Demographics:** A detailed snapshot of Twentynine Palms 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 Twentynine Palms 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 Twentynine Palms, 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 Twentynine Palms, but do not necessarily live in Twentynine Palms.

- **Migration:** Population changes comes primarily through organic causes: births and deaths. Migration between regions also plays a significant role in population growth. A final section of the report provides evidence on migration into and out of the City.

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# Demographics

**Definition:**

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

**Why is it important?**

The characteristics and growth of Twentynine Palms's population are fundamental indicators of the city's growth potential.

***A Demographic Snapshot***

Statistic	2022	2019
<b>POPULATION</b>		
Population Estimate (#, 5yr)	28,006.0	26,147.0
Veterans (#, 5yr)	2,116.0	2,539.0
Foreign born persons (% , 5yr)	6.8	6.9
Population age 25+ (#, 5yr)	13,626.0	12,375.0
<b>AGE AND SEX</b>		
Persons under 5 years (% , 5yr)	12.3	11.5
Persons under 18 years (% , 5yr)	26.4	27.9
Persons 65 years and over (% , 5yr)	6.2	6.0
Female persons (% , 5yr)	44.1	43.0
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>		
Median household income (\$ , 5yr)	51,392.0	44,226.0
Per capita income in past 12 months (\$ , 5yr)	26,734.0	21,195.0
Persons in poverty (% , 5yr)	17.2	22.7
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#, 5yr)	1,846.0	2,181.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (% , 5yr)	25.0	30.6
<b>RACE AND ETHNICITY</b>		
White alone (% , 5yr)	61.6	73.1
African American alone (% , 5yr)	8.7	10.2
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (% , 5yr)	0.8	1.0
Asian alone (% , 5yr)	3.2	3.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (% , 5yr)	1.9	2.9
Two or More Races (% , 5yr)	20.8	6.2
Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	26.0	23.5
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	51.9	54.7
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Housing units (#, 5yr)	10,453.0	9,947.0
Owner-occupied housing units (% , 5yr)	33.9	32.1
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$ , 5yr)	214,500.0	146,400.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	1,441.0	1,194.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	391.0	296.0
Median gross rent (\$ , 5yr)	1,196.0	957.0
<b>FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>		
Households (#, 5yr)	9,290.0	8,279.0
Persons per household (#, 5yr)	2.6	2.8
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+ (5yr)	68.5	63.2
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	92.5	90.8
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	26.1	20.5
<b>HEALTH</b>		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#, 5yr)	2,384.0	2,314.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (% , 5yr)	2.8	3.2
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	70.9	71.4
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (% , 5yr)	52.8	51.8
Employed, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	33.6	33.9
Self employed (% , 5yr)	3.5	3.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins., 5yr)	27.7	29.4
Drive alone in private vehicle (% , 5yr)	140.9	132.1
Using public transportation (% , 5yr)	0.5	1.2
Worked from home (% , 5yr)	14.1	12.1

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>				
Twentynine Palms	25,929	-6.05	-10.12	-4.84
<b>County and Broader Regions</b>				
San Bernardino County	2,182,056	0.06	0.30	0.49
Southern California	21,794,548	-0.41	-2.24	-2.84
California	38,940,231	-0.35	-1.79	-2.01

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by National Economic Education Delegation

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

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

Source: CA DOF; Calculations by National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 1: Population Growth (1)

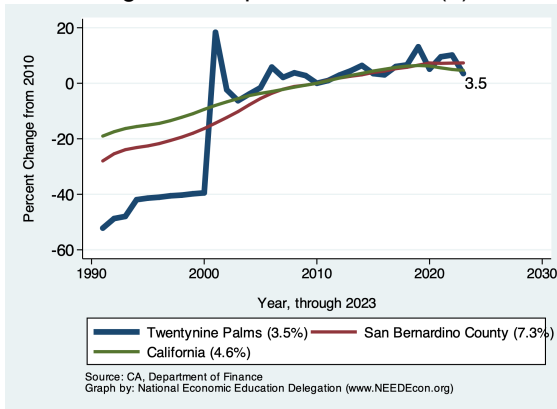


Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

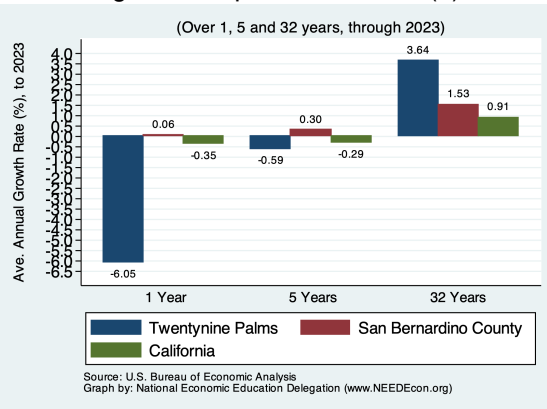


Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories

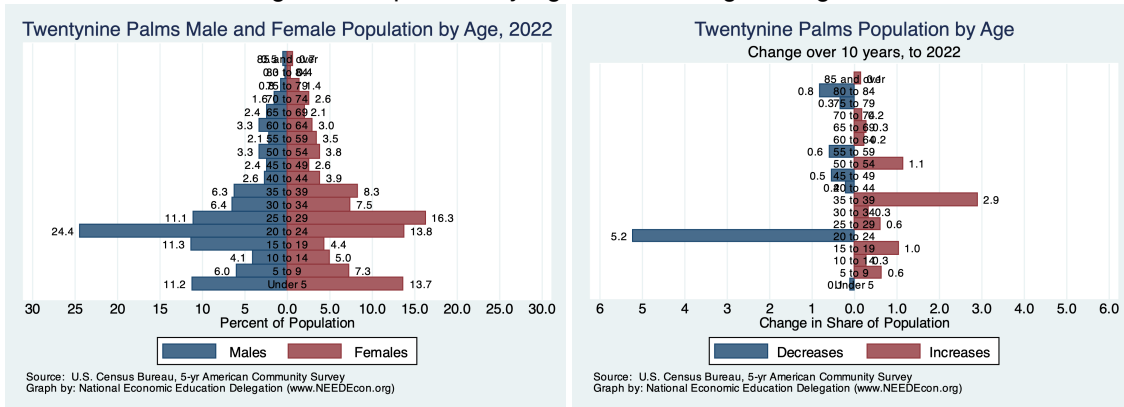


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories

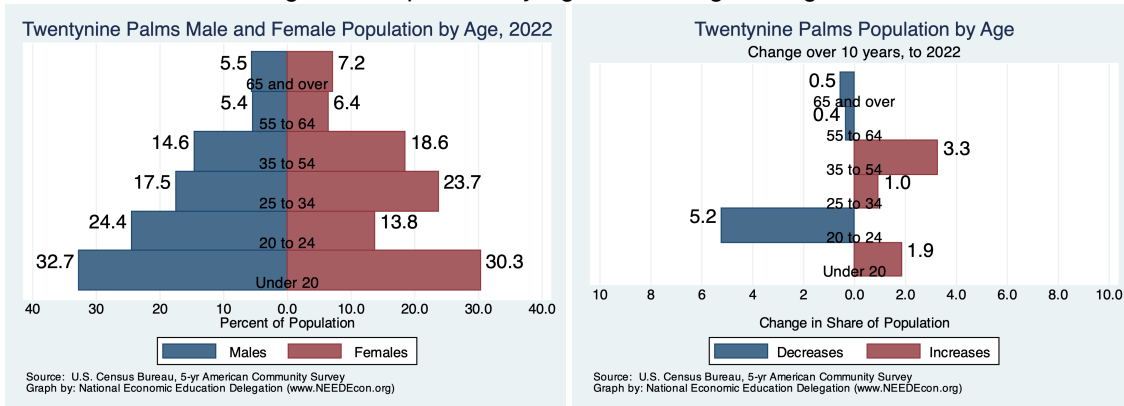




Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment

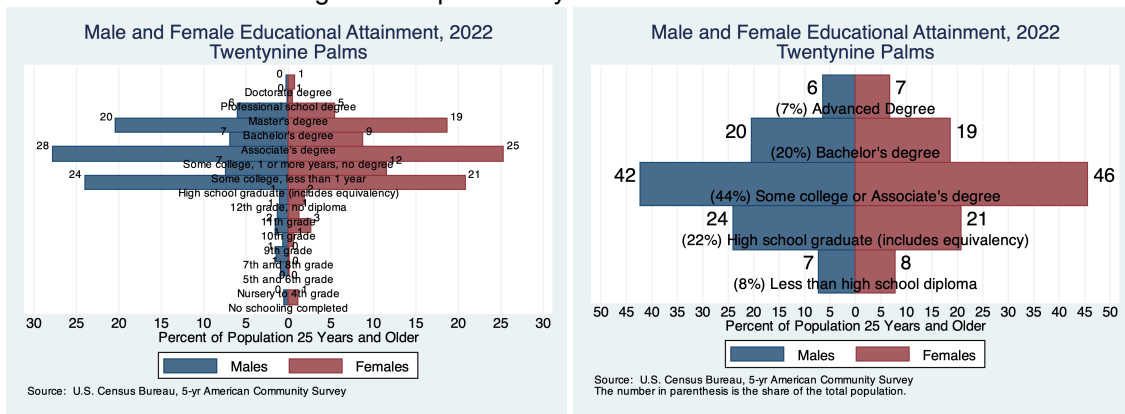


Figure 6: Population by Race/Ethnicity

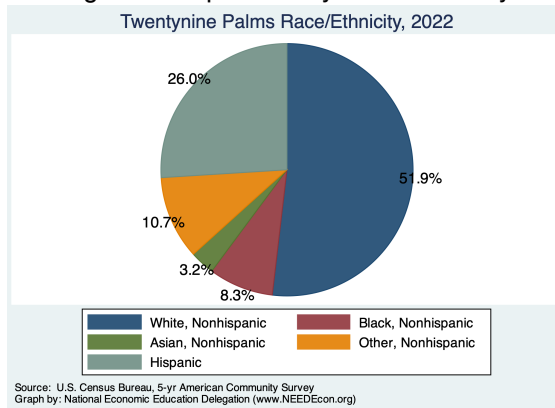
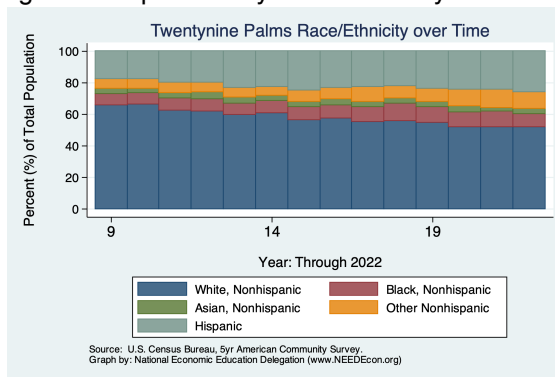


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time



# Employment Report

## Citywide Employment and Unemployment

### Definition:

Each month, California's Employment Development Division (EDD) publishes an update on employment in California and in MSAs, counties, and cities all across the state. The report focuses primarily on non-farm employment, providing estimates of changes in em-

ployment by industry as well as unemployment in each region. Data for cities is limited to aggregate employment, labor force, and unemployment data. Those are reported below.

### Why is it important?

Employment growth is a fundamental indicator of the health of an economy.

Table 3. Twentynine Palms Summary for March, 2024

Category	Current Value	Change From:		
		Last Month	2 Months Ago	Last Year
Employment	8,924	-30	-53	-103
Labor Force	9,644	9	15	96
Number Unemployed	678	-4	21	97
Unemployment Rate	7.0	-0.0	0.2	0.9

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation

Figure 8: Historical Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months

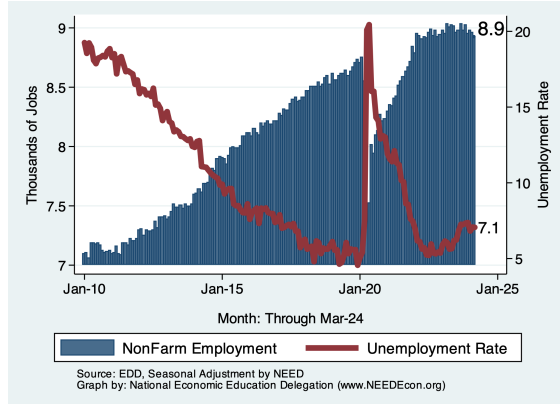


Figure 9: Employment and Unemployment - Last 12 Months

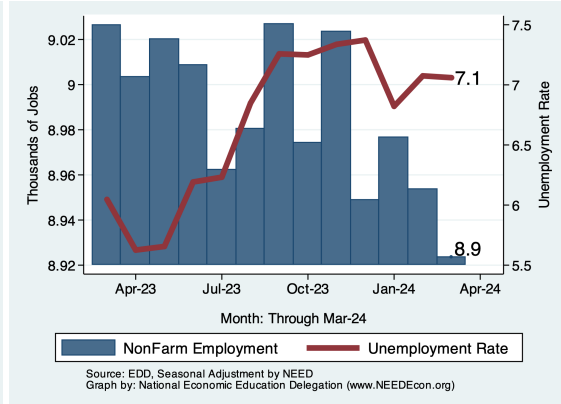


Figure 10: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2010

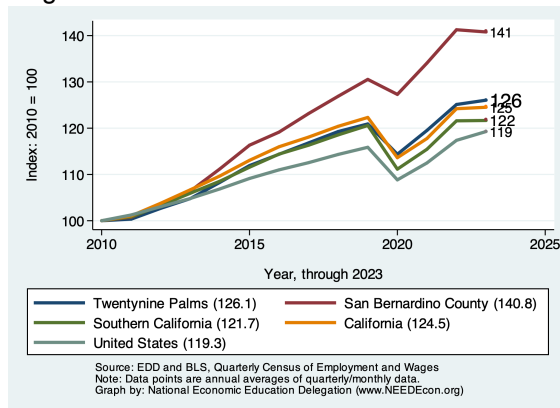
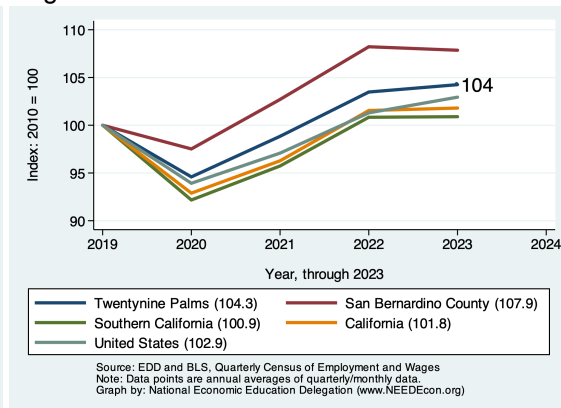


Figure 11: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2019



## County Employment by Industry

California's Employment Development Division (EDD) does not regularly produce data on employment by industry for cities. However, we are able to report industry-level employment data for San Bernardino County. The following table provides the latest data for the County.

