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CENTER FOR ECONOMIC INCLUSION

Testimony to the Frontline Worker Pay Working Group August 26, 2021



OUR PURPOSE

We are a cross-sector organization committed to strengthening Minnesota's civic infrastructure and collective capacity to disrupt systems and influence market forces to catalyze shared prosperity and advance an inclusive economy.

Accountability.

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC INCLUSION

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Awareness. > Action. >



- Low-income workers who have no paid leave options. 1.
- 2. Groups that have been disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including workers of color and immigrant workers who have faced the multiple hardships and disadvantages of being:
 - More likely to be furloughed or laid off
 - More likely to be frontline workers in critical industries that are paid low wages
 - Have limited or no health insurance benefits
 - Put in direct contact with the public or other working conditions that pose increased risks for contracting COVID-19





Disproportionate ilmpact of Dual Pandemics Requires Proportionate Solutions & Investments

- Black, Indigenous, Latinx, and Asian individuals makeup 23% of Metro areas labor force, yet constituted 36.6 percent of UI claims as of September 2020
- Growth in the Black-white wage gap with a more than 20% increase in the Black-white wage gap between 2000 and 2020
- 41% of Black-owned businesses—some 440,000 enterprises—have been shut down by COVID-19, compared to just 17% of white-owned businesses nationally
- 4 industries most impacted by job contraction and business closures:
 Accommodation and Food Services, Retail Trade, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Other Services





OPPORTUNITY





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McKinsey studies recommend investing in immediate relief in the form of direct resources for employee community-relief funds to help minority-owned small businesses respond to the pandemic and protect employees

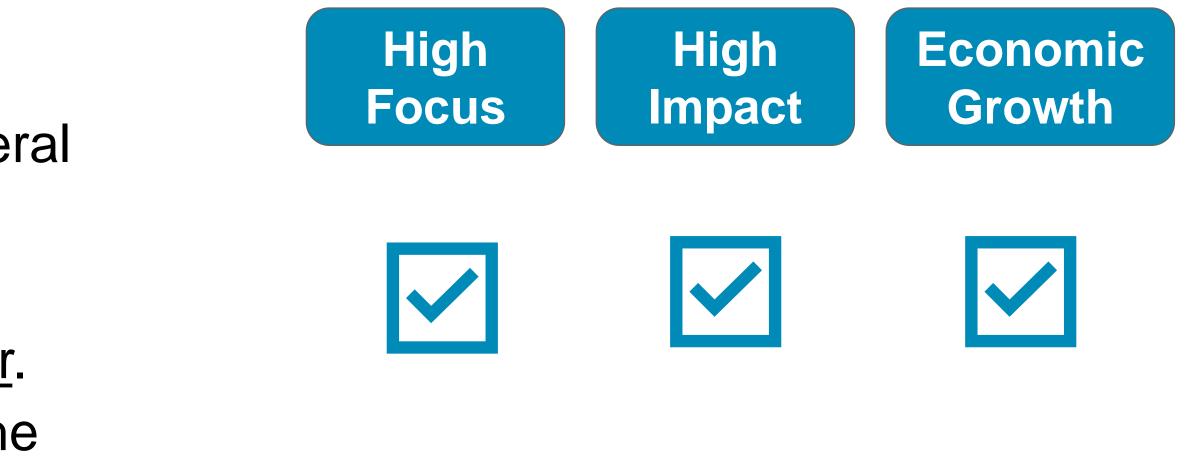
Optimal Impact

Pennsylvania example:

Policymakers invested \$50 million in federal aid grants to over 600 businesses to provide a temporary \$3 hourly boost to employees earning less than \$20 an hour. Health care providers received most of the money, followed by the food industry.



Strategic Solution and Investments







Strategic Solution and Investments

High Impact

Maryland example:

Policymakers invested in over <u>14 industries or sectors</u> totaling between 25% and 35% of the labor force to provide workers who make less than \$100,000 a year with \$3 an hour in hazard pay.

