

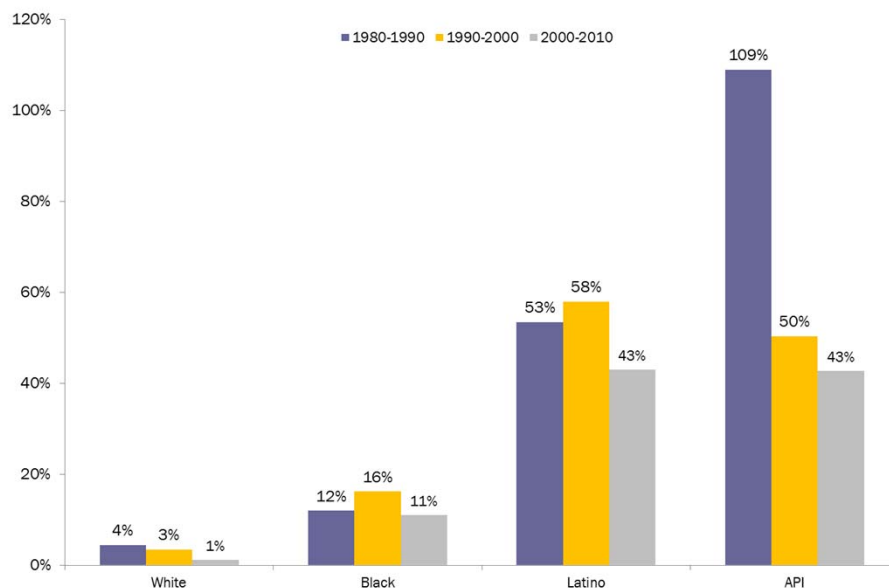


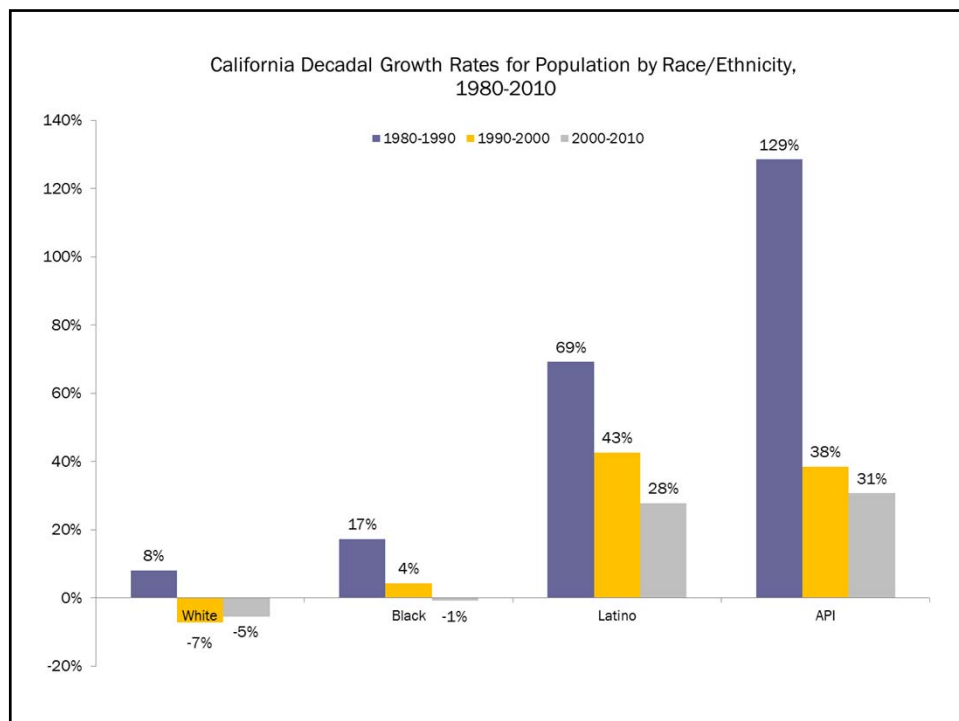
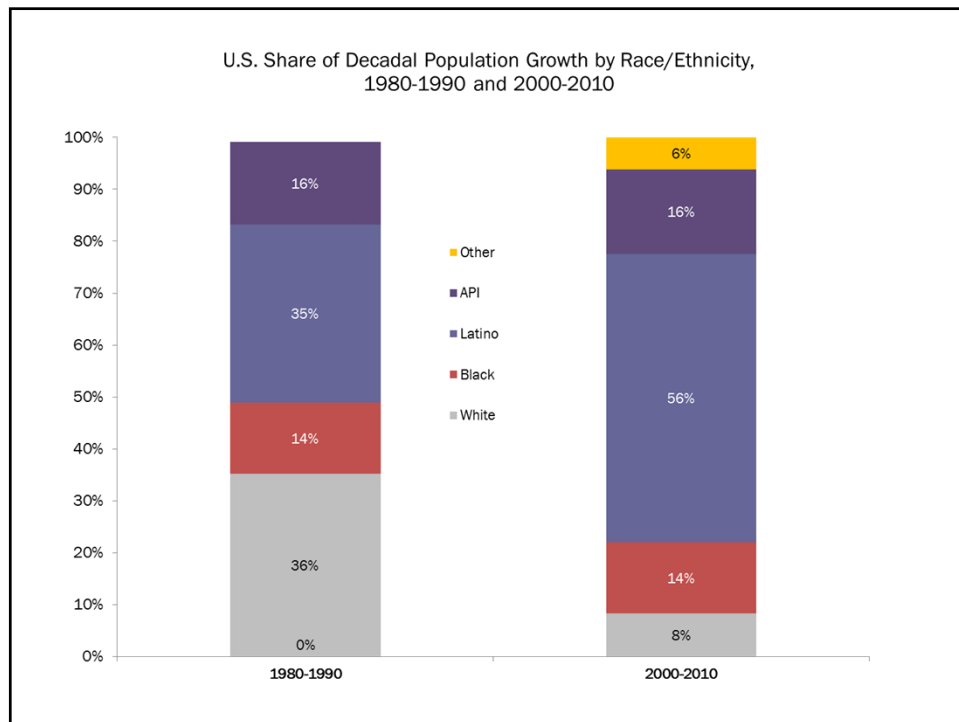
LOOKING FORWARD: DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE & LEADERSHIP CHALLENGES FOR THE NEXT AMERICA

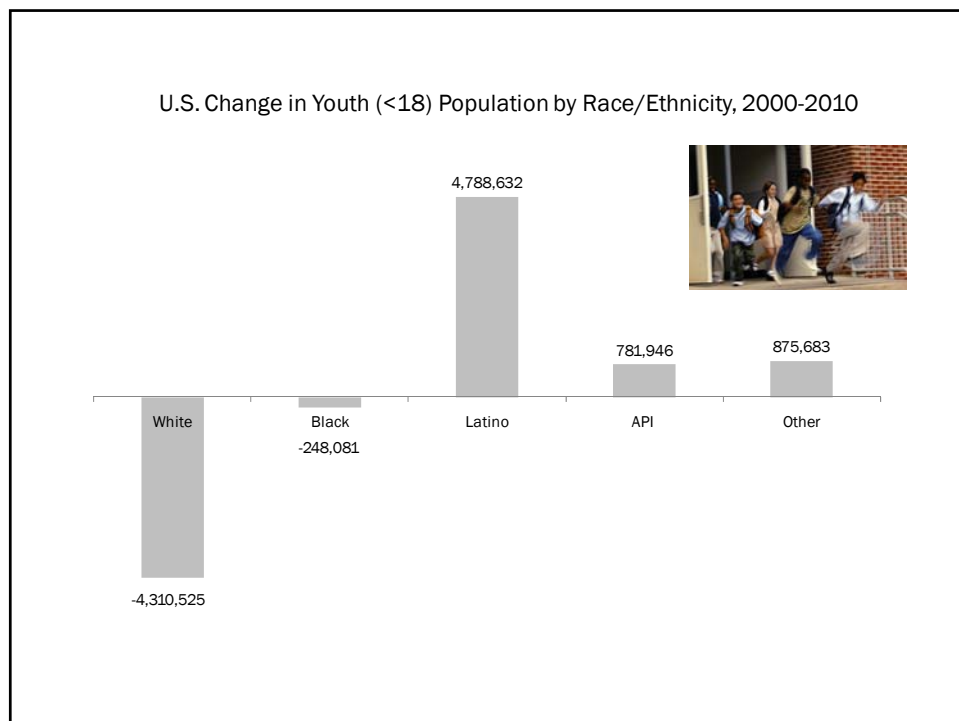
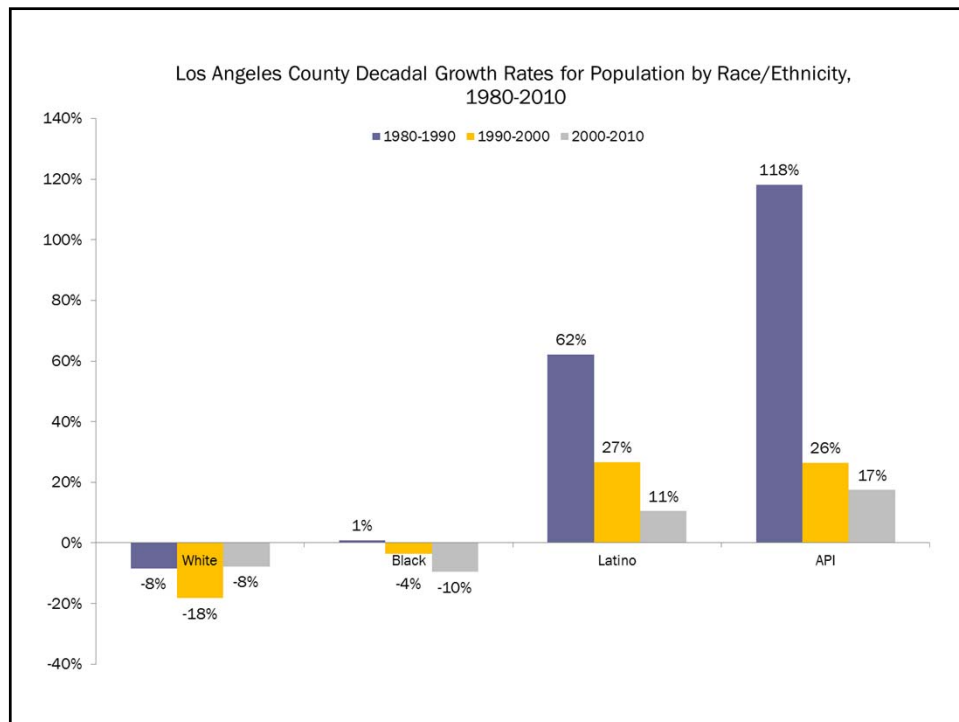
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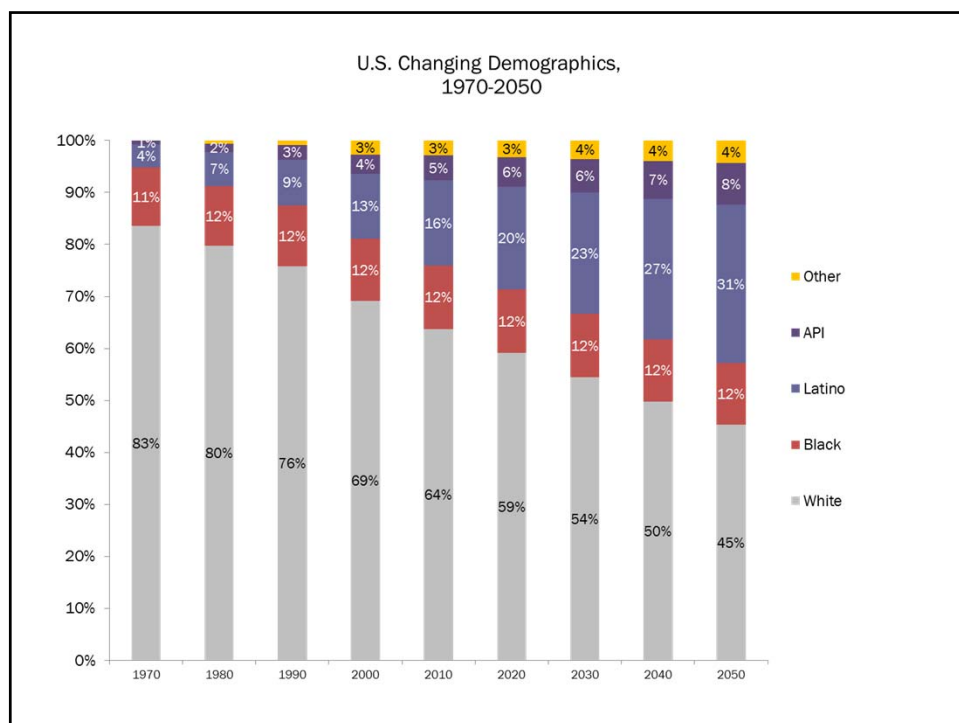
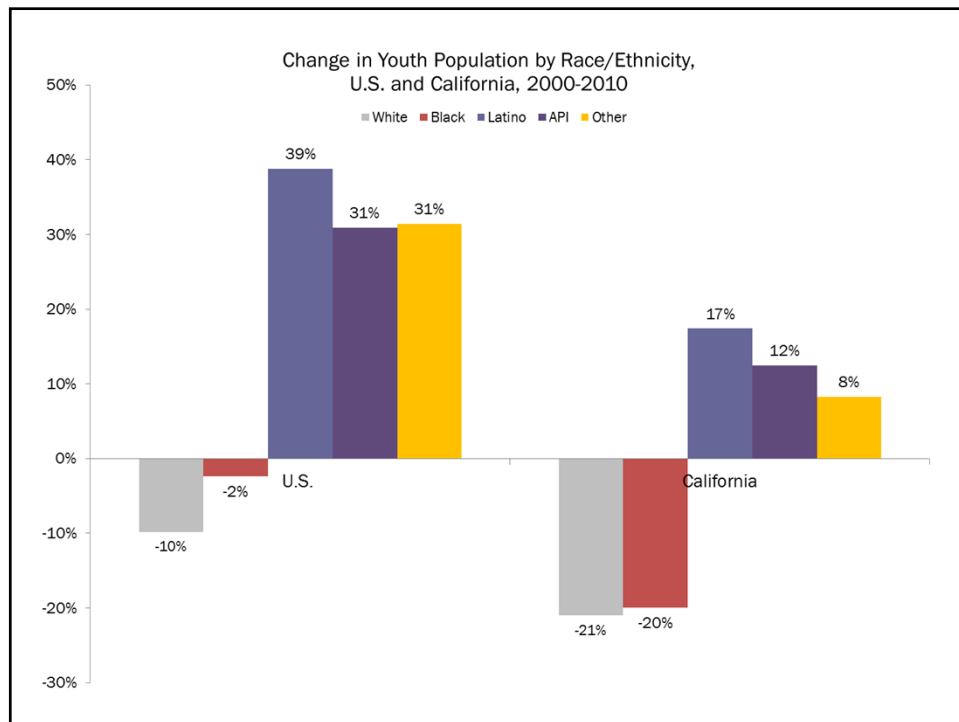
MANUEL PASTOR

