Achieving Equity for Children

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WHY US?

PERE conducts research and facilitates discussions on issues of environmental justice, regional inclusion, and social movement building. We conduct rigorous research in our focus areas that is relevant to public policy concerns and that reaches directly affected communities that most need to be engaged in the discussion.
Changing Demographics
California, 1980-2050

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

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Changing Demographics
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metro Area, 1980-2050

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

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CALIFORNIA IS CHANGING

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

- White: -6%
- Black: -1%
- Latino: 36%
- Asian or Pacific Islander: 44%
- Native American: -24%
- Mixed/other: 23%

Net Change in Latino and API Populations by Nativity, California, 2000 to 2016

- U.S.-born Latino: 2,811,422
- Foreign-born Latino: 6,993,112
- U.S.-born API: 273,766
- Foreign-born API: 216,520

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
Note: Data for 2016 represent a 2012 through 2016 average.
Asian and Pacific Islander Subpopulations by Ancestry and Nativity, California, 2012-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subpopulation</th>
<th>2012-2016</th>
<th>2012-2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samoan</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmong</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodian</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laotian</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burmese</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwanese</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongan</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lankan</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children (0-5) by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2013-2017

- Latino, 52%
- White, 26%
- Black, 5%
- API, 11%
- Other/Mixed Race, 6%
Parents with Children (0-5) by Nativity, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metro Area and California, 2013-2017

LEGACY OF CHANGE
53 percent of undocumented residents have been in the US for more than a decade.

In the Bay Area, 15% of kids under the age of 18 have at least one undocumented parent.

CALIFORNIA IS CHANGING

Immigration Status and Family Ripple Effects, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metro, 2013-2017

Approximately 12 percent of residents of the Five County Bay Area are either undocumented or live with a family member who is undocumented.

GDP Growth Rate
U.S., California, and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metro Area, 1979-2016

Bay Area United States

GDP Growth Rate

- 69%
- 28%
- -25%
- 0%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%

Bay Area

United States


-25% 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
California and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metro Area, 1980 to 2012-2016

Bay Area
California

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

-10% -19%
-1% -18%
21% -4%
53% 18%
67% 31%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>California</th>
<th>Bay Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$77,874</td>
<td>$107,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$45,420</td>
<td>$45,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>$51,460</td>
<td>$66,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>$84,904</td>
<td>$102,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>$48,001</td>
<td>$68,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/Other</td>
<td>$70,000</td>
<td>$83,747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Median Household Income for Households with Children under Five by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2013-2017

- White: $160,000
- Black: $100,125
- Latino: $62,125
- API: $138,800
- Native American: $68,734
- Mixed/Other: $112,726
Median Household Income for Households with Children under Five by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2013-2017

- Indian: $144,786
- Chinese: $124,250
- Japanese: $114,691
- Filipino: $110,482
- Korean: $104,173
- Pakistani: $91,963
- Vietnamese: $91,917
- Pacific Islander: $74,550
- Cambodian: $70,305
- Laotian: $55,767
- Hmong: $52,744
Child Poverty Rate, Ages 5 and below, Under 100% FPL by Race/Ethnicity, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metro & California, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>SF Metro</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Economically Insecure Children, Ages 5 and below, Under 200% FPL by Race/Ethnicity, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont Metro & California, 2013-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>SF Metro</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/Other</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leaving People Behind

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): San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area, All public schools, 2016

- **All**: 39.2% Low (<25% FRPL), 21.0% Mid-low (25-50% FRPL), 19.6% Mid-high (50-75% FRPL), 20.3% High (>75% FRPL)
- **White**: 65.3% Low (<25% FRPL), 22.6% Mid-low (25-50% FRPL), 8.9% High (>75% FRPL)
- **Black**: 13.5% Low (<25% FRPL), 38.4% High (>75% FRPL)
- **Latino**: 16.7% Low (<25% FRPL), 37.4% High (>75% FRPL)
- **Asian or Pacific Islander**: 47.7% Low (<25% FRPL), 21.8% Mid-low (25-50% FRPL), 11.7% High (>75% FRPL)
- **Native American**: 31.5% Low (<25% FRPL), 19.1% High (>75% FRPL)
- **Mixed/other**: 52.4% Low (<25% FRPL), 14.4% High (>75% FRPL)
- **People of color**: 29.8% Low (<25% FRPL), 26.4% High (>75% FRPL)

National Center for Education Statistics
Racial Generation Gap

Median Age by Race/Ethnicity, Bay Area, 2013-2017

Source: Integrated Public Use Microdata Series.
Note: Data represent a 2012 through 2016 average. In order to obtain more robust estimates of the Pacific Islander population the estimate includes all those who identified as Pacific Islander. Asian estimate includes all those who identify as Asian or Pacific Islander.
The Equity Imperative

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

Baby Boomers

Pew Research Center
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 is Key for Growth

Table 2. Factors' Impact on Regional Economic Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Per Capita Income</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>GMP</th>
<th>Productivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Workforce and R&amp;D</td>
<td>0.00333</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology Commercialization</td>
<td>0.00374</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00211</td>
<td>0.00232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racial Inclusion &amp; Income Equality</td>
<td>0.00104</td>
<td>0.00208</td>
<td>0.00357</td>
<td>0.00138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Assimilation</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00143</td>
<td>0.00276</td>
<td>0.00126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy of Place</td>
<td>-0.00748</td>
<td>-0.00917</td>
<td></td>
<td>-0.00136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Dynamics</td>
<td>0.00237</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>0.00200</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.00180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locational Amenities</td>
<td>0.00222</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban/Metro Structure</td>
<td>0.00129</td>
<td>0.00218</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Universe: 136 Metro areas, 4 growth measures, 9 broad indicators with 38 different variables
Source: Fund for our Economic Future, North East Ohio
http://www.futurefundneo.org/en/~/media/Files/Research/2007%20Dashboard%20of%20Economic%20Indicators.ashx
Equity and Growth

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

And the International Monetary Fund has found that income inequality is the single most significant predictor in whether a country can sustain growth.
HOW TO ACHIEVE JUST GROWTH

We found that regions with diverse and dynamic knowledge communities seemed to have better growth and equity outcomes.

These are communities that consist of diverse constituencies and:

• centralize knowledge and data
• have common regional destinies
• are action oriented
• pursue multi-issue framing and relationship building that builds regional resilience
• acknowledge legitimacy of others’ viewpoints
1. This generation of children is very diverse

2. Young children are vulnerable and exposure to adversity, discrimination and exclusion is particularly detrimental for young children

3. Issues facing young children are linked to historical inequities in race/ethnicity, class and gender. and addressing child inequities will move the needle on societal inequities

4. It is an economic imperative that we work to ensure that children are able to thrive.
THANK YOU!

For more reports and data, visit http://dornsife.usc.edu/pere/