



# **Blueprint for Economic Development Economic Inclusion Infographics Presentation**

**Economic Development Commission  
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**Presentation by:**

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# Introduction

- **Education**

Masters of Public Administration  
American University School of Public Affairs

Bachelors of Science in Health Administration  
California State University, Northridge

- **Management Assistant (2017 – 2018)**

Department of Health & Human Services (Office of Equity)  
Economic Development Department  
Financial Management Department (Budget Office)  
Office of the City Manager

# Overview



- Introduction
- A Changing America & Long Beach
- Historic Role of Government Creating Racial Inequities
- Existing Economic & Racial Inequities in Long Beach
- Prioritizing Indicators for FY18
- Next Steps
- Q & A

## A Changing America and Long Beach



- America is going through a huge demographic shift where people of color are rapidly becoming the majority
- The shift is occurring not only in cities but in rural and suburban communities as well

Most Americans in the U.S. by 2044 will be people of color

In the city of Long Beach between 1980-2010 people of color increased by 38%

- The increasing diversity is a great economic asset to the global economy
- Economic inequities in **health, wealth, income, employment, education,** and **opportunity** hinder people of color from reaching their full economic potential
- The well-being of people of color will ultimately determine America's success and prosperity



# **Historic Role of Government Creating Racial Inequities**

## Historic Role of Government Creating Racial Inequities



- Starting from the inception of the United States, the government played a significant role in establishing and maintaining racial inequities
- Created a racial hierarchy in laws, policies, and practices

**“All men are created equal”**

The government made decisions about...



**Who owned property**



**Who was property**

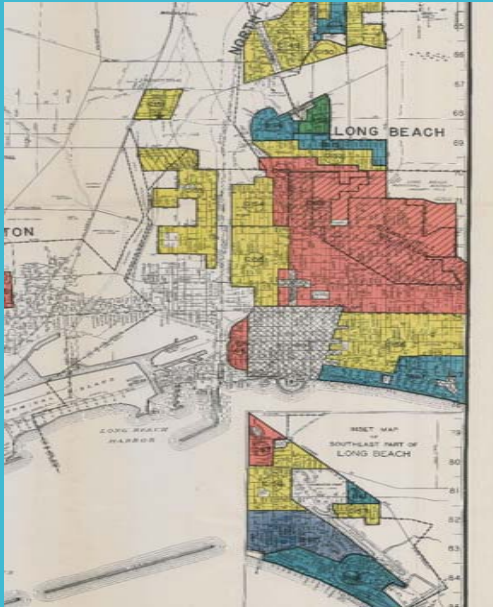


**Who could vote**



**Who could live where**

## Examples of racial inequities created by government



**Naturalization Act of 1790:** "any alien, being a free white person" could become a citizen

**National Housing Act of 1934:** Implemented "redlining" and labeled neighborhoods with people of color too unstable for lending

**Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (GI Bill):**

Provided loans for homes, businesses, and farms (Of 3,229 loans, only 2 loans were offered to African American applicants in MI)

**Transition**

**Explicit bias**

**Implicit bias**

# Explicit Bias and Implicit Bias



## Explicit Bias

Expressed directly

Aware of bias



**Example:** A sign indicating that the community specifically wants only White tenants and not people of color

## Implicit Bias

Expressed indirectly

Unaware of bias



**Example:** A property manager conducting more criminal background checks on people of color than on Whites





# Existing Economic & Racial Inequities in Long Beach

# Key Economic & Equity Indicators

- Highlight key indicators to increase access to economic opportunities in low-income communities through **economic vitality, readiness**, and **connectedness** with the goal of creating a more equitable economy in the City of Long Beach
- Capture existing **economic & racial inequities**