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

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

Source: EDD, National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

## Some Employee Detail

### Employed in Twentynine Palms

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation

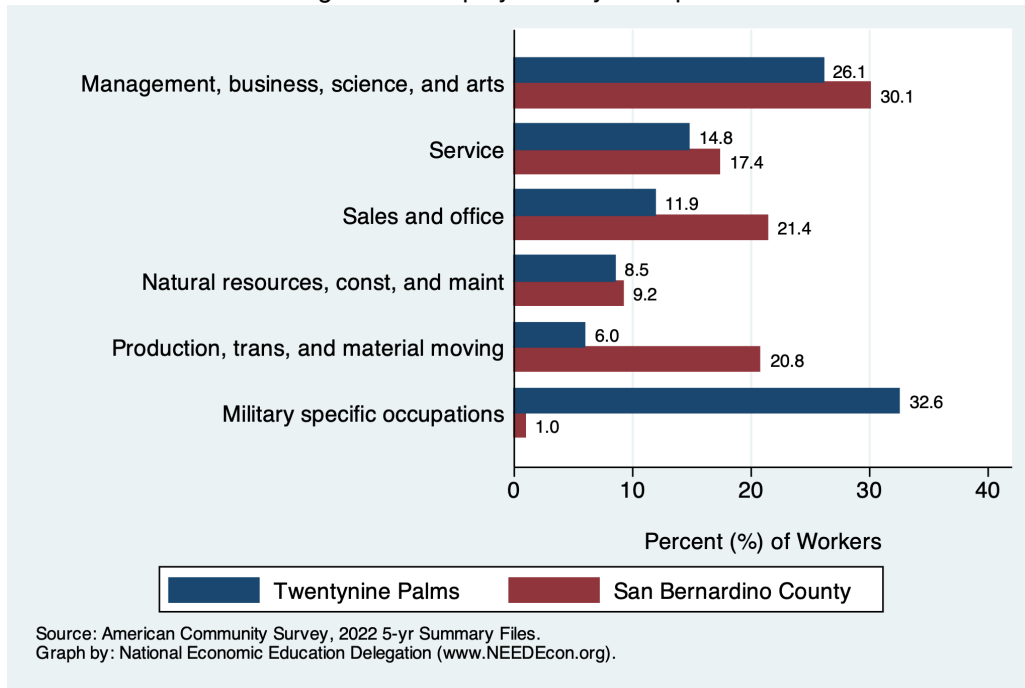


Figure 13: Employment by Industry

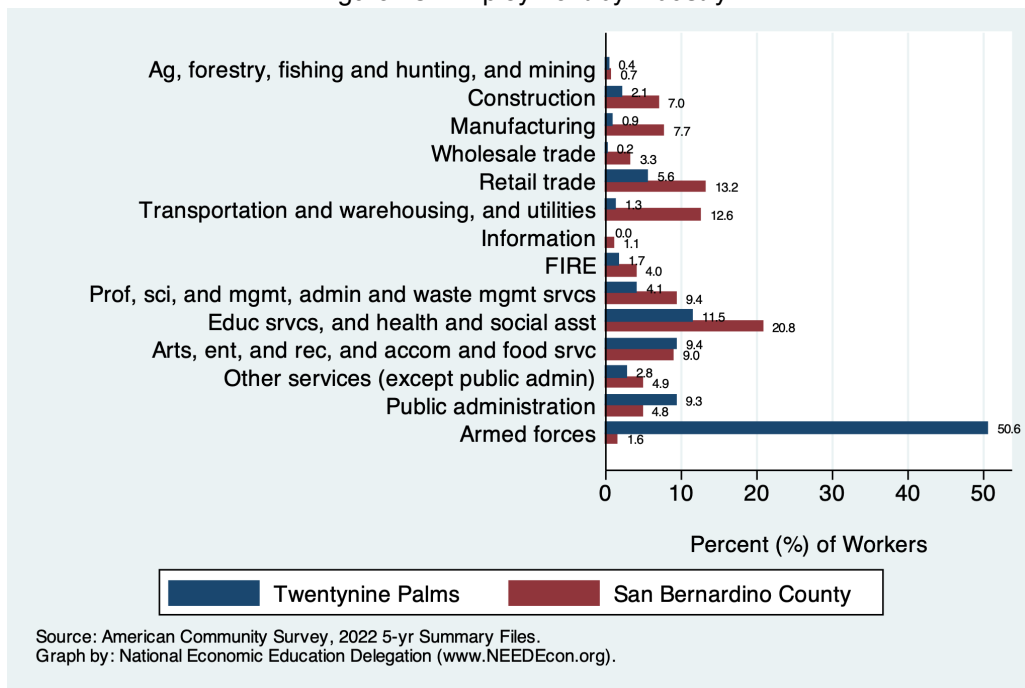
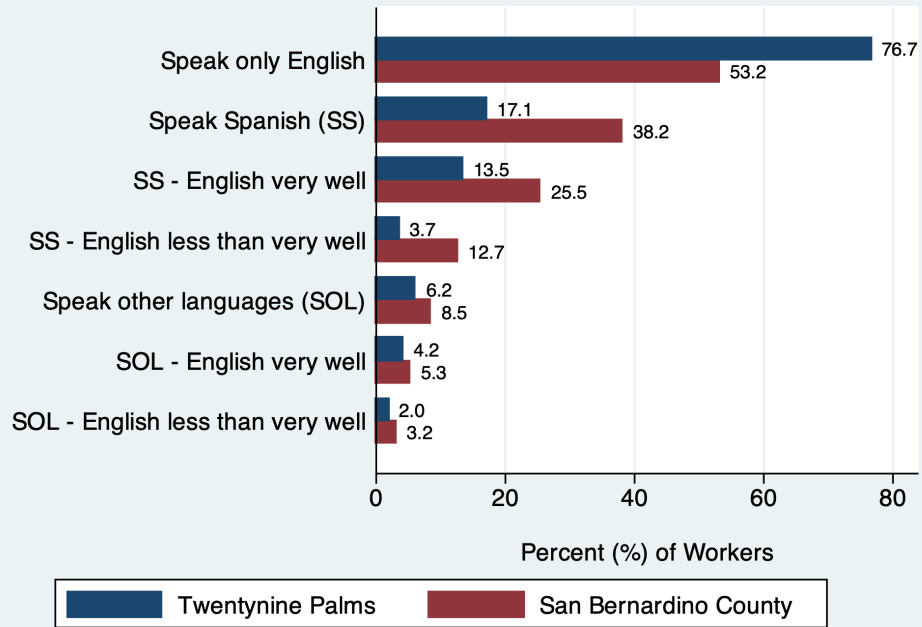
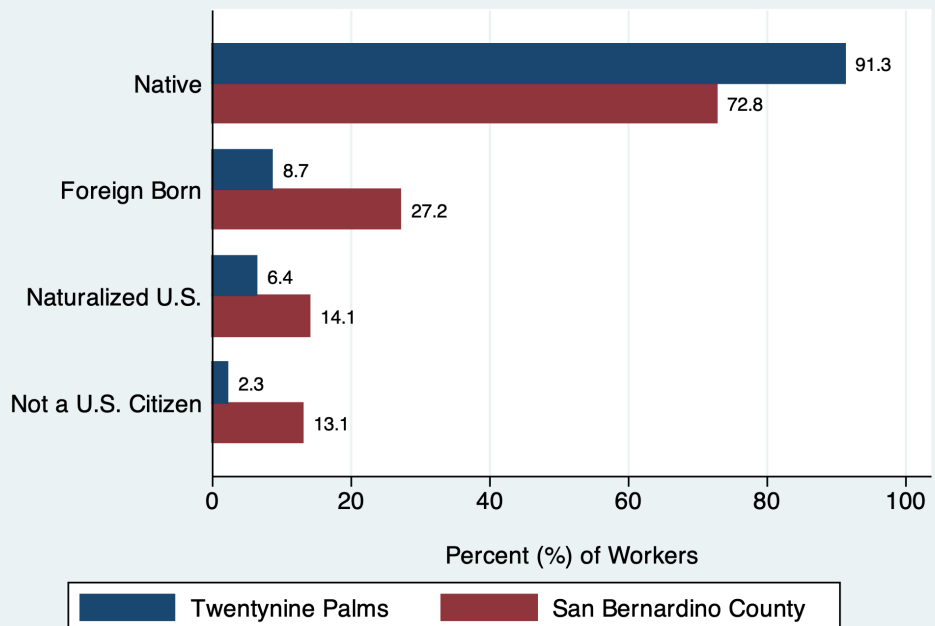


Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

Figure 15: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

## Employed Residents of Twentynine Palms

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation

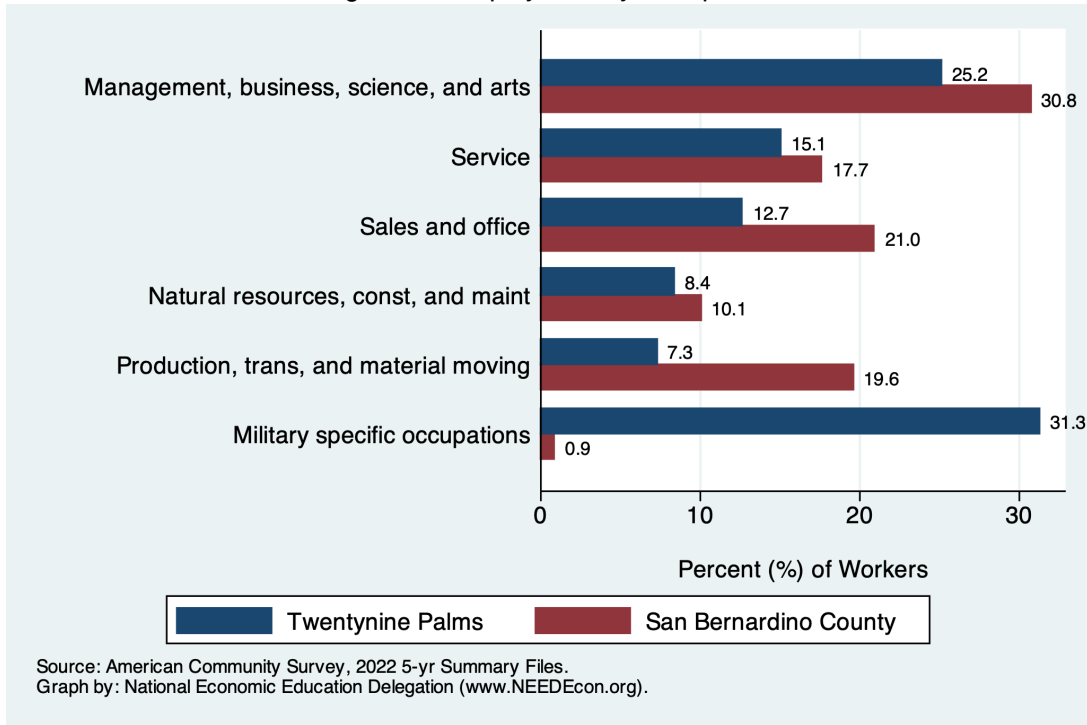


Figure 17: Employment by Industry

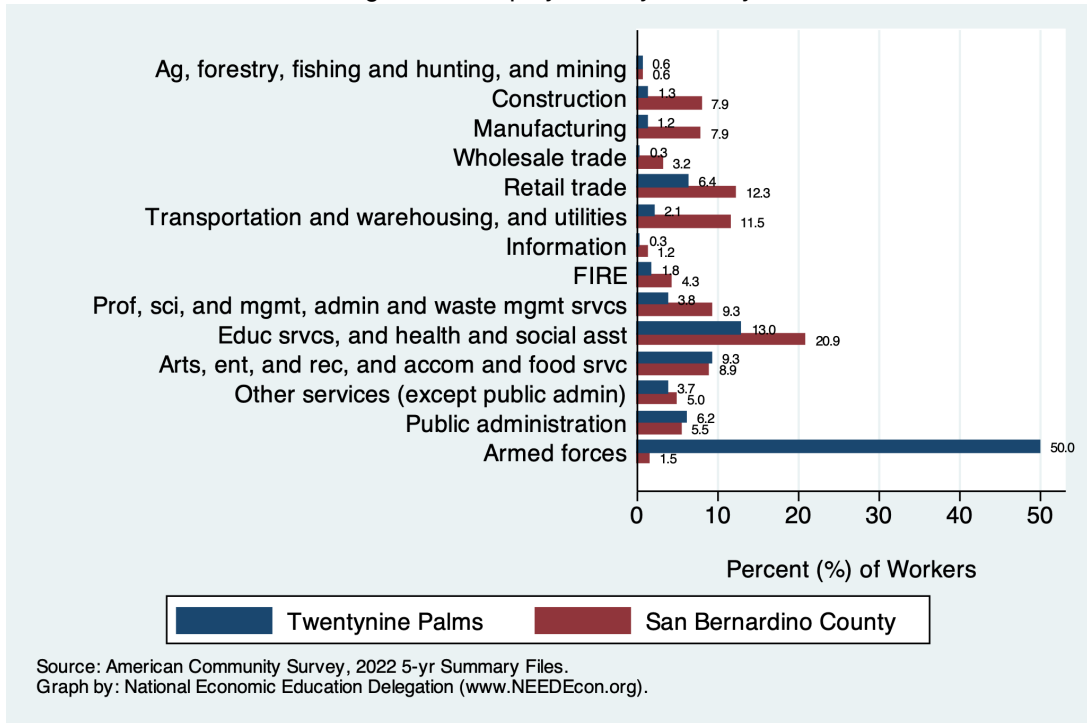
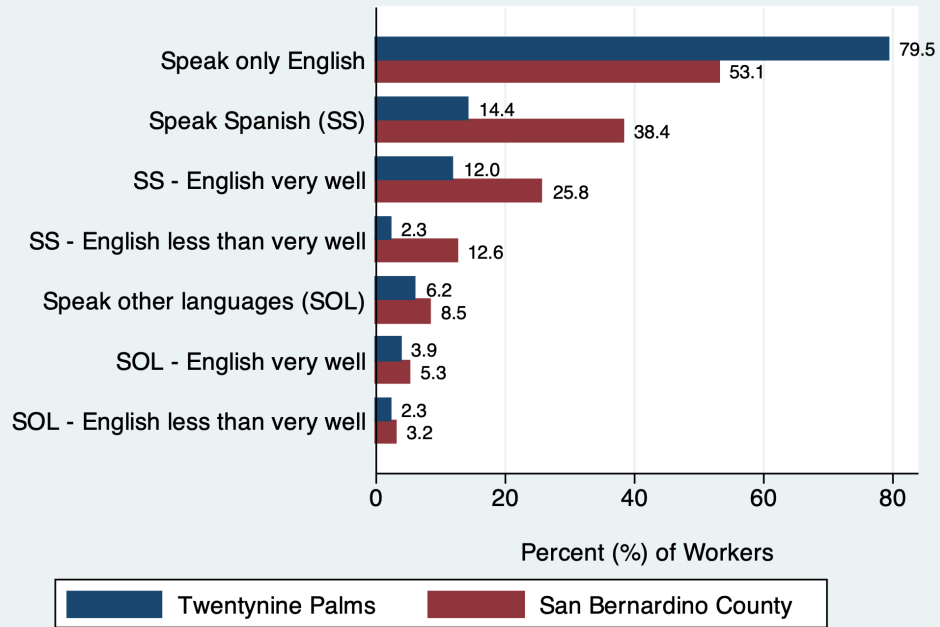
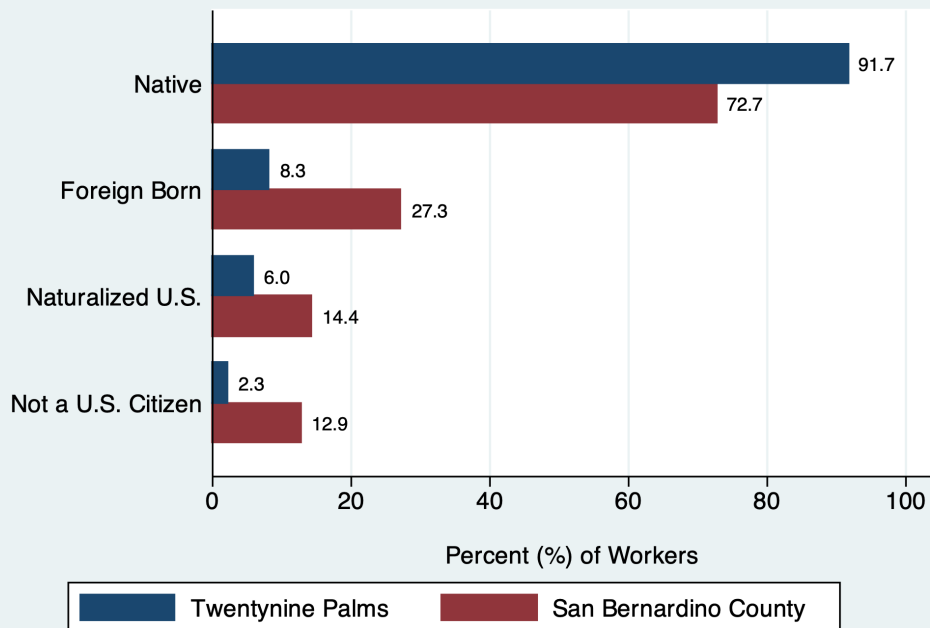


Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

Figure 19: Citizenship



Source: American Community Survey, 2022 5-yr Summary Files.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org)).