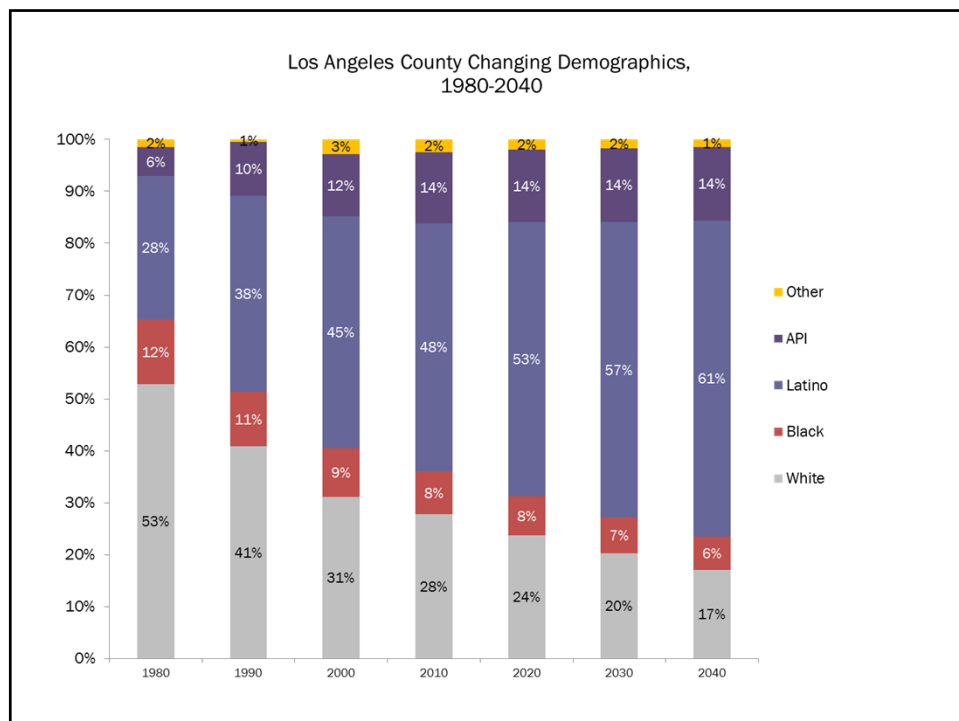
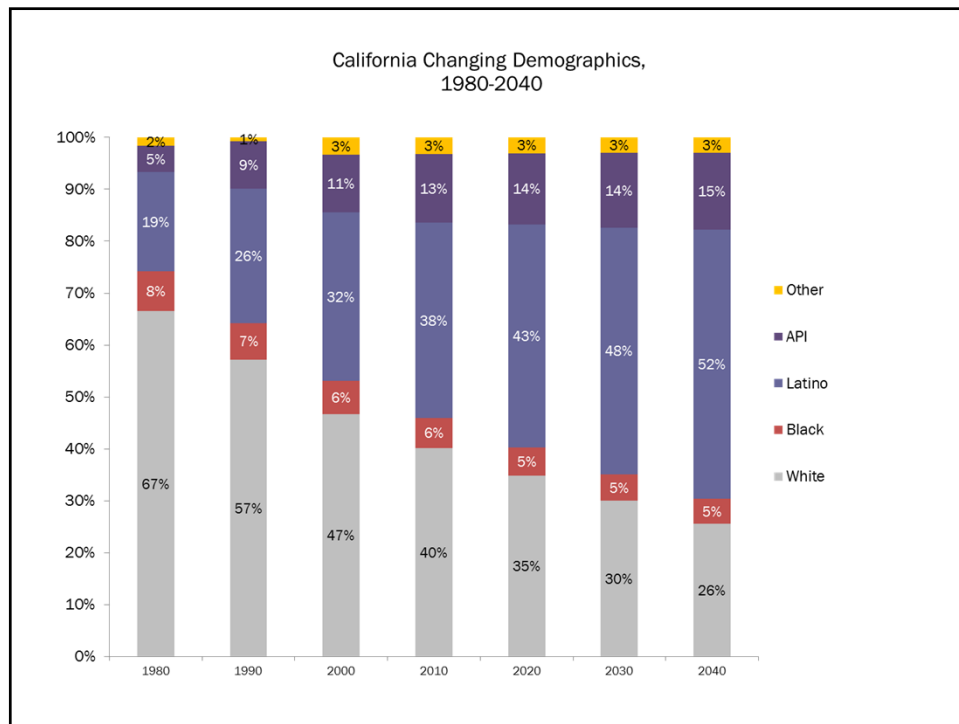
U.S. Decadal Growth Rates for Population by Race/Ethnicity,
1980-2010