## Economic & Equity Indicators Framework

**Economic Vitality:** A flourishing Long Beach economy that is inclusive & sustainable

**Readiness:** The Long Beach workforce is skilled, prepared, and healthy

**Connectedness:** Long Beach residents have the necessary tools to thrive in their neighborhoods

## Data Sources:



2014 Policy  
Link & PERE  
National  
Equity Atlas

2011-2015  
& 2015  
American  
Community  
Survey

2015 Los  
Angeles  
County  
Health  
Survey

2012 Survey  
of Business  
Owners

# Long Beach, CA

**Total Population:  
470,237**

## Population Percentages

**53.4%**  
White

**42.0%**  
Latino

**12.9%**  
Asian

**12.9%**  
Black/African  
American

**1.2%**  
American  
Indian/Alaska  
Native

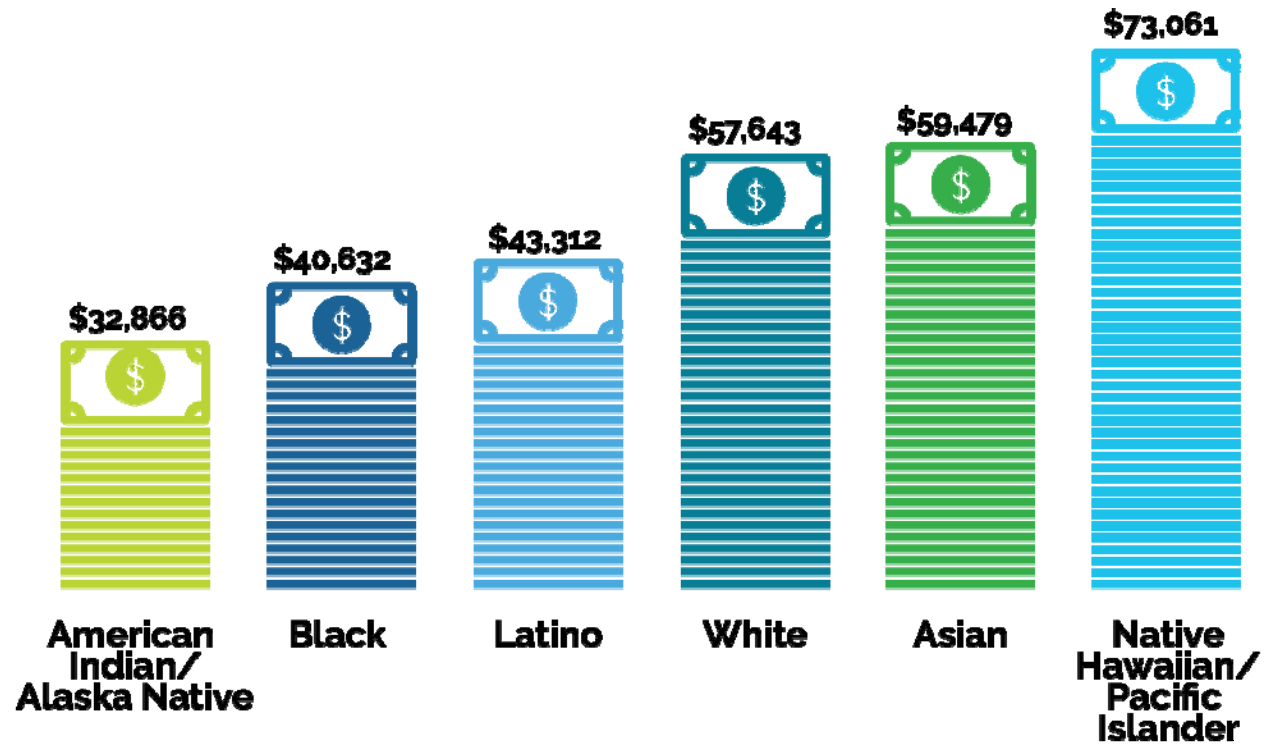
**1.0%**  
Native  
Hawaiian/Pacific  
Islander

## Economic Vitality

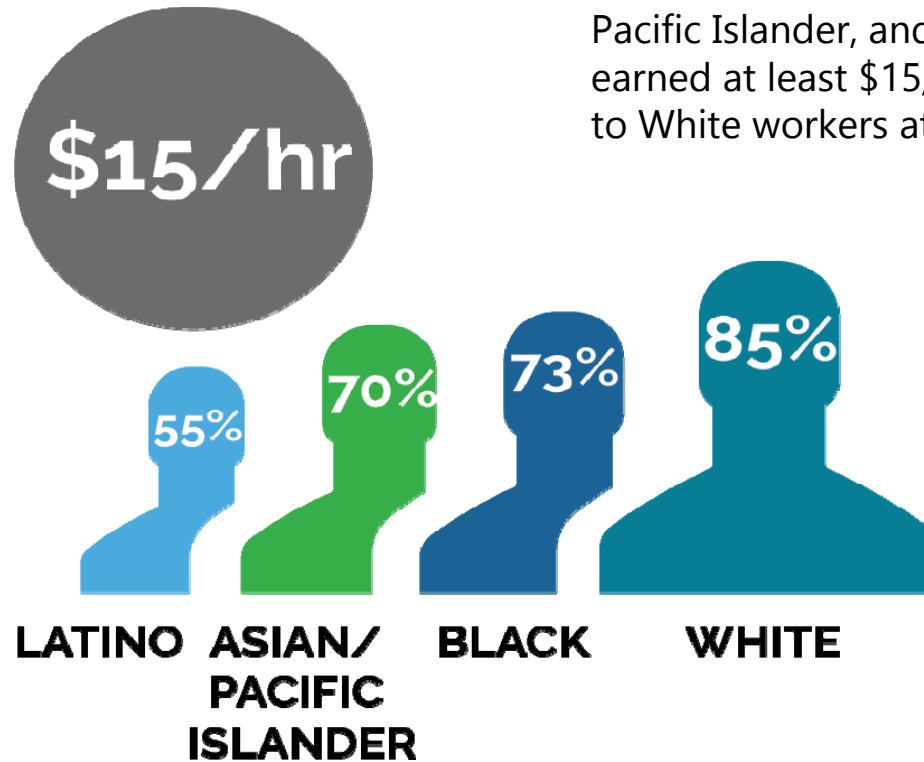


- Median Income
- Wages
- Wages by Gender
- Working Poor
- Working Poor by Gender
- Poverty
- Unemployment Rate
- Homeownership
- Firm Ownership
- Labor Force Participation Rate

