

Boston Food Access Council

6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Thursday, September 13th
2nd Floor Conference Room | Tobin Community Center



Introductions and Welcome

Boston Food Access Council Meeting
Thursday, September 13th, 2018



Food Summit

Boston Food Access Council Meeting
Thursday, September 13th, 2018



Citywide Food Summit

- Draft proposal to Share Our Strength
- Consultant to:
 - Conduct interviews with stakeholders in Fall 2018
 - BFAC members
 - Other external partners
 - City departments
 - Facilitate convening in December to review interview findings, get stakeholder input to further develop and refine strategic plan
- End product: Strategic plan for OFA that includes strategic plan for BFAC
- Proposed Timeline
 - October, 22nd, 2018 - Work begins.
 - October 22nd - November 16th, 2018 - conduct interviews and plan for convening.
 - November 30th, 2018 - Summary of interview findings and first draft of strategic plan - including a strategic plan for the BFAC - shared with OFA.
 - December 6th, 2018 - Convening occurs.
 - December 7th - 27th, 2018 - Strategic plan refined by consultant
 - December 28th, 2018 - Final draft of OFA strategic plan shared with OFA.
 - January 10th, 2018 - OFA strategic plan presented to stakeholders and constituents.
-

Imagine Boston 2030
Natalie Urtubey, Executive Director of IB 2030

Boston Food Access Council Meeting
Thursday, September 13th, 2018





Natalia Urtubey
Executive Director

   #ImagineBoston @ImagineBos

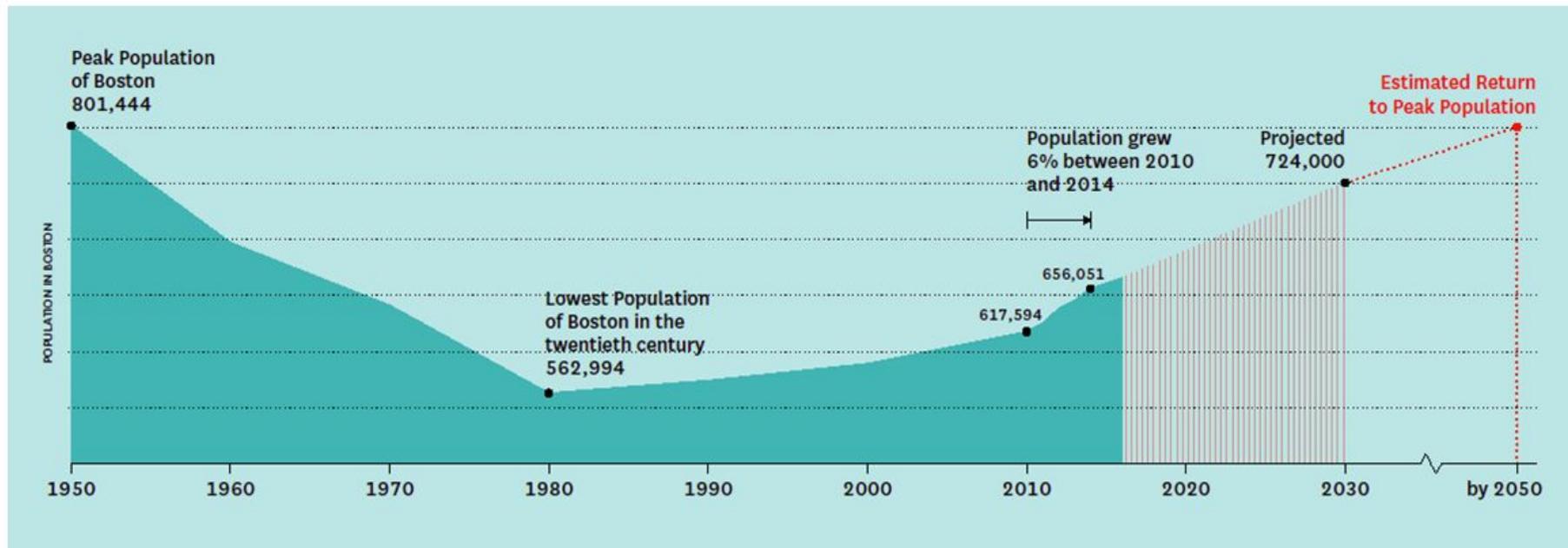
imagine.boston.gov



**CONTEXT &
THE OPPORTUNITY FOR GROWTH**

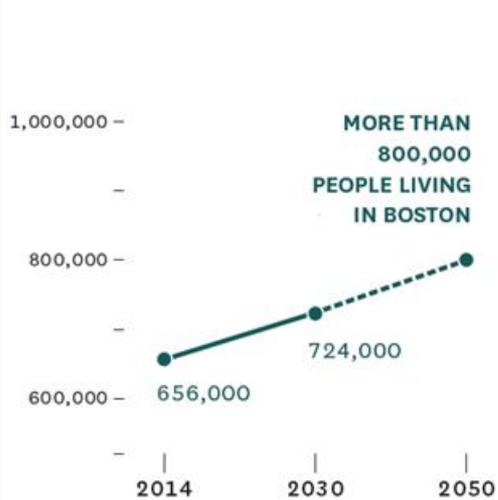


BOSTON'S POPULATION

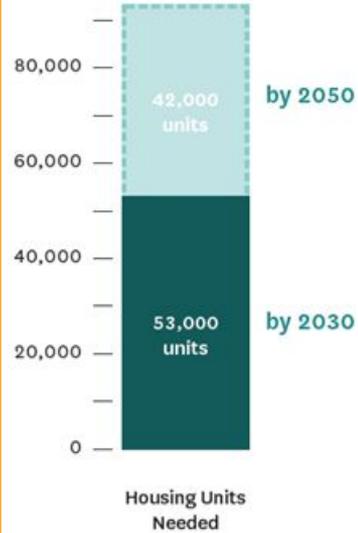


BOSTON'S GROWTH

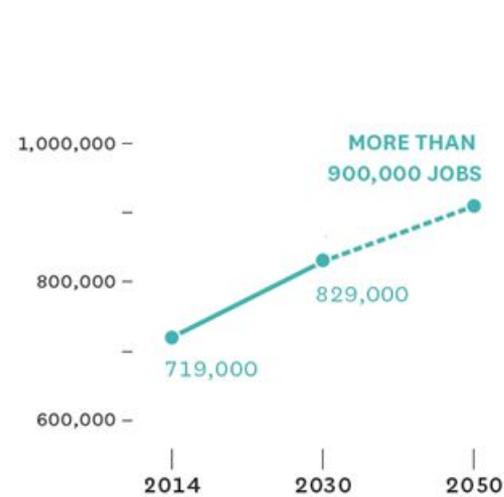
Population Growth



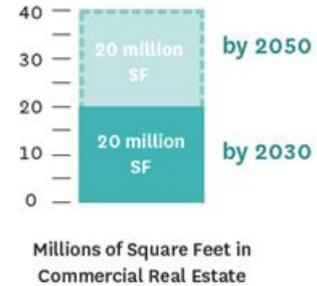
Demand for Housing



Job Growth

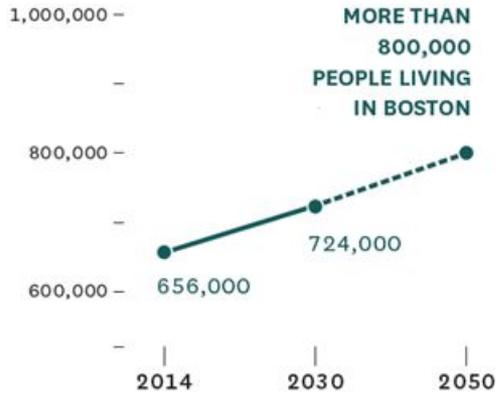


Demand for work space

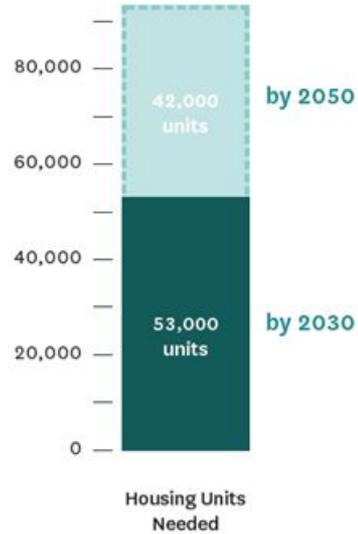


BOSTON'S GROWTH

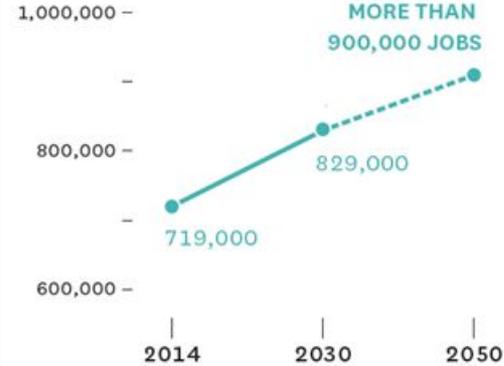
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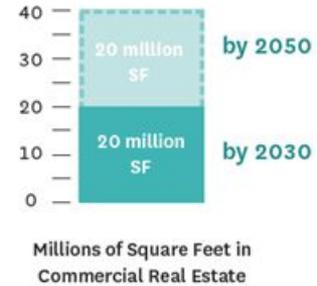
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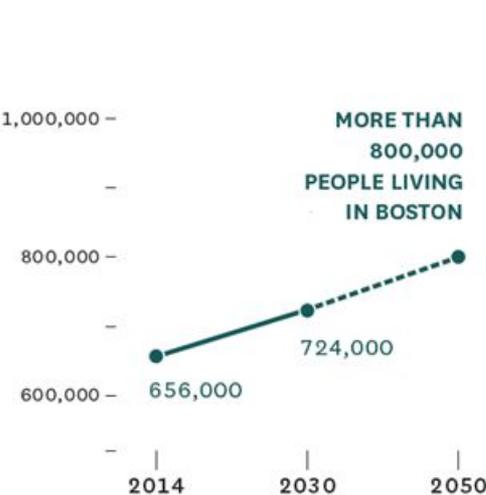