## Employed Residents vs Workers in Twentynine Palms

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation

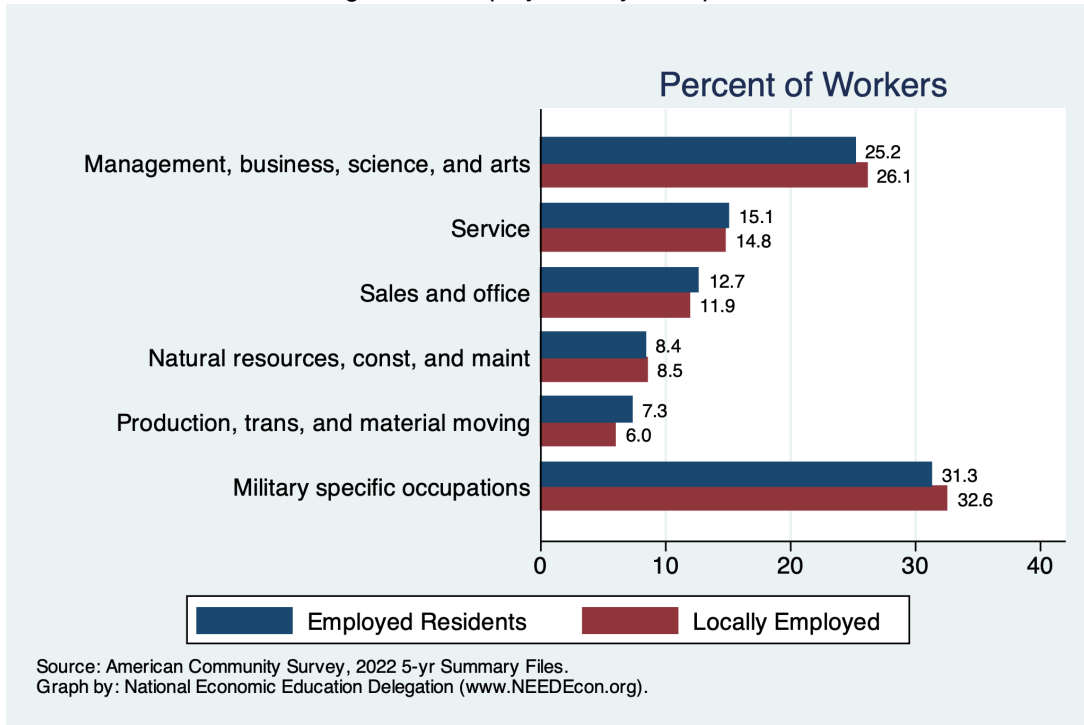


Figure 21: Employment by Industry

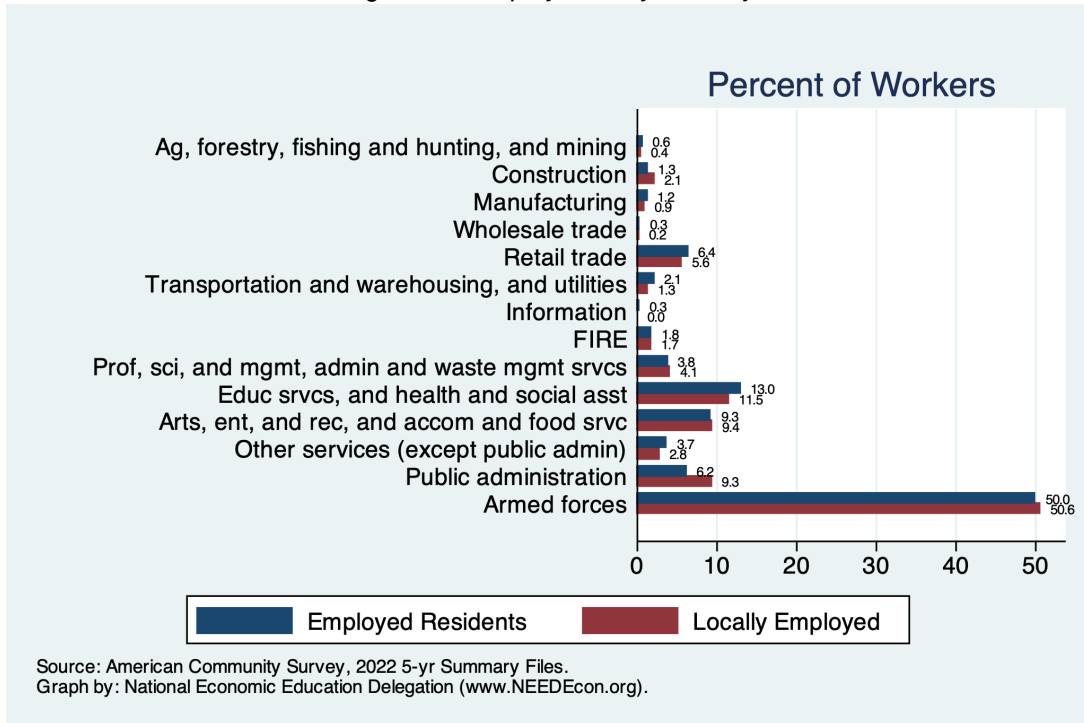




Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home

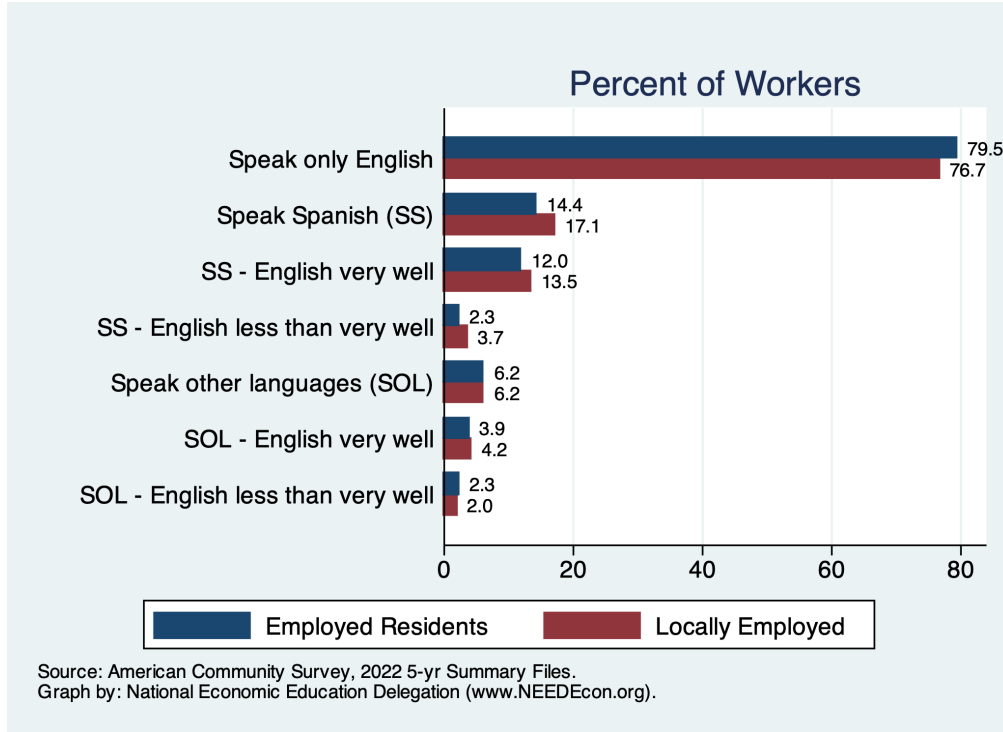
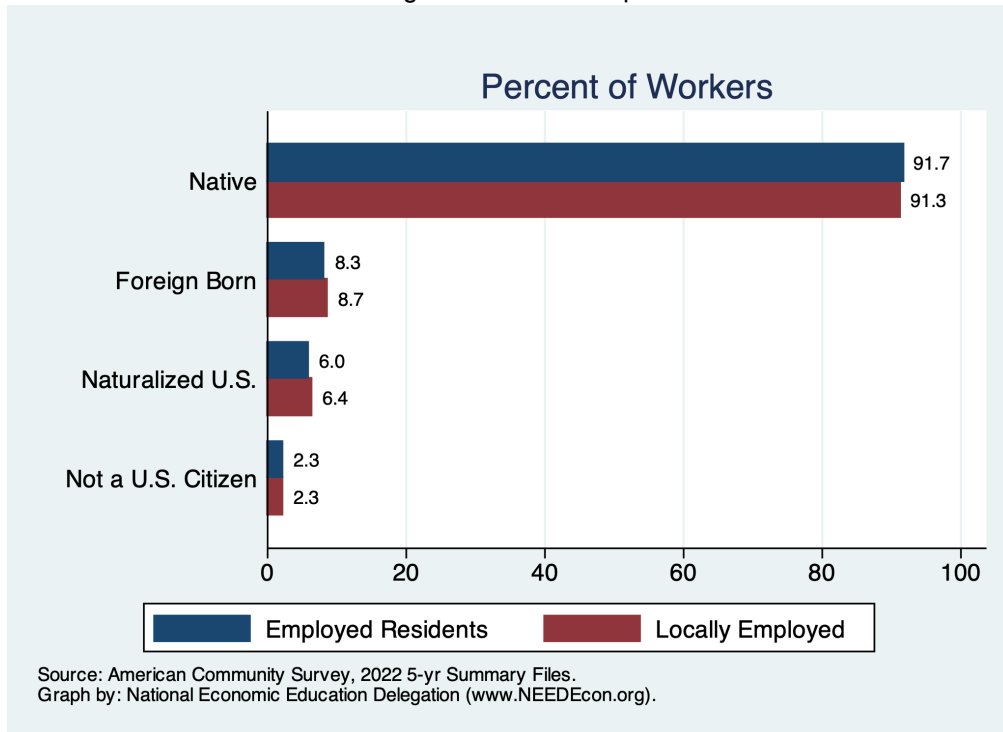


Figure 23: Citizenship



# Income and Earnings

## Per Capita Income Growth

**Definition:**

Per capita income is the average income per person in Twentynine Palms. Personal income is the income received by, or on behalf of, all persons from all sources: from participation as laborers in production, from owning a home or unincorporated business, from the ownership of financial assets, and from government and

business in the form of transfer receipts. Non-cash government benefits are not included.

**Why is it important?**

Income is the money that is available to persons for consumption expenditures, taxes, interest payments, transfer payments to governments and the rest of the world, or for saving. As such, it is an important indicator of economic well-being in a community.

Figure 24: Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among California Cities

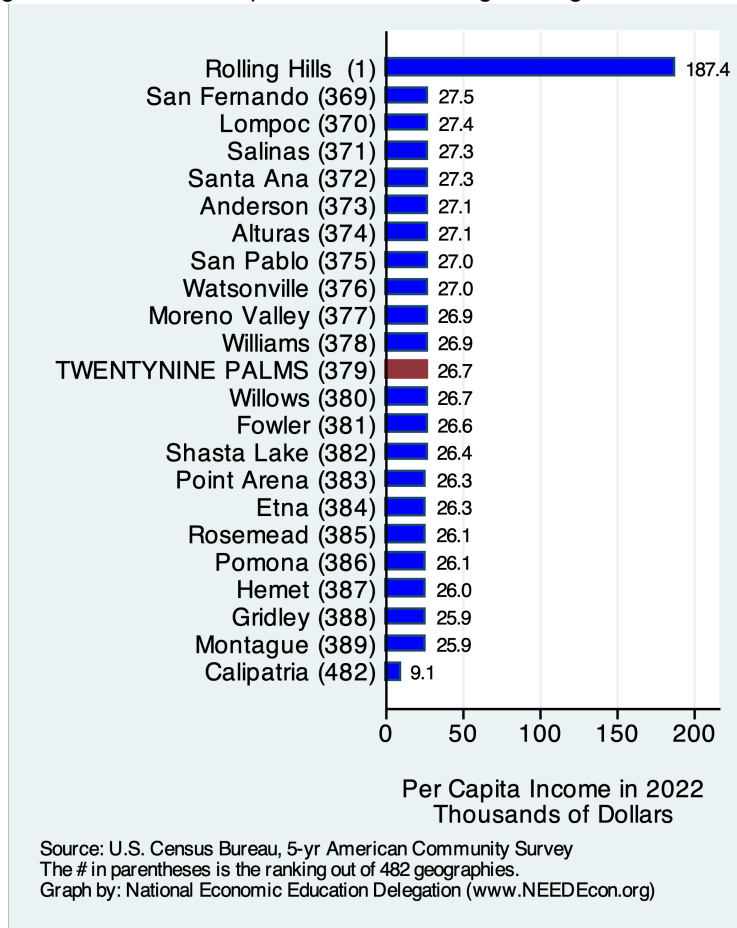
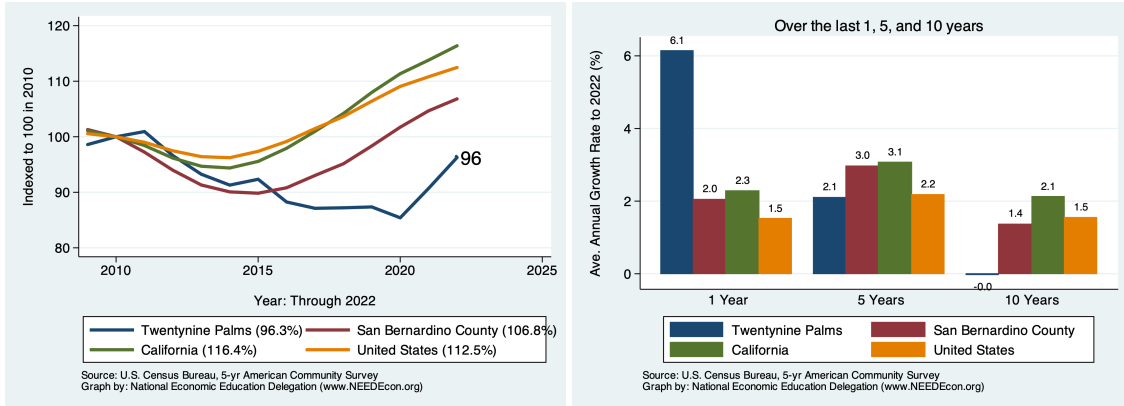


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth over Time



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

Figure 26: Income Levels

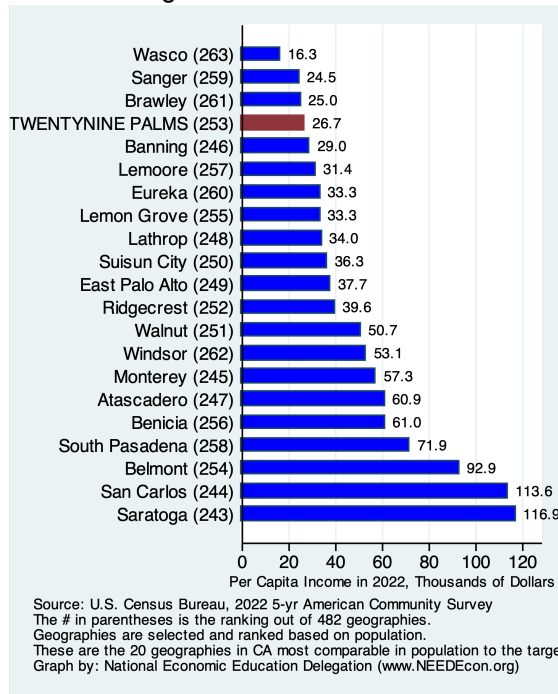
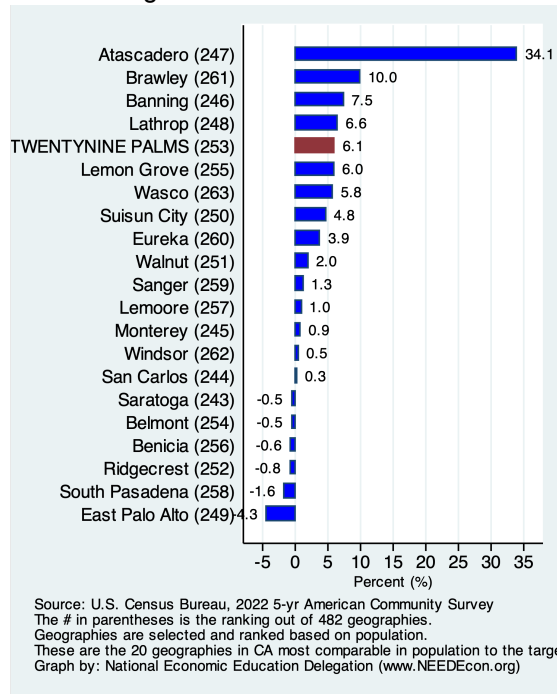


Figure 27: Growth over Time



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

Figure 28: Income Levels

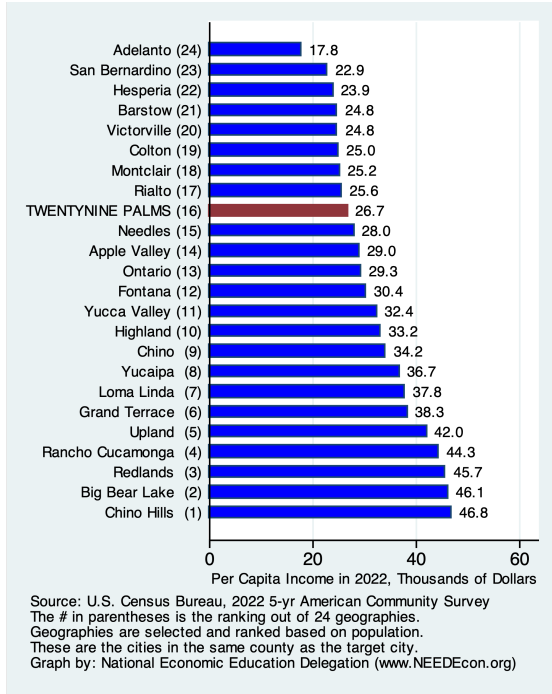


Figure 29: Growth over Time

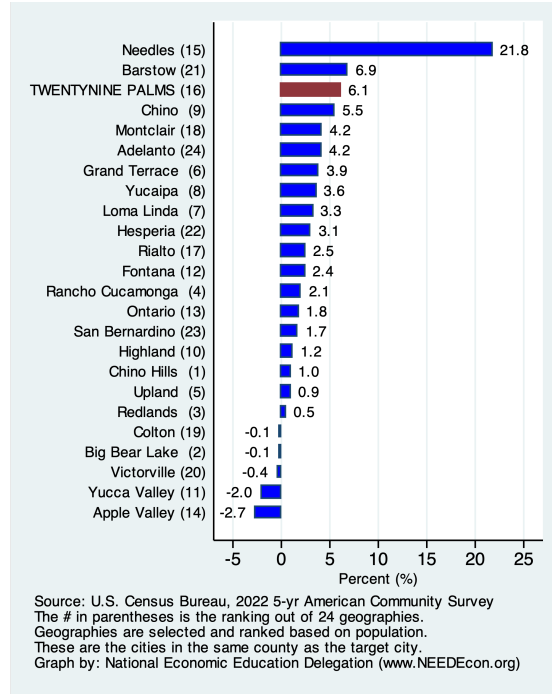
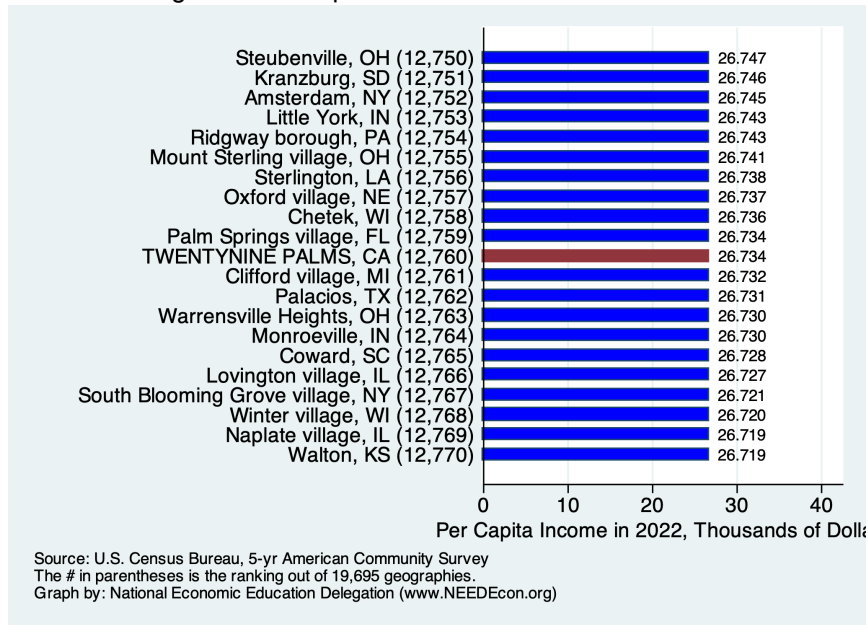


Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



## Poverty and Inequality

### Definition:

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

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

### Why is it important?

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

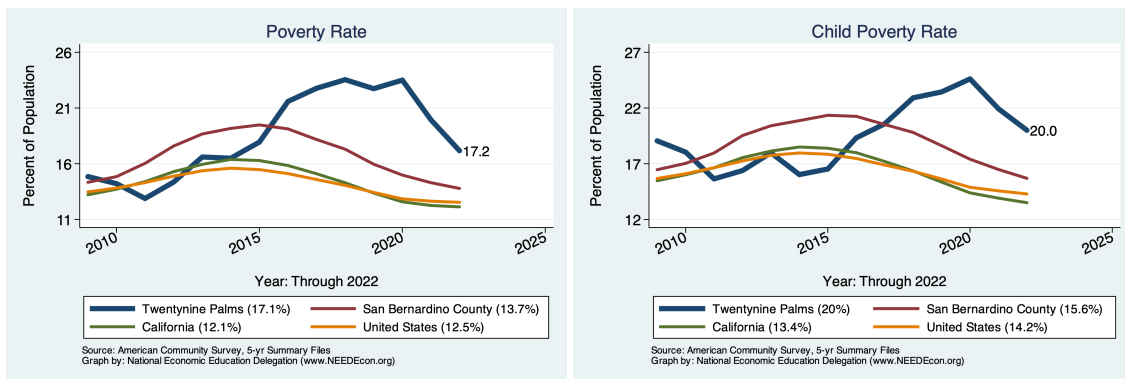


Figure 31: Inequality

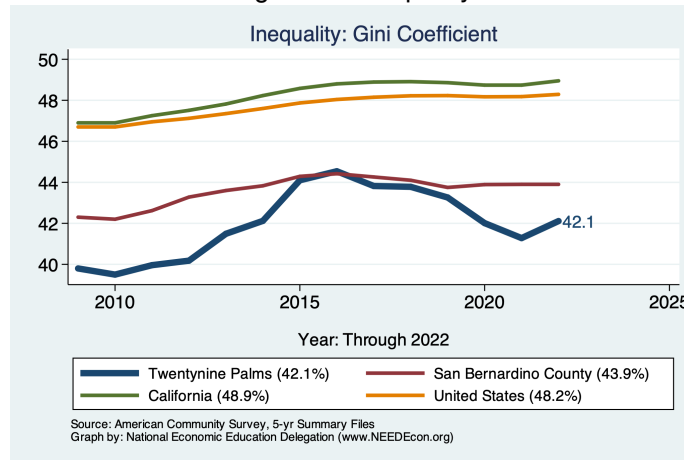


Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution

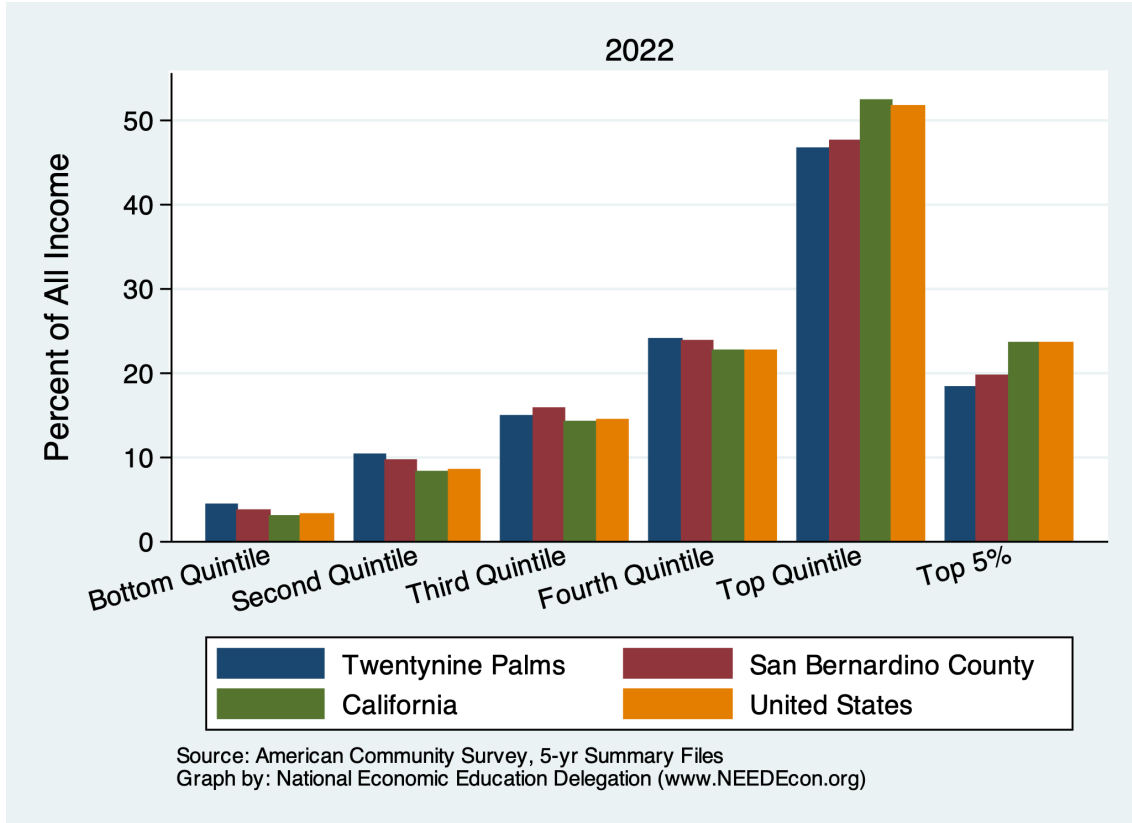
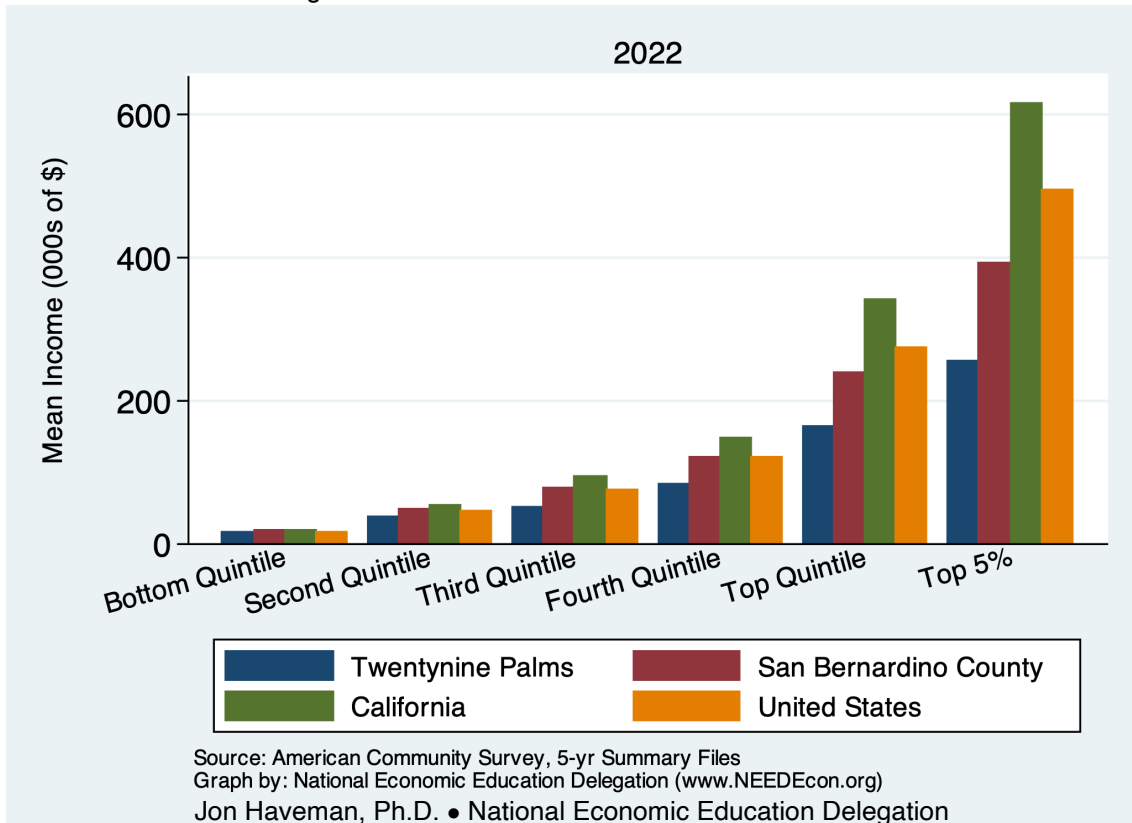


Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



# Housing

## Housing Costs and Affordability

### Definition:

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

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

### Why is it important?

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

## Cost of Housing in Twentynine Palms and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

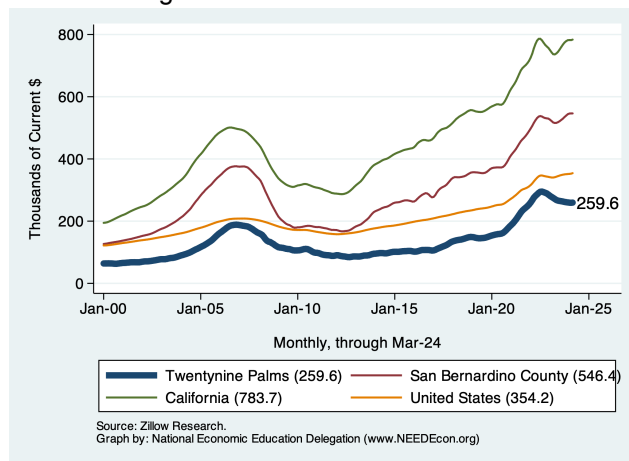
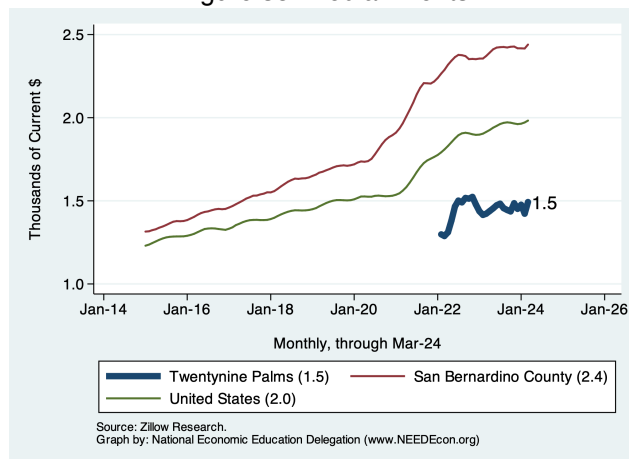


