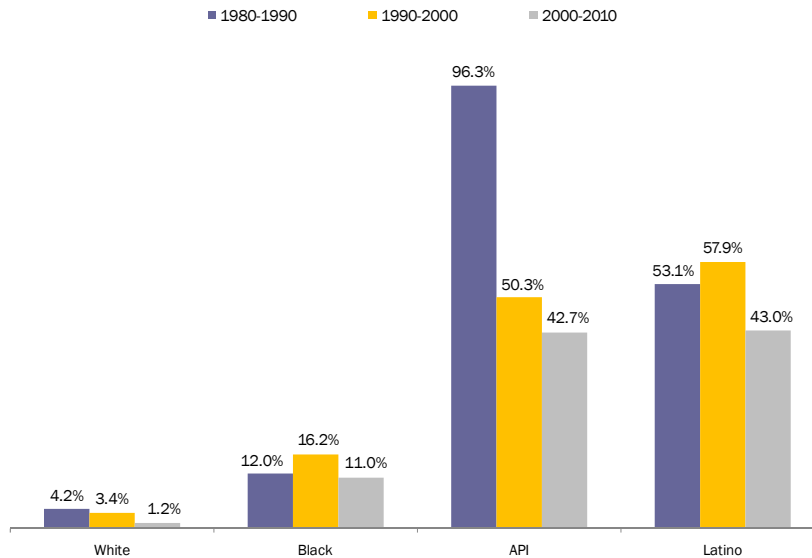


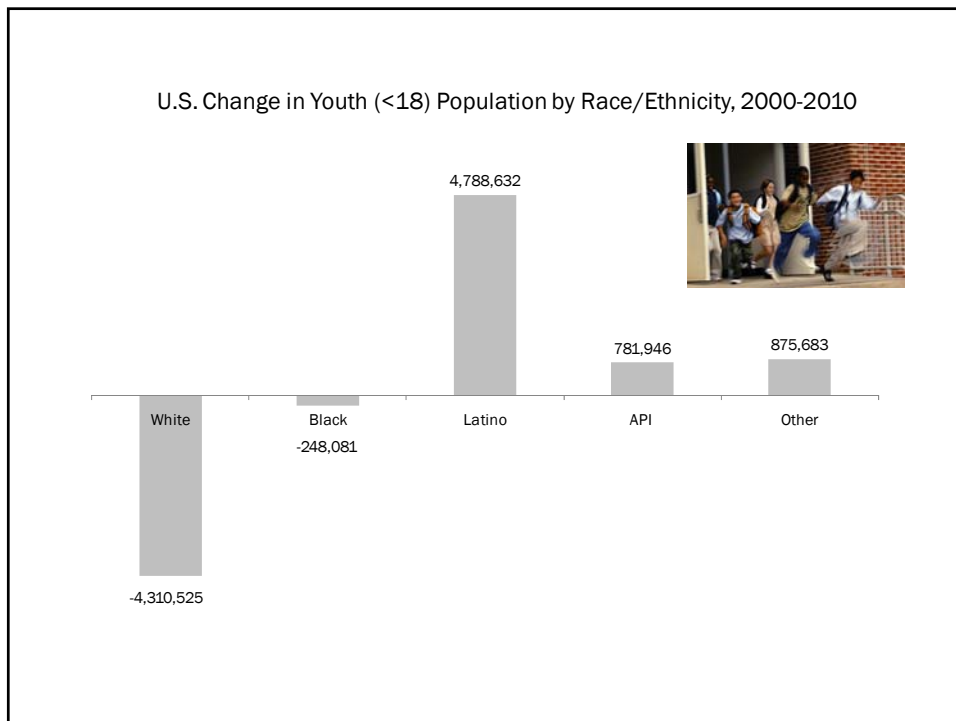
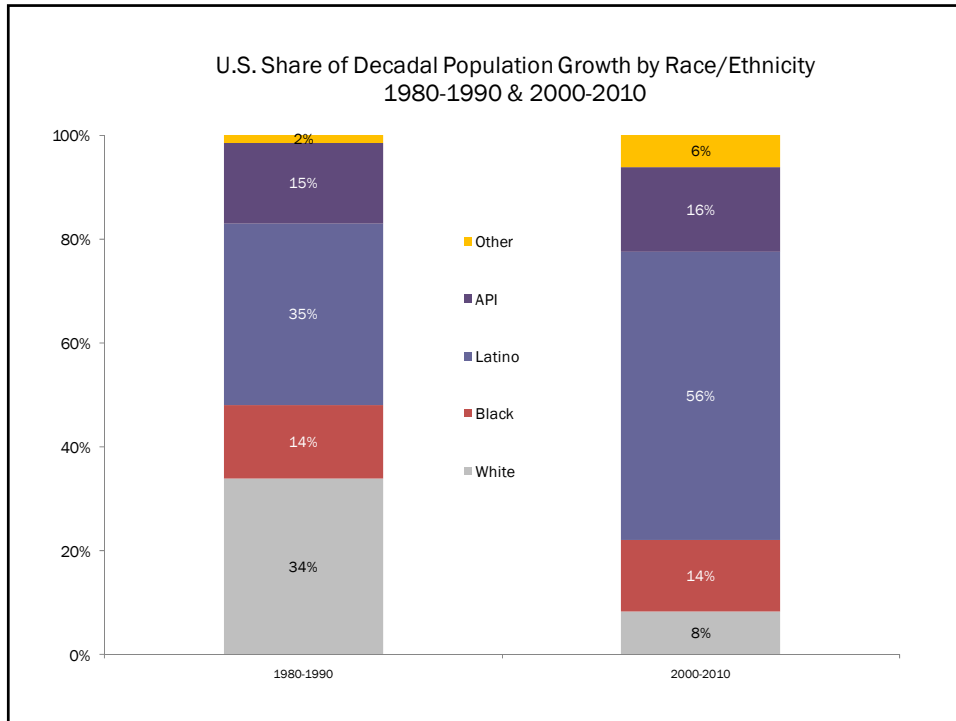
SMART GROWTH, IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

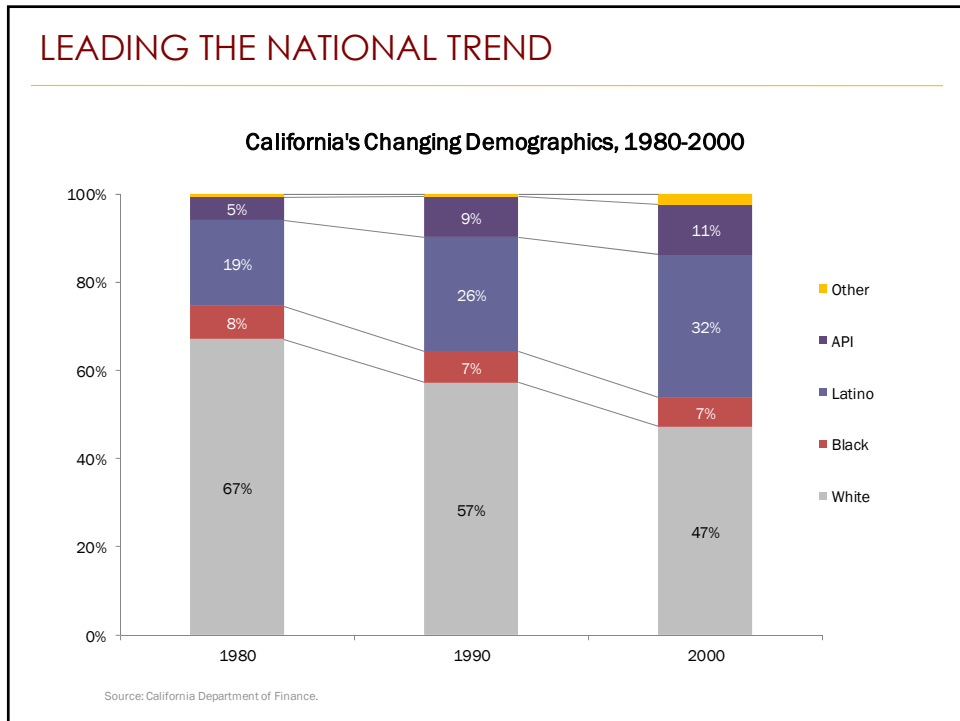
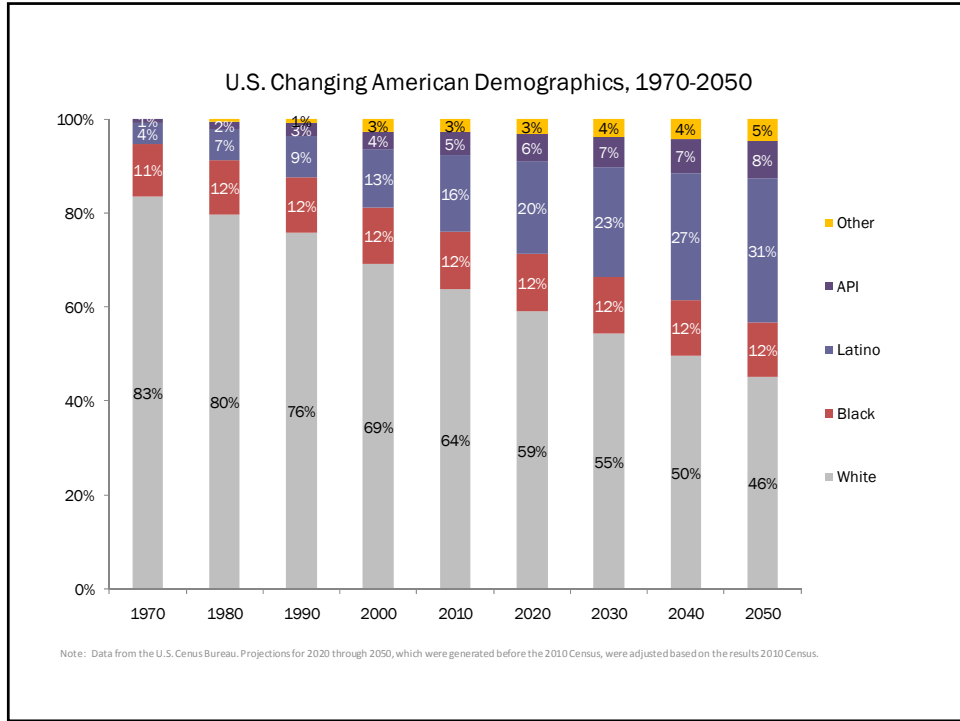
Manuel Pastor
02/04/2012



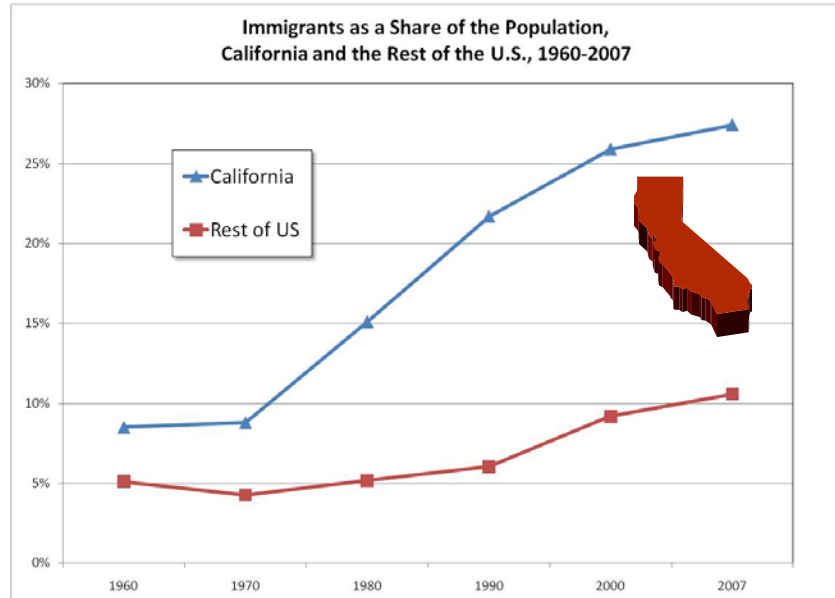
U.S. Decadal Growth Rates for Population by Race/Ethnicity,
1980-2010





