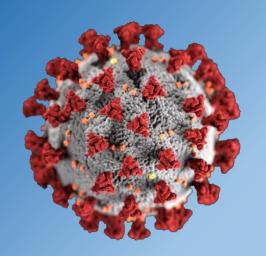




The Story of the United States





Elaine
Bernard, PhD
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U.S. Before Covid-19 **High Level of Income Inequality**



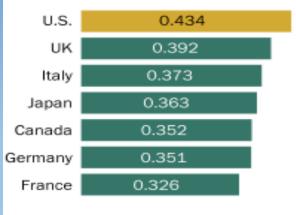
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U.S. Before Covid-19 High Level of Income Inequality

U.S. has highest level of income inequality among G7 countries

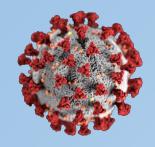
Gini coefficient of gross income inequality, latest year available



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

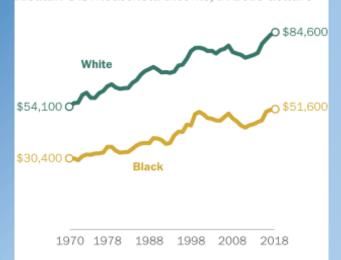
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U.S. Before Covid-19 Huge Racial Disparities



In the U.S., black-white income gap has held steady since 1970

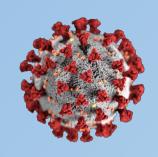
Median U.S. household income, in 2018 dollars

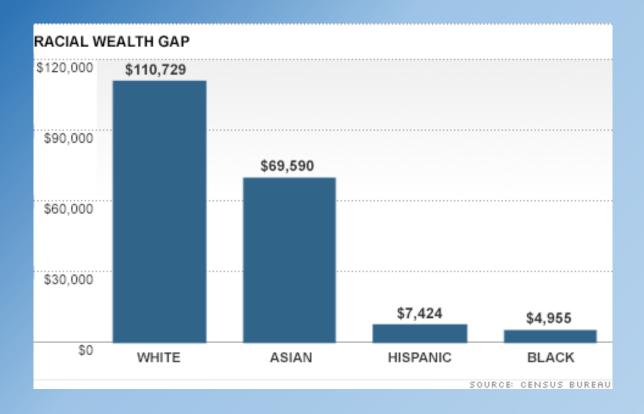


Note: Income is adjusted for household size and scaled to reflect a three-person household. Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1970 to 2019 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

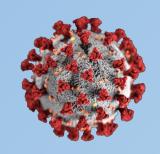
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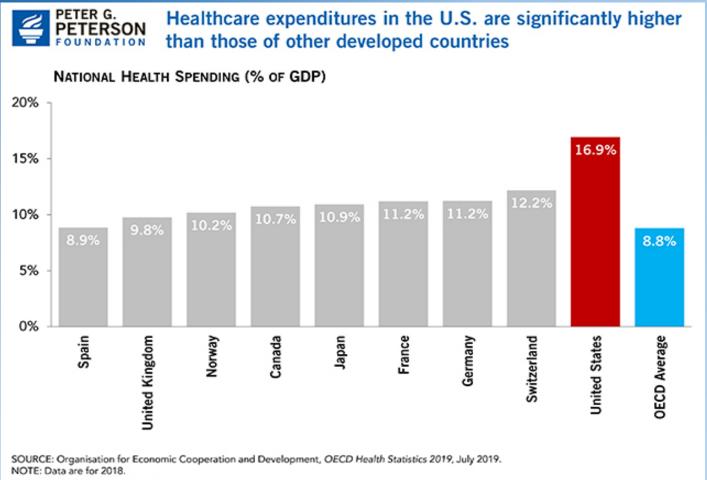
U.S. Before Covid-19 Huge Racial Disparities





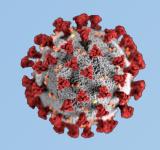
U.S. Before Covid-19 Highest Healthcare Expenditures

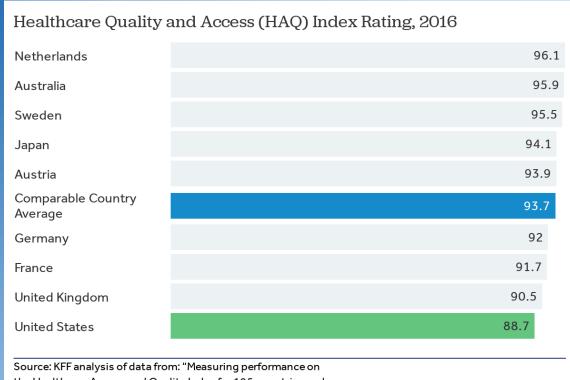




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U.S. Before Covid-19 Highest Healthcare Expenditures





the Healthcare Access and Quality Index for 195 countries and territories and selected subnational locations: a systematic analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016," The Lancet, 23 May 2018.

