

Perceptions of Racial Gaps, their Causes, and Ways to Reduce Them



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*NBER Race and
Stratification Meeting*

Perceptions of and Attitudes Towards Racial Inequities

Question: large racial disparities, but little agreement on what to do. What is the reason?

Knowledge: Do people have accurate information about economic circumstances and opportunities of their own racial group and other groups?

Beliefs about causes of racial inequities: Do people explain the existence of racial gaps in different ways?

Policy Views: Do people have different views on what should be done, e.g.: on income-targeted vs. race-targeted policies?

Young people's views: Are these views already formed and are they still malleable among very young people (aged 13-17)?

Social Economics Surveys and Experiments

- Surveys have been used for a long time for measurement & statistics.

We now have high-quality admin data on many variables (income, family situation, employment, etc.)

- Yet, **some things remain invisible** in data other than survey data (even great data!): **perceptions, attitudes and beliefs, knowledge, and reasoning.**

Critical role in social, economic, and political outcomes.

- Revealed preference approach – our holy grail – can be challenging due to lack of data and identifying variation.

We often do not “reveal” our beliefs, attitudes, perceptions, etc. on important issues with our micro, observed behaviors.

- Surveys are more than a measurement tool. Control of data generating process. **“Creating your own identifying variation and uncovering the invisible.”**

Using surveys

- If used well, approach can be applied to many settings and questions (including as complement to other approaches).
- New mobile technologies & platforms offer opportunities.
- For the results to be reliable, it is critical that these surveys are well-designed, carefully calibrated, and deployed on appropriate samples.
- **Comprehensive guide:** “How to Run Surveys: A guide to creating your own identifying variation and revealing the invisible.”
(socialeconomicslab.org/how-to-run-surveys/)

Survey Sample: Adults and Teenagers

Large-scale surveys in the US of **8,400 adults** and **2,000 teenagers (13-17 years old)**.

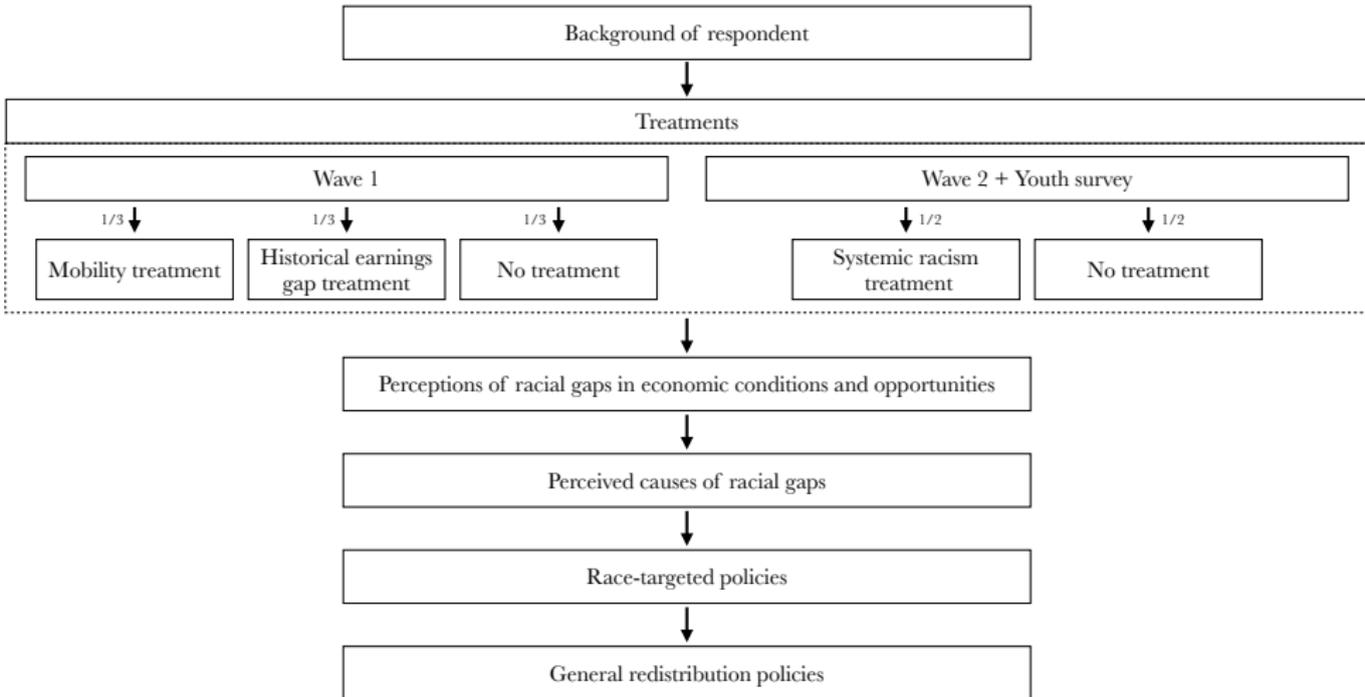
Done through commercial survey companies in 2019/20.

Broad pools of respondents, variety of recruiting channels and rewards.

Adult sample: 4,200 people who identify as “Black” or “African American” (for brevity: “Black respondents”) and 4,200 “White,” “European American,” and not “Hispanic” (for brevity: “white respondents”). [▶ Characteristics](#)

Youth sample: 1,000 Black and 1,000 white non-Hispanic respondents. [▶ Characteristics](#) [▶ Race/ethnicity question](#)

Survey Structure



Data and Response Quality

Question design: balanced and benchmarking, images, minimize sensitive questions, adapted to teenagers.

Avoiding selection:

Recruit respondents without revealing topic or our identity.

Add benchmark questions from existing surveys (responses very close).

Careless responses: timer on each page; attention check questions.

Incentives: rewards for accurate answers (no effects); real stakes donation question (correlated with answers).

Feedback post-survey: 12% thought was left-wing biased; 17% right-wing.

Perceived Income and Mobility Gaps

Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps

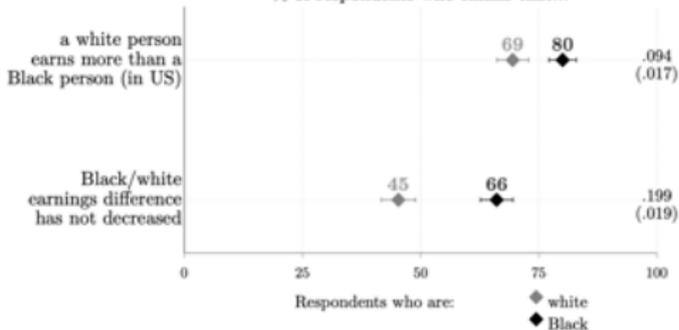
What Predicts Policy Views?

Perceived Income and Mobility Gaps

Perceived Racial Income Inequality

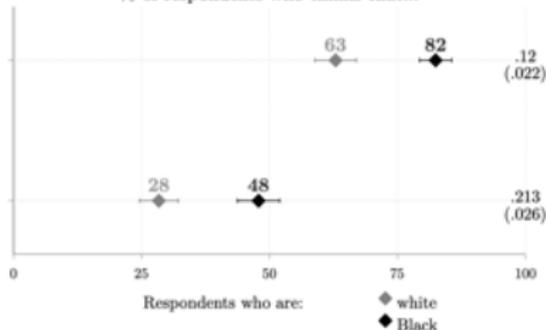
Adult survey

% of respondents who thinks that...

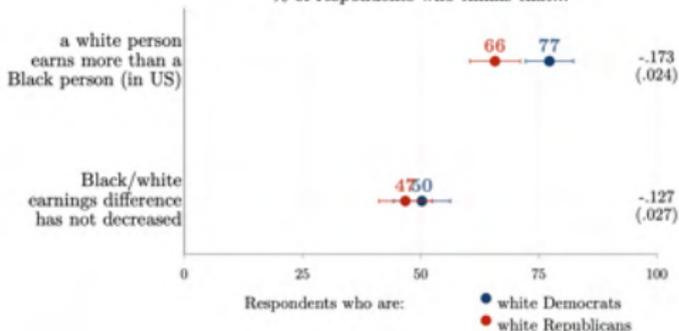


Youth survey

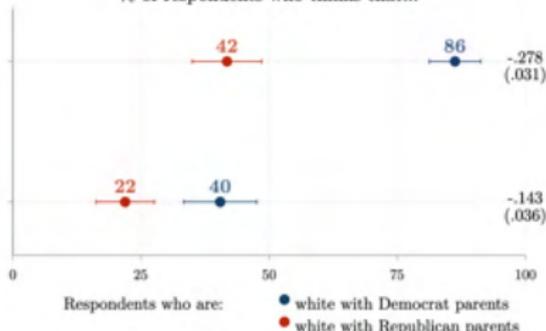
% of respondents who thinks that...



% of respondents who thinks that...



% of respondents who thinks that...

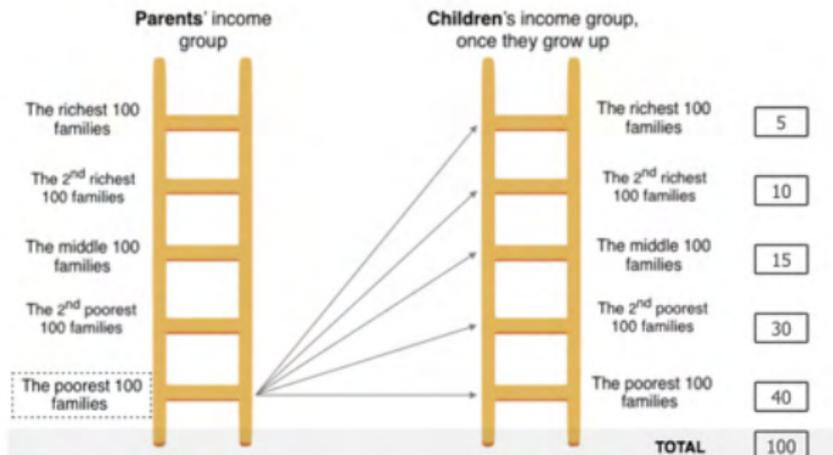


Eliciting Perceptions on Black and White Children's Mobility

Imagine now 100 **white** children born in one of the poorest 100 families. How will these **white** children do when they grow up?

Please fill out the entries to the right of the figure below to tell us, in your opinion, how many out of 100 **white** children coming from the poorest 100 families will grow up to be in each income group.

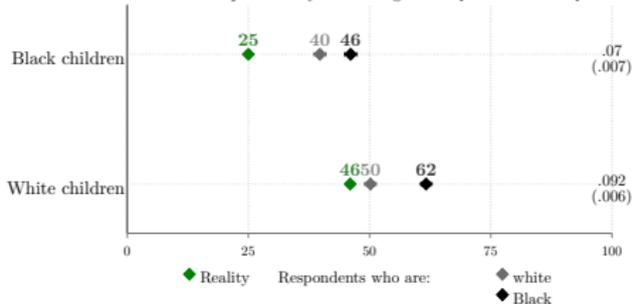
Please note that your entries need to add up to 100 or you will not be able to move on to the next page.



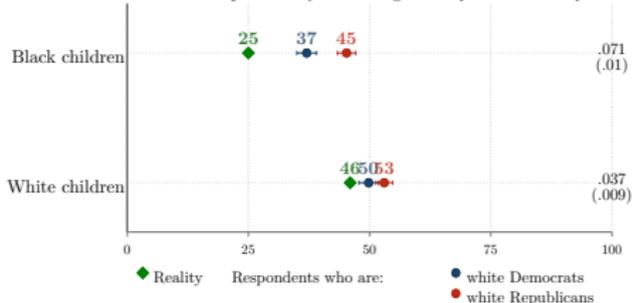
Perceived Racial Gaps in Mobility

Adult survey

Perceived probability of moving from Q1 to at least Q3

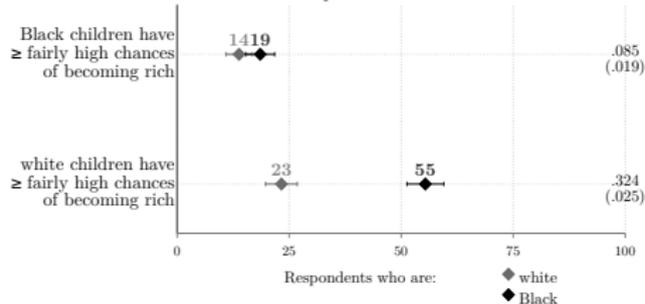


Perceived probability of moving from Q1 to at least Q3

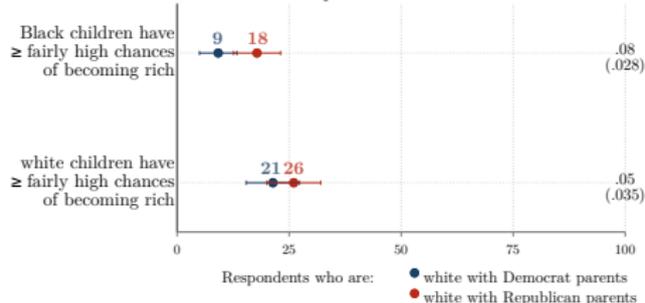


Youth survey

% of respondents who thinks that...



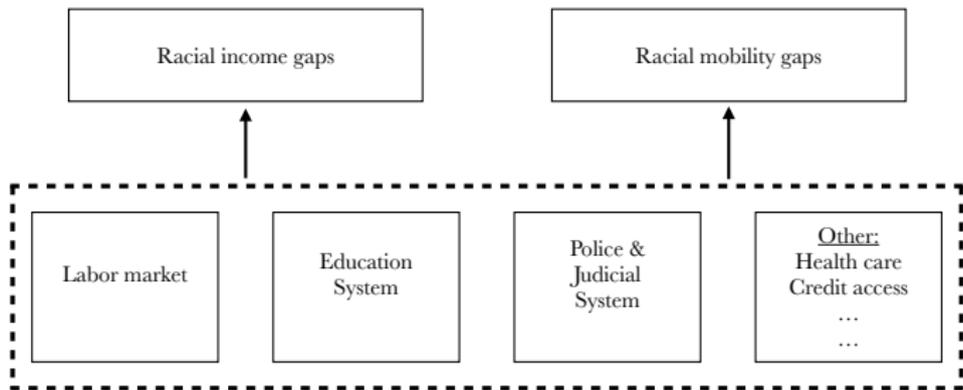
% of respondents who thinks that...