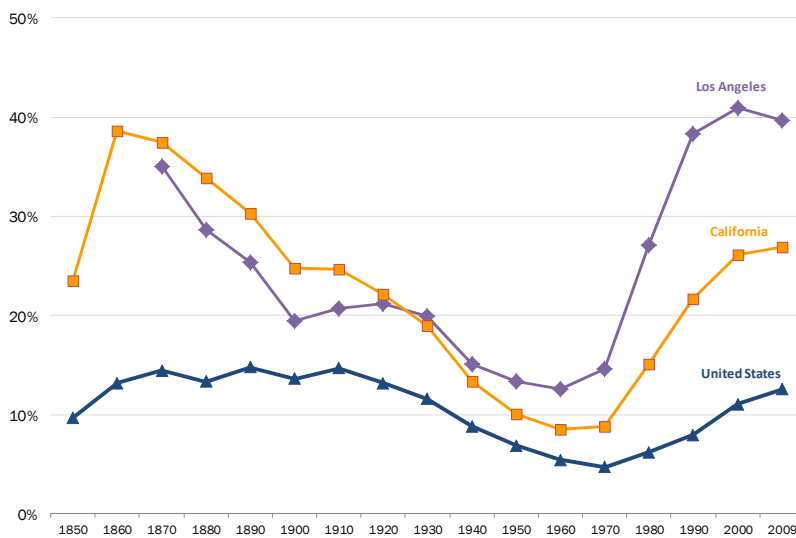


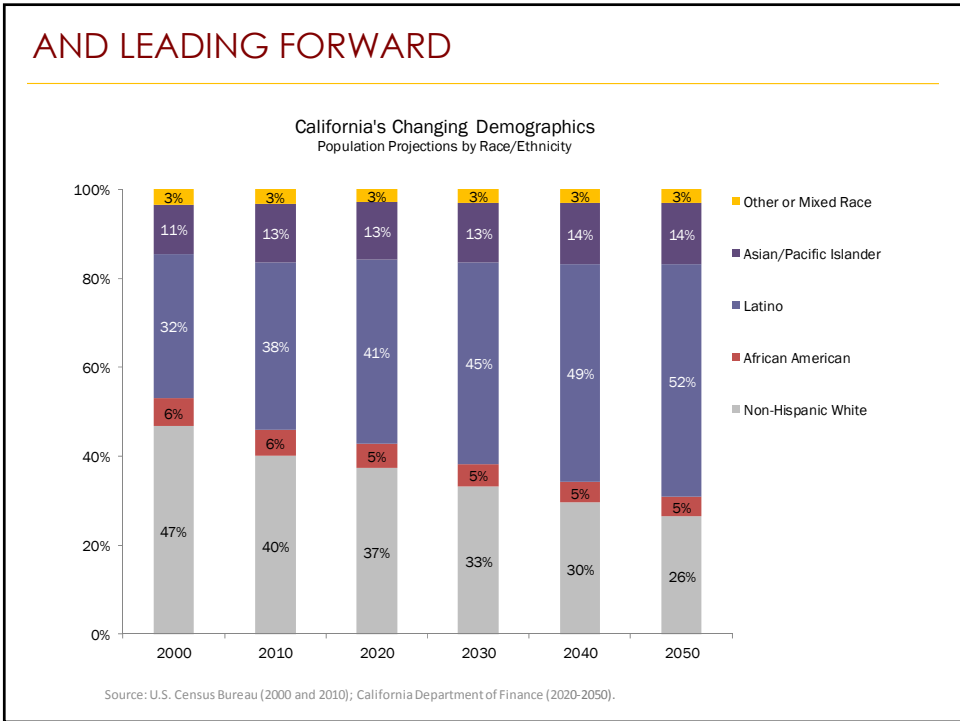
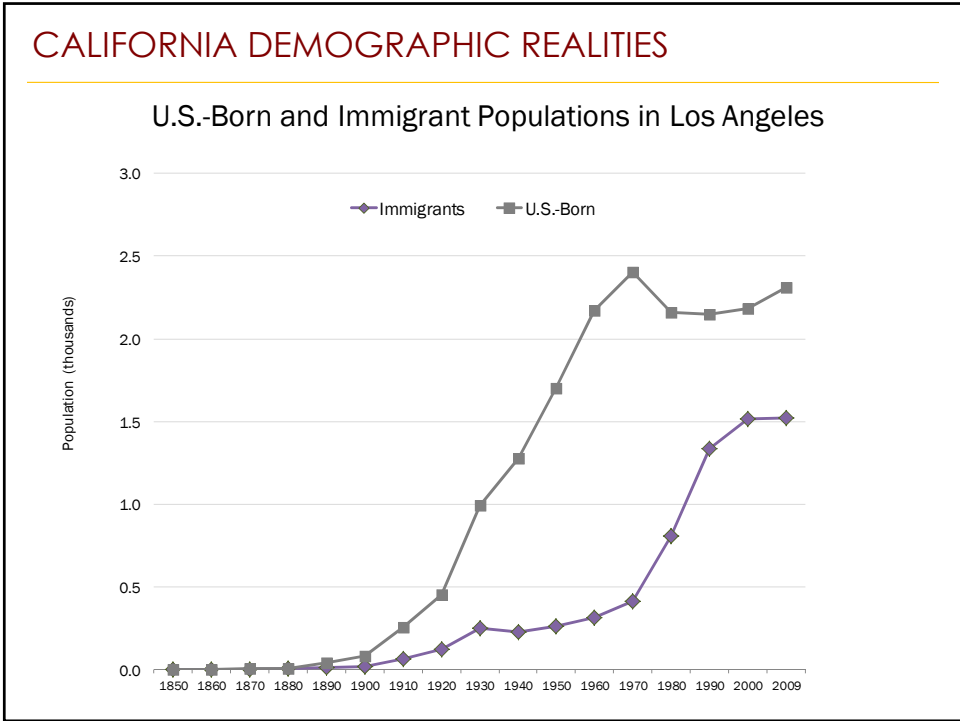
IMMIGRATION AS A FACTOR

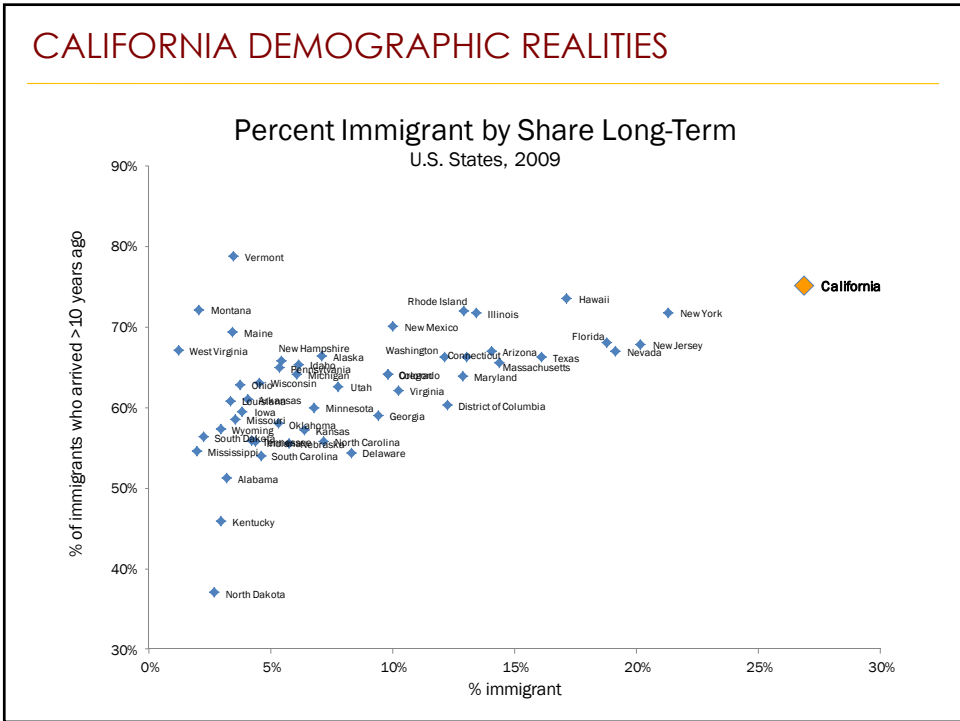
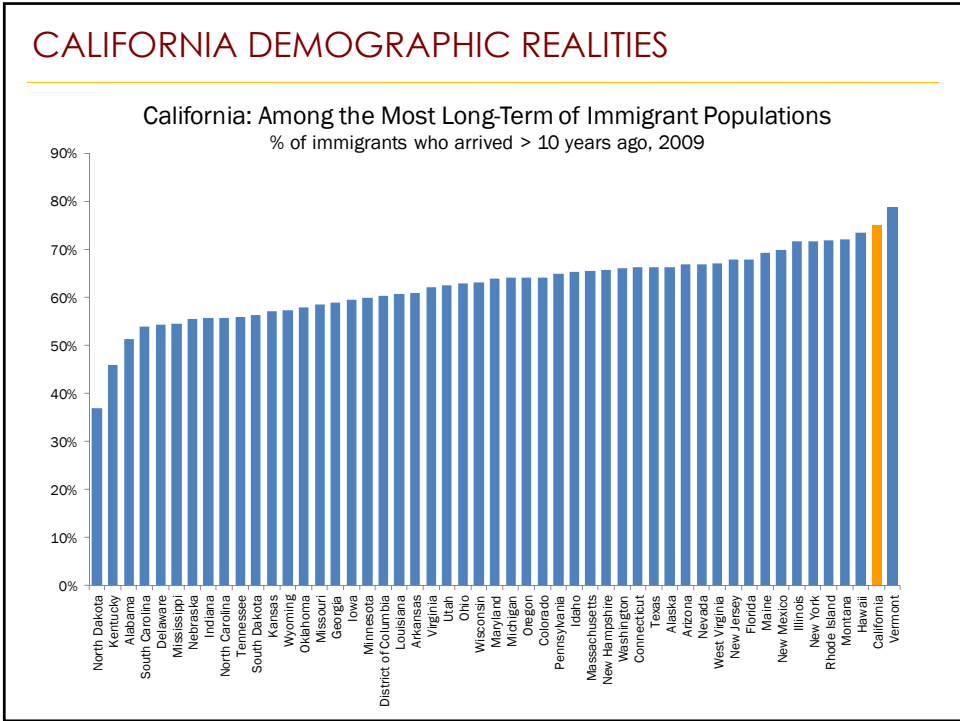


