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National Economic Education Delegation

- **Vision**
 - One day, the public discussion of policy issues will be grounded in an accurate perception of the underlying economic principles and data.
- **Mission**
 - NEED unites the skills and knowledge of a vast network of professional economists to promote understanding of the economics of policy issues in the United States.
- **NEED Presentations**
 - Are **nonpartisan** and intended to reflect the consensus of the economics profession.

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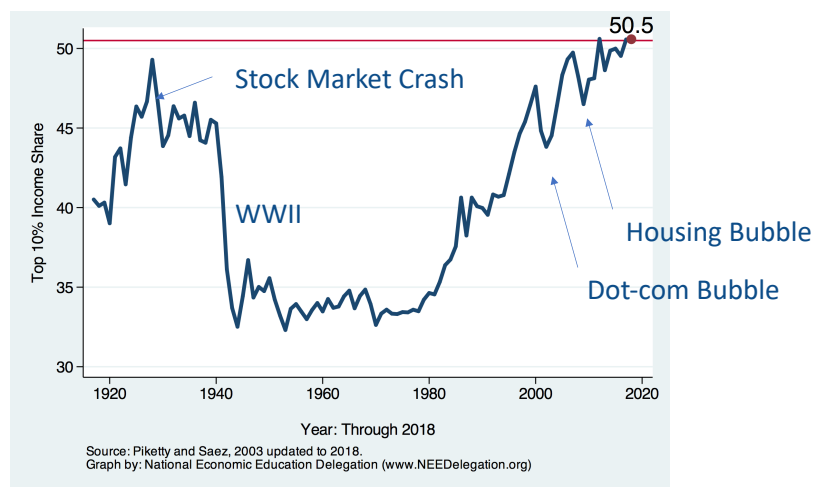
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Credits and Disclaimer

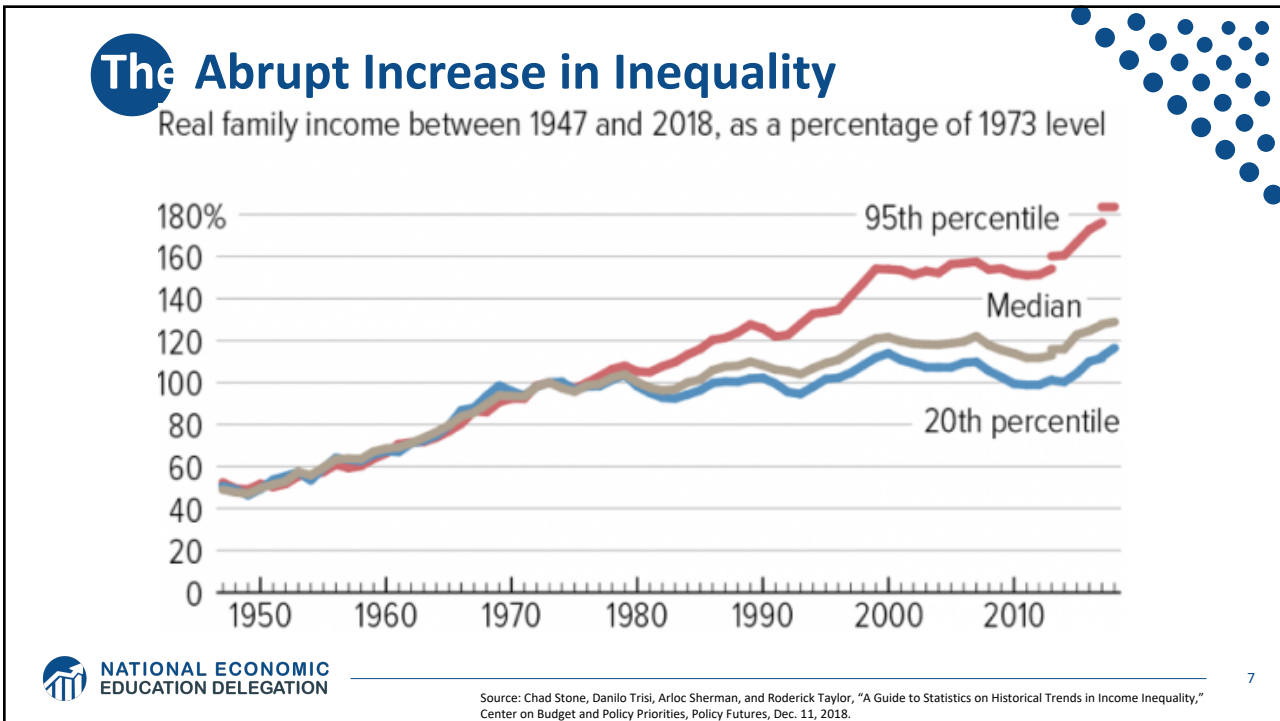
- **This slide deck was authored by:**
 - Jon Haveman, Executive Director of NEED
- **This slide deck was reviewed by:**
 - Timothy Smeeding, University of Wisconsin
 - Robert Wright, Augustana University
- **Disclaimer**
 - NEED presentations are designed to be nonpartisan
 - It is, however, inevitable that the presenter will be asked for and will provide their own views
 - Such views are those of the presenter and not necessarily those of the National Economic Education Delegation (NEED)