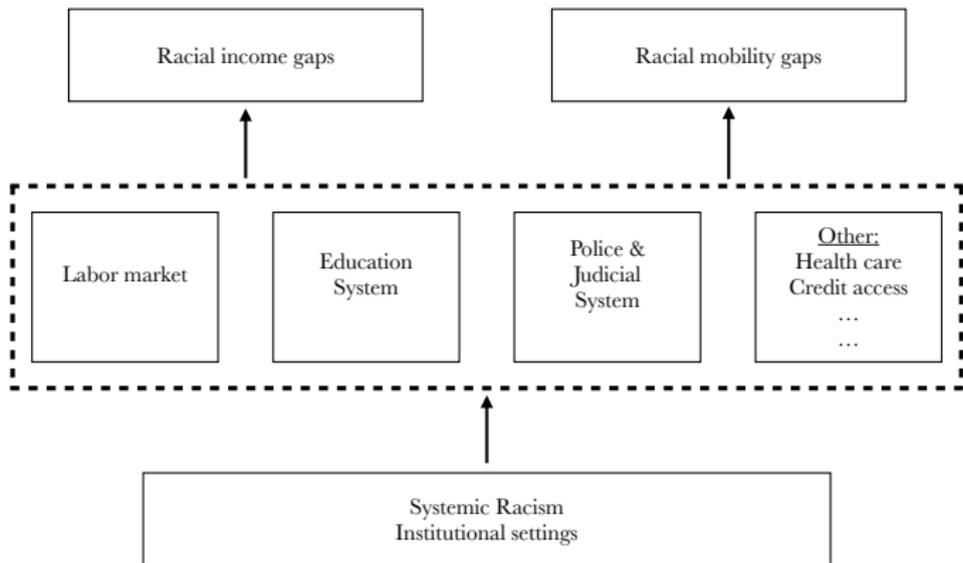


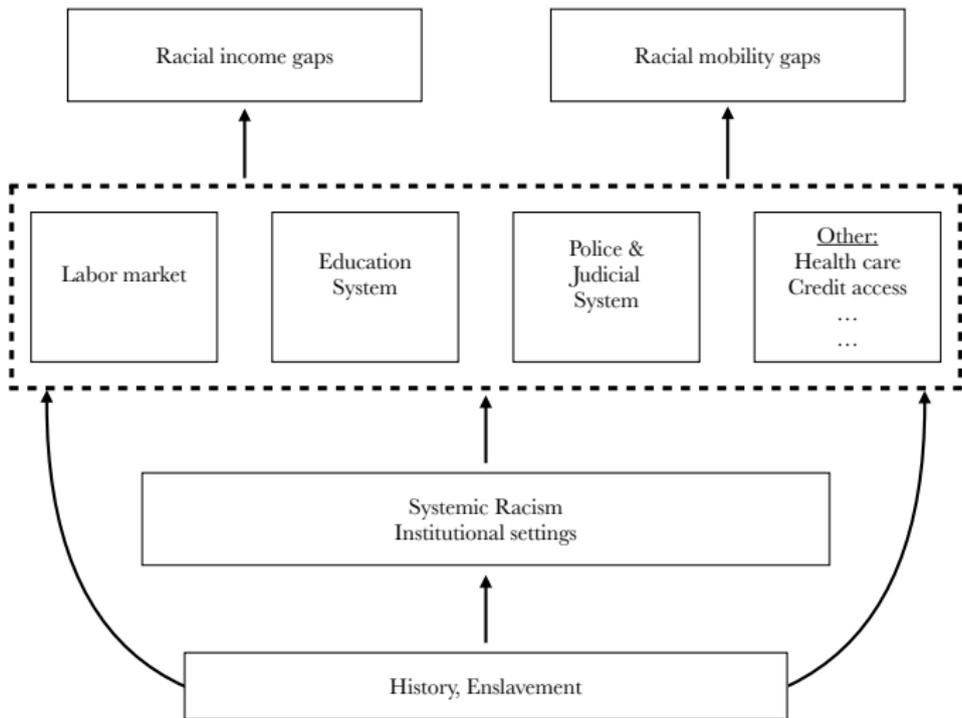
Perceived Causes of Racial Gaps

Racial income gaps

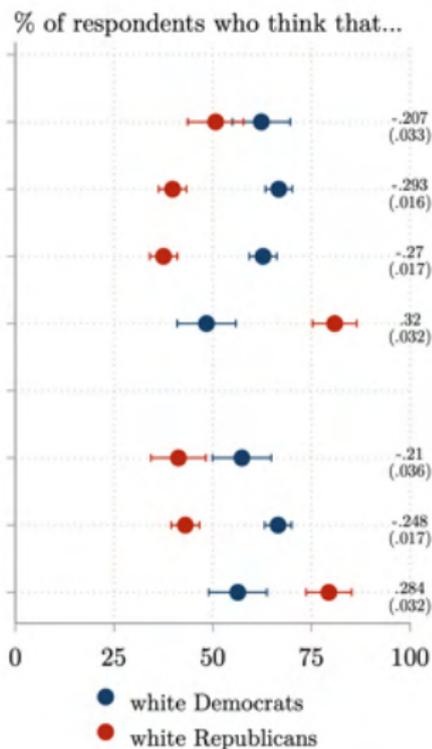
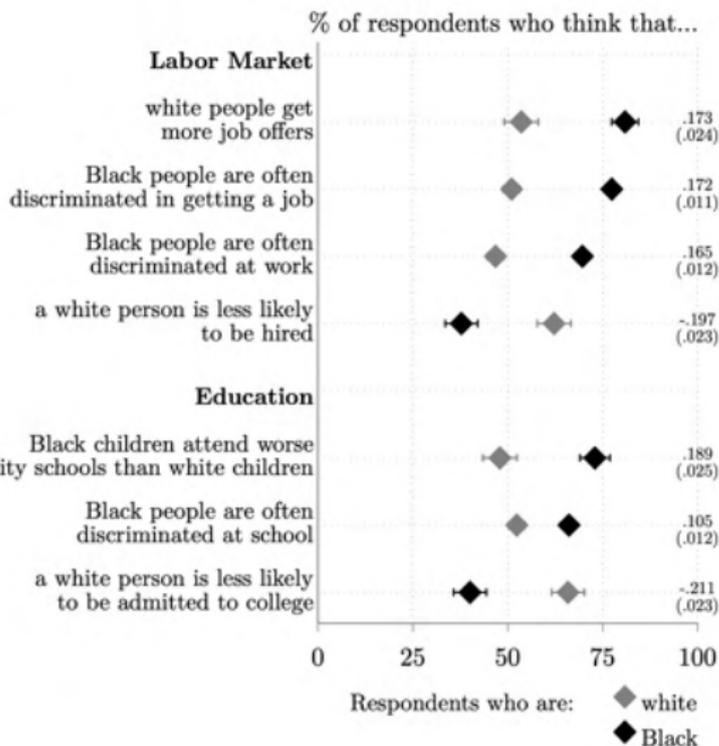
Racial mobility gaps



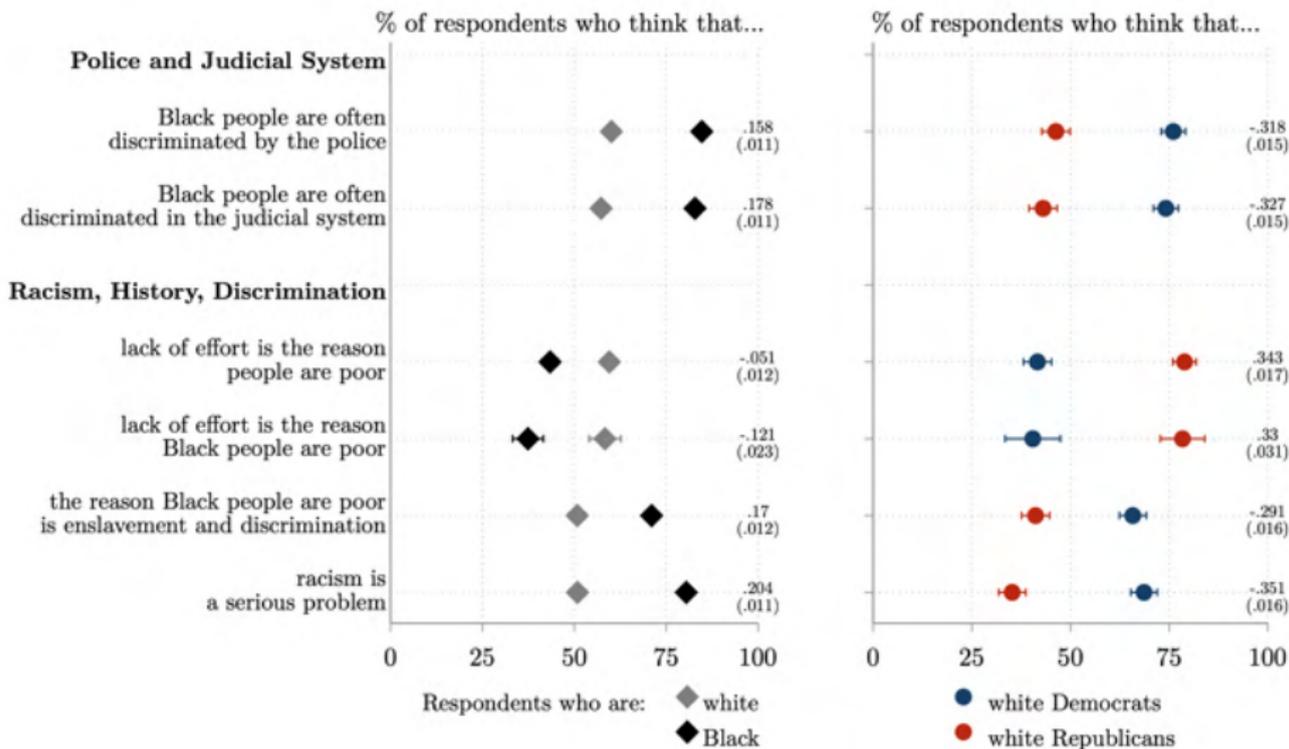




Perceived Causes among Adults



Perceived Causes among Adults (II)



Disagreements on What Causes Racial Inequities

- People perceive the income and mobility gaps between Black & white Americans differently...

... **but by far the biggest disagreements lie in their perceived causes of racial inequities.**

- **What predicts policy views?**

People's support for general redistribution (or race-targeted policies) does not so much depend on their perceptions of the magnitudes of racial gaps, it depends on **why they think those gaps exist.**

What Predicts Policy Views?

Changing Policy Views

- **Experiments:**

Showing people **information on gaps in earnings & opportunities** between Black & white people does not move policy views.

Explaining some of the causes & consequences of **systemic racism** does.

▶ Earnings Gap

▶ Mobility Gap

▶ Systemic Racism

- Interpretation: Simply showing **how** unequal circumstances & opportunities are does not move people's beliefs on **why** they are unequal, does not change the narrative that respondents believe in.
- Although there are clearly large racial gaps along many econ & social dimensions, and although many people are (at least to some extent) aware of them, they disagree on their causes and, hence, on the way or even need to resolve them.

▶ Perceived Inequality

▶ Perceived Mobility

▶ Causes

▶ Race-Targeted Policy

▶ Redistribution Policy



Thank you!



S O C I A L
E C O N O M I C S
L A B

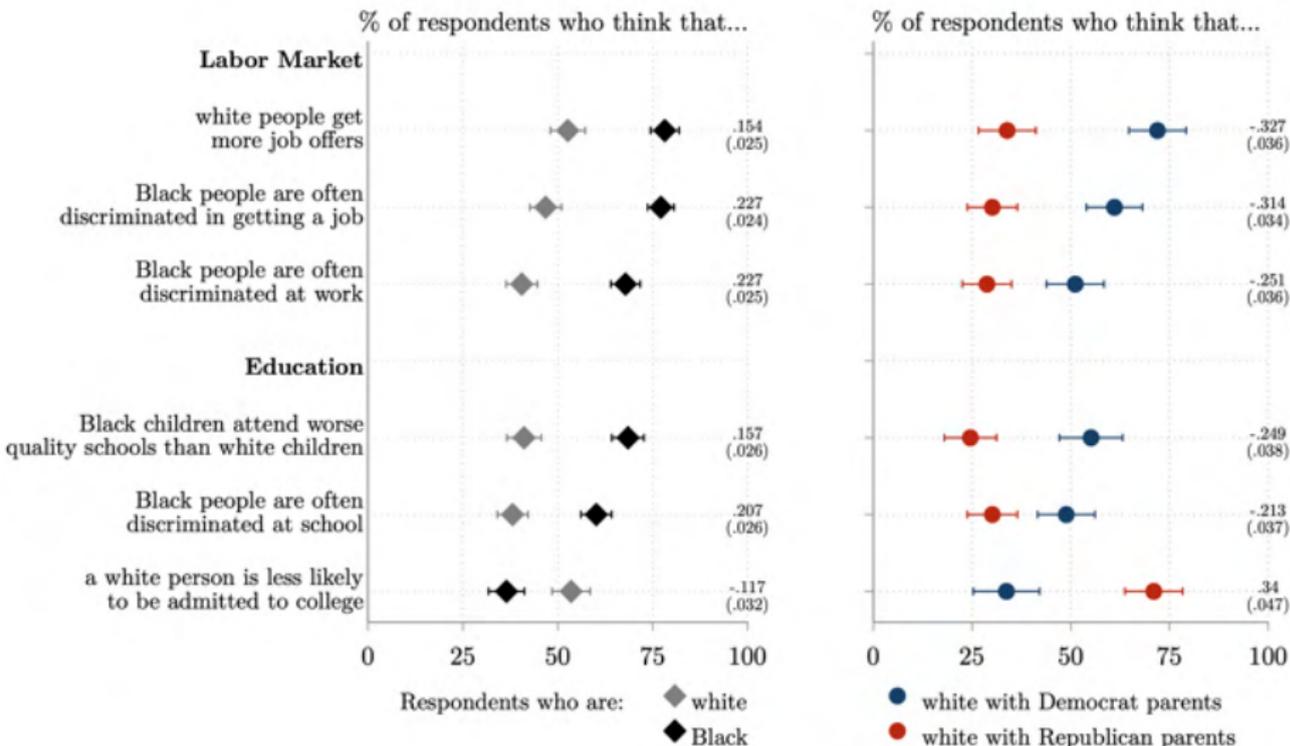
APPENDIX

Adult Sample Characteristics

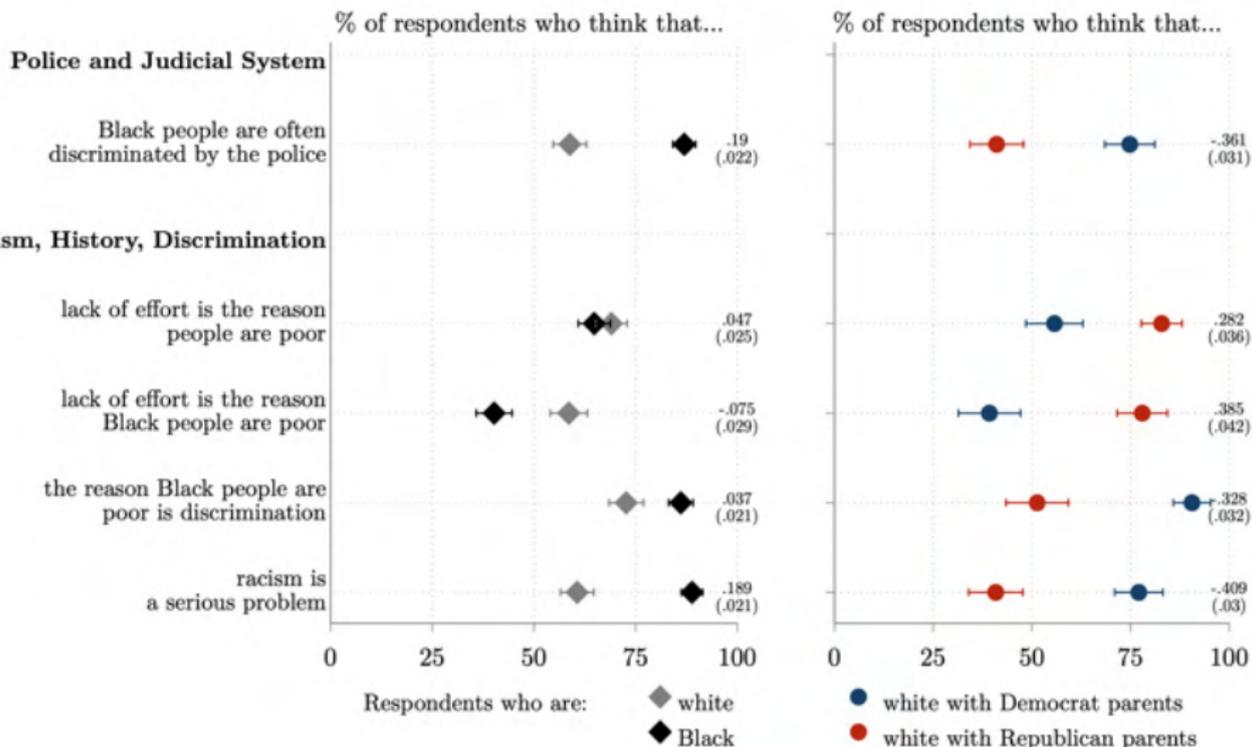
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	Black Population					White Population				
	US (1)	Urban (2)	Wave 1 (3)	Wave 2 (4)	Wave 3 (5)	US (6)	Urban (7)	Wave 1 (8)	Wave 2 (9)	Wave 3 (10)
Male	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.49	0.42	0.50	0.50
18-29 years old	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23
30-39 years old	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20
40-49 years old	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.19
50-59 years old	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.19
60-69 years old	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.19	0.19
\$0-\$19,999	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.09
\$20,000-\$39,999	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.12
\$40,000-\$69,999	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.20	0.20
\$70,000-\$109,999	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.13	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.17	0.18
\$110,000+	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.19	0.18	0.36	0.39	0.27	0.42	0.41
Northeast	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Midwest	0.17	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24
South	0.59	0.56	0.51	0.43	0.45	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.30	0.30
West	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.21	0.16	0.23	0.23
Democrat	0.53	0.54	0.71	0.73	0.68	0.24	0.25	0.38	0.38	0.34
Republican	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.33	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.41
Independent	0.38	0.37	0.24	0.19	0.23	0.37	0.38	0.27	0.22	0.25
4-year college or more	0.25	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.42	0.56	0.63	0.61
High school or less	0.44	0.42	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.32	0.29	0.14	0.15	0.16
Employed	0.66	0.67	0.61	0.62	0.62	0.72	0.73	0.65	0.68	0.70
Self-employed	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07
Unemployed	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.05
Married	0.32	0.33	0.27			0.58	0.57	0.54		
Sample size			2,500	851	847			2,509	850	850

