



Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, Summer 2022
Contemporary Economic Policy

University of Kentucky
June-July, 2022

Host: Jon Haveman, Ph.D.
National Economic Education Delegation

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Available NEED Topics Include:

- Healthcare Economics
- US Economy
- Climate Change
- Economic Inequality
- Economic Mobility
- Trade and Globalization
- Minimum Wages
- Immigration Economics
- Housing Policy
- Federal Budgets
- Federal Debt
- Black-White Wealth Gap
- Autonomous Vehicles
- US Social Policy

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Course Outline

• Contemporary Economic Policy

- Week 1 (6/15): Trade and Globalization (Alan Deardorff, University of Michigan)
- Week 2 (6/22): Climate Change (Sarah Jacobson, Williams College)
- Week 3 (6/29): The Federal Debt (Goeffrey Woglom, Amherst College)
- Week 4 (7/6): Economic Inequality (Jon Haveman, NEED)
- **Week 5 (7/13): The Black-White Wealth Gap (Jon Haveman, NEED)**
- Week 6 (7/20): Trade Deficits and Exchange Rates (Alan Deardorff, University of Michigan)

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The Black-White Wealth Gap

Jon Haveman, Ph.D.

National Economic Education Delegation

OLLI – University of Kentucky
July 13, 2022



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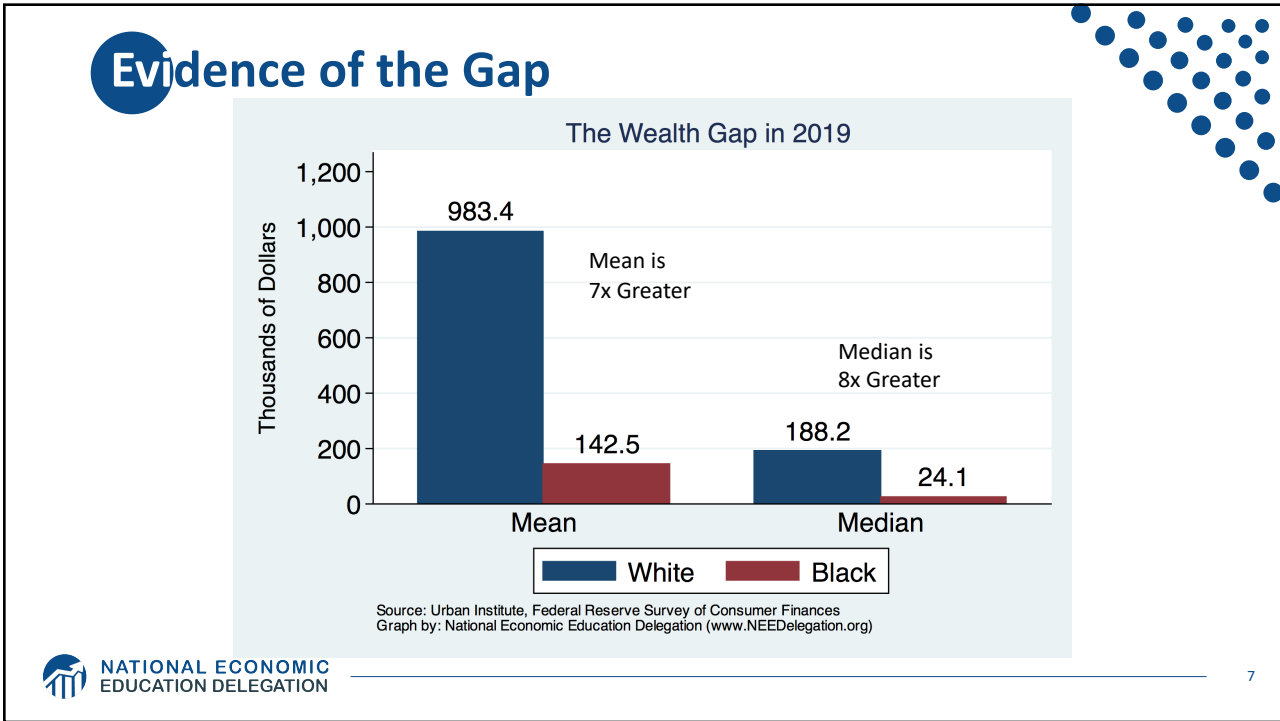
Outline

- Evidence of disparities
- Why wealth is important
- Sources of disparities
- Implications of disparities
- Policy solutions

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Evidence

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Wealth Disparities, 2019

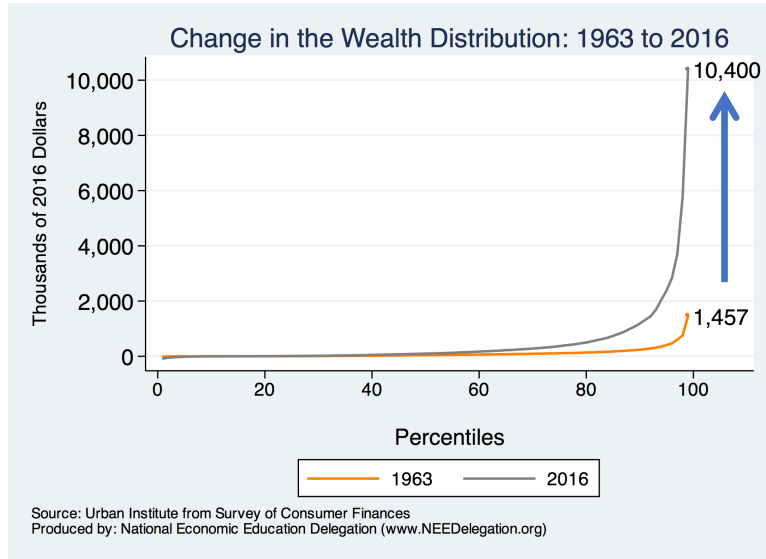
Race/Ethnicity	Mean Wealth	Share of Families	Share of Wealth	Ratio of Shares
White, non-Hispanic	\$983,400	64.9	85.3	1.3
Black, non-Hispanic	\$142,500	14.2	2.7	0.2
Hispanic or Latino	\$165,500	9.6	2.1	0.2
Other or Multiple Race	\$657,200	11.3	9.9	0.9

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Source: Federal Reserve, Survey of Consumer Finances

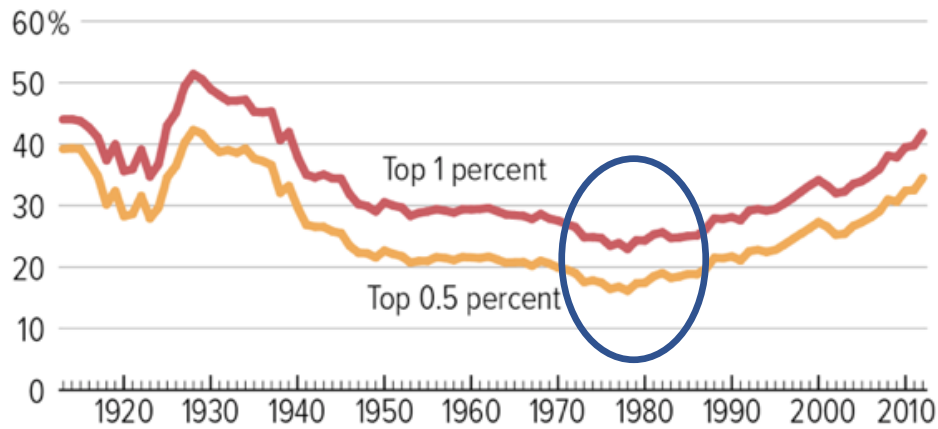
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Wealth is More and More Concentrated

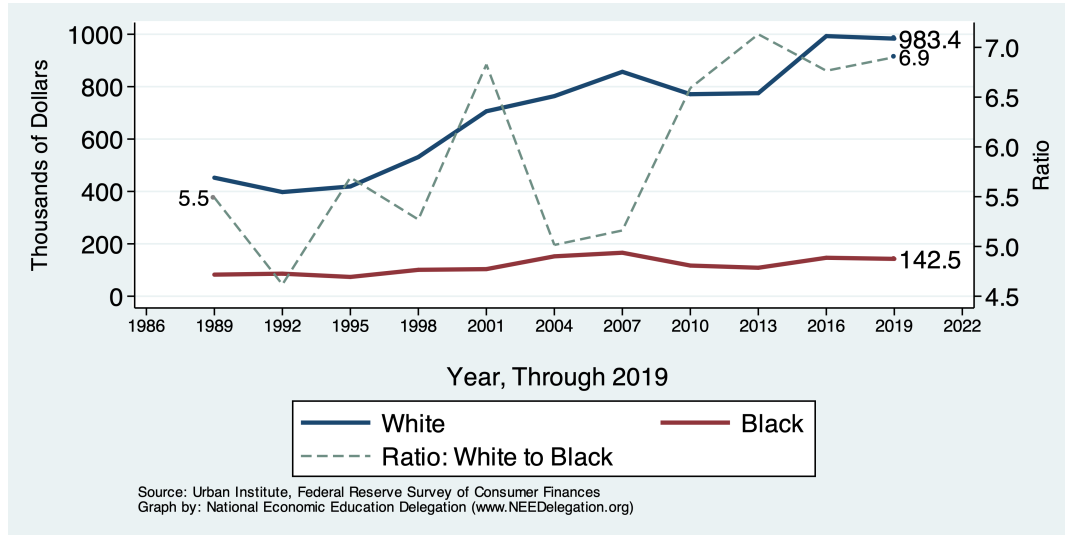


Wealth Concentration Has Been Rising

Share of total wealth held by the wealthiest families, 1913-2012

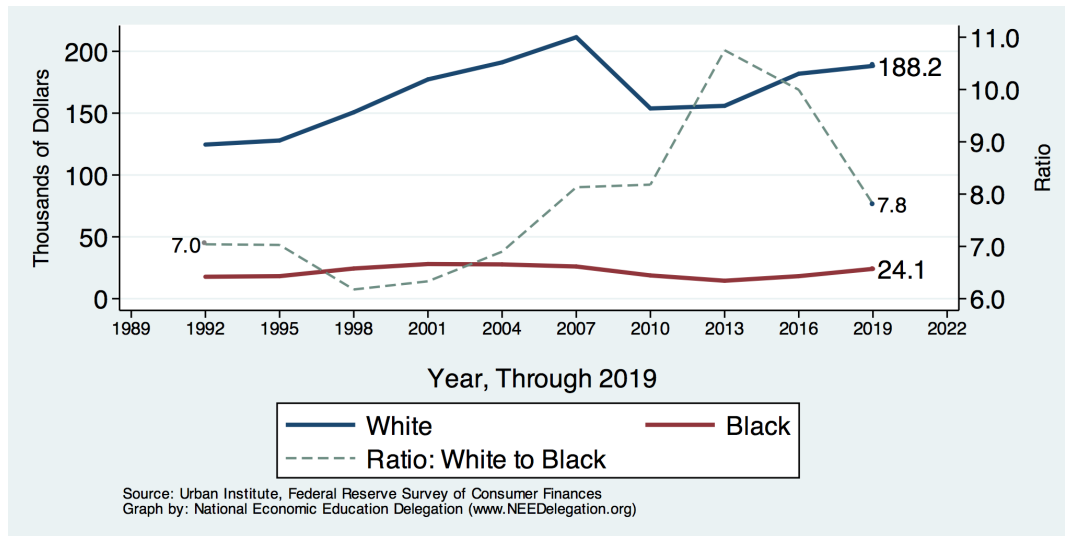


Wealth Gap Over Time: Mean



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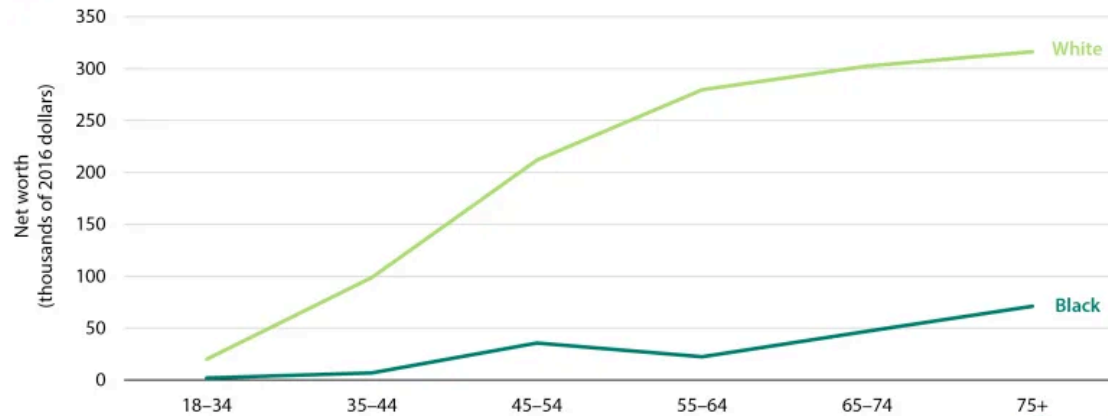
Wealth Gap Over Time: Median