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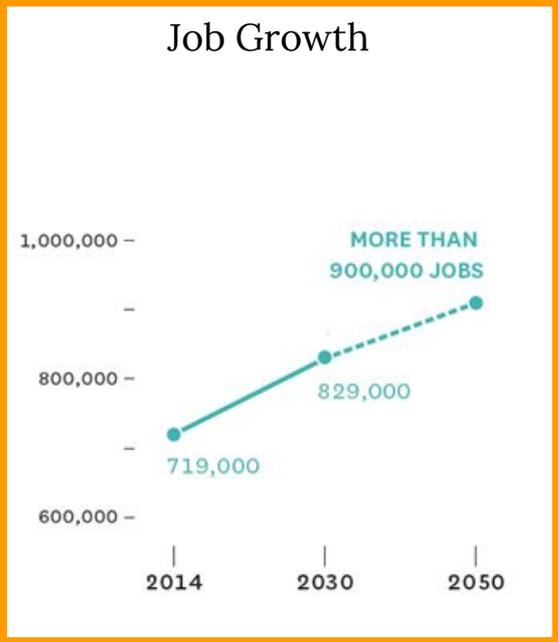
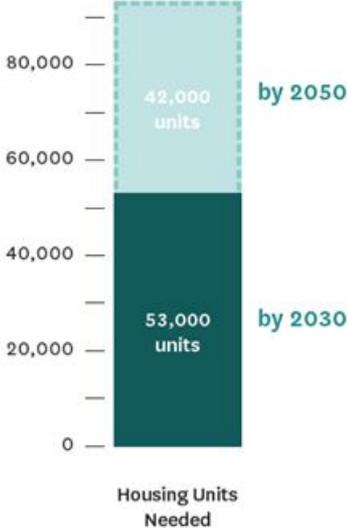


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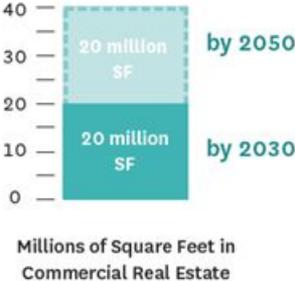
Population Growth



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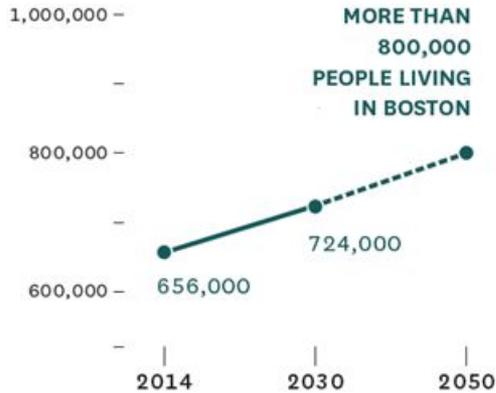


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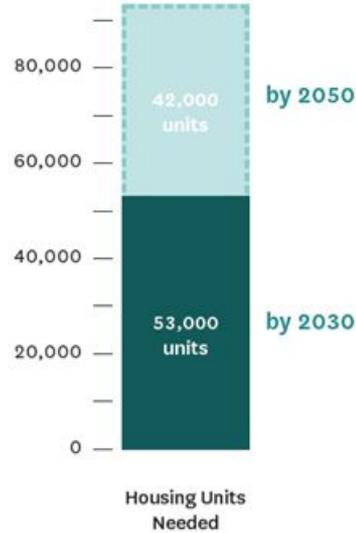


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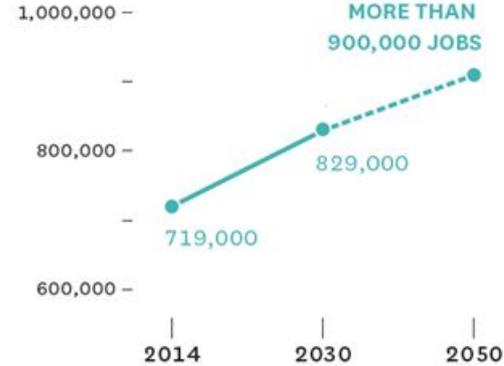
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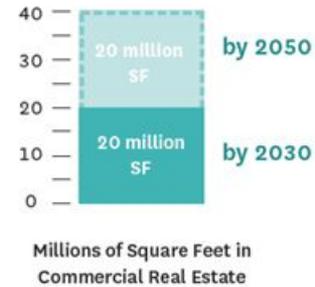
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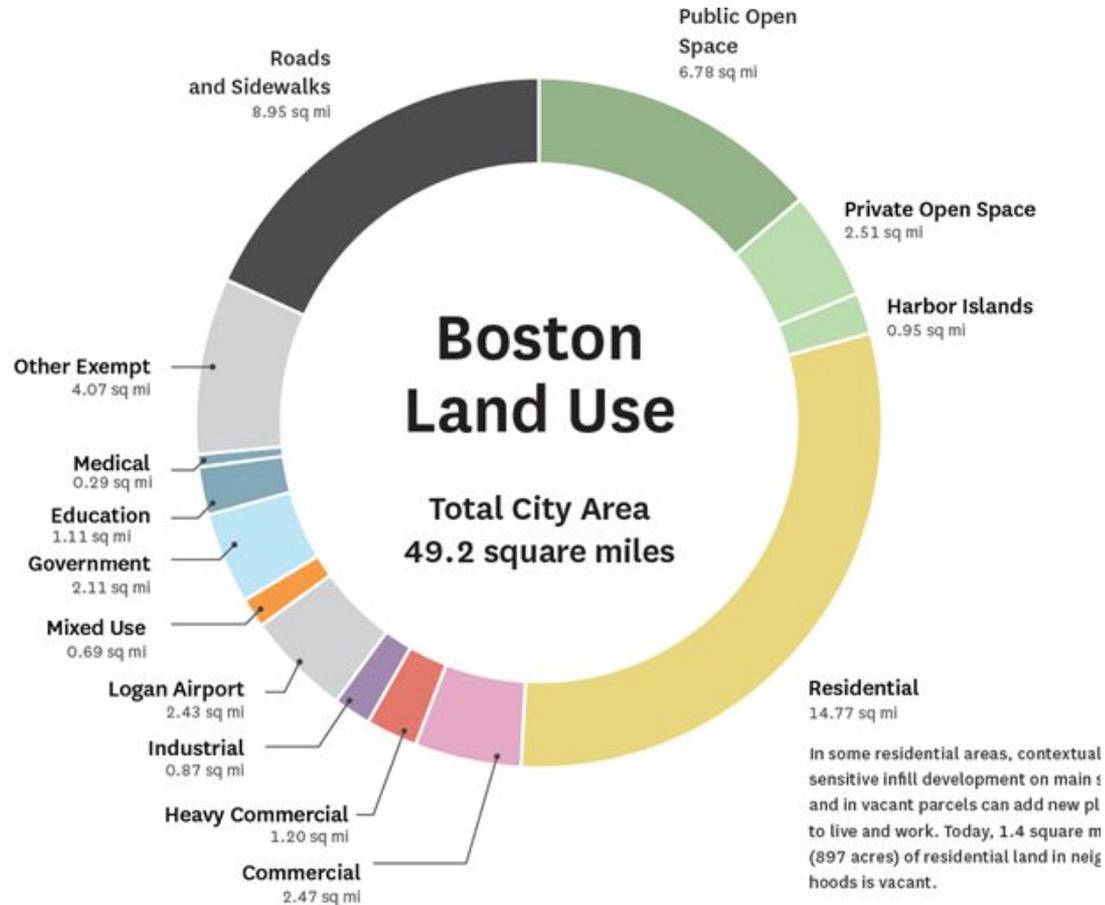
Job Growth