IMMIGRATION AS A (NON-) FACTOR

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

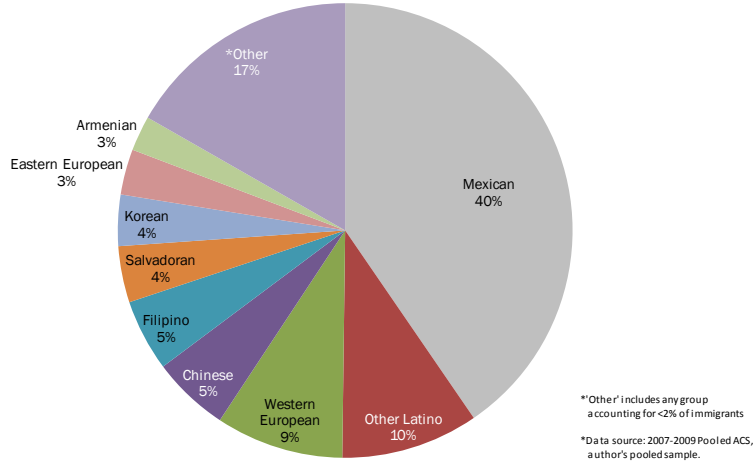






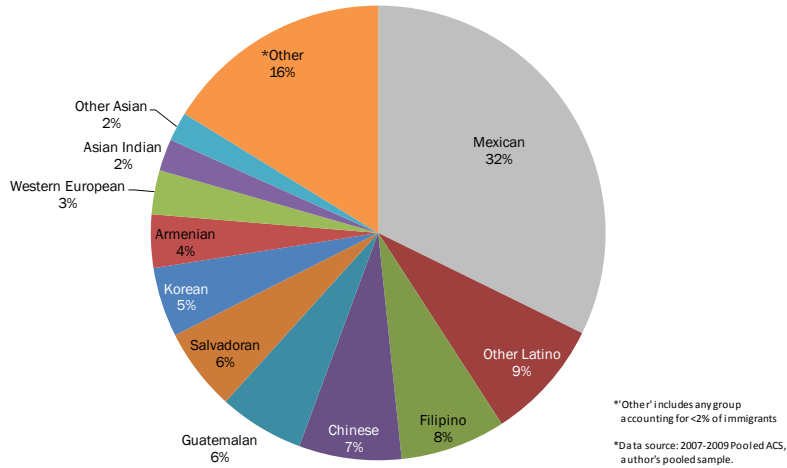
ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL: Ancestry & Migration

Ancestry of Long-Term Immigrants (30+ Years)
Los Angeles County, 2007-2009

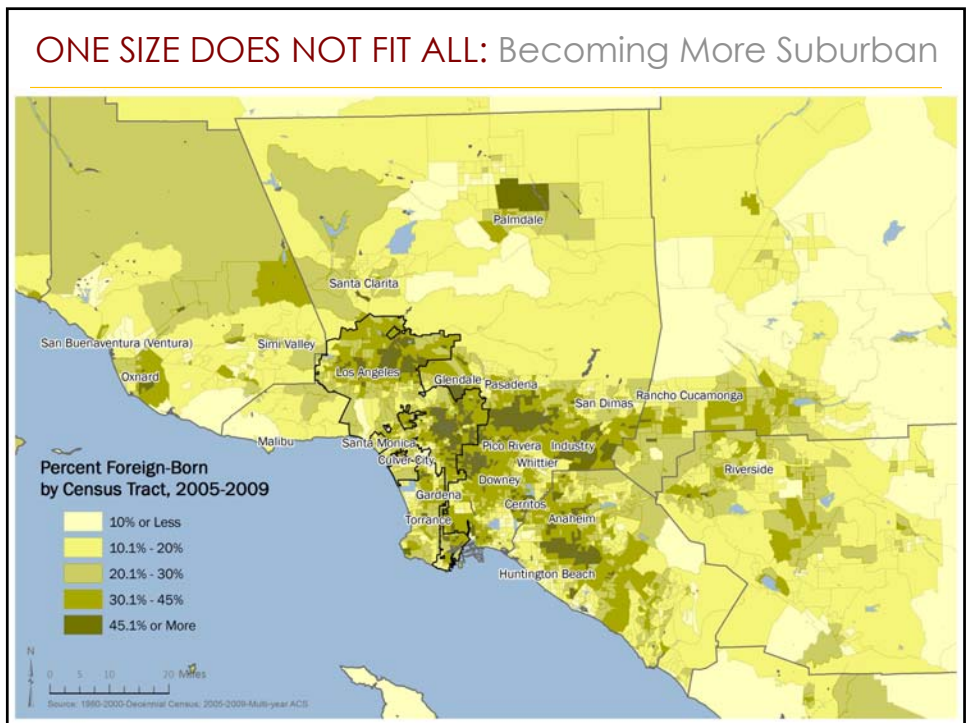
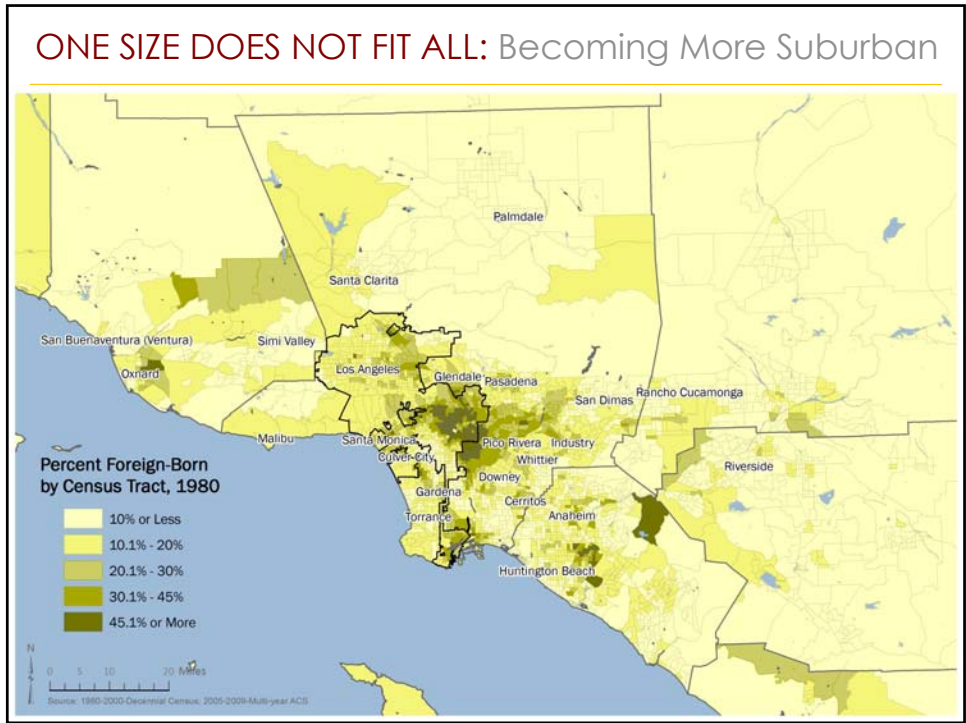


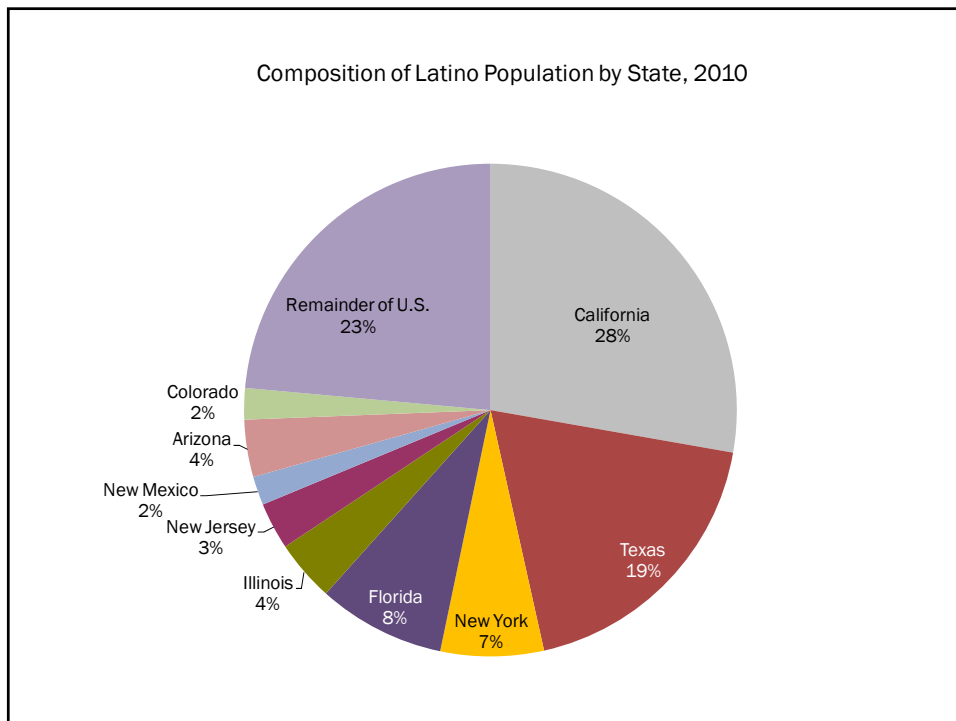
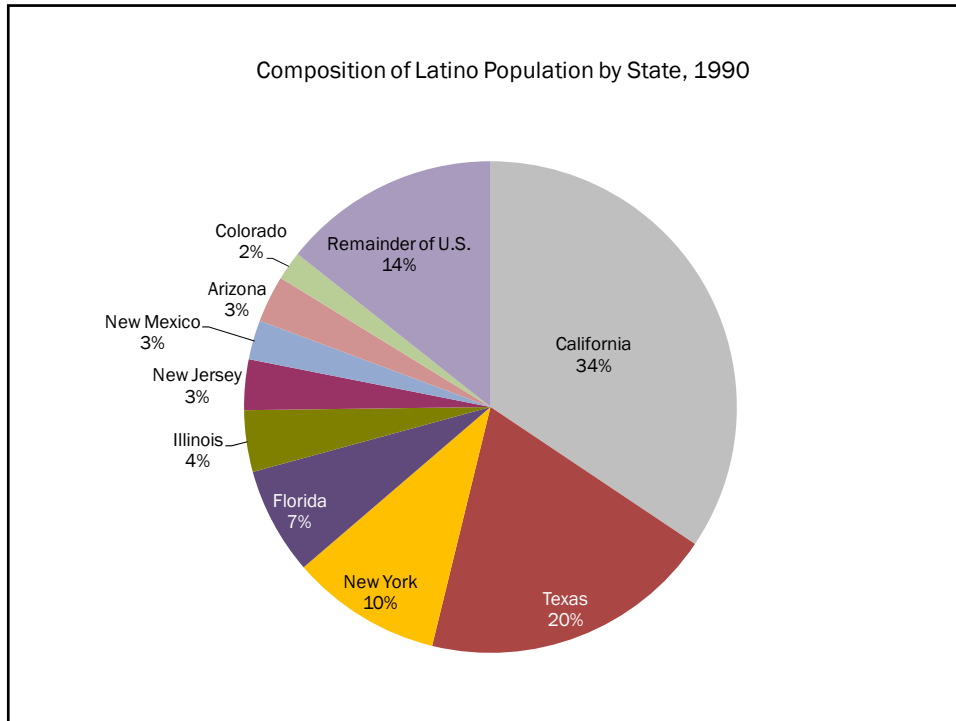
ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL: Ancestry & Migration