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Net Worth by Age and Race

FIGURE 2.
Median Net Worth, by age of Household Head

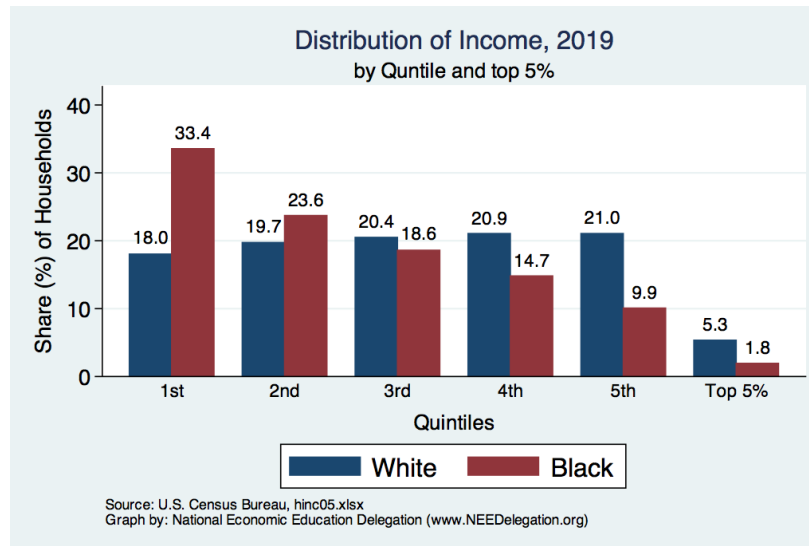


Source: Survey of Consumer Finances 2016; authors' calculations.
Note: Data are from 2016. Net worth refers to the difference between assets and debt for a household head. Race and ethnicity are those of the survey respondent.



Source: <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/02/27/examining-the-black-white-wealth-gap/>

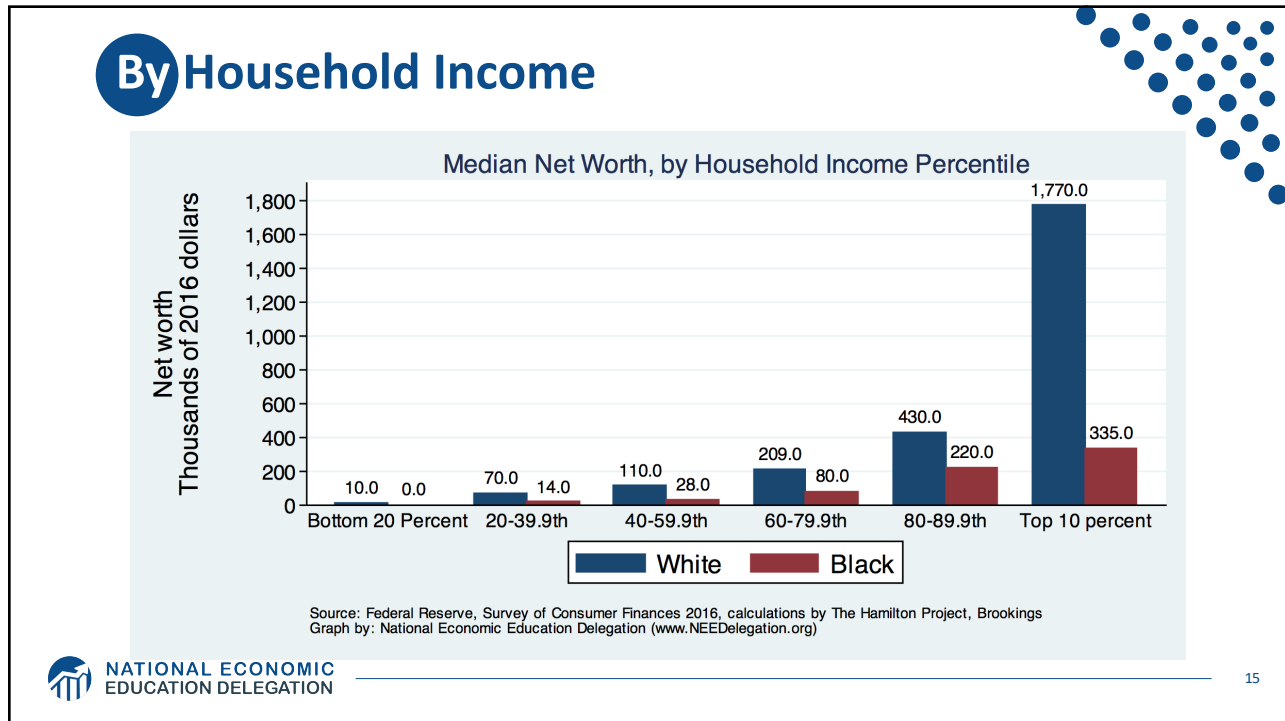
Black Household Incomes Relative to White



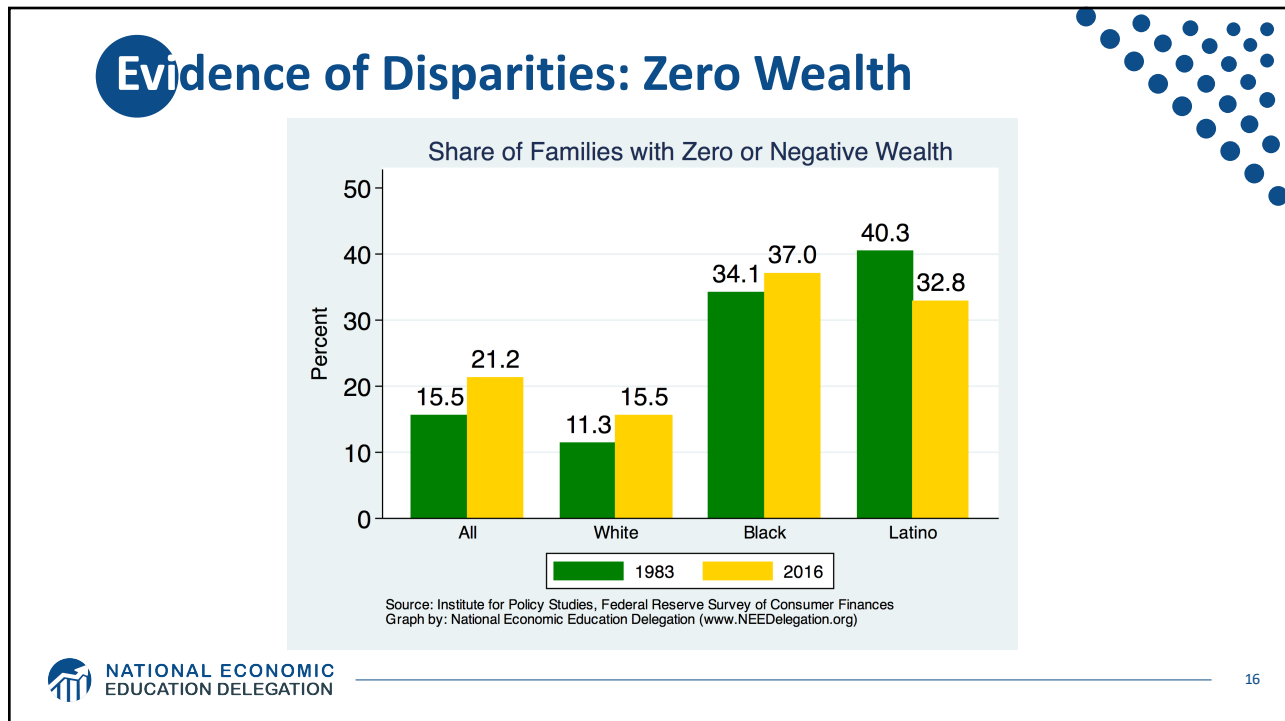
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, hinc05.xlsx
Graph by: National Economic Education Delegation (www.NEEDelegation.org)



Source: pewsocialtrends.org



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Why Wealth is Important

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Widespread Household Wealth Pays Dividends

- **To individuals in the household**
 - Choices/Agency
 - Wealth is iterative
- **And to broader society**
 - Human capital development
 - Entrepreneurship and innovation

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Household Level Benefits

- **Choices/Life Agency**

- Finance higher education
- Living in good neighborhoods
- Saving for retirement
- Capital to start a business
- Withstand financial hardship
- Better legal counsel
- Exert political influence
- Finance costly medical procedure
- Bequests

- **Wealth is iterative**

- Wealth begets more wealth.
 - Access to higher return investments.
- Wealth transfers across generations.
 - Wealth is sticky.