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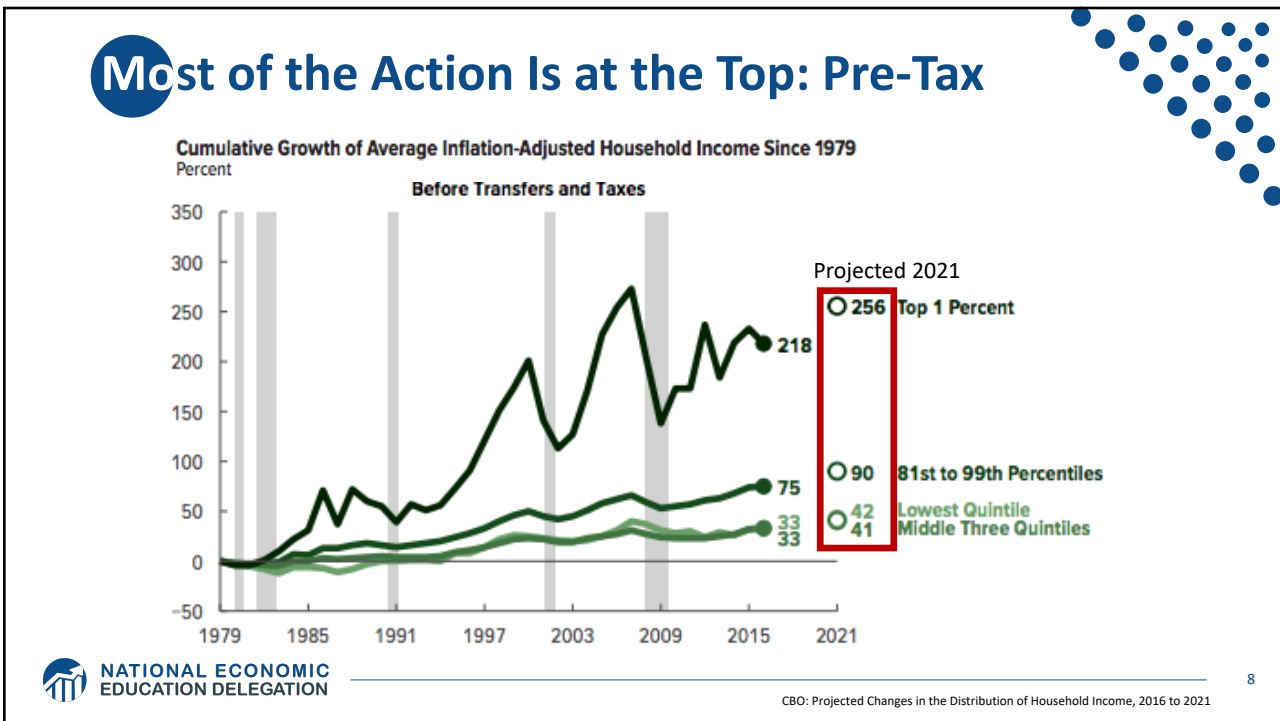
National Income Inequality: Share of Top 10%



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Where Does Inequality Come From?

