INEQUALITY

J. Alexander Branham Spring 2016

INEQUALITY

- \cdot Welcome to the week on inequality
- · Or, "life isn't fair"

RACIAL INEQUALITY

HISTORY

• Divisions and inequalities across racial groups has been (and continues to be) one of the largest sources of inequality in American politics

HISTORY — BLACKS

- Slavery and racism in the US has had a long and lasting impact on the socioeconomic status of black people
- Major events:
 - 1787: Three-fifths compromise
 - 1861–1865: Civil War
 - 1863–1877: Reconstruction
 - 1960s: Civil Rights Movement

PERCEPTION OF BIAS

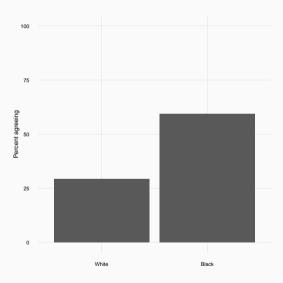
• Black are (unsurprisingly) more likely to say that systematic bias exists in our socioeconomic system.

PERCEPTION OF BIAS

- Black are (unsurprisingly) more likely to say that systematic bias exists in our socioeconomic system.
- For example (2014 General Social Survey):

On the average African-Americans have worse jobs, income, and housing than white people. Do you think these differences are mainly due to discrimination?

PERCEPTION OF BIAS



TODAY

The average black person is less well-off than the average white person

	Median HH income	Unemployment rate	Poverty rate
Black	\$35,416	11.4%	27.2%
White	\$59,754	5.3%	9.7%

EDUCATION

 Blacks and Hispanics on average receive lower grades, are more likely to drop out, score lower on standardized tests, are less likely to enter college, and are less likely to complete college

CRIME

Evidence that much of the criminal justice system is systematically biased against racial minorities

¹Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics

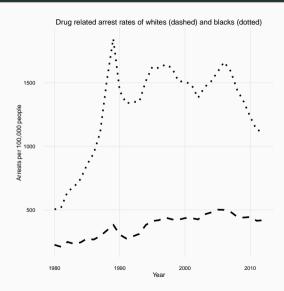
CRIME

Evidence that much of the criminal justice system is systematically biased against racial minorities

Example: whites and blacks use drugs at comparable rates, but...¹

¹Data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics

DRUG RELATED ARREST RATES



#BLACKLIVESMATTER

- Started in 2013 to bring attention to perceived injustices in the criminal justice system
- Specifically, that (mostly white) police officers tend to use excessive, and/or lethal force on (sometimes unarmed) black people
- Walter Scott: unarmed black man attempting to flee a (white) police officer, was shot at least eight times in the back
- Many other such stories from around the country

#BLACKLIVESMATTER: THE DATA

- Very little data available pertaining to police shootings
- The Washington Post started in 2015 attempting to keep track of this: link
- The WP reports that 990 people were shot and killed by police in 2015
 - 258 were black (26%)
- To 24 April 2016, 305 people shot and killed by police in 2016
 - · 71 of whom were black (23%)
- However, large problems with those data: can't get a good picture about the context

REPRESENTATION

- Historically blacks and Hispanics have not gotten much representation in Congress
- First black person elected to Congress in 1870
- · Historically, minorities are very under-represented in Congress

MAJORITY-MINORITY DISTRICTS

- Majority-minority district is one where the majority of residents are non-white
- About 113 of the 435 districts today
- Majority-minority districts one way to increase likelihood of minority representation
- · Controversial, however...

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- What do you think?

CONGRESS TODAY

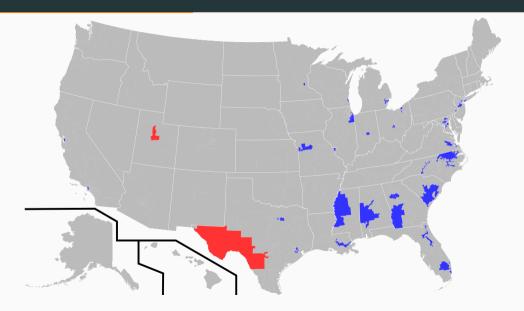
- The current Congress (114th) is the most diverse to date
- 17% of this Congress is non-white
 - · 20% of House, but only 6% of Senate
 - However, 38% of the US population is non-white

CONGRESS TODAY

- 35% of black people in the population are represented by a black House member²
- 22% of Hispanics, 12% of Asians, 8% of Native Americans

²Source

Map — Black representation in 2016



EXAMPLE: NAMES

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- · Lakisha Washington, Jamal Jones, Emily Walsh, and Greg Baker
- Resume's with white-sounding names received 50 percent more callbacks
- Not different among employers who explicitly state that they are Equal Opportunity Employers

GENDER INEQUALITY

GENDER INEQUALITY

- Inequalities based on gender
- We aren't focusing on transgendered people even though they are faced with inequalities as well

(QUICK) HISTORY

- · Inequalities based on gender have existed throughout US history
- · Gradually diminishing, especially since 1900
 - E.g. women now have the right to vote
- · Many inequalities remain
 - Occupational
 - Pay gap

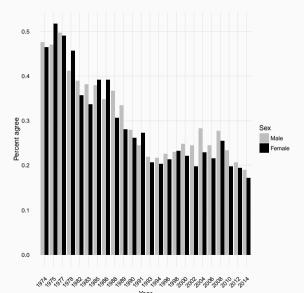
PUBLIC OPINION

- · Generally, public opinion has shifted in favor of men and women equality
- (Problems with asking people what they think)

PUBLIC OPINION

Tell me if you agree or disagree with this statement: Most men are better suited emotionally for politics than are most women.