Parental Wealth is Important

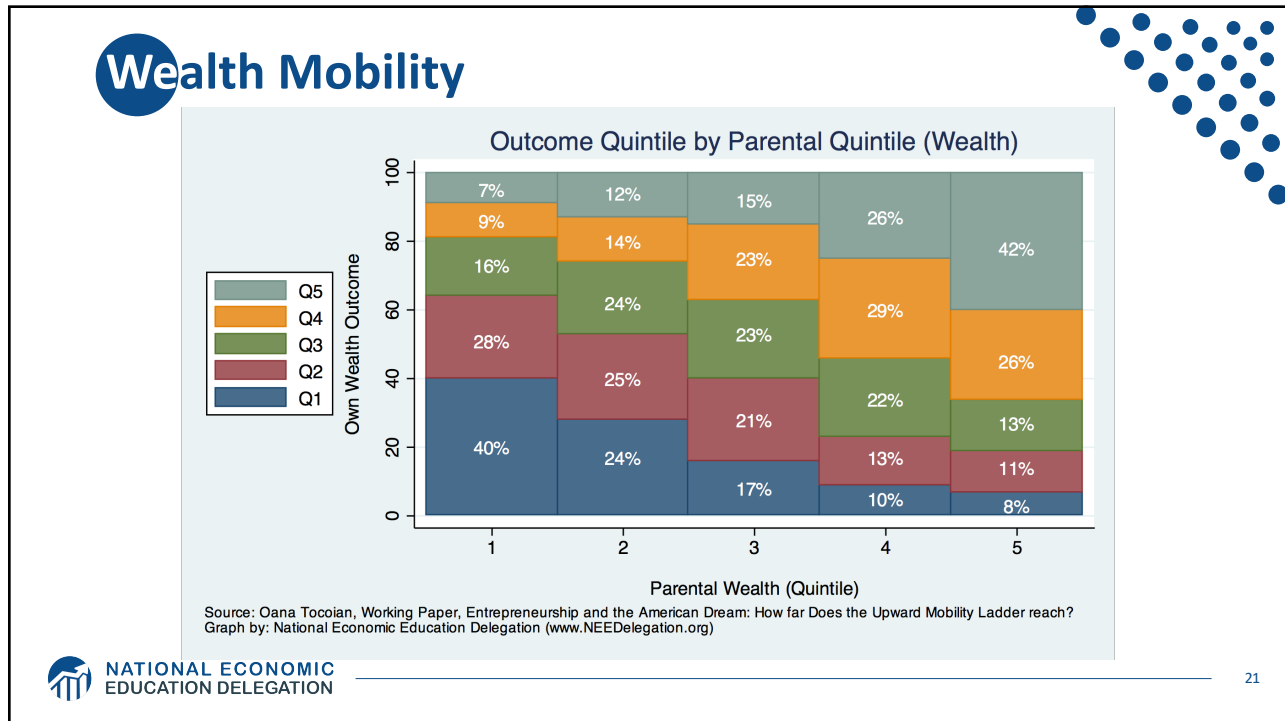
- **Important pre-estate transfer effects on kids:**

- Influences human capital accumulation.
- Influences the returns to education.
- Adult incomes of offspring.

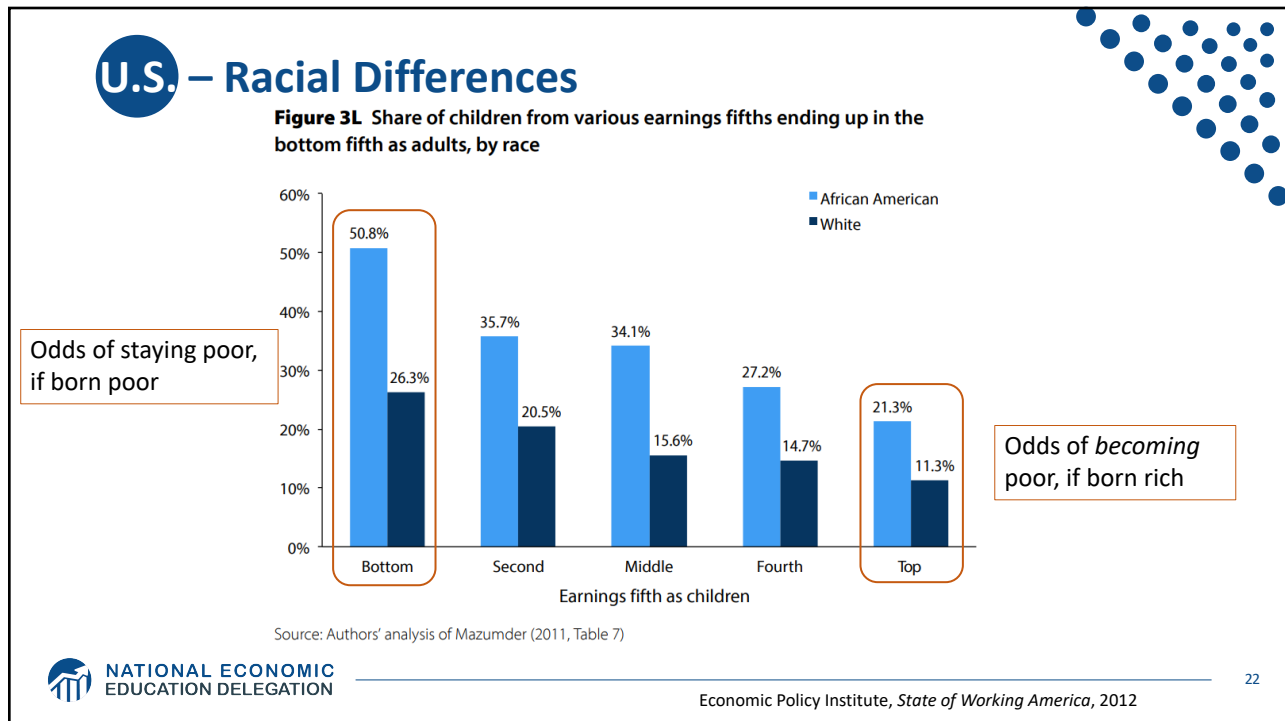
- **There are clearly enormous differences in wealth held by parents of Black and White children.**

- **And it's clear that nurture plays a big role.**





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Tangible Benefits for the Broader Economy

- More human capital development
- Increased entrepreneurship
- Healthier labor force
- Less social unrest
- Less reliance on social programs
- Smaller stock of student loans

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Sources of Disparities

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Events/Policies with Direct Wealth Implications

- **Slave trade**
 - The first deprivation.
- **Slavery**
- **40 acres (and a mule)**
 - The second deprivation.
 - Discriminatory distribution of land.
- **Freedmen's Bank**
 - Lax oversight and dissolution.
- **Jim Crow Laws & Economic Policy**
 - Convict leasing, debt peonage, chain-gang, sharecropping, and lynching.
- **Homestead Act**
 - Discriminatory distribution of land.
- **Land theft and destruction**
 - E.g., Black Wall Street – Tulsa, 1921.
- **GI Bill**
 - Discriminatory access – Levittown
- **Federal Housing Authority**
 - Redlining
- **And many more.**



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Government Policy and Racial Inequality

- Product of a long historical process of discrimination with at least two reinforcing sets of policies.
 - Policies that govern the ***spatial distribution of the black population***.
 - Restrictive covenants, redlining, and general housing and lending discrimination.
 - Policies that have a ***disparate impact on black individuals because of their locations***.
 - The original version of Michigan Senate Bill 897 exempted individuals from a Medicaid work requirement conditional on residing in a county with an unemployment rate above 8.5 percent.
 - The higher unemployment rates in rural counties would disproportionately exempt white recipients from the work requirement within the bill.



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Results for Black Families

- **Much lower accumulation of wealth than among White families.**
- **Implications:**
 - Less financial contribution from parents to children.
 - More difficult access to higher education.
 - Less access to capital for business formation.
 - More likely to live in disadvantaged neighborhoods.
 - Fewer role models.
 - Less access to quality education.
 - *Disparities in the capacity – availability of resources - to build wealth.*



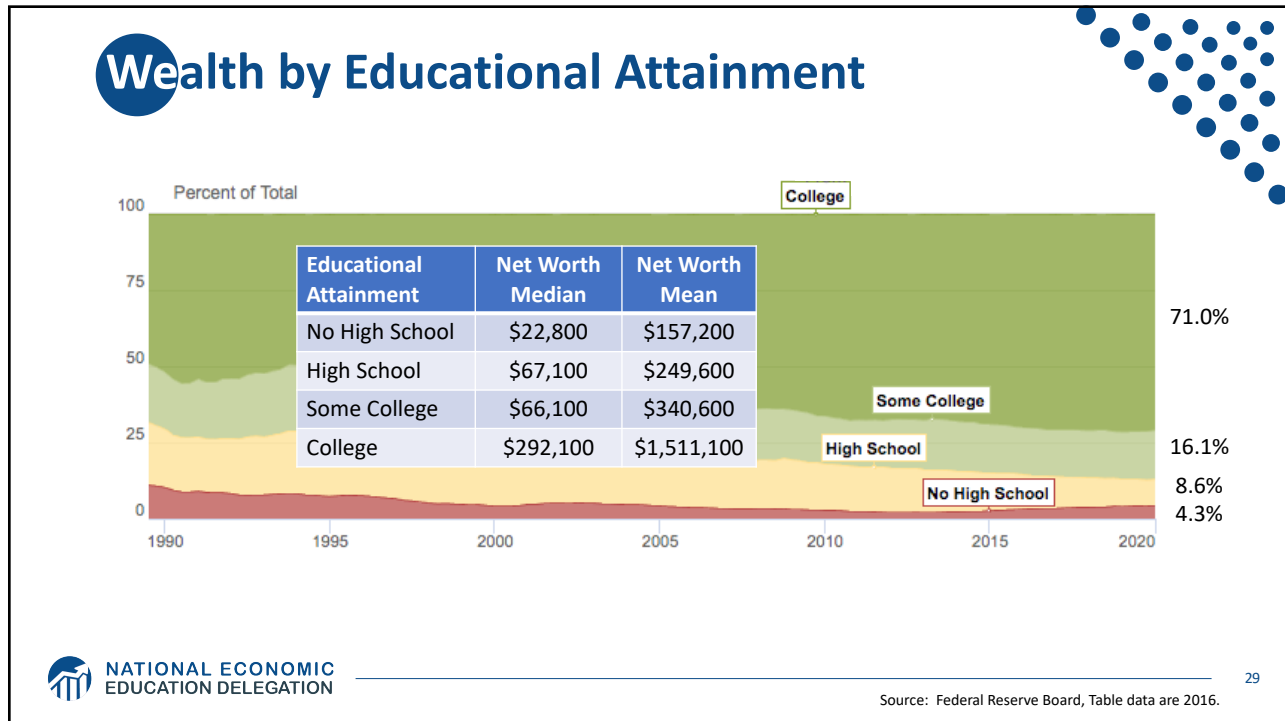
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Potential Explanations: Differences in...

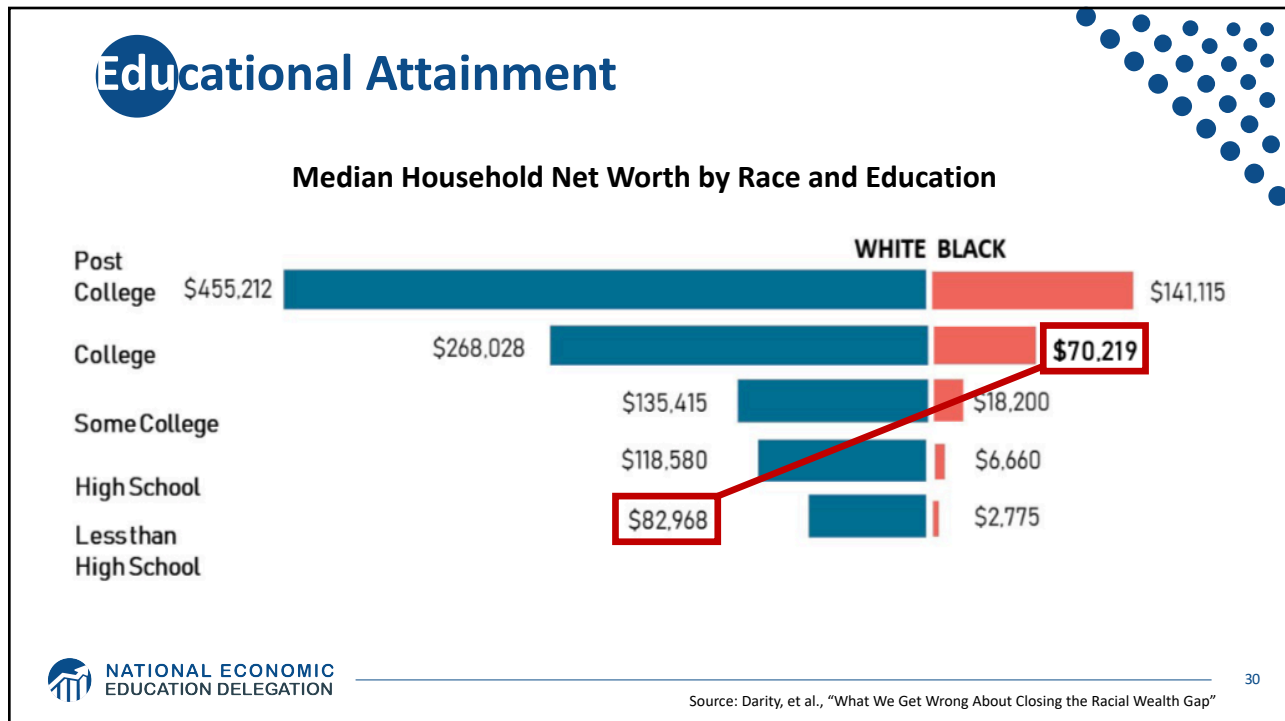
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|---------------------------------|--|
| • Educational attainment | • Soft skills and personal responsibility |
| • Home ownership | • Wages |
| • Savings rates | • Incarceration |
| • Financial literacy | • Family structure |
| • Entrepreneurship | • Initial endowment |