# Median Income

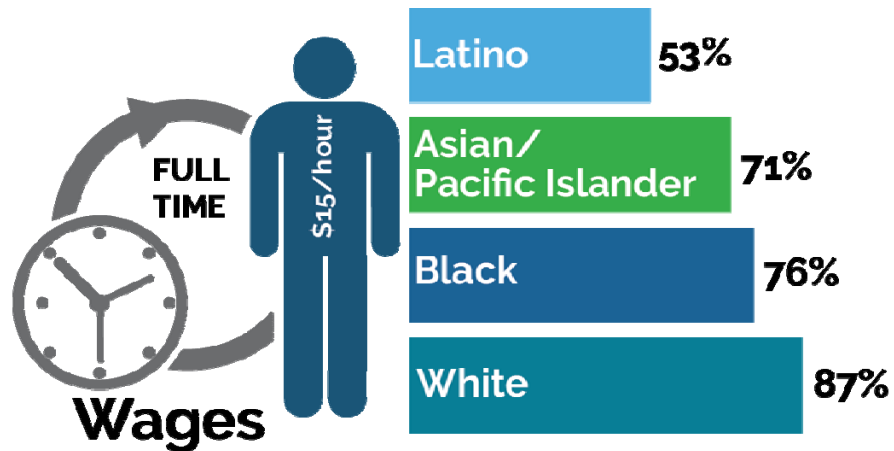


# Wages



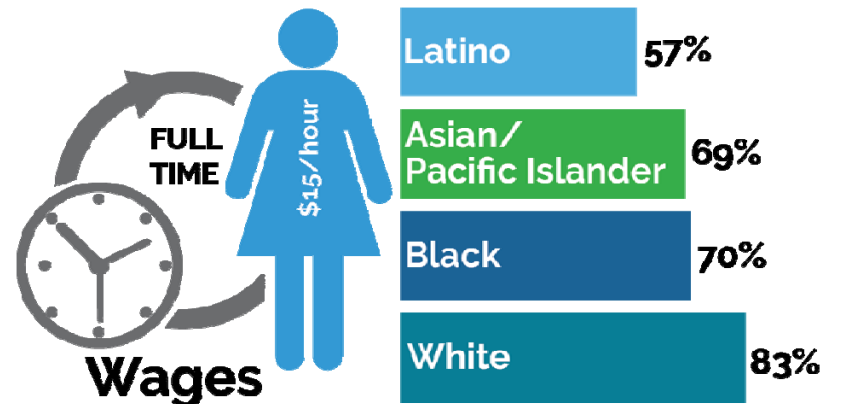
Less than 75% of Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Black workers earned at least \$15/ hour compared to White workers at 85%

# Wages by Gender



Fewer than 76% of Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Black male workers earned at least \$15/hour compared to White male workers at 87%

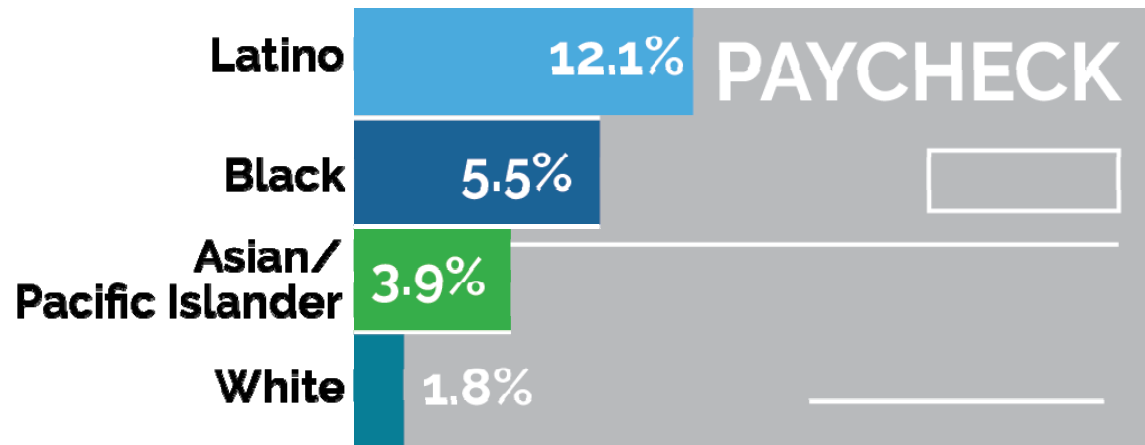
Fewer than 70% of Latino, Asian/Pacific Islander and Black female workers earned at least \$15/ hour compared to White female workers at 83%



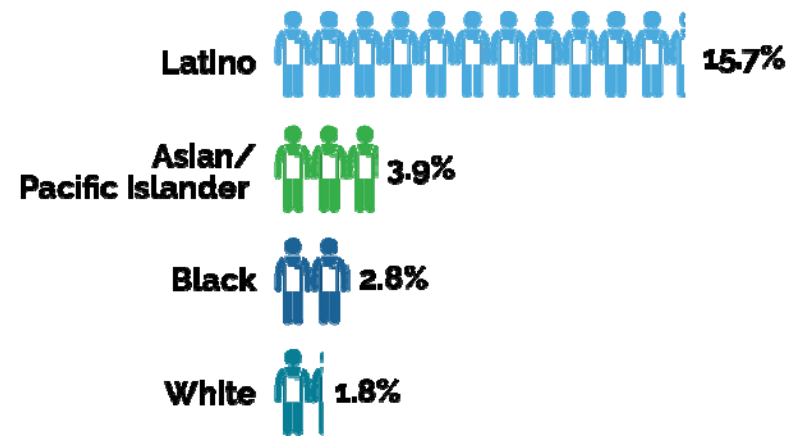


# Working Poor

12.1% of Latino adults were working full-time and living below 150% of the poverty level compared to less than 6% of all other adults