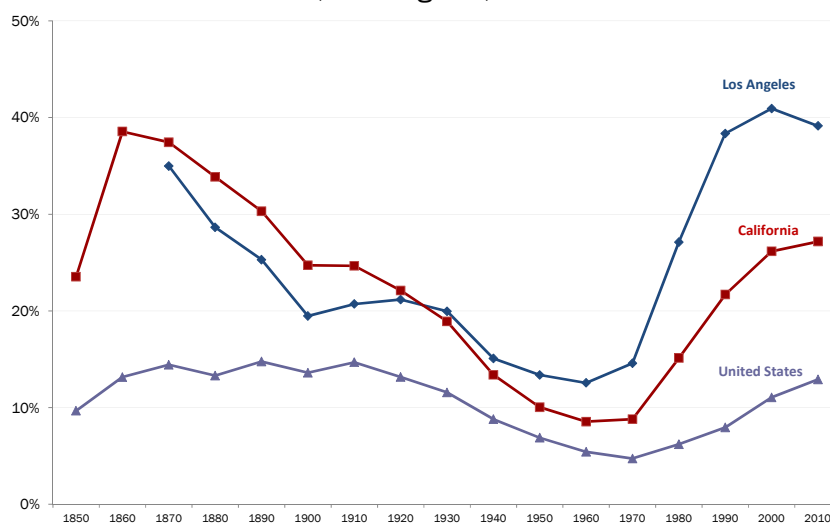






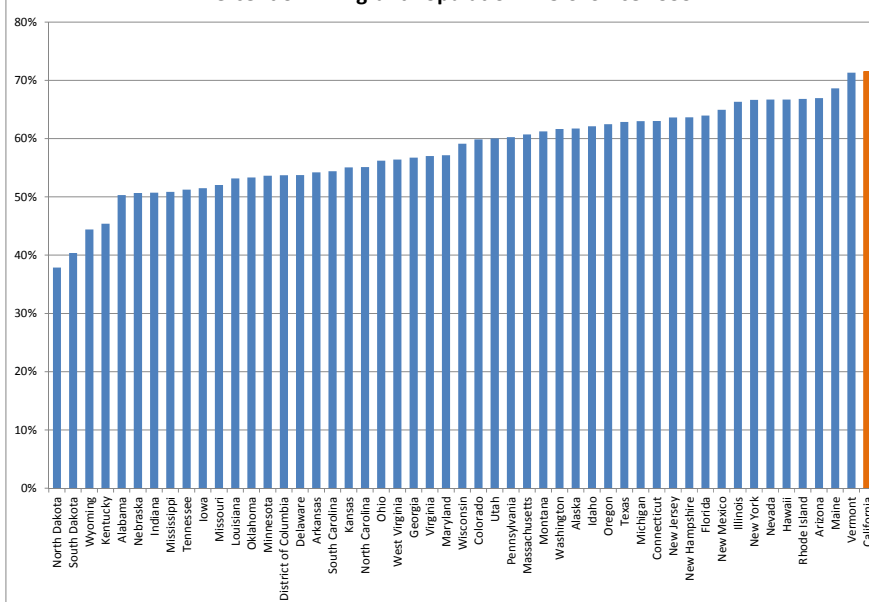
IMMIGRATION AS A (NON-) FACTOR

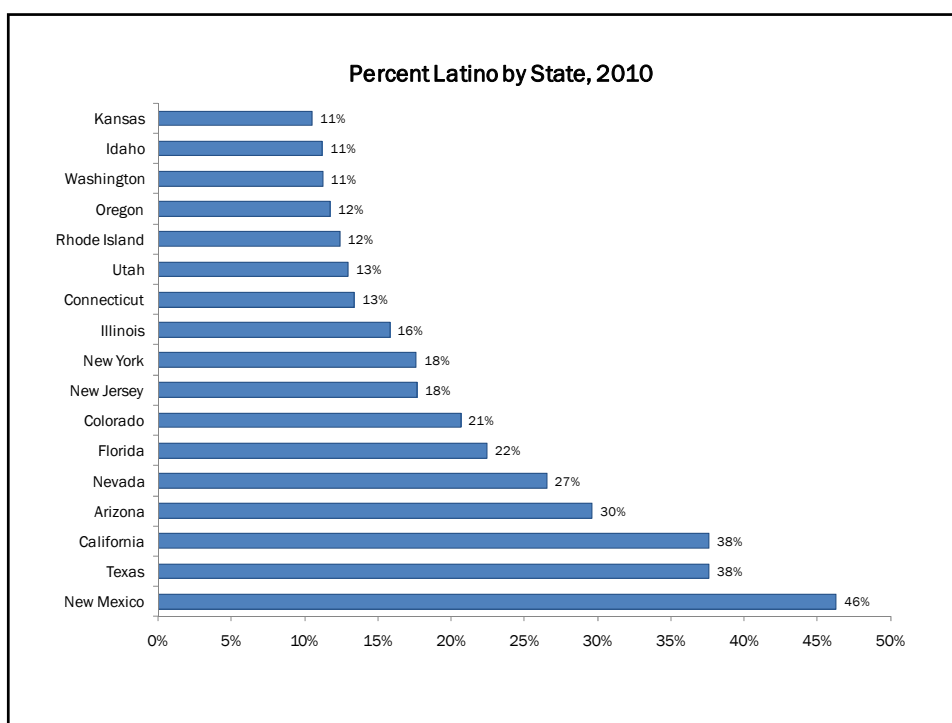
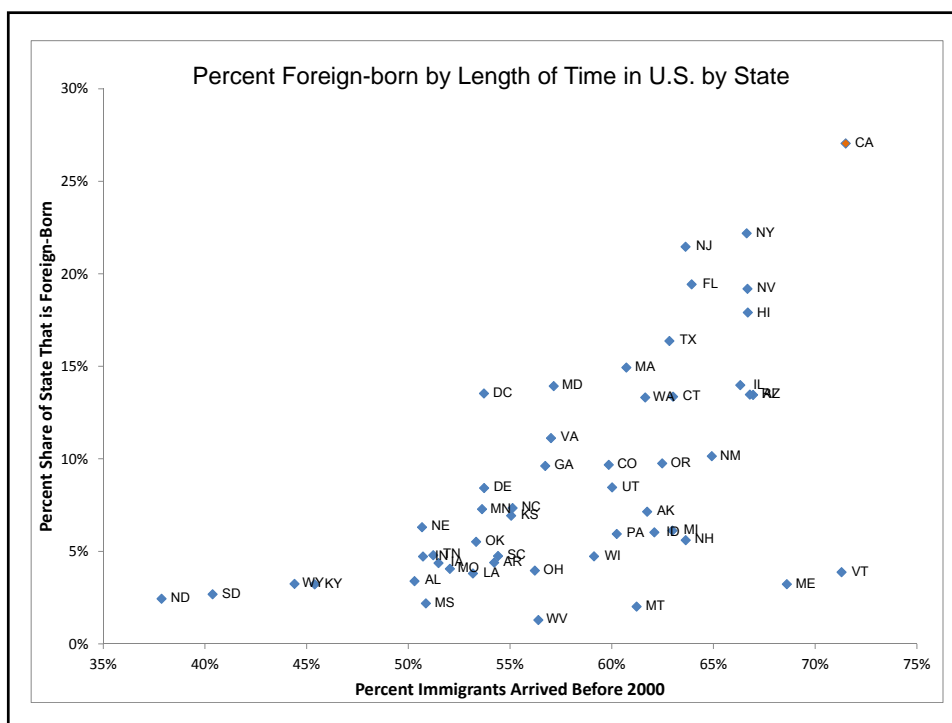
A Leveling Off: Immigrant Share of Total Population
California, Los Angeles, and the U.S.

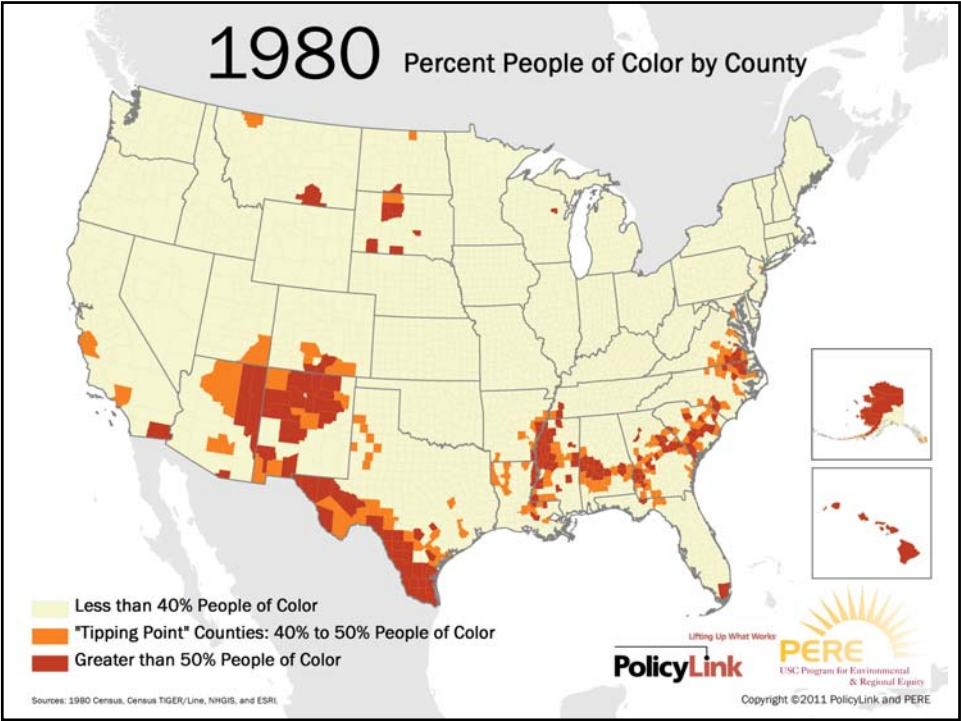
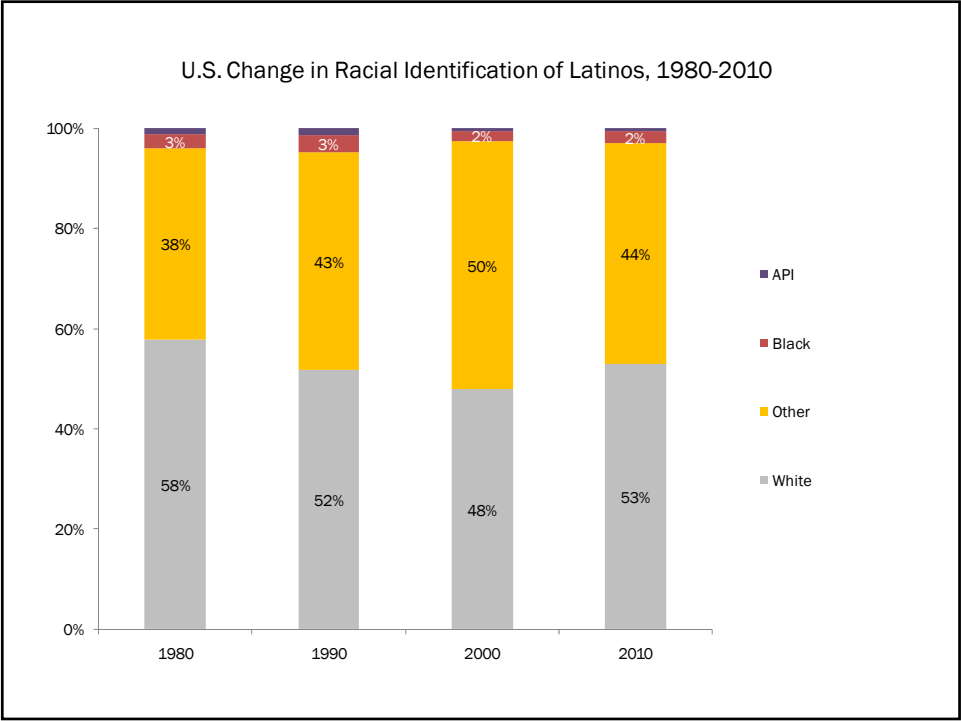


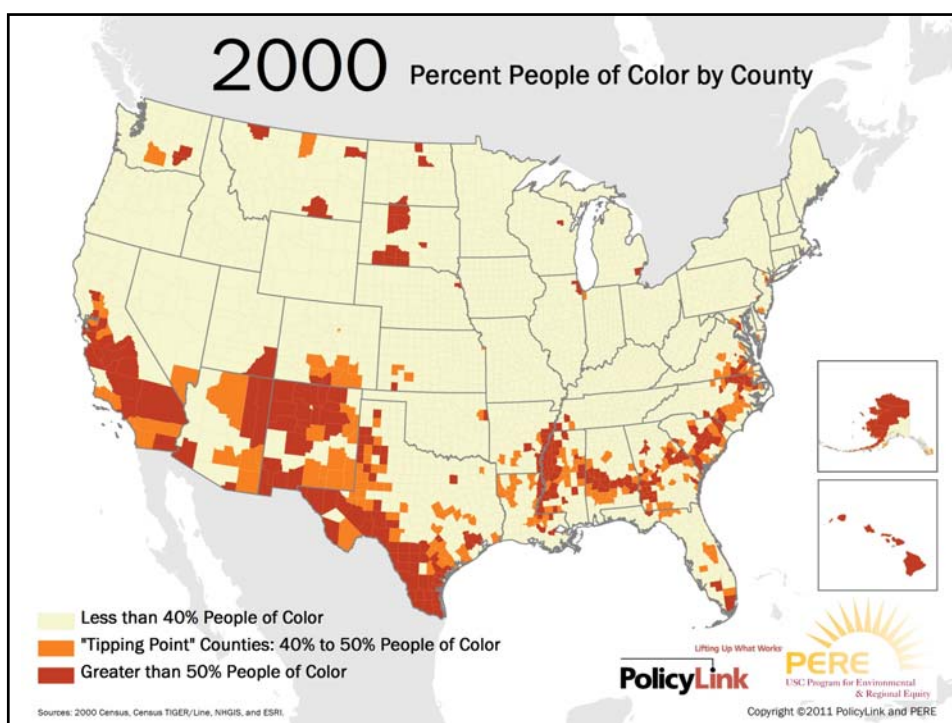
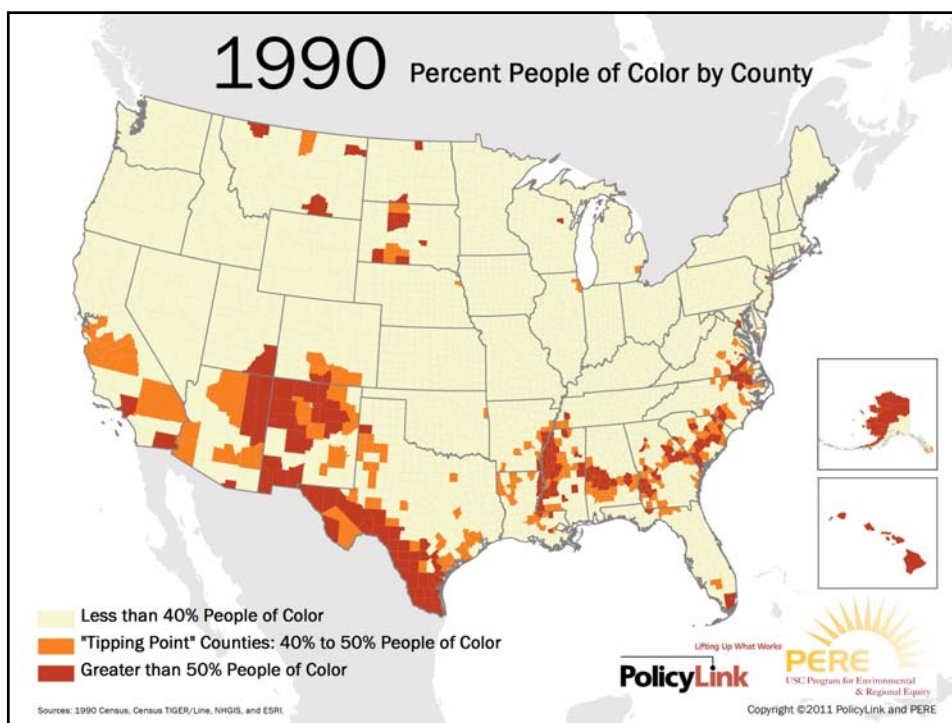
A MUCH MORE SETTLED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

