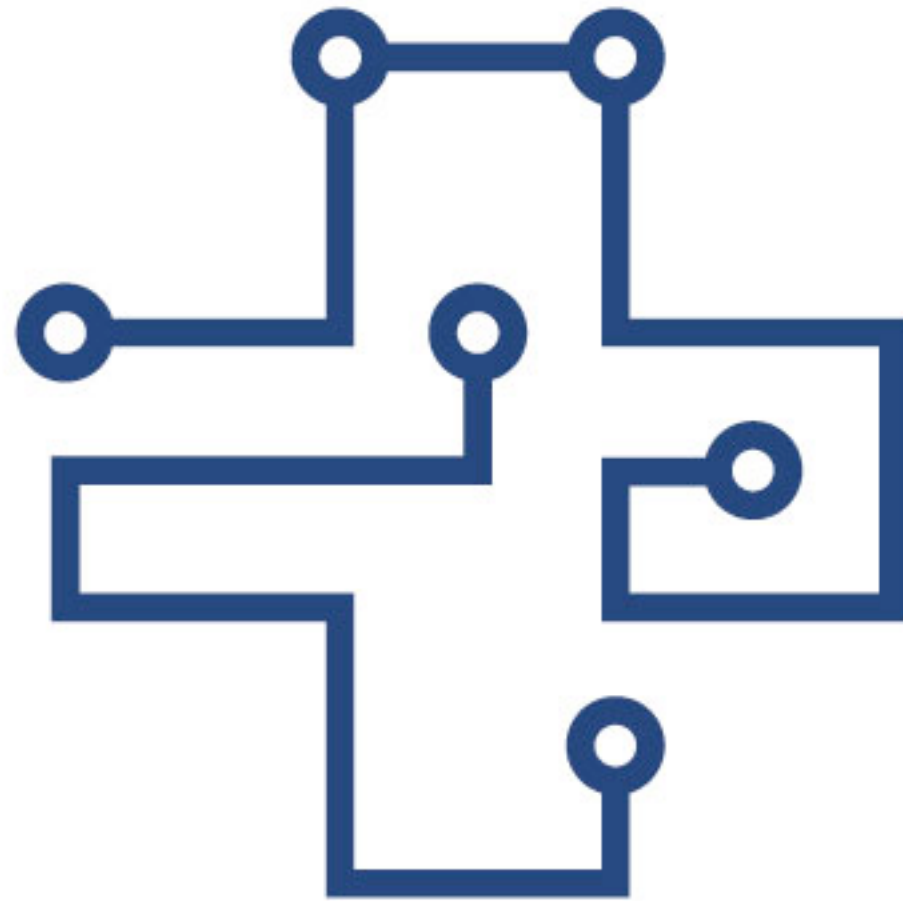


The Safety Net-Work

Vulnerability + Accountability in a Data-Driven World



Rhea W Boyd, MD, MPH, FAAP

@RheaBoydMD

National Interoperability Collaborative 2018 Symposium

Image Credit: Johns Hopkins Medicine Technology Innovation Center

1

Social + Health

2

The Data Logic

3

Accountability

1

Social + Health

2

The Data Logic

3

Accountability

The needs of complex patients are **dynamic**.

The needs of complex patients are **dynamic**.

Health care built models that are **static**.

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We built a box.

The needs of complex patients are **dynamic**.

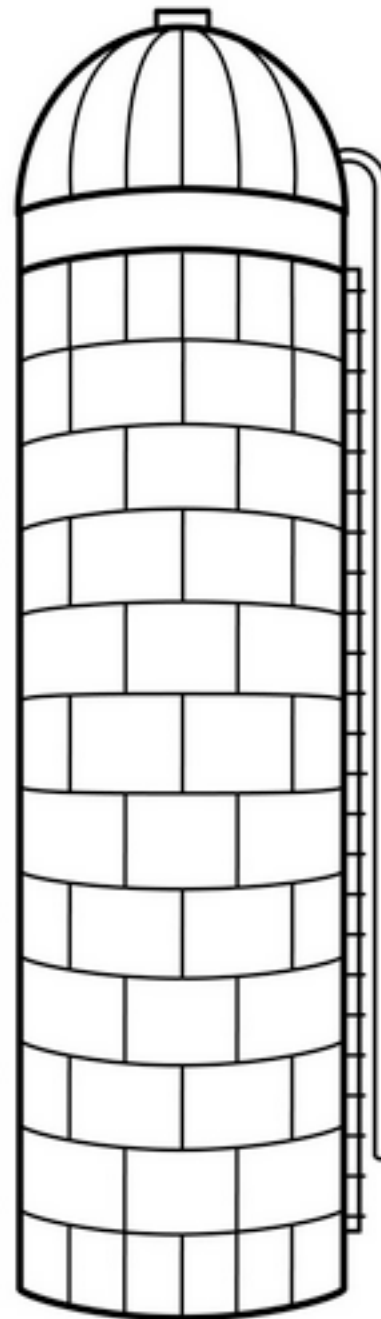
Health care built models that are **static**.

We built a box.



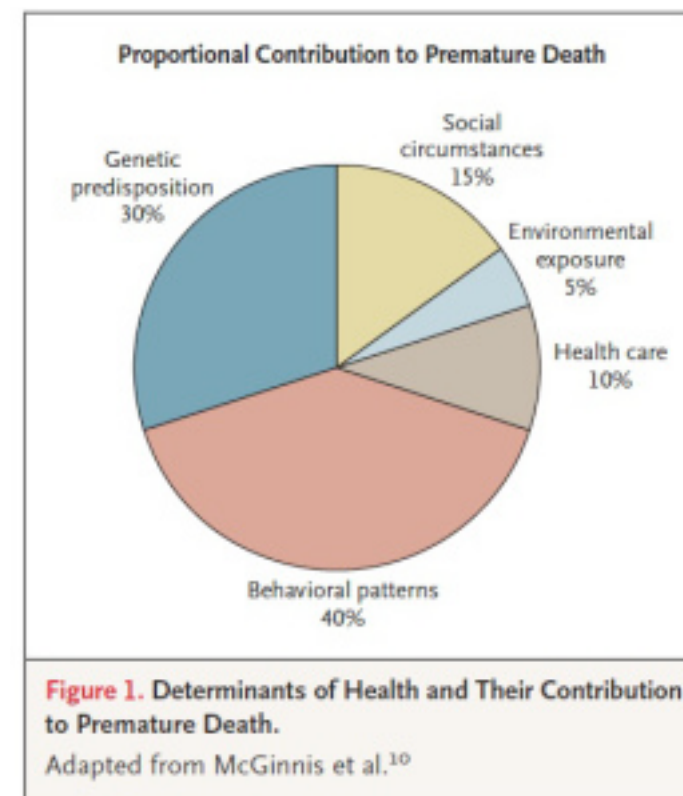
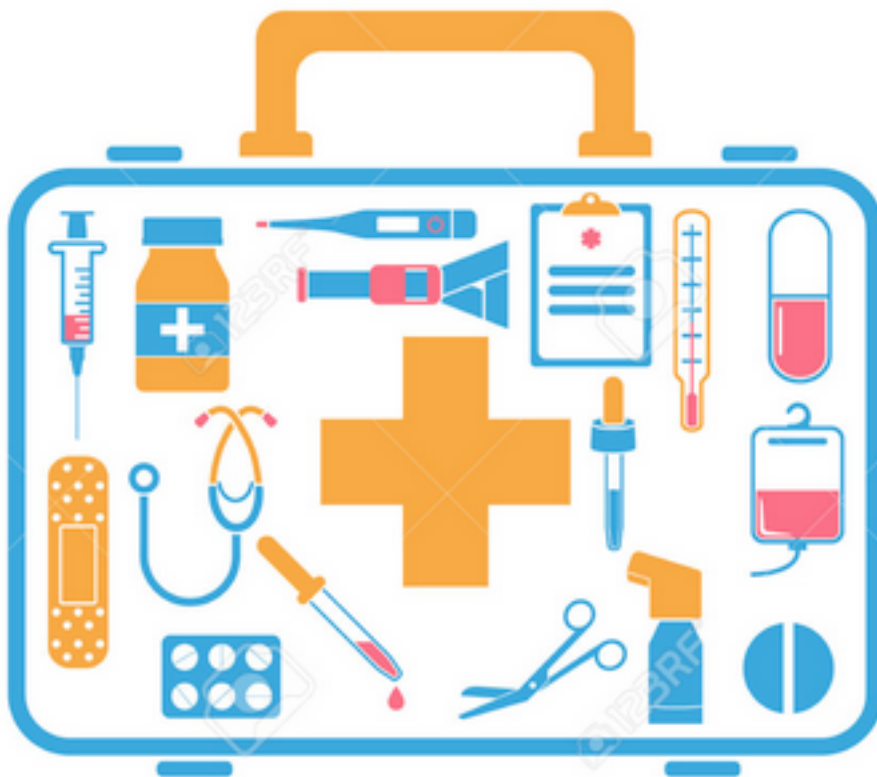
The Box Represents