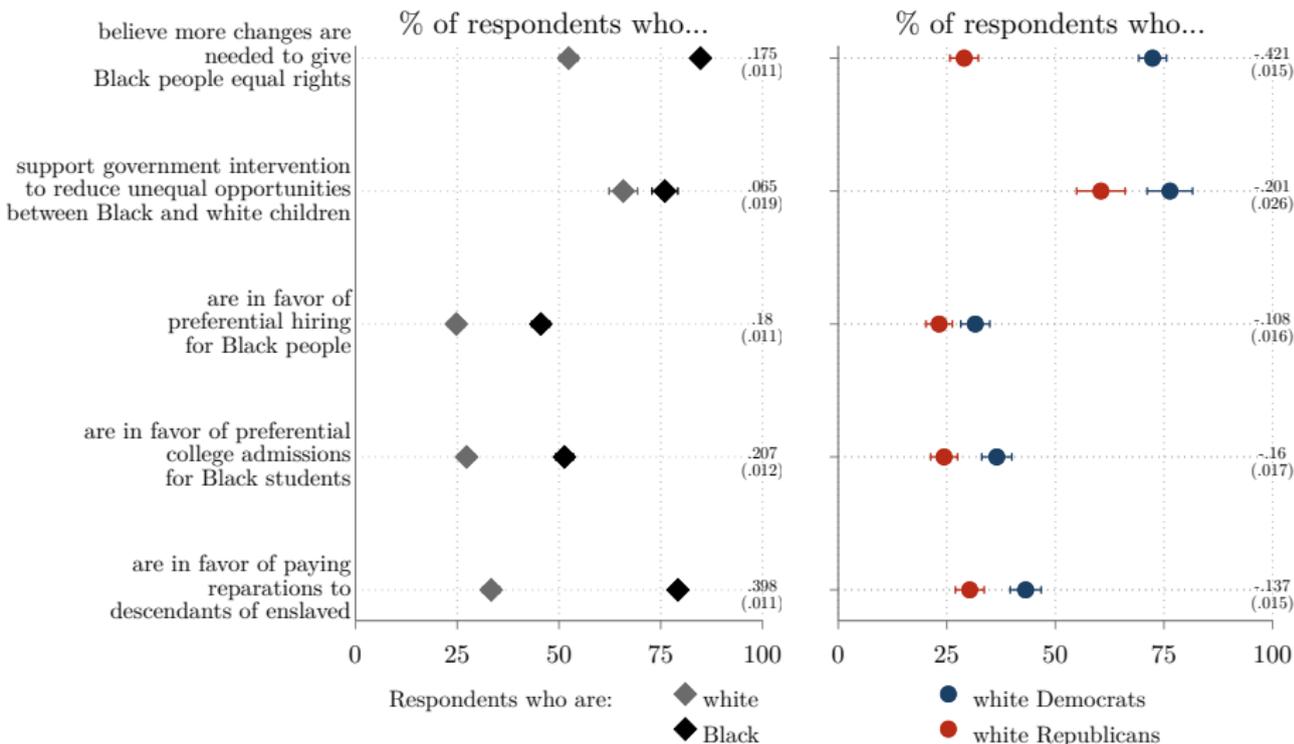
Perceived Causes among Teens



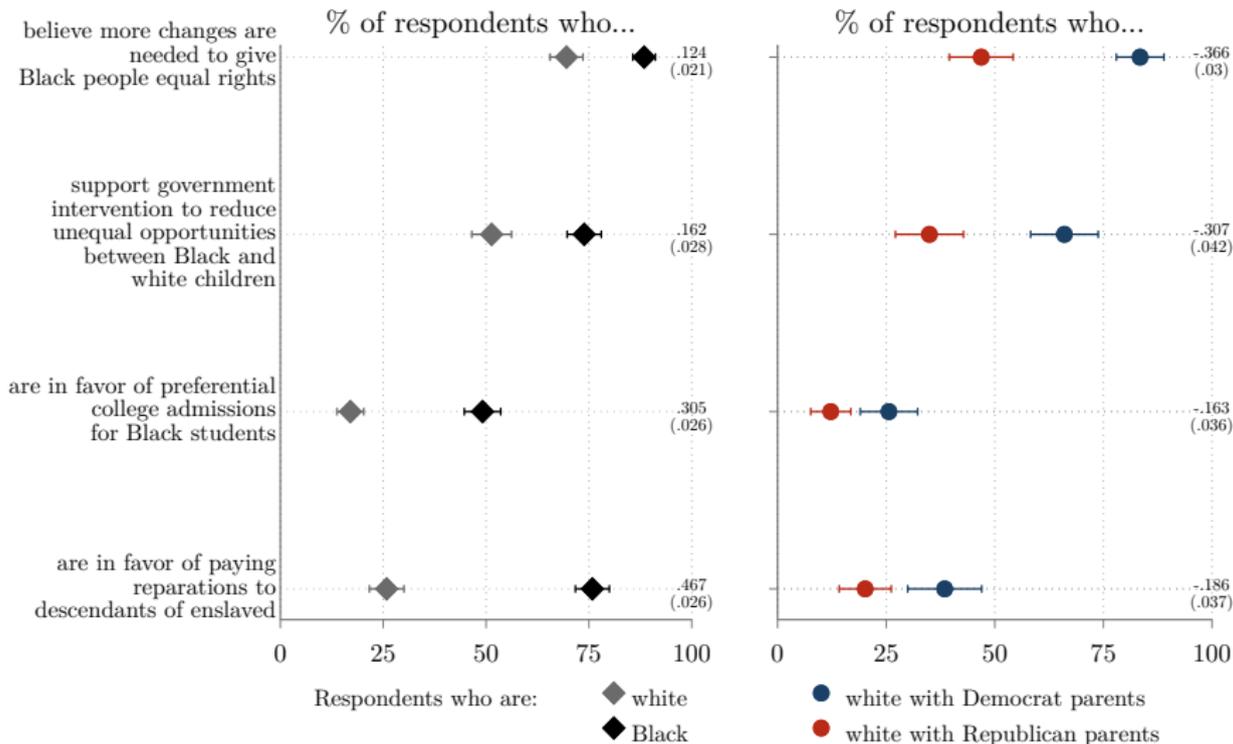
Perceived Causes among Teens (II)



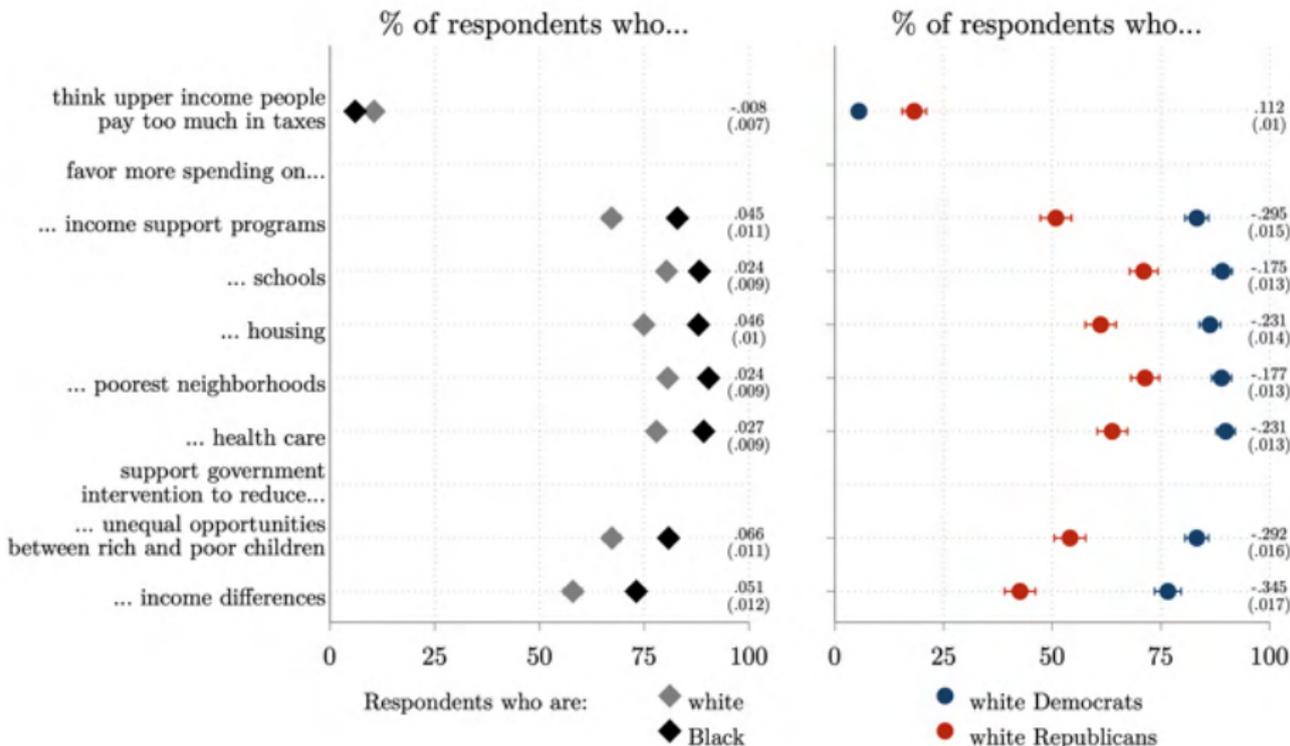
Support for Race-Targeted Policies among Adults



Support for Race-Targeted Policies among Teens



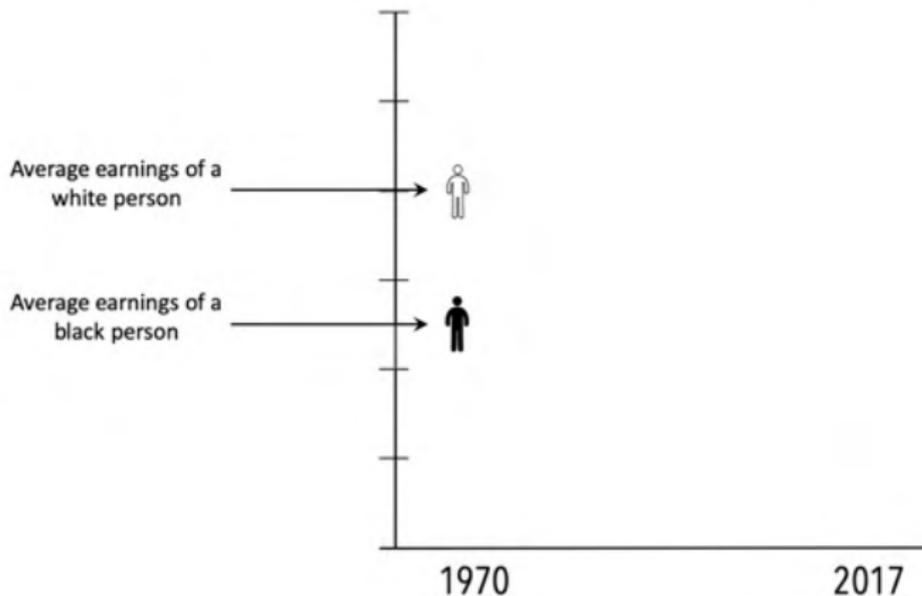
Support for Redistribution Policies among Adults



Earnings Gap Treatment

In 1970, a black person would on average earn only two thirds as much as a white person.

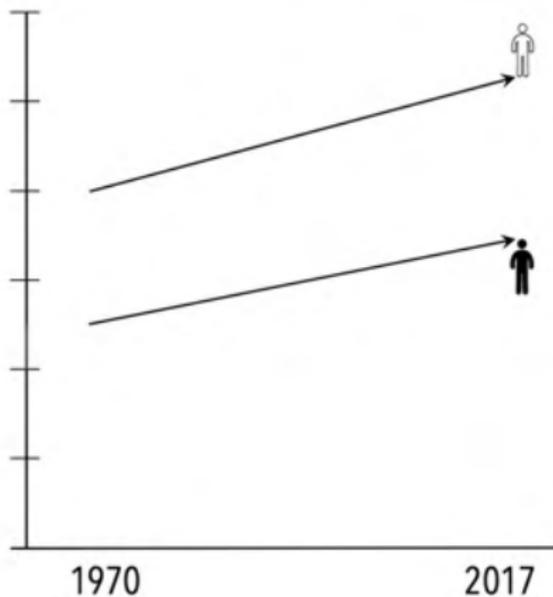
That is, for every dollar a white person earned, a black person would earn 63 cents.



Earnings Gap Treatment

Over time, the earnings of white and black people have grown.

But the gap in earnings between black and white people has not been closed at all over the years.



Mobility Gap Treatment

Out of 100 **black** children born in one of the poorest 100 families,



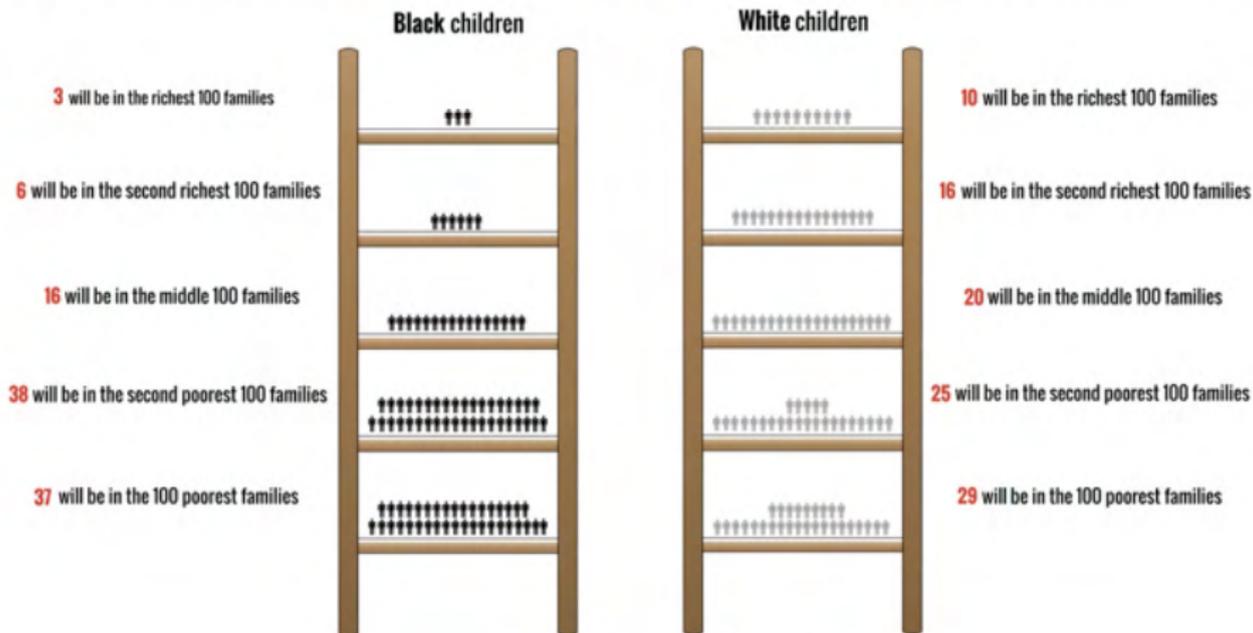
Mobility Gap Treatment

Out of 100 **white** children born in one of the poorest 100 families,



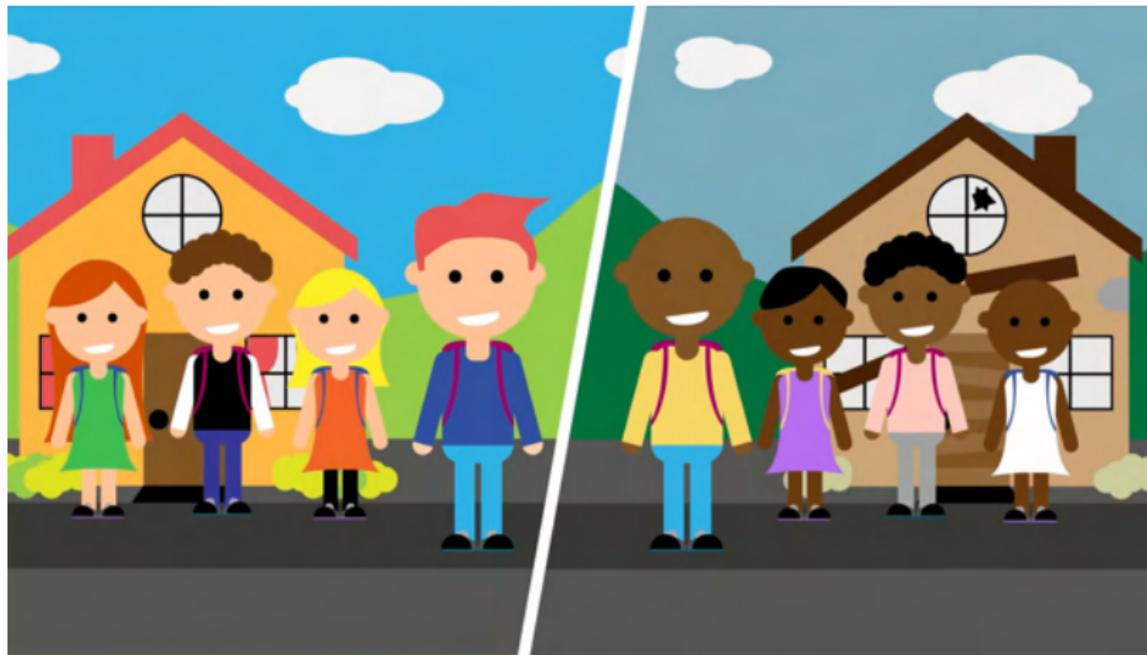
Mobility Gap Treatment

Let's compare again how **black** and **white** children born in one of the poorest 100 families will do when they grow up

