

# **Victorville, California**

## *Indicators Report*

by  
The National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

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Exploring the economics, demographics, and well-being of Victorville 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 Victorville (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 Victorville. 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 Victorville 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 Victorville 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 Victorville, 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 Victorville, but do not necessarily live in Victorville.
- **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 Victorville's population are fundamental indicators of the city's growth potential.

## *A Demographic Snapshot*

Statistic	2022	2019
<b>POPULATION</b>		
Population Estimate (#, 5yr)	134,417.0	121,902.0
Veterans (#, 5yr)	5,227.0	5,672.0
Foreign born persons (% , 5yr)	19.4	18.7
Population age 25+ (#, 5yr)	79,750.0	72,613.0
<b>AGE AND SEX</b>		
Persons under 5 years (% , 5yr)	7.2	8.9
Persons under 18 years (% , 5yr)	30.2	31.7
Persons 65 years and over (% , 5yr)	10.2	9.3
Female persons (% , 5yr)	49.7	50.6
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>		
Median household income (\$ , 5yr)	65,746.0	53,957.0
Per capita income in past 12 months (\$ , 5yr)	24,811.0	19,865.0
Persons in poverty (% , 5yr)	19.1	20.1
Children age less than 18 in poverty (#, 5yr)	10,198.0	9,904.0
Children age less than 18 in poverty (% , 5yr)	26.4	26.4
<b>RACE AND ETHNICITY</b>		
White alone (% , 5yr)	42.1	63.9
African American alone (% , 5yr)	17.2	16.8
American Indian or Alaska Native alone (% , 5yr)	1.6	0.8
Asian alone (% , 5yr)	4.5	3.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (% , 5yr)	0.3	0.1
Two or More Races (% , 5yr)	18.9	6.4
Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	55.4	54.3
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino (% , 5yr)	19.8	22.4
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Housing units (#, 5yr)	38,637.0	35,104.0
Owner-occupied housing units (% , 5yr)	59.7	54.1
Median value of owner-occupied housing units (\$ , 5yr)	300,600.0	221,200.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-with a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	1,819.0	1,520.0
Median selected monthly owner costs-without a mortgage (\$ , 5yr)	539.0	443.0
Median gross rent (\$ , 5yr)	1,461.0	1,259.0
<b>FAMILIES AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS</b>		
Households (#, 5yr)	36,842.0	32,699.0
Persons per household (#, 5yr)	3.5	3.6
Living in same house 1 year ago, % of persons age 1+ (5yr)	86.0	82.4
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
High school graduate or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	77.3	77.7
Bachelor's degree or higher, % of persons age 25+ (5yr)	11.4	12.9
<b>HEALTH</b>		
With a disability, under age 65 years (#, 5yr)	13,484.0	9,611.0
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (% , 5yr)	8.0	7.1
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>		
In civilian labor force, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	55.9	55.5
In civilian labor force, women age 16+ (% , 5yr)	51.8	51.2
Employed, persons age 16+ (% , 5yr)	48.8	47.1
Self employed (% , 5yr)	8.7	6.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Mean travel time to work, workers age 16+ (Mins., 5yr)	37.2	34.4
Drive alone in private vehicle (% , 5yr)	74.7	76.9
Using public transportation (% , 5yr)	1.9	1.3
Worked from home (% , 5yr)	9.3	7.3

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>				
Victorville	137,193	0.76	7.59	9.07
<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)

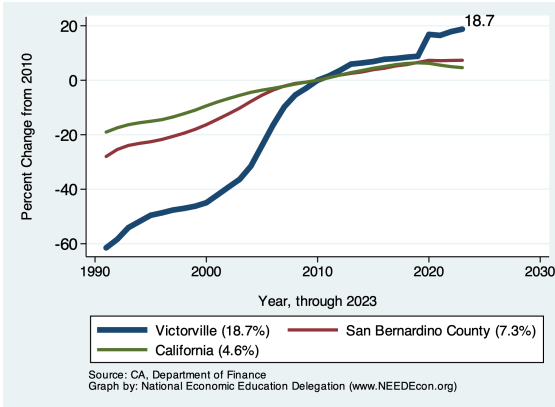


Figure 2: Population Growth (2)

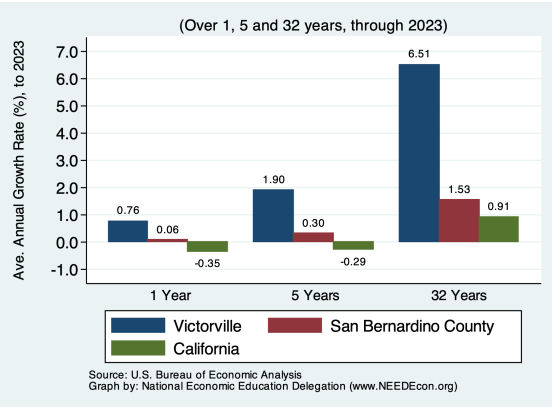


Figure 3: Population by Age - Detailed Age Categories

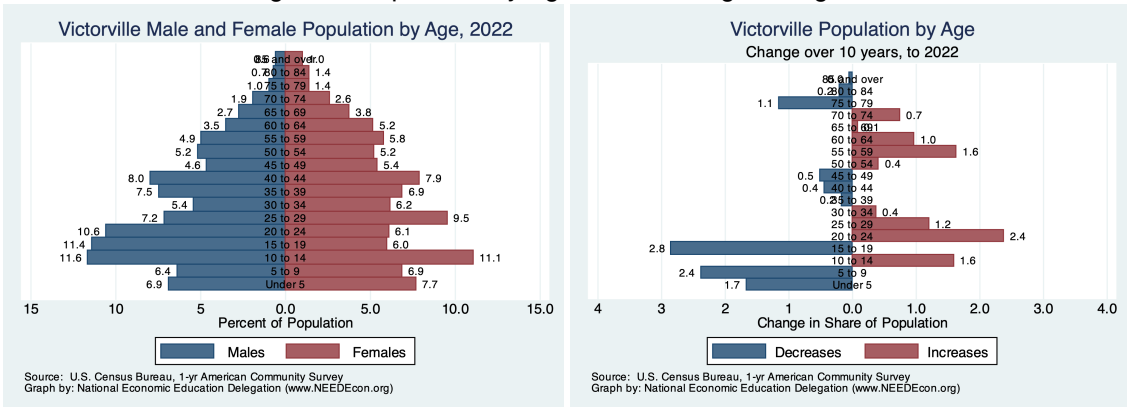


Figure 4: Population by Age - Broad Age Categories

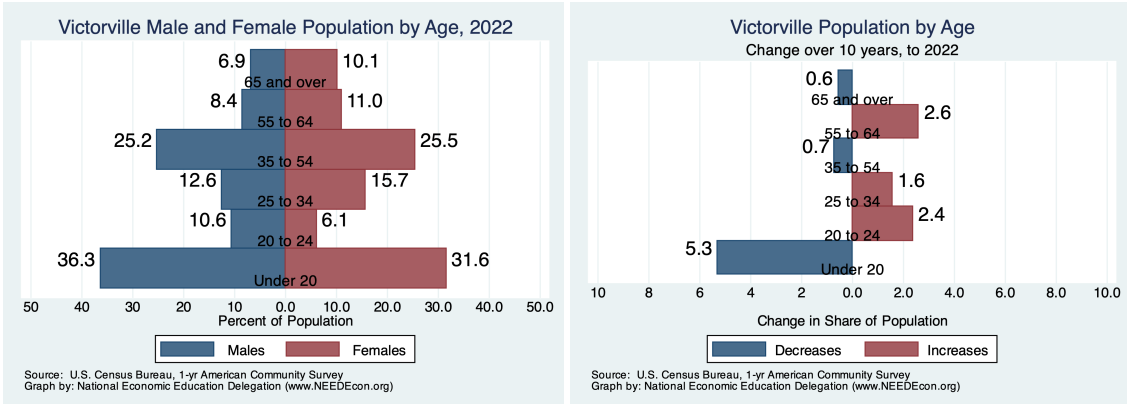


Figure 5: Population by Educational Attainment

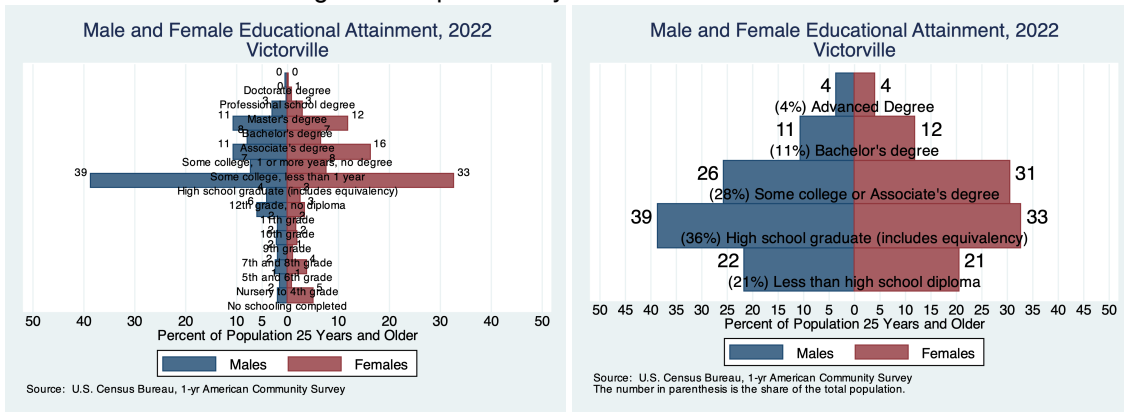


Figure 6: Population by Race/Ethnicity

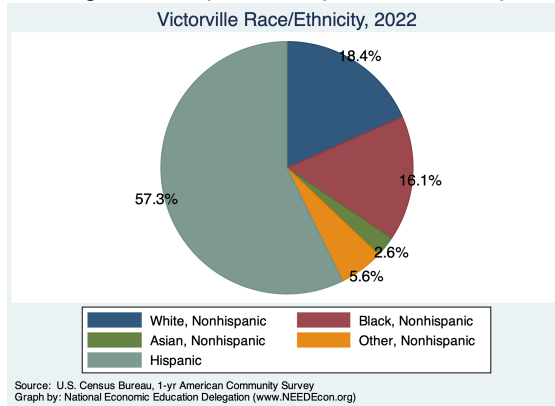
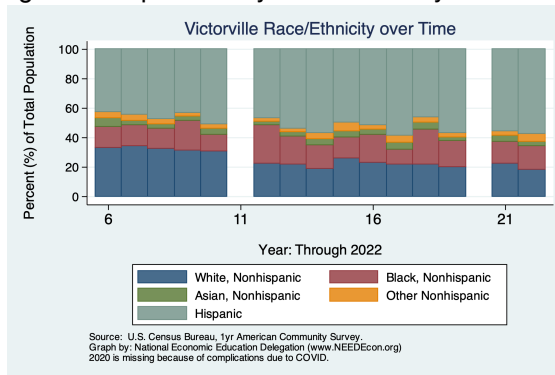


Figure 7: Population by Race/Ethnicity Over Time





# 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. Victorville 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

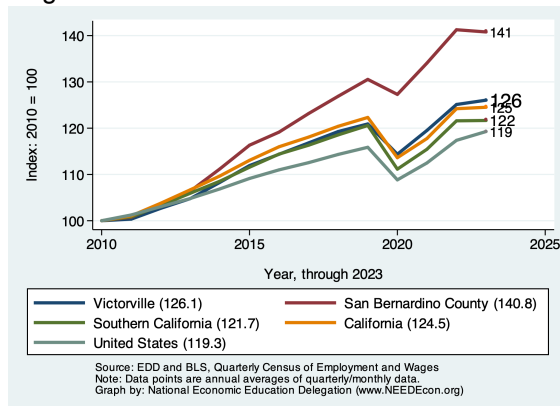
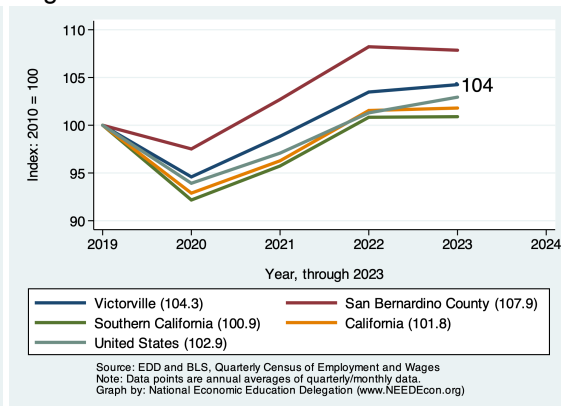


