

Beyond \$avvy Consumers LLC
Changing the Narrative:

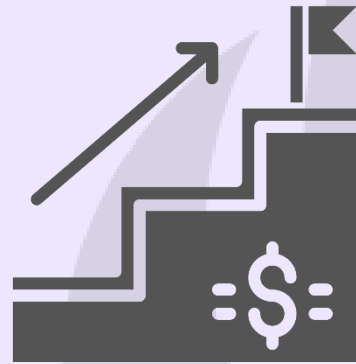


Advancing Wealth & Financial Security
for System-Impacted People

OUR GOALS



Decrease financial insecurity for marginalized groups like system-impacted people

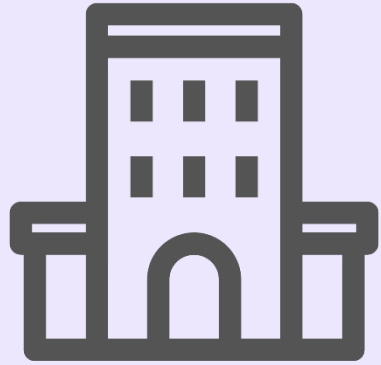


Increase financial capacity to reduce the economic wealth divide



Foster increased asset ownership, and create positive outcomes for individuals, families, communities and overall economy

OUR SERVICES



FOR AGENCIES/INSTITUTIONS

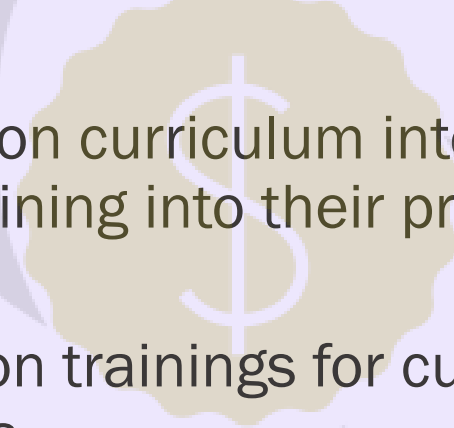
- Provide asset-focused financial education seminars for participants
- Asset-focused financial education curriculum integration for staff looking to integrate the B\$C training into their programming

FOR INDIVIDUALS

- Asset-focused financial education trainings for currently and formerly incarcerated individuals