Figure 35: Median Rents



## Housing Ownership in Twentynine Palms and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

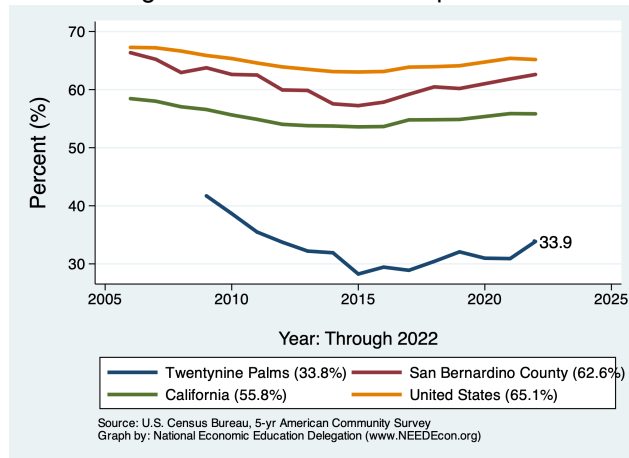


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

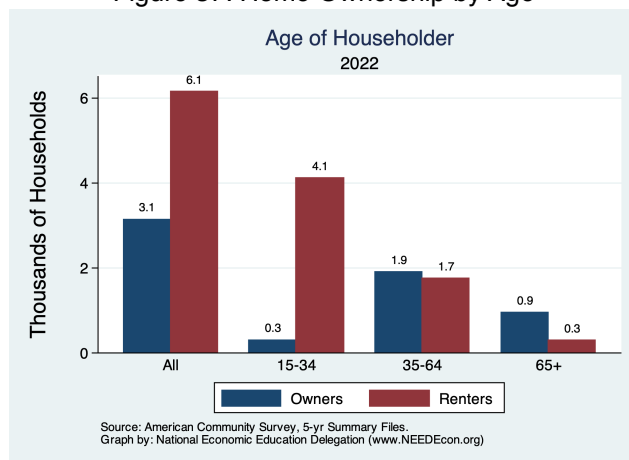


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

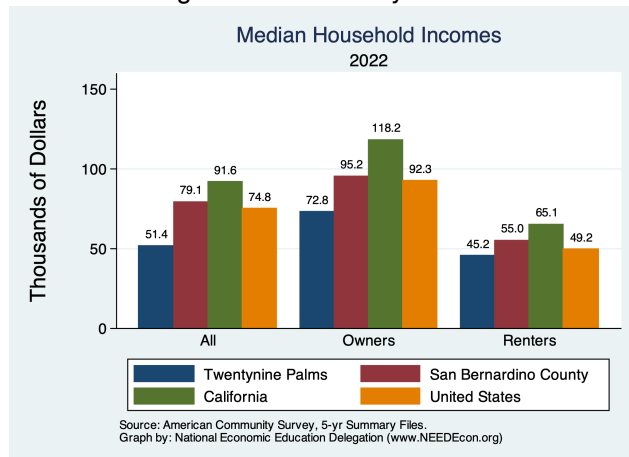




Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

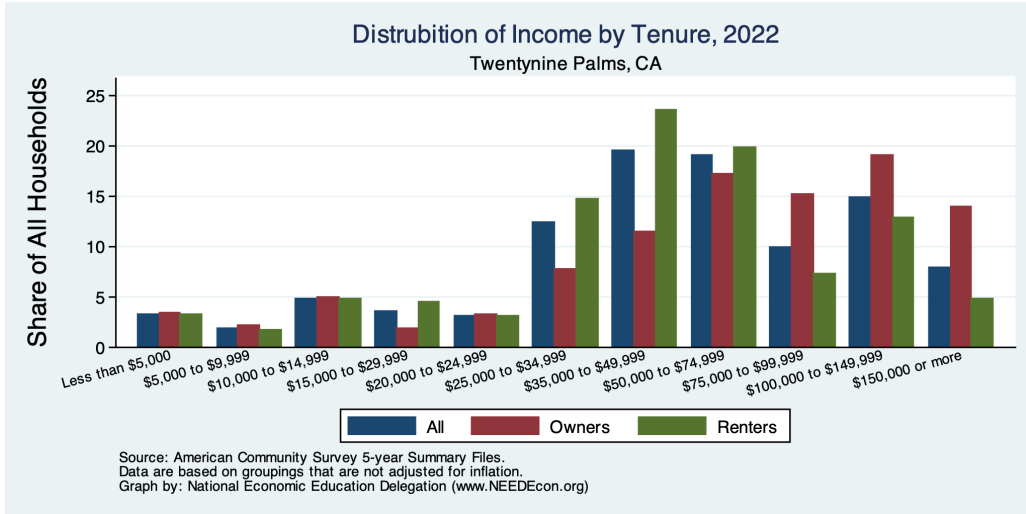


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

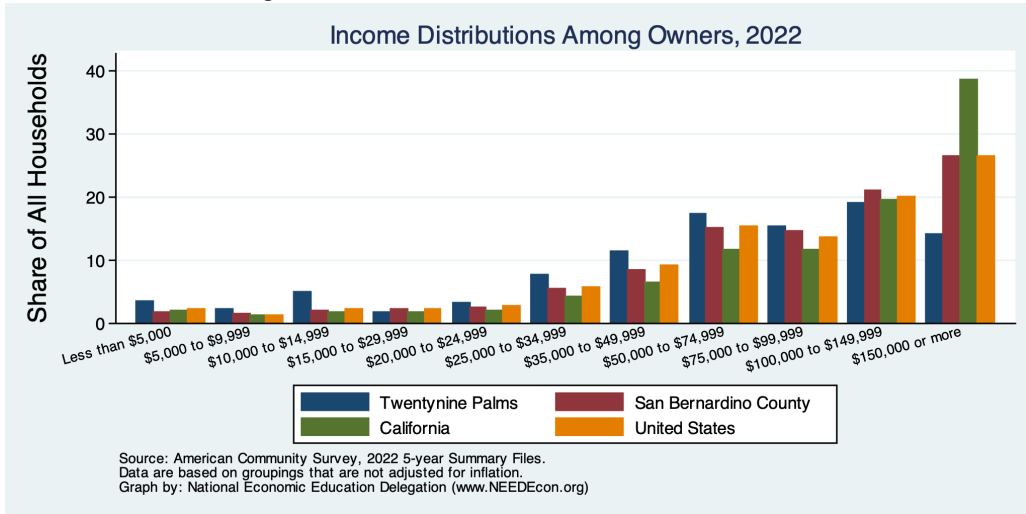
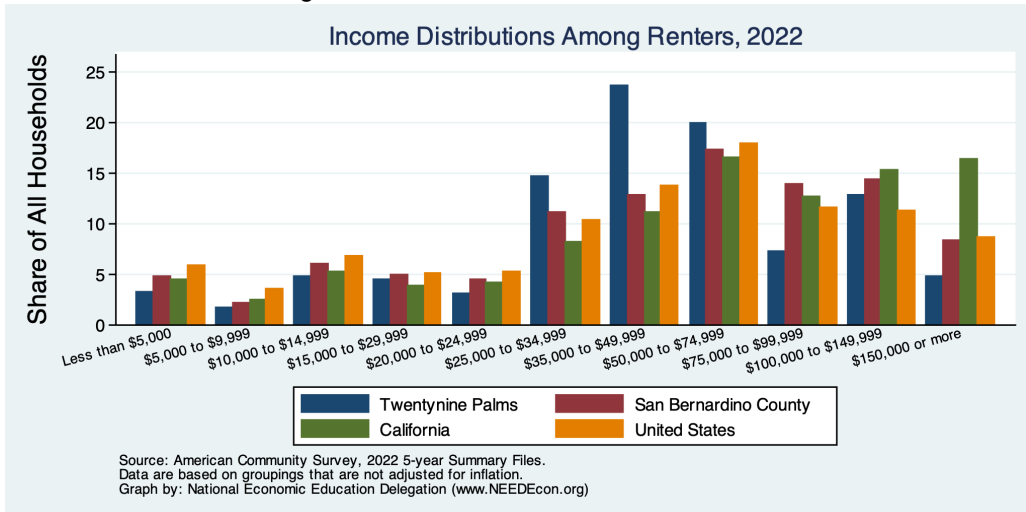


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters



## Housing Burden in Twentynine Palms and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

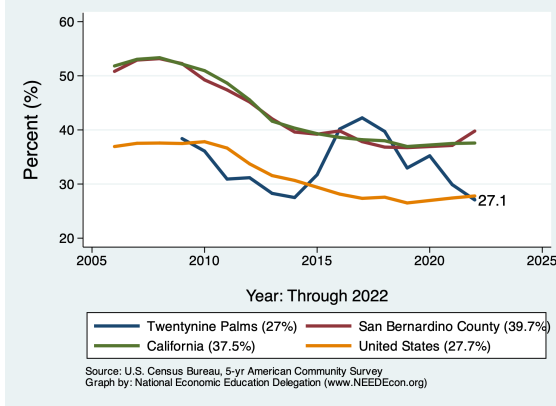


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

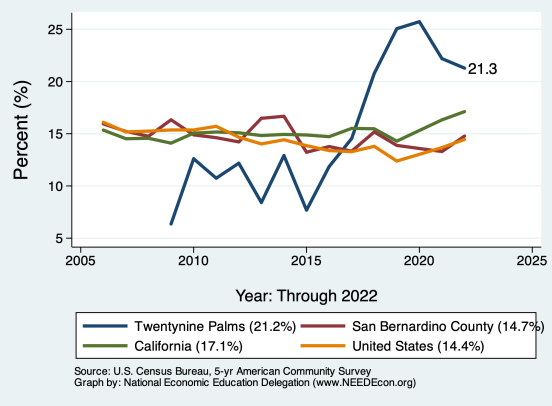


Figure 44: Renters

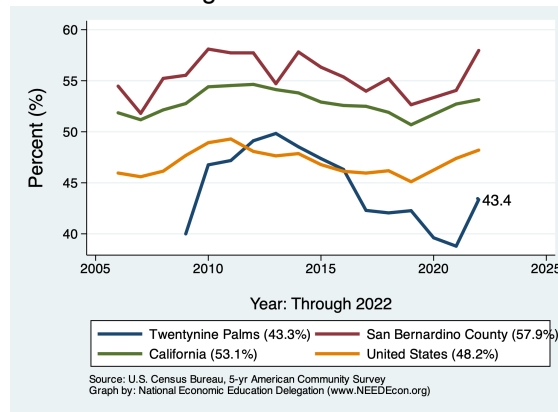
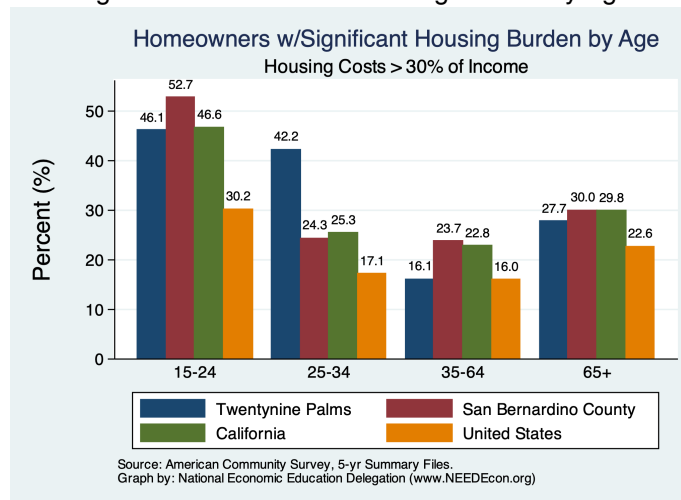


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



# 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?

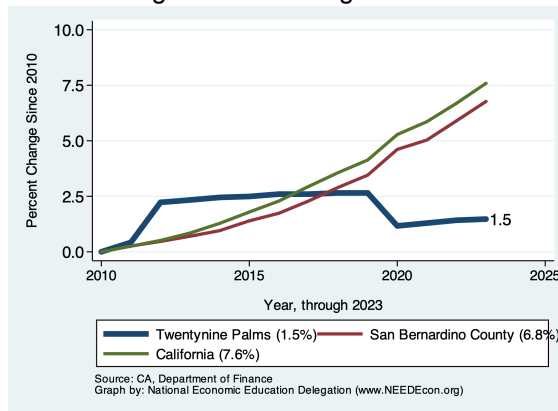
In areas where the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of housing growth, this is likely to reflect a tightening housing market. A tightening housing market will also likely be reflected in lower vacancy rates and higher occupancy rates. It may also be reflected in higher numbers of people per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

**Table 5. Housing Market Indicators**

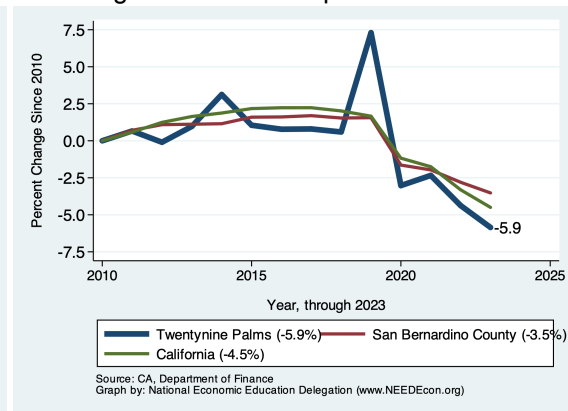
Indicator	2023	2019	2010	% Change from	
				2019	2010
Total Population	25,929.0	28,478.0	25,048.0	-9.0	3.5
Total # of Homes	9,570.0	9,681.0	9,431.0	-1.1	1.5
# Occupied Units	8,042.0	8,684.0	8,095.0	-7.4	-0.7
Persons per Household	2.5	2.9	2.7	-12.3	-5.9
Vacancy Rate (%)	16.0	10.3	14.2	55.0	12.7

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

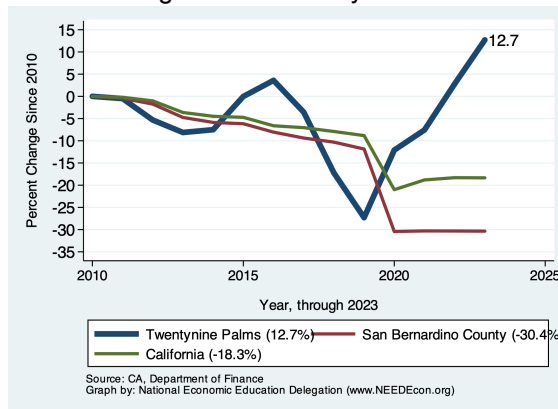
**Figure 46: Housing Growth**



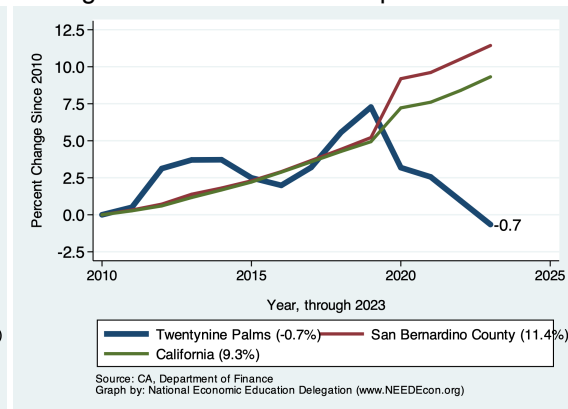
**Figure 47: Persons per Household**



**Figure 48: Vacancy Rates**



**Figure 49: Number of Occupied Units**



## Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

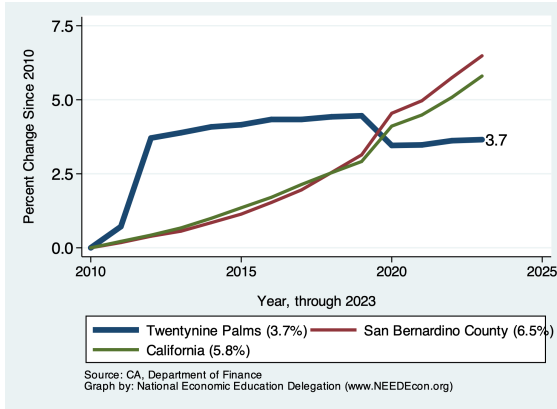


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

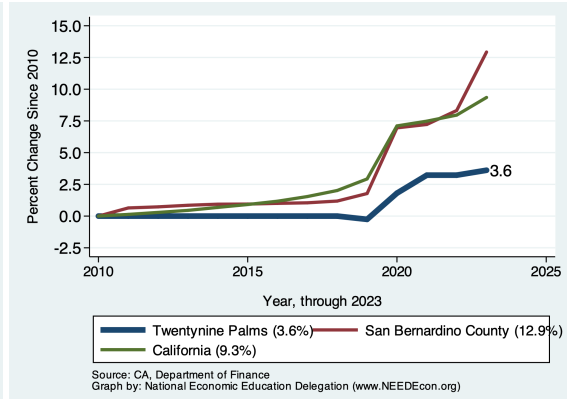


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

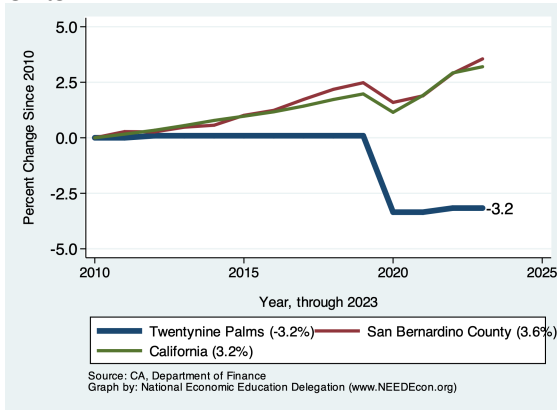
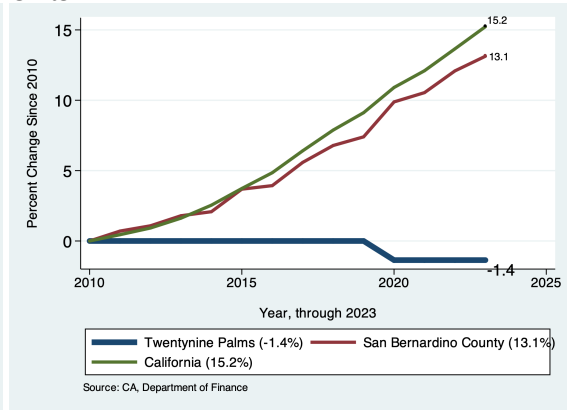


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



## Vintage of Residential Housing

### Why is it important?

This section provides evidence on the year in which residential housing in Twentynine Palms was built. We break it down into owned versus rented residences and provide a comparison across San Bernardino County and broader regions. A sense of the age of housing in a region provides an indication of the urgency with which a region might pursue additional hous-

ing. As the housing stock ages, an urgency with which renovations and rebuilds are permitted might result. All things equal, more recently constructed housing will be more likely to meet current codes and standards. Remodeling of existing units will be more desirable when existing units are, on average, older.

