CALIFORNIA, INEQUALITY, AND HOUSING

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JENNIFER ITO
Changing Demographics, California, 1980-2040

Other
Native American
Asian/Pacific Islander
Latino
Black
White

1980: 6% Other, 19% Native American, 3% Asian/Pacific Islander, 3% Latino, 6% Black, 67% White
1990: 9% Other, 25% Native American, 11% Asian/Pacific Islander, 13% Latino, 7% Black, 57% White
2000: 3% Other, 32% Native American, 6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 38% Latino, 6% Black, 47% White
2010: 3% Other, 38% Native American, 6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 40% Latino, 6% Black, 40% White
2020: 3% Other, 40% Native American, 6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 43% Latino, 5% Black, 34% White
2030: 3% Other, 43% Native American, 5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 43% Latino, 5% Black, 34% White
2040: 4% Other, 45% Native American, 5% Asian/Pacific Islander, 45% Latino, 5% Black, 30% White
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

Share of all income held by the top 1%, 1917-2012

Source: Economic Policy Institute
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY
Household* Gini Coefficient, 1969

Source: US Census
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

Household Gini Coefficient, 1979

Source: US Census
CHALLENGE OF INEQUALITY

Household Gini Coefficient, 1989

Source: US Census
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Household Gini Coefficient, 1999

Source: US Census
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Household Gini Coefficient, 2010*

Source: IPUMS
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Household Gini Coefficient, 2013

Source: US Census
Median Household Income by Age of Household, Fresno Metro, 1979-2012

Source: IPUMS
Note: $2010 used given it is the midpoint between 2008-2012
Californians’ Average Adjusted Gross Income, 2013

- Middle Fifth: $37,000
- Top 1 Percent: $1,614,600 ($31,100 per week)

Note: Figures are in 2013 dollars and are rounded to the nearest hundred. Source: Franchise Tax Board
U.S. and California, 1980-2010*

![Bar chart showing income percentiles for California and United States](chart.png)

Source: IPUMS
California productivity growth greater than nation

California compensation growth lower than nation

Note: Data are for production or nonsupervisory workers ages 18 to 64. “Compensation” includes wages plus the value of additional benefits such as employer contributions to health care or retirement plans. Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of US Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, and US Census Bureau data.
Percent of Families Living Below 150 Percent of the Federal Poverty Line by Race/Ethnicity
California

- White: 16% in 1990, 19% in 2008-2012
- Black: 32% in 1990, 35% in 2008-2012
- Latino: 40% in 1990, 40% in 2008-2012
- AAPI: 25% in 1990, 24% in 2008-2012
- All: 22% in 1990, 27% in 2008-2012

Source: IPUMS
Share of workers earning at least $15 an hour by race/ethnicity, California, 1980-2012

IPUMS
People of color face higher housing burdens (Bay Area)

Percent homeowners of color who are burdened by housing costs:

46%

Source: IPUMS. Universe includes owner-occupied households (excludes group quarters).
As wages are going down, rents are going up...

http://www.chpc.net/dnld/Housing_Need_LA_Final_060414.pdf
...and so L.A. County has the largest shortfall of affordable homes in California—made worse by state and federal disinvestment in housing.

Source: California Housing Partnership Corporation. May 2014. How Los Angeles County’s Housing Market is Failing to Meet the Needs of Low-Income Families.
http://www.chpc.net/dnld/Housing_Need_LA_Final_060414.pdf
LOOKING FORWARD

- Limits of supply and demand as a lens for solving housing affordability

- There is a trend of moving back to central cities and denser living – but could lead to gentrification and displacement

- While public policy is our tool, vulnerable communities have unequal power to influence projects in the market place and policies in political landscape
FOR MORE . . .

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