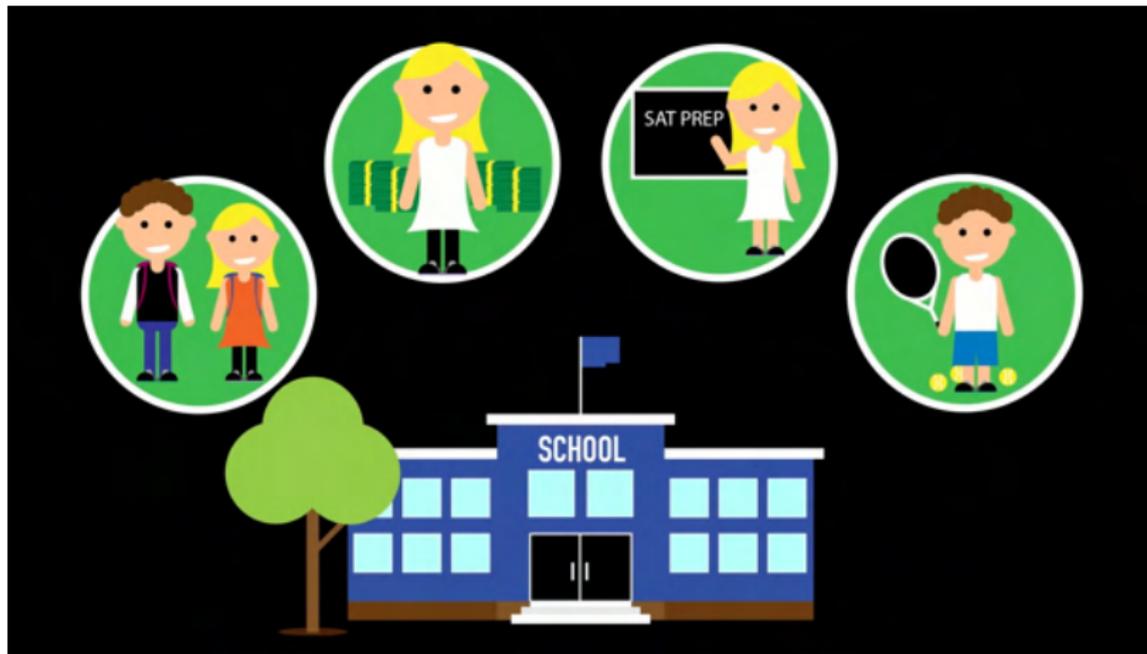


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Systemic Racism Treatment



Systemic Racism Treatment



Systemic Racism Treatment



Systemic Racism Treatment



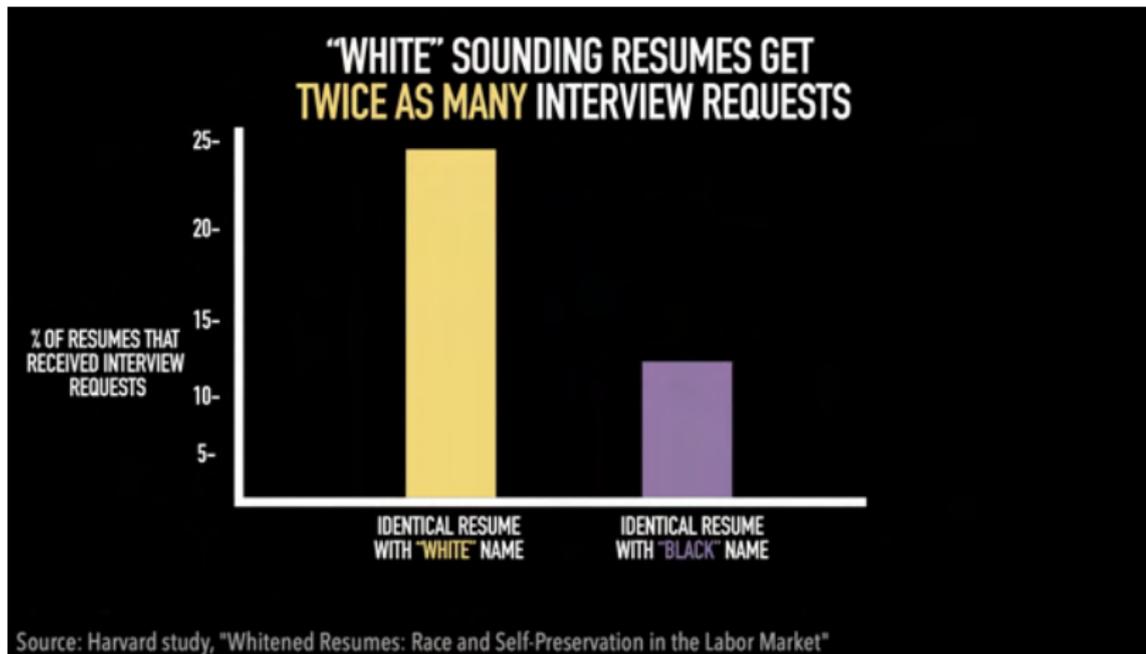
Systemic Racism Treatment



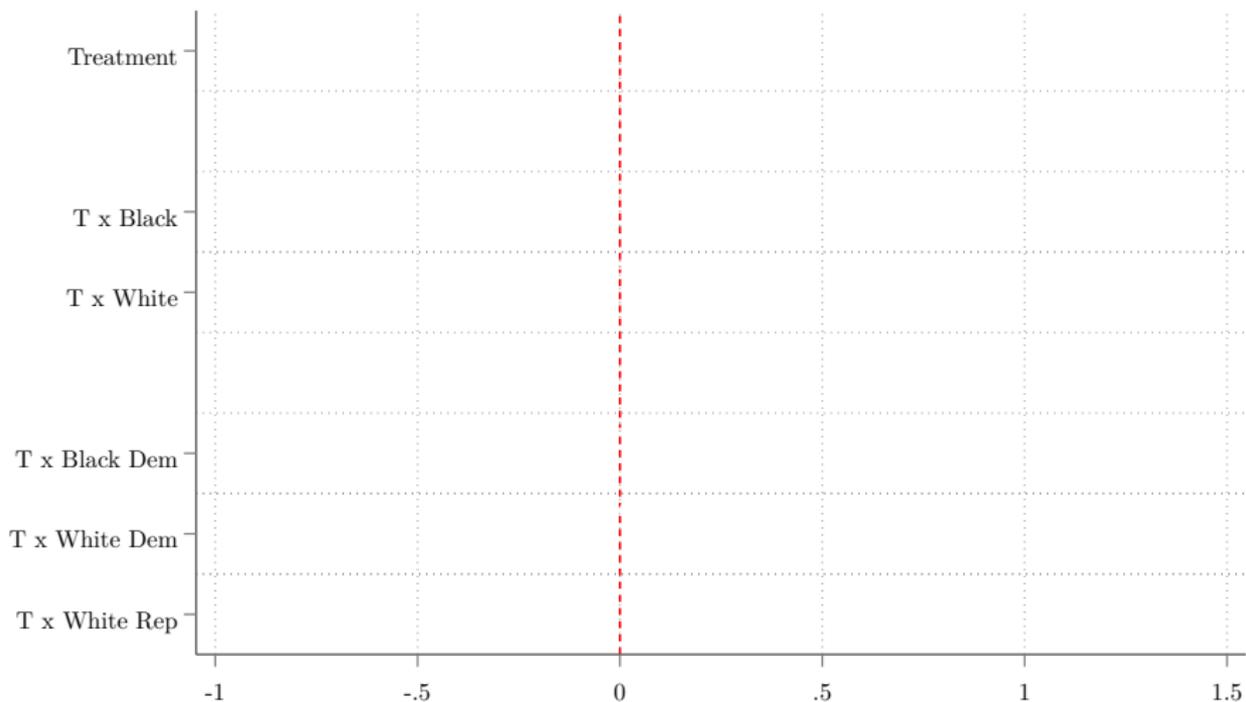
Systemic Racism Treatment



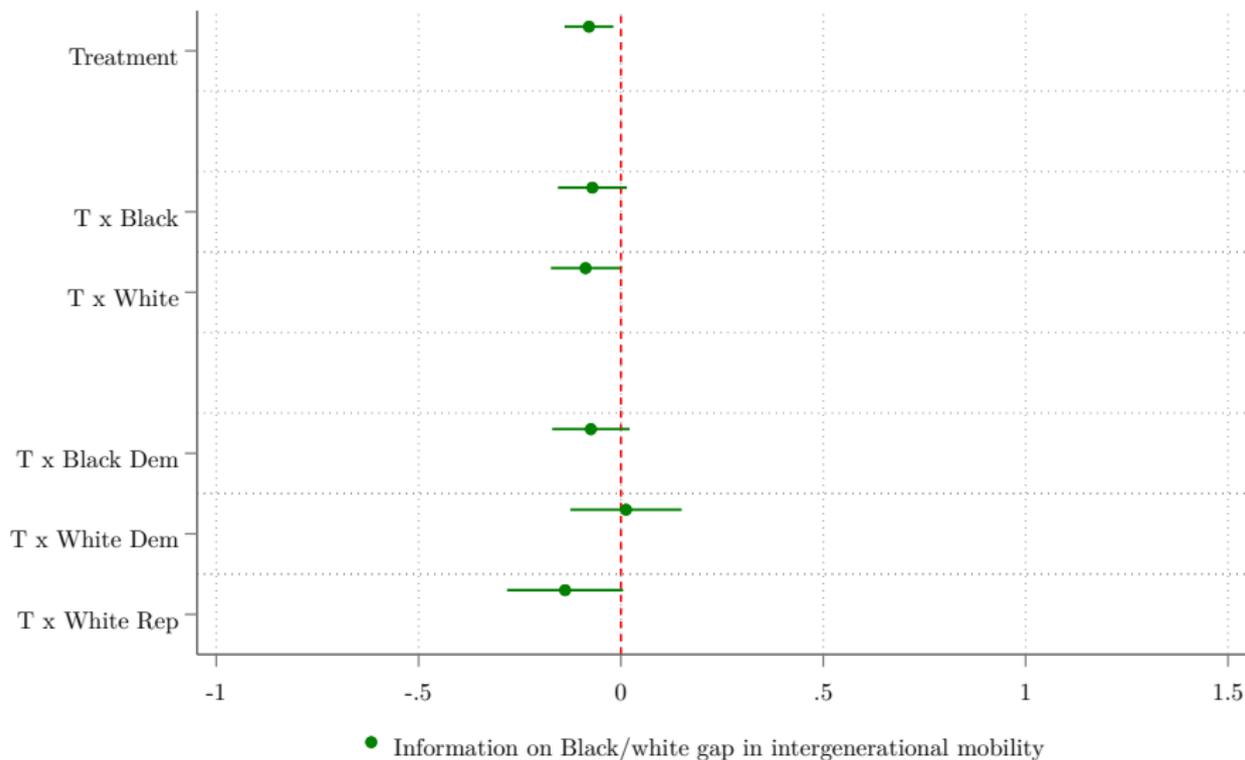
Systemic Racism Treatment



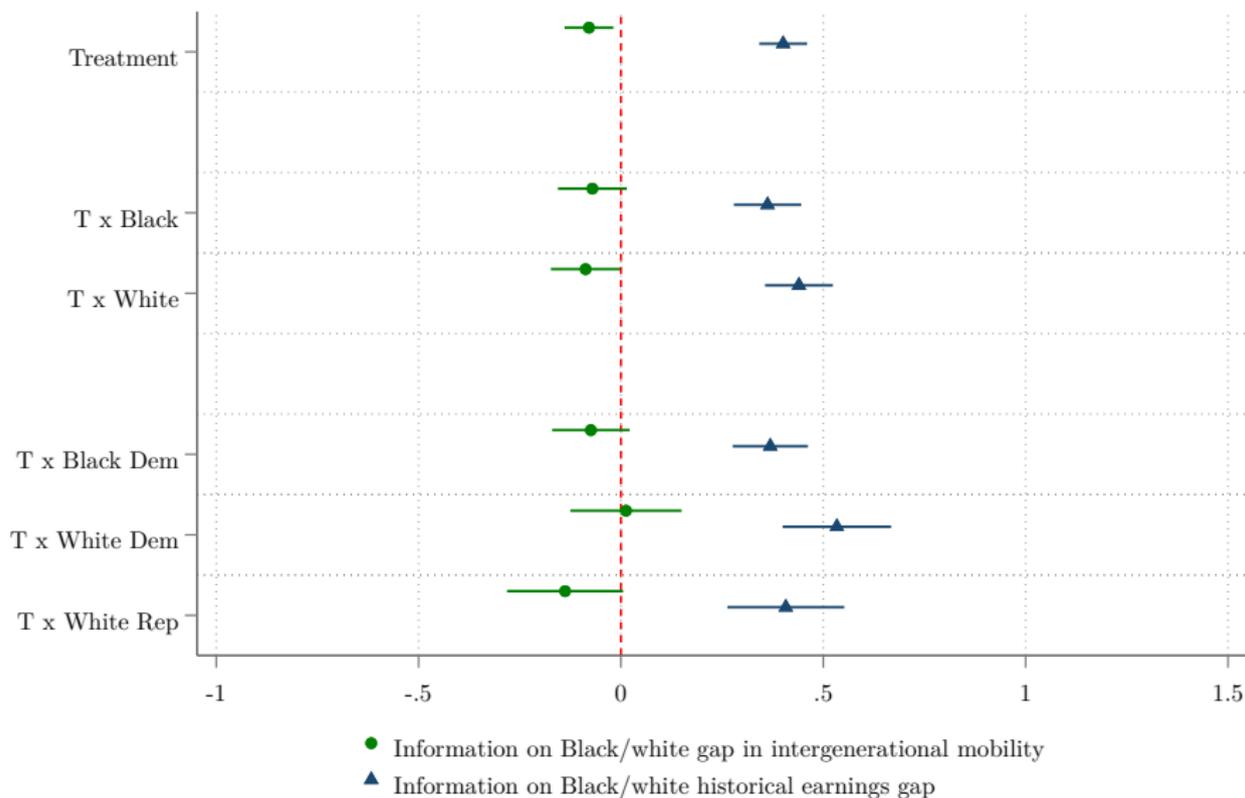
Treatment Effects - Racial Income Inequality



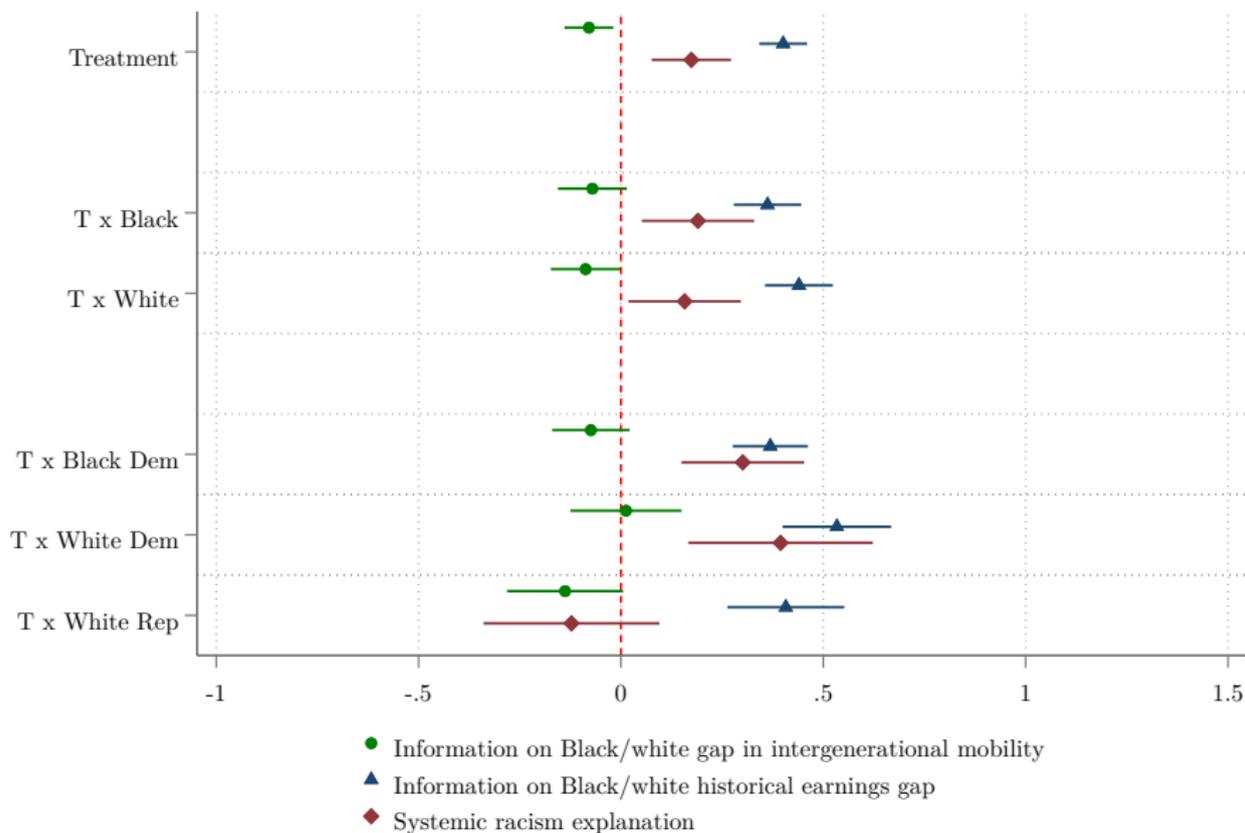
Treatment Effects - Racial Income Inequality



