

Equity and Economic Inclusion Profile for the City of Long Beach

Long Beach Economic Development
Commission Meeting
November 27, 2018



PolicyLink

USC Dornsife
*Program for Environmental
and Regional Equity*

Lifting Up What Works®

What is an equitable city?

A city is equitable when all residents – regardless of their race/ethnicity, gender, orientation, income, citizenship, neighborhood of residence, or other characteristics – **are fully able to participate in the city's economic vitality, contribute to the city's readiness for the future, and connect to the city's assets and resources.**



Indicators framework

Demographics

- Who lives in the region and how is this changing?

Economic Vitality

- Can all residents participate in and contribute to the city's economy?

Readiness

- Is the workforce prepared for the 21st century economy?

Connectedness

- Are residents connected to each other and the city's assets and opportunities?

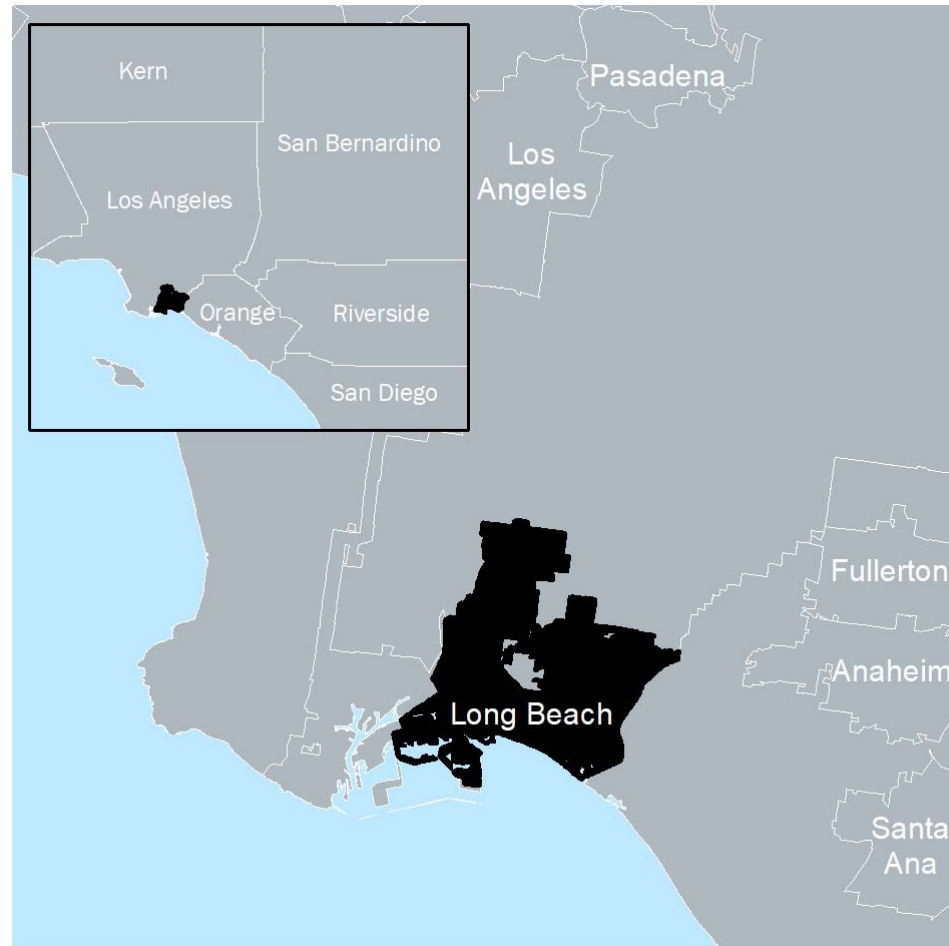
Economic Benefits

- What are benefits of racial economic inclusion to the broader economy?

What does our city look like?



Profile geography



DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics

- Who lives in the region and how is this changing?

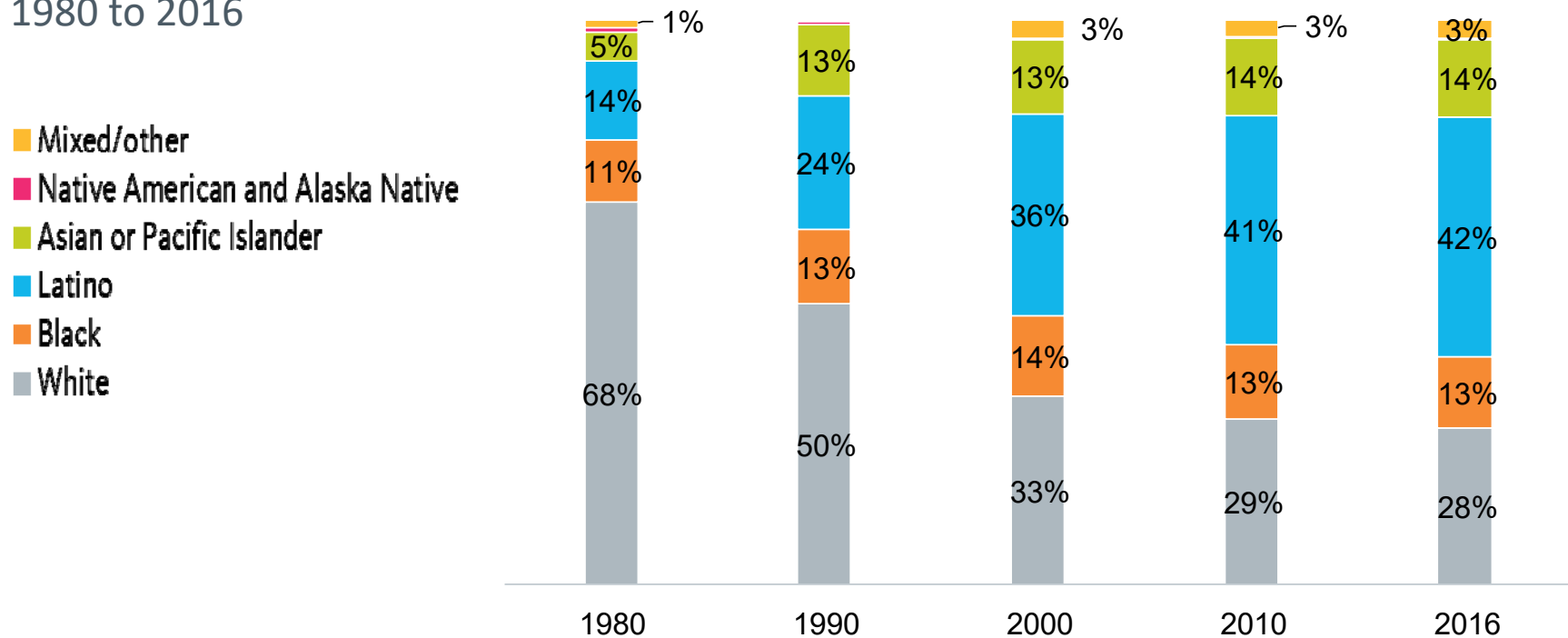
Can all residents participate in and contribute to economic vitality?

Is the workforce prepared for the 21st century economy?

