Where Do We Go from Here: Rethinking the Social Safety Net, Guaranteed Income and Racial Equity





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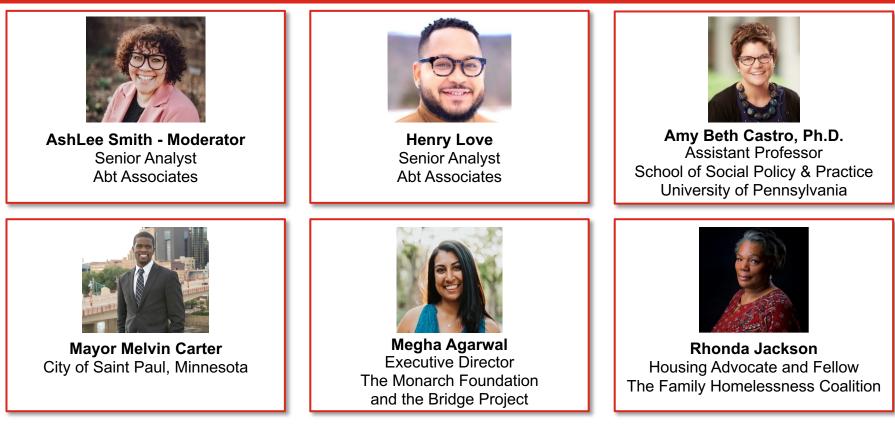
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Speakers



Evidence on the Effectiveness of Guaranteed Income in Reducing Poverty and Increasing Family Economic Well-being



Amy Beth Castro, Ph.D. Assistant Professor School of Social Policy & Practice University of Pennsylvania

Guaranteed Income Policy from a Racial Equity Perspective

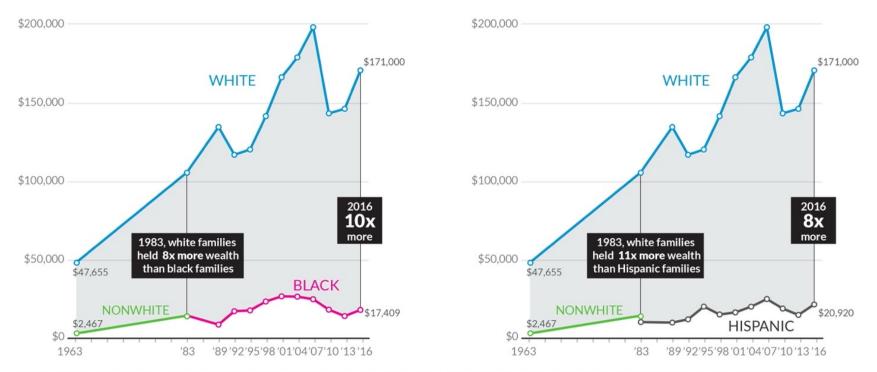


Henry Love

Senior Analyst Abt Associates

Racialized Social and Economic Inequity

Median Family Wealth by Race/Ethnicity, 1963-2016

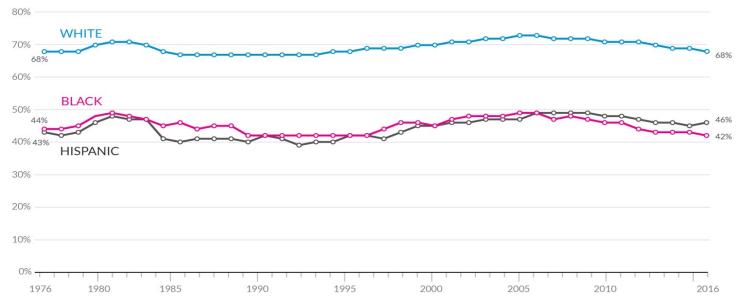


Source: Urban Institute calculations from Survey of Financial Characteristics of Consumers 1962 (December 31), Survey of Changes in Family Finances 1963, and Survey of Consumer Finances 1983–2016.

Notes: 2016 dollars. No comparable data are available between 1963 and 1983. Black/Hispanic distinction within nonwhite population available only in 1983 and later.

Racialized Social and Economic Inequity

Homeownership Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 1976-2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Current Population Survey 1976-2017. 1976-2014 values from Census Historical Household Surveys, Table HH-5. 2015-16 values from Census Annual Statistics 2016, Table 22.

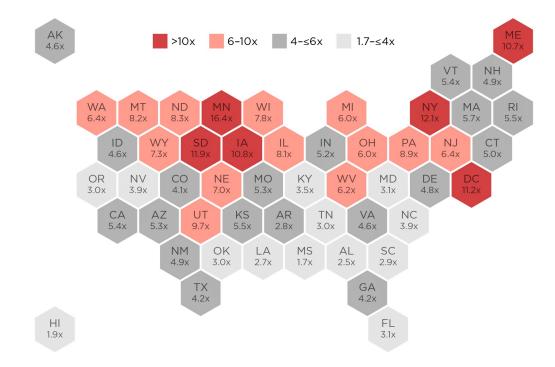
Notes: White homeownership rate includes Hispanic whites. The 2016 homeownership rate for non-Hispanic whites is 72 percent.

