

LOOKING FORWARD: AN ECONOMY FOR ALL OF US

USC
Dornsife
*Equity Research
Institute*



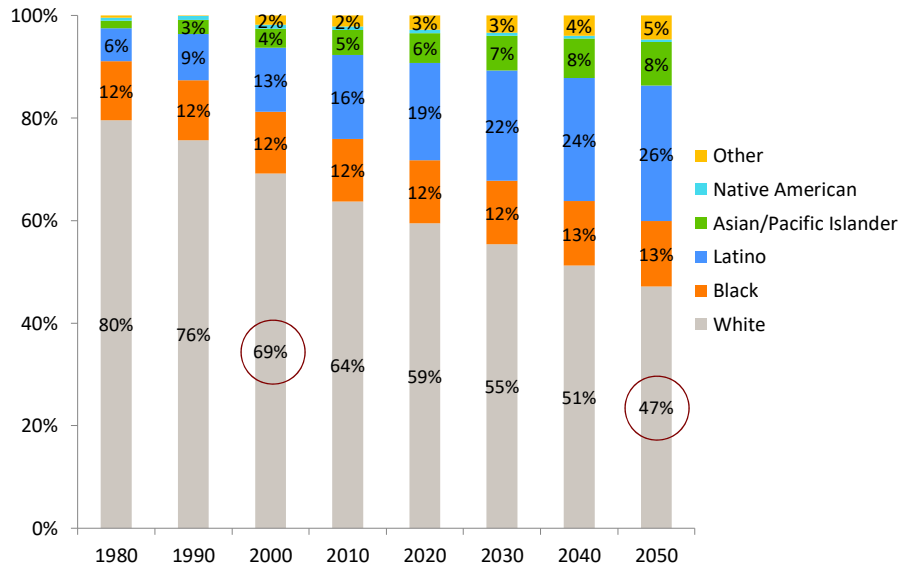