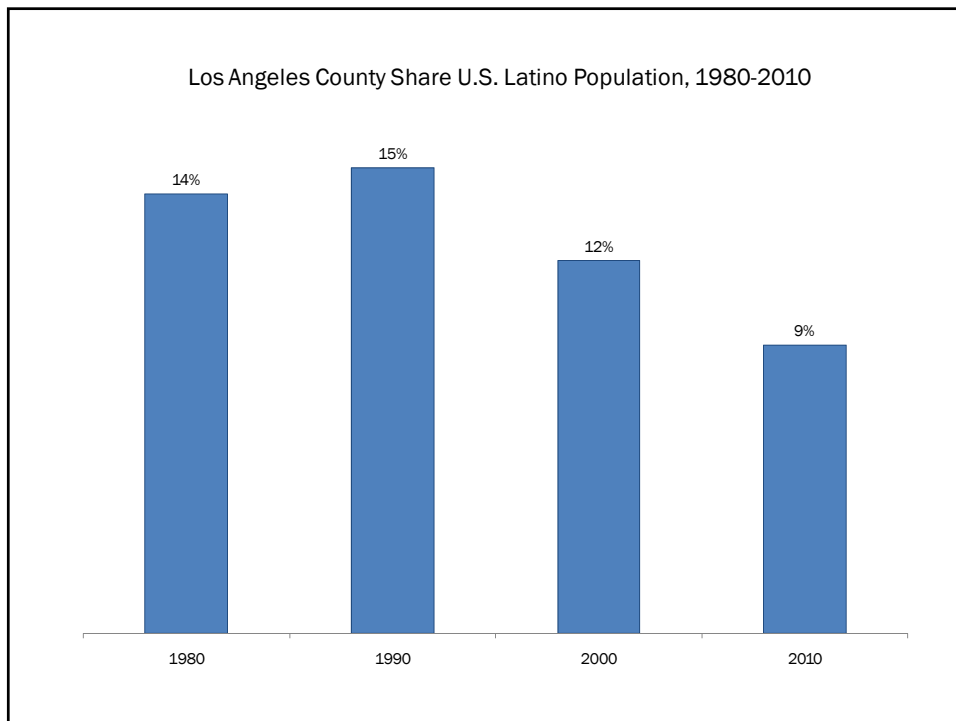
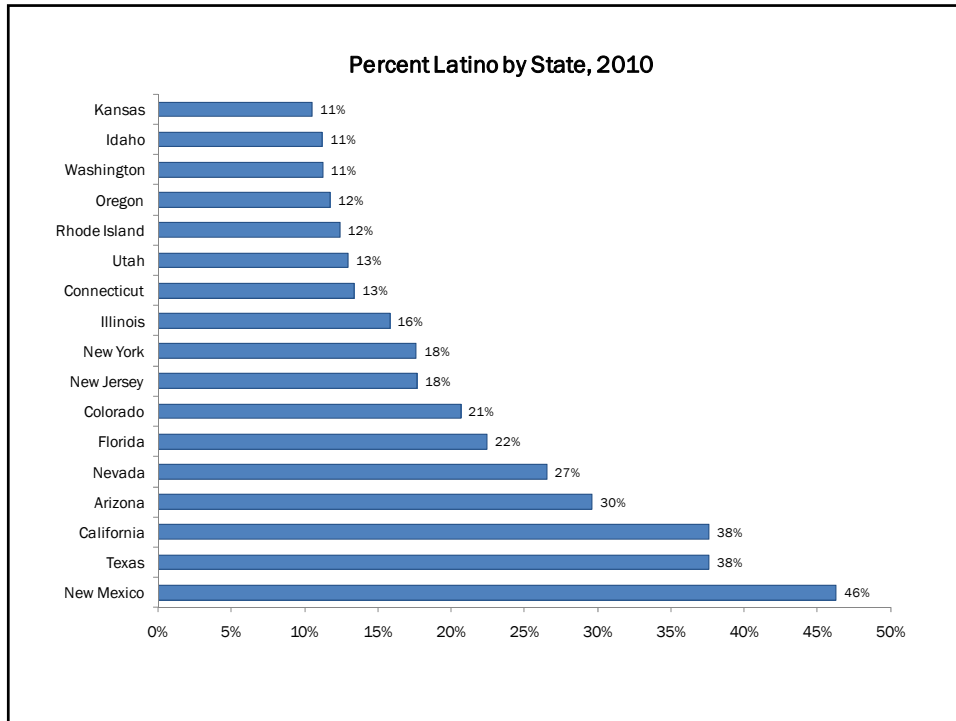
Ancestry of Recent Immigrants (<10 Years)
Los Angeles County, 2007-2009

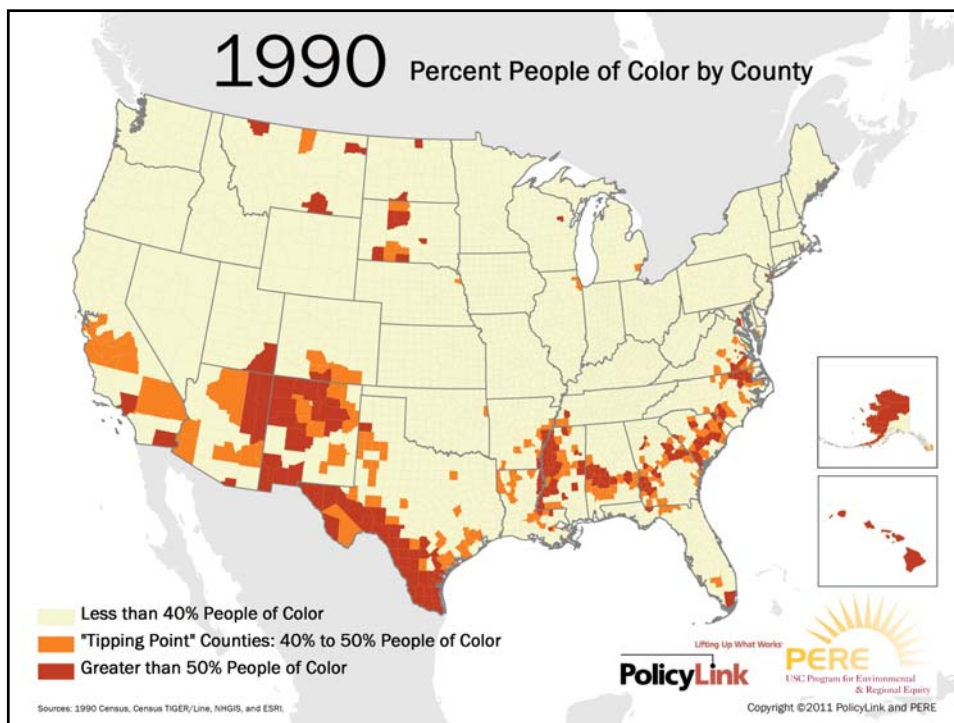
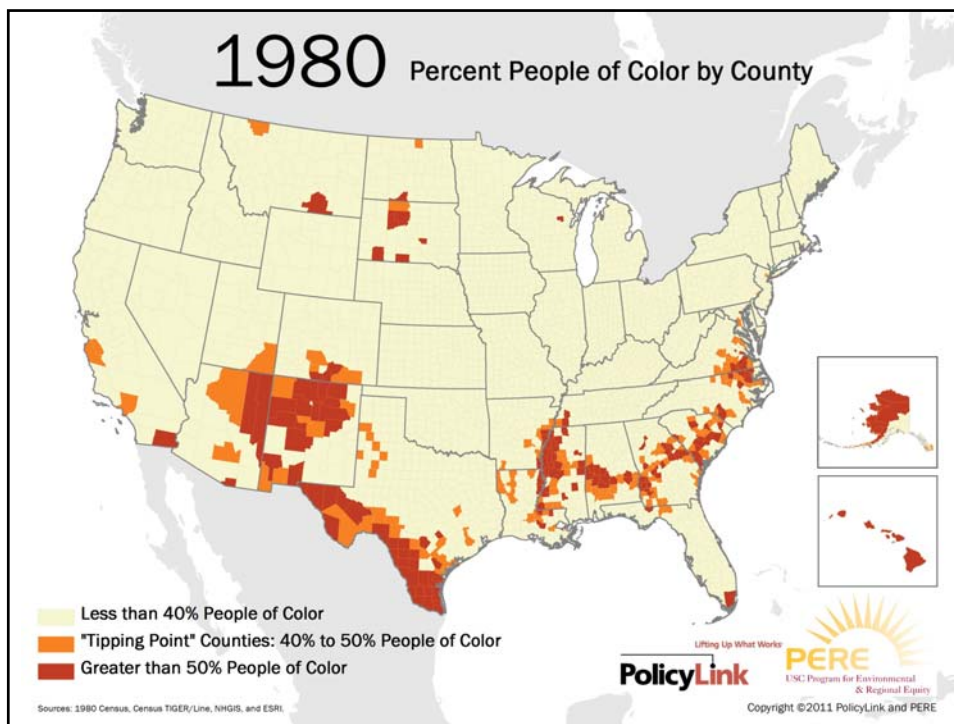


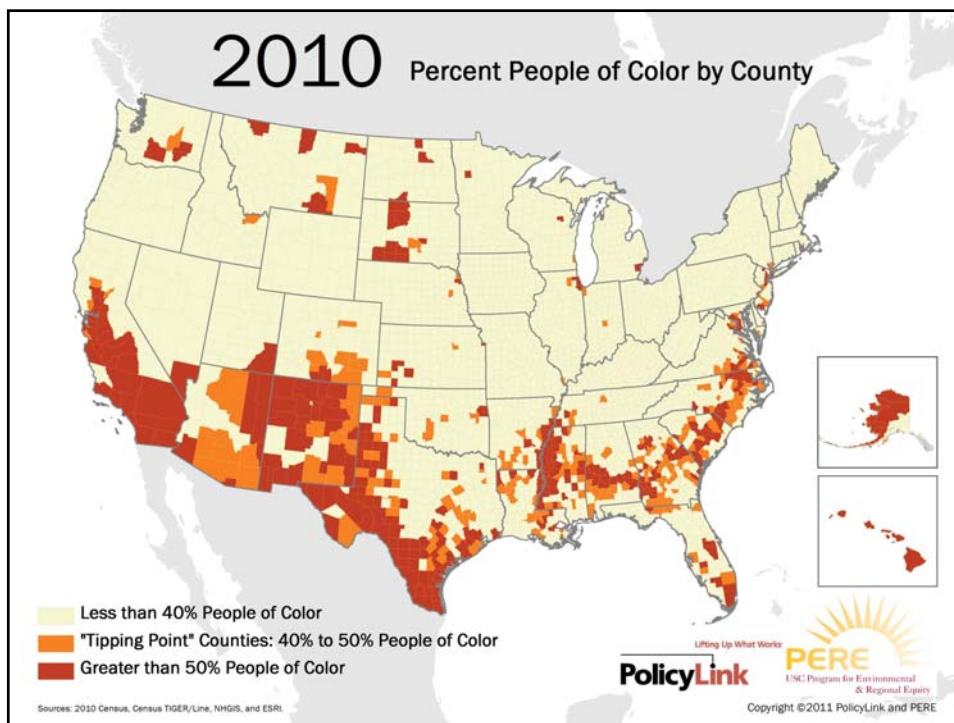
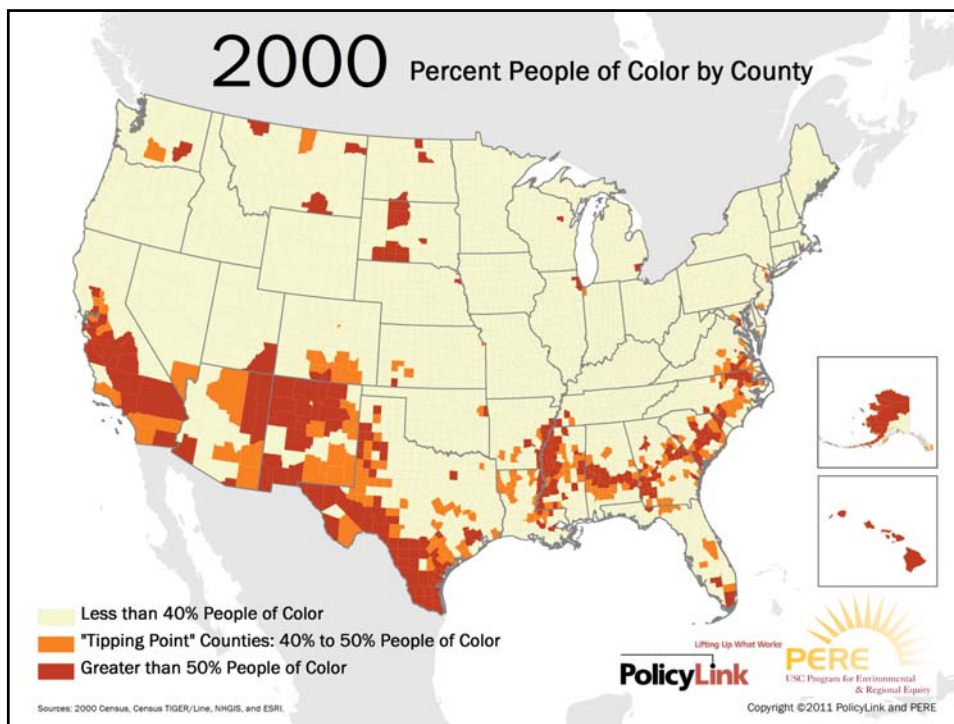
Source: PERE Analysis of 2005, 2006, and 2007 ACS data