Figure 54: Distribution of Housing Construction

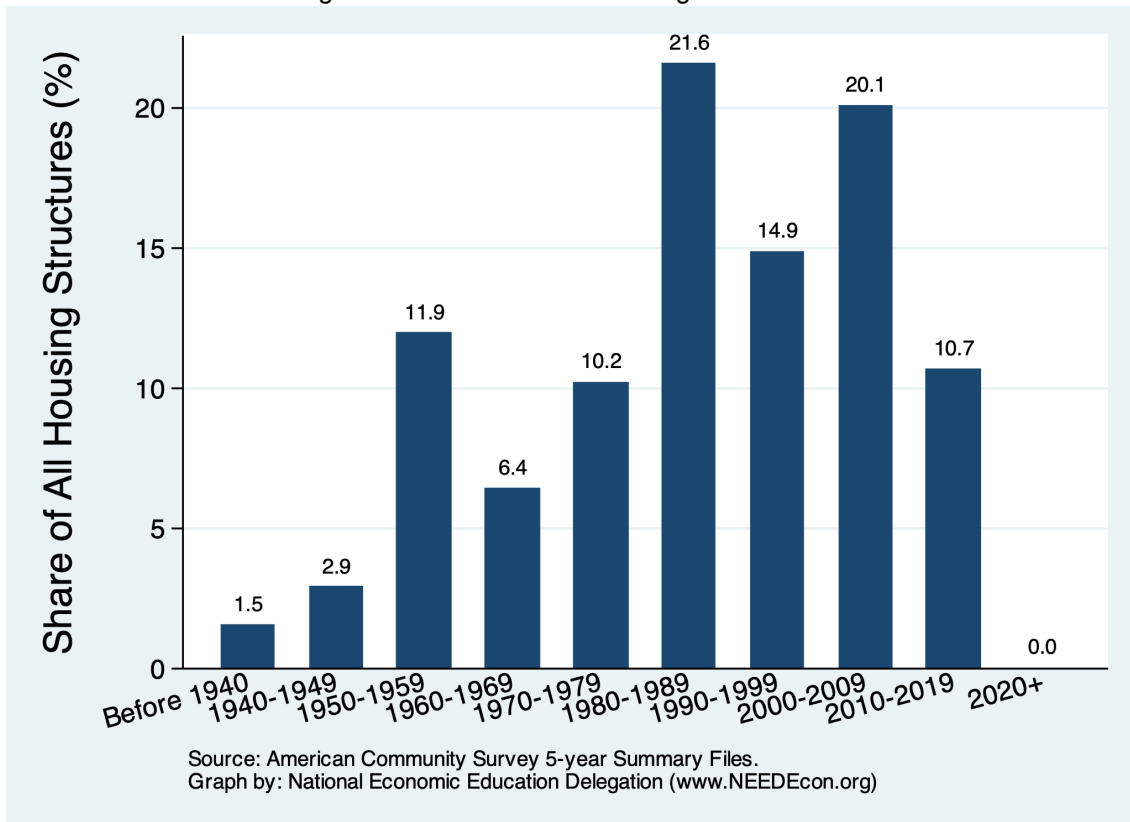


Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

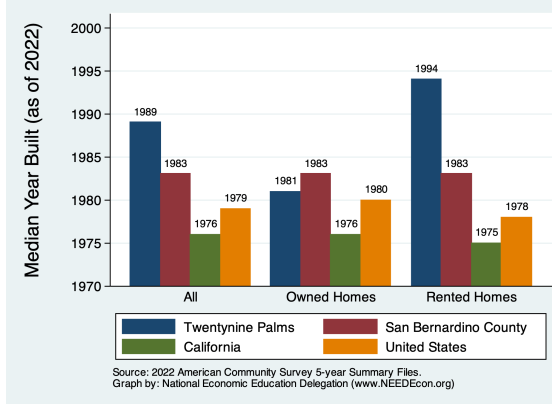


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

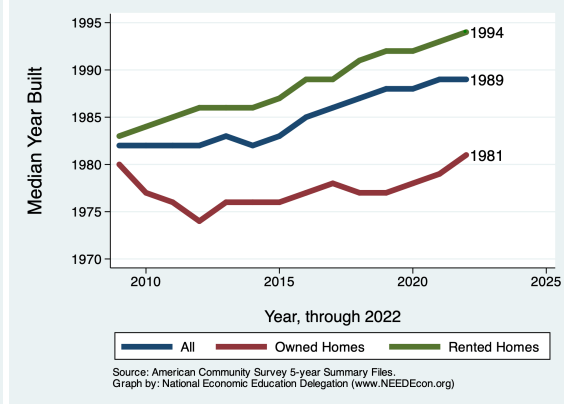


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

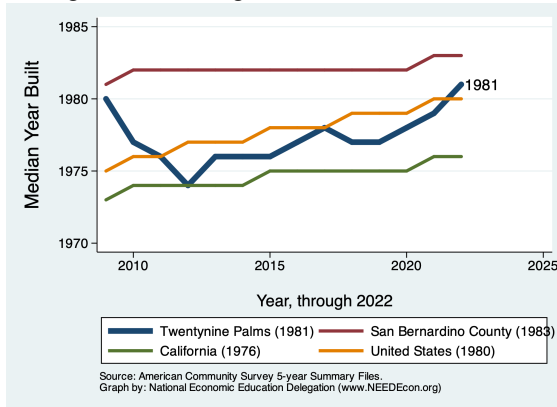


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

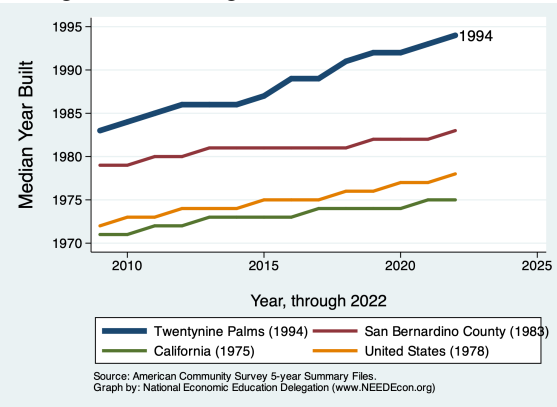
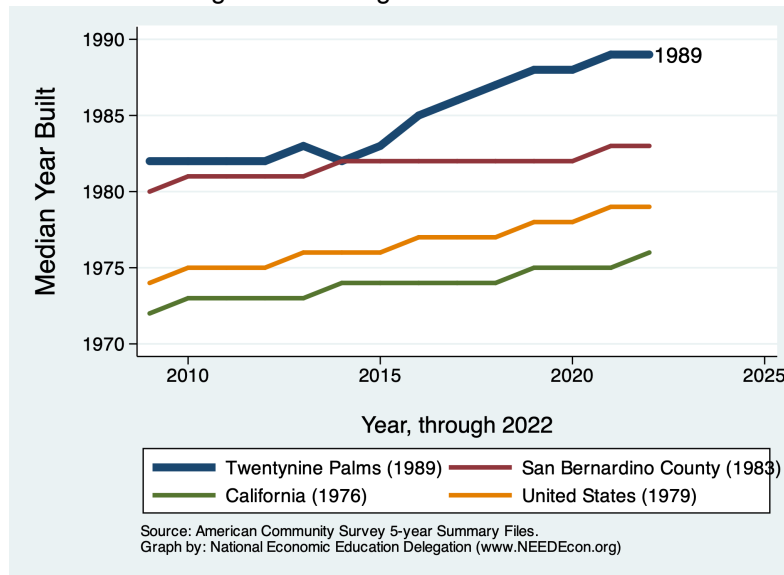


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



## Occupation of Residential Housing

### Why is it important?

The duration of residence in a city is important for developing future policies regarding growing the local population. If a region is highly mobile, evidenced by most residences having

been recently occupied, a city might propose policies to reduce that mobility, or ask why the mobility happens. Policies could be put in place to either reduce or increase migration.

Figure 60: Year Current Occupant Moved In

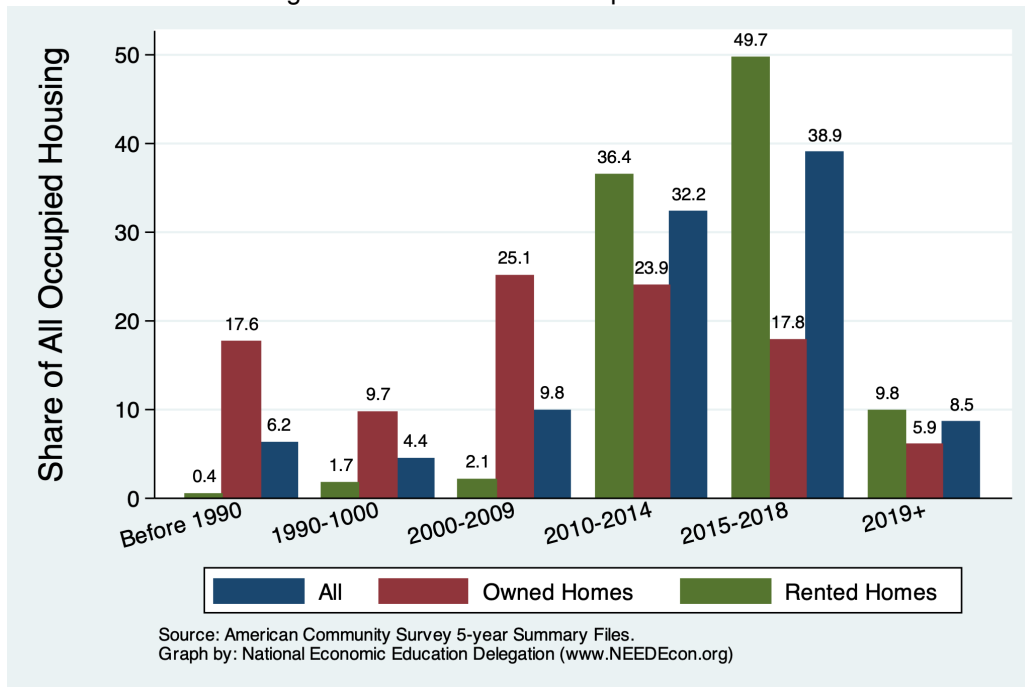


Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

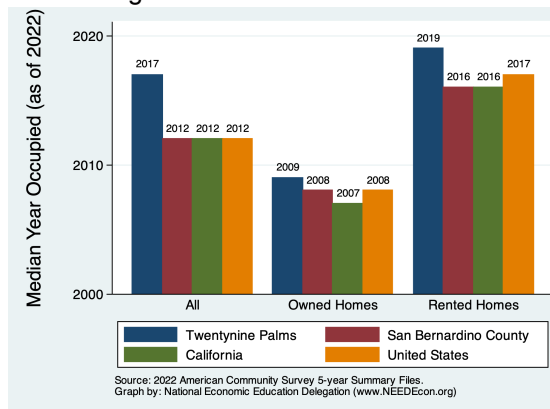


Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

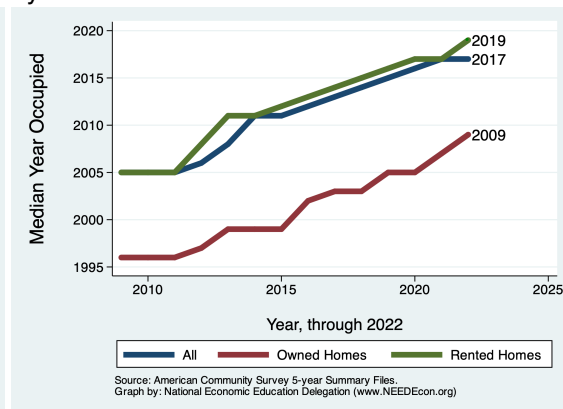


Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing

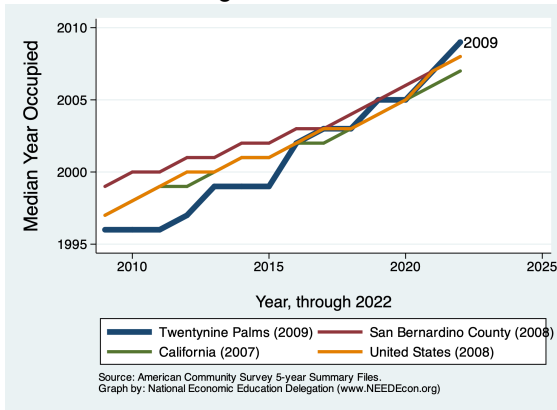


Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

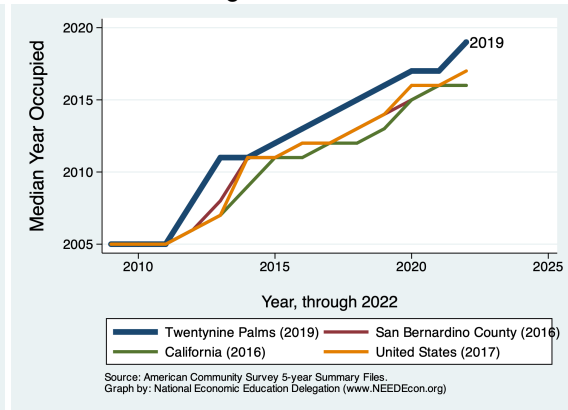
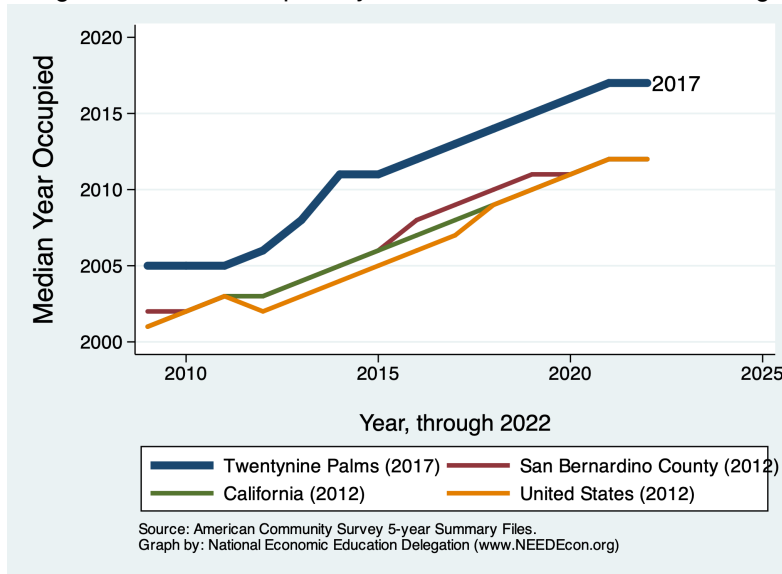


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing





## Residential Permitting

### Definition:

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

### Why is it important?

Building permits are the best indicator available of new units coming on the market. In order for a region's population to grow and flourish, new residential properties must be added to the existing stock. Building, both in the City and in the County more generally, is an indication of the extent to which new residences accommodate new residents or are affecting prices through increased supply.

### Twentynine Palms - Ranking Among Comparables

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

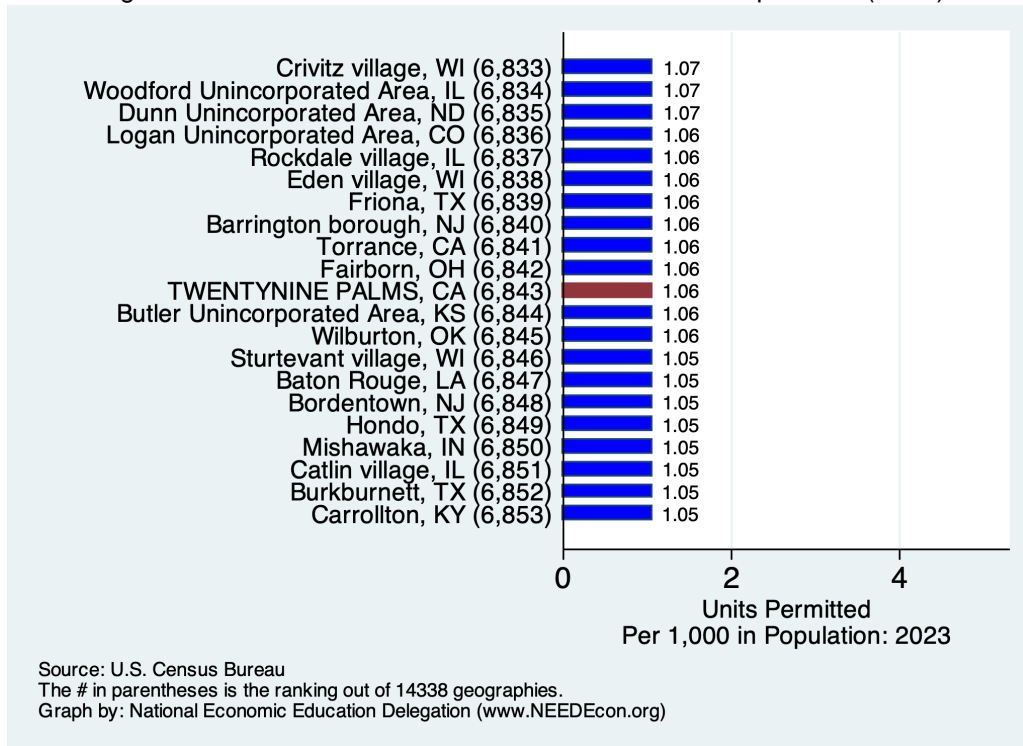
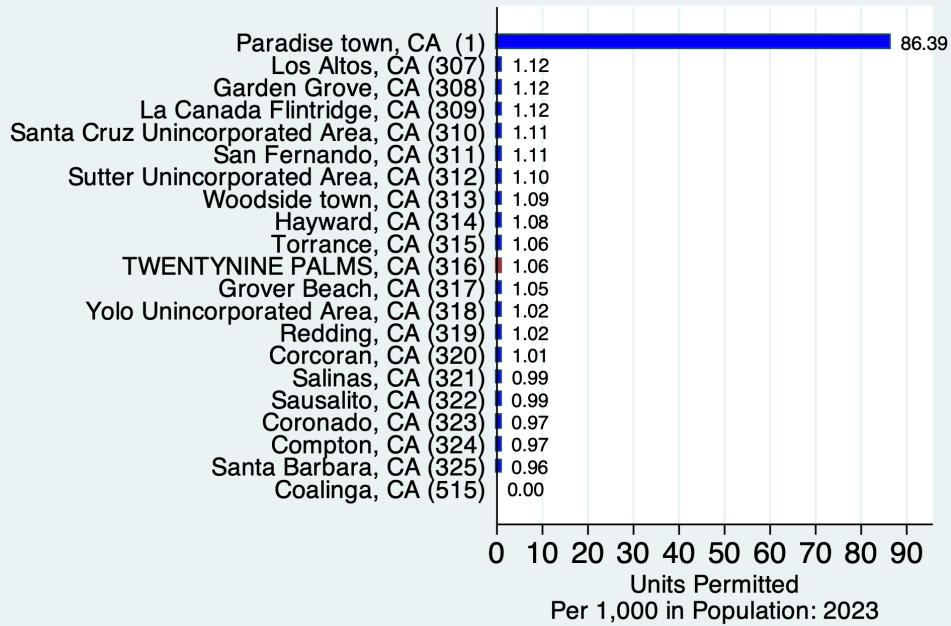
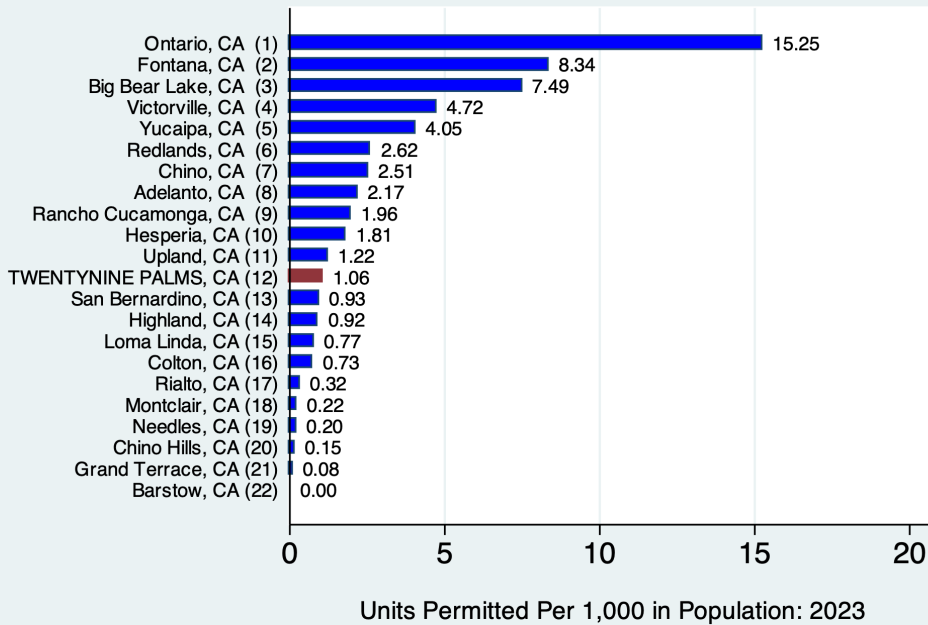