07.22.20

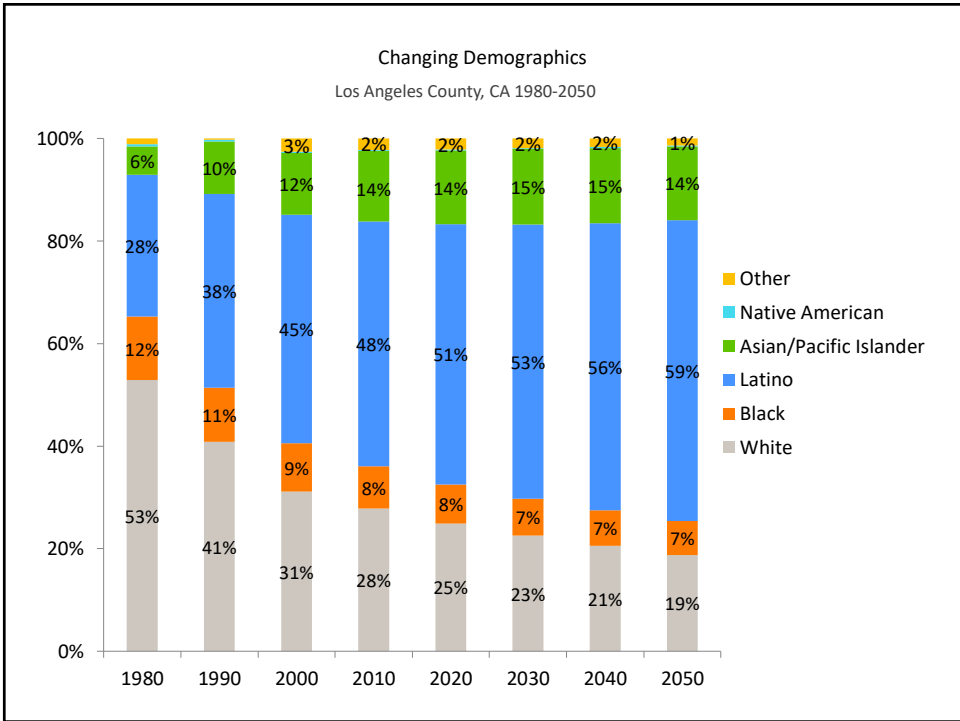
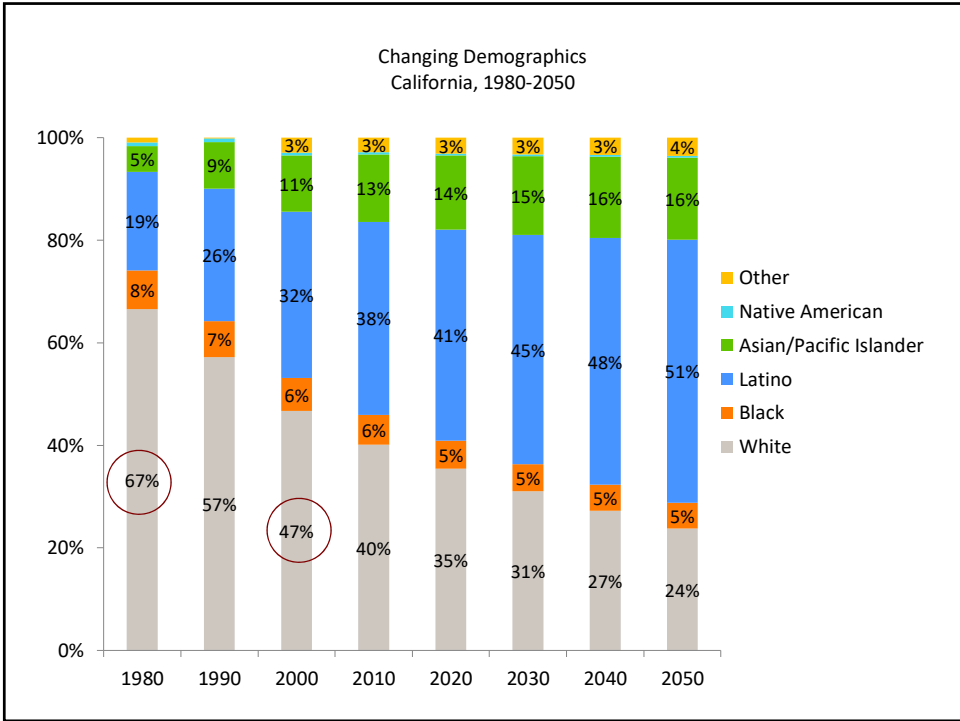
MANUEL PASTOR