ECONOMIC ADVOCACY

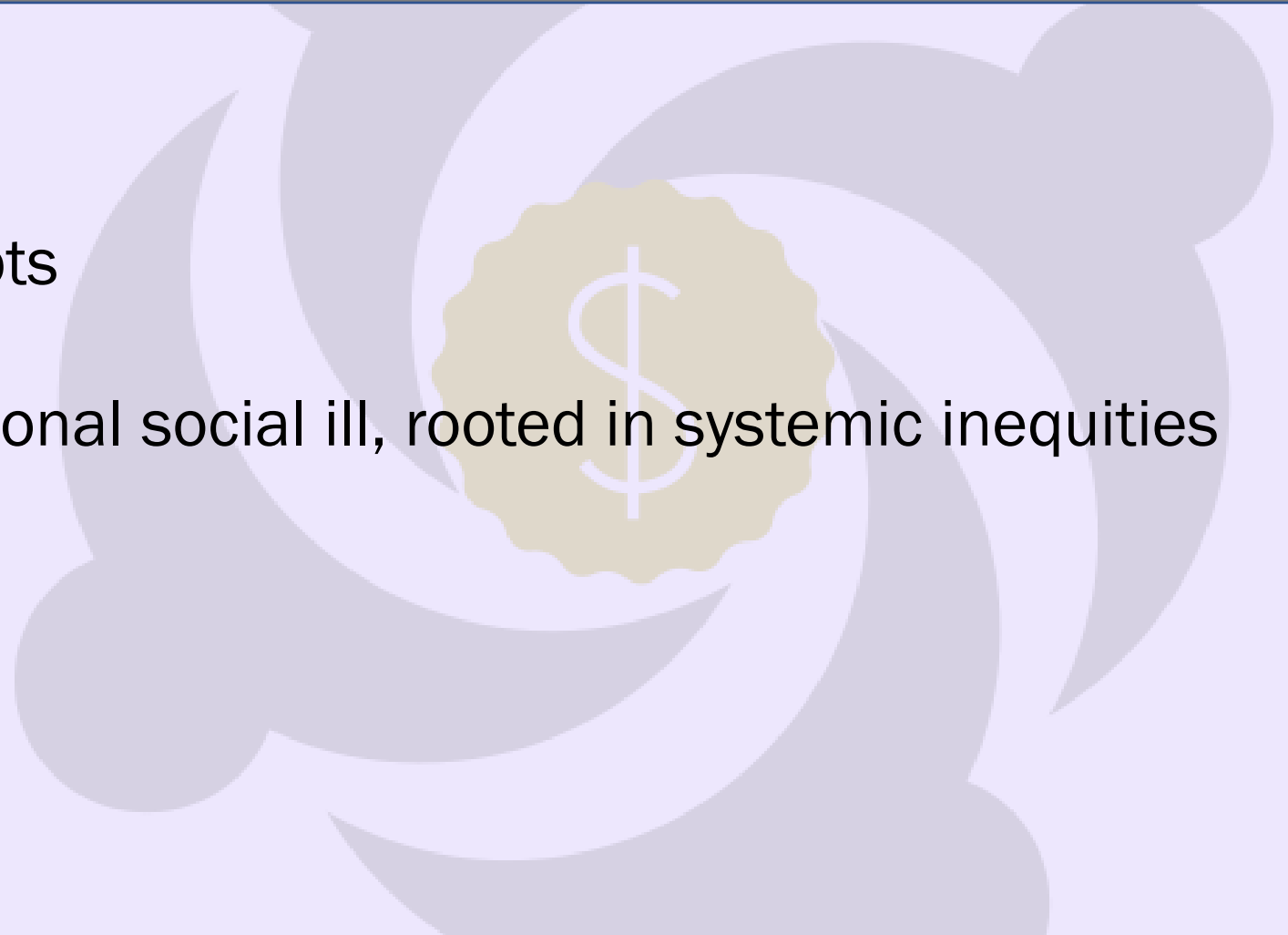
- Participate in civic engagement to raise awareness and support systemic change to reduce the racial economic wealth divide



WEALTH AND ASSET- POVERTY

Wealth- one's assets minus debts

Asset poverty- is a multi-dimensional social ill, rooted in systemic inequities





**CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO
ASSET-POVERTY, LACK OF WEALTH,
& MARGINALIZATION FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR**

HISTORIC GOVERNMENT ASSET RESTRICTIONS

Historic Government Policies that Supported Asset Ownership
Pre and Post Civil War

