PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Webinar: The economic and social implications of racial disparities

Lisa Cook

2020-06-08 Intro:

Markus Brunnermeier

Markus' intro

Previous webinar: Darrell Duffie "Fixing US Treasury market"

Today: "Ecc imp disp

"Economic and social implications of racial disparities"

Next webinars:



Ken Rogoff "Global Sovereign Debt and the Dollar Post COVID"



Raj Chetty "Tracking impact of COVID with real time data"

Opportunity gap

Ken Frazier, CEO of Merck



"What put my life on a different trajectory was that someone intervened to give man opportunity not close that opportunity gap" (on CNBC)

Free society
Can we really be free if we don't have equal opportunity?

DIAGRAM HERE

Poll

1. The whole framework has to be changed

- a. Yes
- b. Two/three key measures will improve whole framework
- 2. Current movement will persist unlike Anti-School shooting, Occupy Wall Street
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

Poll from Lisa

3. a. b. c. d.	When were the peak years for patenting per capita for blacks? 1875-1900 1900-1925 1945-1970 1990-2015
4.	Link violence-economic
	growth
a.	for blacks, but not for whites, hate- related violence has a negative and persistent effect on economic activity.
b.	For blacks and for whites,ditto
C.	For whites, but not for blacks, hate- related violence has ditto
5.	Median Size Investor team
а.	1
b.	5
С.	10
d.	15

Markus' Zoominar with Lisa Cook

2020-06-08

Economic and Social Implications of Racial Disparities

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COVID-19 Pandemic Exposed Fissures in Economy and Society

- Health
- Work, occupations
- Income, wealth
- Policing and violence

COVID-19 Pandemic Exposed Fissures in Economy and Society

- Health
- Work, occupations
- Income, wealth inequality
- Policing and violence
- Common feature: Systemic racism → racial disparities

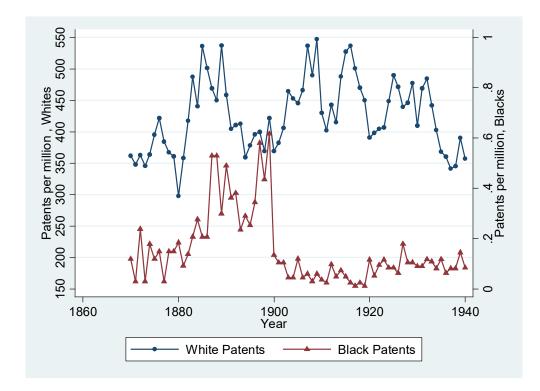
COVID-19 Pandemic Exposed Fissures in Economy and Society

- How do we think about the origins, channels, and implications of systemic racism?
- There's a lot of literature.
 - North's lack of diligence and consistency on Reconstruction (Foner)
 - Entrenchment, spread, and legalization of racial animus (Plessy v. Ferguson, Wilson's segregation of the federal government)
 - Racist redevelopment policies that deliberately destroyed Black neighborhoods with highways during the period of urban renewal
 - Schooling, housing/redlining, car purchases, job callbacks, segregation, violence, credit
- Literature largely did not address macro inputs and outcomes, like innovation and GDP

- Innovation is a key driver of the economy
- Romer (1990)
- Current contribution: 10% of GDP for Intangibles (see Corrado, Hulten, and Sichel 2009)
- Driver of business investment: 20% of GDP

- In Cook (2014), I show that threats to the rule of law can undermine innovation, economic activity, and the rise in living standards.
- Race-related violence in the United States increased significantly between 1870 and 1940.
 - Segregation laws peaked in 1908, 1928, and 1933
 - Race riots peaked in 1919
 - Lynchings peaked in 1892 and 1893
 - These are proxies for absence of rule of law in estimation.

Figure 1: Black and White Utility Patents, Per Million, 1870-1940



- Main Findings
 - Violence diminishes innovation and economic activity with persistent effects
 - 1899 is STILL the peak year for patenting per capita for African Americans
 - Lynchings affect patents of African Americans significantly
 - Segregation laws hurt most valuable patents Electrical
 - Missing patents equivalent to medium-size European country then (1870-1940)

Figure 4. Predicted White Patent Activity Using African American Estimates

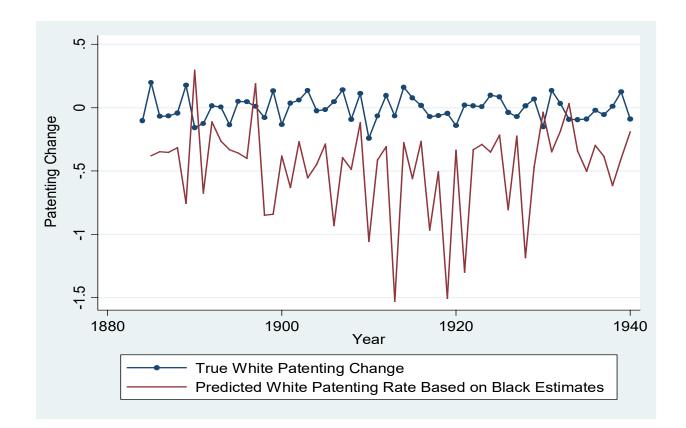
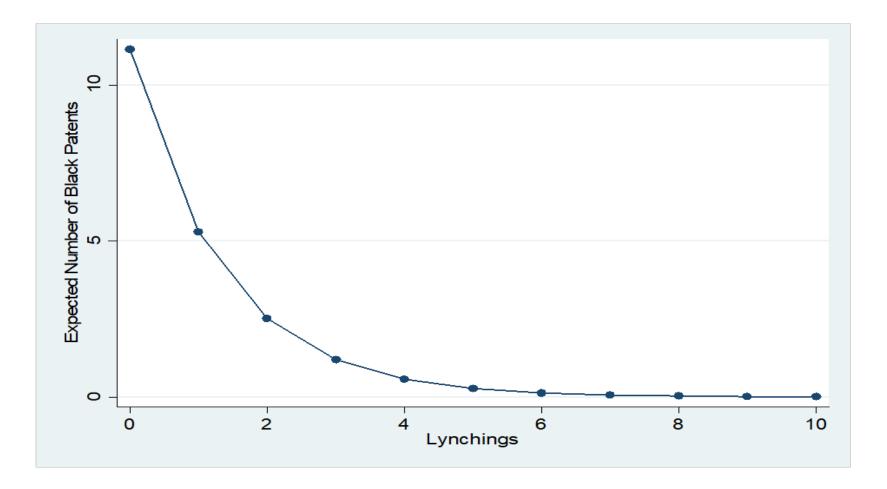