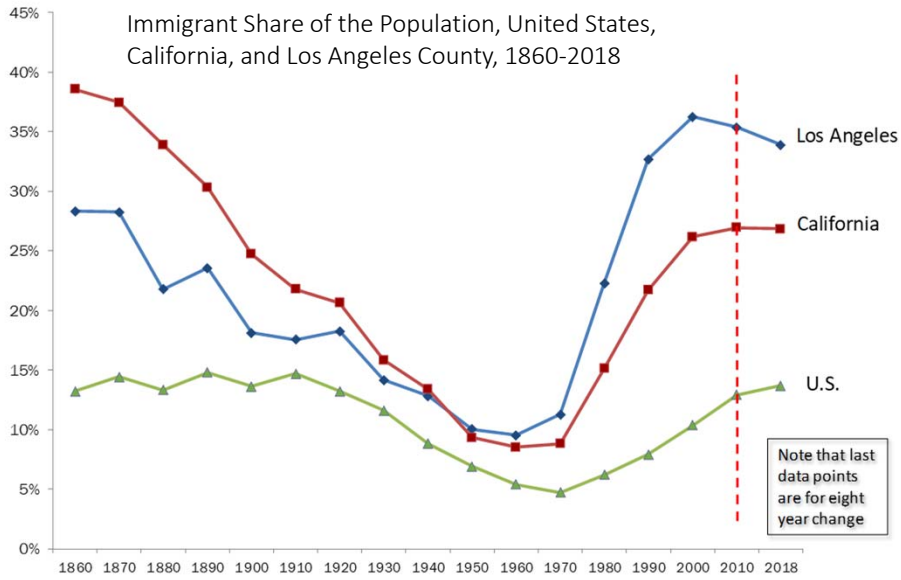
@Prof_MPastor

Changing Demographics
United States, 1980-2050

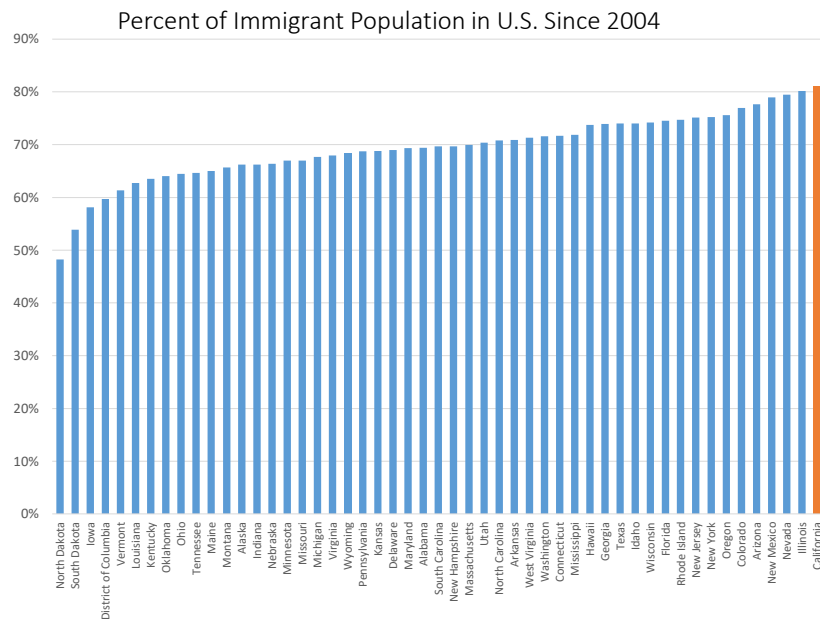




IMMIGRATION AS A (NON-) FACTOR

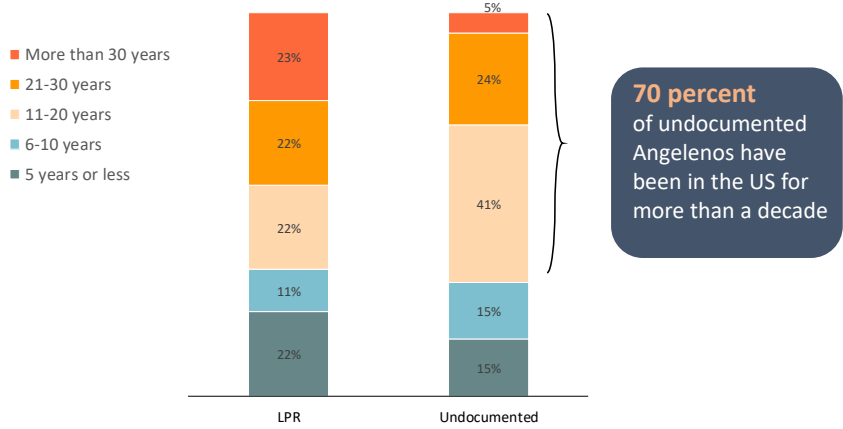


A MORE SETTLED IMMIGRANT POPULATION



A LEGACY OF IMMIGRATION

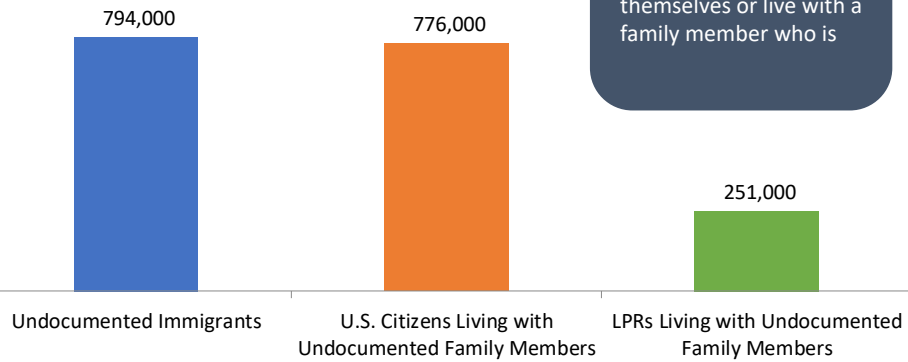
Recency of Arrival for LPRs and Undocumented Immigrants, Los Angeles County, 2018



Note: Data reflect a 2014 through 2018 average.