Land
Ordinance
Act of 1785

Homestead
Act of 1862

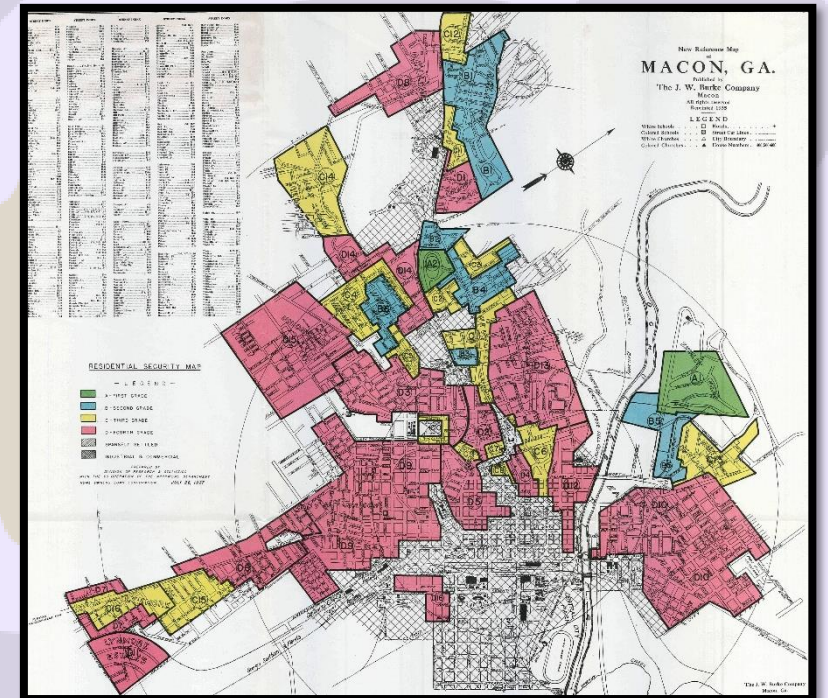
Southern
Homestead
Act of 1866

Suburbanization

RACIAL ECONOMIC MARGINALIZATION

Redlining

- Banks made race a prerequisite for home loans during suburbanization
- They mapped out areas called *Red Zones*, that were labeled hazardous
- Still happening in modern times



Map of Macon, GA, showing Red Zones

ASSET-RESTRICTING GOVERNMENT POLICIES

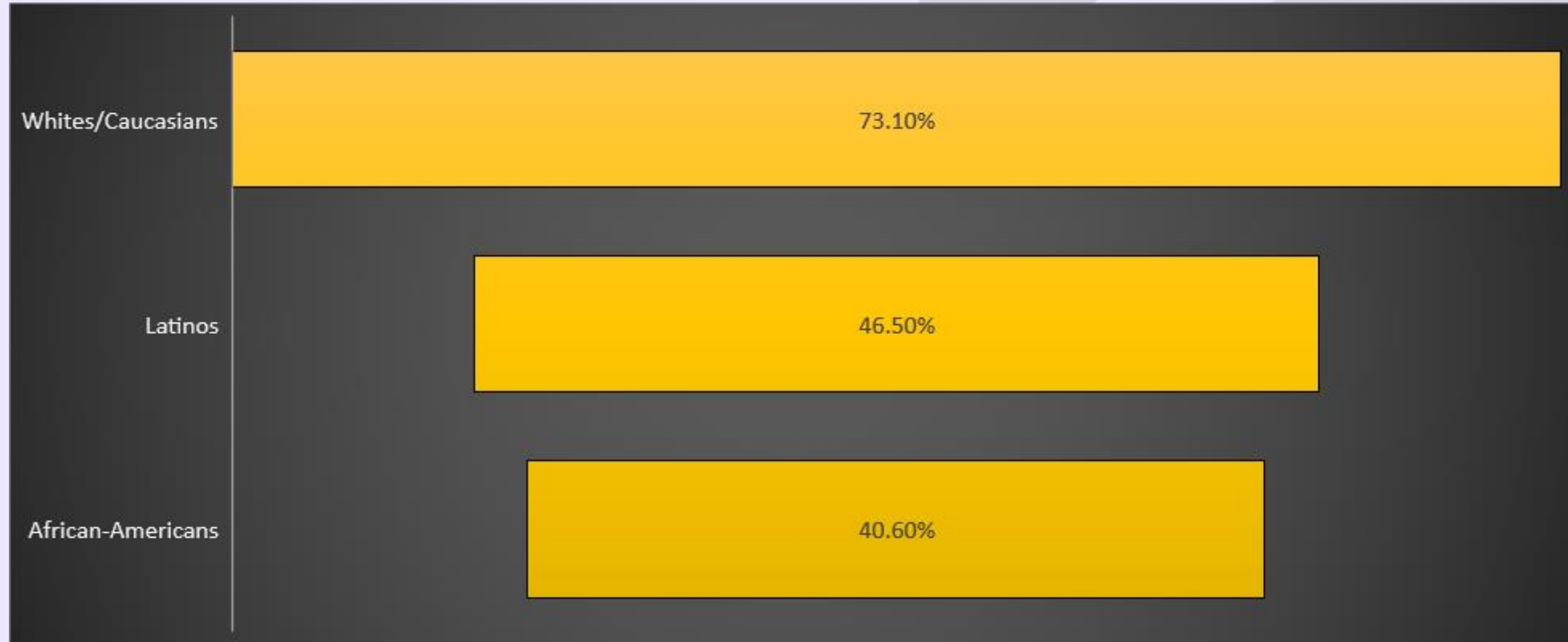
Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