The **Structure** of Health Care



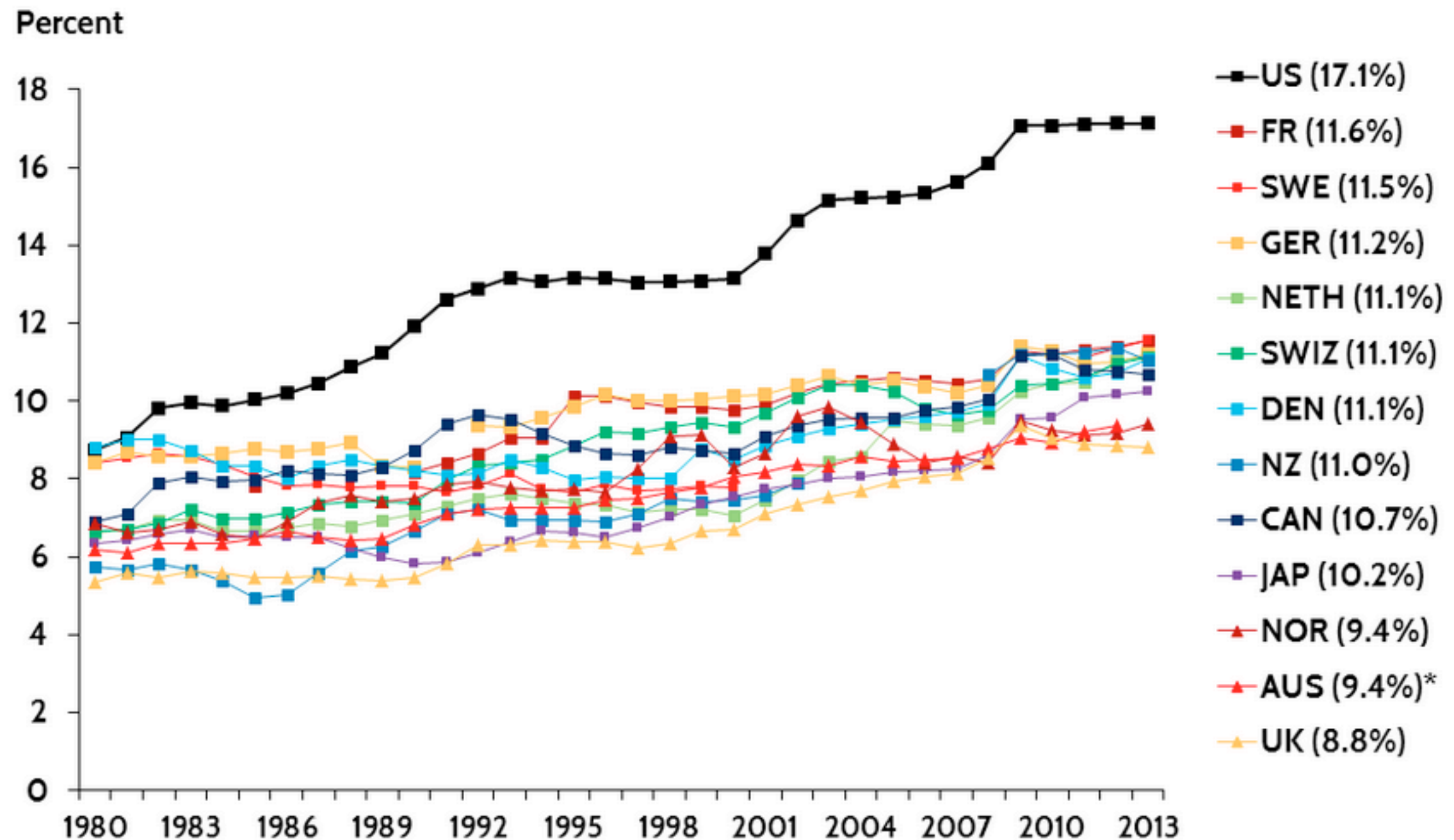
The Box Represents

Constraints to what the vital components of health care systems could and should be.



Schroeder S, We Can Do Better - Improving the Health of the American People. N Engl J Med 2007; 357:1221-1228.

Exhibit 1. Health Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP, 1980–2013



* 2012.

Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product. Dutch and Swiss data are for current spending only, and exclude spending on capital formation of health care providers.

Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

Exhibit 9. Select Population Health Outcomes and Risk Factors

| | Life exp. at birth, 2013 ^a | Infant mortality, per 1,000 live births, 2013 ^a | Percent of pop. age 65+ with two or more chronic conditions, 2014 ^b | Obesity rate (BMI>30), 2013 ^{a,c} | Percent of pop. (age 15+) who are daily smokers, 2013 ^a | Percent of pop. age 65+ |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| Australia | 82.2 | 3.6 | 54 | 28.3 ^e | 12.8 | 14.4 |
| Canada | 81.5 ^e | 4.8 ^e | 56 | 25.8 | 14.9 | 15.2 |
| Denmark | 80.4 | 3.5 | – | 14.2 | 17.0 | 17.8 |
| France | 82.3 | 3.6 | 43 | 14.5 ^d | 24.1 ^d | 17.7 |
| Germany | 80.9 | 3.3 | 49 | 23.6 | 20.9 | 21.1 |
| Japan | 83.4 | 2.1 | – | 3.7 | 19.3 | 25.1 |
| Netherlands | 81.4 | 3.8 | 46 | 11.8 | 18.5 | 16.8 |
| New Zealand | 81.4 | 5.2 ^e | 37 | 30.6 | 15.5 | 14.2 |
| Norway | 81.8 | 2.4 | 43 | 10.0 ^d | 15.0 | 15.6 |
| Sweden | 82.0 | 2.7 | 42 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 19.0 |
| Switzerland | 82.9 | 3.9 | 44 | 10.3 ^d | 20.4 ^d | 17.3 |
| United Kingdom | 81.1 | 3.8 | 33 | 24.9 | 20.0 ^d | 17.1 |
| United States | 78.8 | 6.1 ^e | 68 | 35.3 ^d | 13.7 | 14.1 |
| OECD median | 81.2 | 3.5 | – | 28.3 | 18.9 | 17.0 |

^a Source: OECD Health Data 2015.

^b Includes: hypertension or high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, lung problems, mental health problems, cancer, and joint pain/arthritis. Source: Commonwealth Fund International Health Policy Survey of Older Adults, 2014.

^c DEN, FR, NETH, NOR, SWE, and SWIZ based on self-reported data; all other countries based on measured data.

^d 2012. ^e 2011.

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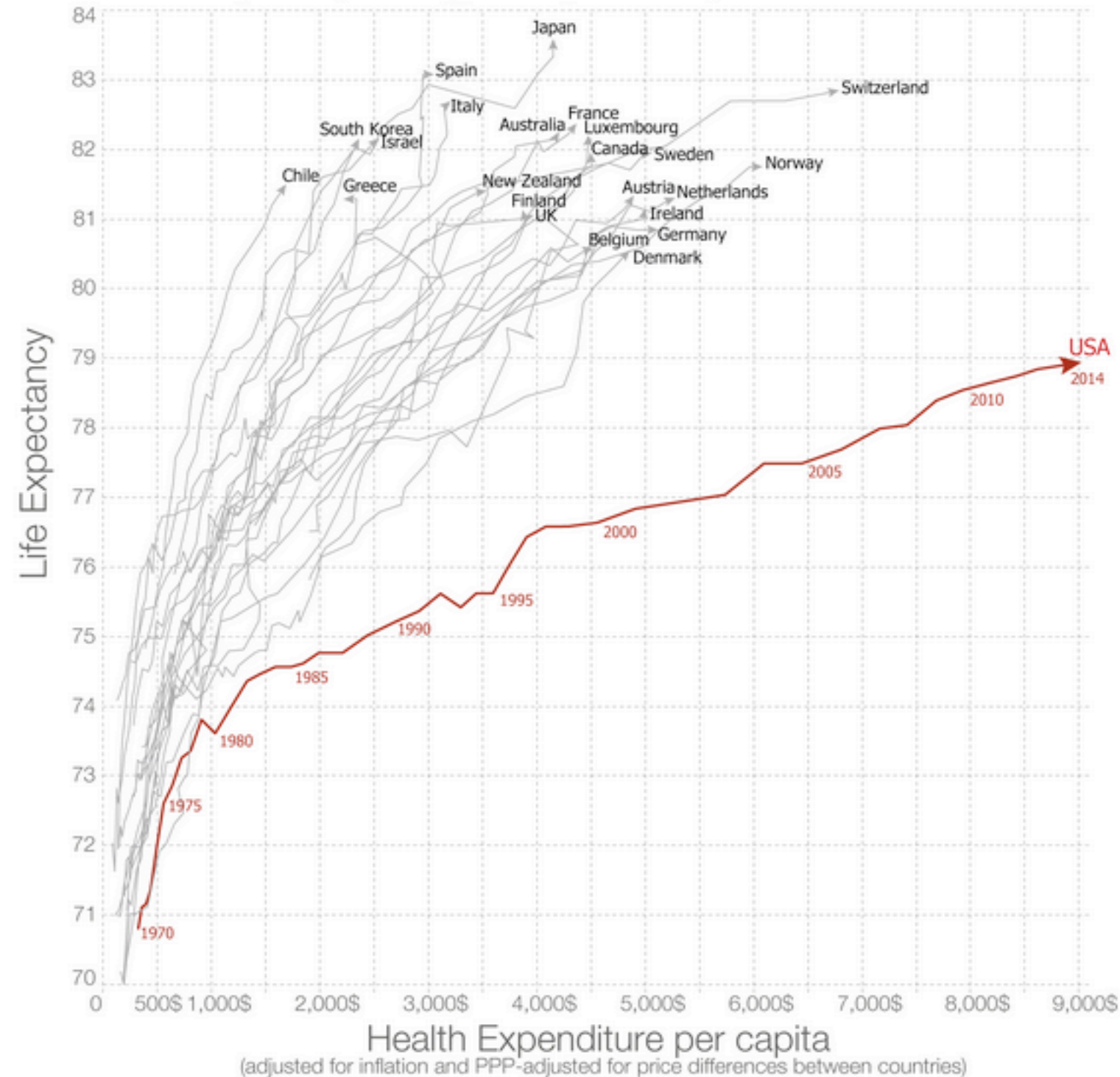
^c DEN, FR, NETH, NOR, SWE, and SWIZ based on self-reported data; all other countries based on measured data.