DEMOGRAPHICS

Long Beach is a majority People of Color city, with Latino and Asian residents driving growth

Racial/Ethnic Composition,
1980 to 2016

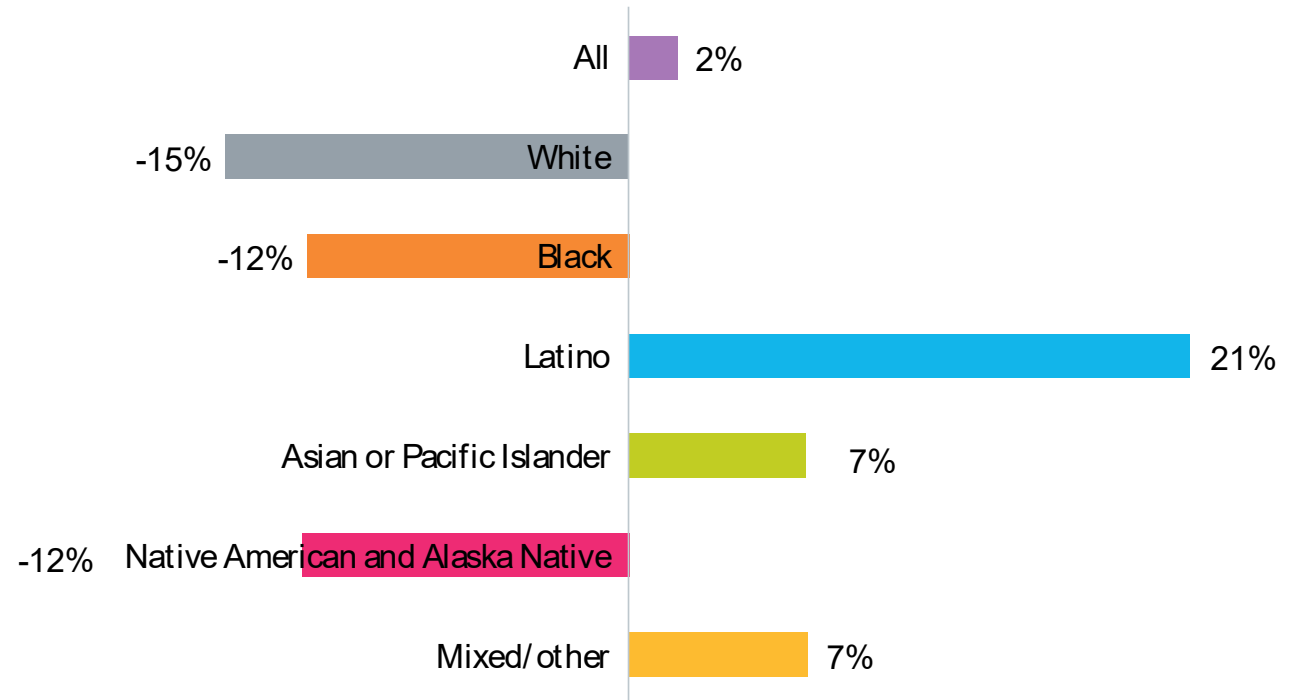


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Latinxs, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and Mixed/other races have the fastest population growth since 2000

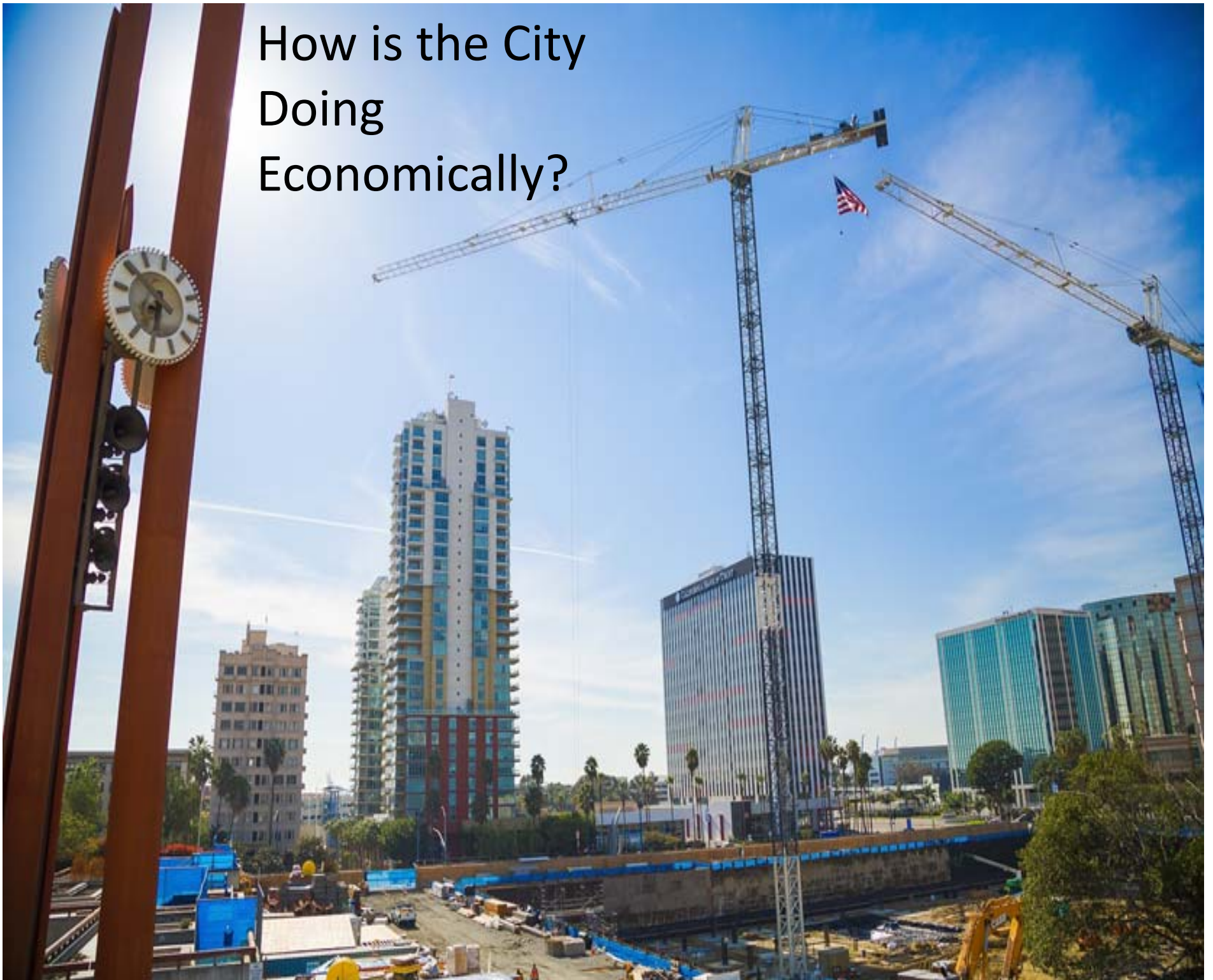
Growth Rates of Major Racial/Ethnic Groups, 2000 to 2016



Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series.

Note: Data for 2016 represent a 2012 through 2016 average.

How is the City
Doing
Economically?



ECONOMIC VITALITY

Who lives in the region and how is this changing?

Economic Vitality

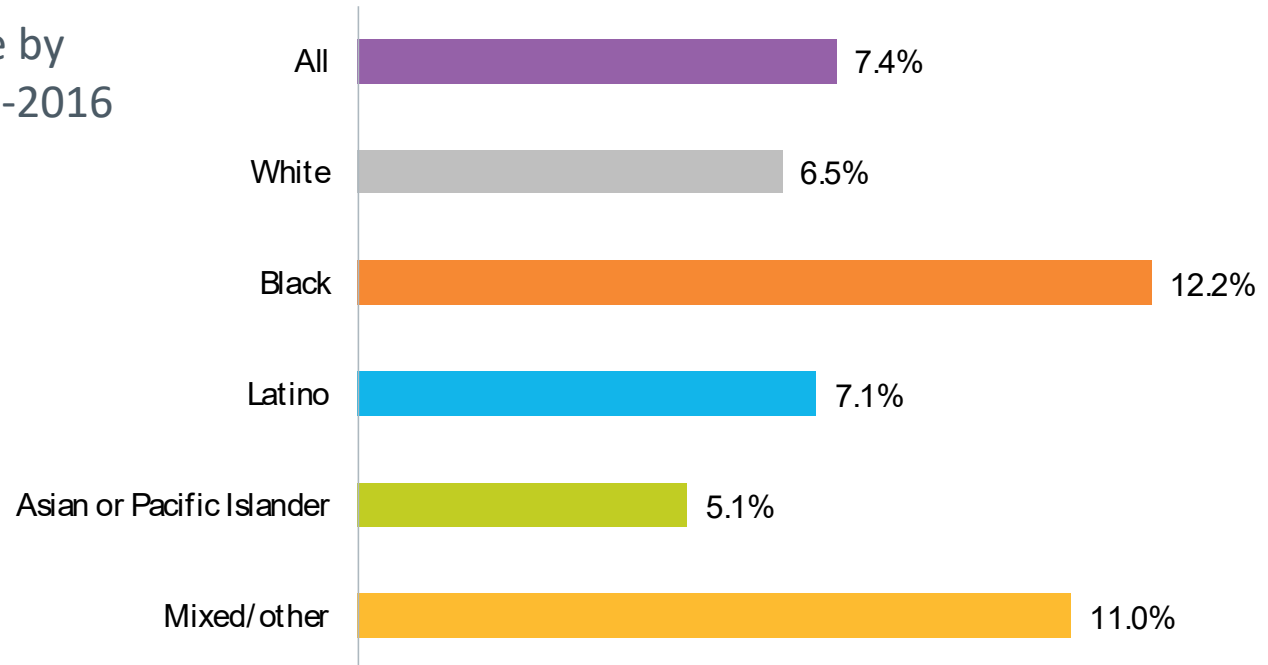
- Can all residents participate in and contribute to the economy?