Demand for work space



LIMITED LAND BUDGET

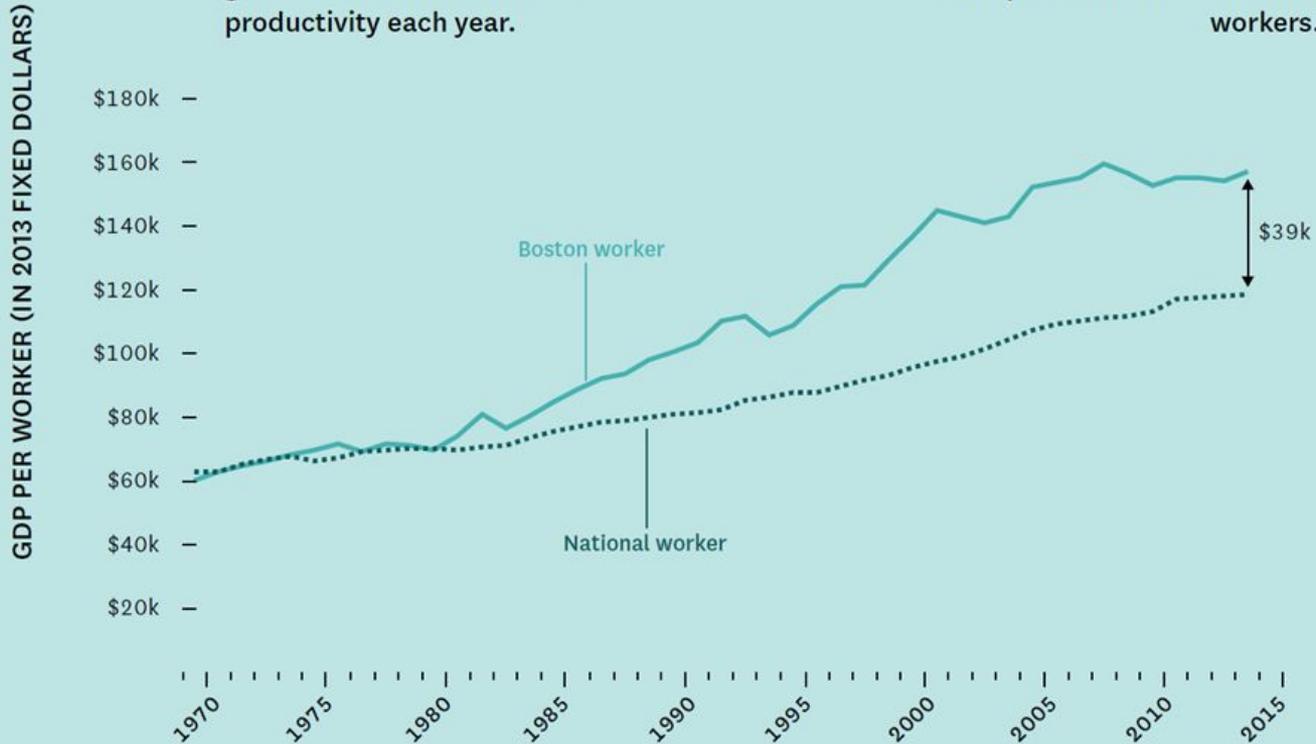


PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY

Productivity of Boston v. U.S. worker, 1970-2013

Boston's highly-skilled workers generate \$27B in incremental productivity each year.

Boston residents are 33 percent more productive than national workers.