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Life expectancy vs. health expenditure over time (1970-2014)

Our World
in Data

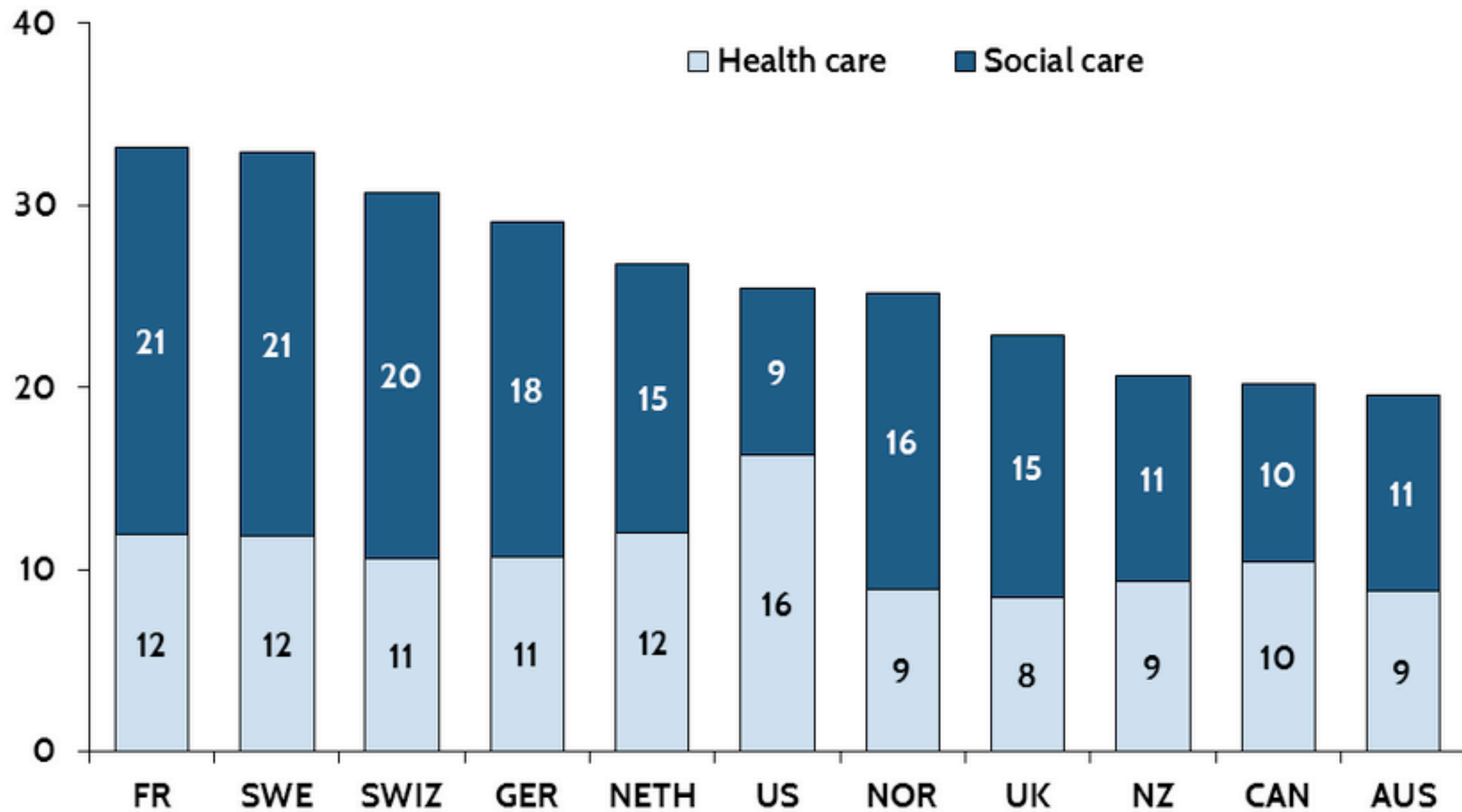
Health spending measures the consumption of health care goods and services, including personal health care (curative care, rehabilitative care, long-term care, ancillary services and medical goods) and collective services (prevention and public health services as well as health administration), but excluding spending on investments. Shown is total health expenditure (financed by public and private sources).



Data source: Health expenditure from the OECD; Life expectancy from the World Bank. Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser. The data visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](https://ourworldindata.org) and there you find more research and visualizations on this topic.

Exhibit 8. Health and Social Care Spending as a Percentage of GDP

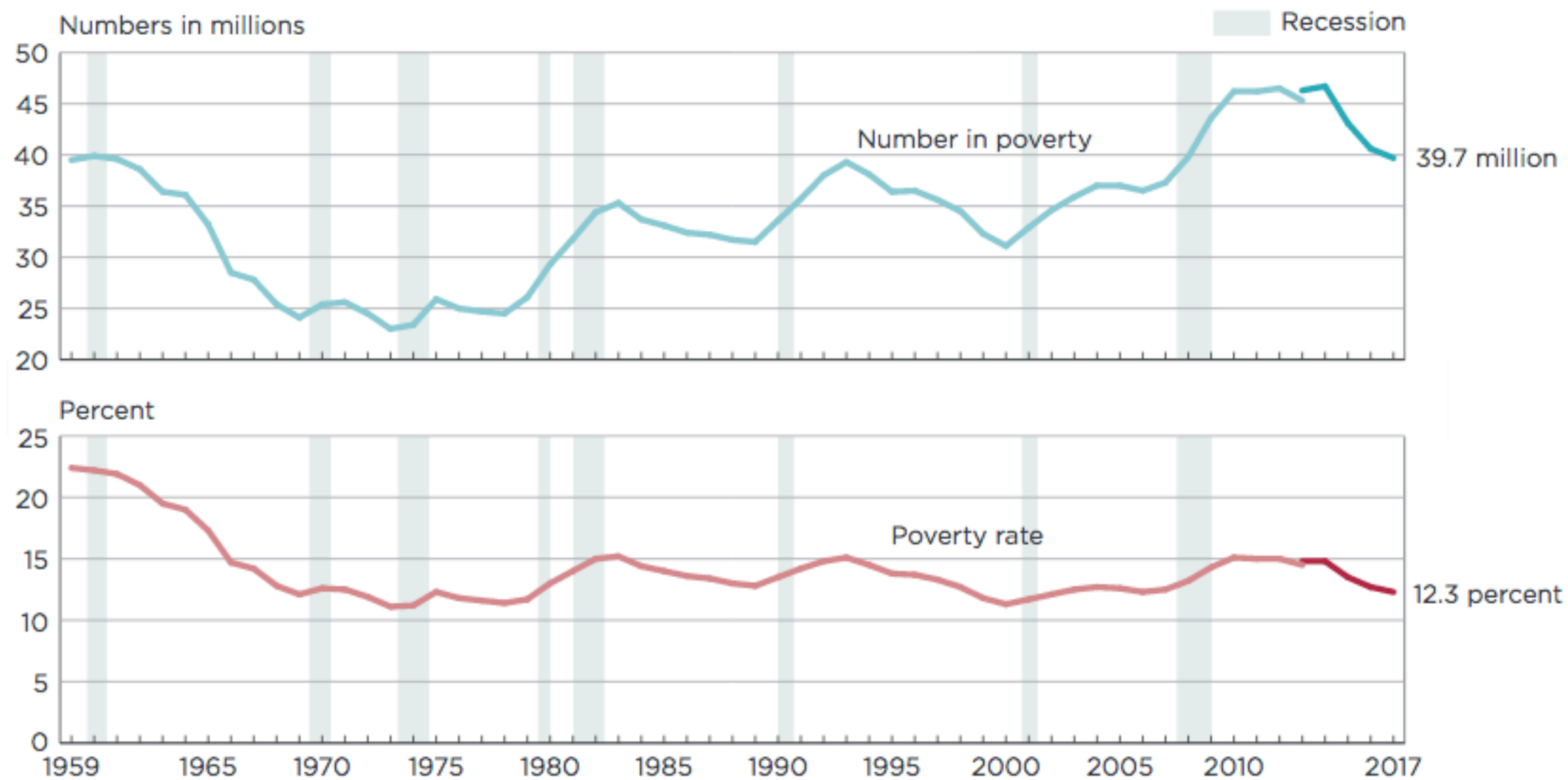
Percent



Notes: GDP refers to gross domestic product.

Source: E. H. Bradley and L. A. Taylor, *The American Health Care Paradox: Why Spending More Is Getting Us Less*, Public Affairs, 2013.

Number in Poverty and Poverty Rate: 1959 to 2017

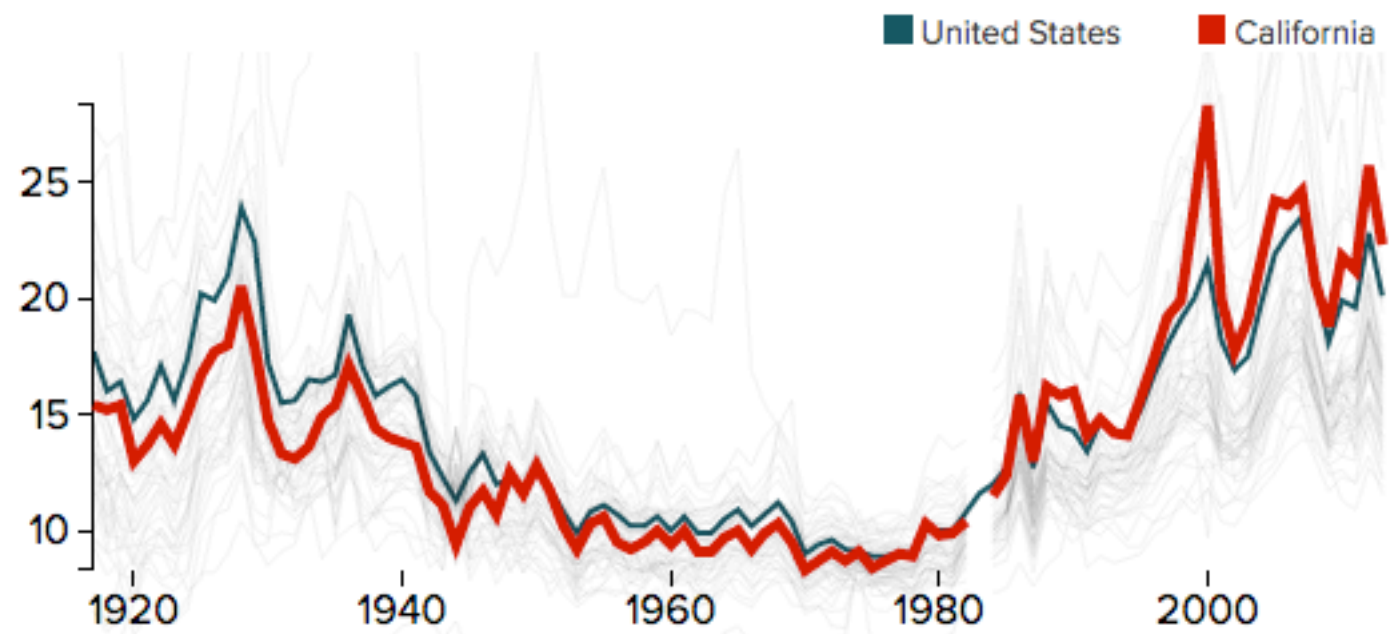


US Census Bureau. Current Population Survey. 1960 to 2018 Annual Social & Economic Supplements.

Inequality is growing.