- **Labor Characteristics**

- Demographics
 - o Age distribution
- Personal Choices
 - o Educational attainment
 - o Effort
 - o Priorities
 - o Household composition
- Immigration

- **Market Forces**

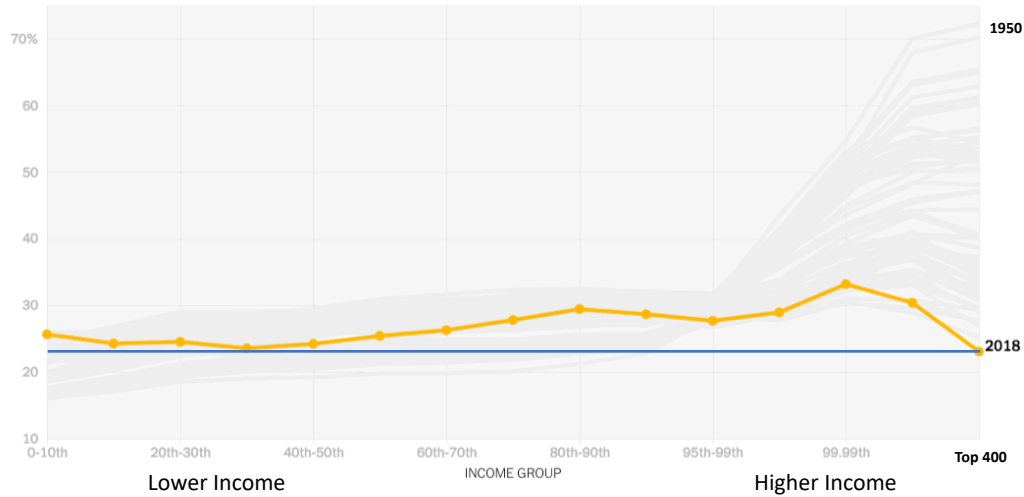
- Technology
- Changing demand patterns
- Competition for labor

- **Government Policy**

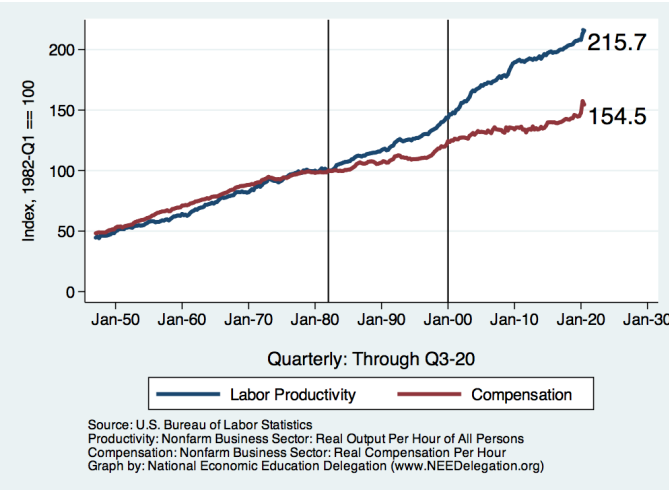
- Market influence
- Redistribution

The Rich Really do Pay Lower Taxes

TOTAL TAX RATE (FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL)



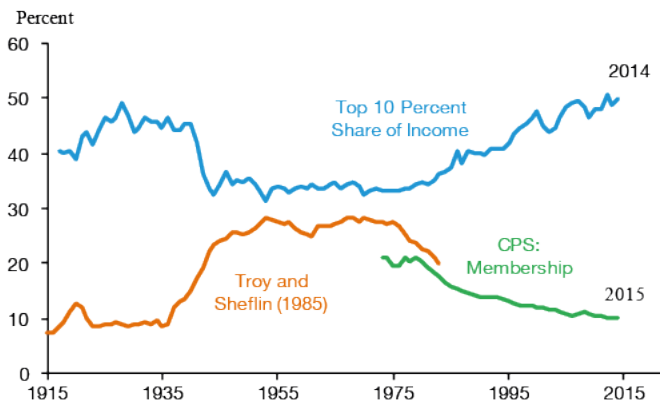
Labor Income is Unhinged from Productivity



Why?