Figure 67: Number of Units Permitted - California Comparables (Rank)



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 San Bernardino County (Rank)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
 The # in parentheses is the ranking out of 22 geographies.  
 Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation ([www.NEEDecon.org](http://www.NEEDecon.org))

## Twentynine Palms - Permitting Activity

### Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in Twentynine Palms

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

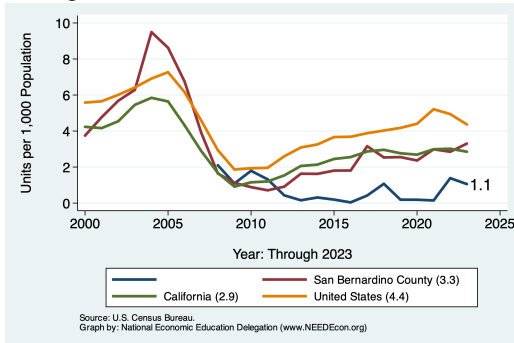
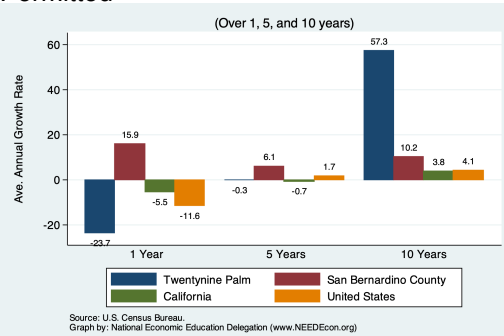


Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted



### Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in Twentynine Palms

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

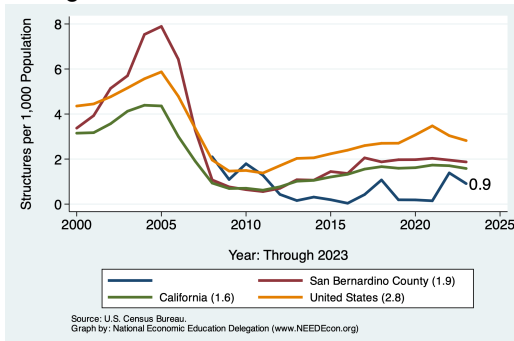
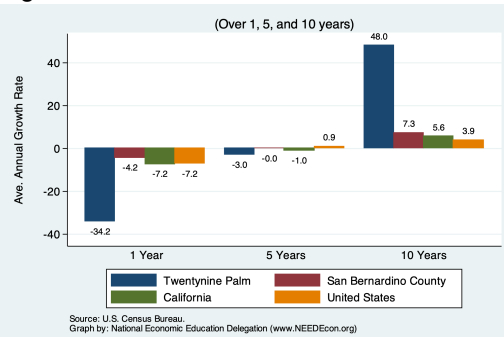


Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted



### Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in Twentynine Palms

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

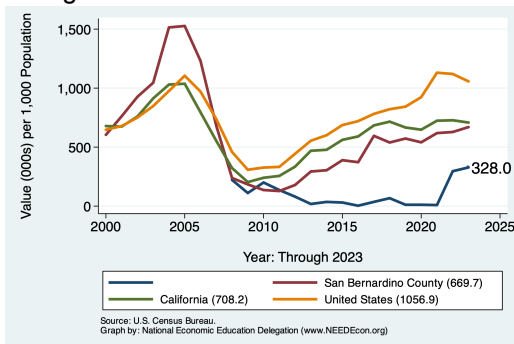
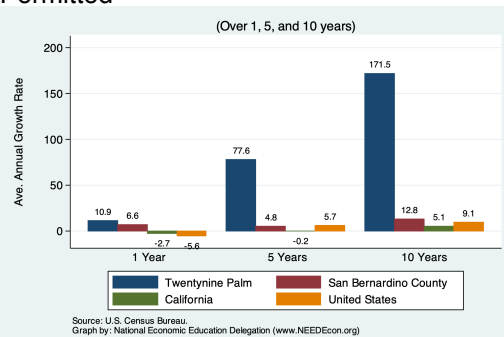


Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted



# 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

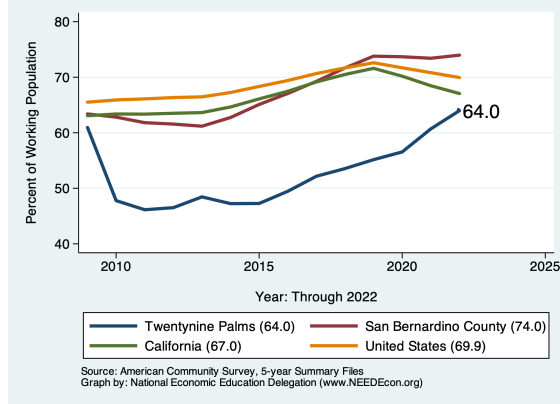


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

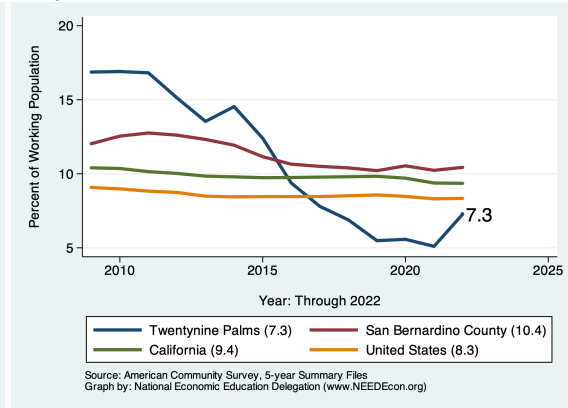


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

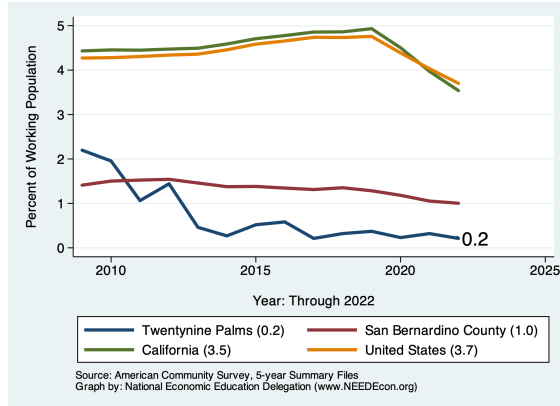
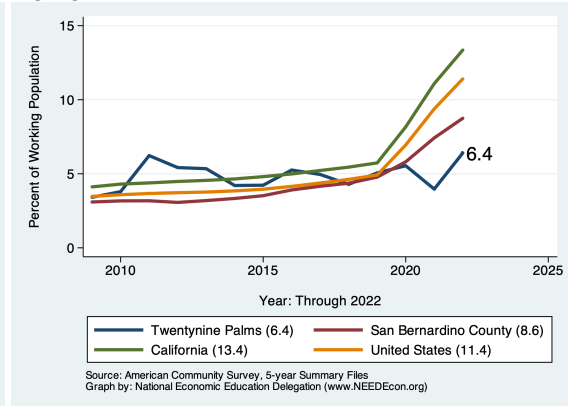


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in Twentynine Palms. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in Twentynine Palms. 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:	7,387	64.9	3,734	84.6	11,121	71.2	78.0
Drove Alone	6,584	57.8	3,403	77.1	9,987	64.0	68.4
Carpooled:	803	7.1	331	7.5	1,134	7.3	9.5
In 2-person carpool	662	5.8	185	4.2	847	5.4	6.9
In 3-person carpool	18	0.2	121	2.7	139	0.9	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	123	1.1	25	0.6	148	0.9	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	5	0.0	28	0.6	33	0.2	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	5	0.0	28	0.6	33	0.2	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	35	0.3	0	0.0	35	0.2	0.7
Walked	1,864	16.4	169	3.8	2,033	13.0	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	134	1.2	22	0.5	156	1.0	1.7
Worked at Home	540	4.7	459	10.4	999	6.4	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>9,965</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14,377</b>	<b>92.1</b>	

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

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

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van:	8,952	62.7	3,789	83.9	12,741	69.7	78.0
Drove Alone	8,104	56.8	3,309	73.2	11,413	62.5	68.5
Carpooled:	848	5.9	480	10.6	1,328	7.3	9.5
In 2-person carpool	683	4.8	286	6.3	969	5.3	6.9
In 3-person carpool	18	0.1	169	3.7	187	1.0	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	147	1.0	25	0.6	172	0.9	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	5	0.0	28	0.6	33	0.2	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	5	0.0	28	0.6	33	0.2	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	35	0.2	0	0.0	35	0.2	0.7
Walked	2,171	15.2	209	4.6	2,380	13.0	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	155	1.1	33	0.7	188	1.0	1.7
Worked at Home	540	3.8	459	10.2	999	5.5	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>11,858</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,376</b>	<b>89.6</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.

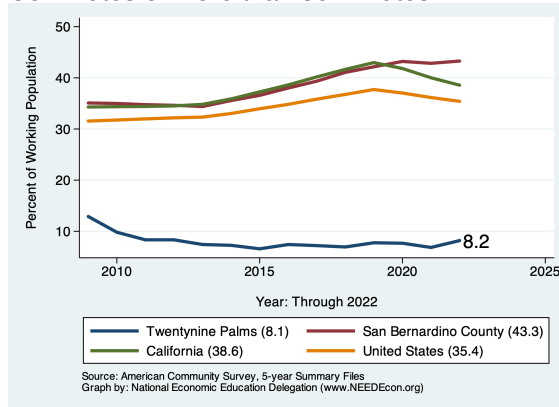
# Commute Times for Employed Residents

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

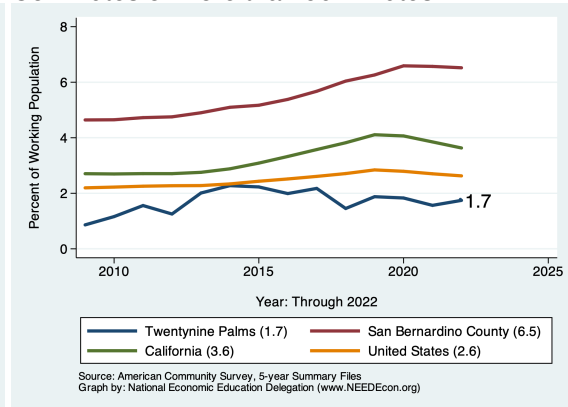
Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Less than 5 minutes	1,328	12.1	315	7.7	1,643	10.9	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	3,258	29.6	1,158	28.3	4,416	29.3	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	1,685	15.3	495	12.1	2,180	14.5	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	1,647	15.0	768	18.8	2,415	16.0	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	811	7.4	410	10.0	1,221	8.1	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	145	1.3	125	3.1	270	1.8	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	142	1.3	219	5.4	361	2.4	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	13	0.1	23	0.6	36	0.2	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	21	0.2	161	3.9	182	1.2	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	87	0.8	39	1.0	126	0.8	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	192	1.7	73	1.8	265	1.8	7.9
90 or more minutes	96	0.9	167	4.1	263	1.7	4.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>13,378</b>	<b>88.7</b>	

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

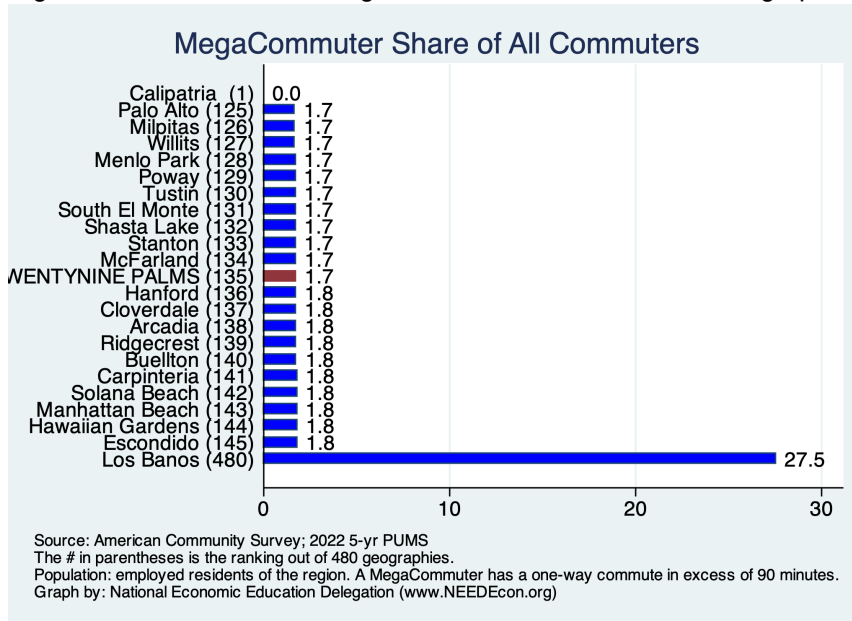
**Figure 79: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 30 Minutes**



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



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



## Commute Times for Those Employed in the City

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

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Less than 5 minutes	1,396	10.1	304	7.5	1,700	9.6	2.0
5 to 9 minutes	3,347	24.1	1,128	27.8	4,475	25.2	7.5
10 to 14 minutes	1,777	12.8	530	13.1	2,307	13.0	12.2
15 to 19 minutes	1,625	11.7	759	18.7	2,384	13.4	15.0
20 to 24 minutes	943	6.8	366	9.0	1,309	7.4	14.3
25 to 29 minutes	151	1.1	51	1.3	202	1.1	6.3
30 to 34 minutes	502	3.6	368	9.1	870	4.9	15.0
35 to 39 minutes	94	0.7	76	1.9	170	1.0	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	189	1.4	101	2.5	290	1.6	4.3
45 to 59 minutes	468	3.4	105	2.6	573	3.2	8.6
60 to 89 minutes	240	1.7	148	3.6	388	2.2	7.9
90 or more minutes	586	4.2	123	3.0	709	4.0	4.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>11,318</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>4,059</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,377</b>	<b>86.7</b>	

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

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

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

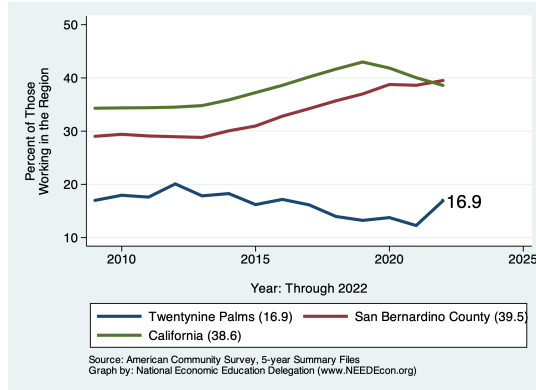


Figure 83: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

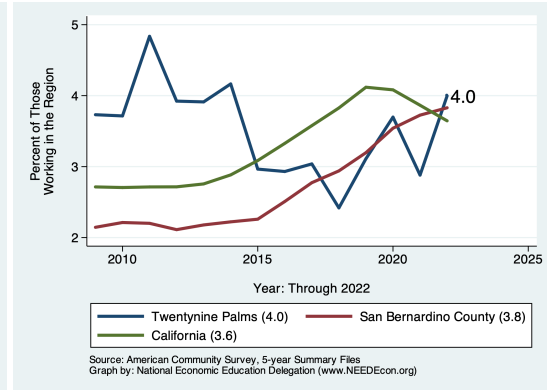
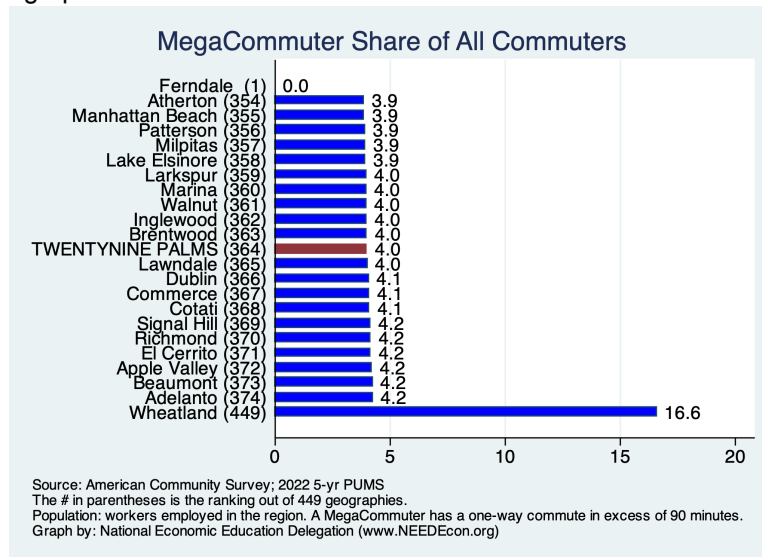


