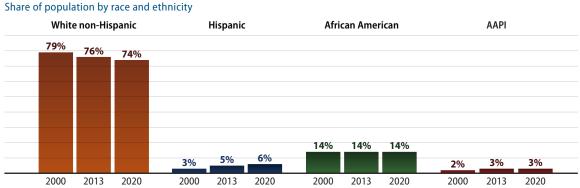




ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF REDUCING RACIAL AND ETHNIC INEQUALITY Michigan By Progress 2050 March 19, 2015

A few decades from now, the nation's racial and ethnic makeup will be increasingly different than it is today. The U.S. Census Bureau projects that the majority of the U.S. population will be people of color by 2043. This change is already happening at the state-level throughout our nation, and with it comes an important opportunity to reduce racial and ethnic inequalities. Closing these gaps by enacting progressive policies will improve the economic prospects and increase income for people of color, ultimately leading to a stronger economy that benefits all. But it's not just people of color who would benefit, the economy as a whole would too. This fact sheet provides a snapshot of Michigan statistics about demographic changes and the statewide economic gains of eliminating racial and ethnic disparities by enacting sensible policies that would unleash the potential of growing communities of color.



People of color are a growing share of Michigan's population

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Population Estimates* (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2000 and 2013), available at http://www.census.gov/popest/; Policy Link and PERE, "Nationa Equity Atlas," available at http://nationalequityatlas.org/ (last accessed January 2015).

Reducing inequality would increase people of color's income

Mean income of white non-Hispanics in 2013: \$38,035



Higher incomes mean greater tax revenues; reducing inequality would mean a **\$1.1 billion** tax boost.



Source: CAP analysis of Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2012), available at http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/ 2012_release/. For full methodology see Robert Lynch and Patrick Oakford "Charting New Trends and Imagining an All-In Nation." In All-In Nation: An America that Works for All (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2013), available at http://allinnation.org/ms-content/uploads/sites/2/2013/10/Chapter2.pdf.