Contract Law & Inequality: A Primer

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Widening the Lens of Justice: Unmasking the Layers of
Racial and Social Inequality
Race & Economic (In)Justice—Past, Present, Future
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People of Color Are Dying at Higher Rates

African Americans: 2.1

Native Americans: 1.4

Alaska Natives: 1.4

Hispanics/Latinx: 1.1

People of Color Are Doing Worse Economically

Job/Wage Loss

 April 2020: 61% of Hispanic Americans, 44% of Black Americans compared to 38% of white adults.

Behind on Rent

 July 2020: 31% of African Americans and 28% of Latinos compared to 15% of white renters

Food Insecurity

• More than twice as many Black (37.4%) and Hispanic adults (39.3%) were food insecure as white adults (17.6%).

Contrast

Wall Street

- S&P 500 hitting record highs
- Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs

Billionaires

- US minted 56 new billionaires = 659
- Gained \$1 TRILLION since start of pandemic

Poverty Rate

- 6/20-9/20: poverty rose by 6 million
- African Americans: 18.2% in June, 22.8% in Sept

Contract Law & Inequality

Hierarchy

Ideology

Inequality

Hierarchy

- Inequality starts with property
- The State determines what constitutes property
- The State has never distributed properly equally
- This means some people own more property than others

Hierarchy

- Property & Contracts have a symbiotic relationship
- Property = Bargaining Power
- Contract law acknowledges that UBP exists
- Contract law ignores structural inequality
- Contract formation is the key

Hierarchy

- Hard to get into a contract—easy to get out?
- Relatively easy to get into a contract
- Very difficult to get out of a contract

Hierarchy--Implications

- UBP must not be a problem in most contracts
- Must be safe to conclude that most contracts are product of consent
- Most contracts should and will be binding
- How a contract is formed and its terms are critical
- The State will enforce these contracts

The Haves Come Out Ahead