AFFORDABILITY

Housing price v. Median Household Income, Boston v. U.S., 2015

Boston



\$56,902

USA



\$53,657

MEDIAN
HOUSEHOLD
INCOME



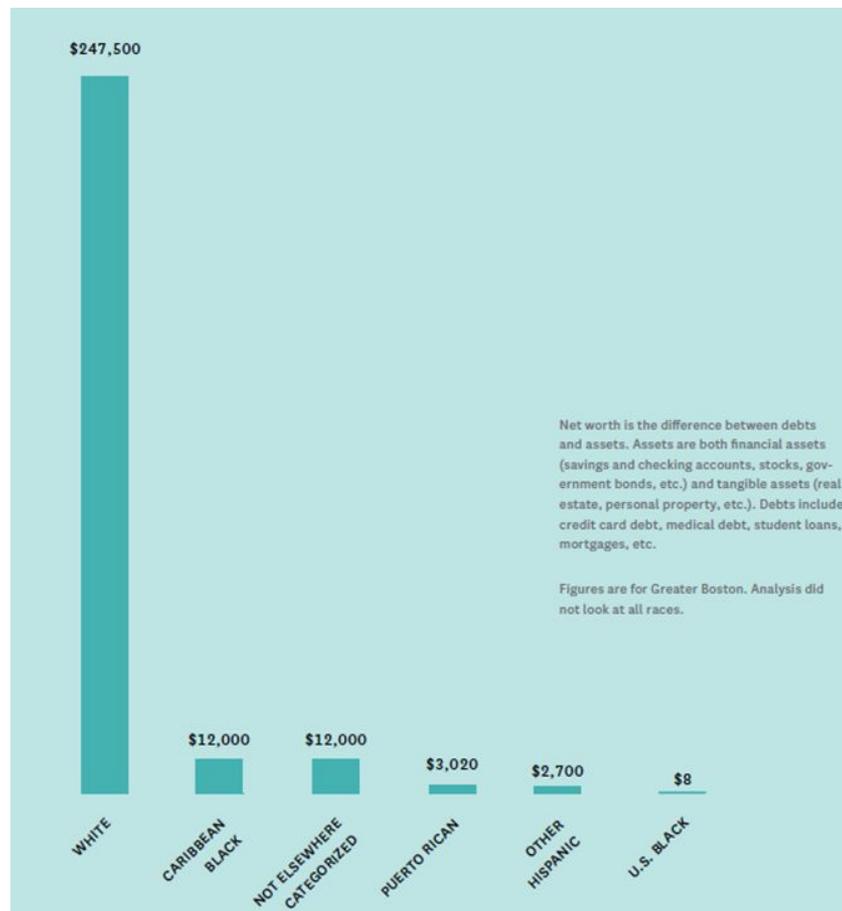
\$464,450



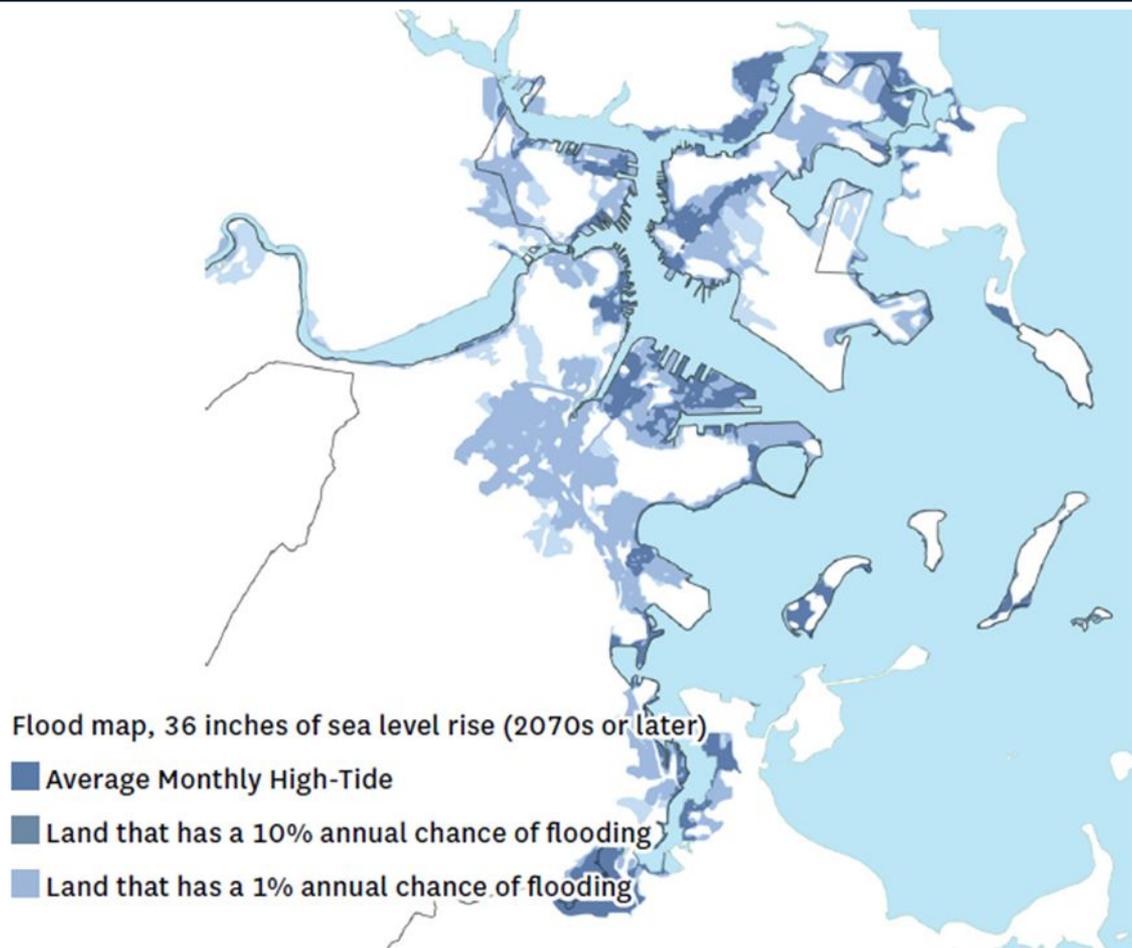
\$177,850

MEDIAN
HOME
VALUE

INEQUALITY



CHANGING CLIMATE



TRANSFORMATIVE TECHNOLOGY

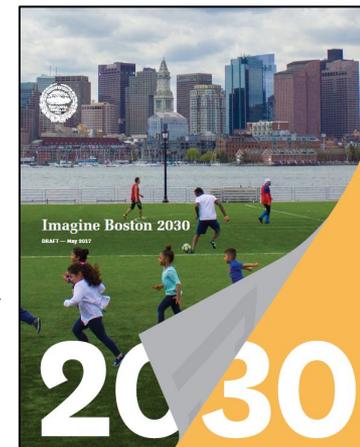
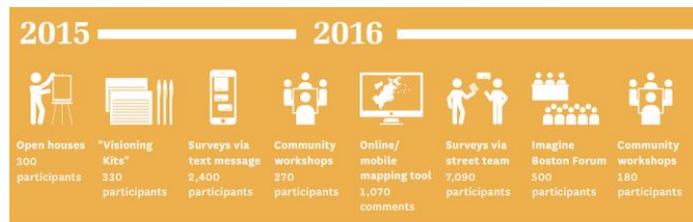
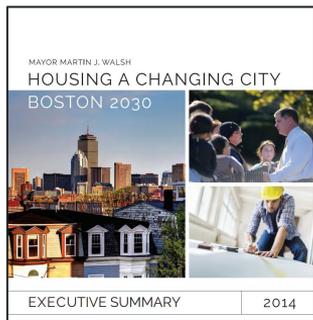




What does the plan say?



IMAGINE BOSTON 2030 *September 2014 – July 2017*



Imagine Boston 2030

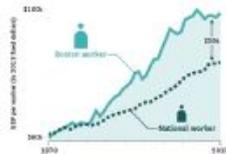
15,000 voices guided Imagine Boston 2030

Today, Boston is in a uniquely powerful position to make our city more affordable, equitable, connected, and resilient. We will seize this moment to guide our growth to support our dynamic economy, connect more residents to opportunity, create vibrant neighborhoods, and continue our legacy as a thriving waterfront city.

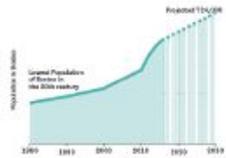
Context [page 14](#)

Boston responds to its strengths and challenges, including:

productive economy people who work in Boston generate \$276 in incremental productivity each year.



A growing population Boston grows twice as fast as the nation between 2010 and 2014.



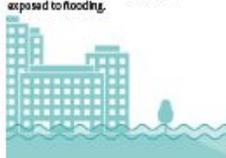
inequality there is a stark wealth gap between whites and people of color.



affordability median household income is the same as the nation, but homes are two-and-a-half times as expensive.



changing climate as soon as the 2070s, more than \$60 billion of property value will be exposed to flooding.



transformative technology technology is changing how we work, live, and get around.



The Opportunity of Growth [page 108](#)

Boston is guiding growth to create new places to live and work, improve quality of life, and increase affordability.

- › Boston is projected to reach a population of 724,000 by 2030 and 801,000 by 2050, up from 656,000 in 2014.
- › Boston is expected to have 829,000 workers by 2030 and more than 900,000 jobs by 2050, up from 719,000 in 2014.

Taking Action [page 136](#)

Boston identifies physical locations where integrated growth, enhancement and preservation will respond to opportunities and challenges. →

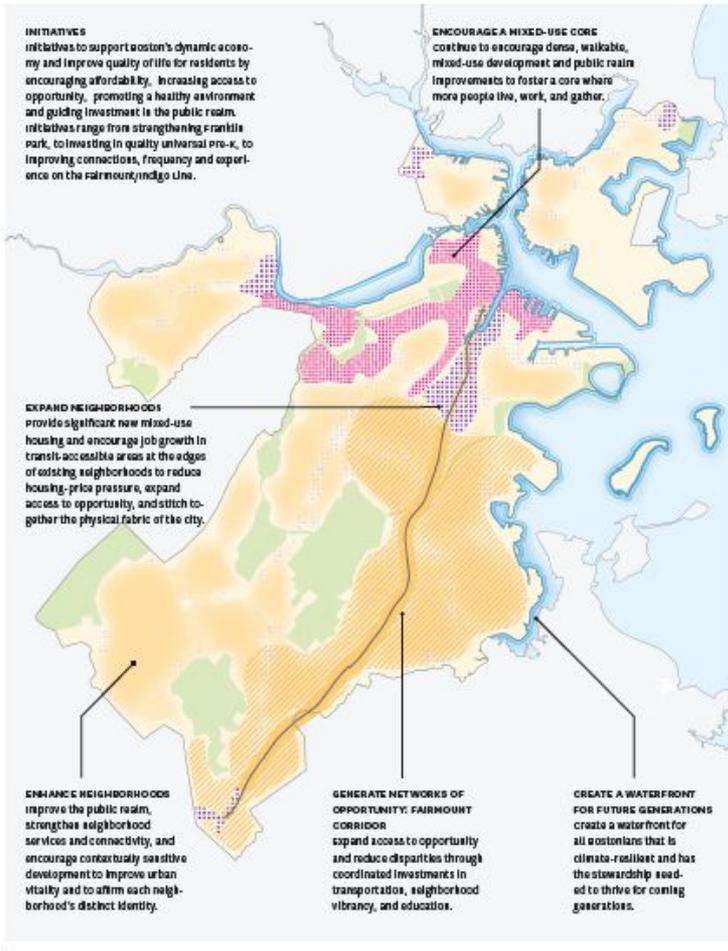
Initiatives [page 288](#)

Boston outlines programs, policies, and investments to support each of the action areas.

- › Housing
- › Health & Safety
- › Education
- › Economy
- › Energy & Environment
- › Open Space
- › Transportation
- › Technology
- › Arts & Culture
- › Land Use & Planning

Next Steps [page 399](#)

- Boston will implement the plan by:
- › Building partnerships with the public, private and non-profit sectors
 - › Identifying and coordinating funding sources
 - › Testing new policies through pilots
 - › Setting metrics to measure success