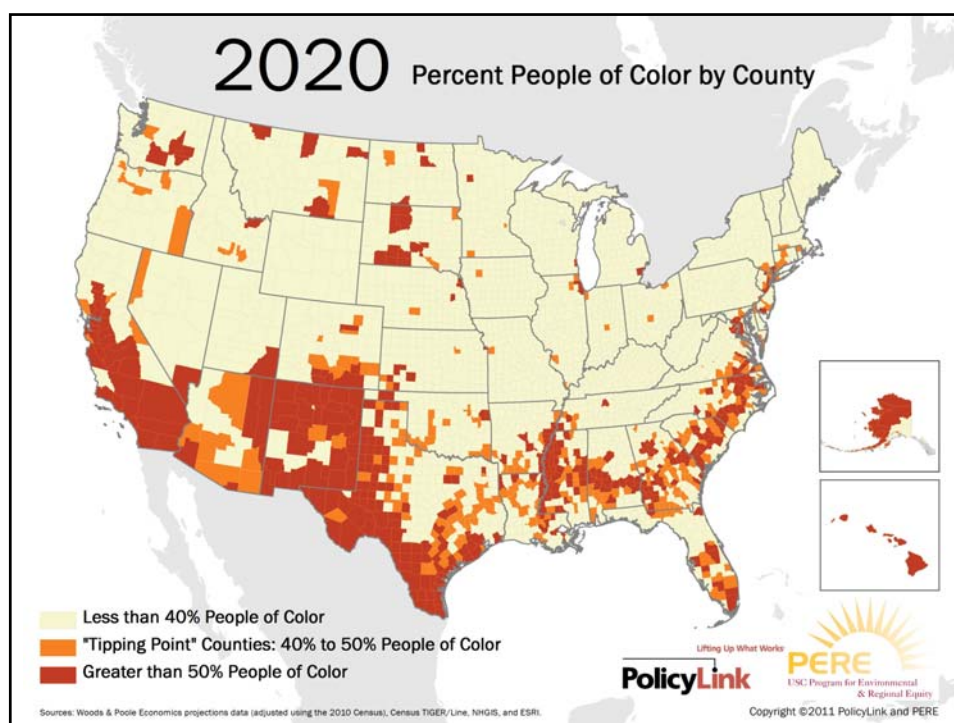
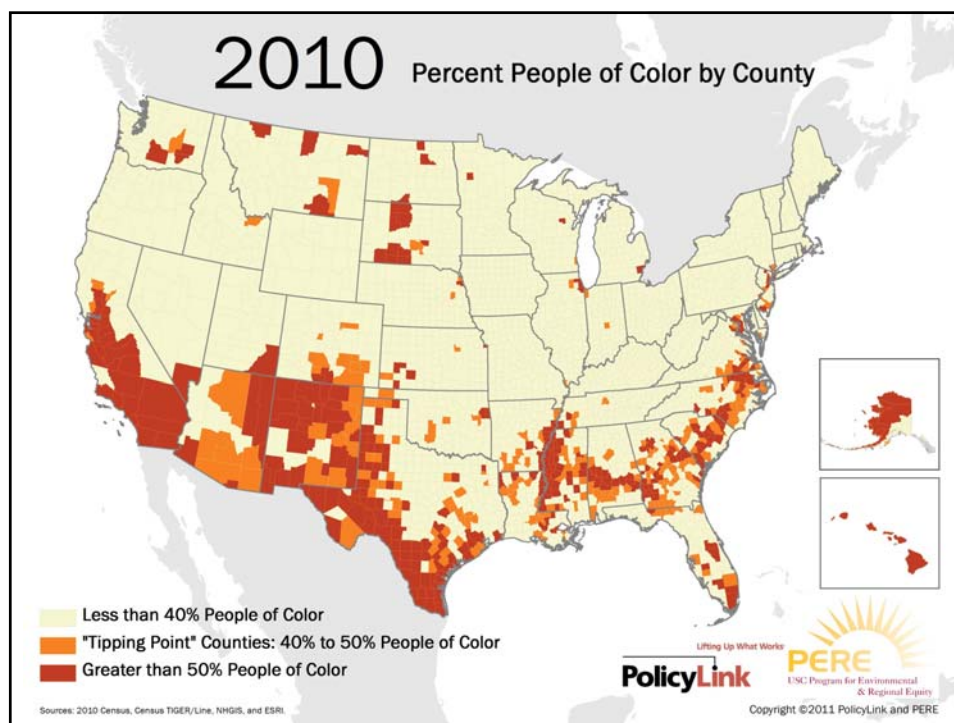
Percent of Immigrant Population in U.S. Since 1999

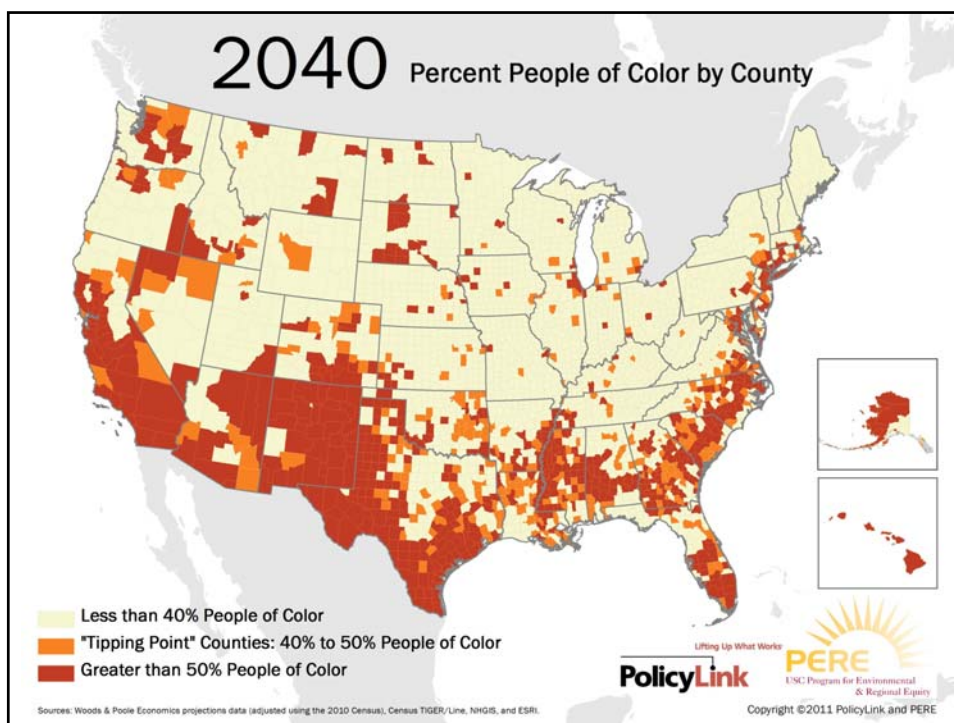
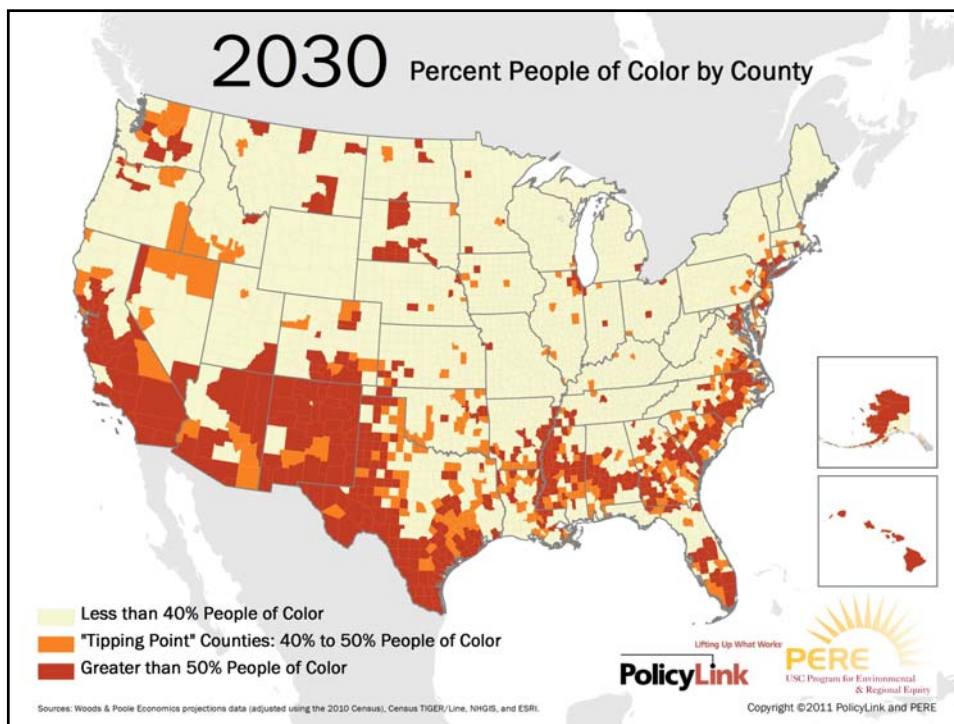


