

# TOP WEALTH IN THE US: NEW ESTIMATES AND IMPLICATIONS BY M. SMITH, O. ZIDAR, AND E. ZWICK

DISCUSSION BY E. McGrattan

EFG, February 2020

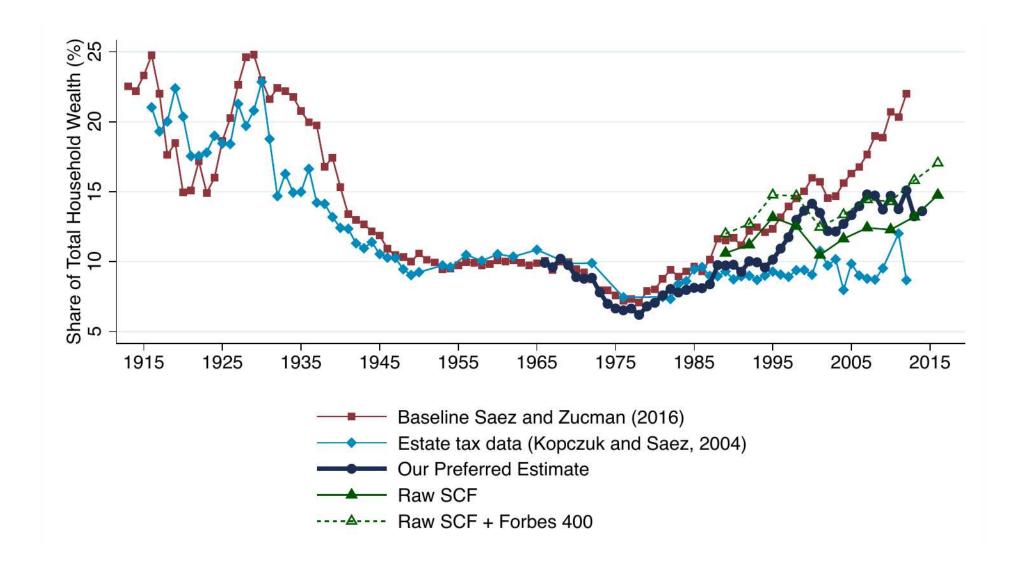




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Top 0.1% Share of Total Wealth





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- SZZ have cast doubts but give SZ too much credit

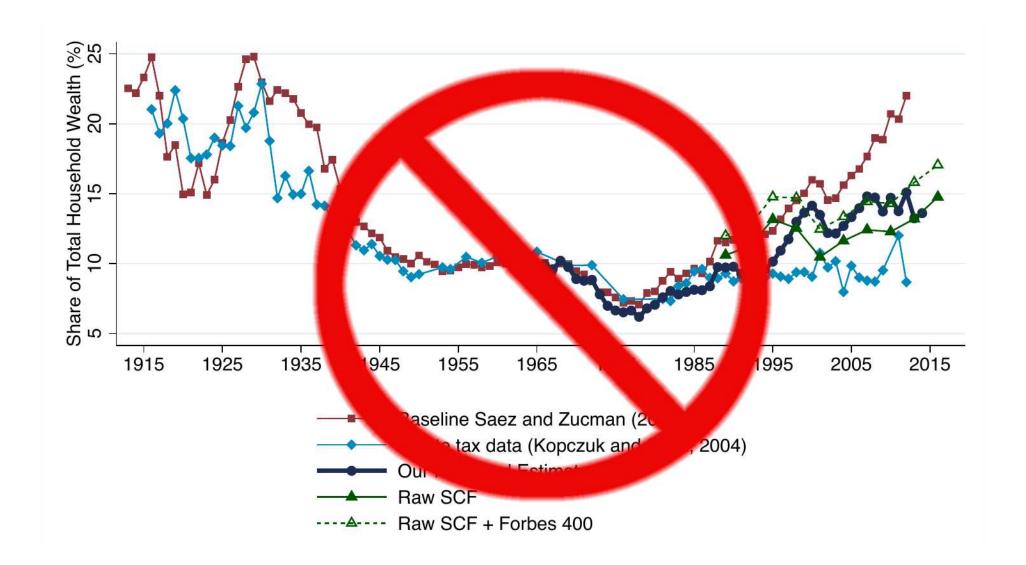


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• My takeaway: Never use SZ's estimates as the benchmark



### Top 0.1% Share of Total Wealth





### Capitalizing Income: SZ vs SZZ

$$SZ: \quad \hat{W}_{c,g} = \frac{y_{c,g}}{r_c}$$

$$SZZ: \hat{W}_{c,g} = \frac{y_{c,g}}{r_{c,g}}$$

 $\hat{W} = \text{estimate of "wealth"}$ 

y = "capital" income on tax return

r = return

c = category, not necessarily asset category

g = group, eg top 0.1%



#### SZZ: New Estimates and Implications

• Share of wealth of top 0.1% in 2014

• SZ: 19%

• SZZ: 13%

• Mechanically, Warren's tax plan raises:

• SZ: \$146 billion

• SZZ: \$76 billion



	SZ		SZ	Z
$\hat{W}/\mathrm{GDP}$	Top .1%	All	Top .1%	All
Taxable interest				
Taxable C-corp equity				
Proprietors				
S corporations				
Pensions				
Housing				
Total				



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Pensions				
Housing				
Total	.77	4.0	.52	4.1



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 $\Rightarrow$  Punch lines of SZ, SZZ: .77/4 = 19%, .52/4.1 = 13%