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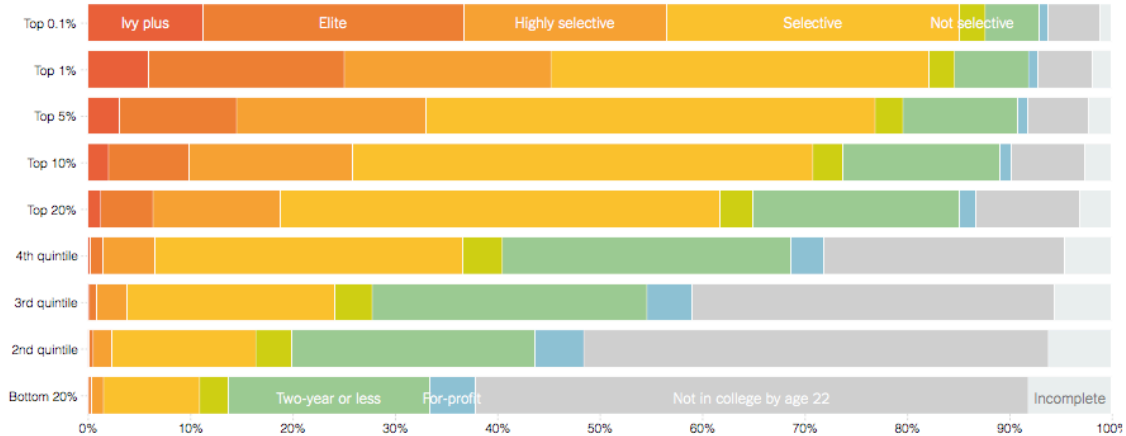
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Where Today's 25-Year-Olds Went to College, by Income

About four in 10 students from the top 0.1 percent attend an Ivy League or elite university, roughly equivalent to the share of students from poor families who attend any two- or four-year college.



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Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/01/18/upshot/some-colleges-have-more-students-from-the-top-1-percent-than-the-bottom-60.html>

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Educational Attainment: Policy

• How do we increase educational attainment?

- Increase universal quality of public schools.
- Increased/improved counseling in high schools.
- Reduce costs (including living) of attending college.
- Increased access to funds for education.
- Make publicly available pre-k education.
- Mandate kindergarten by age 5.
- No one able to drop out before age 18 or at least 11 completed years of education.

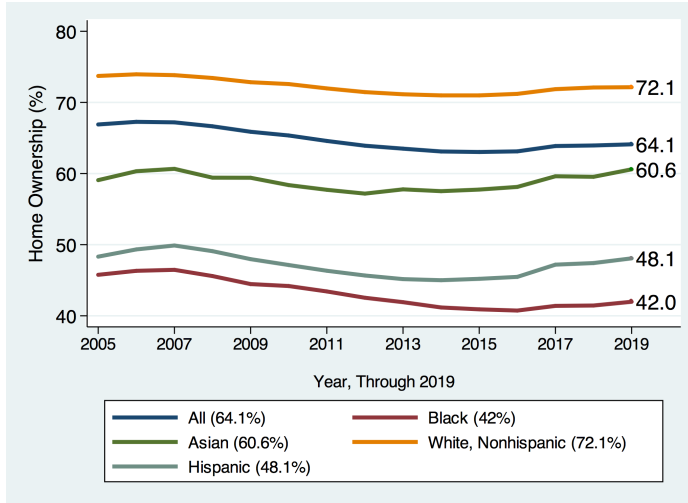


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Home Ownership

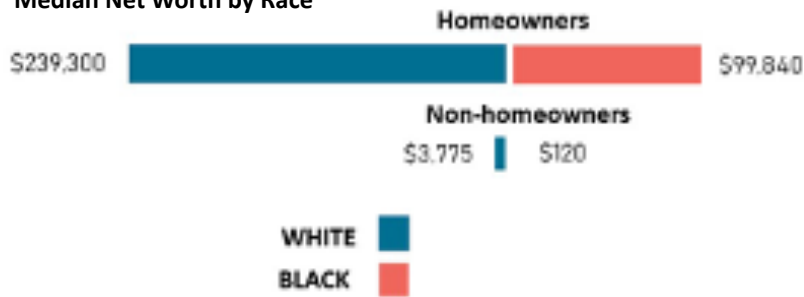


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Home Ownership: 2016

Housing Status	Net Worth Median	Net Worth Mean
Renters	\$5,200	\$91,100
Owner	\$231,400	\$1,034,200

Median Net Worth by Race



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Wealth Equality Through Home Ownership?

- **Well-documented evidence of historical and ongoing housing and lending discrimination.**
 - Appraisals, buyers, lenders, local laws, covenants...
- **What about home prices in minority neighborhoods? Even if they buy, they won't get the appreciation of White neighborhoods.**
 - Home values are 50% lower in majority Black neighborhoods.
 - o 23% after adjusting for quality and amenities.

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What Determines Differences in Home Ownership?

- **Wealth of parents.**
- **Ability to borrow – lending discrimination.**
 - At all.
 - On equivalent terms to white borrowers.
- **Local ordinances – housing discrimination.**
- **Lower appreciation rates of homes in majority Black communities.**
 - This makes it a less attractive investment.

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Increased Savings

- **Historical evidence generated by economists ranging from Milton Friedman (1957) to Marjorie Galenson (1972) to Marcus Alexis (1971) to Gittelman and Wolff (2004).....**
 - All find that after accounting for household income, *Blacks have a slightly higher savings rate than Whites.*
- **Assertion: risk and reward are higher for White investors.**
 - Controlling for income, this is not clear.
 - Access to and tolerance for higher risk investments is clearly correlated with income.



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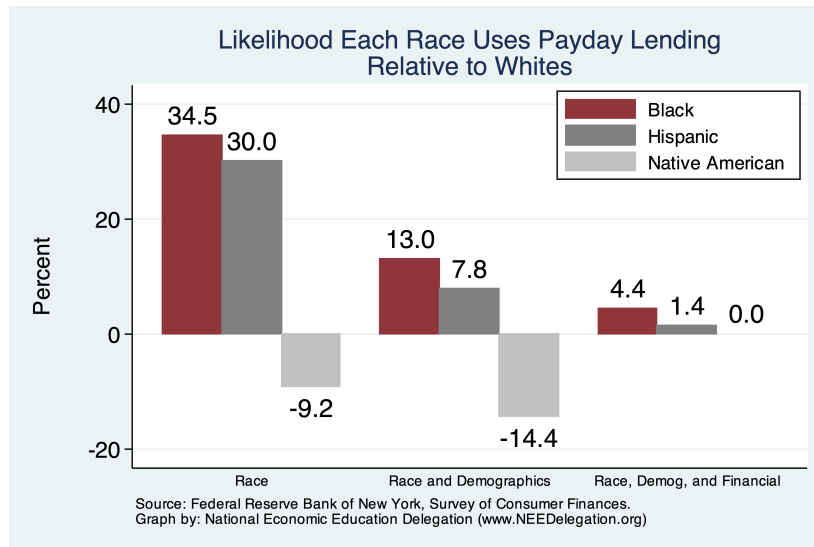
Financial Literacy

- **Financial literacy doesn't matter that much when you don't have any finances to manage.**
 - The insufficient financial literacy argument is often leveled specifically at Black households.
 - The argument holds equally with regard to all households of comparable incomes.
- **Controlling for household income, there is no difference in rates of asset appreciation between Black and White households.**



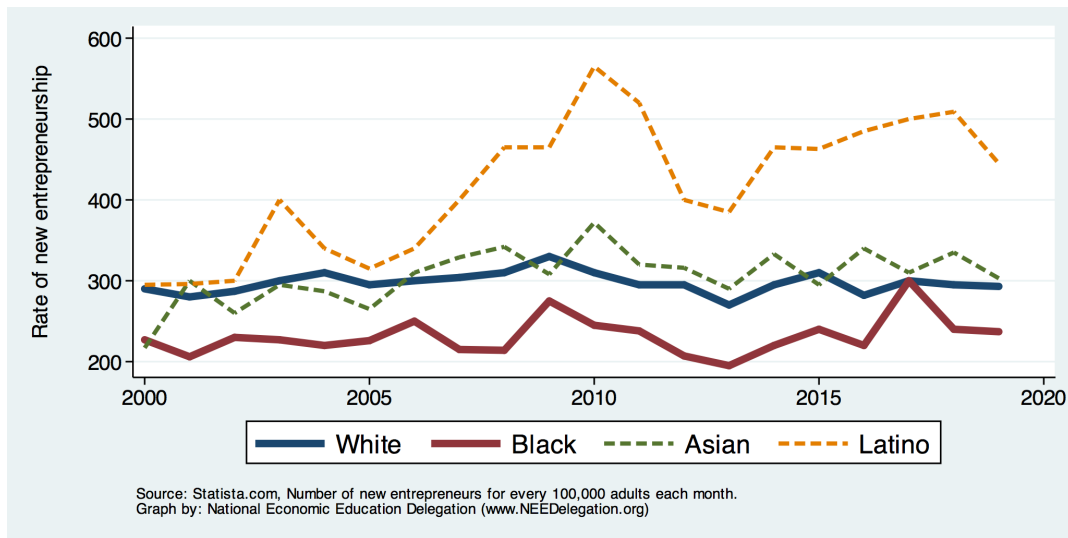
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Use of Payday Lenders



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Entrepreneurship: Rate of New Entrepreneurs



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Explaining Differences in Entrepreneurship

- **Disparities in access to capital:**

- Wealth disparities
 - o Specifically - differences in home equity.
 - o Differences in wealth levels of friends and family.
- Less likely to rely on banks and more likely to rely on credit cards.
- Loans have higher interest rates if they can get them.
- Less access to venture funds.

