Connecting Communities



Envisioning a U.S. Economy that Works for Everyone

September 2nd, 2021

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Organized by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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Welcome



Rachel Korberg Families and Workers Fund

Kathi Thomas Gibson City of Las Vegas

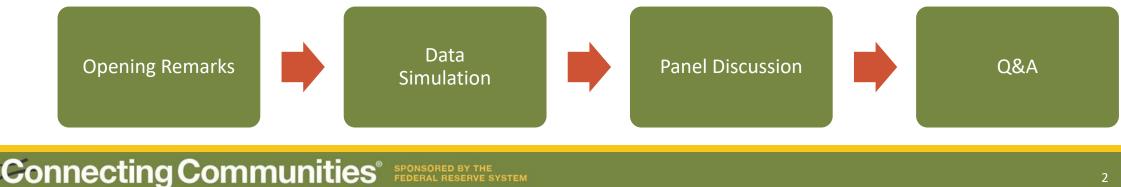


C. Nicole Mason Institute for Women's Policy Research



Vanessa Palmer Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis

Agenda for this webinar





The **Connecting Communities**[®] audio conference series is a Federal Reserve System initiative intended to provide timely information on emerging and important community and economic development topics with a national audience. The audio conference series complements existing Federal Reserve Community Development outreach initiatives that are conducted through our regional Reserve Bank offices and at the Federal Reserve Board of Governors in Washington, D.C.

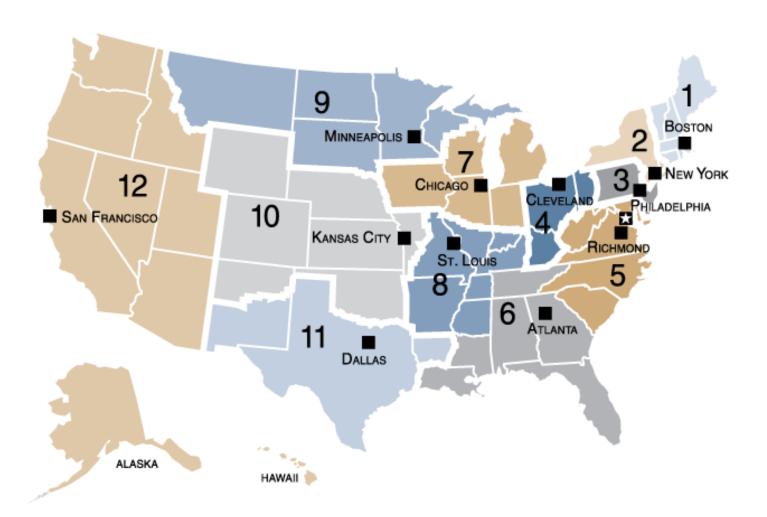
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Legal Notices and Disclaimer



The information, analyses, and conclusion set forth are those of the presenters and do not necessarily indicate concurrence by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Reserve Banks, or members of their staffs.



Community Development

The mission of the Federal Reserve's community development function is to promote the economic resilience and mobility of low- to moderate-income and underserved individuals and communities.

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Opening Remarks



Mary C. Daly President and CEO





Data Simulation How much could US states gain by closing racial and gender gaps in the labor market?



Vanessa Palmer Data Scientist



Connecting Communities[®] REDEAL REPORT

Data Simulation: <u>fedcommunities.org/closethegaps/</u>



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A thought experiment: How much could US states gain by closing racial and gender gaps in the labor market?

Four key labor market measures:

- Average hourly earnings
- Employment-to-population ratio
- Average hours worked per week
- Educational attainment

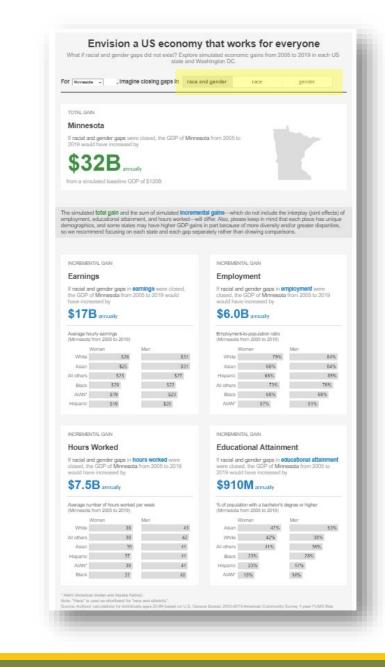
For each state, simulated the impact of closing existing:

• Race/ethnicity gaps

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- Gender gaps
- Race/ethnicity and gender gaps

... in each of these measures, and then all together.



Envision a US economy that works for everyone

What if racial and gender gaps did not exist? Explore simulated economic gains from 2005 to 2019 in each US state and Washington DC.

r Minnesota		race and gender	race	gender
TOTAL GAIN				
Minnesota	1			
	nder gaps were closed, the GDP o ve increased by	f Minnesota from 200	5 to	
\$32	Bannually			

The simulated **total gain** and the sum of simulated **incremental gains**—which do not include the interplay (joint effects) of employment, educational attainment, and hours worked—will differ. Also, please keep in mind that each place has unique demographics, and some states may have higher GDP gains in part because of more diversity and/or greater disparities, so we recommend focusing on each state and each gap separately rather than drawing comparisons.