Figure 4. Predicted Effect of Lynchings on Expected State Patent Counts



Contemporary Innovation and GDP

- From Cook and Kongcharoen (2010), Cook (2019), and Cook and Gerson (2019)
- 3 stages: education, training/lab, commercialization
- At each stage, there could be implications for income or wealth inequality
 - Education
 - Training
 - Commercialization

Contemporary Innovation and GDP

- Commercialization is where largest wealth gap is
 - Racial disparities in entrepreneurship: 50/1 White to Black entrepreneurs
 - Racial disparities in founders receiving VC funding: 1% of founders receiving are Black
 - Racial disparities in tech firm IPOs
 - Top 10 wealthiest people 7 are tech entrepreneurs
 - None is African American

Contemporary Innovation and GDP

- What are we losing because of missing African Americans?
 - 4.4% GDP per capita
 - Compared to 2.7% for women (Hunt, et al. 2014)
 - Consistent with findings of Hsieh, Hurst, Jones, and Klenow (2018)
 - Analyze gender and racial distribution for highly-skilled occupations last 50 years
 - Show change in occupational distribution since 1960 suggests that substantial pool of innately talented women and African Americans in 1960 not pursuing their comparative advantage
 - Misallocation of talent affects aggregate productivity in the economy:
 - 1/4 of growth in aggregate output from 1960 to 2010 can be explained by improved allocation of talent

- Learn about and address racism, encourage anti-racist behavior, policies and practices
 - E.g., American Economic Association code of conduct, etc.
 - Reverse California's Prop 209; Berkeley grad student Zach Bleemer is showing that it significantly diminished opportunities, mobility for Black students, particularly in tech; adopt Texas-style targets
- Improve pipeline, especially STEM, including exposure to invention (cf Chetty, et al. 2019)
- Enhance mentoring, and generally improve workplace environment, including reporting and prosecuting racial and gender harassment and misconduct and addressing racial bias

- Release the report on white supremacist groups, prosecute hate crimes, and other fundamental police reforms
- Return military equipment to federal government, demilitarize police forces
- Complete restructuring of police forces
 - E.g., Camden, NJ dismantled police department; homicides down 50%

- Congressional Legislation
 - From Cook and Kongcharoen (2010):
 - SUCCESS Act, IDEA Act
 - Improve opportunities for commercialization (NAS SBIR/STTR Report 2020)
 - Address racial wealth gap
 - Black HH in Boston area has \$8 in net worth (Darity, Hamilton, et al.)
 - Not enough to weather unexpected events, like a pandemic

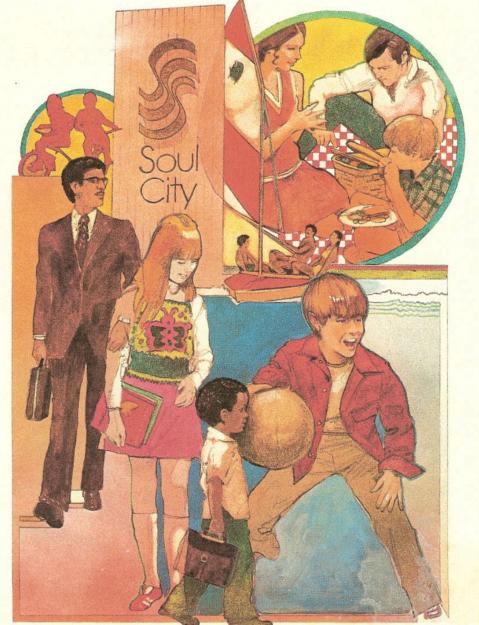
- Big Ideas
 - Movement: protest → policy → structural change needed to address SYSTEMIC issues
 - Continuation, reinvigoration of the War on Poverty?
 - Have to think about fundamental resets
 - Have we seen this before? Yes!

March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom



- Big Ideas
 - My cousin Floyd McKissick, Sr. dreamed of and built an entire city, Soul City, North Carolina, to address the racial income, wealth, and financial gaps
 - People moved there from urban areas with limited job opportunities and acute environmental racism
 - IBM was major component of plan for job creation
 - Podcast: <u>https://99percentinvisible.org/episode/soul-city/</u>





Soul City, North Carolina



Soul City, North Carolina



Soul City, North Carolina

- Big Ideas
 - Reparations: Coates (2014), Darity and Mullen (2020)
 - Job guarantee (Darity)
 - Baby bonds
 - Blue-sky thinking necessary!
 - All relevant ideas must address racism and racial disparities!

Thank You!

• I look forward to your questions!

• Join me at @drlisadcook for more conversation!