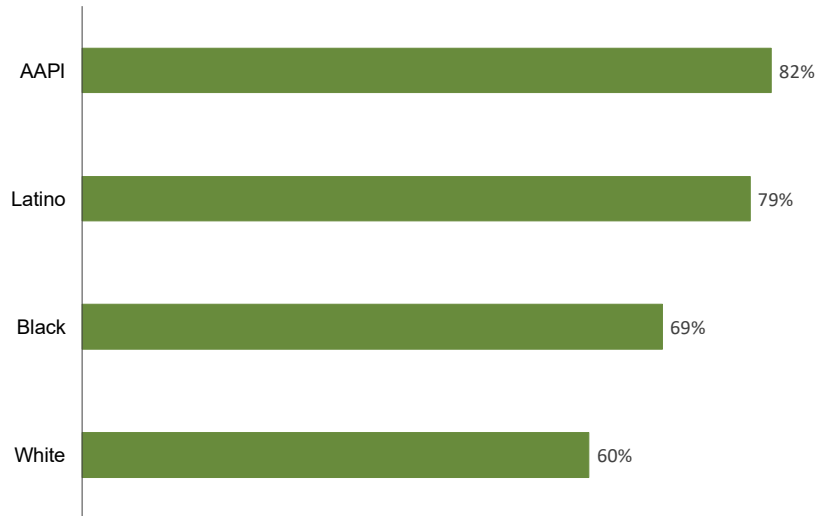
A LEGACY OF IMMIGRATION

Immigration Status and Family Ripple Effects, Los Angeles County, 2018

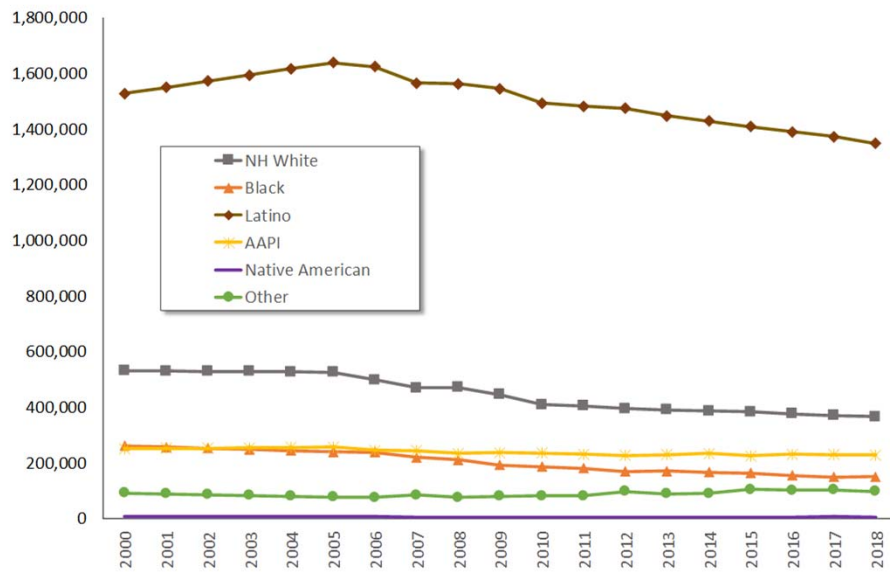


WHO STAYS?