Are residents connected to each other and the region's assets and opportunities?

ECONOMIC VITALITY

Racial barriers to employment

Unemployment Rate by
Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016

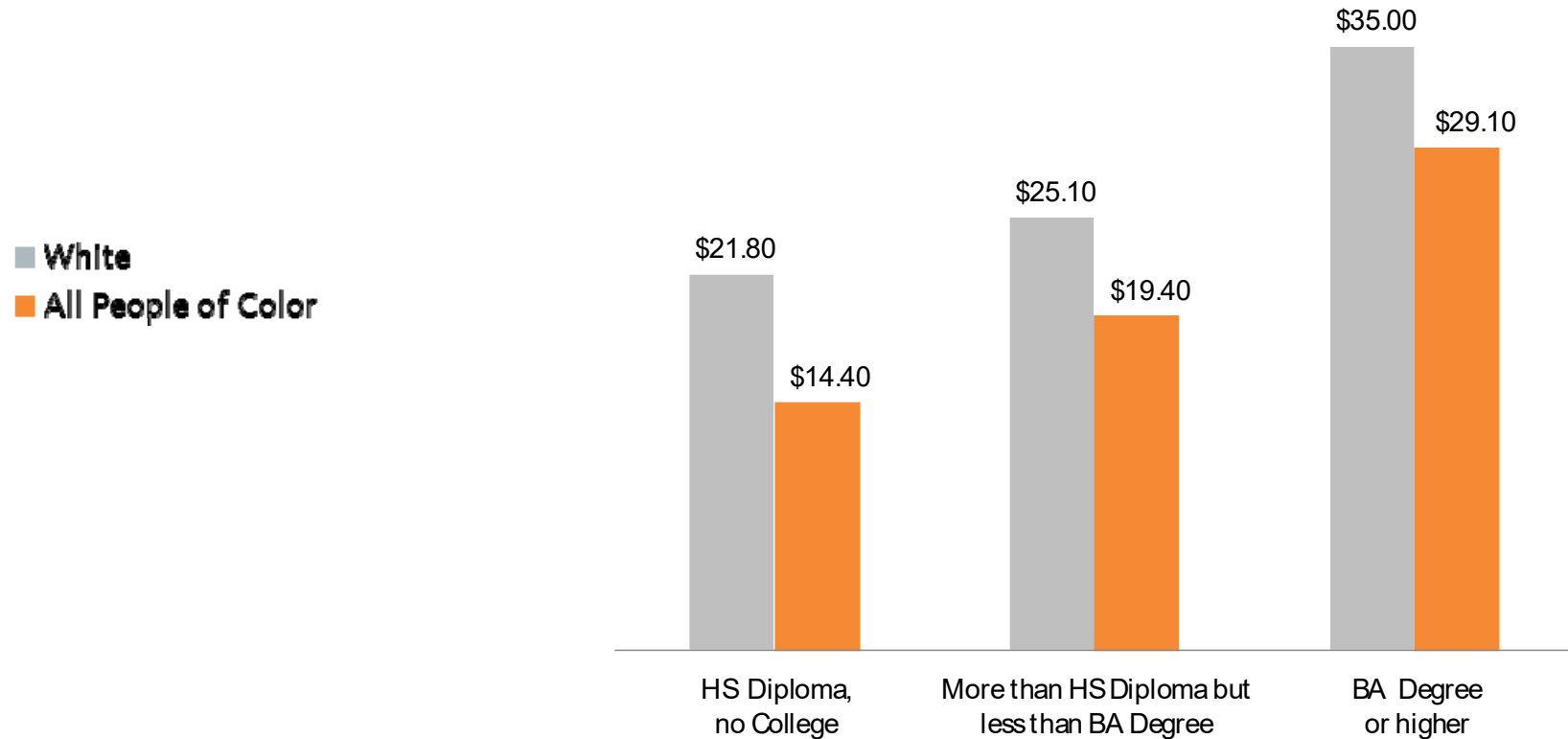


Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Universe includes the civilian noninstitutional labor force ages 25 through 64.

Note: Data represent a 2012 through 2016 average.

ECONOMIC VITALITY

Median Hourly Wage by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity, 2016



Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series. Universe includes civilian noninstitutional full-time wage and salary workers ages 25 through 64.

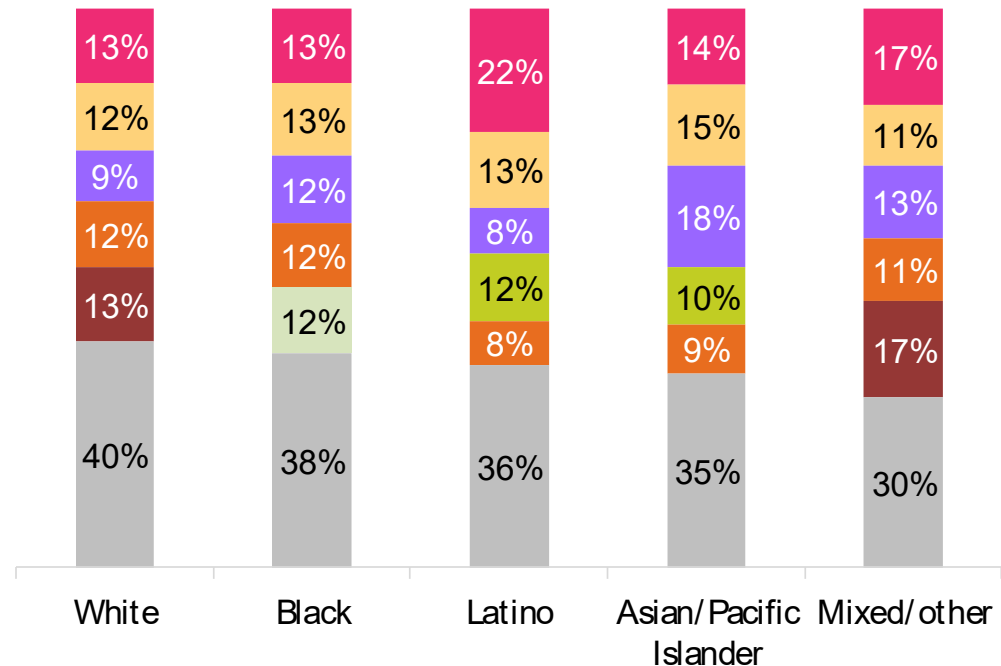
Note: Data represents a 2012 through 2016 average. Values are in 2016 dollars.

ECONOMIC VITALITY

What industries in the city are groups working in high numbers?

Employment by industry for Major Racial/Ethnic Groups, 2016

- Retail Trade
- Other Services
- Health Services
- Manufacturing
- Professional Services
- Education
- Transportation & Warehousing
- Other Industries



Source: IPUMS.