PUBLIC OPINION



PAY GAP

- · Women on average earn less than men
- In 2013, median weekly income of full-time male workers was \$860, for females it was \$706

- On average, women make 79 cents for every dollar that a man makes doing the same job
- Women make less than men for virtually all occupational categories for which we have data

PAY GAP

- · Why?
 - · Education, hours worked, experience, occupation, etc
- · However, difference still left over after taking that into consideration
- Typically attributed to discrimination
- Other possible explanations:
 - Men more likely to negotiate salary

POLICY ON THE PAY GAP

- Current policy allows women who find out that they were receiving discriminatory pay to sue and receive recompense within 6 months of their last paycheck
- The Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act was passed in 2009

OCCUPATIONAL

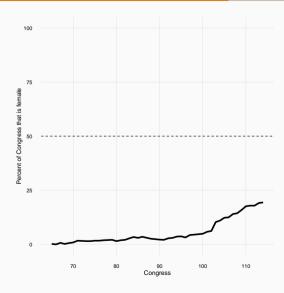
- · Women tend to follow different careers than men do
- Ever seen a male dental hygienist?
- Or a female plumber?

- Very few women in STEM fields
- \cdot Probably due to few women choosing these fields in college
- · Women earn the majority (nearly 60%) of bachelor's degrees
- Only ~20% of computer science degrees, engineering, physics

IN REPRESENTATION

- · Women historically underrepresented in Congress
- First woman elected to the House in 1917
 - · Currently 84 female Reps (19.3%)
- First woman elected to the Senate in 1932
 - Currently 20 female Senators

WOMEN IN CONGRESS



QUOTAS

 Other countries' solution to the gender difference in representation is to implement a quota which sets aside a certain percentage of the seats for women

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• What do you think?

INEQUALITIES BASED ON GENDER IDENTITY & SEXUAL ORIENTATION

HISTORY

- Patchwork of regulations that varies by city/county/state
- Occasionally large advances by Supreme Court decisions
 - · 2003: Lawrence v. Texas strikes down anti-sodomy laws
 - · 2015: Obergefell v. Hodges recognizes same-sex marriage
- Overall, LGBT rights advocates have been hugely successful over the past decade

MARRIAGE

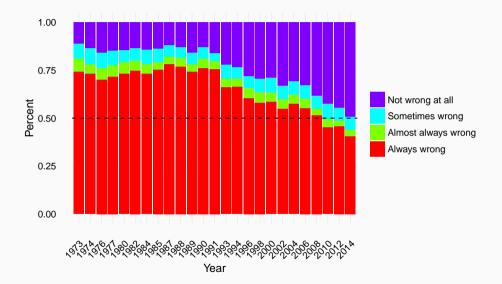
- Campaign began in the 1970s, but unsuccessful until 2004 when Massachusetts legalized same-sex marriage
- Between 2004 & Obergefell 37 states legalized same-sex marriage

PUBLIC OPINION

Are sexual relations between two adults of the same sex:

- 1. Always wrong
- 2. Almost always wrong
- 3. Wrong only sometimes
- 4. Not wrong at all

PUBLIC OPINION



MILITARY SERVICE

- "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" was policy 1994–2011
 - · Signed by Clinton, repealed by Obama
- · Under DADT, openly gay people couldn't serve in the military

DISCRIMINATION

- · 22 states outlaw discrimination based on sexual orientation
- 19 based on gender identity
- Existing protections under federal laws (Civil Rights Act) gradually extended to cover sexual orientation and gender identity

OTHER RIGHTS

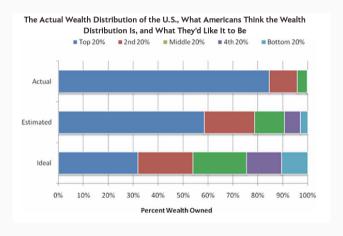
- Texas (and ~30 other states) does not prohibit housing discrimination for sexual orientation or gender identity
 - The Dept of Housing and Urban Development prohibits this if the housing provider receives HUD funding
- Texas (and ~30 other states) does not prohibit employment discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity



WEALTH DISTRIBUTION

- · How do you think wealth is distributed in the US?
 - Top 20%? Next 20? Mid 20? Next 20? Bottom 20?
- · How do you think it should be?

WEALTH DISTRIBUTION



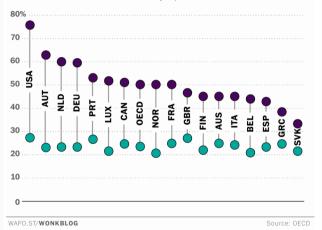
DISTRIBUTION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

- Is the US an outlier here?
- \cdot What do other comparable countries look like?

DISTRIBUTION IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

The U.S. stands out on wealth inequality.

Share of income and wealth owned by top 10% of households, 2012



42

(INCOME) TAXES

- Taxes can be progressive where the tax rate increases as the amount increases
 - Example: federal income tax
- Or they can be regressive where the tax rate decreases as the amount increases
 - · Example: sales taxes on essentials like food

TAXES

- Progressive taxes are one way to shrink this gap
- · Other redistributive policies include food stamps and Social Security

WHY PROGRESSIVE TAXES?

- The value of an additional dollar decreases with every dollar you already have
- So we need to tax dollars at high levels if you already have lots of money to make it just as painful as the taxation of a dollar if you have few

VOTER ID LAWS

- · Many states have passed Voter ID laws in recent years
- · Reason given usually to suppress voter fraud
- · However, many poor people & minorities don't have access to proper ID

WHO GETS REPRESENTED?

(Examples)