- **Generally lower levels of education.**

- **Previous business ownership by family members.**

- **Different stocks of relevant social capital.**



Soft Skills and Personal Responsibility

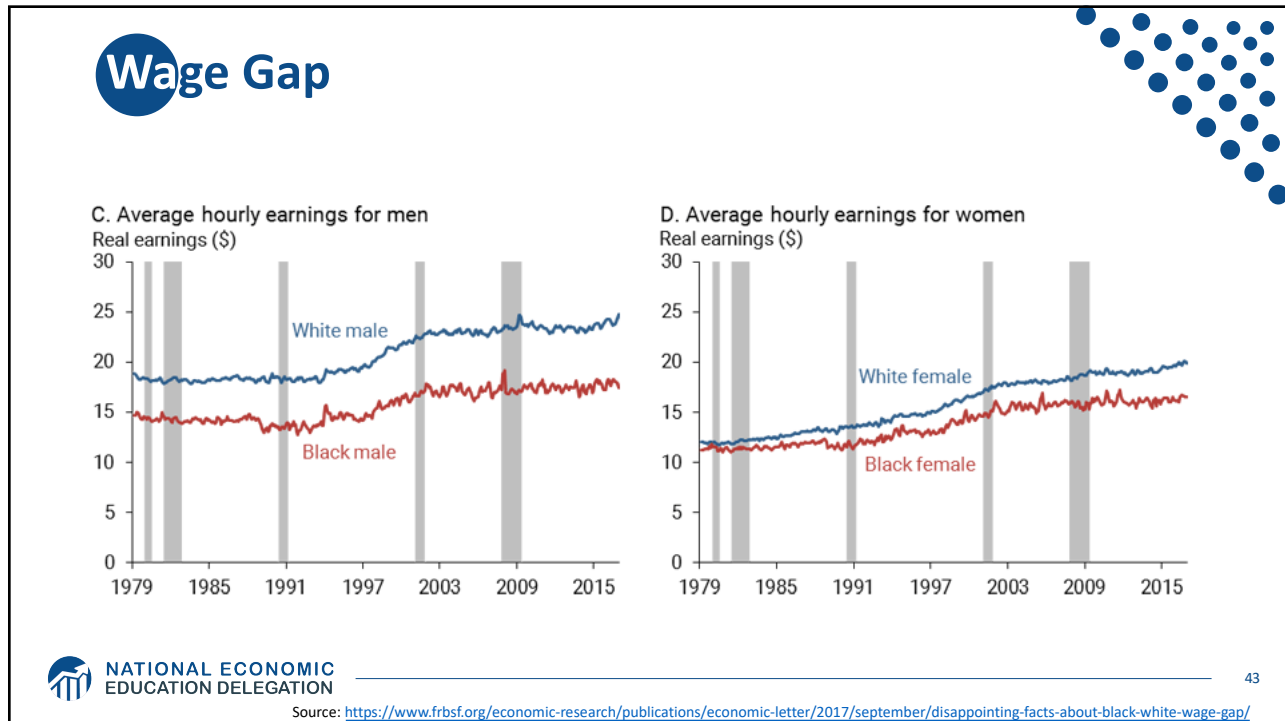
- **Employability**

- Show up on time.
- Eye contact with customers.
- Dress well.
- Collaborative skills.

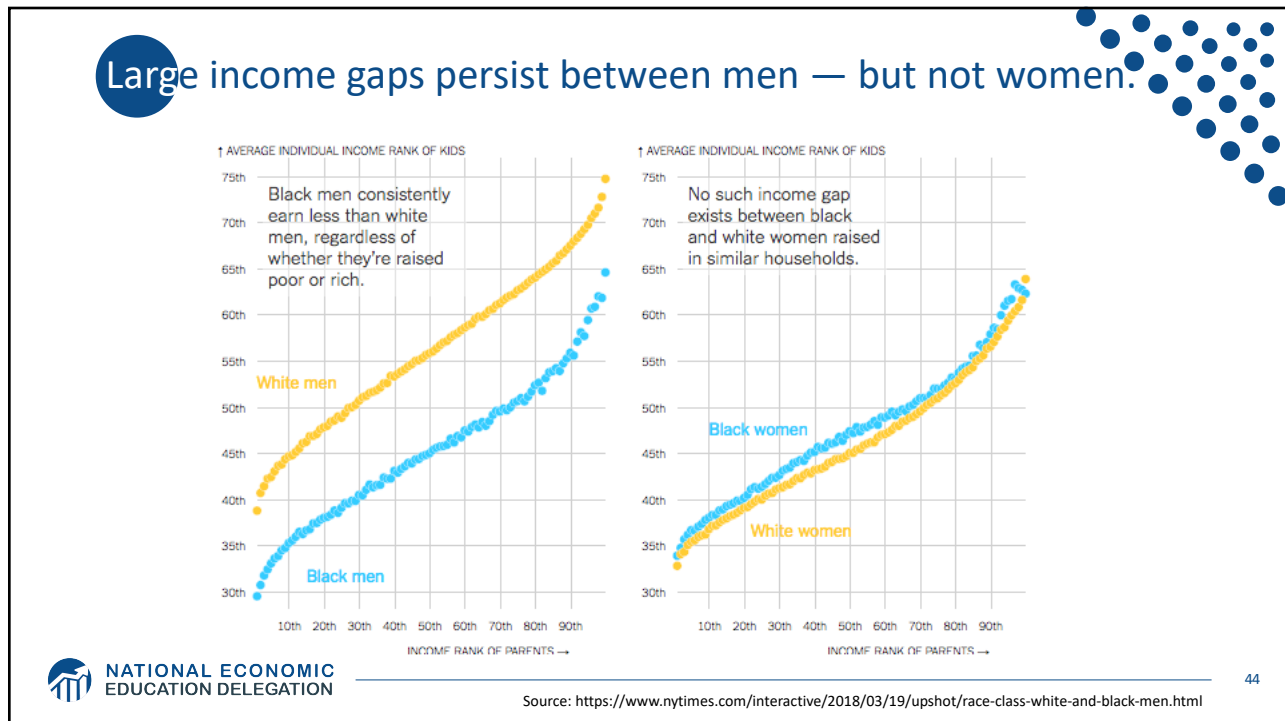
- **Reality**

- Black workers are crowded into service sector jobs.
- Well represented in service, sales and office, and production, transportation, and material moving.
- Relatively less well represented in construction, extraction, and maintenance.