Imagine Boston 2030

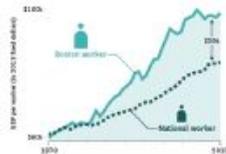
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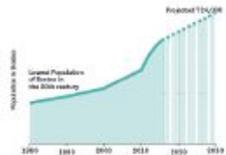
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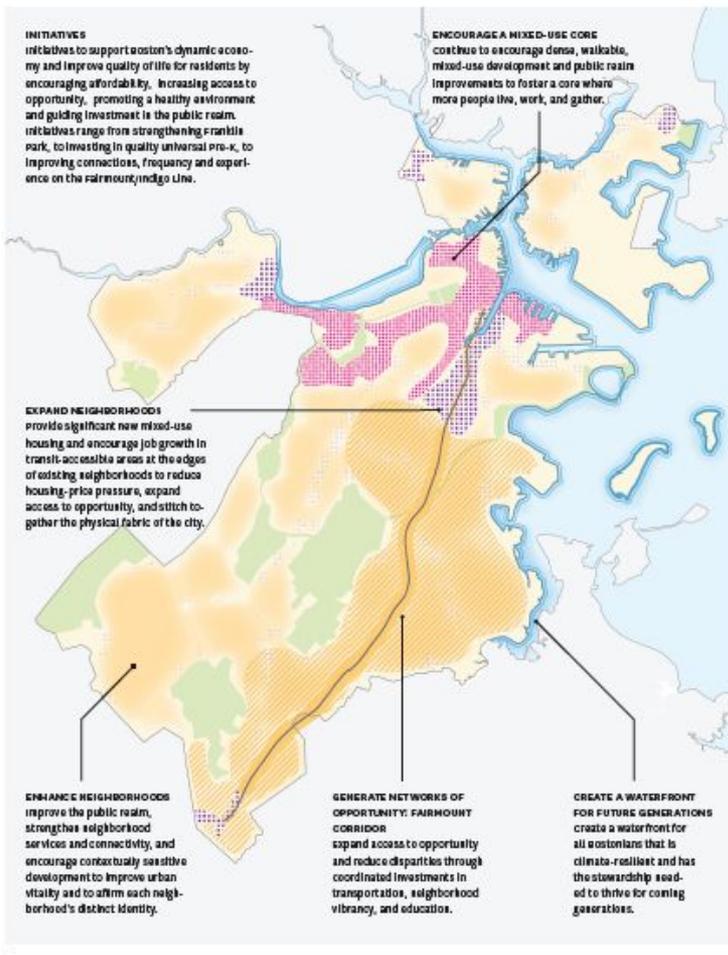
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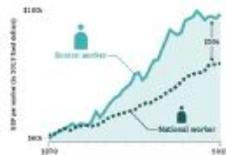
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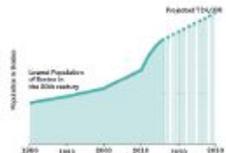
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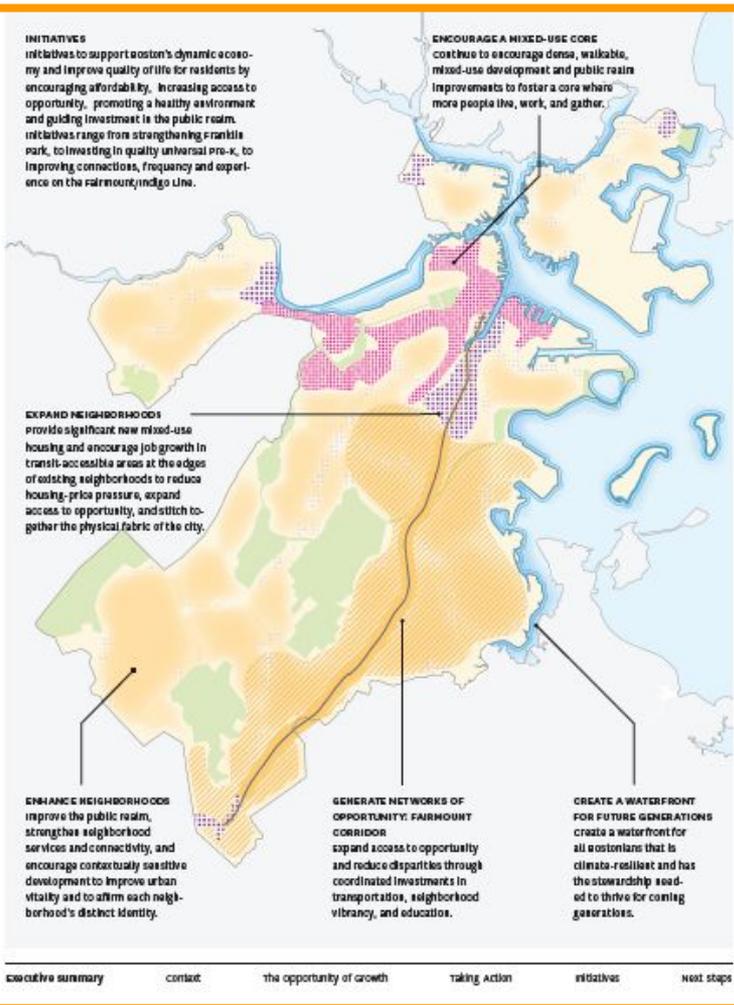
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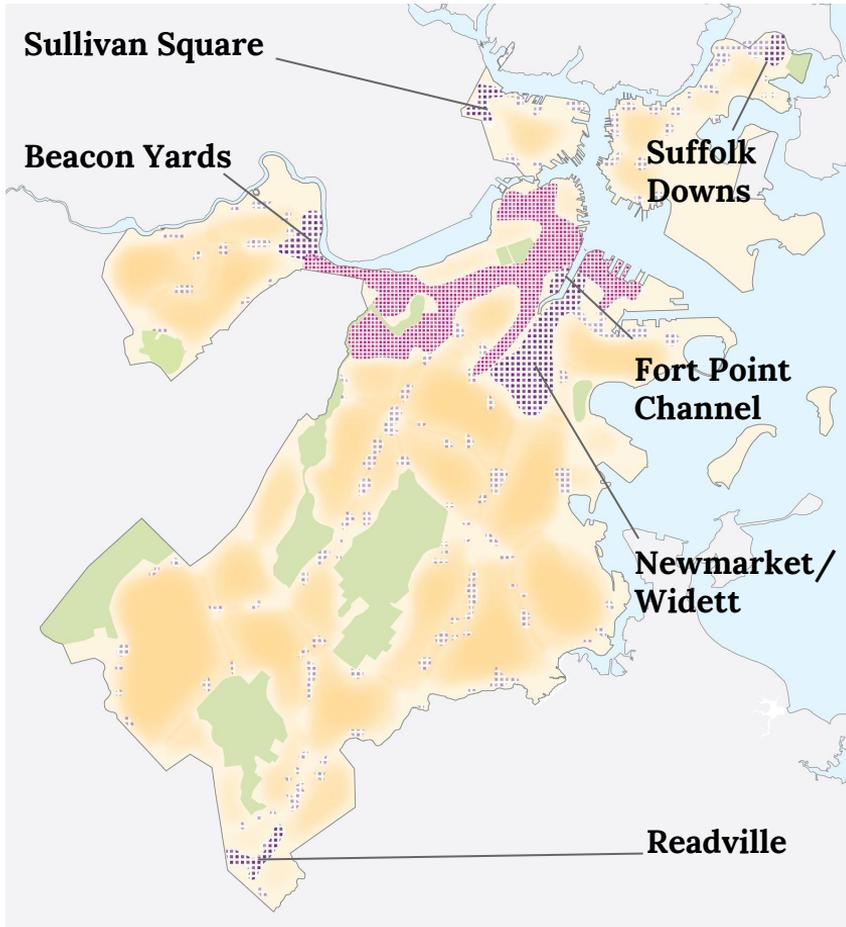


ENHANCED NEIGHBORHOODS



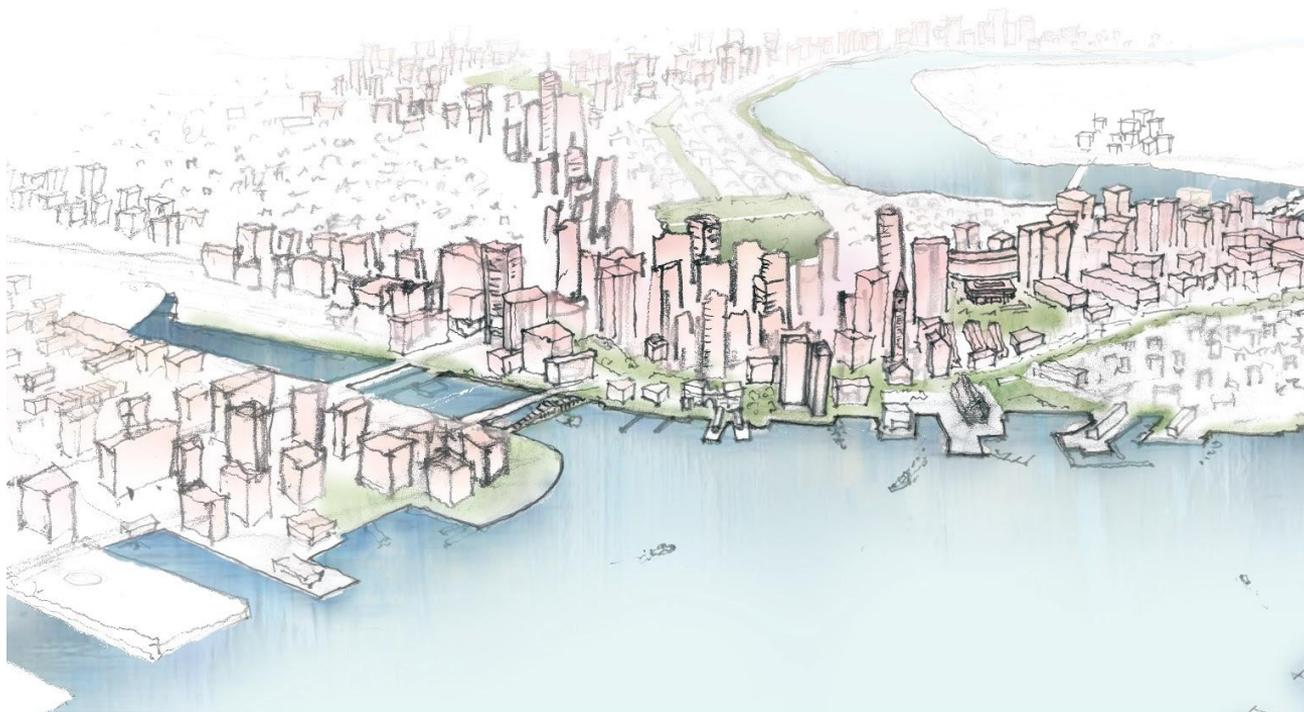
- *Housing affordability*
- *Neighborhood character*
- *Contextually-sensitive development*
- *Job access*
- *Transportation connections*
- *Amenities for everyday needs*
- *Community gathering spaces*
- *Public spaces for all ages*

EXPANDED NEIGHBORHOODS



- Encourage mixed-use, mixed-income housing growth
- Encourage job growth
- Support industrial uses
- Prepare for climate change
- Improve transportation connections
- Invest in public realm & open space
- Coordinate planning and piloting policies
- Encourage contextually sensitive development
- Guide proactive infrastructure investment and leverage development value