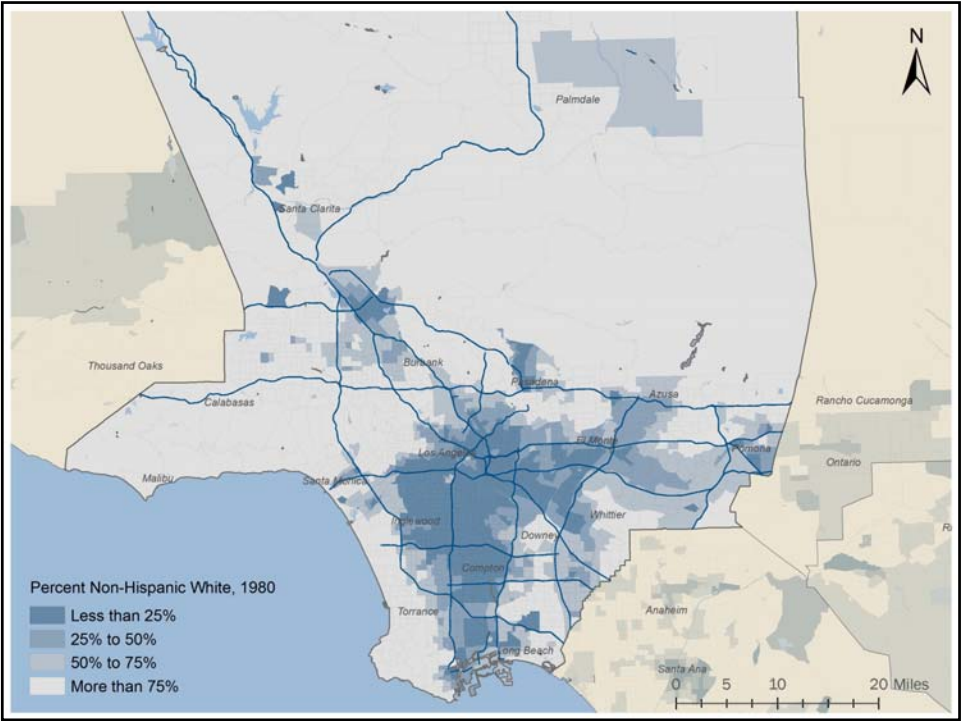
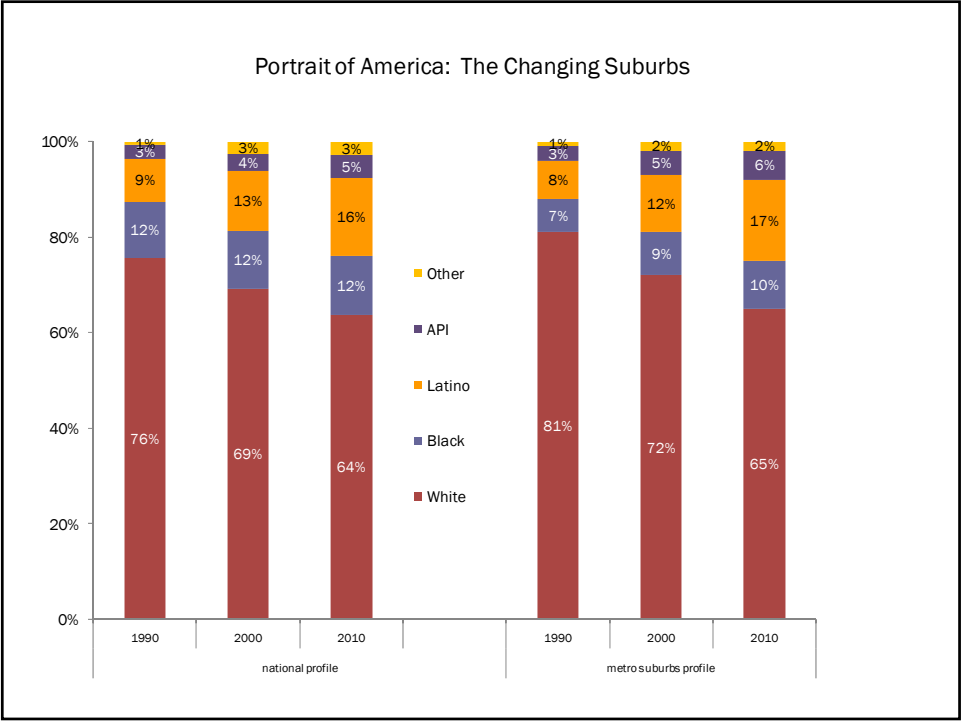


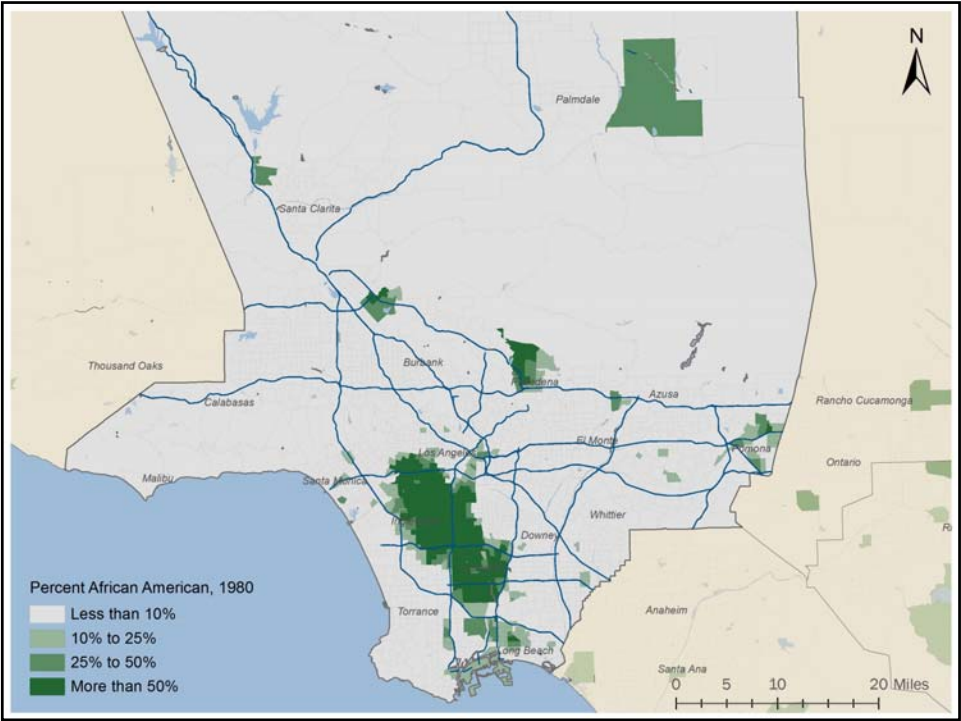
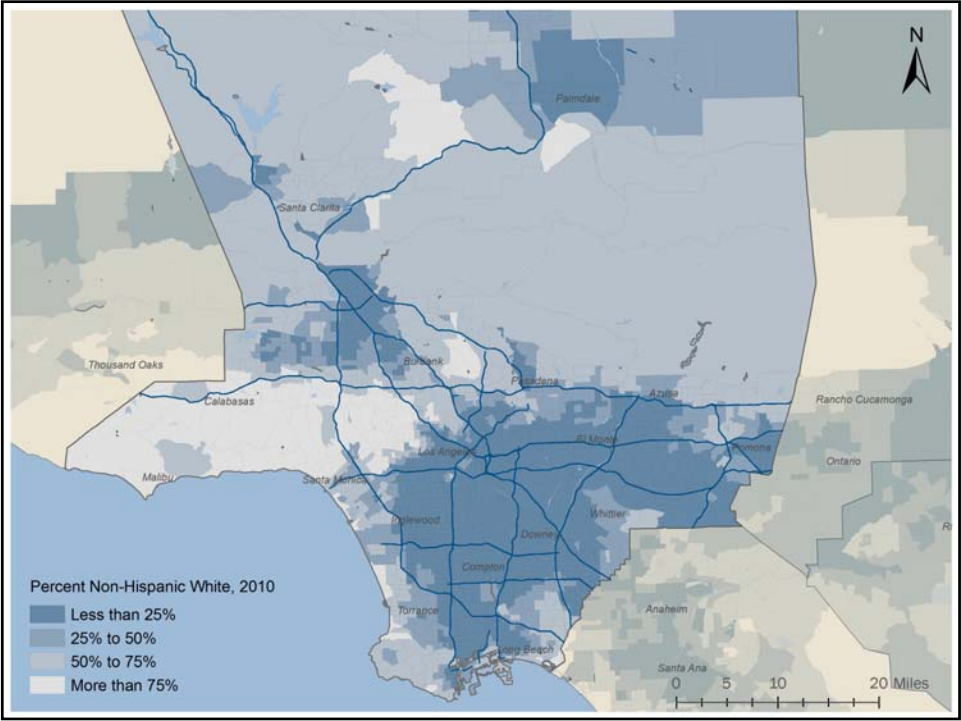


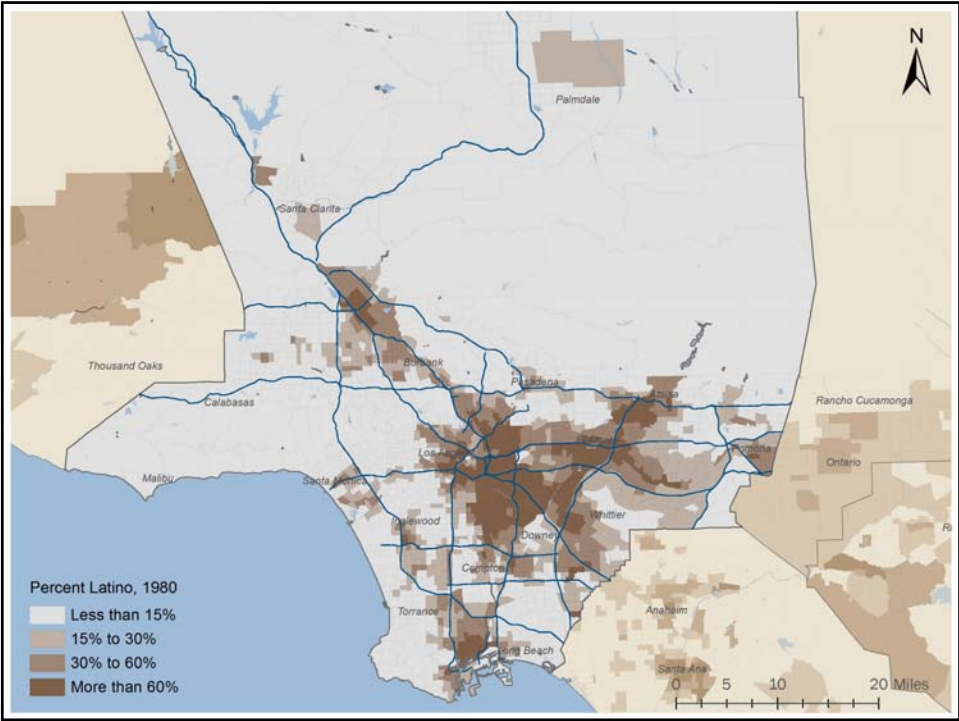
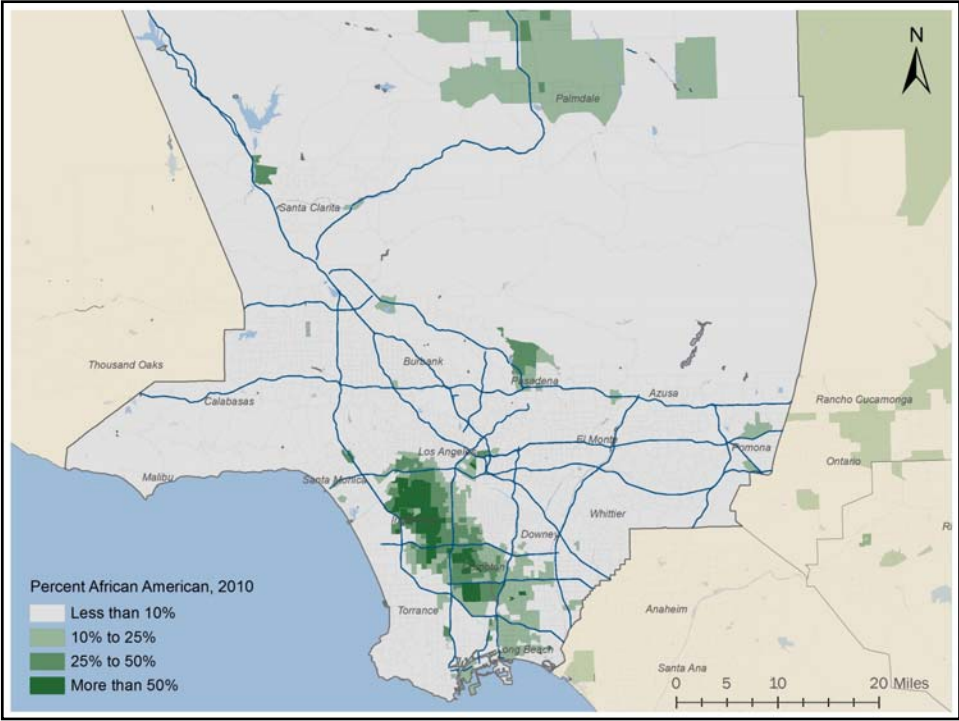