Share of income captured by the top 1%, 1917–2013

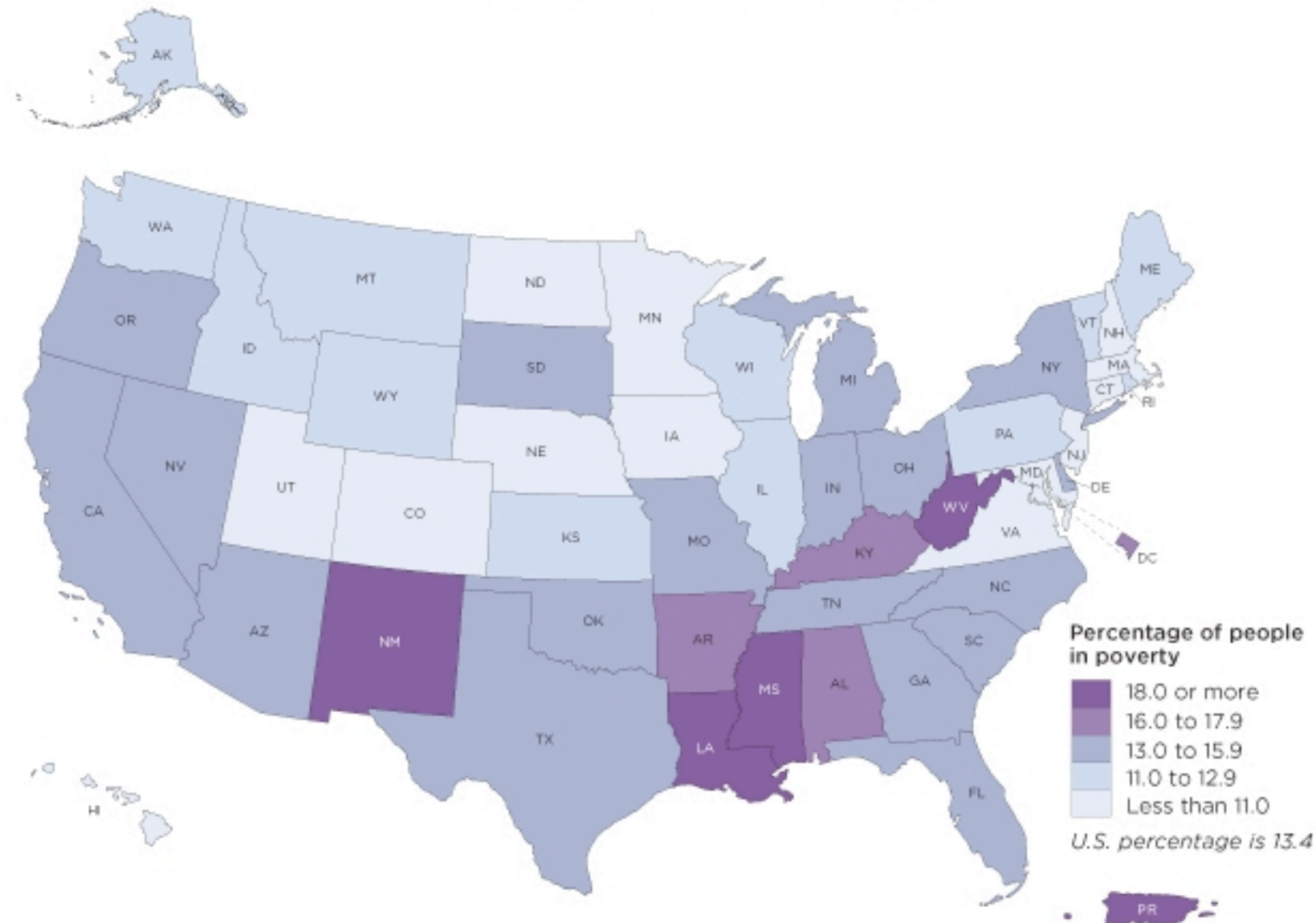
The share of all income held by the top 1% in recent years has approached or surpassed historical highs.



Economic Policy Institute. The Unequal States of America: Income Inequality in California. June 2016.

Place matters.

2017 Poverty Rate in the United States



Note: U.S. percentage does not include data for Puerto Rico.

US Census Bureau. 2017 American Community Survey & 2017 Puerto Rican Community Survey.

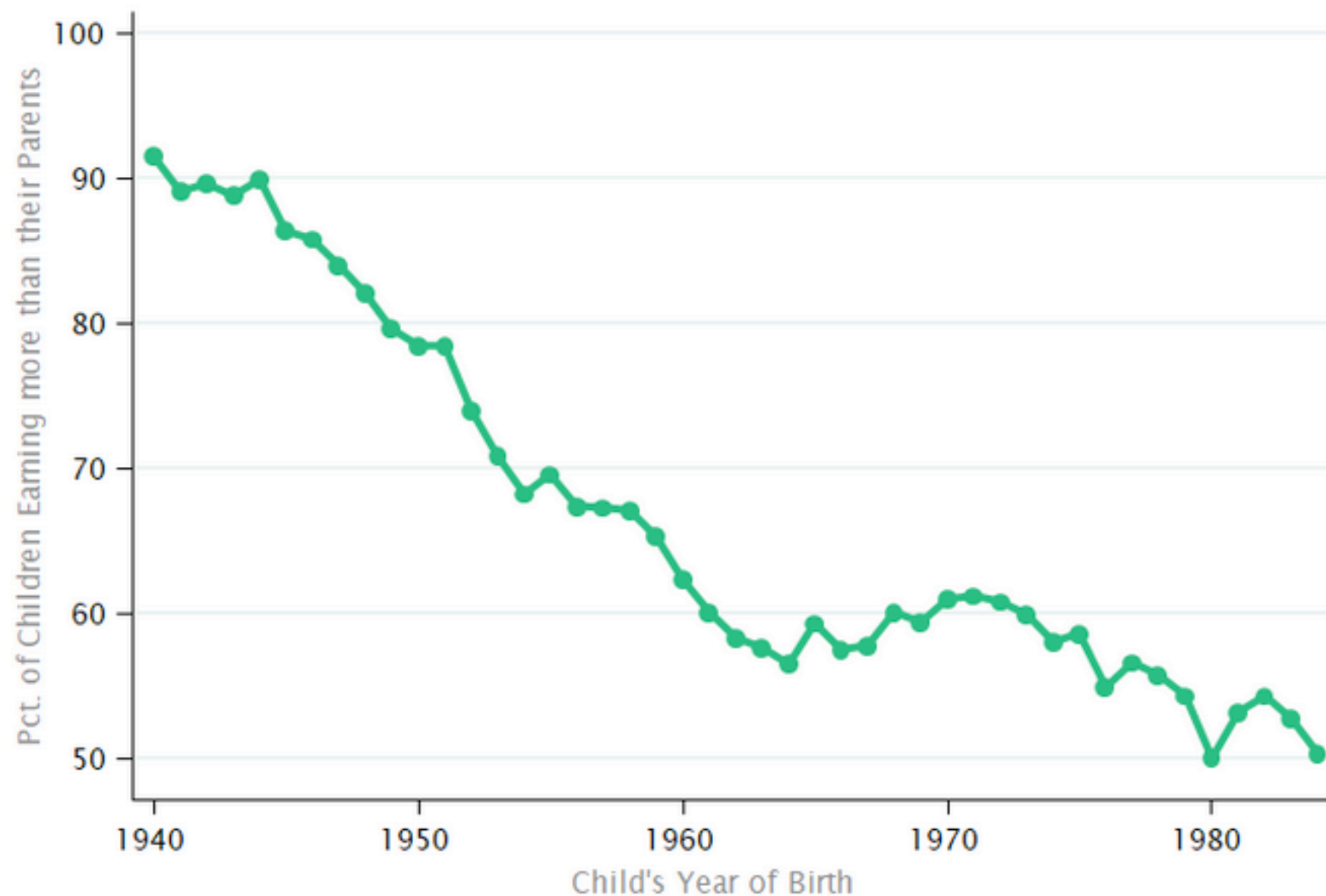
Poverty defies social categorization.