URBAN INSTITUTE

Homelessness as an Intersectional Racialized Phenomenon

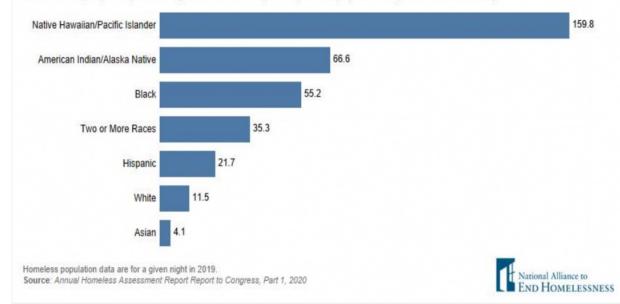
In Every State, African Americans Are More Likely Than Whites to Experience Homelessness

Ratio of Black-to-White homelessness rate by state, 2018



Homelessness as an Intersectional Racialized Phenomenon

Most Minority Groups Experience Homelessness at Much Higher Rates than Whites



Number of people experiencing homelessness per 10,000 in population by race and ethnicity

Poor People's Campaign

"The curse of poverty has no justification in our age. It is as socially cruel and blind as the practice of cannibalism at the dawn of civilization, when men ate each other because they had not yet learned o take food from the soil or to consume the abundant animal life around them. The time has come for us to civilize ourselves by the total, the direct and immediate abolition of poverty."

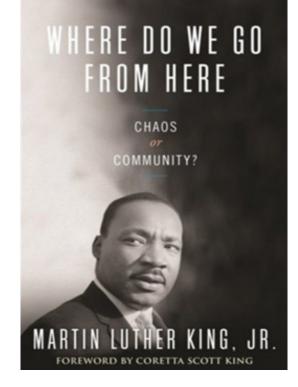
- Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King





Guaranteed Income and Racial Justice

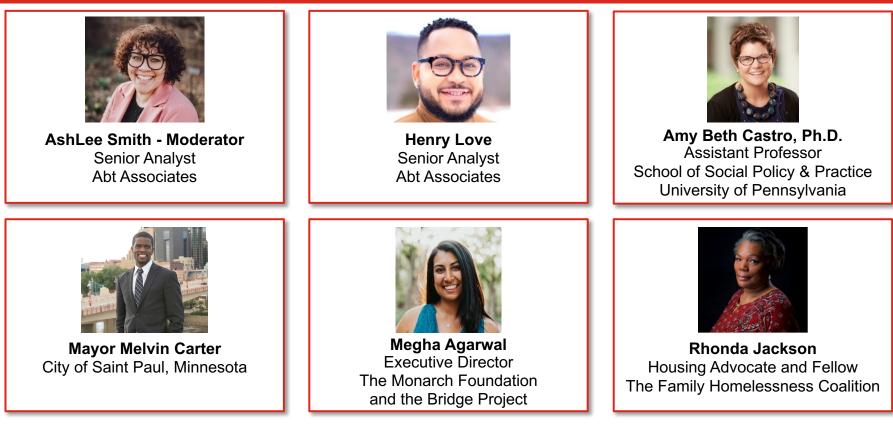
- "I am now convinced that the simplest approach will prove to be the most cost effective-the solution to poverty is to abolish it directly by a now a widely discussed measure: the guaranteed income."
- "We are likely to find the problems of housing, and education instead of preceding the elimination of poverty, will themselves be affected if poverty is first abolished... Negroes who have a double disability, will have a greater effect on discrimination wen they have the additional weapon of cash to use in their struggle."
- Pegged to the median income of the society not the lowest levels of income
- A GI must be dynamic; it must automatically increase as the total social income grows.



Guaranteed Income and Racial Justice

- A monthly cash transfer of \$1,000 coupled with \$250 for each child would reduce the overall poverty rate to from **12% to 2%**.
- Overall, poverty of African Americans would be reduced by almost three-quarters, from 19% to 4%, and from 16% to 3% among the Latinx population.
- For both populations, largest declines are evident for young adults (age 18-34), and for older adults (age 65 and older) among Latinx where a **universal cash transfer policy of \$1,000 would entirely eliminate poverty for nearly 1 in 5 currently living in poverty.**
- The Basic Income proposal shows the largest drop in poverty for African American households with children, falling by 21% for all, and 25% for single parent households. For Latinx two-parent household with children, poverty would be eliminated while it would be reduced to 1% for African American two-parent household.

Panelist Discussion



Audience Q&A

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Contact AshLee Smith *Senior Analyst*

AshLee_Smith@abtassoc.com



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