



National Public Health Week
NPHW @ 25: Looking Back, Moving Forward.

April 6-12, 2020



Economics

Raise Your Voice for a Healthy Future

Sunday, April 12th

One of the most dramatic reactions to COVID-19 has been that of the stock markets and the underlying industries they represent. It already appears clear that many industries and their employees will suffer a significant financial hardship. On an individual level, the burden of being out of work and (potentially) hospitalized for an extended period of time can have disastrous impacts on financial health.

As Congress works to develop additional legislation to address the current COVID-19 pandemic, it is essential that it include critical resources for our public health system, paid sick leave and family and medical leave for all workers and other important measures to protect the health of the nation.

Take the time to contact your members of Congress and urge them to prioritize public health infrastructure and paid sick, family and medical leave in any future legislation to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

**SUNDAY
Economics**

NPHW 2020

FOR SCIENCE
Low-income families have higher rates of chronic conditions. 12.3% of the U.S. lives in poverty.

FOR ACTION
Create work environments that provide paid family and sick leave and flexible scheduling.

FOR HEALTH
Support policies that lift families out of poverty.

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For science.

In 2017, 12.3% of the U.S. population were living in poverty.^[1] Poverty is defined using the U.S. Census Bureau's income thresholds, depending on the size of the family.^[2] The poverty threshold for a family of four in 2018 was \$25,465 annually.^[3] Low-income families have higher rates of heart disease, diabetes, stroke and other chronic conditions.^[4] There are 6.8 million children living in deep poverty, which is defined as household income that's less than 50% of the poverty threshold. These children experience consequences across their entire lives that harm their educational success, emotional development and physical health.^[5]

For action.

Ensure all workers have access to health insurance through their employers. Create supportive work environments that provide paid family and sick leave and flexible scheduling. Increase or supplement income through living wage laws, unemployment insurance and child care subsidies.^[6]

For health.

Support policies that lift families out of poverty. The Earned Income Tax Credit has been associated with lowered infant mortality rates and better health for mothers by providing direct financial assistance to low-income individuals.^[7] Increase access to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and the Women, Infants and Children program, which have been shown to significantly reduce both the rate and depth of poverty for the poorest families.^[8]

For justice.

Increase access to job training and opportunities. Apply a holistic social determinants approach to community development to create neighborhoods and communities that provide equal economic and educational opportunities. Equitably distribute resources to schools. Advocate for resources to support low-income families and tax policy that ensures everyone pays their fair share of taxes.



Economía

April 6-12, 2020

Domingo 10 de abril

Para la ciencia.

En 2017, el 12.3% de la población de los Estados Unidos vivía en la pobreza.^[1] La pobreza se define utilizando los umbrales de ingresos de la Oficina del Censo de los Estados Unidos, dependiendo del tamaño de la familia.^[2] En 2018, el umbral de pobreza para una familia de cuatro integrantes fue de \$25,465 anuales.^[3] Las familias de bajos ingresos tienen índices más altos de enfermedades cardíacas, diabetes, derrames cerebrales y otras enfermedades crónicas.^[4] Hay 6.8 millones de niños que viven en la pobreza extrema, que se define como los ingresos familiares inferiores al 50% del umbral de pobreza. Estos niños sufren consecuencias durante toda su vida, que afectan su éxito educativo, su desarrollo emocional y su salud física.^[5]

Para la acción.

Asegúrese de que todos los trabajadores tengan acceso a un seguro de salud a través de sus empleadores. Cree entornos laborales de apoyo, en los cuales se otorgue una licencia familiar y por enfermedad paga, y se establezca un horario flexible. Aumente o complemente los ingresos a través de leyes en favor de un salario digno, de un seguro de desempleo y de subsidios por cuidado infantil.^[6]

Para la salud.

Apoye las políticas que saquen a las familias de la pobreza. El Crédito Tributario por Ingreso del Trabajo se ha asociado con menores índices de mortalidad infantil y una mejor salud para las madres al proporcionar asistencia financiera directa a personas de bajos ingresos.^[7] Aumentar el acceso al Programa de Asistencia Nutricional Suplementaria y al Programa de Mujeres, Bebés y Niños, que han demostrado reducir considerablemente el índice y la gravedad de la pobreza de las familias más pobres.^[8]

Para la justicia.

Aumente el acceso a capacitación laboral y oportunidades. Aplique un enfoque holístico de determinantes sociales al desarrollo comunitario para crear vecindarios y comunidades que ofrezcan igualdad de oportunidades económicas y educativas. Distribuya equitativamente los recursos a las escuelas. Abogue por recursos para apoyar a las familias de bajos ingresos y por una política fiscal que garantice que todos paguen su parte justa de los impuestos.