Treatment Effects - Racial Income Inequality

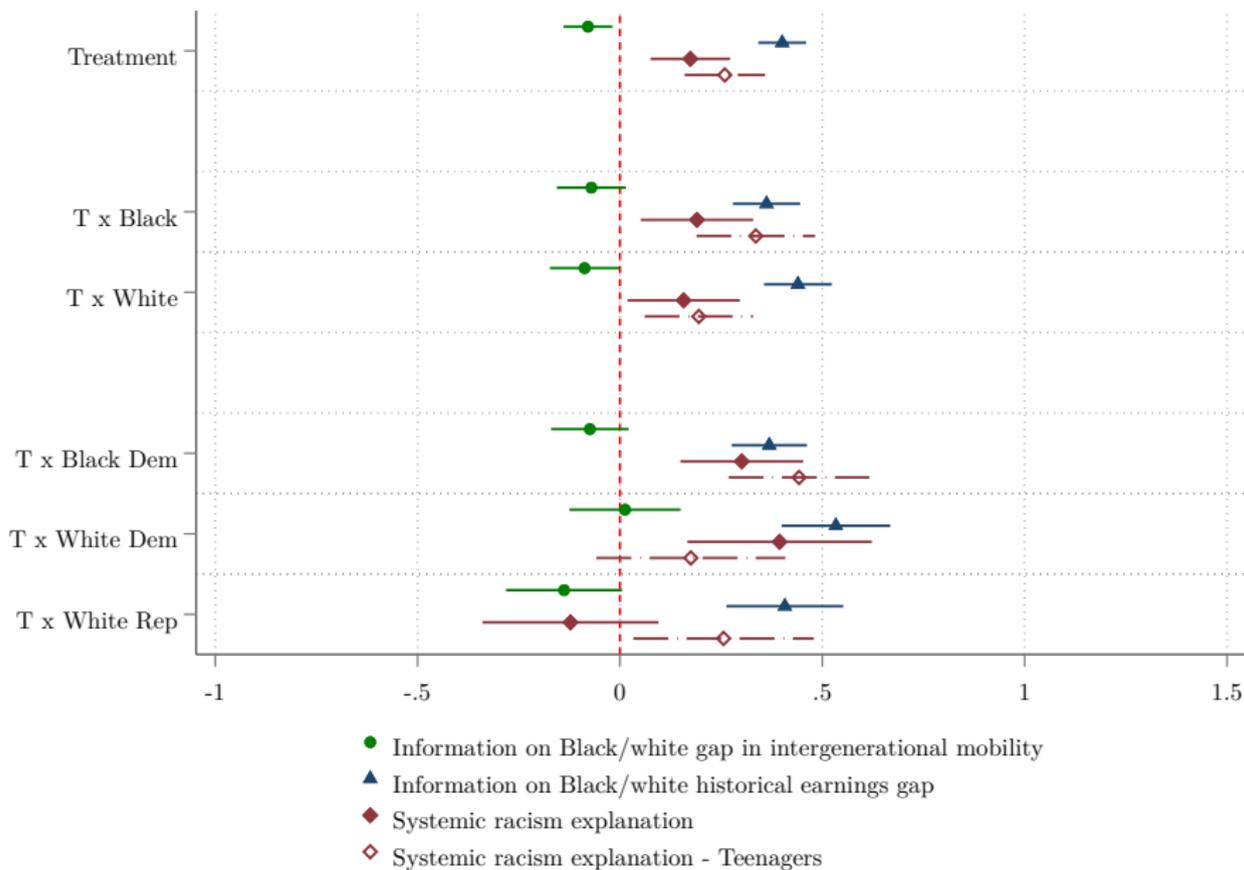


Treatment Effects - Racial Income Inequality

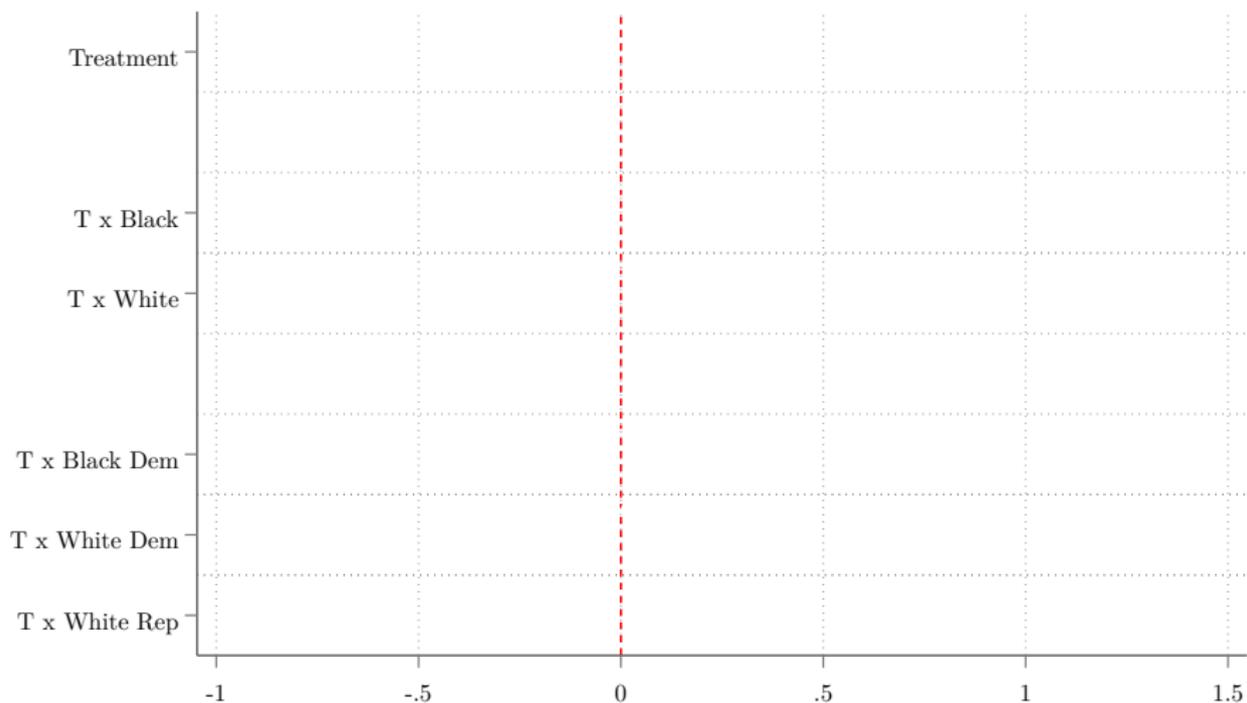


Treatment Effects - Racial Income Inequality

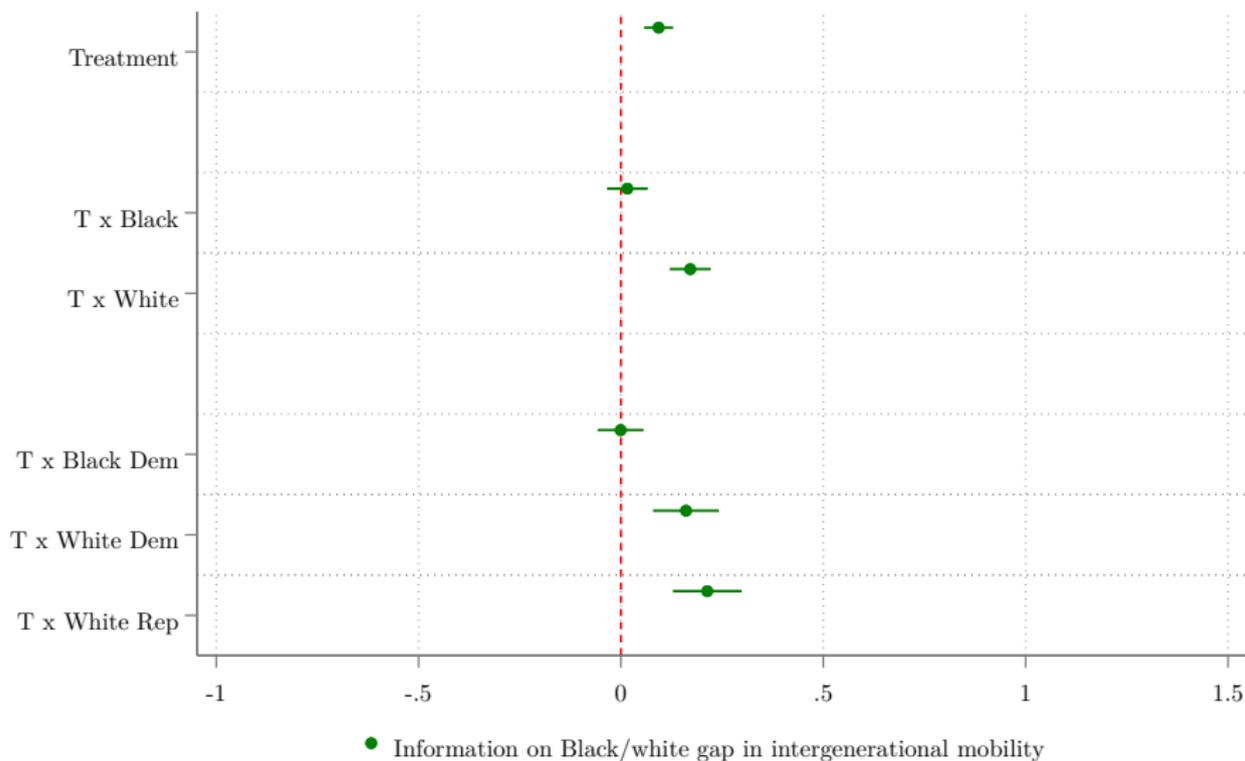
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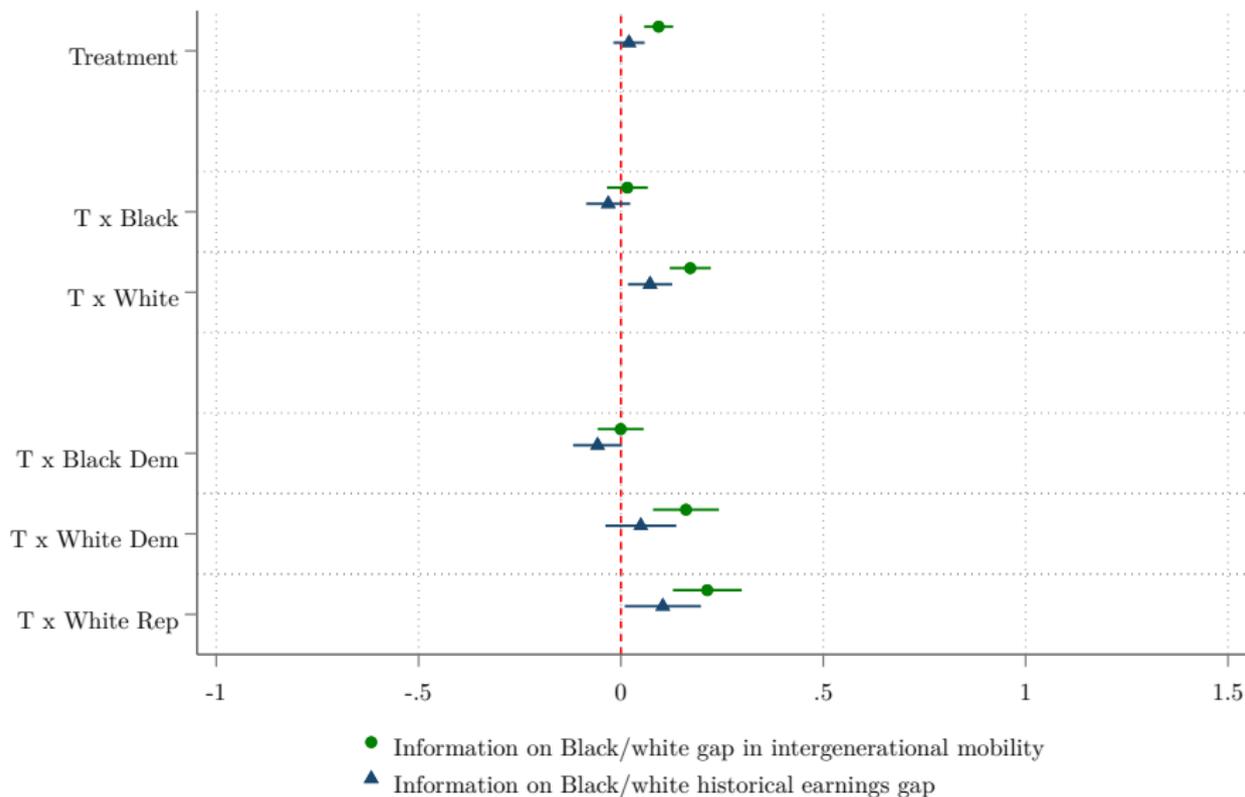
Treatment Effects - Racial Mobility Gap