Figure 11: Relative Employment Growth Across Regions - since 2019



## 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 Victorville

Figure 12: Employment by Occupation

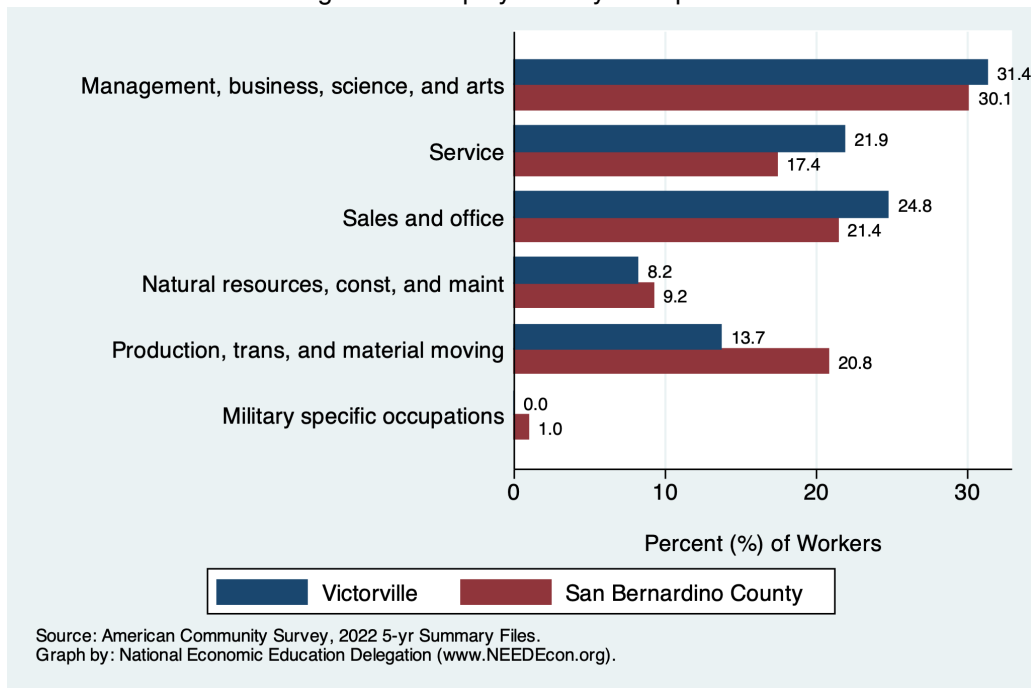


Figure 13: Employment by Industry

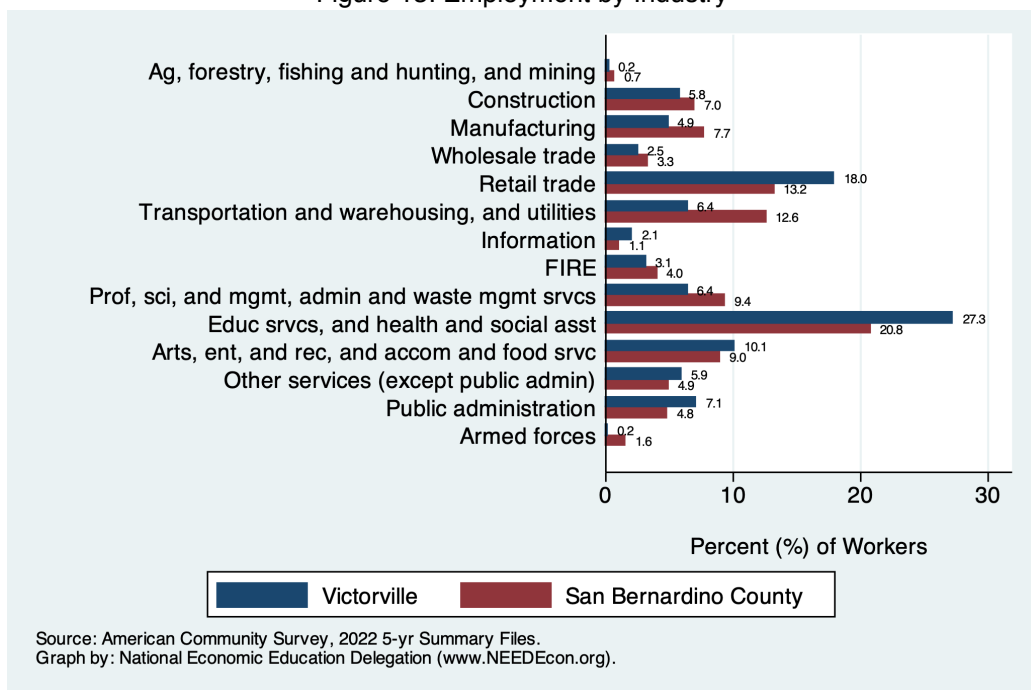
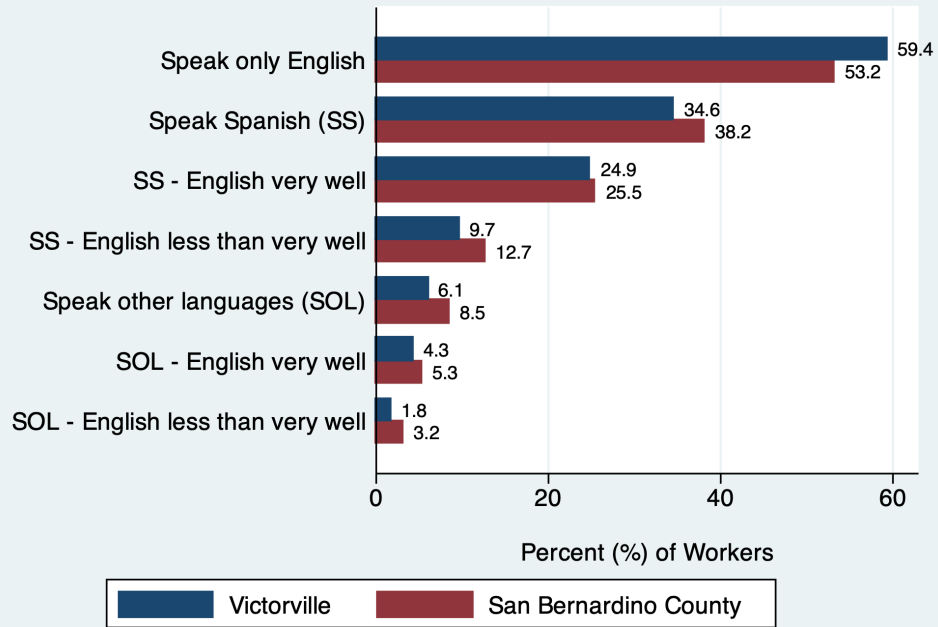
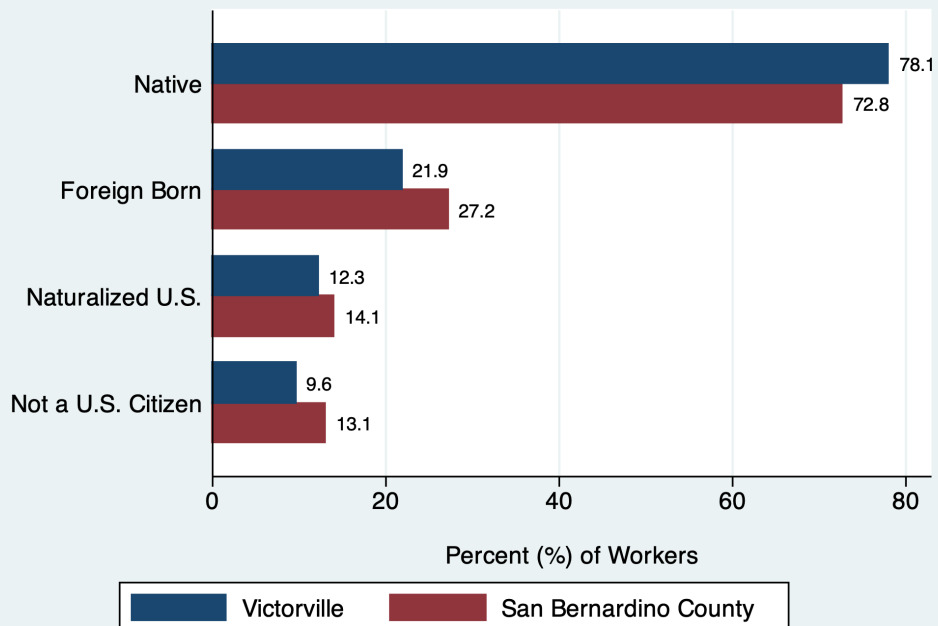


Figure 14: Language Spoken at Home



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 Victorville

Figure 16: Employment by Occupation

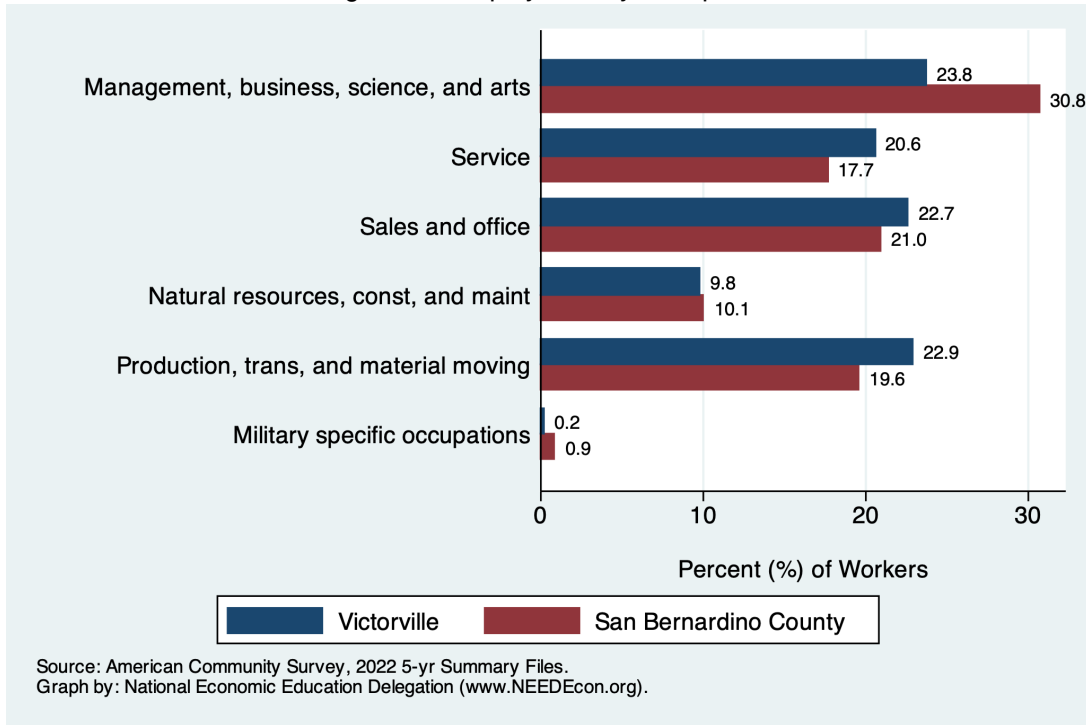


Figure 17: Employment by Industry

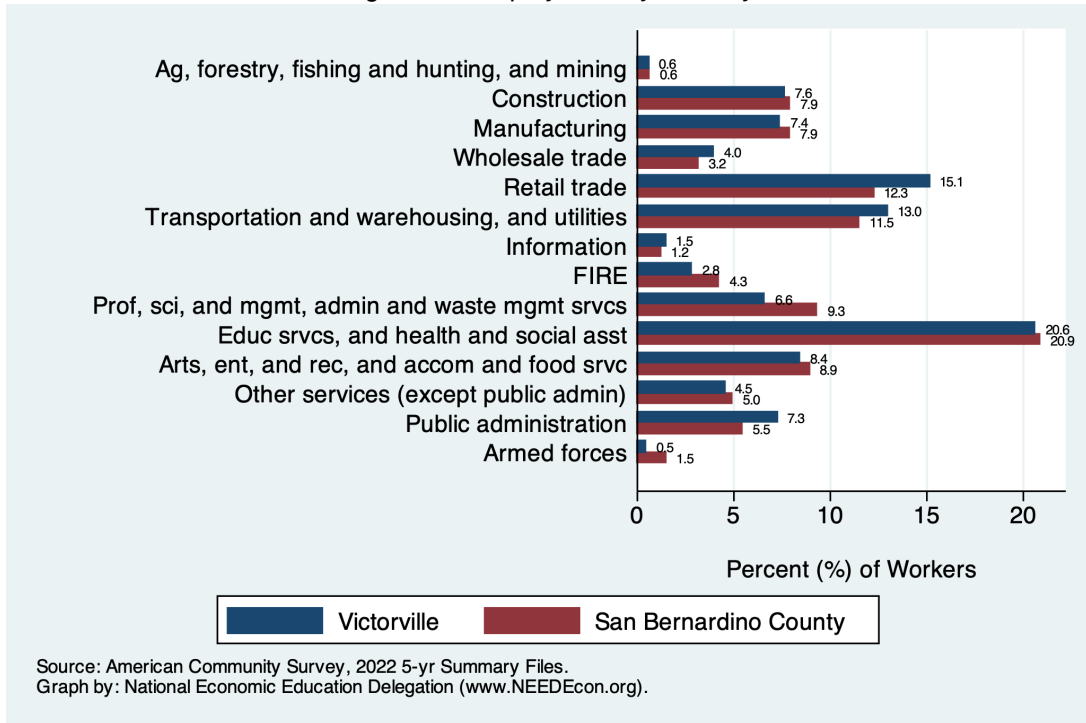


Figure 18: Language Spoken at Home

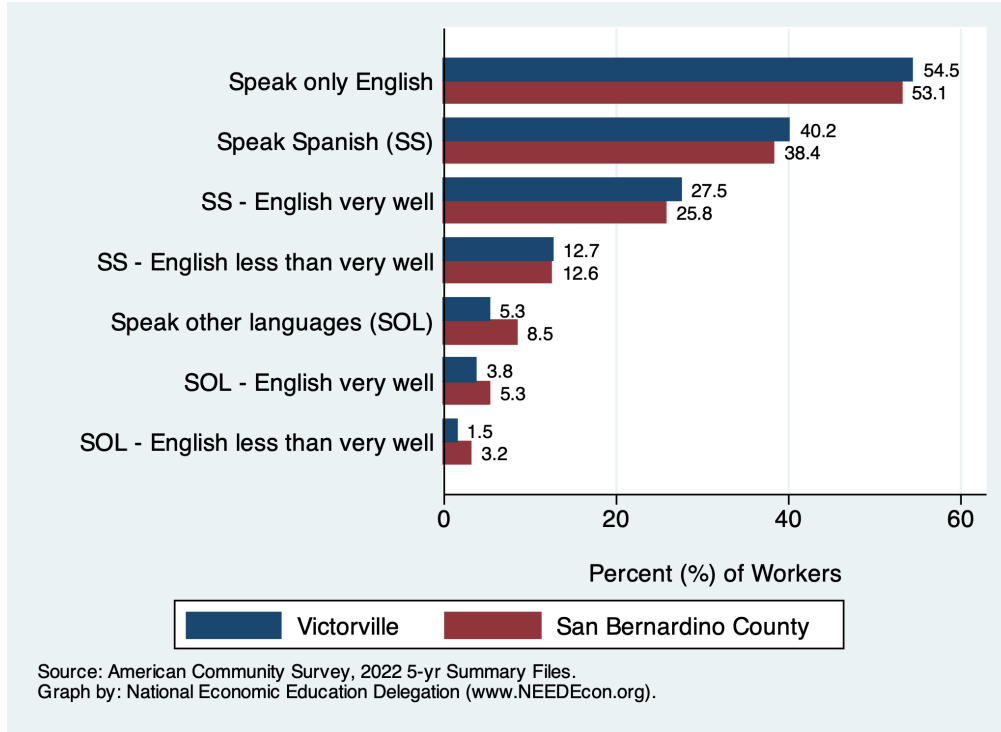
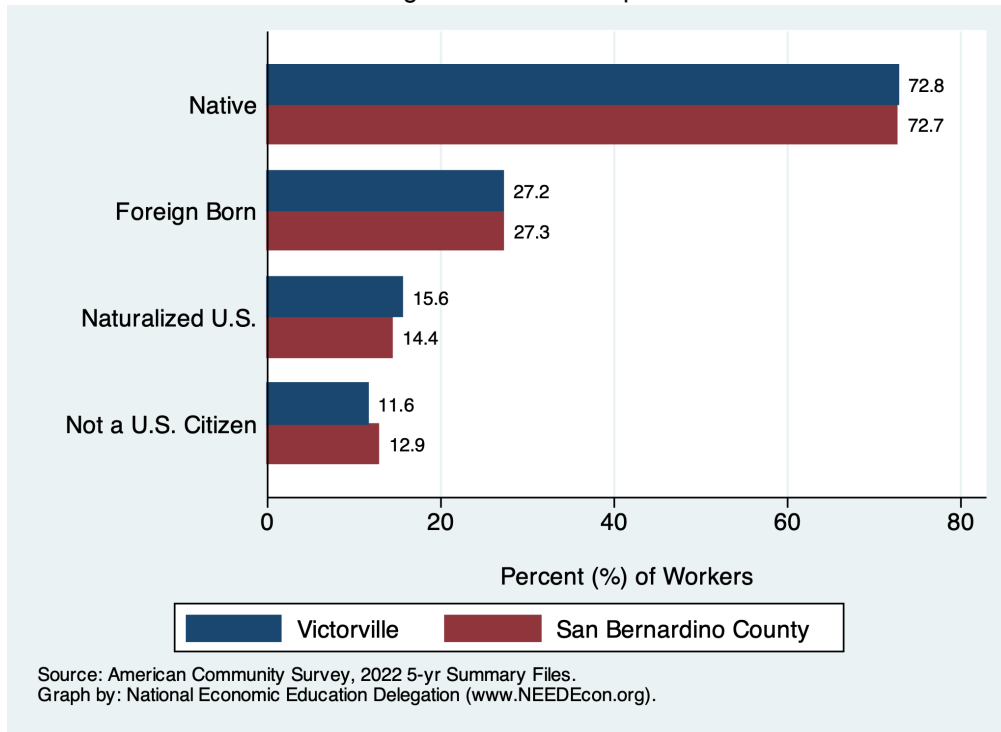