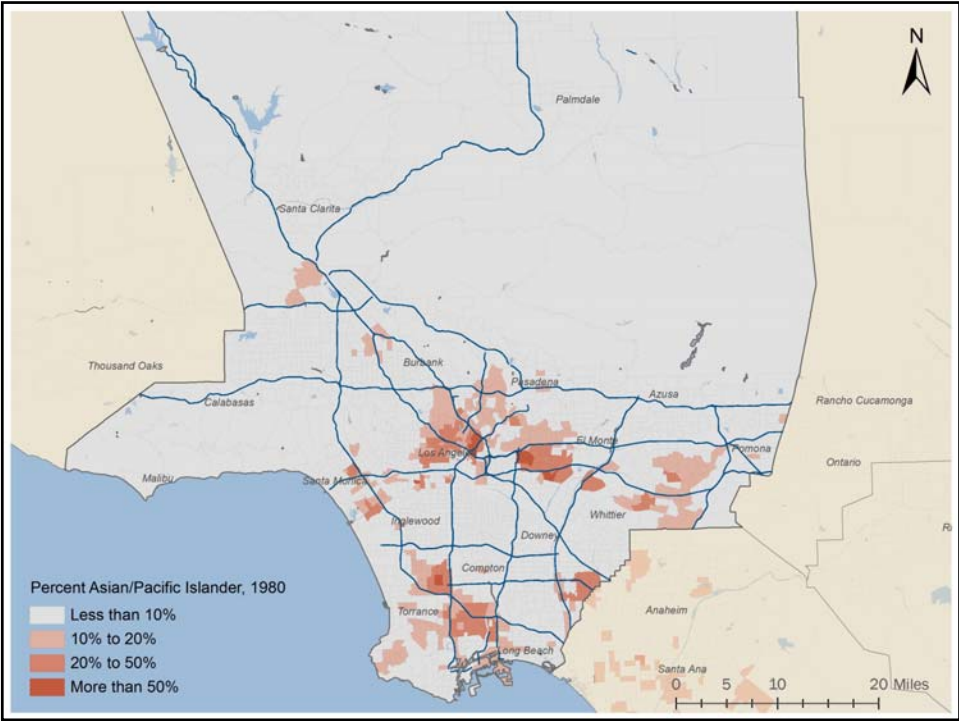
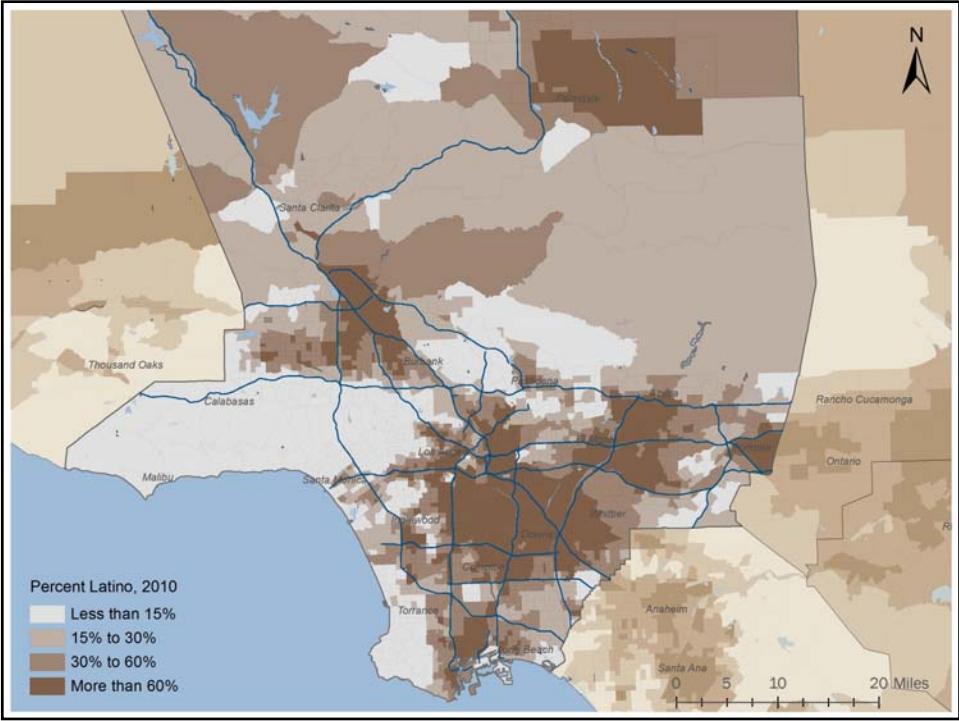


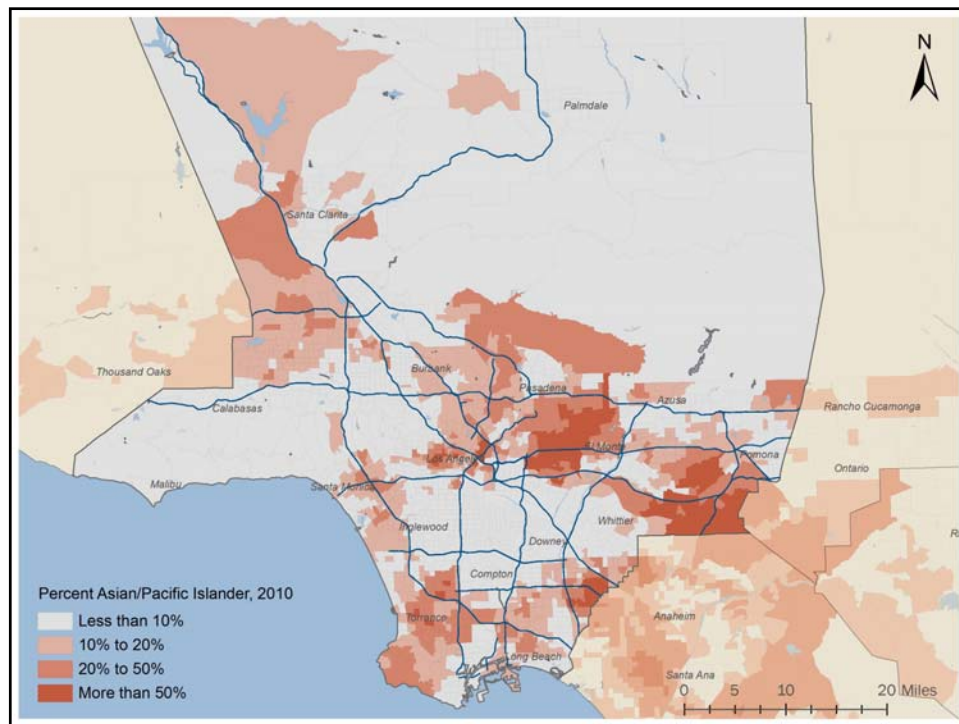




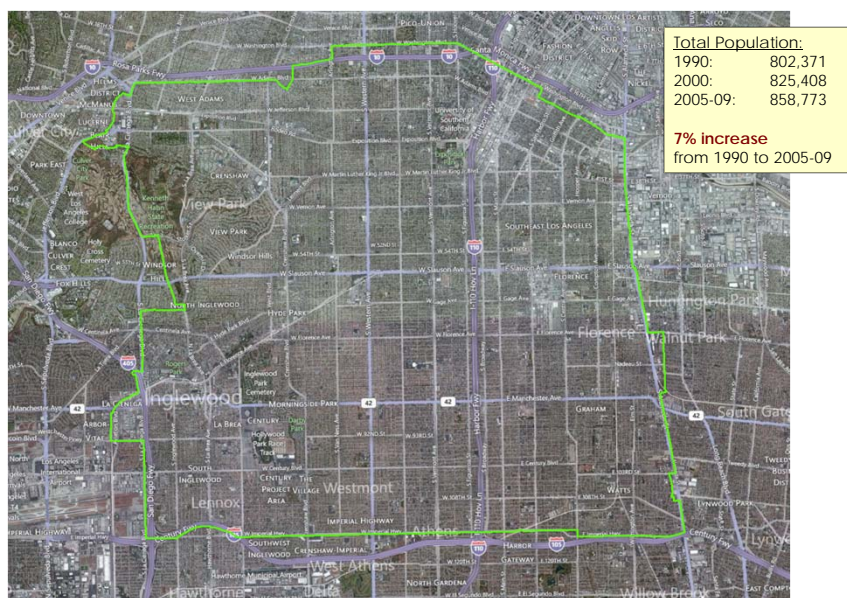


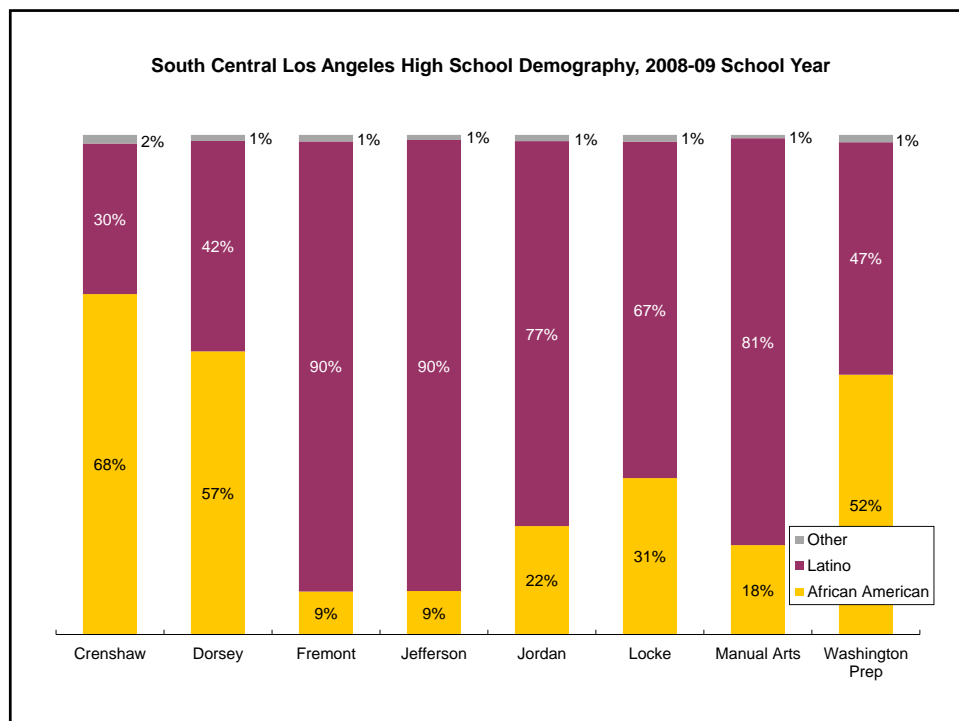
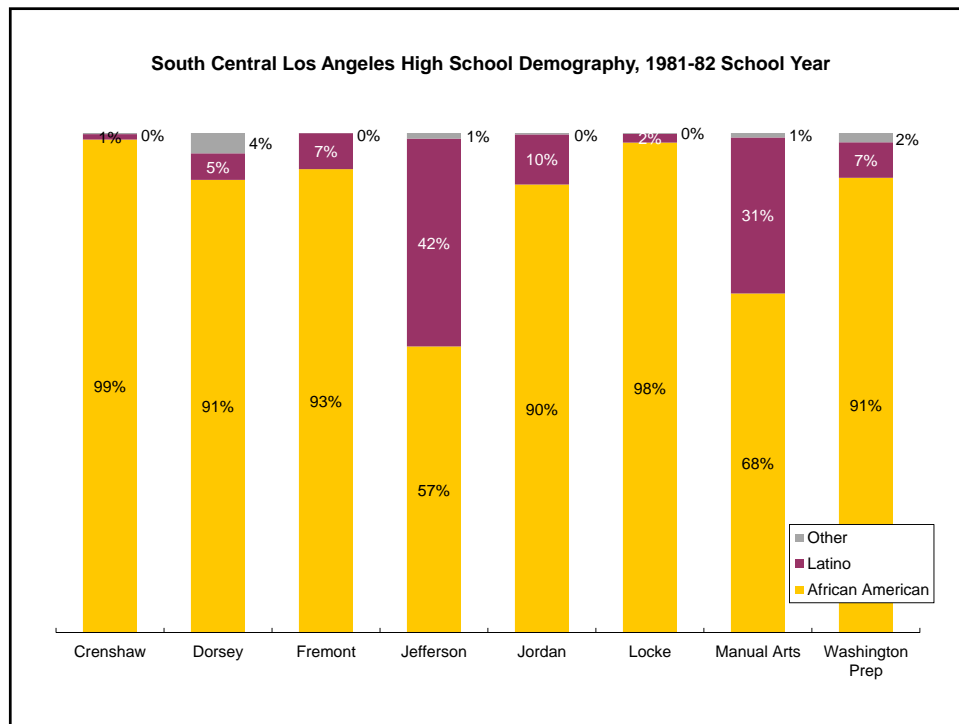