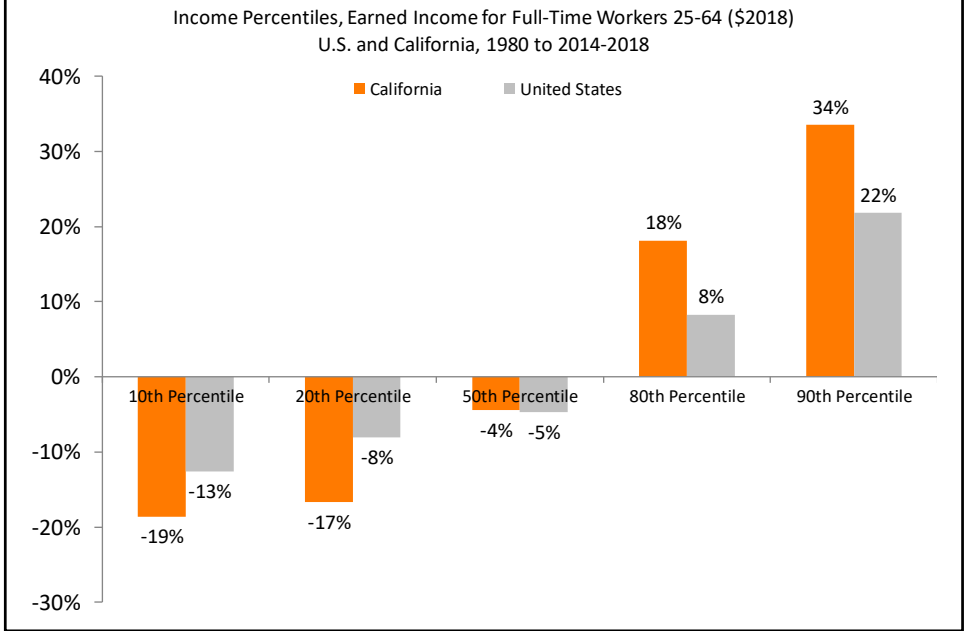
Share of Those Aged 25-45 Who Were Born in California and Are Still Living in California, 2018



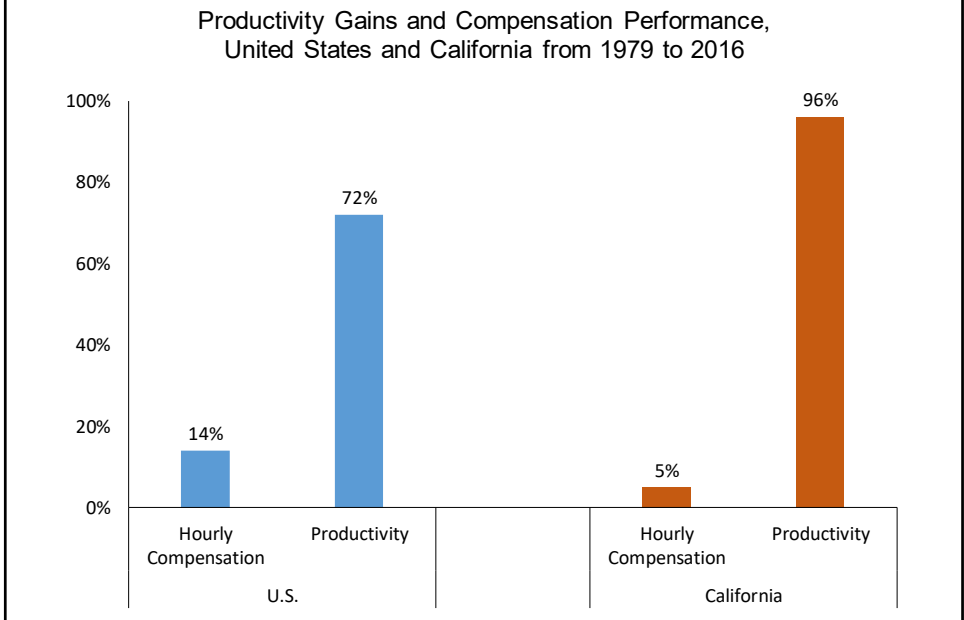
Change in Youth Population, Los Angeles County, 2000-2018