- Declining unionization
- Globalization
- Immigration
- Competition policy
- Cheap technology

Declining Unionization

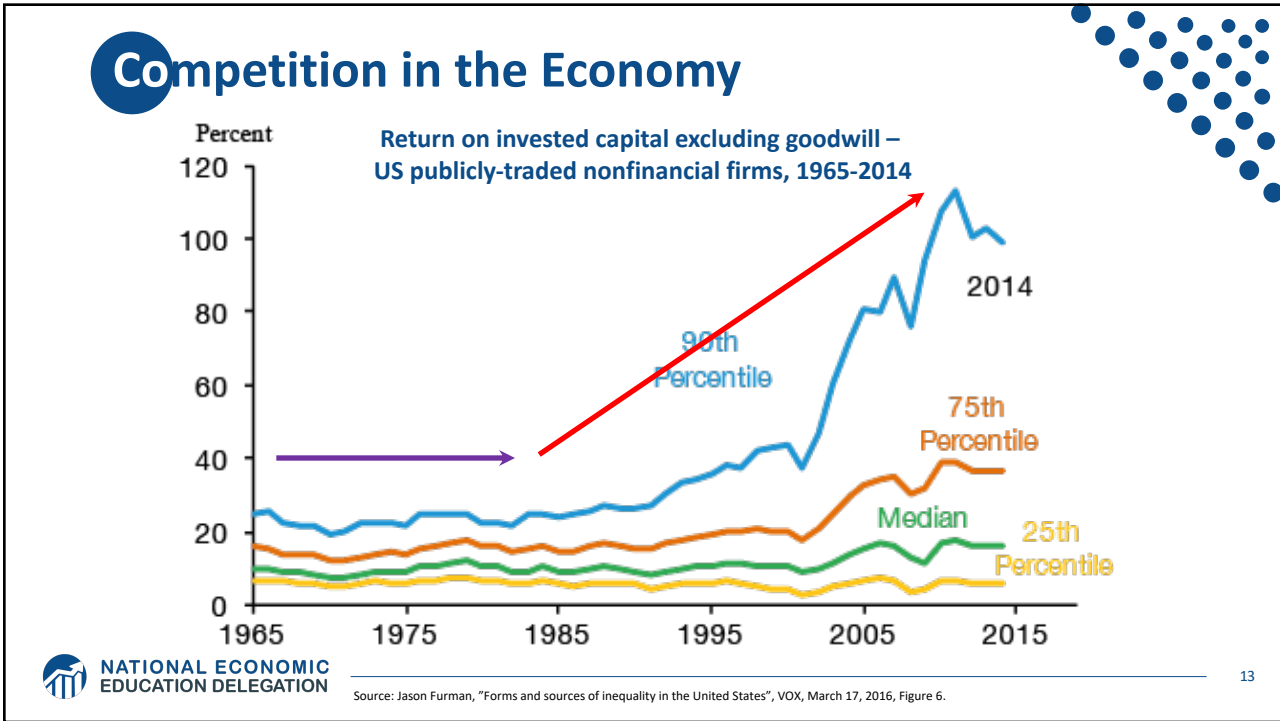


Unionization Rates

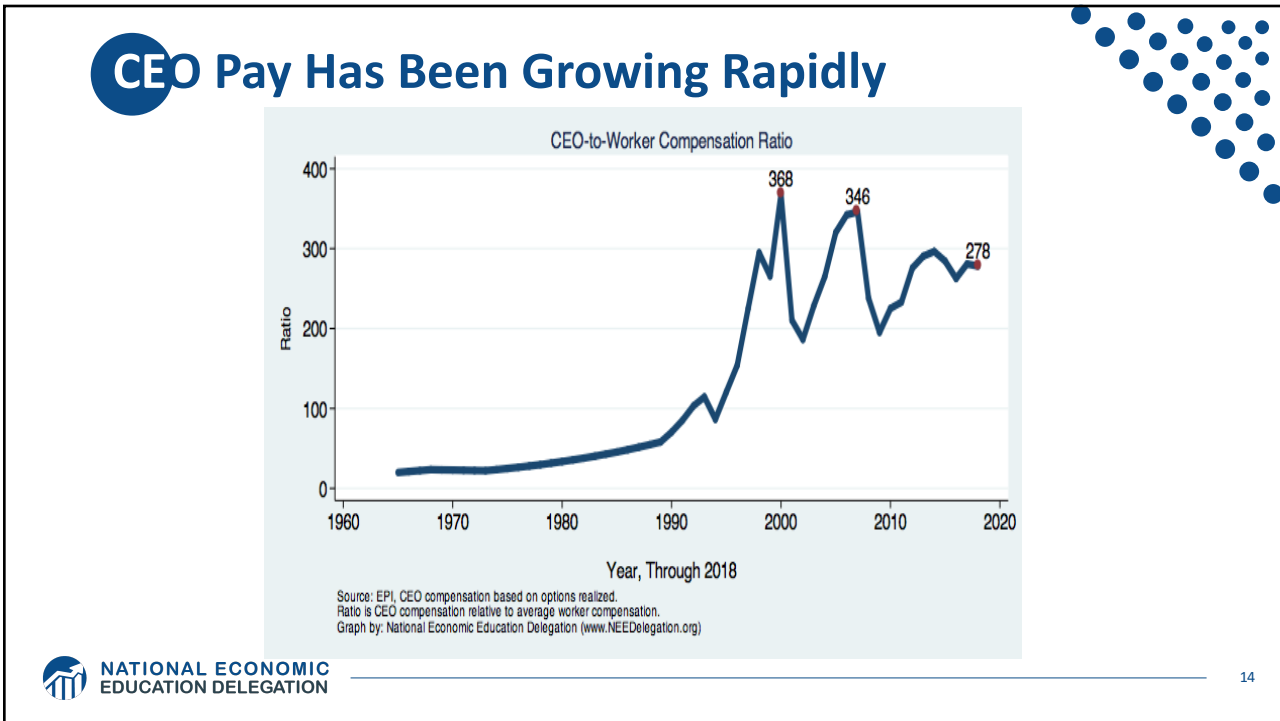
- **1983:** 20.1%
- **2019:** 10.3%