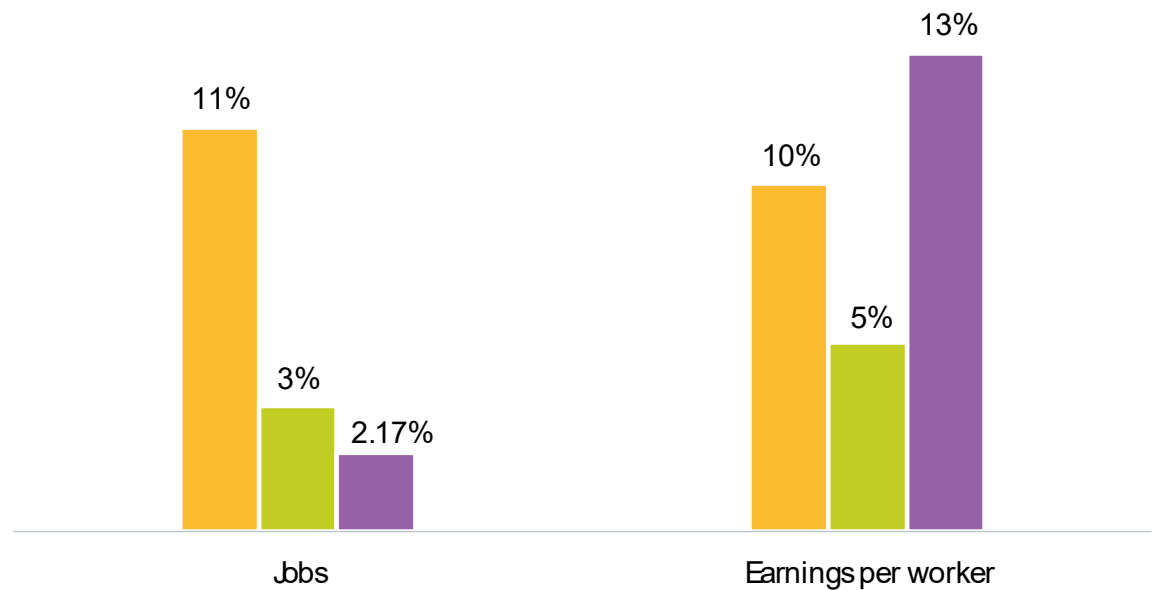
Note: Only the top three industries by employment are broken out for each racial/ethnic group. Data represents a 2012 through 2016 average.

ECONOMIC VITALITY

Los Angeles County is growing low-wage jobs

Growth in Jobs and Earnings by
Wage Level, 2000 to 2016

■ Low-wage
■ Middle-wage
■ High-wage

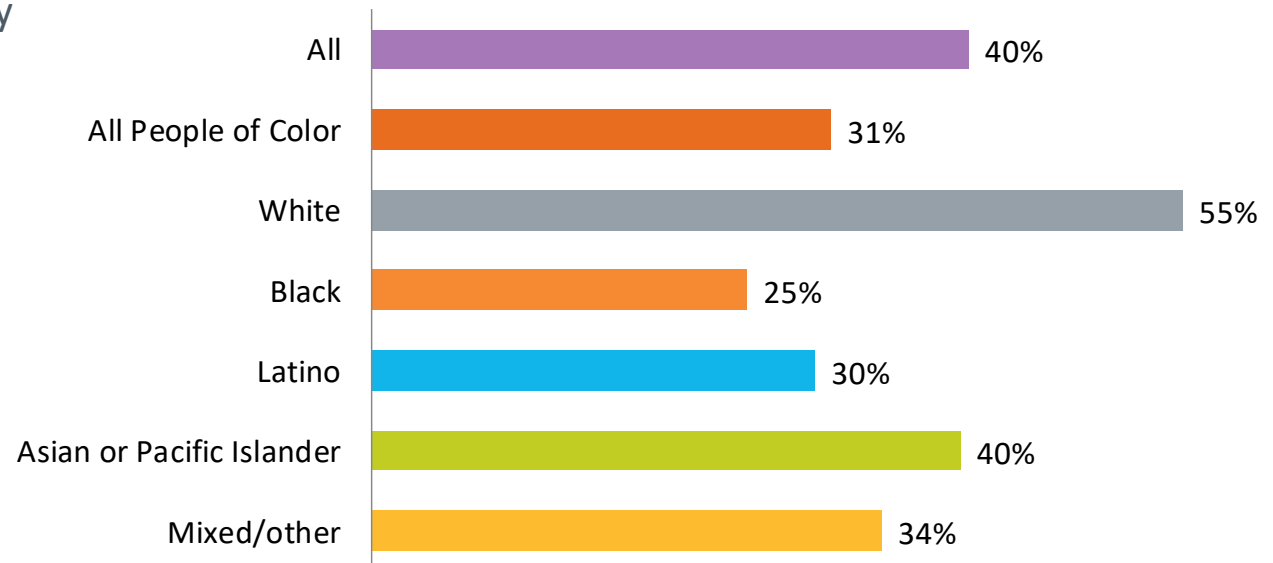


Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. Universe includes all jobs covered by the federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Note: Data unavailable for the City of Long Beach.

ECONOMIC VITALITY

Are all residents building wealth?

Homeownership Rates by
Race/Ethnicity, 2016



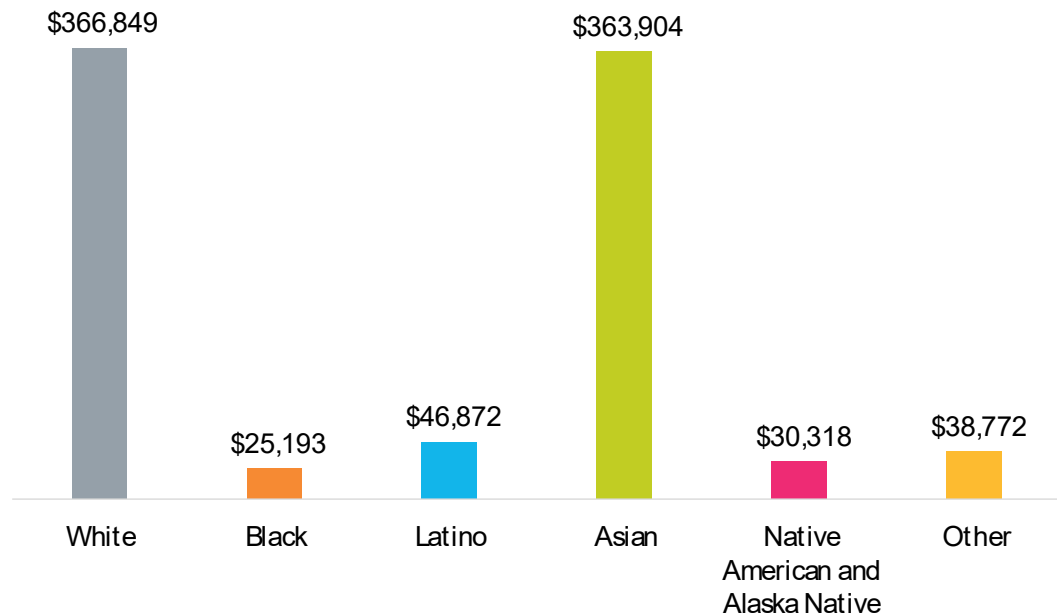
Source: IPUMS. Universe includes all owner-occupied households.

Note: Data represents a 2012 through 2016 average.

ECONOMIC VITALITY

Do all residents have access to business opportunities?