| Characteristic | 2016 | | | | | 2017 | | | | | Change in poverty (2017 less 2016) ^{2,*} | |
|---|---------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|---------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| | Total | Below poverty | | | | Total | Below poverty | | | | Number | Percent |
| | | Number | Margin of error ¹ (+/-) | Percent | Margin of error ¹ (+/-) | | Number | Margin of error ¹ (+/-) | Percent | Margin of error ¹ (+/-) | | |
| PEOPLE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 319,911 | 40,616 | 739 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 322,549 | 39,698 | 915 | 12.3 | 0.3 | -918 | *-0.4 |
| Race ³ and Hispanic Origin | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White..... | 245,985 | 27,113 | 547 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 247,272 | 26,436 | 714 | 10.7 | 0.3 | -677 | *-0.3 |
| White, not Hispanic..... | 195,221 | 17,263 | 493 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 195,256 | 16,993 | 571 | 8.7 | 0.3 | -270 | -0.1 |
| Black..... | 41,962 | 9,234 | 388 | 22.0 | 0.9 | 42,474 | 8,993 | 373 | 21.2 | 0.9 | -241 | -0.8 |
| Asian..... | 18,879 | 1,908 | 175 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 19,475 | 1,953 | 190 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 45 | -0.1 |
| Hispanic (any race)..... | 57,556 | 11,137 | 399 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 59,053 | 10,790 | 423 | 18.3 | 0.7 | -348 | *-1.1 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male..... | 156,677 | 17,685 | 395 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 158,116 | 17,365 | 483 | 11.0 | 0.3 | -321 | -0.3 |
| Female..... | 163,234 | 22,931 | 460 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 164,433 | 22,333 | 525 | 13.6 | 0.3 | -598 | *-0.5 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under age 18..... | 73,586 | 13,253 | 370 | 18.0 | 0.5 | 73,356 | 12,808 | 425 | 17.5 | 0.6 | -445 | -0.6 |
| Aged 18 to 64..... | 197,051 | 22,795 | 473 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 198,113 | 22,209 | 564 | 11.2 | 0.3 | -586 | *-0.4 |
| Aged 65 and older..... | 49,274 | 4,568 | 198 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 51,080 | 4,681 | 190 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 114 | -0.1 |
| Nativity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native born..... | 276,089 | 33,999 | 670 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 277,158 | 33,095 | 850 | 11.9 | 0.3 | -904 | *-0.4 |
| Foreign born..... | 43,822 | 6,617 | 268 | 15.1 | 0.6 | 45,391 | 6,603 | 295 | 14.5 | 0.6 | -14 | -0.6 |
| Naturalized citizen..... | 20,409 | 2,045 | 143 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 21,851 | 2,213 | 146 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 168 | 0.1 |
| Not a citizen..... | 23,413 | 4,572 | 222 | 19.5 | 0.9 | 23,540 | 4,390 | 238 | 18.6 | 0.9 | -182 | -0.9 |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast..... | 55,470 | 5,969 | 350 | 10.8 | 0.6 | 55,972 | 6,373 | 339 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 404 | 0.6 |
| Midwest..... | 66,897 | 7,809 | 355 | 11.7 | 0.5 | 67,345 | 7,647 | 397 | 11.4 | 0.6 | -162 | -0.3 |
| South..... | 121,166 | 17,028 | 524 | 14.1 | 0.4 | 122,250 | 16,609 | 587 | 13.6 | 0.5 | -420 | -0.5 |
| West..... | 76,377 | 9,810 | 373 | 12.8 | 0.5 | 76,982 | 9,069 | 400 | 11.8 | 0.5 | *-740 | *-1.1 |
| Residence ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inside metropolitan statistical areas..... | 276,296 | 33,718 | 835 | 12.2 | 0.3 | 279,537 | 33,322 | 857 | 11.9 | 0.3 | -396 | -0.3 |
| Inside principal cities..... | 103,252 | 16,495 | 643 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 103,860 | 16,218 | 634 | 15.6 | 0.5 | -277 | -0.4 |
| Outside principal cities..... | 173,044 | 17,223 | 577 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 175,677 | 17,105 | 577 | 9.7 | 0.3 | -119 | -0.2 |
| Outside metropolitan statistical areas..... | 43,614 | 6,898 | 600 | 15.8 | 0.8 | 43,012 | 6,376 | 523 | 14.8 | 0.7 | *-522 | *-1.0 |
| Work Experience | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, aged 18 to 64..... | 197,051 | 22,795 | 473 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 198,113 | 22,209 | 564 | 11.2 | 0.3 | -586 | *-0.4 |
| All workers..... | 150,904 | 8,743 | 254 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 152,199 | 8,135 | 259 | 5.3 | 0.2 | *-608 | *-0.4 |
| Worked full-time, year-round..... | 107,781 | 2,416 | 131 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 109,700 | 2,422 | 128 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 6 | Z |
| Less than full-time, year-round..... | 43,123 | 6,327 | 223 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 42,499 | 5,714 | 224 | 13.4 | 0.5 | *-613 | *-1.2 |
| Did not work at least 1 week..... | 46,148 | 14,052 | 381 | 30.5 | 0.7 | 45,914 | 14,073 | 440 | 30.7 | 0.7 | 21 | 0.2 |
| Disability Status ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, aged 18 to 64..... | 197,051 | 22,795 | 473 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 198,113 | 22,209 | 564 | 11.2 | 0.3 | -586 | *-0.4 |
| With a disability..... | 15,405 | 4,123 | 191 | 26.8 | 1.1 | 15,116 | 3,764 | 170 | 24.9 | 1.0 | *-360 | *-1.9 |
| With no disability..... | 180,783 | 18,629 | 409 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 182,042 | 18,412 | 504 | 10.1 | 0.3 | -217 | -0.2 |
| Educational Attainment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, aged 25 and older..... | 216,921 | 22,636 | 425 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 219,830 | 22,163 | 516 | 10.1 | 0.2 | -473 | *-0.4 |
| No high school diploma..... | 22,541 | 5,599 | 214 | 24.8 | 0.8 | 22,411 | 5,485 | 217 | 24.5 | 0.9 | -113 | -0.4 |
| High school, no college..... | 62,512 | 8,309 | 250 | 13.3 | 0.4 | 62,685 | 7,942 | 285 | 12.7 | 0.4 | *-367 | *-0.6 |
| Some college, no degree..... | 57,765 | 5,430 | 202 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 57,810 | 5,075 | 206 | 8.8 | 0.4 | *-356 | *-0.6 |
| Bachelor's degree or higher..... | 74,103 | 3,299 | 167 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 76,924 | 3,661 | 181 | 4.8 | 0.2 | *363 | *0.3 |

US Census Bureau. Poverty by Selected Characteristics. 2016 & 2017.

Only **half** of children will earn *more* than their parents.

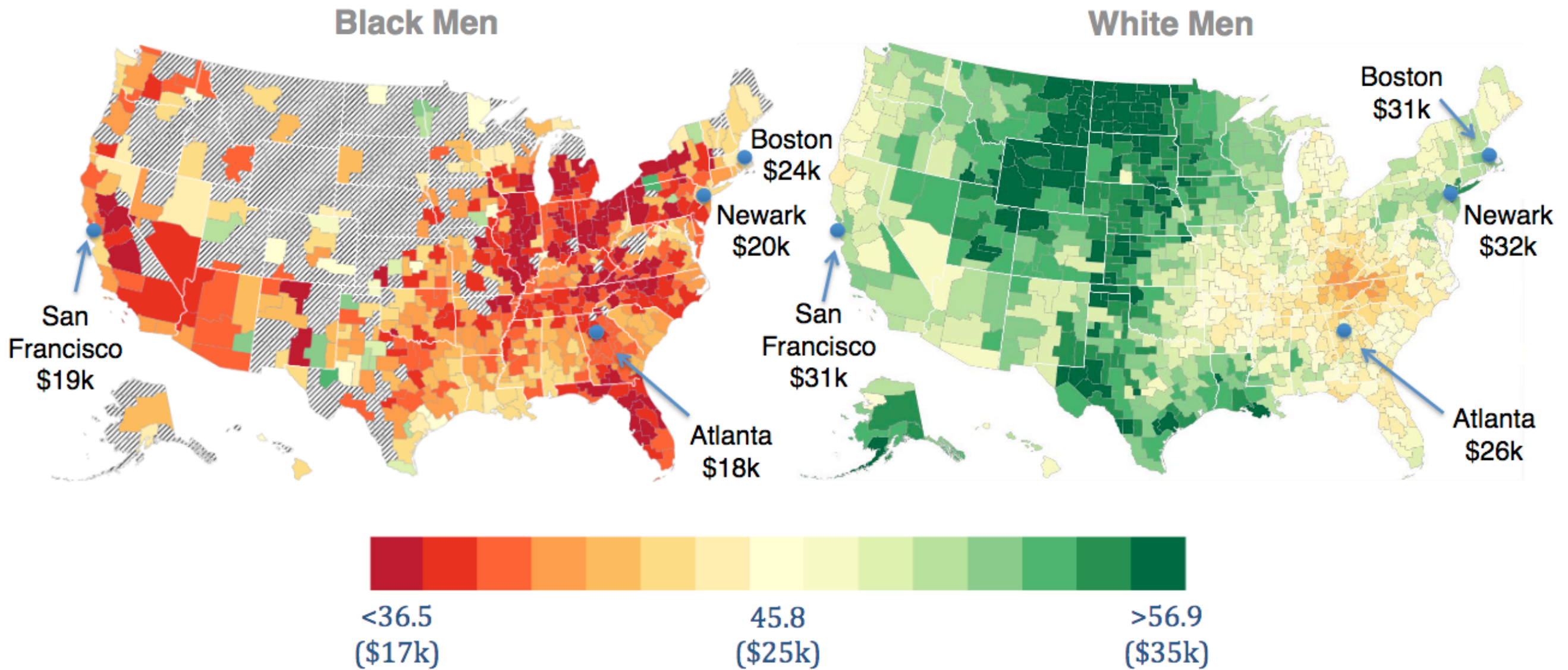
Percent of Children Earning More than Their Parents, by Year of Birth



Chetty, R. The Fading American Dream: Trends in Absolute Income Mobility Since 1940. *Science*. 356(6336): 398-406. 2017.

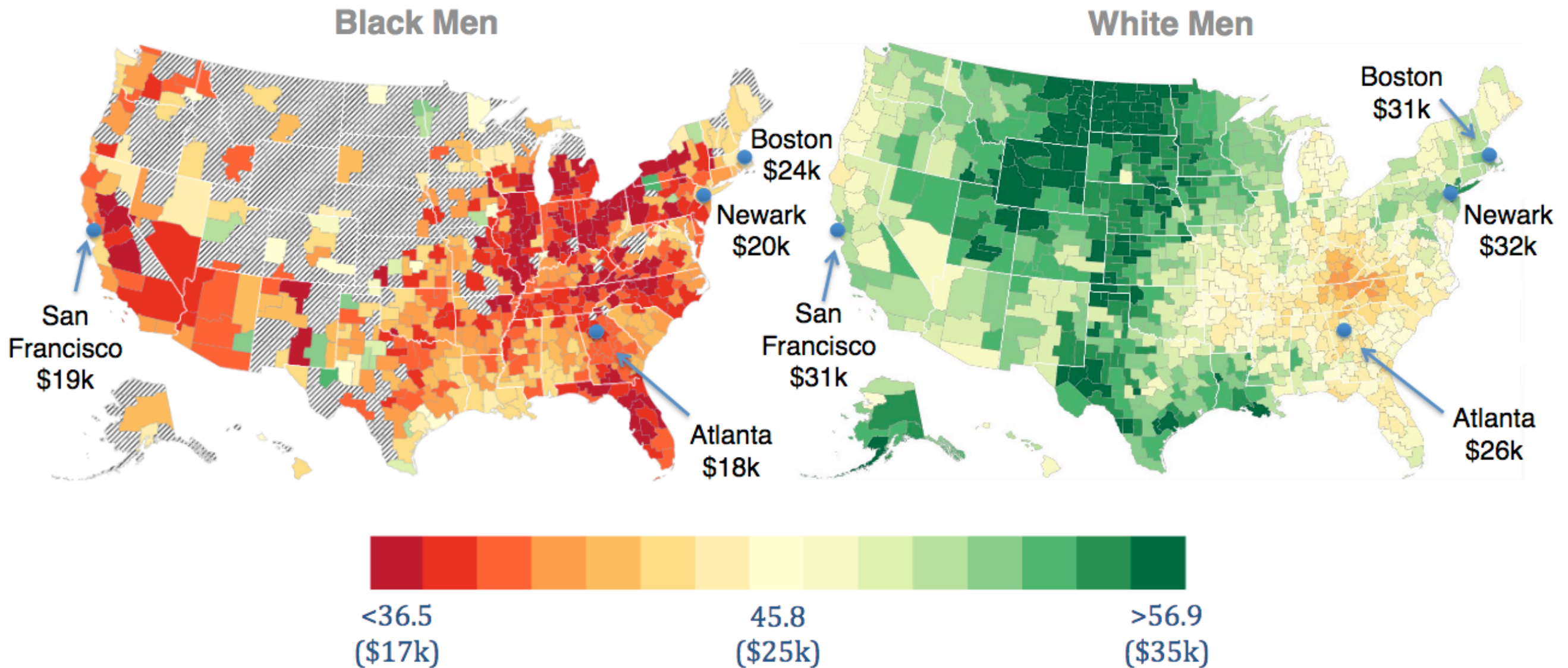
Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility by Race

Average Individual Income for Boys with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)



Chetty, R. et al. Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An intergenerational perspective. Opportunity Insights. 2018.

