

The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis Opportunity & Inclusive Growth Institute

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RHETORIC

“We are post-racial”

America has largely transcended the racial divide

A shift from social responsibility for the conditions of black America

Blacks are enjoined to;

“get over it”

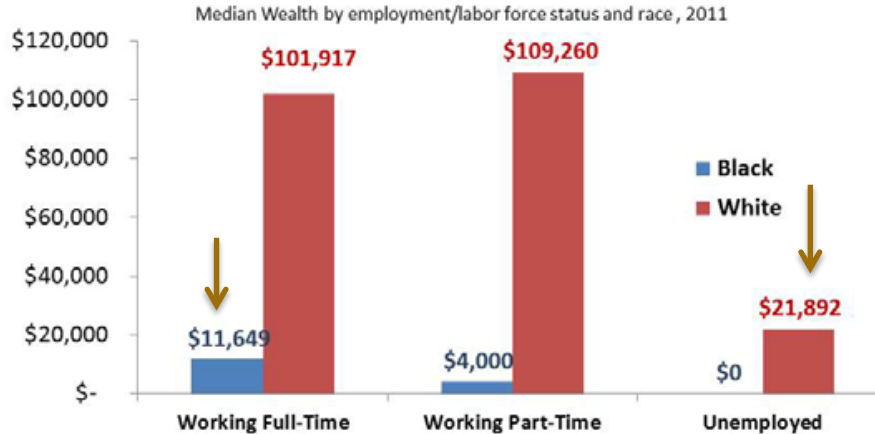
“stop playing the victim role”

“stop making excuses”

“take personal responsibility”

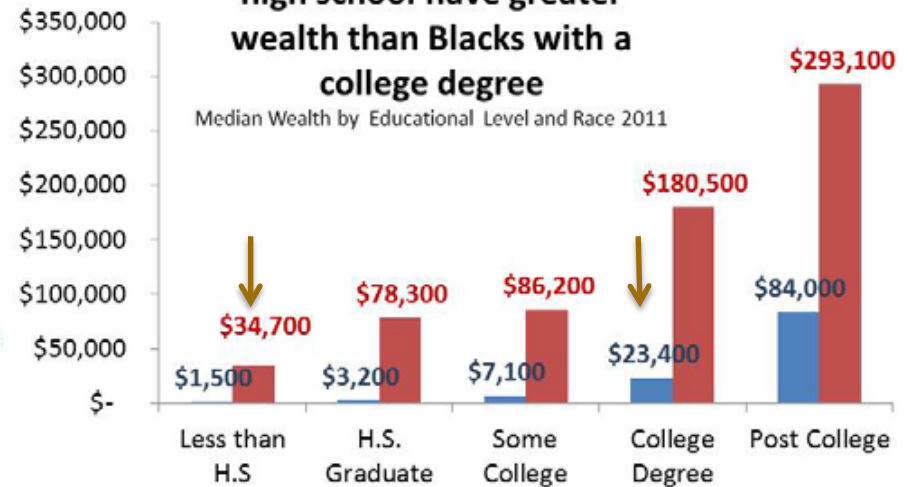
Study hard, graduate from college and get a good job

Hard Work Isn't Enough to Close the Racial Wealth Gap

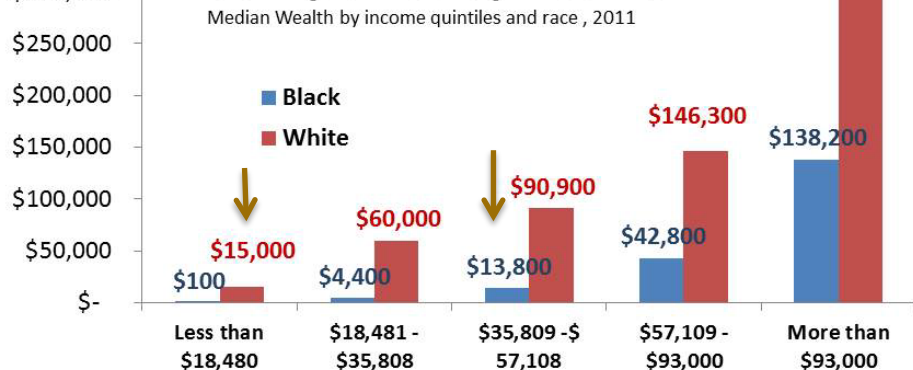


Studying hard is not enough

Whites who dropped out of high school have greater wealth than Blacks with a college degree



Racial Wealth Inequality is Not Explained by Income



LESSONS LEARNED IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE GREAT RECESSION

1 Black & Latino families have little liquid assets to take risk, or deal with financial emergency or shocks

2 Communities of color suffered the most

- The racial wealth gap was extreme before the recession, and worsened after

3 Asians suffered the largest absolute loss in home values and wealth

- Most likely to reside in states that benefited from the housing boom & suffered most from the housing bust

AN INCOMPLETE NARRATIVE

Asset markets are local

- e.g. the geographic maldistributive effects of the housing crisis

The wealth position of many communities of color remains unknown

- Aggregate categories like “Asian” mask the asset position for certain groups like those immigrating from Southeast Asia
- Indigenous groups are often hidden altogether in nebulous catchall category of “other”

NASCC

NATIONAL ASSET SCORECARD
FOR COMMUNITIES OF COLOR

Goals:

1. provide implicit control of asset and debt pricing and products
2. analyze the wealth of groups hidden in broadly defined “non-white” categories
3. examine asset and debt attributes particular to communities of color
4. **Provide a template for a more permanent data collection infrastructure**