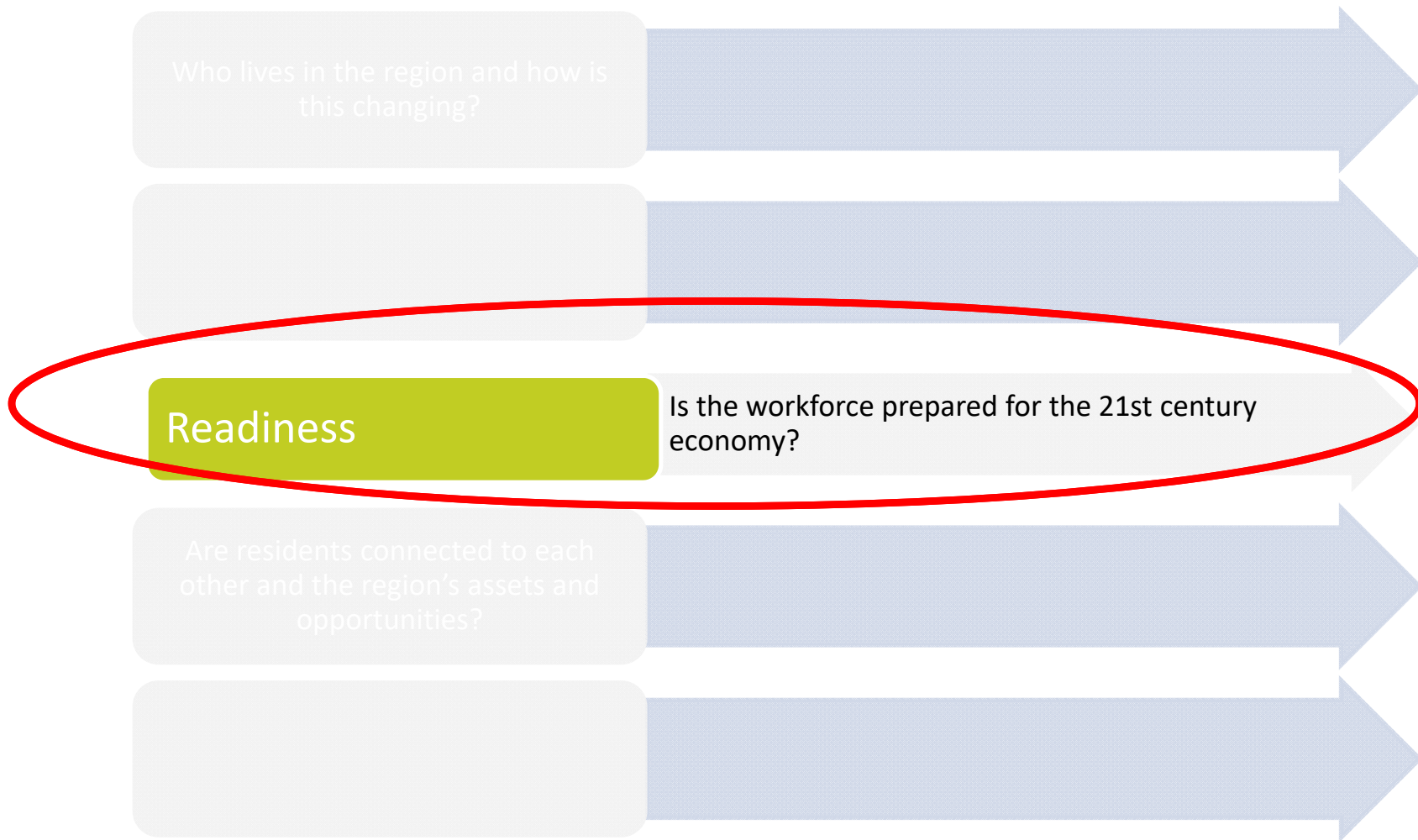
Average Annual Receipts Per Firm, 2012



Source: PolicyLink/PERE analysis of data from the 2012 Survey of Business Owners.

Note: Data includes firms with paid employees and sole proprietorships/self-employed. A single firm may be tabulated in more than one racial/ethnic group. This can result because the sole owner was reported to be of more than one race, the majority owner was reported to be of more than one race, or a majority combination of owners was reported to be of more than one race. White is defined as non-Hispanic white, and people of color are defined to include all racial categories except non-Hispanic white. All other racial/ethnic groups other than White may include Latinxs who identify with each particular group. No data are reported if the relative standard error of any estimate used to derive the data shown is more than 30 (e.g. if the standard error of the estimate is more than 30 percent of the estimate itself).

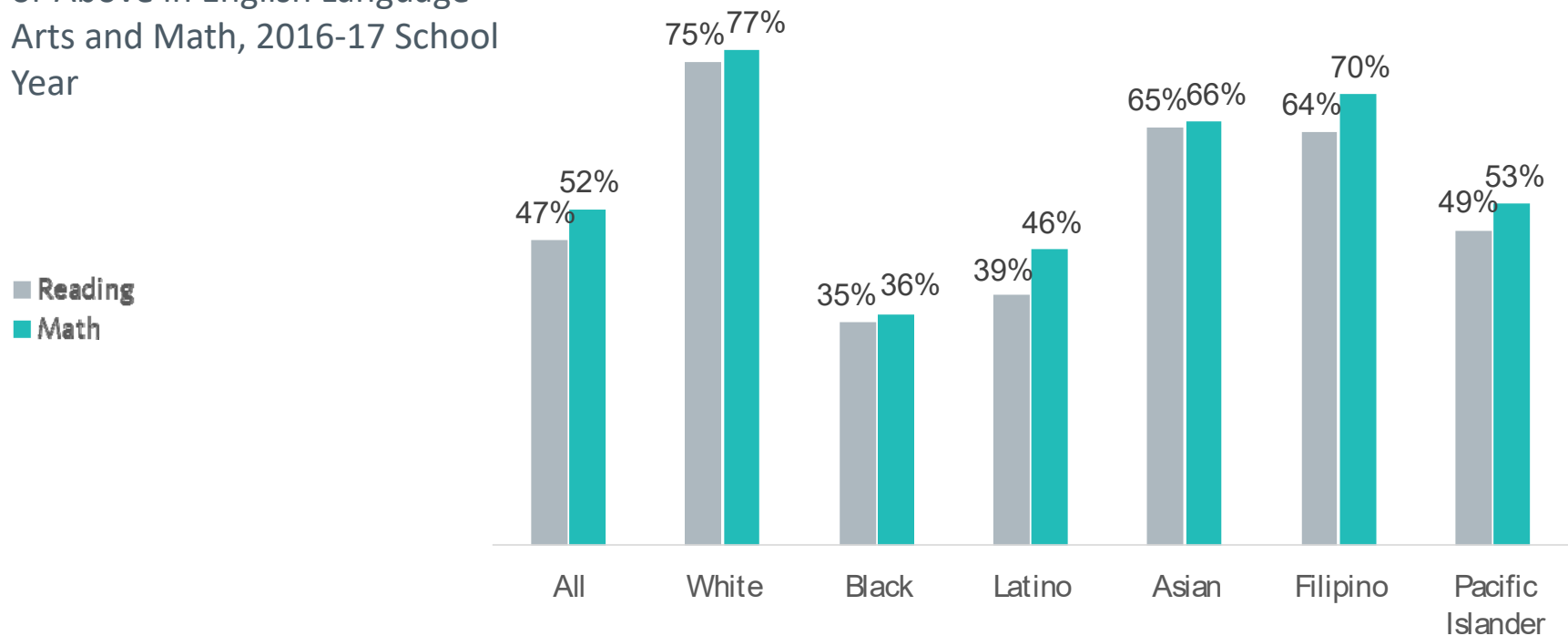
READINESS



READINESS

Early indicators of educational proficiency in Reading and Math

3rd Graders in Long Beach
Unified School District Proficient
or Above in English Language
Arts and Math, 2016-17 School
Year

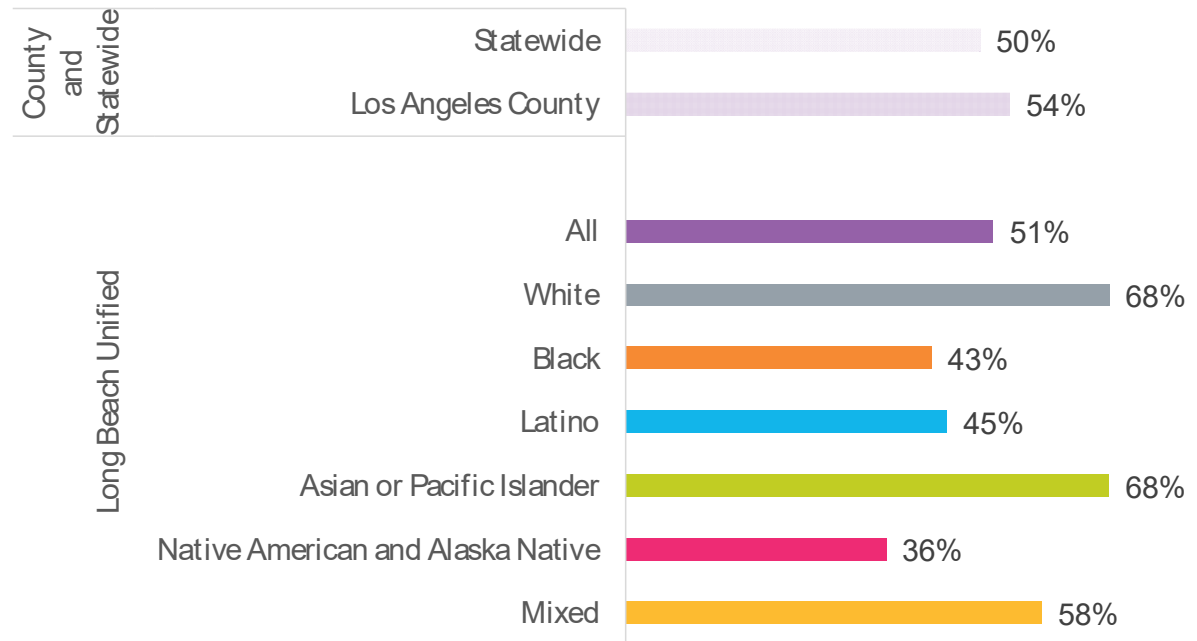


Sources: California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress, 2016-17 school year.