Unionization Rates

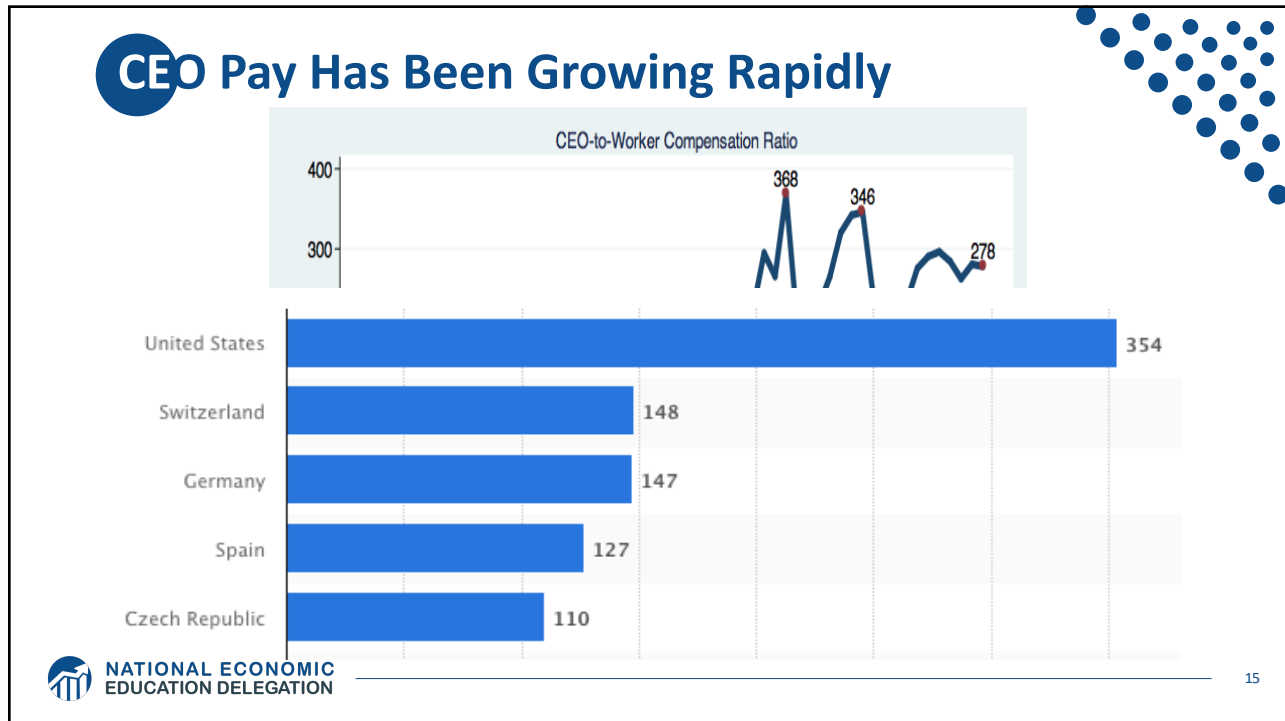
- **Public:** 33.6%
- **Private:** 6.2%



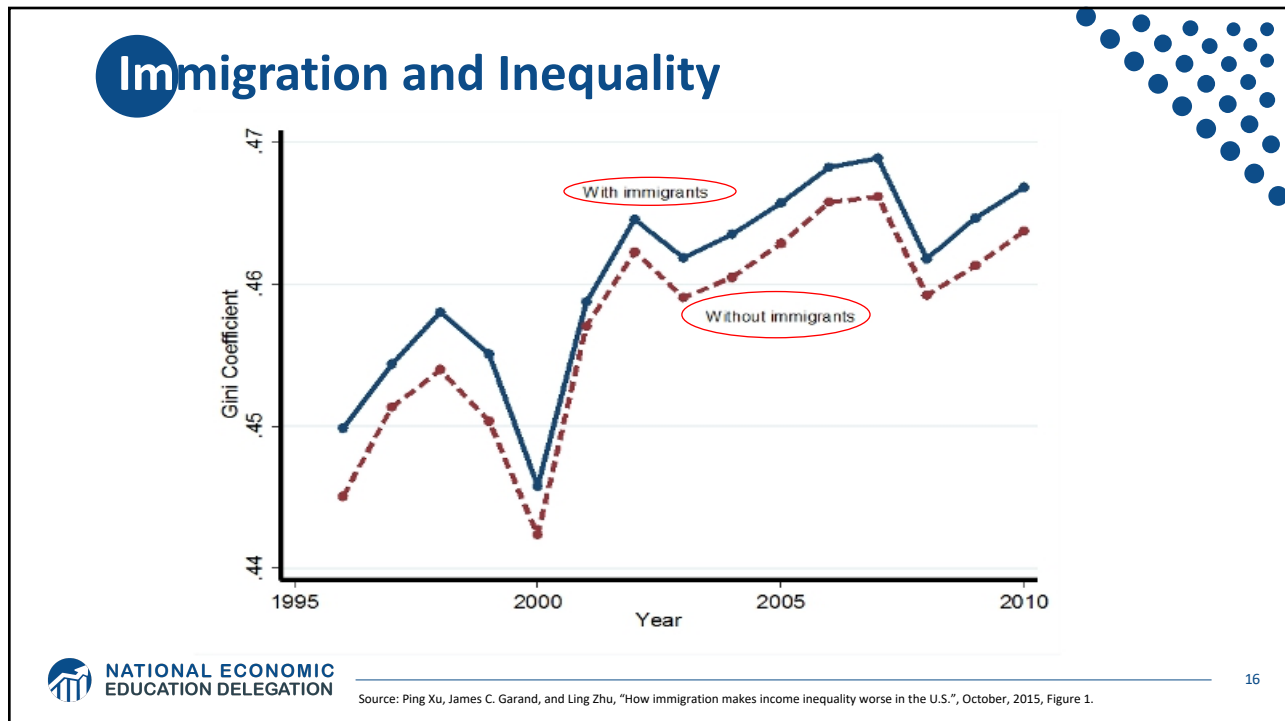
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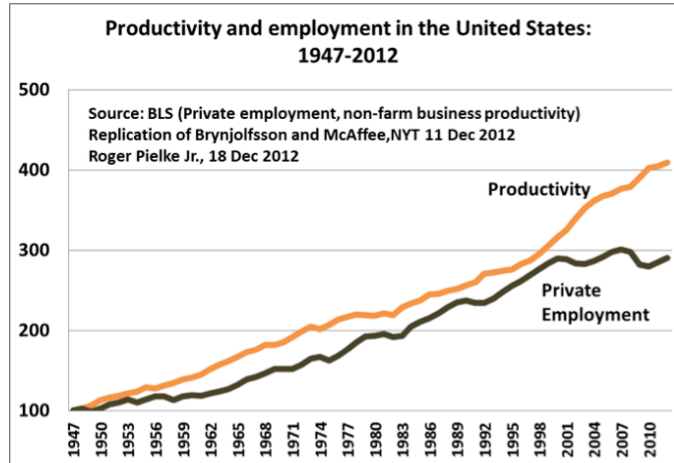


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Technology Benefits Ownership over Labor



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Technology can Hurt Low Income Workers



Early on, technology was good to low income workers



Until it was bad for them....