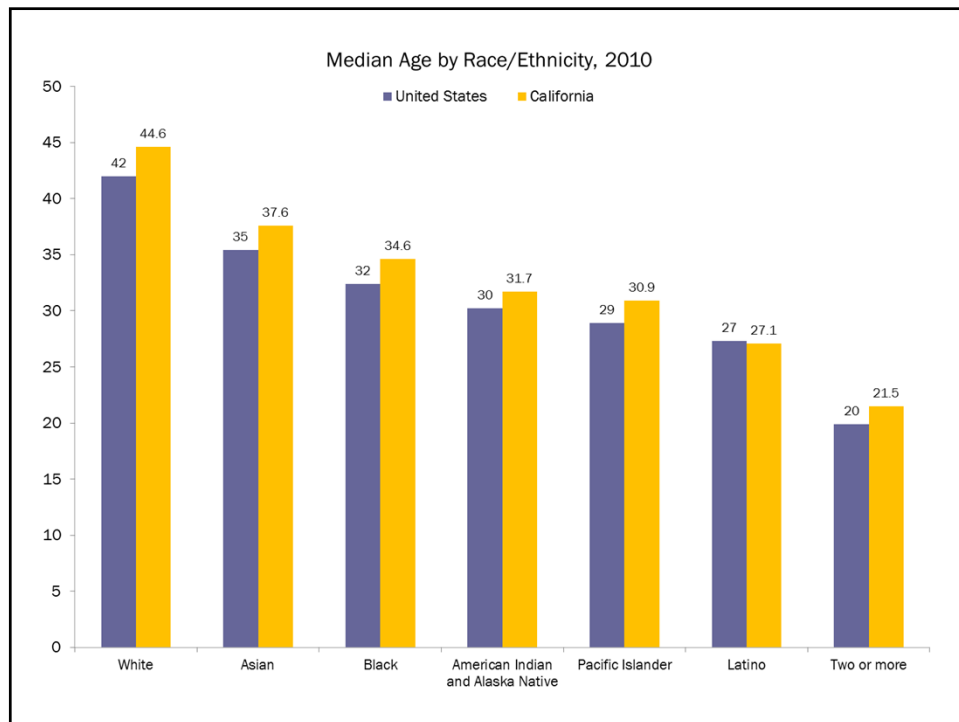




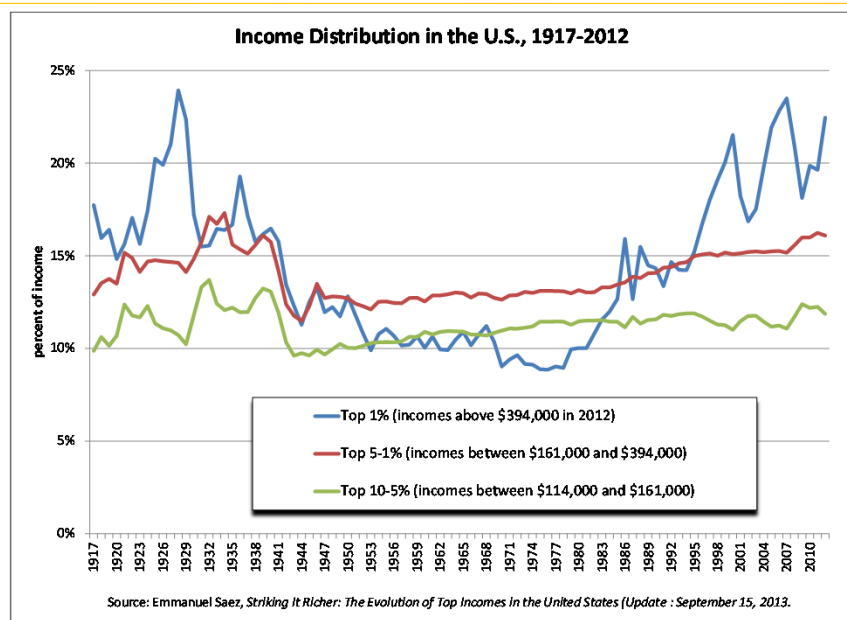
South Los Angeles with 2000 U.S. Census Tract Boundaries



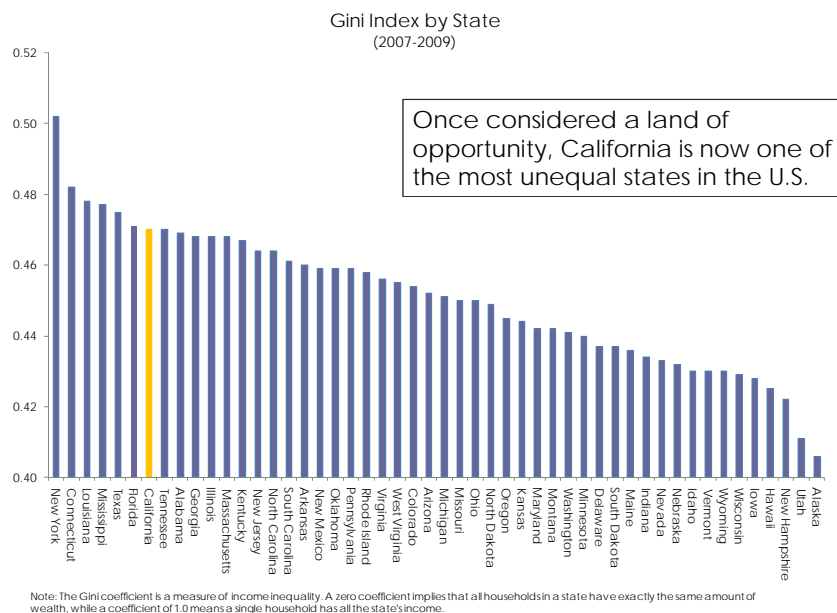




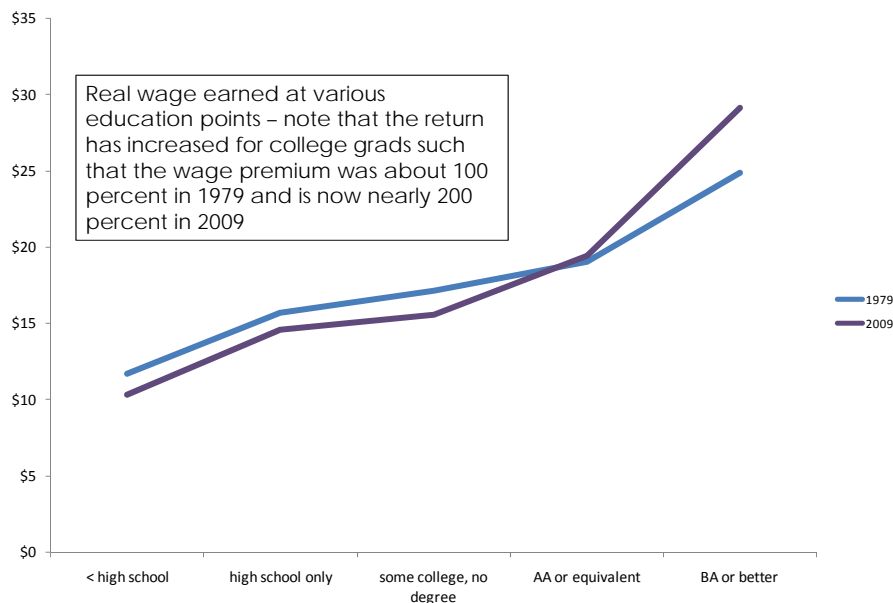
THE CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY



WE USED TO BE OPPORTUNITY-RICH . . .



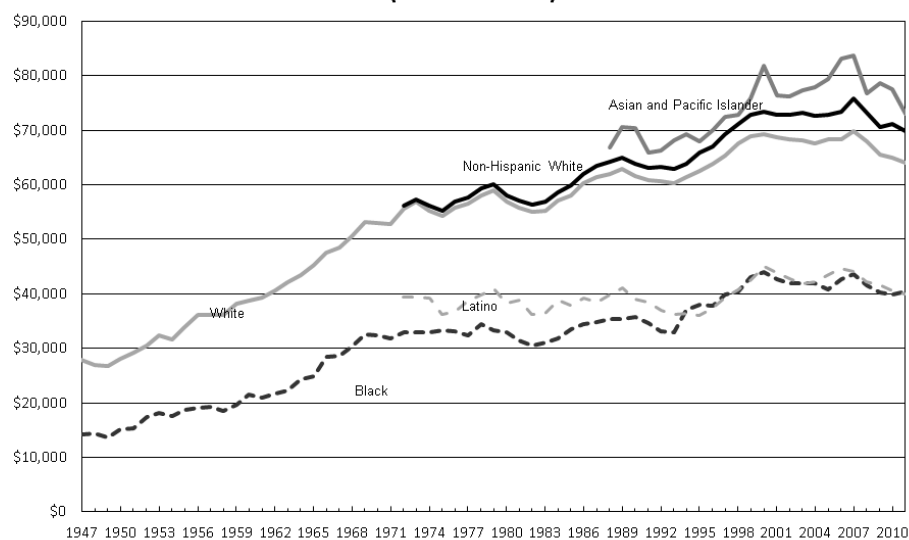
Changing Returns to Education in California, 1979-2009



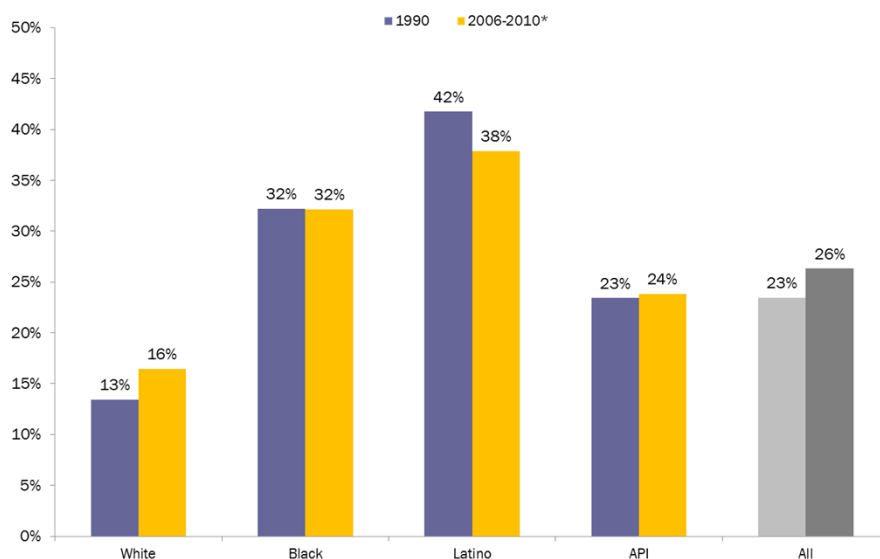
Prepared by USC PERE | April 23, 2013 | 38