Figure 19: Citizenship



## Employed Residents vs Workers in Victorville

Figure 20: Employment by Occupation

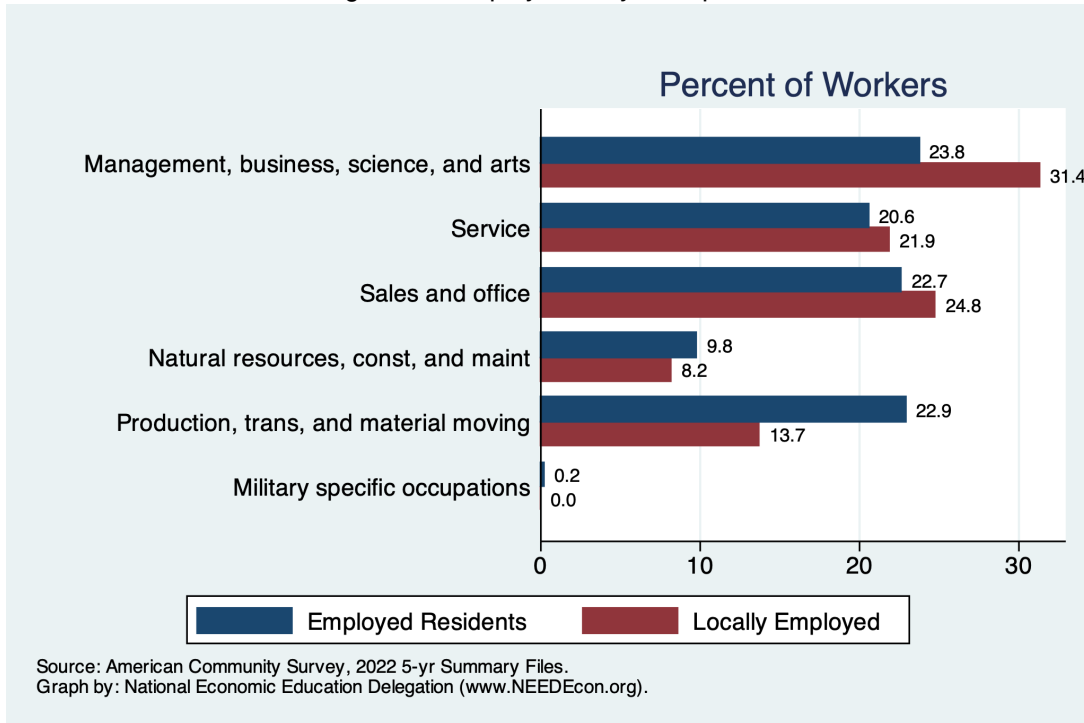


Figure 21: Employment by Industry

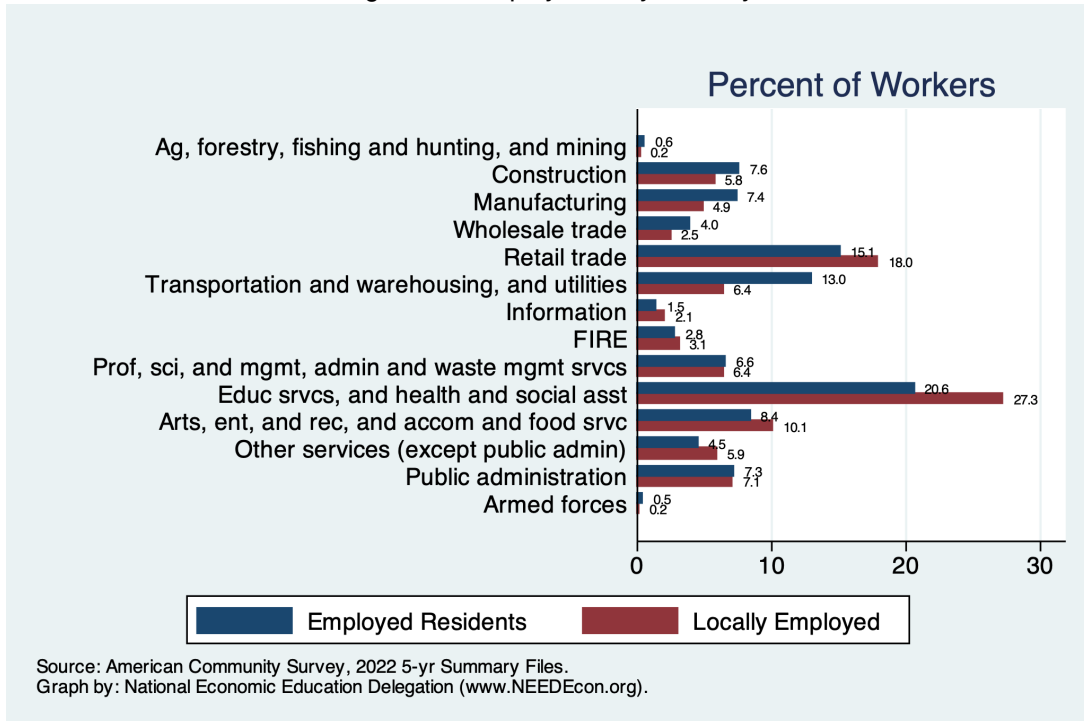


Figure 22: Language Spoken at Home

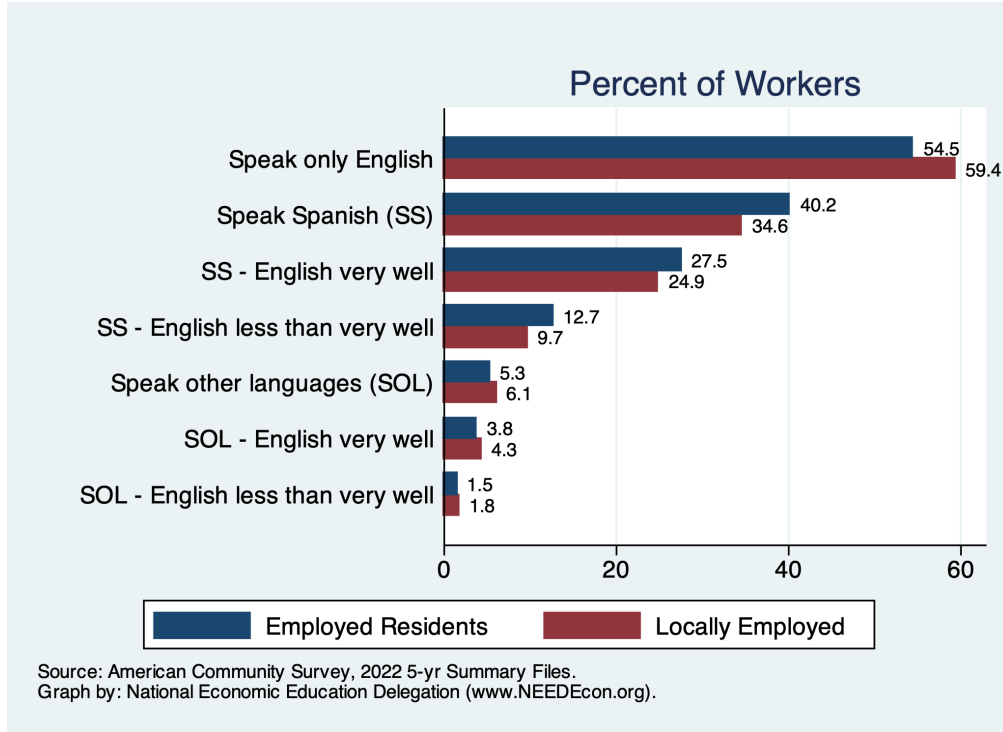
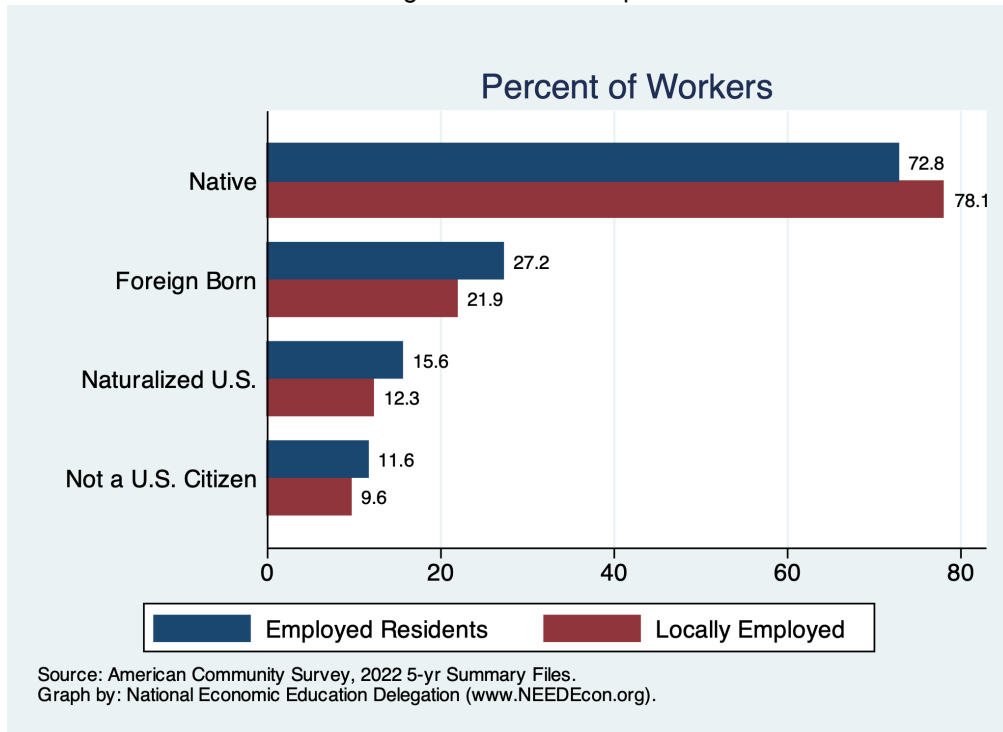


Figure 23: Citizenship





# Income and Earnings

## Per Capita Income Growth

### Definition:

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

in the form of transfer receipts. Noncash government benefits are not included.

### Why is it important?

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

Figure 24: Real Per Capita Income Ranking Among California Cities

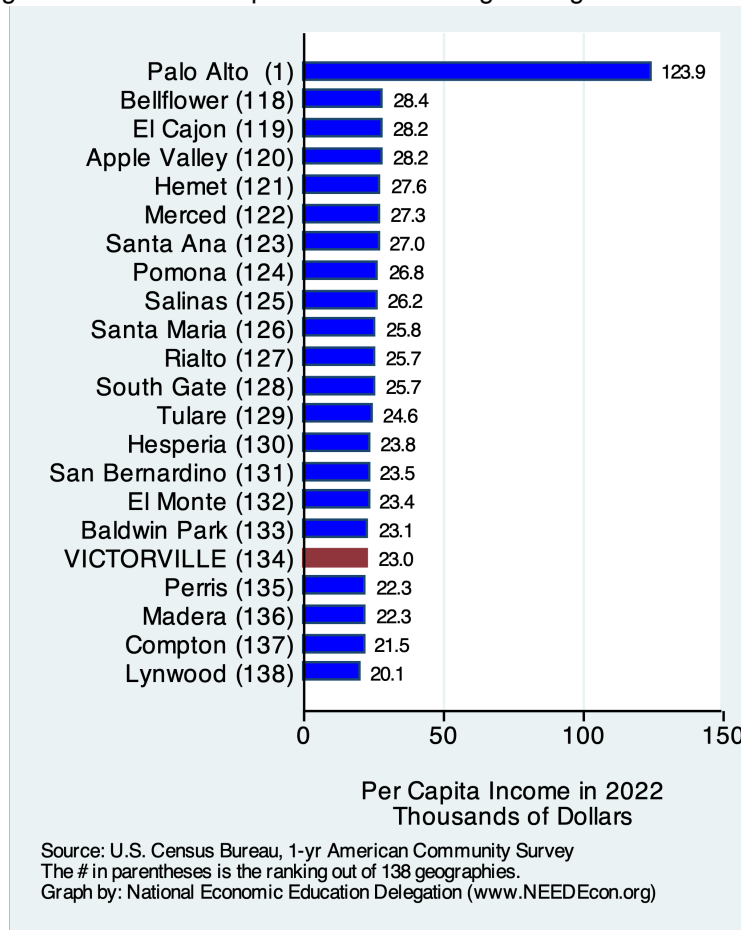
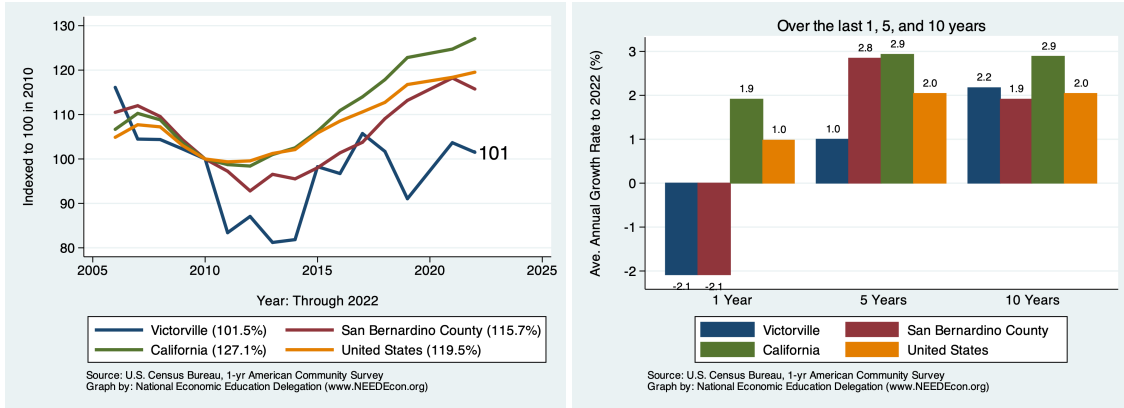


Figure 25: Regional Comparison of Growth Over Time



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

Figure 26: Income Levels

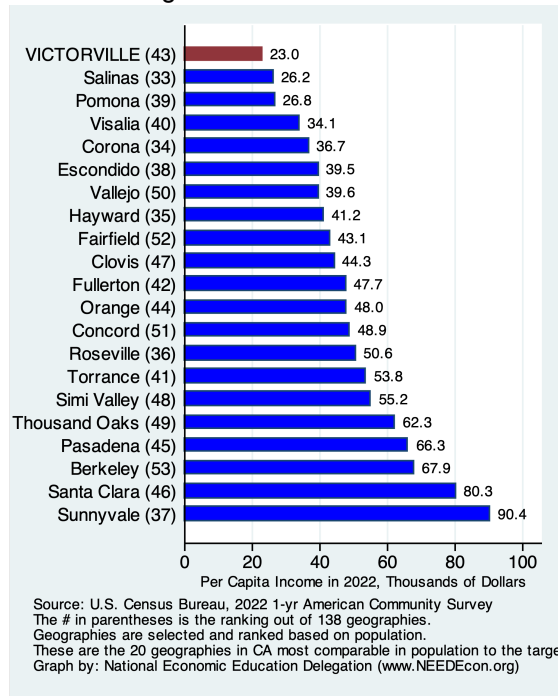
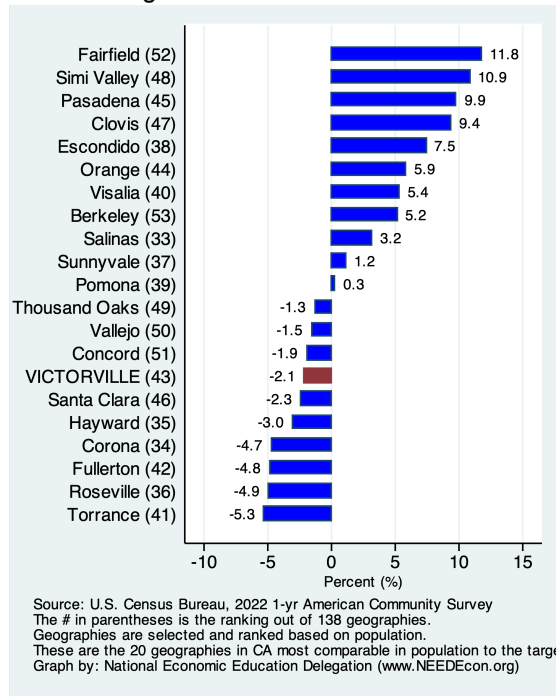


Figure 27: Growth over Time



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

Figure 28: Income Levels

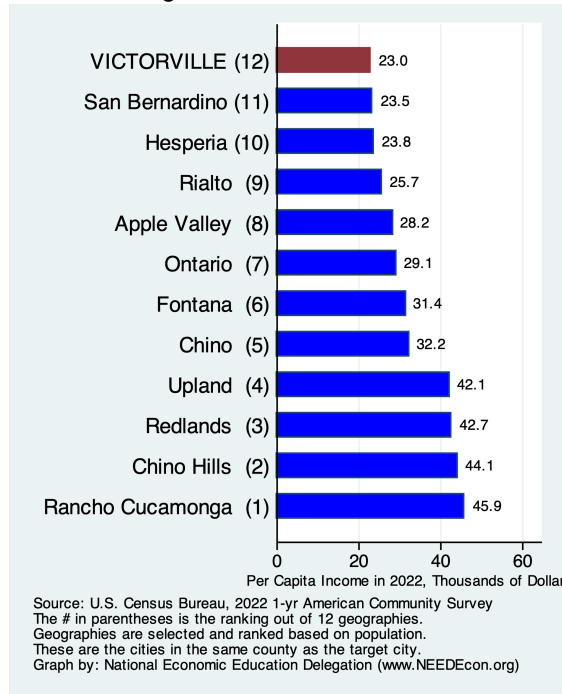


Figure 29: Growth over Time

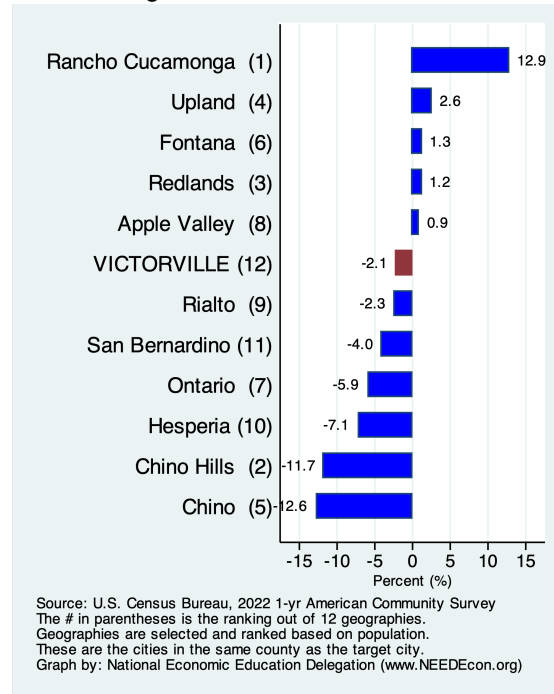
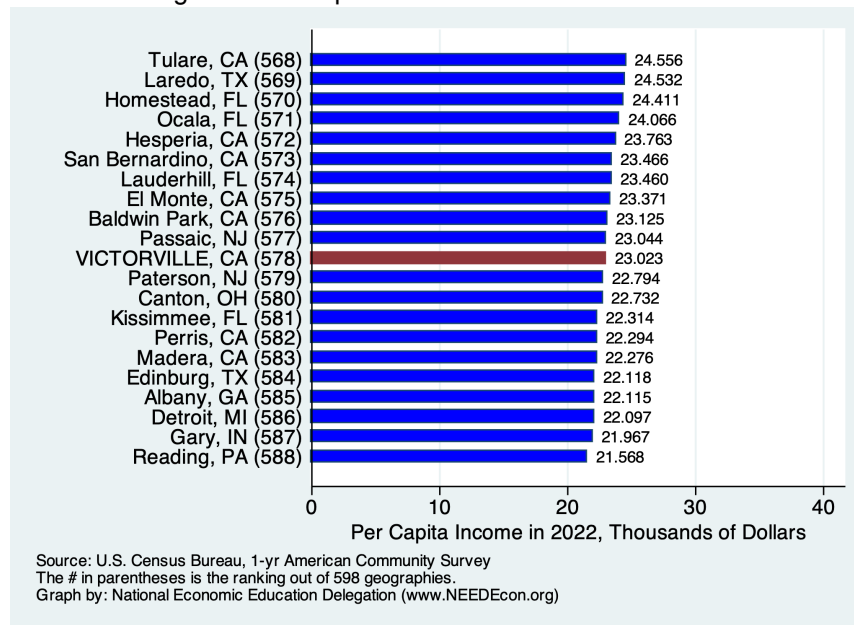