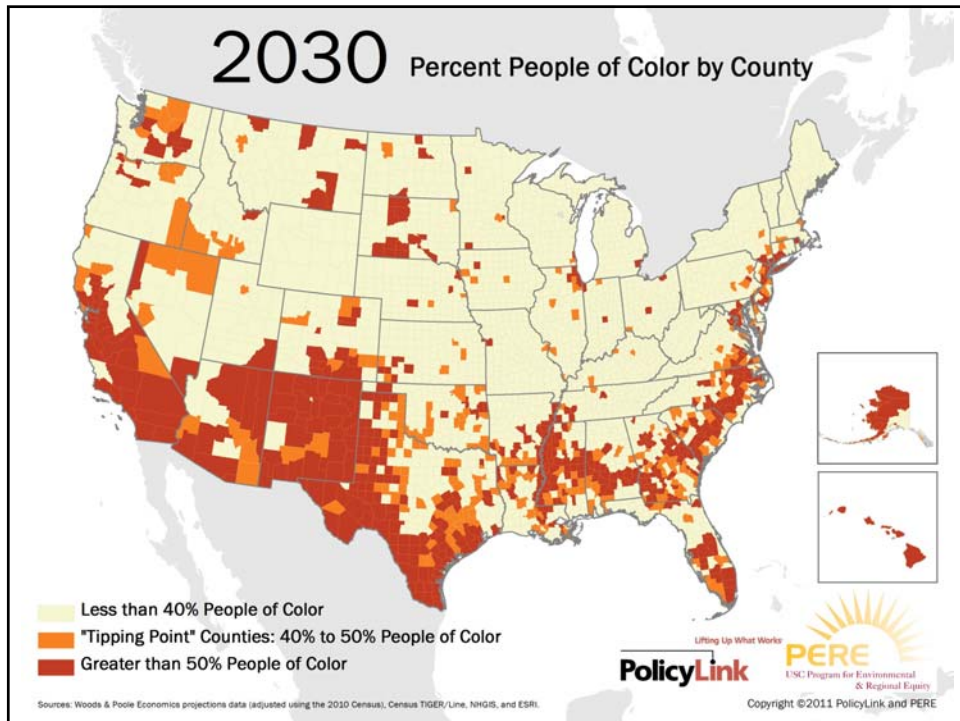
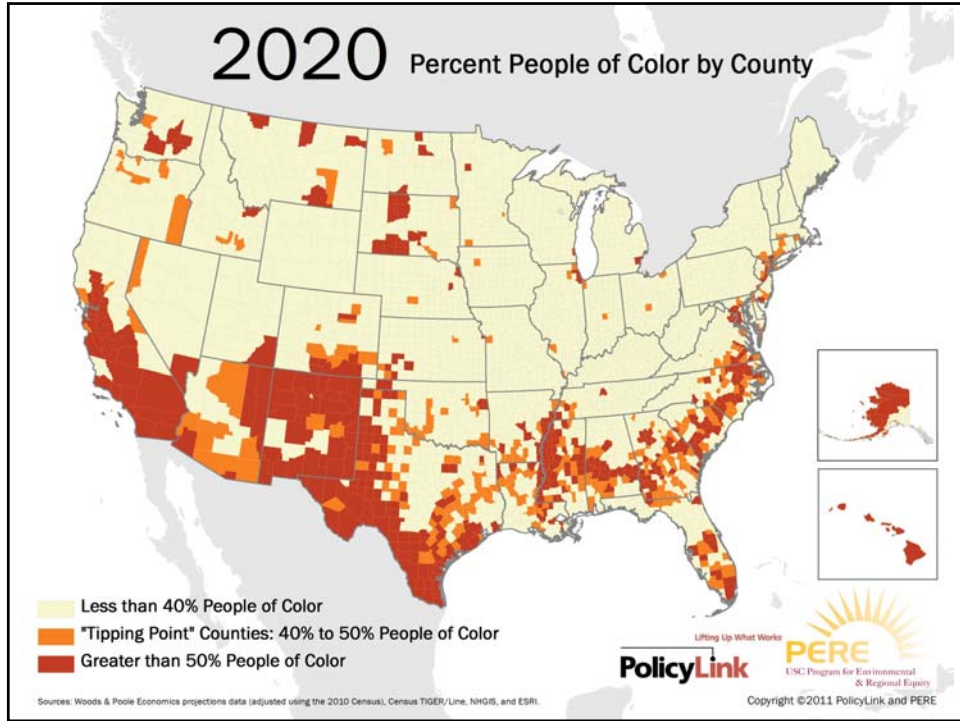


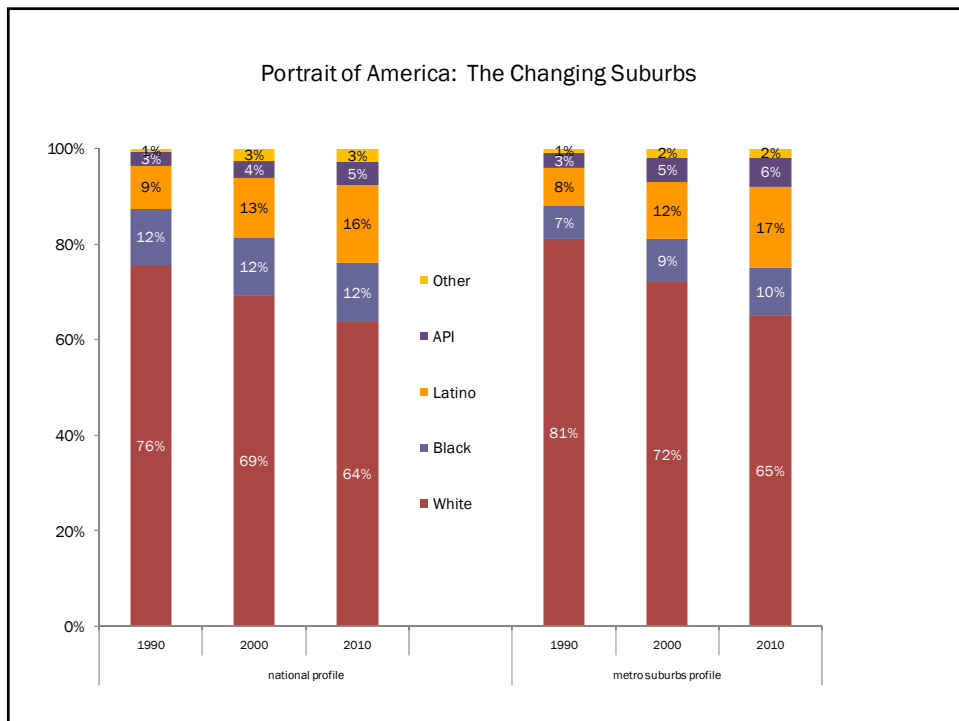
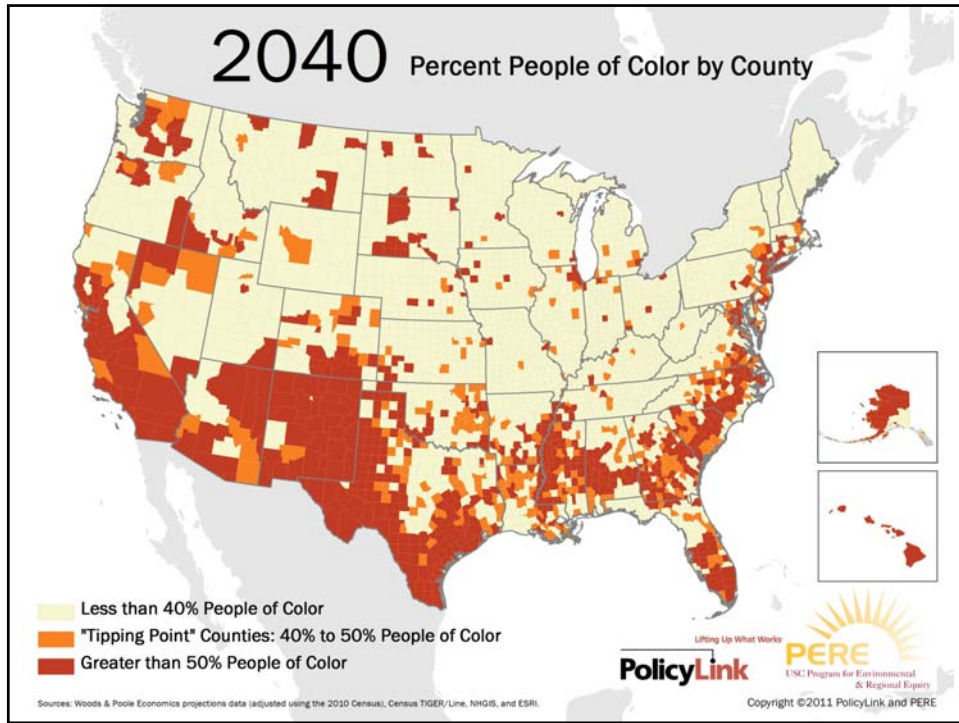