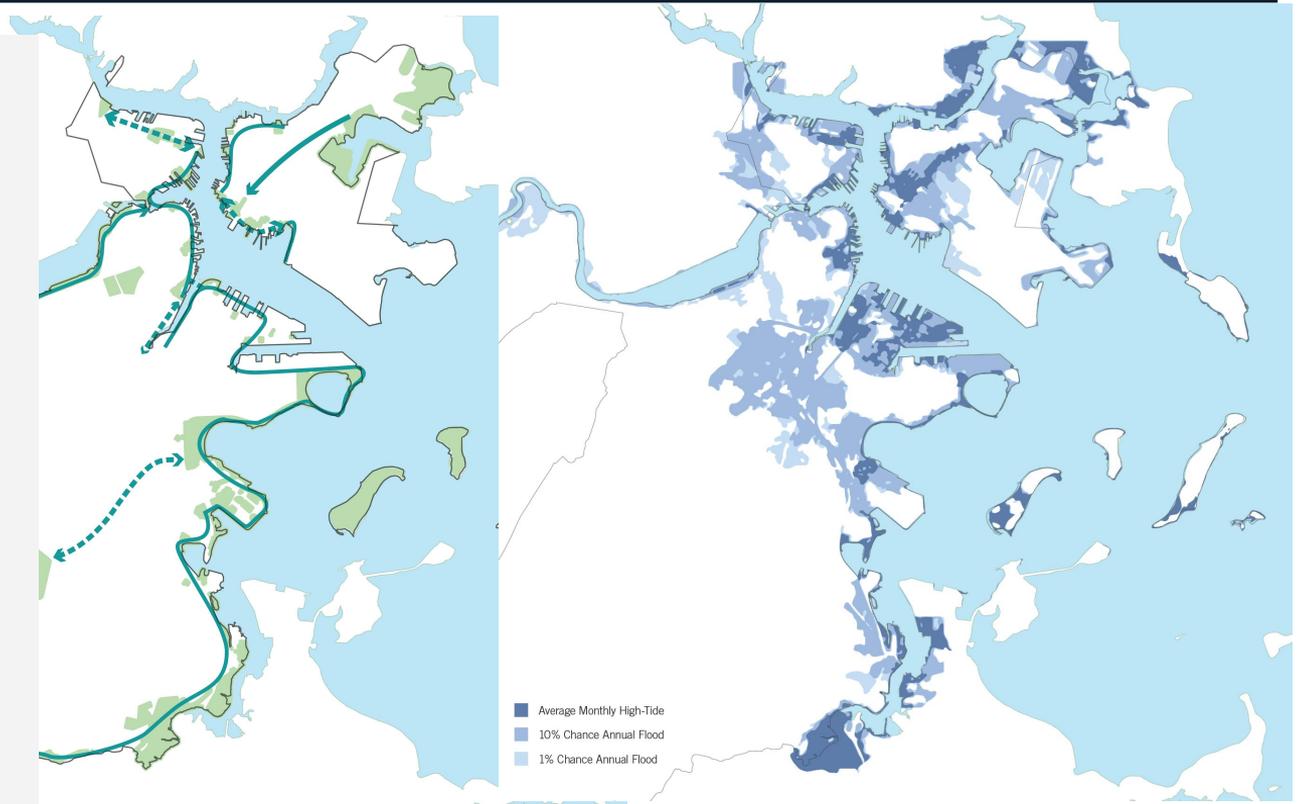
ENCOURAGE A MIXED-USE CORE



- **Job growth**
- **Housing growth**
- **Destination creation**
- **Historic architecture preservation**
- **Development that responds to existing context**
- **Resources for a growing population**
- **Development that prepares for climate change**

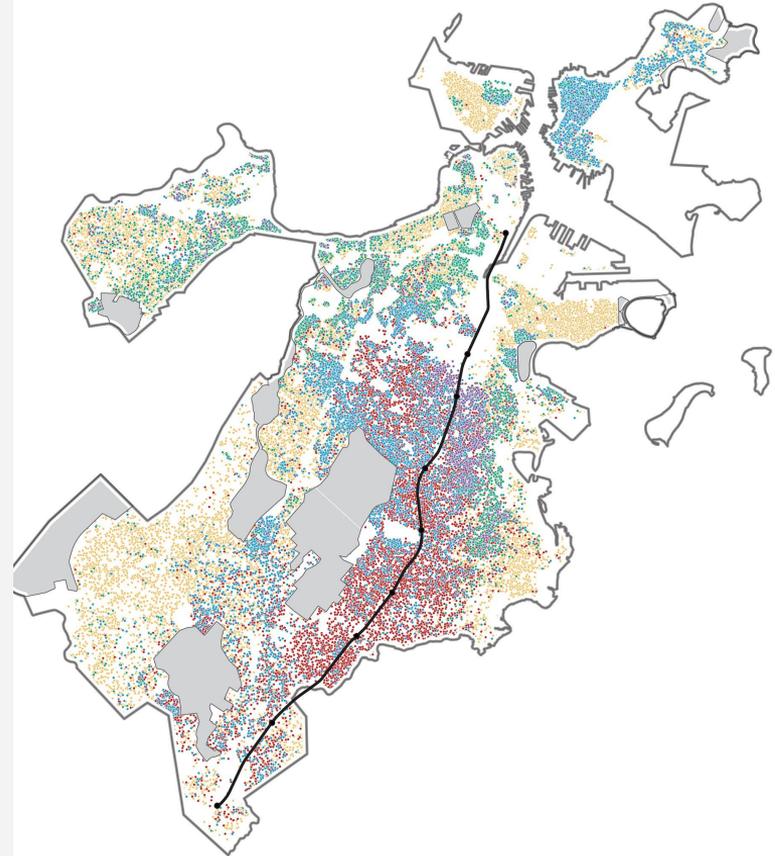
CREATING A WATERFRONT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

- *Active waterfront*
- *Connections to the water*
- *Economic opportunity*
- *A Climate-Resilient Waterfront*
- *Climate change preparation*
- *Environmental quality*
- *A Waterfront with Strong Stewardship*
- *Sustainable funding structures*
- *Collaborative planning*



GENERATING NETWORKS OF OPPORTUNITY

- *Anti-displacement policy*
- *Funding mechanisms*
- *Quality Pre-K and 21st century school facilities*
- *Fairmount/Indigo Line improvements*
- *Investment and density around station areas*
- *Transportation connections to quality jobs*
- *Franklin Park investments*
- *Active, green corridor along Columbia Road*



INITIATIVES



HEALTH & SAFETY

Boston neighborhoods that are more walkable tend to have low obesity rates.



Multiple factors influence obesity rate including access to healthy foods and health care. This graphic shows the relationship between obesity and Walk Score. Walk Score® is an online tool that measures walkability on a scale of 0-100 based on walking routes to nearby amenities, such as schools, parks, and retail.

Approximately 17 percent of Boston public high-school students report consuming less than one serving of fruits and vegetables per day.

We will...

*Make neighborhoods healthier places to live
We will encourage mixed-use, compact communities where it is easy to bike and walk, improve access to healthy and affordable food, expedite response times for emergency services, and improve indoor and outdoor air quality. We will also utilize health centers and other community resources as community meeting places to further engage residents and strengthen community cohesion.*

Taking Action



IMAGINE BOSTON GOALS & ACCOUNTABILITY

- Encourage affordability, reduce displacement, and **improve quality of life**

- Increase access to opportunity
- Drive inclusive economic growth

- Prepare for climate change and promote a healthy environment

- Invest in open space, arts & culture, transportation, and infrastructure

What actions do we need to take to get there?

- **Performance Management**
- **Metrics Dashboard**
- **Capital Investments**
- **Taking Action**

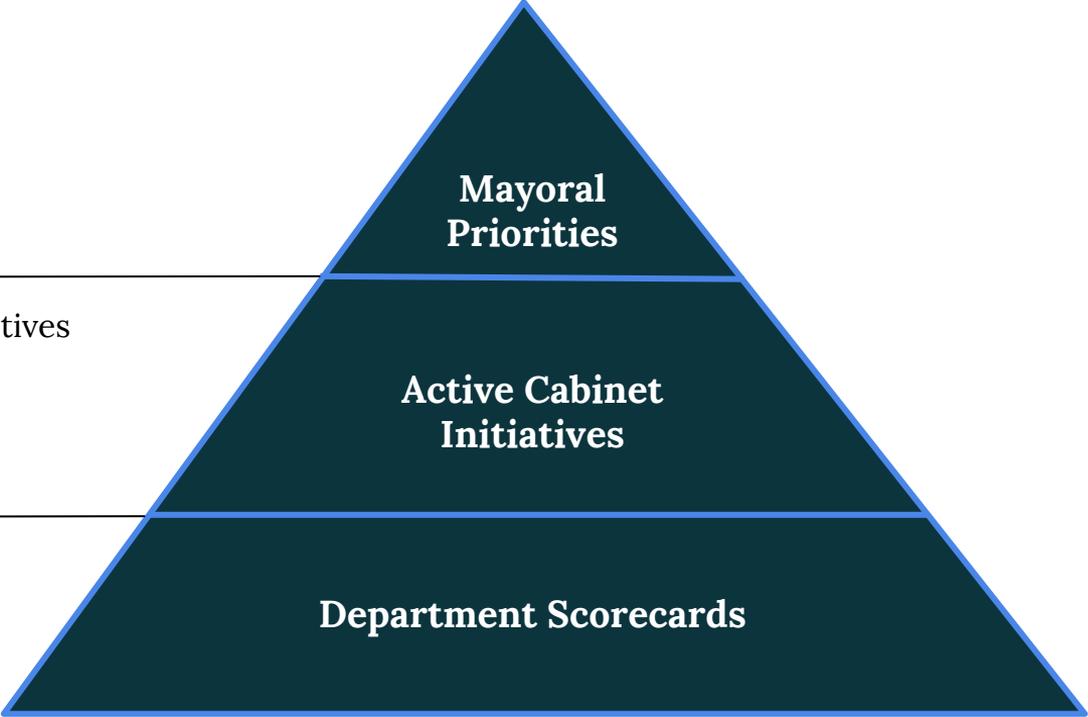
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Administration priorities as identified in Imagine Boston 2030 plan.