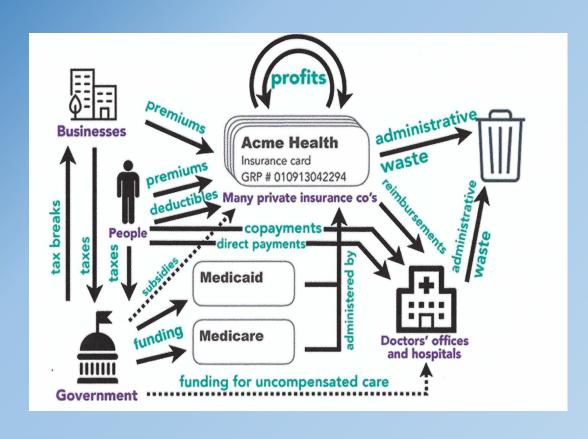
Peterson-KFF

Health System Tracker

U.S. Before Covid-19

Profit Oriented & Fragmented Health Care System

- Less than 3% of health spending dedicated to public health
- Little coordination between national, state and the 2,800 local health departments
- Hospitals and clinics use proprietary electronic records (don't communicate with health authorities)
- Health care an individual responsibility (with costs covered by purchase of insurance)





U.S. Before Covid-19 Weak Social Protections Few Worker Rights



- Three-quarters of Americans live paycheck to paycheck
- 4 in 10 adults unable to cover \$ 400 expense in event of an emergency
- Few guaranteed employee benefits
- No federally legislated paid vacation time
- No federally legislated paid leave
 - for illness, pregnancy, family medical leave or other compassionate reasons
- No federally mandated requirement for employers to provide health care*, pensions or other benefits (55% covered by employer sponsored healthcare)



U.S. Before Covid-19 Weak Social Protections Few Worker Rights



- Americans work more hours than workers in Europe & Japan
- Low minimum wage (\$ 7.25) only 34% of average full-time worker wage
- 10% of workers (about 25 million) are classified as independent contractors or have other designations (therefore don't qualify for unemployment insurance, workers compensation or other employment-based benefits and protections.)
- Most private sector workers are "at will" employees
- Only 10.3% of workers in a union (6.2% of private sector workers)

Covid-19 - A System Stress Test



Not the first time in recent years that we've faced major disruptive challenge (2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis, HIV, Sars, climate change and life-threatening "wild weather" events)

But scale and impact of Covid-19 surpassed these earlier crises...hit U.S. especially hard because of underfunded public health infrastructure, fragmented medical care system, and inadequate social and worker protections.

Highlights weaknesses and failures...

- Political leadership
- Social Protections and worker rights
- Health care system

Covid-19 - A System Stress Test



Political leadership

- Identify the risk, bring together appropriate expertise to develop a plan of action,
- Seek to unite community and gain full participation in dealing with risk,
- Keep public informed of development through open and continuous communications and transparency on decision making,
- Identify, find and deliver necessary resources where they are needed,
- Recovery and evaluate system fault lines and response with an eye to "build back better"

Covid-19 - A System Stress Test



Urgent need to repair...

Social Protections and worker rights

- programs and actions required to protect individuals and families from the economic impact of a natural disaster, pandemic or other large crisis
- Special attention to the needs of front line and essential workers

Health care system

 organization of people, institutions and resources to meet the health needs of all Americans

The Social Protections & Worker Rights

- Jobs with decent pay (many essential workers are low paid)
- Living wage (in 1968 minimum wage was \$ 12 todays \$12.25 minimum wage is 98 cents in 1968 dollars)
- Hazard pay
- Paid sick days
- Access to child and dependent care
- Enhanced unemployment benefits (extended to gig & contract workers)
- Support for people quarantined, ill or unable to work (including housing and food support)
- Presumptive Workers Comp for covid-19 frontline workers



The Social Protections & Worker Rights

- Enforce employer provision of PPE (including education and training on protective gear)
- Protect workers from retaliation for exercising their rights (Just Cause, strength OHS rights)
- Adopt 3 Rights on workplace health and safety
 - Right to know
 - Right to participate
 - Right to refuse
- Mandate Workplace Safety Committees (with elected worker/union representatives, power to sign off/bargain workplace safety plans, protocols and precautions)
- Mandate Safety Stewards (elected employee representative for small business)
- Workplace safety plans to be based on the precautionary principle

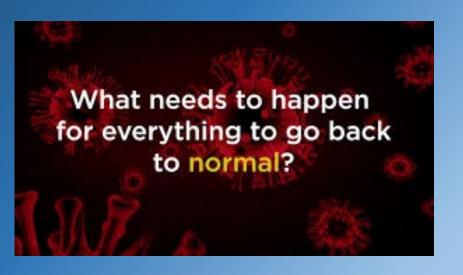


Fixing our Health Care System

- Protect patients from medical costs due to Covid-19 (not just testing, but treatment)
- Universal health care coverage through Medicare-for-All
- Stabilize hospital financing and stop closures (move from fee for service to global budget funding)
- Restore and fund a strong public health infrastructure
- Establish domestic capacity for production of PPE, medical equipment and pharmaceuticals



Back to "Normal" Is Not Good Enough



- Well funded public health infrastructure
- Medicare for all
- Expand social protections and worker rights

Pandemic comes at a unique moment – provides an opportunity and support for large systemic change