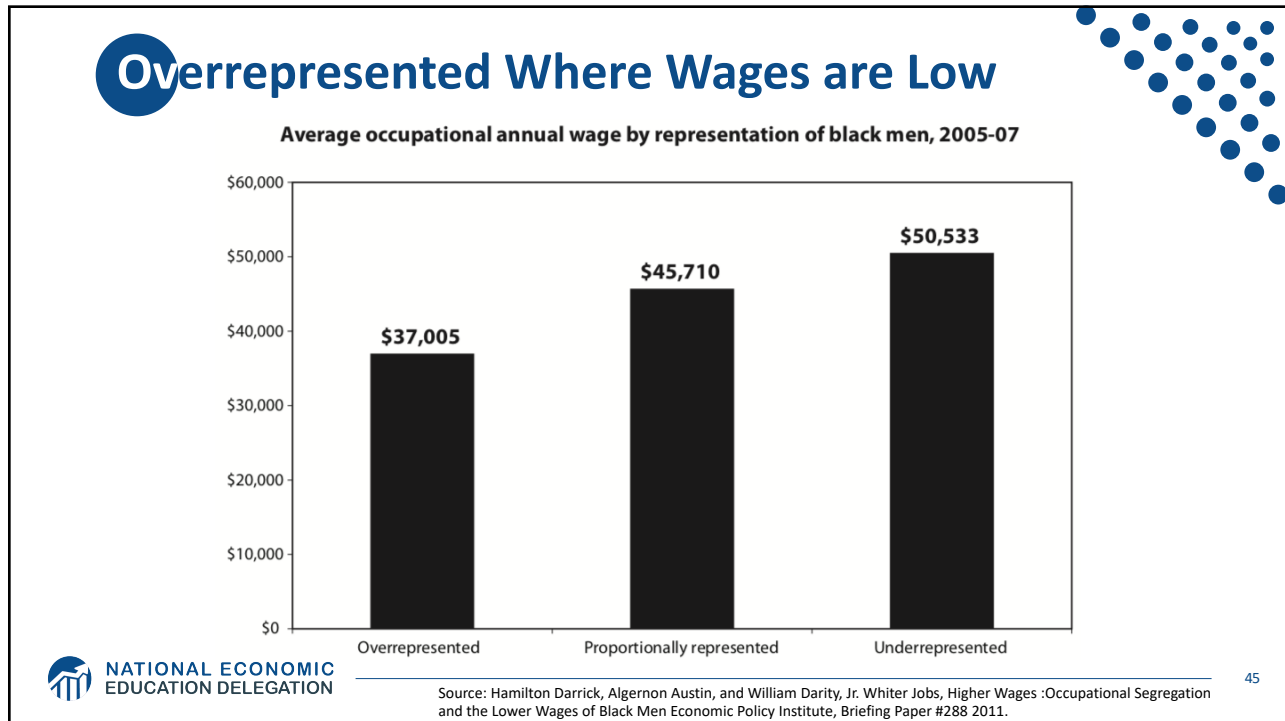




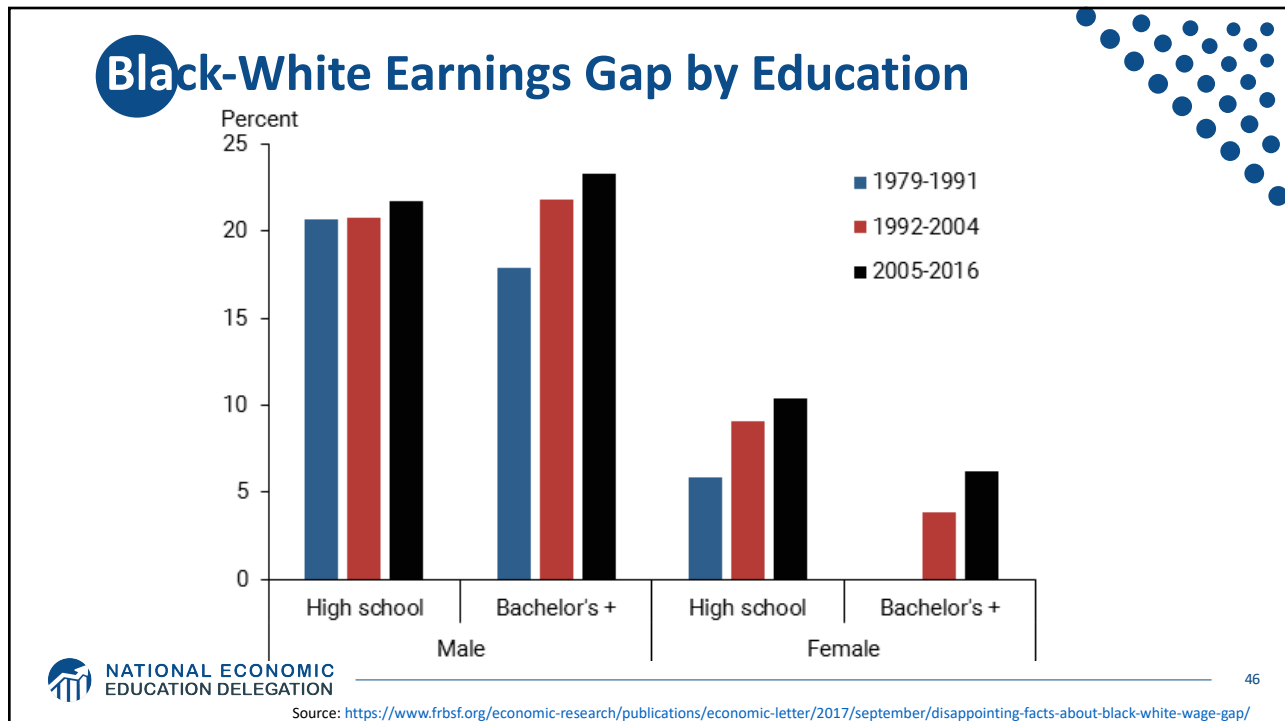
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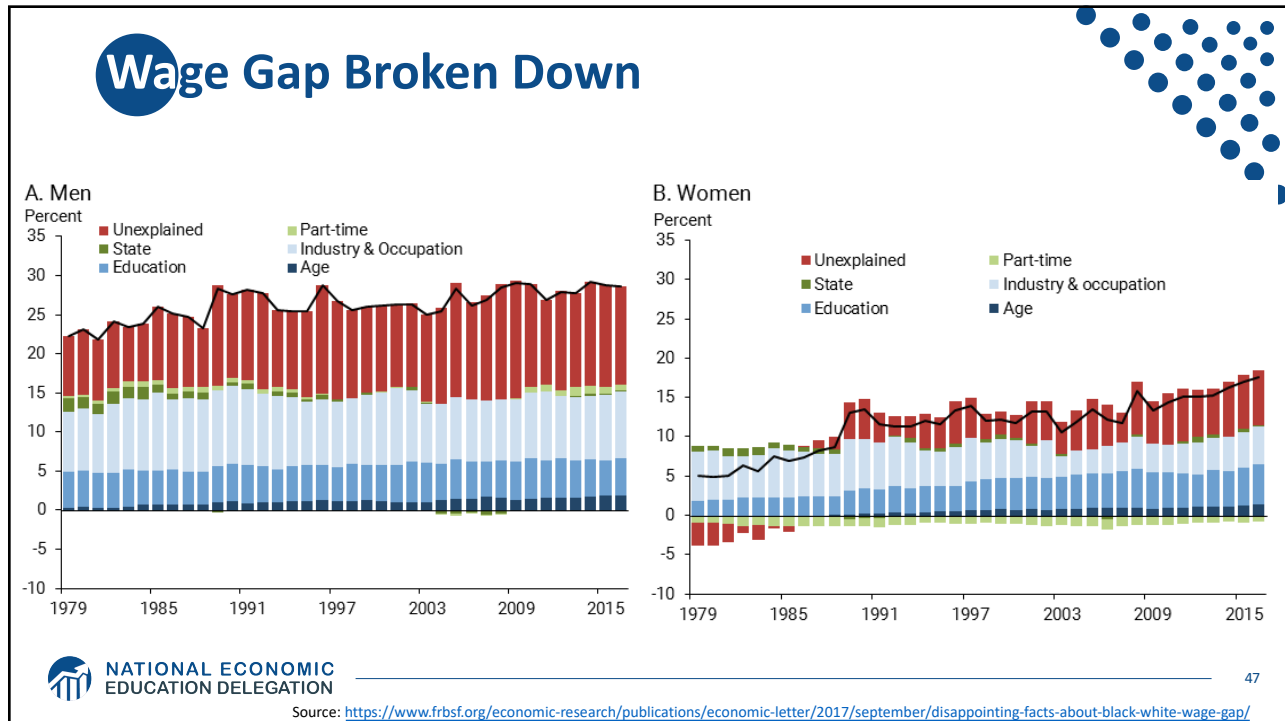
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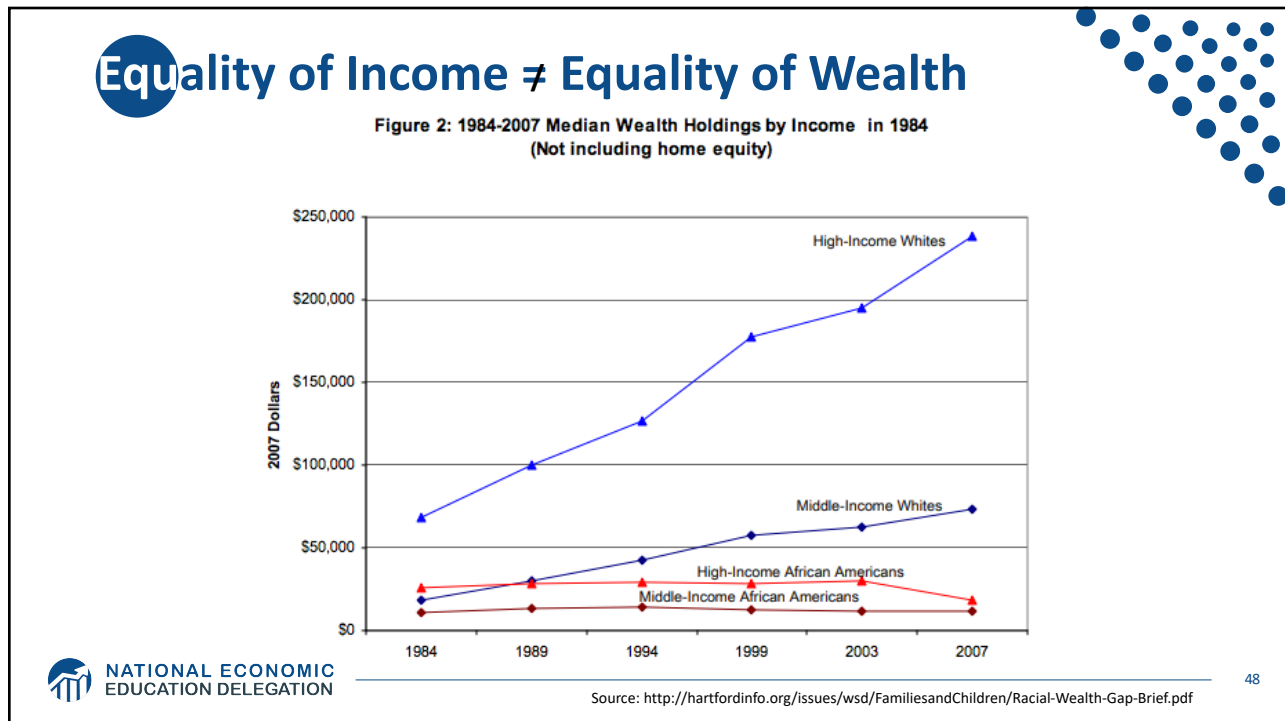
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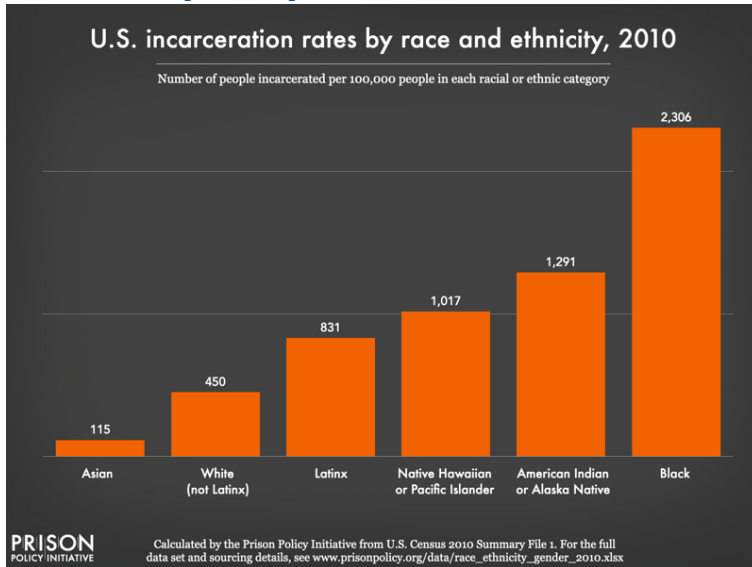


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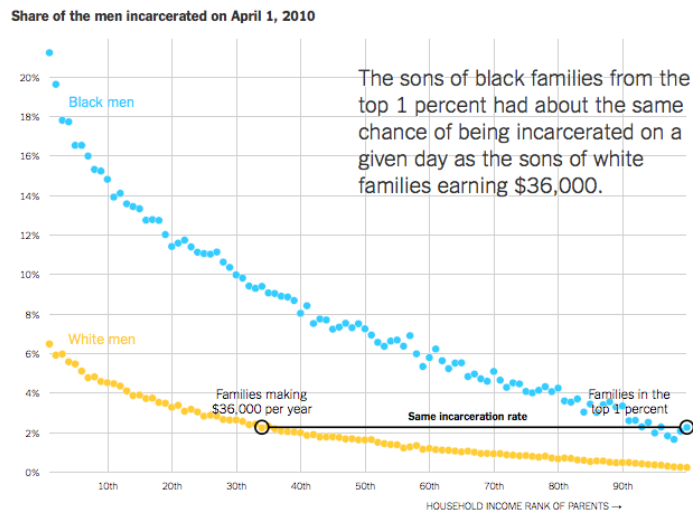
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Incarceration Likely Plays A Role

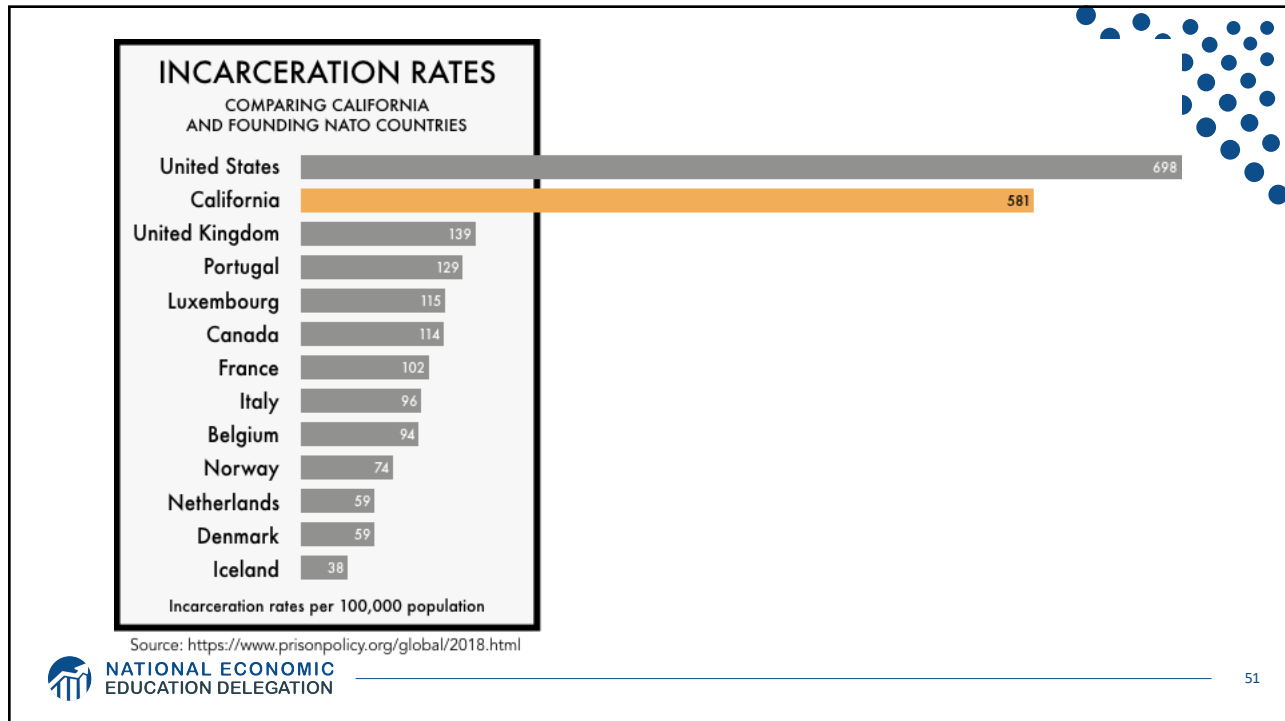


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Incarceration Rate Gap Varies by Income