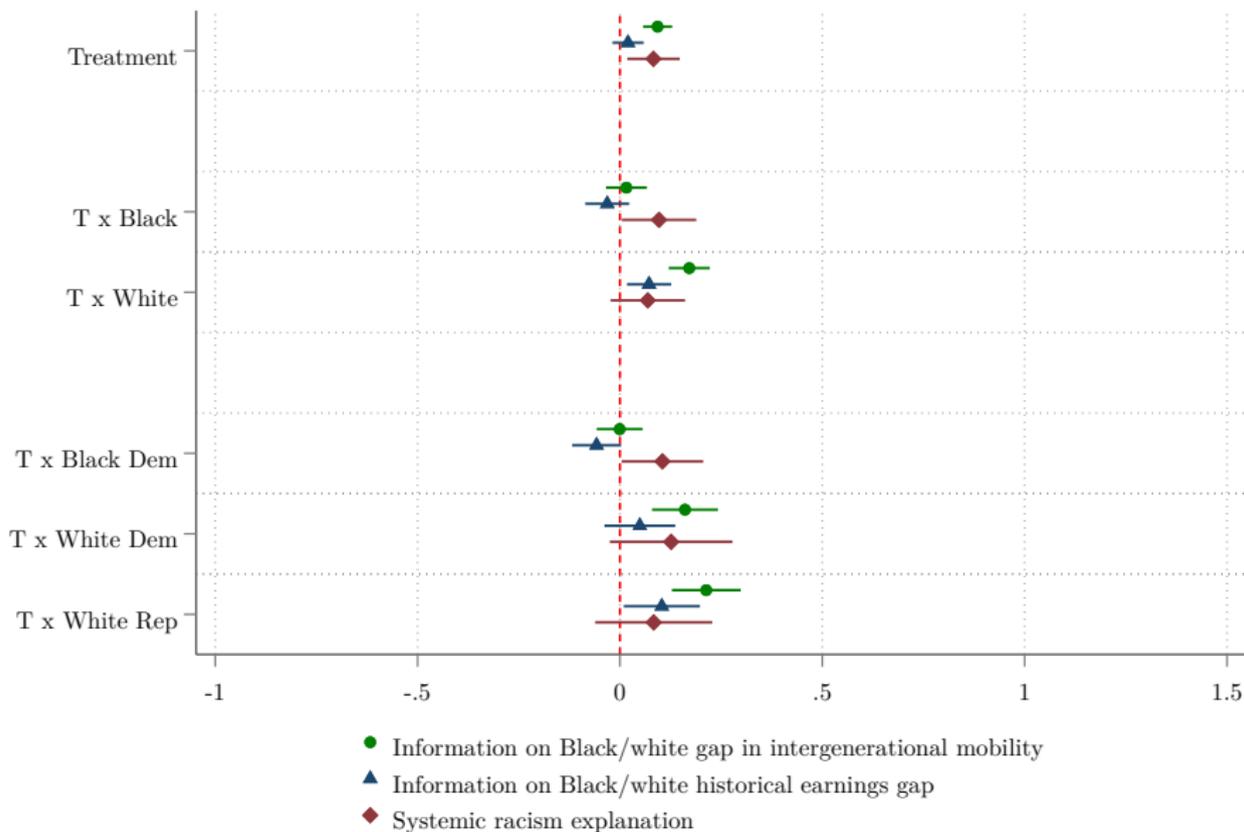
Treatment Effects - Racial Mobility Gap



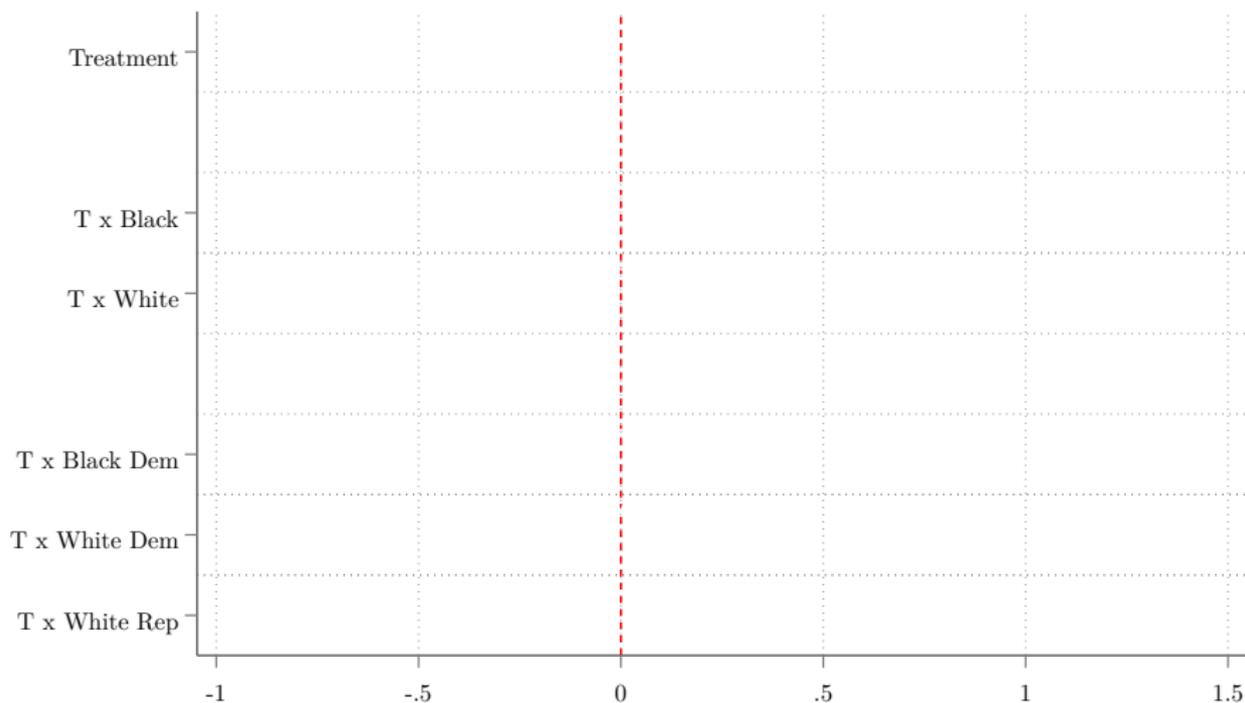
Treatment Effects - Racial Mobility Gap



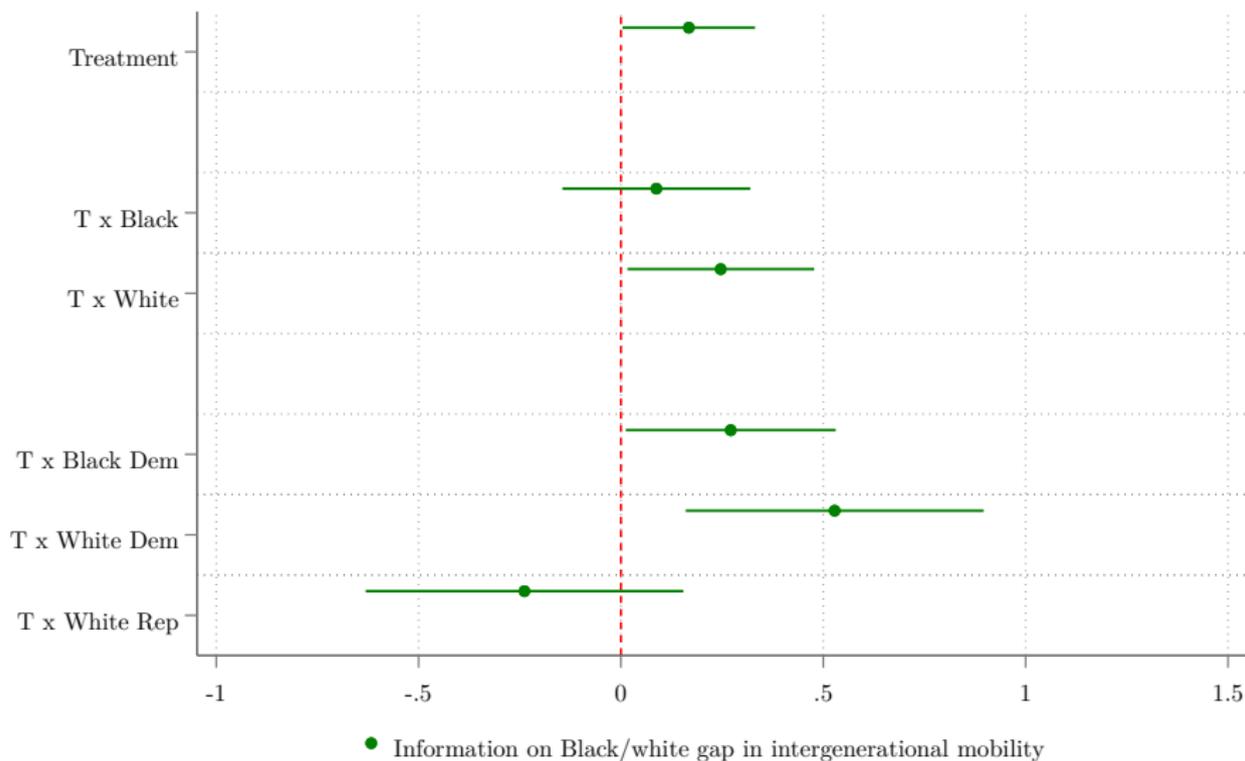
Treatment Effects - Racial Mobility Gap



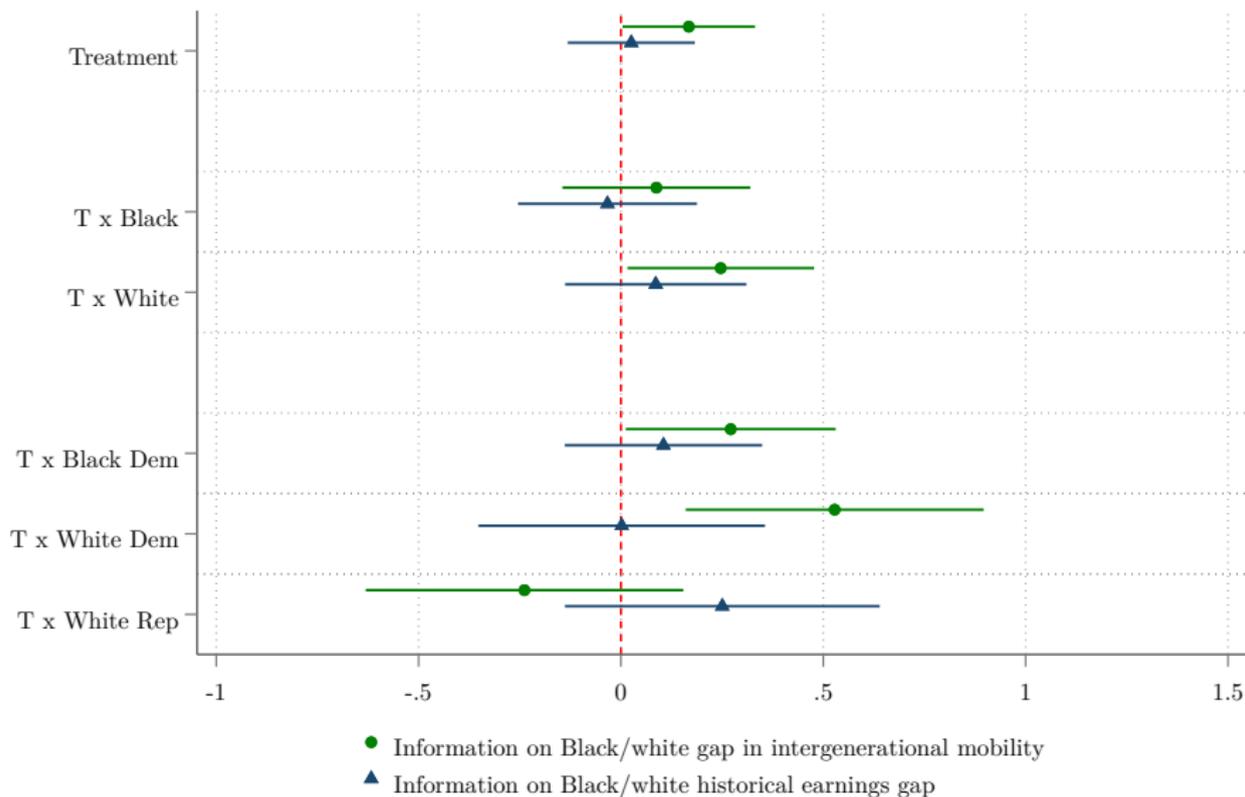
Treatment Effects - Perceived Causes



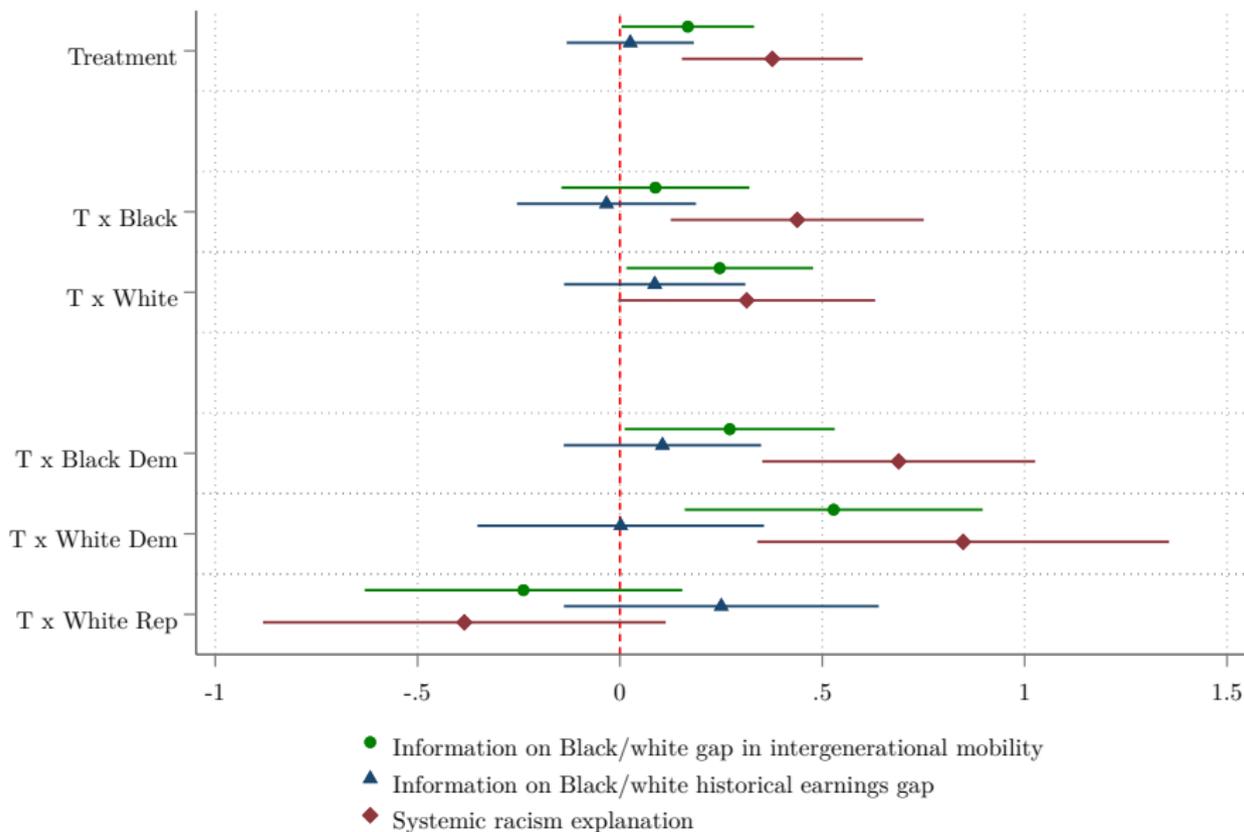
Treatment Effects - Perceived Causes



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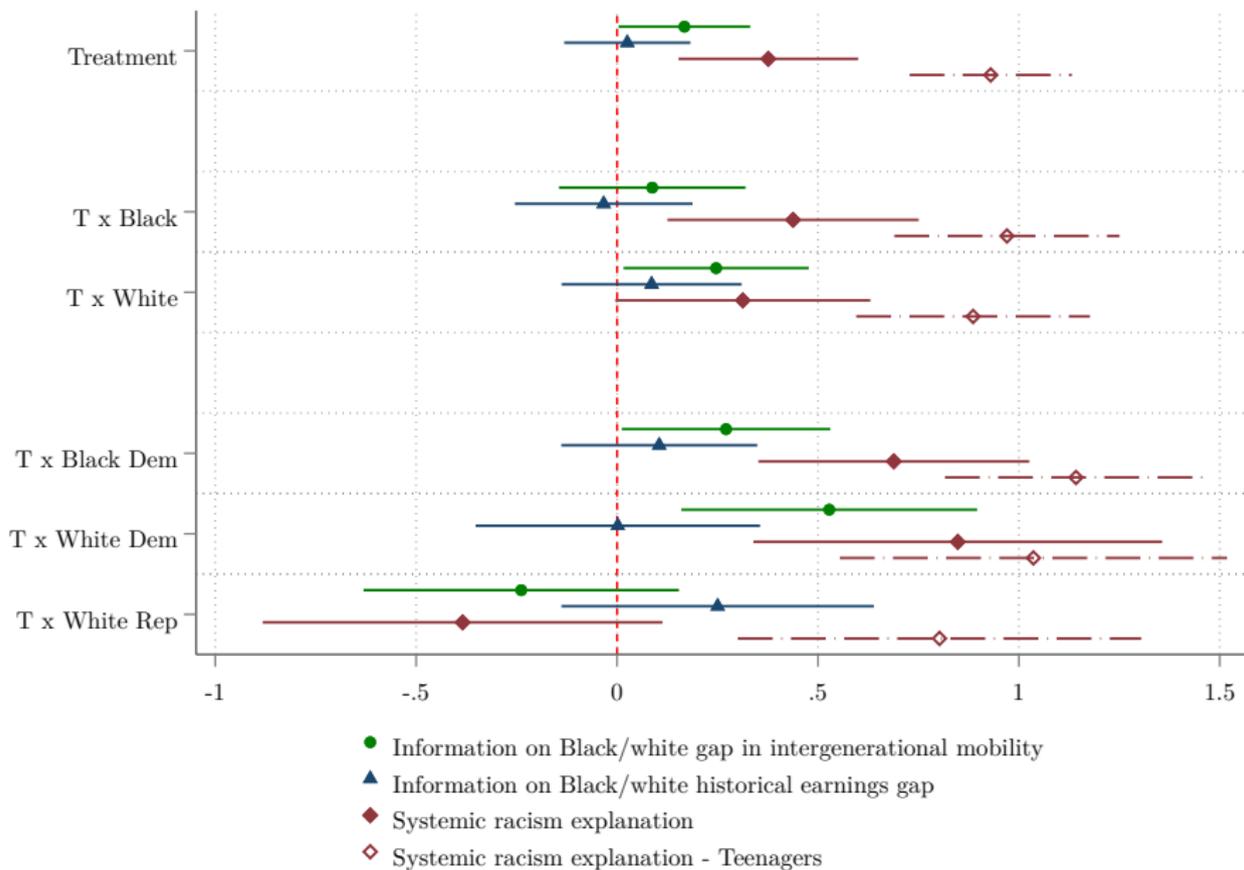