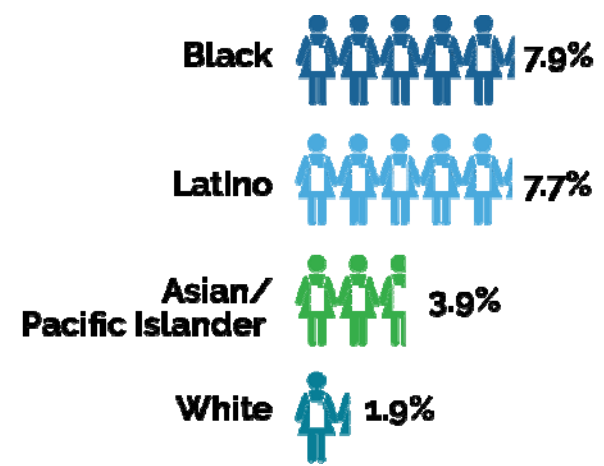


# Working Poor by Gender



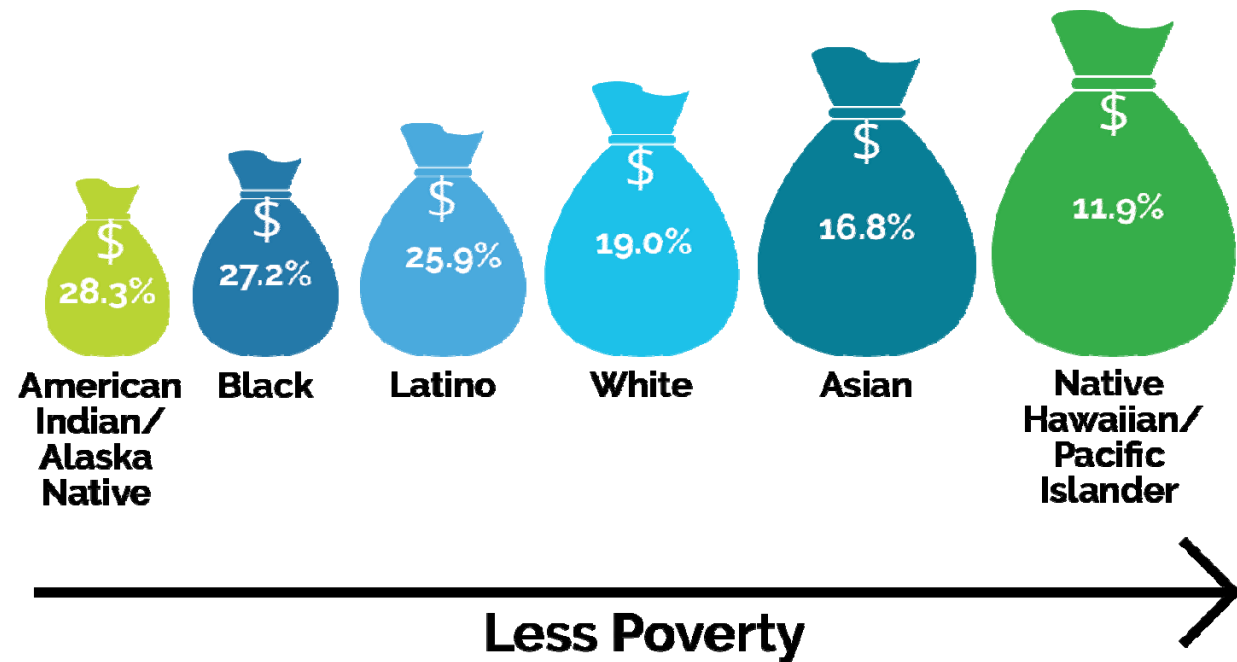
Four times the percentage of Latino male adults were working full-time and living below 150% of the poverty level than other male adults

Twice the percentage of Black and Latino female adults were working full-time and living below 150% of the poverty level than other female adults