Figure 30: Comparison with All Cities Nationwide



## 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.

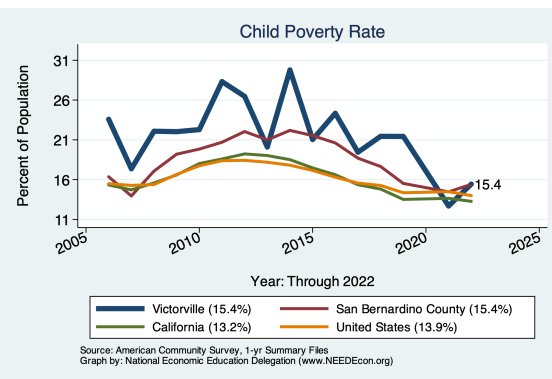
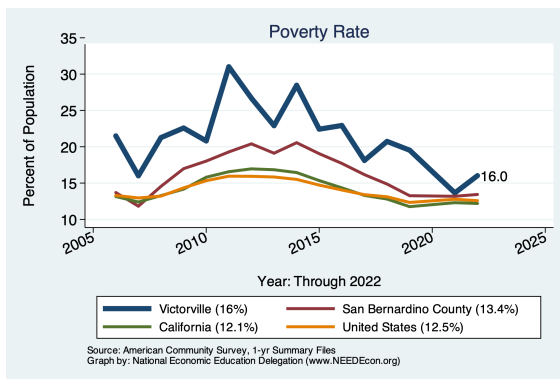


Figure 31: Inequality

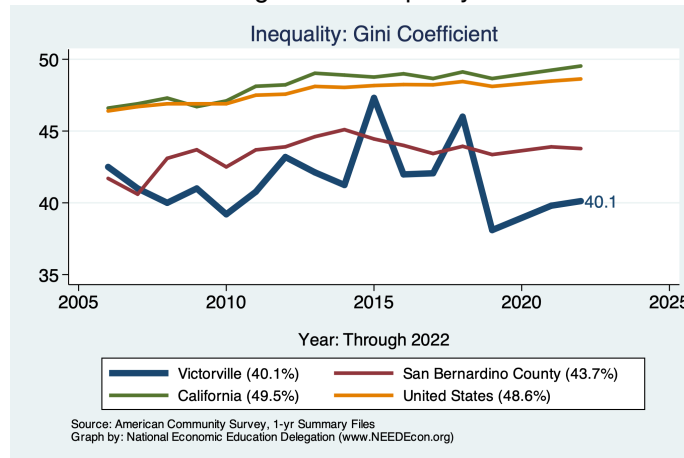


Figure 32: Shares Across the Income Distribution

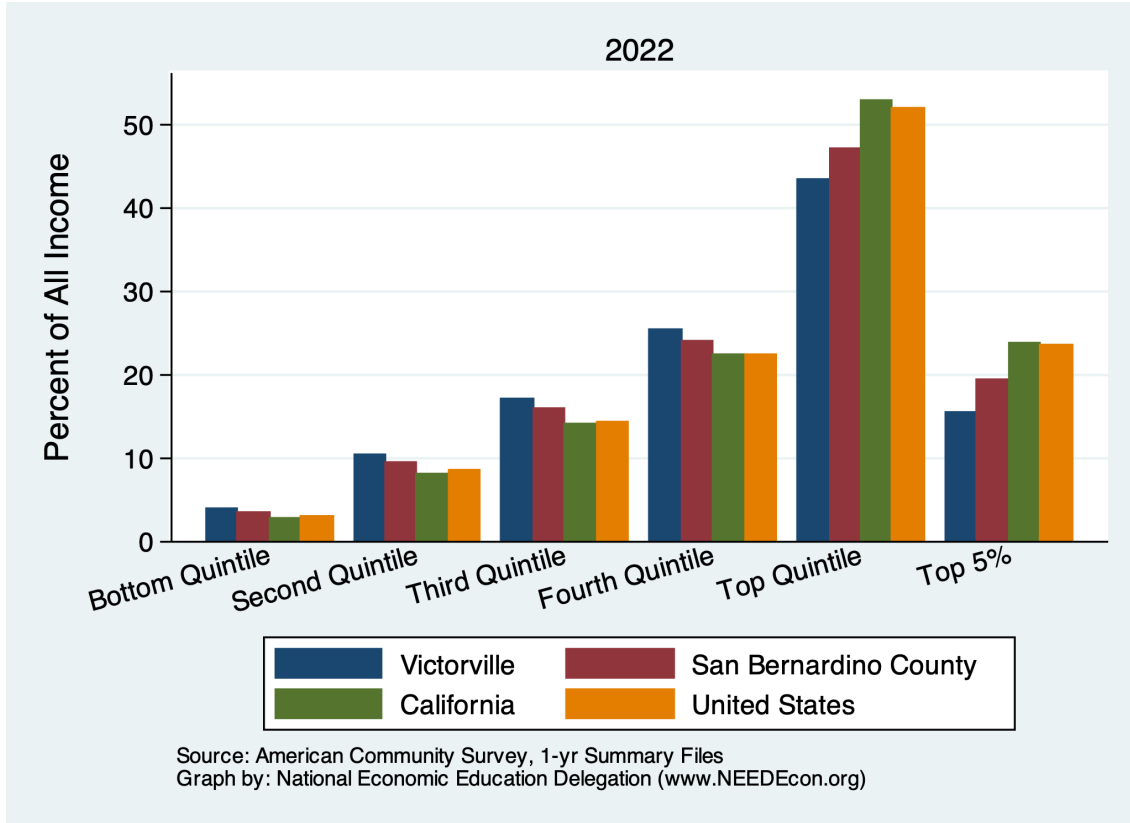
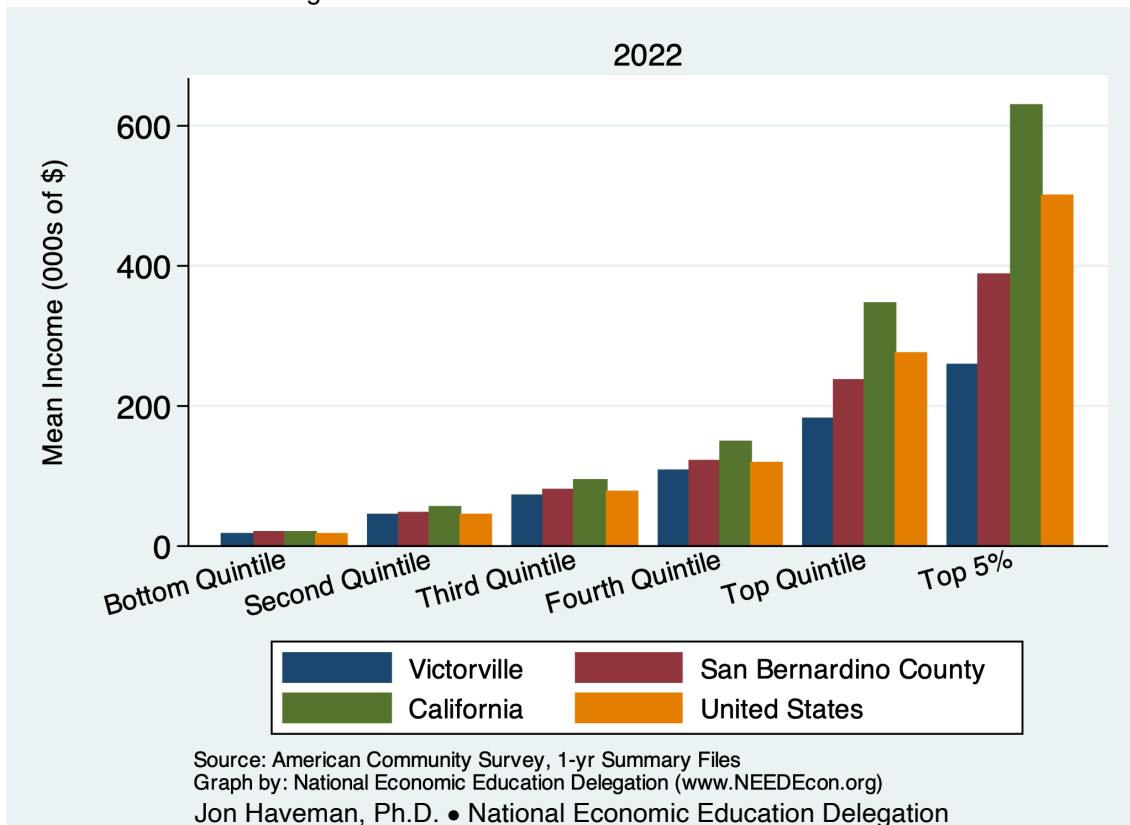


Figure 33: Means Across the Income Distribution



# 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 Victorville and Broader Regions

Figure 34: Median Home Prices

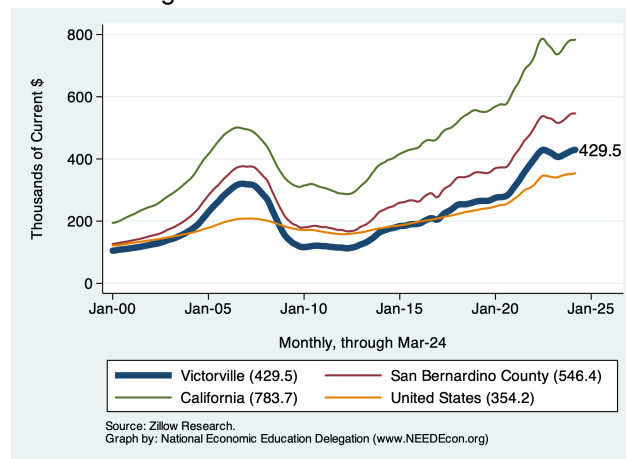
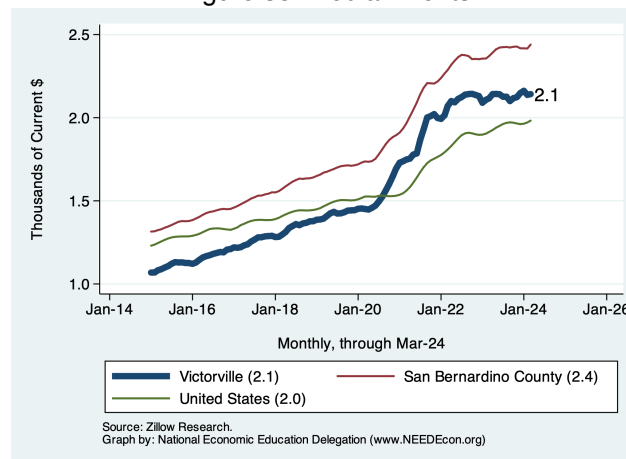


Figure 35: Median Rents



## Housing Ownership in Victorville and Broader Regions

Figure 36: Home Ownership Rates

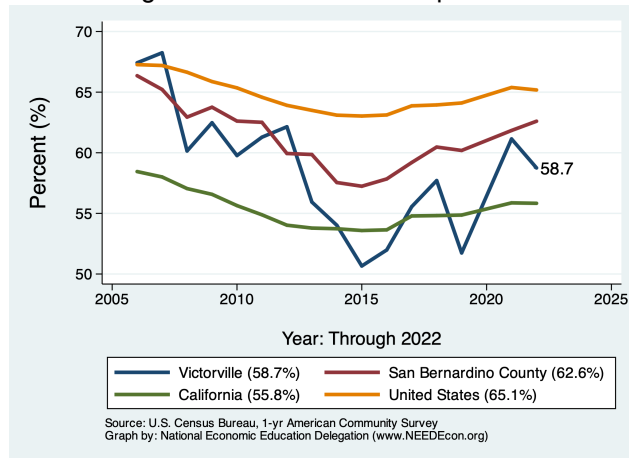


Figure 37: Home Ownership by Age

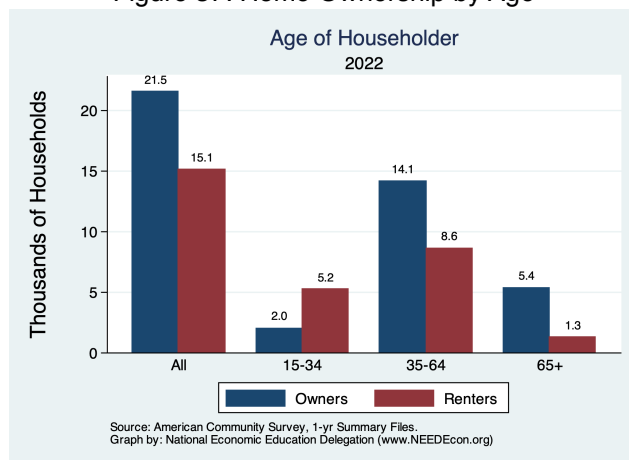


Figure 38: Income by Tenure

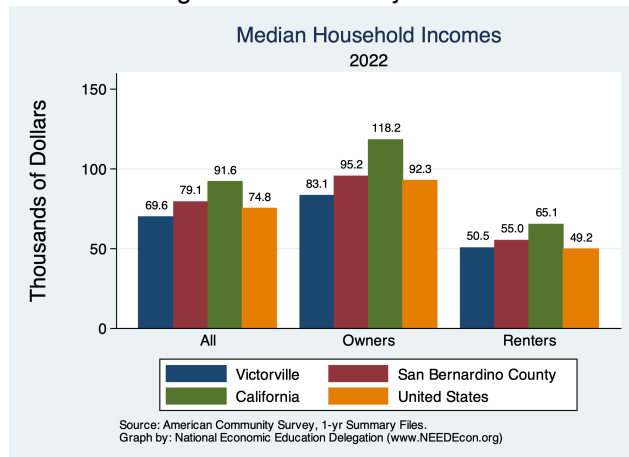


Figure 39: Income Distribution by Tenure

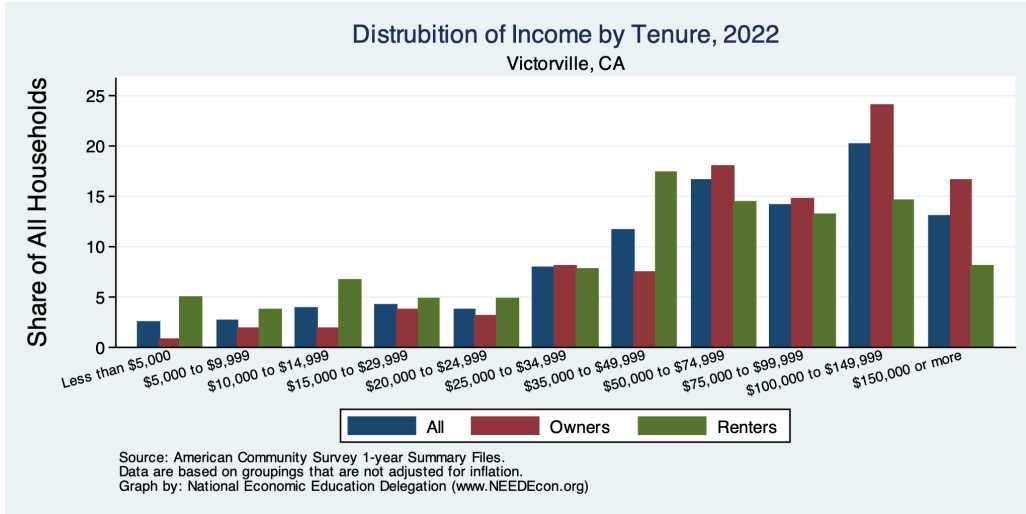


Figure 40: Income Distribution of Home Owners

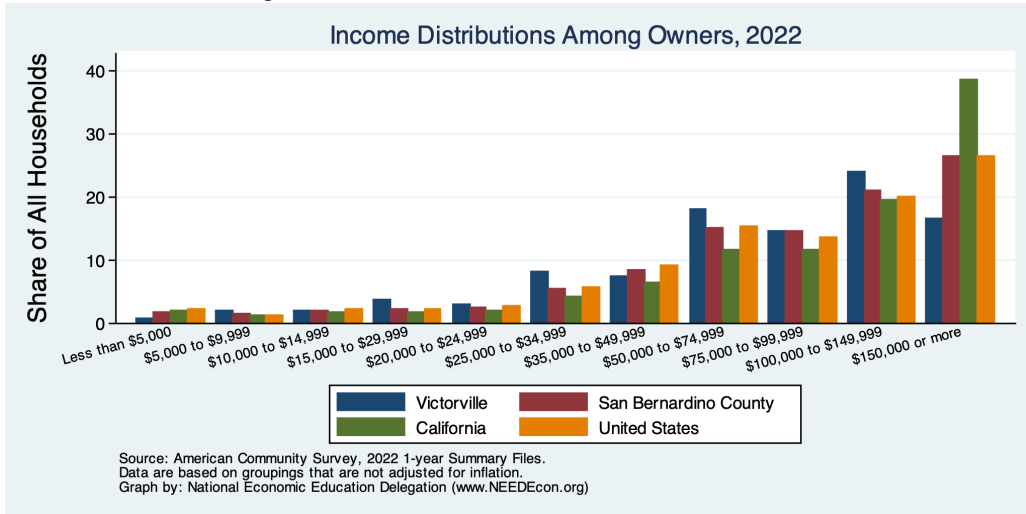
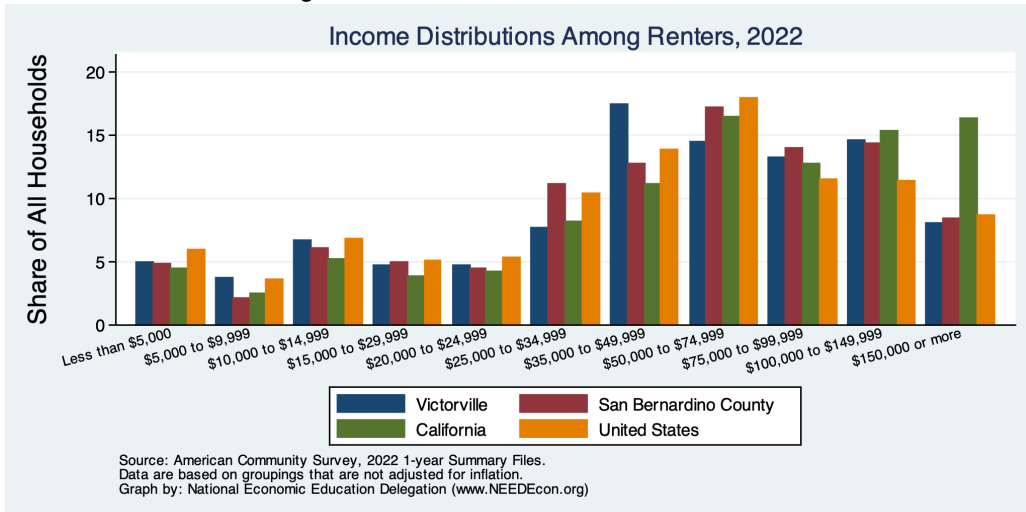


