NRCDV
National Prevention Town Hall
Intersecting Pandemics

Monday, September 14, 2020
Policy Matters Ohio is a nonprofit policy research institute that creates a more vibrant, equitable, sustainable and inclusive Ohio through research, strategic communications, coalition building and policy advocacy.

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Agenda

- Anti-Racist Agenda
- Social Determinants of Health
- Pre-Pandemic Reality
- Mid-Pandemic Challenges
- Post-Pandemic Recovery Opportunities
Kalitha Williams

Project Director of Asset Building

kwilliams@policymattersohio.org
"There is no such thing as a nonracist or race-neutral policy. Every policy in every institution in every community in every nation is producing or sustaining either racial inequity or equity between racial groups."

“We do our best to make the case for good jobs, strong neighborhoods and smart solutions to complex problems, that support communities and help working families get ahead. But that’s not enough. If we want to build an Ohio that works for everyone, the policies we advance must be antiracist. “

Jasmine Ayres, Columbus, Ohio Scholar & Activist
Social Determinants of Health

Social Determinants of Health are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health and quality-of-life risks and outcomes.

Centers for Disease Control
PRE-PANDEMIC CHALLENGES
**Employment**

The Economic Policy Institute

**Minimum Wage Tracker**

The federal minimum wage has not been raised since 2009. In the absence of action at the national level, many states and localities have raised their own minimum wages. Explore the map to see how these rapidly changing laws differ across the country, and read EPI’s recent research explaining the benefits of raising the minimum wage and eliminating the subminimum wage for tipped workers. As of July 3, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum wage</th>
<th>Subminimum wage for tipped workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wash.</td>
<td>Idaho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ore.</td>
<td>Nev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calif.</td>
<td>Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariz.</td>
<td>N.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>Hawai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fla.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Federal**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min. Wage</th>
<th>Tipped Wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$7.25</td>
<td>$2.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most recent increase
$6.55 to $7.25, effective July 24, 2009

Most recent major change to minimum wage law
2007

Upcoming increases
n/a

Indexing
n/a

Notes
The Fair Labor Standards Act excludes any business with gross annual revenue less than $500,000 whose employees do not engage in "interstate commerce." It also contains a variety of smaller occupational exclusions, such as those for telephone switchboard operators, private investigators, and babysitters.

https://www.epi.org/minimum-wage-tracker
Ratio of Workers Making Less Than $15 Wage within Each Demographic group

How Much do you Need to Earn to Afford a Modest Apartment in Your State?

Hourly wage required to afford a two bedroom rental home by state.

- Below $15.00
- $15.00 - $20.00
- Above $20.00

Out of Reach 2020, National Low Income Housing Coalition, [https://reports.nlihc.org/oor](https://reports.nlihc.org/oor)
Housing

Homeownership Rate by Race in Indiana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>74.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH of Color</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHPI</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>48.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>52.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homeownership Rate by Race in Michigan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>77.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH of Color</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>40.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>61.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHPI</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homeownership Rate by Race in Ohio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>72.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH of Color</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>51.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>44.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHPI</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More</td>
<td>43.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>37.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: American Community Survey, 2018
Social Safety Net - TANF

Maximum TANF Benefits Leave Families Well Below Federal Poverty Line

Maximum TANF benefit as a percent of poverty line (for a family of three)

TANF = Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Note: The federal poverty level for a family of three in 2019 is $1,778 per month in the 48 contiguous states and Washington, D.C.; Alaska and Hawaii have higher poverty levels.

Source: 2019 Health and Human Services Poverty Guidelines. TANF benefit levels for a single-parent family of three were compiled by CBPP from various sources and are current as of July 1, 2019.
Social Safety Net - SNAP

SNAP Participation Rates for Working Poor by State, 2016

Source: Agriculture Department, "Reaching Those in Need: State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates for 2016"
Being unemployed doesn’t always mean getting unemployment benefits

Share of state’s unemployed workers receiving unemployment benefits, March 2020

Note: Rate shown for Puerto Rico is for February 2020. Unemployment data not available for U.S. Virgin Islands.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of data from the Employment & Training Administration, U.S. Labor Department.
Social Safety Net - Unemployment

National Unemployment Rate by Age
(16 years and over), Race, and Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity, 2005-2017


Compiled by the Center for Global Policy Solutions
Young African Americans are living with diseases more common at older ages.

INTERSECTING PADEMICS

Institutional Racism

COVID-19
MID-PANDEMIC MAGNIFICATION
Employment

• Over 50 million Americans have filed for unemployment benefits

• Unemployed, July 2020
  • 14.6 – Black workers
  • 12.9 – Latinx workers
  • 9.2 – White workers
Employment
Housing

• 30-40 million Americans are at risk of being evicted by end of 2020

• Black and Brown people at greater risk

• Moratorium on evictions through 2020, does help people pay their outstanding rent
Social Safety Net – TANF, SNAP, UIC

- Increased need
- Old systems were overloaded due to the demand
- Barriers to access benefits
Health Disparities

POST-PANDEMIC RECOVERY FOR ALL RECOMMENDATIONS
Employment – Pandemic Recovery Opportunities

- Raise the Minimum Wage
- Paid Sick & Family Leave
- Strong Workplace Safety Guidelines
Housing - Pandemic Recovery Opportunities

- Rental/Eviction Assistance
- Investments to increase Affordable Housing
- Investments to increase Homeownership
- Incentivize Mixed-Income Neighborhoods
Social Safety Net

- Use TANF surpluses to help families
- No work requirements for SNAP
- Expand Unemployment
Health Disparities

Dismantle racism in our healthcare system
• Educating healthcare professionals

• Apply a health equity lens to service delivery policies

• Engage stakeholder to help
Ohio Minority Health Strike Force

BLUEPRINT
• Acknowledged the need to recognize and dismantle racism
• Recognized that social determinants of health
• Made recommendations for policy change outside of the traditional healthcare system