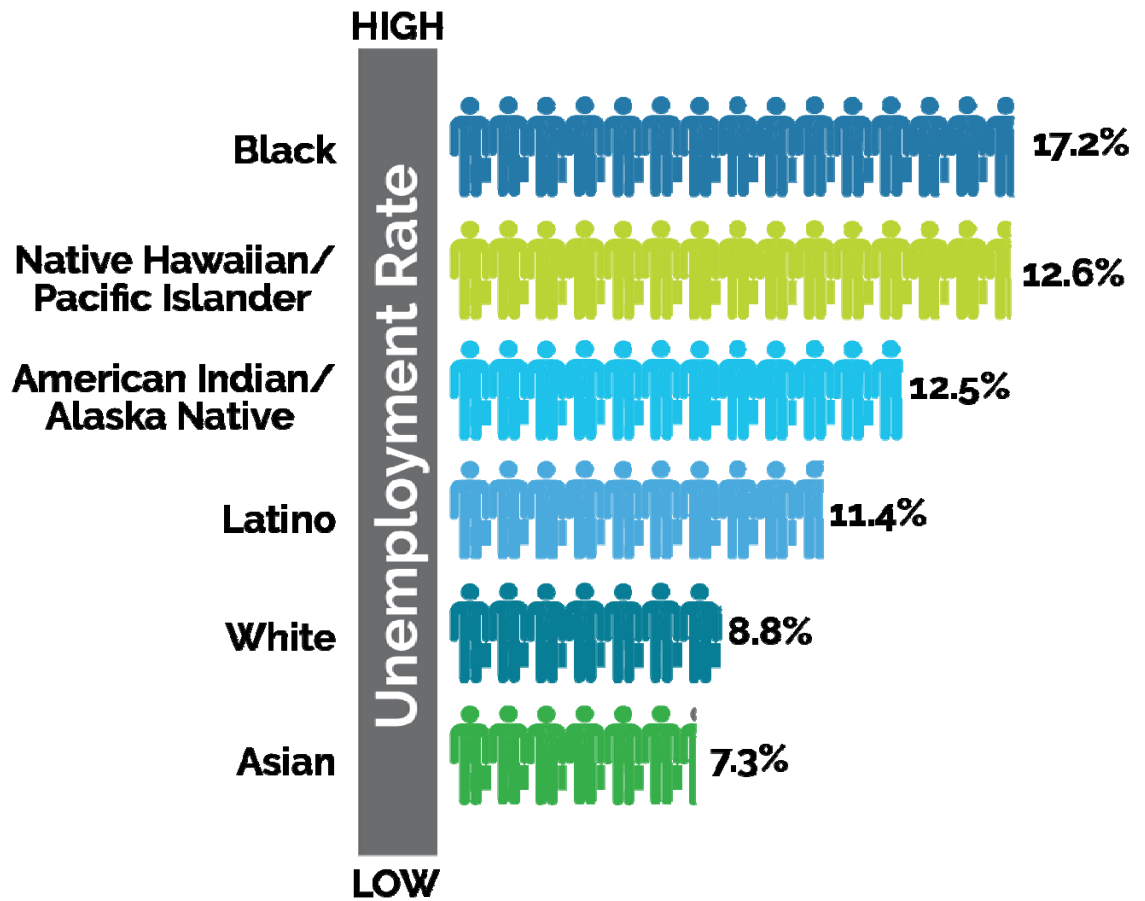


# Poverty

Rates of living below the poverty level



# Unemployment Rate

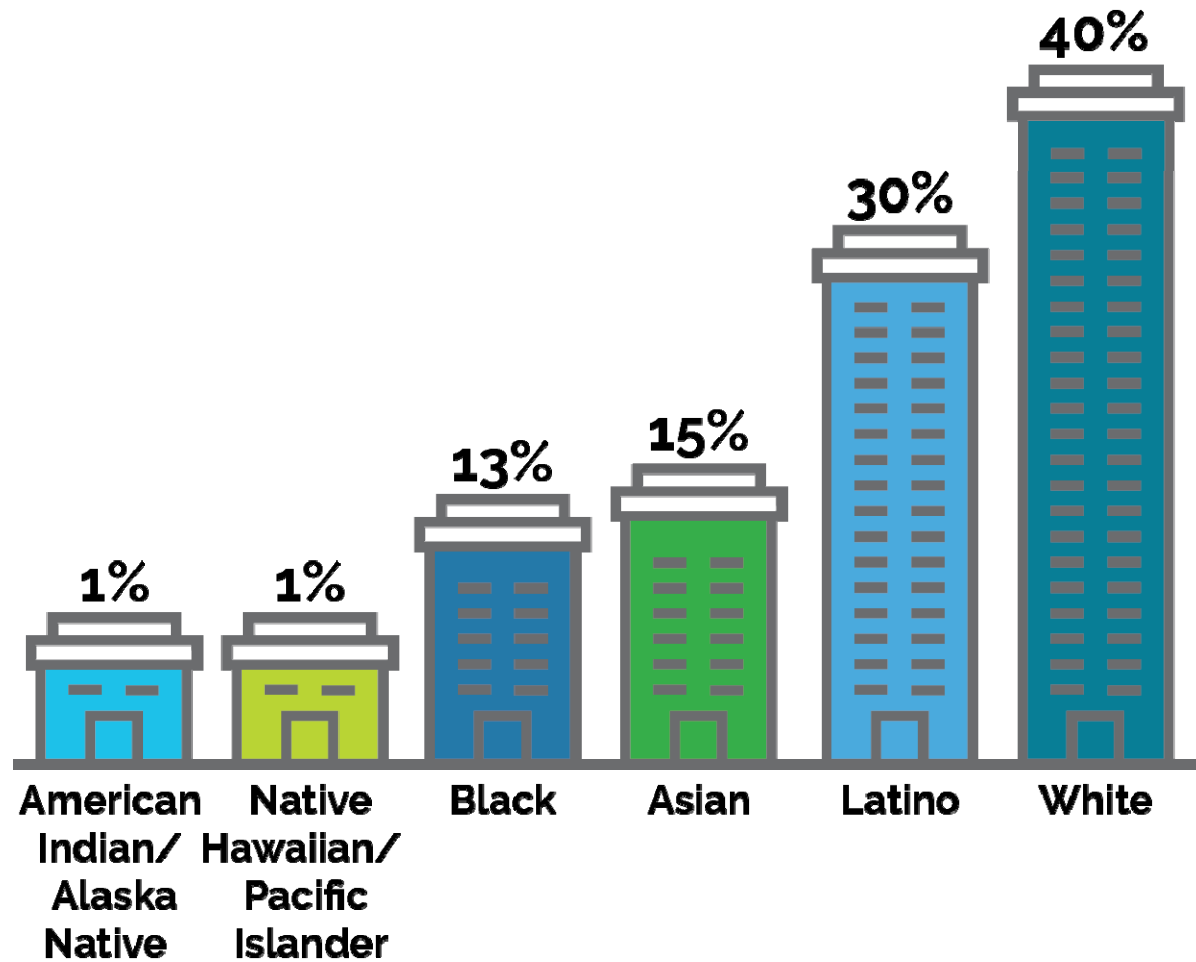


# Homeownership

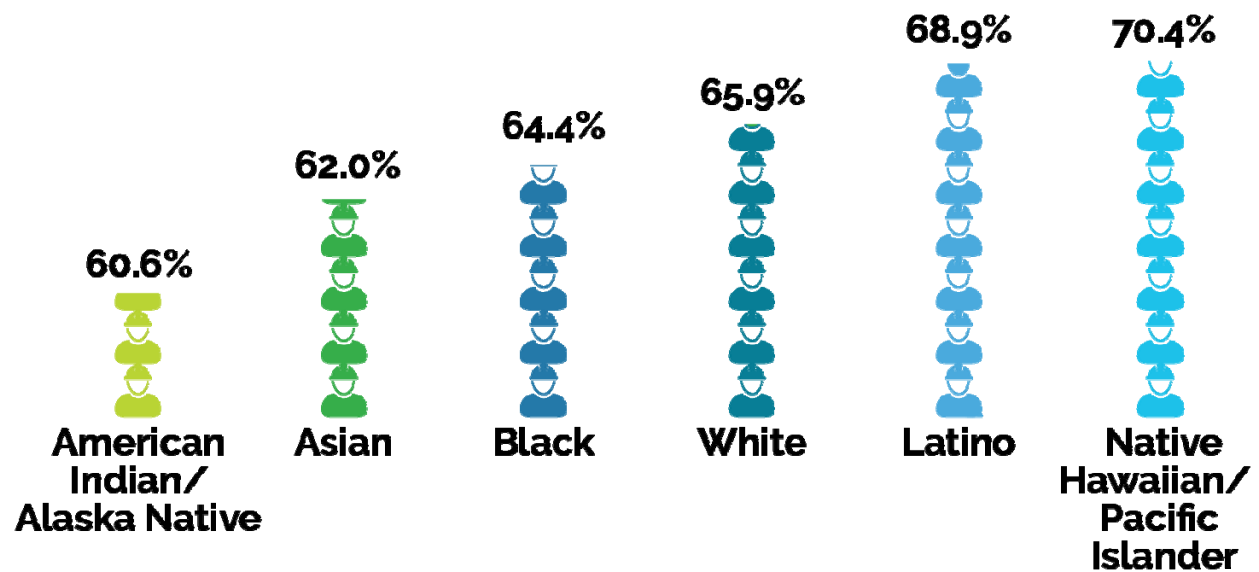