- ✓ Originally intended as a financial support for African-American and minority returning veterans, contained an asset restriction clause

President Reagan's Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981

- ✓ Capped the assets amount at \$1,000 for persons receiving government assistance
- ✓ In the 90's the Clinton Administration allowed states to set their own asset caps

EXTERNAL FACTORS MODERN DAY IMPACT ON HOMEOWNERSHIP



A 2019 report issued by Redfin showed a drop in homeownership by 3% overall.

**POVERTY,
INCARCERATION,
AND GENERATIONAL
FINANCIAL
INSECURITY**



By the age of 48, the typical formerly incarcerated person will have earned \$179,000 less than if he had never been incarcerated



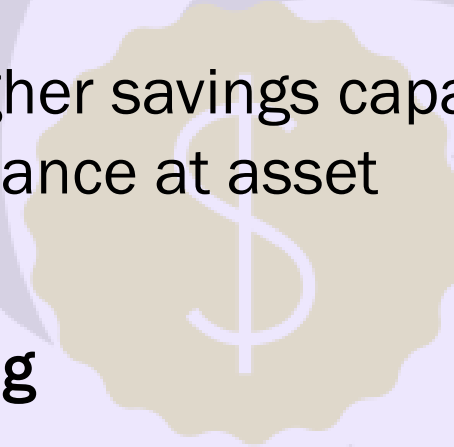
PRE-RELEASE AND REENTRY PROGRAMS

Lack of focus on career planning

- ✓ Promotes higher incomes which leads to higher savings capacity, higher savings capacities means a better chance at asset ownership to build wealth

Lack of formalized financial education programming

- ✓ That encourages credit and debt repair during and after incarceration
- ✓ That both informs about the barriers to entrepreneurship & ways to navigate them



EARNINGS PRIOR TO INCARCERATION

Incarcerated people (prior to incarceration)			Non-incarcerated people		
	Men	Women		Men	Women
All	\$19,650	\$13,890		\$41,250	\$23,745
Black	\$17,625	\$12,735		\$31,245	\$24,255
Hispanic	\$19,740	\$11,820		\$30,000	\$15,000
White	\$21,975	\$15,480		\$47,505	\$26,130

