data for a diverse and equitable future



THE HELLER SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT Institute for Child, Youth and Family Policy

Addressing Racial/Ethnic Equity in Anti-Poverty Policies Panel Discussion

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Contextual factors can greatly influence the impact and success of anti-poverty programs and policies

Contextual factors are highly unequal by race and ethnicity

Stability and predictability of income

Equitable and ready access to programs

Equitable treatment in employment and housing

Equitable treatment by the criminal justice system

Positive neighborhood conditions

Health and wellbeing

Policy equity analysis asks a key question



Leave a comment



Can government policies correct race and ethnicity disparities in child health?

RESOURCE ALLOCATION

By Pamela K. Joshi, Kimberly Geronimo, Bethany Romano, Alison Earle, Lindsay Rosenfeld, Erin F. Hardy, and Dolores Acevedo-Garcia

Integrating Racial/Ethnic Equity Into Policy Assessments To Improve Child Health

Policy Assessment Framework

Assessment Stage	Traditional Assessment Questions	
Logic	Policy history, design/goals, targeting?	
Capacity	Resources, access, implementation of services?	
Research Evidence	Policy impacts?	

Research strengths & limitations:

Availability and quality of data

Policy Equity Assessment Framework

Assessment Stage	Traditional Assessment Questions	Racial/Ethnic Equity- focused Questions
Logic	Policy history, design/goals, targeting?	Racial/ethnic gaps targeted?
Capacity	Resources, access, implementation of services?	Differences by race/ethnicity?
Research Evidence	Policy impacts?	Policy reduces racial/ethnic gaps?

Anti-poverty programs discussed today



- Child care subsidies
- SNAP
- EITC
- Medicaid
- TANF

Identifying racial/ethnic disparities in human services



- Marla McDaniel, Urban Institute
- Racial/ethnic differences in eligibility, services, treatment and outcomes
- Internal factors: worker bias, locations, language
- External factors: employer discrimination, work schedules
- Recommendation: need better data, systematic research

Reducing administrative burden to improve access, take-up and retention for minority children



- Pamela Herd, Georgetown University
- Administrative burdens and racial/ethnic inequality
- Burdens are highest in programs most needed by black and Hispanic families
- Burdens are not equally enforced
- Recommendation: deconstruct burdens, use a transparent framework

TANF and reducing the black-white child poverty gap



- Zachary Parolin, Columbia University
- TANF spending decisions
- State spending priorities driven in part by state racial composition
- Changes in spending can reduce racial poverty gap
- Recommendation: monitor and shift spending





"Some of the potential solutions are well within existing policy tools. It's moving toward knowledge from a lack of information.... It's getting a smarter way of reaching these populations."

DOLORES ACEVEDO-GARCIA

Questions for Discussion

- What other policy resource allocation or program implementation factors might be contributing to racialized differences in child poverty and social outcomes?
- What else could be done on the state/local level to address inequities in spending, administrative burden or internal program practices?
- How can federal/state agencies address external factors such as nonstandard or unpredictable work schedules or employment/housing discrimination that affect program services and outcomes?
- What are the implications of these research findings for structuring packages of multiple policies?