READINESS

Preparedness for enrollment in the UC and CSU systems across race for high school graduates from LBUSD

Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Requirements, 2016-17

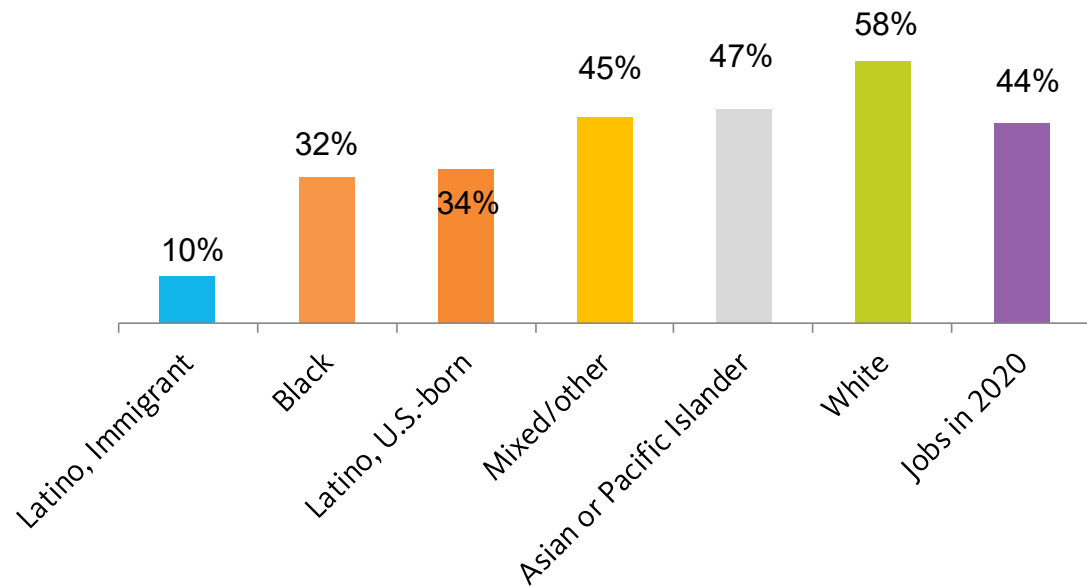


Sources: California Department of Education, DataQuest. 2016-17 school year. Notes Long Beach Unified School District serves most of the City of Long Beach. Other school districts that serve sections of Long Beach include ABC Unified School District, Paramount Unified School District, and Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD).

READINESS

By 2020, an estimated 44 percent of jobs will require at least an associate's degree

Share of Working-Age Population with an Associate's Degree or Higher by Race/Ethnicity and Nativity, 2015 and Projected Share of Jobs that Require an Associate's Degree or Higher, 2020

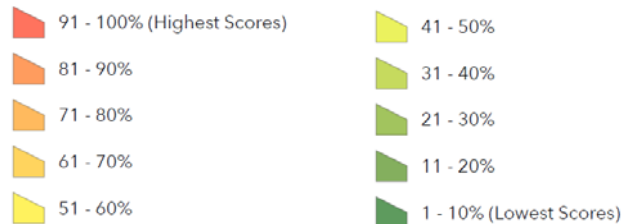


Source: Georgetown Center for Education and the Workforce; IPUMS. Universe for education levels of workers includes all persons ages 25 through 64. Note: Data for 2015 by race/ethnicity/nativity represents a 2011 through 2015 average and is at the city level; data on jobs in 2020 is at the state level.

READINESS

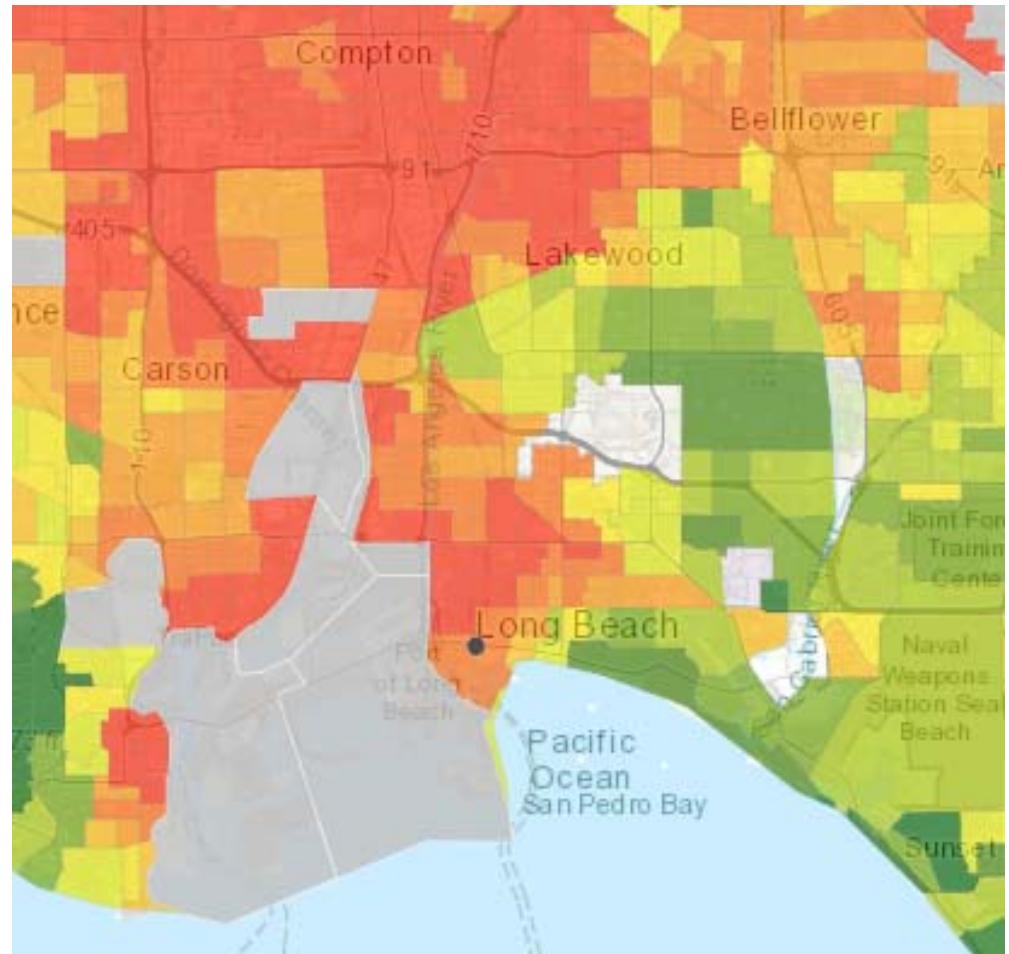
High concentration of pollutants

CalEnviroScreen Score (Pollution Burden), June 2018



Source: Esri and other sources found [here](#).

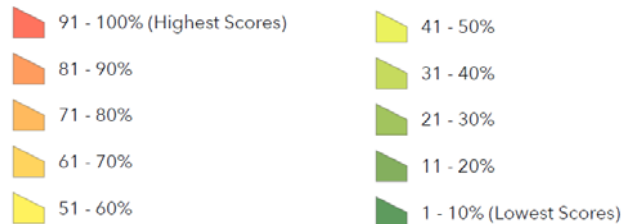
Notes: Data available from CalEnviroScreen. The CalEnviroScreen 3.0 model is based on CalEPA's definition of cumulative impacts and is made up of 12 pollution indicators related to exposure to contaminants (e.g., diesel emissions, drinking water contaminants, pesticide use) and environmental hazards (e.g., solid waste sites and facilities), and 8 population indicators related to sensitive populations (e.g., asthma rates, low-birth weight) and socioeconomic background (e.g., educational attainment, poverty). A higher score indicates worse outcomes. Methodology available here: <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/scoring-model>.