A WIDENING WAGE DIVIDE

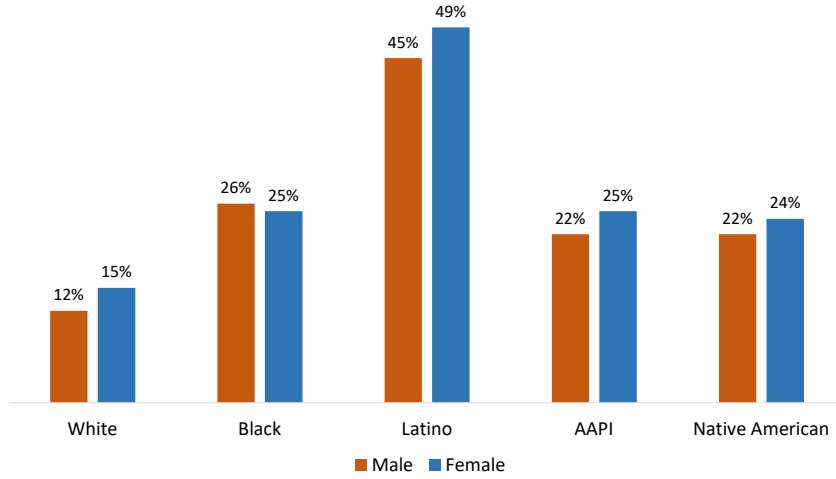


BUT WAGES OVERALL LAGGING



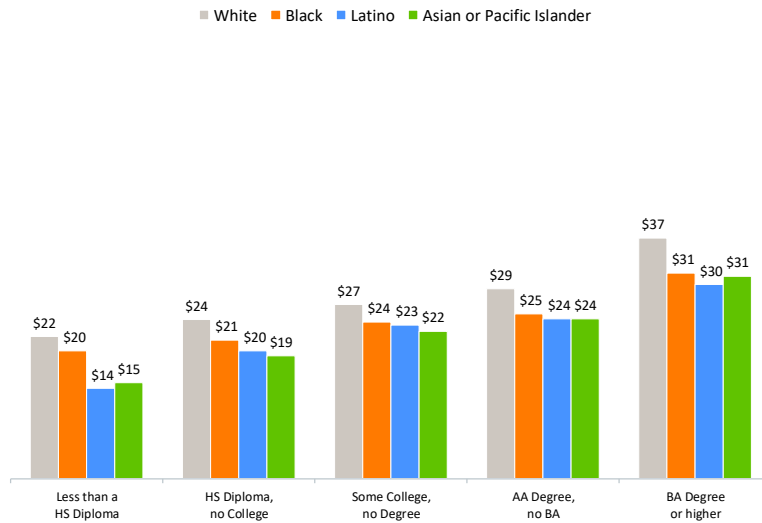
PERSISTENT RACIAL GAPS

Share of Full-Time Workers Making <\$15 an Hour, Los Angeles Metro, 2017



IT'S NOT JUST EDUCATION

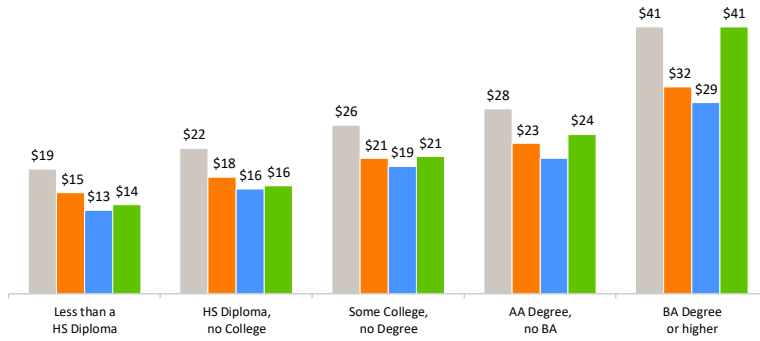
Median wages by education level (\$2018), ages 25-64 California, 1990



IT'S NOT JUST EDUCATION

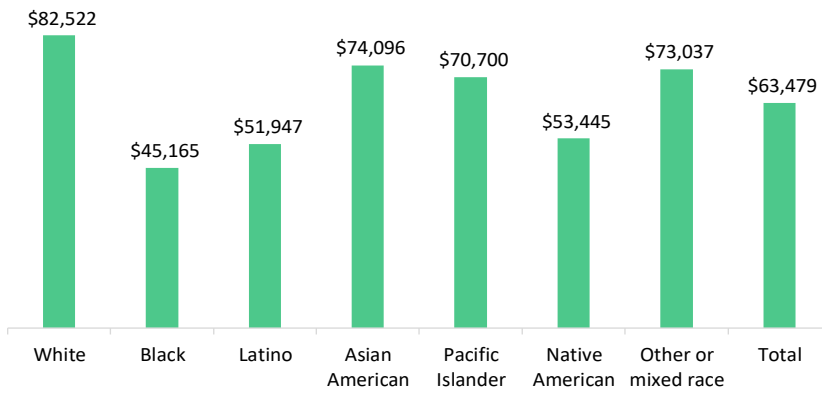
Median wages by education level (\$2018), ages 25-64
California, 2014-2018