Figure 41: Income Distribution of Renters





## Housing Burden in Victorville and Broader Regions

Figure 42: Home Owners w/ A Mortgage

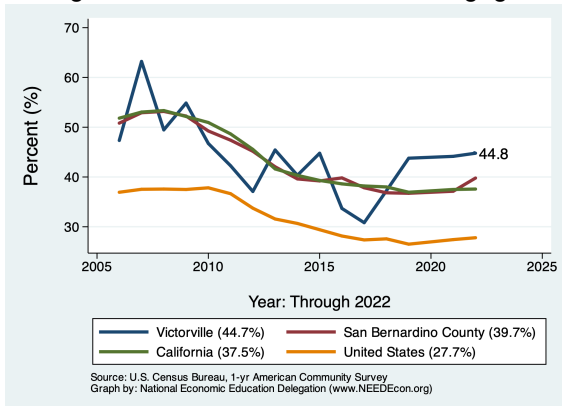


Figure 43: Home Owners w/o A Mortgage

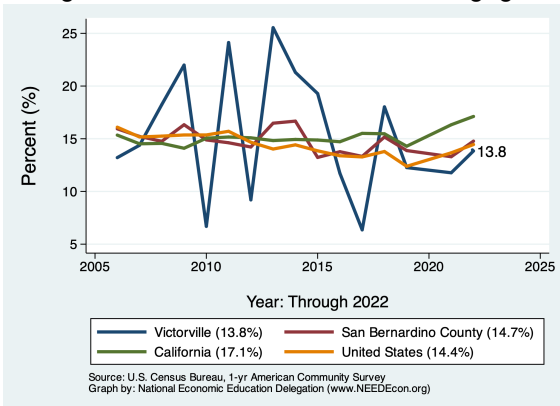


Figure 44: Renters

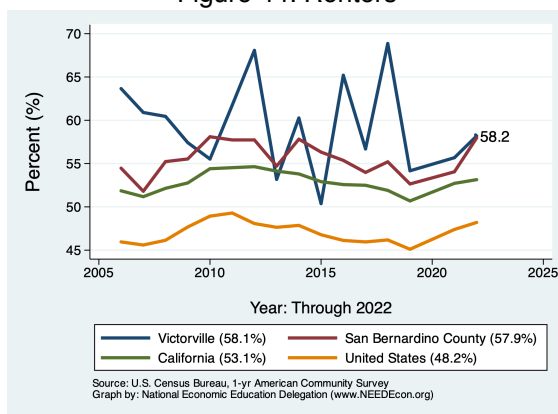
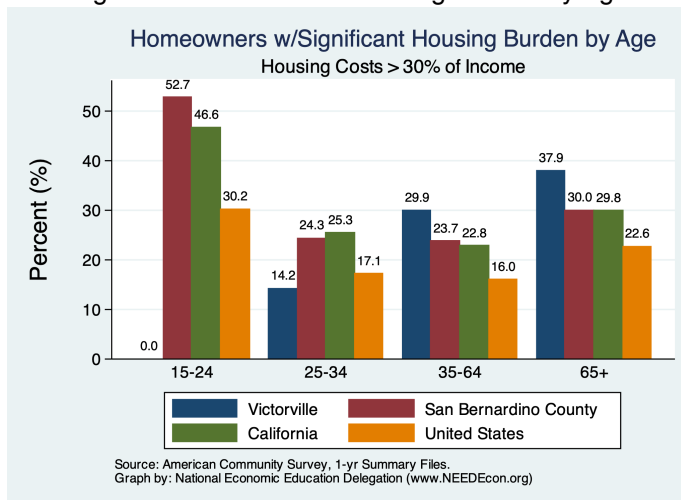


Figure 45: Homeowner Housing Burden by Age



# 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?

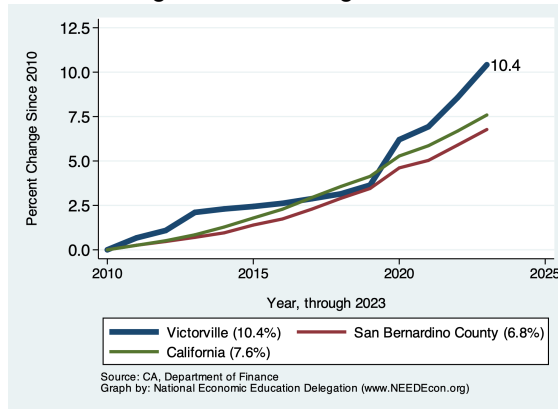
In areas where the rate of population growth exceeds the rate of housing growth, this is likely to reflect a tightening housing market. A tightening housing market will also likely be reflected in lower vacancy rates and higher occupancy rates. It may also be reflected in higher numbers of people per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

**Table 5. Housing Market Indicators**

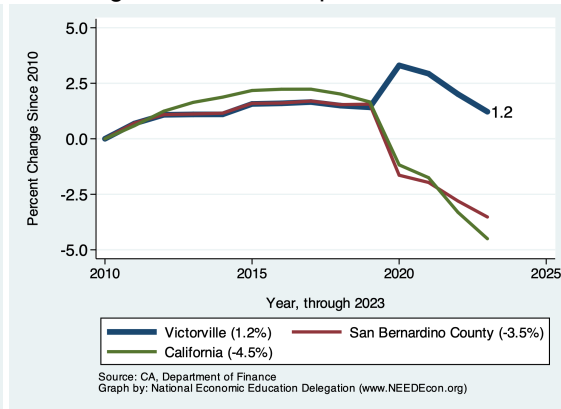
Indicator	2023	2019	2010	% Change from	
				2019	2010
Total Population	137,193.0	124,642.0	115,903.0	10.1	18.4
Total # of Homes	40,473.0	37,990.0	36,655.0	6.5	10.4
# Occupied Units	38,494.0	34,905.0	32,558.0	10.3	18.2
Persons per Household	3.4	3.5	3.4	-0.2	1.2
Vacancy Rate (%)	4.9	8.1	11.2	-39.8	-56.3

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

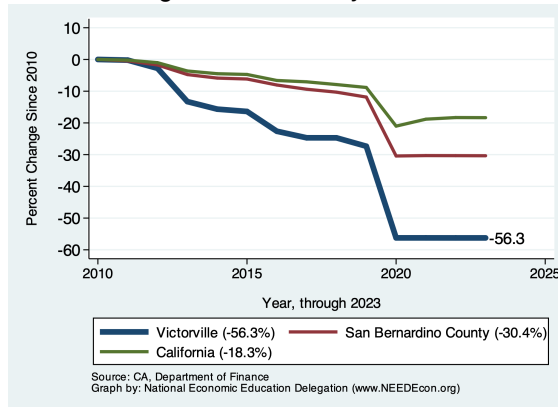
**Figure 46: Housing Growth**



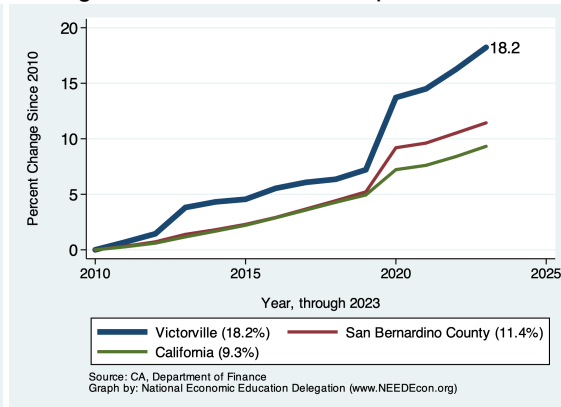
**Figure 47: Persons per Household**



**Figure 48: Vacancy Rates**



**Figure 49: Number of Occupied Units**



## Trends in the Growth of Housing by Housing Type

Figure 50: Single Detached Homes

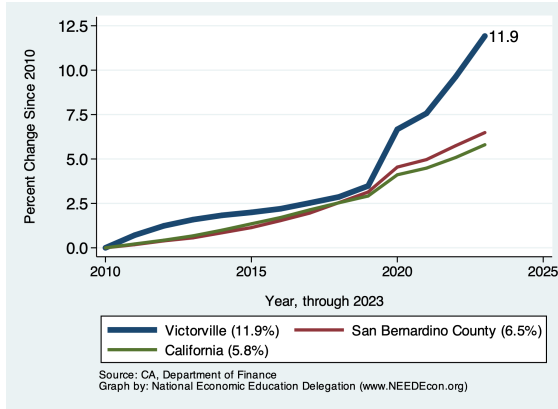


Figure 51: Single Attached Homes

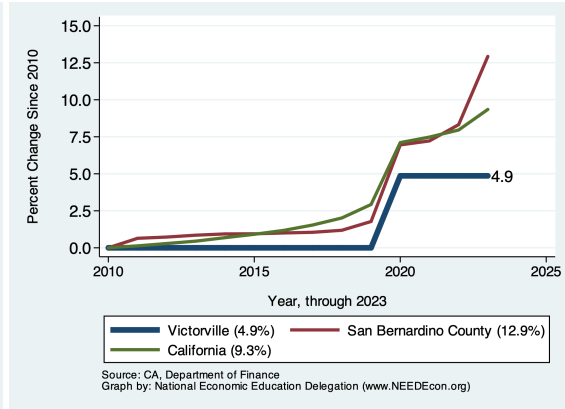


Figure 52: Housing in Buildings with Two to Four Units

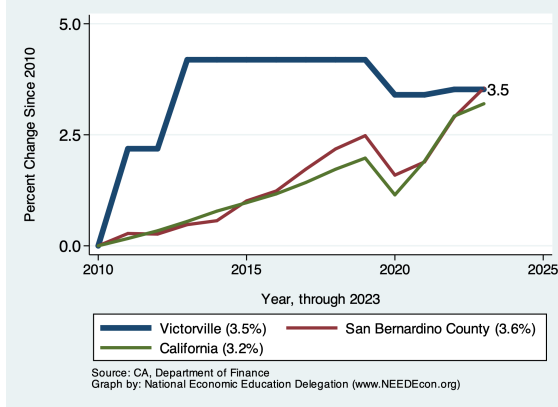
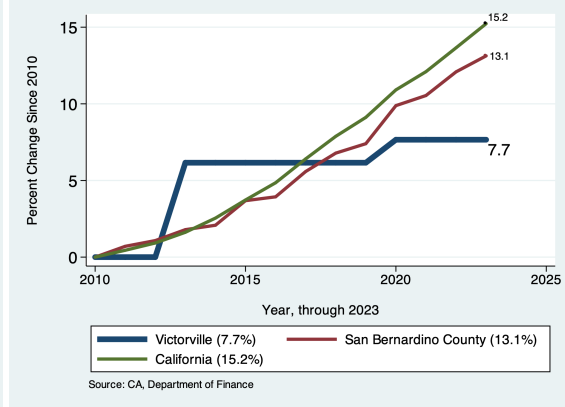


Figure 53: Housing in Buildings with Five or More Units



## Vintage of Residential Housing

### Why is it important?

This section provides evidence on the year in which residential housing in Victorville 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