READINESS

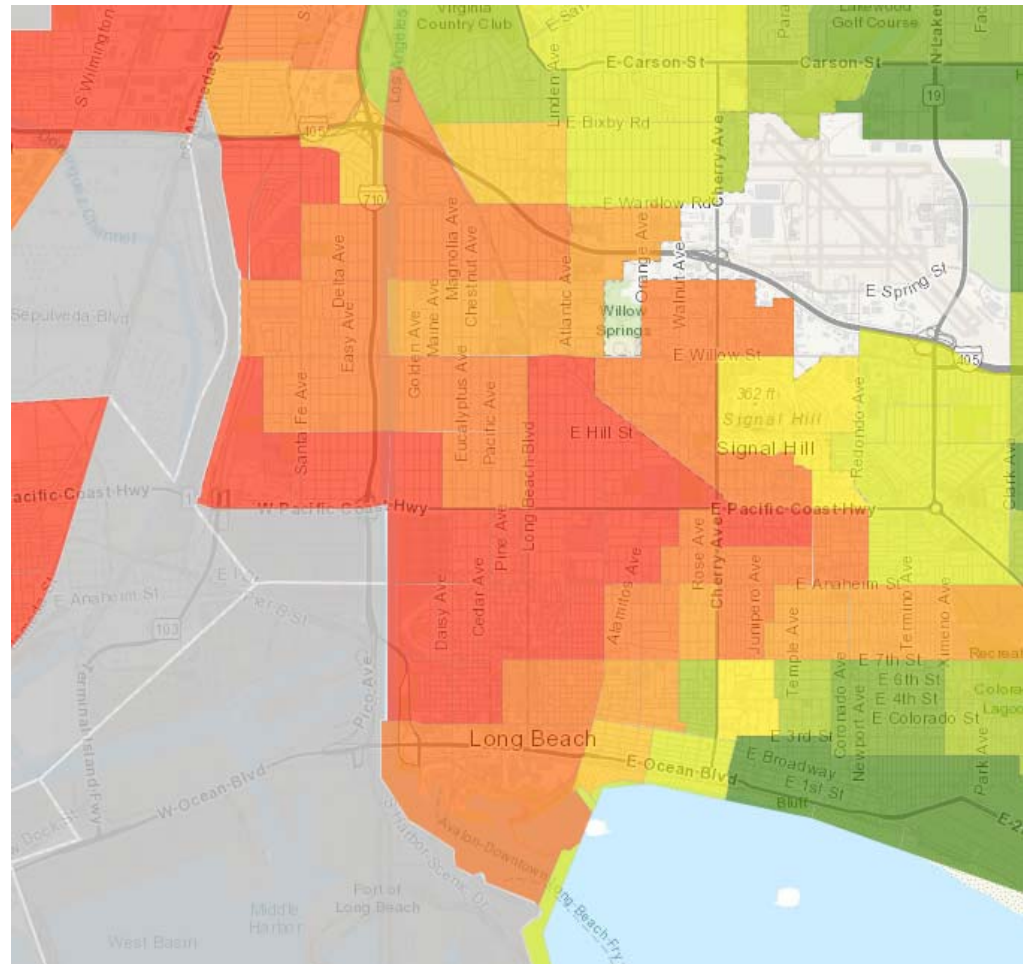
Long Beach neighborhoods and concentration of pollutants

CalEnviroScreen Score (Pollution Burden), June 2018



Source: Esri and other sources found [here](#).

Notes: Data available from CalEnviroScreen. The CalEnviroScreen 3.0 model is based on CalEPA's definition of cumulative impacts and is made up of 12 pollution indicators related to exposure to contaminants (e.g., diesel emissions, drinking water contaminants, pesticide use) and environmental hazards (e.g., solid waste sites and facilities), and 8 population indicators related to sensitive populations (e.g., asthma rates, low-birth weight) and socioeconomic background (e.g., educational attainment, poverty). A higher score indicates worse outcomes. Methodology available here: <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/scoring-model>.



CONNECTEDNESS

Who lives in the region and how is this changing?

Can all residents participate in and contribute to economic vitality?

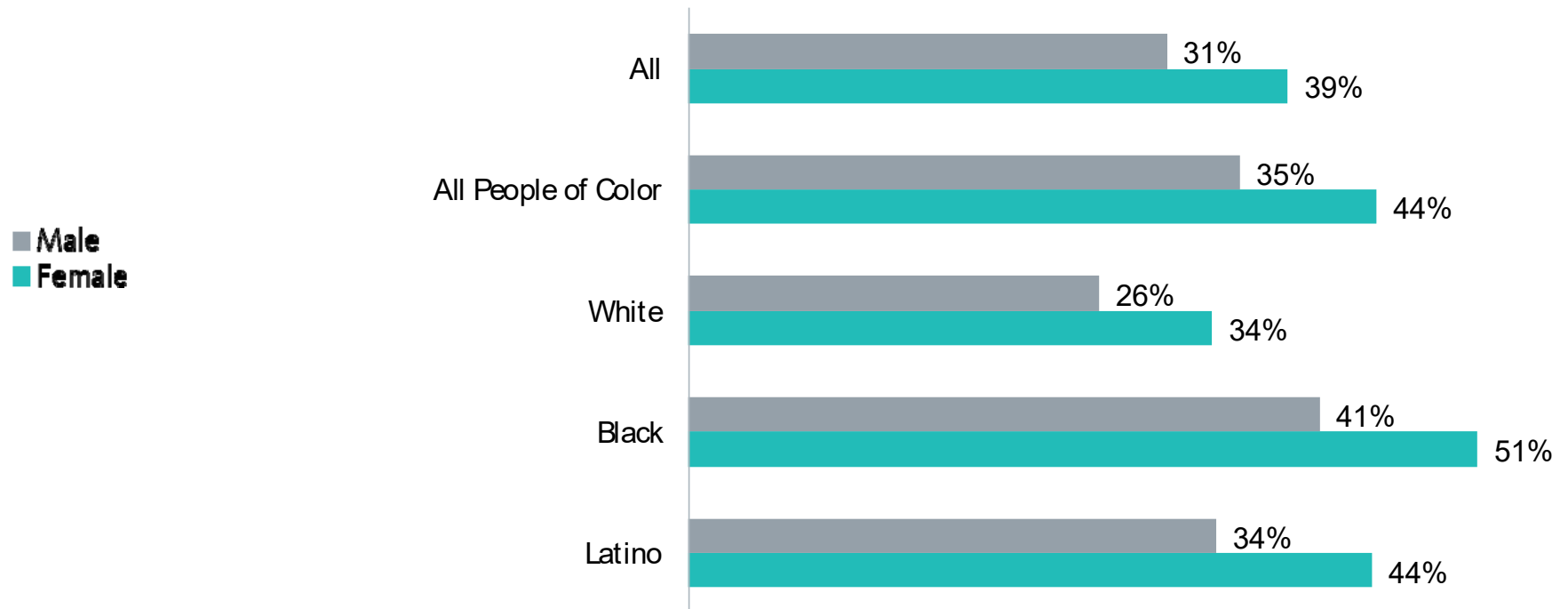
Is the workforce prepared for the 21st century economy?

Connectedness

- Are residents connected to each other and the region's assets and opportunities?