	$_{-}$ SZ		SZ	Z
$\hat{W}/\mathrm{GDP}$	Top .1%	All	Top .1%	All
Taxable interest		.63		.63
Taxable C-corp equity		.63		.63
Proprietors		.41		.41
S-corporations		.16		.22
Pensions		1.4		1.5
Housing		.73		.73
Total	.77	4.0	.52	4.1

 $<sup>\</sup>Rightarrow$  Little disagreement in totals because SZZ mostly use SZ's



	$_{\_\_}$ SZ		SZ	$\mathbf{Z}$
$\hat{W}/\mathrm{GDP}$	Top .1%	All	Top .1%	All
Taxable interest	.27	.63	.07	.63
Taxable C-corp equity	.31	.63	.25	.63
Proprietors	.07	.41	.06	.41
S corporations	.05	.16	.06	.22
Pensions	.04	1.4	.03	1.5
Housing	.03	.73	.05	.73
Total	.77	4.0	.52	4.1

 $<sup>\</sup>Rightarrow$  Most disagreement in taxable interest wealth of top



- Most interest isn't taxable
- The total wealth estimates are imputations
- More generally,
  - Most capital income isn't taxable
  - Distribution of capital incomes is not observed

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Let's dig a bit more by comparing BEA and IRS



%Y/GDP, 2014	IRS	BEA	% Untaxed
Interest			
Dividends			
Proprietors			
Total			



$\frac{\%Y}{\text{GDP, 2014}}$	IRS	BEA	% Untaxed
Interest			93
Dividends			73
Proprietors			40
Total			68



%Y/GDP, 2014	IRS	BEA	% Untaxed
Interest	0.5	7.7	93
Dividends	1.5	5.4	73
Proprietors	4.9	8.3	40
Total	6.9	21.4	68



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#### • Problems:

- No reliable estimates of BEA distributions
- Half of proprietors' income is imputed



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#### • Problems:

- No reliable estimates of BEA distributions
- Half of proprietors' income is imputed
- Untaxed amount has changed overtime



### With ERISA Came Growth in Untaxed

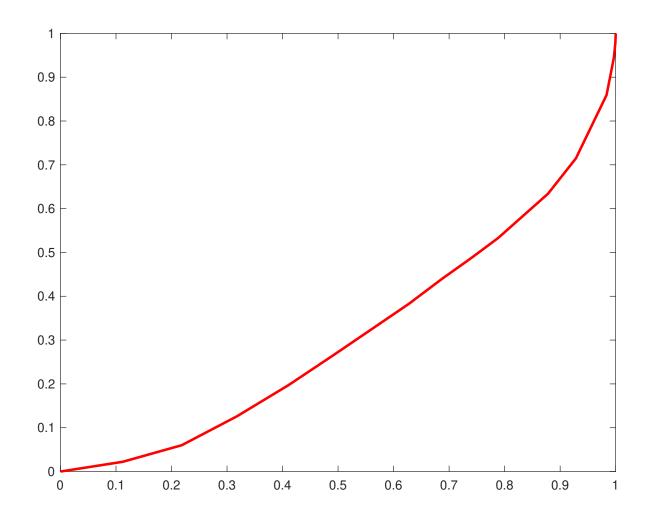
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%Y/GDP, 1977			
Interest	2.7	10.0	73
Dividends	1.3	2.2	40
Proprietors	3.1	7.0	55
Total	7.2	19.1	62

### With ERISA Came Growth in Untaxed

... and changes in distribution of taxed incomes ...

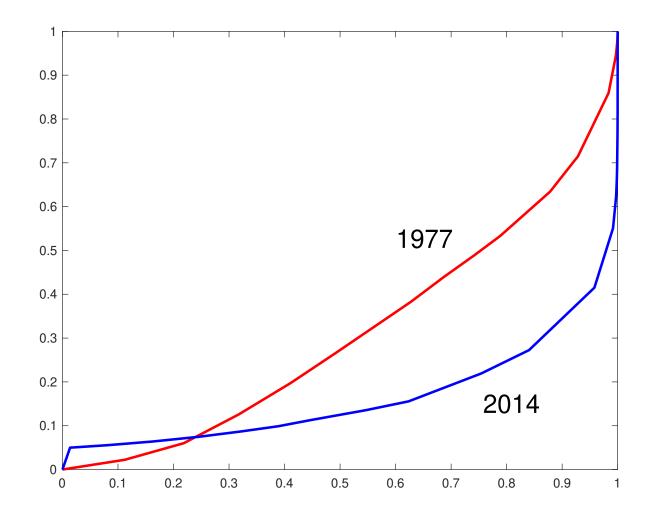


### Lorenz Curve for 1977 Taxable Interest





### Lorenz Curves for Taxable Interest





#### Lorenz Curves for Taxable Interest

#### • Suggests:

- Capitalization method overstates rise in inequality
- Bottom may have sufficient resources in retirement

Next, consider evidence from IRS study on this



#### Study of Retirement Incomes

#### • Study:

• Tracks individuals 55-61 before and after drawing SS

#### • Findings:

- Most have no reduction in real spendable income
- Replacement rates typically higher for lower incomes

Using Panel Tax Data to Examine the Transition to Retirement by Brady, Bass, Holland, and Pierce



#### Recommendations

- For this paper:
  - o Don't use any of SZ imputations
  - Put error bounds on all estimates
  - Show SZ figure with these bounds (or not at all!)
- More generally:
  - Focus on entire distribution, especially bottom
  - Use computers rather than napkins for policy analysis