Treatment Effects - Perceived Causes

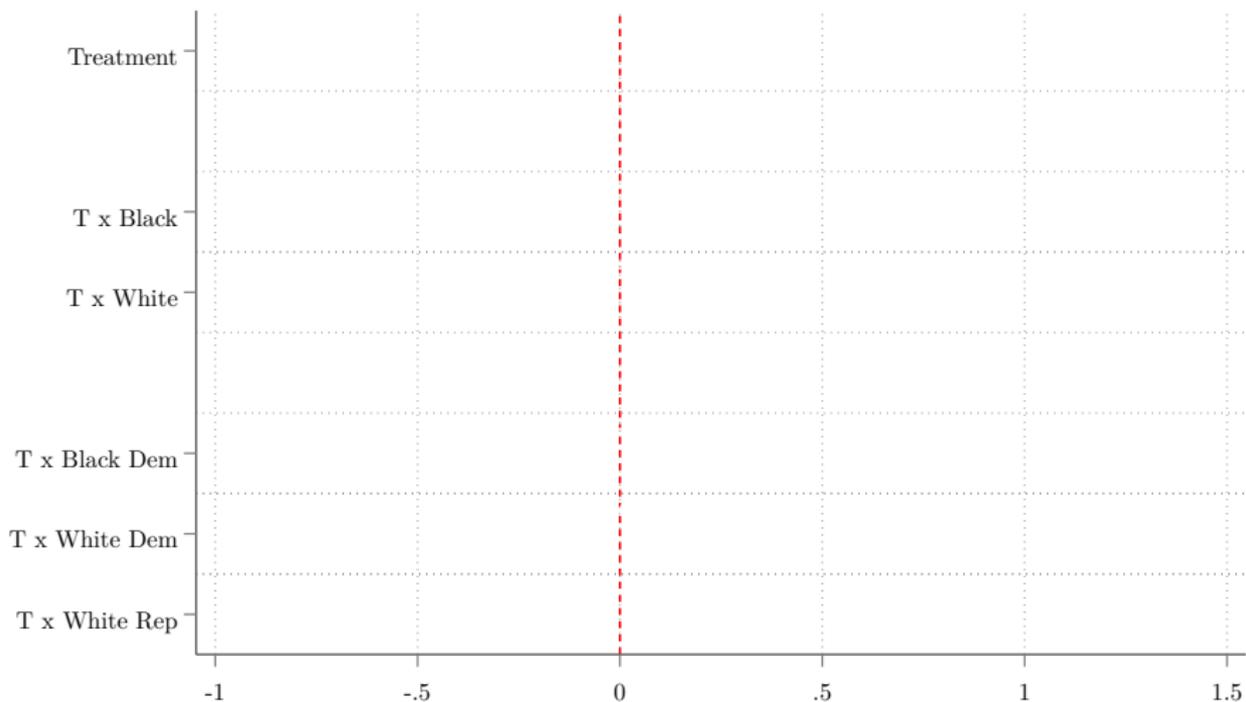


Treatment Effects - Perceived Causes

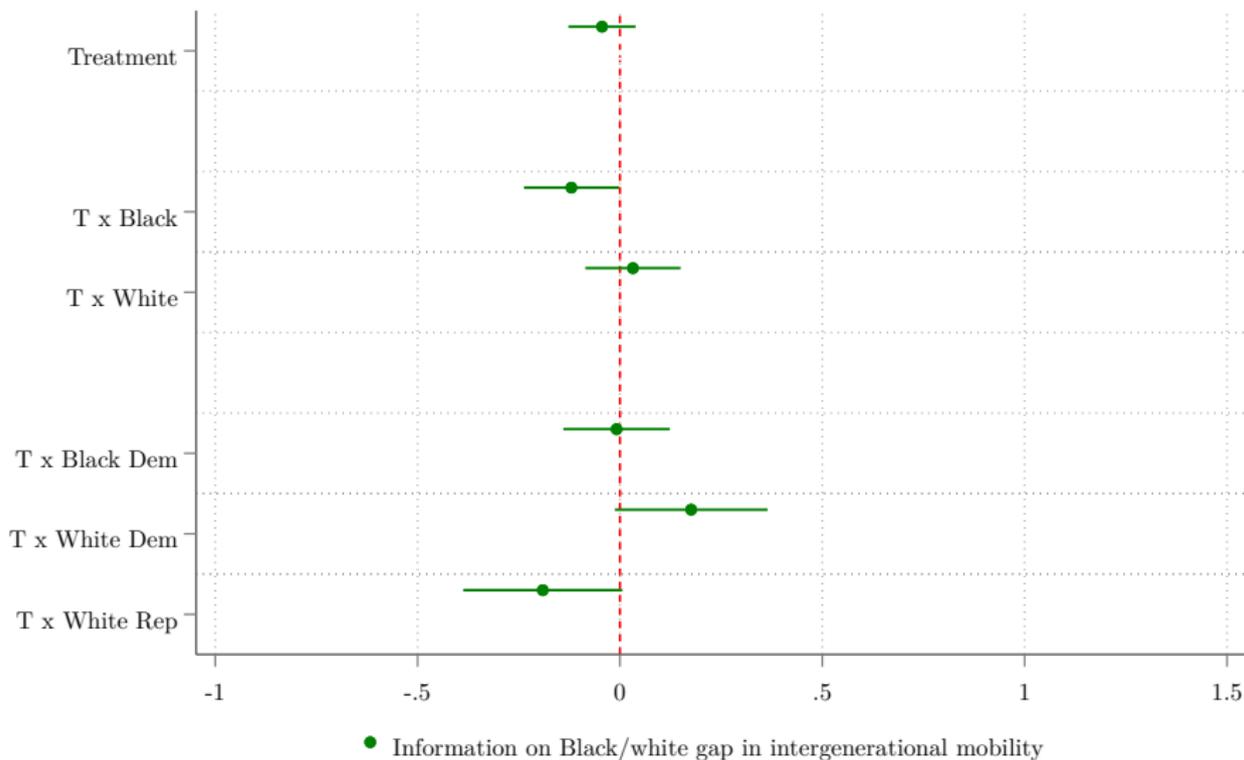
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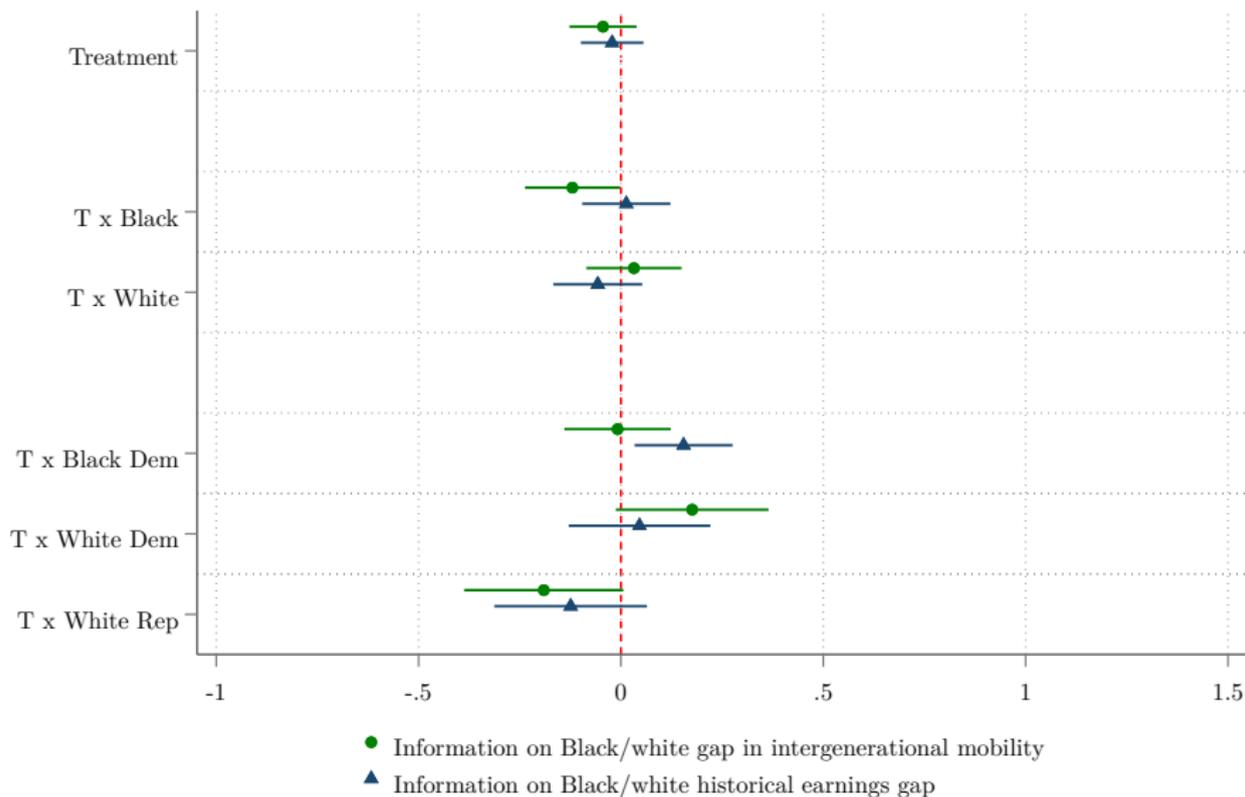
Treatment Effects - Race-Targeted Policies



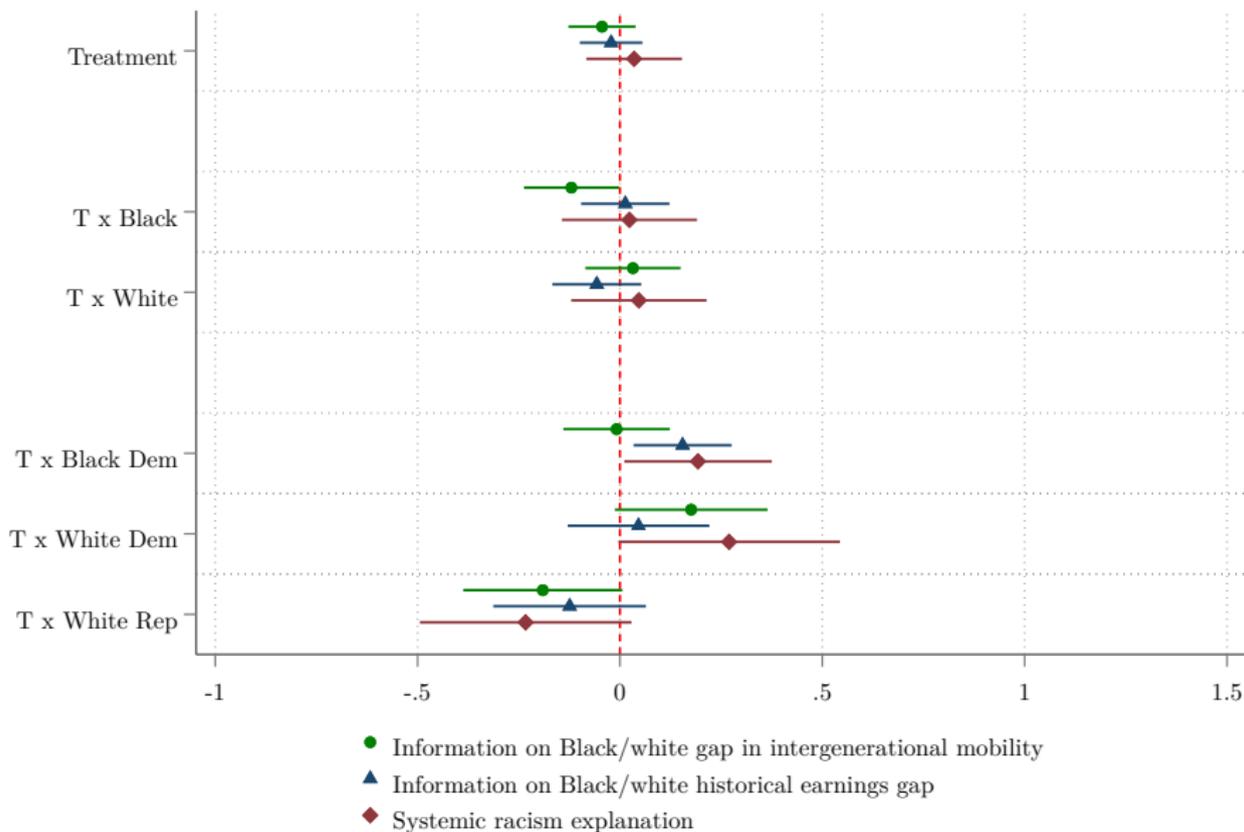
Treatment Effects - Race-Targeted Policies