Two Americas: The Geography of Upward Mobility by Race
Average Individual Income for Boys with Parents Earning \$25,000 (25th percentile)



In **99%** of neighborhoods in the US, *black boys* **earn less** in adulthood than *white boys* who grow up in families with comparable income.

Black and white children fare **very differently** in America, even if they grow up with two-parents, comparable incomes, education, and wealth, live on the same city block and attend the same school.



Chetty, R. et al. Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An intergenerational perspective. Opportunity Insights. 2018.

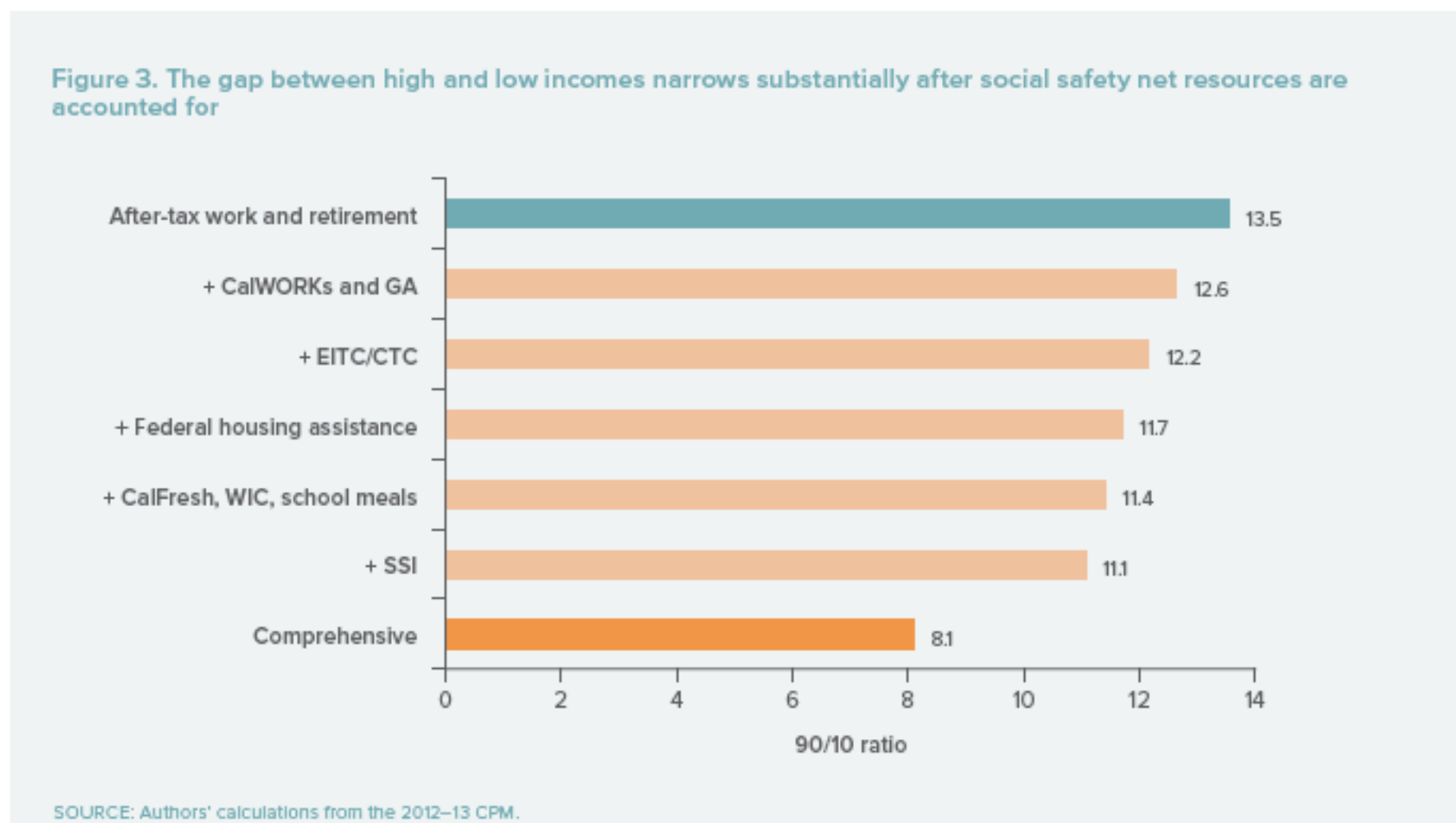
Black and white children fare **very differently** in America, even if they grow up with two-parents, comparable incomes, education, and wealth, live on the same city block and attend the same school.



These gaps are smallest in areas with **low racial bias** among whites and high father presence in black neighborhoods.

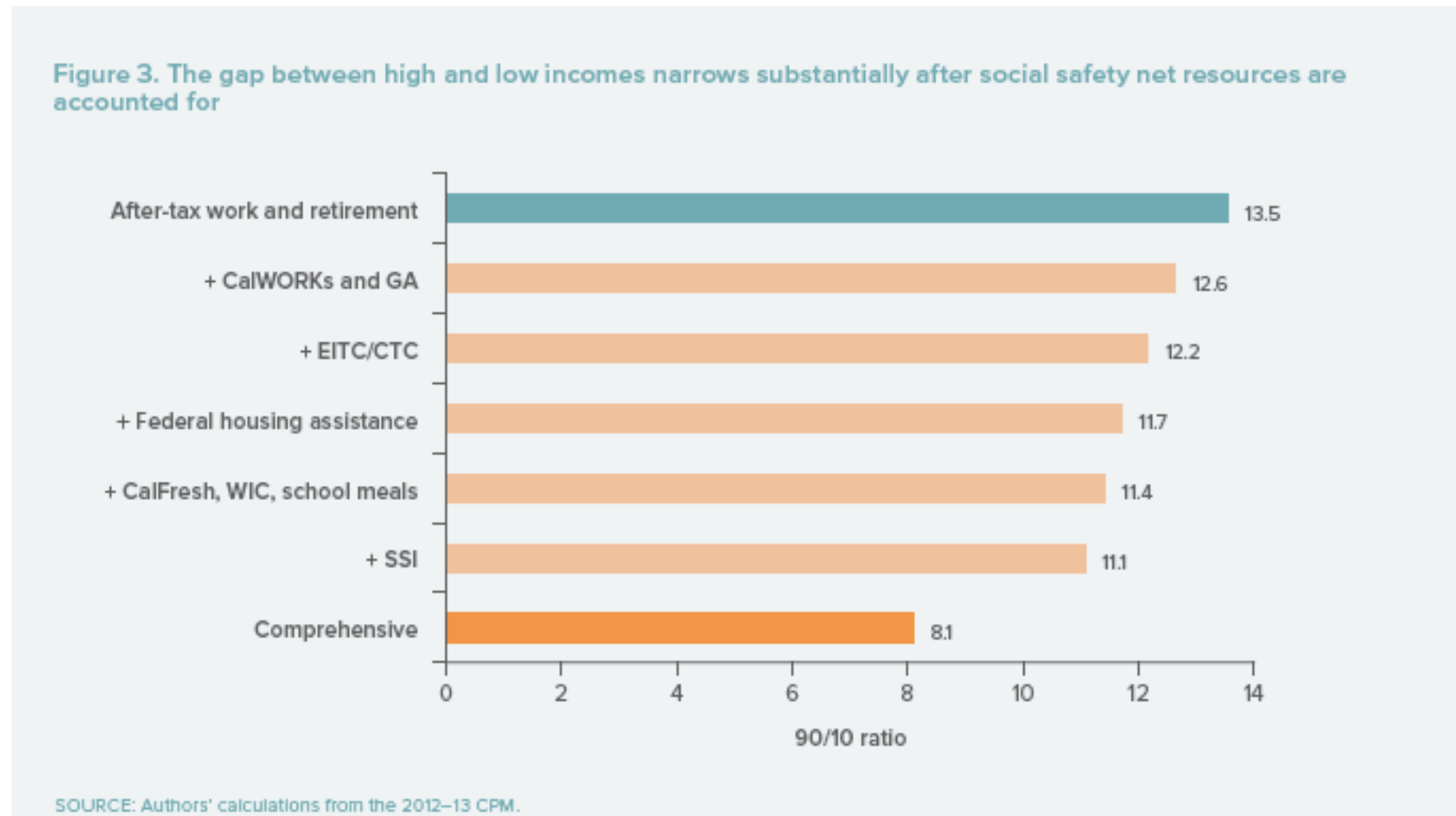
Chetty, R. et al. Race and Economic Opportunity in the United States: An intergenerational perspective. Opportunity Insights. 2018.

Safety net programs exponentially decrease inequality.



Bohn and Danelson. Public Policy Institute of California. Income Inequality and the Safety Net in California. May 2016.

Safety net programs exponentially decrease inequality.



Through re-distributive processes.

Bohn and Danelson. Public Policy Institute of California. Income Inequality and the Safety Net in California. May 2016.

Families are the safety in the net.

Table 4. On average, most family resources come from work

| | Low | | | Middle | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1st decile | 2nd decile | 3rd decile | 4th decile | 5th decile |
| After-tax Income work and retirement | 65.8% | 73.2% | 81.3% | 90.8% | 96.1% |
| CalFresh, WIC, and school meals | 17.5 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| SSI | 7.2 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| CalWORKs, GA | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| EITC/Child tax credit | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| Rental housing assistance | 3.0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the 2012–13 CPM.

Bohn and Danelson. Public Policy Institute of California. Income Inequality and the Safety Net in California. May 2016.

