EQUITY, GROWTH, AND THE CHANGING FACE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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Decadal Population Growth Rates by Race/Ethnicity
United States, 1980-2010


White  Black  Latino  Asian/Pacific Islander

U.S. Change in Youth (<18) Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Change in Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>-4,310,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>-248,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>4,788,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>781,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>875,683</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changing Demographics
United States, 1980-2040

- **Other**
- **Native American**
- **Asian/Pacific Islander**
- **Latino**
- **Black**
- **White**

Demographic trends from 1980 to 2040.
Changing Demographics, California, 1980-2040

- Other
- Native American
- Asian/Pacific Islander
- Latino
- Black
- White


- 1980: Other 6%, Native American 19%, Asian/Pacific Islander 3%, Latino 47%, Black 6%, White 67%
- 1990: Other 9%, Native American 25%, Asian/Pacific Islander 11%, Latino 32%, Black 7%, White 57%
- 2000: Other 3%, Native American 32%, Asian/Pacific Islander 6%, Latino 38%, Black 6%, White 47%
- 2010: Other 3%, Native American 13%, Asian/Pacific Islander 3%, Latino 38%, Black 6%, White 40%
- 2020: Other 3%, Native American 14%, Asian/Pacific Islander 3%, Latino 40%, Black 5%, White 37%
- 2030: Other 3%, Native American 14%, Asian/Pacific Islander 3%, Latino 43%, Black 5%, White 34%
- 2040: Other 4%, Native American 15%, Asian/Pacific Islander 4%, Latino 45%, Black 5%, White 30%
Immigrant Share of the Population: United States, California, and Los Angeles County, 1860-2014

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IMMIGRATION AS A (NON-) FACTOR
A MORE SETTLED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

Percent of Immigrant Population in U.S. Since 1999
1990 Percent People of Color by County

Legend:
- Less than 40% People of Color
- "Tipping Point" Counties: 40% to 50% People of Color
- Greater than 50% People of Color

Sources: 1990 Census, Census TIGER/Line, NHGIS, and ESRI.

PolicyLink
Lifting Up What Works
USC Program for Environmental & Regional Equity

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2000 Percent People of Color by County

- Less than 40% People of Color
- "Tipping Point" Counties: 40% to 50% People of Color
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Sources: 2000 Census, Census TIGER/Line, NHGIS, and ESRI.

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THE CHANGING SUBURBS
Percent People of Color by Census Tract, Seattle Metro

- Less than 30% People of Color
- 30% to 40% People of Color
- 41% to 50% People of Color
- Greater than 50% People of Color
CENTRAL CITY COMEBACK OR "PUSH-OUT"

COMEBACK

CITY
THE NEW “GENERATION GAP”

Median Age by Race/Ethnicity,
United States, 2008-2012

White: 43
API: 36
Black: 33
American Indian and Alaska Native: 32
Latino: 28
Other or mixed race: 20
All: 37
THE GAP MATTERS

Local Revenue Per Child, 2008

- Less than $2,208
- $2,208 to $3,169
- $3,169 to $4,217
- $4,217 to $5,739
- Greater than $5,739
Income Distribution in the U.S., 1917-2012

Source: Emmanuel Saez, Striking It Richer: The Evolution of Top Incomes in the United States (Update: September 15, 2013.)
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

U.S. and California, 1980-2010*

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

California
United States

Source: IPUMS
BUT WE MOVE UP OVER TIME?

The Great Gatsby Curve: Inequality and Intergenerational Mobility

Intergenerational earnings elasticity

Gini coefficient (1985)

Class “Stickiness”

Source: Corak (2011) and OECD.
BUT AT LEAST RACIAL PROGRESS?