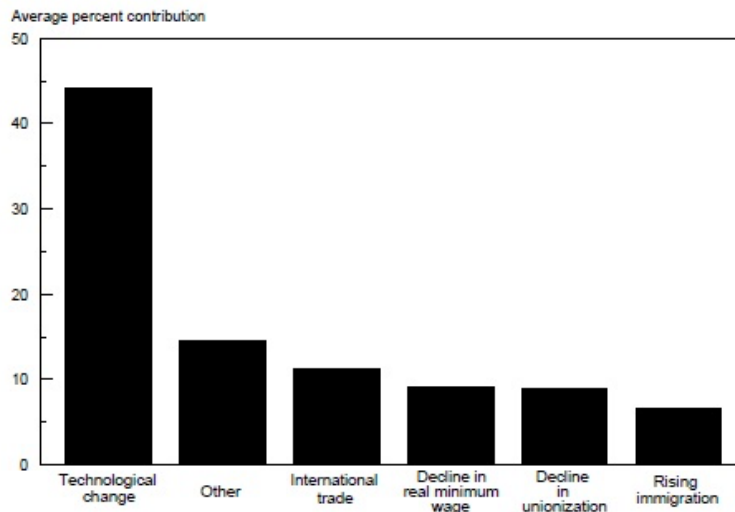
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A Modern Example: Uber & Lyft

- **Technology:**
 - Facilitates market power for owners.
 - Reduces bargaining power for labor.
 - Shifts costs of doing business onto labor.

- **Modern day Robber Barons?**
 - Ruthlessly absorbing as much income as they can.
 - Lack of regard for labor.

Sources of Inequality Through Late 1990s



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Why Does Inequality Matter?

- **Too little inequality can:**

- Reduce individual motivation
- Slow economic growth

- **Too much inequality can:**

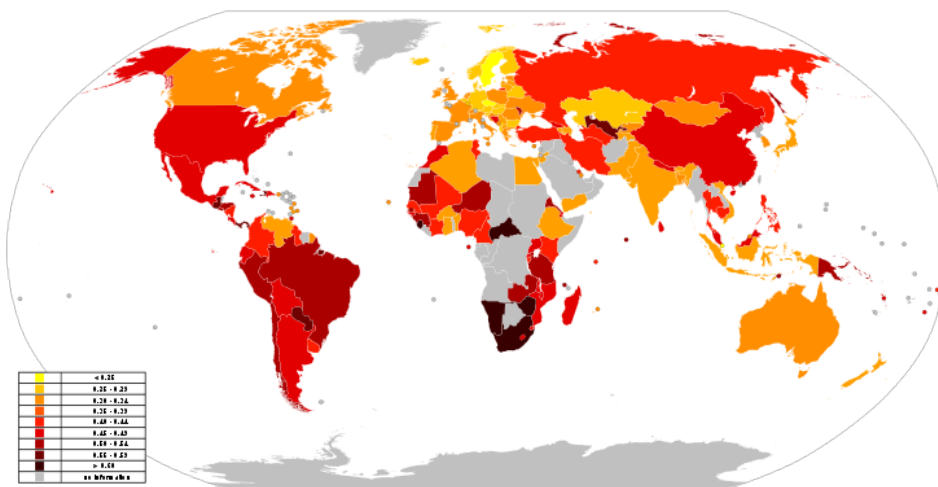
- Reduce individual motivation
- Slow economic growth

- **Too much inequality may also:**

- Divide society
- Distort political environment
- Reduce political participation
- Reduce investments in public goods
 - o Education
 - o Environmental protections



An International Perspective



Addressing Inequality: Long Term

- **It's all about access to resources:**

- Education, in particular
 - Improve public education
 - Reduce disparities in quality of public education
 - Improve counseling in low-income schools
 - With respect to college – paths to success and funding
- Investments are needed in early education, not later
 - Universal pre-K
 - Upgrade quality of elementary schools in low-income areas



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Tension in Policy Solutions

- **Is it possible to increase growth at the same time that you reduce income inequality?**

- Common refrain among some that government intervention in the economy is always and everywhere bad for growth.

- **Possibly: expanding equality of access promotes the full utilization of resources.**

- Expanding equality of access requires resources likely from the well-to-do.



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