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1

Social + Health

2

The Data Logic

3

Accountability



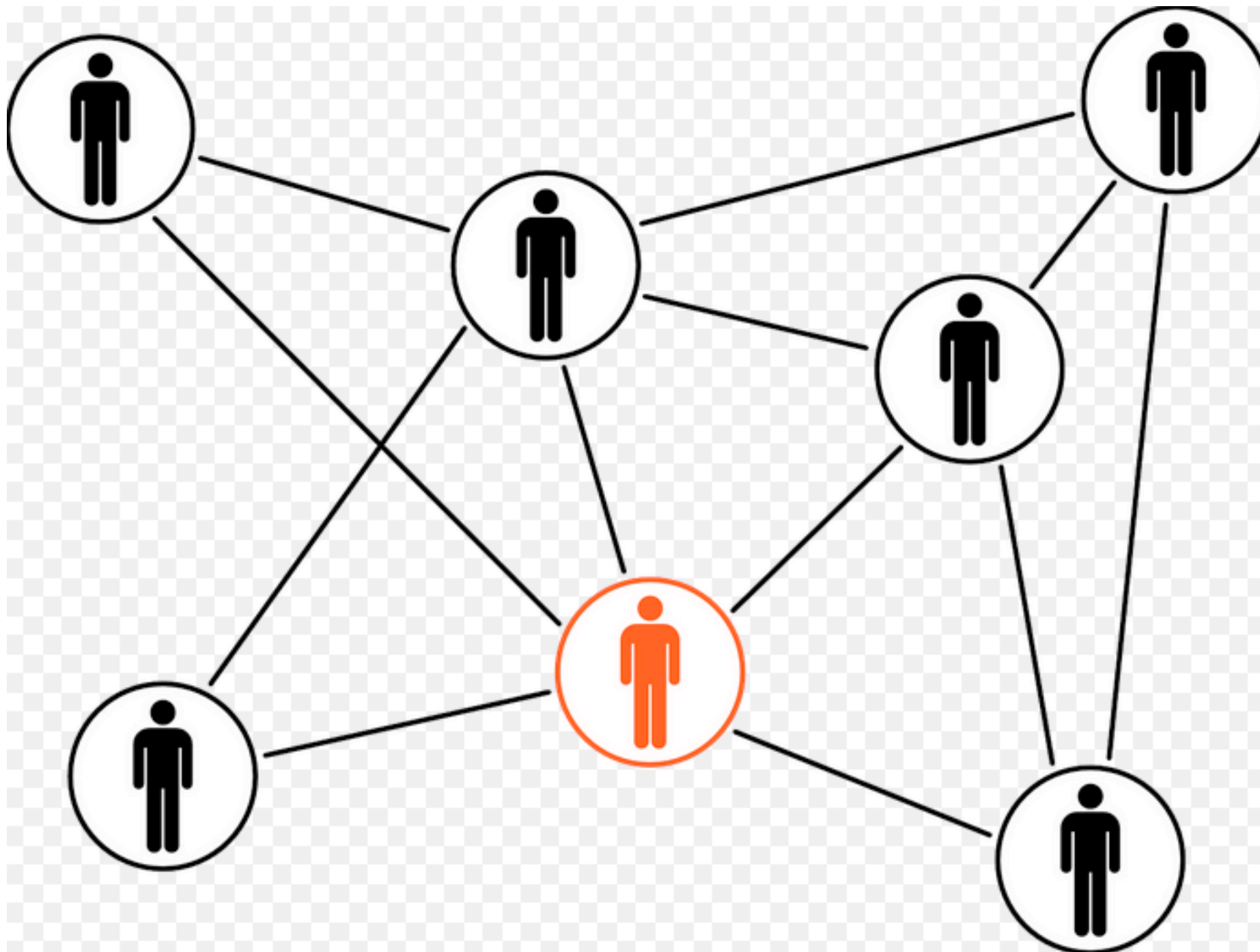


The social safety net is becoming...



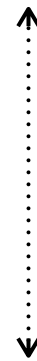
...the social safety net-work.

Connection



Vulnerability

People are valuable.



Data is valuable.

“Our mission is to make the world more open and connected.”



“Our mission is to make the world more **open** and **connected**.”

Privacy



“Our mission is to make the world more **open** and **connected**.”

Privacy

Informed Consent



“Our mission is to make the world more **open** and **connected**.”

Privacy

Informed Consent

Democracy



“Our mission is to make the world more open and connected.”

When data becomes gravity...



We have to ask what grounds us.

Data is valuable.



Financial Capital



Build Resources + Control Access to Information

This is a critical time to lead the industry in
human-centered ethical standards that drive data
collection, utilization, and sharing.

People are valuable.



Social Capital



Re-distribute Resources + Share Access to Information

Ethical standards that enable the public sector to anticipate and combat ways social service utilization can be tracked to **surveil, profile, and police vulnerable populations.**

Child abuse prediction models that solely rely on data collected from families using public assistance are a form of **poverty profiling**.



Virginia Eubanks. Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor. Jan 2018.

Child abuse prediction models that solely rely on data collected from families using public assistance are a form of **poverty profiling**.



Efforts to understand community-level risks may **oversample the poor**.

Virginia Eubanks. Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor. Jan 2018.

Child abuse prediction models that solely rely on data collected from families using public assistance are a form of **poverty profiling**.



This conflates “**parenting while poor** with **poor parenting**.”

Virginia Eubanks. Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor. Jan 2018.

“We manage the *individual* poor to escape our shared responsibility for eradicating poverty.”

Virginia Eubanks. Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor. Jan 2018.

“We manage the *individual* poor to escape our shared responsibility for **eradicating poverty**.”

What is the *relationship* between the **technology** we are building and **growing inequality** in America?

Virginia Eubanks. Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor. Jan 2018.

1

Social + Health

2

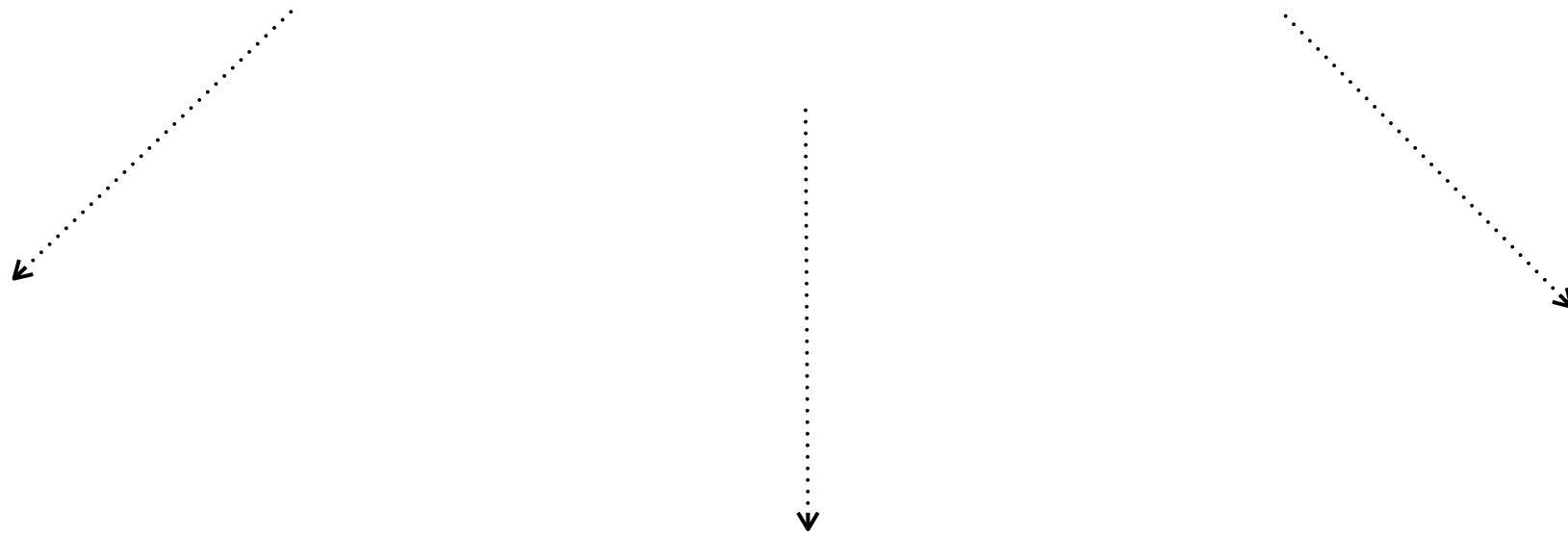
The Data Logic

3

Accountability

The endeavor to digitalize processes and centralize data that **assess risk** and **grant access** to vital community resources is inherently a negotiation in **power, ownership, and social control.**

We must examine how **bias, structural racism, and white supremacy** shows up in our **algorithms, predictive analytics, operational teams, and patient-facing interfaces.**



We must examine how **bias, structural racism, and white supremacy** shows up in our **algorithms, predictive analytics, operational teams, and patient-facing interfaces.**



Proxies for **Risk**

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Use of public benefits is far from benign.

'Welfare Queen' Becomes Issue in Reagan Campaign

The Washington Star

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Few odds with the facts. The former people realize it, but Linda Taylor, a 47-year-old Chicago welfare recipient, has become a major campaign issue in the New Hampshire Republican Presidential primary.

Former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California has referred to her at nearly every stop, using her as part of his "citizens' press conference" format.

"There's a woman in Chicago," the Republican candidate said recently to an audience in Gilford, N.H., during his free-swinging attack on welfare abuses. "She has 80 names, 30 addresses, 12 Social Security cards and is collecting veterans' benefits on four nonexistent deceased husbands." He added:

"And she's collecting Social Security on her cards. She's got Medicaid, getting food stamps and she is collecting welfare under each of her names. Her tax-free cash income alone is over \$150,000."

The national press entourage following Mr. Reagan usually is prevented from pinning him down on the specifics because his citizens' press conferences are reserved for questions for local audiences.

Items in Notebook

The following items were taken from a reporter's notebook after attending 18 citizens' press conferences on Jan. 15, 16 and 17, all of them in small towns in southern New Hampshire:

¶Mr. Reagan usually praises his welfare reform program in California. "We lopped 400,000 off the welfare rolls," he asserted at several stops.

According to a spokesman for

Use of **public benefits** is far from benign.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Few odds with the facts. The former people realize it, but Linda Taylor, a 47-year-old Chicago welfare recipient, has become a major campaign issue in the New Hampshire Republican Presidential primary.

Former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California has referred to her at nearly every stop, using her as part of his "citizens' press conference" format.

"There's a woman in Chicago," the Republican candidate said recently to an audience in Gilford, N.H., during his free-swinging attack on welfare abuses. "She has 80 names, 30 addresses, 12 Social Security cards and is collecting veterans' benefits on four nonexistent deceased husbands." He added:

"And she's collecting Social Security on her cards. She's got Medicaid, getting food stamps and she is collecting welfare under each of her names. Her tax-free cash income alone is over \$150,000."

The national press entourage following Mr. Reagan usually is prevented from pinning him down on the specifics because his citizens' press conferences are reserved for questions for local audiences.