Figure 84: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



## Place of Work

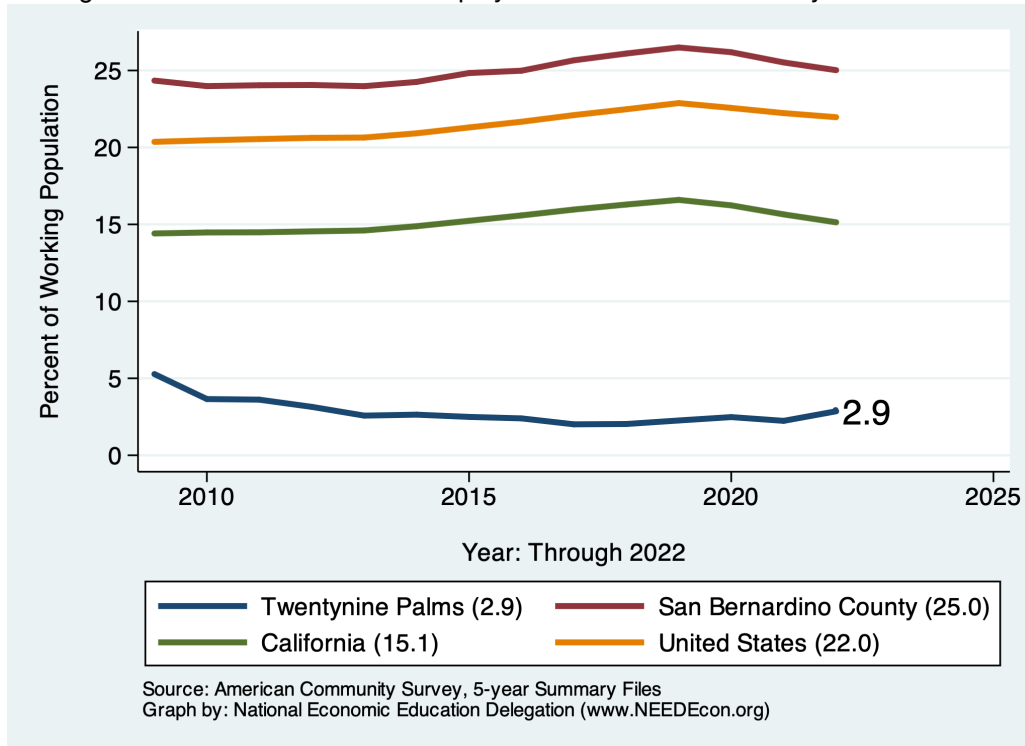
This section provides evidence on where workers living in Twentynine Palms work. As evidenced in the first table, some of Twentynine Palms’s employed workers work in the City, but many do not. The first table and graph pair provide evidence at the county level while the second provide evidence with regard to working outside of the Twentynine Palms 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:	9,958	87.5	4,406	99.9	14,364	92.0	99.6
Worked in county of residence	9,690	85.1	4,228	95.8	13,918	89.2	84.1
worked outside of county of residence	268	2.4	178	4.0	446	2.9	15.4
Worked outside state of residence	7	0.1	6	0.1	13	0.1	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	9,965	87.5	4,412	100.0	14,377	92.1	

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

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



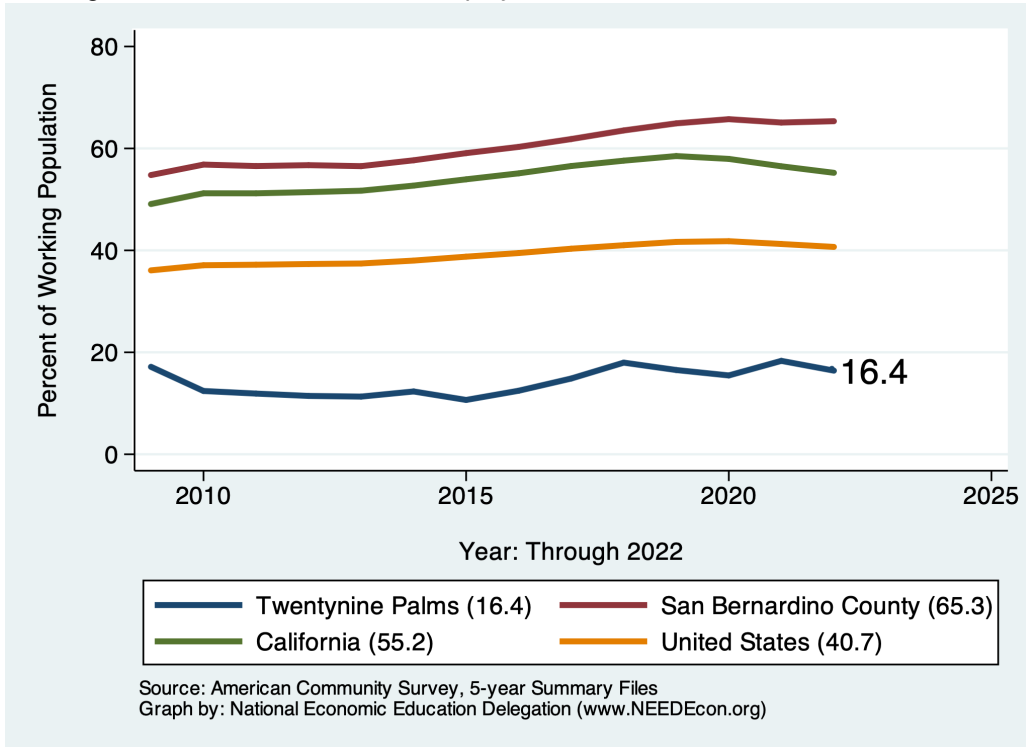


**Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK-PLACE LEVEL**

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Living in a place:	9,965	87.5	4,412	100.0	14,377	92.1	95.9
Worked in place of residence	8,680	76.3	3,136	71.1	11,816	75.7	39.5
Worked outside place of residence	1,285	11.3	1,276	28.9	2,561	16.4	56.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.1
<b>Total:</b>	9,965	87.5	4,412	100.0	14,377	92.1	

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	Ratio	United States	
	Median	Median		Median	Ratio
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	39,987	48,566	125.8	46,171	125.2
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	23,288	36,463	97.6	34,487	97.6
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)		40,179		45,100	
Walked	21,555	29,366	112.2	27,142	114.8
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	62,768	40,433	237.2	36,140	251.0
Worked from home	30,118	75,153	61.2	67,180	64.8
<b>Total:</b>	31,898	48,747	65.4	46,099	69.2

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

Notes: 1) Ratio = the ratio of the regional median to either the CA or US median, relative to the Total ratio.

Values above 100 imply a high local median. Values below 100 imply a low local median.

For example, a value of 200 means that the local mean is 2x higher than would be expected.

For "Total:", ratio is simply the ratio of the medians.

2) For regions with more than one geography, the medians are averages weighted by working population.

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

Mode of Transit	< \$25,000		\$25,000-\$74,999		\$75,000+		All		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	2,424	30.4	3,856	84.0	1,721	89.6	9,987	64.1	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	630	7.9	263	5.7	13	0.7	1,134	7.3	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.2	3.6
Walked	1,508	18.9	99	2.2	0	0.0	2,033	13.0	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	42	0.5	94	2.0	48	2.5	191	1.2	2.4
Worked at Home	434	5.4	281	6.1	138	7.2	999	6.4	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	5,038	63.1	4,593		1,920		14,377	92.2	100.0

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

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

Mode of Transit	< \$25,000		\$25,000-\$74,999		\$75,000+		All		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	2,350	25.7	4,609	87.2	2,369	90.8	11,413	62.5	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	859	9.4	213	4.0	57	2.2	1,328	7.3	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	0.2	3.6
Walked	1,848	20.2	98	1.9	0	0.0	2,380	13.0	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	53	0.6	87	1.6	45	1.7	223	1.2	2.4
Worked at Home	434	4.7	281	5.3	138	5.3	999	5.5	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	5,544	60.5	5,288		2,609		16,376	89.6	

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

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

## Commute Mode by Poverty Status

**Table 15. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK BY POVERTY STATUS**

Mode of Transit	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	601	56.0	1,205	88.5	7,281	74.2	9,087	78.3	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	56	5.2	58	4.3	596	6.1	710	6.1	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.3	28	0.2	3.6
Walked	9	0.8	34	2.5	114	1.2	157	1.4	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	28	2.1	133	1.4	161	1.4	2.4
Worked at Home	24	2.2	37	2.7	609	6.2	670	5.8	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	690	64.3	1,362		8,761	89.2	10,813	93.2	

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

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

Mode of Transit	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	528	52.6	972	71.0	9,005	78.4	10,505	78.5	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	151	15.1	72	5.3	684	6.0	907	6.8	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.2	28	0.2	3.6
Walked	23	2.3	34	2.5	85	0.7	142	1.1	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	0	0.0	28	2.0	154	1.3	182	1.4	2.4
Worked at Home	24	2.4	37	2.7	609	5.3	670	5.0	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	726	72.4	1,143	83.5	10,565	92.0	12,434	93.0	

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 Twentynine Palms 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

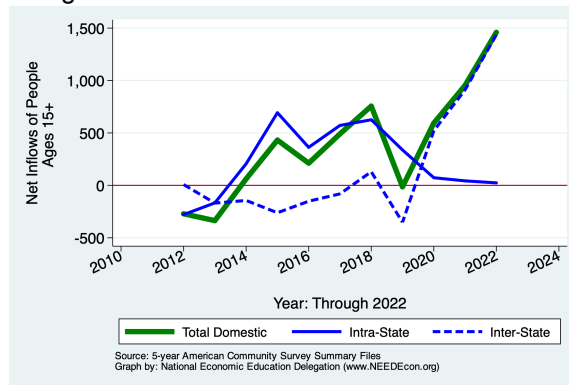


Table 17: Migration by Income

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
No income	3,190	-56	-150	-77	171	0
With income	18,275	1,820	-6	257	1,265	304
\$1 to \$9,999 or loss	1,900	213	43	60	97	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,551	35	-109	22	122	0
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,842	972	-63	96	938	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3,164	199	-16	75	72	68
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2,915	372	46	34	241	51
\$50,000 to \$64,999	1,715	-123	44	19	-273	87
\$65,000 to \$74,999	882	-63	0	-55	-8	0
\$75,000 or more	2,306	215	49	6	76	84
<b>All:</b>	21,465	1,764	-156	180	1,436	304

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

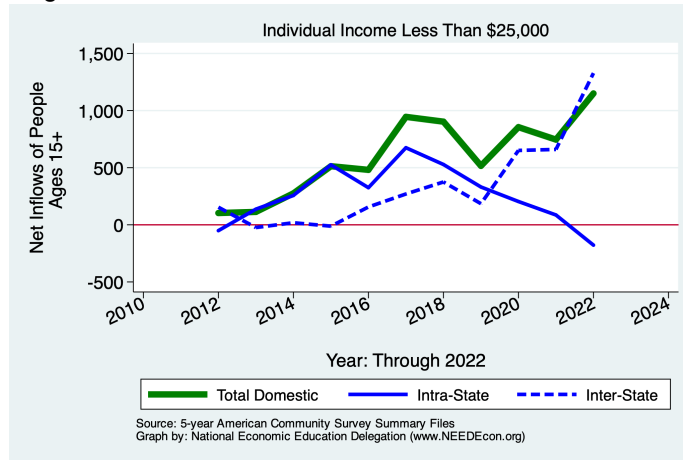


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

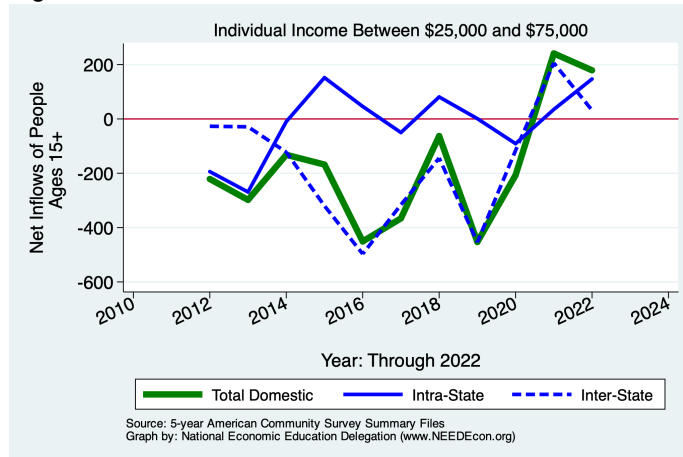
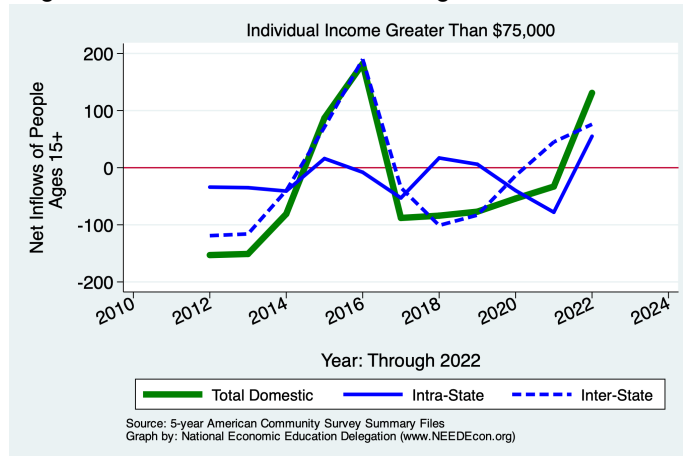


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents



## Demographics of Migration Flows

**Table 18: Migration by Marital Status**

Category	Population	All Migration	Net Inflows			
			Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
Never married	8,350	709	-302	142	772	97
Now married, except separated	10,360	1,139	170	22	760	187
Divorced	1,851	-58	3	-5	-65	9
Separated	366	30	-13	44	-12	11
Widowed	538	-56	-14	-23	-19	0
<b>Total:</b>	21,465	1,764	-156	180	1,436	304

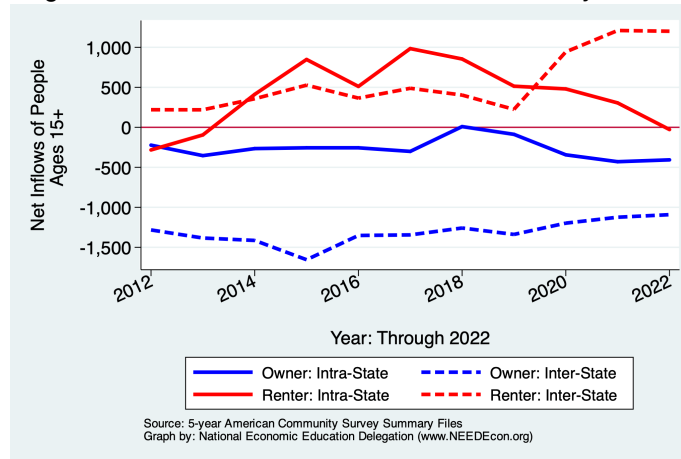
Source: 2022 5-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**Table 19: Migration by Tenure**

Category	Population	All Migration	Net Inflows			
			Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
Householder lived in owner-occupied housing units	7,350	-1,462	-149	-258	-1,092	37
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	16,299	1,493	144	-172	1,201	320
<b>Total:</b>	23,649	31	-5	-430	109	357

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

**Figure 91: Domestic Movements of Residents by Tenure**



**Table 20: Migration by Age**

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
1 to 4 years	2,666	274	55	-120	339	0
5 to 17 years	3,934	-535	-12	-286	-333	96
18 and 19 years	1,478	759	-39	112	686	0
20 to 24 years	5,519	712	-111	209	492	122
25 to 29 years	3,738	325	-63	66	259	63
30 to 34 years	1,923	59	-21	-101	161	20
35 to 39 years	2,007	-2	34	-138	18	84
40 to 44 years	891	-55	25	-35	-60	15
45 to 49 years	693	1	0	67	-66	0
50 to 54 years	986	27	49	-30	8	0
55 to 59 years	756	-30	-11	1	-20	0
60 to 64 years	887	0	-36	42	-6	0
65 to 69 years	636	-9	10	-28	9	0
70 to 74 years	562	-7	0	13	-20	0
75 years and over	547	43	31	2	10	0
<b>Total Population:</b>	27,223	1,562	-89	-226	1,477	400

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

**Table 21: Migration by Educational Attainment**

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
Less than high school graduate	1,027	96	51	36	-6	15
High school graduate (includes equiv)	3,051	-333	-207	-108	-35	17
Some college or assoc. degree	5,988	321	95	-11	183	54
Bachelor's degree	2,658	360	27	44	193	96
Graduate or professional degree	902	-92	52	-102	-42	0
<b>Total:</b>	13,626	352	18	-141	293	182

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	32,387	32,387
Moved Within Same County	23,806	18,807
Moved to Different County, Same State	28,938	38,575
Moved Between States	23,144	37,821
Moved from Abroad	63,046	
<b>Total Population:</b>	30,291	31,920

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	25.7	25.7
Moved Within Same County	26.0	25.7
Moved to Different County, Same State	23.0	23.3
Moved Between States	22.2	24.2
Moved from Abroad	23.9	
<b>Total Population:</b>	25.0	25.4

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

## References and Sources

The majority of the data presented in this report are from the American Community Survey (ACS). For larger geographies, the 1-year Summary Files provide the data. For smaller communities, roughly those with less than 65,000 in population in 2021, the 5-year Summary Files provide the data.

The ACS data are supplemented by building permit data from the U.S. Census Bureau, population and housing data from the California Department of Finance, and home price and rental rates from Zillow.

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 1-year and 5-year Summary Files. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/data-via-ftp.html>. The 1-year data are released in September each year and the 5-year data are released in January.

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

U.S. Census Bureau. Building Permits Data, updated annually in February. <https://www.census.gov/construction/bps/current.html>

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