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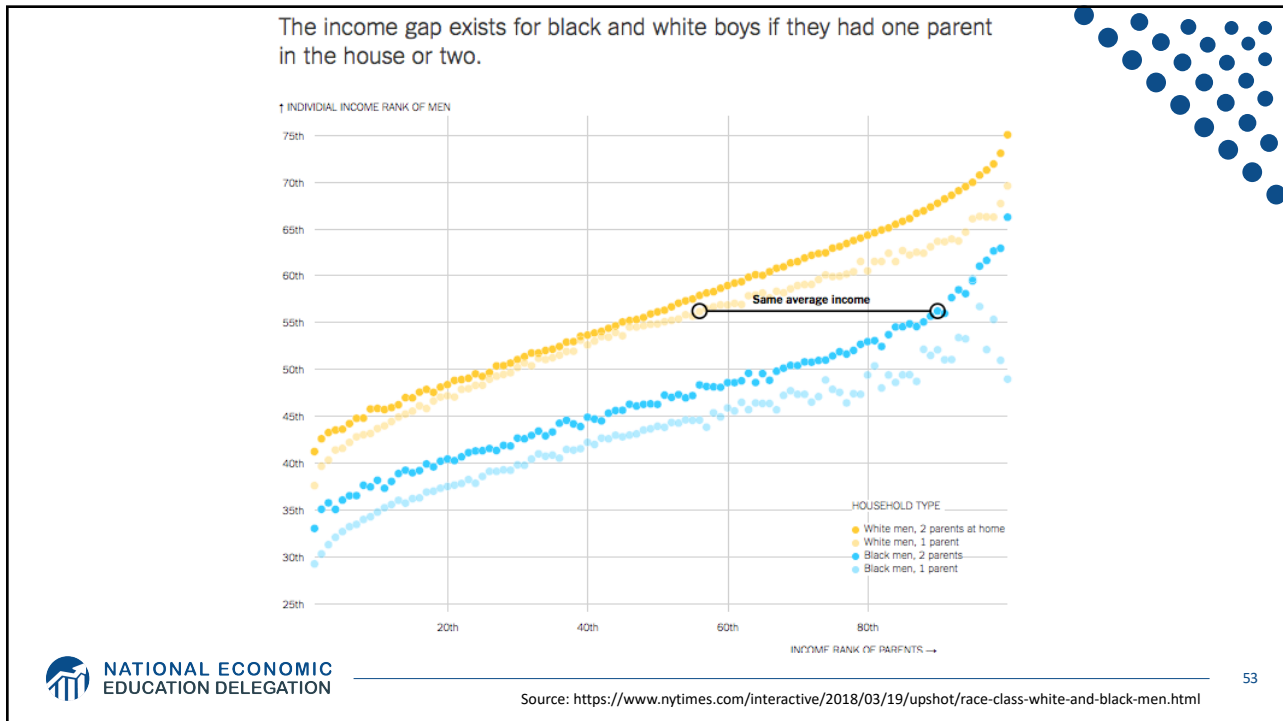
Family Structure

AGE	No Bachelor's Degree				With Bachelor's Degree			
	MARRIED		SINGLE		MARRIED		SINGLE	
	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	WHITE
20-29	\$4,000	\$13,000	\$0	\$2,000	\$7,700	\$18,700	\$-11,000	\$3,400
30-39	\$12,000	\$33,450	\$0	\$0	\$-20,500	\$97,000	\$0	\$7,500
40-49	\$22,501	\$60,000	\$1,000	\$3,006	\$12,000	\$195,000	\$6,000	\$25,000
50-59	\$38,000	\$155,000	\$2,000	\$8,200	\$198,000	\$430,000	\$9,500	\$117,500
60+	\$89,500	\$344,700	\$12,000	\$60,000	\$424,000	\$778,000	\$11,000	\$384,400

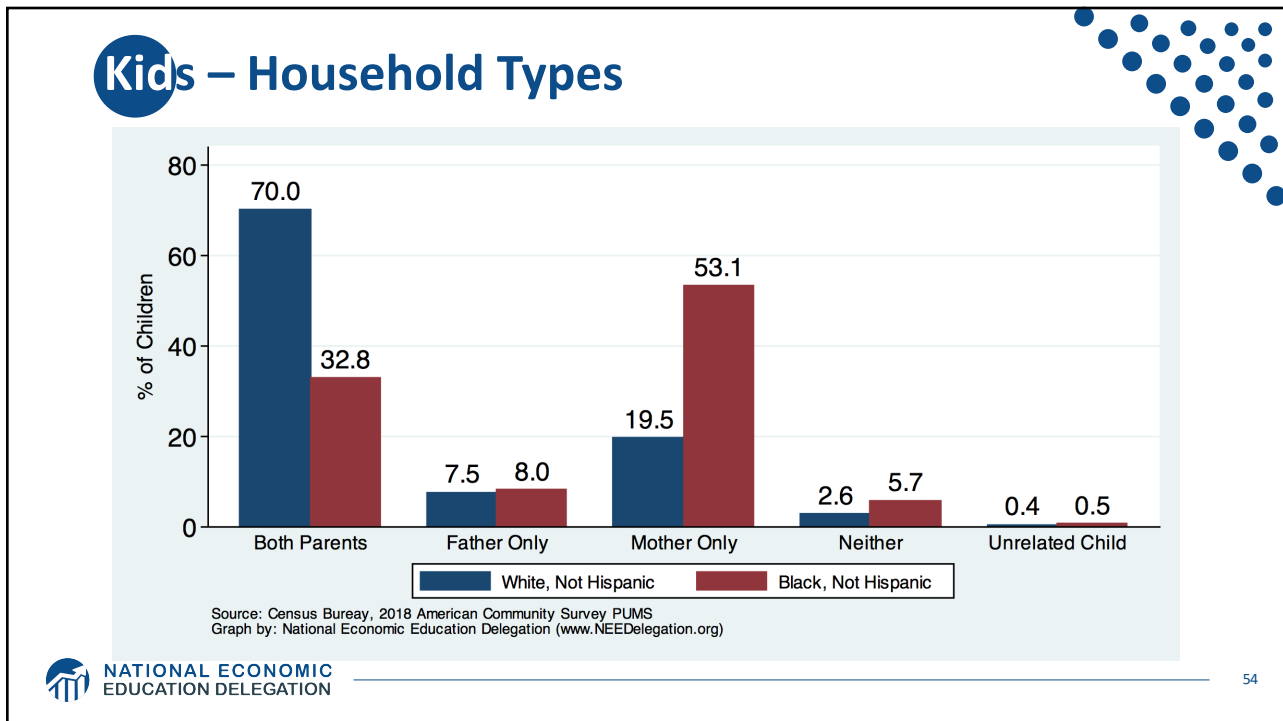
Source: Zaw, Khaing, Jhumpa Bhattachayra, Anne Price, Darrick Hamilton and William Darity, Jr. *Women, Race and Wealth* Samuel DuBois Cook Center for Social Equity and the Insight Center for Community Economic Development 2017.

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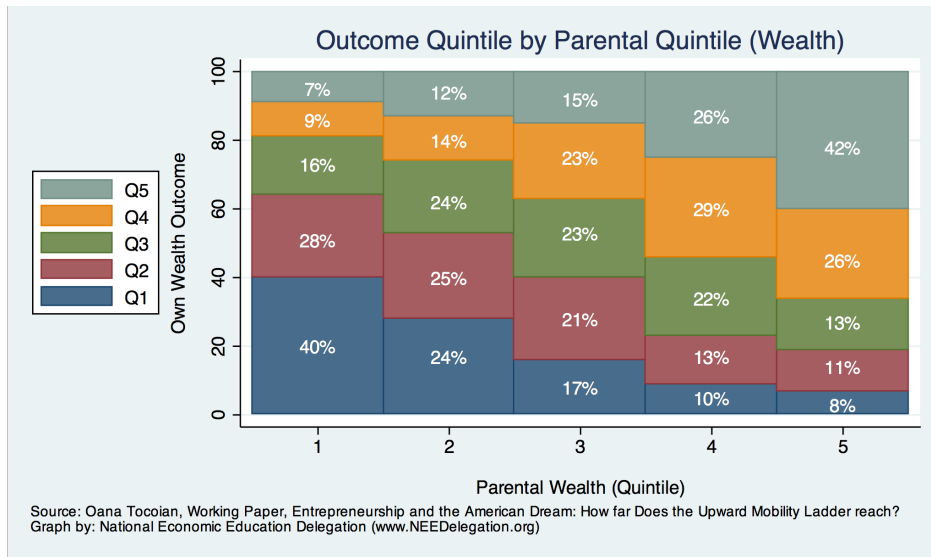