Ratio of U.S. Resident Median Family Income 1947-2013
(Blacks and Latinos Relative to Whites)
### JOBS REQUIRING ONLY H.S. DEGREE
(compared to population with same educational level)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jobs in 2020</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, U.S.-born</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, immigrant</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, U.S.-born</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, immigrant</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino, U.S.-born</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino, immigrant</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, U.S.-born</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, immigrant</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/other</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. as a whole:

- Latino, immigrant: 74%
- Latino, U.S.-born: 47%
- Black, U.S.-born: 47%
- White, U.S.-born: 34%
- Mixed/other: 34%
- Jobs in 2020: 34%

Sources:
IPUMS; Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce
JOBS REQUIRING B.A. OR BETTER
(compared to population with same educational level)

IPUMS; Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce
## PREPARING THE NEXT GENERATION?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Low (&lt;25% FRPL)</th>
<th>Mid-low (25-50% FRPL)</th>
<th>Mid-high (50-75% FRPL)</th>
<th>High (&gt;75% FRPL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/other</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People of color</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*National Center for Education Statistics*

*PolicyLink/PERE National Equity Atlas, www.nationalequityatlas.org*
WHY SO IMPORTANT NOW?

Percent of U.S. Population by Age Group, 1950-2060

http://d3j5vwomefv46c.cloudfront.net/photos/large/847889448.gif?1397145494&maxX=740&maxY=704

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
THINKING NEW: EQUITY AND GROWTH

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—for everyone.
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 . . .
WORKFORCE STRATEGIES

Need to promote clusters with career ladders, integrating this with neighborhood-based delivery systems and learn from the local model of community benefits agreements to include local hiring and other targets in federal spending.

TRANSIT STRATEGIES

A continuing need to reverse the bias toward highway spending to public transit, from infrastructure to operations. Transit-oriented development can offer real possibilities for neighborhood revitalization – but also risks.

HOUSING STRATEGIES

Provide real incentives for inclusionary zoning, affordable housing production, and land trusts, acknowledging that the recovery of urban areas requires protection against displacement and gentrification.
POLICIES FOR EQUITY & SUSTAINABILITY

ASSET BUILDING

Need to consider the financial deserts that result from lack of bank services. “Bank On” programs help banks see the customer base with new data, help customers see the banks with financial literacy, and create systems of accountability.

HEALTHY PLACES

Need to consider the lack of fresh food as well as environmental disparities in both exposures and opportunities. Parks, community gardens, and other access to food security and solace is key to community health.

STRONG SCHOOLS

The toughest nut to crack and yet absolutely essential to retention of families in cities. There may be many different strategies but community leaders cannot stand apart from this without losing the fight for the city.
### Actual Average Incomes and Estimated Incomes and GDP Gains With Racial Equity, 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Average Income</th>
<th>Average Income (no gaps)</th>
<th>% Gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$23,945</td>
<td>$38,605</td>
<td>+61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>$22,105</td>
<td>$38,481</td>
<td>+74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>$22,546</td>
<td>$38,486</td>
<td>+23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>$22,546</td>
<td>$38,622</td>
<td>+71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$27,733</td>
<td>$38,648</td>
<td>+39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>$34,032</td>
<td>$38,704</td>
<td>+14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### National Equity Dividend

GDP rises by 14% to $2.1 Trillion.

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Source: PolicyLink/PERE analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis (2012) and American Community Survey data (2008-2012), IPUMS.
Welcome to the National Equity Atlas, a comprehensive data resource to track, measure, and make the case for inclusive growth.

Data in Action: Data Drives Economic Opportunity in New Orleans
Data revealing that 52 percent of black men in New Orleans are jobless led Mayor Landrieu to launch an ambitious new jobs plan.
PEOPLE AND PLACE

An old debate (for community developers and organizers):
We need to simultaneously:

- Improve conditions in poor neighborhoods
- Realign regional growth and development to better connect low-income people and places with metro-wide opportunities
- Open up access to opportunity-rich communities
Stress that equity and inclusion are fundamental not add-on’s.

- Develop a pragmatic policy package that also stretches public discourse.

- Understand the need to execute and implement – governance in its broadest terms is key.
MOVING FORWARD

- Encourage authentic community participation and multi-sector conversations about local and regional futures

- Understand the need to not just think of promoting collaboration – when equity gets on the table, it’s often through conflict
9th Annual NACEDA Summit HEAL. REVITALIZE. INSPIRE.

#NACEDA2016  #HealthyCommunities  @NACEDAtweets  Like NACEDA

WiFi Network: Wyndham Conference  Password: meeting1260