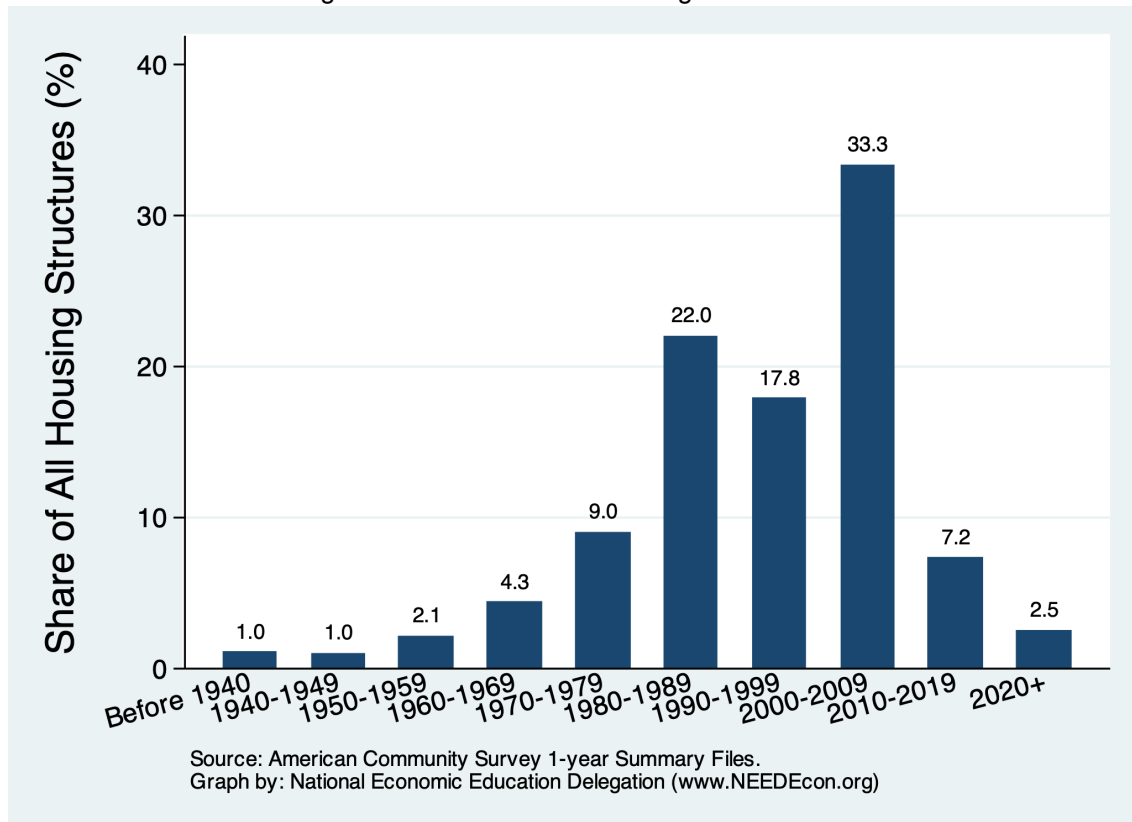


Figure 55: Housing Vintage across Regions

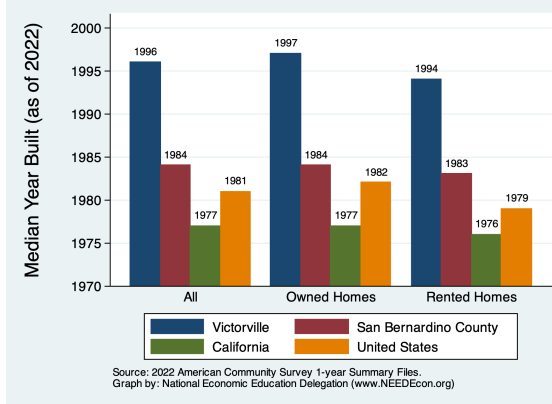


Figure 56: Housing Vintage by Tenure

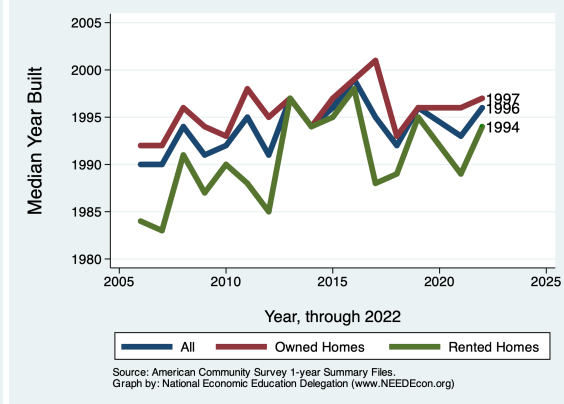


Figure 57: Vintage of Owned Residences

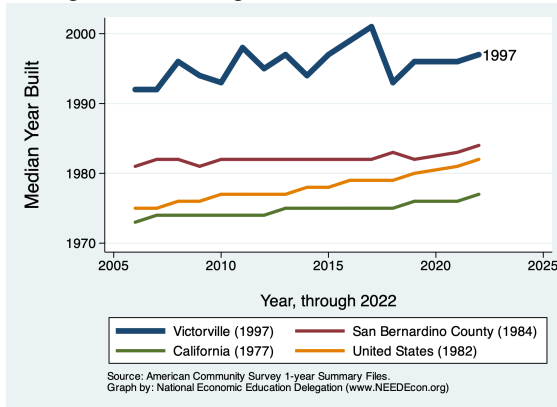


Figure 58: Vintage of Rented Residences

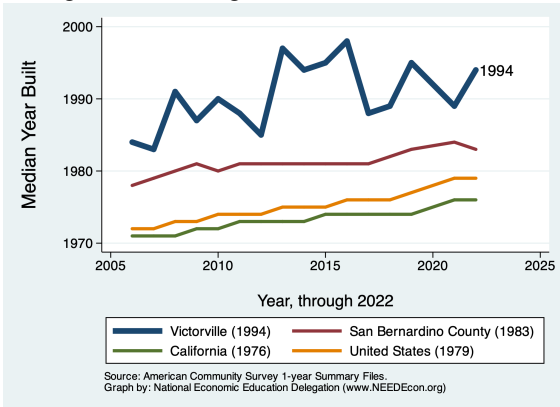
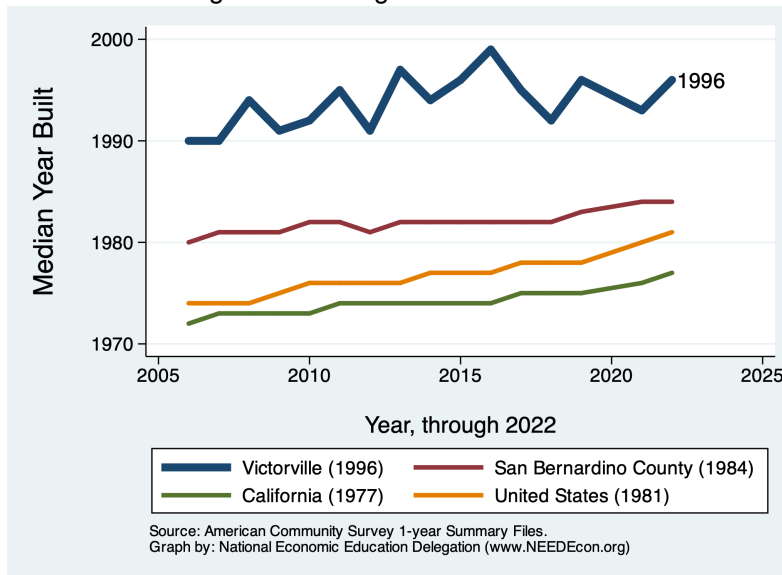


Figure 59: Vintage of All Residences



## 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

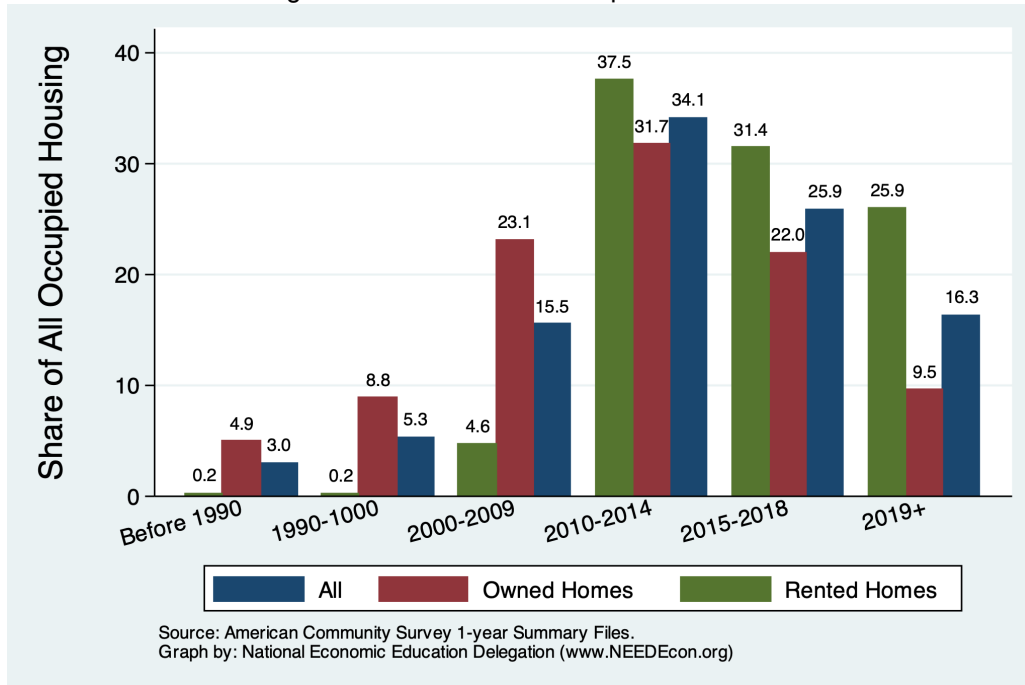


Figure 61: Year Occupied by Current Residents across Regions

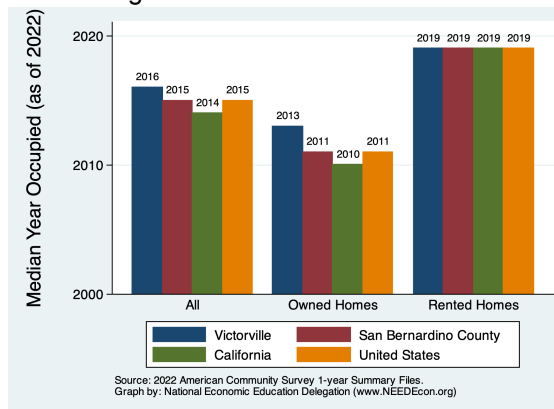


Figure 62: Year Occupied by Current Residents by Tenure

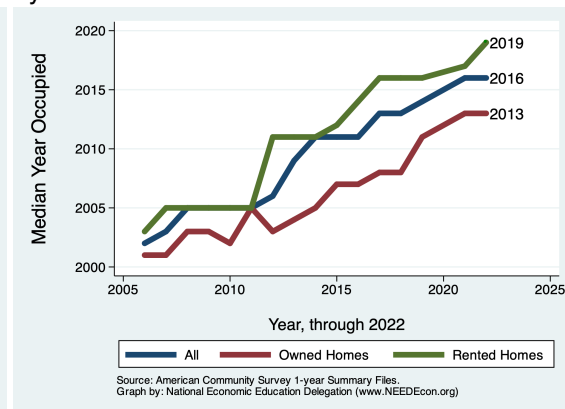


Figure 63: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Owned Housing Figure 64: Year Occupied by Current Residents for Rented Housing

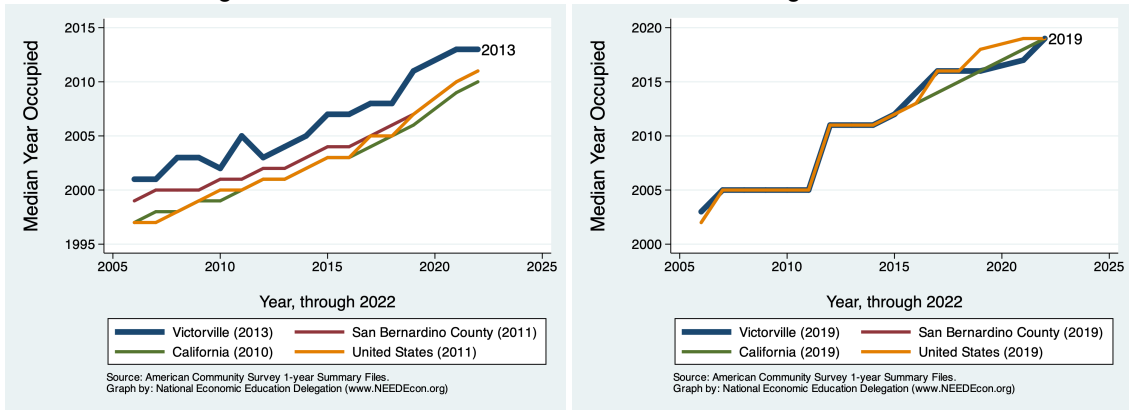
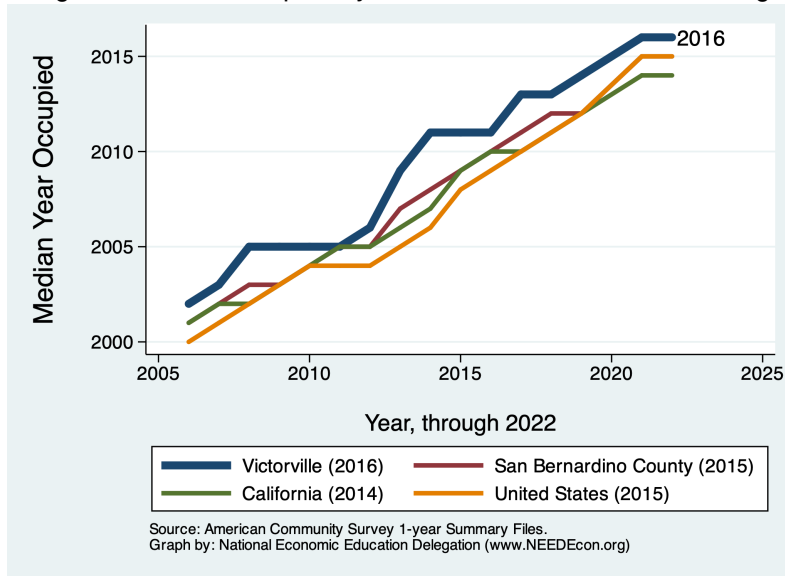


Figure 65: Year Occupied by Current Residents for All Housing



## Residential Permitting

### Definition:

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

### Victorville - Ranking Among Comparables

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

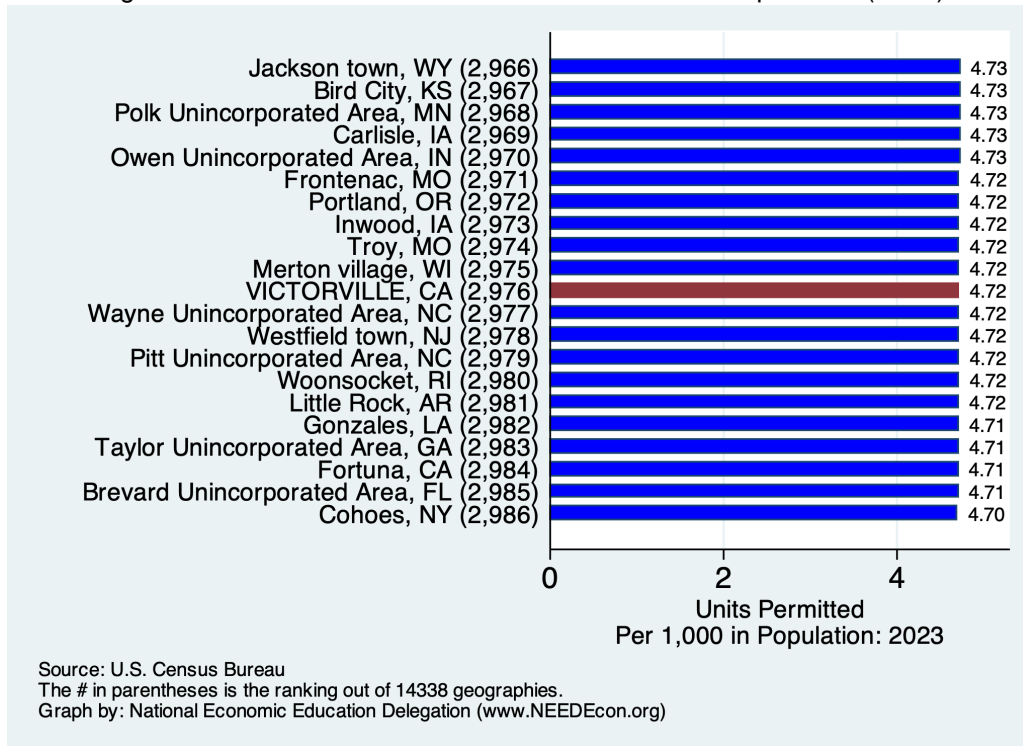
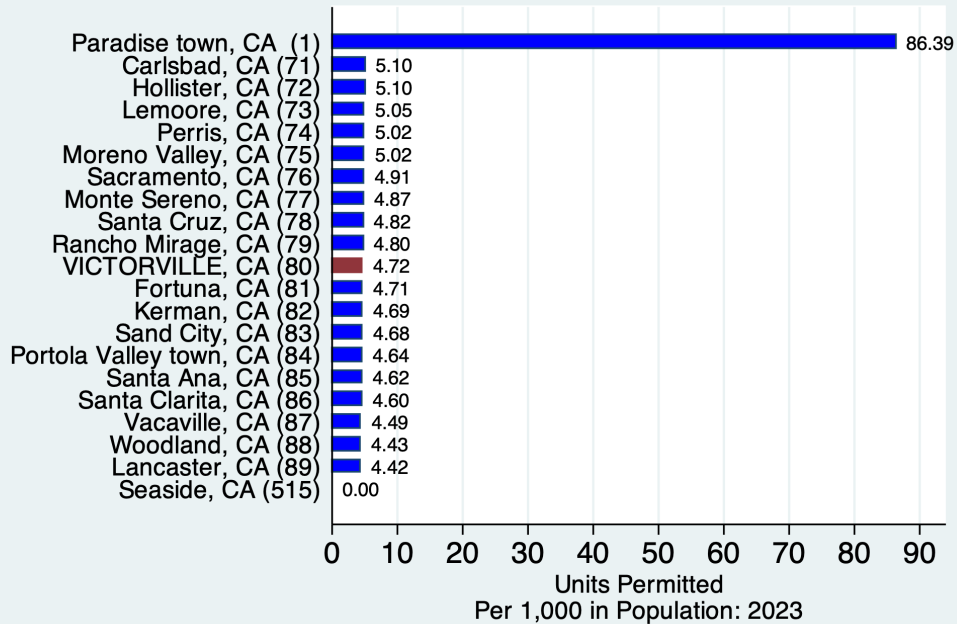


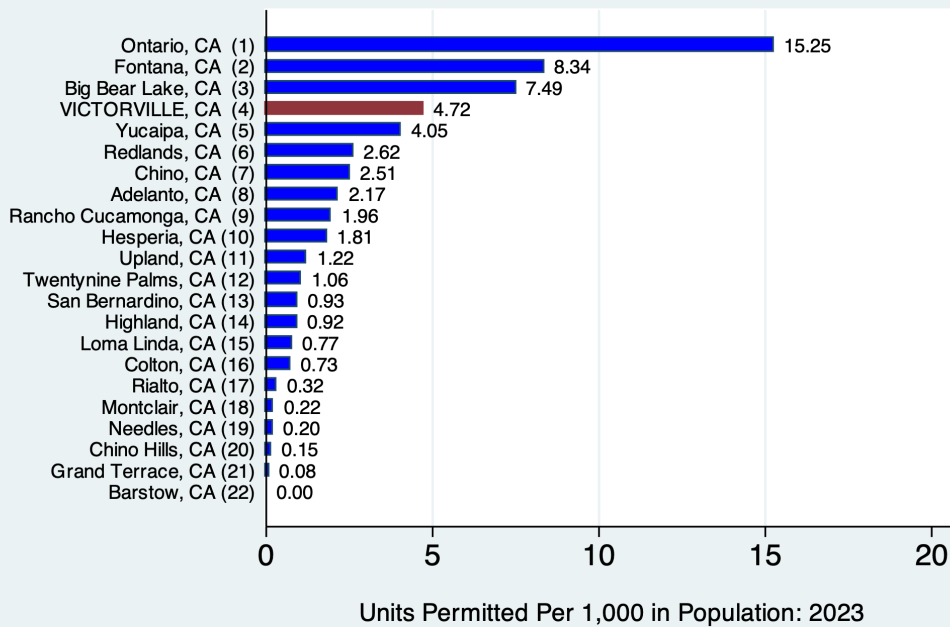


Figure 67: Number of Units Permitted - California Comparables (Rank)



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))

## Victorville - Permitting Activity

### Annual Units Permitted - Per Capita in Victorville

Figure 69: Units Permitted Each Year

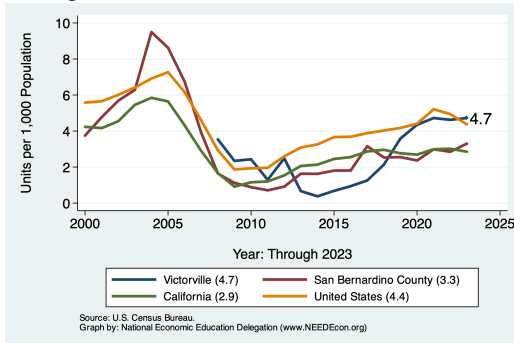
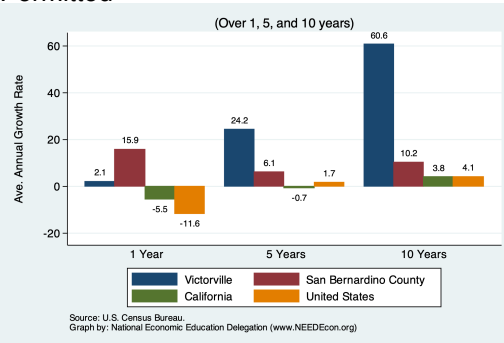