Homeownership among Black households is half that of White households



# Business Ownership



# Labor Force Participation Rate



# Readiness



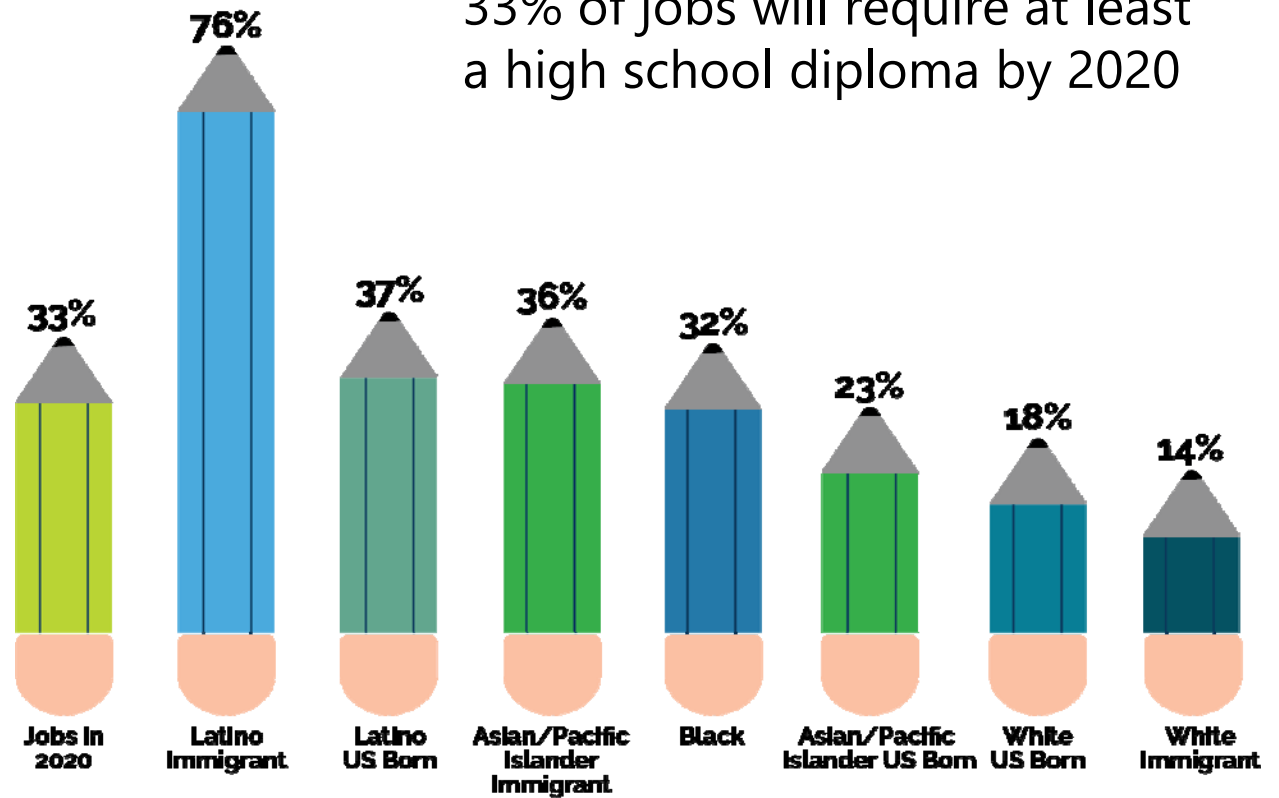
- Education Level (High school Diploma or Less)
- High Blood Pressure