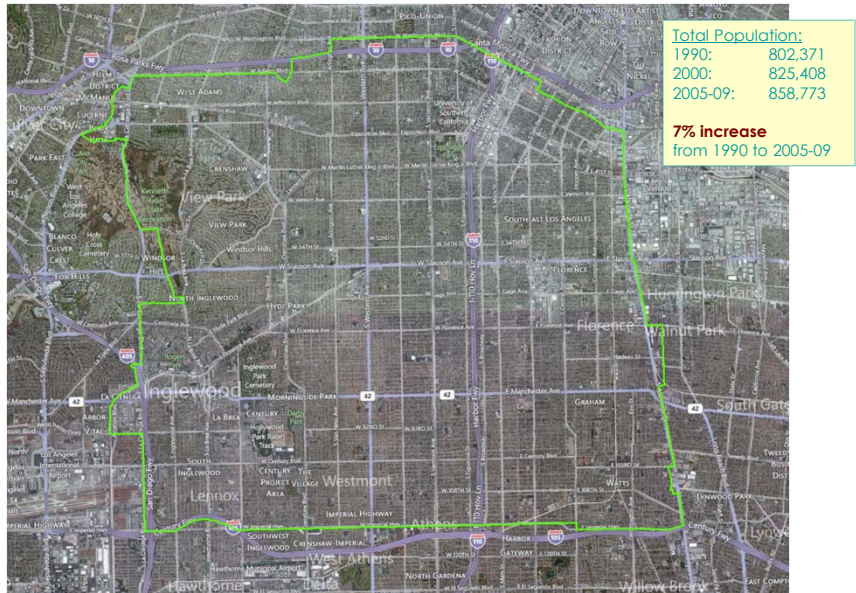




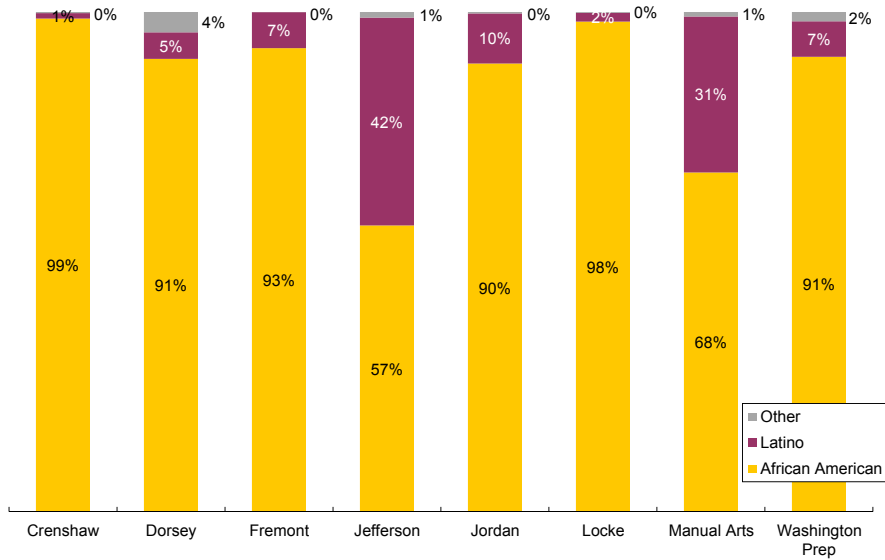


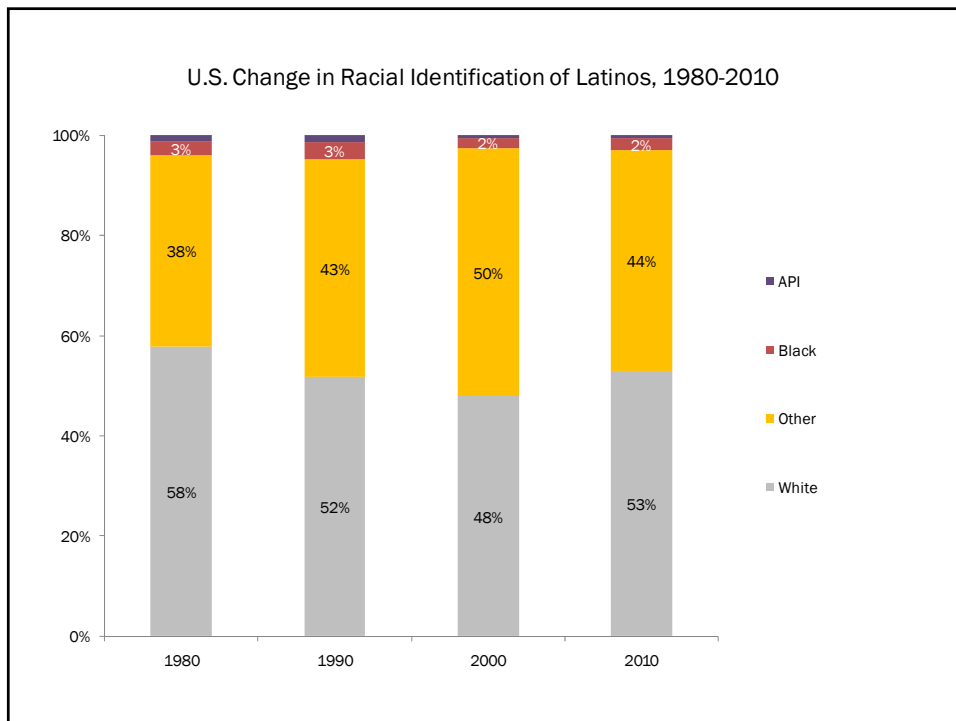
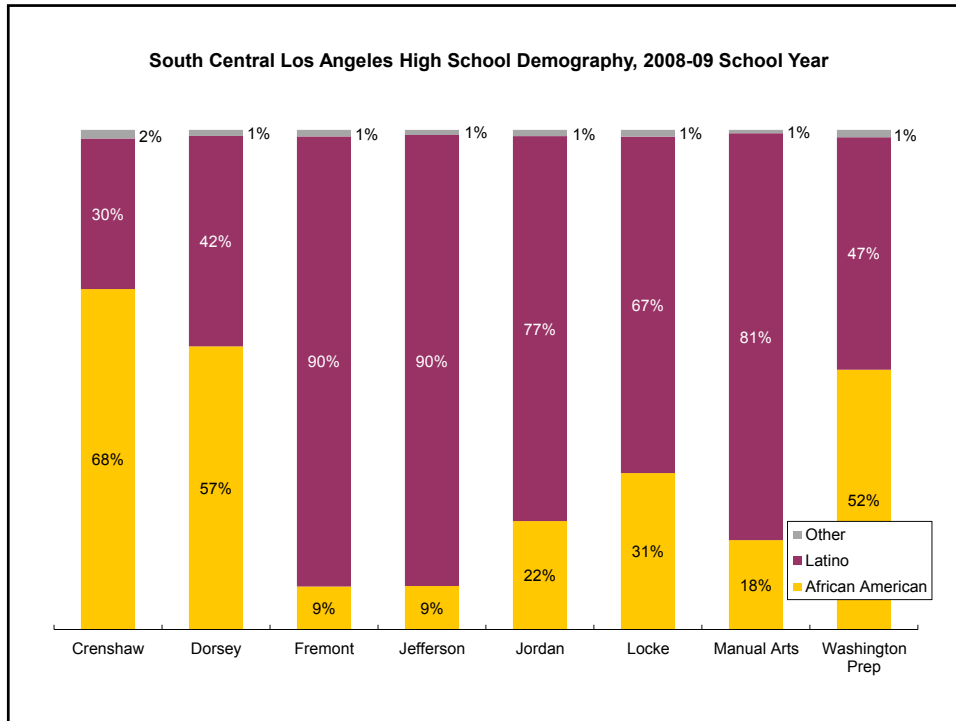


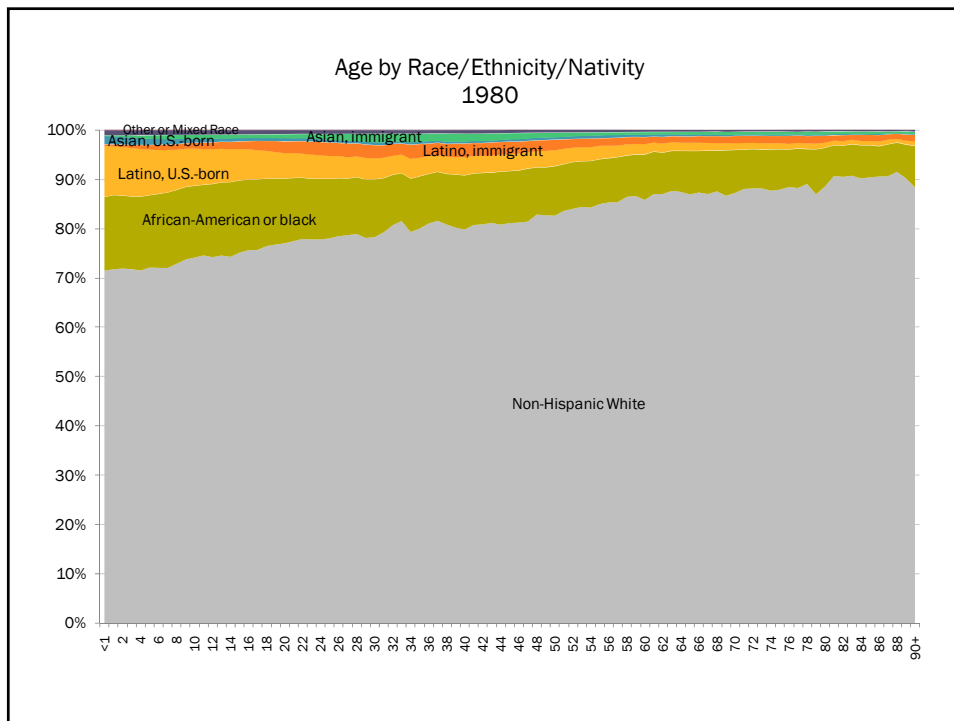
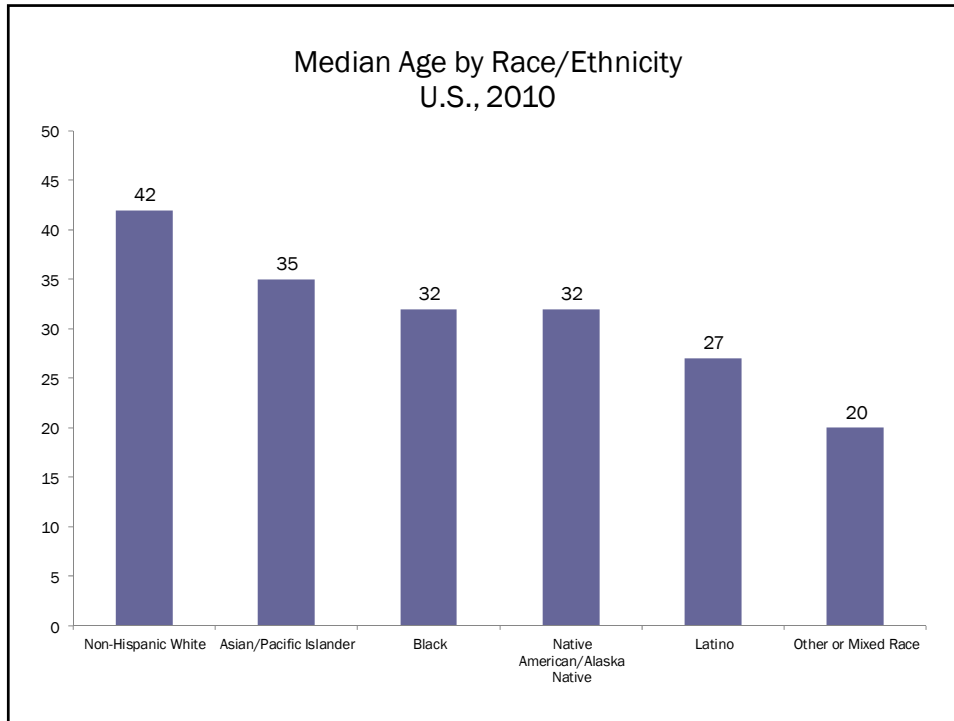
South Los Angeles with 2000 U.S. Census Tract Boundaries