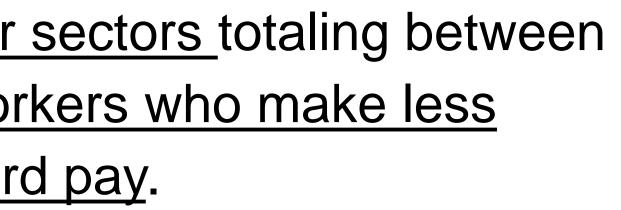
Limited Impact

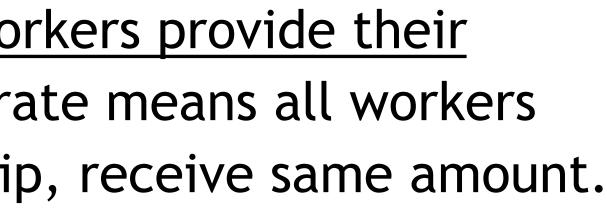
Seattle ordinance:

Mandates all grocery stores with over 500 workers provide their workers with hazard pay of \$4 an hour. Flat rate means all workers regardless of compensation level and hardship, receive same amount.

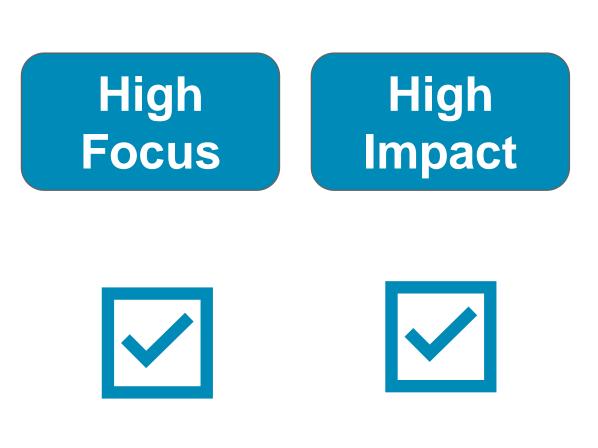








NOTE: Several states, local governments, and businesses have offered some sort of premium pay throughout the pandemic - <u>analysis compiled by the American Action</u> Forum. Each varies in scope from money awarded to people who qualify.

