

Social Justice Framework

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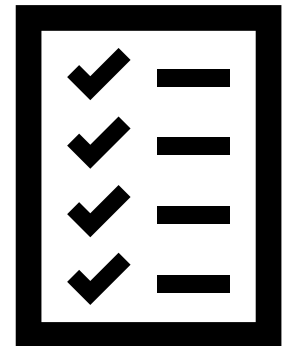
Agenda

- Introductory questions and activity
- Equity, equality, justice, and efficiency
- Social justice framework
- Discussion



Objectives

- Understand several key concepts: equity, equality, justice, and efficiency
- Identify the social justice framework
- Apply social justice framework to examine public financial policy





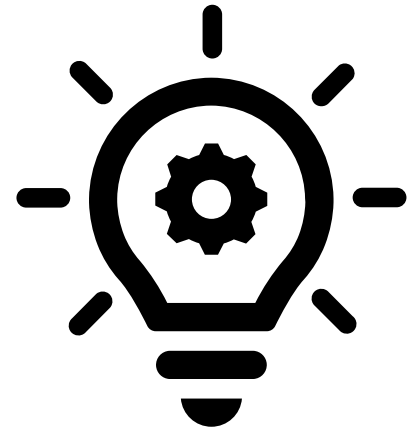
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- Criteria to evaluate public finance policy

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- Equity, equality and justice

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Q



Q

Four people (A,B, C, D) , 16 apple trees; A, B, C, D can pick up 1, 3, 3, 1 apples by each tree respectively, how will you distribute those 16 apple trees?

- A. Each people claim 4 trees, pick up 32 apples together ($4*1+4*3+4*3+4*1$), then A and C enjoy 4 apples, B and D enjoy 12 apples
- B. B and C claim 8 trees respectively, pick up 48 apples ($8*3+8*3$), and B and C enjoy 24 apples, while A and D get nothing



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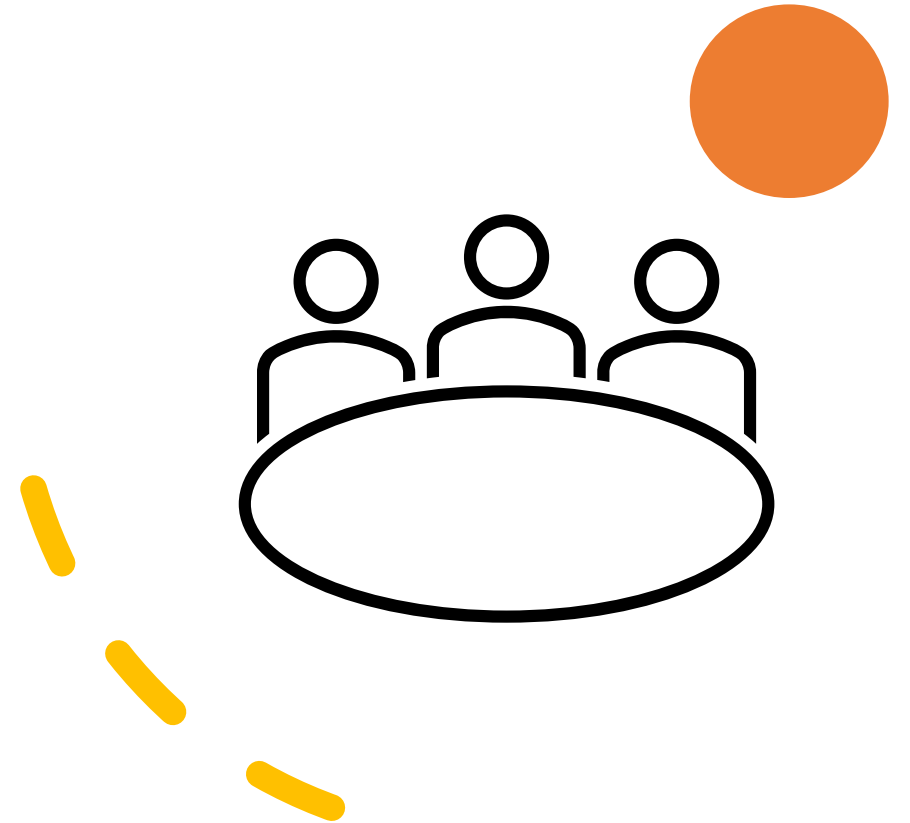
- C. Each people claim 4 trees, but A and D transfer their trees to B and C. Then they pick up 48 apples ($8*3+8*3$), and each people enjoys 12 apples
- D. Help A and D to improve their productivity so they can pick up 3 apples by each tree. Each people claim 4 trees, pick up 48 apples ($4*3 + 4*3+ 4*3 + 4*3$), and each people enjoys 12 apples

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Q

- What: Criterion to evaluate public finance policy
- Why?
- How?