Limitations: (1) Statistical Power, (2) External validity and (3) Examines only Private Assets

NASCC ANCESTRAL ORIGIN DISTRIBUTION

Ethnicity	N	Percent	Metropolitan Area
U.S. Black Descendent	470	17%	LA, MIA, TUL, DC, BOS
Caribbean Black	143	5%	MIA,, BOS
Cape Verdean	24	1%	BOS
African Black	78	3%	LA, DC
<i>Black Subtotal</i>	<i>715</i>	<i>26%</i>	
Mexican	173	6%	LA, TUL
Cuban	110	4%	MIA
Puerto Rican	105	4%	MIA, BOS
Dominican	54	2%	BOS
South Amer Latino	94	3%	MIA
Cent Amer Latino ~ Mexican	46	2%	MIA
Other Latino (NEC)	106	4%	MIA, TUL, DC
<i>Latino Subtotal</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>25%</i>	
Chinese	103	4%	LA, DC
Japanese	70	3%	LA
Korean	105	4%	LA, DC
Filipino	45	2%	LA
Vietnamese	157	6%	LA, DC
Asian Indian	93	3%	LA, DC
Other Asian (NEC)	54	2%	BOS
<i>Asian Subtotal</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>23%</i>	
Amer Indian Tribal Enr	112	4%	TUL
Amer Indian no Tribal Enr	70	3%	TUL
<i>Native American Subtotal</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>7%</i>	
Multi Racial	64	2%	LA,DC
NEC	13	0%	
<i>White</i>	<i>448</i>	<i>22%</i>	<i>LA, MIA, TUL, DC, BOS</i>

*Notes: Boston sample based on UVA Center for Survey Research estimates; LA - Los Angeles, MIA - Miami, TUL - Tulsa, DC - Washington, DC, BOS - Boston

MEDIAN VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Ethnicity	LA	Miami	Boston	Tulsa	DC
U.S. Black Descendent	\$53,500^	\$40,000^^	\$41,200^^^	\$25,000^^^	\$72,000^^^
Caribbean Black		\$45,000	\$55,000^^		
Cape Verdean			\$46,000^^^		
African Black	\$115,000				\$59,000^^^
Mexican	\$50,000^^			\$32,000^^^	
Cuban		\$40,000^^			
Puerto Rican		\$45,000	\$25,000^^^		
Dominican			\$37,000^^^		
South Amer Latino		\$48,000			
Cherokee, Tribal Enr				\$60,000	
Creek, Trbal Enr				\$40,000^^	
Other, Tribal Enr				\$42,000^	
Amer Indian, no Tribal Enr				\$35,000^^	
Chinese	\$70,000				\$110,000
Japanese	\$75,000				
Korean	\$60,000				\$95,000
Filipino	\$80,000				
Vietnamese	\$50,000^^				\$90,000
Asian Indian	\$100,000				\$90,000
White	\$95,000	\$65,000	\$90,000	\$65,000	\$110,000

PAYDAY LENDING USE IN THE LAST 5 YEARS

Ethnicity	LA	Miami	Boston	Tulsa	DC
U.S. Black Descendent	0.27 ^{^^^}	0.16 ^{^^^}	0.04	0.16	0.08
Caribbean Black		0.11 [^]	0.01		
Cape Verdean			0.01		
African Black	0.001				0.03
Mexican	0.04			0.05	
Cuban		0.02			
Puerto Rican		0.14 ^{^^}	0.02		
Dominican			0.09 ^{^^}		
South Amer Latino		0.04			
Cherokee, Tribal Enr				0.16	
Creek, Trbal Enr				0.33**	
Other, Tribal Enr				0.15	
Amer Indian, no Tribal Enr				0.14	
Chinese	0.01				0.001
Japanese	0.001				
Korean	0.001				0.001
Filipino	0.001				
Vietnamese	0.03				0.001
Asian Indian	0.001				0.001
White	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.04

MEDIAN VALUE OF HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Ethnicity	LA	Miami	Boston	Tulsa	DC
U.S. Black Descendent	\$4,000^	\$3,700	\$8^^^	\$8,000^^^	\$3,500^^^
Caribbean Black		\$12,000	\$18,000^^^		
Cape Verdean			---		
African Black	\$72,000				\$3,000^^^
Mexican	\$3,500^^			\$7,000^^^	
Cuban		\$22,000			
Puerto Rican		---	\$4,079^^^		
Dominican			\$0^^^		
South Amer Latino		\$1,200			
Cherokee, Tribal Enr				\$75,200	
Creek, Trbal Enr				\$42,500^	
Other, Tribal Enr				\$7,000	
Amer Indian, no Tribal Enr				\$4,000^^	
Chinese	\$408,200				\$220,000
Japanese	\$592,000				
Korean	\$23,400^				\$496,000
Filipino	\$243,000				
Vietnamese	\$61,500				\$423,000
Asian Indian	\$460,000				\$573,000
White	\$355,000	\$107,000	\$251,000	\$145,000	\$284,000

SOME LESSONS ACROSS FIVE CITIES

- **Variation within broadly defined ethnic categories**
- **Income inequality pales in comparison to wealth inequality**
- **An ethnic group's relative asset position may vary across city**
- **Homeownership varied across city and may not be the only driver of wealth**
- **Substantial asset variation across and within cities with Blacks and Mexicans persistently at the bottom**



Limitations:

1. **Statistical Power**
2. **External Validity**
3. **Examines only Private Assets**

How can the Fed help address these three limitations?