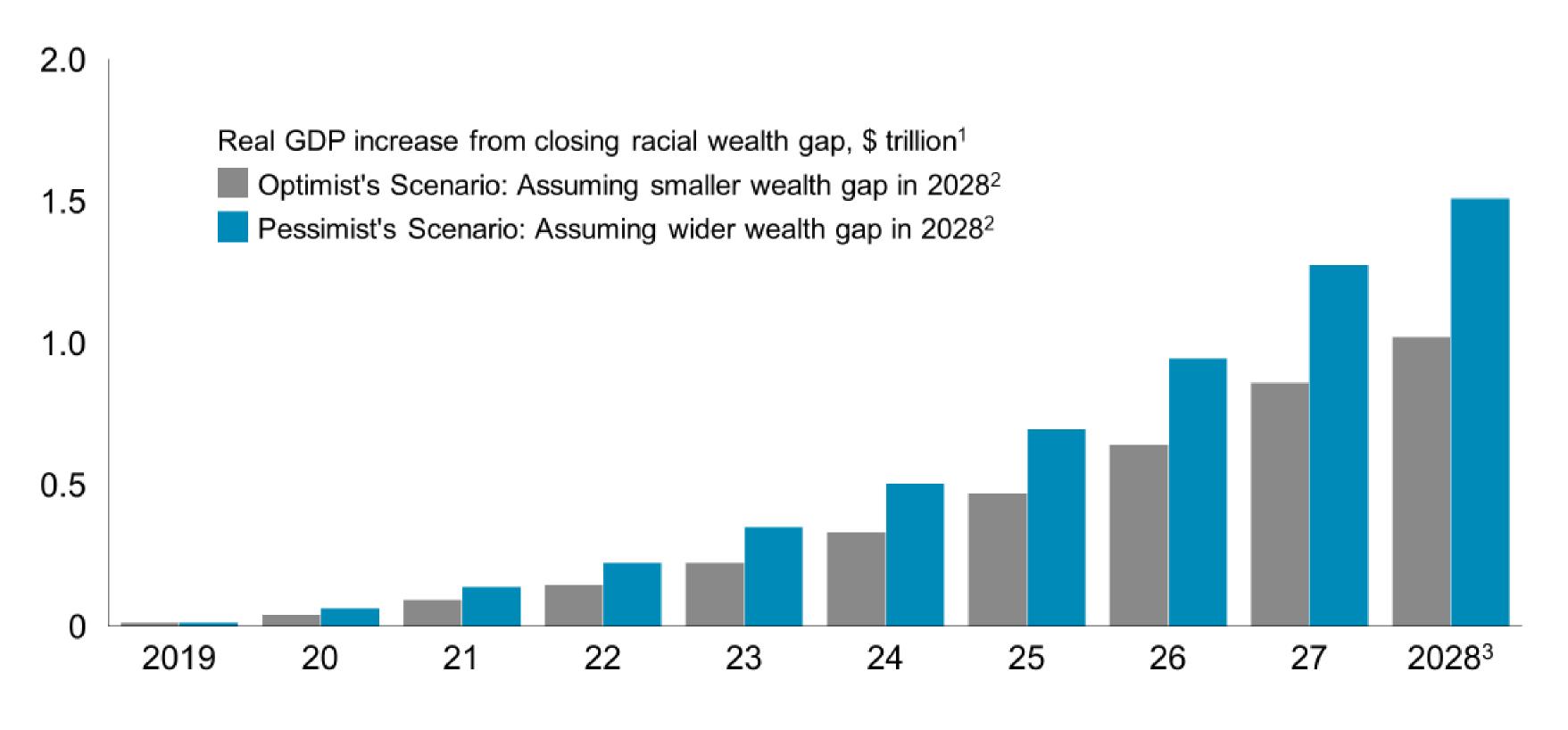








US Racial Wealth Gap = \$1-1.5 Trillion in Lost Economic Output By closing the racial wealth gap, the US GDP could be 4-6% higher by 2028



2 Assumes that over time, wealth gap will close in linear fashion, reaching scenario's assumed targets by 2028 1 2018 dollars 3 \$2,631 billion - \$3,990 billion in nominal dollars 4 \$7,500 - \$11,400 in nominal dollars

Source: "2016 survey of consumer finances," Federal reserve Board, September 2017, Federal reserve.gov; Oxford Economics; McKinsey Global institute analysis

Economic Impact to GDP

11-12K

Total increase in GDP⁴ per capita between 2018-2028, greater than any expansion in the last 30 years

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Only the full economic participation of people of color will unlock our region's potential for growth

Driving per capita income parity, would yield an additional \$31.8B in GDP annually¹...

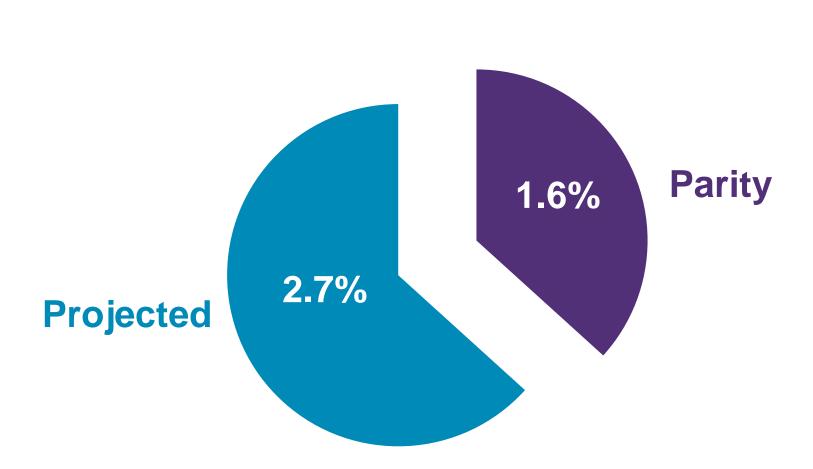
Per capita parity in 2040 would add \$31.8B in personal income to the region 78% If disparities persist, per capita income will lag by almost 25% White, non-Hispanic People of color

