



Conceptualizing and measuring culture, context, race and ethnicity: Panel on policy and intervention implications

National Research Center on Hispanic Children and Families

- A hub of research to help programs and policy better serve low-income Hispanics
- Building capacity efforts
 - Emerging scholar program
 - Virtual Scholar network
 - Mentoring events
 - Webinars, data tools, and resources
- www.HispanicResearchCenter.org



Guiding principles for conducting racial and ethnic equity research



What is racial and ethnic equity research?

Intentional approach to achieving equity through:

- Documenting disparities
- Identifying underlying causes
- Proposing solutions

#1: Who we study

- Research has an inequitable history
- Who is and is not studied matters
- Benefits may not be equitable

(Credit: Hank Walker/The LIFE Picture Collection/Getty Images) CONTRACEPTIVOS

#2: Engaging stakeholders

- Treat community members as partners
- Recognize the value of lived experience
 - What questions we should ask
 - How we should interpret what we learn
 - How to present what we learn

#3: Challenge assumptions

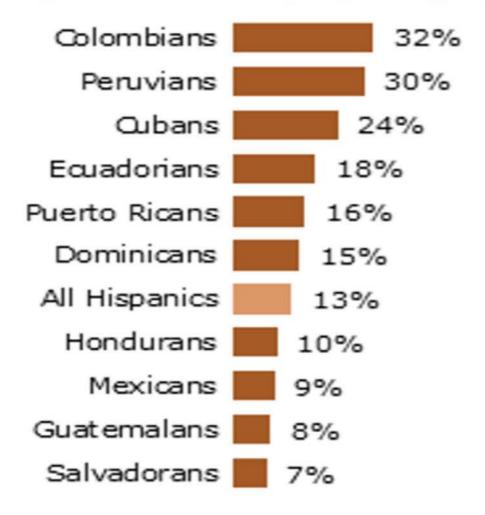
- Examine own implicit biases
- Be aware of stereotypes
 - Be careful not to reinforce them

#4: Careful interpretation

- Incorporate social and political context
 - Don't blame the victim
 - Acknowledge and address racism

- Pay attention to language
 - Person first, characteristic second

Share of U.S. Hispanic Population Ages 25 and Older with a Bachelor's Degree or More, by Origin, 2010



Note: Total U.S. share is 28%.

Source: Pew Hispanic Centertabulations of the 2010 ACS (1% IPUMS)

Building our data infrastructure for Hispanic diversity



Hispanic diversity: A matter of perspective

- Hispanics are one of the most diverse racial/ethnic groups
- Understanding this diversity provides a more complete picture to inform program and policy



Recommended Data Elements



- 1. Hispanic ancestry/heritage
- 2. Country of birth
- 3. Parent country of birth
- 4. U.S. citizenship
- 5. Time in the U.S.

- 6. Language(s) spoken at home
- 7. English speaking proficiency
- 8. Literacy in any language
- Highest educational level outside of the U.S.
- 10. Legal residency





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Improving Data Infrastructure to Recognize Hispanic Diversity in the United States

Elizabeth Wildsmith, Arya Ansari, and Lina Guzman

children and families matters

Signatic children currently make an exactly one in four of all children in the United States," and by 2002 are projected to wake up one in three," similar to the number of son-Hispanic, white children. Green this, how-Hispanic shildren law will have a profound and increasing impact on the social and economic seed being of the country or a whole

Notable, Grough, here direct of Hispanic children. Eye in powerty or hear powerty," defend as less than two times the federal powerty level? Despite their high levels of economic result Histories. particularly those in immigrant furnities, have boson need of participation in many government support programs when compand with other said office minority propers "High-quality research based edimension or the characteristics, experiences, and disensity of Hispanic children and families is needed to inform programs and profesor appearing the stable population of low income Hispanic disklare

Overview

group in the population.⁴ racial/ethnic including cos level of educa continues to important to Hispanics and seek to impro

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HISPANIC CHILDREN & FAMILIES

How Well Do National Surveys Measure Hispanic Families and Households?

Line Guzman* and Maria A. Ramos-Olazagast?* with Marta Alvira Hammond, Emily Miller, Christine Padilla, Renee Ryberg, and Claudia Vega

June 2018

1. Higasic ages

United States population. Researchers, policymakers, program developen, and government officials use data from these surveys to describe the characteristics of the population, study patterns. of behavior and how they differ for subgroups of individuals, make decisions about how to affocate resources, and inform programs and policies. As a result, it is critical to maintain a data infrastructure that reflects the current U.S. population.

AT A GLANCE

Our nation's data infrastructure has not kept up with demographic shifts.

- While data are available to adequately describe the structure of Hispanic families and households, there is a dearth of information on Hispanic family life and couples'velationship dynamics.
- Our knowledge of parenting behaviors -- and futhering, in particular—among Latino families is especially limited.
- No survey allows us to get a complete picture of Hispanic diversity and family life.



National surveys provide important information about the

The United States is increasingly becoming more racially and ethnically diverse, and Hispanics are, in many respects, leading many of the shifts in the population. The Hispanic population has not only grown rapidly over the past few decades, but has diversified in terms of nativity, country of origin, citizenship. status, and geographic location within the United States. As the



What can grant makers, funders, project officers and policy makers do?

- Examine disproportionality and disparities throughout different points of program entry and service delivery
- Build and support diversity in review panels, program staff, and grantees
- Adopt a healthy skepticism of predictive analytic techniques as they may help to amplify racial biases



What can grant makers, funders, project officers and policy makers do?

- Call for and fund evaluations to include subgroup analysis
- Consider how policy levers and practices may impact groups differently
- Be willing to make the long term commitment
- Support and fund the development of data infrastructure that reflects the increasing diversity in the U.S. population

Disclaimer



The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, the Administration for Children and Families, or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.



Thank you!



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