CORONAVIRUS' INFLUENCED LABOR MARKET

Dual Labor Markets

Secure, well-paying jobs

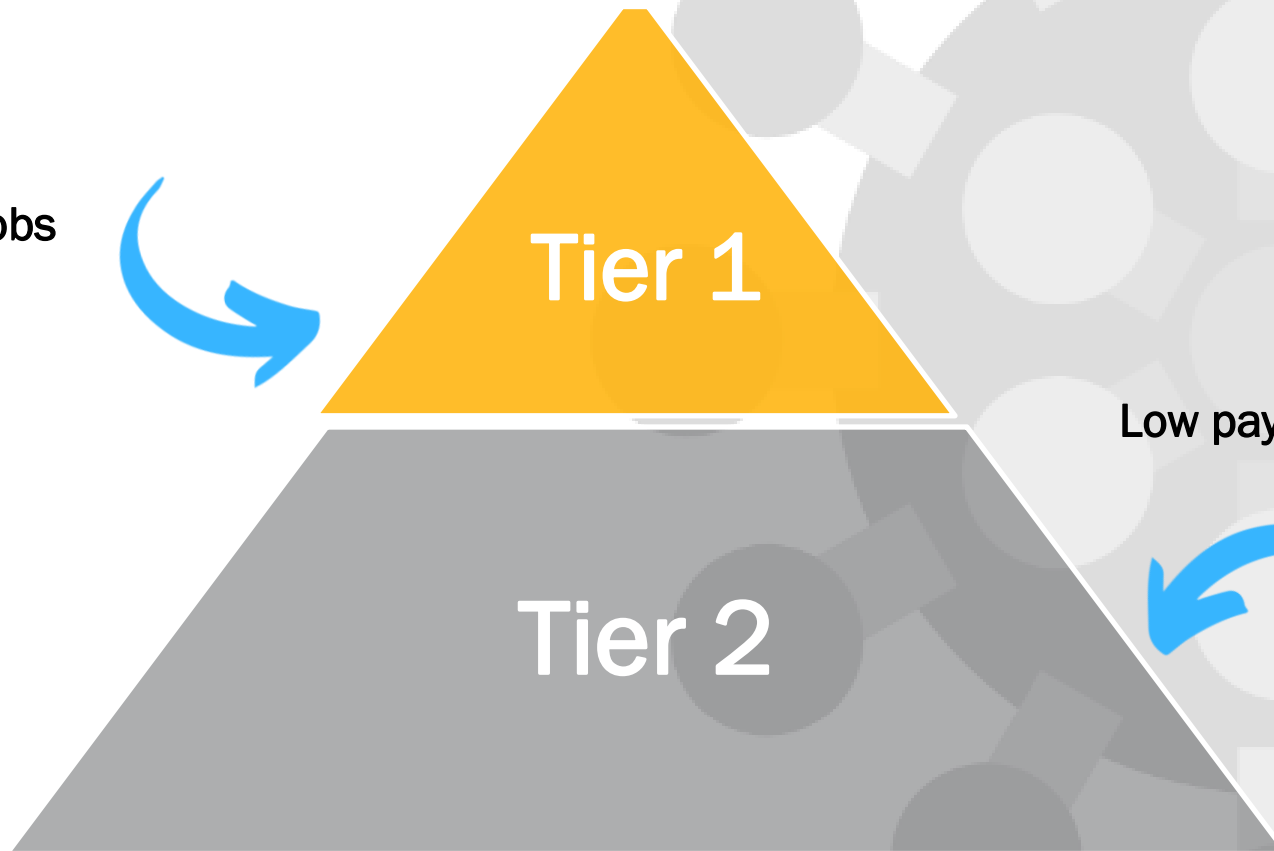


Tier 1

Low paying, insecure jobs



Tier 2



CORONAVIRUS UNCOVERS MORE RACIAL DISPARATIES IN LENDING

A federal court ruled in June of 2020 that denying eligibility for the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) to small business owners with criminal records was unlawful