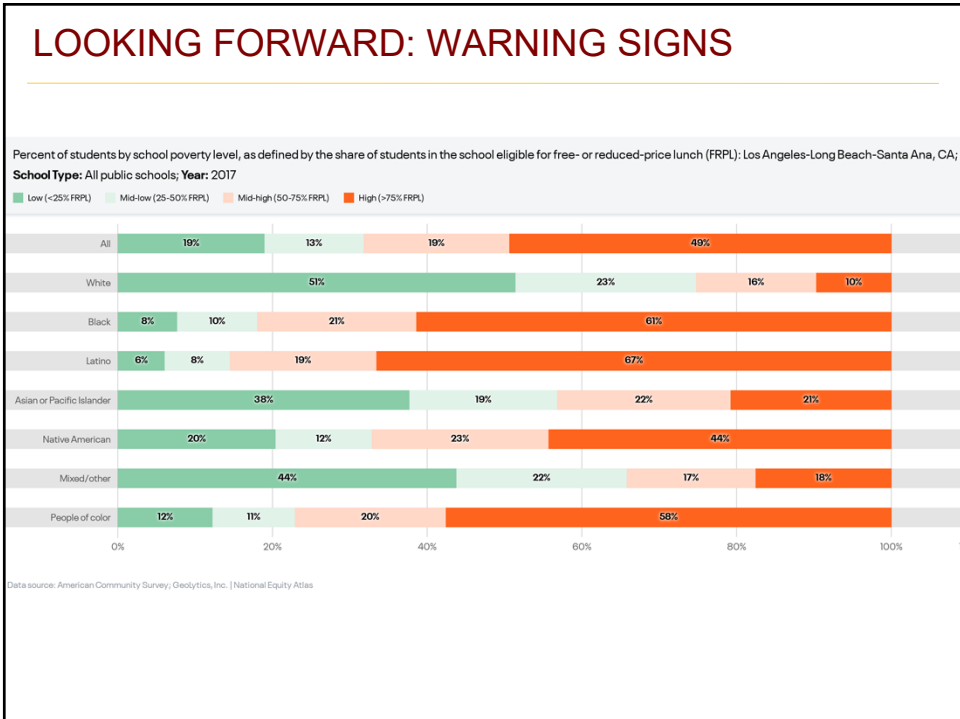
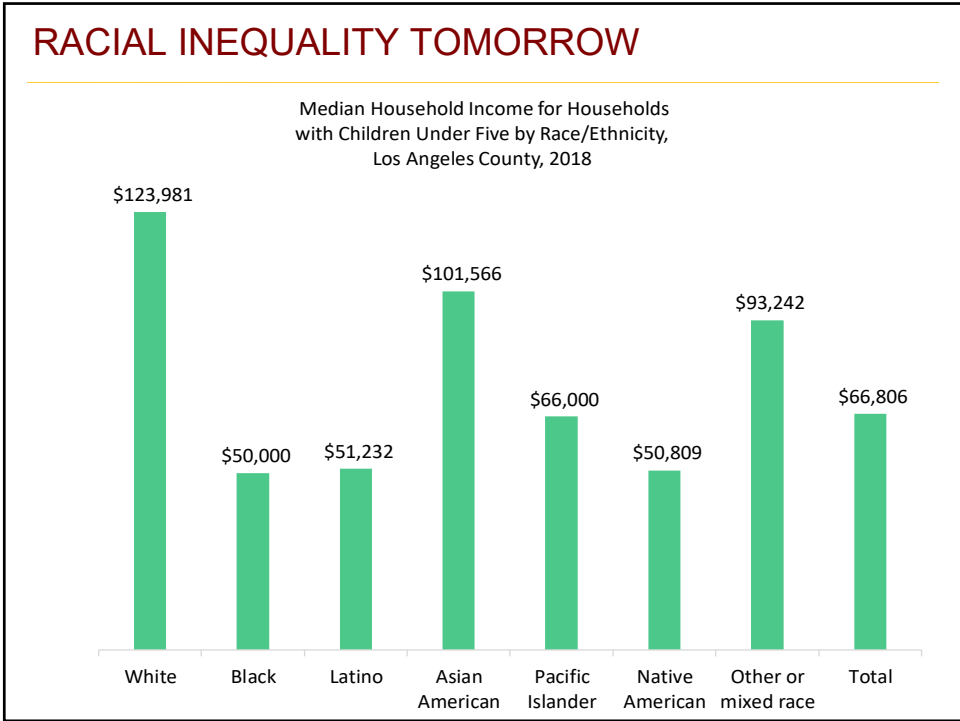
■ White ■ Black ■ Latino ■ Asian or Pacific Islander