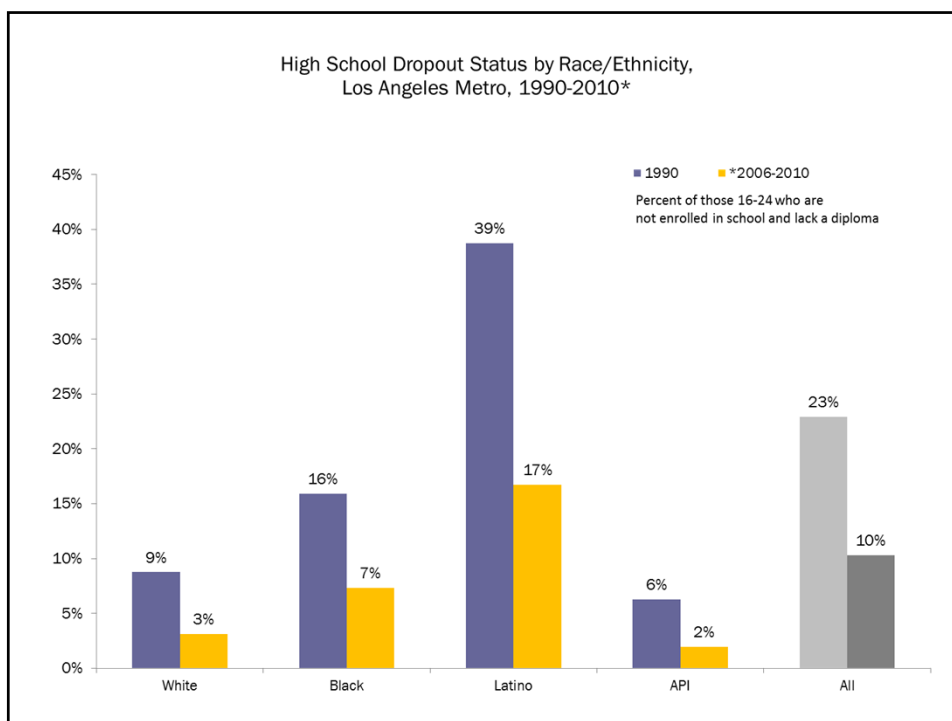
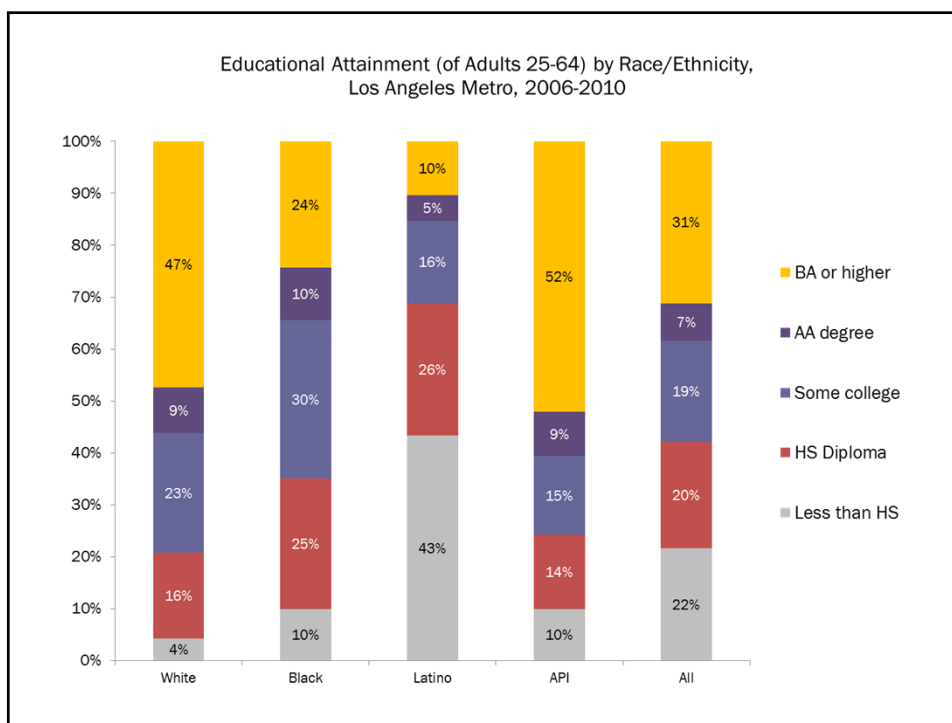
THE CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

**Figure 3-1. U.S. Resident Median Family Income 1947-2011
(in 2011 Dollars)**



**Percent of Families Living
Below 150 Percent of the Federal Poverty Line by Race/Ethnicity,
Los Angeles Metro, 1990-2010***





THINKING OLD: EQUITY VS. EFFICIENCY

- Conventional wisdom in economics
 - Need for large-scale investment
 - Shift from low to high productivity
 - Incentives and motivation
- But new equity and growth synergies?
 - Countries in the global south
 - Regions in the U.S.
 - Recent financial crisis



USC PERE | 43

FROM THE FEDERAL RESERVE

- Federal Reserve of Cleveland studies almost 120 mid-size regions, looking for factors that predict regional prosperity



- Usual suspects: skilled workforce, quality of life, industrial decline
- Unusual suspects: income inequality, racial exclusion, concentration of poverty – and they're highly significant

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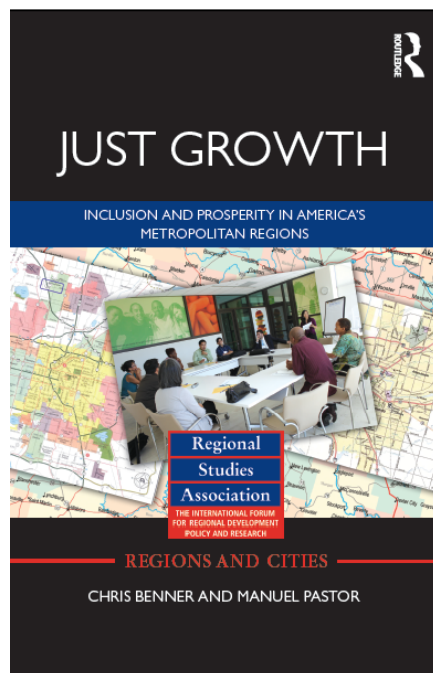
WHY EQUITY?

We found this
in our
research, too.

The sign (+/-) indicates a sign
"nsig." indicates are insignif
nsig (-----) indicates significant at the .01 level

Unemployment rate	
Percent manufacturing employment (1)	
Percent public administration employee	
Percent high tech employment (2)	
Percent construction employment	
Industry diversity index	
Share of all firms that are very small (3)	
Percent of workers that are union mem	
Labor-related CEOs per 100 people (4)	
Confirms a state capital city (5)	
Difference between principal cities an	
Poverty concentration (% of poor in big	
Diversity index for people of color	
Isolation index for people of color	
Concentration rate for people of color	
Percentage of African American househ	
Percentage of Latino households that i	
Median gross rent as a percent of hous	
Home ownership rate	
Percentage foreign born	
Percentage recent immigrants (arrived	
Share of population that is working ag	
Percentage population age 25+ with a	
Percentage people age 25+ with high s	
Interest in Growth /	
Equity	

Notes:
General:
All of the indicated measures are figured as regionally also tracked
(2004) to the U.S. by subtracting the mean across all such regions
(nsig)
(1) Data in the 1980 column is actually for 1976.
(2) Data in the 1980 and 2000 columns are for 1990 through 1992 an
article by American Electronics Association (AEA).
(3) Data in the 1980 column is actually for 1986.
(4) Years shown are for 1990 and 2004 (on the 1990 and 2000 column
(5) This measure is a dummy variable for the 1984 housing estate
(6) Middle class is defined as all households with income between
unavailable to families and family income were used instead.



PUNCHLINES FROM REGRESSION WORK

- Largest and **most significant factor** associated with shortened growth spells is **levels of inequality**
- **Residential segregation** and **political diffusion** also associated with shortened growth spells
- Other factors include **education levels** and **economic structures**



IT'S A BROADER STORY



- **Underinvestment** in each other makes us less competitive as a nation



- **Social tensions** over who will gain and who will lose make us less likely to cohere on what we need to do to thrive

OUR STAKE IN IMMIGRATION REFORM

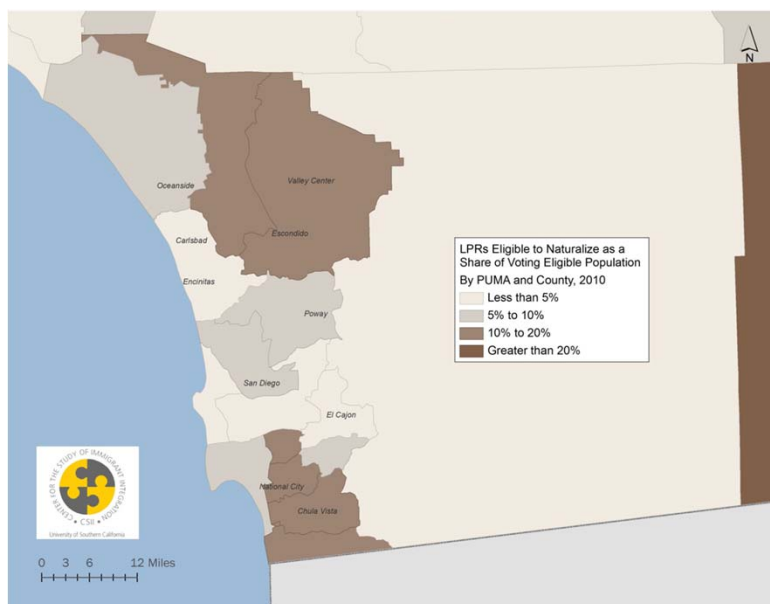
Immigrants are:

- **One in three** County residents
- **46 percent** of the LA County workforce
- Children of immigrants are **64 percent** of all LA County children
- Of the children of immigrant parents, **nearly ninety percent** are US citizens



Source: PERE analysis of 2006 ACS data

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT



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LOOKING TO THE FUTURE . . .



- **Diversity** is driving population change – and is occurring **everywhere**
- If we don't address **inequality**, the future is more **challenging**
- Understand that our gaps are partly about **bridging generations** and **geographies**

50

LEADING THROUGH THE DIVIDE

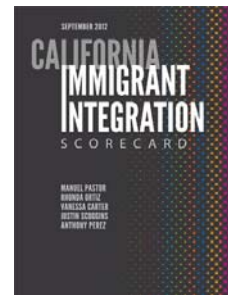
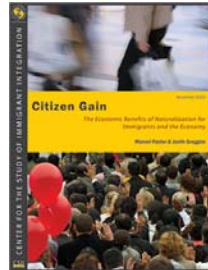
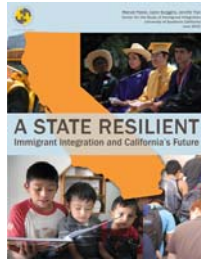


- Understand that the coming generation is **not angry** but **aspirational**
- Stress that **equity** and **inclusion** are not add-ons but rather are **fundamental** and **defining**
- Emphasize that **Latino issues** are America's issues; **America's issues** are Latino issues

LEADING THROUGH THE DIVIDE



FOR MORE . . .



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