LOCKED OUT OF: MAINSTREAM

- **MAINSTREAM FINANCIAL PRODUCTS & INSTITUTIONS**
- **LIFE INSURANCE**

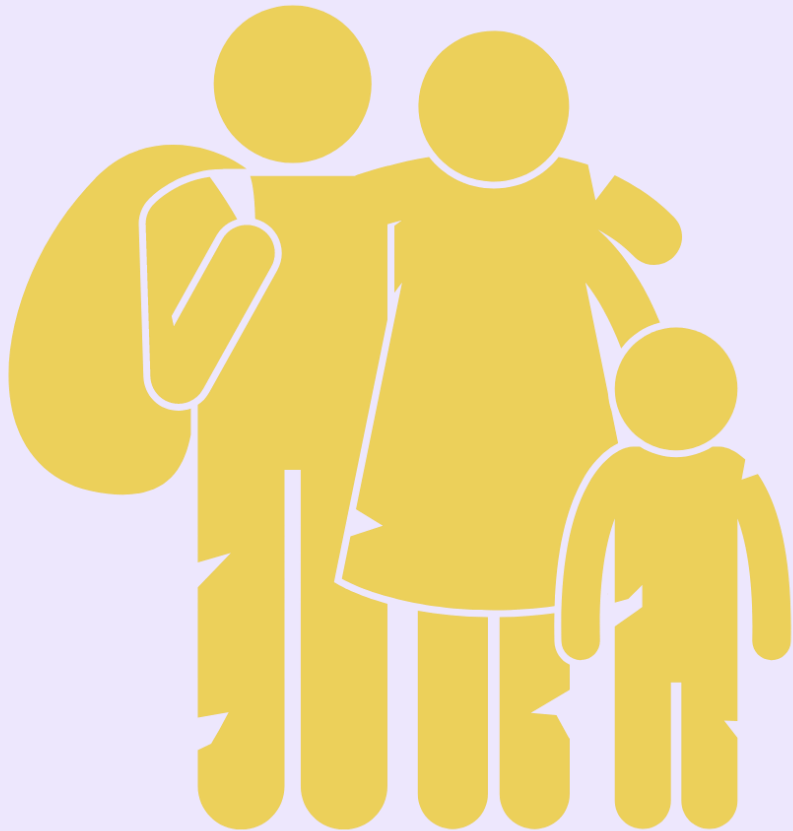


ASSET OWNERSHIP POST-INCARCERATION

The Fragile Families and Wellbeing Study:

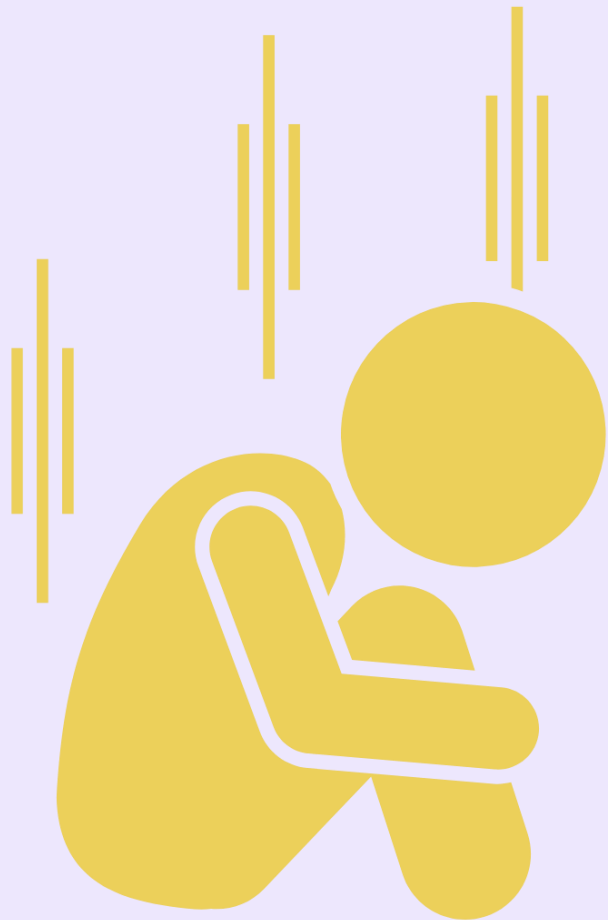
- ✓ Tracked parents in 20 large cities over nine years to analyze the post-release impact of incarceration on asset ownership. It found:
 - ❑ Recent incarceration reduced the likelihood of owning a bank account and vehicle
 - ❑ Incarceration of fathers impacted joint assets like vehicles and homes
 - ❑ Barriers to acquiring new assets