## Education Level (High school Diploma or Less)

33% of jobs will require at least  
a high school diploma by 2020



# High Blood Pressure

**26.5%**  
of adults  
ages 18  
and older



have been  
diagnosed with  
High Blood  
Pressure

# Connectedness

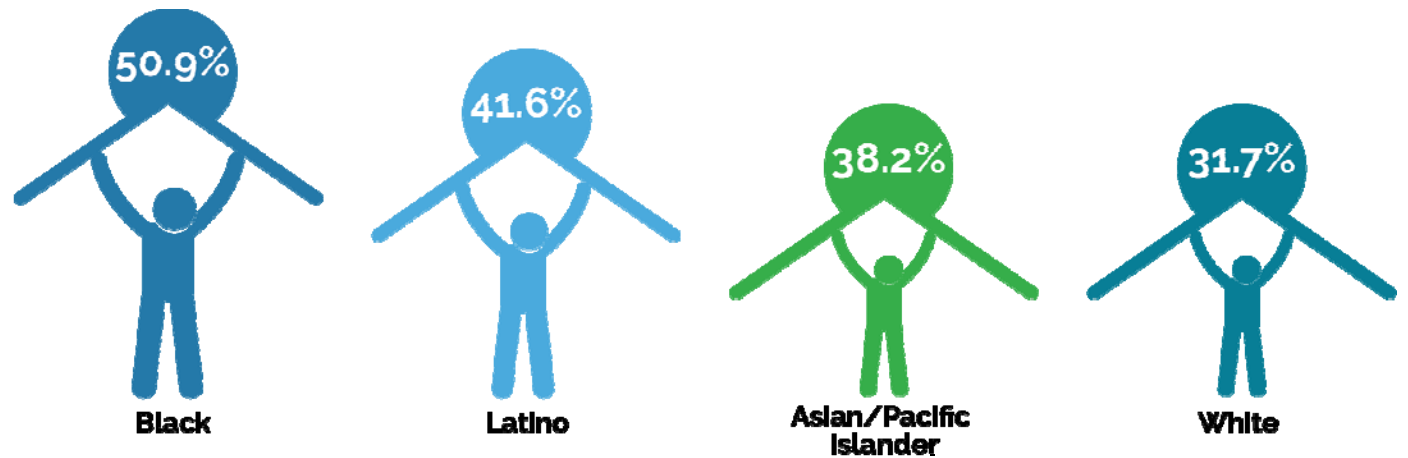


- Housing Burden for Homeowners
- Lack of Car Access
- Lack Internet Access
- Neighborhood Poverty
- Limited English Proficiency

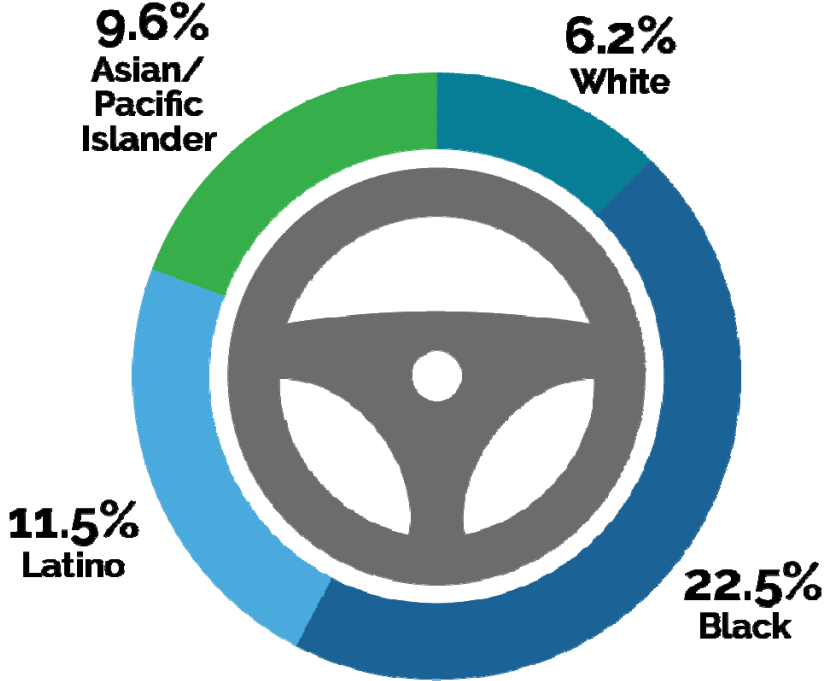


## Housing Burden for Homeowners

Black households spend over half of their income on housing costs compared to White households at 32%

