A CITY FOR EVERYONE: TEN KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR FORGING A MORE INCLUSIVE FUTURE

1. Slowing Demographic Change at Macro-level

2. The Action: Micro-level Changes in Demography

3. Legacy Impacts in Terms of a “Racial Generation Gap”
IMMIGRATION AS A (NON-) FACTOR

Immigrant Share of the Population, United States, California, and Los Angeles County, 1860-2014

Los Angeles
California
U.S.

Percent Immigrant in Los Angeles County, 1970-2016

In 1970, Los Angeles County had 3.5 percent of the nation's residents; over the next twenty years, it absorbed 23 percent of the nation's new foreign-born.
A MORE SETTLED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

Percent of Immigrant Population in U.S. Since 2004
In Los Angeles County, foreign-born constitute:

- just over a third of the population, and
- nearly half (44%) of the workforce

And over 60% of children have at least one immigrant parent.

And a significant population that is undocumented but deeply rooted

LEGACY OF CHANGE
Birthplace of Immigrants arriving between 20-30 years ago, Los Angeles County, 2012-2016

- Mexico: 47%
- Philippines: 7%
- Vietnam: 6%
- El Salvador: 5%
- China: 4%
- Guatemala: 3%
- Korea: 3%
- India: 2%
- Iran: 2%
- All Other Countries: 21%

Birthplace of Immigrants arriving less than ten years ago, Los Angeles County, 2012-2016

- Mexico: 28%
- China: 10%
- Vietnam: 9%
- Philippines: 9%
- India: 9%
- Guatemala: 8.2%
- Korea: 3.4%
- El Salvador: 4%
- Iran: 3%
- All Other Countries: 28%
THE RACIAL GENERATION GAP
WHO STAYS?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Share of Those Aged 25-45 Who Were Born in California and Are Still Living in California, 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Pacific Islander</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECONOMIC REALITIES

4. Low-wage Work, Income Inequality, and Dampened Expectations

5. Persistent Racial Gaps Today and in Future

6. Housing Crisis Deeply Impacting All Sectors
**CHALLENGE OF OPPORTUNITY**

Cumulative Job Growth Since 1979

- Los Angeles County
- United States

**CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY**

Income Percentiles, Earned Income Growth for Full-Time Workers 25-64, U.S. And Los Angeles County, 1979 to 2014

- 10th Percentile
- 20th Percentile
- 50th Percentile
- 80th Percentile
- 90th Percentile

Note: Data for 2014 represents a 2010 through 2014 average. Universe includes civilian noninstitutional full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64.
CHALLENGING TRAJECTORIES

Real Median Household Income in California by Age of Householder, 1989-2016

LOS ANGELES SLIPPING OVER TIME

(inflation-adjusted to $2015)
CULVER CITY SLIDING UP

Median Household Income in 2016 Dollars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Culver City</th>
<th>Los Angeles County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>$58,022</td>
<td>$58,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>$67,676</td>
<td>$67,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>$60,778</td>
<td>$60,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>$61,542</td>
<td>$61,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>$57,952</td>
<td>$57,952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$55,886</td>
<td>$55,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$78,989</td>
<td>$78,989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$82,000</td>
<td>$82,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census Bureau. Note: 1979-1999 are single sample years, 2007-2012 are 3-Year American Community Surveys (ACS), 2013-2016 are 5-Year ACS.

PERSISTENT RACIAL GAPS

Percent of Families Living Below 150 Percent of the Federal Poverty Line by Race/Ethnicity

Los Angeles County

- White: 8% in 1990, 11% in 2010-2014
- Black: 29% in 1990, 30% in 2010-2014
- Latino: 36% in 1990, 38% in 2010-2014
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 18% in both years
- All: 26% in 2010-2014

Source: Census Bureau. Note: 1979-1999 are single sample years, 2007-2012 are 3-Year American Community Surveys (ACS), 2013-2016 are 5-Year ACS.
REPRODUCING RACIAL GAPS

Percent of students by school poverty level, as defined by the share of students in the school eligible for free- or reduced-price lunch (FRPL): Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area, All public schools, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low (&lt;25% FRPL)</th>
<th>25-50% FRPL</th>
<th>50-75% FRPL</th>
<th>&gt;75% FRPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>31.1%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>66.4%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>47.1%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of color</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>58.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data represent a 2010 through 2014 average. Universe includes renter-occupied households with cash rent (excludes group quarters).

AND THE RENT IS TOO DAMN HIGH . . .

Share of Households that are Rent Burdened, 2014: Largest 150 Metros Ranked

Los Angeles County ranks near the top for rent-burdened households compared with other regions.
AND THE RENT IS TOO DAMN HIGH . . .