RACIAL INEQUALITY TODAY

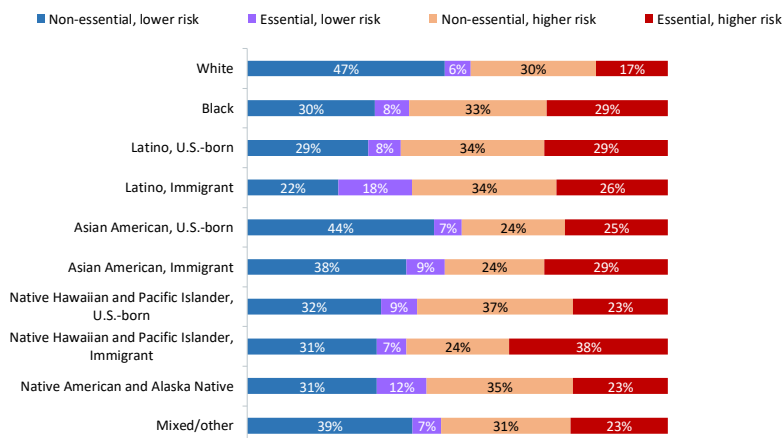
Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity,
Los Angeles County, 2014-2018





VULNERABILITIES TODAY . . .

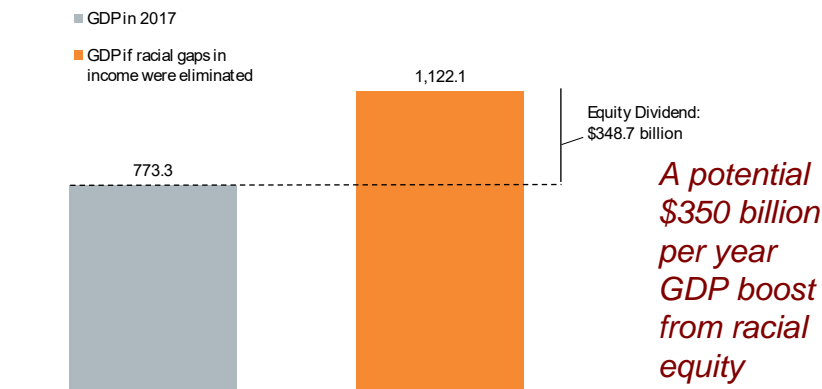
Workers by race/ethnicity/nativity, employment in essential occupations and occupational COVID-19 risk, LA County



Source: USC Equity Research Institute analysis of data from the 2018 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA, Burning Glass Technologies and O*NET. Note: Universe includes employed civilian noninstitutional population age 16 or older in occupations with valid data for the O*NET physical proximity score and for weekly job openings between 3/2/2020 and 4/13/2020 from Burning Glass Technologies. Higher-risk occupations are defined as having a physical proximity score of greater than 3.25.

WHAT WE CAN GAIN

Estimated Equity Dividend (billions), Los Angeles County, 2017



Source: PolicyLink/PERE analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and the 2017 5-year American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS USA. Note: The "equity dividend" is calculated using data from IPUMS USA for 2013-2017 for the working age population (ages 25-64) and is then applied to estimated GDP in 2017. Values are in 2017 dollars.

INEQUALITY IN AN INNOVATION ECONOMY

Network effects and **monopoly** / monopsony impacts
 Agglomeration effects and gentrification / **displacement**
 Coupling of **multi-”skill”** labor in a **changing** and **aging** society



And we will need to insure moving forward that we:

- **Lift** the bottom, **grow** the middle, **drive** the top
- Insure that **equity** is **baked in**, not sprinkled on
- Model new forms of **collaboration** & problem-solving

FOR MORE



@Prof_MPastor