Per capita income in 2040, % of white







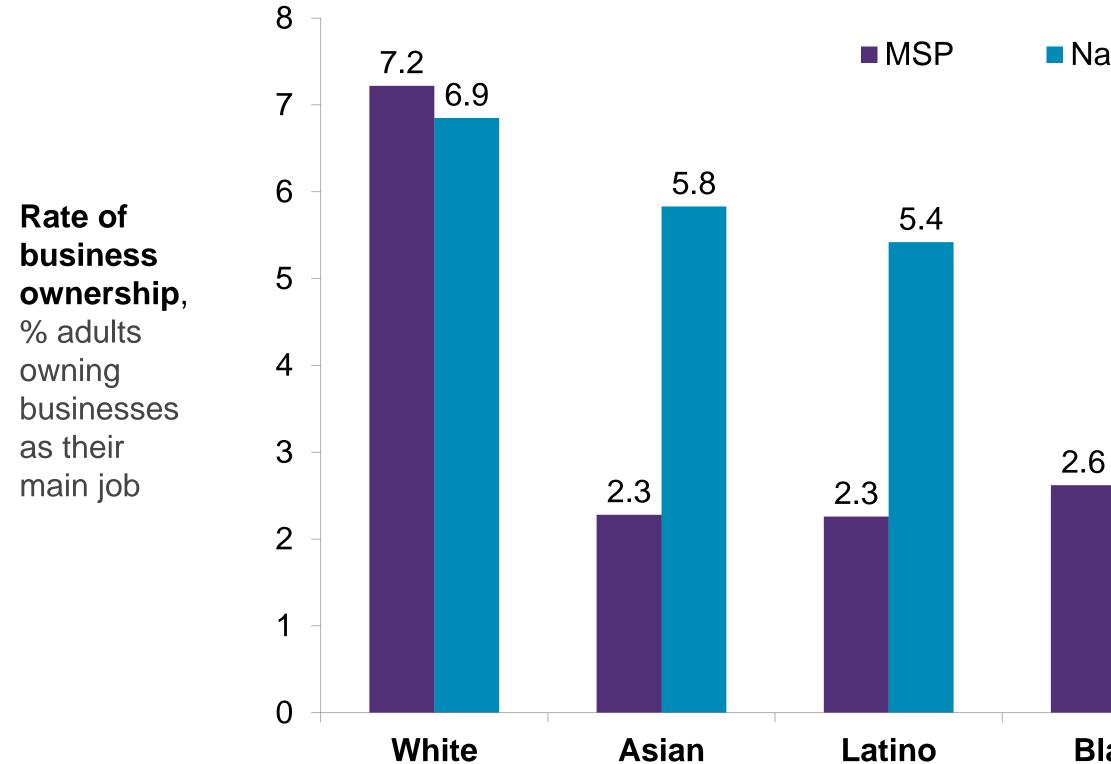


Parity would add \$31.8B in GDP annually, or +1.6% annual growth



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Economic inclusion drives new business creation





- Metropolitan Council above
- City of Minneapolis above

The rate of business ownership is artificially low for Black, Indigenous, Asian and Latinx people, and especially so in MSP¹

National

There is huge, untapped potential for job growth

- Collectively, Black, Indigenous, Asian, \bullet Latinx and Immigrant-owned businesses generate \$5.2B in annual revenue and are Minnesota's 9th largest employer²
 - They also grew at 3.5 times the rate of all MN businesses³
- If the rate of minority business ownership • were at parity with whites, the resulting business would employ ~87K more workers⁴

Black

3.0

City of Minneapolis Innovation Team. State of Minority and Immigrant Business Ownership. August 2016 Metropolitan Council. Choice, Place and Opportunity: An Equity Assessment of the Twin Cities Region. March 2014. Section 1, Page 5.







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