PERPETUATING GENERATIONAL POVERTY



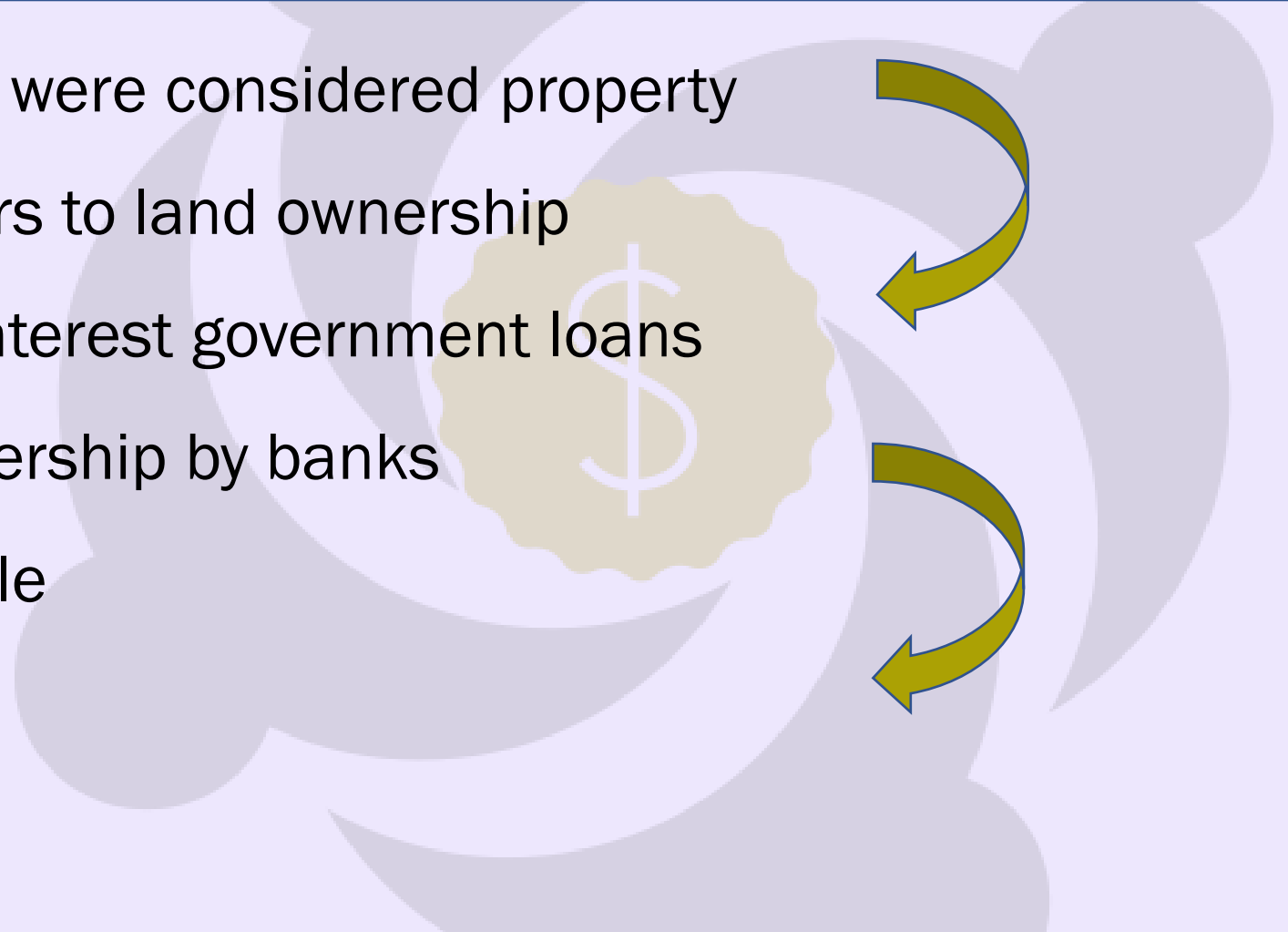
- ❑ Education and parental income are strong indicators of children's future economic mobility
- ❑ 42% of children who start out in the bottom fifth of the income distribution, remain stuck in the bottom themselves in adulthood, creating a repetitious cycle of poverty
- ❑ 54% of African-American children remain in the bottom of the income distribution as adults

THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL STRESS ON CHILDREN

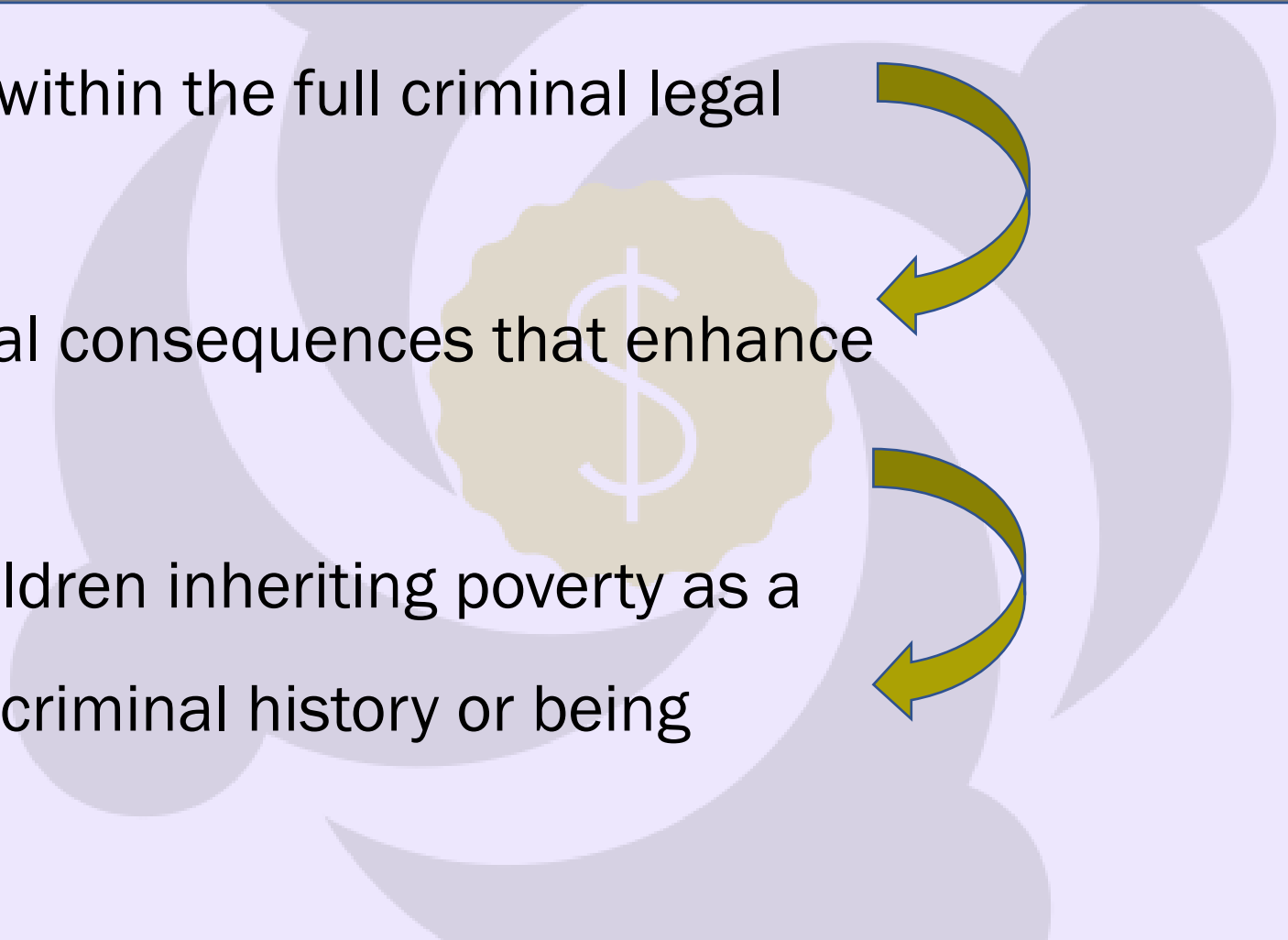


RECAP

- ✓ Initially African Americans were considered property
- ✓ Post-civil war faced barriers to land ownership
- ✓ Were excluded from low interest government loans
- ✓ Redlined out of homeownership by banks
- ✓ Impacted by the assets rule



- ✓ Face disparate treatment within the full criminal legal system
- ✓ Face post-release collateral consequences that enhance poverty
- ✓ Increased likelihood of children inheriting poverty as a result of parents having a criminal history or being incarcerated



INTERESTED IN PARTNERING WITH B\$C?

Contact...



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