Treatment Effects - Race-Targeted Policies

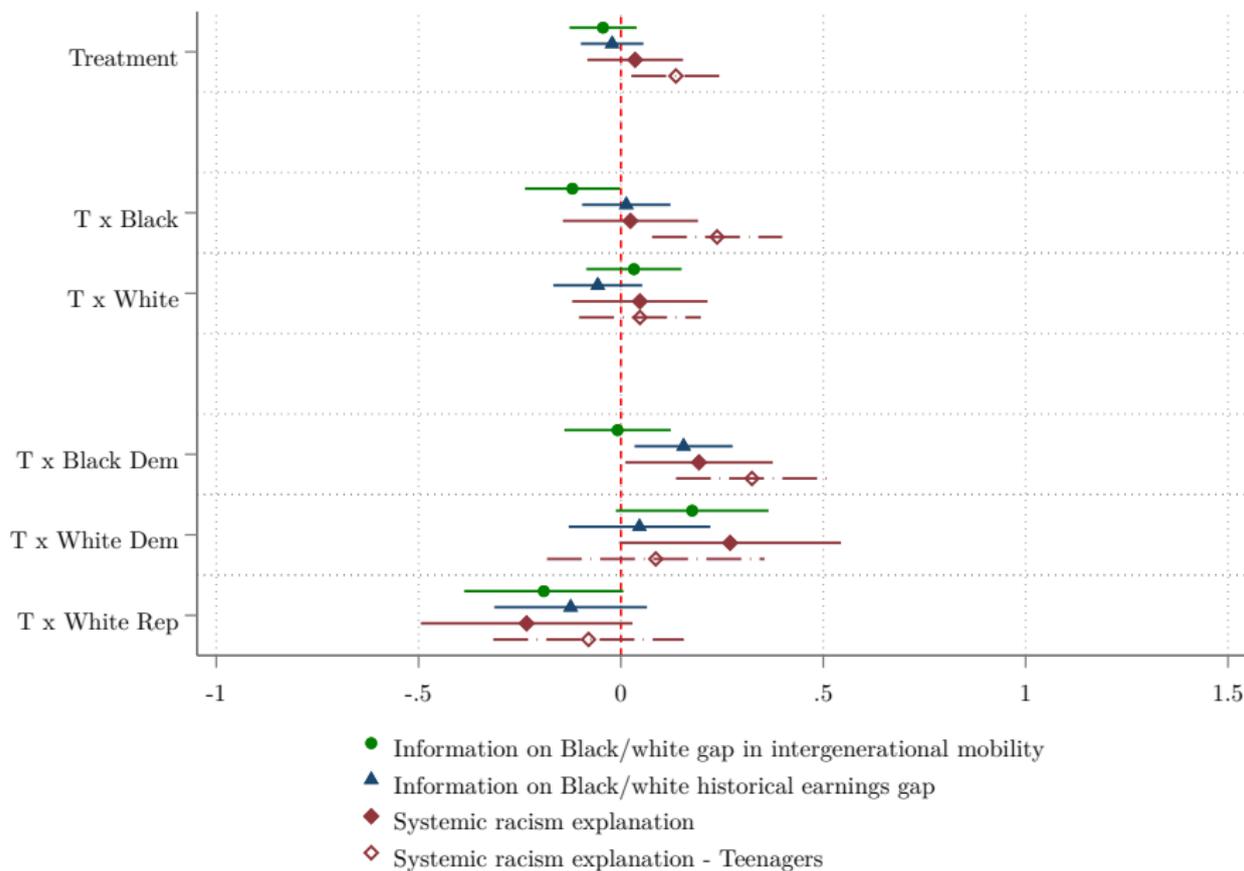


Treatment Effects - Race-Targeted Policies

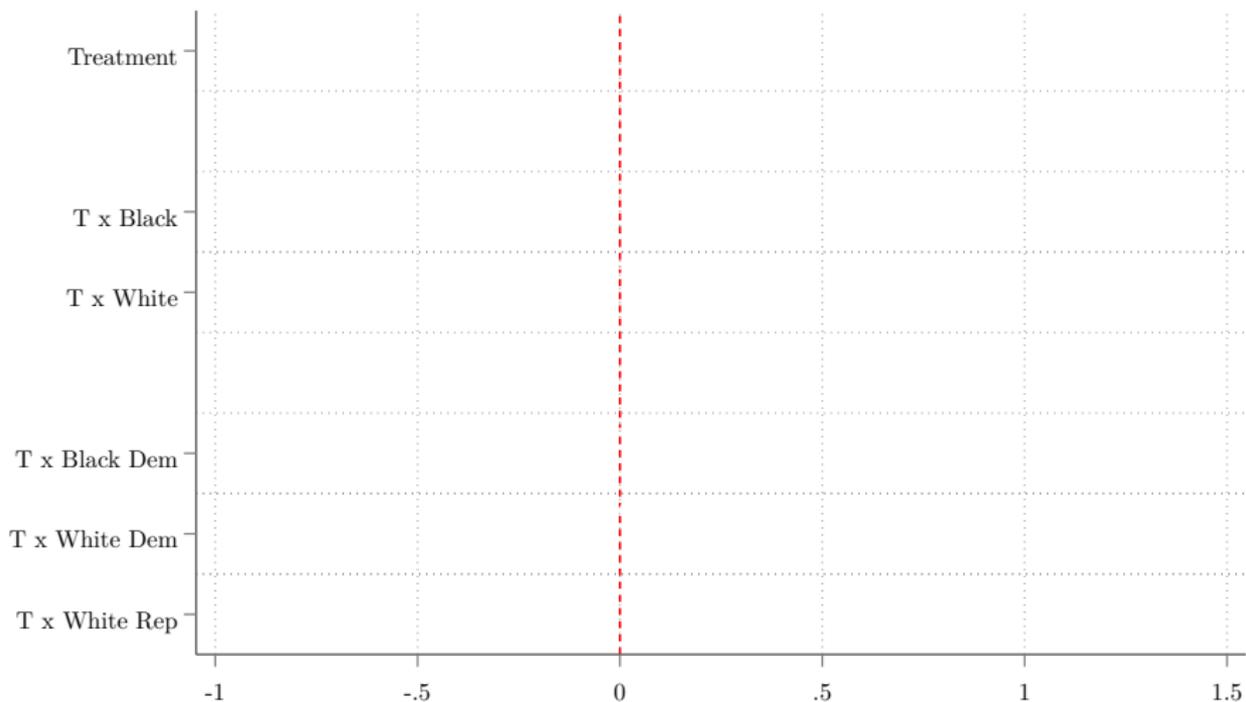


Treatment Effects - Race-Targeted Policies

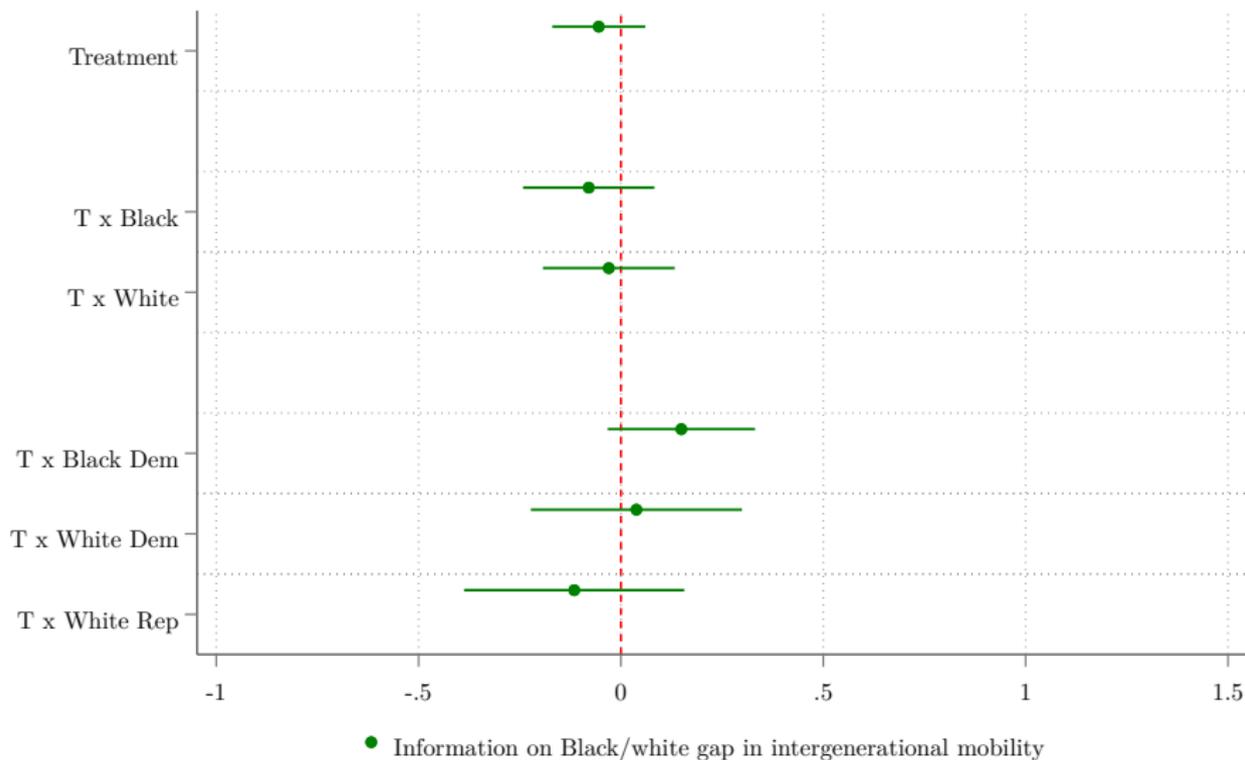
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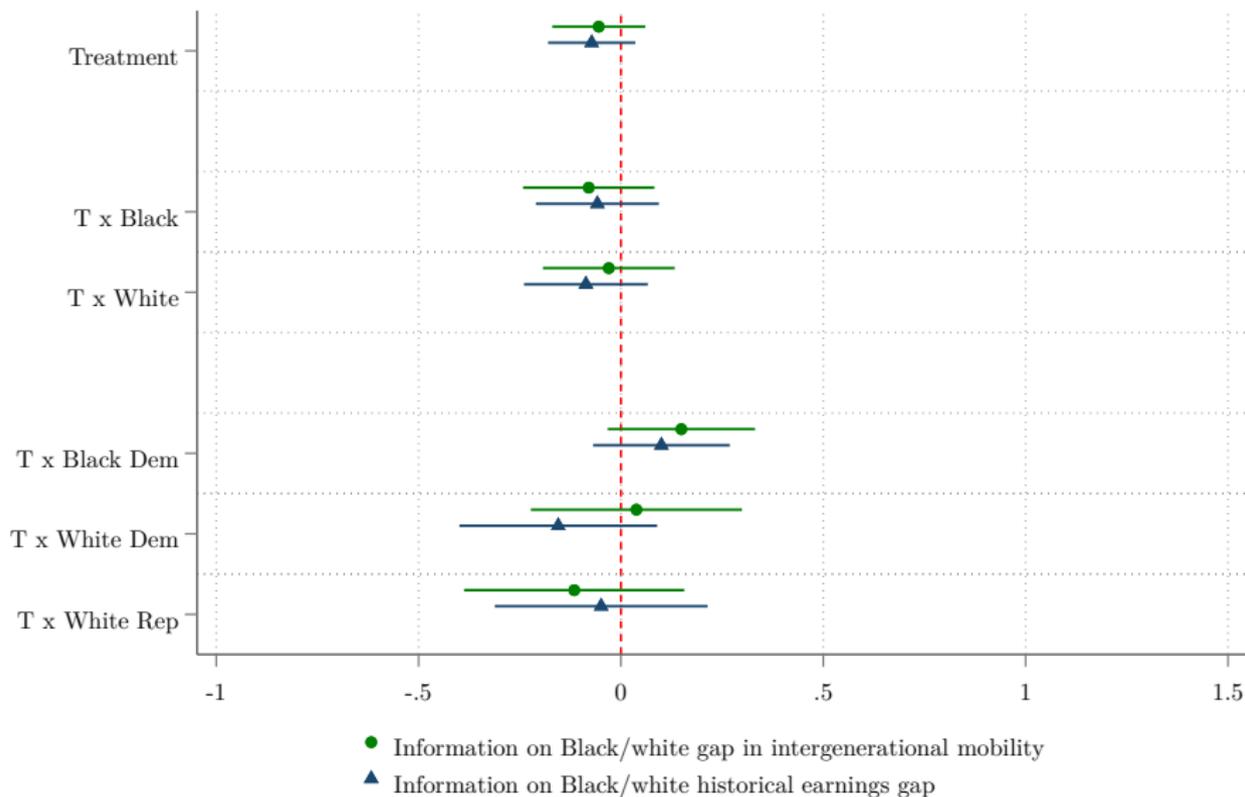
Treatment Effects - Redistribution Policies



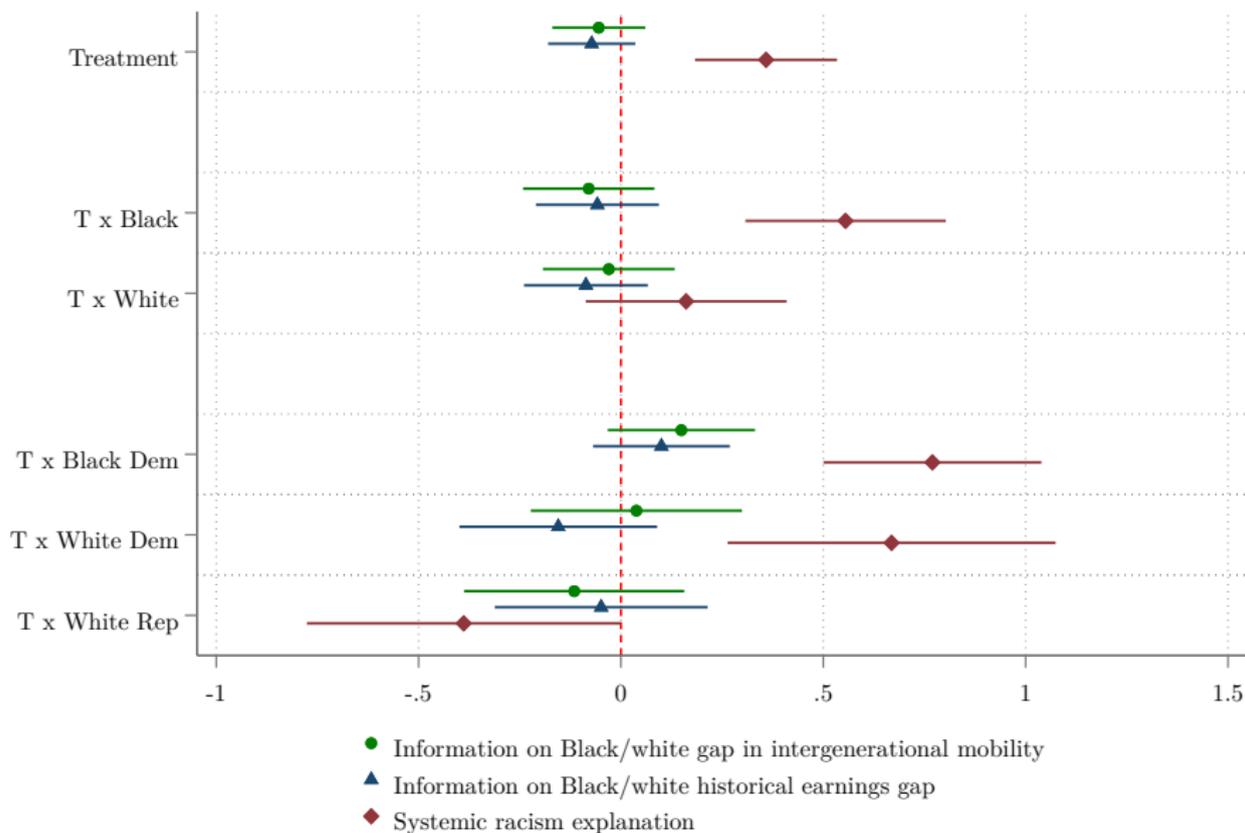
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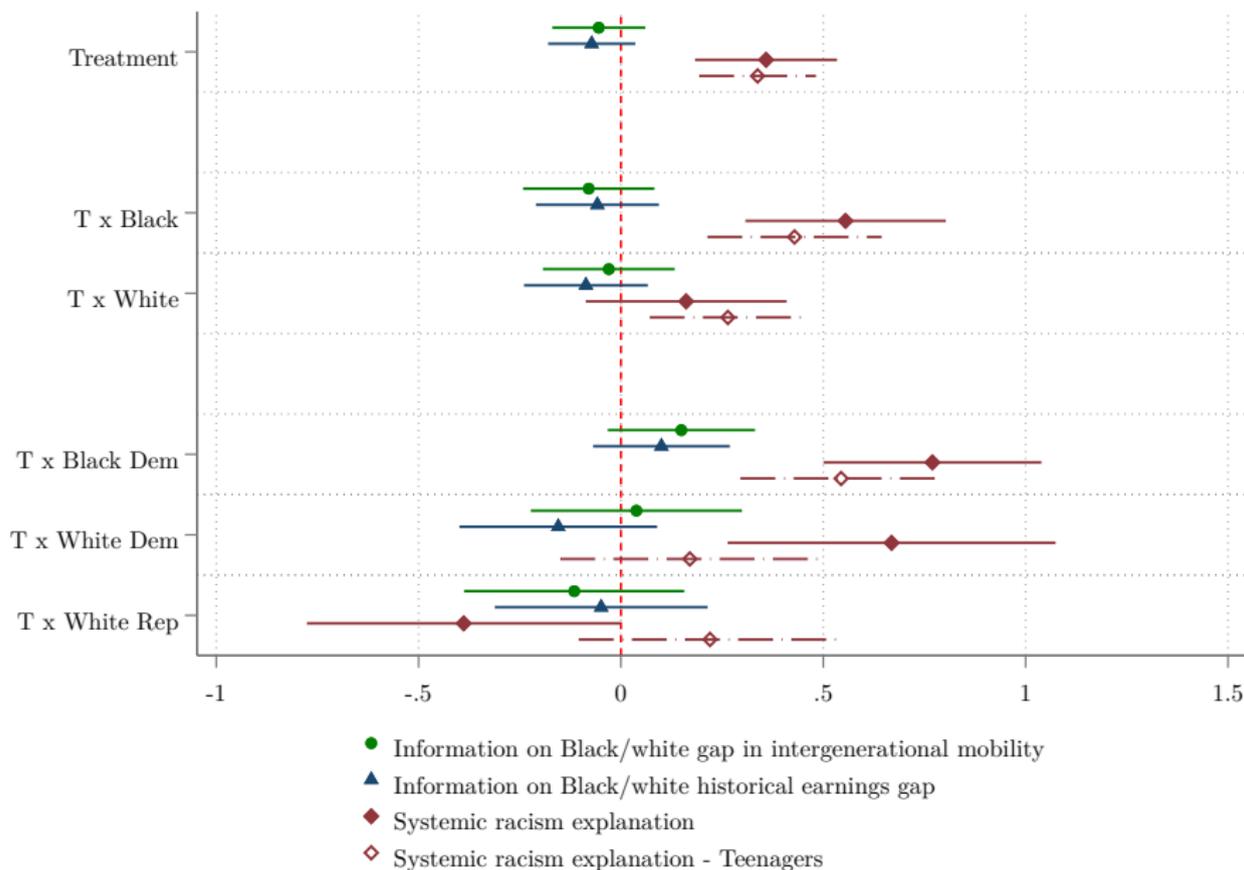


Treatment Effects - Redistribution Policies



Treatment Effects - Redistribution Policies

▶ Back



Asking about race and ethnicity ▶ Back

- Census asks: *“Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?”* [No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; Yes, Mexican; Yes, Puerto Rican; Yes, Cuban; Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin].

Followed by: *“What is this person’s race?”* [White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaskan Native; Chinese; Vietnamese; Native Hawaiian; Filipino; Korean; Samoan; Asian Indian; Japanese; Chamorro; Other Asian; Other Pacific Islander; Some other race].

- We originally asked: *“How would you describe your ethnicity/race?”* European American/White; African American/Black; Hispanic/Latino; Asian/Asian American; Mixed race; Other (please specify)].

Most problematic for our purposes is that we are not sure how Black Hispanics would identify themselves given these categories (0.4% of the US population). We exclude mixed race (not an option in Census). Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin rarely select “White” in our old question.