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Initial Endowment

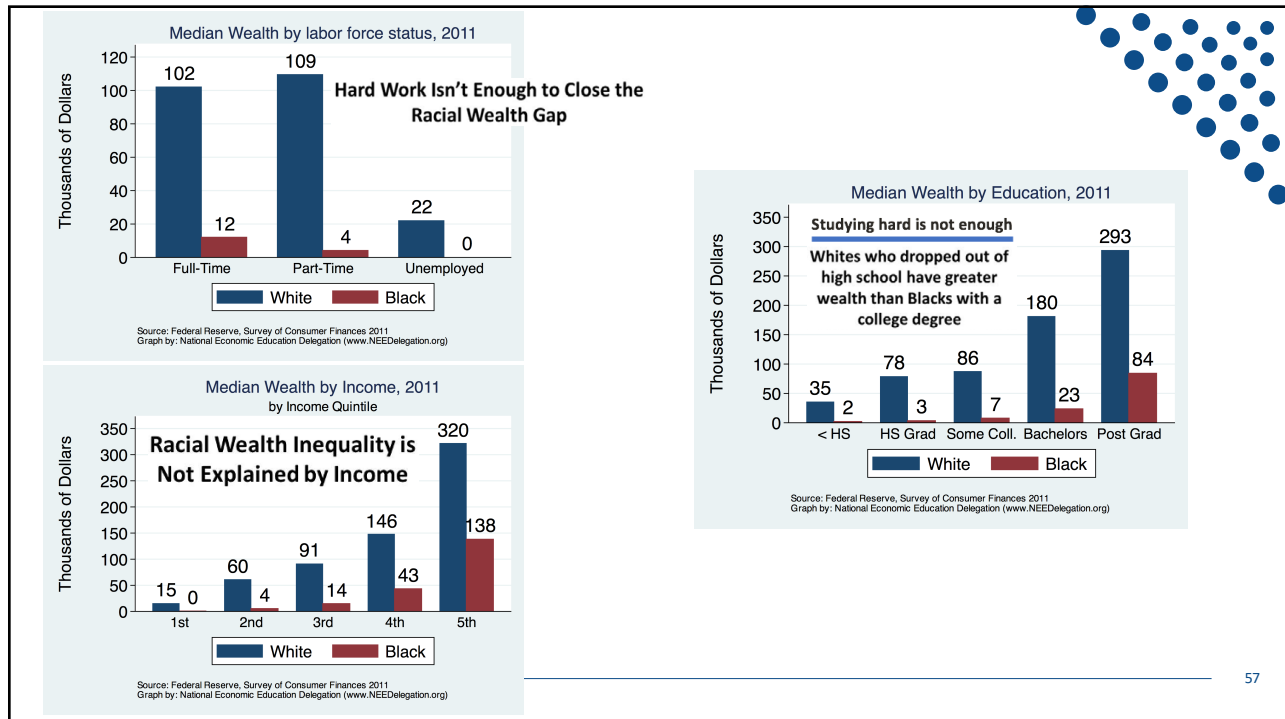


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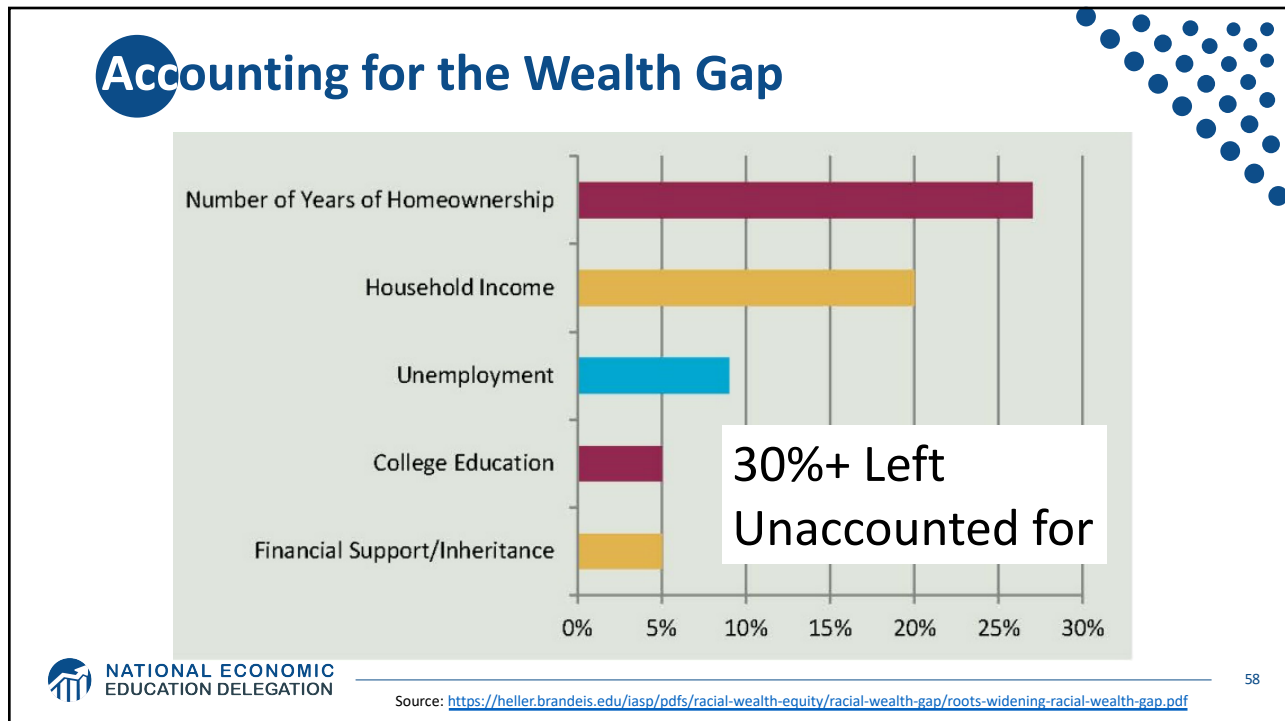
What is Fundamentally Responsible?

- Individual behaviors?
- Structural characteristics of the economy?
- History – policy and otherwise?

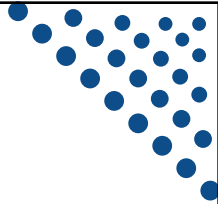
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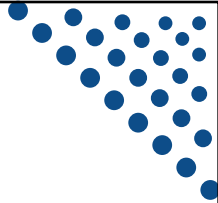


Policy Options

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Categories of Policy Areas

- **Housing**
 - FHA and redlining
- **Health Care**
- **Incarceration**
 - Black incarceration rates are very high.
- **Transportation**
 - Interstate system
- **Broadband**
 - Access is inversely related to regional income.
- **Education**
- **Workforce**
- **Income support and stability**
- **Asset accumulation**

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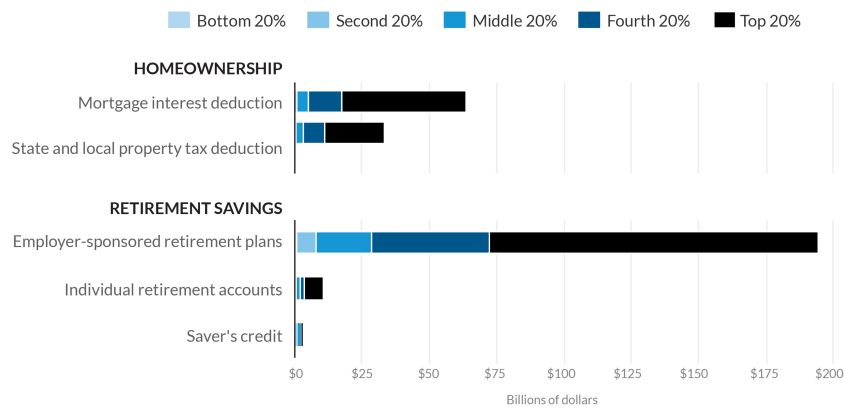
Specific Policy Options

- **Global solutions that affect all source areas**
 - Child Trust Accounts - "Baby Bonds"
 - Guaranteed minimum income
- **Addressing racial disparities directly**
 - Reparations:
 - o Aggressive affirmative action.
 - o A new Homestead Act.
 - o Heavily investing in Black communities.
 - o Differential tax treatment.
 - Labor and other laws that address discrimination.
 - o Enforce more aggressively and make adjustments where necessary to increase efficacy.
 - Fundamental reorientation of asset building agenda.

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Gov't Asset Building Policies

Size and Distribution of Select Asset-Building Tax Subsidies, 2017



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Other Concrete Policy Options

- Limit the mortgage interest tax deduction and use the revenues to provide a credit for first-time homebuyers.
- Establish automatic savings and retirement plans.
- Reduce reliance on student loans while supporting success in postsecondary education.
- Offer universal children's savings accounts.
- Reform safety net program asset tests, which can act as barriers to saving among low-income families.
- Provide subsidies to promote emergency savings, such as those linked to tax time.



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Source: Urban Institute

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Buying and Banking Black – Less Concrete

- **Common Assertion: Marshalling the enormous purchasing power of the Black community will drive progress.**
 - More than \$1.3 trillion in buying power.*
- **Common Assertion: Banking is a source of wealth creation.**
 - Combining the wealth of Black Americans in Black banks could be a source of wealth creation.



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* Source: <https://www.newswise.com/articles/minority-markets-have-3-9-trillion-buying-power>

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Intro to Fractional Reserve Banking

- **Money is deposited in an account in a bank.**
- **Most of that money is lent out.**
 - The rest is the “reserve”.
- **Suppose lent to purchase a house.**
 - That money is then deposited in a bank.
 - Most of that money is lent out.
 - The rest is the “reserve”.
 - Suppose lent to purchase a house.
 - That money is then deposited....
- **This is how wealth is created in the banking system.**
 - Many banks are charging interest on essentially the same deposit.



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Why This Doesn't Work for Black Banks

- **Money is deposited in an account in a Black bank.**
- **Most is lent for the purchase of a house by a Black buyer.**
- **If the seller is White, those funds then get deposited in a White bank.**
 - All of the remaining fractional reserve benefits now go to White banks.
- **Because the money is not allowed to circulate ONLY within the Black community, Black banking will likely have limited capacity to generate wealth.**
 - Capacity of banks. Capacity of depositors (3% of all U.S. wealth).



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Why the Short Circuiting of Black Banking?

Category	White	Black
Home Ownership (%)	73.7	45.0
Other Residential Property Ownership (%)	15.1	8.2
Residential Ownership (%)	75.8	12.5
Mean Asset Value (Thousands \$)		
- Own Home	354.8	199.3
- Other Residential	430.6	173.6
Share of Res. Value (%)	80.0	5.7

- **Numbers of banks & credit unions**

- Total: 10,655
- Black owned: 43 (0.4%)

- **They are very small**

- All Black owned: \$5.8 Billion
- JP Morgan Chase: \$2.8 TRILLION



The Multiplier Economy – Spanner in the Works

- **Banking – money goes where money is.**
- **Buying – money goes to buy intermediate inputs, into the White community.**
 - There is a similar multiplier for consumer spending.
 - Money is spent – goes to a Black business
 - That Black business then keeps some of the money, but some leaves the Black community through the purchases of intermediate inputs.
 - The Black economy may simply not be big enough to prevent this leakage.



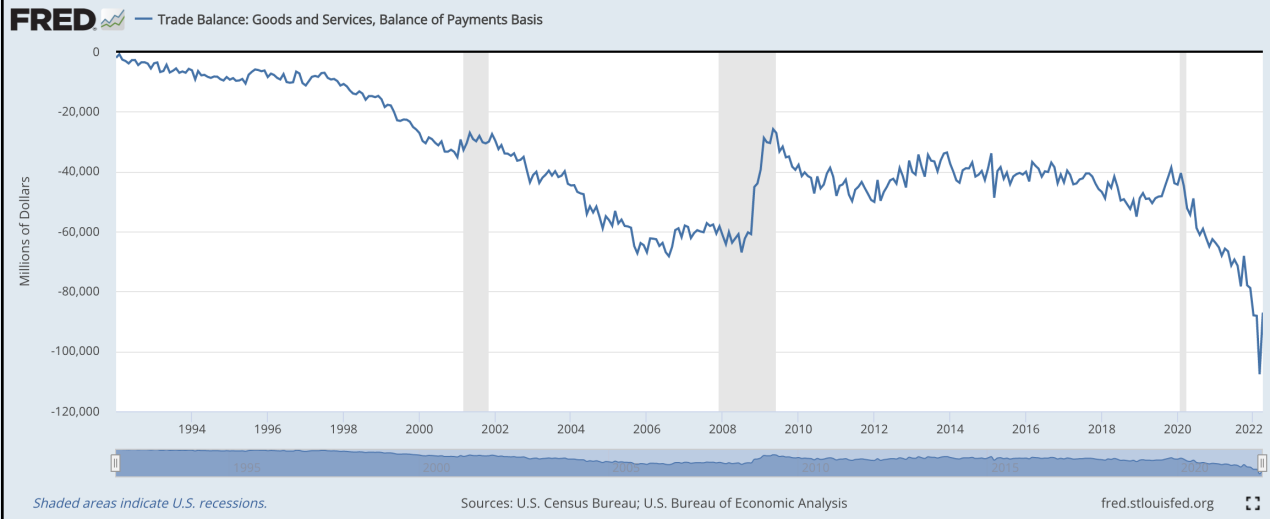
Can It Be Made To Work?

- **Both approaches to closing the wealth gap are severely limited unless the Black banking sector and economies are walled off from the rest of the country.**
- **Walling off isn't enough. Also need to:**
 - Capitalize the Black banking sector and economy.
 - Offer fair protections from predatory market forces.
 - Larger White banks start off with more economic power.

Summary

- **The Black White wealth gap is enormous (2019)**
 - Mean: White wealth is 6.9x Black wealth
 - Median: White wealth is 7.8x Black wealth
- **There are many explanations in the common narrative.**
 - Many do not stand up to scrutiny.
- **Government policies have contributed enormously this gap.**
 - Racial dehumanizing permitted these policies.
- **Wealth endowments (parental wealth) are enormously important for determining own wealth in adulthood.**
 - Policies that address this relationship are most likely to be effective.
- **Some form of policy intervention is likely necessary if the gap is to be closed.**

Trade Deficits & Exchange Rates: Alan Deardorff



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Thank you!

Any Questions?

www.NEEDelegation.org

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Jon@NEEDelegation.org

Contact NEED: info@needelegation.org

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