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INCREMENTAL GAIN

Hours Worked

If racial and gender gaps in hours worked were closed, the GDP of Minnesota from 2005 to 2019 would have increased by

\$7.5B annually



Women Men White 38 43 All others 38 42 Asian 39 41 37 Hispanic 41 AIAN* 38 41 Black 37 40

White | Men 43 average number of hours worked per week

Hispanic | Women

average number of hours worked per week

* AIAN (American Indian and Alaska Native)

Note: "Race" is used as shorthand for "race and ethnicity".

Source: Authors' calculations for individuals ages 25-64 based on U.S. Census Bureau 2005-2019 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS files. Visit https://fedcommunities.org/data/closethegaps/ for further details.

37

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INCREMENTAL GAIN

Employment

If racial and gender gaps in employment were closed, the GDP of Minnesota from 2005 to 2019 would have increased by

\$6.0B annually

Employment-to-population ratio (Minnesota from 2005 to 2019)

	Women	I	Men	
White	79	9%		84%
Asian	68%			84%
Hispanic	66%			85%
All others	73%	ó		76%
Black	68%		6	68%
AIAN*	57%		51%	

INCREMENTAL GAIN

Educational Attainment

If racial and gender gaps in educational attainment were closed, the GDP of Minnesota from 2005 to 2019 would have increased by

\$910M annually

% of population with a bachelor's degree or higher (Minnesota from 2005 to 2019)

Women Men 47% 53% Asian 42% 38% White 41% 36% All others 23% 28% Black 17% Hispanic 23% AIAN* 18% 14%

INCREMENTAL GAIN

Earnings

If racial and gender gaps in earnings were closed, the GDP of Minnesota from 2005 to 2019 would have increased by

\$17B annually

Average hourly earnings (Minnesota from 2005 to 2019)

	Women	Men
White	\$26	\$31
Asian	\$25	\$31
All others	\$23	\$27
Black	\$20	\$22
AIAN*	\$19	\$23
Hispanic	\$19	\$20

Oľ Minnesota	✓ , imagine closing gaps in	race and gender	race	gender
TOTAL GAIN				
Minnesot	ta			
	ender gaps were closed, the GDP ave increased by	of Minnesota from 2005	to	
\$32	2B annually			
from a simulat	ed baseline GDP of \$120B			

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What's next?

• Explore and share the simulation for your state: <u>fedcommunities.org/closethegaps/</u>



- Read more about the detailed methods and download the data: <u>fedcommunities.org/closethegaps/detailed-methods/</u>
- Visit frequently asked questions: <u>fedcommunities.org/closethegaps/faqs/</u>

Panel Discussion



Rachel Korberg Families and Workers Fund



Kathi Thomas Gibson City of Las Vegas



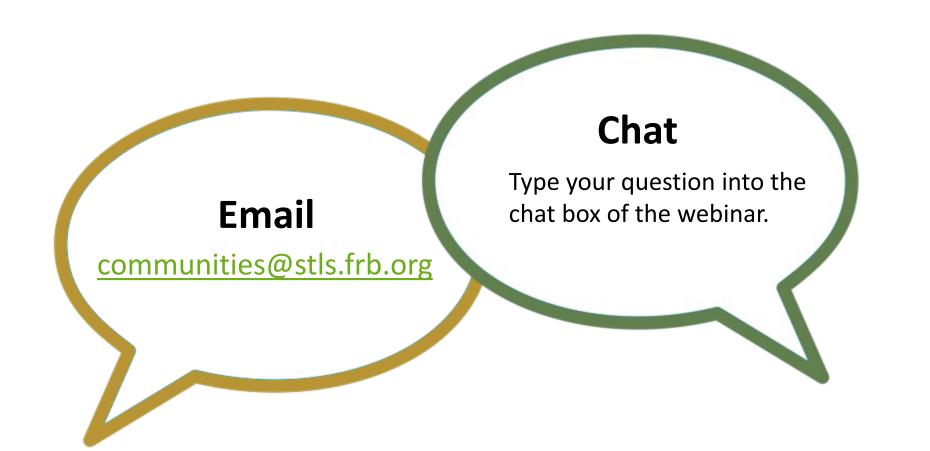
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Questions



Next Steps

- All session materials are available on our website, and in the next few days, we will post an audio file of today's session.
- If you have topical suggestions for future sessions, or any questions about this program, please feel free to contact us at <u>communities@stls.frb.org</u>.
- Information about future sessions will be posted on our website along with archived materials from past sessions: <u>https://bsr.stlouisfed.org/connectingcommunities</u>.



Related Resources

- In connection with this session, you can find a variety of additional resources on this topic, available at <u>www.fedcommunities.org</u>.
- It provides an array of practical resources to help you in your role as a community development professional, whether your work involves supporting people, places, the policy and practice of community development, or small business development.