Figure 70: Average Annual Growth in Units Permitted



### Annual Number of Buildings Permitted - Per Capita in Victorville

Figure 71: Units Permitted Each Year

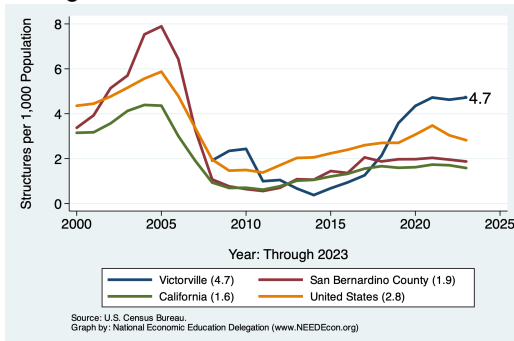
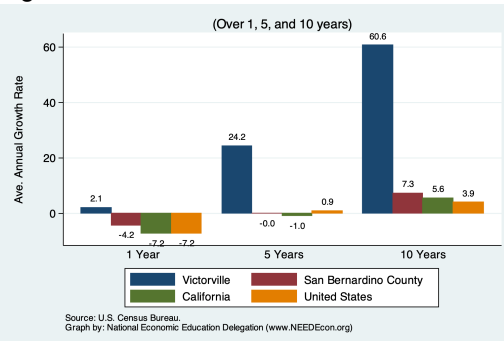


Figure 72: Average Annual Growth in Buildings Permitted



### Annual Value of Property Permitted - Per Capita in Victorville

Figure 73: Value Permitted Each Year

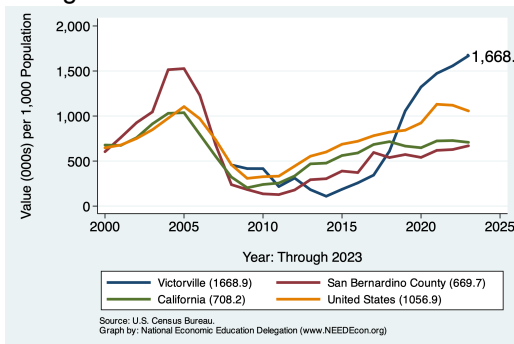
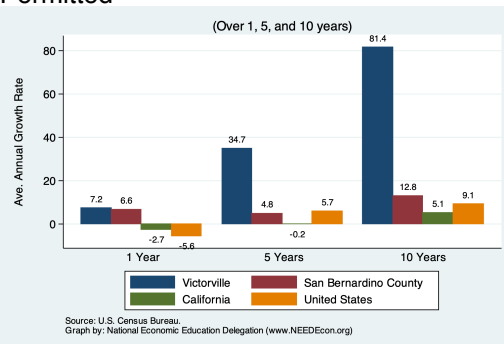


Figure 74: Average Annual Growth in Value Permitted



## 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

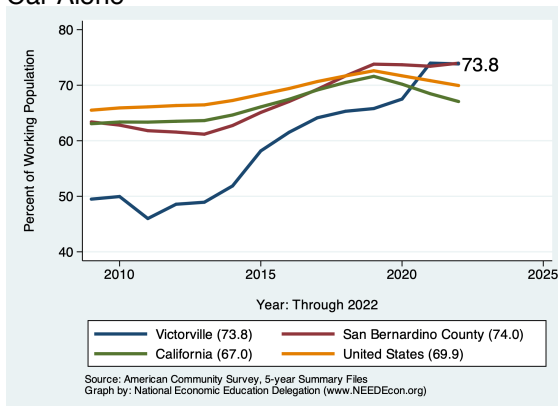


Figure 76: Percent of Workers Commuting by Carpool

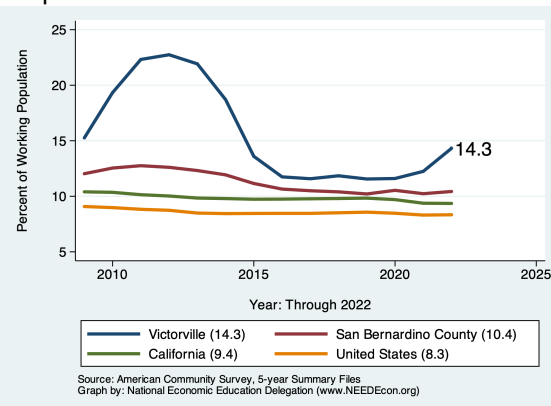


Figure 77: Percent of Workers using Public Transportation

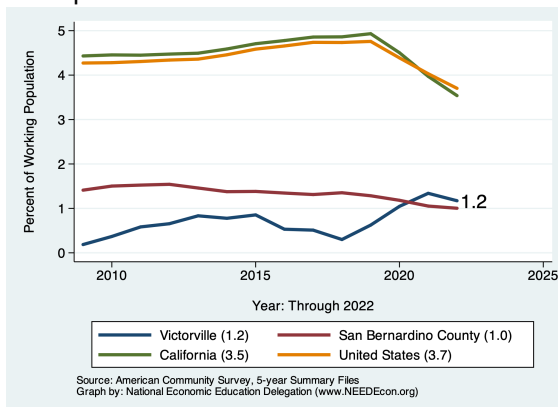
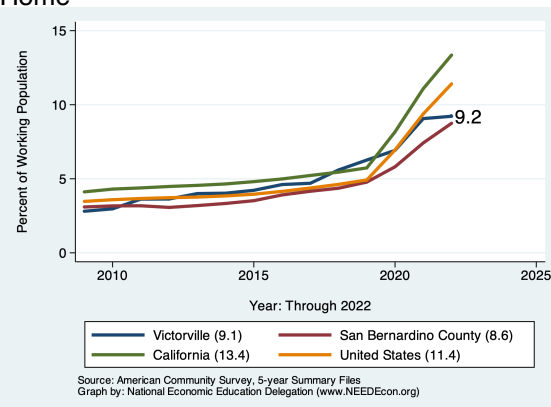


Figure 78: Percent of Workers Who Work From Home



The first table on this page presents data for those who LIVE in Victorville. The second provides data on those who work, but do not necessarily live in Victorville. 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:	24,232	91.0	18,419	84.5	42,651	88.2	78.0
Drove Alone	19,885	74.7	15,839	72.6	35,724	73.8	68.4
Carpooled:	4,347	16.3	2,580	11.8	6,927	14.3	9.5
In 2-person carpool	2,771	10.4	1,774	8.1	4,545	9.4	6.9
In 3-person carpool	665	2.5	354	1.6	1,019	2.1	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	911	3.4	452	2.1	1,363	2.8	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	340	1.3	227	1.0	567	1.2	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	116	0.4	205	0.9	321	0.7	2.3
Streetcar or Trolley Car	27	0.1	0	0.0	27	0.1	0.8
Subway or Elevated	197	0.7	22	0.1	219	0.5	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	10	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	0.7
Walked	99	0.4	102	0.5	201	0.4	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	258	1.0	234	1.1	492	1.0	1.7
Worked at Home	1,680	6.3	2,781	12.8	4,461	9.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	26,619	100.0	21,763	99.8	48,382	100.0	

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:	14,807	82.3	15,274	82.3	30,081	82.6	78.0
Drove Alone	13,199	73.3	13,496	72.8	26,695	73.3	68.5
Carpooled:	1,608	8.9	1,778	9.6	3,386	9.3	9.5
In 2-person carpool	1,205	6.7	1,058	5.7	2,263	6.2	6.9
In 3-person carpool	171	1.0	429	2.3	600	1.6	1.5
In 4-or-more-person carpool	232	1.3	291	1.6	523	1.4	1.1
Public Transportation (excl Taxi):	44	0.2	115	0.6	159	0.4	3.6
Bus or Trolley Bus	44	0.2	115	0.6	159	0.4	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	27	0.2	6	0.0	33	0.1	0.7
Walked	187	1.0	62	0.3	249	0.7	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	247	1.4	161	0.9	408	1.1	1.7
Worked at Home	1,680	9.3	2,781	15.0	4,461	12.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	16,992	94.4	18,399	99.2	35,391	97.1	

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.

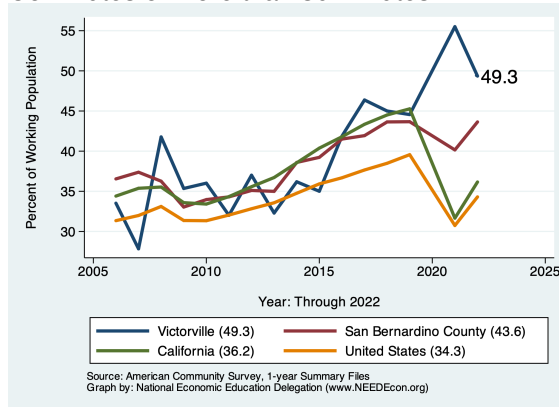
# Commute Times for Employed Residents

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

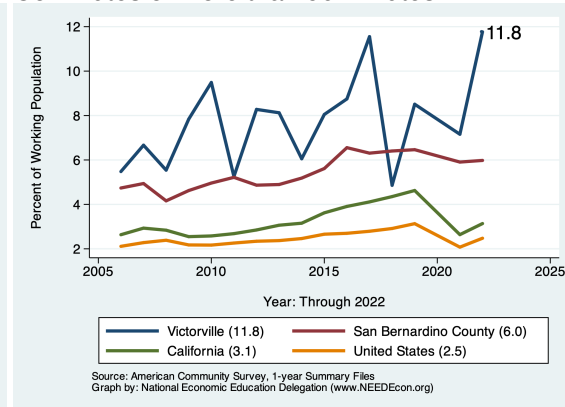
Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Less than 5 minutes	647	2.5	384	1.6	1,031	2.3	2.1
5 to 9 minutes	1,426	5.4	2,121	9.0	3,547	7.9	7.8
10 to 14 minutes	3,212	12.2	3,353	14.3	6,565	14.7	12.4
15 to 19 minutes	2,330	8.9	2,336	10.0	4,666	10.4	15.4
20 to 24 minutes	2,050	7.8	2,886	12.3	4,936	11.0	14.8
25 to 29 minutes	842	3.2	837	3.6	1,679	3.8	6.4
30 to 34 minutes	2,252	8.6	305	1.3	2,557	5.7	15.2
35 to 39 minutes	151	0.6	321	1.4	472	1.1	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	983	3.7	348	1.5	1,331	3.0	4.1
45 to 59 minutes	3,752	14.3	1,653	7.0	5,405	12.1	8.2
60 to 89 minutes	4,782	18.2	2,245	9.6	7,027	15.7	7.2
90 or more minutes	3,858	14.7	1,399	6.0	5,257	11.8	3.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>26,285</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,188</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>44,473</b>	<b>99.5</b>	

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

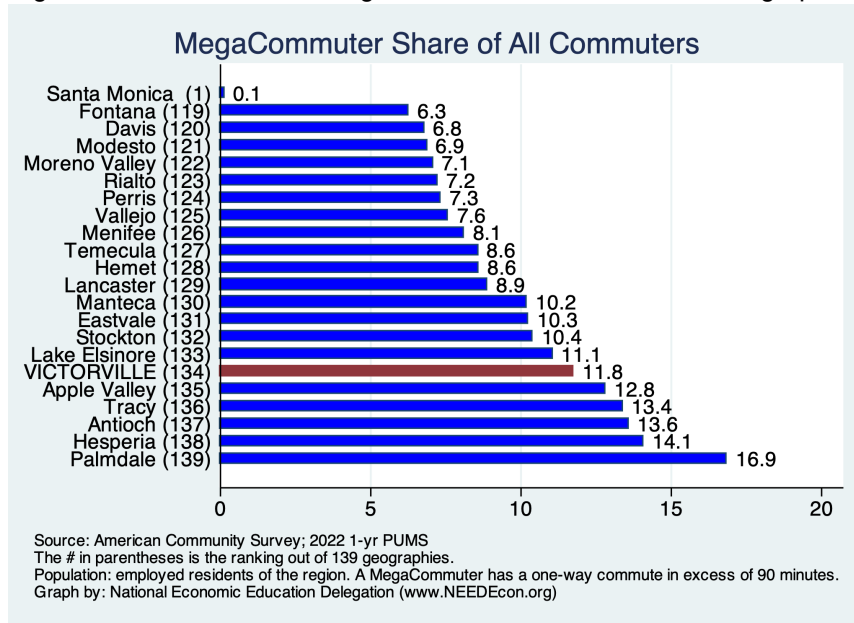
**Figure 79: Percent of Employed Population With Commutes of More than 30 Minutes**



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



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



## Commute Times for Those Employed in the City

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

Mode of Transit	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Less than 5 minutes	350	1.7	338	1.7	688	1.8	2.1
5 to 9 minutes	1,699	8.1	1,901	9.5	3,600	9.3	7.8
10 to 14 minutes	2,889	13.8	2,778	13.9	5,667	14.7	12.4
15 to 19 minutes	2,495	11.9	2,946	14.7	5,441	14.1	15.3
20 to 24 minutes	1,906	9.1	2,516	12.6	4,422	11.5	14.8
25 to 29 minutes	777	3.7	703	3.5	1,480	3.8	6.4
30 to 34 minutes	2,107	10.1	1,150	5.8	3,257	8.4	15.2
35 to 39 minutes	456	2.2	269	1.3	725	1.9	2.9
40 to 44 minutes	43	0.2	361	1.8	404	1.0	4.1
45 to 59 minutes	674	3.2	566	2.8	1,240	3.2	8.2
60 to 89 minutes	1,039	5.0	721	3.6	1,760	4.6	7.2
90 or more minutes	835	4.0	384	1.9	1,219	3.2	3.6
<b>Total:</b>	<b>15,270</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>14,633</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>29,903</b>	<b>77.5</b>	

Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File  
The results in this table are for those who work in the region, regardless of the location of their residence.

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

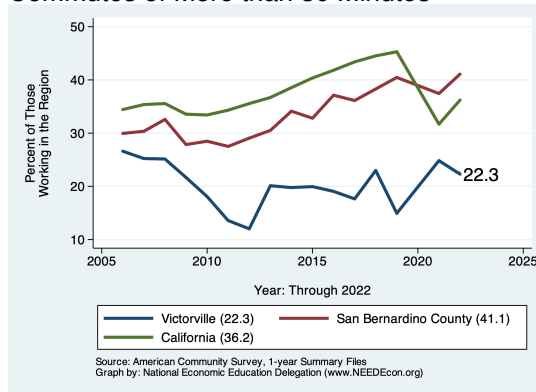


Figure 83: Percent of Local Employees With Commutes of More than 90 Minutes

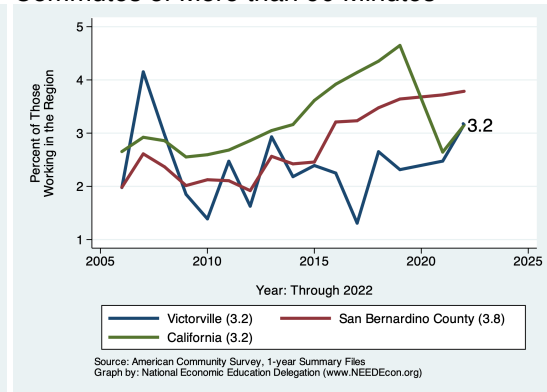
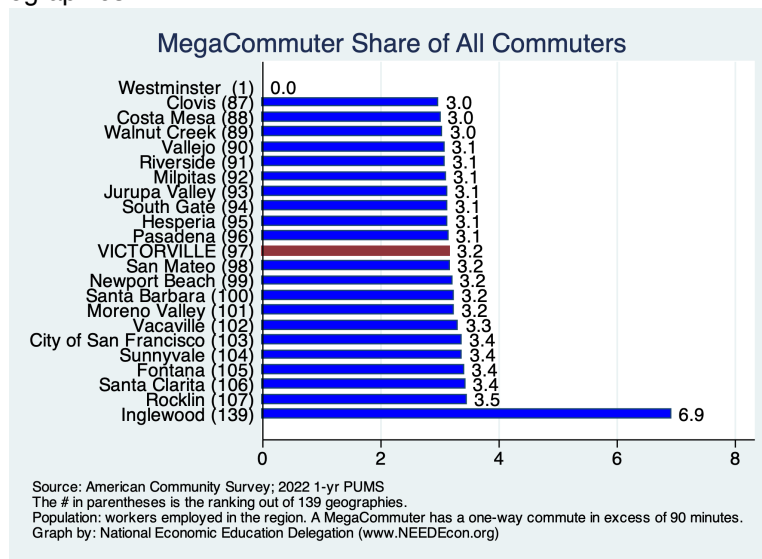