Renter Housing Burden by Race/Ethnicity, 2014

Note: Data represent a 2010 through 2014 average. Universe includes renter-occupied households with cash rent (excludes group quarters).

AND THE RENT IS TOO DAMN HIGH . . .

Median Home Value in 2016 Dollars

Source: 1980-2000 data - IPUMS NHGIS, University of Minnesota. 2007-2016 data - U.S. Census Bureau. Note: 1979-2000 are single sample years, 2007 is the 3-Year American Community Survey (ACS), 2007-2016 is 5-Year ACS.
L.A.’S HOUSING STRAINS

While it’s more than just housing affordability, the spread of the homeless has become a part of our urban landscape.

Until recently, the response has been inadequate in terms of resources, creativity or political will – but we are now making some positive progress.

L.A.’S HOUSING STRAINS

And related concerns about populations being forced out another way: through gentrification and displacement.

With this phenomenon likely to continue to occur going forward due to underbuilding, inadequate affordable housing, economic & demographic pressures.
7. New Thinking about Equity and the Economy

8. A Reconfigured System of Transit and Opportunity

9. Efforts Underway to Expand Civic Voice at All Levels and in New Ways

Conventional wisdom in economics says there is a trade-off between equity and efficiency.

But, new evidence shows that regions that work toward equity have stronger and more resilient economic growth.
EVIDENCE: EQUITY AND GROWTH

Even the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland found that that racial inclusion and income equality matter for growth.

We have developed these ideas further in . . .

EQUITY, GROWTH, and COMMUNITY
What the Nation Can Learn From America's Metro Areas

CHRIS BENNER | MANUEL PASTOR
BENEFITS: EQUITY AND GROWTH

Actual GDP and Estimated GDP without Racial Gaps in Income, Los Angeles County, 2014

- GDP in 2014 (billions)
- GDP if racial gaps in income were eliminated (billions)

A potential $379 billion per year GDP boost from racial equity

Note: The “equity dividend” is calculated using data from IPUMS for 2010 through 2014 and is then applied to estimated GDP in 2014.

SHIFTING FROM AN OLD LOS ANGELES

What typically comes to mind when people think about Los Angeles?

“Car culture”

“Suburban sprawl”

“Racial & class divides”

THE EMERGING NEW LOS ANGELES

But is this old version of L.A. really who we are now? In the last decade, we’ve seen:

• Movement, especially of young people, toward central city neighborhoods

• Growing sense of “tolerance” that also affects housing choices – and also a new set of multicultural movements

• Massive investments in transit, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure

MOVING FORWARD: ENGAGING THE NEXT L.A.

RESEARCH PROCESS

1) TARGET AUDIENCE: Who is not at the table that should be?

2) COLLECT INTERESTING DATA & STORIES: What tells about needs and hopes?

3) PRESENT RESULTS MID-WAY: Find out what resonates and moves

4) REFINE, DISSEMINATE, CO-CREATE: Give the audience a platform and voice
MOVING FORWARD: ENGAGING THE NEXT L.A.

RECENT STORIES

- What is Your Perception of Public Transportation in Los Angeles?
- Health, Transportation, and the Power of Prevention: Reinventing Los Angeles for the Next Generation
- Envisioning Little Tokyo’s Future as a Cultural Ecodistrict
- Breaking the Tale of Two Cities in East L.A.
- Pedaling Beautiful: Reorienting a Neighborhood That No Longer Suits Our Needs
- Youth Group Helps to Create a Model of L.A. Planning
- How L.A.’s Community Organizers are Mobilizing a Transportation Equity Agenda for All
- A Vision for the Next Los Angeles: Transportation Equity and Just Growth

MOVING FORWARD: ENGAGING THE NEXT L.A.

INCLUSIVE GROWTH

- "We are America"
- "We are the change we wish to see in the world."
- "Equality for all."
- "Justice for all."
- "Empowerment for all."
10. New Roles for Indicator Projects and Measurement

NEW ACCOUNTABILITY

Past
• Prioritizes investments that close racialized and other gaps, especially by wealth, environmental burden, and existing amenities in a way that will improve work and economic opportunities for underinvested communities.

Present
• Involves authentic partnership throughout the process that centers the perspectives of vulnerable communities, supports community-based participation and power, and results in shared decision-making, while also strengthening the health and well-being of the entire region.

Future
• Mitigates future disparities by leveraging funding for long-term community health and organizational capacity, anticipating and addressing harm that may result from new investments in a place, and incorporating metrics and evaluation to promote adaptable and effective implementation.

IMPLICATIONS GOING FORWARD

- Equity and inclusion are fundamental; they should be baked in not sprinkle on

- What is measured matters: need equity indicators to gauge progress & accountability

- Expect challenges on the way – inclusion may be in everyone’s interest but it often comes up though tension & conflict

FOR MORE . . .

@Prof_MPastor