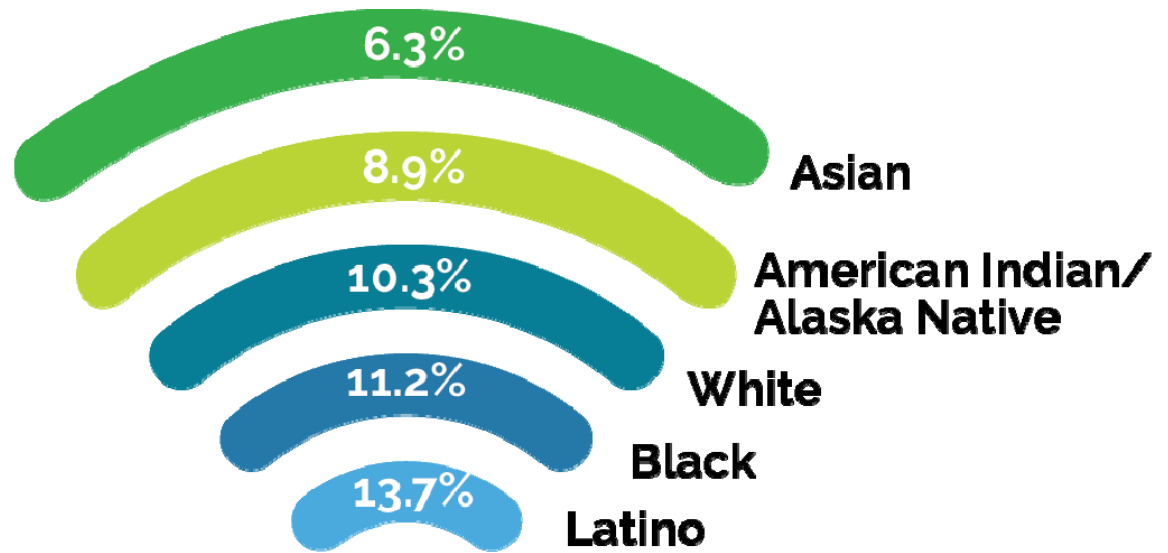


# Lack of Car Access



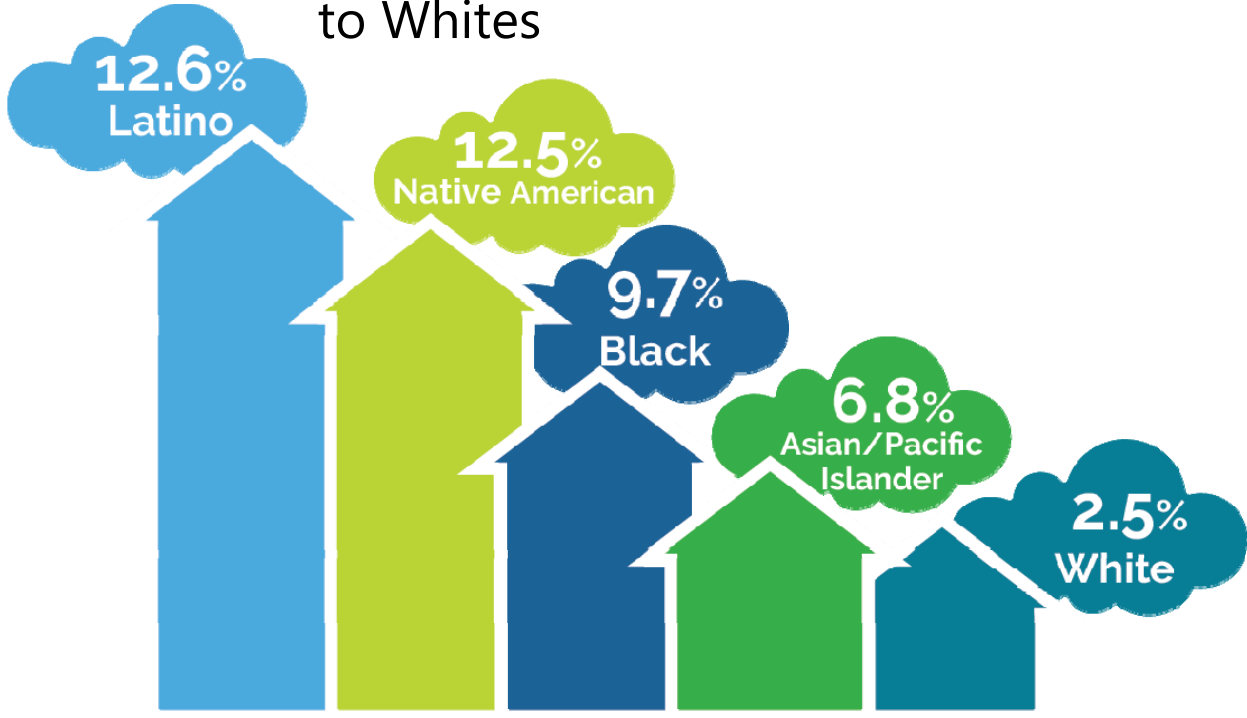
More than twice the percentage of Black households lack car access than other households

## Lack Internet Access



# Neighborhood Poverty

Five times the percentage of Latinos and Native Americans live in high poverty neighborhoods compared to Whites



## Limited English Proficiency

45.5% of individuals speak a language other than English.

40.9% of individuals speak English less than very well.



# Follow-Up Questions



- **Which data indicators surprised you the most and why?**
- **Which data indicators would you like to prioritize for FY18?**
- **How can the Economic Development Commission support the implementation of city council initiatives?**

## Next Steps



- Economic Inclusion Initiatives launched by the City Council:
  - ❖ Kiva City & funding
  - ❖ Free banking & financial literacy education for youth
  - ❖ Economic Inclusion Listening Tour
  - ❖ Economic Equity Study
  
- Research Partnership with California State University, Long Beach Institute for Innovation & Entrepreneurship
  
- Stakeholder Engagement Report with key findings from stakeholder interviews & small business owner focus group



# Questions

Thank you for your time!

# References

- Policylink & PERE National Equity Atlas, 2014
- GARE Advancing Racial Equity and Transforming Government Resource Guide, 2015
- American Community Survey, 2011-2015
- American Community Survey, 2015
- Los Angeles County Health Survey, 2015
- Survey of Business Owners, 2012
- GARE Racial Equity Toolkit An Opportunity to Operationalize Equity, 2016