Figure 84: Rank: Share of MegaCommuters Across Similar Geographies



## Place of Work

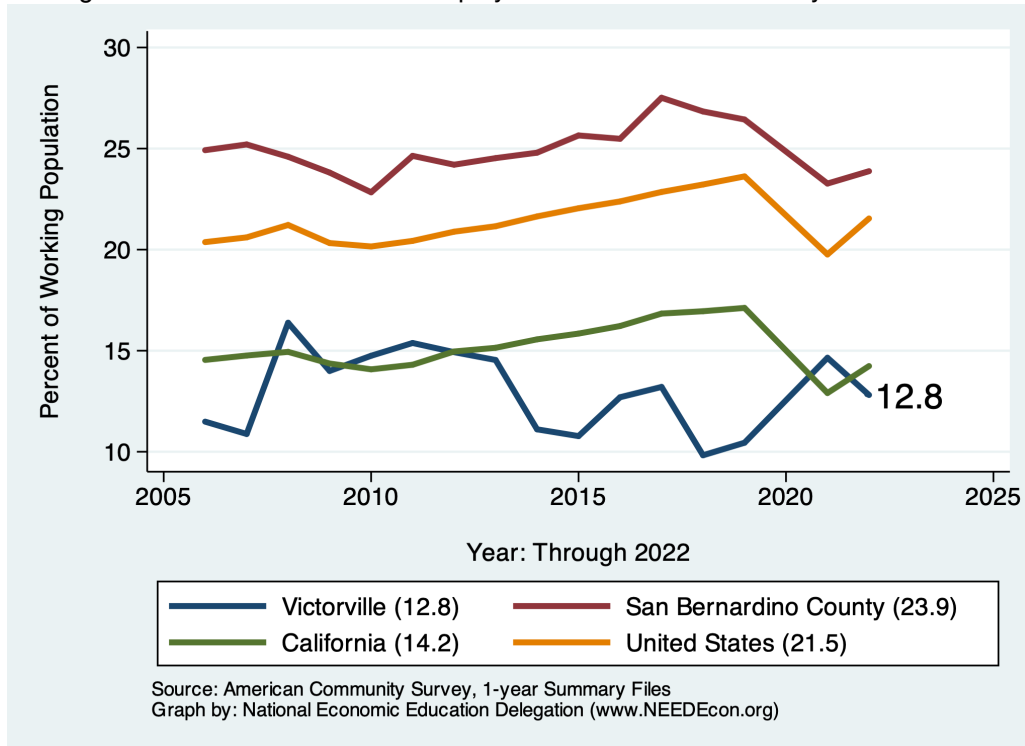
This section provides evidence on where workers living in Victorville work. As evidenced in the first table, some of Victorville’s employed workers work in the City, but many do not. The first table and graph pair provide evidence at the county level while the second provide evidence with regard to working outside of the Victorville 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:	27,418	98.2	20,450	77.3	47,868	95.5	99.6
Worked in county of residence	22,783	81.6	18,666	70.5	41,449	82.7	85.3
worked outside of county of residence	4,635	16.6	1,784	6.7	6,419	12.8	14.3
Worked outside state of residence	493	1.8	55	0.2	548	1.1	0.4
<b>Total:</b>	27,911	100.0	20,505	77.5	48,416	96.6	

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

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

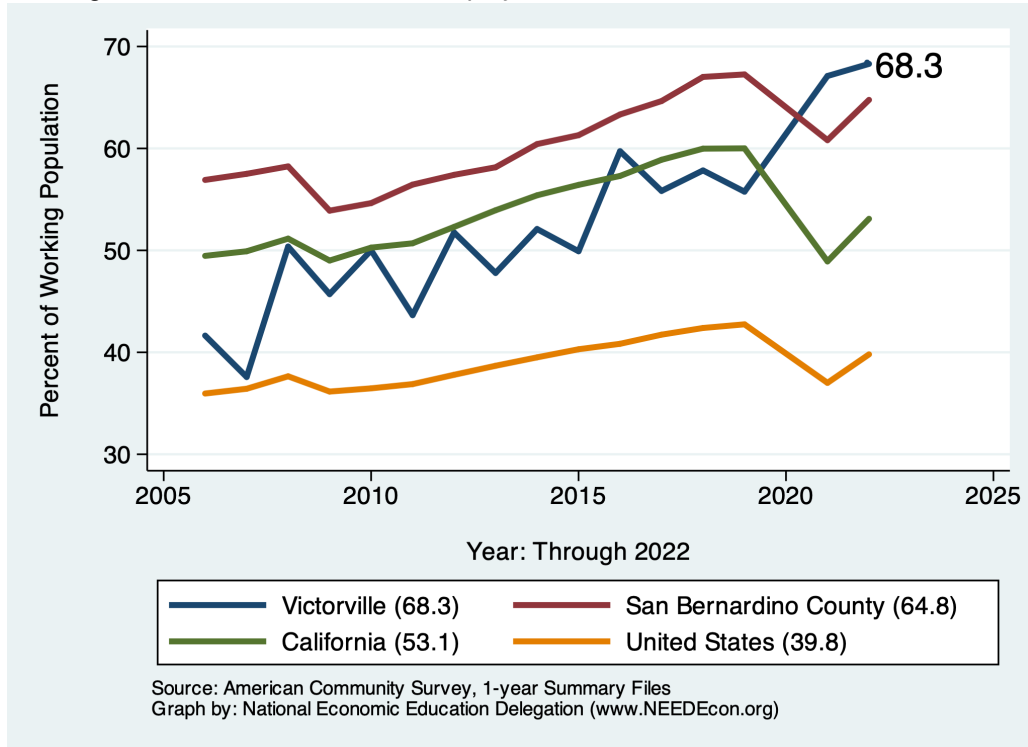


**Table 11. SEX OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK—PLACE LEVEL**

Place of Work	Male		Female		All Workers		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Living in a place:	27,911	100.0	20,505	77.5	48,416	96.6	95.8
Worked in place of residence	6,906	24.7	7,287	27.5	14,193	28.3	42.3
Worked outside place of residence	21,005	75.3	13,218	49.9	34,223	68.3	53.4
Not living in a place	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.2
<b>Total:</b>	27,911	100.0	20,505	77.5	48,416	96.6	

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

**Figure 86: Percent of Workers Employed Outside of Their Place of Residence**





## Commute Mode by Income

**Table 12. MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS  
BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK**

	City	California	Ratio	United States	
	Median	Median		Median	Ratio
Car, truck, or van - drove alone	41,995	48,335	106.7	45,677	105.0
Car, truck, or van - carpooled	31,061	35,926	106.1	34,518	102.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)		34,625		41,443	
Walked	43,606	30,552	175.2	27,247	182.8
Taxicab, motorcycle, bicycle, or other means	7,171	40,631	21.7	36,218	22.6
Worked from home	43,828	79,738	67.5	69,180	72.4
<b>Total:</b>	40,584	49,818	81.5	46,365	87.5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mode of Transit	< \$25,000		\$25,000-\$74,999		\$75,000+		All		All of CA
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	(%)
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	10,430	60.0	12,862	76.3	7,167	76.4	35,724	73.8	68.4
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	2,432	14.0	2,153	12.8	1,025	10.9	6,927	14.3	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	281	1.6	62	0.4	197	2.1	567	1.2	3.6
Walked	116	0.7	84	0.5	0	0.0	201	0.4	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	284	1.6	88	0.5	36	0.4	502	1.0	2.4
Worked at Home	1,499	8.6	1,608	9.5	954	10.2	4,461	9.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	15,042	86.5	16,857		9,379		48,382		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	8,777	53.6	8,345	75.1	5,683	80.7	26,695	73.3	68.5
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	1,710	10.5	862	7.8	342	4.9	3,386	9.3	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	86	0.5	27	0.2	0	0.0	159	0.4	3.6
Walked	142	0.9	93	0.8	0	0.0	249	0.7	2.4
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	144	0.9	183	1.6	63	0.9	441	1.2	2.4
Worked at Home	1,499	9.2	1,608	14.5	954	13.5	4,461	12.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	12,358	75.5	11,118		7,042		35,391	97.1	

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	3,144	67.6	2,823	64.4	29,757	74.0	35,724	73.8	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	584	12.5	781	17.8	5,562	13.8	6,927	14.3	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	32	0.7	52	1.2	483	1.2	567	1.2	3.6
Walked	1	0.0	0	0.0	200	0.5	201	0.4	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	76	1.6	89	2.0	337	0.8	502	1.0	2.4
Worked at Home	266	5.7	325	7.4	3,870	9.6	4,461	9.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	4,103	88.2	4,070	92.8	40,209		48,382		

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

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

Mode of Transit	In Poverty		100-149% of Pov		>150% of Pov		All		All of CA (%)
	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	#	(%)	
Car, Truck, or Van: Drove Alone	1,901	46.1	2,179	60.8	22,607	74.1	26,687	73.3	68.7
Car, Truck, or Van: Carpooled	265	6.4	376	10.5	2,739	9.0	3,380	9.3	9.5
Public Transportation (excl Taxi)	2	0.0	14	0.4	143	0.5	159	0.4	3.6
Walked	1	0.0	85	2.4	161	0.5	247	0.7	2.1
Taxicab, Motorcycle, or other	34	0.8	95	2.7	312	1.0	441	1.2	2.4
Worked at Home	266	6.4	325	9.1	3,870	12.7	4,461	12.2	13.6
<b>Total:</b>	2,469	59.8	3,074	85.8	29,832	97.7	35,375	97.1	

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 Victorville is a net recipient (migration inflows) or donor (mi-

gration 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

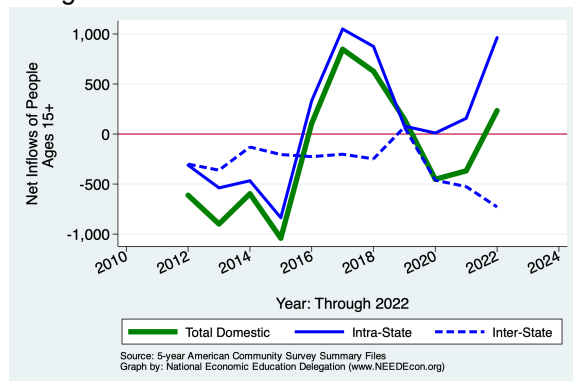


Table 17: Migration by Income

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
No income	25,205	1,189	-367	1,859	-346	43
With income	74,700	-638	-912	383	-383	274
\$1 to \$9,999 or less	12,154	-268	-364	-26	78	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8,526	-45	13	-204	41	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12,146	-131	-110	88	-153	44
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9,810	-113	-116	116	-165	52
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10,751	-40	-66	135	-109	0
\$50,000 to \$64,999	6,793	-19	-147	105	-6	29
\$65,000 to \$74,999	3,211	-29	-39	-23	33	0
\$75,000 or more	11,309	7	-83	192	-102	0
<b>All:</b>	99,905	551	-1,279	2,242	-729	317

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

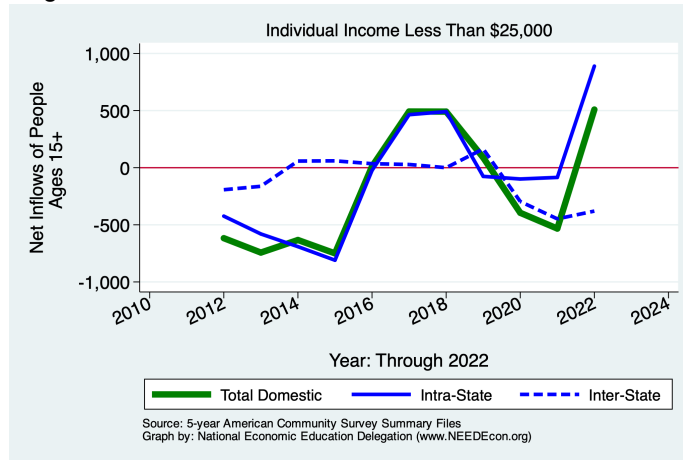


Figure 89: Overall Movements of Middle Income Residents

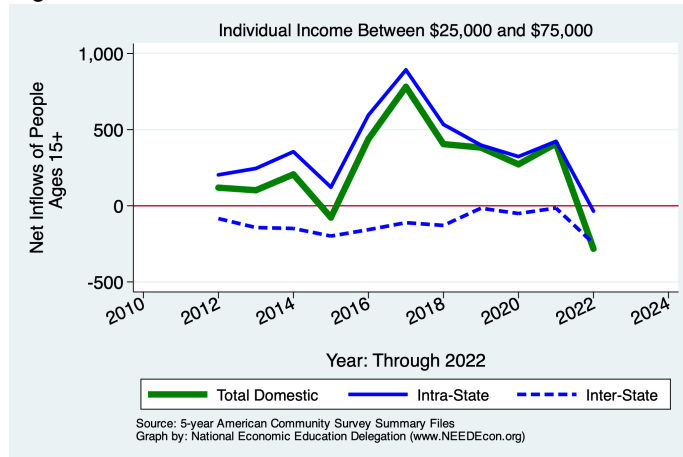
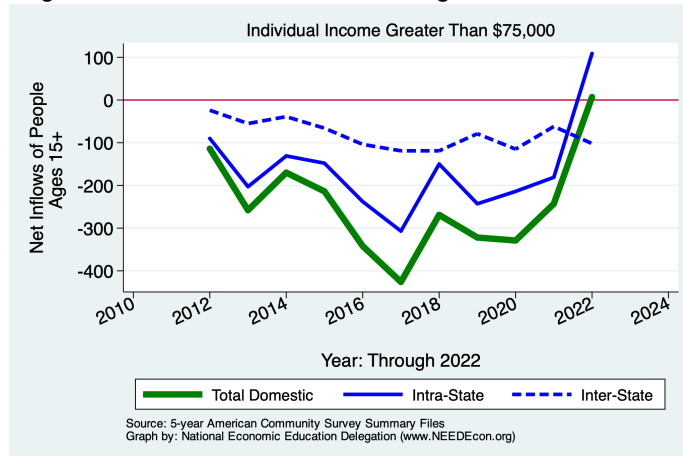


Figure 90: Overall Movements of High Income Residents



## 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	43,659	2,618	-406	3,587	-852	289
Now married, except separated	41,859	111	-915	1,260	-470	236
Divorced	8,291	595	224	494	-123	0
Separated	3,821	-126	-210	84	0	0
Widowed	4,934	319	53	286	-66	46
<b>Total:</b>	102,564	3,517	-1,254	5,711	-1,511	571

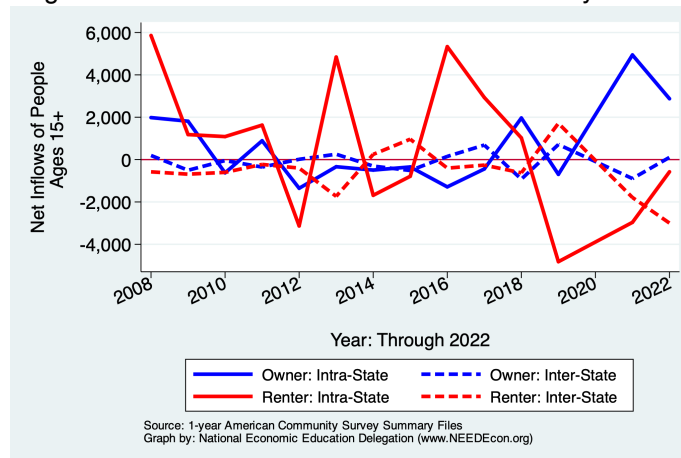
Source: 2022 1-year American Community Survey, Summary File

**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	80,046	3,225	1,253	1,620	104	248
Householder lived in renter-occupied housing units	50,831	-3,253	-602	25	-2,999	323
<b>Total:</b>	130,877	-28	651	1,645	-2,895	571

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

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



**Table 20: Migration by Age**

Category	Population	Net Inflows				
		All Migration	Same State		Across States	From Abroad
			W/in County	Between Counties		
1 to 4 years	7,555	363	82	253	28	0
5 to 17 years	30,937	368	328	555	-515	0
18 and 19 years	4,315	-29	-139	62	30	18
20 to 24 years	9,702	92	-47	77	35	27
25 to 29 years	9,576	-438	-752	393	-98	19
30 to 34 years	9,587	481	153	319	-18	27
35 to 39 years	9,489	421	-14	474	-83	44
40 to 44 years	9,766	-36	-15	23	-44	0
45 to 49 years	7,662	35	-75	172	-62	0
50 to 54 years	7,177	-139	-119	15	-64	29
55 to 59 years	6,470	258	-112	93	138	139
60 to 64 years	6,353	151	-54	256	-51	0
65 to 69 years	4,755	22	-30	151	-108	9
70 to 74 years	3,399	46	4	33	9	0
75 years and over	5,516	-361	34	-30	-370	5
<b>Total Population:</b>	132,259	1,234	-756	2,846	-1,173	317

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	18,126	660	94	689	-205	82
High school graduate (includes equiv)	24,386	-421	-670	376	-183	56
Some college or assoc. degree	28,113	198	-250	534	-203	117
Bachelor's degree	6,201	136	-31	269	-119	17
Graduate or professional degree	2,924	-133	-123	31	-41	0
<b>Total:</b>	79,750	440	-980	1,899	-751	272

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	29,382	29,382
Moved Within Same County	29,154	27,776
Moved to Different County, Same State	39,159	26,450
Moved from Abroad	14,714	
<b>Total Population:</b>	29,546	29,221

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	31.4	31.4
Moved Within Same County	20.2	25.4
Moved to Different County, Same State	36.4	29.7
Moved Between States	32.1	21.1
Moved from Abroad	35.0	
<b>Total Population:</b>	29.9	28.9

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

## References and Sources

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

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

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

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

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

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