Cabinet-level Imagine Boston strategic initiatives and metrics.

Monthly reporting will focus on initiatives currently in the implementation phase.

Outcome-based performance measures tied to departmental Imagine Boston goals.



**Mayoral
Priorities**

**Active Cabinet
Initiatives**

Department Scorecards

IMAGINE BOSTON CAPITAL PLAN

Mayor Walsh's \$2.4 billion FY19-23 Capital Plan will make critical investments in the City's infrastructure in every Boston neighborhood, guided by Imagine Boston 2030 and the schools, streets, arts, climate and resilience plans under its umbrella.

in J. Walsh

PAY AND APPLY PUBLIC NOTICES FEEDBACK TRANSLATE

FISCAL YEAR 2018 BUDGET

Beginning July 1, 2017 and ending June 30, 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FEATURED ANALYSIS CAPITAL PROJECTS OPERATING BUDGET

HOME EXECUTIVE SUMMARY Last updated: 4/13/17

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

"I am proud to put forth a budget that makes strategic investments to support Boston's neighborhoods, and builds on our strong record of fiscal management." - Mayor Martin J. Walsh

- 1 HOW DOES THE BUDGET WORK?
- 2 LEARN ABOUT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
- 3 GLOSSARY OF TERMS
- 4 VIEW PDFS OF THE BUDGET BOOK

CONTACT THE BUDGET OFFICE

IMAGINE BOSTON CAPITAL PLAN

Over 14,000 Boston voices shaped the Mayor's vision for Boston in 2030. They envisioned a city that will expand opportunity for all, support a dynamic economy, enhance quality of life, and prepare for climate change.

FROM IDEA TO ACTION

Imagine Boston 2030 identifies key areas where Boston can take action to:

- ▶ enhance neighborhoods' vitality;
- ▶ encourage mixed-use job centers;
- ▶ provide spaces for new housing and jobs as we grow;
- ▶ create a waterfront for future generations; and
- ▶ connect historically underserved neighborhoods to more opportunities.

Mayor Walsh's \$2.08 billion FY18-FY22 Capital Plan moves Boston residents' priorities from idea to action, and invests in creating the city Bostonians imagine for the future. Under the Imagine Boston 2030 umbrella, the City is investing deeply in the core goals of BuildBPS, Go Boston 2030, Boston Creates, and Climate Ready Boston.

INVESTING IN CORE GOALS

Mayor Walsh's \$2.08 billion FY18-FY22 Capital Plan moves Boston residents' priorities from idea to action, and invests in creating the city Bostonians imagine for the future. Under the Imagine Boston 2030 umbrella, the City is investing deeply in the core goals of BuildBPS, Go Boston 2030, Boston Creates, and Climate Ready Boston.

86% of the Imagine Boston Capital Budget is directly aligned with priorities outlined in Imagine Boston 2030.



METRICS DASHBOARD

IMAGINE BOSTON

- WELCOME
- HOUSING BURDEN
- PREMATURE MORTALITY
- WALKABILITY
- KEEP BOSTON SAFE
- REDUCE THE WEALTH GAP
- CHILDHOOD POVERTY
- EDUCATION
- JOB CREATION
- REDUCE EMISSIONS
- CHANGING CLIMATE
- PARKS QUALITY
- COMMUTE MODES

IMAGINE BOSTON 2030 METRICS DASHBOARD

Imagine Boston has set goals, targets, and metrics to guide implementation and evaluate success.

Imagine Boston 2030 Goal:

Encourage affordability, reduce displacement, and improve quality of life

Reduce housing cost burden for Bostonians

Decrease portion of low- and middle-income households that are severely housing cost burdened

Improve health outcomes for all Bostonians

Reduce disparities in premature mortality by neighborhood

Improve the walkability of each neighborhood

Increase Walk Score® ranking of neighborhoods

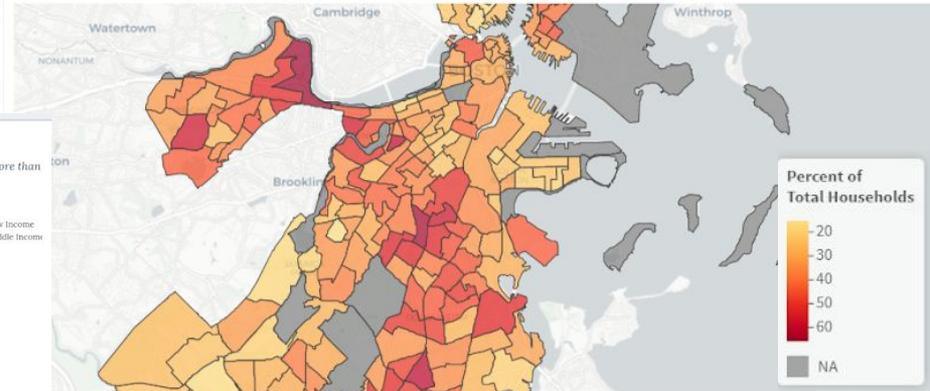
Keep Boston a safe city

Lower or maintain Boston's crime rate to be below the crime rates of peer cities

SEVERELY HOUSING COST BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS BY CENSUS TRACT, 2011-2015

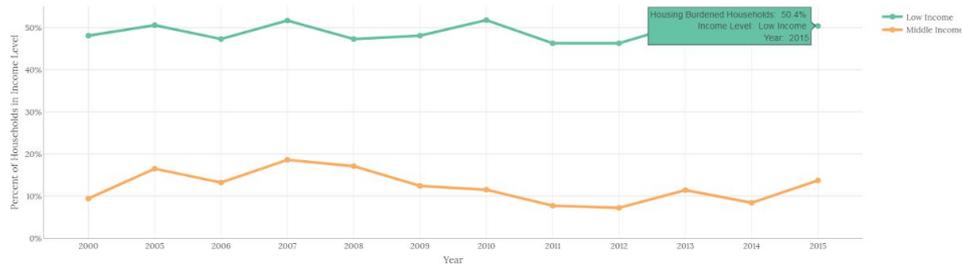
Select Level of Housing Burden: Housing Costs as Percentage of Household Income

35% of income



SEVERELY HOUSING COST BURDENED HOUSEHOLDS IN BOSTON, 2000-2015

Severe housing cost burden is defined as (1) households with children that spend more than 35 percent of their income on housing or (2) households, regardless of children, that spend more than 50 percent of their income on housing. Households headed by students are excluded from this definition.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census, 2005-2015 1-year American Community Surveys, PUMS, BPDA Research Division Analysis



CITYWIDE ACTION

HOUSING

*Anti-displacement
toolkit*

Affordable Housing

*Housing
Innovation Lab*

Home Center

*Mixed-Use
Mixed-Income*



EDUCATION & JOBS

Build BPS

Universal Pre-K

*Workforce
Development*

*Small Business &
Start-up Support*



RESILIENCE

*Resiliency & Racial
Equity Agenda*

Climate Ready Boston

Carbon Free Boston

Greenovate

Open Space



TRANSPORTATION

Vision Zero

Slow Streets

*Fairmount
Line Pilot*

*Hubway
Expansion*



Thank you.

Natalia Urtubey
natalia.urtubey@boston.gov



**Advocacy Update & Public Charge
Discussion**

Andre Lima, HHS Director of Policy and Research

Boston Food Access Council Meeting

Thursday, September 13th, 2018



BFAC Advocacy Updates

* Upcoming strategic planning process to further inform this

- **Clearer definition of “food access”** for BFAC
 - Clarify scope of BFAC advocacy
 - Ensure advocacy activities are proactive, not reactive
- **Local advocacy**
 - From policy and regulatory to programmatic and practice
 - BFAC as voice for food access issues in City activities
- **Federal and State advocacy**
 - Develop policy priorities for BFAC 
- **Structure** to stay on top of advocacy opportunities
 - Leverage existing advocacy activities of BFAC members
 - Regular updates at BFAC and WG meetings

POLICY PRIORITY SURVEY RESPONSES

Federal

- Farm Bill/SNAP (x 7)
- HIP (x2)
- School/Child Nutrition Programs (x2)
- Public Charge
- Federal funding for urban agriculture

State

- HIP (x 3)
- Farm Bill/SNAP
- SNAP Gap/Common Application (x2)
- MEFAP (x3)
- MA Food Trust Program (x2)
- Food Is Medicine/Medically Tailored Meals
- School Meals/Child Nutrition Programs



Anticipated Changes to Public Charge Grounds for Inadmissibility under Immigration Law

Anticipated Impact and City Response

MAYOR'S OFFICE
FOR IMMIGRANT
ADVANCEMENT

Martin J. Walsh, Mayor of Boston

building opportunity, strengthening boston

A person seeking admission to the United States or seeking to adjust their immigration status to legal permanent residency (i.e. green card) is considered “**inadmissible**” (i.e. barred from entry or change of status) if that person likely to become a “**public charge.**”

What is a Public Charge?