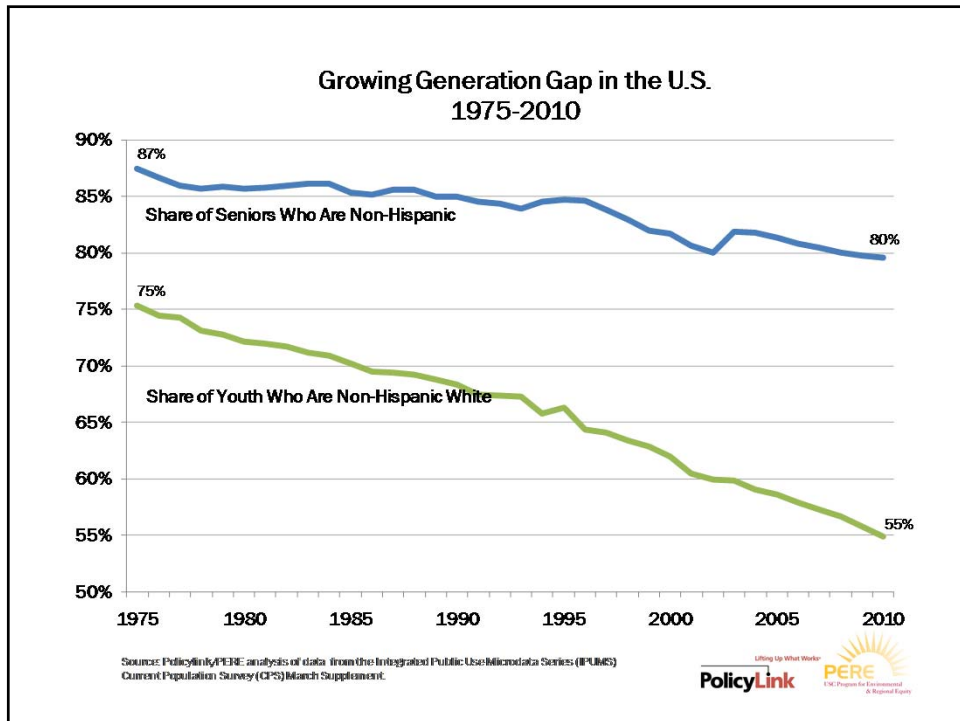
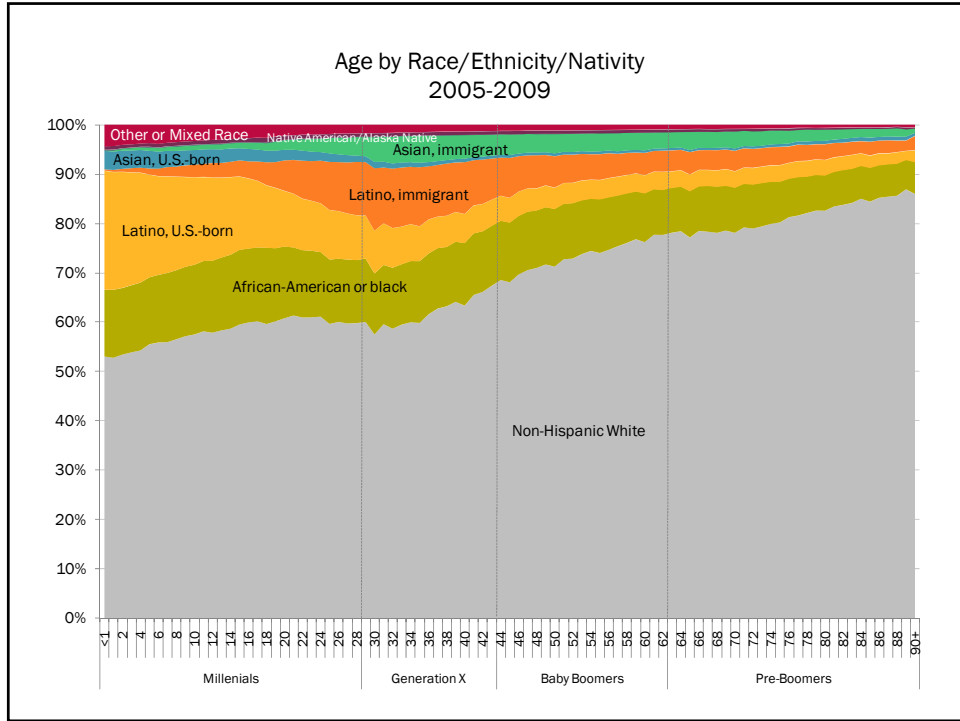


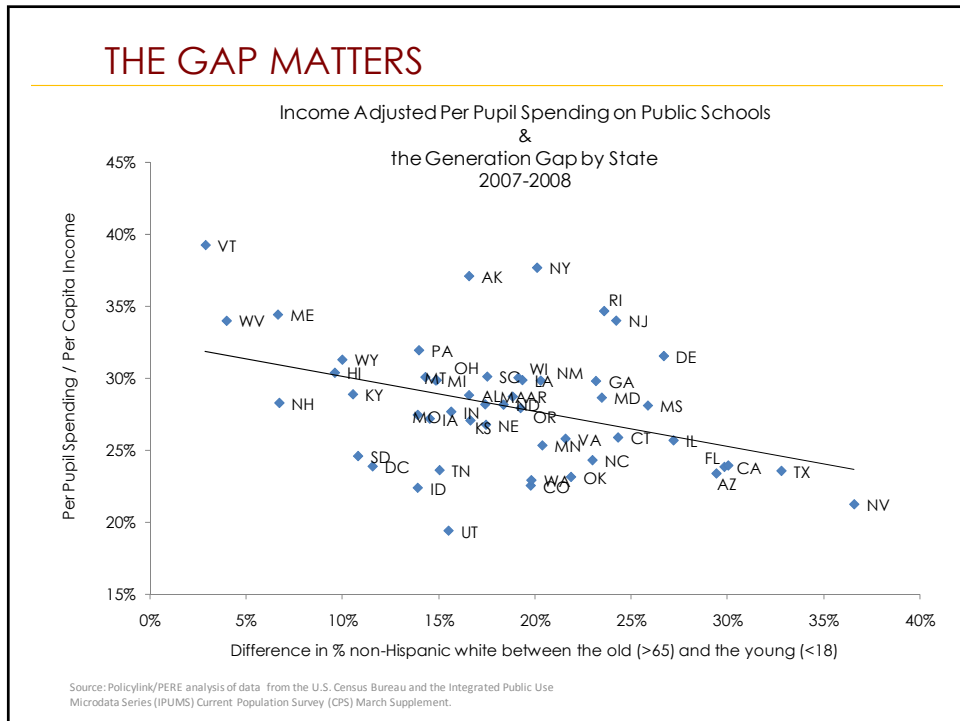
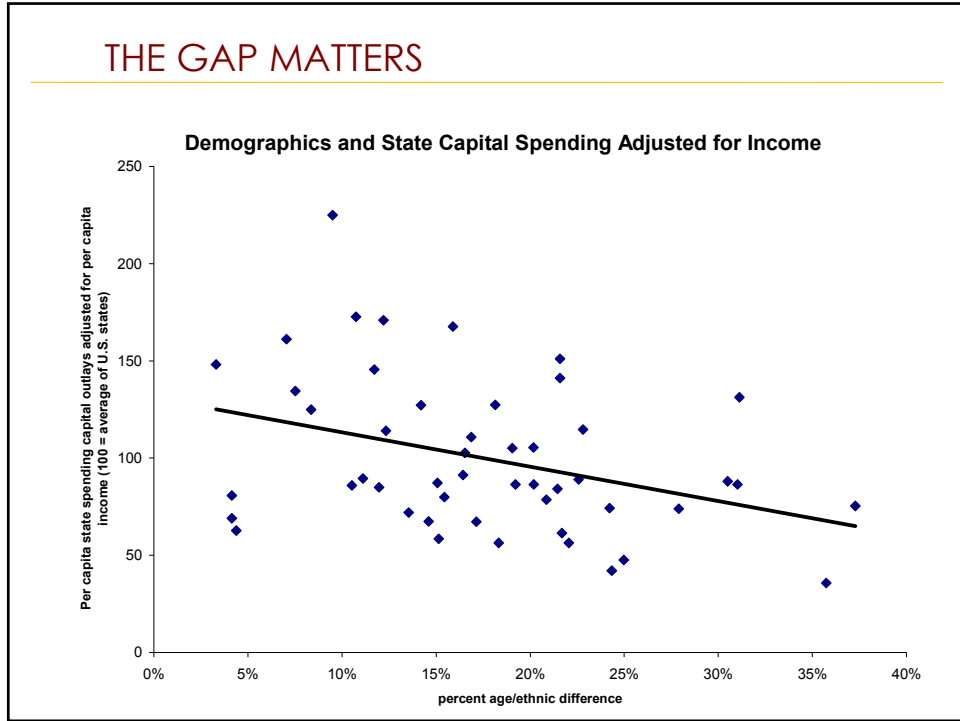
South Central Los Angeles High School Demography, 1981-82 School Year



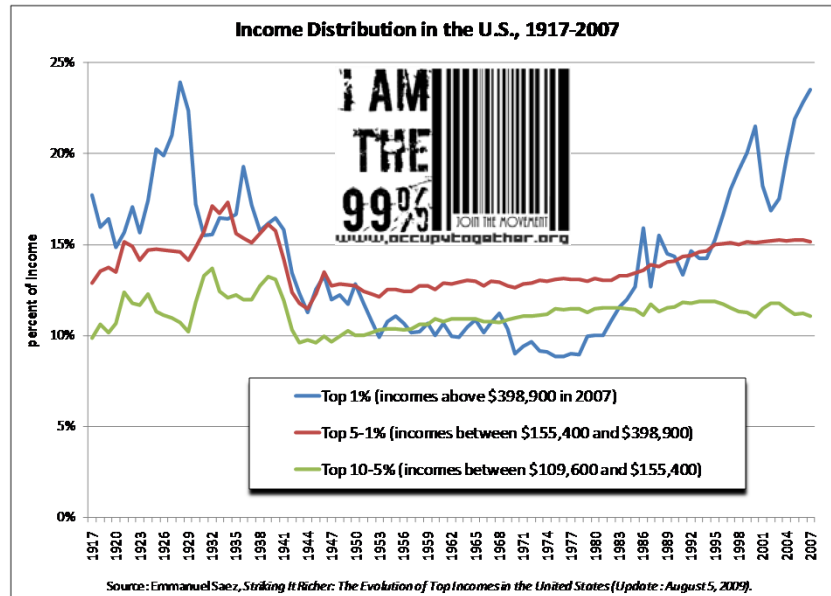






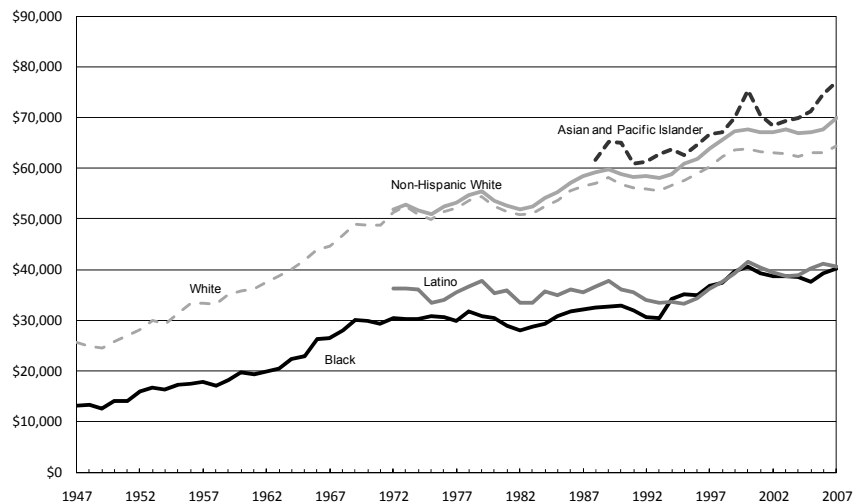


THE CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY



THE CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

Figure 3-1. U.S. Resident Median Family Income 1947-2007 (in 2007 Dollars)



PUTTING IT TOGETHER

America's Tomorrow:
Equity is the Superior Growth Model



WHAT'S THE EVIDENCE?