CONNECTEDNESS

Rent Burden by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2016



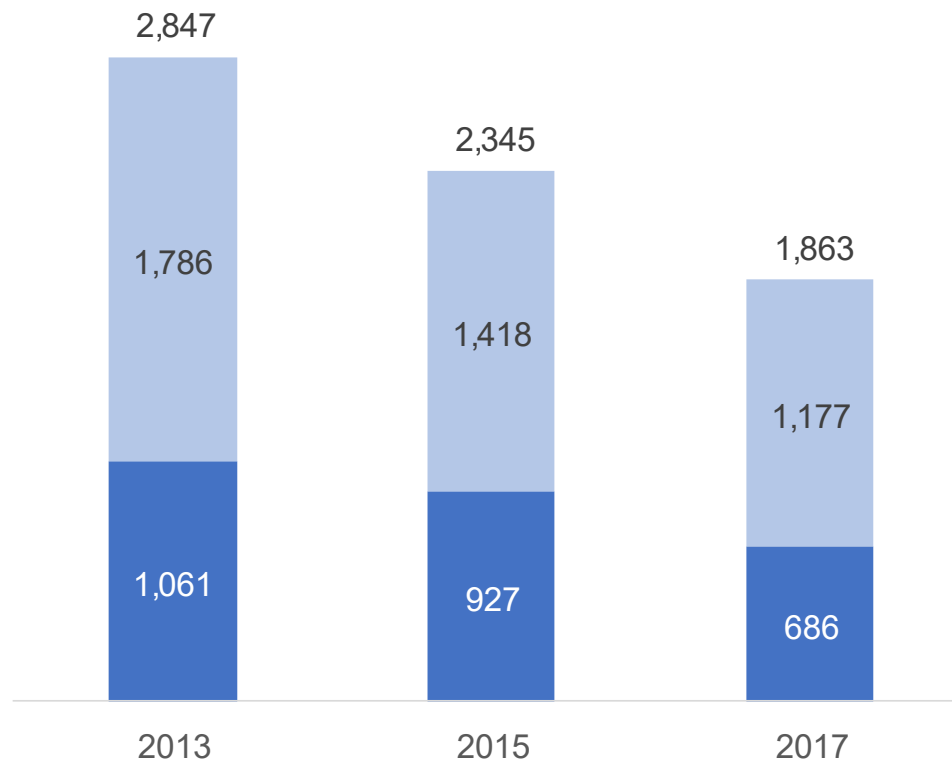
Source: IPUMS. Universe includes all renter-occupied households with housing costs. Note: Data represents a 2012 through 2016 average. Rent burden is a measure of housing affordability that looks at the proportion of renter households that are paying more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs (which is contract rent and utilities).

CONNECTEDNESS

The homeless population in LBC declined by one third over the last few years

Homeless Counts, 2013
to 2017

- Homeless Persons (not chronic)
- Homeless Persons (chronic)



Sources: City of Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Memorandum, April 25, 2017.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Who lives in the region and how is this changing?

Can all residents participate in and contribute to economic vitality?

Is the workforce prepared for the 21st century economy?

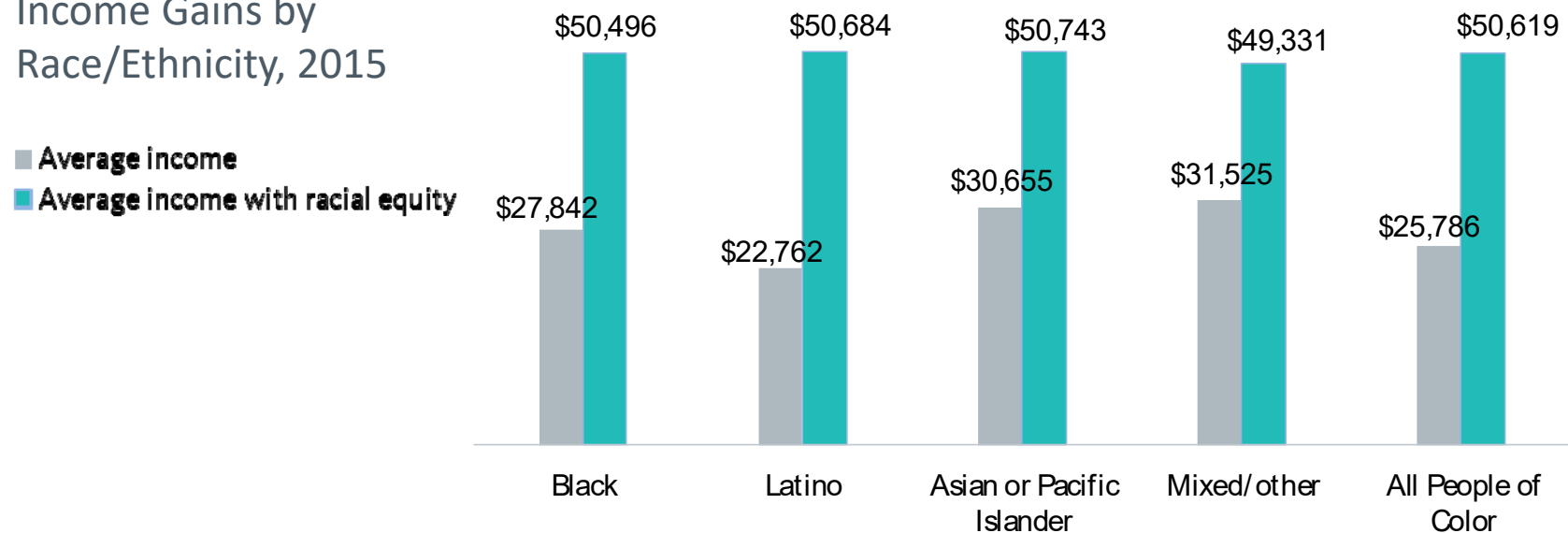
Are residents connected to each other and the region's assets and opportunities?

Economic Benefits

- What are the benefits of racial economic inclusion to the broader economy?

With racial equity in income, Latinx workers would earn more than double their current income

Income Gains by
Race/Ethnicity, 2015

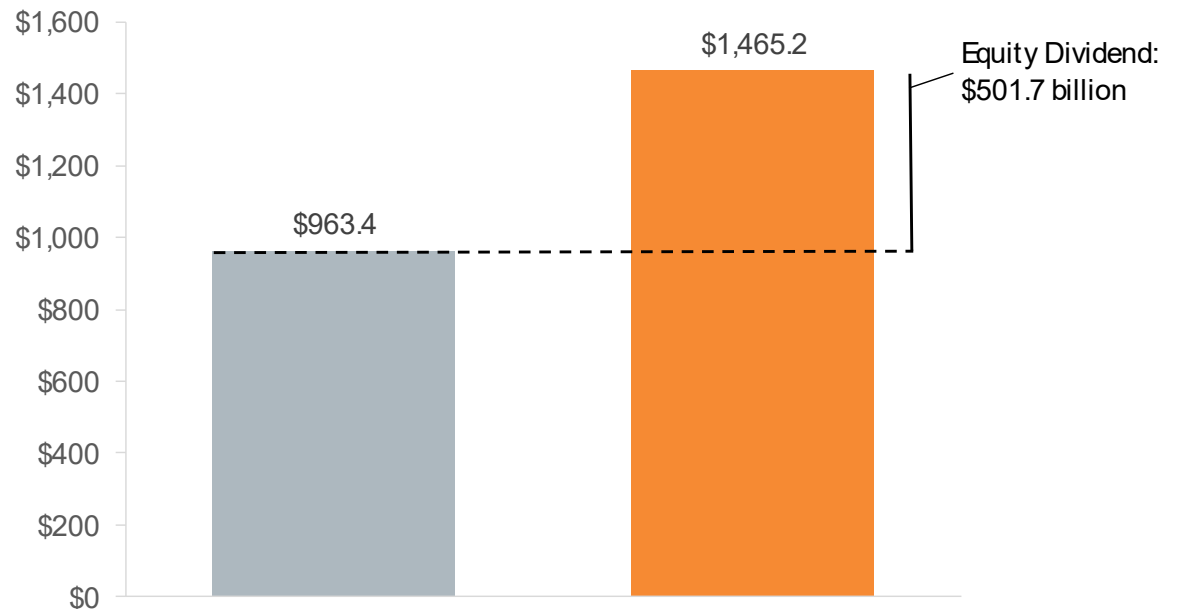


Source: IPUMS. Note: Data represents a 2011 through 2015 average.

How does racial inequities hinder economic prosperity?

Actual GDP and Estimated
GDP Without Racial Gaps in
Income in Los Angeles-Long
Beach Metro area
2015

- GDP in 2015 (billions)
- GDP if racial gaps in income were eliminated (billions)



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis; IPUMS. Note: Data represents a 2011 through 2015 average. Data unavailable for the City of Long Beach.

Recommendations

Sample methods to sustain or create economic inclusion:

1. Grow good, accessible jobs that provide pathways to the middle class.
2. Increase the economic security and mobility of vulnerable families and workers.
3. Adopt housing and anti-displacement policies and strategies.
4. Make targeted investment in equitable infrastructure.
5. Provide consistent support to ensure that youth reach their full potential.
6. Expand democracy and the right to the city.
7. Ensure just policing and court systems.

Questions

Visit the National Equity Atlas at

www.nationalequityatlas.org

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