Items in Notebook

The following items were taken from a reporter's notebook after attending 18 citizens' press conferences on Jan. 15, 16 and 17, all of them in small towns in southern New Hampshire:

Mr. Reagan usually praises his welfare reform program in California. "We lopped 400,000 off the welfare rolls," he asserted at several stops.

According to a spokesman for

Chicago Tribune October 12, 1974

Extradition sought

'Welfare queen' jailed in Tucson

By George Bliss

Use of **public benefits** is far from benign.

Perspective

A New Threat to Immigrants' Health — The Public-Charge Rule

Krista M. Perreira, Ph.D., Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Ph.D., and Jonathan Oberlander, Ph.D.

Old Rule

Immigrants dependent on government for more than **50%** of income

Excluded non-cash, health, housing, and nutrition benefits.

Proposed Rule

Immigrants who use or receive “**one or more** public benefits.”

Includes Medicaid, CHIP, WIC, SNAP, Section 8, EITC, Low Income Home Energy Assistance.

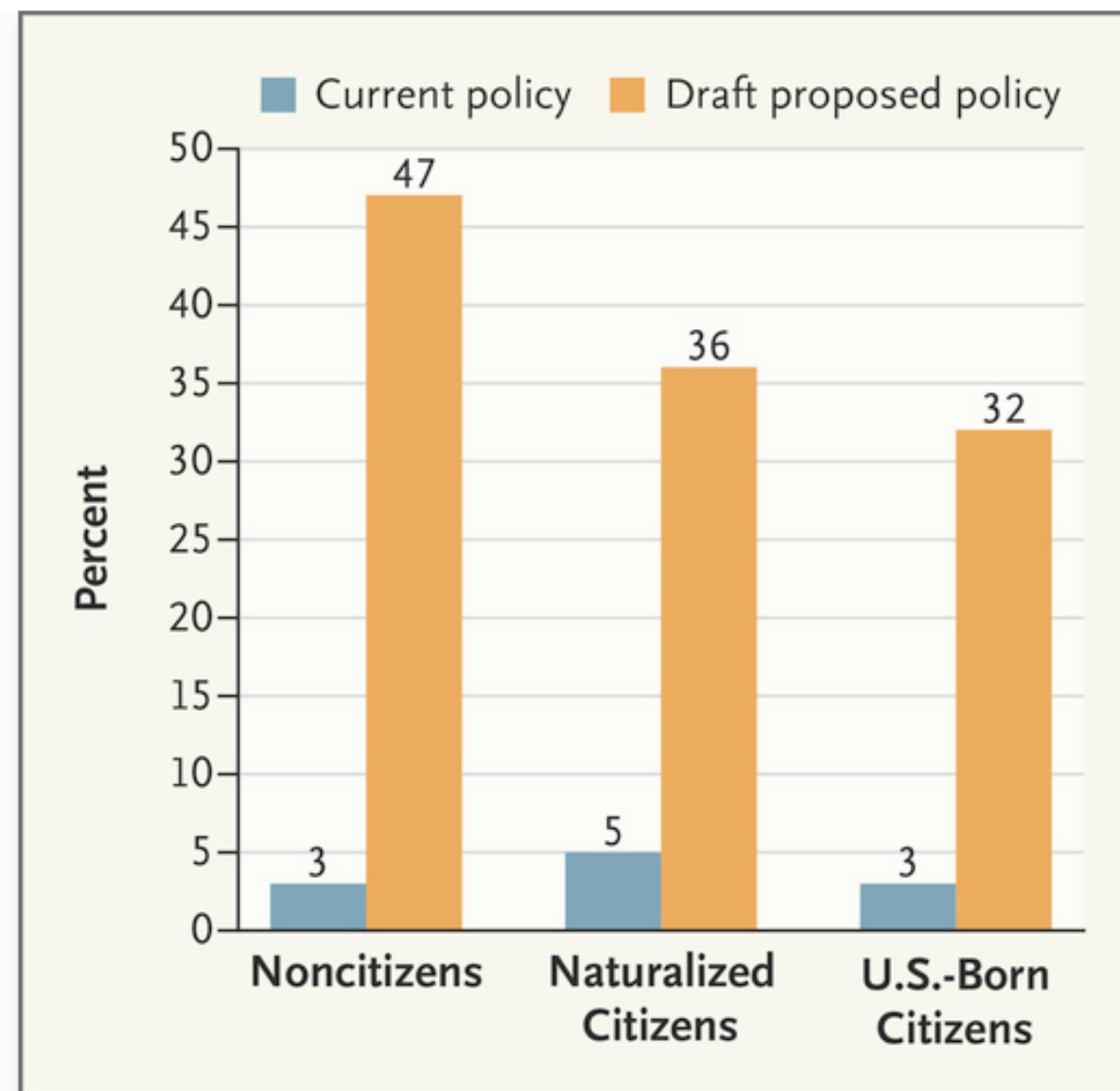
Perrera, KM et al. A New Threat To Immigrants' Health - The Public-Charge Rule. NEJM. 2018.

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Perspective

A New Threat to Immigrants' Health — The Public-Charge Rule

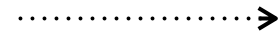
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Perrera, KM et al. A New Threat To Immigrants' Health - The Public-Charge Rule. NEJM. 2018.

How do *large-scale* **data integration** platforms and strategies, functionally **do no harm**?

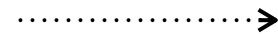
Unilateral Power



Private Ownership

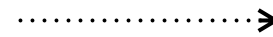


Social Control



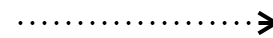
Rey Faustino. A Safety Net for the 21st Century. Ted Talk. 2018.

Unilateral Power



Shared Decision-Making
+
Informed Consent

Private Ownership

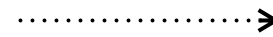


Social Control



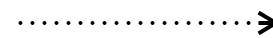
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Unilateral Power



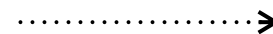
Shared Decision-Making
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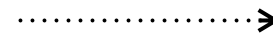
Public Utility

Social Control



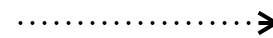
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Unilateral Power



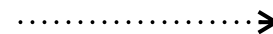
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Private Ownership



Public Utility

Social Control



Social Cohesion
+
Autonomy

Rey Faustino. A Safety Net for the 21st Century. Ted Talk. 2018.

The Social Safety Net-work

Co-designing + Co-building

The Social Safety Net-work

Co-designing + Co-building

Bi-directional Accountability

The Social Safety Net-work

Co-designing + Co-building

Bi-directional Accountability

Shared Public Financing + Ownership + Profits

The Social Safety Net-work

Co-designing + Co-building

Bi-directional Accountability

Shared Public Financing + Ownership + Profits

Anti-racist Design

Families are the safety in the net.

Table 4. On average, most family resources come from work

| | Low | | Middle | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1st decile | 2nd decile | 3rd decile | 4th decile | 5th decile |
| After-tax Income work and retirement | 65.8% | 73.2% | 81.3% | 90.8% | 96.1% |
| CalFresh, WIC, and school meals | 17.5 | 6.6 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 |
| SSI | 7.2 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| CalWORKs, GA | 3.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| EITC/Child tax credit | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| Rental housing assistance | 3.0 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from the 2012–13 CPM.

Bohn and Danelson. Public Policy Institute of California. Income Inequality and the Safety Net in California. May 2016.

People don't simply deserve **equity**.

People don't simply deserve equity.

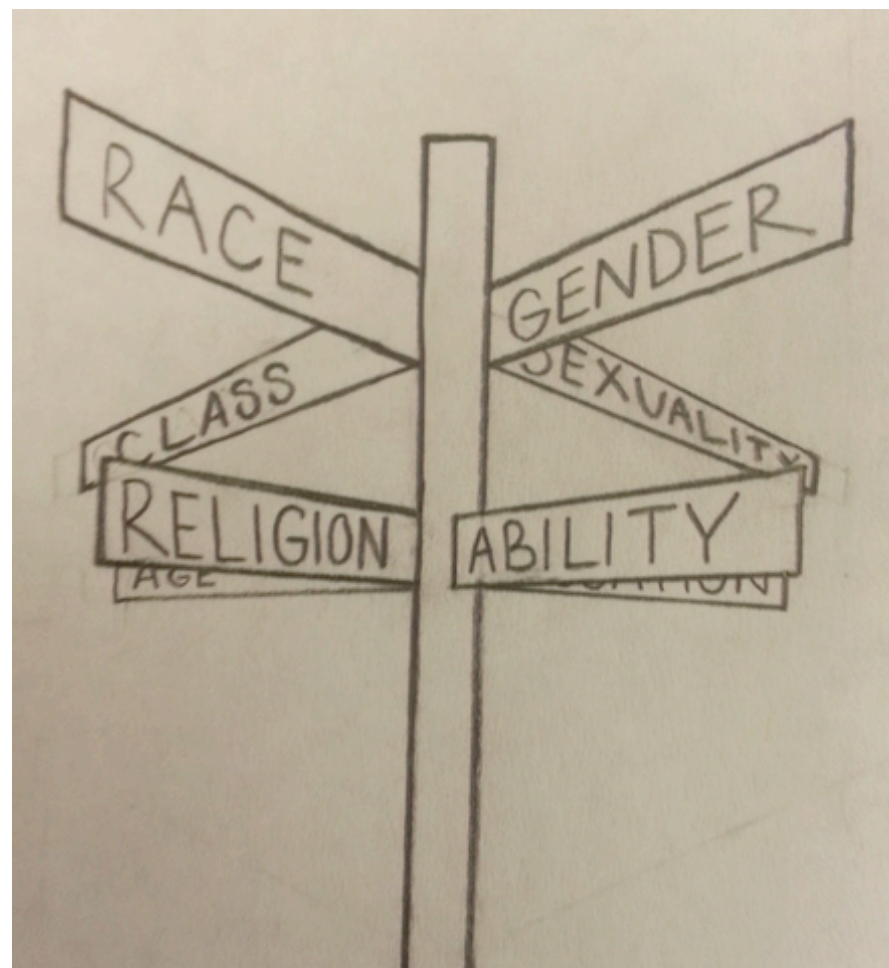
They deserve justice.

Equity + Justice aren't in the wallpaper.



They are in the wall.

Ultimately, we are the sector that can build tools to **shift resources and transform delivery structures** to respond to the devastating intersection of **racism, poverty, and poor health outcomes.**



As we individualize assessment of *risk* and *vulnerability*, does it undermine a vital and **collective accountability** for poverty and inequality in America?

Poverty is *political*.

How does *interoperability* eliminate poverty?