- Utilizing weighted regression approach to 341 metro areas in the U.S. 1990-2000

Per capita income as a function of:

- (+) regional education
- (-) manufacturing concentration
- (+) central city presence
- (-) previous income
- (?) region of U.S.
- (-) measure of inequity, including ratio of city to suburb poverty, concentration of poverty, income distribution, black-white segregation



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

IT'S A BROADER STORY



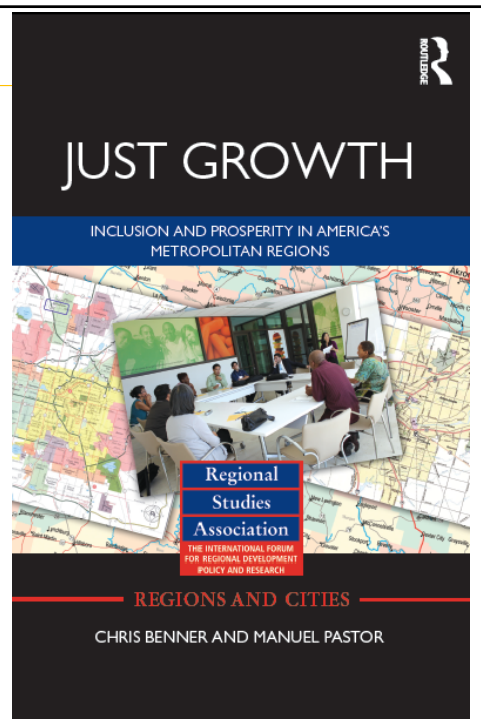
- Underinvestment in each other makes us less competitive as a nation
- Social tensions over who will gain and who will lose make us less likely to cohere on what we need to do to thrive

WHERE TO BEGIN

- Metros offer new scale for doing well and doing good, fusing competitiveness and inclusion



- Configuration of metropolitan space and opportunity has become center – from racial justice to spatial justice
 - Metros offer new opportunities to bridge difference face-to-face, race-to-race, space-to-space



LOOKING FORWARD: Challenge and Opportunity



Immigrant integration is

- improved economic mobility for,
- enhanced civic participation by, and
- receiving society openness to immigrants.

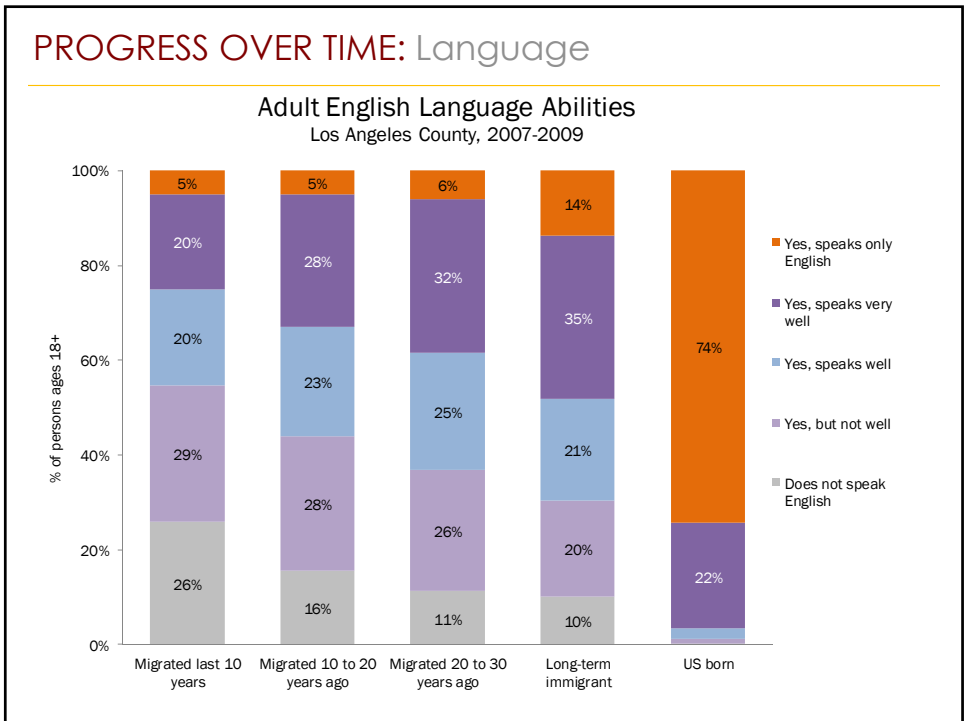
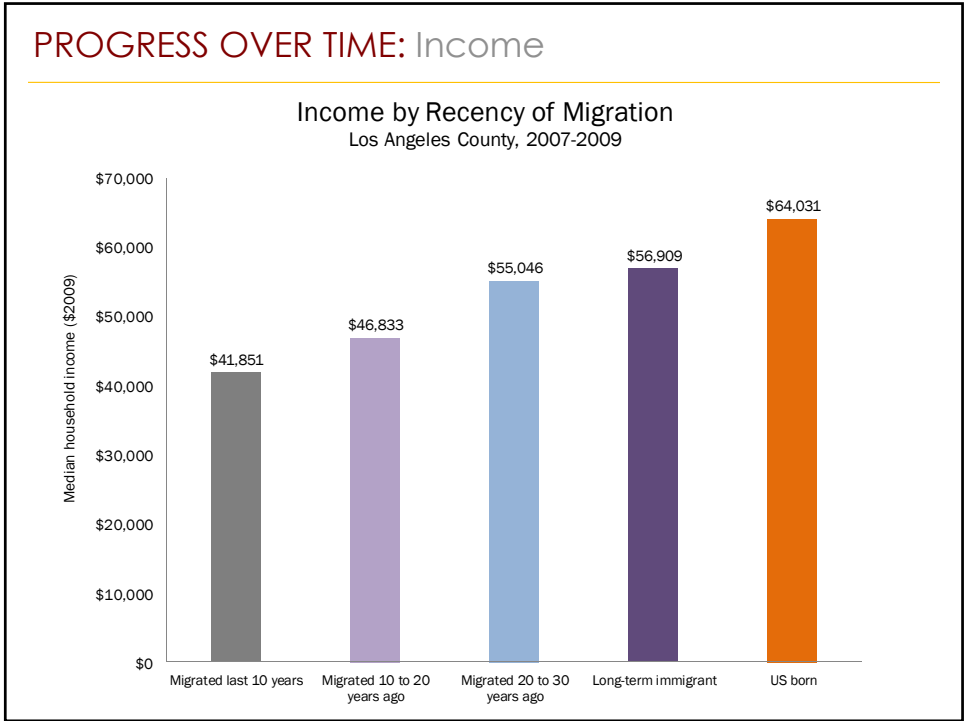
Integration requires an **intentional process** that incorporates the assets of immigrant populations into policies governing our cities, regions, and states.

INTEGRATION OCCURRING ALREADY

Immigrants advance economically and socially with more experience in the US already

- Longer time in the US = higher socio-economic status and greater English language ability





HOMEOWNERSHIP



Percent homeownership by group, 2007-2009

	California	Los Angeles County
Migrated last 10 years	19%	13%
Migrated 10 to 20 years ago	40%	30%
Migrated 20 to 30 years ago	55%	47%
Long-term immigrant	70%	63%
US born	61%	53%

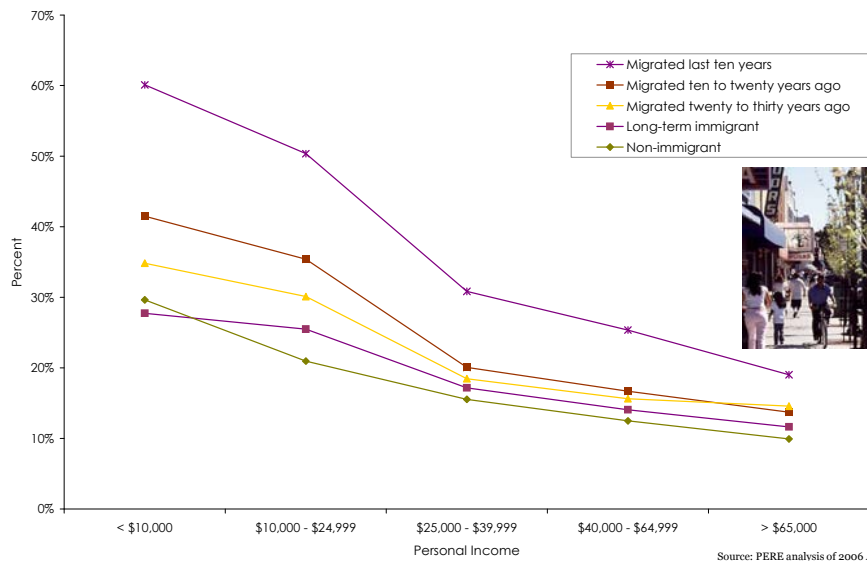
Percent homeownership by immigration and race, 2007-2009

	California			Los Angeles County		
	Non-Hispanic White	Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic White	Latino	Asian/Pacific Islander
Migrated last 10 years	24%	13%	25%	16%	8%	19%
Migrated 10 to 20 years ago	46%	31%	53%	36%	22%	45%
Migrated 20 to 30 years ago	60%	49%	64%	53%	40%	59%
Long-term immigrant	77%	65%	76%	69%	59%	70%
US born	66%	50%	63%	60%	46%	60%

Source: PERE Analysis of 2007-2009 ACS data.

NEW SUPPORT? IMMIGRANTS & SMART GROWTH

Use of Public Transit, Carpooling, Biking, or Walking



Source: PERE analysis of 2006 ACS data

NEW SUPPORT? THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOUSING

The Geography of Young Professionals

- Scarred by the Recession: Gen-Xers bore the brunt of the foreclosure crisis and don't see homes as a safe investment
- See value in living closer to work: Permits for single-family homes are on the decline (20% of peak), permits for multi-family are on the rise (40% of peak)



Source: Houston Tomorrow

NEW SUPPORT? THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOUSING

Re-concentration of living in the recovery

- In California, Coastal (read urban) markets have hit bottom, inland (read exurban) markets have not yet turned.
- “We haven't overbuilt, we've just built in the wrong place . . . The incremental demand for housing is moving more into multifamily housing”
-J.Nickelsburg, UCLA Annenberg Forecast



Image source: <http://www.ivarhogendoorn.com/blog/2008/12/21/a-renewed-look-at-the-urban-suburban-divide/>

LEADING THROUGH THE DIVIDE



- Understanding that equity and inclusion are no longer luxuries but imperatives for economic and social sustainability



- Understanding the need for policy packages, unexpected alliances, and new collaborations



- Reimagining “Smart Growth” and determining new models of participation, capacity building and coalitions

LEADING THROUGH THE DIVIDE