Equality, Equity and Justice

- Equality
 - Equal distribution
 - Same treatment regardless of their situation
- Equity
 - Equal opportunities
- Justice
 - Fixing the systems

Equality, Equity and Justice



INEQUALITY

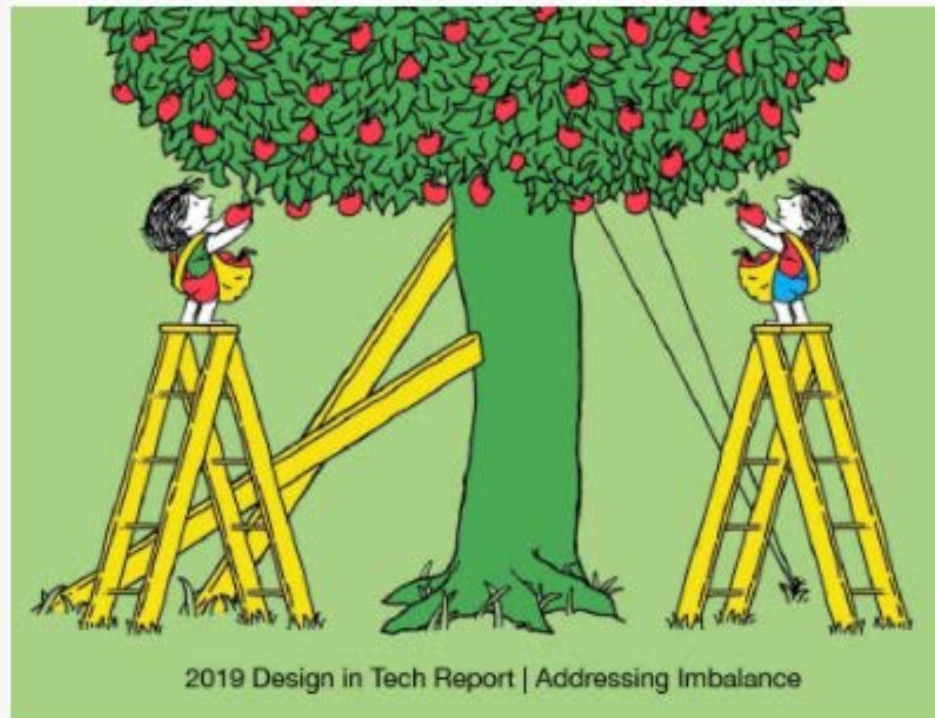


EQUALITY

Equality, Equity and Justice



EQUITY



JUSTICE

Equity VS Efficiency

- **Efficiency** is concerned with the optimal production and allocation of resources given existing factors of production. For example, producing at the lowest cost.
- **Equity** is concerned with how resources are distributed throughout society

John Rawl's three principles

- First principle (Equal liberty)
 - Each people is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty of all
 - **Basic rights:** freedom of speech, freedom of people etc.
- Second principle (legitimate of inequalities)
 - Social and economic inequalities are acceptable and only acceptable as legitimate only to **equal opportunities** and **the greatest benefit of the least advantaged (the advantage of all)**
- The Just Savings principle
 - Cross-generation equity
 - The use of taxation to support education

Social Justice Framework (St. John, 2003)

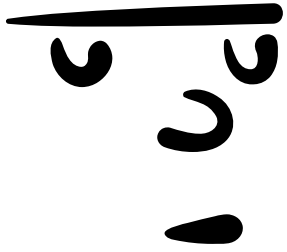
- Access for the majority
 - Participation rate
- Equal opportunity to enroll
 - Gap in opportunity (race, income, etc.)
- Justice for taxpayers
 - Economy in the use of tax dollars (Tax expenditures per student)

Discussion

- Affirmative action in Higher Education
 - **Extra consideration** for underrepresented students in college admissions
- Free community college policy
 - free public college for those with **annual family incomes below \$12,500**
- Increase the maximum Pell Grant (\$400)
 - Federal Pell Grants usually are awarded only to undergraduate students who display **exceptional financial need** and have not earned a bachelor's, graduate, or professional degree.
 - \$6,895 for the 2022–23

Discussion

- Do you think this policy help to improve access for the majority? Why or why not?
- Do you think this policy help to provide equal opportunity to enroll? Why or why not?
- Do you think this policy consider the justice for taxpayers? Why or why not?
- Other considerations? Unintended consequences?



Final Thoughts

- Social justice framework mainly focuses on analyzing equal opportunity in education
- Public finance policies need to consider equity as well as efficiency
- Access, process, outcome
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Next Session

- Efficiency in public finance policy
- Performance-based funding policy
- Method to evaluate policy and casual inference