For the purpose of determining admissibility “public charge” means:

A person who is likely to become primarily dependent on the government for subsistence.

When is public charge applied?

1. Serve as the basis for denying **admission** to intending immigrants
2. Adjudicating **visa** application and **adjustment** of status applications
3. As grounds for deportation (rarely employed)

How is public charge determined?

The public charge grounds of inadmissibility is currently determined by a **totality of the circumstances** test.

This means that decisions are based on all available information rather than bright-line rules.

A Consular or USCIS officer must consider a range of factors - both negative and positive - in determining the likelihood that an applicant will become a public charge.

Factors in public charge determinations

Currently, factors used in the public charge test include, but are not limited to:

- **Health**
- **Family Status**
- **Assets**
- **Resources**
- **Financial status**

Certain factors represent heavily weighted strikes against an applicant and others representing factors that, in most cases, will override unfavorable elements of an application.

Factors in public charge determinations

One negative factor currently considered in the public charge test is the use of certain public benefits programs or government assistance by an applicant, limited to:

- receipt of public cash assistance for income maintenance (i.e. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or TANF)
- institutionalization for long-term care at the government's expense

Proposed changes to the public charge grounds of inadmissibility

Following rumors and leaks of an executive order last year on public charge, two drafts of a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) were leaked to the press earlier this year.

In these drafts, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) proposes several critical changes the public charge grounds of inadmissibility.

NOTE: these changes have already been made to the Foreign Affairs Manual.

Proposed changes to the public charge grounds of inadmissibility

DHS proposes to:

- (a) enlarge the scope of benefits programs considered in making public charge determinations and
- (b) alter the “totality of circumstances” calculus, heavily weighting use of public benefits and other factors as strikes against an applicant.

What additional public benefits would be considered?

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8)
- Certain health insurance programs including Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)
- Means-tested energy benefits such as the Low Income Energy Assistance Program
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)

What additional public benefits would be considered?

This list also includes the following:

Any other public benefit as described in proposed 8 CFR 212.21(d)

212.21(d) defines a public benefit for the purpose of public charge determinations as :

any government assistance in the form of cash, checks or other forms of money transfers, or instrument and non-cash government assistance in the form of aid, services, or other relief, that is means-tested... intended to help the individual meet basic living requirements such as housing, food, utilities, or medical care.

What factors be weighed negatively?

DHS proposes to consider the following factors as a heavily weighed negative strikes against an applicant:

- (i) Lack of Employability
- (ii) Receipt or Use of One or More Public Benefits
- (iii) Medical Condition(s) without Non-Subsidized Health Insurance
- (iv) Alien Previously Found Inadmissible or Deportable Based on Public Charge

Who is exempt from the public charge test:

- Refugees
- Asylum applicants
- Refugees and asylees applying for adjustment to permanent resident status
- Amerasian Immigrants (for their initial admission)
- Individuals granted relief under the Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA)
- Individuals granted relief under the Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act (NACARA)
- Individuals granted relief under the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)
- Individuals applying for a T Visa
- Individuals applying for a U Visa
- Individuals who possess a T visa and are trying to become a permanent resident (get a green card)
- Individuals who possess a U visa and are trying to become a permanent resident (get a green card)
- Applicants for Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
- Certain applicants under the LIFE Act Provisions

Do these changes affect an individual's eligibility to receive certain public benefits?

NO. The eligibility criteria for the aforementioned public benefits programs will remain unchanged.

The proposed changes thus force immigrants who are using public benefit programs and who may desire to adjust their status in the future to make a difficult decision:

Discontinue use of vital public benefits programs at the expense of their health and wellbeing.

OR

Continue using public benefits programs and jeopardize their application for an adjustment of status, and risk potential deportation.

Immediate Effects

- Large scale **disenrollment of immigrants from public benefits programs**, including those not directly affected by the rule change due to confusion and risk aversion.
- **Reluctance amongst immigrants to access any form of healthcare**, emergency or otherwise, including those not directly affected by the rule change due to confusion and risk aversion.
- **Immigrants losing status and thus becoming deportable**, having been denied an adjustment of status on public charge grounds.
- **Immigrants being detained and deported**, having lost status as result of being denied an adjustment of status.

Long Term Economic Consequences/Costs

- Loss of workers and associated costs
- Loss of income to the City of Boston
- Loss of talent and associated costs
- Cost of supporting separated children
- Uncompensated care costs to Boston hospitals from the loss of health coverage
- Increased health expenditures associated with food insecurity

Who will be directly affected?

97,000 non citizens residents
54,000 subject to public charge test

Who will be directly affected?

- ✘ Receipt of certain public benefits
- ✘ Not working or going to school
- ✘ Age below 18 or over 61
- ✘ Limited English Proficiency



- ✘ Household income below 250% of the poverty limit



35,000

Boston residents at risk of being labeled “public charge”

Modelling Economic Impact

18,000 Boston residents currently employed

12,000 work in Boston

6,000 work outside of Boston

11,000 non Boston residents employed in Boston

17,000 Boston residents currently unemployed

Modelling Economic Impact

Loss of Workers.

Boston employers could lose approximately 23,000 workers if affected immigrants lose employment authorization, are detained and deported, including workers who are Boston residents and those who commute into jobs in the city. These workers support the jobs of an additional 11,000 workers.

Loss of Consumer Demand.

The Boston economy would also lose the purchasing power of the 22,000 affected Boston residents who are not currently employed or who work outside of Boston.

Total Loss of Income for Boston

\$1 billion annually

The affected immigrants who live in Boston or commute into Boston contribute \$1 billion annually to the income of Boston residents through direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts.

Healthcare Cost Analysis

Medicaid

15,000 adults
7,500 children

SNAP

9,000 adults
4,700 children

Healthcare Cost Analysis

Medicaid

Disenrollment from public insurance may result in increased uncompensated care costs to the local hospitals and increased use of emergency care.

\$3,372 cost per adult

\$1,720 cost per child

Healthcare Cost Analysis

SNAP

SNAP enrollment is associated with
\$1409 lower annual health care
expenditure per person among lower
income adults

\$2,880 total cost per adult

\$2,190 cost per child

Healthcare Cost Analysis

WIC

Approximately 11% of immigrants participate in WIC

\$1,334 total cost per adult

\$1,015 cost per child

Annual Healthcare Cost by Percent Disenrollment

(Medicaid, SNAP, and WIC)

20% disenrollment

\$20,010,167

50% disenrollment

\$50,025,417

80% disenrollment

\$80,040,668

Incalculable Health Related Costs

- Disenrollment from immunization services (influenza, mumps, rubella, etc.)
- Disenrollment preventive services against communicable diseases (diphtheria, cholera, HIV, etc.)
- Loss of productivity and/or missed work due to health issues may also result in lost earnings.

Incalculable Health Impacts

Food insecurity is likely to exacerbate particular health conditions including:

- Depression (in adults)
- Arthritis, gout, lupus and/or fibromyalgia (in adults)
- Iron deficiency (in children)
- Diabetes (in adults)
- Obesity (in adult women)
- Asthma (in adults and children)
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (in adults)

Working Group Updates

*Boston Food Access Council Meeting
Thursday, September 13th, 2018*



Working Group 1

Goal 1: Improve food access in underserved communities through economic development and community wealth building initiatives.

- Exploring “healthy corner store” concepts
- Double Up Food Bucks as a start
- **Next step:** connect with store owners to assess interest, capacity, potential challenges and concerns

Working Group 2

Goal 2: Improve food access in under resourced communities by making more vacant land accessible and usable for cultivation by local residents interested to pursue community gardening and commercial urban agriculture.

- Need to clearly outline steps in process for commercial and non-profit farms to start-up (permitting, regulatory, neighborhood approval, etc) to better understand areas where we might be able to streamline.

Working Group 3

*Goal 3: Strengthen and expand ***nutrition assistance resources*** that support Bostonians to access the food they need and want.*

Public Questions & Comments
Boston Food Access Council Meeting
Thursday, September 13th, 2018



**Announcements & Closing
Comments**

*Boston Food Access Council Meeting
Thursday, September 13th, 2018*



Closing

Next Steps

- *Will follow up about strategic planning process*

Next Meeting: Thursday, December 13th, 6p - 8p

Tobin Community Center, 2nd Floor Conference Room

(Second Thursdays of the month, on quarterly schedule)

Future Meeting Dates

- Thurs., Mar. 14th, 2019: 6p - 8p, Tobin Community Center, 2nd Floor Conference Room

THANK YOU

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City of Boston
Mayor Martin J. Walsh



Innovation & Technology